

July 1, 1960

electronics

*Electrical explosion of fine metallic wire may be useful
for spaceship propulsion and optical radar. Circuits for
both detonation and instrumentation are described on p 43*

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Creative Microwave Technology

Published by MICROWAVE AND POWER TUBE DIVISION, RAYTHEON COMPANY, WALTHAM 54, MASS., Vol. 2, No. 1

RAYTHEON "M"-TYPE BACKWARD WAVE OSCILLATORS

Electronically tunable at high power levels
for a wide range of microwave applications

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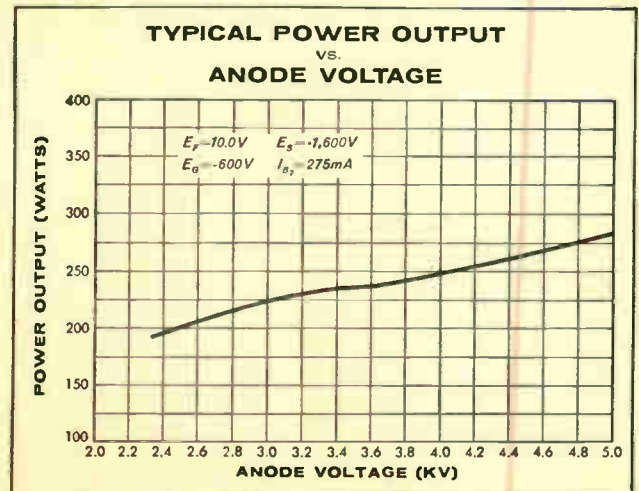
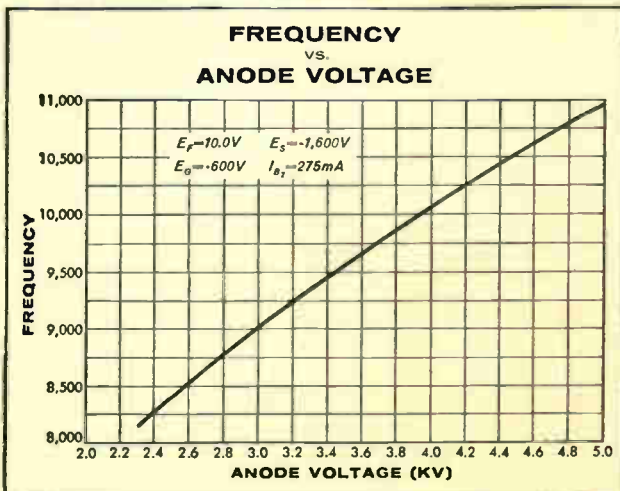
Typical of the "M"-type BWO's available from Raytheon is the QK-634A, an X-band tube which features all ceramic-and-metal construction for reliable operation under extreme environmental conditions.

The QK-634A has a nominal power output of 200 to 250 watts and is electronically tunable over its entire frequency range. Precise determination of the radiated spectrum is accomplished by adjusting the voltage applied to either the anode or the sole. Amplitude modulation is also accomplished electronically. Small and compact, the QK-634A can be mounted in any position.



Typical Operating Characteristics--QK-634A

Frequency Range	8,150 to 11,000 Mc
Power Output	150 watts (min.)
	200 to 250 watts (nom.)
Output Flange	Mates with UG40A/U
	modified for clearance holes
Tuning Sensitivity	1.0 Mc/V



Other unclassified BWO's in this series include the QK-625 and QK-659, which cover the 2,500-4,450 Mc band.

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Microwave and Power Tube Division, Raytheon Company, Waltham 54, Massachusetts

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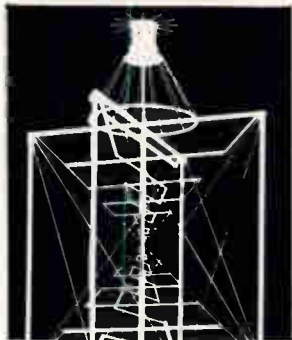
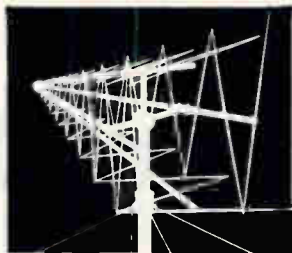
ENGINEERING

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BROAD-BAND LOG-PERIODIC ANTENNAS FROM GRANGER ASSOCIATES



Specifications for typical Granger Associates log-periodic antennas
(Models 720 and 721 shown)

	Model 720 (uni-directional)	Model 721 (omni-azimuthal)
Frequency range	50 to 1000 megacycles	
Polarization	Linear, remotely selected vert. or horiz.	
Pattern Beamwidth		
Horizontal Polarization	Azimuth 60 deg. Elevation 60 deg.	Azimuth 360 deg. Elevation 55 deg.
Vertical Polarization	Azimuth 60 deg. Elevation 60 deg.	Typical disccone patterns
VSWR	3.6:1 relative to 50 ohms over the band	
Environment	withstands 100 mph wind; 1/4" ice coating	
Dimensions	75" high & wide 76" long; mounted on 36" guyed mast	176" high; 92" wide & deep

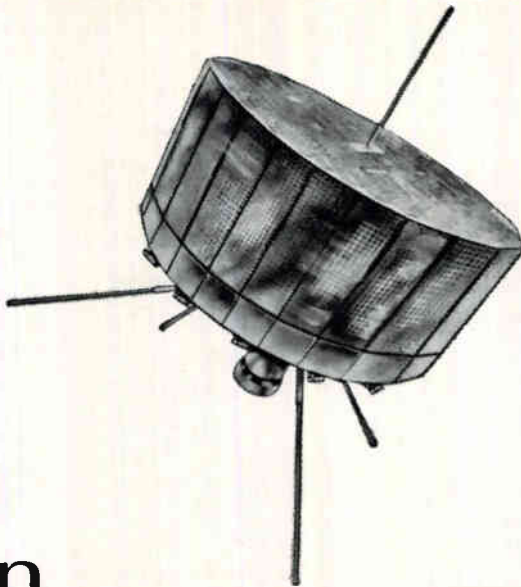
Note: Model 720 is provided with 360 deg. azimuth drive at 2 rpm with left-stop-right controls and remote position indicator.

Bandwidth of ten to one or greater independent of frequency—that's why system planners in communications, back scatter, range instrumentation, signal intercept and ECM are excited about log-periodic antennas. Translating this new theory into practical hardware is a specialty of Granger Associates; one of the few organizations that not only understands the concept, but actually builds log-periodics and delivers them to highly satisfied customers. Our accomplishments in this category include omnidirectional designs, high gain pencil beam designs, designs that permit remote selection of polarizations, feeds for reflectors, direction finders, scanning and switched beam arrays. System planners will also find G/A an excellent source for low noise preamplifiers, receiving multi-couplers, wide-band baluns, special purpose transmitters. They will find more: an adroit team of specialists with a unique approach to problem solving that results in dependable equipment—the right kind at the right time.

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Circle 2 on reader service card





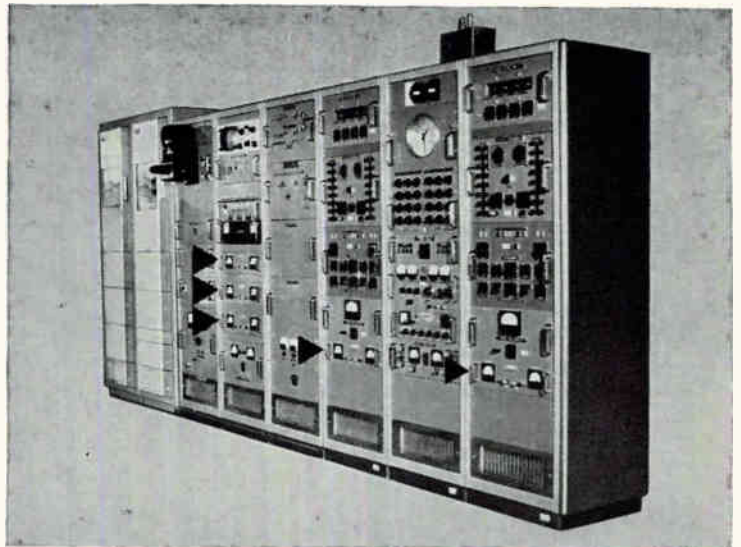
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Technical Direction: U. S. Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory

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Audited Paid Circulation

SEMIANNUAL INDEX. With this issue we initiate a semiannual index as a new service to our readers. The switch from an annual to a semiannual index has been made feasible through use of a comparatively new offset printing technique.

Process involves Varityping each line of information onto a separate IBM card. The resulting cards (some 9,000 in all) are fed at the rate of 120 a minute through a camera with a micrometer adjustment that automatically sets the vertical spacing between lines. Resulting strip negatives are cut and made up into pages, as you may see starting on p 75.

SATURN PROJECT. When the first 180-ft-tall Saturn space vehicle is fired from Cape Canaveral next summer, the tremendous 1.5-million-lb thrust booster stage will have undergone thousands of simulated firings set up on computers at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala. In addition to simulated firings, the eight-engine Saturn booster stage will have undergone 11 static test firings. Eventual goal of the Saturn Project, in 1964, will be flights around the moon and into deep space with payloads up to 25,000 lb.

A few days ago, newsmen witnessed a successful full-duration static firing of all eight booster engines. Covering the Saturn story for ELECTRONICS and witnessing the dedication of a new all-solid-state computer, the IBM 7090, was Assistant Editor Lindgren. His story on p 28 takes you to the static firing and gives you a close look at the 7090, whose capabilities of nearly 14 million logical decisions per minute are speeding up the project's development.

MARKETS. When the American Marketing Association recently held its 43d national conference in Minneapolis, about 100 representatives of the electronics and missile industries were among those in attendance. Naturally, space equipment sales were a prime discussion topic. It's predicted they will reach \$6 billion in 1975. For predictions on other matters—and what marketing men in our industry are talking about today—see the story on p 32.

FOR MEN. If you speak the language of electronics engineers, think you would find it challenging to discuss technical articles with potential authors and also cover the industry's news, like to write occasionally yourself and are not above doing some indoor editing too . . . there may be an opportunity for you on our staff. In New York. Or Chicago. Write the Editor.

Coming In Our July 8 Issue

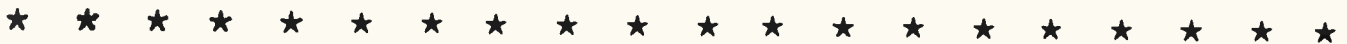
SPACE PROBE. As the Pioneer V space probe hurtles through the vast reaches of the solar system, contact with our planet is maintained through use of the global Able Space Navigation Network. Designed to control deep space probes up to 70 million miles, the network consists of stations at Singapore, Hawaii, Cape Canaveral and Jodrell Bank, and a central control facility at Los Angeles.

Next week, R. C. Hansen and E. R. Spangler of Space Technology Labs describe how this network provides communication and navigation for space probes. Their informative article outlines the general requirements for space communications and the factors involved in selecting various ground stations. Also, you'll read about the equipment used at the different stations.

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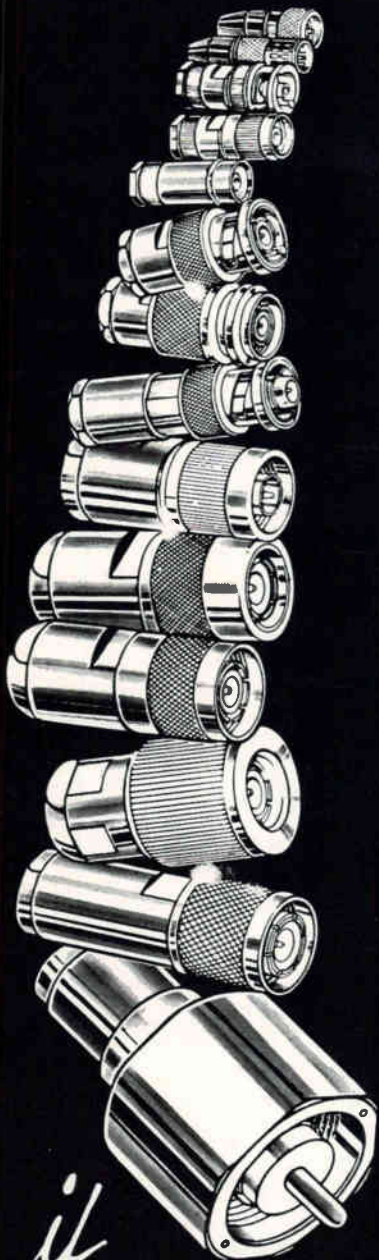
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COMMENT

Electronics in Japan

(Ref. "Electronics in Japan," p 53, May 27) . . . it is amazing how the author collected such a wealth of fundamental information in such a relatively short time. Needless to state that his impressions are very useful to us, foreign workers in this country, as they corroborate on many points our own ideas.

F. COETERIER

MATSUSHITA ELECTRONICS CORP.
OSAKA, JAPAN

Congratulations on the excellent article "Electronics in Japan." It is an outstanding piece of work. How did the author accomplish so much? . . .

JAMES F. SEARS

GENERAL ELECTRIC
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Metric System

American engineers and physicists who think in terms of inch, foot, pound, gallon, mile, grain, bushel, rod and yard require conversion tables or conversion factors when they wish to express a unit in the metric system.

Modern physics makes use of the metric system all over the world (even in England and in the United States), a system which was legalized by an Act of Congress in 1886 but which has not taken root in American technical practice. The American Geophysical Union issued a circular letter on this subject, and published a "Progress Report of the Committee for the Study of the Metric System in the United States" on Nov. 1, 1959 (*Transactions, American Geophysical Union*, 40, 3) in which it was stated that 94 percent of 1,080 interviewed scientists declared themselves in favor of the urgent introduction of the metric system in the U.S. The opposition of a 6-percent minority is attributable to two causes: ignorance of the metric system; and indolence or aversion to establishing a way of thinking in terms of the metric system. . .

GEZA L. VAJDA

HALEX INC.
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Reader Vajda sent along a metric conversion table showing the relationships among metric units of length (1 meter = 1,000 mm = 1,000,000 micron = 10^{10} Angstrom units). We subscribe strongly to the idea that the scientific community should use a common set of measures; but we can only record accepted practice and encourage improvements in practice. American Standards Association, National Bureau of Standards, and the Institute of Radio Engineers—these are the organizations that will have to sweep away the archaic usages.

L-F Antenna Design

In reading our paper "Antenna Design for Maximum L-F Radiation" (p 84, June 3), we note the following errors and omissions in text:

On p 84, column 2, par 2, "illustrated in Fig. 1B" should read "illustrated in Fig 1A." The equation at the bottom of column 2 on that page should read

$$Q = \frac{f_o}{2R_{loop}} \left| \frac{dX}{df} \right|_{f_o} = \frac{f_o}{R_{loop}} \left| \frac{dX_a}{df} \right|_f$$

In column 3, par 1, "net reactance $X = Q$ " should read "net reactance $X = 0$."

On p 85, column 2, the equation at the end of the paragraph following equation (7) should read $dX'_a/df = \alpha\beta K_A/hf^{n+1}$.

The value of Table I was greatly reduced when, during editing, deletion of bandwidth and center frequency was made. The efficiency values are typical for the scale model driven at 1.5 Mc with the bandwidth set at 100 Kc; and for the 150-ft antenna driven at 150 Kc with the bandwidth adjusted to 10 Kc. Under these conditions, the efficiency values are 0.15 percent, 0.53 percent, and so forth up to 0.92 percent.

We would like to thank you for the splendid presentation of the material. . .

GEORGE J. MONSER

AMERICAN ELECTRONIC LABORATORIES
LANSDALE, PENNA.



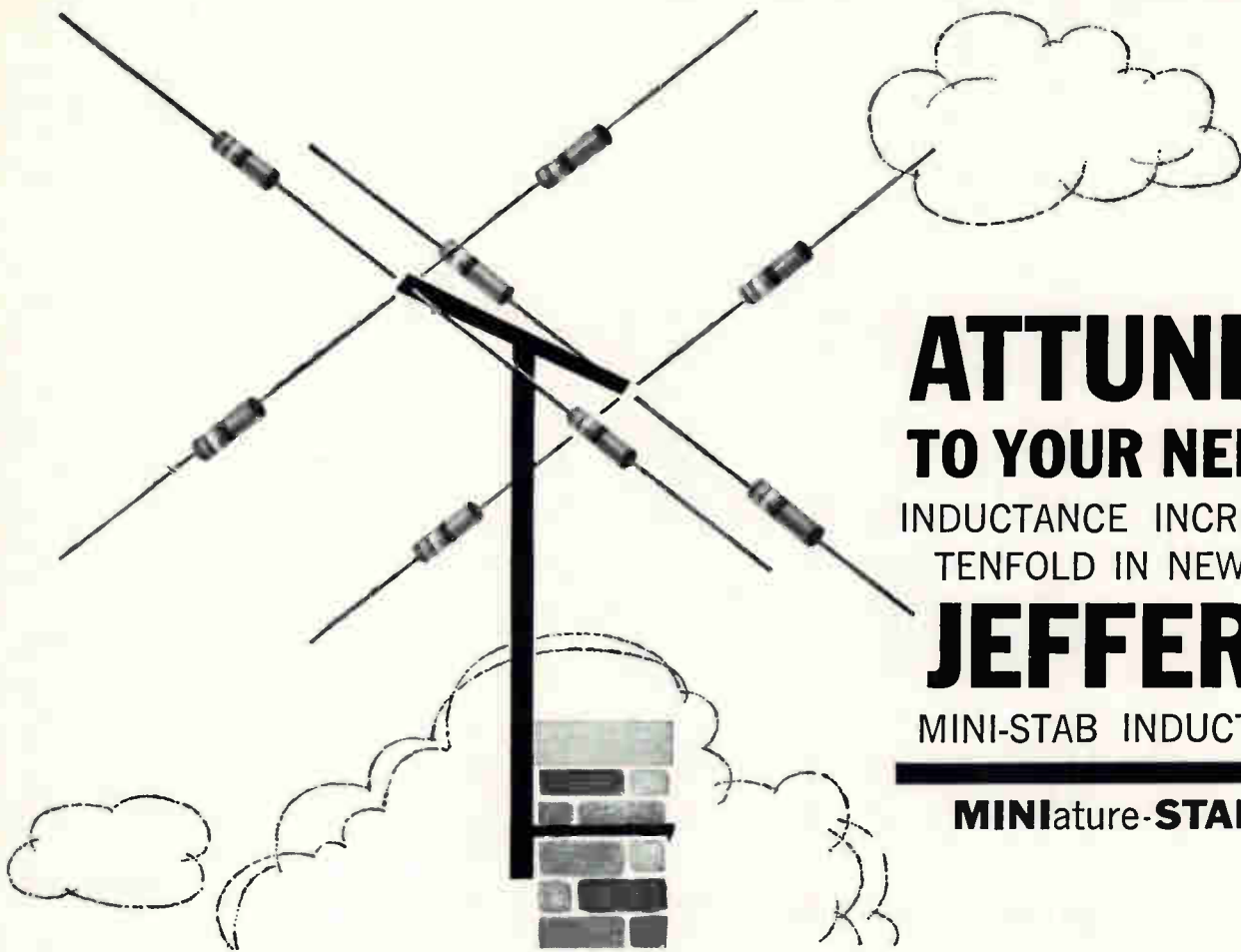
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In Jeffers MINI-STAB inductors, *miniaturization* is achieved through more efficient use of coil winding space. *Stability* is made possible through the use of an open magnetic circuit as obtained with a conventional powdered iron coil form.

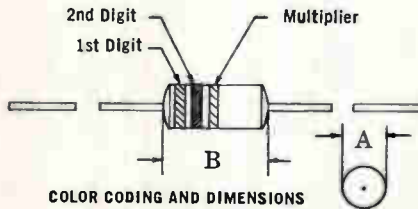
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUCTOR DESIGNS BASED ON 1000 UH VALUE

INDUCTOR CHARACTERISTICS	JEFFERS MINI-STAB DESIGN	CONVENTIONAL DESIGNS	
		MINIATURIZED*	NON-MINIATURIZED
Miniaturization (wt. in grams)	1.0	0.5 to 2	2 to 10
Stability of Inductance with temp. -55 to +125°C	±2%	±10%	±2%
with applied current (zero to 90 MA)	-1%	-30%	NIL
with applied voltage (test or signal)	GOOD	POOR	GOOD

*Utilizing closed magnetic circuits such as toroids, cup-cores, etc.

A comparison of typical MINI-STAB performance with that of conventional miniaturized and non-miniaturized inductors appears above. Inductor designs of the closed magnetic circuit type such as toroids, cup cores, etc. tend to be inherently unstable.

THIS IS THE EXPANDED MINI-STAB LINE



TYPE	A ± .015	B ± .015	LEADS
1	.190	.440	AWG. #22 1 1/8 Min. Length
2	.220	.600	AWG. #21 1 1/8 Min. Length
3	.240	.740	AWG. #20 1 1/8 Min. Length

MINI-STAB TYPE 1

PART NUMBER	TYPE	INDUCTANCE (Microhenries)	MEAS. FREQ. (MC)	Q MIN.	SRF MIN. (MC)	D.C. RES. MAX. at 25°C (OHMS)	CURRENT* RATING (MA)	COLOR-CODING		
								1st	2nd	3rd
1311-1	1	18 ± 10%	2.5	50	25	1.8	315	BRN	GRY	BLK
1311-2	1	22 ± 10%	2.5	50	24	2.0	300	RED	RED	BLK
1311-3	1	27 ± 10%	2.5	50	20	2.8	255	RED	VLT	BLK
1321-1	1	33 ± 10%	2.5	50	19	2.5	270	ORG	ORG	BLK
1321-2	1	39 ± 10%	2.5	50	18	3.0	245	ORG	WHT	BLK
1321-3	1	47 ± 10%	2.5	50	17	3.5	225	YEL	VLT	BLK
1321-4	1	56 ± 10%	2.5	50	15	4.2	205	GRN	BLU	BLK
1321-5	1	68 ± 10%	2.5	50	14	5.0	190	BLU	GRY	BLK
1321-6	1	82 ± 10%	2.5	50	12	5.5	180	GRY	RED	BLK
1321-7	1	100 ± 10%	2.5	50	11	6.0	170	BRN	BLK	BRN
1321-8	1	120 ± 10%	0.79	50	9.0	7.0	160	BRN	RED	BRN
1321-9	1	150 ± 10%	0.79	50	8.6	8.0	150	BRN	GRN	BRN
1321-10	1	180 ± 10%	0.79	50	8.0	9.0	140	BRN	GRY	BRN
1321-11	1	220 ± 10%	0.79	50	6.6	10.0	130	RED	RED	BRN
1331-1	1	270 ± 10%	0.79	45	4.0	6.8	165	RED	VLT	BRN
1331-2	1	330 ± 10%	0.79	45	3.6	7.4	155	ORG	ORG	BRN
1331-3	1	390 ± 10%	0.79	45	3.4	10.6	130	ORG	WHT	BRN
1331-4	1	470 ± 10%	0.79	45	3.1	11.5	125	YEL	VLT	BRN
1331-5	1	560 ± 10%	0.79	55	2.9	15.2	110	GRN	BLU	BRN
1331-6	1	680 ± 10%	0.79	50	2.6	17.0	105	BLU	GRY	BRN
1331-7	1	820 ± 10%	0.79	50	2.4	19.0	100	GRY	RED	BRN
1331-8	1	1000 ± 10%	0.79	45	2.2	21.3	90	BRN	BLK	RED

NEWEST MINI-STAB TYPES 2 AND 3

1312-1	2	1200 ± 10%	.25	60	2.2	21.0	110	BRN	RED	RED
1312-2	2	1500 ± 10%	.25	60	2.1	24.0	105	BRN	GRN	RED
1312-3	2	1800 ± 10%	.25	65	1.9	27.0	100	BRN	GRY	RED
1312-4	2	2200 ± 10%	.25	70	1.7	30.0	95	RED	RED	RED
1312-5	2	2700 ± 10%	.25	70	1.6	33.0	90	RED	VLT	RED
1312-6	2	3300 ± 10%	.25	70	1.4	37.0	85	ORG	ORG	RED
1313-1	3	3900 ± 10%	.25	75	1.5	44.0	90	ORG	WHT	RED
1313-2	3	4700 ± 10%	.25	80	1.4	49.0	85	YEL	VLT	RED
1313-3	3	5600 ± 10%	.25	80	1.2	54.0	80	GRN	BLU	RED
1313-4	3	6800 ± 10%	.25	80	1.1	60.0	75	BLU	GRY	RED
1313-5	3	8200 ± 10%	.25	80	1.0	67.0	70	GRY	RED	RED
1313-6	3	10000 ± 10%	.25	80	0.9	75.0	70	BRN	BLK	ORG

*Based on a 25° C Maximum Temperature Rise.

MINI-STAB inductors are capable of meeting the requirements of MIL-C-15305, Grade 1, Class B, as outlined in Jeffers Product Specification SK-393. Details are available on request.



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CIRCLE 10 ON READER SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONICS NEWSLETTER

Pickaback Satellite Measures Sun's Radiation

SECOND TRANSIT experimental vehicle, which went into orbit last Wednesday, brings the Navy a step nearer an operational satellite navigation system. Last week's unique shot put two payloads into orbit on one rocket launcher. Attached pickaback to the 223-lb Transit II was a 42-lb solar radiation measurement satellite which was kicked off ahead of the larger satellite at an altitude of about 500 miles.

Navigation satellite payload was developed by Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Lab and built mostly by APL and the Naval Ordnance installations at China Lake, Calif., and Dahlgren, Va. The radiation-measurement satellite was developed at the Naval Research Laboratory.

Transit's payload included two ultra-stable oscillators in insulating flasks, each capable of transmitting continuously on two frequencies over a silver-painted spiral-band antenna system. An infrared scanner measures the satellite's rotation; a digital electronic clock serves as a timing standard, and a special receiver designed by Canada's Defense Research Telecommunications Establishment measures cosmic noise above the ionosphere.

Two command systems can change the satellite's position in accord with signals received from the ground. The satellite's telemetry system sends temperature and other data back to earth. Both solar cells and storage batteries power the electronic gear.

The NRL radiation-measuring satellite telemetry system includes a 108-Mc transmitter.

Compactrons Combine Tube Functions

NEW DEPARTURE in tube design sees three and four valving functions included in one envelope in General Electric's Compactron, with consequent space saving.

GE this week demonstrated a radio set equivalent to a 5-tube superhet, made with two Compactrons.

One contains a power diode (equivalent to a 35W4 rectifier), a power amplifier (50C5) and a diode-triode (12AV6); the other houses a pentagrid converter (12BE6) and a pentode (12BA6). The receiver measures 2½ in. by 2½ in. by 10½ in. wide, the width being dictated by the loud-speaker size.

The company estimates that a tv receiver can be made with 10 Compactrons (compared with 15 tubes and 3 diodes, or 24 transistors and 11 diodes), and a 6-tube hi-fi amplifier could be made with 4 Compactrons.

The new valving devices are bigger than miniature tubes; they measure 1½ in. in diameter, vary in seated height from 1 in. to 2½ in. Heaters for the individual valves are connected in series within the Compactron, so that only two heater pins are needed. Internal connections are made as in conventional tubes. The Compactron has a duodenary (12-pin) base, with a blank pin on either side of the plate connection for increased high-voltage arc rating.

Vapor-Growth Speeds Transistor Manufacture

ATOMIC BRICKLAYING technique called vapor-growth by developer International Business Machines may make semiconductor fabrication more of a production-line process. The vapor-growth process can be used to produce semiconductor components to serve multiple functions.

The vapor-growth technique uses high-temperature iodide vapor which picks up semiconductor material from a block placed in a channel through which the vapor passes. The vapor, with semiconductor material held in gaseous suspension, moves down the channel to a cooler zone where the metals deposit out on substrate pellets.

A complex multifunction device can be built up layer by layer in repeated runs through the vapor channels. Impurity introduced by the iodide vapor is negligible, about 1 part in 100 million. IBM says that diodes—including variable-capacitance and tunnel types—and transistors have been vapor-grown successfully.

Both homogeneous and heterogeneous semiconductor crystals can be formed. Germanium of either polarity can be deposited on germanium and silicon of either polarity can be deposited on silicon. Germanium can be deposited on gallium arsenide or gallium phosphide and gallium arsenide can be deposited on germanium. Silicon can be deposited on gallium arsenide and gallium phosphide.

Germanium-gallium arsenide junctions have resulted in tunnel diodes having wider voltage swing than germanium units and lower series resistance than gallium arsenide units.

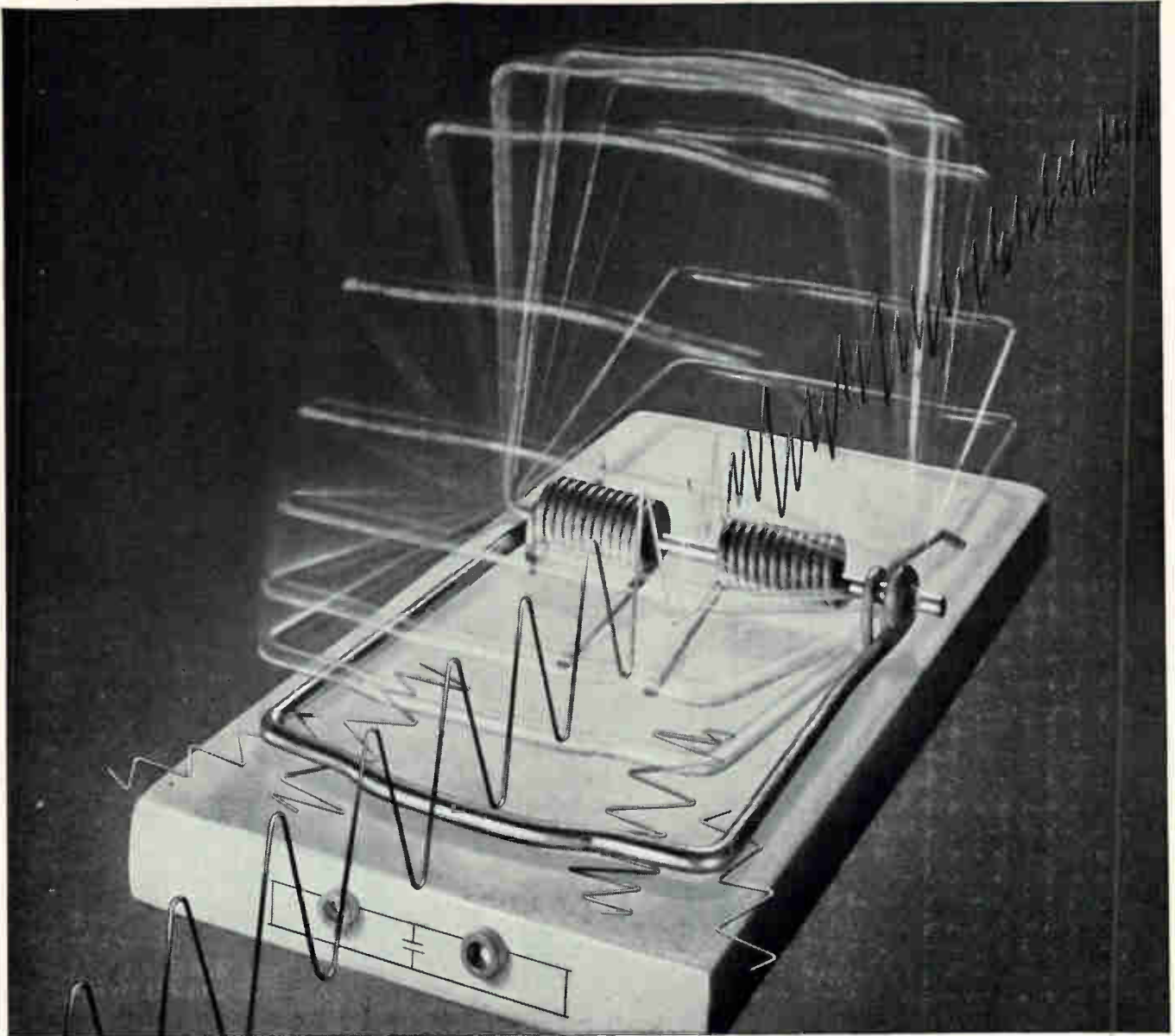
A full adder has been constructed as an *nnp* sandwich having a common three-terminal emitter and two separate collectors each on its own *p-n* mesa.

Steel-Strip Cores Ease Transformer Design

NEW FABRICATION TECHNIQUE for transformer cores, developed by Sylvania, was disclosed last week in New York. Transformers produced with the novel cores, dubbed Flexicores by the General Telephone & Electronics subsidiary, range from 2 to 30 percent lighter than conventional E-I or C transformers, can be produced in a wider variety of configurations, firm says.

Flexicores are produced from grain-oriented strip steel cut from continuous rolls. The strips are bent into staggered U-shapes and formed into nests of laminations. Each core is made up of two nests with the staggered edges interleaved for minimum resistance in the magnetic circuit; the final shape is a hollow square or rectangle.

Use of nested cores permits the magnetic lines of force to flow with the grain of the steel continuously, instead of across the grain as in parts of an E-I core. This in effect cuts the size of the core for a given value of flux. Also the fringe flux at the junctions of the core halves is less than in E-I cores, since the flux path is not changing direction at that point; hum is therefore reduced.



How to build a better (audio signal) trap!

Magnetics Inc. permalloy powder cores give filter designers new attenuation and stability standards—and miniaturization to boot!

The art of trapping unwanted frequencies has been advanced during the past year with a succession of improvements in molybdenum permalloy powder cores by Magnetics Inc. Most audio filter designers now work with smaller cores, more stable cores and cores whose attenuation characteristics are ultra-sharp. Do you?

Do you, for example, specify our 160- μ cores when space is a problem? With this higher inductance, you need at least 10 percent fewer turns for a given inductance than with the 125- μ core. What's more, you can use heavier wire, and thus cut down d-c resistance.

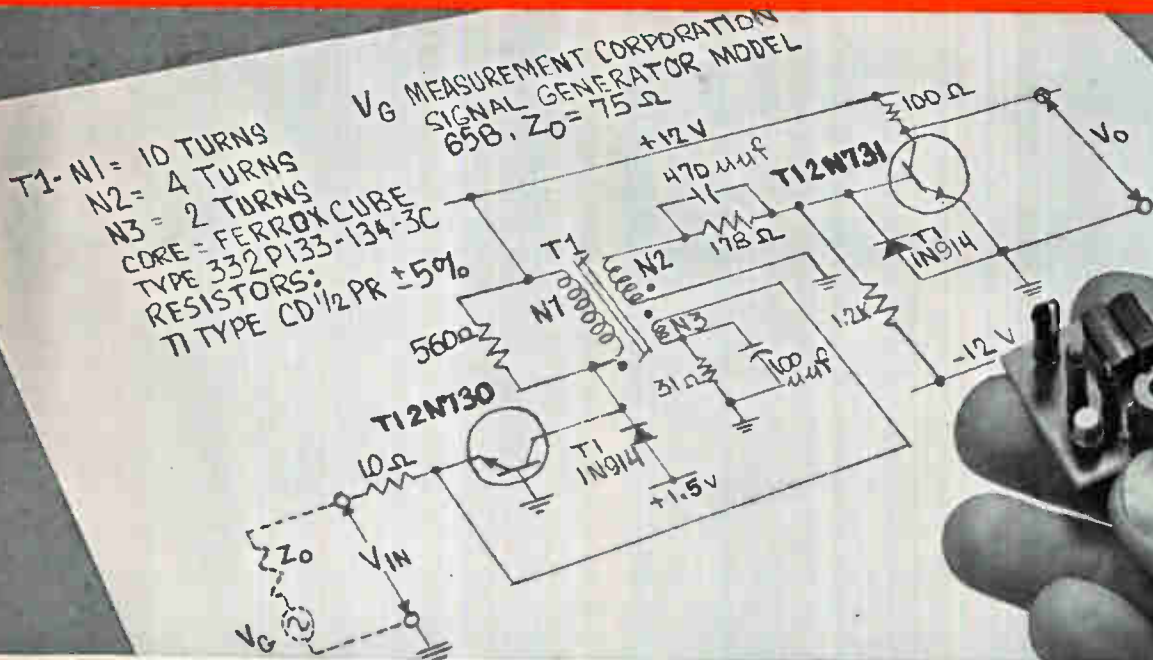
What about temperature stability? Our linear cores are used with polystyrene capacitors, cutting costs in half compared to temperature stabilized moly-permalloy cores with silvered mica capacitors. Yet frequency stability over a wide swing in ambient temperatures is increased!

And what do you specify when you must rigidly define channel cut-offs, with sharp, permanent attenuation at channel crossovers? Our moly-permalloy cores have virtually no resistive component, so there is almost no core loss. The resultant high Q means sharp attenuation of blocked frequencies in high and low band pass ranges.

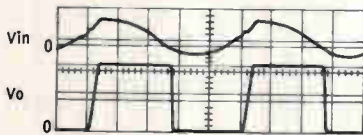
Why not write for complete information? Like all of our components, molybdenum permalloy powder cores are *performance-guaranteed* to standards unsurpassed in the industry. *Magnetics Inc., Dept. E-82, Butler, Pa.*

MAGNETICS inc.
®

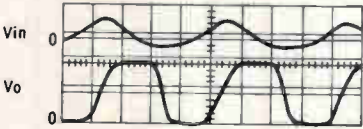
HOW TO GENERATE 100-ma PULSES AT 10 mc



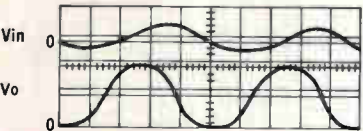
... WITH TI 2N730 and 2N731 SILICON MESA TRANSISTORS



1 Megacycle
VERT. -5v/cm
HORIZ. -2 μsec/cm
T_A -25°C



5 Megacycles
VERT. -5v/cm
HORIZ. -50 μμsec/cm
T_A -25°C



10 Megacycles
VERT. -5v/cm
HORIZ. -20 μμsec/cm
T_A -25°C



See how these performance-proved characteristics apply to your high-current, high-speed switching circuits...

High-current loads — Switch 100 ma at 10-mc rates using TI 2N730 and 2N731 transistors (see applications circuit) • **Fast switching** — Note 20 millimicrosecond rise and fall times on

the waveforms illustrated • **Size and weight** — Save both size and weight with the subminiature TO-18 packaging of the TI 2N730 and 2N731 'mesas' • **Dissipation** — Get a full 500 mw (T_A = 25°C) or 1.5w (T_C = 25°C) with beta spreads of 20-60 (2N730) and 40-120 (2N731) • **Reliability** — TI Quality Assurance guarantees you performance to specifications • **Applications** — Use the TI 2N730 and 2N731 guaranteed performance in your digital computer clock pulse generators and similar high-load, high-speed, high-reliability circuits. Check these specifications:

electrical characteristics at 25°C ambient (unless otherwise noted)			2N730		2N731		unit	
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		min	max	min	max		
I _{CBO}	Collector Reverse Current	V _{CB} = 30v I _E = 0	—	1.0	—	1.0	μa	Collector-Base Voltage 60v
I _{CBO}	Collector Reverse Current at 150°C	V _{CB} = 30v I _E = 0	—	100	—	100	μa	Collector-Emitter Voltage 40v
BV _{CB0}	Collector-Base Breakdown Voltage	I _C = 100μa I _E = 0	60	—	60	—	v	Emitter-Base Voltage 5v
BV _{CER}	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	I _{CER} = 100ma R _{BE} = 10 ohms	40	—	40	—	v	Total Device Dissipation 0.5w
BV _{EBO}	Emitter-Base Breakdown Voltage	I _E = 100 μa I _C = 0	5	—	5	—	v	Total Device Dissipation at Case Temperature 25°C 1.5w
h _{FE}	DC Forward Current Transfer Ratio	I _C = 150ma V _{CE} = 10v	20	60	40	120		Storage Temperature Range -65°C to +175°C
V _{BE(sat)}	Base-Emitter Voltage	I _C = 150ma I _B = 15ma	—	1.3	—	1.3	v	
V _{CE(sat)}	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	I _C = 150ma I _B = 15ma	—	1.5	—	1.5	v	
h _{fe}	AC Common Emitter Forward Current Transfer Ratio	I _C = 50ma V _{CE} = 10v f = 20mc	2.0	—	2.5	—		
C _{ob}	Common-Base Output Capacitance	I _E = 0 V _{CB} = 10v f = 1mc	—	35	—	35	μf	

*Pulse conditions: Length = 300 μs, duty cycle < 2%

CALL YOUR TI SALES OFFICE OR LOCAL AUTHORIZED TI DISTRIBUTOR FOR PRICE, DELIVERY AND COMPLETE TECHNICAL DATA.

 the **FIRST** silicon transistor manufacturer

TEXAS  **INSTRUMENTS**
INCORPORATED
SEMICONDUCTOR-COMPONENTS DIVISION
13500 N. CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY
POST OFFICE BOX 312 • DALLAS, TEXAS

CIRCLE 13 ON READER SERVICE CARD

WEINSCHEL

FIXED COAXIAL ATTENUATORS

Models 50, 51, 52

DC to 1 KMC, Usable to 2 KMC

Attenuation: 1 to 50 db

High stability, low frequency sensitivity

Finish: Stainless Steel (Type N Connectors);

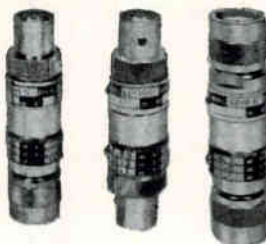
Nickel Plated (Type C or SC Connectors)

Type N Connectors



1 male 2 female 2 male
1 female

Type C Connectors



1 male 2 female 2 male
1 female

Type SC Connectors



1 male 2 female 2 male
1 female

Complete specifications upon request.
Weinschel Fixed Coaxial Attenuators cover the frequency range of DC to 12.4 KMC. Write for complete catalog.



Weinschel Engineering
KENSINGTON, MARYLAND

WASHINGTON OUTLOOK

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT contracts worth \$35 million are being awarded this year to foreign research institutions, universities and industrial firms. Almost half the work is supported by the armed services, the rest by at least 10 civilian agencies.

No breakdown is available by technical fields, but the Air Force, which farms out roughly 30 percent of the total amount going abroad this year for R&D work, cites electronics as one of two principal fields of interest for foreign attention (the other is geophysics).

Bulk of the work is of a basic research nature. In electronics, for instance, the University of Darmstadt is doing fundamental work on pulse-image tubes for the Air Force. A British neuropsychologist is studying for the Navy ways in which the human brain can be simulated mechanically or electronically.

Some hardware development is being done by Compagnie Generale de Telegraphie sans Fils of Paris. CSF is developing radar-jamming tubes for the Air Force and analog and digital storage tubes for the Navy.

SELF-CONTAINED and unjammable guidance systems to zero long-range missiles in on target are getting increased attention from Pentagon planners. Chance-Vought's aeronautics division, for example, is developing one such system for SLAM (supersonic low-altitude missile), a nuclear ramjet weapons system that Air Force is considering.

SLAM would operate differently from conventional ICBMs in that it would follow a ballistic trajectory out into near space and through reentry, but in terminal phase would return to controlled powered flight. At an altitude low enough to confuse radar trackers, it would turn on its ramjet and streak to its target. At intercontinental ranges, the missile could not be reliably controlled by ground command; hence the stress on self-contained terminal guidance.

Present-generation Titan ICBM may be modified to use terminal guidance to correct trajectory errors. Titan uses Bell Labs radio-command guidance on initial phase.

OVERSEAS TELEVISION STATIONS of all types have increased by almost 14 percent since the first of the year—from 1,088 to 1,237—U.S. Information Agency reports. New Free-World stations total 109, of which 98 are in Western Europe. Forty new ones went on the air in the Sino-Soviet bloc, USIA says.

The agency's report, covering the first five months of 1960, excludes the U.S. and its territories, U.S. Armed Forces stations, and Canada. Survey notes that tv receivers in use abroad now number 34,500,000, with the Free World accounting for 28,950,000, an increase of about 2,150,000. The Soviet bloc has 5,600,000 sets, up about 300,000.

PATENT RESTRICTIONS recently caused General Electric to turn down a National Aeronautics & Space Administration contract for space-vehicle guidance development, says NASA. The agency mentions GE to Congress as one of several companies that have refused agency contracts because of reluctance to get tied down by patent rules. NASA patent law requires the agency to acquire full ownership of all inventions produced under contract.

NASA is pushing for liberalization of the rule, says it has been "seriously hampered in efforts to secure research in crucial areas." The House has already passed a bill allowing NASA flexibility on the patent issue, but the outlook for Senate approval this session (see ELECTRONICS, p 14, June 17) is dim.

CONSTRUCTION WORK on the Defense Department's 1,000-ft radiotelescope near San Juan, P. R., is being delayed. Surveyors have run into subsurface difficulties on the site, a natural earth crater; they are making additional borings before permitting installation of equipment.

TAPCO ELECTRICAL POWER COMPONENTS

TAPCO Group primary and auxiliary electrical power systems for space, missile, aircraft and ground power applications are tried and proven. Systems performed under environmental conditions including nuclear radiation, high-temperature, liquid metal vapor, zero-G and vacuum.

Below are typical TAPCO components now

available for integration into systems for such applications. Other available TAPCO electrical power components include tachometer generators, speed sensors, high temperature electromagnets and solenoids, nuclear reactor rod drive controls, static inverters, voltage regulators and electronic power conversion devices.

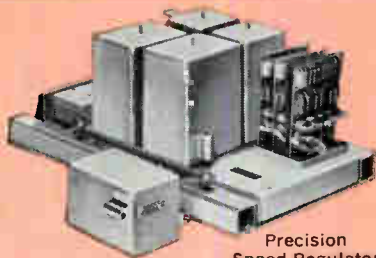
ALTERNATORS

Among the special purpose rotating machines designed by TAPCO is a series of high temperature alternators. These range in capacity from a few watts to 15 kw at temperatures up to 1000°F.

PERFORMANCE DATA: TYPICAL ALTERNATOR—Power Rating: 3 kw, 0.8 pf lagging. Ambient Temp.: 700°F. max. Operating Speed: 40,000 rpm. Output: 115v, 2000 cps. Inherent Voltage Regulation: $\pm 5\%$. Harmonic Content: 5% total. Efficiency: 85%. Weight: 9 lbs w/o shaft and bearings. Size: 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " OD, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ " long. Special Conditions: Operates in mercury vapor.



High Temperature Permanent Magnet Alternator



Precision Speed Regulator

VOLTAGE REGULATION AND SPEED CONTROLS

Associated with the TAPCO alternator and drive systems are system speed and voltage controls for extremely accurate frequency and voltage regulation. The unit shown is adaptable to many drive systems.

PERFORMANCE DATA: TYPICAL SPEED REGULATOR: Frequency Stability: 1 part in 100,000 integrated over minimum 1 hour period. Input: 115v, 400 cps. Output: 0-10v, 400 cps (phase reversing). Feedback: Valve position 0-57.5v, 400 cps. Environmental Conditions: -65 to +200°F, 50g shock for 11 millisec., vibration 0.1" double amplitude from 3 to 23 cps, 10g from 23 cps to 10 kc. Weight: 10 lbs. Size: 12" x 6" x 5".

LIQUID METAL PUMPS

A rotating permanent magnet driven by an external source induces pumping force in the liquid metal within a hermetically sealed system. This concept provides operation without friction-producing rotating seals and provides exceptional reliability and life.

PERFORMANCE DATA: TYPICAL ELECTROMAGNETIC PUMP—Fluid: Sodium. Fluid Temperature: 1000°F. Capacity: 20 lbs min. Driving Speed: 40,000 rpm. Pressure Rise: 3 psi. Weight: 3 lbs. Size: 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diam. flange bolt circle, $\frac{1}{2}$ " nominal pipe size.



Electromagnetic Sodium Pump

Tapco Group Export Representative:
American Avitron Inc. • Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Advanced engineering projects at TAPCO offer excellent career opportunities for qualified engineers and scientists. Write Personnel Manager.



TAPCO GROUP
Thompson Ramo Wooldridge Inc.

DEPT. EL-760 • CLEVELAND 17, OHIO

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS FOR THE AIRCRAFT, MISSILE AND SPACE, ORDNANCE, ELECTRONIC AND NUCLEAR INDUSTRIES

OZALID NEWSLETTER

NEW IDEAS TO HELP YOU WITH ENGINEERING REPRODUCTION AND DRAFTING



Standard materials, plus new thinking, result in big time and cost savings.

How to break the halftone costs barrier

Some of the sharper repro men looking to cut the high cost of using halftones in quantity have come up with this little timesaver that goes for pennies per halftone. Here was the problem: 200 rush copies of 16 technical photographs were needed for a service manual . . . a total of 3200 prints. This job would usually run about \$2,000 and take ten days . . . that was too long and cost too much.

A bright lad thought about their Ozalid whiteprinting equipment and worked out this procedure: First an 8" x 10" screened film positive was made by projection from a 4" x 5" negative, emulsion away from emulsion.

This insured proper orientation of the print in the final stage.

Next, the film positive and Ozalid black-line plastic-coated paper (105SZ) were processed in an Ozalid Printmaster 810 at a rate of 12 feet per minute. The 42-inch width of this machine permitted two operators to work simultaneously, cutting total production time virtually in half! The choice of Ozalid paper Type 105SZ was an excellent one. It gave crisp, black-line images of great density due to the paper's plastic coating. The entire project took just under a fast six hours instead of the usual ten days, and cost about \$100.

Total savings: \$1900 and 9½ days of production time. Pretty smart, we think. By the way, we've got sample packages available for the asking that might very well give you the same dramatic results. Why not write us at Ozalid, Box L-6, Johnson City, New York. We'll be glad to help.

Looking for a fast case of the blues?

The happy kind, we mean. The clean, rich, decisive blue image that Ozalid's new Super-Speed Blue-Line (200SS) gives. And when we say fast, that's exactly what we mean. *Poor originals are copied up to ten feet per minute faster than with regular copy papers.*

This is the first Ozalid copy paper specifically designed for copying semi-opaque originals at higher speeds . . . at no sacrifice of line density in any sense!

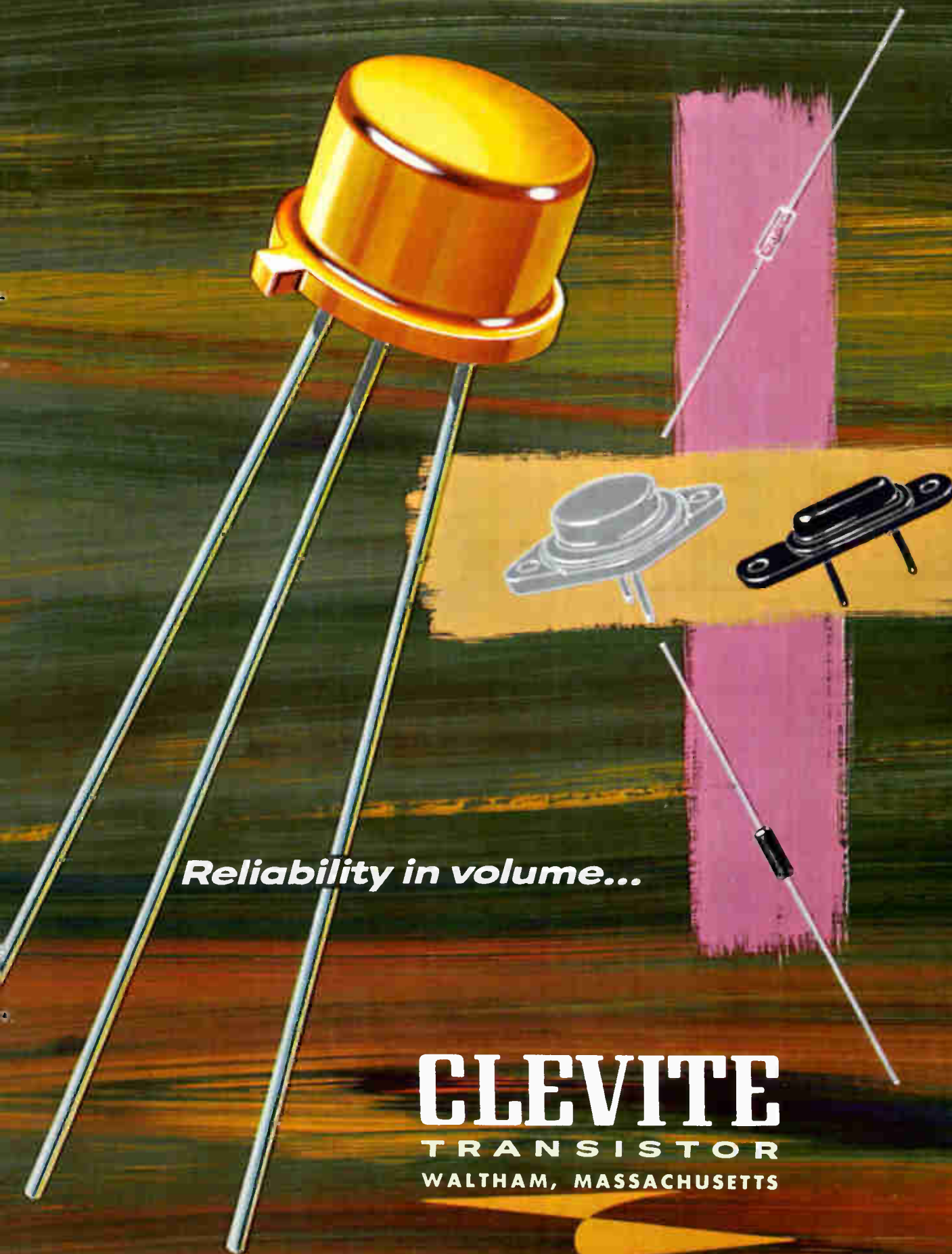
But what does all this mean in practical benefits, other than increased production at no loss in quality?

Well, for one thing, it means that you can now do a fine job on semi-opaque material, such as one-sided letters, documents and bulletins, at the lowest cost of any copying process . . . even if they're printed on bond papers!

Another benefit is the clean, readable copies you can now produce from soiled, yellowed documents and low-translucency materials much faster than ever before.

Is that all? Not by a long shot. 200SS actually turns low-powered ultraviolet machines into pretty fast units. And the faster printing speeds mean faster return of the original after each cycle.

Why not try this superb, high-density blue-line paper today? It really makes sense. Just call your local Ozalid representative for a demonstration.

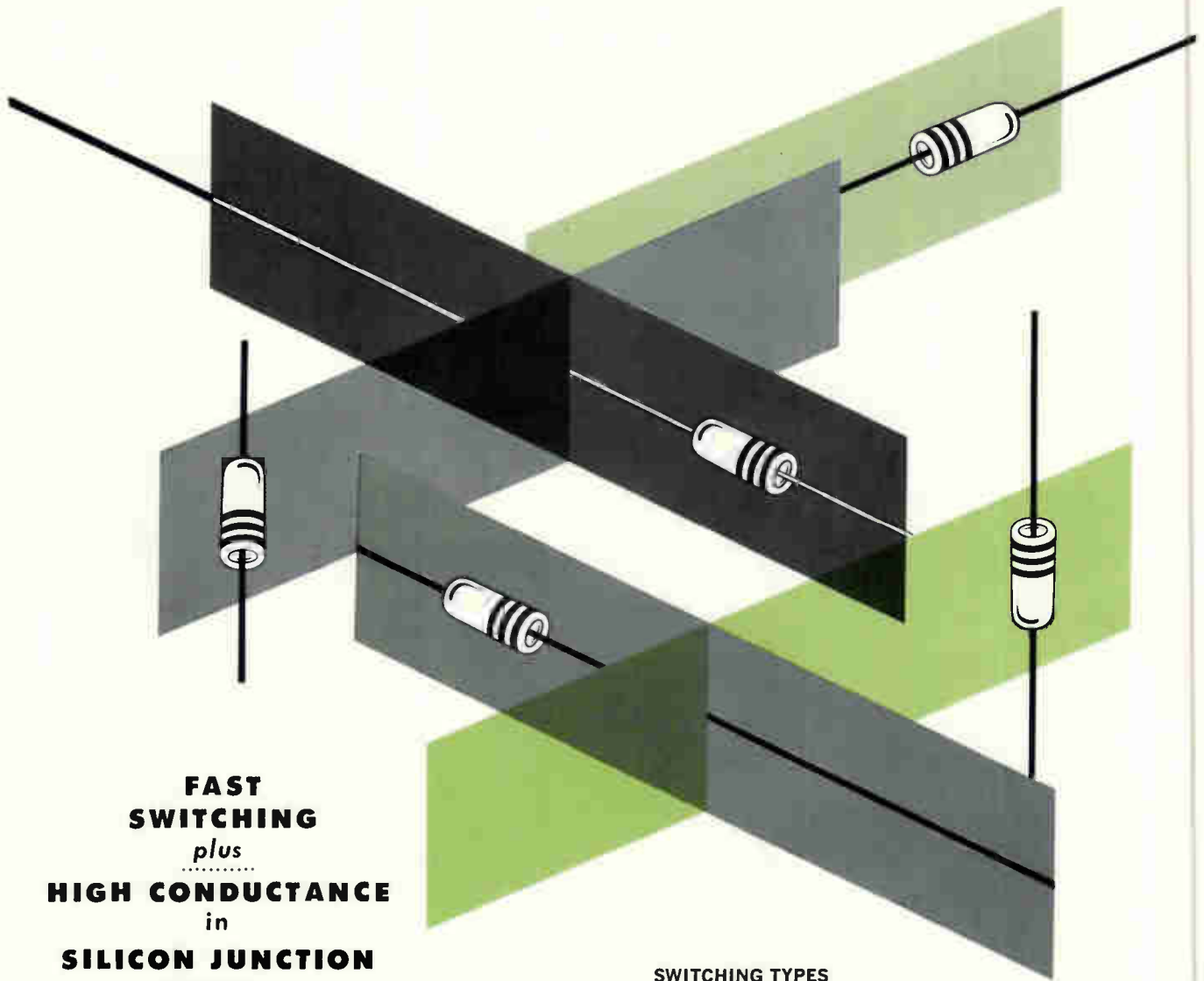


Reliability in volume...

CLEVITE

TRANSISTOR

WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS



**FAST
SWITCHING**
plus
HIGH CONDUCTANCE
in
**SILICON JUNCTION
DIODES**

SWITCHING TYPES

New circuit possibilities for low impedance, high current applications are opened up by Clevite's switching diodes. Type CSD-2542, for example, switches from 30 ma to -35v. in 0.5 microseconds in a modified IBM Y circuit and has a forward conductance of 100 ma min@ 1 volt.

Combining high reverse voltage, high forward conductance, fast switching and high temperature operation, these diodes approach the ideal multi-purpose device sought by designers.

GENERAL PURPOSE TYPES

Optimum rectification efficiency rather than rate of switching has been built into these silicon diodes. They feature very high forward conductance and low reverse current. These diodes find their principal use in various instrumentation applications where the accuracy or reproducibility of performance of the circuit requires a diode of negligible reverse current. In this line of general purpose types Clevite has available, in addition to the JAN types listed below, commercial diodes of the 1N482 series.

MILITARY TYPES

JAN		SIGNAL CORPS	
1N457 -	MIL-E-1/1026	1N662 -	MIL-E-1/1139
1N458 -	MIL-E-1/1027	1N663 -	MIL-E-1/1140
1N459 -	MIL-E-1/1028	1N658 -	MIL-E-1/1160
		1N643 -	MIL-E-1/1171

All these diodes are available for immediate delivery. Write now for Bulletins B217A-1, B217A-2 and B217-4.

Reliability In Volume . . .



CLEVITE TRANSISTOR

254 Crescent Street Waltham 54, Mass. Tel: TWinbrook 4-9330



Telex Buys Component Firm

Telex, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., reports the purchase of Aemco, Inc., of Mankato, Minn., for approximately \$1½ million. The Mankato company, organized in 1918 to produce special timing switches, now also produces custom relays for electronic and electrical application. Aemco, which will continue under its present administration, will become an operating division in Telex's Components Group. Telex reports that combined annual sales total \$8 million.

Hathaway Instruments, Inc., Denver, Colo., announces the proposed acquisition of Sterling Electric Motors, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., subject to the approval of Sterling stockholders. Hathaway will purchase the Sterling assets for \$2½ million, which will then be distributed to the Sterling stockholders. Sterling reported sales in excess of \$4 million for 1959.

Electronics Capital Corp., San Diego, Calif., reports the purchase of \$250,000 worth of five-year convertible debentures issued by Remanco, Inc., of Santa Monica, Calif. The debentures are convertible into 59% of Remanco's total common stock. Remanco produces microwave test equipment. The transaction is the ninth commitment ECC has made, bringing its total investments to \$5,300,000.

Dorsett Electronics Laboratories, Inc., Norman, Okla., announces its merger with Carter and Galantin, Chicago. The merger involves an exchange of all Carter and Galantin shares for 60,000 shares of Dorsett common stock. Dorsett, producer of telemetering systems, acquired the Chicago manufacturer of industrial training and marketing aids in a step toward diversification.

Atlantic Research Corp., Alexandria, Va., reports the acquisition of Northeastern Engineering Inc.,

Manchester, N. H., as a new subsidiary. Northeastern, producer of high-precision equipment for the medical profession and the military, reports an annual volume in excess of \$2½ million. The new annual business volume of Atlantic and its subsidiaries totals \$15 million.

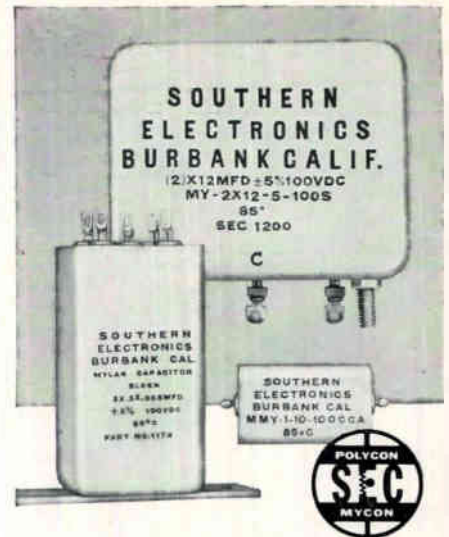
Waltham Precision Instrument Co., Waltham, Mass., announces the acquisition of Electro-Mec Laboratory, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. The Waltham producer of missile and aircraft equipment, clocks and timers, reports first quarter sales totaled \$1,435,211, producing profits of \$109,309, or 4 cents per share.

Textron Electronics, New York, N. Y., reports the acquisition of Allegany Instrument Co., Cumberland, Md., in exchange for 140,000 shares of Textron stock. Allegany, producer of thrust and pressure measuring devices and allied electronic equipment, reports annual sales totalling \$3 million.

25 MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

	SHARES (IN 100's)	WEEK ENDING JUNE 17		
		HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
Standard Kollsman	5,988	27½	19	27½
Univ Controls	2,788	19¼	15¼	17¼
Sterling Precise	1,837	3½	2¾	3¾
Lear Inc	1,810	22½	18½	22½
Ampex	1,803	39¾	36	36¾
Gen Tel & Elec	1,635	31¾	30¾	31¾
Du Mont Labs	1,506	11¾	9¾	11
Collins Radio	1,503	73¾	63¾	72¾
Transitron	1,335	60	51½	58¾
RCA	1,028	77¾	70¾	70¾
Gen Inst	1,014	46¾	38¾	45¾
Belock Inst	964	23¾	17¾	23¾
Int'l Tel & Tel	912	46¾	42¾	43
Raytheon	889	43¾	40	43¾
Sperry Rand	879	24½	22½	22½
Int'l Resistance	796	40¾	32¾	39
American Electronics	759	18¾	15¾	18¾
Amer Tel & Tel	753	90¾	88	89¾
Emerson Radio	709	16¾	12½	16½
Cohu Electronics	659	12¾	10¾	11¾
Avco Corp	654	13¾	12½	13¾
Varian Assoc	639	64¾	60½	63¾
Burroughs	581	39¾	37½	37¾
Gen Elec	574	96	92¾	93¾
Beckman Inst	554	97¾	87¼	96½

The above figures represent sales of electronics stocks on the New York and American Stock Exchanges. Listings are prepared exclusively for ELECTRONICS by Ira Haupt & Co., investment bankers.



Capacitors for

NO COMPROMISE

Circuit Design

Unusual requirements in capacitance, tolerance, case size or configuration no longer need compromise your circuit designs. SOUTHERN ELECTRONICS' engineers are experienced in solving these problems to the extent that non-standard capacitors have become routine at SEC.

SEC has developed multiple block capacitors that are now saving space and weight in a production missile. Two 12mfd capacitors were designed to take less space than one, with improved electrical characteristics. In another application, SEC eliminated 6 tubular capacitors, utilizing a single can, 6 terminals and a common ground. Result: Room for additional components, easier wiring, and a less expensive component.

SEC, in addition to designing special capacitors to save weight and space, has developed dual-dielectrics to solve unusual temperature coefficient problems, and has introduced special dielectrics and oils for extreme high temperature and high voltage applications.

This engineering know-how has resulted in the use of SEC capacitors in twelve U.S. missiles, analog computers, and many radar and communications services.

SEC capacitors are manufactured in a wide range of capacitance to meet your needs from 100mf to any higher value, with tolerances as low as 0.1%. They are made under unusually critical quality control standards, and meet or exceed the most rigid MIL-SPECS.

Write today for detailed technical data and general catalog.



Pioneers in custom precision capacitor engineering

SOUTHERN ELECTRONICS Corporation

150 WEST CYPRESS AVENUE
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

population -



Even in the most remote areas, wings aloft are guided on their way by AeroCom's new medium range N.D. Beacon Transmitter. This transmitter was designed and built to provide long, trouble-free service with no attendants...even where the total population is Zero.

NOW — FCC type accepted — single or dual automatic—for carrier powers of 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 watts.



AEROCOM'S Dual Automatic Package-Type Radio Beacon

for completely unattended service. This N.D. Beacon (illustrated) consists of two 100 watt (or 50 watt) transmitters with 2 keyers, automatic transfer and antenna tuner. (Power needed 110 or 220 volts 50/60 cycles, 465 V.A. for 50 watt, 675 V.A. for 100 watt.)

Frequency range 200-500 kcs.: available with either crystal or self excited oscillator coil. High level plate modulation of final amplifier is used, giving 97% tone modulation. Microphone P-T switch interrupts tone, permitting voice operation.

The "stand-by" transmitter is selected when the carrier or modulation level of main transmitter drops 3 db or more, in case of failure to transmit the identification signal or if carrier frequency changes 5 kcs. or more. Audible indication in monitoring receiver tells which transmitter is in operation.

Unit is ruggedly constructed and conservatively rated, providing low operating and maintenance costs.

Also available in 400 watt, 1 K.W. and 4 K.W. Models, 200-415 kcs.



3090 S. W. 37th AVENUE • MIAMI 33, FLORIDA



COOL is the word for General Electric NPN silicon transistors, Series 2N332 through 2N338. At 150 mw the junction temperature is 70°C at an ambient of 25°C. Compare this with the registered derating factor which calls for a junction temperature of 175°C.

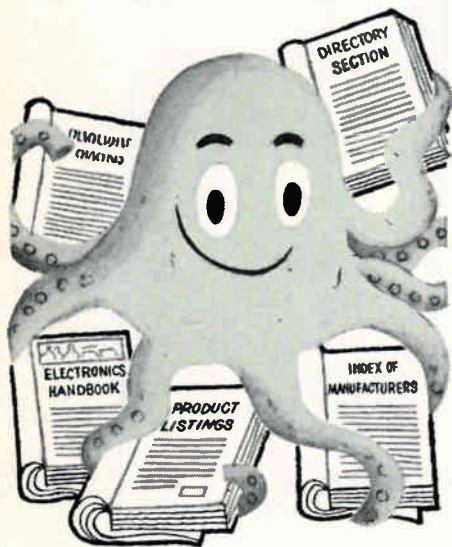
The "A" versions of these transistors dissipate 500 mw at 25°C, 83 mw at 150°C — all without a heat sink.

When junction temperatures go down, reliability goes up. The wide safety factor you enjoy with General Electric silicon transistors means better performance and longer life than you may ever have seen achieved before in a similar device. See your G-E Semiconductor Sales Representative for complete details.

On the shelf at your General Electric Distributor.

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

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MARKET RESEARCH

Defense Spending to Move Up

DIRECTION of federal spending is expected to turn around this month, the beginning of the new fiscal year, McGraw-Hill's Department of Economics reports.

Because of national defense program cuts initiated more than a year ago, government spending during the first six months of 1960 declined to its lowest level since early 1958. But the outlook from here on out is for slightly rising defense expenditures.

There is good news also for manufacturers of entertainment and other consumer electronic products. Latest surveys of consumer intentions indicate consumers expect to increase their spending for durable goods and housing during remaining months of 1960.

For every dollar the United States spends in purchasing existing types of military weapons and equipment, 40 cents is spent developing and testing new types to replace those already in hand, said Dr. Herbert York, director of research and engineering for the U. S. Department of Defense, in a commencement address at Case Institute in Cleveland. Aerospace Industries Associations says that research and development accounts for 60 percent of the intercontinental ballistic missile weapon dollar.

Solar cell sales are rising at a lively pace under impact of increasing activity in space. Major use of the device is as primary source of power for satellites. Market investigators estimate sales this year will total \$9 million, twice 1959 sales.

EIA monthly count of transistors shows sales of \$78,246,279 and 31,155,798 units in the first quarter of 1959 are running ahead of the 1958 quarter by 70 percent for dollar sales and 84 percent for unit sales. Number of units sold in March increased by 2½ million over units sold during February while reve-

nue rose nearly \$4 million. But average prices dropped from \$2.61 in February to \$2.39 in March.

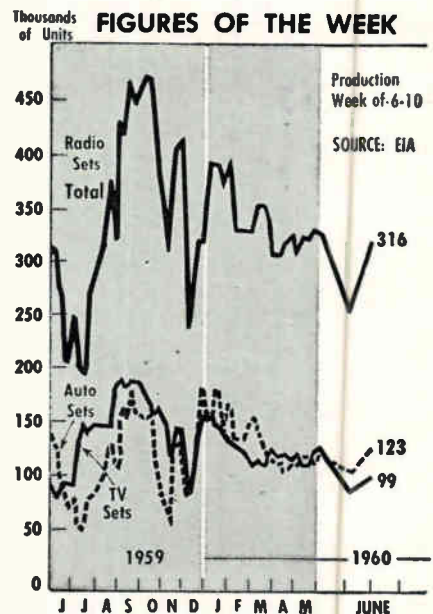
During 1959 manufacturers' shipments of home-type television receivers totalled 6.0 million sets with a factory value of \$815 million, a 13-percent unit increase and an 18-percent dollar increase over 1958 shipments, Bureau of Census states in recent issue of its Current Industrial Reports series.

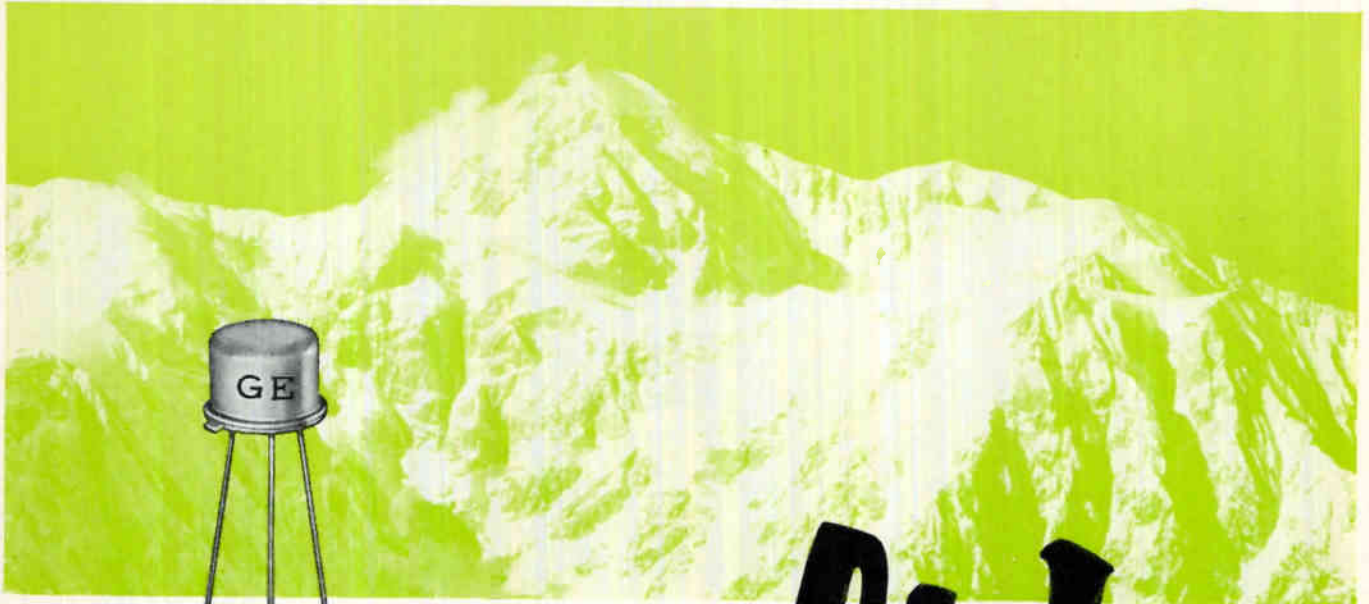
Shipments in 1959 of radios and radio-phono combinations, excluding auto radios, totaled 10.3 million sets worth \$289 million, as against 8.8 million sets worth \$242 million in 1958.

Auto radio shipments rose from 3.9 million units (\$102 million) in 1958 to 5.7 million units (\$133 million) in 1959.

Transistor portable radios represented 90 percent of the 4,034,000 portable radio sets sold in 1959. In the preceding year a total of 3,342,000 portable sets were sold and 70 percent were transistorized.

Business and Defense Services Administration is planning annual reports on electronic components sales. First will cover 1952-59.





solid



General Electric silicon transistors are manufactured by the Fixed Bed Mounting process. All parts are firmly fastened to a ceramic disk, with no suspended parts. The transistor reacts as a solid block in resisting shock and vibration.

G-E type 2N332 through 2N338 transistors (including "A" versions and USN versions) have been struck with a golf club, rattled 700 miles in a hub-cap, fired from a shotgun and shot from an artillery piece (40,000 G's) — and still survived to operate! Call your G-E Semiconductor Sales Representative for full details.

Absolute Maximum Ratings	2N332-6*	2N337-8†	2N332A-6A
Collector to base voltage	45 V _{CB0}	45 V _{CB0}	45 V _{CB}
Emitter to base voltage	1 V _{EB0}	1 V _{EB0}	4 V _{EB}
Collector current (I _c)	25 ma	20 ma	25 ma
Collector dissipation @ 25°C (P _c)	150 mw	125 mw	500 mw
Operating temperature (T _j)	-65 to 175°C	-65 to 150°C	-65 to 175°C

*USN versions of all units except 2N332 have QA per MIL-T-19500/37A.

†USN versions have QA per MIL-T-19500/69B.

Immediate delivery from your General Electric Distributor

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**



(Actual Size)

One kilowatt power in a compact ceramic package is now available to 400Mc., with the Eimac 4CX1000A radial-beam power tetrode.

The new, expanded frequency range coverage of the versatile 4CX1000A makes it ideal for AM, FM and SSB operation in the important government communication band, 225-400Mc., and for FM and VHF-TV broadcasting.

An excellent linear amplifier tube,

the 4CX1000A has low voltage, high current, high gain characteristics. It achieves maximum rated power output in Class AB₁, SSB service without grid current.

Illustrated here, actual size, it is easy to see why this compact, rugged ceramic tetrode is ideal for tight space, high power situations.

A companion air-system socket to meet your specific requirement is available with the 4CX1000A.

TYPICAL OPERATION 4CX1000A (400Mc FM Amplifier)

DC Plate Voltage	3000 volts
DC Screen Voltage	250 volts
DC Plate Current	750 ma
DC Screen Current	45 ma
Driver Power Output	15 watts
Useful Output Power	1100 watts

EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC.



San Carlos, California



proved

Before any lot of G-E silicon transistors may be delivered, a representative number of units are selected for each of the four restrictive life tests. These tests include operation at maximum power at 25°C ambient, operation at high temperatures and peak ratings, storage at 200°C, and shelf life at 25°C—all tests for 1000 hours. If the sample fails any one of these tests, the lot cannot be shipped.

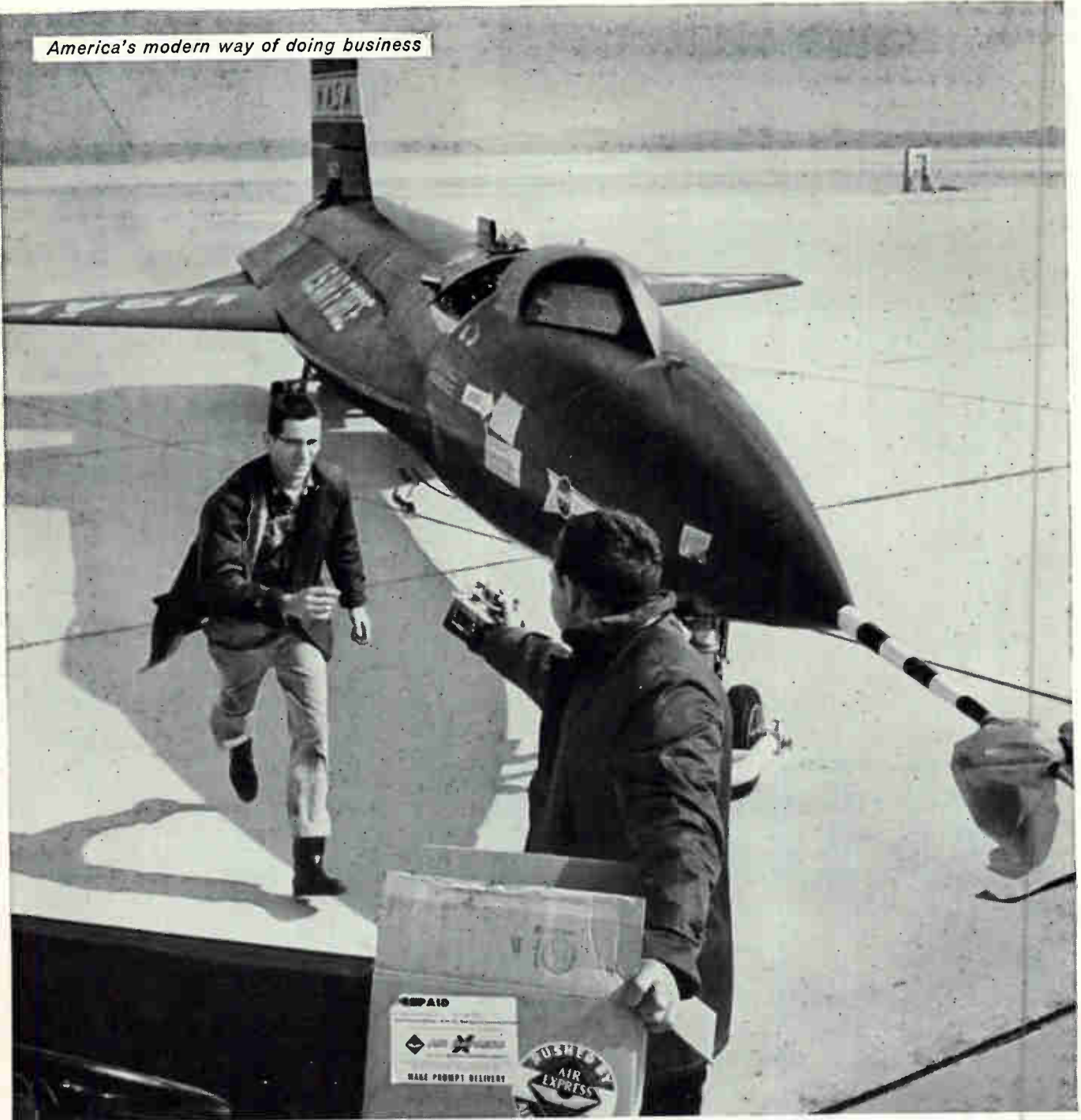


Only General Electric silicon transistors (Series 2N332-2N338, including "A" and USN versions) are subjected to such rigorous restrictive testing. *And we keep them pure inside*—no grease or surface contaminants that degrade performance are permitted to enter. Write for a full report on the restrictive tests which G-E silicon transistors must pass *before they're shipped to you*. Section S2570, General Electric Co., Semiconductor Products Dept., Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

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X-15 part flies first 3000 miles by Air Express

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sensational

The performance of General Electric's silicon transistors is sensational:

Fixed Bed Mounting provides the most rugged construction yet developed for transistors.

By operating at a low junction temperature, reliability and stability are inherently increased.

Beta hold-up at low current is superior.

The "A" versions offer a 4V emitter-to-base breakdown and a 45V collector-to-emitter breakdown.

Every lot of transistors is subjected to four types of restrictive life tests.

USN versions are available in the Series 2N333 through 2N338.

Units tested to 5000 hours have shown an overall performance rate greater than 99 per cent.

Send for the complete specifications and test data and prove to yourself how G.E.'s silicon transistors will do a sensational job in your design. Section S2570, General Electric Company, Semiconductor Products Dept., Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

GENERAL  **ELECTRIC**

Computer Installation Speeds Saturn

Army Ballistic Missile Agency in Huntsville gets a new name, a new computer and

By NILO LINDGREN

Assistant Editor

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Newsmen visiting Redstone Arsenal here a few days ago witnessed a spectacular show of rocket power.

The Saturn space vehicle booster stage, capable of a 1.5 million-pound thrust, was successfully static fired in a full-duration run, 122 seconds to burnout. The white columnar configuration of the Saturn booster looked like the Lincoln Memorial ready to be blasted into space. On the hill 2,000 feet away where newsmen stood watching, the 120-decibel noise drowned exclamations and the heat from the searing orange exhaust flaming out across the valley added to the hot sunlight. This test firing, the eighth of the series and the second with all eight engines, was instrumented to give Redstone scientists information on environmental and interactional effects in the booster tail region.

Working overnight, computer men had ready the next morning the correlated results on 250 different variables on the complete engine run. The massive correlation job is carried out with the aid of the newly installed IBM 7090, an all-solid-state machine that can make 13,740,000 logical decisions per minute. The system, which was officially dedicated at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Marshall Space Flight Center (formerly Army Ballistics Missile Agency), on the day of the static firing, will be followed by a second one next month. The two 7090's will accomplish in 8 hours what three large scale vacuum-tube machines did in twenty hours, and will provide a 25-percent saving in machine time costs.

The greatly enlarged computer

capacity at the computation center will be monitored by a system called SPOOK, a master programmer. SPOOK means Supervisory Program Over Other Kinds. Developed by IBM, the system is an outgrowth of the SHARE Operating System (SOS). Containing up to 50,000 instructions, it lines up and processes data on different kinds of problems to minimize delays between jobs. More than 200 different computational problems are brought to the computation division every month.

Still another computer for the Saturn project has been under development for more than a year. This computer, being developed competitively by IBM and Librascope, will be part of the final Saturn payload. It is a microminaturized digital computer contained in a volume probably not much larger than a filing cabinet drawer. Working from a magnetic drum storage with a capacity of a thousand digits, this computer will be used as a guidance programmer,

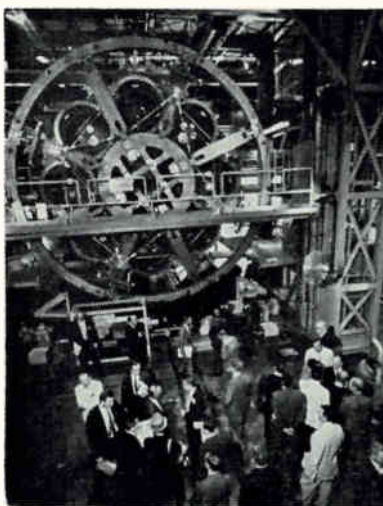
handling up to 15 or 20 variables of flight. In moon flights and deep space probes, this computer will be continuously monitoring and re-computing Saturn's trajectory.

But long before the first live firing of the Saturn from Cape Canaveral next summer, Saturn flights will have been simulated on the computers at Huntsville thousands of times in addition to eleven static firings. Simulation of an entire Saturn circumlunar trajectory can be run off in minutes. Major points of the three-dimensional flight path come off a mechanical printer. A high-speed printer-plotter prints off data from magnetic tape for every 4-hour interval of the six- to seven-day trip around the moon and back.

Relatively few live firings of Saturn have been scheduled because of the vehicle's cost. Helmut Hoelzer, director of the Marshall Space Flight Center's Computation Division, who has worked with Wernher von Braun in rocketry and space flight for more than twenty years, said, "The V-2 rocket was developed at Peenemunde basically without automatic digital computers. As a result, there were approximately 1,000 test firings. Yet with the vastly more intricate Saturn, we have scheduled only 10 research and development firings. We now can simulate a trajectory in a few minutes for several hundred dollars. It would cost millions to stage a live flight."

According to von Braun, director of the Marshall Center, the Saturn project has been moving ahead perfectly on schedule. The objective of the program is to develop by the 1963-64 time period an efficient and reliable vehicle for lifting 25,000 lb payloads into orbit around earth and into deep space.

The long-range program calls for



This great spider network at base of Saturn booster holds the eight engines, four centrally fixed, and four outer engines gimballed for steering

Space Project

a successful static test firing

several Saturn configurations. The first configuration is made up of the eight-engine booster under development at Huntsville, powered by liquid oxygen and kerosene; a second stage powered by four liquid hydrogen fueled engines of 20,000 pounds thrust each, being developed at Douglas Aircraft; and a third stage, powered by two liquid hydrogen fueled engines identical to those of the second stage. The entire three-stage vehicle stands 180 feet high.

Although the first Saturn shot is slated for summer, 1961, it will be late 1963 before the vehicle is fired with all three stages live. The '61 shot will carry a 500,000 pound water-filled mockup of the second and third stages. Only one shot will be made in 1961, three firings are scheduled for 1962, and five in 1963. The last three shots of the 1963 series will put the Saturn into a 300 nautical mile orbit around the earth. Possibly two shots will be made in 1964, both into deep space. According to von Braun, the final Saturn payload has not yet been frozen—several competitive payloads are under consideration. Conceivably, the Saturn could carry two men around the moon and back to earth or place instruments on Mars and Venus.

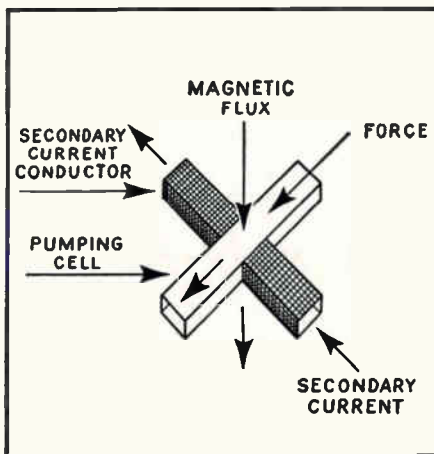
An interesting sidelight to the Saturn development is the problem of delivering the great booster to Cape Canaveral. Ordinary roads cannot sustain its weight, and it is too big for Flying Boxcars to carry. Thus, a special carrying platform and truck will carry the booster over a reinforced highway to the Tennessee River where a specially designed barge will pick it up, carry it down the Tennessee into the Ohio and the Mississippi, then along the Gulf coastline to the Florida launching pad.



Helmut Hoelzer, director of computation division at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, poses by model of new IBM computer installation against backdrop of a static test firing of the Saturn booster

Grade "A" Nickel bus bar keeps molten metals flowing at 1000°-1600° F

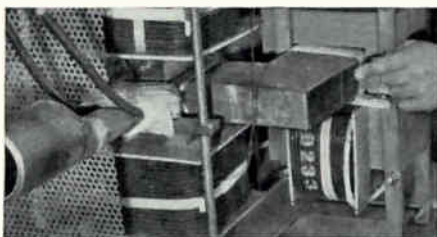
CALLERY, PA.—In nuclear reactor systems, molten metal coolants must be pumped safely and effectively. To do this, the MSA Research Corporation has developed an interesting ac conduction-type electromagnetic pump. It has no moving parts, packing glands, or throttling valves. This pump can handle molten sodium, potassium, NaK, lithium, and mercury at temperatures up to 1600°F.



WHEN A CURRENT is passed through the molten metal, perpendicular to a magnetic field, a force is produced on the liquid metal that results in motion within the pumping section. This motion is at right angles to the current and flux. (See diagram above.)

Current is conducted into the liquid metal by connecting the secondary of a current transformer in the pumping section. In the 1000°-1600°F range Grade "A" Nickel is used for the bus bar secondary because it is corrosion-resistant, and has satisfactory electrical conductivity.

A pump of this type will effectively pump fluids having a lower electrical



TRANSFORMERS OPERATE AT 600°C ...ENCLOSED IN LOW CARBON NICKEL

WALTHAM, MASS. — Missiles and rockets have created environmental conditions which can destroy or seriously impair the operation of presently available electronic parts. There are two approaches to the solution of this problem. The first is to create an artificial atmosphere to support the *present* type component. The second is to create *new* components that will give reliable operation under high temperature environments.

Raytheon Company has designed and tested transformers of four basic types — plate, radar pulse, audio and high-voltage plate and filament — for operation at temperatures in the vicinity of 600°C for 1000 hours.

To eliminate effects of oxidation and other environmental factors, hermetic sealing in inert dielectric gas is used. Extensive evaluation tests were undertaken on various types of materials. Included in these tests were magnet and lead wires, layer and barrier insulation, sleeving and core materials, ceramic terminals, high temperature brazing materials and container metals.

Winner of the container metal test was Low Carbon Nickel because of 1) resistance to oxidation, 2) high temperature creep strength, 3) ease of degassing, 4) general strength and 5) ease of brazing and welding.

Softer than pure Nickel, Low Carbon Nickel does not work harden as rapidly, and for this reason finds wide use in the fabrication of articles and in coining operations. Low Carbon Nickel is somewhat more ductile than

resistance than that of the pumping section wall.

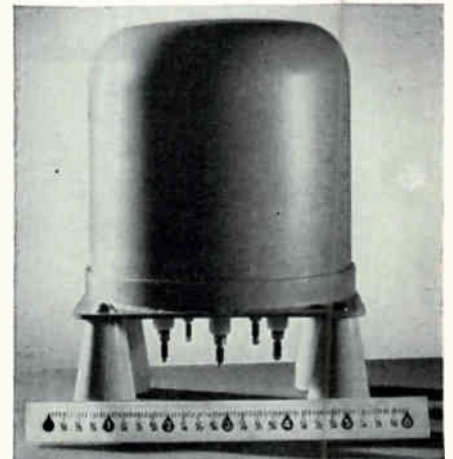
The flow rate of all MSA Research Corporation conduction type EM pumps is positively controlled from zero to maximum flow by an adjustable autotransformer. A capacitor is used for power factor correction due to the high magnetization current required.

Conduction type EM pumps may be used to pump any liquid metal which will wet the pumping section and which has a high conductivity.

Pertinent Literature: Booklet, *Nickel Alloys for Electronic Uses*.

Nickel, and its mechanical properties, particularly the yield strength and the elastic limit of annealed material, are lower.

Pertinent Literature: Electronic grades of Nickel and Nickel Alloys — with their applications — are fully described in our booklet, *Nickel Alloys for Electronic Uses*. Write us for a copy.



STANDS HEAT. Some military applications call for a transformer that can operate at temperatures as high as 600°C. Raytheon's approach to this problem was to create an artificial atmosphere (such as nitrogen or argon) to support the unit. Transformer and atmosphere are then enclosed in a container of Low Carbon Nickel. This material was selected because of its resistance to oxidation, its high temperature creep strength, its general strength and ease of degassing, and the readiness with which it is brazed and welded.

HUNTINGTON ALLOY PRODUCTS DIVISION
The International Nickel Company, Inc.
Huntington 17, West Virginia



ALLOY PRODUCTS

WESTON "CROWN" METERS OFFER HIGH PERFORMANCE AT LOW COST

*New AC instrument now available in
economy line of matched panel meters*

A newly-designed AC moving iron instrument with improved ballistic characteristics joins the Weston line of "Crown" meters. Instruments in this matched group combine economy with dependable accuracy, and incorporate many time-proven Weston features.

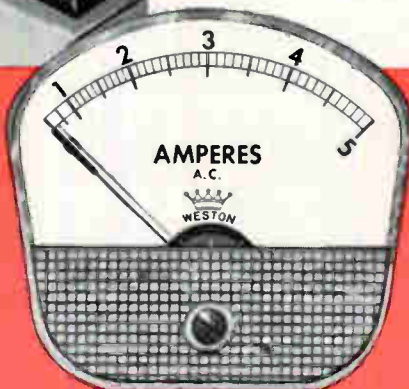
Exclusive Weston CORMAG[®] self-shielded mechanisms, for example, permit mounting on magnetic or non-magnetic panels without special adjustment. Instruments with this important feature may be closely grouped without intereffects, and are immune to stray field errors.

Exceptional readability is another advantage of "Crown" meters. Models 1721 and 1724 have 2.5" long scales, Model 1741 has a 4.9" scale. Clear plastic covers provide excellent, shadow-free illumination. Black lance pointers and black markings on white dial further enhance readability.

Accuracies within $\pm 2\%$ full scale are available in DC and moving iron AC meters, and $\pm 3\%$ in rectifier types.

Call your Weston representative for specifications on "Crown" instruments, or write for Catalog 01-112.

Daystrom, Incorporated, Weston Instruments Division,
Newark 12, New Jersey. *International Sales Division,
100 Empire St., Newark 12, N. J. In Canada: Daystrom Ltd.,
840 Caledonia Rd., Toronto 19, Ontario.*



New Model 1724 AC instrument with moving iron mechanism has a 2.25" long scale. Supplied as: Voltmeters, ammeters, milliammeters. Model 1721 (2.5" scale) and Model 1741 (4.9" scale) are supplied as: DC voltmeters, ammeters, milli- and microammeters. Rectifier-type AC Model 1722 (2.5" scale) is supplied as: Voltmeters (1,000 ohms/volt), milli- and microammeters.

DAYSTROM, INCORPORATED
WESTON INSTRUMENTS DIVISION
Weston for Dependable Accuracy

Will Space Equipment Sales Reach \$6 Billion in 1975?

By EDWARD DeJONGH
Market Research Editor

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Military manufacturers should look to space equipment to provide growing military equipment sales totals in future years, military analysts said at the recent national conference of the American Marketing Association held here.

Electronics and missile industries responded to the increasing attention given by AMA to military and electronics problems by sending about 100 representatives to the association's 43d convention.

Annual expenditures for space equipment by National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Department of Defense will pass aircraft expenditures in 1968 at about the \$3-billion level, said Edmund J. Richards, manager of market research for Thiokol Chemical Co. By 1975 total will be \$6 billion.

Richards also offered an answer to a question to which military marketing men have been giving more and more thought. When will missile spending start to decrease? Missile expenditures will crest at \$6½ to \$7 billion about 1968, he said. They will then start to taper off, receding to \$5½ to \$6 billion by 1970 and \$5 billion by 1975.

Behind the predicted downtrend in missile dollars is the expectation that the development phase of our family of missiles will be largely over. Consequently duplication of missile weapons systems will be almost completely eliminated. Huge expenditures for space equipment in future years will also tend to depress missile spending, he said.

Between 1960 and 1964 the number of operational missile systems in production will rise from 24 to 30, but the number will decline to 23 in 1967 and 15 in 1970. Space systems in production will rise from none in 1960 to four in 1964, six in 1967 and seven in 1970, he said.

Rapid rate at which aircraft expenditures are currently dropping will slow down and level off around the \$3-billion mark in 1968, Richards said. Despite the pressure to concentrate on more advanced weapons system, there will always be a need for aircraft in surveillance, reconnaissance, transport and for some bombing-interception work, Richards added.

Net effect of the expected rise and fall among three types of systems will be a moderate overall annual increase of three percent per year, which will bring combined expenditures, up from \$10½ billion in 1960 to \$12 billion in 1975.

Albert Shapero, manager of systems analysis for Stanford Research Institute, spoke on government research and development markets.

He said, the federal government will spend over \$8 billion dollars for R&D in fiscal 1961. Seventy percent of this total will go to DOD, 13 percent to Atomic Energy Commission and seven percent to

NASA, with most of the remainder to Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Agriculture.

National security portion of federal R&D spending (DOD and AEC) will decline to about 60 percent by 1970, Shapero said. However, expected rise in federal R&D total will compensate. Shapero looks for a total somewhere between \$10 and \$15 billion in 1970.

Attention was called to the dynamic government construction market by Edward J. Stockton, development planning economist for North American Aviation. Total market, including federal, state and local governments, is estimated at \$16.2 billion for 1960 and is projected to around \$26 billion for 1970, he said. Of particular interest to electronics and missiles firms is the portion which represents military facilities. It is currently worth \$1.5 billion annually, is expected to run about \$1.3 to \$1.4 billion over next 10 years.

During the period there will be a shift in emphasis from items like

Helicopter Fires Bullpup Missile



Bullpup, radio-guided air-to-air missile built by Martin, is launched from helicopter in recent tests. Missile is 12½ ft long, weighs 570 lb

military barracks to test facilities, satellite and missile launching facilities, nuclear installations and radio telescopes, Stockton said.

Electronics industry was well represented at a panel on the role of market research in production planning. All three speakers were drawn from electronics firms.

David W. Day, manager of systems planning for General Electric, pointed out the need to relate new product plans to policies and goals of a business, its products, customers and capabilities.

Market researchers were lightly roasted by Hal Gordon, product planning manager for Westinghouse Electric.

Of particular interest to engineers was Gordon's suggestion that market research departments could do a better job in technical industries if they would include some engineers in their departments.

Day also recommended that less use be made of company sales forces for market survey work. "One thing you can be certain of is that surveys by salesmen will not contain any information derogatory to the sales force," he said.

He also called on market researchers to go beyond gathering facts and to make specific recommendations; to write their reports in simple English; and to remember the purpose of graphs is to reduce complicated data to simple pictures and not to make complicated pictures of simple facts.

Irving Kingsford, director of consumer product planning for RCA, pointed out the high mortality rate of suggested new product ideas. On the average, only one of every 40 suggested ideas will ever get to market. Remainder will be dropped out in the various stages of product planning—screening, specification, development, testing and commercialization.

Growing importance of industrial electronics came in for comment at the panel on industrial distribution. George Ganzenmuller, editor, McGraw-Hill's *Electrical Wholesaling*, said:

"Industrial electronics has reached a state of market demand and development where it is ready for wholesale distribution. From the distributor viewpoint, it is a products group that is up for grabs."



MARCONI INSTRUMENTS

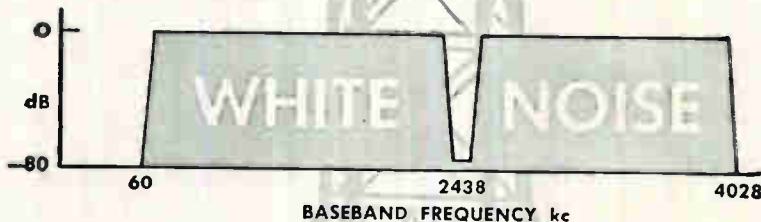
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Microwave Installations...

... and cover Baseband, IF and Carrier Frequencies of the most sophisticated multi-channel systems engineers are now designing. These entirely new instruments are now in production; they meet C.C.I.R. specs. and are flexible to customers' specific needs. Examples:

WHITE NOISE TEST SET Model 1249

Measures intermodulation distortion in systems handling up to 960 channels. Comprises Noise Generator, Receiver and modular Filter Assembly which facilitates changing filters to suit different systems. Diagram indicates test on 960 channel installation.



DERIVATIVE TEST SET Model 1259

A Sweep Generator and self-calibrating CRT display are provided to measure modulator/demodulator linearity. The first derivative, or slope, of the modulator response is automatically plotted against instantaneous I.F.: discrimination is 0.1 db.

As supplied to:

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... and others

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LOwell 7-0607

Recent Economic Growth — The Numbers Game

If it truly portrayed recent rates of economic growth in the United States, the report on employment, growth and price levels recently issued by the staff of the Joint (Congressional) Economic Committee would point up scarcely less than a national disaster. Among other things, it would document impressively Premier Khrushchev's crack that "the capitalist steed the United States is riding . . . is worn out."

One of the major findings of the Joint Committee's staff (in the Eckstein Report, named for its staff director Otto Eckstein) is that between 1953 and 1959 the average rate of growth of physical output in the United States was only 2.4 per cent per year. This is scarcely more than half the average annual rate of growth of 4.6 per cent the staff found to have prevailed between 1947 and 1953.

Happily, however, the report does not reflect the basic economic realities. Its finding on relative

rates of economic growth for the two periods is a statistical *tour de force* which, by the selection of certain figures and certain dates, distorts the record of America's long-term economic growth.

Playing The Numbers Game

By the selection of appropriate starting and terminal periods it is possible to document almost any rate of economic growth that is desired. The table at the bottom of this page shows you how this can be done. It will also show you how the Eckstein staff worked out its shocking contrast in growth rates. The table is built like a schedule of airplane fares between different cities. The postwar years 1946 through 1959 are put down on two axes. One runs down the left hand column, the other runs across the top of the table. Put your finger on the point where the two axes intersect and you have the average rate of growth for the period covered.

ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES OF THE U.S. ECONOMY, 1946-1959*

(Percent increases, starting year to terminal year, of GNP in 1954 dollars).

Starting Year	Terminal Year													
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1946	X	-0.1	-1.9	-1.2	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.2
1947	X	X	3.8	1.8	4.1	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.5
1948	X	X	X	-0.1	4.2	5.3	4.8	4.7	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.4
1949	X	X	X	X	8.7	8.1	6.5	6.0	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.5	3.8
1950	X	X	X	X	X	7.4	5.4	5.1	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.3
1951	X	X	X	X	X	X	3.4	3.9	2.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.8
1952	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4.4	1.3	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.0	2.6
1953	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-1.6	3.2	2.8	2.6	1.6	2.4
1954	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1	5.1	4.0	2.4	3.2
1955	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.1	2.0	0.5	2.0
1956	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.8	-0.2	2.0
1957	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-2.3	2.0
1958	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.0
1959														

*Compound rates of growth

Following this procedure, you can find growth rates ranging all the way from -2.3 per cent, between 1957 and 1958, to +8.7 per cent, between 1949 and 1950, along with almost any other rate you would choose for various years and sequences of several years over the postwar period.

For example, if you want to demonstrate that the postwar growth rate through 1953 was less than 4% per year, you take off from 1946, include a drop of 0.1 per cent between 1946 and 1947, and come up with a growth rate for the 1946-1953 period of 3.9 per cent. But if you want to show it was quite high, you take off a year later, from 1947 (which drops out that dismal -0.1 per cent for 1947) and come up with a fine growth rate of 4.6 per cent for the 1947-1953 years.

Statistical Hocus-Pocus

That's what the Eckstein staff did. It took off at one end from a year when there was just about no growth, went to the Korean War boom year of 1953 at the other end, and got that average growth rate of 4.6 per cent. Then it took off from the Korean War boom year of 1953 and ran to the year 1959, when business was recovering from a recession and suffered through a steel strike of 116 days, to come up with its 2.4 per cent growth rate for the second postwar period. As the table indicates, by taking off a year later (1954) the average growth rate would have become 3.2 per cent, and if the take off had been 1949 it would have been 3.8 per cent.

There are those who, in nontechnical terms, would characterize this as statistical hocus-pocus. There are also those who would see in it an element of political hocus-pocus, too. This is because the years 1947-53, when the Eckstein staff found there had been the healthy 4.6 per cent growth rate, were roughly years when we had a Democratic president, while the anemic growth rate of 2.4 per cent it calculated for the subsequent years was for years of a Republican presidency.

Actually it can be shown that the civilian part of our economy has had more rapid growth during the Republican administration than it had during the Democratic years. If military expenditures are subtracted from the national output, the resulting growth rate for 1953 to 1959 is slightly higher than for 1947 to 1953.

However, we do not question the *bona fides* of the Eckstein staff. **But we do assert that it has produced a statistical picture of the postwar growth of the American economy which is dangerously misleading both at home and abroad.**

Abroad, the report appears to give official documentation to the propaganda line that the Soviet economy is running rings around the U.S. economy in growth, and that it is Communism a country should choose if it really wants to develop rapidly. Building on a much smaller economic base than the U.S.A., the Soviet Union - as well as almost every less advanced nation

in the world - is bound to show a larger percentage increase in output than the U.S.A. But the Eckstein staff calculation gives the Communists ammunition they don't deserve.

Are We Facing A Crisis?

The contrast drawn by the Joint Committee staff in postwar U.S. growth rates suggests that we are facing scarcely less than a crisis through paralysis of our economic growth which calls for drastic remedies. But this, as the full 1947 to 1959 growth record set forth in the table makes clear, is very definitely not the case. Our over-all postwar rate of growth, as measured by the gross national product in physical terms, has been 3.5 per cent per year, a rate nearly double the long-term growth rate of 2 per cent per year between 1909 and 1939. In the continuing fluctuations in the rate of growth which more or less inevitably characterize a relatively free economy, we have had some downs in recent years. **But our economy is now on the upbeat again. And at the end of this year, the U.S. economic growth rate for the postwar period can be expected to be 3.7 per cent per year.**

It is extremely important for the United States to continue to maintain this rate of economic growth or even to surpass it. Upon this effort depends our capacity to meet our defense requirements without dangerous strain, to provide an adequate margin for foreign aid, to improve our own productive facilities, and to continue to raise our own standard of living.

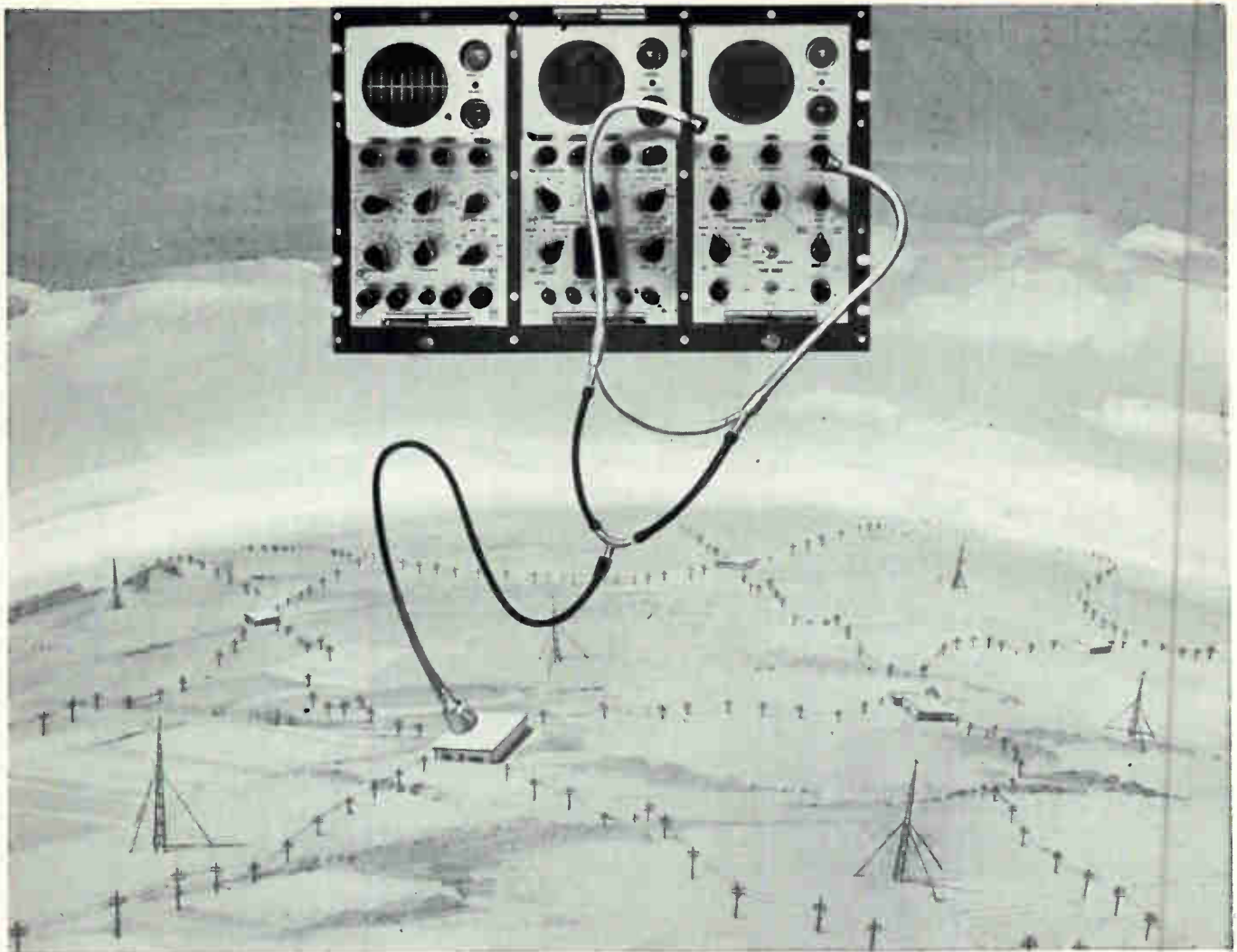
How not only to maintain but possibly improve upon our postwar pace of economic growth will be the subject of strenuous debate in the months ahead. However, the debate will have a much better chance of being constructive if the postwar growth record is seen in proper perspective. To this end one of the first things to do is to junk panic rousing statistical portrayals such as that in the Eckstein report.

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Donald McGraw

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Services Adopt Interference Standard

Symposium hears Defense plan for center to analyze r-f interference

WASHINGTON—ADVANCES in the battle with r-f interference were discussed here recently at the meeting of the second National IRE Symposium on Radio-Frequency Interference. Keynote speaker Henry Randall of the Office of Scientific Development disclosed Department of Defense plans to speed up prediction and measurement of unwanted noise in the spectrum.

Big step forward is a new military standard, "Measurement of Radio Frequency Spectrum Characteristics" (Mil-Std-449), now mandatory. It marks the first time that all three military services have agreed on such a joint standard. The purpose is to provide standard techniques for the measurement of spectrum characteristics of military electronic equipment in order to ensure the full usefulness of the data. It will be valuable, Randall said, in determining whether subsystems and systems will be compatible with their electromagnetic environments.

The new standard is not intended to provide measurement specs for near-field or conducted interference; it is strictly for measurements in the far field. The publication lists testing procedures and techniques for both transmitters and receivers. Major deviation from individual service specs is the requirement that receiver sensitivity be tested and evaluated in terms of power rather than voltage.

Plans now in the works at the Defense Department, Randall said, may see the establishment of an analysis center to use the data gathered from various sources. It will serve operational planners, those who assign frequencies, the development engineers, and users of interference-prediction information.

Of special interest to engineers from government and industry attending the Symposium was a roundtable discussion of standards and specifications. Inconsistencies, ambiguities and loopholes in the military specs and Federal Communications Commission regula-

tions were aired. Moderator Arthur Loughren of Airborne Instruments Laboratory called r-f interference one of the least understood problems today. Albert R. Kall of ARK Engineering contended that military specs provide far more stringent controls on radiated and conducted interference than on receiver susceptibility, suggested that the industry needs more accurate susceptibility tests for receivers.

Kall also suggested establishment of three categories of compliance: absolute compliance, where radiated and conducted interference are either not detectable above ambient or else remain more than 3db below specification limits; absolute non-compliance, where most of the measured values exceed specification limits and at least one measured parameter is greater than 6db above limits; and transitional compliance, where most of the measured data lie below the curve of limits, but fewer than half the readings approach or exceed the limits curve by no more than 3db. The three categories, he said, could be refined to cover all possibilities.

Kall also charged that FCC regulations are too general and do not make necessary distinction between narrow- and broad-band equipment. FCC's Edward W. Allen pointed

out that the Commission's rules must be general in order to represent the needs of thousands of users with conflicting interests. The reason for putting emphasis on transmitter controls, Allen suggests, is that the law has been interpreted to mean that FCC can control only transmission, and has no jurisdiction over manufacturers.

Another paper, by Herbert M. Sachs of Armour Research Foundation, discussed determining radar performance characteristics as related to the prediction of radar interference. Information contained in the paper was developed from a program for establishing techniques of measurement for radar system parameters, and cataloging pertinent radar characteristics in a form accessible for interference prediction. Radar systems under analysis were pulsed search systems; measurements were performed over the frequency range 900 Mc to 10 Gc.

An interference-prediction model was described by Delmer C. Parts and Kenneth G. Heisler Jr. of Jansky & Bailey. Prediction techniques were confined to "discrete source interference," defined as a type brought about by specific identifiable sources of electromagnetic radiation from which one can trace definite propagation paths to the point of interference.

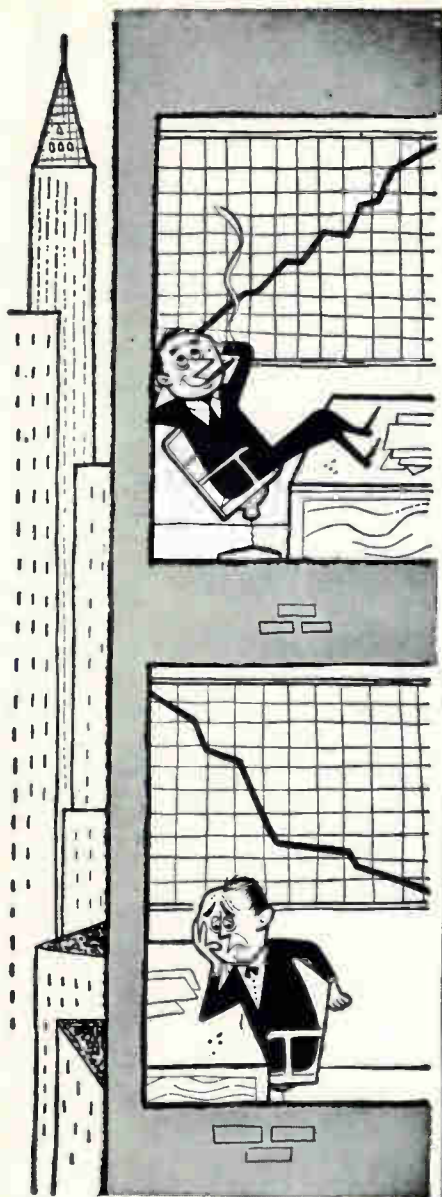
Digital-computer simulation program for the prediction of shipboard interference was described by Wilbur G. James of American Machinery & Foundry. The computer program is designed to predict the signal environment in the vicinity of each receiver under consideration and the response of each receiver to its environment.

Symposium was sponsored by the IRE's Professional Group on Radio-Frequency Interference. Sponsors plan to make it an annual meeting, figure that with recent increases in transmitter power, antenna gain, receiver sensitivity and number of r-f sources in operation, problems of interference have reached "ominous proportions."

Tv Inspects Parts



KinTel closed-circuit tv makes dimensional checks on aircraft components at Convair-San Diego



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Nuclear Society Ponders Controls

Members discuss new instrument systems, computer techniques; full control years away

CHICAGO—CONSENSUS OF MEMBERS of the American Nuclear Society, which met here recently, is that completely automatic nuclear power systems are still far in the future. New instrument systems are being developed, and novel techniques for computer use are coming to the fore. But economic considerations currently block complete instrumentation of a working reactor core and put off for the present the concept of computer-controlled reactors.

A reactor core designed for a certain job, for instance, may produce maximum practicable power. If several temperature-sensing devices are put into the core, thermal and nuclear anomalies are produced which change operating characteristics, requiring that the core be redesigned. Reactor core design, never an easy job, becomes increasingly difficult as more instrumentation is added.

Discussion sessions on computers disclosed that it may not be any more feasible to run a nuclear

power system by computer than it is for a conventional power station. Sessions dealt largely with plans for computer use and with new advances in programming. Automatic coding and compiling systems such as Fortran II for IBM and Philco Transac systems, and Flame for Remington Rand Univac's Larc, were widely discussed. Navy's David Taylor Model Basin will get a Larc system next year and put it to work designing naval propulsion reactors.

Another paper at the meeting described a device which simplifies the identification of metals. The instrument was described by R. A. Nance, J. W. Allen, and F. M. Glass, all of Oak Ridge National Laboratories. It uses the conductivity and permeability of the metals as identifying parameters.

A pickup coil is placed against the unknown metal, and the user adjusts a dial until the meter on the instrument deflects full scale. The coil is the inductive element in a tank circuit; when placed against

Ultrasonic Unit Added to Arc Furnace



Grain refining unit goes on arc-melting furnace at Westinghouse metals plant. The combination improves properties and yield of metals

a metal specimen, its impedance shifts and causes a shift in the oscillator frequency.

Adjusting the dial in effect measures the amount of frequency shift, giving a measure of conductivity and permeability characteristics of the unknown metal. Dial setting required for full-scale deflection is unique to many metals and alloys: phosphor bronze, for instance, requires a reading of 854; type 316 stainless steel, 712; hastelloy B, 661.

R. E. Nather, of General Atomics division of General Dynamics, described a means for converting multichannel pulse-height analyzers into time analyzers. Nather's device is an all-transistor attachment to pulse-height analyzers which have magnetic-core memories. The attachment is basically digital in nature, and makes direct use of the arithmetic, storage, display, and output circuitry of the pulse-height analyzer, obviating the necessity of converting time information into amplitude form.

Time-channel widths of 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, and 512 microseconds are provided, with an average dead time (assuming random arrival of input signals) of 8 microseconds. A zero-time, or "shutter," signal is used to start operation; random signals are stored in the proper time channel as they arrive.

Internal timing is provided by a crystal oscillator. Basic clock frequency of 1 Mc is divided by 16 or more (depending on the channel width chosen) which provides a maximum time jitter of 1/16 of a channel if the shutter pulses are not synchronized with the oscillator phase.

When compared with a secondary frequency standard, the oscillator gave an apparent frequency of 1,000,015 cps at 23 C, 1,000,012 cps at 45 C.

Only one input pulse can be accepted for each 16-microsecond interval, which means, for example, a maximum of four signals per scan can be accepted by a channel 64 microseconds wide. No channel overlap or gaps have been found in the device. The instrument is designed in modules, contains all solid-state components; it has been in service since February, 1959.

On Target, Because . . .

B&L optical-electronic-mechanical capabilities help align azimuth on Polaris Submarines

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WRITE for B&L Capabilities Bulletin . . . and for help in the development and manufacture of optical-electronic-mechanical systems. Bausch & Lomb, 61407 Bausch St., Rochester 2, N. Y.

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WRITE for Bulletin 301 containing complete description and specification data. Lapp Insulator Co., Inc., 168 Sumner Street, Le Roy, New York.



Lapp

MEETINGS AHEAD

July 20-22: Forestry, Conservation Communications Assn., Annual Conf., Hotel Duluth, Duluth, Minn.

July 21-27: Medical Electronics, International Conf., Inst. of Electrical Engineers, Olympia, London.

Aug. 1-3: Global Communications Symposium, PGCS of IRE, U. S. Sig. Corps., Statler-Hilton Hotel, Wash., D. C.

Aug. 8-11: American Astronautical Society, Western National, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Aug. 9-12: American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Pacific General, San Diego, Calif.

Aug. 15-19: High-Speed Photography, Stroboscopic Laboratory, MIT, Cambridge, Mass.

Aug. 18-19: Electronic Circuit Packaging Symposium, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

Aug. 22: Scientific Apparatus Makers Assoc., Market Managers, SAMA, Statler-Hilton Hotel, San Francisco.

Aug. 22-26: Thermonuclear Plasma Physics, Symposium, Oak Ridge, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Gallinburg, Tenn.

Aug. 23-26: Western Electronic Show and Convention, WESCON, Memorial Sports Arena, Los Angeles.

Aug. 29-31: Metallurgy of Elemental and Compound Semiconductors, AIME, Statler Hotel, Boston.

Sept. 7-9: Automatic Control, Joint Conf., ASME, IRE, AIEE, ISA, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Sept. 9-10: Communications: Tomorrow's Techniques—A Survey, IRE, Roosevelt Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Oct. 10-12: National Electronics Conf., Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

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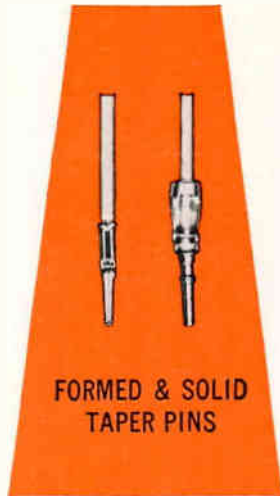
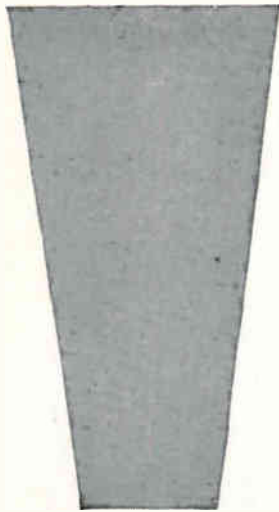


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3 nanoseconds after switching of current



8 nanoseconds



32 nanoseconds



45 nanoseconds

From top to bottom, exploding aluminum wire 1 mil in diameter, 3/16 inch long and charged with 23.5 Kv. Camera exposure: 5 nanoseconds

Instrumentation for

EXPLODING WIRE RESEARCH

Electrical explosion of 1-mil wire yields high current density, pressure and temperature. Kerr cell camera photographs exploding aluminum wire

By NORMAN CHASE, NORBERT HANKIN and FRANCIS WEBB,
Electro-Optical Systems, Inc., Pasadena, California

ULTRA-HIGH-SPEED ELECTRICAL explosions of fine metallic wires, clusters or films may be applicable in space propulsion, optical radar, hypervelocity particle impact research, light sources for photochemical reactors and explosive detonators.

Current laboratory research indicates that 1,000-second specific impulses can be obtained in the explosion of clusters of metallic

wires or thin films. A high degree of efficiency appears possible, thus making this an interesting possibility as a propulsive system for space vehicles. (Optimum wire size will depend upon vehicle and mission requirements.) To obtain such an impulse in a 1-mil wire requires a current density rise greater than 10^{10} amp/sec/cm².

Use of exploding wire phenomena in optical radar is another potential

application. It now appears that brightness temperatures above the range of 50,000 C are readily obtainable. This would provide a light source far brighter than a carbon arc, and is competitive with or better than high pressure gas discharges or air spark gaps.

Exploding wires may also provide an answer to the problem of obtaining hypervelocities on a laboratory scale for high-speed impact

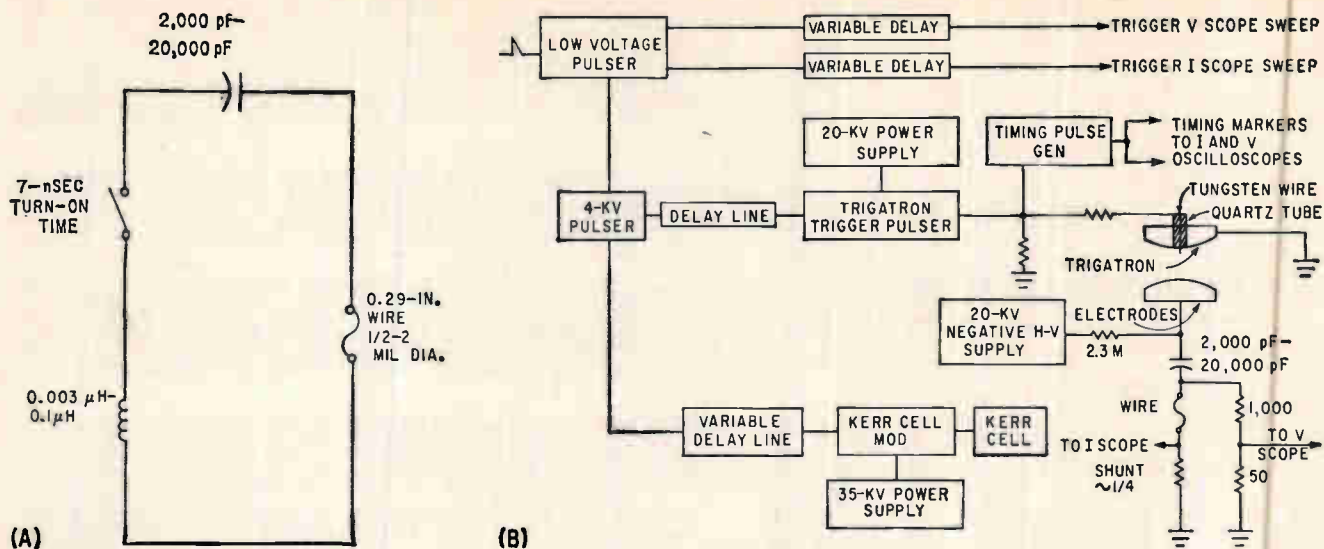


FIG. 1—Basic exploding wire circuit (A) uses switch with 7-nanosecond turn-on time; experimental test circuit (B) includes two traveling-wave oscilloscopes and Kerr cell camera. (See the front cover)

studies. Dense vapor or plasma produced by exploded wires possess impact characteristics similar to solid materials and could be accelerated to 20 to 30 km/sec.

A wire is suddenly exploded electrically by discharging a stored energy source such as a capacitor into it. The entire phenomenon is usually complete in much less than a microsecond.

For a single exploding wire, the voltage across the wire and the current flowing through it are simultaneously recorded as functions of time on two traveling-wave oscilloscopes. Single-frame photographs of the exploding wire in known time synchronism are also obtained by actuating a Kerr cell shutter.

The timing and energy input are highly reproducible, so that a timed series of single-frame photographs of separate wires can be put together to make a movie of the explosion. The products from the exploding wire are typically luminous, and it is possible to follow the expansion rate and other visible characteristics of the exploding wire.

The basic exploding wire circuit is shown in Fig. 1A and an experimental setup in Fig. 1B. The setup employs two traveling-wave oscilloscopes (with frequency response to 2,000 Mc), a Kerr cell camera with a 5-nanosecond exposure time, a time marker pulse generator, wire exploding circuit with voltage and current sensors, and auxiliary apparatus.

Sequence of operation is as fol-

lows. A triggering pulse activates a low-voltage pulser whose output pulse is split, with part simultaneously triggering the oscilloscopes after the appropriate time delays, and also activating a high-voltage pulser in turn activates the wire exploding circuit and the Kerr cell modulator after appropriate time delays. A pulse, taken from the wire exploding circuit with appropriate attenuation is applied to the vertical deflection of the I (current) and V (voltage) scopes, serves as a timing marker, allowing a time correlation to be made between the current and voltage measurements. Pulses from the current and voltage sensors are recorded on the I and V scopes respectively.

The Kerr cell modulator charges a delay line to 35 Kv which is actuated and discharged into the KSC-50 Kerr cell shutter at the appropriate time during the wire explosion. The voltage pulse to the Kerr cell is sensed with a resistive voltage divider placed between ground and the input to the Kerr cell then attenuated and applied to the scope. This provides the exact timing of the Kerr cell wire picture with respect to the voltage and current measurements. After the wire explosion, in another sweep, a 100-Mc sine wave is placed on the oscilloscopes for a time base.

The wire exploding circuit consists of a capacitor, switch, wire holder and wire, and current and voltage sensors. These components are housed almost completely coax-

ially and have a low inductance. The capacitor itself has a low inductance.

The switch is a triggerable air spark gap (or trigatron); it is operated by placing a negative high voltage across two electrodes, whose surfaces have a 3-inch radius of curvature, and then suddenly applying a high-voltage positive pulse to a tungsten wire placed in the center of the grounded conductor and insulated from it by a quartz tube. The high-voltage pulse causes a breakdown to occur between the tungsten wire and the ground electrode, which then causes a discharge between the ground and high voltage electrodes. The rise time of this switch is typically 7×10^{-9} second. The potential difference between the ground and high voltage electrode is originally placed at approximately 95 percent of that required to break down the air gap. The adjustment of the spacing between these two electrodes is critical.

A resistive, high-voltage, high-frequency current shunt is shown in Fig. 2. It is composed of 40, 10-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt carbon resistors mounted circumferentially between two copper plates yielding a shunt resistance of $\frac{1}{4}$ ohm. The lower end of the wire holder is mounted into the top plate of the current shunt. The lower plate of the current shunt is circuit ground. The ground return conductor is placed coaxially around and very close to the shunt resistors, permitting large conductor diameters and very small shunt

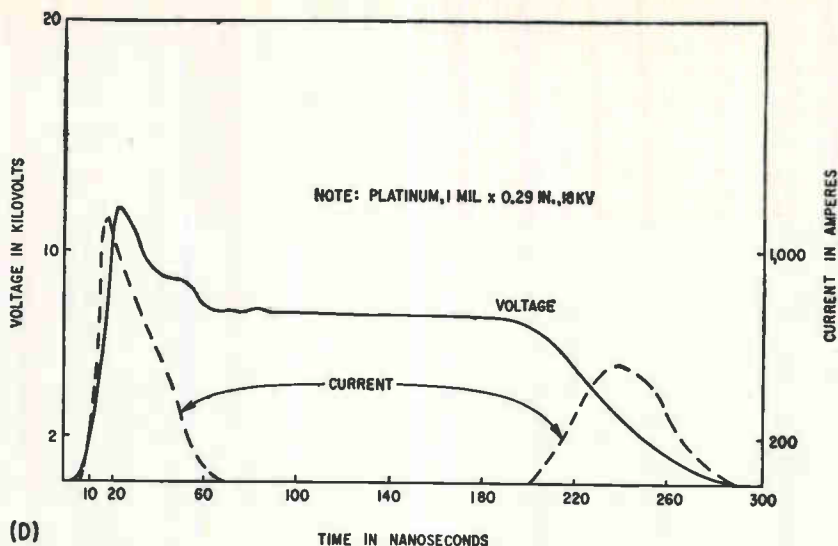
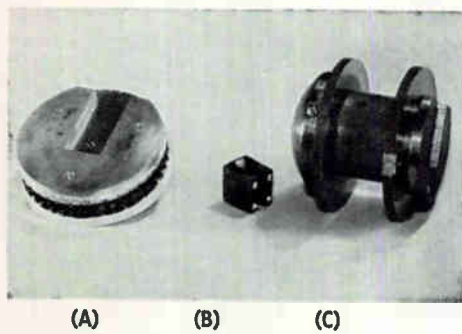


FIG. 2—Trigatron shunt (less coaxial return conductor) is shown in (A), trigatron wire holders in (B); trigatron energy storage unit (C). Current and voltage for an exploded platinum wire are indicated in (D)

inductance. The frequency response of this shunt is probably close to 1,000 Mc.

Certain basic requirements can be established for the circuit components of exploding wire apparatus for use in the submicrosecond range. First, the capacitor should be able to store many times the energy required to vaporize the wire, and have a low inductance.

Second, to dump the energy rapidly into the wire requires circuit inductances of a small fraction of a microhenry. Third, the switch must be capable of closing in a small fraction of the circuit period. A switching time of a few nanoseconds is desirable. Also, the sensing instrumentation must not unduly influence the phenomena being observed.

Typical values of the circuit parameters employed in our work are: capacity of approximately 2,000 to 20,000 pf, circuit inductances of about 0.03 to 0.1 μ h, charging voltages from 10 to 20 Kv, $\frac{1}{2}$ - to 2-mil wire approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and triggerable switches with rise times of approximately 7×10^{-9} second.

The technique of measuring voltages across the wire of the order of 20 Kv with rise times of the order of several nanoseconds has been developed to the point where these measurements are accurate to about 5 percent. A similar statement applies to the measurement of current through the wire. The currents have an order of magnitude of 10,000 amperes, and a rise time

of several nanoseconds. This technique has permitted determining wire energy input and resistance as functions of time.

The wire current is determined by measuring the voltage across the known shunt resistance. The voltage across the shunt is sensed on the shunt axis, attenuated and displayed on the I scope. The voltage across both the wire and shunt is sensed on the V scope and the shunt component subtracted. Because both current and voltage are measured and it is necessary to maintain an appropriate ground, the voltage must be measured in this way.

The voltage sensor is a resistive divider placed across the wire and shunt. The divider consists of ten 100-ohm, 2-watt resistors connected in series, terminated at the divider by a 50-ohm resistor in parallel with a 50-ohm terminated cable going to the V scope. The divider ratio is then 40:1. The frequency response of the divider is better than 500 Mc. Additional attenuation is used and the signal is then displayed on the V scope.

When wires are exploded in this experimental setup, they heat rapidly and vaporize with explosive force. Current begins to flow with the initial switching of the voltage across the wire, but is gradually halted by the increasing wire resistance. Initially the voltage drop across the wires is predominantly inductive, but with the increasing resistance it soon becomes predominantly resistive.

Usually not all of the charge initially on the capacitor has left it by the time vaporization occurs, so that a high voltage (many Kv) remains across the gap. The initial conduction phase is followed by a period of low current conduction which is called current dwell. Current dwell is followed by a phase of resurgence of current flow called post-dwell conduction which presumably occurs when the pressure of the metallic vapor is reduced to a sufficiently low level to permit an arc-type discharge to restrike across the gap. If all the charge is removed from the capacitor in the initial conduction stage, however, no post-dwell conduction phase occurs. The current and voltage as functions of time for an exploded platinum wire are shown in Fig. 2D.

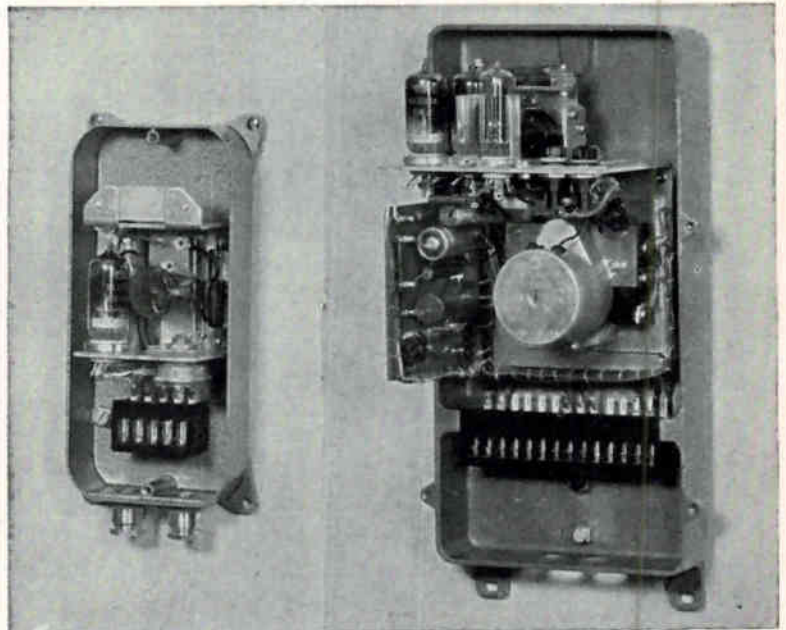
High energy densities can be placed in the wire during the initial conduction period. A typical value of the energy density obtained in an aluminum wire 1 mil in diameter and 0.29 inch long at 18.3 Kv is 11 electron volts per atom (corresponding to an energy input of about 400 millijoules.) These energy densities result in such characteristic exploding wire phenomena as emission of intense light, generation of strong shock waves and magnetic fields, high current densities (typically 4×10^8 amp/cm²), pressures, temperatures and plasma density regions.

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Photoelectric Control

Merits of photoconductive cells and photoemissive vacuum tubes are discussed and contrasted. Two control circuits use both types of light sensing elements

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Smaller control box on left uses photoconductive cell and is operated from an a-c supply. Precision control on right uses photoemissive vacuum tube and requires d-c supply

NUMEROUS circuits and designs of automatic light controls have been published whose usefulness is essentially a question of reliability; that is, they must all have long and trouble free operating life, they must be insensitive towards voltage surges, and, to carry out the function for which they were designed, the controls must offer high stability even under adverse operating conditions.

The crucial elements of such controls are of course the light sensitive element and the associated amplifier. Two basic circuits satisfying the above requirements will be described and some applications discussed. One of the circuits employs a high-vacuum photocell and d-c cold-cathode-tube amplifier to provide a high degree of accuracy and stability, whereas the second combination uses a photoconductive cell and a-c cold-cathode-tube amplifier where switching requirements are less stringent.

Experience shows that the best light sensitive elements are vacuum phototubes and some photoconductive cells. Vacuum phototubes offer a very high degree of stability and long life expectancy, provided they

are operated at sufficiently low currents. Cadmium sulfide and cadmium selenide photoconductive cells on the other hand belong to the most sensitive group of photo elements. Typically, the sensitivity of these cells is about 1 million times greater than that of photoemissive tubes.

Several years of experience with large numbers of photoconductive cells have shown that the hermetically sealed types can be used for a large number of lighting control applications, even though they do not quite reach the stability levels of high vacuum cells. Furthermore, the high sensitivity of these photoconductive cells enables them to actuate relays directly, whereas the vacuum phototubes must always be followed by an amplifier before they can operate a relay. However, when photocells are used to operate a relay directly—without an amplifier—they must be protected against overheating.

Photoelectric light controls often have to sense the difference between night and day; moreover, they must operate at a given level of dust and switch off again when daylight is partially restored. Since this ambient level of illumination changes

very slowly, such controls incorporate a special delay circuit which prevents triggering by fluctuations in ambient illumination, as might be caused by automobile headlights or lightning, for example. With this added complication, it is easier to use a miniature photoconductive cell that operates a delay relay through an amplifier stage.

Cold Cathode Tubes with pure metal cathodes offer a number of exclusive features for illumination control applications.

Such tubes are on-off devices with normally three main electrodes but no heater. Absence of heater eliminates stand-by power and warm-up difficulties and so removes a source of potential trouble. The anode cathode gap can be triggered by extremely low starter-electrode currents, which may, with capacity control, be as low as 10^{-6} amp for a-c tubes and 10^{-7} amp for d-c operated tubes.

The anode current is normally about 15 to 30 ma, thus being high enough to control robust industrial relays. The extremely low starter current with d-c operation permits use of much higher load resistors in connection with photocells than

Using Cold Cathode Amplifiers



Automatic light control continuously adjusts tunnel illumination so that it equals the ambient light outside, thereby preventing automobile drivers from being temporarily blinded

in any vacuum tube or transistor amplifier. Further advantages are an extremely long service life (exceeding 50,000 hours in a control application having a 50 percent duty cycle) with a high constancy of electrical characteristics, and insensitivity towards temperatures up to 80 degrees C.

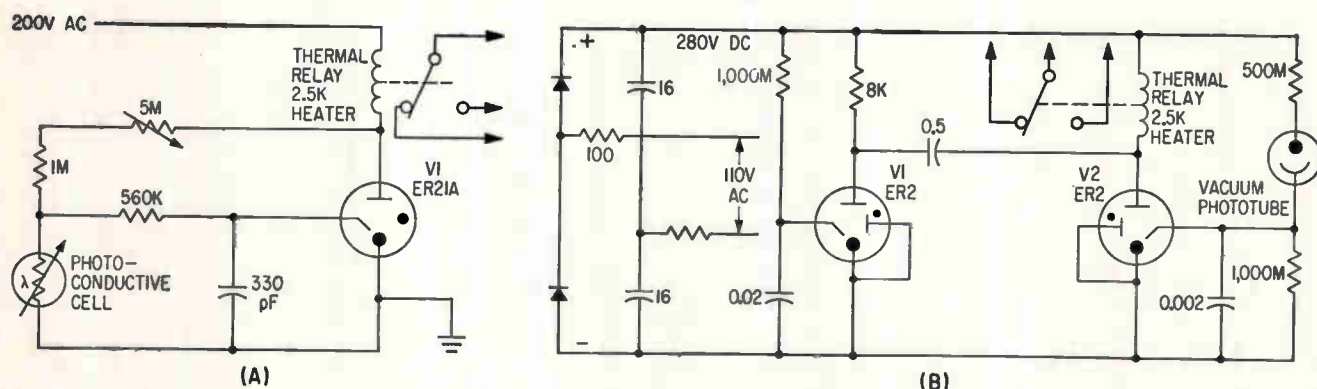
Figure (A) shows the circuit of a simple automatic light control with photoconductive cell and cold cathode tube for a-c operation. The voltage at the starter electrode of cold cathode tube V_1 is determined by the voltage dividing resistors in

series with the photoconductive cell. At dusk the cell resistance increases till the starter breakdown voltage is reached, thereby switching the tube on. In the tube's anode circuit is a temperature compensated thermal relay consisting of a bimetal operated micro switch, which prevents the control from reacting to short fluctuations of the ambient illumination. The cold cathode tube, operating on a-c, is triggered by the starter electrode during each positive half cycle, until at dawn, the illumination increases and reduces the output of the photo-

conductive cell below the triggering level of the cold cathode tube.

As mentioned before, d-c cold cathode tubes give an extremely high d-c amplification. Vacuum phototubes may typically be operated at emission currents of 10^{-7} amp, giving them a practically unlimited and stable service life.

With d-c operation, a conducting cold cathode tube can only be switched off by interrupting or lowering its anode voltage, therefore for on-off devices, two tubes are often used in multivibrator circuits. Figure (B) shows such an arrangement for an automatic light control. With the blue-sensitive phototube not sufficiently illuminated, a stable condition exists with V_1 conducting. The thermal relay is not heated, the lights being switched on by its normally closed contacts. Increased illumination raises the voltage at the starter grid of V_1 and the multivibrator becomes astable or free running. The mark-space periods of the cold cathode multivibrator are chosen in such a way that V_1 is on most of the time, being switched off only for very short intervals. The thermal relay gets heated sufficiently to switch off the lights, and serves the dual purpose of bridging the off periods of the multivibrator and preventing the control from reacting to short fluctuations of the ambient light. High switching accuracy without voltage stabilization is possible because the phototube is a saturating element.



Simpler of the two control schemes uses photoconductive cell to sense light changes (A); photoemissive vacuum tube provides greater precision in light sensing, and is followed by a multivibrator-type d-c amplifier (B)

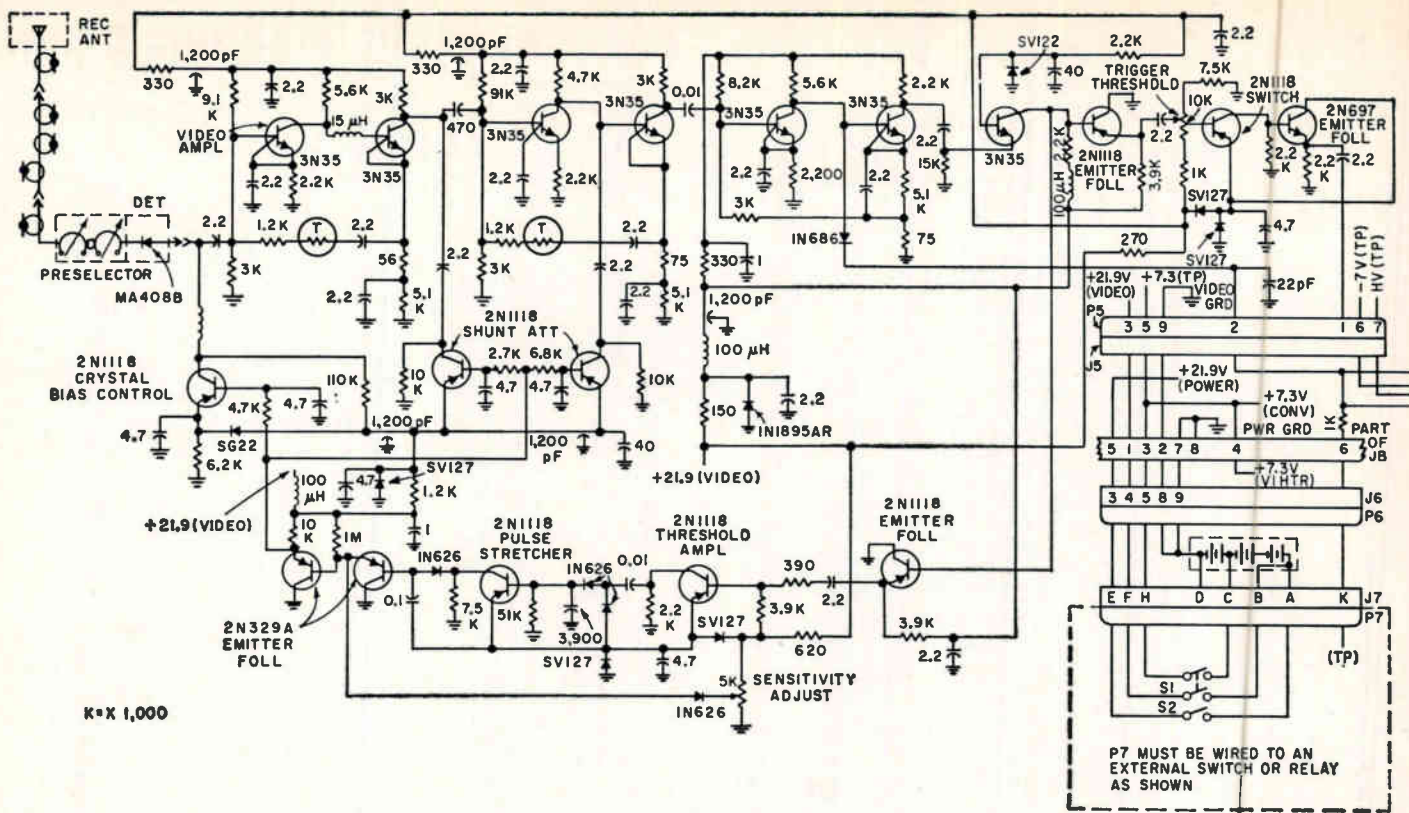


FIG. 1—Complete schematic of the subminiature transponder. Unusual features are the semiconductor modulator and

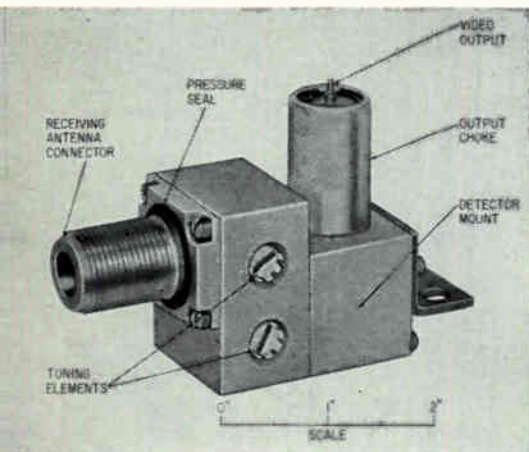


FIG. 2—Preselector and detector mount are an integral unit

Solid-State Modulator

Transponder features a semiconductor modulator whose fast switching time results in an r-f output pulse with extremely fast rise and fall times. Delay stability provides a range accuracy of one yard over a wide range of interrogation signal levels

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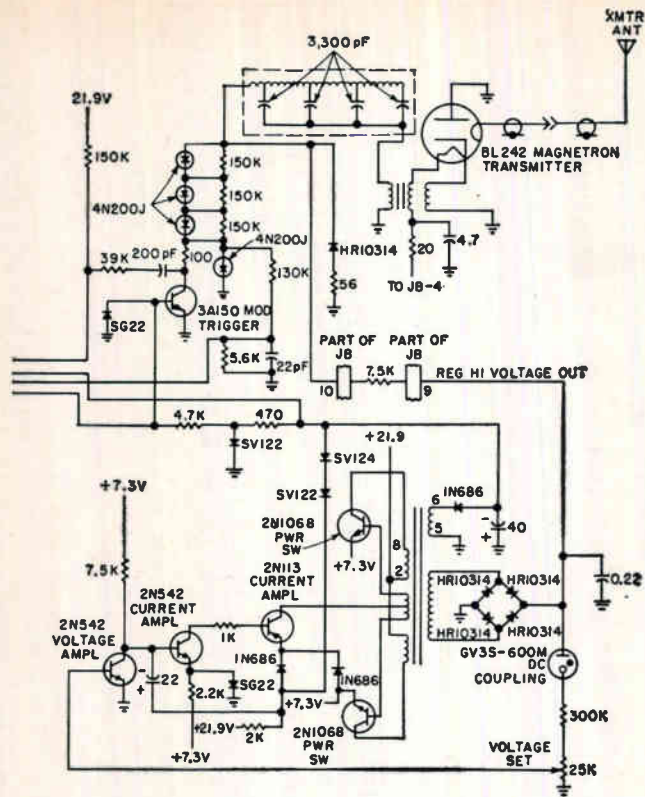
FOR MISSILE TEST firings, one or two radar transponders may be used for tracking. Such range instrumentation, however, does not usually form part of the electronics system of the tactical missile. For this reason, the transponder should be completely self-contained, including primary power supply; furthermore, as with all missile-borne electronic equipment, it should be small and light. Temperature rise in the transponder is a significant factor and must be guarded against; accordingly, power dissipation within its en-

velope must be reduced as much as possible.

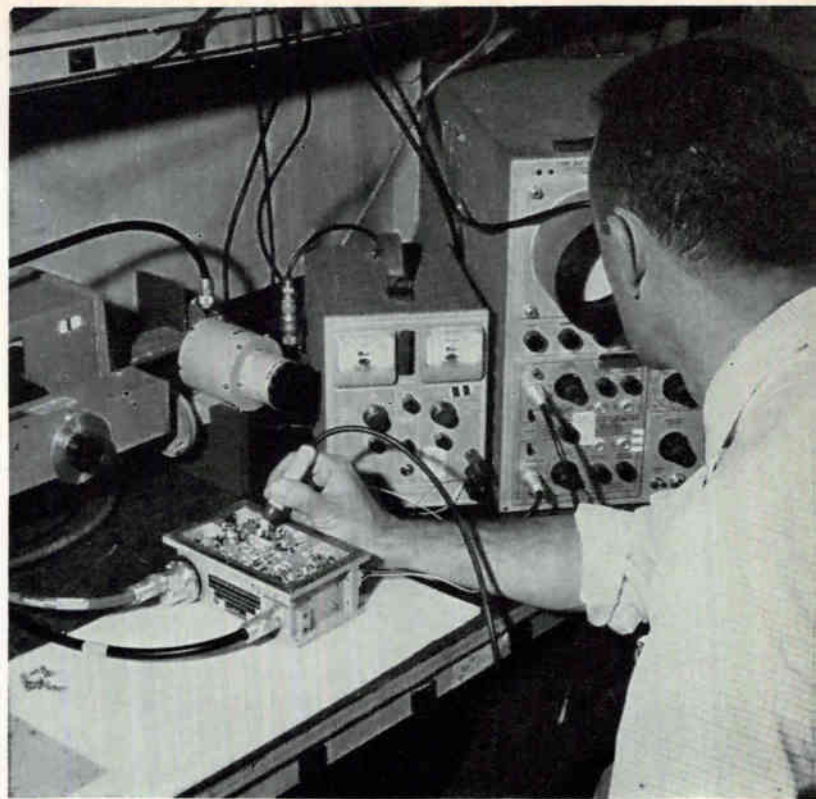
Significant contributions towards the fulfillment of such requirements have come from the development of semiconductor devices, and transistorized video and i-f circuits are becoming commonplace. Until recently, however, the modulator switch required to deliver high peak power to the r-f transmitter has been a stumbling block. Conventionally, either thyratrons or hard tubes have been used, requiring considerable space, plus power for the tube heater. With transis-

torized circuits, this power may well be a substantial portion of that required for the entire transponder. Thus, there has been a standing requirement for a suitable semiconductor modulator.

Such a modulator has been developed as part of an extremely small, lightweight airborne transponder to be used with the AN/FPS-16 C-Band radar in tracking various short-range missiles and drones. Range tracking error of the transponder had to be kept to one or two yards at the maximum range of 200 miles.



agc in transistorized crystal video receiver



Typical production transponder undergoes final test in laboratory

Feeds Subminiature Transponder

The resultant transponder, bearing the military nomenclature AN/DPN-63, has a sensitivity of -45 dbm and is tunable over a frequency range of 5,400-5,900 megacycles. It is a crystal video type, compact but designed for easy maintenance. Weight without batteries is about 4 pounds; with self-contained batteries, 5 pounds 3 ounces. The transponder will operate for one hour or more from these batteries. The transponder itself is pressure sealed for operation up to 100,000 feet, and meets other missile environmental requirements of temperature, vibration, shock and humidity. Power consumption is 7 to 15 watts, depending on the interrogation rate.

Volume of the AN/DPN-63 alone is 75 cubic inches and with batteries is about 100 cubic inches. The magnetron transmitter is rated at 400 watts peak power and is the only tube in the transponder. Silicon semiconductors are used exclusively. Figure 1 shows the complete schematic of the transponder.

A feature of this transponder is

its high delay stability. For an input signal range of 0 to -40 dbm, the change in delay of transponder reply is no greater than ± 6 millimicroseconds. An automatic gain control circuit for the transistor video amplifier was developed so that the rise time of the received pulse would not cause delay change, which would be the case without such provisions. For signal inputs of 0 to -45 dbm, the automatic gain control circuit provides a constant amplitude pulse to the modulator with unchanging rise time. Automatic gain control is applied to two stages, and also to the crystal detector.

The antenna feeds a double-tuned preselector cavity and crystal detector. Video amplifier bandwidth has been made 10 Mc to preserve rise times, thus reducing delay variations. The output amplifier feeds both the agc circuitry and an avalanche triode which serves as a modulator trigger. The semiconductor modulator switch drives a Bomac BL-242 magnetron transmitter. High voltage for the modu-

lator is derived from a d-c to d-c converter. Power for the transponder comes from a battery pack of 15 silver-zinc cells.

The preselector prevents crystal burnout by the beacon transmitted pulse and prevents triggering by radars operating at frequencies other than the frequency to which the beacon receiver is tuned.

The preselector and video detector, shown in Fig. 2, are assembled as an integral unit. The preselector is a two-cavity quarter-wave coaxial resonator operating in the fundamental TEM mode.

The two cavities are machined in a brass block with a coupling aperture milled between them. Energy is coupled in and out by loops that are effectively extensions of the input and output coaxial connectors. The input antenna connector is type N pressurized and makes an O-ring pressure seal with the wall of the beacon body. Tuning elements are slotted for screwdriver adjustment and are accessible externally from the beacon. The tuning elements are made of

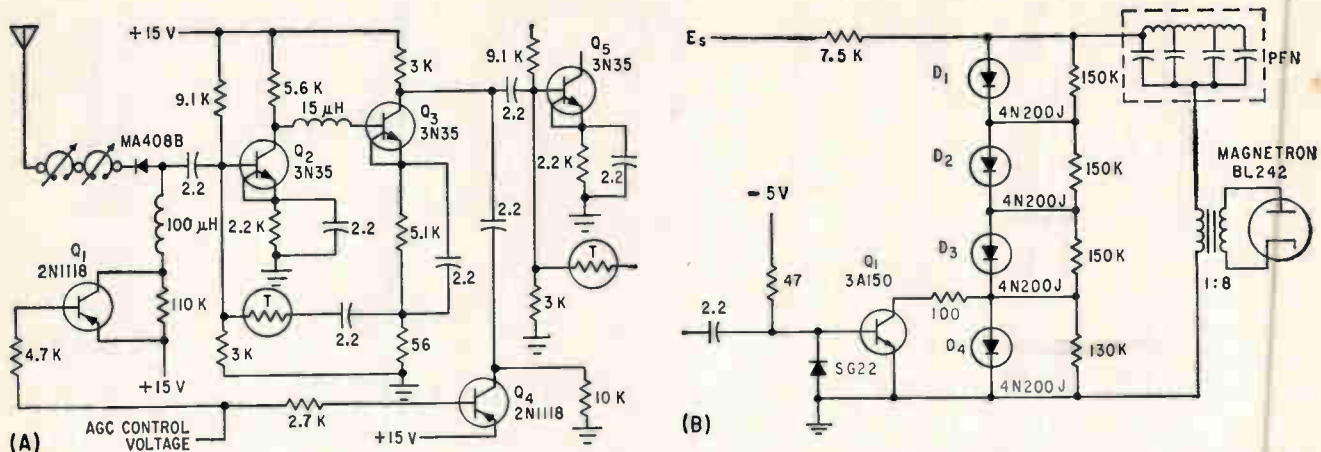


FIG. 3—Enlarged views of typical video and age stages (A), and modulator (B) whose switching action is similar to that of a hydrogen thyatron, but which requires no heater power or warm-up

invar and provide a good frequency stability with temperature.

The video detector crystal requires a nominal bias current of 65 μ a. This bias current optimizes sensitivity, lowers both the video and r-f impedance of the crystal, and produces more stable operation with temperature variations. The d-c return for this bias is provided through the output coupling loop of the preselector.

The video amplifier, consisting of 10 transistor stages, provides 98 db of voltage gain. The output pulse has a rise time better than 0.1 μ sec. The amplifier operates with essentially constant gain over an ambient temperature range from -55C to +85C.

The first six stages consist of three direct coupled pairs. A typical pair is shown in Fig. 3A. It uses 3N35 tetrode transistors. Direct-current pairs are used to reduce the number of components required, provide bias stability, and minimize overshoot.

High-value emitter resistors set the base operating point and provide d-c stabilization against changes in gain with temperature and source voltage variations. Bandwidth is improved by a 15 μ h series peaking coil.

The series feedback path includes a thermistor with a negative temperature coefficient that provides more feedback with increasing temperature to compensate for changes in transistor characteristics with temperature. The lower limit of the video amplifier pass band is set by value of the coupling

capacitor in the first pair. This cut-off frequency is kept high to improve s/n ratio, since the main source of transistor noise is inversely proportional to frequency.

Zener diodes, used for voltage stabilization throughout the amplifier, have been chosen such that changes in voltage reference with temperature compensate for the negative temperature coefficients of the base emitter diodes of associated transistors.

The video amplifier output stage is a 2N1118 transistor operated as a saturating switch that drives the modulator trigger stage through an emitter follower.

A blanking pulse, derived from the modulator, disables the receiver during transmission to prevent the transmitter from affecting the age voltage or retriggering the beacon.

Delay stability with change in input r-f signal is accomplished by an age loop applied to the video amplifier.

A signal from the video amplifier output is stretched, rectified and applied as a d-c control current to shunt attenuators across the first two video stages and the detector crystal as well. Attenuator transistor Q₁ (Fig. 3A) forms a portion of a voltage divider network which shunts larger amounts of video signal to ground through the 2.2 μ f capacitor with increased age voltage. The d-c operating point of the video pair is not affected, thus ensuring stability of gain and bandwidth with age action.

Increased signal level will also tend to turn transistor Q₁ on,

shunting the resistor across it and increasing crystal bias current.

By increasing current from the nominal 65 μ a to 4 ma, over 45 db of video attenuation may be obtained. Use of this technique avoids overload and delay change at high signal levels.

Figure 3B shows a schematic of the modulator. It resembles the conventional line-type pulser, with a pulse-forming network (PFN) and a 1:8 pulse transformer driving the magnetron. However, the hydrogen thyatron has been replaced with a semiconductor switch consisting of four Shockley 4N200J four-layer diodes in series, triggered by a type 3A150 avalanche triode connected in parallel with the bottom diode.

The switching action is similar to that of a hydrogen thyatron, but with the advantage that no heater power and warmup is required, dynamic impedance is lower, and recovery time is shorter than with the more conventional thyatron circuit.

The avalanche triode (Q₁) will not conduct unless the voltage across it exceeds 150 volts, or unless the base is triggered with a positive going pulse. For a 10-ampere pulse the four diodes in series have a total voltage drop of 25 volts, that is, a dynamic resistance of 2.5 ohms for the entire switch.

Each of the four diodes has a voltage breakdown rating of approximately 200 volts for a total hold-off condition of 800 volts, well above the 635-volt potential on the PFN. Thus, an external trigger is

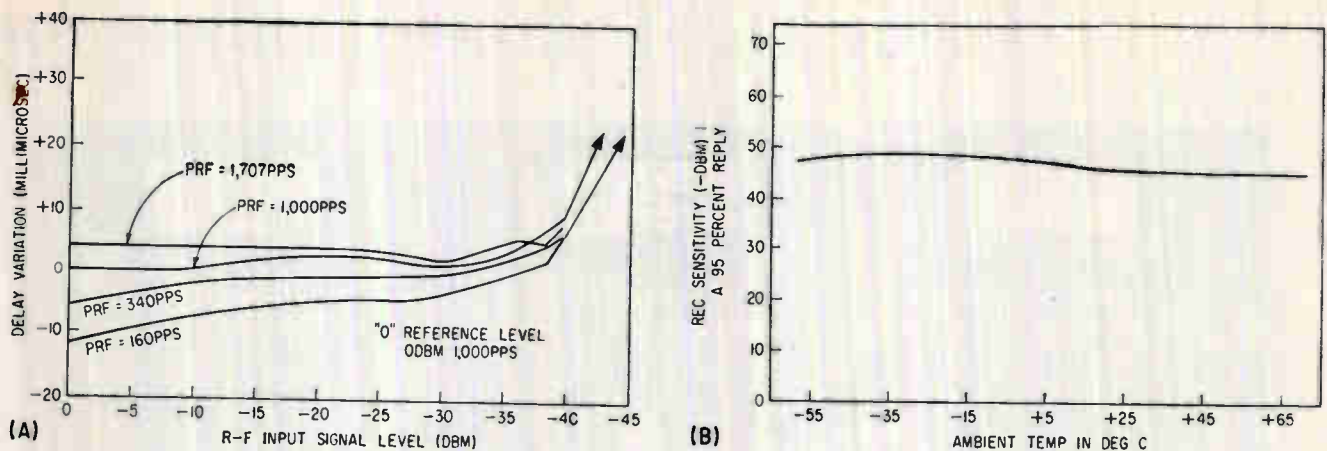


FIG. 4—Delay stability as a function of r-f input signal level for various interrogation rates (A); and receiver sensitivity as a function of temperature (B)

necessary to break these units down to their conducting state. When a video pulse triggers Q_1 , it breaks down and brings the bottom of D_1 to ground potential. The 635 volts of the PFN is then applied across the top three series diodes, D_1 , D_2 , and D_3 . This step voltage change is enough to cause avalanche breakdown of these three diodes and as the entire voltage tries to appear across the bottom diode, D_4 , it also breaks down. The whole action takes place in less than 0.1 microsecond. Output pulse rise time is deliberately lengthened by the characteristics of the PFN to 0.2 μ sec, the minimum permissible for proper firing of the magnetron. Both the modulator switch and the pulse transformer are capable of faster rise times.

Leakage current of the four-layer diode is a function of temperature; as temperature increases, leakage through the four units in series also increases. To stabilize the modulator switch a bleeder network of four resistors shunts the four diodes. The bleeder network conducts currents in the order of 5 to 10 times greater than the leakage currents of the diodes at any temperature. Thus, the voltage across each diode is determined by the bleeder instead of the diode characteristics. Resistance charging of the pulse forming network is used. This consumes more power than inductance charging but is inherently more suitable for minimizing delay variation. With resistance charging, the voltage across the pulse-forming network charges to the

same value, independent of leakage currents and pulse repetition frequency (PRF), whereas with inductance charging this voltage is a function of PRF, and leakage. Different potentials on the switch diode at the time of trigger results in delay variations since the avalanche breakdown will commence on different portions of the leading edge of the trigger pulse. Thus, resistance charging is considered superior.

The magnetron and d-c to d-c converter are conventional. A feedback type voltage regulator holds the +635 volts to within ± 1 percent from no load to full load and over a temperature range from -55°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$.

Figure 4A shows stability of transponder delay as a function of r-f input signal level for various interrogation rates. It will be noted that, for PRF's between 340 and 1,707 pps, for signal levels from zero down to about -38 dbm, delay remains well within ± 6 millimicroseconds, a range accuracy of about 1 yard.

Results of temperature compensation are shown in Fig. 4B where receiver sensitivity is plotted against temperature. From -46 dbm at 25°C , sensitivity drops only 1 db at the high temperature extreme. A 2 db increase is noted at -25°C , dropping slightly to -47.5 dbm at -55°C .

The silver-zinc alkaline battery provides almost 90 percent additional capacity over that required for normal operation. Cells can be charged and discharged for at least

10 cycles and can be stored in either charged or discharged condition for about 3 months.

Sensitivity of the receiver remains essentially constant as a function of time, changing from -47 dbm to -46.5 dbm in 67 minutes, dropping to -46 dbm at 74 minutes, at which point battery voltage has begun to fall off. Complete discharge is considered to be at 80 minutes, where the voltage at the tap supplying the magnetron filament has fallen from 7.4 to 5.8.

In the completely assembled transponder, the magnetron is provided with a flange, making possible a pressurized mounting scheme that permits tuning from the outside. Preselector tuning and sensitivity adjustments are also accessible.

Removal of the cover exposes the video amplifier and agc circuitry, which are mounted on an easily removable plug-in tray. The open tray can be seen in the test setup photo. Located below the video tray are the magnetron, modulation transformer, preselector and detector mount, and a compartment which houses the modulator and d-c to d-c converter. This is accessible by removal of a metal plate. The modulator and power supply circuit boards are mounted in a silicone rubber potting compound that can be removed.

The battery case, which is not pressurized, may be easily detached from the transponder. Battery power may be applied to the beacon externally through the external power plug.

Using Off-Balance Bridges for

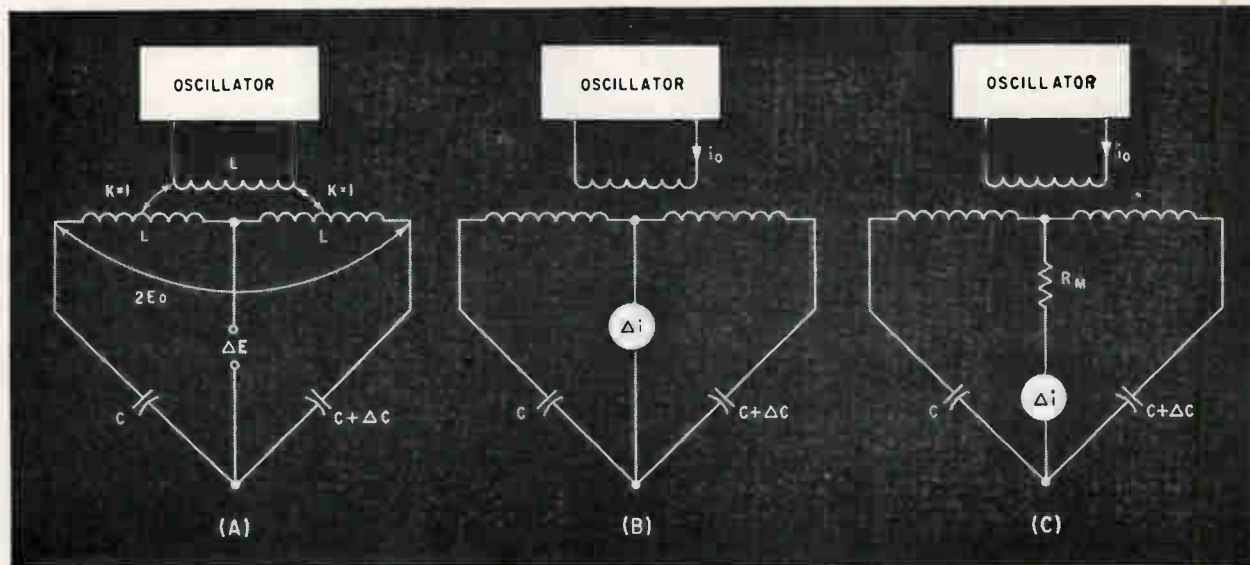


FIG. 1—Basic bridge circuit diagrams for open circuit (A), short circuit (B) and intermediate (C) cases are basis of circuit analysis. Equations for each case are derived in text

Analysis of off-balance capacitance bridges provides basic design equations. Example shows design of bridge that measures capacitances ranging from 10 to 100 picofarads

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BALANCED BRIDGES have been widely used for measurements and their behavior extensively analyzed in the past but analysis of off-balance bridges has been almost neglected.

To help fill this gap, the analysis of such networks will be made here. Although the technique used in this analysis can be extended to cover a wide range of off-balance bridges, the method has been applied in detail only to a narrower class, a capacitance measuring bridge.

It will be shown that off-balance bridges are basically nonlinear; that is, the output current is a nonlinear function of the input variable change. However, this nonlinearity can be kept small (1-2 per cent of full scale reading). Noting this fact and taking into account the ruggedness and sensitivity of the design, it is seen that the approach results in a satisfactory instrument.

The bridge analysis is based on the diagrams shown in Fig. 1. Certain assumptions have been made which will simplify the calculations while still allowing certain important conclusions to be drawn. Assumptions under which the following theory will be developed are that all inductances are identical and that they are all high compared to the capacitive impedances involved and that there is unity coupling between all of them.

Under these assumptions it can be shown that unbalancing the bridge by increasing one of the capacitances by the amount ΔC , a voltage will appear across the open terminals, as shown in Fig. 1A. This voltage will have the following form

$$\Delta E = E_o \Delta C / (2C + \Delta C) \quad (1)$$

Similarly, by short circuiting these open terminals (Fig. 1B) the current in this short circuit will be of the form

$$\Delta i = i_o \Delta C / (2C + \Delta C) \quad (2)$$

These two cases represent the two

extreme conditions under which the bridge is likely to operate: with no load impedance or with infinite load impedance. In form Eq. 1 and 2 are identical. In fact, they can be expressed in the general form

$$\Delta E / E_o = \Delta i / i_o = \Delta C / (2C + \Delta C) \quad (3)$$

The graphic representation of these two curves is given in Fig. 2A. This shows that the circuit is an inherently nonlinear device; that is, the output voltage or current from the bridge will not be a linear function of unbalance ΔC . Then since the two extreme cases are nonlinear in the same way, the intermediate case with a finite meter impedance will have the same type of nonlinearity.

Steps can be taken to correct this nonlinearity, but only to a certain extent. Given an accuracy requirement for the measurements, allowance has to be made for a nonlinearity within that accuracy.

The generalized case for the circuit is where a current-indicating device that has a finite impedance is connected across the output ter-

Measurement and Control

minals of the bridge. Assume the ohmic resistance of the bridge circuit is included in this impedance and denote this total resistance as R_v . The circuit for this condition is shown in Fig. 1C. Deriving the expression for the current measured in this current-indicating device as a function of an unbalance ΔC gives

$$\Delta i = i_o \frac{\Delta C}{C} \frac{1}{2 + \Delta C/C + 4R_M j \omega C (1 + \Delta C/C)} \quad (4)$$

This expression reduces to the short circuit current expression, Eq. 2, by equating R_v with zero. Figure 2B compares the shape of this curve to that for the open circuit or short circuit case. For the loaded case the maximum current is reduced.

An improvement in linearity can be achieved by assuming that R_v includes a variable inductance L_p . This inductance (a peaking coil) can be used to improve linearity. Assume L_p is adjusted to resonate with the total capacitance of the circuit at the value $\Delta C = 0$. This occurs when

$$\omega L_p = 2/\omega C \quad (5)$$

Substituting this value into Eq. 4, the current equation is obtained

$$\Delta i = i_o \frac{\Delta C}{C} \frac{1}{-\Delta C/C + 4R_M j \omega C (1 + \Delta C/C)} \quad (6)$$

Similar reasoning applies when inductance is adjusted to resonate with the total capacitance of the circuit at the full scale value of ΔC . This occurs at the peaking coil value

$$\omega L_p = (1/\omega C) \frac{2C + \Delta C_{max}}{C + \Delta C_{max}} \quad (7)$$

for which value the output current is

$$\Delta i = i_o \frac{\Delta C}{C} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1 + \Delta C/C}{1 + \Delta C_{max}/C} + 4R_M j \omega C (1 + \Delta C/C)} \quad (8)$$

Summing up the preceding considerations, these three cases have been analyzed:

(a) the output containing no peaking coil, (b) peaking coil resonated by balance point ($\Delta C =$ zero) and (c) peaking coil resonated at full scale value ($\Delta C = \Delta C_{max}$). The output current will be different for these three cases. The results have been summed up in Fig. 3 and the table.

From Fig. 3 it can be seen that Δi starts out with small $\Delta C/C$ values as a linear function; with large ΔC values the current tends to become a constant value and both the slope of the linear part and the final constant value will be different for the three cases.

Comparing it to the unpeaked case, the case where the inductance is tuned at balance has a steeper slope with small ΔC values, but the final value of the current tends to

the same value as in the unpeaked case. Thus while the sensitivity for small ΔC values is higher, the non-linearity is worse.

Again, compared with the unpeaked values, when the resonant coil is tuned to maximum ΔC , the slope of the current increase is larger than that of the unpeaked value but the final current value is higher than either of the preceding two cases.

Thus the circuit where the inductance is tuned to be resonant at full-scale value will show a higher sensitivity than the unpeaked case and a better linearity than the circuit peaked at balance.

Therefore, if the requirements are for a high sensitivity with relatively small ΔC_{max} values, the circuit should be tuned to resonate at

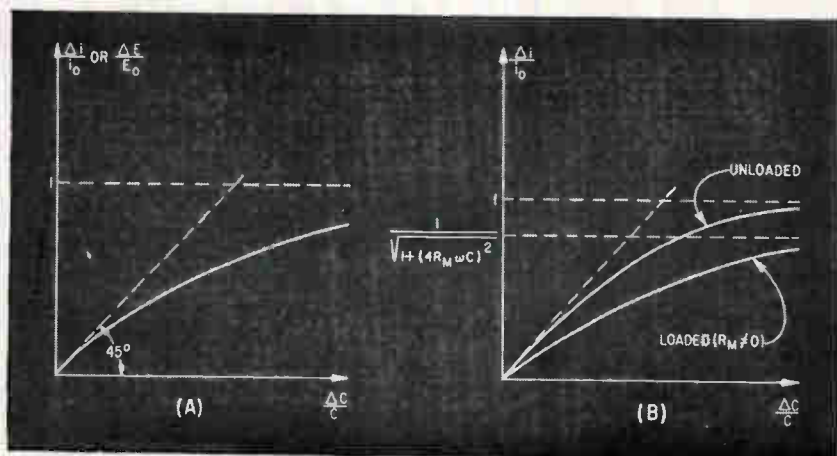


FIG. 2—Curve for no-load and infinite load is shown in (A). Comparison in (B) shows loading effect resulting from meter impedance

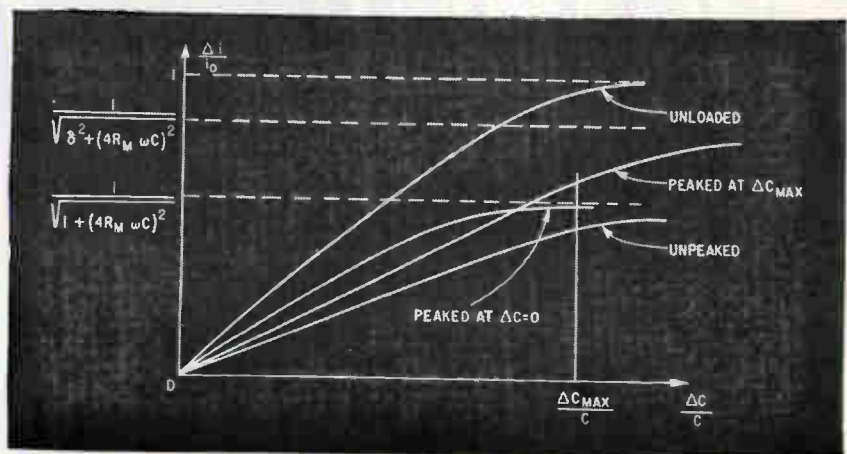


FIG. 3—Effects of loading and peaking on sensitivity and linearity limit design freedom

IMPORTANT PARAMETERS

Case	Slope at small $\frac{\Delta C}{C}$	Limit for $\frac{\Delta C}{C} \rightarrow \infty$	Remarks
Unloaded [$R_M = 0$]	$\text{Tan } 45^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$	1	—
Unpeaked [$L_p = 0$]	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 + (4R_M \omega C)^2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (4R_M \omega C)^2}}$	—
Peaked at $\Delta C = 0$	$\frac{1}{4R_M \omega C}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (4R_M \omega C)^2}}$	$\gamma = \frac{\Delta C_{\max}}{C} < 1$ $ \delta = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Delta C_{\max}}{C}} < 1$
Peaked at ΔC_{\max}	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 + (4R_M \omega C)^2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta^2 + (4R_M \omega C)^2}}$	

balance while, if linearity considerations are of primary importance, the circuit has to be tuned at its full-scale value ΔC_{\max} .

From the preceding analysis of the bridge circuit, the following conclusions can be made and applied to the practical problem of setting up the system:

(1) The current output is always a nonlinear function of the capacitance change and, for each measurement, the nonlinearity permissible has to be determined. It is, however, possible to achieve a linearity within a specified accuracy figure, using certain precautions.

(2) For a given ΔC for full-scale reading, the linearity can be improved by increasing the terminal capacitance C of the network. This means that a fixed capacitor may have to be added across the terminals of the bridge, this fixed capacitance C being a function of ΔC_{\max} and the required linearity.

(3) The effect of this padding capacitance is, first, to improve linearity, and second, to reduce the sensitivity of the bridge. In the expressions of the current Δi (Eq. 4, 6 and 8), there is the expression $4R_M j \omega C$ where C is the padding capacitance. Since this expression occurs in the denominator, an increase in C will result in a decrease in Δi , or a decrease in sensitivity.

(4) Such a decrease in sensitivity can be counter-balanced by re-

ducing R_M . This is done by using a series rheostat in the meter circuit and varying its value, depending upon the full-scale reading required.

(5) If the terminal, or padding, capacitance required is so high as to prevent full-scale reading obtained even with minimum value of R_M , the frequency can be lowered. An increase in capacitance C can be counter-balanced by a reduced frequency ω .

(6) By using a peaking coil, both linearity and sensitivity can be improved in the following way:

Assume that the circuit is to be tuned at full scale reading ΔC_{\max} . Let this condition be physically

realized so that the indicator shows full-scale reading. Now, by use of the peaking coil, this reading is increased and this increase counter-balanced by an increase of R_M (by increasing the resistance of the rheostat). By manipulation of the peaking coil and the sensitivity rheostat, a condition can be achieved where the system indicates full scale at a particular position of the peaking coil and less than full scale on either side of this position. This means that the circuit is now tuned to full scale. In this condition linearity will be optimum and sensitivity unchanged from the unpeaked condition.

To illustrate the method outlined assume the following specifications: Design a bridge capable of giving full-scale indication on a 1-ma meter for capacitance values between 10 and 100 pf. The meter resistance is 100 ohms and the oscillator frequency is 500 Kc.

Using Eq. 8 full-scale current is $\Delta i_{\max} = i_o m / [(1 + m) (4R_M \omega C)]$ where $m = \Delta C_{\max} / C$. According to the specifications:

$\Delta C_{\max} = 10$ to 100 pf $R_M = 100$ ohms and $\omega = 3.14 \times 10^5$ sec⁻¹.

Choose $C = 500$ pf (fixed padding capacitors), then for the smallest span $m = 10/500 = 0.02$, $\Delta i_{\max} = 0.03 i_o$ and the oscillator current for $\Delta i_{\max} = 1$ ma is $i_o = 33$ ma. This measurement has a maximum non-linearity at the 50-percent reading of about 1 percent.

For the widest span ($\Delta C_{\max} = 100$ pf), with Δi_{\max} , i_o and C unchanged, R_M has to be increased to about 1,000 ohms by a rheostat.

The necessary peaking coil in series with the meter is $\omega L = (2C + \Delta C_{\max}) / \omega C (C + \Delta C_{\max})$ thus, $L = 350$ to $400 \mu\text{H}$ (variable).

The oscillator power requirement is about 2 watts. The circuit is shown in Fig. 4.

Capacitance bridges are valuable tools since a wide range of physical variables (such as level, composition or thickness) can be readily converted into changes of capacitance by electrodes.

While balanced bridges need manual setting or expensive electro-mechanical rebalancing methods, off-balance bridges can be used as a simple, inexpensive indicating or controlling means.

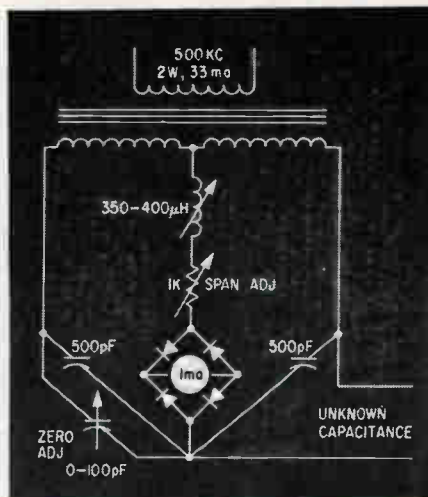


FIG. 4.—Resistance of meter in practical circuit shown is 100 ohms

Transistorized Data Amplifier Has High Gain-Stability

Circuit refinements and careful design give a data amplifier high gain-stability and linearity and low output impedance

By FRANKLIN OFFNER, President, Offner Electronics Inc., Schiller Park, Ill.

HIGH ACCURACY d-c amplifiers are inherently more difficult to design and build than a-c amplifiers. As a result, a-c signals are used in measurement applications wherever possible, even sometimes at the sacrifice of a fundamentally simpler and more accurate system.

The primary difficulty in a d-c amplifier is drift, or random change in no-signal output. With conventional amplification techniques, drift can only with difficulty be kept as low as a few millivolts equivalent input, which may be a thousand times too large for low voltage signal devices such as thermocouples. Of the methods to reduce or nullify drift, chopping is successful and widely used. Chopper amplifiers may be designed to have no appreciable change in output with constant input signal, so that drift effects are reduced to a negligible value.

If a chopper amplifier is to be used only as a null device, design problems are minimal. Such amplifiers have long been used with self-balancing potentiometers, for example. If, however, an output strictly proportional to the amplifier input signal is desired, new problems are introduced, their magnitude depending upon the precision of amplification required.

Both experimental and theoretical investigation of the conventional chopper amplifier indicate fundamental limits to its accuracy, beyond which it is impractical to go.

These limitations result in part from the basic nature of such amplifiers, and in part from the natural imperfections of any chopper switch. The first limitation, that of the basic design of the amplifier, shows up in transient errors, evident in response to a step input.

The problem resulting from the chopper itself results primarily from the impossibility of holding chopper dwell times and phase relationships precisely constant. These fluctuations have two effects on the amplifier performance: they change the overall amplification; they introduce ripple at chopper frequency in the amplifier output. While fluctuations in a chopper can be kept to one or two percent, this performance is inadequate if an amplification constancy of a few hundredths of one percent is desired. Furthermore, if there is appreciable ripple at chopper frequency in the output, the ripple must be filtered out; the filter increases the response time of the amplifier. This may not be permissible where rapid response is essential, as in applications where a number of data points are scanned by a single amplifier.

With the chopper output circuit of Fig. 1A, which will be explained in more detail, and with vacuum tubes as amplifying elements, data amplifiers with gain and linearity constant to 0.01 percent over the ambient temperature range from

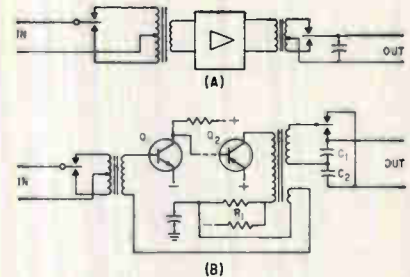


FIG. 1—Conventional chopper amplifier of (A) works well in null type servo but for precise and constant gain, the circuit of (B) is superior

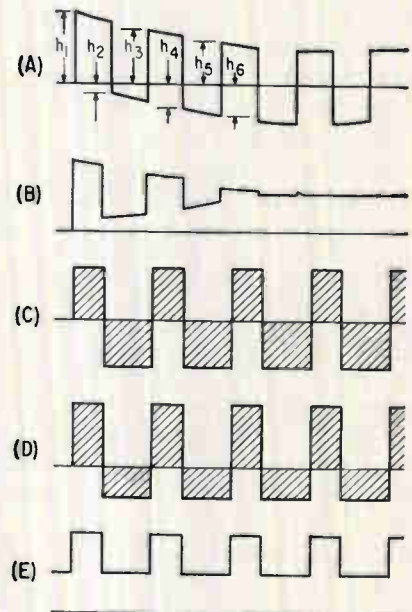


FIG. 2—Transient response of conventional chopper amplifier to a step input (A) is shown in output (B), and the effects of unequal dwell time in (C), (D) and (E)

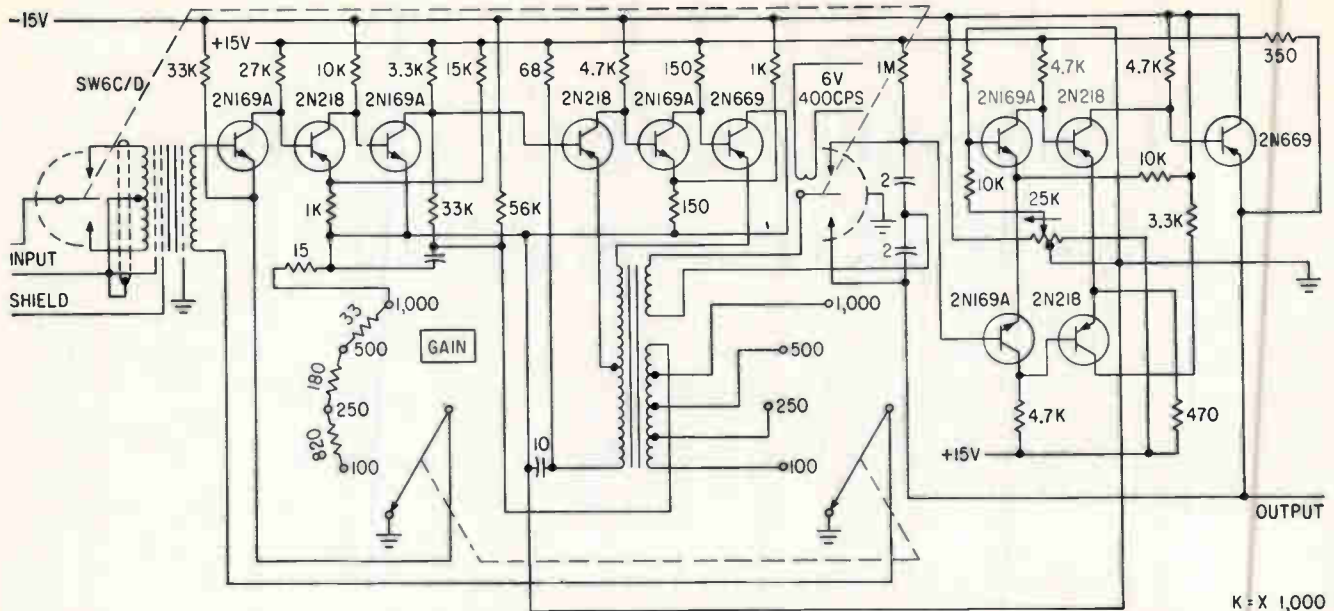


FIG. 3—Transistorized data amplifier has gain stability and linearity of 0.01 percent from 15 to 55 C. Gain is adjusted by changing the amount of feedback

—55 to 85 F have been built. Chopper characteristics can change several percent with practically no change in output.

Where extreme gain constancy is desired, transistors present problems not found in vacuum tubes. These are due primarily to the effects of temperature changes on transistor characteristics. For any type of general use, a data amplifier should operate within its specified accuracy over an ambient range of at least 0 to 40 C. This would permit operation in a non-air-conditioned atmosphere and only require such heating as would be necessary to prevent freeze-up of other equipment. Operation over a wider ambient range might have further advantages in some limited applications, but accuracy should not be compromised over the range stated.

There are three major effects on transistor characteristics from ambient temperature changes.

First, leakage current approximately doubles for each ten degrees C rise. Second, the current amplification factor increases with temperature, an effect troublesome at low temperatures, where current-gain reduction may be serious. Finally base-to-emitter contact potential changes about 2.5 mv per degree C. For a fixed base voltage, this results in a rapid change in collector current with temperature.

All three effects are greatly di-

minished with chopper amplifiers, since the shift in amplifier operating point will not result in any change in the zero-signal output of the amplifier. But temperature change will still cause a change in amplifier gain, and may also cause distortion and limited output if the amplifier operating point shifts too far from its design point.

Techniques to overcome these three parameter variations are illustrated in the simplified block diagram of Fig. 1B. Basically, the circuit is a direct-coupled transistor amplifier with transformer-coupled chopper input and output circuits. The amplifier stability is maintained by two feedback circuits. Operating point feedback (patents granted and pending) is obtained from the voltage drop across R_1 . The d-c voltage across R_1 is fed to the base of Q_1 , holding the voltage across the resistor, and thus the current through the output stage Q_2 , substantially constant. This substantially eliminates the effect of all three parameter changes on amplifier operating point.

The remaining effect of importance is the change in current gain that affects net amplification. This is minimized by using a large amount of inverse feedback, taken from the tertiary winding of the output transformer. Sufficient feedback is employed to hold the gain within the desired accuracy limits.

These techniques of amplifier stabilization have been found superior to the use of compensation circuits, in which, for example, thermistors are used to cancel the change of transistor parameters. The latter requires that the compensation circuits be matched to the individual transistors; thus production matching, as well as field replacement, become major problems.

Of particular interest is the output chopper circuit (Fig. 1B) which overcomes the deficiencies of the conventional circuit of Fig. 1A. This circuit uses a single secondary winding and center-tapped capacitors. The conventional chopper output circuit, in contrast, uses a single capacitor and a center-tapped transformer. The new circuit eliminates initial switching transients, greatly reduces ripple and gives extremely constant gain. The reasons for this improvement will be made clear by Fig. 2. Figure 2A shows the waveform at the secondary of the output transformer following the application of a sustained d-c to the input of the amplifier. There is an initial transient term that dies out exponentially, leaving a square wave varying symmetrically about the zero line (assuming a balanced input chopper). The output chopper circuit of Fig. 1A flips the bottom halves of the waves up, producing the wave-form shown in Fig. 2B.

The oscillatory form of the initial transient is apparent.

Now consider the action of the circuit in Fig. 1B. On the first half of the cycle, capacitor C_1 is charged to the voltage of the first half of the first wave, h_1 . On the second half of the cycle C_2 is charged to the voltage h_2 , the amplitude of the lower half of the first wave. Thus after one complete cycle the output is the total top-to-bottom distance (voltage) of the square wave. But this distance, $h_1 + h_2$, is practically the same as $h_3 + h_4$, or $h_5 + h_6$, etc. Thus the output rises after a single chopper cycle to its full value and remains there unchanged, with no oscillation or overshoot.

The above discussion assumed that a symmetrical square wave existed after the initial transient. Now assume that the input chopper has unequal dwell times on the two sides. Figure 2C shows the waveform at the primary of the input transformer for a chopper with only half the dwell time on one side as on the other; the upper wave has only half the width of the lower. After passing through the input transformer the d-c component of this wave is eliminated, as the transformer cannot transmit d-c. Therefore, the waveform at the secondary of the output transformer must have equal areas up and down; since the duration of the up-wave is one-half the down, its amplitude must be double, as shown in Fig. 2D. For the conventional chopper output circuit of Fig. 1A, the output will have 50 percent ripple as shown in Fig. 2E. But the circuit of Fig. 1B again gives an output equal to the total height, $h_1 + h_2$, $h_3 + h_4$, etc. independently of swell time. Again, this height is constant and, ideally at least, there will be no ripple.

It will similarly be seen that while the individual height of the up-and-down-waves depends critically on chopper adjustment, the total top-to-bottom height does not, and therefore amplifier gain with the modified circuit is fundamentally independent of chopper adjustment, and no output filtering is required to obtain low output ripple and critically damped response.

For a given accuracy of amplification, the improved circuit pro-

vides much more rapid response. Typically, a conventional 400-cps chopper amplifier would require about one-twentieth of a second to come to 99.7 percent of full step-function response (based on 0.1 percent ripple). The improved circuit responds in one chopper cycle — 1/400 second.

The complete circuit of the transistorized data amplifier is shown in Fig. 3. The basic amplifier has five direct coupled stages, employing alternate *pnp* and *nnp* transistors; d-c feedback is used for operating-point stabilization. Gain is controlled by switching the number of turns used in the tertiary feedback winding. At the same time, an emitter resistor is varied in one stage to hold the loop gain approximately constant, to preserve stability.

If appreciable load is drawn from the output capacitors, ripple will

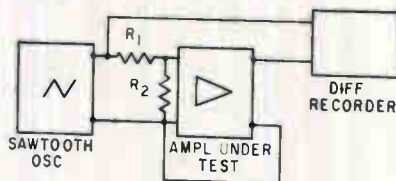


FIG. 4—In test circuit, amplifier makes up gain loss of input network to give straight line output

be introduced into the output. To permit a low impedance load to be used, an output buffer amplifier of unity gain is employed. The amplifier has an extremely constant gain and does not measurably affect the over-all gain stability. It does, however, provide the possibility of some zero-point shift with ambient temperature. This is minimized by the balanced design. The output voltage for zero input will under most conditions not vary more than a fraction of a millivolt, equivalent to a fraction of a microvolt input error at a gain of 1,000. Output impedance is less than 1/100 ohm.

These amplifiers are designed primarily for fixed installations where space is not at a premium. Primary consideration is accessibility. Two channels are mounted on each plug-in chassis; 16 channels can be mounted in 8½ in. of 19-in. rack space.

With the input of the amplifier transformer coupled, it has fundamentally zero response to common-mode (in-phase) signals. This complete rejection of common-mode signals is easily realized at d-c. Maintenance of high rejection of common-mode a-c signals requires careful attention to shielding. The input transformer, for example, requires three shields between primary and secondary, the intermediate shield being connected when required in the now-familiar guard ring manner. Rejection at 60 cps is readily kept better than a million to one, or 120 db.

Gain stability of the amplifier for long-term operation (1,000 hours) is within 0.01 percent from 15 to 35 C; linearity is equally precise for the normal output range of ± 10 volts. Measurement of amplifier performance to such precision requires care. It may be performed in a bridge circuit, in which the difference between the amplifier output and input is recorded, as illustrated in Fig. 4. The low frequency saw-tooth oscillator is set to give an output voltage equal to the maximum desired from the amplifier.

The direct-writing oscillograph with true differential input records the difference between the oscillator and amplifier outputs. The ratio $(R_1 + R_2)/R_2$ is varied to give as flat a trace as possible. Then the above ratio is the amplifier gain. The departure of the trace from a straight line measures the non-linearity; its change with time gives the amplifier gain stability.

For the range from 0 to 55 C, the gain of the transistorized data amplifier remains within 0.02 percent. Low temperatures tend to have a greater effect on the standard model amplifier, particularly because of the aluminum electrolytics; performance can be improved by substituting tantalum capacitors. However, it does not appear practical to achieve the same independence of amplifier gain from ambient temperature with transistors as with vacuum tubes.

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TABLE I — NEGATIVE-TEMPERATURE-COEFFICIENT THERMISTORS

Type	Resistance Range at 25 deg C	Max. Rating	Dissipat'n Constant at 25 deg C	Max. Operat. Temp.	Temp. Coef.	Time Constant	Dimensions	Primary Applications
	ohms	watts	mw/deg C	deg C	%/deg C	sec	in.	
Glass-coated Bead	100-12 M ^a	0.2	0.09-0.8	500 ^c	-3.1 to -5.2	0.5-3	0.006-0.110 diam	wind velocity, temp., gas analysis liquid level, power control
Bead in container ^b	100-5.3 M ^a	0.2	1	500	-3.1 to -5.1	1-25	0.1 diam, 1/2-3 long	time delay, medical probe, voltage control, very low temp.
Disc	4 to 10 K ^d	4	3-800	150 ^e	-3.8 to -4.4	2-200	0.1-1.1 diam	temp. comp., fire alarms, osc. ampl. stab'zn., temp. control
Rod	2 K-100 K ^d	2	2.5-6	150 ^e	-3.8 to -4.4	20-95	1/4-2 long	filament protection, volt. control and reg., meteorological temp. meas.
Washer	10-1, 100	10	100-850	150	-3.8 to -4.4	4-24	1/2-1 diam	higher-power temp. comp., surge suppression
Wafer	10-1 M ^a	0.5	2.5-7.8	150	-3.9 to -6.8	7-35	1/16-1/2 sq	temp. meas. & control, high-temp. alarm

(a) M equals 10⁶; (b) Container is glass probe or bulb; (c) Special units go to 1,200 C; (d) K equals 10³; (e) 125 C with soldered leads

TABLE II — POSITIVE-TEMPERATURE-COEFFICIENT THERMISTORS

Type	Resistance Range at 25 deg C	Max. Rating	Max. Operat. Temp.	Temp. Coef.	Time Constant	Dimensions	Primary Applications
	ohms	watts	deg C	%/deg C	sec	in.	
Rod	100-1,000	1/4	100	+0.7	35-54	0.4-0.6 long	Transistor temp. comp., temp. meas.
Sealed ^a	100-1,000	1/8	125	+0.7	54	0.350 diam, 0.245 long	Transistor temp. comp. in high-humidity ambients
Metal Case						0.078 diam, 0.5 long	Temp. meas. and control
Glass Probe	100-1,000		200	+0.7	9		

(a) Hermetically sealed

Survey of Thermistor Characteristics

Breakdown of thermistors into two basic types and several categories under each type. A convenient way to look up thermistor characteristics and applications

By JAMES VAN DOVER
NORMAN F. BECHTOLD

U. S. Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

INDUSTRY is finding more and more uses for thermistors. Increased demands of reliability, extreme environments and a high degree of measurement accuracy have accelerated techniques for their use and stimulated their production. To make electronic circuits reliable, thermistors compensate for temperature changes, regulate current or voltage and control remote circuits. In the medical, meteoro-

logical and mechanical fields, thermistors are used for accurate measurement of temperature, pressure and liquid levels. With increased production capabilities, quality and cost have become more favorable to the potential user.

These thermally-sensitive resistance elements are of two basic types, having negative- and positive-temperature-coefficients (NTC and PTC). The NTC thermistors (Table I) are more varied and have seen considerable service in the applications listed; these thermistors are made primarily from a composition of oxides of nickel, manganese and cobalt. PTC types

(Table II), whose production was stimulated by the need for temperature compensation of semiconductor circuitry, are more limited in number and scope. Present commercial PTC thermistors are made from single-crystal silicon. Performance ranges shown in the tables are representative of readily available off-the-shelf thermistors.

Although semiconductor temperature compensation with both NTC and PTC thermistors is a potential area for wide use, especially in military applications, matching of the thermistor resistance/temperature characteristics with the particular semiconductor involved has

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Illustration above shows plug and socket without cap and with hinge action in place prior to closing. Cap assembly with alternate lock and cable clamp shown below. Standard units are supplied with General Purpose insulation and cadmium plated contacts.

However for more severe conditions of temperature and humidity glass filled Diallyl-phthalate insulation (Type GDI-30 per Mil. M-19833) can be supplied with contacts having gold plate over silver. Contact tails will take either conventional solder wiring or AMP "78" series Taper Tab receptacles. The Cinch "H" series is made in 20 to 100 contacts in multiples of 10 contacts.

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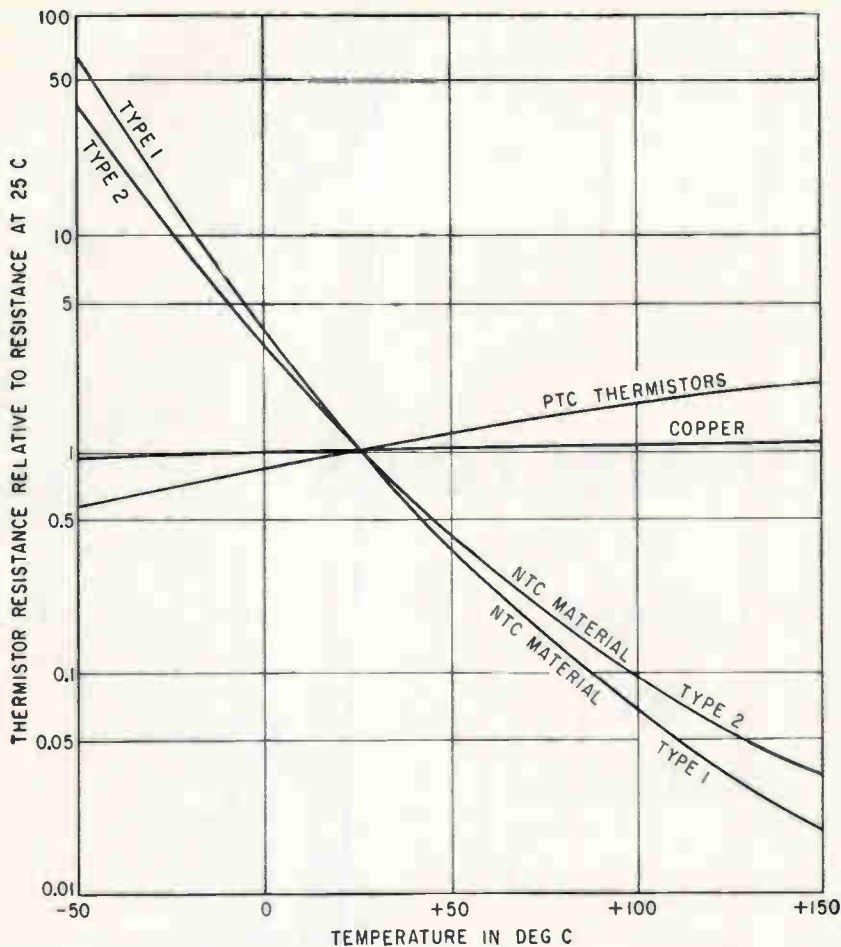


FIG. 1—Variation of thermistor resistance with temperature

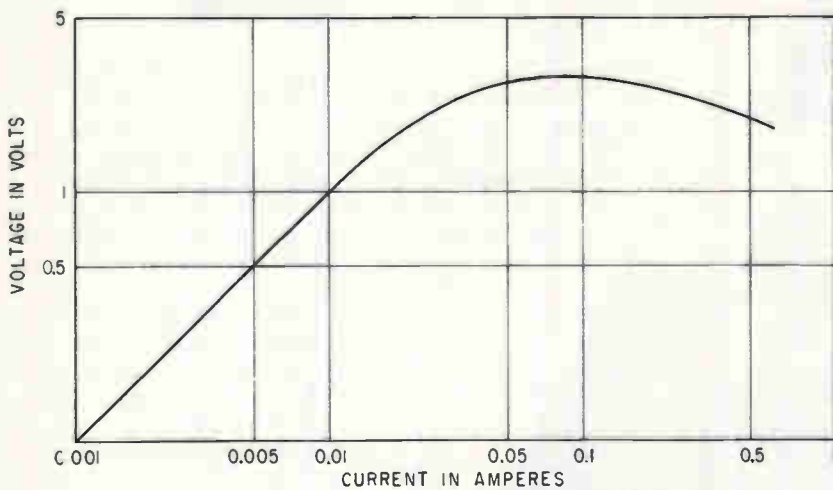


FIG. 2—Static V/I characteristic for typical NTC disk thermistor

become a problem of considerable concern. To eliminate deterioration of amplifier gain with increasing temperature, the PTC types can be connected in series with the base or collector of a transistor and the NTC types connected in shunt. In both cases, the thermistor is often used as part of a network with con-

ventional linear resistors, the specific design depending upon total allowable resistance, operating temperature range, and degree of compensation required. An effort is currently underway within the USASRD to develop a family of preferred compensating devices to include these variables. The non-

uniformity of transistor characteristics within the same batch is the problem of most concern.

The curves of Fig. 1 demonstrate typical resistance properties of the various thermistor types. Curves may be matched or fitted to specification, but any radical departures from those shown require special design considerations. Higher values of resistance ratio are available in the NTC than in the PTC types. Increased resistance-change rates promised by new materials and techniques will produce greater temperature sensitivity and faster response times; it is even possible that an effective solid-state thermal switch might be developed.

Figure 2 shows a typical voltage-current characteristic of a disk-type NTC thermistor. Ohmic properties are maintained at low currents where negligible heat is generated within the element. As self-heating begins, a critical operating point is reached beyond which the characteristic goes into the negative-resistance range. This knee is more pronounced in the characteristics of smaller units because of faster thermal-dissipation properties; see the *Dissipation Constant* column in Table I.

In addition to the types noted in the tables, special mounting assemblies may be obtained for higher wattage dissipation, uhf power measurement and liquid-level detectors. Built-in filaments are available for indirect-heating applications and matched pairs are sold for accurate measurement in bridge circuits.

Figure 3 shows a simple application.

Although no coordinated standards are presently available, industry and the armed services are devoting effort toward agreement on preferred types.

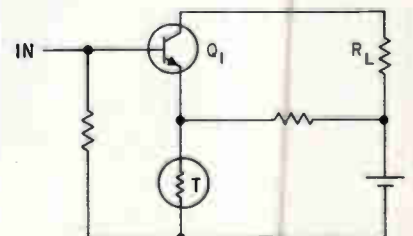


FIG. 3—Temperature compensation with a PTC thermistor

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Tests Show Control Is Key to Timer Accuracy

BY FRED W. KEAR, Lytle Corp., Albuquerque, N. M.

COMPARATIVE tests were made of crystal-controlled oscillator timers and precision electrical timers for measurements within the resolving capabilities of the timers. No appreciable differences resulted in those time runs requiring no greater accuracy than 0.01 percent. The key to obtaining this accuracy from electrical timers lies in the method of controlling the on and off signals to the timers.

Start-stop control of most timers is accomplished by magnetic clutches, which may be operated with either a-c or d-c power. Timers using d-c clutches that can be readily controlled by transistors are more advantageous for accurate timing circuits. Reset and timing motors are normally operated from 117 v a-c because of the amount of current needed and the liberal timing requirements.

The circuit in Fig. 1 was designed to control four precision timers in a test setup for accurate simultaneous measurement of the time interval of four integrating circuits. Functions of the circuits to be tested were integrating digital information, converting it to analog form and providing a single positive output pulse. Time between

the first digital output pulse and firing of the circuit had to be determined within about 0.01 percent. The same start pulse was used for all four circuits but stop pulses varied over a wide range.

The positive output pulse of the circuit under test was used to saturate an *npm* transistor capable of handling heavy currents. Saturation of the transistor grounds the external start input of Fig. 1. By grounding this point, power is supplied through Q_2 to all control transistors and to the start clutches of the timers. The accumulated delays in the transistors and clutches constitute total error of the circuit. Stop signals ground points 1 through 4 in Fig. 1, energizing control relays K_1 through K_4 . When a control relay is energized, it cuts off the associated transistor.

Comparative readouts from digital display equipment and from the precision timers revealed that very little error was induced into data derived from the precision timers because of the type of readout. The timers used with this circuit operated at one revolution per second, and times could be read with little difficulty to the nearest millisecond. A second hand allowed timing runs

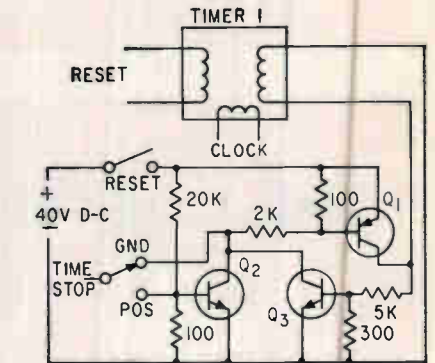


FIG. 2—Transistor switching replaces relays and either polarity start or stop pulses can be used

up to several minutes without circuit changes.

Cost considerations for multiple or simultaneous timing of the nature described would in most cases prohibit use of conventional timers with crystal-controlled time bases and digital displays. The cost of the circuit in Fig. 1 is modest considering the results obtained. Simplicity contributes advantages of low maintenance costs and savings in rack space.

It is desirable to provide these timers with polarity switching on both start and stop timer circuits. The switches would connect the relay coils to either the positive or the ground bus so that either positive or negative pulses could be used to control the timer. Such a switching arrangement is illustrated in Fig. 2, which also shows the use of transistor stop switching instead of the relays used in Fig. 1. Transistor Q_3 forms a clamping circuit for use where the stop pulse is of short duration making readout difficult. The circuit is useful for many applications where repetitive testing is not required.

Time Delay for Nuclear Reactor Simulation

MAJOR problem in designing and operating nuclear reactors is to determine how the coolant circuits

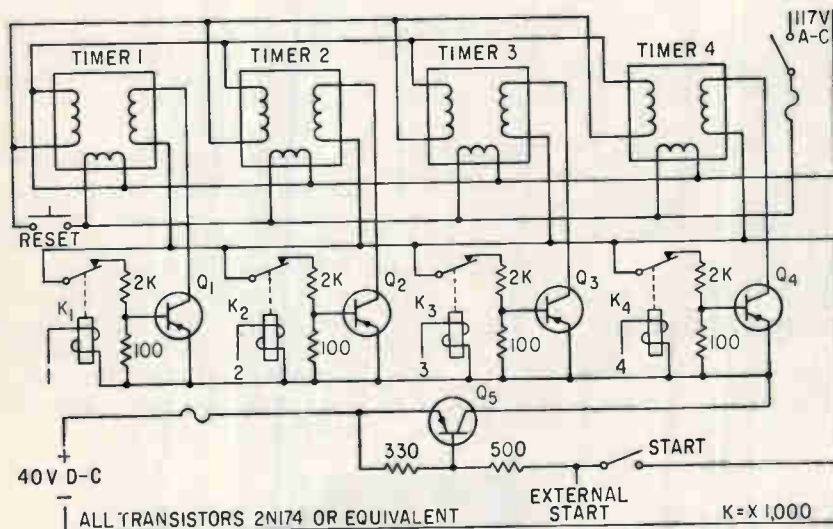
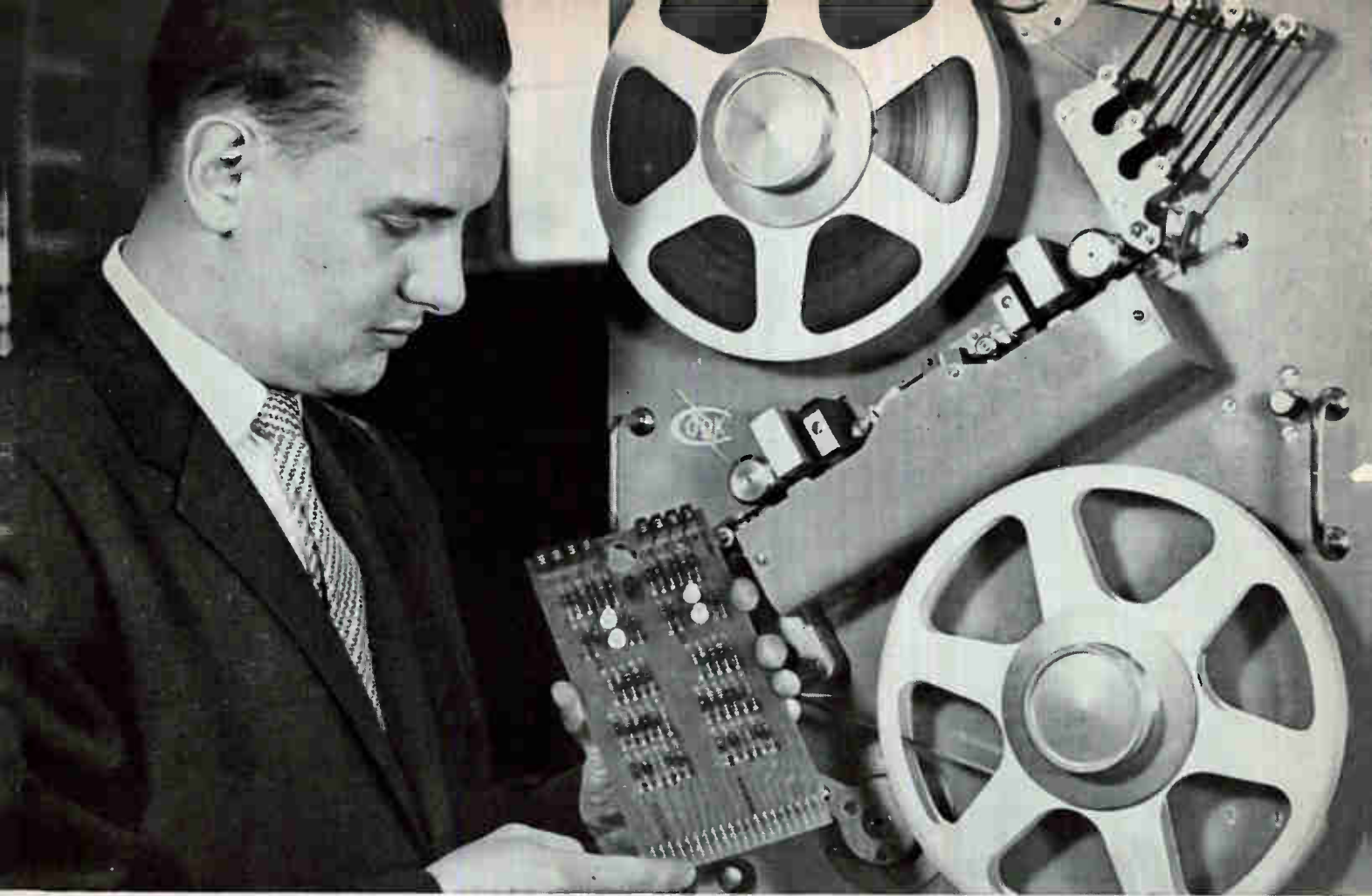


FIG. 1—Four simultaneous measurements are provided by transistor control of precision electrical timers



Tung-Sol transistors handle critical switching in high speed tape transport

Cook Electric's Model 59 Digital Tape Transport embodies the design know-how gathered by Cook during its 12 years of active participation in missile programs which include the Atlas, Polaris and Titan missiles. It was built to fulfill the demands of modern industry for reliable, high-speed data processing and storage equipment. This tape transport is a direct adaptation of the equipment originally developed to provide unattended, 45-day documentation of the Polaris Missile system.

Gratified with the superior performance demonstrated by Tung-Sol switching transistors in the Polaris version, Cook assigned Tung-Sol units to these critical tasks in the industrial model. Tung-Sol's 2N414 germanium high-speed switching transistors serve in the flip-flop and logic circuits. Here's how Cook engineers evaluated the Tung-Sol semiconductors: "Tung-Sol transistors meet our exacting demands for performance and reliability"

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would behave under unusual conditions like sudden failure of the circulating pumps. Pump failure could seriously damage the reactor if control arrangements were not adequate.

These potentially dangerous conditions can not be studied on the reactor, but design information can be obtained from an analog computer used as a simulator. The most difficult problem is electronic simulation of variable transport lags. E. M. I. Electronics, Ltd., supplied to the Centro di Studi Nucleari di Ispra Milan a variable time delay unit that is said to solve the problem more accurately than previously possible.

Data can be delayed a continuously variable amount determined by voltage applied to a delay control input. This unit controls speed of a loop of magnetic tape that passes prepositioned record and playback heads. Total delay range is 0.1 to 10 seconds in three pre-selected ranges. Two separate information channels are provided.

Using a recording system with precision pulse-width modulation based on other analog computers of the company, delay is made variable with tape speed. Amplitude distortion that could arise with other recording methods is eliminated. Full use is made of the information capacity of magnetic tape with high accuracy and useful bandwidth provided.

The new unit is suitable for study of nuclear reactor control problems involving variable time lags. The choice of input and output levels make the time delay compatible with standard analog computers.

The 100-inch loop of 1-in. wide tape is driven by a servo amplifier and a-c capstan drive motor. Accurate control of tape speed is obtained with d-c tachometer feedback, which also provides precision clipping in the data playback channels. Two separate tracks are recorded and delayed outputs taken from a dual-track playback head selected for one of the three available ranges.

About 80 inches of the magnetic tape loop are active in the unit. Tape speeds range from about 8 to 40 inches per second.

High-Fidelity High-Power Audio for Medical Study

HIGH-INTENSITY acoustical system has been developed that provides high-fidelity output. It generates undistorted sound throughout the 11-octave range of normal audibility from the threshold of hearing to a maximum volume that would damage the human ear at close range.

The system was developed by Stromberg-Carlson division of General Dynamics for the Aerospace Medical Division of the Wright Air Development Center. It will be used in studies of physiological effects of high-intensity sound.

The system includes an assembly of 480 loudspeakers mounted in 32 separate baffles for maximum flexibility in arrangement and control. Each baffle has three low-frequency and 12 high-frequency speakers. All transducers are specially designed to deliver high-fidelity sound at high acoustical power for sustained operating periods.

The system console provides four possible inputs—sine wave, white noise, tape recordings of jet engine, missile or other noise, or an external source. Preamplifiers can be adjusted to establish a specified line level, which is indicated by a meter. The fixed line level is then fed into a mixer that accepts any or all four inputs, which can be mixed in any desired proportion. Mixer output goes to a line amplifier that is also adjustable to provide a specified output level.

After passing through a master attenuator, the signal goes into the main audio power equipment, which consists of two pairs of audio amplifiers. One pair is for low-power use only, with each amplifier providing an output of 200 watts. Each of the pair of high-power amplifiers delivers an output of 7,000 watts. The system frequency response is flat from 20 to 20,000 cps.

To avoid unintentional exposure of subjects to high-intensity sound, the operator at the control console must first set the controls at the low-power position. Only after this operation can energy be supplied to the high-power amplifiers.

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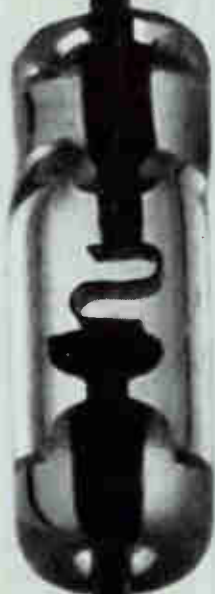
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Fairchild FD200, actual size



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MAXIMUM RATINGS (25°C)—(Note 1)

WIV	Working Inverse Voltage	150 V
I _o	Average Rectified Current	100 mA
I _F	Forward Current Steady State D.C.	150 mA
i _F	Recurrent Peak Forward Current	300 mA
i _F (surge)	Peak Forward Surge Current Pulse Width of 1 sec.	500 mA
i _F (surge)	Peak Forward Surge Current Pulse Width of 1 μ sec.	2000 mA
P	Power Dissipation	250 mW
P	Power Dissipation	100 mW @ 125 °C
T _A	Operating Temperature	-65 to +175 °C
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature, ambient	-65 to +200 °C

Fast Silicon Planar Diode

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS (25°C unless noted)

SYMBOL	CHARACTERISTICS	MIN.	TYPICAL	MAX.	TEST CONDITIONS
V _F	Forward Voltage			1.0 V	I _F = 100 mA
I _R	Reverse Current			0.1 μ A	V _R = -150 V
I _R	Reverse Current (150°C)			100 μ A	V _R = -150 V
BV	Breakdown Voltage	200 V			I _R = 100 μ A
t _{rr} (Note 2)	Reverse Recovery Time			50 m μ sec	I _F = 30 mA I _R = 30 mA R _L = 150 Ohms
C _o (Note 3)	Capacitance			5.0 μ f	V _R = 0 V f = 1 mc f = 100 mc
RE (Note 4)	Rectification Efficiency	35%			
	Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient		-1.8 mV/°C		

NOTES:

- (1) Maximum ratings are limiting values above which life or satisfactory performance may be impaired.
- (2) Recovery to 1.0 mA.
- (3) Capacitance as measured on Boonton Electronic Corporation Model No. 75A-S8 Capacitance Bridge or equivalent.
- (4) Rectification Efficiency is defined as the ratio of D.C. load voltage to peak rf input voltage to the detector circuit, measured with 2.0 V r.m.s. input to the circuit. Load resistance 5 K ohms, load capacitance 20 μ f.

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Thin Film Extends Mesa Performance

REDUCES SWITCHING TIME AND COLLECTOR RESISTANCE

A CONVENTIONAL MESA transistor has a collector region that is required to attain low capacitance and high voltage breakdown. But this region is much thicker than it need be electrically. And this very thickness is what puts a limit on the switching time and collector resistance of the device.

For faster switching, it would be highly desirable to construct a thin film collector of lightly doped, highly resistive material. Ideally this region should be about 0.1 mil thick, which is a factor of about 30 thinner than normally used.

But up to now no one has shown us how to form a very thin film collector on a low resistive single crystal substrate.

On June 13, at a joint IRE AIEE Solid State Device Research Conference held in Pittsburgh, H. H. Loar of Bell Laboratories presented a solution to this problem to top research men in the semiconductor field. And the Bell answer was received by experts as a major development that is expected to have far reaching implications in both the fabrication and application of semiconductor devices.

For example, in two similar silicon transistor structures, one conventional and the other using the Bell fabrication process, switching time in a typical circuit has been reduced from 200 to 20 nano seconds. Further, collector series resistance of the new transistors was reduced by a factor of more than ten and was comparable to that of conventional devices 15 times larger.

Bell calls these new devices epitaxial diffused transistors. And the diagram shows the new structure (B) compared to the conventional mesa (A).

The key to the new structure is the lightly doped epitaxial film grown on and supported by a low resistivity substrate that gives the desired combination of electrical properties and mechanical strength.

The word epitaxy is defined as an oriented *intergrowth* between two solid phases. The surface of one crystal provides, through its lattice structure, preferred positions for the deposition of the second crystal. And the epitaxial film is a direct extension of the single crystal structure of the substrate wafer.

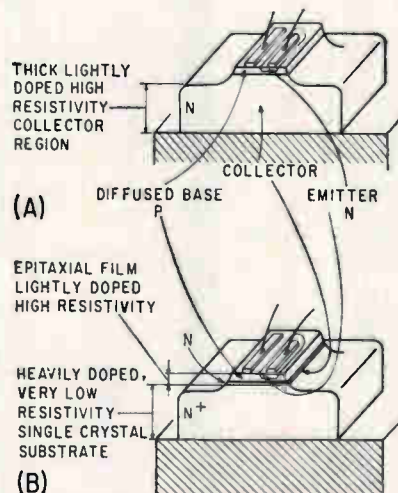
Experiments with germanium indicate that use of epitaxial layers will extend the frequency response of germanium transistors well beyond that of the 2Gc device recently described by Bell.

Although exact techniques for fabrication are not revealed due to proprietary rights, fabrication is something like this: Single crystal wafers of heavily doped material are first cut and polished. These wafers are introduced into a hot environment. Into this furnace is also introduced a silicon compound. By gaseous deposition, a layer of the correct resistivity is deposited on the base wafer as a thin film, 0.1 mil thick. The lightly doped

silicon grows onto it in homogeneous crystalline arrangement. This film provides the desired thin, lightly doped collector region. From this point on, standard techniques to fabricate mesas are used. Only the epitaxial stage is new. But this is what really makes the difference in mesa performance.

Silicon epitaxials are posited as high-frequency switches. The germanium models are usable at frequencies higher than 2,000 Mc as amplifiers.

The use of this new technique not only results in major improvements in switching time and collector resistance, but in addition simplifies the design and understanding of transistor devices and brings them closer to ideal forms, such as *npin* structures. Further, the addition of the epitaxial film technique to the well established diffusion technology provides the design engineer with an extra degree of design freedom which should result in new devices difficult or impossible to achieve by older techniques.



The usual mesa transistor construction (A) is compared to the epitaxial diffused transistor construction (B). In the latter, the lightly doped collector region has been minimized by using an epitaxial film grown on and supported by a heavily doped, low resistivity substrate

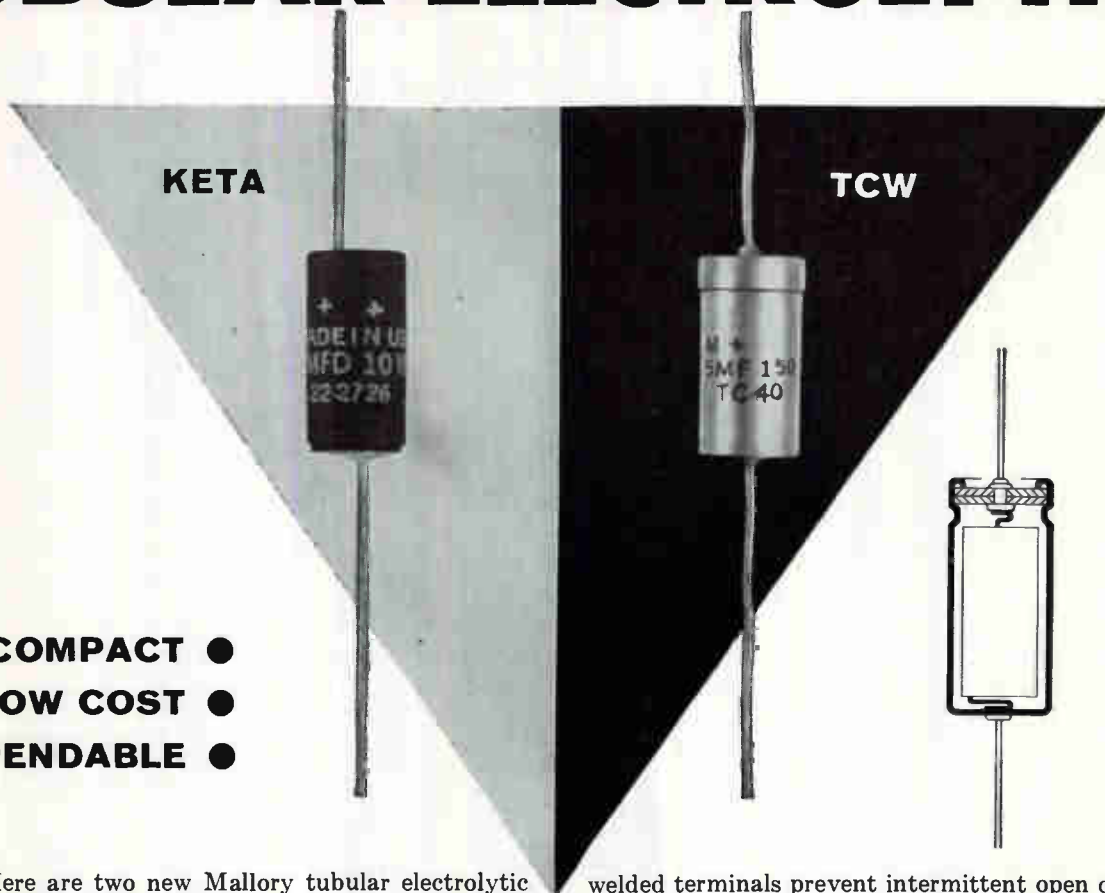
High-Melting Powders

METHODS of producing ultra-fine metal powders of such high melting point metals as tantalum, molybdenum and niobium are now under investigation by scientists at National Research Corporation. The study on these refractory metals is being conducted for the Bureau of Naval Weapons.

More than a year ago the company announced discovery of a process for making metal powders with particles only one-millionth of an inch in diameter—a thousand times smaller than any previously obtainable. Lower melting metals which lend themselves to NRC techniques include aluminum, iron, nickel, copper, silver, cobalt, manganese, lead, gold, zinc and the alkaline earths. Under the new

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welded terminals prevent intermittent open circuits and noise which often plague low voltage circuits when capacitor connections are crimped or riveted.

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Type	Capacity Range	WVDC	Temperature Range	Case Diameter Range	Case Length Range
TCW	2-750 mfd.	150-3v.	-40 to +85°C	3/8"-5/8"	5/8"-1 13/16"
KETA	1-1400 mfd.	50-3v.	-30 to +65°C	3/16"-5/8"	5/8"-2"

Type KETA available in dual ratings, in 1/2" and 5/8" diameter cases; and in non-polarized ratings of approximately one-half the above capacitance values.

Write today for complete data on the Types TCW and KETA . . . and for a consultation with a Mallory capacitor specialist on your specific circuit requirements.

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Navy contract, the process is now being directed toward the high temperature metals.

For powder metallurgy development, the ultra-fine powders may offer new, exact composition alloys with superior physical properties, company metallurgists indicate. Possible electronic applications include additives for plastics to alter dielectric properties, magnetic circuitry and suspensions in liquids to produce non-ionic-conducting liquids. Other potential applications appear in the catalytic chemical process field.

Watertight Servos

PROVIDING servo response up to 15 cps, moving freely inside the housing, and impervious to sea water was a packaging problem solved by Lear, Inc., Santa Monica, California. The problem was presented by elevator and aileron servo actuators, a portion of the radio-controlled Q2C jet target drone automatic flight control system. A magnetic powder clutch provides control surface torque proportioned to command and stabilization signal.

Requirements called for the servos to withstand a pressure build-up during a 3,000 ft-per-minute drop from 60,000 ft to sea level, violent shock on impact with water, total submersion in water and a rapid temperature change on immersion, with attendant contraction of the metal.

The servos withstand one atmosphere pressure differential (approx. 14 psi), vibrations of 10 G's, shocks measuring 25 G's, and absolute impregnability during submersion for 1½ hours.

Spaceship Control

A RELATIVELY simple gyroscope system, developed by Chance Vought, will control the attitude of space vehicles. The twin-gyroscope controller consists of two identical gyroscopes mounted in tiltable rings inside a common frame. Three such controllers would be installed in each space vehicle to keep it from rolling, pitching or yawing.

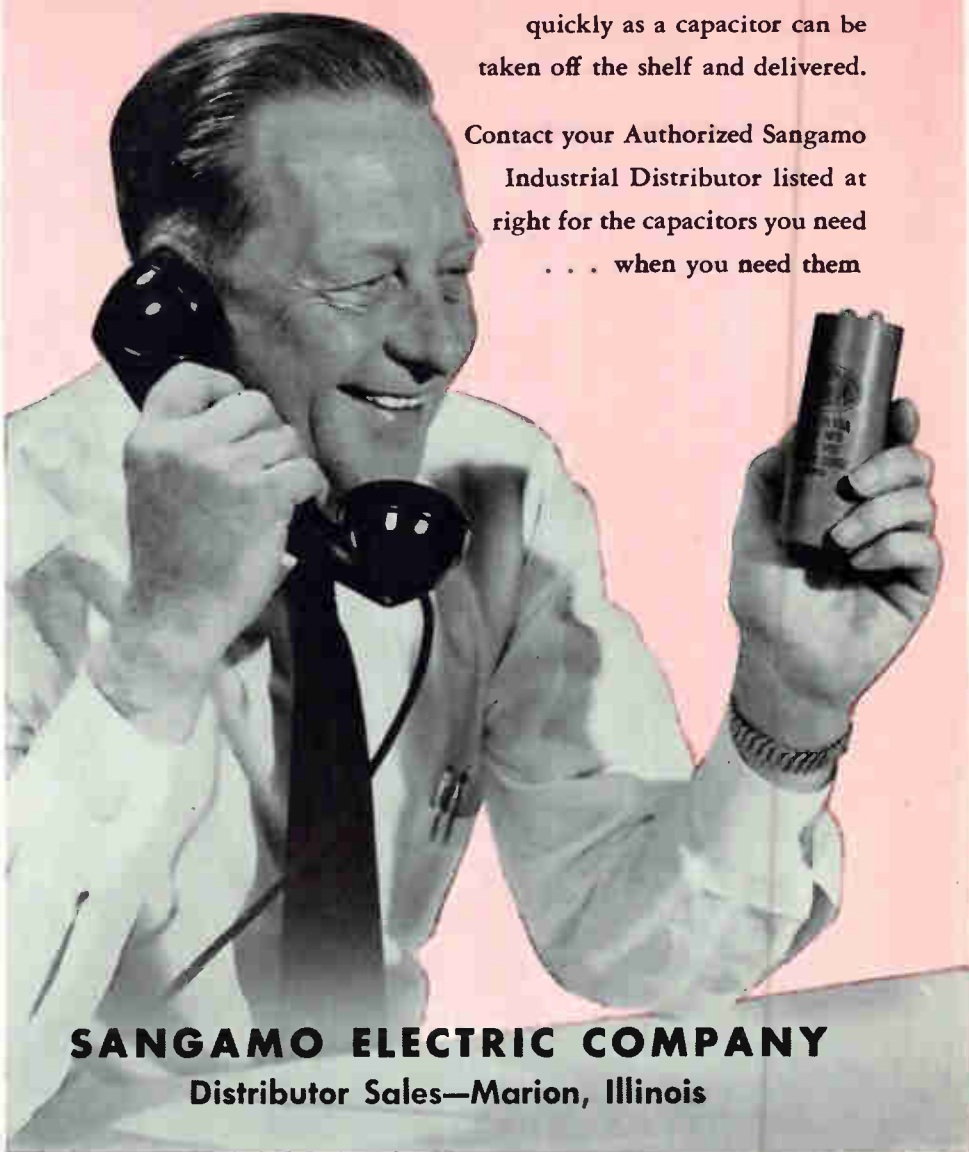
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gyroscopes require little power. They could be driven by energy from the sun.

The Vought gyroscope system serves as the control units and actually carry out the attitude corrections in response to the reference system.

Current systems for controlling the attitude of space vehicles consist of reaction jets or of motor-driven inertia wheels which create corrective torque and spin when an attitude adjustment is indicated.

Vought's controller was conceived by Donald R. Sellers, supervisor of the Electronics Division's Space-Vehicle Control Group.

Wire for 1,000 F

A FLEXIBLE ceramic insulated wire, claimed to be suitable for operating continuously at 1,000 F and to withstand 1,700 F for short periods, has been introduced under the name CERAMICITE by Wandleside Cable Works, Garrett Lane, London SW 18.

This ceramic insulated wire has space factor comparable with enamel wire and can be used for winding magnet coils since it has a high degree of flexibility. Insulation strength is nearly 600 volt/mil at room temperature and insulation resistance at 1,000 F of 2 megohm 100 ft for a wall thickness of 0.35 mils.

Although insulation resistance falls if exposed to a humid temperature, and it is not recommended for such conditions, the company is working on a waterproof coating. The CERAMICITE coating is formed on a nickel-clad copper conductor and gives a coating claimed to have excellent abrasion-resistant properties.

Wandleside Cable Works also manufactures TEFBOND, a bondable cable.

Two-Gap Klystrons

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View of line from unloading station. Long length of conveyor permits heated epoxy to set before the tube and shield assembly is transferred

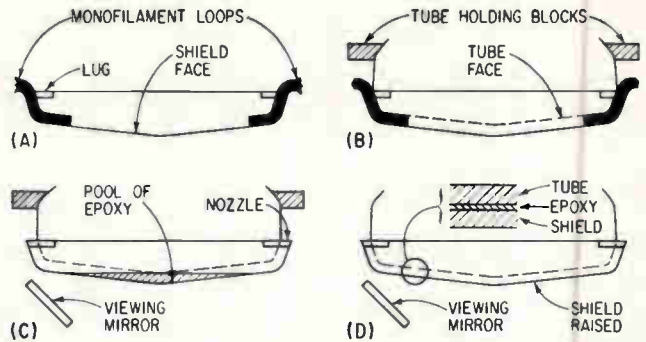


FIG. 1—Fixture provides space between tube and shield. After bonding resin is inserted, shield is raised to complete lamination

Closing Space Spreads Bonding Resin

PRESSED GLASS, wrap-around implosion shields are laminated with epoxy resin to some types of tv picture tubes. A major production problem is placing an adequate, uniform amount of liquid resin between the glass parts at a speed consistent with volume production.

To mechanize its production of this type (Bonded Shield) of tube, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., devised methods which differ considerably from experimental methods previously reported (ELECTRONICS, p. 128, Oct. 10, 1958). Mechanized lines are in operation at Seneca Falls, N. Y., for 19-inch and 23-inch tubes, and at Ottawa, Ohio, for 23-inch tubes.

Similar techniques can also be applied to industrial and military cathode ray tubes. Laminated shields, according to the firm, are practical when reticles must be used for marking and improve safety, visibility and dirt protection.

Each production line has a loading station, preheat oven, resin filling and spreading stations, curing section and unloading station. The conveyors are of the indexing, endless chain type with fixtures returned under the conveyor frame. Cleaned and pretested picture tubes are delivered to the lines on overhead conveyors. They differ from conventional tubes only in the envelope, which is designed for the shield. Shields are cleaned and inspected, then placed on a moving



Shields are inspected and cleaned on light tables

belt conveyor. At Seneca Falls, both conveyors supply 2 bonding lines, so tube and shield sizes alternate on each supply conveyor.

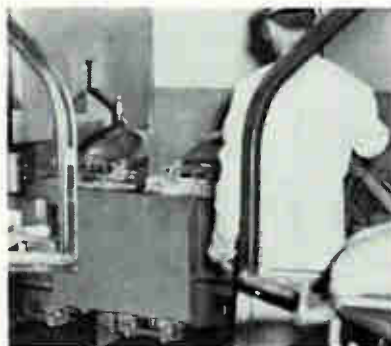
Fixtures are designed to hold a shield and tube in alignment and at the correct separation for insertion of the epoxy. The shield, placed in the fixture with its cavity up, rests on 4 lugs or mounting ears at each corner of the shield. Small blocks swing over the lugs to lock the shield in position.

After the shield is positioned, the

operator places a frame on the fixture and loads the tube. The frame is equipped with spacers to provide the necessary lateral spacing of the parts and the space between the tube face and shield. A slippery monofilament (Fig. 1A) pulls out, leaving a free air space between shield and tube (Fig. 1B). The space is slightly larger than the space between tube and shield in the finished assembly.

The conveyor then passes through the preheat oven. The assembly is heated to 200-250 F and resin temperature is 200 F, to facilitate curing. Resin is DER 741-A and hardener is DEH 61 (Dow Chemical Co.), at present.

Resin and hardener are piped from supply tanks in an adjoining room and mixed by an automatic dispenser at the filling station. The compound is delivered to a nozzle which fits between the tube and the



Fixture loading. Assemblies are seen entering preheat oven through the port at left



Resin dispensing and spreading stations. Operators are looking down into mirrors

**"FREON"-TF
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This magnet wire was exposed to "Freon" solvent liquid. The "Glyptal" coating on this wire is completely unaffected by "Freon"-TF.

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metal. Lower speeds (about 250 rpm) are used for nonmetals and care must be taken not to char wood or plastics.

A recommended production method is to place the wheel in a drill press and press it down on the surface to be coated. A spot the diameter of the wheel is covered. Hand grinders, hand drills, emery paper or sandpaper can also be used.

An alternate method is to lay a thin sheet of the coating material over the surface to be covered and bear down on it with an unloaded wheel. If high-temperature solder is to be used, the wheel or the base material should be heated to the melting point of the solder or slightly higher.

Wheels with 100 grit abrasive are satisfactory for most materials. A coarser, 75 grit wheel is best for aluminum. A variety of fusible alloys can be used, including lead-tin solders, bismuth-lead-tin-cadmium-indium solders, tin-indium, tin-cadmium and indium. Gold and silver will coat if the temperature is raised. Wood's metal is best for aluminum. Once the initial coating is applied, additional coatings and solder can be applied by conventional methods.

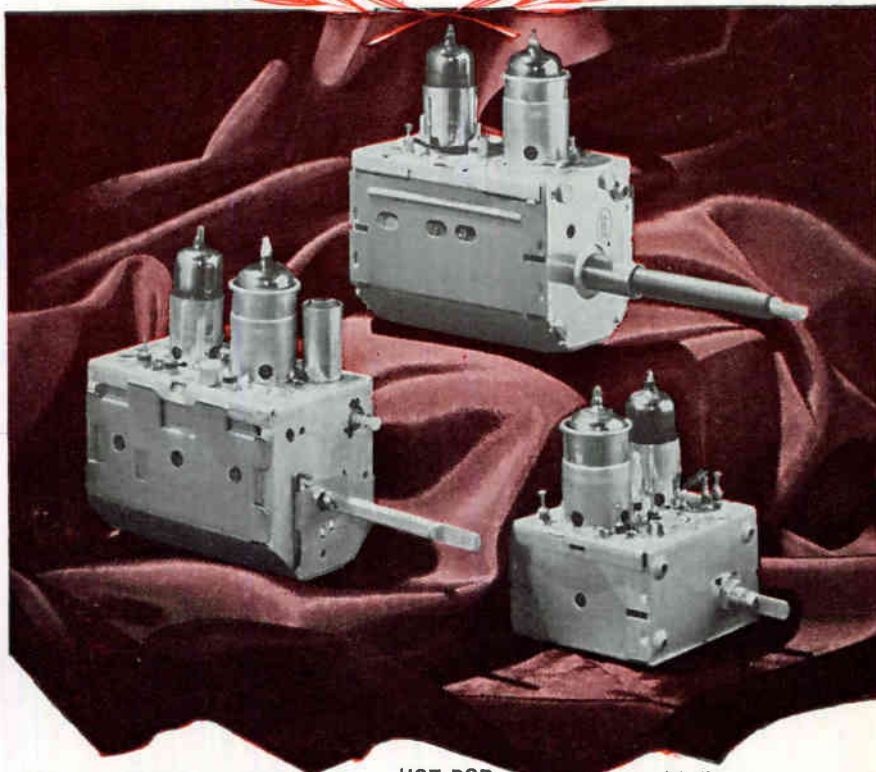
Details of the technique are described in a patent (2,914,425) assigned to the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission by J. C. Maguire. The patent was recently made available to industry by the AEC.

Stains on Drawings Cleaned with Camera

DRAWINGS OR SCHEMATICS which have become stained or discolored can be reproduced as clean copies or microfilm by a process recommended by Photostat Corp., Rochester, N. Y. Fresh tracings can also be made at full size or smaller.

The stained drawing is placed on a back-lighted easel and photographed with a 105 mm automatic camera-projector. The backlighting reduces or eliminates the background, while preserving detail. The negative is then projected onto sensitized paper, using the same equipment. The negative or reproduction is used for further copying.

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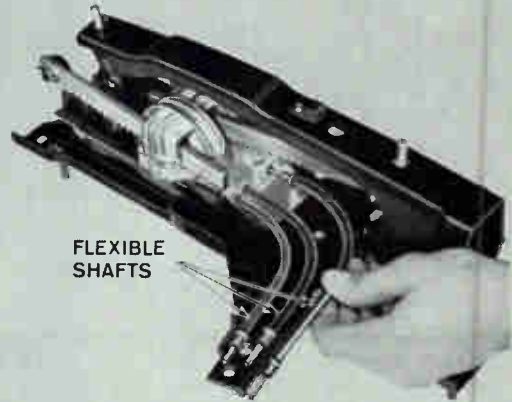
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Plastic skin packaging for electronic components, wire and circuit board assemblies and electro-mechanical parts	PT82	Jan 29	Half-amp silicon diodes with 0.3 use recovery time in volume production for computers	CM105	Jan 25	Two study programs investigate the use of SAGE computer in air traffic control systems	EN11	May 6
Response of electronic system components and materials to irradiation from nuclear-powered aircraft	TF69	Apr 22	Half-inch cube modules holding 12 to 18 components used in reconnaissance drone guidance system, commercial and military computers	CM123	Apr 29	Varactor diodes available in experimental quantities, used for high-efficiency subharmonic oscillators in microwave computers	CM131	May 27
R-F cables and connectors for military applications (See p42, Dec 25, 1959 issue for 1st part of this article)	TF90	Jan 1	High-speed repetitive-operation analog computers permit continuous plot displays	EN11	Feb 19	West Berlin's Institute for Nuclear Research gets new transistorized computer	BF31	Jun 10
Respective merits of tubes and transistors discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	BF28	Feb 19	High-speed transistor switch for computer logic circuit performs at micro-energy levels	EN11	Feb 19	Conductivity determination of in evaluating three-element semiconductor materials	TE103	
Selecting R-C values for filters characterized by no output at infinity frequency or zero frequency	TF82	May 13	Japanese develop new computer logic - high speed parallel adder-accumulator and shifter	CM98	May 13	Conductivity of various chemicals to be studied at University of Cincinnati	BF60	Mar 11
Services need inventions in component, transistor, antenna and instrument areas	BF39	Jan 22	Large-scale digital computer permits Navy high degree of realism in simulating mock submarine battles	BF36	Apr 15	Conductors, British approaches to producing for microminiaturization	TF71	Jan 1
Simple steps for speeding inspection of small lots of components	PT72	Feb 19	Long-range radar, computer with high reliability key units in ground-controlled satellite guidance system	BF35	Jan 24	CONFERENCE (See also Conventions and Meetings) Avoidance of physical connection between components stressed at Electronic Components Conference	BF35	May 27
Slip ring assemblies become major electronics components market, sales rise 25 percent yearly	MR30	May 13	Magnetic element of ferrite composition for storage, switching and logic applications in digital computers has advantage of open flux path, excellent squareness characteristics	BF43	May 27	Control systems, solid-state electronics and electromagnetic features at Seattle's 7th Regional IRE Conference	BF39	Jun 10
Solid-State Circuits Conference indicates components may be eliminated by microelectronics	BF36	Feb 12	Magnetic noncontact shaft-position disk encoder offers high rotational speeds and reliability for computer, control and data logging uses	RD104	May 28	Eastern Joint Computer Conference indicates computers are heading for 1,000-Mc operation and microminiaturized circuits	TE55	Jan 29
Specifications for components in millimeter band Stackable small parts bins being made of molded plastic	CM68	Feb 19	Magnetic thin film dots for computer memories	RD114	Apr 29	Electronics firms urged at EAI Industrial Electronics Conference to sell systems instead of hardware to industrial customers	MR22	Jan 22
Thermoelectric cooling modules for electronic components in R&D stages	PT89	Jan 10	Manufacturers give increased attention to developing small computers for small businesses	BF39	Apr 8	Electronics probes the universe is theme of 12th Annual National Aeronautical Electronics Conference	BF45	May 20
Three-dimensional x-rays diagnose component failures more readily	RD68	Feb 5	Manufacturers look for quadrupled digital computer sales over next five years	MR24	Jan 3	Emphasis at Third International Instrument Electronics and Automation Show in Britain is on industrial controls, digital building blocks	BF34	Jun 17
Transistorized subaudio swept signal generator for testing servos and related equipment and components	PT74	Jan 22	Micrologic elements promise computer miniaturization according to paper given at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4	Emphasis on basic scientific progress and discoveries in Conference on Electronic Conductivity in Organic Solids	RD127	May 27
Two fast-hardening epoxy adhesives introduced for bonding components to circuit boards	CM116	Jan 24	Micron-thick permalloy plated onto copper basis of new film logic and memory devices developed in Japan	EN11	Apr 1	Forthcoming Solid-State Circuits Conference indicates R & D labs are in tunnel diode race	BF32	Jan 1
What designers should know about performance of missile components in dynamic environments	TF102	Apr 29	Modification of interceptor and target computers to tie flight simulator into remote standard ground-controlled intercept radar	TF86	May 15	International Federation of Automatic Control Conference to open in Moscow next week	BF34	Jun 24
Wheel-shaped component carrier in oven makes 150 C tests of silicon diodes	PT130	Feb 12	Monoscope-camera system converts computer data into visual form on microfilm	BF11	Feb 26	International Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference reallocates frequency spectrum and reports new regulations	BF39	Feb 19
Congress, transistor audio volume, for interview tape-recorders	TF62	Jan 8	Monoscope tube generates characters for direct readout on a cro or on paper of digital computer output	TF117	Feb 12	Microelectronics to get special attention at 1960 Solid-State Circuit Conference	EN11	Jan 29
			Navigation for hypersonic or space craft aided by computer-directed map projection system under development	EN11	Jun 3	Microminiaturization discussions dominate Electronic Components Conference	BF46	May 27
COMPUTERS (See also Data Processing, Digital Techniques, Logic Circuits, Memories and Registers)			NBS studies automatic computation methods for determining best possible frequencies for radio transmitters used as road markers on air lanes	RD72	Jun 17	Micro-sized vacuum tubes encapsulated in a solid block reported at 1960 Western Joint Computer Conference	CM100	Jun 3
Applications of modern microwave equipment in radar, communications, computer, remote control and cooking	SR67	Jan 24	New AF-operated facility uses computers and complex communications system to coordinate space surveillance, catalog everything in orbit	BF34	Mar 4	New trend towards circuit synthesis rather than circuit analysis noted at Conference on Active Networks and Feedback Systems	BF44	May 20
Approaches to design and fabrication of micro-miniaturized digital computer for space applications	TF95	Apr 29	New business data processing system offers sophistication at moderate price	BTW11	Apr 15	Passive, reversible, distributed-coupling transducer introduced at 3rd International Congress on Acoustics	CM73	Feb 5
Automated transistor assembly systems turn out non alloy junction transistors for computers at rate of 1,800 per hour	BW11	Feb 19	New developments in computers - tunnel triodes and learning systems	TF159	Mar 11	Quartz crystals and atomic clocks are subjects of major interest at 14th annual Frequency Control Symposium	BF38	Jun 24
Ballistic missile computer to be delivered for Sky Bolt guidance system	EN11	May 6	New look in data processing to emphasize information transmission by common carrier between computers	BF38	May 27	Recent progress in solid state technology reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4
Biasing techniques permit small-area junction germanium diodes to switch microwaves in waveguides or transmission lines	TF88	Jan 25	Noise suppression factor display unit computes and automatically displays ratio of two time-varying quantities	TF55	Feb 5	Russia to host First International Congress on Automatic Control in June	BF31	Jun 10
Binary transceiver permits computers to talk to each other at 2,400 bits per sec over phone lines	EM11	Jun 3	Oscilloscope check operation of memory drum used in air-traffic control system	PC39	Jun 10	Solid-State Circuits Conference indicates micro-electronics is moving rapidly out of research phase	BF36	Feb 12
British and U.S. computermakers step up sales, promotional and service activities in Europe	BF34	Jan 8	Parallel-sequential, single-address, binary synchronous computer used in UDDFT (Unlabeled Digital Operation Flight Trainer)	BF44	Apr 25	Solid-state computer drawing only 100 watts big news at Western Joint Computer Conference	BF35	May 27
Ceramic-based micro-miniature adder for ballistic missile computer	CM96	Jan 1	Parametron logic, register, adder, counter, translator and converter circuits for digital computers	TF73	Jan 3	Talks on high-frequency standards and calibrations to highlight technical sessions during 1960 Conference on Standards and Electronic Measurements	BF53	Jun 3
Computer and automatic control uses in chemical, petroleum, railroad and broadcast industries discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	BF28	Feb 19	Permanent magnet memory unit (Twistor) ready for mass production	BTW11	Jan 29	Technique for growing ribbon crystals of semiconductor material described at Solid-State Circuits Conference	BF36	Feb 12
Computer applications in SAC's Automatic Combat Control System (SACCS)	BF36	Mar 25	Precision turning device for finishing outer-diameters of memory drums	PT126	Apr 29	Technique of vapor-growth high resistivity collector films on a low-resistivity substrate (revealed at IRE-AIEE conference) may have far reaching implications	EN11	Jun 24
Computer calculates turbidimetric assays in automatic microbiological testing	RD67	Jan 8	Preview of computer sessions for forthcoming IRE International Show and Convention	BF32	Mar 11	Connectors for military applications (See p42, Dec 25, 1959 issue for 1st part of this article)	TF90	Jan 1
Computer controlled processes still exploratory in Britain	BF52	May 13	Reciprocal circuit gives output which is inversely proportional to input for use with analog computers and control systems	TF92	May 20	CONSUMER PRODUCTS (See also specific product)		
Computer market opens for electro-luminescent devices which perform logic and memory functions	BTW11	Jan 29	Rice institute develops 8,192-word grid tube memory, expect expansion to 32,000 words	BF59	May 20	American-made all-transistor a-m/f-m portable radio being test-marketed	EN11	Jun 10
Computer system for nuclear radiation alarm	TF43	Jan 22	Russia's Setun computer using magnetic amplifiers operates on ternary rather than binary code	BF11	Feb 26	British tv and radio manufacturers break all sales records	EN11	Jan 15
Computer technique of patent searching being tested by U.S. Patent Office	RD124	Feb 12	Sampling oscilloscope permits measurement of computer diode recovery times down to 500 picosec	TF59	Apr 8	Commerce department forecasts \$2.2-billion consumer market in 1960	BTW11	Jan 22
Computers and closed-circuit television are bringing office automation to Midwest banks and oil firms	EM11	Jul 1	Selecting power transistors to give near optimum switching speed gain and current-carrying capacity in computer switching applications	TF44	Mar 4	Consumer electronics market for 1960	SR49	Jan 1
Controlled-rectifier switch called Transwitch for computers turned off by small negative pulse	TF71	Jan 25	Shaft-position disk encoder design eliminates positional ambiguities	TF62	Apr 22	Electronic oven uses microwave technique for assembly line production of pre-frozen meals in Holland	BF47	Jun 10
Data communications systems linking distant computers use magnetic tape equipment	BF44	Jun 17	Simulator for selecting best possible target among all in-range attackers	RD76	Jan 29	F-m radio set sales to show gain of 50 percent over last year	MR26	Feb 12
Data processor built around two RCA 501 computers installed in bank	EN11	Feb 5	Six ways to use magnetic core shift register elements	TF80	Jan 15	Germany cut prices of radio and tv sets through improved production techniques	BF49	May 13
Digital and analog computermakers seek wide marketing through pricing and design flexibility	BW11	Mar 28	Solid-state computer drawing only 100 watts big news at Western Joint Computer Conference	BF35	May 27	India has decided to mass-produce cheap radio receivers (under \$25)	BF52	Jun 24
Digital computer for industrial control functions being marketed	EN11	Jan 8	Solid-state computer (STRETCH class) capable of completing 100 billion computations a day is announced	EN11	May 6	Japan Electronics Parts Show featured new consumer products	BTW11	Mar 18
Digital computers will soon control synthetic rubber production	BF35	Jun 10	Solid-state high-speed printer-plotter prints and plots from computer-prepared magnetic tape	EN11	Jan 22	Japan reopens transistor radio exports under official controls	EN11	Jun 3
Drive-sampling core generators precisely defined strobes to give high s/n ratio in digital computer memories	TF72	Mar 25	Solid-state Univac III has processing speed nine times faster than Univac II	EN11	May 20	Japanese company signs contract with U.S. importer for \$1.4 million worth of consumer electronic products	BF30	Jun 17
Dutch market their first electronic computer which uses transistors and ferrite cores	BTW11	Feb 12	Soviet semiconductor and computer production rates increase	EN11	Jan 29	Japanese Industrial Trade Fair features consumer items for U.S. market	EN11	Apr 29
East Germans show Robotron R-12 electronic computer	BF37	Mar 28	Spiral magnetic paths (Twistor) used in digital computer memory	CM84	Mar 25	Japanese manufacturers fear their Government will set quota for export of transistor radio to U.S.	BF48	May 6
Eastern Joint Computer Conference indicates computers are heading for 1,000-Mc operation and microminiaturized circuits	TF35	Jan 29				Japanese radios bought by appliance chain for sale in U.S.	EN11	Jan 1
Electron tube tester automatically prepares test data in digital form for computer analysis	PT74	Feb 5						
Electronic equivalent of neuron discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	BF28	Feb 19						

Japanese tv set sales increase rapidly EN11 Jan 15
 Japan's electronics industry concentrating on production of color tv sets EN11 Jan 24
 Manufacturers expect continued increase in tv and audio markets EN11 Feb 5
 Multi-junction drift-field transistor simplifies design of portable and auto radios CM82 Apr 22
 Radio and TV production rise in Austria EN11 Jan 15
 Radiophograph weighing 2.8 lb developed by Japanese BF Jan 15
 Soviets plan to triple tv set production by 1965 BF Jan 15
 Status of consumer products industry in Japan SR53 May 27
 Transistorized tv receiver with 19-in. screen and rechargeable battery announced EN11 Jun 3
 Transistorized tv set to be marketed by Japanese firm during 1960 EN11 Jan 8
 U.S. demand for f-m transistor radios boosts Japanese exports EN11 Jan 29

CONTROL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS (See also Servomechanisms)

Applications of modern microwave equipment in radar, communications, computer, remote control and cooking SR67 Jun 24
 Automated submarine uses electronic data processing and display to give ship, engineering, communications, weapons, and environmental control BF28 Jan 29
 Automatic control and supervisory system for gas compression station EN11 Jun 30
 Automatic control holds torque across welds constant PT102 Jan 1
 Automatic control unit for operating dielectric strength testers PT88 May 6
 Automatic fault-finding system for testing battery control center of Hawk Weapons System TF60 Jun 17
 Computer and automatic control uses in chemical, petroleum, railroad and broadcast industries discussed at winter meeting of AIEE BF28 Feb 19
 Control systems, solid-state electronics and electromagnetics featured at Seattle's 7th Regional IRE Conference BF39 Jun 10
 Control using voltage constraint and NOR logic improves consistency and reliability of spot welds TF48 Feb 19
 Designing for space and weight saving with rotary solenoids CM66 Mar 4
 Digital computer for industrial control functions being marketed EN11 Jan 8
 Digital computers will soon control synthetic-rubber production BF35 Jun 10
 Digital programmer automatically adjusts and controls furnace temperature during preparation of high purity materials RD122 May 27
 Electronics R&D in industrial and automatic controls in France, Italy and Japan SR75 Feb 12
 Emphasis at Third International Instrument Electronics and Automation Show in Britain is on industrial controls, digital building blocks BF34 Jun 17
 Five-transistor line voltage regulator uses Zener diodes TF64 Feb 5
 Ground based missile roll control system uses photosensitive or infrared detectors RD80 Mar 25
 Instruments, controls, electron microscopes, advanced communications are features of British Exhibition in New York BF46 Jun 24
 International Federation of Automatic Control Conference to open in Moscow next week BF34 Jun 24
 Low-priced tape-controlled position system with nominal electrical accuracy of one part in 400,000 shown EN11 May 13
 Magnetic noncontact shaft-position disk encoder offers high rotational speeds and reliability for computer, control and data logging uses RD114 Apr 29
 Minuteman inertial guidance and flight controls get \$115-million boost EN11 Jan 8
 Minuteman's guidance and control systems need reliable components for underground storage lasting years BF39 Jun 17
 Multiplex circuits control robot which performs jobs in dangerously radioactive areas TF46 Jan 22
 Pre-punched tape directs numerical machine tool control equipment automatically PC37 Mar 18
 Production line tester for checking for contact chatter of electromagnetic relays uses thyatron timing circuit TF94 May 20
 Reciprocal circuit gives output which is inversely proportional to input for use with analog computers and control system TF92 May 20
 Remote control system for operating balloon-borne TV in Stratoscope I TF49 Jun 17
 Remote transmitter generates control pulses during vertical blanking interval to control TV receiver TF79 May 13
 Rugged ultrasonic transducer with novel vibrating system for indoor and outdoor remote control applications CM128 May 27
 Russia to host First International Congress on Automatic Control in June BF31 Jun 10
 Shaft-position disk encoder design eliminates positional ambiguities TF62 Apr 22
 Solid state combustion control system for furnace developed using magnetic amplifiers EN11 Jan 15
 Solid-state light dimmer weighting 1½ pounds promises to cut industrial power bills by 30 percent BF39 May 27
 Soviet automatic control system checks mass-produced parts using CRT scanning technique EN11 Jan 15
 Steering transistor circuits control reversible decade-counter generating error signals TF86 Jan 1
 Stepping relay controls operation of lazy Susan used to pace electronic assemblers PT76 Feb 5
 Survey of United Kingdom's progress in industrial controls BF52 May 13
 Thyatrons control a milling machine by driving step motors in response to signals from a programmed tape TF174 Mar 11
 Transistorized camera control circuit for rocket sled tests TF63 Apr 1
 Transistorized circuits for guiding Able series space exploration probes TF60 Jan 29
 Underwater camera flash and film-rewind circuits control picture taking at depth of 6 miles TF62 Apr 8
 Controlled rectifier used in adjustable counting and timing circuits operating primarily as frequency dividers TF61 May 6

CONVENTIONS (See also Conferences and Meetings)

Completely passive, balance modulator circuits using thin permalloy film described at 1960 Winter Convention on Military Electronics RD78 Feb 26
 Highlights of 1960 IRE International Show and Convention - components, microminiaturization, instruments and production equipment BF47 Apr 1
 How to see the IRE International Show and Convention BF47 Mar 11
 IRE International Show and Convention gives U.S. Firms chance to check activities of foreign competitors BF36 Mar 18
 NAB convention to discuss stereophonic and station automation equipment BF48 Apr 1
 Preview of technical sessions for forthcoming IRE International Show and Convention BF32 Mar 11
 Record registration expected for 1960 IRE International Show and Convention, also more technical and applications emphasis BTW11 Mar 11
 Space communications plans outlined at Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association's 14th Convention BF42 Jun 10
 Sun-position sensor for establishing coordinate reference system on space vehicle reported at 1960 Winter Convention on Military Electronics. What exhibitors are saying about forthcoming IRE International Show and Convention BF30 Mar 11

CONVERTERS

Americans study Soviet-built heat-to-electricity converter BF48 Apr 1
 Analog-to-digital converter grown from pool of molten semiconductor materials BTW11 Jan 29
 Cesium cell converter working at high temperatures produces significant amounts of a-c electricity. Continued emphasis shown on analog-to-digital converters and readouts at IRE Show CM78 Jan 29
 Converter for final indicator in noise suppression factor display unit BF47 Apr 1
 Data reduction speeded using transistorized pulse-height-to-digital signal converter TF58 Jan 8
 Experimental converter using tunnel diodes reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference. Linear circuits used to obtain precise voltage regulation of output of transistorized d-c to a-c inverter TF61 Apr 15
 Monoscope-camera system converts computer data into visual form on microfilm BF11 Feb 26
 New developments in direct conversion of heat to electric power without using moving parts TF159 Mar 11
 Parallel-to-serial converter for solid-state character generator used in VIDAC (Visual Information Display and Control) system TF55 Jun 10
 Parametron converter circuits for digital computers. Saturating-core multivibrator used as power converter in portable battlefield radio TF67 Mar 18
 Single-transistor circuit forms efficient photoflash power converter TF57 Jan 22
 Thermoelectric generator built which delivers 5 Kw by direct conversion of heat into electricity without major moving parts RD96 Jun 3
 Transistorized command converter for attitude-control system in Able series space exploration probes TF60 Jan 29
 Transistorized pulse height-to-time converter for earth satellite telemetry system TF82 Jan 15
 Transmission line analogy for propagation in sandwiches of dielectric sheets and conducting films or grids used in polarization converters. What's new in image converters ERS100 May 20
 Convolution integrals, review of and graphical extension of SR55 Apr 29
 TF68 Apr 1

COOLING TECHNIQUES

Battelle Memorial Institute to research cooling techniques CM78 Jun 17
 Beryllium oxide heat sink solves problem of heat removal from tube anode in r-f telemetry power amplifier CM110 May 20
 Low-pressure air most efficient method to cool components during manual soldering of printed circuits PT104 May 13
 Thermoelectric cooling materials with figure of merit between 4 and 5 expected to be available in two years TF159 Mar 11
 Thermoelectric cooling modules for electronic components in R&D stage RD68 Feb 5
 Thermoelectric cooling now possible using new semiconductor materials CM85 Feb 26
 Thermoelectric transistor cooler using Peltier effect gives wide-range temperature control TF71 Jan 15

CORES

Current pulse generator for testing ferrite memory cores TF80 Jan 1
 Dutch market their first electronic computer which uses transistors and ferrite cores BTW11 Feb 12
 Micro-sized Ferrite-core memory array for data processing system operates under environmental extremes CM98 May 13
 Multi-aperture configuration simplifies core winding CM70 Jan 8
 Six ways to use magnetic core shift register elements TF80 Jan 15
 Corner reflector antenna offers high-gain, broad frequency response, narrow beam bandwidth and low back radiation RD82 May 6
 Correlators, polarity coincident multiplier used as Cosmic rays at 18 to 22-mi altitudes to be studied by two operation Skyhook balloons EN11 Jan 1
 Cosmic rays in upper atmosphere to be recorded by 800-lb block of film carried in Project Skyhook balloons RD94 Jan 15
 Countermeasures, chart helps determine effectiveness of radar in presence of jamming TF76 May 6
 Countermeasures, elliptically polarized X-band horn antenna has 3-db and 6-db beamwidths of 140 degrees for TF50 Mar 4
 Countermeasures, invisible electronic shield for baffling radar and radar-guided missiles is reported EN11 May 6
 Countermeasures, new applications of modern micro-waves SR67 Jun 24

COUNTERS

Adjustable counting and timing circuits operate primarily as frequency dividers using a controlled rectifier and saturable reactor TF61 May 6

Battery-powered transistorized scale of 64-counter for measuring radioactive tracers improves reliability, reduces cost and weight TF74 May 6
 Binary counter made by British using microminiaturization techniques TF71 Jan 1
 Cold-cathode ring-counter drives numerical indicator TF80 Apr 1
 Electronic methods for boosting conventional electromechanical counter speed TF112 Feb 12
 Gas-filled stepping tubes TF46 Feb 19
 Parametron counter circuits for digital computers. Semiconducting industrial diamonds may find application as counters of radioactivity TF73 Jun 3
 Small BEAM-X switch tube may claim extended market RD76 Apr 22
 Steering transistor circuits control reversible decade counter generating error signals CM126 Feb 12
 Transistor 7-stage binary counter for pulse-height-to-digital signal converter TF86 Jan 1
 Typical semiconductor binary counter for microcircuits TF58 Jan 8
 Tunnel diodes used in binary counters TF69 May 13
 Tunnel diodes used in binary counters TF55 Jan 29
 What's new in counting tubes, aircraft, transistorized radio beacon designed to function as SR55 Apr 29
 TF54 Jan 22

CRYOGENICS

Cryogenic gyro under development; broad capabilities inherent in low-temperature devices spur further studies BF32 Feb 5
 Cryostat development spared with increased interest in cryogenic engineering BF32 Feb 5
 Recent progress in solid state technology reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference. Superconductive gyro called feasible; use seen in subs and space vehicles TF39 Mar 4
 Superconductivity symposium disclosed basic work is still concentrating on cryotron, major problem is fabrication BTW11 Jan 29
 Switching and storage circuits are made from crossed film cryotrons deposited on insulating superconductors EN11 May 27
 Transistorized test set for measuring critical current in superconducting contacts of cryogenic circuits TF55 Jan 29
 Crystal-controlled carrier-operated antinoise circuits for receivers feature simple design, low power drain, high dependability TF32 Jan 22
 Crystal specifications for millimeter band TF113 May 27
 Crystals, quartz, and atomic clocks are subjects of major interest at 14th annual Frequency Control Symposium CM68 Feb 19
 Crystals, vhf quartz, improved lapping, polishing and base-planing developed for BF38 Jun 24
 PT84 Apr 22

D

Decom, a monoscope-camera system for converting computer data into visual form on microfilm is announced BF11 Feb 26
 Damping, built-in, controls violent motion imposed by vibration CM186 Mar 11

DATA PROCESSING

(See also Computers & Information Retrieval)
 Automated submarine uses electronic data processing and display to give ship, engineering, communications, weapons, and environmental control BF28 Jan 29
 Binary data transceiver permits computers to talk to each other at 2,400 bits per sec over phone lines EN11 Jun 3
 Business data processor reads records prepared in standard business terminology EN11 May 13
 Data communications systems linking distant computers use magnetic tape equipment BF44 Jun 17
 Data gathering and logging system monitors nuclear radiation levels and weather conditions Data processor built around two RCA 501 computers installed in bank RD64 Jan 22
 Data reduction speeded using transistorized pulse-height-to-digital signal converter EN11 Feb 5
 Electronics R&D in data processors in Sweden. Expandable random-access solid-states memory for small digital computer used in business applications TF58 Jan 8
 Experimental simulation of air traffic control data processing central for New York underway SR75 Feb 12
 Fivefold increase in data processing sales for 1965 TF164 Mar 11
 High-speed digital plotter cuts time for reducing telemetered data BF28 Apr 8
 Indicator triode has fluorescent anode whose illumination is controlled by grid potential for direct data readout BTW11 Feb 19
 Lab model thermoplastic recording system has radar, ir, information retrieval and data processor applications TF41 Jan 8
 Magnetic noncontact shaft-position disk encoder offers high rotational speeds and reliability for computer, control and data logging uses TF52 Feb 5
 Manufacturers give increased attention to developing small computers for small businesses RD114 Apr 29
 Mark I perceptron demonstrates ability to learn the alphabet BF39 Apr 8
 Match-head size tunnel diode holds great promise for missile, satellite and ultra-high-speed data processing applications BF43 Jan 24
 Micro-sized ferrite-core memory array for data processing system operates under environmental extremes PC69 Mar 4
 Monoscope-camera system converts computer data into visual form on microfilm CM98 May 13
 New business data processing system offers sophistication at moderate price BF11 Feb 26
 New data processing system for small business announced BTW11 Apr 15
 New IBM solid-state business data processor order by Southern Railway EN11 Apr 22
 New look in data processing to emphasize information transmission by common carrier between computers EN11 Feb 12
 Noise suppression factor display unit computes and automatically displays ratio of two time-varying quantities BF38 May 27
 TF95 Feb 5

What's new in electroluminescent displays for cathode ray tubes	SR55	Apr 29	Ferrites, magnetic element of ferrite composition for storage, switching and logic applications in digital computers has advantage of open flux path, excellent squareness characteristics	RD104	May 20	French compatible color tv system features sequential transmission of chrominance, uses one-line memory in receiver	TF57	May 6
Electrolytic recording used in high-speed digital plotter	TF41	Jan 8	Ferrites, micro-sized ferrite-core memory array for data processing system operates under environmental extremes	CM98	May 13	French President DeGaulle impressed with range of test instruments made by manufacturer	EN11	May 13
Electromechanical assembler of alloy-junction transistors is fully automatic	TF57	Mar 25	Ferroelectric and FerroMagnetic Devices Completely passive, balance modulator circuits using thin permalloy film described at 1960 Winter Convention on Military Electronics	RD78	Feb 26	French President DeGaulle impressed with range of test instruments made by manufacturer	PC37	May 13
Electrometer and photomultiplier measure fluorescence of glass dosimetry needle to determine radiation exposure in human body	TF74	Mar 18	Electronics R&D in ferromagnetism in Israel	SR75	Feb 12	German Industries Fair of 1960 shows German electronics comes of age	BF49	May 13
Electron beam device accurately drills small holes in evaporating masks used in microminiaturization	TF71	Jan 15	Ferroelectric capacitor tuning devices for frequency synthesizer gives stable, high-accuracy receiver and transmitters	RD122	Feb 12	Ghana orders \$1.68 million worth of shortwave broadcast equipment from British firm	EN11	Jan 1
Electron beam metalworking equipment for use in surface treating, welding, milling or drilling	PT86	Feb 26	NBS discovers a series of ceramic materials that exhibit simultaneously both ferroelectric and ferrimagnetic properties	CM128	Feb 12	Guggenheim Fellowship winner works in Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment	PC39	Jun 24
Electron bombardment used to make plastic type transistors by Soviet scientist	EN11	Jan 1	Ferroresonant storage and switching circuits combined with alphanumeric indicator form electro-luminescent typewriter	TF49	Jan 22	Hungarian automatic telephone-answering tape recorder shown at Leipzig Fair	BF47	May 27
Electronic shield for baffling radar and radar-guided missiles is reported	EN11	May 6	FILTERS Ceramic filters improve selectivity of multiband communications-type receiver	CM84	Feb 26	Industrial diamonds with semiconducting properties made in South Africa	RD76	Apr 22
Electronics Research & Development Around the World - Australia, England, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland	SR93	Feb 12	Charts normalized for frequency make it easy to determine network component values for frequency-rejection filters	ERS67	Jun 17	Instrument fault in orientation system causes Soviet spaceship backfire	EN11	Jun 10
Electroplating, techniques for solving tin-nickel plating problems	PT86	Feb 26	Etched-board transmission line input bandpass filter for uhf fm receiver of camera control system used in rocket sled tests	TF63	Apr 1	Instrument manufacture in India has more than trebled in value in last three years	BF52	Jun 24
Electrostatic analyzer for double-focusing mass spectrometer	RD74	Jan 29	Graphical extension of transform techniques clarifies operation of carrier elimination filter	TF68	Apr 1	Instruments, controls, electron microscopes, advanced communications are features of British Exhibition in New York	BF46	Jun 24
Electrostatic focusing of cathode ray tubes	SR55	Apr 29	Multichannel filters for modern microwave applications	SR67	Jun 24	International cooperation in geophysics put on permanent basis	EN11	Jan 8
Encapsulant remains serviceable despite continuous exposure to 60 to 250 C temperature	CM84	Apr 15	Procedure for designing Zobel filters made straightforward by use of Cauer parameters for specified stopband attenuation	TF96	May 20	International Federation of Automatic Control Conference to open in Moscow next week	BF34	Jun 24
Encoder, magnetic noncontact shaft-position disk, offers high rotational speeds and reliability for computer, control and logging data uses	RD114	Apr 29	Selecting R-C values for filters characterized by no output at infinity frequency or zero frequency	TF82	May 13	International Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference reallocates frequency spectrum and reports new regulations	BF33	Feb 19
Encoder, shaft-position disk, design eliminates positional ambiguities of	TF62	Apr 22	Transistorized low-pass filter-amplifier for sub-audio frequencies used in missile telemetry	TF88	Jan 15	IRE International Show and Convention gives U.S. Firms chance to check activities of foreign competitors	BF36	Mar 18
England - research and development currently underway in	SR75	Feb 12	Tuning forks used as high-Q resonant elements for audio-frequency narrow-band electro-mechanical filters	CM108	May 20	Israel to make a decision for or against establishing nation-wide tv net in 1960	BF31	Jan 22
Environmental control, automated submarine uses electronic data processing and display to give	BF28	Jan 29	Fishing, portable transistorized depth indicator for. Fixture, self-compensating, tests 24 capacitors at a time in an environmental test chamber	TF50	Feb 5	Japan adopts American NTSC standards to pave way for marketing transistorized color, and black and white tv set in U.S.	BF27	Jan 22
Environmental forecasts could double effectiveness of undersea fleet according to oceanographic research findings	BF36	Jan 22	Fluxes, multipurpose, for fabricating bulky electronic equipment shelters and consoles	PT102	May 13	Japan boosts tv set output for export	PC48	Feb 26
Environmental testing device materials tested at -460F	PC39	Jan 29	Flash tube circuit for investigating possibilities of using plasma to propel space vehicles	TF66	Jun 10	Japan Electronics Paris Show featured new consumer products	BTW11	Mar 18
Environmental testing self-compensating fixture tests 24 capacitors at a time in an environmental test chamber	PT72	Jan 22	Flop-circuit uses indicator triode with fluorescent anode whose illumination is controlled by grid potential	TF52	Feb 5	Japan reopens transistor radio exports under official controls	EN11	Jun 3
Environmental unit, mobile, uses controller-recorder to program temperature during test of missile components	PC34	Jun 17	Flop-flops using tunnel diodes reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4	Japanese black-and-white and color tv sets arriving in quantity in U.S. ports	BF32	Apr 29
Environments, dynamic, what designers should know about performance of missile components in	TF102	Apr 29	Flow rate measurement of a variety of fluids made by detecting nuclear magnetic resonance	TF77	Apr 1	Japanese Company signs contract with U.S. importer for \$1.4 million worth of consumer electronic products	BF30	Jan 22
Epitaxial technique (vapor-growing high resistivity crystal films on low-resistivity substrate) revealed at IRE-AIEE conference may have far reaching implications	EN11	Jun 24	Fluorescent lamps in British railway coaches operate from transistorized inverter power by 24-v battery.	TF58	Feb 5	Japanese develop new computer logic - high-speed parallel adder-accumulator and shifter	BF36	Apr 15
ETL (Etching by Transmitted Light) technique improves fabrication of micro-alloy diffused base transistors (MADT)	BTW11	Apr 1	Focusing techniques for linear-beam microwave tubes	SR55	Apr 29	Japanese exports to U.S. rose from 22 million in 1958 to 76 million in 1959	MR26	Apr 29
Ettingshausen effect, definition of	TF71	Feb 26	Fog, how to determine whether to use visual, ir or radar detection in	TF64	Jan 29	Japanese Industrial Trade Fair feature consumer items for U.S. market	EN11	Apr 29
Evaporating masks, electron beam device accurately drills holes in	TF71	Jan 15	FOREIGN ELECTRONICS (See also Business, Exports & Imports)			Japanese-made tropospheric scatter communications system used by U.S. forces in Japan	EN11	Jan 29
Evaporation machine used by British to produce microminiature circuits	TF71	Jan 1	American and Japanese firms agree to share techniques of design and manufacture of diodes	BF32	Apr 8	Japanese manufacturers fear their government will set quota for export of transistor radio to U.S.	BF48	May 6
EXHIBITIONS			Americans study Soviet-built heat-to-electricity converter	BF48	Apr 1	to U.S.	EN11	Jan 1
French and British instrument companies to hold exhibitions in Moscow	EN11	Mar 4	Biocurrents in human cells being studied by Soviet Scientist with microelectrode	EN11	Mar 4	Japanese radios bought by appliance chain for sale in U.S.	EN11	Jan 1
German Industries Fair of 1960 shows German electronics comes of age	BF49	May 13	Britain and U.S. government agencies coordinate their time and frequency signal broadcasts	RD81	Jun 10	Japanese to emphasize development of crt tubes for color tv, video tape recorders, aviation and medical electronics and microwave tubes	EN11	Feb 12
Hungarian automatic telephone-answering tape recorder shown at Leipzig Fair	BF47	May 27	British and U.S. computermakers step up sales, promotional and service activities in Europe	BF34	Jan 8	Japanese to market stereo 4-channel tape recorder in U.S.	EN11	Jan 22
Instruments, controls, electron microscopes, advanced communications are features of British Exhibition in New York	BF46	Jun 24	British approaches to microminiaturization	TF71	Jan 1	Nassau terminus of 186-mile over-the-horizon troposcatter link to Bahamas completed	PC39	Feb 5
Next year's World Trade Fair exhibitors to put more stress on science and technology	BF46	May 27	British electronics boom continues	BF37	Mar 18	NATO's 4, 000-mile tropospheric scatter system Project Ace High to connect all major radar outposts and operational headquarters in Europe	BF38	Apr 29
Transistorized gear stars at National Motor Boat Show	BF30	Jan 22	British multiplex system for bilingual broadcasts or convention stereophonic transmissions	TF87	Jun 3	New radar and communications system guard Korea against surprise invasion	BF40	May 20
EXPORTS (See also Business)			Computers and closed-circuit television are bringing office automation to Midwest banks and oil firms	EN11	Jul 1	One company's approach to beefing up electronics export trade	EN11	Apr 29
American exports of precision instruments in 1959 up \$7 million over 1958	EN11	Mar 11	Counterattacks to petition for import curbs on Japanese transistors are registered in Washington	BF42	Jan 15	One Company's approach to beefing up electronics export trade	EN11	Apr 29
Electronics industry exports for 1959 are \$415 million, down 3% percent from 1958	MR26	May 6	Czechoslovakian transistor cardio-tachometer in use	BF28	Jan 1	Patent protection in Russia obtainable only by applying for Russian patents	EN11	Jan 8
Export Control Act extension in 1960 likely	BF28	Jan 1	Dutch market their first electronic computer which uses transistors and ferrite cores	BTW11	Feb 12	Pay tv in Canada uses direct wire to give choice of three channels to viewers	BF52	Mar 18
Export picture for electronics industry in 1960	SR49	Jan 1	East Germans expect \$175 million sales from western customers, publicize a-c voltmeter and Robron computer	BF37	Mar 18	Plastic type transistor developed by Soviet Scientist	EN11	Jan 1
Japan boosts tv set output for export	BF48	Feb 26	Electronic distributor circuits for teleprinter developed in Japan and India	BF31	Jun 10	Producing germanium from flue dusts of certain kinds of coal	CM121	Jun 24
Japan reopens transistor radio exports under official controls	EN11	Jun 3	Electronic Manufacturing Association formed in Israel, includes also government and local scientific institutions	BF53	May 6	Proton synchrotron of European Organization for Nuclear Research in operation	EN11	Jan 1
Japanese manufacturers fear their Government will set quota for export of transistor radio to U.S.	BF48	May 6	Electronic oven uses microwave technique for assembly line production of pre-frozen meals in Holland	BF47	Jun 10	Radio and TV production rise in Austria	EN11	Jun 10
Japan's export picture	SR53	May 27	Electronics in Japan - background of industry, products and practices, research and engineering, and marketing and export	SR53	May 27	Radiophonograph weighing 2.8 lb developed by Japanese	EN11	Jan 15
One Company's approach to beefing up electronics export trade	EN11	Apr 29	Electronics research and development around the world	SR75	Feb 12	RCA to open research laboratory in Japan, will study solid-state phenomena	EN11	Jun 3
Eye, electronic tonometer detects glaucoma by measuring pressure in	TF115	Feb 12	Emphasis at Third International Instrument Electronics and Automation Show in Britain is on industrial controls, digital building blocks	BF34	Jun 17	Red China gives 50-Kw shortwave broadcasting station to Cambodian government	EN11	Jun 24
F			English radars being ordered by and going on tour to other European countries	BF53	Mar 11	Red China tops U.S. in global broadcasting	BF35	May 27
Fabrication techniques for semiconductor networks used in microcircuits	TF69	May 13	Europe pushes plans for supranational automatic air traffic control system (SATCO)	BF40	Apr 22	Regular stereophonic broadcasting to be initiated in Canada	BF45	Jan 15
Facelplate improvement of cathode ray tubes	SR55	Apr 29	Export-import picture for electronics industry in 1960	SR49	Jan 1	Report on semiconductor plastics - in U.S.S.R. and in U.S.A.	CM68	Jan 22
Facsimile now considered as supplement to regular civilian amateur activities	BF48	Feb 12	FAA rules out British Decca Mark X hyperbolic system for navigation	BTW11	Jan 22	Russia to host First International Congress on Automatic Control in June	BF31	Jun 10
Facsimile research spreads, faster transmission and privacy are goals	BF51	Apr 8	Five different electronic firms in five European countries to produce Hawk air defense guided missile	BF33	May 6	Russians develop photoelectric blood pressure meter	RD75	Jun 17
Facsimile systems, U.S. Weather Bureau completing installation of advanced, high-speed recording equipment for high-altitude weather map network	BF49	May 6	French and British instrument companies to hold exhibitions in Moscow	EN11	Mar 4	Russia's Setun computer using magnetic amplifiers operates on ternary rather than binary code	BF11	Feb 26
FAST (flight advisory service test) portion of Project Trailsmoke to operationally evaluate use of SAGE computer for air traffic control use	EN11	May 6				Solar battery used to power Japanese lighthouse has operated successfully for six months	BF57	May 13
Fathometer, portable transistorized, for locating fish doesn't need crt	TF50	Feb 5				Soviet Academy of Sciences changing some of its research approaches	BF43	Apr 1
Feed, auto-track, for circularly-polarized, high-gain antenna for tracking Tiros meteorological satellite	TF57	Apr 15				Soviet automatic control system checks mass-produced parts using crt scanning techniques	EN11	Jan 15
Feedback circuit design for high-frequency, high power transistor oscillator	TF52	Jan 8						
Ferrite devices for modern microwave applications	SR67	Jun 24						
Ferrites, broadband microwave amplifier uses negative resistance of tunnel diode in combination with nonreciprocal ferrite attenuation	CM84	Mar 25						
Ferrites, devices, Dutch market their first electronic computer which uses transistors and ferrite cores	BTW11	Feb 12						

Soviet exhibit at 1960 Leipzig trade fair focused on new electronic instrument, automation and space	EN11	Mar 11		
Soviet microwave research	SR67	Jun 24		
Soviet remote-controlled farm tractors scheduled to start large-scale tests next year	EN11	Feb 26		
Soviet semiconductor and computer production rates increase	EN11	Jan 29		
Soviets plan to triple tv set production by 1965	BF51	Jan 15		
Soviets plan whole new series of artificial satellites	BF57	May 13		
Soviets report method of drawing wires of 1 or 2 microns in diameter	PT100	Mar 18		
Spider-web 142-ft radio telescope built in Scotland to study aurora	PC52	May 13		
Survey of United Kingdom's progress in industrial controls	BF52	May 13		
Technical aid in civil aviation given to United Arab Republic by FAA	EN11	Jan 8		
Technical details of Soviet spaceship launched May 16 beginning to leak out	EN11	Jun 3		
Thailand, Laos and Vietnam have telecommunication network for radio and tv	BF29	Jan 1		
Tiny platinum wire is heart of Japanese bolometer mount for measuring microwave power	CM88	Apr 1		
Transistorized inverters working at 1,250 cps power 40-watt fluorescent lamp off 24-v battery in British railway coaches	TF38	Feb 5		
Transistorized tv set to be marketed by Japanese firm during 1960	EN11	Jan 8		
Tunnel diode factory production announced by U.S. and Japanese firms	BTW11	Feb 12		
Two American electronic men who toured Russia U.S. demand for f-m transistor radios boosts Japanese exports	EN11	Jan 29		
impressed with Soviet scientific education and research	BTW11	Apr 8		
U.S. electron tubes and semiconductors of specialized types and advanced designs in demand abroad	BF48	Feb 26		
U.S. headstart over Russia in microminiaturization seen as future space asset	BTW11	Apr 8		
U.S. National Television Standards Formally okayed by Japan's Electrowave Control Council	EN11	Jun 17		
U.S. to help Canada launch first satellite for studying ionosphere and galactic noise	BF61	Mar 18		
USSR claims to have made transistors from plastic fiber using bombardment techniques	BF26	Jan 22		
West Berlin's Institute for Nuclear Research gets new transistorized computer	BF31	Jun 10		
Wire-guided missiles developed in Europe being appraised by Army	BF38	Jan 15		
Work has started on submarine telephone cable between Britain and Sweden	EN11	Jun 17		
Fourier integrals, review of	TF68	Apr 1		
France - research and development currently underway in	SR75	Feb 12		
Frequency and time signal broadcasts being coordinated by Britain and U.S.	RD81	Jun 10		
Frequency divider using tunnel diode reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4		
Frequency-independent current dividers, design of	ERS74	Apr 8		
Frequency modulating a resonant circuit using reluctance switching technique	TF74	Feb 26		
Frequency standards, quartz crystals and atomic clocks are subjects of major interest at 14th annual Frequency Control Symposium	BF38	Jun 24		
Fuel cell power supply for Marine and Army portable field radar to be delivered	EN11	Apr 29		
Fuel cells, ion-membrane, used in portable power pack under development for Marine and Army	PC53	May 6		
Fuel gauge, radiation-operated, for missiles and aircraft	RD117	Apr 29		
Function generator using transistors eliminates need for d-c amplifier	TF75	Mar 25		
Functional-transformation methods - review of Fourier and convolution integrals and graphical extension of convolution technique	TF68	Apr 1		
Fungus-proofing of plug-in circuit cards speeded using completed chassis as dipping fixtures	PT93	Apr 1		
Furnace, solid state system developed using magnetic amplifiers controls combustion in	EN11	Jan 15		
Fuzes, analyzing sensitivity of using steel marble as moving short circuit	PC48	Apr 29		
G				
Gallium phosphide diodes and switching devices withstand 1,500 C	CM71	Jan 8		
Gas chromatography featured at Instrument Society of America Meeting	BF47	Jun 24		
Gas compression station, automatic control and supervisory system for	EN11	Jun 10		
Gas-filled tubes, what's new in	SR55	Apr 29		
Gas-floated ceramic bearings in new gyro reduces drift for space guidance applications	CM76	Jun 17		
GATES				
Diode AND gate for transistorized slicer used to measure amplitude probability density functions	TF70	Jan 29		
Transistorized audio selection gate for tape target classifier used to train land-based sonar student operators	TF65	Mar 25		
Transistorized gating stage for sense amplifier used in Mobile Digital Computer (MOBIDIC)	TF72	Mar 25		
Tunnel diodes used in single-ended and balanced or symmetrical threshold gates	TF55	Jan 29		
GENERATORS				
Choosing transistors for monostable multi-vibrators used as variable delay generators	ERS58	Jun 22		
Combination flip-flop and bootstrap sweep generator gives same type waveforms as phantoms	TF177	Mar 11		
Current pulse generator for testing ferrite memory cores	TF80	Jan 1		
Experimental magnetohydrodynamic generator produces 2 1/2 kw, runs for four minutes	EN11	Mar 25		
Experimental solid-state generator for converting pulsed d-c magnetic fields into microwave radiation has been built	EN11	Feb 19		
Gating pulse generator for circuit used to reduce interference from other stations during ionospheric sounding	TF118	May 27		
Generator-regulator for autos uses only semiconductors and resistors	TF52	Feb 19		
Magnetohydrodynamics power plant generators offering high-efficiency output being studied			RD92	Jan 1
Modern microwave generators	SR67	Jun 24		
Monoscope tube generates characters for direct readout on a cro on a paper of digital computer output	TF137	Feb 12		
NBS' Boulder Labs. mobile field unit to measure interference from generators, power lines, spark plugs and other electrical gear	BF52	Jun 24		
Precision R-C frequency generator uses controlled phase-shift network in feedback loop to get high degree of stability	TF76	Apr 15		
Range gate generator for portable battlefield radar	TF67	Mar 18		
Researchers demonstrate experimental photo-generator for converting solar energy by photoelectric emission	EN11	May 27		
Solid-state character generator (VIDIAC-visual information display and control) for data processing system developed	EN11	Apr 29		
Solid-state character generator for VIDIAC (Visual Information Display and Control) System	TF55	Jun 10		
Swept generator for self-powered transistor oscilloscope	TF80	Mar 18		
Thermoelectric generator built which delivers 5 Kw by direct conversion of heat into electricity without major moving parts	RD96	Jun 3		
Transistor gate generator for pulse-height-to-digital signal converter	TF58	Jan 8		
Transistorized function generator eliminates need for d-c amplified	TF75	Mar 25		
Transistorized high-power sound generating system used to replace mechanical siren alarms	TF70	Apr 15		
Transistorized precision multiple-range sweep generator for airborne radar system	TF92	Jan 15		
Transistorized pulse generator for synchronizing events in zero-gradient synchrotron	TF63	Jun 10		
Transistorized subaudio swept signal generator for testing servos and related equipment and components	TF67	Apr 22		
Two-tube generator provides accurate, stable intensity marker for oscilloscope over 8 to 22 Mc frequency range for bandpass measurements	TF108	Jun 24		
Geophysics, international cooperation put on permanent basis	EN11	Jan 8		
Glass parts, fit of, can be accurately determined by methods known as the water drop and fringe pattern	PT106	Jan 3		
Glaucoma detector with electronic tonometer which measures pressure within eyeball	TF115	Feb 12		
Goniometer, immersion, for measuring ultrasonic velocity in different media	RD112	Jun 24		
GOVERNMENT (See also Business, Management & Military Electronics)				
Britain and U.S. government agencies coordinate their time and frequency signal broadcasts	RD81	Jun 10		
Central organization may be set up to administer program for control over design and procurement of military components	EN11	May 27		
Computer technique of patent searching being tested by U. S. Patent Office	RD124	Feb 12		
Crackdown on Class D Citizens Radio looms if users don't toe the line	BF28	Jan 8		
Export Control Act extension in 1960 likely	BF28	Jan 1		
FAA has raft of big and little plans for 1960	BF40	Feb 12		
FAA orders test monitoring control equipment to check out VORTAC air navigation system	EN11	Feb 26		
FAA reports five additional megacycles for use of air traffic control systems have been allotted	EN11	Apr 29		
FAA rules out British Decca Mark X hyperbolic system for navigation	BTW11	Jan 22		
FCC announces status of broadcasting at end of 1959	EN11	Jan 15		
FCC plans to spend \$2 million to find out whether or not hifi TV can be rejuvenated	BF32	Jun 3		
FCC to evaluate industry groups stereophonic f-m broadcast tests	BF48	Jun 3		
FCC year-end report shows more than 1 1/2 million transmitters now on air in more than 50 services	BF38	Jan 22		
Federal spending for coming fiscal year to hold close to last year's figures	BF32	Jan 29		
Federal spending on R & D to surpass \$15 billion in 1960	BF40	Jan 29		
Future of stereophonic radio broadcasting to be determined by Washington this week	BF37	Jan 1		
Government may set minimum wage next year for workers making functional components	BTW11	Apr 15		
Government relationship to research and engineering activities in Japan	SR53	May 27		
Hector R. Skifter resigns from Defense Research and Engineering (Air Defense)	BTW11	Apr 15		
Labor Department to hold hearing on minimum wage for electronic component parts plants selling to government	BF44	Mar 25		
Labor Department to rule on minimum wages for tube and semiconductor production workers	BF31	Jan 8		
Microwaves components study of 1958 production issued by Commerce Department's Business and Defense Services Administration	NR24	Apr 8		
Missiles and space continue to account for much government money spent in guidance and componentry research area	EN11	Jun 3		
NASA gives \$30-million contract for worldwide tracking and communications net for Project Mercury	BTW11	Feb 5		
NASA plans to spend 12-15 billion dollars on space exploration over next 10 years	EN11	Feb 26		
NASA seeks supplemental 160 funds of \$19 million to spur man-in-space program	BTW11	Mar 11		
National Research Council urges government to give high priority to development of material	CM85	Apr 8		
NBS' Boulder Labs. mobile field unit to measure interference from generators, power lines, spark plugs and other electrical gear	BF52	Jun 24		
NBS studies automatic computation methods for determining best possible frequencies for radio transmitters used as road markers on air lanes	RD72	Jun 17		
Pay tv to get three-year, \$10 million test if FCC approves	BTW11	Apr 15		
Project Defender, a study program to find tomorrow's space defense, to use pin cushion radar	BF42	Feb 26		
Radio amateur licenses jump 285 percent in 12 years. Amateur radio licenses jump 286 percent in 12 years	EN11	Mar 11		
Recommendations on role of Department of Commerce in science and technology	EN11	Apr 22		
Self-policing by industries of class D Citizens' Radio being studied	BF21	Feb 5		
Stereo stimulates f-m broadcasters; FCC says standards may be established by fall 1960	BF39	Apr 22		
U.S. Information Agency needs engineers to keep Voice of America's Greenville installation going	EN11	Jun 10		
U. S. Weather Bureau completing installation of advanced, high-speed facsimile recording equipment for high altitude weather map network	BF49	May 6		
West Coast manufacturer urges government give Q awards for production	BF40	Jan 1		
Will debate over military policy mean orders or cutbacks?	BF26	Mar 4		
WWV adds experimental standard time code to regular broadcasts for simultaneous observations at widely separated locations	RD114	Jun 24		
TF71	Feb 26			
GUIDANCE SYSTEMS (See also Navigation Systems & Missiles)				
Ceramic gas bearings in new gyro reduces drift for space guidance applications	CM76	Jun 17		
Command guidance system developed for Titan ICBM guides Titans into preselected circular orbit	PC40	Jun 3		
Electronic highway control using wire loops, guidance cable and transistorized detector demonstrated	BF40	Jun 17		
Half-inch cube modules holding 12 to 18 components used in reconnaissance drone guidance system, commercial and military computers	CM73	Apr 29		
Invisible electronic shield for baffling radar and radar guided missiles is reported	EN11	May 6		
Long-range radar, computer with high reliability key units in ground-controlled satellite guidance system	BF33	May 27		
Minuteman inertial guidance and flight controls get \$115-million boost	EN11	Jan 8		
Minuteman's guidance and control systems need reliable components for underground storage lasting years	BF39	Jun 17		
Missiles and space continue to account for much government money spent in guidance and componentry research area	EN11	Jun 3		
Navy's Corvus carrier aircraft missile, with passive radar guidance, gets contract push	BTW11	Mar 11		
Precision Atlas guidance system recently used to measure rotation of earth	EN11	Jun 17		
Soviet remote-controlled farm tractors scheduled to start large scale tests next year	EN11	Feb 26		
Steel marble used as moving short circuit to analyze sensitivity of fuzes used in guidance and detonation missiles	PC48	Apr 29		
Superconductive gyro called feasible; use seen in subs and space vehicles	BTW11	Jan 29		
Gyratine is d-c controlled attenuator used to vary L-band maser pump power in radiometer	TF71	Jan 15		
Gyro reference assembly for attitude-control system in Able series space exploration probes	TF60	Jan 29		
Gyro, superconductive, called feasible; use seen in subs and space vehicles	BTW11	Jan 29		
Gyro uses ceramic gas bearings to reduce drift for space guidance applications	CM76	Jun 17		
Gyroelectric plasma circuit used as oscillator to generate microwave energy at 2,000 Mc	BTW11	Mar 4		
Gyros, cryogenic, with extremely low drift rate under development	BF32	Feb 5		
H				
Hall effect, coefficient determination of in evaluating three-element semiconductor materials	TF803	Feb 12		
Hall effect, definition of	TF71	Feb 26		
Hall probe speeds cyclotron design	R060	Apr 8		
Harmonic generators for modern microwave applications	SR67	Jun 24		
Harnesses wrapped in shrunken polyethylene tubing	PT86	Apr 8		
Hawk Weapons System, automatic fault-finding system for testing battery control center of	TF60	Jan 17		
Hearing aids, comparison between 1/2-2 lb 1937 type and new wireless eyeglass type	PT43	May 27		
Heart pulse rate measured and recorded with transistor cardio-tachometer in Czechoslovakia	BF28	Jan 1		
Heat control circuit using voltage constraint and NDR logic improves consistency and reliability of spot welds	TF48	Feb 19		
Heating, new applications of modern microwaves in Helical antennas interlaced to improve overall radiation pattern of single helix	TF99	Apr 29		
Henri de France method of compatible color tv system features sequential transmission of chrominance, uses one-line memory in receiver	TF57	May 6		
Hermetic sealing of container done conveniently with umbilical tubing	PT91	Mar 25		
Highway control, electronic, using wire loops, guidance cable and transistorized detector demonstrated	BF40	Jun 17		
Hybrid of tubes and transistors cut power requirements of portable battlefield radar	TF67	Mar 18		
Hydrogen thyatrons, what's new in	SR55	Apr 29		
Hydrophones, material and backing-plate selection for sonar transducer design	TF62	Feb 26		
Hypersonics, new developments in	TR59	Mar 11		
Hypervelocity work aided by use of electrically exploded wires	CM97	Mar 18		
Hysteresigraph, industrial, uses d-c integrating technique to measure d-c magnetization and hysteresis of magnetic materials	TF70	Mar 25		
I				
Identification system, automation, bubbling in Britain	BF52	May 13		
Ignition system, transistorized, for automobiles uses surface-gap spark plug	RD82	Mar 25		
Ignitrons, welding control, what's new in	SR55	Apr 29		
Image obticons and converters, what's new in	SR55	Apr 29		

Impedance matching transmitter to antenna using circle diagrams	ERS73	Jun 10	Blowdown space flight instrumentation system tested on racing car crews	RD185	Mar 11	Portable current-path verifier for aircraft applications	PC51	Jan 15
IMPORTERS (See also Business, Exports & Foreign Electronics)			Bridge circuit measures pulse response of armatures to pinpoint faults during production runs	TF70	Jun 70	Portable transistorized depth indicator for locating fish doesn't need crt	TF50	Feb 5
Counterattacks to petition for import curbs on Japanese Company signs contract with U.S. importer for \$1.4 million worth of consumer electronic products	BF30	Jun 17	Current pulse generator for testing ferrite memory cores	TF80	Jan 1	Portable transistorized sound level meter for measuring noise	TF64	Jun 17
Import picture for electronics industry in 1960	SR49	Jan 1	D-c amplifier for measurement of low-amplitude long-period surface waves of ocean	TF85	Jan 1	Pulsed x-ray pencil beam gages thickness of hot and cold rolled metals	PC62	Jan 22
IRE International Show and Convention gives U.S. Firms chance to check activities of foreign competitors	BF36	Mar 18	Digital oscilloscope for direct read-out of amplitudes and waveforms announced	EN11	Feb 5	Radiation-operated fuel gage for missiles and aircraft	RD117	Apr 29
Japan adopts American NTSC standards to pave way for marketing transistorized color, and black and white tv set in U.S.	BF27	Jan 22	Double focusing mass spectrometer going into satellite to measure elements in the exosphere	TF88	Jun 3	Radioisotope density altimeter is designed for missiles and fast new aircraft	BF37	Jan 8
Japanese black-and-white and color tv sets arriving in quantity in U.S. ports	BF32	Apr 29	Double-focusing mass spectrometer measures relative amounts and weights of atoms	RD61	Feb 26	Radiometer measures noise radiated from plasma at low power levels	TF199	Mar 11
Japanese exports to U.S. rose from 22 million in 1958 to 76 million in 1959	MR26	Apr 29	East Germans publicize a-c voltmeter ranging from 6 mv to 600 mv	RD74	Jan 29	Rapid scan spectrometer detects and analyzes infrared energy radiated during power flight portions of missile trajectory	TF86	May 20
Japanese radios bought by appliance chain for sale in U.S.	EN11	Jan 1	Electrical stroboscope displays pulses with rise times of 10-10 sec	BF37	Mar 18	Reversible decade counter for measuring temperature, pressure and the like	TF86	Jan 1
Japanese to market stereo 4-channel tape recorder in U.S.	EN11	Jan 22	Electroluminescent devices find expanded market in instrument face applications	RD61	Apr 1	Russians develop photoelectric blood pressure meter	RD75	Jun 17
Japanese transistors are registered in Washington	BF42	Jan 15	Electronic ataximeter for measuring involuntary bodily movement	BTW11	Jan 29	Self-powered transistor oscilloscope has response from d-c to over 5 Mc	TF80	Mar 18
Inductor tuning devices for frequency synthesizer gives stable, high-accuracy receiver and transmitters	RD122	Feb 12	Electronic methods for boosting conventional electromechanical counter speed	RD78	Jun 10	Services need inventions in component, transistor, antenna and instrument areas	BF39	Jan 22
INDICATORS			Electronic tonometer detects glaucoma by measuring pressure within eyeball	TF112	Feb 12	Sharp resonances located using precision R-C oscillator with high degree of stability	TF76	Apr 15
(See also Displays, Electroluminescent Devices, Readout Devices & Registers)			Electronic wire gage for nondestructive measurement of wire thickness	TF115	Feb 12	Solid-state radiation detector made of doped silicon gives new speed and accuracy to particle analysis	BTW11	Feb 5
Cold-cathode nng-counter drives numerical indicator	TF80	Apr 1	Electronics R & D in instruments in Italy and Sweden	TF109	Feb 12	Soviet exhibit at 1960 Leipzig trade fair focused on new electronic instrument, automation and space	EN11	Mar 11
Ferromagnetic storage and switching circuits combined with alphanumeric indicator form electroluminescent typewriter	TF49	Jan 22	Emphasis at Third International Instrument Electronics and Automation Show in Britain is on industrial controls, digital building blocks	SR75	Feb 12	Status of industrial instrument business in Japan	SR53	May 27
Gas-filler stepping tubes	TF46	Feb 19	Experimental current-measuring technique for determining dielectric absorption in capacitors	BF34	Jun 17	Step-van truck with instruments for measuring air pollution developed	PC48	Feb 12
Ground-velocity indicator using c-w Doppler radar developed for helicopters	EN11	Jan 8	Flow rate of jet fuel containing radioactive tracer measured by simultaneously gated oscillator and radiation detector	RD90	Mar 18	Strain sensing element of whisker size and high strength gives 50 times greater sensitivity than present metallic devices	BF11	Feb 26
Indicator triode has fluorescent anode whose illumination is controlled by grid potential for direct data readout	TF52	Feb 5	French and British instrument companies to hold exhibitions in Moscow	TF58	Feb 19	Talks on high-frequency standards and calibrations to highlight technical sessions during 1960 Conference on Standards and Electronic Measurements	BF53	Jun 3
Monoscope tube generates characters for direct readout on a crt or on paper of digital computer output	TF117	Feb 12	French President DeGaulle impressed with range of test instruments made by manufacturer	EN11	Mar 4	Technique for checking calibration of fm and tv transmitter percentage-of-modulation monitors	TF67	Apr 15
Photographically-sensitized metal sheet makes custom labels for instrument and test equipment panels	PT100	Jan 1	French President DeGaulle impressed with range of test instruments made by manufacturer	EN11	May 13	Technique for simply and accurately measuring circuit inductance uses only scope with calibrated sweep velocities	ERS58	Mar 4
Portable transistorized depth indicator for locating fish doesn't need crt	TF50	Feb 5	Gas chromatography featured at Instrument Society of America Meeting	PC37	May 13	Test instrument sales to both industry and military rise fast	MR26	Jan 15
Reversible decade counter uses eight-digit transistor-Nixie readout circuit	TF86	Jan 1	High-thrust propulsion systems to shift critical emphasis in satellite development to component and instruments	BF47	Jun 24	Tiny platinum wire is heart of Japanese bolometer mount for measuring microwave power	CM88	Apr 1
Small revolving globe for use by astronaut indicates position of orbiting/capsule over earth	RD65	Apr 1	Hot and cold constant-impedance loads for measuring noise figure of microwave amplifiers	BF48	Apr 29	Transistorized slicer measures amplitude probability density functions	TF70	Jan 29
Transistor reverse-biasing technique raises breakdown point for switching indicator tubes	TF48	Jan 8	Immersion goniometer for measuring ultrasonic velocity in different media	RD66	Feb 5	Transistorized subaudio swept signal generator for testing servos and related equipment and components	TF67	Apr 22
Transistorized radio beacon designed to function as aircraft crash position indicator	TF54	Jan 22	Industrial hysteresigraph uses d-c integrating technique to measure d-c magnetization and hysteresis of magnetic materials	RD112	Jun 24	Two transistor voltage amplifiers and latchtype relay provide overload protection for voltmeter	RD92	Mar 18
Wow-flutter indicator for precise measurement of tape recorder performance	TF100	Jun 24	Instrument fault in orientation system causes Soviet spaceship backfire	EN11	Jun 10	Two-tube generator provides accurate, stable intensity marker for oscilloscope over 8 to 22 Mc frequency range for bandpass measurements	TF108	Jun 24
Inductance, circuit, technique for simply and accurately measuring	ERS58	Mar 4	Instrument manufacture in India has more than tripled in value in last three years	BF52	Jun 24	Ultrafast spectrometer for analyzing chemical reactions occurring on 0.1 millisecond developed	BF42	Mar 18
Inductance, measurement engineers cite need for better measurement standards of	BF53	May 20	Instruments, controls, electron microscopes, advanced communications are features of British Exhibition in New York	BF46	Jun 24	Ultrasonic flowmeter uses two crystal transducers for common-path beam-direction to eliminate temperature errors	RD78	Apr 22
Inductance, simple and effective means of measuring in low-Q iron chokes	TF112	Apr 29	Instruments highlighted at 1960 IRE International Show and Convention	BF47	Apr 1	Ultrasonic resonance thickness gage measures missile radomes and nose cones	PC86	Feb 26
Induction heating coil opens capsules in predetermined area of dog's gastro-intestinal tract	PC29	Jan 1	Low-temperature research program to provide higher-precision thermometer being expanded	RD98	Jun 3	Undersea oil lines detected by metal locator which generates electromagnetic field	BF57	Jan 15
INFORMATION RETRIEVAL (See also Data Processing)			Magnetic tape instrumentation recorder has extended bandwidth to accommodate new heads	TF44	Jan 8	Unique instrumentation for investigating possibilities of using plasma to propel space vehicles	TF66	Jun 10
Computer applications of future will be in retrieving information and studying biological systems	TF55	Jan 29	Magnetometer computes and measures magnetic field components of lake	PC33	May 6	University of California Lick observatory to construct nebular spectrograph for collecting information on motions of gaseous nebulae	BF60	Mar 11
Input geared to unambiguous restricted English main advance of fact-compiler concept Western Joint Computer Conference hears	BF35	May 27	Mass spectrometer measures quantity of helium escaping in electron tube manufacture	TF74	Apr 1	Use of stroboscope principle for nano and picosecond oscilloscopes described	EN11	May 27
Lab model thermoplastic recording system has radar, ir, information retrieval and data processor applications	EN11	Jan 22	Measurement engineers cite need for better measurement standards of inductance and capacitance	BBF53	May 20	What's new in cathode ray tubes for oscillography	SR55	Apr 29
Mark I percepton demonstrates ability to learn the alphabet	BF43	Jun 24	Measurement techniques for evaluating ultrapure refractory materials	TF71	Jan 15	X-ray analytical instrumentation to find expanding market	BF53	May 6
INFRARED			Measuring circuit for simple and effective determining inductance of low-Q iron chokes	TF112	Apr 29	INSULATORS		
Characteristics of thermal, photoconducting photovoltaic and photoelectron infrared detectors	TFB72	Apr 1	Measuring flow rates of a variety of fluids by detecting nuclear magnetic resonance	TF77	Apr 1	Dielectric diodes and triodes to control large amounts of current using thin insulating crystals of cadmium sulphide being developed	BTW11	Jan 22
Controlled environment for infrared studies made possible with 86-ft tunnel	BF61	Mar 18	Measuring switching speed of thin magnetic films using strip transmission line	TF79	Jun 3	Frame of radiation beams provides nondestructive, continuous method of testing cable insulation	PT135	May 27
Determination of infrared absorption in evaluating three-element semiconductors	TF103	Feb 12	Milliammeter sorts look-alike metals using thermoelectric effect to detect polarity	PT72	Jan 8	Ions detect pinholes in wire and cable insulation	PT77	Feb 5
Ground based missile roll control system uses photosensitive or infrared detectors	RD80	Mar 25	Millipore filter tape instrument monitors high-purity water	PT125	Jun 24	Solventless silicone resin for high-temperature insulation now commercially available	CM118	Jun 24
Growth foreseen in next two years in infrared maser field	TF159	Mar 11	Miniaturized all-weather radiometer sextant developed for submarine use	EN11	Jan 15	Spray-on insulator dissipates heat and controls temperature on outside of space capsules	CM105	Jan 15
How to determine whether to use visual, ir or radar detection in fog or rain	TF64	Jan 29	Modern microwave instruments	SR67	Jun 24	Teflon coated wire eliminates failure under corona stress	CM80	Jan 29
Lab model thermoplastic recording system has radar, ir, information retrieval and data processor applications	EN11	Jan 22	New applications of modern microwaves in medical research and spectroscopy	SR67	Jun 24	Temperature-insensitive solid-state dielectric diodes and triodes	TF59	Feb 26
Rapid scan spectrometer detects and analyzes infrared energy radiated during power flight portions of missile trajectory	TF86	May 20	Noise suppression factor display unit computes and automatically displays ratio of two time-varying quantities	TF55	Feb 5	Integrator for transistorized slicer used to measure amplitude probability density functions	TF70	Jan 29
Three infrared and visual detectors under development may change design concepts in advanced military and industrial equipment	EN11	May 27	Nuclear instrument shipments for 1958 rise 33 percent over those of 1957	MR22	Feb 19	Integrator, logarithmic, for nuclear radiation alarm. Interference from other stations reduced during ionospheric sounding by circuit which separates desired pulses from unwanted tone signals	TF43	Jan 22
Uncooled indium-antimonide photoelectronagnetic detector responds to long infrared wavelengths	TF62	Mar 25	Oscilloscope and oscillograph market will increase 50 percent between 1960 and 1962	MR24	Feb 5	Inference from generators, power lines, spark plugs and other electrical gear to be measured by NBS' Boulder Labs mobile field unit	BF52	Jun 24
Injected-beam forward-wave amplifiers and backward-wave electronically tunable oscillators, what's new in	SR55	Apr 29	Oscilloscope checks operation of memory drum used in air-traffic control system	BF39	Jun 10	INVERTERS		
Inspection automation machine lagging in Britain	BF52	May 13	Oscilloscope with direct digital readout of amplitude and duration of pulse signals reduce operator errors, cut measurement time	BF30	Mar 4	Inverter for transistorized slicer used to measure amplitude probability density function	TF70	Jan 29
Instrumentation for exploring the oceans	TF62	Apr 8	Peak voltmeter uses transistorized flip-flop comparison and adjustment circuit to charge storage capacitor during substantial part of interpulse interval	TF57	Jun 17	Transistorized inverter for Mobile Digital Computer (MOBIDIC)	TF72	Mar 25
INSTRUMENTS (See also specific instrument)			Phase-meter measures two signals in 100 to 520 Mc band with 0.2 degree for c-w and 0.5 degree for pulsed unit	TF54	Mar 4	Transistorized inverter working at 1,250 cps power 40-watt fluorescent lamp off 24-v battery in British railway coaches	TF58	Feb 5
Air transportable nuclear reactor now in instrumentation state	EN11	Jan 1	Photographic system records electromagnetic radiation from lightning (sferics) propagated over long distances	RD64	Mar 4	Tunnel diodes used in inverter configuration	TF55	Jan 29
American exports of precision instruments in 1959 up \$7 million over 1958	EN11	Mar 11	Photographically-sensitized metal sheet makes custom labels for instrument and test equipment panels	PT100	Jan 1	Typical semiconductor inverter for microcircuit, ion engine using cesium stream being contracted for by NASA	EN11	Jun 17
Automatic spectroscopic system for determining the spectral response of electro-optical materials	TF66	Apr 1	Photomultiplier and electrometer measure fluorescence of glass dosimetry needle to determine radiation exposure in human body	TF74	Mar 18	Transmission of signals through natural layers and through shields formed by nuclear vehicles, hypersonic reentry vehicles, rocket motor exhausts and nuclear explosion	TF81	May 20
Automatic surveying system uses lightbeam projector and profile measuring device to measure airport runway roughness	TF54	Jun 17	Polarity coincidence multiplier detects weak low-frequency signal in high-noise background	TF67	Jan 29	Ionospheric sounding, circuit reduces interference from other stations by separating desired pulses from unwanted tone signals	TF118	May 27
Battery-powered transistorized scale-of-64 counter for measuring radioactive tracers improves reliability, reduces cost and weight	TF74	May 6				Isolators for modern microwave applications	SR67	Jun 24
Bloucrums in human cells being studied by Soviet Scientist with microelectrode	EN11	Mar 4						

ions reported to affect health and behavior.....	BF45	Feb 26
Isolation amplifier, unity-gain, offers high stability and input impedance.....	TF66	Feb 26
Israel - research and development currently underway in.....	SR75	Feb 12
Italy - research and development currently underway in.....	SR75	Feb 12

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Jamming chart helps determine effectiveness of radar in presence of.....	TF76	May 6
Japan (See Foreign Electronics)		
JETS, Junior Engineering Tech Society, studied two-ton magnetic unit.....	PC48	May 6

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Keyer, phase-shift, for double-sideband suppressed carrier transmitter.....	TF47	Feb 5
KLYSTRONS		
Klystron amplifiers for modern microwave applications.....	SR67	Jun 24
Klystron, high-power S-band klystron, for long-range radar or troposcatter communications.....	CM62	Feb 26
Novel handling techniques for producing super-power klystron over 10 feet tall.....	PT192	Mar 11
Reflex klystron amplifier with hybrid T coupling give improved gain and linearity.....	TF64	Jun 10
Reflex klystrons used as microwave receiver amplifiers for X-band radars.....	TF56	Jan 8
Reflex klystrons used as millimeter wave amplifiers.....	TF71	Mar 18
Ultra-clean electron gun promises greater power rating, longer life for radar klystrons.....	EN11	Mar 25
What's new in megawatt and high-power c-w klystrons.....	SR55	Apr 29

L

Laminate with properties of Teflon and glass ideal wave applications.....	CM79	Jan 17
for high-temperature printed circuits and micro-lamps, incandescent, now available as pin-sized units.....	CM86	Apr 15
Latch circuit using saturable reactor is high-speed, low-cost and simple.....	RD66	Jan 8
Life, operating, extension of in receiving type electron tubes being researched.....	SR55	Apr 29
Light dimmer, solid-state, weighing 1 1/2 pounds promises to cut industrial power bills by 30 percent.....	BF39	May 27
Lightning and earth's magnetic field being studied to develop long-range vlf navigation systems.....	RD78	Apr 8
Lightning discharges to be studied by University of Arizona.....	BF60	Mar 11
Lightning photographed by intermittent recorder.....	RD64	Mar 4
Littrow mirror system for monochromator of rapid scan spectrometer used to detect and analyze infrared energy radiated during power flight portions of missile trajectory.....	TF86	May 20

LOGIC CIRCUITS (See Also Digital Techniques)		
Flip-flop uses indicator triode with fluorescent anode whose illumination is controlled by grid potential.....	TF52	Feb 5
High-speed transistor switch for computer logic circuit performs at micro-energy levels.....	CM98	May 13
Japanese develop new computer logic - high speed parallel adder-accumulator and shifter.....	BF36	Apr 15
Magnetic element of ferrite composition for storage, switching and logic applications in digital computers has advantage of open flux path, excellent squareness characteristics.....	RD104	May 20
Mark I perceptron demonstrates ability to learn the alphabet.....	BF43	Jun 24
Micron-thick permalloy plated onto copper basis of new thin film logic and memory devices developed in Japan.....	EN11	Apr 1
Parametron logic circuits for digital computers.....	TF73	Jun 3
Tunnel diode logic circuits--modes of operation and effect of circuit component tolerances.....	TF103	Jun 24
Tunnel diodes used in EXCLUSIVE-OR and SUM circuits and flip-flops.....	TF55	Jan 29
Typical semiconductor logic block, and gate and NOR for microcircuits.....	TF69	May 13
Lossev effect, definition of.....	TF71	Feb 26
Low-noise devices used with modern microwave equipment.....	SR67	Jun 24

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Machine tool control shows little penetration in Britain.....	BF52	May 13
Machine tools controlled by thyatrons driving step motors in response to signals from a programmed tape.....	TF174	Mar 11

MAGNETICS (See also Thin Films)		
Changemaking machine operates by magnetic sensing.....	EN11	Jun 10
Control systems, solid-state electronics and electromagnetics featured at Seattle's 7th Regional IRE Conference.....	BF39	Jun 10
Current pulse generator for testing ferrite memory cores.....	TF80	Jan 1
Data communications systems linking distant computers use magnetic tape equipment.....	BF44	Jun 17
Earth's magnetic field and lightning being studied to develop long-range vlf navigation systems.....	RD78	Apr 8
Electronics R&D in magnetism in Italy.....	SR75	Feb 12
Experimental solid-state generator for converting pulsed d-c magnetic fields into microwave radiation has been built.....	EN11	Feb 19
Flexible Mylar magnetic disk memory unit stores 50,000 to 60,000 bits.....	TF35	Jan 29

Industrial hysteresisgraph uses d-c integrating technique to measure d-c magnetization and hysteresis of magnetic materials.....	TF70	Mar 25
Magnetic analyzer for double-focusing mass spectrometer.....	RD74	Jan 29
Magnetic element of ferrite composition for storage, switching and logic applications in digital computers has advantage of open flux path, excellent squareness characteristics.....	RD104	May 20
Magnetic, noncontact shaft position disk encoder offers high rotational speeds and reliability for computer, control and data logging uses.....	RD114	Apr 29
Magnetic recording of color television using time-correction circuits to reproduce hues faithfully.....	TF76	Jan 1
Magnetic resonance, nuclear, discussed at Instrument Society of America Meeting.....	BF47	Jun 24
Magnetic spot-welding electrodes hold small parts to be welded to sheet or strip material.....	PT88	Apr 15
Magnetometer computes and measures magnetic field components of lake.....	PC33	May 6
Measuring cathode temperature of commercial tubes by using magnetic field parallel to retarding potential.....	RD80	Apr 15
Measuring flow rates of a variety of fluids by detecting nuclear magnetic resonance.....	TF77	Apr 1
Measuring switching speed of thin magnetic films using strip transmission line.....	TF79	Jun 3
Miniature magnetic head for high-density memory drum consists of coil wound over four-layer core.....	TF55	Jan 29
NBS discovers a series of ceramic materials that exhibit simultaneously both ferroelectric and ferrimagnetic properties.....	CM128	Feb 12
Optical-electronic magnetometer control attitude of vehicles in space.....	TF55	Apr 8
Permanent magnet memory unit (Twistor) ready for mass production.....	BTW11	Jan 29
Project Madre to use magnetic-drum receivers to autocorrelate echoes from over-the-horizon radar Missile warning system.....	BF28	Feb 5
RCA to open research laboratory in Japan to study electrical, magnetic and optical properties of solid-state phenomena.....	EN11	Jun 24
Recent progress in solid state technology reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference.....	TF39	Mar 4
Semiconductor wafer Hall probe in magnetic field plotting system speeds cyclotron design.....	RD80	Apr 8
Six ways to use magnetic core shift register elements.....	TF80	Jan 15
Spiral magnetic paths (Twistor) used in digital computer memory.....	CM84	Mar 25
Superconducting electromagnets being explored for use with masers and in solid-state research requiring cryogenic temperatures and a magnetic field.....	EN11	May 20
Transfluxor (magnetic-electronic) oscillator retains fast frequency setting many hours after control signal removal.....	TF48	Mar 4
Two-ton magnetic unit studied by members of JETS (Junior Engineering Tech Society).....	PC48	May 6
Uncooled indium-antimonide photoelectromagnetic detector responds to long infrared wavelengths.....	TF62	Mar 25
Value of thin magnetic films in computer memory systems being explored by Case Institute of Technology.....	BF33	Feb 12

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(See also Plasma Physics)		
Experimental magneto hydrodynamic generator produces 2 1/2 kw, runs for four minutes.....	EN11	Mar 25
Magneto hydrodynamics power plant generators offering high-efficiency output being studied.....	RD92	Jan 1
Magneto hydrodynamics symposium of AIEE points up electronics industry's growing interest in plasma research.....	EN11	Mar 4
Magneto hydrodynamics takes on new significance to electronics industry.....	BF52	Mar 11
New developments in direct conversion of heat to electric power without using moving parts.....	TF159	Mar 11
Magnetometer computes and measures magnetic field components of lake.....	PC33	May 6
Magnetometer, optical-electronic, controls attitude of vehicles in space.....	TF55	Apr 8

MAGNETRONS

Crossed-field amplifier called Circitron uses magnetron as negative-resistance element.....	TF71	Jan 25
Experimental magnetrons for 32, 12, 8 and 4 mm wavelengths give peak outputs of 1,100, 70, 80, and 40 kw, respectively.....	CM96	Mar 18
Magnetron with 25-kw peak power at 35- μ mc developed for surface detect on radar set.....	EN11	Jan 15
What's new in magnetron oscillators.....	SR55	Apr 29

MANAGEMENT

(See also Government, Manpower, Marketing, and Market Research)		
Automatic teaching machine (Tutor) simulates complex electronic gear, speeds development of technical personnel.....	BF39	Apr 22
Company combats shortage of semiconductor engineers by giving series of in-depth, 13-week courses.....	BF44	Jun 17
Defense Department urges extensive changes in management of military electronic parts specs.....	BF31	Apr 22
Do's and don'ts of hiring engineers and scientists.....	BF40	Mar 11
Electronics to be third largest U.S. industry by 1965.....	MR24	Jun 17
Government may set minimum wage next year for workers making functional components.....	BTW11	Apr 15
Guide for measuring new product success record.....	MR30	Feb 26
Labor Department to hold hearing on minimum wage for electronic component parts plants selling to government.....	BF44	Mar 25
Labor Department to rule on minimum wages for tube and semiconductor production workers.....	BF31	Jan 8
Mass recruitment of electronics engineers by industry firms is on way down according to reports.....	BF40	Jun 3
Selective paging system uses coded transmission for voice intercommunications with up to 45 stations.....	TF68	Feb 26
Self-help plan involving team bidding and establishment of trade association speeds industrial growth on Long Island.....	BF38	May 6
Survey shows that field engineers resign jobs because not enough management experience is gained.....	BF32	May 20

West Coast manufacturer urges government give Q awards for production.....	BF40	Jan 1
MANPOWER (See also Education and Management)		
Automatic teaching machine (Tutor) simulates complex electronic gear, speeds development of technical personnel.....	BF39	Apr 22
Company combats shortage of semiconductor engineers by giving series of in-depth, 13-week courses.....	BF44	Jun 17
Do's and don'ts of hiring engineers and scientists.....	BF40	Mar 11
Florida's new industrial lure: plant-and-house package.....	BF30	Jun 10
Government may set minimum wage next year for workers making functional components.....	BTW11	Apr 15
Guggenheim Fellowship winner works in Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment.....	PC39	Jun 24
Importance of Japan's manpower in her rising electronics industry.....	SR53	May 27
Japanese young women electronics production workers: a close-up.....	BF36	Apr 1
Labor Department to hold hearing on minimum wage for electronic component parts plants selling to government.....	BF44	Mar 25
Labor Department to rule on minimum wages for tube and semiconductor production workers.....	BF31	Jan 8
Manpower distribution of electronic industry personnel-1959.....	SR49	Jan 1
Mass recruitment of electronics engineers by industry firms is on way down according to reports.....	BF40	Jun 3
Minnesota Governor indicates expanding universities, skilled manpower and favorable financial climate stimulates area's growth.....	BF30	Jun 17
Survey shows that field engineers resign jobs because not enough management experience is gained.....	BF52	May 20
U.S. firms plan to hire 44 percent more EE graduates in 1960 than in 1959.....	BF39	Jun 24
U.S. Information Agency needs engineers to keep Voice of America's Greenville installation going.....	EN11	Jun 10
What exhibitors are saying about recruiting at forthcoming IRE International Show and Convention.....	BF30	Mar 11
Maps of ground terrain made from air with side-looking all-weather radar.....	BF49	Apr 15
Marker generator provides accurate, stable intensity marks for oscilloscope over 8 to 22 Mc frequency band for bandpass measurements.....	TF108	Jun 24
MARKETING (See also Market Research and Sales)		
Automatic gas-fume detector alarms, Loran, radio telephones, direction finders, and depth sounder fish finders make up new \$10-million small boat market.....	BF30	Jan 22
British and U.S. computermakers step up sales, promotional and service activities in Europe.....	BF34	Jan 8
Commerce department forecasts \$2.2-billion consumer market in 1960.....	BTW11	Jan 22
Delivery of new single-sideband communications systems for military and commercial market revealed.....	BTW11	Mar 18
Digital and analog computermakers seek wide marketing through pricing and design flexibility.....	BTW11	Mar 18
Digital computer for industrial control functions being marketed.....	EN11	Jan 8
Dutch market their first electronic computer which uses transistors and ferrite cores.....	BTW11	Feb 12
Electroluminescent devices output to increase for a wide variety of military and civilian markets.....	BTW11	Jan 29
Electronics market for 1960.....	SR49	Jan 1
EMI Electronics of England expands marketing of computers in U.S.....	BF36	Mar 18
Increased production, marketing activity forecast for electroluminescent devices.....	BTW11	Apr 1
Japan adopts American NTSC standards to pave way for marketing transistorized color, and black and white tv set in U.S.....	BF27	Jan 22
Japanese Industrial Trade Fair feature consumer items for U.S. market.....	EN11	Apr 29
Japanese to market stereo 4-channel tape recorder in U.S.....	EN11	Jan 22
Low-grade silicon in demand in Europe.....	CM68	Jan 8
Manufacturers expect continued increase in tv and audio market.....	BF39	Feb 5
Manufacturers give increased attention to developing small computers for small businesses.....	BF39	Apr 8
Marketing techniques of electronics industry in Japan.....	SR53	May 27
Microminiature modules (MICRAM) with component densities of 2 million units per cu ft being marketed.....	BTW11	Mar 25
New business data processing system offers sophistication at moderate price.....	BTW11	Apr 15
One company's approach to beefing up electronics export trade.....	EN11	Apr 29
Self powered portables, more color sets and additional remote control models focal points of 1960 TV market.....	BF44	May 13
Transistorized tv set to be marketed by Japanese firm during 1960.....	EN11	Jan 8
Tunnel diode circuit designs open new markets for computer, communications and receiver amplifier applications.....	BF36	Feb 26
Tunnel diode factory production announced by U.S. and Japanese firms.....	BTW11	Feb 12
U.S. electron tubes and semiconductor of specialized types and advanced designs in demand abroad.....	BF48	Feb 26
U.S. firms plan to hire 44 percent more EE graduates in 1960 than in 1959.....	BF39	Jun 24
X-ray analytical instrumentation to find expanding market.....	BF53	May 6
MARKET RESEARCH (See also Marketing and Sales)		
Color tv sales to rise \$10 million in 1960.....	MR24	Apr 22
Dollar value of plastics parts produced by electronics companies in 1959 is \$250 million, double 1958's \$125 million.....	MR24	Jun 24
Electronics firms urged at EAI Industrial Electronics Conference to sell systems instead of hardware to industrial customers.....	MR22	Jan 22
Electronics industry exports for 1959 are \$415 million, down 3 percent from 1958.....	MR26	May 6
Electronics to be third largest U.S. industry by 1965.....	MR24	Jun 17
F-m radio set sales to show gain of 50 percent over last year.....	MR26	Feb 12

Guide for measuring new product success record	MR30	Feb 26	National Research Council urges government to give high priority to development of material	CM85	Apr 8	Non-newtonian color optics being used in color-reception system using two monochrome tubes shown at regional meeting of Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers	EN11	Jun 24
Hearing aid sales will increase by 11 percent in 1960	MR28	Mar 18	NBS discovers a series of ceramic materials that exhibit simultaneously both ferroelectric and ferrimagnetic properties	CM128	Feb 12	Sixth annual symposium on Reliability and Quality Control	BF39	Jan 29
Hiring in communications equipment industry up 13 percent	MR26	Mar 11	New cathode base metal for tubes greatly improves microphonics and resistance to cathode bowing under severe shock	CM79	Jun 17	Superconductivity symposium disclosed basic work is still concentrating on cryotron, major problem is fabrication	EN11	May 27
Industrial products to reach \$8-10 billion sales	MR26	Apr 15	Paper-base phenolic laminate provides flame retardance with excellent cold punching characteristics	CM103	Jun 3	Tube-transistor comparisons, microelectronics, space electronics, computer applications and engineering education discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	BF28	Feb 19
Japanese exports to U. S. rose from 22 million in 1958 to 76 million in 1959	MR26	Apr 29	Predicting possible three-element semiconductor materials	TF103	Feb 12	MEMORIES (See also Computers, Cores, Data Processing, Digital Techniques, Storage Devices and Thin Films)		
Magnetic tape sales to increase by 30 to 35 percent on 1959 in 1960	MR22	Jan 8	Producing germanium from flue dusts of certain kinds of coal	CM212	Jun 24	Current pulse generator for testing ferrite memory cores	TF80	Jan 1
Manufacturers look for quadrupled digital computer sales over next five years	MR24	Jun 3	Production of large ceramic pieces to serve as circuit boards reported	CM87	May 6	Drive-sampling core generators precisely defined strobes to give high s/n ratio in digital computer memories	TF72	Mar 25
Microwaves components study of 1958 production issued by Commerce Department's Business and Defense Services Administration	MR24	Apr 8	Report on high-temperature ceramics	CM116	May 6	Expandable random-access solid-state memories operate over 15 to 55 C temperature range, require only 3 percent supplies	TF164	Mar 11
Military marketing strategy	MR26	Mar 25	Response of electronic system components and materials to irradiation from nuclear-powered aircraft	TF69	Apr 22	Flexible Mylar magnetic disk memory unit stores 50,000 to 60,000 bits	TF55	Jan 29
Nuclear instrument shipments for 1958 rise 33 percent over those of 1957	MR22	Feb 19	Review of uranium compounds suggests some may possess semiconductive properties of interest in high-temperature applications	CM130	May 27	Information stored in form of acoustic energy in quartz delay line	TF159	Mar 11
Oscilloscope and oscillograph market will increase 50 percent between 1960 and 1962	MR24	Feb 5	Scientists grow single crystals of transparent gallium phosphide experimentally	EN11	May 13	Magnetic thin films dots for computer memories	PC184	Mar 11
Preliminary statistics indicate tube shipments increased 145 percent between 1954 and 1958	MR22	Mar 4	Search for new materials plays key role in maser development	TF159	Mar 11	Mark I perceptron demonstrates ability to learn the alphabet	BF43	Jun 24
Replacement parts, repairs and modifications to cost military \$900 this year	MR30	Apr 1	Solventless silicone resin for high-temperature insulation now commercially available	CM118	Jun 24	Micro-sized ferrite-core memory array for data processing system operates under environmental extremes	CM98	May 13
Retail sales of TV sets will rise 60 to 70 percent higher in 1960	MR26	May 27	Special machining techniques for forming pure tungsten into intricate shapes	CM87	May 6	Micron-thick permalloy plated onto copper basis of new thin film logic and memory devices developed in Japan	EN11	Apr 1
Silicon controlled rectifier dollar sales to double in 1960	MR22	Jan 1	Spray-on insulator dissipates heat and controls temperature on outside of space capsules	CM105	Jan 15	Miniature high-density memory drum stores 300,000 bits	TF55	Jan 29
Slip ring assemblies become major electronics components market, sales rise 25 percent yearly	MR30	May 13	Teflon coated wire eliminates failure under corona stress	CM80	Jan 29	Oscilloscope check operation of memory drum used in air-traffic control system	BF39	Jun 10
Tantalum capacitor manufacturers look for 20 percent sales increase over 1959 level	MR24	Jun 10	Thermoelectric cooling now possible using new semiconductor materials	CM85	Feb 26	Permanent magnet memory unit (Twistor) ready for mass production	BTW11	Jan 29
Test instrument sales to both industry and military rise fast	MR26	Jan 15	Two fast-hardening epoxy adhesives introduced for bonding components to circuit boards	CM116	Jun 24	Precision turning device for finishing outer-diameters of memory drums	PT126	Apr 29
Ultrasonic cleaning equipment sales to be up 30 percent over next five years	MR28	May 20	Use of gallium phosphide in point-contact devices points to development of gallium phosphide diodes	CM108	May 20	Rice Institute develops 8, 192-word grid tube memory, expect expansion to 32,000 words	BF59	May 20
Year 1960 to see increased semiconductor sales, maintenance of high level 1959 electron tube sales	MR24	Jan 29	What's new in photocathode materials	SR55	Apr 29	Spiral magnetic paths (Twistor) used in digital computer memory	CM84	Mar 25
Mars, MIT interplanetary space probe to take photographs of 40 percent of surface of	BF49	May 20	Measurement engineers cite need for better measurement standards of inductance and capacitance	BF53	May 20	Superconductors to find use as components for high-speed switches and memory systems	BF32	Feb 5
MASERS			Mechanical environment and assembly of receiving-type electron tubes	SR55	Apr 29	Mercury pool tubes, what's new in	SR75	Apr 29
Air announces development of 25-lb ruby maser D-c controlled attenuator called Gyraline varies L-band maser pump power in radometer	EN11	Apr 22	MEDICAL ELECTRONICS (See also Biophysics)			Metal locator detects undersea oil lines	BF57	Jan 15
Search for new materials plays key role in maser development	TF71	Jan 15	AF studies affect of high intensity sound on human physiological reactions	PC46	Jun 24	Metals that look alike are sorted by milliammeter using thermoelectric effect to detect polarity	PT72	Jan 8
Superconducting electromagnets being explored for use with masers and in solid-state research requiring cryogenic temperatures and a magnetic field	EN11	May 20	Artificial neuron designed as component for studying self-organizing systems reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4	Meteor showers found to be more frequent than previously suspected by use of radar telescope capable of detecting micrometeorites	RD106	May 20
Mass spectrometer, double focusing, going into satellite to measure elements in the exosphere	RD81	Feb 26	Biocurrents in human cells being studied by Soviet Scientist with microelectrode	EN11	Mar 4	METEOROLOGY (See also Atmospheric Studies)		
Mass spectrometer tests tightness of seals	TF74	Apr 1	Biomedical space flight instrumentation system tested on racing car crews	RD185	Mar 11	Automatic weather station can be air-lifted to normally inaccessible areas by helicopter	BF43	May 6
MATERIALS (See also Ceramics, Dielectrics, Insulators, Plastics, Superconductors and Thermoplastics)			Closed-circuit tv for monitoring dental surgery and for assisting in diagnosis being studied	RD92	Jan 1	Circularly-polarized, high-gain antenna for automatic tracking of Tiros meteorological satellites	TF57	Apr 15
Auto Company tests energy absorption of materials impact of steel ball of surface	PC30	Jun 17	Computer calculates turbidimetric assays in automatic microbiological testing	RD67	Jan 8	Data gathering and logging system monitors nuclear radiation levels and weather conditions	RD64	Jan 22
Automatic spectroscopic system for determining the spectral response of electro-optical materials	TF66	Apr 1	Cryogenic electron microscope of future may give man his first view of atom	BF32	Feb 5	Electronics R&D in weather aids in Australia	SR55	Feb 12
Beryllium oxide heat sink solves problem of heat removal from tube anode in r-f telemetry power amplifier	CM110	May 20	Czechoslovakian transistor cardio-tachometer in use	BF28	Jan 1	Instrumented low-cost Arcas and Loki weather rockets slated for daily firing	BF43	Apr 29
Defense Department considers establishment of information center on ceramic materials to aid research	EN11	May 13	Dental anesthetic device using stereo sound placed in production	EN11	May 27	Side-looking radar makes all-weather air maps of ground terrain	BF49	Apr 15
Device materials tested at -460F	PC39	Jan 29	Electronic ataxiometer for measuring involuntary bodily movement	RD78	Jun 10	Tiros transmits data with two 33-ounce off-the-shelf fm telemetry transmitters	BTW11	Apr 15
Dielectric diodes and triodes to control large amounts of current using thin insulating crystals of cadmium sulfide being developed	BTW11	Jan 22	Electronic equivalent of neuron discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	BF28	Feb 19	U. S. Weather Bureau completing installation of advanced, high-speed facsimile recording equipment for high-altitude weather map network	BF49	May 6
Digital programmer automatically adjusts and controls furnace temperature during preparation of high purity materials	RD122	May 27	Electronic tonometer detects glaucoma by measuring pressure within eyeball	TF115	Feb 12	Meter, photoelectric blood pressure, developed by Russians	RD75	Jun 17
Emphasis on basic scientific progress and discoveries in Conference on Electronic Conductivity in Organic Solids	RD127	May 27	Electronics R&D in medicine in Sweden and Israel	SR75	Feb 12	Meter, portable transistorized sound level, for measuring noise	TF64	Jun 17
Epoxy resins for encapsulation display novel structure, reactivity and curing characteristics	CM71	Feb 19	Hearing aid sales rise 11%	MR28	Mar 18	Meters, percentage-of-modulation, for fm and l-v transmitters, technique for checking calibration of MICRAM (microminiature individual components reliable assembled modules) are being marketed	BTW11	Mar 25
Four basic research programs underway to develop ductile ceramic and ionic crystals	CM100	Jan 15	Induction heating coil opens capsules in predetermined area of dog's gastro-intestinal tract	PC29	Jan 1	Microminiature microscope system converts computer data into visual form	BF11	Feb 26
Gallium phosphide diodes and switching devices withstand 1,500 C	CM71	Jan 8	Japanese to emphasize development of medical electronics	BF45	Feb 26	MICROMINIALIZATION (See also Printed Circuits and Thin Films)		
Gas plasma gun sprays materials with high melting points onto materials with relatively low melting points	PT77	Feb 5	Low-energy short-lived radioisotope samarium-153 produces high quality diagnostic radiograms	EN11	Feb 12	Approaches to design and fabrication of microminiaturized digital computer for space applications	TF95	Apr 29
Germanium used in new alloy for brazing stainless steel	PT127	Apr 29	Measuring flow rate of blood externally by detecting nuclear magnetic resonance	TF77	Apr 1	British approaches to microminiaturization	TF71	Jan 1
Germany develop world's purest silicone, and continuous process for making pure crystallized silicon	BF49	May 13	Mutual aid between electronics and medical men seen essential to medical research	TF159	Mar 11	Ceramic-based microminiature adder for ballistic missile computer	PC96	Jan 1
High degree of piezoelectricity in zinc oxide and cadmium sulfide has been discovered	BF52	Jun 24	New applications of modern microwaves in medical research and spectroscopy	SR67	Jun 24	Circuits grown form pool of molten semiconductor materials	BTW11	Jan 29
High-purity tungsten now easily plated on metal surface using vapor deposition process	CM85	Jun 10	Photomultiplier and electrometer measure fluorescence of glass dosimetry needle to determine radiation exposure in human body	TF74	Mar 18	Eastern Joint Computer Conference indicates computers are heading for 1,000-Mc operation and microminiaturized circuits	TF35	Jan 29
How built-in damping controls violent motion imposed by vibration	CM186	Mar 11	Preview of medical electronics sessions for forthcoming IRE International Show and Convention	BF32	Mar 11	Electron beam device accurately drills small holes in evaporating masks used in microminiaturization	TF71	Jan 15
Immersion goniometer for measuring ultrasonic velocity in different media	RD112	Jun 24	Russians develop photoelectric blood pressure meter	RD75	Jun 17	Germanium diffused base transistor with open circuit base connection serves as inductive negative resistance diode in microcircuits	TF60	Apr 22
Knitted metal mesh protects electronic equipment from shock and vibration	CM94	Mar 18	Semiconducting industrial diamonds may find application as highly sensitive thermometers	RD76	Apr 22	Half inch cube modules holding 12 to 18 components used in reconnaissance drone guidance system, commercial and military computers	CM123	Apr 29
Laminate with properties of Teflon and glass ideal for high-temperature printed circuits and microwave applications	CM79	Jun 17	Solid-state radiation detector made of doped silicon used in surgical probe for cancer treatment control	BTW11	Feb 5	Microelectronics discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	BF28	Feb 19
Low-grade silicon in demand in Europe	CM68	Jan 8	Status of medical electronics in Japan	SR53	May 27	Microelectronics to get special attention at 1960 Solid-State Circuit Conference	EN11	Jan 29
Material and backing-plate selection for sonar transducer design	TF62	Feb 26	Television tracking system records eye focus points and movements	TF57	Apr 22	Microminiature modules (MICRAM) with component densities of 2 million units per cu ft being marketed	BTW11	Mar 25
Materials for potting base of electron tubes	CM84	May 6	University of California probes new ways to use radiation in brain study	BF53	Feb 12	Microminiature tube circuits featuring nuclear radiation resistance offered at IRE International Show and Convention	BTW11	Apr 1
Materials hold key to development of electron tubes capable of reliable performance at high ambient temperatures	CM118	Apr 29	Wireless eyeglass hearing aid developed	PC43	May 27	Microminiaturization discussions dominate Electronic Components Conference	BF46	May 27
Materials progress in transistor potting, high-tensile strength polyethylene and plastic laminates reported	CM84	Apr 15	MEETINGS (See also Conferences and Conventions)			Microminiaturization highlighted at 1960 IRE International Show and Convention	BF47	Apr 1
Materials research activity in Japan	SR53	May 27	Advanced research projects discussed at Northeast Electronics Research and Engineering Meeting	TF71	Jan 15	Micro-sized vacuum tubes encapsulated in a solid block reported at 1960 Western Joint Computer Conference	CM100	Jun 3
Measurement techniques for evaluating ultrapure refractory materials	TF71	Jan 15	Gas chromatography featured at Instrument Society of America Meeting	BF47	Jun 24			
Methods of metallizing ceramics for brazing into ceramic-metal assemblies	CM86	May 6	Magneto-hydrodynamics symposium of AIEE points up electronics industry's growing interest in plasma research	EN11	Mar 4			
More use of tantalum and columbium for capacitors seen at Electrochemical Society meeting	EN11	May 20	Marine experts at AIEE winter meeting indicate sophisticated electronic gear on ships may mean more solid-state power supplies	EN11	Feb 12			
			More use of tantalum and columbium for capacitors seen at Electrochemical Society meeting	EN11	May 20			

New developments in microminiaturization	TF199	Mar 11	What's new in linear-beam and crossed field type microwave tubes	SR65	Apr 29	Rapid scan spectrometer detects and analyzes infrared energy radiated during power flight portions of missile trajectory	TF86	May 20
New triple-diffused n-p-n silicon mesa devices designed for low-power high-speed switches shrunk to pico size	CM82	Apr 8	Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction, sixteen colleges in six midwestern states designed as communications network for	BF39	May 20	Rearward communications for BMEWS provided by submarine cable from Greenland to north of Arctic Circle	BF42	Feb 5
Practicality of using small ceramic receiving tubes in thermionic integrated micronuclear circuits (TIMMS)	CM82	Jun 10	Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) considers facsimile and slow-scan tv as supplement to regular amateur activities	BF40	Feb 12	Remote Underwater Manipulator (RUM), a converted Onton tank, uses TV guide for exploring, installing and removing fixed sonar gear	BF31	Jun 17
Recent advances in preparing thin film ceramic dielectrics for microminiaturization	CM96	Jan 1	MILITARY ELECTRONICS (See also specific headings)			Replacement parts, repairs and modifications to cost military \$900 this year	MR30	Apr 1
Recent progress in solid state technology reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4	Acknowledgment by U.S. of recon operation drops cloak from a big and growing area of electronics industry	BF34	May 27	R-f cables and connectors for military applications (See p42, Dec 25, 1959 issue for 1st part of this article)	TF90	Jan 1
Selective diffusion and shaping of semiconductors to form complete circuits cuts size and weight, improves reliability	TF69	May 13	AF develops translator for converting Russian into English at 35 words a second	EN11	May 20	Role of electronics in Japan's defense set up	SR53	May 27
Series of papers on thin films presented in IBM Journal	CM78	Jun 17	AF is investigating X-rays as possible means of space communication	BF45	Feb 12	Search radar facility built by Air Force to provide defense against airborne vehicles	PC45	Jan 1
Solid-State Circuits Conference indicates microelectronics is moving rapidly out of research phase	BF36	Feb 12	AF studies affect of high intensity sound on human physiological reactions	PC46	Jun 24	Services need inventions in component, transistor, antenna and instrument areas	BF39	Jan 22
U.S. headstart over Russia in microminiaturization seen as future space asset	BTW11	Apr 8	Airborne early warning blimps to carry largest radar and electronic equipment complex	EN11	Jan 15	Simulator for selecting best possible target among all in-range attackers	RO76	Jan 29
Microphone, miniature capacitor, with 15Kc bandwidth for measurement use, and tv and moving picture studios	RD80	May 6	ARPA contracts awarded to study ways of nullifying attack by nuclear-armed vehicles entering earth's atmosphere from outer space	EN11	Apr 22	Sonobuoys and repair kits bought by Navy for antisubmarine warfare	EN11	Jan 15
Microphone, sound-canceling, makes ordinary voice communication possible in 150-db areas	PC41	Apr 22	Automated submarine uses electronic data processing and display to give ship, engineering, communications, weapons and environmental control	BF28	Jan 29	Telemetry transmitter for ICBM operates through ionized plasma around re-entry missile	BTW11	Feb 12
Microphonics in tubes reduced by new cathode base metal	CM79	Jun 17	BMEWS detection and communication system prime contractors get contract awards	EN11	Feb 26	Three infrared and visual detectors under development may change design concepts in advanced military and industrial equipment	EN11	May 27
Microscope, cryogenic electron, of future may give man his first view of atom	BF32	Feb 5	Central organization may be set up to administer program for control over design and procurement of military components	EN11	May 27	Titan flight test program will use pulse-code-modulation telemetry system	BTW11	Mar 4
Microscopes, electron, are one of features at British Exhibition in New York	BF46	Jun 24	Defense Department urges extensive changes in management of military electronic parts specs.	BF31	Apr 22	Transistorized radiation monitor sounds alarm when alpha and beta radiation reaches preset level in nuclear-powered Navy vessels	TF43	Jan 22
MICROWAVE SYSTEMS & DEVICES (See also specific headings)			Delivery of new single-sideband communications systems for military and commercial market reported	BTW11	Mar 18	Transistorized receiver in model ship helps Navy trainees to study ship-handling problems	PC43	Apr 29
Alloyed-emitter, pip mesa transistor operates in low microwave region and is mounted in coaxial shell	RD82	Apr 15	Department of Defense pushing program to find out more about radar signatures for ICBM's	EN11	Jun 17	Where Polaris stands today - ELECTRONICS visits Navy's first ballistic missile assembly installation	BF32	Apr 15
Biasing techniques permit small-area junction germanium diodes to switch microwave in waveguides or transmission lines	TF85	Jan 15	Electron sealing process using optically-ground and mated glass stem and envelopes to extend military tube life	EN11	May 6	Will debate over military policy mean orders or cutbacks?	BF26	Mar 4
Broadband microwave amplifier uses negative resistance of tunnel diode in combination with nonreciprocal ferrite attenuation	CM84	Mar 25	Electronics industry will probably get 17 percent of defense budget in ten years	BF53	Apr 1	Wire-guided missiles developed in Europe being appraised by Army	BF38	Jan 15
Characteristics and relative cost of coaxial cable and waveguide terminations	TF50	Jan 8	Equations and charts for determining range parameters of active and passive sonar systems	TF41	Feb 19	Millimeter sorts look-alike metals using thermoelectric effect to detect polarity	PT72	Jan 8
Compact hybrid microwave mixer for airborne radar receiver is now available	CM70	Feb 5	FAA has raft of big and little plans for 1960	BF40	Feb 12	Millimeter components, specifications for	CM68	Feb 19
Corner reflector antenna offers high-gain, broad-frequency response, narrow beam width and low back radiation	RD82	May 6	Federal spending for coming fiscal year to hold close to last year's figures	BF32	Jan 29	Millimeter wave amplifiers made from reflex klystrons	TF71	Mar 18
Crossed-field amplifier called Circlotron uses magnetron as negative-resistance element	TF71	Jan 15	Fifty-pound Doppler radar detects and accurately locates moving vehicles and men to trace battle-field deployment	TF67	Mar 18	Millimeter wavelength pulsed magnetrons develop high power	CM96	Mar 18
Eastern Joint Computer Conference indicates computers are heading for 1,000-Mc operation and microminiaturized circuits	TF88	Jan 29	Fuel cell power supply for Marine and Army portable field radar to be delivered	EN11	Apr 29	Millimeter waves research promises communications applications	TF159	Mar 11
Electronic oven uses microwave technique for assembly line production of pre-frozen meals in Holland	BF47	Jun 10	Generation, detection and transmission of millimicrosecond transients being studied at University of Kansas under Navy grant for Project Jayhawk	BF60	Mar 11	Milling, electron beam metalworking equipment for MILS (missile-impact locating system) developed for Navy uses oceanographic sound-ranging techniques	EN11	Jun 17
Elliptically polarized X-band horn antenna has 6-db and 6-db beamwidths of 140 degrees	TF50	Mar 4	Large-scale digital computer permits Navy high degree of realism in simulating mock submarine battles	BF35	Jun 24	Miniature gas-filled stepping tubes for counters operating up to 1Mc	TF46	Feb 19
End-fire arrays of high-dielectric ceramic rods give low silhouette and high vertical resolution in uhf region	TF60	Feb 5	Long-range 3-0 target finding radar installed	PC42	Jun 10	Minuteman's guidance and control systems need reliable components for underground storage lasting years	BF39	Jun 17
Experimental magnetrons for 32, 12, 8 and 4 mm wavelengths give peak outputs of 1, 100, 70, 80 and 40 kw, respectively	CM96	Mar 18	Major use of tunnel diodes seen in industrial and military electronics	TF159	Mar 11	MISSILES (See also Military Electronics)		
Experimental solid-state generator for converting pulsed d-c magnetic fields into microwave radiation has been built	EN11	Feb 19	Mid-continent link in Army's worldwide communications network now operational	BF35	Mar 4	Accurate pulse-code modulation system for missile telemetering being built	EN11	Jun 1
Hot and cold constant-impedance loads for measuring noise figure of microwave amplifiers	RD66	Feb 5	Military electronics market for 1960	SR49	Jan 1	Automatic full-finding system for testing battery control center of Hawk Weapons System	TF60	Jun 17
Japanese to emphasize development of microwave tubes	EN11	Feb 12	Military marketing strategy	MR26	Mar 25	BMEWS detection and communication system prime contractors get contract awards	EN11	Feb 26
Laminate with properties of Teflon and glass ideal for high-temperature printed circuits and microwave applications	CM79	Jun 17	Military to get mobile, high-power folding radar assembly	PC34	Jun 10	Ceramic-based microminiature adder for ballistic missile computer	CM96	Jan 1
Microwave components and measuring instruments receive much attention at 1960 IRE International Show and Convention	BF47	Apr 1	Military weapon system development stresses too much breakthrough research, too many unit cost compromises	BF39	Jan 29	Department of Defense pushing program to find out more about radar signatures for ICBM's	EN11	Jun 17
Microwave components study of 1958 production issued by Commerce Department's Business and Defense Services Administration	MR24	Apr 8	Million-watt transmitter to be completed by year's end for Navy	BF41	Jan 29	Eliminating communication blackout resulting from plasma sheath formation during vehicle reentry using sufficiently high frequency	TF105	May 27
Microwave data link transmits output of side-looking, all-weather terrain mapping radar to ground film recorder	BF49	Apr 15	Missile-impact locating system (MILS) developed for Navy uses oceanographic sound-ranging techniques	EN11	Jun 17	Federal spending on missiles for coming fiscal year to level off	BF32	Jan 29
Microwave links for Japanese television distribution	SR53	May 27	More U.S. gear going into second generation of British missiles	BF32	Mar 25	Five different electronic firms in five European countries to produce Hawk air defense guided missile	BF33	May 6
Microwave tube called X-Band ampliflon has large anode-dissipation densities	TF71	Jan 15	Navy begins test on UDOP (Universal Digital Operation Flight Trainer) used to simulate complicated jet flight conditions	BF44	Apr 15	Galactic noise measured by 4-stage sounding rocket	EN11	Jan 8
Modern microwaves-applications, antennas, generators, amplifiers, components and test equipment	SR67	Jun 24	Navy experimental moon-relay communications system demonstrated	EN11	Feb 5	Ground based missile roll control system uses photosensitive or infrared detectors	RO80	Mar 25
Monopulse tracking radar's compared with sequential lobing and conical scan techniques	TF51	Apr 22	Navy survey predicts end equipment sales up \$1.3 billion in 1960	EN11	May 13	Invisible electronic shield for baffling radar and radar-guided missiles is reported	EN11	May 6
New developments in line-of-sight and over-the-horizon systems	TF159	Mar 11	Navy's Corvus carrier aircraft missile, with passive radar guidance, gets contract push	BTW11	Mar 11	Maneuverable dish radar to scan and track ballistic missiles for BMEWS	BF47	Mar 18
Phasemeter measures two signals in 100 to 520 Mc band with 0.2 degree for c-w and 0.5 degree for pulsed uhf	TF54	Mar 4	Navy's surface warships to get new dual-purpose guided missile system called Typhon	BF49	Apr 29	Match-head size tunnel diode holds great promise for missile satellite and ultra-high-speed data processing applications	PC59	Mar 4
Plasma circuit used as an oscillator to generate microwave energy at 2,000 Mc	BTW11	Mar 4	New AF-operated facility uses computers and complex communications system to coordinate space surveillance, catalog everything in orbit	BF34	Mar 4	Million-watt transmitter being developed will detect missile launches by detecting echoes from ionized trails	BF41	Jan 29
Reflex klystrons used as microwave receiver amplifiers for X-band radars	TF56	Jan 8	Nuclear bomb alarm system design to positively identify atomic explosions installed by AF	BTW11	Apr 8	Miniature tv camera system transmitted high-resolution pictures from Redstone missile	BTW11	Mar 25
Reflex klystrons used as millimeter wave amplifiers	TF71	Mar 18	Oceanographic research indicates undersea fleet effectiveness could be doubled by environmental forecasts	BF36	Jan 22	Minuteman inertial guidance and flight controls get \$115-million boost	EN11	Jan 8
Remove pulse-coded fault alarm for multihop microwave systems	TF82	Jan 1	Portable power-pack using 30 ion-membrane fuel cells under development for Marine and Army	PC53	May 6	Minuteman's guidance and control systems need reliable components for underground storage lasting years	BF39	Jun 17
Rutgers University probes various microwave areas	BF53	Feb 12	Project Defender, a study program to find tomorrow's space defense, to use pinconhion radar	BF42	Feb 26	Missile-impact locating system (MILS) developed for Navy uses oceanographic sound-ranging techniques	EN11	Jun 17
Specifications for components in millimeter band	CM68	Feb 19	Project Madra to use magnetic-drum readout to autocorrelate echoes form over-the-horizon radar missile warning system	BF28	Feb 5	Missile telemeter-radio interference: Cause and cure	BF24	Jan 8
Super-power uhf ceramic-metal tube developed for possible long-range radar missile detection and intercontinental tv	TF70	Apr 8	Project Midas heat-seeking missile defense satellite to work with BMEWS radar	BF42	Apr 1	Missile tracking ship to get more radar measuring equipment	EN11	Jan 1
Thailand, Laos and Vietnam to have telecommunication network for radio and tv	BF29	Jan 1	Project Tepee detects both missile launches and nuclear explosions using over-the-horizon radar	BF28	Feb 5	Missiles and space continue to account for much government money spent in guidance and componentry research area	EN11	Jun 3
Tiny platinum wire is heart of Japanese bolometer mount for measuring microwave power	CM88	Apr 1	Propagation of electromagnetic waves through subsurface of earth being studied for AF	BTW11	Mar 4	Mobile controller-recorder programs temperatures to test missile components	PC34	Jun 17
Triangular waveguide antenna is more rigid and easier to construct than large slotted waveguide cross sections	RD64	Feb 19	Prototype of SAC's Automatic Combat Control System (SACCS) being set up	BF36	Mar 25	More U.S. gear going into second generation of British missiles	BF32	Mar 25
Varactor diodes available in experimental quantities, used for high-efficiency subharmonic oscillators in microwave computers	CM131	May 27	R&D costs for Army's Nike-Zeus anti-missile pass \$3 billion	PC45	Jan 15	Navy's Corvus carrier aircraft missile, with passive radar guidance, gets contract push	BTW11	Mar 11
What's new in electron tubes for low noise, small-signal and power amplifiers	SR55	Apr 29	Radar warning system that gives 3-dimensional information can be airlifted to site	EN11	Jun 1	Navy's surface warships to get new dual-purpose guided missile system called Typhon	BF49	Apr 29
						New Mexico's electronics industry now in multi-million dollar bracket through missile development, R&O	BF41	Apr 15
						Nonablative nose cone to be used to determine effects of plasma sheath on radio signals	RD66	Feb 5

Participants in Sixth National Flight Test Instrumentation Symposium hear that U. S. is far ahead of Soviets in ballistic missile and satellite fields	BF53	Jun 3	Selective calling system for aircraft data links removes necessity of continuously monitoring a communication channel	TF108	Apr 29	Nixies switched by means of Triaxes which use transistor reverse-biasing technique to raise breakdown point	TF48	Jan 8
Precision Atlas guidance system recently used to measure rotation of earth around missile	EN11	Jun 17	Step-up truck with instruments for measuring air pollution developed	BF48	Feb 12	Noise, digital sampler for measurement of axis-crossing intervals for theoretical studies of	TF88	Jun 3
Probes make patterns of airflow around missile nose cone inside hypersonic wind tunnel in color	BF52	Feb 26	Technique for checking calibration of f-m and t-v transmitter percentage-of-modulation monitors	TF67	Apr 15	Noise, effect of on range parameters of active and passive sonar	TF41	Feb 19
Project Defender, a study program to find tomorrow's space defense, to use punchslon radar	BF42	Feb 26	Transistorized monitor developed to test electrical contacts under shock and vibration conditions	RD78	Apr 8	Noise figure measurement of microwave amplifiers uses hot and cold constant-impedance loads	RD66	Feb 5
Project Madre to use magnetic-drum receivers to autocorrelate echoes from over-the-horizon radar missile warning system	BF28	Feb 5	Transistorized radiation monitor sounds alarm when alpha and beta radiation reaches present level in nuclear-powered Navy vessels	TF43	Jan 22	Noise measurement, portable transistorized sound level meter for	TF64	Jun 17
Project Teepee detects both missile launchings and nuclear explosions using over-the-horizon radar	BF28	Feb 5	Monochromator, rapid scan, for spectrometer used to detect and analyze infrared energy radiated during power flight portions of missile trajectory	TF86	May 20	Noise problems in digital computer memories solved using drive-sampling core to generate precisely defined strobes	TF72	Mar 25
Propagation of electromagnetic waves through subsurface of earth being studied for possible use as missile communication network by AF	BTW11	Mar 4	Monochromator system automatic for determining the spectral response of electro-optical materials	TF66	Apr 1	Noise problems of photomultipliers solved by sensitive flaw detector for finding defects in paper	TF64	Apr 15
R&D costs for Army's Nike-Zeus anti-missile pass \$ 1/2 billion	PC45	Jan 15	Monoscope-camera system converts computer data into visual form on microfilm	BF11	Feb 26	Noise suppression factor display unit computes and automatically displays ratio of two time-varying quantities	TF55	Feb 5
Radar transmitter for anti-missile Zeus being tested	BF34	May 27	Monoscope tube generates characters for direct readout on a cros or on paper of digital computer output	TF117	Feb 12	Nomograph gain and beamwidth of helical antenna obtained with one setting of straightedge on	ERS180	Mar 11
Radar view of atlas ICBM	BF45	Feb 26	Moon relay communications system kicks off Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association's 14th Convention	BF42	Jun 10	Nomographs for estimating radiation capability low-frequency electrically-short antennas	ERS86	Mar 18
Radiation-operated fuel gage for missiles and aircraft	RD117	Apr 29	Morphology of 27 possible electro-optical power amplifiers	TF71	Feb 26	NUCLEONICS (See also Radiation)		
Radioloscope density altimeter is designed for missiles and fast new aircraft	BF37	Jan 8	Motors, printed-circuit, answers to questions about Motors, printed, interest in mounts as electric auto talk is revived	CM80	Apr 22	Accurate and stable pulse height discriminator for nuclear physics work	TF89	May 20
Rapid scan spectrometer detects and analyzes infrared energy radiated during power flight portions of missile trajectory	TF86	May 20	Motors, step, drive milling machine via thyatron-controlled signals from a programmed tape	TF174	Mar 11	Air transportable nuclear reactor now in instrumentation stage	EN11	Jan 1
Rearward communications for BMEWS provided by submarine cable from Greenland to north of Arctic Circle	BF42	Feb 5	Mount, floating, for uhf triodes	CM68	Jan 8	Applications of ignitrons in nuclear fields	SR55	Apr 29
Signal transmission through natural ionized layers and ion shields formed by nuclear vehicles, hypersonic reentry vehicles, rocket motor exhausts and nuclear explosions	TF81	May 20	Multiplex circuits control robot which performs jobs in dangerously radioactive areas	TF46	Jan 22	Astrakon, a small light amplifier tube, increases light-gathering ability of telescopes, permits viewing of high-energy particle tracks	PC82	Jun 10
Sixty-ft reflector for 3-axis antenna provides hemispheric coverage of missile and satellite telemetered data	PC40	Jan 1	Multiplex system, British, for bilingual broadcasts or conventional stereophonic transmissions	TF87	Jun 3	Battery-powered transistorized scale-of-64 counter for measuring radioactive tracers, improves reliability, reduces cost and weight	TF74	May 6
Steel marble used as moving short circuit to analyze sensitivity of fuzes used in guidance and detonation missiles	PC48	Apr 29	MULTIPLIERS			Cadmium sulfide field-effect transistor used experimentally as radiation detector	BF42	Mar 18
Super-power uhf ceramic-metal tube developed for possible long-range radar missile detection and intercontinental tv	TF70	Apr 8	Photomultiplier and electrometer measure fluorescence of glass dosimetry needle to determine radiation exposure in human body	TF74	Mar 18	Cesium cell converter working at high temperatures produces significant amounts of a-c electricity	CM78	Jan 29
Telemetry transmitter for ICBM operates through ionized plasma around re-entry missile	BTW11	Feb 12	Polarity coincidence multiplier detects weak low-frequency signal in high-noise background	TF67	Jan 29	Data gathering and logging system monitors nuclear radiation levels and weather conditions	RD64	Jan 22
Titan flight test program will use pulse-code-modulation telemetry system	BTW11	Mar 4	Q multiplier used as oscillator in electronic wire gage for nondestructive measurement of wire thickness	TF109	Feb 12	Double-focusing mass spectrometer measures relative amounts and weights of atoms	RD74	Jan 29
Transistorized circuits for guiding Able series space exploration probes	TF60	Jan 29	Specifications of frequency multiplier used in millimeter band	CM68	Feb 19	Electronics R & D in nuclear energy in France and Israel	SR75	Feb 12
Ultrasonic resonance thickness gage measures missile radomes and nose cones	PC86	Feb 26	What's new in multiplier phototubes experimentally as multivibrator	SR55	Apr 29	Generation, detection and transmission of millimicrosec transients being studied at University of Kansas under Navy grant for Project Jayhawk	BF60	Mar 11
Waveguide 2, 200 ft long delivered to AF missile center	EN11	Jan 1	MULTIVIBRATORS	BF42	Mar 18	Light sensor in automatic bomb alarm system now being installed in strategic U. S. cities	PC45	Apr 8
What designers should know about performance of missile components in dynamic environments	TF102	Apr 29	Cadmium sulfide field-effect transistor used Choosing transistors for monostable multivibrators used as variable delay generators	ERS58	Jan 22	Measuring flow rates of a variety of fluids by detecting nuclear magnetic resonance	TF77	Apr 1
Where Polaris stands today - ELECTRONICS visits Navy's first ballistic missile assembly installation	BF32	Apr 15	Cadmium sulphide field-effect phototransistors used successfully in oscillator, multivibrator, amplifier and radiation detector circuits	EN11	Feb 26	Microminiature tube circuits featuring nuclear radiation resistance offered at IRE International Show and Convention	BTW11	Apr 1
Will debate over military policy mean orders or cutbacks?	BF26	Mar 4	Graphical method of solving sweep oscillator multivibrator instability problems encountered in tv receivers	TF55	Feb 19	Multiplex circuits control robot which performs jobs in dangerously radioactive areas	TF46	Jan 22
Wire-guided missiles developed in Europe being appraised by Army	BF38	Jan 15	Insuring stability in precision time delay multivibrators used in radar and industrial electronics	TF73	Apr 8	Nuclear bomb alarm system design to positively identify atomic explosions installed by AF	BTW11	Apr 8
Mixer circuit for comparator used in automatic fault-finding system for testing battery control center of Hawk Weapons System	TF60	Jun 17	Multivibrators grown from pool of molten semiconductor materials	BTW11	Jan 29	Nuclear-fueled power plant using magnetohydrodynamic generators being studied	RD92	Jan 1
Mixer, compact hybrid microwave, for airborne radar receiver is now available	CM70	Feb 5	Saturating-core multivibrator used as power converter in portable battlefield radar	TF67	Mar 18	Nuclear instrument shipments for 1958 rise 33 percent over those of 1957	MR22	Feb 19
Mixer, tv tuner, specially developed diffused-base mesa transistor used in	TF64	Apr 8	Starter multivibrator for coding circuit used to record output of tv system tracking eye focus points and movements	TF57	Apr 22	Project Teepee detects both missile launchings and nuclear explosions using over-the-horizon radar	BF28	Feb 5
MOBIDIC used drive-sampling core to generate precisely defined strobes to solve noise problems	TF72	Mar 25	Trigger multivibrator for self-powered transistor oscilloscope	TF80	Mar 18	Proton synchrotron of European Organization for Nuclear Research in Operation	EN11	Jan 1
Modulation and remodulation problems solvable using graphical extension of transfer techniques	TF68	Apr 1	Music synthesizer potential for forming new music being investigated by Joint Columbia University-RCA project	BF60	Mar 11	Quartz crystals and atomic clocks are subjects of major interest at 14th annual Frequency Control Symposium	BF38	Jun 24
MODULATORS			Mutators, or power amplifiers, for handling various combination of electric, radioactive and thermal power	TF71	Feb 26	Radar field causes continuous discharge in bulb with gas of reduced pressure	PC83	Apr 15
Completely passive, balanced modulator circuits using thin permalloy film described at 1960 Winter Convention on Military Electronics	RD78	Feb 26	Mylar magnetic disk memory unit stores 50,000 to 60,000 bits	TF55	Jan 29	Radiation-operated fuel gage for missiles and aircraft	RD117	Apr 29
Frequency modulating a resonant circuit using reactance switching technique	TF74	Feb 26	NAVIGATION SYSTEMS			Response of electronic system components and materials to irradiation from nuclear-powered aircraft	TF69	Apr 22
Phase-shift modulator for double-sideband suppressed carrier transmitter	TF47	Feb 5	(See also Air Traffic Control, Aviation and Guidance Systems)			Semiconducting industrial diamonds may find application as counters of radio-activity	RD76	Apr 22
Power tubes for pulse modulators used in wif telemetry system for eliminating communication blackout from plasma sheath formation during vehicle reentry	SR55	Apr 29	Automatic gas-fume detector alarms, Loran, radiotelephones, direction finders, and depth sounder fish finders make up new \$10-million small boat market	BF30	Jan 22	Semiconductor wafer Hall probe in magnetic field plotting system speeds cyclotron design	RD80	Apr 8
Telemetry transmitter for investigating Van Allen radiation belt uses novel transistorized phase modulator circuit	TF105	May 27	Electronics R & D in navigation systems in France	SR75	Feb 12	Signal transmission through natural ionized layers and ion shields formed by nuclear vehicles, hypersonic reentry vehicles, rocket motor exhausts and nuclear explosions	TF81	May 20
Transistorized f-m modulator for tape target classifier used to train land-based sonar student operators	TF68	May 6	FAA 1960 program to concentrate heavily on air navigation facilities	BF40	Feb 12	Silicon-carbide rectifier that withstands 500 C and is useable in nuclear environments	CM94	Mar 18
Modules, half-inch cube holding 12 to 18 components used in reconnaissance drone guidance system, commercial and military computers	CM123	Apr 29	FAA orders test monitoring control equipment to check out VORTAC air navigation system	EN11	Feb 26	Silicon pn junctions used as particle detectors	RD74	Apr 22
Modules in battery control center of Hawk Weapons System tested by automatic fault-finding system	TF60	Jun 17	FAA rules out British Decca Mark X hyperbolic system for navigation	BTW11	Jan 22	Solid-state radiation detector made of doped silicon gives new speed and accuracy to particle analysis	BTW11	Feb 5
Modules, peg board type pallet permits connections to be dip soldered	PT192	Mar 11	Optical-electronic active system for communications, navigation, and tracking and acquisition applications	TF71	Jan 15	Transistorized pulse generator for synchronizing events in zero-gradient synchrotron	TF63	Jun 10
Modules, thermoelectric cooling of, for electronics components in R&D stage	RD68	Feb 5	Precipitation static eliminated from airborne radio and navigation equipment by sharp tungsten pins	RD96	Jun 3	Transistorized radiation monitor sounds alarm when alpha and beta radiation reaches present level in nuclear-powered Navy vessels	TF43	Jan 22
MONITORS			Study of atmospheric noise needed to develop long-range vif navigation systems	RD78	Apr 8	Vibrating platform uses beads to simulate atomic motion	PC74	Jan 29
(See also Displays, Indicators and Readout Devices)			Navigation for hypersonic or space craft aided by computer-directed map projection system under development	EN11	Jun 3	West Berlin's Institute for Nuclear Research gets new transistorized computer	BF31	Jun 10
Closed-circuit tv for monitoring dental surgery and for assisting in diagnosis being studied	TD92	Jan 1	Negative resistance elements, use of in active circuit synthesis	BF44	May 20	Nuvistor goes into production	BF35	Feb 19
Closed-circuit tv monitors quality during production of mesa transistors	PT86	Apr 8	Neon lamp on rotating arm of constant speed motor replace crt in portable transistorized depth indicator	TF50	Feb 5			
Data gathering and logging system monitors nuclear radiation levels and weather conditions	RD64	Jan 22	Nemst effect, definition of	TF71	Feb 26			
Ground station monitoring circuit for slow-scan TV chain used with Stratoscope I	TF49	Jun 17	Network, twin-T, charts normalized for frequency provide rapid solution to parameters for Networks, semiconductor for microelectronics	ERS67	Jun 17			
Millipore filter tape instrument monitors high-purity water	PT125	Jun 24	Networks synthesis rather than analysis stressed at Conference on Active Network and Feedback Systems	BF44	May 20			
Monitoring production flow items gets good start in Britain	BF52	May 13	Neuron model and electronic equivalent discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	BF28	Feb 19			
Plane and vehicle movements monitored by tv system	BF44	Mar 25						
Pulsed x-ray pencil beam gages thickness of hot and cold rolled metals	PC62	Jan 22						

Underwater camera flash and film-rewind circuits control picture taking at depths of 6 miles.	TF62	Apr 8	What's new in cathode ray tubes for oscillography	SR55	Apr 29	Plasma circuit used as an oscillator to generate microwave energy at 2,000 Mc.	BTW11	Mar 4
DN lines buried undersea detected by metal locator which generates electromagnetic field.	BF57	Jan 15	Oven, electronic, uses microwave technique for assembly line production of pre-frozen meals.	BF47	Jun 10	Properties of representative liquid polymers for cold-molding cable systems.	TF67	May 1
Operation Skyhook balloons will study cosmic rays at 18 to 22 mi altitudes.	EN11	Jan 1	Overload circuit, transistorized, for production and maintenance testing of transistors with low d-c voltages.	RD125	Feb 12	Telemetry transmitter for ICBM operates through ionized plasma around re-entry missile.	BTW11	Feb 12
P								
OPTICS (See also Infrared and Photography)			Paging system, selective, uses coded transmission for voice intercommunications with up to 45 Stations.	TF68	Feb 68	Unique instrumentation for investigating possibilities of using plasma to propel space vehicles.	TF66	Jun 10
Astracon, a small light amplifier tube, increases light-gathering ability of telescopes, permits viewing of high-energy particle tracks.	PC82	Jun 10	Paper and plastic film capacitors, characteristics of.	TF78	Mar 25			
Automatic spectroscopic system for determining the spectral response of electro-optical materials.	TF66	Apr 1	Paper defects found by sensitive flaw detector system.	TF64	Apr 15			
Fiber optics used in closed-circuit tv dental monitor.	RD92	Jan 1	Parabolic reflectors used in modern microwaves.	SR67	Jun 24			
Non-newtonian color optics being used in color-reception system using two monochrome tubes shown at regional meeting of Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers.	EN11	Jun 24	Parametric amplifier, electron-beam, operated in synchronous pumping mode improves receiver sensitivity, increases range of coho MITI radar by 50 percent.	RD92	May 13			
Optical-electronic active system for communications, navigation, and tracking and acquisition application.	TF71	Jan 25	Parametric amplifier increases range of S-band radar used to track reentry vehicles.	RD116	Apr 29			
Optical-electronic magnetometer control attitude of vehicles in space.	TF55	Apr 8	Parametric amplifier, linear-beam, microwave tube for.	SR55	Apr 29			
Optical maser growth expected to grow in next two years.	TF159	Mar 11	Parametric amplifiers with variable-capacitance diodes expected to start appearing in systems soon.	TF159	Mar 11			
Optical measurement for evaluating three-element semiconductor materials.	TF103	Feb 12	Parametric resonance, electronic, discussed at Instrument Society of America Meeting.	BF47	Jun 24			
Orientation of vehicles in space using optical-electronic magnetometer as control.	TF55	Apr 8	Paratron logic, register, adder, counter, translator and converter circuits for digital computers.	TF73	Jun 3			
Polyoptic sealing technique improves the reliability and life of glass envelope electron tubes.	PT114	May 20	Patent protection in Russia obtainable only by applying for Russian patents.	EN11	Jan 8			
Power amplifiers using electro-optical effects handle various combinations of electric, radioactive and thermal power.	TF11	Feb 26	Patent searching using computer techniques being tested by U. S. Patent Office.	RD124	Feb 12			
RCA to open research laboratory in Japan to study electrical, magnetic and optical properties of solid-state phenomena.	EN11	Jun 24	Peltier effect, definition of.	TF71	Feb 26			
Recording optical tracking instrument (ROTI) used with rapid scan spectrometer to detect infrared energy radiated during power flight portions of missile trajectory.	TF86	May 28	Peltier effect gives wide-range temperature control. Perceptron, Mark I, demonstrates ability to learn the alphabet.	BF43	Jun 24			
Unconventional slow-scan TV chain assists astronomers in finding sunspots with balloon-borne optical telescope.	TF49	Jun 17	Perceptron, new development in learning systems. Periodic focused traveling wave tubes, what's new in.	TF159	Mar 11			
OSCILLATORS								
Balanced-bridge and semiconductor diode circuits for one-tube oscillator-mixers in tv and fm tuners.	TF76	Jan 15	Phasemeter measures two signals in 100 to 520 Mc band with 0.2 degree for c-w and 0.5 degree for pulsed uhf.	TF54	Mar 4			
Cadmium sulfide field-effect transistor used experimentally as oscillator.	BF42	Mar 28	Phasemeter, polarity coincidence multiplier used as phenolic laminate, paper-base, provides flame retardance with excellent cold punching characteristics.	TF67	Jan 29			
Cadmium sulphide field-effect phototransistors used successfully in oscillator, multivibrator, amplifier and radiation detector circuits.	EN11	Feb 26	Phosphors for cathode ray tubes, what's new in.	CM103	Jun 3			
Continuously running crystal-controlled transistor oscillator gate for pulse-height-to-digital signal converter.	TF38	Jan 8	Photocells, silicon, used as detectors in projector optical sound track pickup.	SR55	Apr 29			
Designing high-frequency, high-power transistor oscillator circuits.	TF52	Jan 8	Photoconducing infrared detectors, characteristics of.	PC68	Jan 8			
Designing simultaneous dual-frequency oscillators.	RD182	Mar 11	Photoconductive power amplifiers using electro-optical effects handle various combinations of photoelectric blood pressure meter developed by Russians.	TF72	Apr 1			
Determining proper bias and correct circuit lagged amplifiers or oscillators.	TF82	Jun 3	Photoelectricity, researchers demonstrate experimental photogenerator for converting solar energy by photoelectric emission.	RD75	Jun 17			
Dynamic tester evaluates transistors by their performance as component in oscillator circuit.	RD66	Feb 19	Photoelectromagnetic detector, uncooled, made of indium-antimonide responds to long infrared wavelengths.	TF71	Feb 26			
Eight-pulse transistor train oscillator for pulse-height-to-digital signal converter.	TF58	Jan 8	Photoelectromagnetic infrared detectors, characteristics of.	EN11	May 27			
Flow rate of jet fuel containing radioactive tracer measured by simultaneously gated oscillator and radiation detector.	TF58	Feb 19	PHOTOGRAPHY (See also Infrared and Optics)	TF62	Mar 25			
Graphical method of solving sweep oscillator multivibrator instability problems encountered in tv receivers.	TF55	Feb 19	MIT interplanetary space probe to take photographs of 40 percent of Mars' surface.	TF72	Apr 1			
High-voltage oscillator supply for self-powered transistor oscilloscope.	TF80	Mar 18	Monoscope-camera system converts computer data into visual form on microfilm.	BF49	May 20			
Plasma circuit used as an oscillator to generate microwave energy at 2,000 Mc.	BTW11	Mar 4	Oceanographers position underwater photographic cameras, take samples of sea water and bottom sediments with help of sonar.	BF11	Feb 26			
Precision R-C oscillator uses controlled phase-shift network in feedback loop get high degree of frequency stability.	TF76	Apr 15	Photographic system records electromagnetic radiation from lightning (sterics) propagated over long distances.	TF98	Jun 24			
Q multiplier used as oscillator in electronic wire gage for nondestructive measurement of wire thickness.	TF109	Feb 12	Photographically-sensitized metal sheet makes custom labels for instrument and test equipment panels.	RD64	Mar 4			
Specially developed diffused-base mesa transistor used in oscillator for tv tuner.	TF64	Apr 8	Single-transistor circuit forms efficient photo-flash power converter.	PT100	Jan 1			
Subharmonic phase-locked oscillator give promise of microwave computer operation.	TF35	Jan 29	Transistorized f-m uhf receiver for camera control system used in rocket sled tests.	TF57	Jan 22			
Transfluor (magnetic-electronic) oscillator retains last frequency setting many hours after control signal removal.	TF48	Mar 4	Underwater camera flash and film-rewind circuits control picture taking at depths of 6 miles.	TF63	Apr 1			
Tunnel diode microwave oscillator and amplifier circuits reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference.	TF39	Mar 4	Watchdog satellites to carry TV cameras and electrostatic tape recorders to check performance of other satellites.	TF62	Apr 8			
Typical semiconductor phase-shift oscillator for microcircuits.	TF69	May 13	Photoelectric based on combination of photoconductor and electron reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference.	BF35	Jan 30			
Varactor diodes available in experimental quantities, used for high-efficiency subharmonic oscillators in microwave computers.	CM131	May 27	Photobates, what's new in.	TF39	Mar 4			
Variable 90-Mc oscillator for precision phase-meter used for c-w and pulsed uhf.	TF54	Mar 4	Photovoltaic effect, definition of.	SR55	Apr 29			
What's new in backward-wave and magnetron oscillator tubes.	SR55	Apr 29	Photovoltaic infrared detectors, characteristics of.	TF71	Feb 26			
OSCILLOSCOPES & OSCILLOGRAPHY								
Digital oscilloscope for direct readout of amplitudes and waveforms announced.	EN11	Feb 5	Pico transistors made of triple-diffused n-p-n silicon mesa designed as low-power high-speed switches (See also Magnetohydrodynamics).	CM82	Apr 8			
Digital readout oscilloscope shown at IRE Show.	BF47	Apr 1	Piezoelectricity, high degree of, discovered in zinc oxide and cadmium sulfide.	BF52	Jun 24			
Oscilloscope and oscillograph market will increase 50 percent between 1962 and 1969.	MR24	Feb 5	Pinger, sonar, helps oceanographers position underwater photographic cameras, take samples of sea water and bottom sediments.	TF98	Jun 24			
Oscilloscope with direct digital readout of amplitude and duration of pulse signals reduce operator errors, cut measurement time.	BF30	Mar 4	PLASMA PHYSICS (See also Magnetohydrodynamics)					
Sampling attachment for conventional oscilloscopes can resolve rise times of 1/3 nanosec with repetition rates up to 50 Kc.	TF96	Jun 24	Eliminating communication blackout resulting from plasma sheath formation during vehicle reentry using sufficiently high frequency.	TF105	May 27			
Sampling oscilloscope permits measurement of computer diode recovery times down to 500 picosec.	TF59	Apr 8	Gas plasma gun sprays materials with high melting points onto materials with relatively low melting points.	PT77	Feb 5			
Self-powered transistor oscilloscope has response from d-c to over 5 Mc.	TF80	Mar 18	Magnetohydrodynamics symposium of AIEE points up electronics industry's growing interest in plasma research.	EN11	Mar 4			
Two-tube generator provides accurate, stable intensity marker for oscilloscope over 8 to 22 Mc frequency range for bandpass measurements.	TF108	Jun 24	Magnetohydrodynamics talks on new significance to electronics industry.	BF52	Mar 11			
Use of stroboscope principle for nano and picosecond oscilloscopes described.	EN11	May 27	NASA contracts for design of experimental cesium-stream ion engine.	EN11	Jun 17			
			New development in plasma physics.	TF159	Mar 11			
			Nonablative noise cone to be used to determine effects of plasma sheath on radio signals.	RD66	Feb 5			

Process control, computer and automatic control uses in chemical, petroleum, railroad and broadcast industries discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	BF28	Feb 19	Novel handling techniques for producing super-power klystron over 10 feet tall	PT192	Mar 11	Project Mercury man-in-space capsule delivered	BF31	Apr 22
Process control transistorized digital computer for open-loop control in processing operations	BTW11	Feb 19	Odd-shaped cans made of easily-formed metal by filling simple die with Neoprene plug	PT91	Apr 15	Project Mercury, NASA gives \$30-million contract for worldwide tracking and communications net for		
PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES			Oscilloscope with direct digital readout of amplitude and duration of pulse signals reduce operator errors, cut measurement time	BF30	Mar 4	Project Mercury, NASA seeks supplemental 1960 funds of \$19 million to spur development of	BTW11	Mar 11
Adjustable punch and die kits for multiple-hole punching of short-run sheet metal parts announced	PT133	Feb 12	Peg board type pallet permits connections of modules to be dip soldered	PT192	Mar 11	Project Mercury satellite to be tracked by 50 antenna systems	BF33	Mar 4
Air suspension helps regulate amplitude of vibratory finishing equipment	PT106	May 13	Photographically-sensitized metal sheet makes custom labels for instrument and test equipment panels	PT100	Jan 1	Project Midas' heat-seeking missile defense satellite to work with BMEWS radar	BF42	Apr 1
Apothecary weights used to measure brush contact force	PT74	Feb 19	Plastic-backed paper negatives transfer etched circuit wiring patterns onto copper-clad epoxy glass laminates	PT70	Mar 4	Project Poliovault provides topspacer link for BMEWS rearward communications	BF42	Feb 5
Automated transistor assembly systems turns out non alloy junction transistors for computers at rate of 1,800 per hour	BTW11	Feb 19	Plastic holders for rack-mount printed circuit cards developed	PT85	Jan 29	Project Scout research vehicle with nonablative nose cone to be used to determine effects of plasma sheath on radio signals	RD66	Feb 5
Automatic alloy boat loaders boost transistor production	PT122	Jun 24	Plastic skin packaging for electronic components, wire and circuit board assemblies and electro-mechanical parts	PT85	Jan 29	Project Skyhook balloons will record cosmic rays in upper atmosphere with 800-lb block of film	RD94	Jan 15
Automatic assembly systems show little movement in Britain	BF52	May 13	Polyethylene glycol improves acid solder flux performance	PT82	Jan 29	Project Spin for developing superconductive gyro; use seen in subs and space vehicles	BTW11	Jan 29
Automatic control holds voltage across weld constant	PT102	Jan 1	Polypyc sealing technique improves the reliability and life of glass envelope electron tubes	PT132	Feb 12	Project Tepee detects both missile launches and nuclear explosions using over-the-horizon radar	BF28	Feb 5
Automatic control unit for operating electric strength testers	PT88	May 6	Portable welding handgrip carries own filter	PT114	May 20	Project Tiroos meteorological satellite, circularly polarized, high-gain antenna for automatic tracking of	TF57	Apr 15
Bins held small parts in assembly sequence during manufacture of printed circuit boards	PT88	Apr 8	Precision turning device for finishing outer-diameters of memory drums	PT77	Jan 8	Project TrailSmoke, FAST (flight advisory service test) portion of will operationally evaluate use of SAGE computer for air traffic control user	EN11	May 6
Bridge circuit measures pulse response of armatures to pinpoint faults during production runs	TF70	Jun 10	Precision winding machine for submarine cable and capacitor manufacturing	PT126	Apr 29	Project White Alice provides topspacer link for BMEWS rearward communications	BF42	Feb 5
British approaches to producing microminiature circuits	TF71	Jan 1	Pre-punched tape directs numerical machine tool control equipment automatically	PT86	Jun 10	Propagation losses in water, effect of on range parameters of active and passive sonar	TF41	Feb 19
Brush plating and air-operated masking jig speed precision soldering of transistor tabs	PT70	Mar 4	Printed circuit masters drafted on film with ultraviolet light	PC37	Mar 18	Propagation, wave, R&D in Sweden	SR75	Feb 12
Characteristics and uses of electronic-production staples	TF68	Apr 15	Producing germanium from flue dusts of certain kinds of coal	PT80	Jun 17	Propulsion, space vehicle, unique instrumentation for investigating possibilities of using plasma for protection circuit for super-power uhf ceramic-tube tube	TF70	Apr 8
Contour extruded aluminum tubing is being considered for waveguide components with integral flange	PT104	Jan 3	Production and automatic test equipment highlighted at 1960 IRE International Show and Convention	CM121	Jun 24	Full-in drop-out gap of low-voltage relays reduced when operated from high-voltage supply	RD62	Jan 22
Control using voltage constraint and NOR logic improves consistency and reliability of spot welds	TF48	Feb 19	Production line tester for checking for contact chatter of electromagnetic relays uses thyatron timing circuit	BF47	Apr 1	PULSE TECHNIQUES		
Current pulse generator for testing ferrite memory cores	TF80	Jan 1	Self-compensating fixture tests 24 capacitors at a time in an environmental test chamber	TF94	May 20	Electrical stroboscope displays pulses with rise times of 10-10 sec	RD81	Apr 1
Die makers get individual air conditioned, sound-proof booth	PC72	Feb 19	Semiautomatic silicon crystal-growing furnace triples production capacity	PT72	Jan 22	Novel approach to pulse amplifier design reduces standby current, improves gain	TF64	May 6
Digital programmer automatically adjusts and controls furnace temperature during preparation of high purity materials	RD122	May 27	Servocontrolled photocell monitors diameter of wire as it is drawn	EN11	Jan 29	Pulse-height-to-digital signal converter	TF58	Jan 8
Drop-feeding and unloading of workpieces on centerless grinder steps up production of synchro shafts	PT74	Jan 22	Shell-type transformer used to nondestructively test magnetic sheet material	PT90	Feb 26	Pulsed magnetrons achieve high power	CM96	Mar 18
Electron beam metalworking equipment for use in surface treating, welding, milling or drilling	PT86	Feb 26	Shrunken polyethylene tubing used as harness wrapping	PT90	Feb 26	Pulsed x-ray pencil beam gages thickness of hot and cold rolled metals	PC62	Jan 22
Electron sealing process using optically-ground and mated glass stem and envelopes to extend military tube life	EN11	May 6	Silk screening machine for semiautomatic production of printed circuits has traveling head	PT86	Apr 8	Remove pulse-coded fault alarm for multihop microwave systems	TF82	Jan 1
Electron tube testing automatically prepares test data in digital form for computer analysis	PT74	Feb 5	Simple steps for speeding inspection of small lots of components	PT98	Mar 18	Sampling attachment for conventional oscilloscopes can resolve rise times of 1/3 nanosec with repetition rates up to 50 Kc	TF96	Jun 24
Electronic oven uses microwave technique for assembly line production of pre-frozen meals in Holland	BF47	Jun 10	Single crystal rods of high-temperature compound semiconductors can be grown and purified in electron beam vertical zone refiners	PT72	Feb 19	Transistorized pulse generator for synchronizing events in zero-gradient synchrotron	TF63	Jun 10
End-welded studs mount d-c power supply chassis to racking mounting panels	PT88	Apr 15	Six-spindle turret drill drills, taps and assembles potentiometer dials and knobs	PT104	Jun 3	What's new in pulse helix traveling wave tubes	SR55	Apr 29
Erasers clean component leads	PT89	Apr 8	Soviet automatic control system checks mass-produced parts using crt scanning technique	PT90	Mar 25	Punch press, hand portable, made from toggle clamp	PT73	Mar 4
Fabricating semiconductor networks for micro-circuits	TF69	May 13	Soviets report method of drawing wires of 1 or 2 microns in diameter	EN11	Jan 15	Punch set, adjustable, for multiple-hole punching of shortrun sheet metal parts announced	PT133	Feb 12
Fit of mating glass parts can be accurately determined by methods known as the water drop and fringe pattern	PT106	Jun 3	Special ink for coding Teflon wire announced	PT100	Mar 18	Q		
Frame of radiation beams provides nondestructive, continuous method of testing cable insulation	PT135	May 27	Special machining techniques for forming pure tungsten into intricate shapes	PT72	Mar 4	Q-meter, uhf, that computes and reads out circuit Q shown at IRE Show	BF47	Apr 1
Fully automatic electromechanical machine assembles alloy-junction transistors of high uniformity and quality	TF57	Mar 25	Specially-designed part trays and tote boxes speed assembly, reduce production costs	CM87	May 6	Quartz-to-metal seals for high-frequency vacuum tubes	CM102	Jun 3
Gas plasma sprays materials with high melting points onto materials with relatively low melting points	PT77	Feb 5	Spike power control unit overcomes misfiring of high-speed power resistance welder	PT88	Mar 25	R		
Germanium used in new alloy for brazing stainless steel	PT127	Apr 29	Squeezer rapidly straightens bent or kinked transistor leads	EN11	Mar 11	RADAR (See also specific headings)		
Germanium cut prices of radio and TV sets through improved production techniques	BF49	May 13	Stackable small parts bins being made of molded plastic	PT72	Jan 8	Air Force BMEWS antennas in Arctic near completion	PC33	Jan 22
High-purity silicon dielectric for potting transistors is nonmelting and greaseless	CM84	Apr 15	Standardized tooling cuts cost and design time	PT89	Jun 10	Airborne early warning blimps to carry largest radar and electronic equipment complex	EN11	Jan 15
How built-in damping controls violent motion imposed by vibration	CM186	Mar 11	Stepping relay controls operation of lazy susan used to pace electronic assemblers	PT88	Jun 10	Applications of ignitrons in high-power long-range radars	SR55	Apr 29
Improved lapping, polishing and base-plating of vhf quartz crystals developed	PT84	Apr 22	Streamlined drafting procedures to expedite R & D production	PT98	Mar 18	Applications of modern microwave equipment in radar, communications, computer, remote control and cooking	SR67	Jun 24
Ions detect pinholes in wire and cable insulation	PT77	Feb 5	Strippable printed circuit negatives improve accuracy and design flexibility	PT82	Jan 29	Automatic gas-fume detector alarms Loran, radiotelephones, direction finders, and depth sounder fish finders make up new \$10-million small boat market	BF30	Jan 22
Low-pressure air most efficient method to cool components during manual soldering of printed circuits	PT104	May 13	Techniques for correcting rhodium plating defects	PT124	Apr 29	BMEWS detection and communication system prime contractors get contract awards	EN11	Feb 26
Machine for assembling sealed contact reed relays housed in glass walled area	PT86	Apr 22	Techniques for solving tin-nickel plating problems	PT86	Feb 26	Broadband data link designed to handle information from airborne radar mapper announced	EN11	Apr 1
Magnetic spot-welding electrodes hold small parts to be welded to sheet or strip material	PT88	Apr 15	Three-dimensional x-rays diagnose component failures more readily	PT77	Jan 22	Chart helps determine effectiveness of radar in presence of jamming	TF76	May 6
Making and using water virtually free of particulate matter, dissolved solids and gases	PT132	May 27	Toggle clamp makes portable hand punch press	PT73	Mar 4	Compact hybrid microwave mixer for airborne radar receiver is now available	CM70	Feb 5
Mass spectrometer measures quantity of helium escaping in electron tube manufacture	TF74	Apr 1	Umbilical tubing provides convenient method of closing a hermetically sealed container	PT91	Mar 25	Contributions of Japanese in marine radar field	SR53	May 27
Materials progress in transistor potting, high-tensile strength polyethylene and plastic laminates reported	CM84	Apr 15	Use of completed chassis as dipping fixtures cuts time required to fungus-proof plug-in circuit cards	PT93	Apr 1	Cw Doppler radar ground velocity system for helicopter permits sonar dunking program to find out more about radar signatures for ICBMs	PC35	May 27
Method of protectively coating beryllium metal described	PT91	May 6	Vacuum air jet and mechanical transfer methods combined in machine to weld leads to diode headers	PT130	Feb 12	Department of Defense pushing program to find out more about radar signatures for ICBMs	EN11	Jun 17
Methods of metallizing ceramics for brazing into ceramic-metal assemblies	CM86	May 6	Vacuum-formed plastic skin protects unshoused relays mounted on plug-in printed circuit boards	TF54	Jun 17	Electroluminescent devices find new market in radar applications	BTW11	Jan 29
Micro-alloy diffused base transistor (MADT) fabrication improved using Etching by Transmitted Light (ETL) technique	BTW11	Apr 1	Vibratory finishing equipment, open suspension helps regulate amplitude of	PT195	Mar 11	Electron-beam parametric amplifier operated in synchronous pumping mode improves receiver sensitivity, increases range of coho MTI radar by 50 percent	RD92	May 13
Microelectronics may cut semiconductor circuit production costs	BF36	Feb 12	West Coast manufacturer urges government give Q awards for production	PT106	May 13	Elliptically polarized X-band horn antenna has 3-db and 6-db beamwidths of 140 degrees	SR75	Feb 12
Milliammeter sorts look-alike metals using thermoelectric effect to detect polarity	PT72	Jan 8	Wheel-shaped component carrier in oven makes 150 c tests of silicon diodes	BE40	Jan 1	English radars being ordered by and going on tour to other European countries	TF50	Mar 4
Millipore filter tape instrument monitors high-purity water	PT125	Jun 24	Profile measuring device and lightbeam projector make up automatic surveying system for measuring airport runway roughness	PT130	Feb 12	Experimental magnetrons for 32, 12, 8 and 4 mm wavelengths give peak outputs of 1, 100, 70, and 40 kw, respectively	CM96	Mar 18
Miniature slip ring assembly starts with encapsulation, finishes with machining and metal deposition	PT106	Jan 15	Project Ace High, NATO's 4,000-mile tropospheric scatter system, to connect all major radar outposts and operational headquarters in Europe	BF38	Apr 29	FAA 1960 program to concentrate heavily on air navigation facilities	BF40	Feb 12
Molding cable junctions, connectors and terminations with cast-in-place solid elastomers	PT90	Apr 1	Project Defender, a study program to find tomorrow's space defense, to use pinchusion radar	BF42	Feb 26	Fifty-pound Doppler radar detects and accurately locates moving vehicles and men to trace battlefield deployment	TF67	Mar 18
Multi-aperture configuration simplifies core winding	CM70	Jan 8	Project Double Jump to be operated in conjunction with NATO's 4,000-mile tropospheric scatter system Project Ace High	BF38	Apr 29	Frequency scanning antennas for ground mapping or scanning radar systems	TF70	May 6
Multipurpose fixture for fabricating bulky electronic equipment shelters and consoles	PT102	May 13	Project Hot Line to be incorporated into NATO's 4,000-mile tropospheric scatter system Project Ace High	BF38	Apr 29	Fuel cell power supply for Marine and Army portable field radar to be delivered	EN11	Apr 29
			Project ICFE (International Cooperative Emulsion Flight) study effect of cosmic on emulsions	RD94	Jan 15			
			Project Jawhawk grant given by Navy to University of Kansas to study generation, detection and transmission of millimicrosec transients	BF60	Mar 11			
			Project Madre to use magnetic-drum receivers to autocorrelate echoes from over-the-horizon radar missile warning system	BF28	Feb 5			

Generation, detection and transmission of millimicrosecond transients being studied at University of Kansas under Navy grant for Project Jayhawk	BF60	Mar 11	Cadmium sulfide field-effect transistor used experimentally as radiation detector	BF42	Mar 18	Reader, optical-electronic, for translation machine recognizes 1,000 Russian characters per second	EN11	Jun 10
Georgia Institute of Technology creates division to study radar and communications	BF53	Feb 12	Data gathering and logging system monitors nuclear radiation levels and weather conditions	RD64	Jan 22	READOUT DEVICES (See also Displays, Electroluminescent Devices, Indicators and Registers)		
Ground-velocity indicator using c-w Doppler radar developed for helicopters	EN11	Jan 8	Design criteria for electrically short antennas with high radiation efficiency	TF84	Jun 3	Indicator triode has fluorescent anode whose illumination is controlled by grid potential for direct data readout	TF52	Feb 5
High-power pulsed S-band klystron for long-range radar or troposcatter communications	CM82	Feb 26	Flow rate of jet fuel containing radioactive tracer measured by simultaneously gated oscillator and radiation detector	TF58	Feb 19	Monoscope tube generates characters for direct readout on a cro or on paper of digital computer output	TF117	Feb 12
How to determine whether to use visual, ir or radar detection in fog or rain	T64	Jan 29	Frame of radiation beams provides nondestructive, continuous method of testing cable insulation	PT135	May 27	Readout circuits for magnetic noncontact shaft-position disk encoders	RD114	Apr 29
Insuring stability in precise time delay multi-vibrators used in radar and industrial electronics	TF73	Apr 8	How radiation affects tunnel diode operation	BF32	May 6	Reversible decade counter used eight-digit transistor-logic readout circuit	TF86	Jan 1
International Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference reallocates frequency spectrum and reports new regulations	BF33	Feb 19	Low-energy short-lived radioisotope samarium-153 produce high quality diagnostic radiograms	BF42	Mar 18	Small BEAM-X switch tube may claim extended market	CM126	Feb 12
Invisible electronic shield for baffling radar and radar-guided missiles is reported	EN11	May 6	Microminiature tube circuits featuring nuclear radiation resistance offered at IRE International Show and Convention	BTW11	Apr 1	Solid-state character generator for VIDAC (Visual Information Display and Control) System	TF55	Jun 10
Lab model thermoplastic recording system has radar, ir, information retrieval and data processor applications	EN11	Jan 22	Model test range will permit all-weather, interference-free testing of antenna radiation patterns	RD64	Jun 8	Solid-state high-speed printer-plotter prints and plots from computer-prepared magnetic tape	EN11	Jan 22
Long-range 3-D target finding radar installed	PC42	Jun 10	Multiplex circuits control robot which performs jobs in dangerously radioactive areas	TF46	Jan 22	RECEIVERS (See Broadcasting, Communications, Consumer Products, Radar, Radio and Television)		
Long-range radar, computer with high reliability key units in ground-controlled satellite guidance system	BF43	May 27	Photomultiplier and electrometer measure fluorescence of glass dosimetry needle to determine radiation exposure in human body	TF74	Mar 18	Advanced crystal-controlled carrier-operated antinoise circuits for receivers feature simple design, low power drain, high dependability	TF113	May 27
Magnetron with 25-kw peak power at 35-kmc developed for surface detection radar set	EN11	Jan 15	Radiation-operated fuel gauge for missiles and aircraft	EN11	May 20	Ceramic filters improve selectivity of multiband communications-type receiver	CM84	Feb 26
Maneuverable dish radar to scan and track ballistic missiles for BMEWS	BF47	Mar 18	Response of electronic system components and materials to irradiation from nuclear-powered aircraft	RD117	Apr 29	Circuit reduces interference from other stations during monopersonic sounding by separating desired pulses from unwanted tone signals	TF118	May 27
Military to get mobile, high-power folding radar assembly	PC34	Jun 10	Semiconductor industrial diamonds may find application as counters of radioactivity	TF69	Apr 22	Compact hybrid microwave mixer for airborne radar receiver is now available	CM70	Feb 5
Missile tracking ship to get more radar measuring equipment	EN11	Jan 1	Signal transmission through natural ionized and ion shields formed by nuclear vehicles, hypersonic reentry vehicles, rocket motor exhausts and nuclear explosions	RD76	Apr 22	Electron-beam parametric amplifier operated in synchronous pumping mode improves receiver sensitivity, increases range of coho MTI radar by 50 percent	RD92	May 13
Monopulse tracking radars compared with sequential lobing and conical scan techniques	TF51	Apr 22	Silicon pn junctions used as particle detectors	TF81	May 20	French compatible color tv system features sequential transmission of chrominance, uses one-line memory in receiver	TF57	May 6
NATO's 4,000-mile tropospheric scatter system Project Ace High to connect all major radar outposts and operational headquarters in Europe	BF38	Apr 29	Solid-state radiation detector made of doped silicon gives new speed and accuracy to particle analysis	RD74	Apr 22	Frequency synthesizer uses solid-state tuner to provide stable, high-accuracy receivers and transmitters	RD122	Feb 12
Navy's Convair carrier aircraft missile, with passive radar guidance, gets contract push	BTW11	Mar 11	Telemetry transmitter for investigating Van Allen radiation belt uses novel transistorized phase modulator circuit	TF68	May 6	India has decided to mass-produce cheap radio receivers (under \$25)	BF52	Jun 24
New Radar and communications system guard Korea against surprise invasion	BF40	May 20	Transistorized radiation monitor sounds alarm when alpha and beta radiation reaches preset level in nuclear-powered Navy vessels	TF43	Jan 22	Microalloy diffused-base transistors used in tuner design for portable tv sets	TF76	Mar 18
Parametric amplifier increases range of S-band radar used to track reentry vehicles	RD116	Apr 29	Ultraviolet radiometry standard developed by MBS University of California probes new ways to use radiation in brain study	RD64	Feb 19	Production of 100 receivers for use in \$2 million uhf TV rejuvenation planned	BF32	Jun 3
Plasma circuit used as an oscillator to generate microwave energy at 2,000 Mc	BTW11	Mar 4	What's new in radiation detecting tubes	BF53	Feb 12	Project Madre to use magnetic-drum receivers to autocorrelate echoes from over-the-horizon radar missile warning system	BF28	Feb 5
Project Defender, a study program to find tomorrow's space defense, to use pin cushion radar	BF42	Feb 26	RADIO (See also Broadcasting, Communications, Consumer Products, Receivers and Transmitters)	SR55	Apr 29	Project Madre to use magnetic-drum receivers to autocorrelate echoes from over-the-horizon radar missile warning system	BF28	Feb 5
Project Madre to use magnetic-drum receivers to autocorrelate echoes from over-the-horizon radar missile warning system	BF28	Feb 5	American-made all-transistor a-m/f-m portable radio being best-marketed	EN11	Jun 10	Project Terepe detects both missile launchings and nuclear explosions using over-the-horizon radar	BF42	Apr 1
Project Midos heat-seeking missile defense satellite to work with BMEWS radar	BF42	Apr 1	Atmospheric duct which traps and propagates radio waves at low loss discovered	BTW11	Feb 5	Radar field causes continuous discharge in bulb with gas of reduced pressure	PC83	Apr 15
Project Terepe detects both missile launchings and nuclear explosions using over-the-horizon radar	BF28	Feb 5	Balanced-bridge and semiconductor diode circuits for one-tube oscillator-mixers in tv and fm tuners	TF76	Jan 15	Radar signal bounced off sun's outer corona found to take 17 minute to echo	BTW11	Feb 12
Radar field causes continuous discharge in bulb with gas of reduced pressure	PC83	Apr 15	British tv and radio manufacturers break all sales records	EN11	Jan 15	Radar target simulator to train operators for DEW line	PC64	Jan 8
Radar signal bounced off sun's outer corona found to take 17 minute to echo	BTW11	Feb 12	Crackdown on Class D Citizens Radio looms if users don't toe the line	BF28	Jan 8	Radar telescope detects micrometeorites, determines meteor showers are more frequent than previously suspected	RD106	May 20
Radar target simulator to train operators for DEW line	PC64	Jan 8	Double-sideband suppressed carrier modulation technique save power, permits exalted-carrier detection	TF47	Feb 5	Radar test tower determines effect of radomes on antenna radiation	BF49	Mar 25
Radar telescope detects micrometeorites, determines meteor showers are more frequent than previously suspected	RD106	May 20	FCC yearend report shows more than 1 1/2 million transmitters now on air in more than 50 services	BF33	Jan 22	Radar transmitter for antimissile Zeus being tested	BF34	May 27
Radar test tower determines effect of radomes on antenna radiation	BF49	Mar 25	F-m radio set sales to show gain of 50 percent over last year	MR26	Feb 12	Radar view of atlas ICBM	BF45	Feb 26
Radar transmitter for antimissile Zeus being tested	BF34	May 27	Future of stereophonic radio broadcasting to be determined by Washington this week	BF37	Jan 1	Radar warning system that gives 3-dimensional information can be airlifted to site	EN11	Jan 1
Radar view of atlas ICBM	BF45	Feb 26	India has decided to mass-produce cheap radio receivers (under \$25)	BF52	Jun 24	Reflex klystrons used as microwave receiver amplifiers for X-band radars	TF56	Jan 8
Radar warning system that gives 3-dimensional information can be airlifted to site	EN11	Jan 1	Missile telemetry-radio interference: Cause and cure	BF24	Jan 8	Search radar facility built by Air Force to provide defense against airborne vehicles	PC45	Jan 1
Reflex klystrons used as microwave receiver amplifiers for X-band radars	TF56	Jan 8	Multi-junction drift-field transistor simplifies design of portable and auto radios	CM82	Apr 22	Side-looking radar makes all-weather air maps of ground terrain	BF49	Apr 15
Search radar facility built by Air Force to provide defense against airborne vehicles	PC45	Jan 1	NBS studies automatic computation methods for determining best possible frequencies for radio transmitters used as road markers on air lanes	RD72	Jun 17	Subsection of antenna for D-0 Air Height Surveillance Radar portion of air traffic control system to be delivered	BF29	Apr 8
Side-looking radar makes all-weather air maps of ground terrain	BF49	Apr 15	Nonablative noise cone to be used to determine effects of plasma sheath on radio signals	RD66	Feb 5	Super-power uhf ceramic-metal tube developed for possible long-range radar missile detection and intercontinental tv	TF70	Apr 8
Subsection of antenna for D-0 Air Height Surveillance Radar portion of air traffic control system to be delivered	BF29	Apr 8	Precipitation static eliminated from airborne radar and navigation equipment by sharp tungsten pins	RD96	Jun 3	System for typing flight simulator into remote standard ground-controlled intercept radar	TF86	May 13
Super-power uhf ceramic-metal tube developed for possible long-range radar missile detection and intercontinental tv	TF70	Apr 8	Radio and tv production rise in Austria	EN11	Jun 10	Transistorized precision multiple-range sweep generator for airborne radar system	TF92	Jan 15
System for typing flight simulator into remote standard ground-controlled intercept radar	TF86	May 13	Self-policing by industries of class D Citizens' Radio being studied	BF29	Feb 5	Uhf transponder beacon in Tirois I improves radar data quality, provides horizon-to-horizon coverage	RD96	May 13
Transistorized precision multiple-range sweep generator for airborne radar system	TF92	Jan 15	Thailand, Laos and Vietnam to have telecommunication network for radio and tv	BF29	Jan 1	Ultra-clean electron gun promises greater power rating, longer life for radar klystrons	EN11	Mar 25
Uhf transponder beacon in Tirois I improves radar data quality, provides horizon-to-horizon coverage	RD96	May 13	Transistorized radio beacon designed to function as air craft crash position indicator	TF54	Jan 22	Using graphical extension of transform techniques to find spectrum of radar return in presence of antenna scan modulation	TF68	Apr 1
Ultra-clean electron gun promises greater power rating, longer life for radar klystrons	EN11	Mar 25	Transistorized receiver in model ship helps Navy trainees to study ship-handling problems	PC43	Apr 29	RADAR AND RADIO ASTRONOMY (See also Space Electronics)		
Using graphical extension of transform techniques to find spectrum of radar return in presence of antenna scan modulation	TF68	Apr 1	Use of sun as huge reflector to relay radio signals between distant points described	RD115	Jun 24	Army announces development of 25-lb ruby maser	EN11	Apr 22
RADAR AND RADIO ASTRONOMY (See also Space Electronics)			What's new in radio frequency power tubes	SR55	Apr 29	Broadband log-periodic antennas for monitoring and signal interception, direction finding, satellite tracking, radio astronomy and hf communications uses	TF58	Jun 17
Army announces development of 25-lb ruby maser	EN11	Apr 22	RADIO ASTRONOMY (See Radar & Radio Astronomy)			Cost of world's largest radio telescopes has soared to over \$100 million	BF33	May 6
Broadband log-periodic antennas for monitoring and signal interception, direction finding, satellite tracking, radio astronomy and hf communications uses	TF58	Jun 17	Radiosotope density altimeter is designed for missiles and fast new aircraft	37	Jan 8	Electronic R&D in radio astronomy in Australia	SR75	Feb 12
Cost of world's largest radio telescopes has soared to over \$100 million	BF33	May 6	Radiometer, d-c controlled attenuator called Gyraline varies L-Band maser pump power in	TF71	Jan 15	International Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference reallocates frequency spectrum and reports new regulations	BF33	Feb 19
Electronic R&D in radio astronomy in Australia	SR75	Feb 12	Radiometer measures noise radiated from plasma at low power levels	TF159	Mar 11	Large fixed hemisphere and small movable barrel-shaped reflector cut antenna sag for radio telescope use	RD81	Apr 1
International Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference reallocates frequency spectrum and reports new regulations	BF33	Feb 19	Radiometric sextant, miniaturized all-weather, developed for submarine use	EN11	Jan 15	NASA reports satellite tracking performance is tied to size of antenna new	BF33	Apr 29
Large fixed hemisphere and small movable barrel-shaped reflector cut antenna sag for radio telescope use	RD81	Apr 1	Radiopioneer weighing 2.8 lb developed by Japanese	EN11	Jan 15	Radar telescope detects micrometeorites, determines meteor showers are more frequent than previously suspected	RD106	May 20
NASA reports satellite tracking performance is tied to size of antenna new	BF33	Apr 29	Radiotelephones together with automatic gas-fume detector alarms Loran, direction finders, and depth sounder fish finders make up new \$10-million small boat market	BF30	Jan 22	Spider-web 142-ft radio telescope built in Scotland to study aurora	PC52	May 13
Radar telescope detects micrometeorites, determines meteor showers are more frequent than previously suspected	RD106	May 20	Radomes, radar test tower determines effect of on antenna radiation	BF49	Mar 25	RADIATION (See also Antennas, Communications, Microwaves, Nuclear and Radar)		
Spider-web 142-ft radio telescope built in Scotland to study aurora	PC52	May 13	Radomes, transmission analogy for propagation in sandwiches of dielectric sheets and conducting films or grids used for	ERS100	May 20	Battery-powered transistorized scale-of-64-counter for measuring radioactive tracers improves reliability, reduces cost and weight	TF74	May 6
RADIATION (See also Antennas, Communications, Microwaves, Nuclear and Radar)			Rain, how to determine whether to use visual, ir or radar detection in	TF64	Jun 29			
Battery-powered transistorized scale-of-64-counter for measuring radioactive tracers improves reliability, reduces cost and weight	TF74	May 6	RCC (Remote Communications Complex) for SAC's Automatic Combat Control System (SACCS)	BF36	Mar 25			
			Reactor R&D, electronic, in France	SR75	Feb 12			

SALES (See also Business, Government, Marketing, Market Research and Military Electronics)			
British and U.S. computermakers step up sales, promotional and service activities in Europe	BF34	Jan 8	
British tv and radio manufacturers break all sales records	EN11	Jan 15	
Color tv sales to rise \$10 million in 1960	MR24	Apr 22	
Components manufacturers say total sales were up 23 percent for the year	BF35	Jun 24	
East Germans expect \$175 million sales from west-em customers, publicize a-c veltmeter and Robron computer	BF37	Mar 26	
Electronics firms urged at EAI Industrial Electronics Conference to sell systems instead of hardware to industrial customers	MR22	Jan 22	
Federal spending for coming fiscal year to hold close to last year's figures	BF32	Jan 29	
Federal spending on R&D to surpass \$15 billion in 1960	BF40	Jan 29	
Fivefold increase in data processing sales for 1965	BTW11	Feb 19	
F-m radio set sales to show gain of 50 percent over last year	MR26	Feb 12	
Hearing aid sales rise 11% in 1960	MR28	Mar 18	
Industrial products to reach \$1 billion sales	MR26	Apr 15	
Japanese tv set sales increase rapidly	EN11	Jan 15	
Latest survey indicates New England 1970 sales will be \$2 billion	BF45	Apr 22	
Magnetic tape sales to increase by 30 to 35 percent on 1959 in 1960	MR22	Jan 8	
Manufacturers expect continued increase in tv and audio market	BF39	Feb 5	
Manufacturers look for quadrupled digital computer sales over next five years	MR24	Jun 3	
Navy survey predicts and equipment sales up \$1.3 billion in 1960	EN11	May 13	
Nuclear instrument shipments for 1958 rise 33 percent over those of 1957	MR22	Feb 19	
Prediction of industry-wide increase in semiconductor sales boosted by announcements of production expansion	EN11	Feb 12	
Retail sales of tv sets will rise 60 to 70 percent higher in 1970	MR26	May 27	
Sales in electronic industry for 1960	SR49	Jan 1	
Silicon controlled rectifier dollar sales to double in 1960	MR22	Jan 1	
Tantalum capacitor manufacturers look for 20 percent sales increase over 1959 level	MR24	Jun 10	
Test instrument sales to both industry and military rise fast	MR26	Jun 15	
What exhibitors are saying about sales at forthcoming IRE International Show and Convention, Year 1960 to see increased semiconductor sales, maintenance of high level 1959 electron tube sales	BF30	Mar 11	
Sampler, axis-crossing interval, for design of weak signal detectors	TF88	Jun 3	
Sampler circuit for noise suppression factor display unit	TF55	Feb 5	
Sampling problems solved using graphical extension of transfer technique	TF68	Apr 1	
Sandwich propagation, transmission line analogy for SATCO (supranational automatic air traffic control system) being pushed in Europe	ERS100	May 20	
	BF40	Apr 22	
SATELLITES (See also Military Electronics, Missiles & Space Electronics)			
Advent active communications satellite should have space relay station in operation by 1962, be totally operational by 1964	EN11	Jun 24	
Basic design considerations of silicon solar cells for use as power supplies on satellites	TF167	Mar 11	
Broadband log-periodic antenna for monitoring and signal interception, direction finding, satellite tracking, radio astronomy and h-f communications uses	TF98	Jun 17	
Circularly-polarized, high-gain antenna for automatic tracking of Tirots meteorological satellites	TF57	Apr 15	
Command guidance system developed for Titan ICBM guides Tirots into preselected circular orbit	PC40	Jun 3	
Electronics R&D in satellites in England and Australia	SR75	Feb 12	
Experimental progress towards transoceanic communication by means of passive earth satellites reported	BTW11	Apr 8	
First Project Mercury man-in-space capsule delivered	BF31	Apr 22	
High-thrust propulsion systems to shift critical emphasis in satellite development to component and instruments	BF48	Apr 29	
Long-range radar, computer with high reliability in ground-controlled satellite guidance system	BF43	May 27	
Match-head size tunnel diode holds great promise for missile satellite and ultra-high-speed data processing applications	PC69	Mar 4	
NASA gives \$30-million contract for worldwide tracking and communications net for Project Mercury	BTW11	Feb 5	
NASA plans to launch 25 to 30 major vehicles and 100 sounding rockets each year for three years	EN11	May 20	
NASA reports satellite tracking performance is tied to size of antenna	BF33	Apr 29	
New AF-operated facility uses computers and complex communications system to coordinate space surveillance, catalog everything in orbit	BF34	Mar 4	
Participants in Sixth National Flight Test Instrumentation Symposium hear that U.S. is far ahead of Soviets in ballistic missile and satellite fields	BF33	Jun 3	
Pioneer V will be transmitting information over distance of 50 million miles in August, 1960	BF49	Mar 25	
Project Mercury satellite to be tracked by 50 antennas systems	BF33	Mar 4	
Project Midas heat-seeking missile defense satellite to work with BMEWS radar	BF42	Apr 1	
Satellite astronomical observatory with 50-inch telescope and data communicating systems planned by NSF and NASA	BTW11	Mar 18	
Sixty-R reflector for 3-axis antenna provides hemispheric coverage of missile and satellite telemetered data	PC40	Jan 1	
Soviets plan whole new series of artificial satellites	BF57	May 13	
Spray-on insulator dissipates heat and controls temperature on outside of space capsules	CM105	Jan 15	
Telemetry transmitter for investigating Van Allen radiation belt uses novel transistorized phase modulator circuit	TF68	May 6	
Tirots transmits data with two 33-ounce off-the-shelf fm telemetry transmitters	BTW11	Apr 15	
Transistorized pulse height-to-time converter for earth satellite telemetry system	TF82	Jan 15	
Uhf transponder beacon in Tirots I improves radar data quality, provides horizon-to-horizon coverage	RD96	May 13	
U.S. to help Canada launch first satellite for studying ionosphere and galactic noise	BF61	Mar 18	
Watchdog satellites to carry TV cameras and electrostatic tape recorders to check performance of other satellites	BF35	Jun 10	
Saturable reactor used in adjustable counting and timing circuits operating primarily as frequency dividers	TF61	May 6	
Saturable reactor used in high-speed, low cost simple latch circuit	RD66	Jan 8	
Scaler, battery-powered transistorized, for measuring radioactive tracers improves reliability, reduces cost and weight	TF74	May 6	
Schmitt trigger for transistorized sizer used to measure amplitude probability density functions	TF70	Jan 29	
Screens for cathode ray tubes, what's new in	SR55	Apr 29	
Sea life, noise spectrum for	TF41	Feb 19	
Seal tightness in manufacture of electron tubes measured with mass spectrometer	TF74	Apr 1	
Seals, quartz-to-metal, for high-frequency vacuum tubes	CM102	Jun 3	
Secam (sequential a memoire) French compatible color tv system, features sequential transmission of chrominance, uses on-line memory in receiver	TF57	May 6	
Sebeck effect, definition of	TF71	Feb 16	
SEMICONDUCTORS (See also Diodes, Microminiaturization, Solid-State Physics and Transistors)			
American and Japanese firms agree to share techniques of design and manufacture of diodes	BF32	Apr 8	
Circuits grown from pool of molten semiconductor materials	BTW11	Jan 29	
Color code standards for designating semiconductor diode and rectifier types adopted	CM83	Apr 22	
Company combats shortage of semiconductor engineers by giving series of in-depth, 13-week courses	BF44	Jun 17	
Controlled-rectifier switch called Transwitch for computers turned off by small negative pulse	TF71	Jan 15	
Electronics R&D in semiconductor and transistor in England, Sweden, Israel and Japan	SR75	Feb 12	
Germanium diffused base transistor with open circuit base connection serves as inductive negative resistance diode in microcircuits	TF60	Apr 22	
Germans concentrate on semiconductor and vacuum tube development	BF49	May 13	
Gold-antimony alloy gives more even control of semiconductor doping	CM71	Jan 22	
Industrial diamonds with semiconducting properties made in South Africa	RD76	Apr 22	
Multi-junction drift-field transistor simplifies design of portable and auto radios	CM82	Apr 22	
New developments in semiconductor research	TF159	Mar 11	
Predicting possible three-element semiconductor materials	TF103	Feb 12	
Prediction of industry-wide increase in semiconductor sales boosted by announcements of production expansion	EN11	Feb 12	
Radiation damage to semiconductors seen as major research task	EN11	May 20	
Report on semiconductive plastics - in U.S.S.R. and in U.S.A.	CM68	Jan 22	
Review of uranium compounds suggests some may possess semiconductive properties of interest in high-temperature applications	CM130	May 27	
Scientists grow single crystals of transparent gallium phosphide experimentally	EN11	May 13	
Selective diffusion and shaping of semiconductors to form complete circuits cuts size and weight, improves reliability	TF69	May 13	
Semiautomatic silicon crystal-growing furnace triples production capacity	EN11	Jan 29	
Semiconductor resistors and capacitors for microcircuits	TF69	May 13	
Semiconductor r-f switches for modern microwave applications	SR67	Jun 24	
Semiconductor water Hall probe in magnetic field plotting system speeds cyclotron design	RD80	Apr 8	
Silicon-carbide rectifier that withstand 500 c in useable in nuclear environments	CM94	Mar 18	
Silicon pn junctions used as particle detectors	RD74	Apr 22	
Single crystal rods of high-temperature compound semiconductors can be grown and purified in electron beam vertical zone refiners	PT104	Jun 3	
Solid-State Circuits Conference Indicates microelectronics is moving rapidly out of research phase	BF36	Feb 12	
Soviet semiconductor and computer production rates increase	EN11	Jan 29	
Strain sensing element of whisker type and its strength give 50 times greater sensitivity than present metallic devices	BF11	Feb 26	
Technique of vapor-growing high resistivity collector films on a low-resistivity substrate (revealed at IRE-AIEE conference) may have far reaching implications	EN11	Jun 24	
Thermoelectric cooling now possible using new semiconductor materials	CM85	Feb 26	
Transistorized automobile ignition system uses surfacegap spark plugs	RD82	Mar 25	
Tunnel diode circuit designs open new markets for computer, communications and receiver amplifier applications	BF36	Feb 26	
Uncooled indium-antimonide photoelectromagnetic detector responds to long infrared wavelengths	TF62	Mar 25	
U.S. electron tubes and semiconductor of specialized types and advanced designs in demand abroad	BF48	Feb 26	
Year 1960 to see increased semiconductor sales, maintenance of high level 1959 electron tube sales	MR24	Jun 29	
Sensor, light, in automatic bomb alarm system now being installed in strategic U.S. cities	PC45	Apr 8	
Sensor, sun-position, for establishing coordinate reference system on space vehicle reported at 1960 Winter Conference on Military Electronics	RD62	Mar 4	
SERVO MECHANISMS (See also Control Circuits and Systems)			
Control transformer tester aligns coarse-line servo systems without precision synchros	TF84	Mar 18	
Electronics R&D in servomechanisms in Italy	SR75	Feb 12	
Multiplex circuits control robot which performs jobs in dangerously radioactive areas	TF46	Jan 22	
Servo detector for automatic survey system used to measure roughness of airport runways	TF34	Jun 17	
Steering transistor circuits control reversible decade counter generating error signals	TF86	Jan 1	
Setun computer developed by Russia uses magnetic amplifiers and operates on ternary rather than binary code	BF11	Feb 26	
Sextant, miniaturized all-weather radiometric, developed for submarine use	EN11	Jan 15	
Sferic data may improve navigation	RD78	Apr 8	
Sferics (lightning photographed by intermittent recorder)	RD64	Mar 4	
Shaper, matrix and step, for noise suppression factor display unit	TF55	Feb 5	
Shaping network for attitude-control system in Able series space exploration probes	TF60	Jan 29	
Shields, r-f, transmission line analogy for propagation in sandwiches of dielectric sheets and conducting films or grids used for	ERS100	May 20	
Shipbuilding automation shows good start in Britain	BF52	May 13	
Shock, limited metal mesh protects electronic equipment from	CM94	Mar 18	
Silver antimony telluride, evaluation of as semiconductor material	TF103	Feb 12	
Simulated transformer tests magnetic sheet	PT90	Feb 26	
Simulator for selecting best possible target among all in-range attackers	RD76	Jan 29	
Simulator, radar target, to train operators for DEW line	PC64	Jan 8	
Simulators, system for typing flights simulator into remote standard ground-controlled intercept radar	TF86	May 13	
Small tube theory and relation to microelectronics discussed at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4	
Slicer, transistorized, measures amplitude probability density functions	TF70	Jan 29	
Slip ring assemblies become major electronics components market, sales rise 25 percent yearly	MR30	May 13	
Slip rings, miniature, assembly starts with encapsulation, finishes with machine and metal disposition	PT106	Jan 15	
Test circuit shows how to accurately measure gain and phase angle characteristics of closed-loop synchro, resolver and computer amplifiers	ERS88	May 13	
Transistorized subaudio swept signal generator for testing servos and related equipment and components	TF67	Apr 22	
Sockets, floating tube, for uhf triodes	CM68	Jan 8	
Solar cells, silicon, power automobile	PC52	Jun 24	
SOLDERING TECHNIQUES (See also Production Techniques)			
Brush plating and air-operated masking jig speed precision soldering of transistor tabs	PT70	Mar 4	
Low-pressure air most efficient method to cool components during manual soldering of printed circuits	PT104	May 13	
Peg board type pallet permits connections of modules to be dip soldered	PT192	Mar 11	
Polyethylene glycol improves acid solder flux performance	PT132	Feb 12	
Solenoids, rotary, designing for space and weight saving with	CM66	Mar 4	
SOLID-STATE PHYSICS (See also Diodes, Microminiaturization and Transistors)			
Cadmium sulfide field-effect transistor announced by GM Research	BF42	Mar 18	
Control systems, solid-state electronics and electromagnetics featured at Seattle's 7th Regional IRE Conference	BF39	Jun 10	
Dielectric diodes and triodes to control large amounts of current using thin insulating crystals of cadmium sulfide being developed	BTW11	Jan 22	
Electronics R&D in solid state physics in France	SR75	Feb 12	
Experimental solid-state generator for converting pulsed d-c magnetic fields into microwave radiation has been built	EN11	Feb 19	
Frequency synthesizer uses solid-state tuner to provide stable, high-accuracy receivers and transmitters	RD122	Feb 12	
Microelectronics to get special attention at 1960 Solid-State Circuit Conference	EN11	Jan 29	
Predicting possible three-element semiconductor materials	TF103	Feb 12	
RCA to open research laboratory in Japan, will study solid-state phenomena	EN11	Jun 24	
Recent progress in solid state technology reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4	
Solid state high-speed printer-plotter prints and plots from computer-prepared magnetic tape	EN11	Jan 22	
Superconducting electromagnets being explored for use with masers and in solid-state research requiring cryogenic temperatures and a magnetic field	EN11	May 20	
Temperature-insensitive solid-state dielectric diodes and triodes	TF59	Feb 26	
Transistors given financial aid to support Stanford solid-state research	BF45	Jan 1	
SONAR (See also Military Electronics, Oceanography & Transducers)			
C-w Doppler radar ground velocity system for helicopter permits sonar dunking operations	PC35	May 27	
Equations and charts for determining range parameters of active and passive sonar systems	TF41	Feb 19	
Material and backin-g-plate selection for sonar transducer design	TF62	Feb 26	
Oceanographers position underwater photographic cameras, take samples of sea water and bottom sediments with help of sonar	TF93	Jun 24	
Remote Underwater Manipulator (RUM), a converted Ontos tank, uses TV guide for exploring, installing and removing fixed sonar gear	BF31	Jun 17	
Sonobuoys and repair kits bought by Navy for antisubmarine warfare	EN11	Jan 15	
Tape target classifier trains land-based sonar student operators	TF65	Mar 25	
Space-charge focused klystrons, what's new in	SR55	Apr 29	

SPACE ELECTRONICS

(See also Military Electronics, Missiles, & Radar & Radio Telescopes)

Advent active communications satellite should space relay station in operation by 1962, be totally operational by 1964... EN11 Jun 24

AF is investigating X-rays as possible means of space communication... BF45 Feb 12

Approaches to design and fabrication of micro-miniaturized digital computer for space applications... TF95 Apr 29

ARPA contracts awarded to study ways of nullifying attack by nuclear-armed vehicles entering earth's atmosphere from outer space... BF36 May 13

Basic design considerations of silicon solar cells for use as power supplies on satellites... TF67 Mar 11

Biomedical space flight instrumentation system tested on racing car crews... RD185 Mar 11

Ceramic gas bearings in new gyro reduces drift for space guidance applications... CM76 Jun 17

Computers, instruments and electrostatic propulsion for space discussed at winter meeting of AIEE... BF28 Feb 19

Cost of world's largest radio telescopes has soared to over \$100 million... BF33 May 6

Double focusing mass spectrometer going into satellite to measure elements in the exosphere... RD81 Feb 26

Electronics probes the universe is theme of 12th Annual National Aeronautical Electronics Conference... BF45 May 20

Electronics R&D in satellites in England and Australia... SR75 Feb 12

Federal spending on space research for coming fiscal year to increase over last year... BF32 Jan 29

Hawaii's Department of Economic Development reports rapid expansion of electronics work... EN11 Jun 17

High-thrust propulsion systems to shift critical emphasis in satellite development to components and instruments... BF48 Apr 29

Instrument fault in orientation system causes Soviet spaceship backfire... EN11 Jun 10

Instrumented low-cost Arcas and Loki weather rockets slated for daily firing... BF43 Apr 29

International Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference reallocates frequency spectrum and reports new regulations... BF33 Feb 19

Ions affect health and behavior in space, submarines and department stores... BF45 Feb 26

Missiles and space continue to account for much government money spent in guidance and component research area... EN11 Jun 3

MIT interplanetary space probe to take photographs of 40 percent of Mars's surface... BF49 May 20

NASA contracts for design of experimental cesium-stream ion engine... EN11 Jun 17

NASA gives \$30-million contract for worldwide tracking and communications net for Project Mercury... BTW11 Feb 5

NASA plans to spend 12-15 billion dollars on space exploration over next 10 years... EN11 Feb 26

NASA reports satellite tracking performance is tied to size of antenna... BF33 Apr 29

NASA seeks supplemental 1960 funds of \$19 million to spur man-in-space program... BTW11 Mar 11

Navigation for hypersonic or space craft aided by computer-directed map projection system under development... EN11 Jun 3

Navy experimental moon-to-earth communications system demonstrated... EN11 Feb 5

Negotiation for instrumented package for moon shot started... EN11 May 6

New AF-operated facility uses computers and complex communications system to coordinate space surveillance, catalog everything in orbit... BF34 Mar 4

Optical-electronic magnetometer control attitude of vehicles in space... TF55 Apr 8

Parametric amplifier increases range of S-band radar used to track reentry vehicles... RD116 Apr 29

Participants in Sixth National Flight Test Instrumentation Symposium hear that U.S. is far ahead of Soviets in ballistic missile and satellite fields... BF53 Jun 3

Pioneer V will be transmitting information over distance of 50 million miles in August, 1960... BF49 Mar 25

Preview of space electronics sessions for forthcoming IRE International Show and Convention... BF32 Mar 11

Project Defender, a study program to find tomorrow's space defense, to use pin cushion radar... BF42 Feb 26

Project Mercury satellite to be tracked by 50 antennas... BF33 Mar 4

Radar signal bounced off sun's outer corona found to take 17 minutes to echo... BTW11 Feb 12

Radar telescope detects micrometeorites, determines meteor showers are more frequent than previously suspected... RD106 May 20

Satellite astronomical observatory with 50-inch telescope and data communicating system planned by NSF and NASA... EN11 Mar 18

Signal transmission through natural ionized layers and ion shields formed by nuclear vehicles, hypersonic reentry vehicles, rocket motor exhausts and nuclear explosions... TF81 May 20

Small revolving globe for use by astronaut indicates position of orbiting capsule over earth... RD85 Apr 1

Solid-state radiation detector made of doped silicon gives precise measurement of cosmic rays and Van Allen radiation belt... BTW11 Feb 5

Soviet exhibit at 1960 Leipzig trade fair focused on new electronic instruments, automation and space... EN11 Mar 11

Space Communications plans outlined at Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association's 14th Convention... BF42 Jun 10

Spider-web 142-ft telescope built in Scotland to study aurora... PC52 May 13

Sun-position sensor for establishing coordinate reference system on space vehicles reported at 1960 Winter Convention on Military Electronics... RD62 Mar 4

Technical details of Soviet spaceship launched May 16 beginning to leak out... EN11 Jun 3

Telemetry transmitter for investigating Van Allen radiation belt uses novel transistorized phase modulator circuit... TF68 May 6

Timepiece calibrated to two references will be needed by astronauts reports University of Michigan... BF59 May 20

Transistorized circuits for guiding Able series space exploration probes... TF60 29

Transportable probe tracking facility (antenna and data collector) being tested for ARPA... BF33 Apr 29

Unconventional slow-scan TV chain assists astronomers in finding sunspots with balloon-borne optical telescope... TF49 Jun 17

Unique instrumentation for investigating possibilities of using plasma to propel space vehicles... TF66 Jun 10

University of California Lick observatory to construct nebular spectrograph for collecting information on motions of gaseous nebulae... BF60 Mar 11

University of Michigan reports astronauts will need to keep track of two kinds of time... BF59 May 20

U. S. headstart over Russia in microminiaturization seen as future space asset... BTW11 Apr 8

U. S. to help Canada launch first satellite for studying ionosphere and galactic noise... BF61 Mar 18

Use of sun as huge reflector to relay radio signals between distant points described... RD115 Jun 24

Watchdog satellites to carry TV cameras and electrostatic tape recorders to check performance of other satellites... BF35 Jun 10

Spectrometer, double-focusing mass, measures relative amounts and weights of atoms... RD74 Jan 29

Spectrometer, mass, measures quantity of helium escaping in electron tube manufacture... TF74 Apr 1

Spectroscopic system, automatic, for determining the spectral response of electro-optical materials... TF66 Apr 1

Spectroscopy, new applications of modern microwaves in... SR67 Jun 24

Spectrum analysis aided using graphical extension of transform technique... TF68 Apr 1

Speech research in Sweden... SR75 Feb 12

Spincasting of plastic parabolic radio mirrors may provide antenna surface accuracies presently not practical... RD96 Jan 15

Squeezer rapidly straightens bent or kinked transistor leads... PT72 Jan 8

Stabilotron, what's new in... SR55 Apr 29

Standard, frequency, use of carbon monoxide for being studied... BTW11 Apr 8

Standard of ultraviolet radiation developed by NBS... RD64 Feb 19

Standard time code added experimentally to WWV's regular broadcasts for simultaneous observations at widely separated locations... RD114 Jun 24

Staples, characteristics and use of types used in electronic production... TF68 Apr 15

Static power relays and circuit breakers using silicon-controlled rectifiers have contact rating from milliwatts to kilowatts... TF114 May 27

Static, precipitation, eliminated from airborne radio and navigation equipment by sharp tungsten pins... RD96 Jun 3

Steering, automatic, using wire loops, guidance cable and transistorized detector demonstrated... BF40 Jun 17

STEREOPHONICS
(See also Audio, Broadcasting and Radio)

A-1/4-m method of stereo broadcasting announced British multiplex system for bilingual broadcasts or conventional stereophonic transmissions... EN11 Feb 5

Confusion hinders stereo growth - fierce competition centers on remote speaker business... TF87 Jun 3

Dental anesthetic device using stereo sound placed in production... BF39 Feb 5

FCC to evaluate industry groups stereophonic-f-m broadcast tests... EN11 May 27

Four-track stereo tape recorder and miniature 7-transistor 45-rpm radio-phonograph shown at Japanese Industrial Trade Fair... BF48 Jun 3

Future of stereophonic radio broadcasting to be determined by Washington this week... EN11 Apr 29

German's market binaural tape for stereo equipment... BF37 Jan 1

Japanese to market stereo 4-channel tape recorder in U.S... BF49 May 13

NAB convention to discuss stereophonic and station automation equipment... EN11 Jan 22

National Stereophonic Radio Committee suspends activities... BF48 Apr 1

Regular stereophonic broadcasting to be initiated in Canada... BF63 Mar 11

Stereo stimulates f-m broadcasters; FCC says standards may be established by fall 1960... BF45 Jan 15

Stereophonic broadcasting will no make big breakthrough for some time... BF30 Apr 22

Stereoscopic X-rays diagnose component failures more readily... TF159 Mar 11

STORAGE DEVICES
(See also Memories and Thin Films)

Electronics R&D in thin film storage in England... SR75 Feb 12

Ferroresonant storage and switching circuits combined with alphanumeric indicator form electroluminescent typewriter... TF49 Jun 22

Information stored in form of acoustic energy in quartz delay line... TF159 Mar 11

Magnetic element of ferrite composition for storage, switching and logic applications in digital computers has advantage of open flux path, excellent squareness characteristics... RD104 May 20

Switching and storage circuits are made from crossed film cryotrons deposited on insulating superconductors... TF55 Jan 29

What's new in storage tubes... SR55 Apr 29

Store automation in Britain behind U. S. but big move expected... BF52 May 13

Stratoscope 1, unconventional slow-scan TV chain for assists astronomers in finding sunspots with balloon-borne optical telescope... TF49 Jun 17

Stretcher circuit pulse, for transistorized pulse height-to-time analyzer... TF82 Jan 15

Strip techniques used in modern microwave equipment... SR67 Jun 24

Strobe circuit using pnpn 4-layer diode for portable battlefield radar... TF67 Mar 18

Stroboscope, electrical, displays pulses with rise time of 10-10 sec... RD81 Apr 1

Stroboscope principle used for nano and picosecond oscilloscopes described... EN11 May 27

SUBIC (Submarine Integrated Control) program for automatic submarine... BF28 Jan 29

Subroc antisubmarine telemetering system is given Reliability Checkout... PC78 Jan 29

Subtractor, electronic, for reducing system disturbances when measuring switching speed of thin magnetic film using strip transmission line... TF79 Jun 3

Suhl effect, definition of... TF71 Feb 26

Sun-position sensor for establishing coordinate reference system on space vehicle reported at 1960 Winter Convention on Military Electronics... RD62 Mar 4

SUPERCONDUCTORS (See also Cryogenics)

Cryogenic gyro under development; broad capabilities inherent in low-temperature devices spur further studies... BF32 Feb 5

Superconductive gyro called feasible; use seen in subs and space vehicles... BTW11 Jan 29

Switching and storage circuits are made from crossed film cryotrons deposited on insulating superconductors... TF55 Jan 29

Transistorized test set for measuring critical current in superconducting contacts of cryogenic circuits... TF52 Jan 22

Super-gas electron tubes, what's new in... SR55 Apr 29

Surface-power spark plug used in transistorized ignition system for automobiles... RD82 Mar 25

Surface treating, electron beam metalworking equipment for... PT86 Feb 26

Surveillance systems frequency scanning antennas for groundmapping or scanning radar systems... TF70 May 6

Survey system, automatic, uses lightbeam projector and profile measuring device to measure airport runway roughness... TF54 Jun 17

Sweden - research and development currently underway in... SR75 Feb 12

SWITCHES (See also Relays)

Biasing techniques permit small-area junction germanium diodes to switch microwave in waveguides or transmission lines... TF85

Bilateral word switch for expandable random-access solid-state memory... TF164 Mar 11

Controlled-rectifier switch called Transwitch for computers turned off by small negative pulse... TF71 Jan 15

Determining proper bias and correct circuit impedances for operating tunnel diodes as switches, amplifiers or oscillators... TF82 Jun 3

Gallium phosphide diodes and switching devices withstand 1,500 C... CM71 Jan 8

Half-amp silicon diodes with 0.3 use recovery time in volume production for computers... CM105 Jan 15

High-speed transistor switch for computer logic circuit performs at micro-epsilon levels... CM98 May 13

Magnetic element of ferrite composition for storage, switching and logic applications in digital computers has advantage of open flux path, excellent squareness characteristics... RD104 May 20

Measuring switching speed of thin magnetic films using strip transmission line... TF79 Jun 3

Small BEAM-X switch tube may claim extended market... CM126 Feb 12

Solid-state static power relays and circuit breakers using silicon-controlled rectifiers have contact rating from milliwatts to kilowatts... TF114 May 27

Switching speeds of 100 to 10 nanoseconds or less possible with cryotron Superconductivity Symposium hears... EN11 May 27

Temperature-insensitive solid-state dielectric circuit devices for switching applications... TF59 Feb 26

SWITCHING CIRCUITS
(Electronics R&D In semiconductor switching in Japan)

Equalizer switching network for wideband magnetic tape instrumentation recorder... TF44 Jan 8

Ferroresonant storage and switching circuits combined with alphanumeric indicator form electroluminescent typewriter... TF49 Jan 22

Five nanosec switching of high currents required to electrically explode wires... CM97 Mar 18

Flip-flop uses indicator triode with fluorescent-anode whose illumination is controlled by grid potential... TF52 Feb 5

Frequency modulating a resonant circuit using reactance switching technique... TF74 Feb 26

Remote switching circuits for controlling robot which performs jobs in dangerously radioactive areas... TF46 Jan 22

Sampling oscilloscope permits measurement of computer diode recovery times down to 500 picosec... TF59 Apr 8

Selecting power transistors to give required switching speed, gain and current-carrying capacity in computer switching applications... TF44 Mar 4

Superconductors to find use as components for high-speed switches and memory systems... BF32 Feb 5

Switching and storage circuits are made from crossed film cryotrons deposited on insulating superconductors... TF55 Jan 29

Transistor reverse-biasing technique raises breakdown point for switching indicator tubes... TF48 Jan 8

Unique switching device (not specified) makes side-looking radar used for all-weather air mapping of ground terrain... BF49 Apr 15

Switzerland - research and development currently underway in... SR75 Feb 12

Synchro shafts, drop-feeding and unloading of workpieces on centerless grinder steps up production of... PT74 Jan 22

Synchronized sweep devices, graphical method of solving multivibrator instability problems encountered in... TF55 Feb 19

Synthesizer, frequency, uses solid-state tuner to provide stable, high-accuracy receivers and transmitters... RD122 Feb 12

Systems, electronics firms urged at EAI Industrial Electronics Conference to sell systems instead of hardware to industrial customers... MR22 Jan 22

T

Tachometer, cardio-, using transistors is in use in Czechoslovakia... BF28 Jan 1

Tape, magnetic, sales to increase by 30 to 35 percent on 1959 in 1960... MR22 Jan 8

Tape target classifier trains land-based sonar student operators... TF65 Mar 25

TCC (Traffic Control Center) for SAC's Automatic Combat Control System (SACCS)... BF36 Mar 25

Teaching machine (Tutor) automatically simulates complex electronic gear, speeds development of technical personnel	BF39	Apr 22	Remote Underwater Manipulator (RUM), a converted Ontos tank, uses TV guide for exploring, installing and removing fixed sonar gear	BF31	Jun 17	Thermal conductivity, determination of in evaluating three-element semiconductors	TF103	Feb 12
TELEMETRY (See also Communications, Military Electronics, and Space Electronics)			Retail sales of tv sets will rise 60 to 70 percent higher in 1970	MR26	May 27	Thermal design of receiving-type electron tubes	SR55	Apr 29
Accurate pulse-code modulation system for missile telemetering being built	EN11	Jan 1	Satellite astronomical observatory with 50-inch telescope and television communication system planned by NSF and NASA	BW11	Mar 18	Thermal infrared detectors, characteristics of	TF72	Apr 1
Beryllium oxide heat sink solves problem of heat removal from tube anode in rf telemetry power amplifier	CM110	May 20	Self-powered portables, more color sets and additional remote control models focal points of 1960 TV market	BF44	May 13	Thermionic driver for boosting speed of conventional electromechanical counters	TF112	Feb 12
Circularly-polarized, high-gain antenna for handling large quantities of telemetry data from Tiros meteorological satellite	TF57	Apr 15	Six-month shakedown of instantaneous audiometer used to rate viewing habits in New York City completed	BF44	Apr 8	Thermionics, new developments in direct conversion of heat to electric power without using moving parts	TF159	Mar 11
Elliptically polarized X-band horn antenna has 3-db and 6-db beamwidths of 140 degrees	TF50	Mar 4	Sixteen colleges in six midwestern states designated as communications network for Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction	BF44	Apr 8	THERMOELECTRICITY (See also Converters, Generators, and Power Sources and Supplies)		
High-speed digital plotter cuts time for reducing telemetered data	TF41	Jan 8	Slow-scan tv now considered as supplement to regular civilian amateur activities	BF59	May 20	Americans study Soviet-built heat-to-electricity converter	BF48	Apr 1
Interlacing of two helical antennas improves overall radiation pattern of single helix	TF99	Apr 29	Soviets plan to triple tv set production by 1965	BF48	Feb 12	Cesium cell converter working at high temperatures produces significant amounts of a-c electricity	CM78	Jan 29
Missile telemetry-radar interference: Cause and cure	BF24	Jan 8	Specialty developed diffused-base mesa transistors permit design of low-noise tuners	BF51	Jan 15	Measurement of thermoelectric power to evaluate three-element semiconductor materials	TF103	Feb 12
Pioneer V will be transmitting information over distance of 50 million miles in August, 1960	BF49	Mar 25	Super-power uhf ceramic-metal tube developed for possible long-range radar missile detection and intercontinental tv	TF64	Apr 8	New developments in direct conversion of heat to electric power without using moving parts	TF159	Mar 11
Telemetry system, vhf, for eliminating communication blackout from plasma sheath formation during vehicle reentry	TF105	May 27	Technique for checking calibration of f-m and tv transmitter percentage-of-modulation monitors	TF70	Apr 8	Power amplifiers using electro-optical effects handle various combinations of electric radioactive and thermal power	TF71	Feb 26
Telemetry technique for studying car behavior developed	BF42	Mar 18	Television sparks growth of electronics industry in Japan	TF67	Apr 15	Researchers demonstrate experimental photogenerator for converting solar energy by photoelectric emission	EN11	May 27
Telemetry transmitter for ICBM operates through ionized plasma around re-entry missile	BW11	Feb 12	Television tracking system records eye focus points and movements	SR53	May 27	Thermoelectric cooling modules for electronic components in R&D stage	RD68	Feb 5
Telemetry transmitter for investigating Van Allen radiation belt uses novel transistorized phase modulator circuit	TF68	May 6	Thailand, Laos and Vietnam have telecommunication network for radio and tv	TF57	Apr 22	Thermoelectric cooling now possible using new semiconductor materials	CM85	Feb 26
Telephone and teletypewriter R&D in Switzerland	SR75	Feb 12	Thermoplastic recording of television signals provoking interest	BF29	Jan 1	Thermoelectric developments shown at IRE International Show and Convention	EN11	Apr 1
Test equipment for reliability checkout of Subroc antisubmarine telemetering system	PC78	Jan 29	Transistorized TV receiver with 19-in. screen and rechargeable battery announced	BF46	Jan 15	Thermoelectric generator built which delivers 5 kw by direct conversion of heat into electricity without major moving parts	RD96	Jun 3
Tiros transmits data with two 33-ounce off-the-shelf f-m telemetry transmitters	BW11	Apr 15	Transistorized tv set to be marketed by Japanese firm during 1960	EN11	Jun 3	Thermoelectric transistor cooler using Peltier effect gives wide-range temperature control	TF71	Jan 15
Titan flight test program will use pulse-code-modulation telemetry system	BW11	Mar 4	Transistorized video amplifier uses shunt feedback circuits to get 100 MC bandwidth	EN11	Jan 8	Thermometry program for getting higher precision at low temperatures being expanded	RD98	Jun 3
Transistorized low-pass filters-amplifier for subaudio frequencies used in missile telemetry	TF88	Jan 15	Tunnel diodes will be used in preliminary circuit design of tv sets in two years	TF73	Apr 15	THERMOPLASTICS Lab model thermoplastic recording system gives kinescope-quality b-w picture, green and red predominating color picture	EN11	Jan 22
Transistorized pulse height-to-time converter for earth satellite telemetry system	TF82	Jan 15	Unconventional slow-scan TV chain assists astronomers in finding sunspots with balloon-borne optical telescope	TF159	Mar 11	New tube produces velocity modulation gratings on thermoplastic recording tape	EN11	Jan 15
Telephone submarine cable being run between Britain and Sweden	EN11	Jun 17	U.S. national television Standards formally okayed by Japan's Electrowave Control Council	TF49	Jun 17	Thermoplastic recording of television signals provoking interest	BF46	Jan 15
TELEVISION (See also Broadcasting, Communications, Consumer Products, Receivers and Transmitters)			Use of commercial uhf tv sets for reception of tv signals from aircraft for educational purposes discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	EN11	Jun 17	Thickness measurement of wire, electronic gage for nondestructive measurement of	TF109	Feb 12
Balanced-bridge and semiconductor diode circuits for one-tube oscillator-mixers in tv and f-m tuners	TF76	Jan 15	Video band recorder-reproducer for analog and pulse signals to be produced	BF28	Feb 19	THIN FILMS (See also Magnetics and Microminiaturization)		
British tv and radio manufacturers break all sales records	EN11	Jan 15	Watchdog satellites to carry TV cameras and electrostatic tape recorders to check performance of other satellites	EN11	Mar 25	Completely passive, balance modulator circuits using thin permalloy film described at 1960 Winter Convention on Military Electronics	RD78	Feb 26
Closed-circuit tv for monitoring dental surgery and for assisting in diagnosis being studied	RD92	Jan 1	What's new in cathode ray tubes	BF35	Jun 10	Electron beam device accurately drills small holes in evaporating masks used in micro-miniaturization	TF71	Jan 15
Closed-circuit tv monitors quality during production of mesa transistors	PT86	Apr 8	Temperature of commercial tube cathodes measured using magnetic field parallel to retarding potential	SR55	Apr 29	Electronics R&D in thin film storage in England	SR75	Feb 12
Color tv sales to rise \$10 million in 1960	MR24	Apr 22	Terminations, coaxial cable and waveguide, characteristics and relative cost of	RD80	Apr 15	Magnetic thin film dots for computer memories	PC184	Mar 11
Computers and closed-circuit television are bringing office automation to Mid-east banks and oil firms	EN11	Jul 1	Ternary compounds, predicting possible use as semiconductor materials	TF50	Jan 8	Measuring switching speed of thin magnetic films using strip transmission line	TF79	Jun 3
Electronics R&D in tv in France and Switzerland. FCC plans to spend \$2 million to find out whether or not uhf TV can be rejuvenated	SR75	Feb 12	Terrain mapping, frequency scanning antennas for ground mapping or scanning radar systems	TF103	Feb 12	New developments in thin film techniques for microminiaturization	TF159	Mar 11
FCC yearend report shows more than 1 1/2 million transmitters now on air in more than 50 services	BF32	Jun 3	TEST EQUIPMENT (See also Instruments)	TF70	May 6	Recent advances in preparing thin film ceramic dielectrics for microminiature capacitors	CM96	Jan 1
French compatible color tv system features sequential transmission of chrominance, uses one-line memory in receiver	BF33	Jan 22	Auto Company tests energy absorption of materials by measuring impact of steel ball of surface	PC30	Jun 17	Recent progress in solid state technology reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4
Graphical method of solving sweep oscillator multivibrator instability problems encountered in tv receivers	TF57	May 6	Automatic fault-finding system for testing battery control center of Hawk Weapons System	TF60	Jun 17	Series of papers on thin films presented in IBM Journal	CM78	Jun 17
International Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference re-allocates frequency spectrum and reports new regulations	BF33	Feb 19	Bridge circuit measures pulse response of armatures to pinpoint faults during production runs	TF70	Jun 10	Switching and storage circuits are made from crossed film cryolators deposited on insulating superconductors	TF55	Jan 29
Israel to make a decision for or against establishing nationwide tv net in 1960	BF31	Jan 22	Control transformer tester aligns coarse-line servo systems without precision synchros	TF70	Jun 10	Value of thin magnetic films in computer memory systems being explored by Case Institute of Technology	BF53	Feb 12
Japan adopts American NTSC standards to pave way for marketing transistorized color, and black and white tv set in U.S.	BF27	Jan 22	Current pulse generator for testing ferrite memory cores	TF84	Mar 18	Thyratron timing circuit used in production line tester for checking for contact chatter of electromagnetics relays	TF94	May 20
Japan boosts tv set output for export	BF48	Feb 26	Dynamic tester evaluates transistors by their performance as component in oscillator circuit	TF80	Jan 1	Thyratrons control a milling machine by driving step motors in response to signals from a programmed tape	TF174	Mar 11
Japanese-black and white- and color tv sets arriving in quantity in U.S. ports	BF32	Apr 29	Electron tube tester automatically prepares test data in digital form for computer analysis	RD66	Feb 19	Thyratrons, what's new in development of	SR55	Apr 29
Japanese to emphasize development of crt tubes for color tv and video tape recorders	EN11	Feb 12	FAA orders test monitoring control equipment to check out VORTAC air navigation system	PT74	Feb 5	Time and frequency signal broadcasts being coordinated by Britain and U.S.	RD81	Jun 10
Japanese tv set sales increase rapidly	EN11	Jan 15	Flight-line testing (RADFAC) facility for aircraft	EN11	Feb 26	Time-correction circuits to reproduce hues faithfully in magnetic recording of color television	TF76	Jan 1
Japan's electronics industry concentrating on production of color tv sets	EN11	Jun 24	Mobile controller-recorder programs temperatures to test missile components	PC96	Jan 15	Timing circuit for noise suppression factor display unit	TF55	Feb 5
Lab model thermoplastic recording system gives kinescope-quality b-w picture, green and red predominating color picture	EN11	Jan 22	Model test range will permit all-weather, interference-free testing of antenna radiation patterns	PC34	Jun 17	Timing circuit, thyratron, used in production line tester for checking for contact of electro-magnetic relays	TF94	May 20
Lighter, smaller silver-cadmium portable tv battery capable of more than 2,000 operating hours available	CM87	Apr 15	Modern microwave test equipment	RD64	Jan 8	Timing circuits, adjustable, operate primarily as frequency dividers using a controlled rectifier and saturable reactor	TF61	May 6
Magnetic recording of color television using time-correction circuits to reproduce hues faithfully	TF76	Jan 1	Photographically-sensitized metal sheet makes custom labels for instrument and test equipment panels	SR67	Jun 24	Timing light, circuit, transistorized, for camera control system used in rocket sled tests	TF63	Apr 1
Manufacturers expect continued increase in tv and audio market	BF39	Feb 5	Production line tester for checking for contact chatter of electromagnetics relays uses thyratron timing circuit	PT100	Jan 1	TIMMS (Thermionic Integrated Micromodulator) circuits demonstrated at IRE International Show and Convention	BW11	Apr 1
Microflow diffuser-base transistors used in tuner design for portable tv sets	TF76	Mar 18	Self-compensating fixture tests 24 capacitors at a time in an environmental test chamber	TF94	May 20	TIMMS (Thermionic Integrated Micromodulator Circuits), practicality of using small ceramic receiving tube in	CM82	Jun 10
Miniature tv camera system transmitted high-resolution pictures from Redstone missile	BW11	Mar 25	Servocontrolled photocell monitors diameter of wire as it is drawn	PT72	Jan 22	Tiros guided into preselected circular orbit by command guidance system developed for Titan ICBM	PC40	Jan 3
Mobile tv recorder can be modified for American, UK or European standards	PC94	Jan 15	Shell-type transformer used to nondestructively test magnetic sheet material	PT90	Feb 26	Tomometer, electronic, detects glaucoma by measuring pressure within eyeball	TF115	Feb 12
New image orthicon tv camera tube improves resolution	CM84	Apr 8	Test circuit for super-power uhf ceramic-metal tube	PT90	Feb 26	Tooling standardization cuts cost and design time	PT88	Jun 10
Non-newtonian color optics being used in color-reception system using two monochrome tubes shown at regional meeting of Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers	EN11	Jun 24	Test circuit shows how to accurately measure gain and phase angle characteristics of closed-loop synchro, resolver and computer amplifiers	TF70	Apr 8	Tote boxes and trays of special design speed assembly, reduce production costs	PT88	Mar 25
Pay tv in Canada uses direct wire to give choice of three channels to viewers	BF52	Mar 18	Test equipment for reliability checkout of Subroc antisubmarine telemetering system	ERS88	May 13	TRACKING & ACQUISITION SYSTEMS (See also Missiles, Radar, Rockets and Satellites)		
Pay tv to get three-year, \$10 million test if FCC approves	BW11	Apr 15	Three-dimensional x-rays diagnose component failures more readily	PC78	Jan 29	Broadband log-periodic antennas for monitoring and signal interception, direction finding, satellite tracking, radio astronomy and h-f communications uses	TF58	Jun 17
Plane and vehicle movements monitored by tv system	BF44	Mar 25	Transistorized monitor developed to test electrical contacts under shock and vibration conditions	PT74	Jan 22	Circularly-polarized, high-gain antenna for automatic tracking of Tiros meteorological satellites	TF57	Apr 15
Radio and TV production rise in Austria	EN11	Jun 10	Transistorized test set for measuring critical current in superconducting contacts of cryogenic circuits	RD78	Apr 8	Ground based missile roll control system used photosensitive or infrared detectors	RD80	Mar 25
Remote transmitter generates control pulses during vertical blanking interval to control TV receiver	TF79	May 13	Wheel-shaped component carrier in oven makes 150 C tests of silicon diodes	RD125	Feb 12	Interlacing of two helical antennas improves overall radiation pattern of single helix	TF99	Apr 29

NASA gives \$30-million contract for worldwide tracking and communications net for Project Mercury	BTW11	Feb 5	Selective calling system for aircraft data links reduces necessity of continuously monitoring a communication channel	TF108	Apr 29	Micro-alloy diffused base transistor (MADT) fabrication improved using Etching by Transmitted Light (ETL) technique	BTW11	Apr 1
NASA reports satellite tracking performance is tied to size of antenna new	BF33	Apr 29	Selective paging system uses coded transmission for voice intercommunications with up to 45 stations	TF68	Feb 26	Multi-function diode-field transistor simplifies design of portable and auto radios	CM82	Apr 22
Optical-electronic active system for communications, navigation, and tracking, and acquisition applications	TF71	Jan 15	Self-powered transistor oscilloscope has response from d-c to over 5 Mc	TF80	Mar 18	New mode of transistor operation (combination tunneling and avalanche effect) being explored excitedly by several companies	BTW11	Apr 22
Maneuverable dish radar to scan and track ballistic missiles for BMEWS	BF47	Mar 18	Single-transistor circuit forms efficient photoflash power converter	TF57	Jan 22	New triple-diffused n-p-n silicon mesa devices designed for low-power high-speed switches shrunk to pico size	CM82	Apr 8
Monopulse tracking radars compared with sequential lobing and conical scan techniques	TF51	Apr 22	Specially developed diffused-base mesa transistors permit design of low-noise tuners	TF64	Apr 8	Plastic type transistor developed by Soviet scientist	EN11	Jan 1
Navy begins test on UDOPT (Universal Digital Operation Flight Trainer) used to simulate complicated jet flight conditions	BF44	Apr 15	Steering transistor circuits control reversible decade counter generating error signals	TF86	Jan 1	Respective merits of tubes and transistors discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	BF28	Feb 19
Project Mercury satellite to be tracked by 50 antenna system	BF33	Mar 4	Telemetry transmitter for investigating Van Allen radiation belt uses novel transistorized phase modulator circuit	TF68	May 6	Semiconducting industrial diamonds may find application as transistors	RD76	Apr 22
Television tracking system records eye focus points and movements	TF57	Apr 22	Three-stage silicon transistor amplifier with high-value circuit resistances operates with less than one milliwatt battery drain	TF106	Apr 29	Services need inventions in component, transistor, antenna and instrument areas	BF39	Jan 22
Tracking ship for measuring missile capabilities gets more radar equipment	EN11	Jan 1	Transistor audio volume compressor for interview tape recorders	TF62	Jan 8	Silicon transistors of mesa construction capable of handling 10, 20, 50 and 100 amp being investigated	CM86	Apr 1
Transportable probe tracking facility (antenna and data collector) being tested for ARPA	BF33	Apr 29	Transistor reverse-biasing technique raises breakdown point for switching indicator tubes	TF48	Jan 8	Squeezer rapidly straightens bent or kinked transistor leads	PT72	Jan 8
WWV adds experimental standard time code to regular broadcasts for simultaneous observations at widely separated locations	RD114	Jun 24	Transistorized automobile ignition system uses surface-gap spark plugs	RD82	Mar 25	Technique of vapor-growing high resistivity collector films on a low-resistivity substrate (revealed at IRE-AIEE conference) may have far reaching implications	EN11	Jun 24
TRACTOR, a new magnetic tape system capable of storing 60 million characters is announced	EN11	May 6	Transistorized circuits for guiding Able series space exploration probes	TF60	Jan 29	Thermoelectric transistor cooler using Peltier effect gives wide-range temperature control	TF71	Jan 15
Transceiver, binary data, permits computers to talk to each other at 2,400 bits per sec over phone lines	EN11	Jun 3	Transistorized f-m modulator and demodulator, peak amplitude detector and audio selection gate for sonar student operator trainer	TF65	Mar 25	Transistors developed which are almost flush with print circuit boards	EN11	May 20
TRANSUDERS			Transistorized function generator eliminates need for d-c amplifier	TF75	Mar 25	USSR claims to have made transistors from plastic fiber using bombardment techniques	BF26	Jan 22
Inductor with ferrite core used in tonometer probe for detecting glaucoma by measuring pressure within eyeball	TF115	Feb 5	Transistorized gear stars at National Motor Boat Show	BF30	Jan 22	Vhf silicon transistor for high-power oscillators	TF52	Jan 22
Material and backing-plate selection for sonar transducer design	TF62	Feb 26	Transistorized high-power sound generating system used to replace mechanical siren alarms	TF70	Apr 15	Translation machine using optical-electronic reader to recognize 1,000 Russian characters per second	EN11	Jun 10
Passive, reversible, distributed-coupling transducer introduced at 3rd International Congress on Acoustics	CM73	Feb 5	Transistorized inverters working at 1,250 cps power 40-watt fluorescent lamp off 24-v battery in British railway coaches	TF58	Feb 5	Translator circuit, parametron, for digital computers	TF73	Jun 3
Rugged ultrasonic transducer with novel vibrating system for indoor and outdoor remote control applications	CM128	May 27	Transistorized monitor developed to test electrical contacts under shock and vibration conditions	RD78	Apr 8	Transmission lines, blasing techniques permit small-area junction germanium diodes to switch microwaves in	TF79	Jun 3
Single-disk barium titanate transducer for portable transistorized depth indicator	TF50	Feb 5	Transistorized multiplex single-sideband suppressed carrier system capable of handling 600 voice channels announced	EN11	Feb 19	Transmission lines used in modern microwave systems	SR67	Jun 24
Strain sensing element of whisker size and high strength gives 50 times greater sensitivity than present metallic devices	BF11	Feb 26	Transistorized overload circuit for production and maintenance testing of transistors with low d-c voltages	RD125	Feb 12	TRANSMITTERS (See also Broadcasting, Communications, Consumer Products, Radar, Radio and Television)		
Ultrasonic flowmeter uses two crystal transducers for common-path beam direction to eliminate temperature errors	RD78	Apr 22	Transistorized precision multiple-range sweep generator for airborne radar system	TF92	Jan 15	Circle diagram for impedance matching transmitter to antenna	ERS73	Jun 10
Transfluxor (magnetic-electronic) oscillator retains last frequency setting many hours after control signal removal	TF48	Mar 4	Transistorized pulse height-to-time converter for earth satellite telemetry system	TF82	Jan 15	Double-sideband suppressed carrier transmitter for medium power operations	TF47	Feb 5
Transformer, shell-type, used to nondestructively test magnetic sheet material	PT90	Feb 26	Transistorized radiation monitor sounds alarm when alpha and beta radiation reaches preset level in nuclear-powered Navy vessels	TF43	Jan 22	Frequency synthesizer uses solid-state tuner to provide stable, high-accuracy receivers and transmitters	RD122	Feb 12
Transformers, linear differential, demodulators for	ERS92	Jun 3	Transistorized radio beacon designed to function as aircraft crash position indicator	TF54	Jan 22	Million-watt transmitter to be completed by year's end for Navy	BF41	Jan 29
Transforms—review of Fourier and convolution integrals and graphical extension of convolution technique	TF68	Apr 1	Transistorized sense amplifier, gate and inverter for Mobile Digital Computer (MOBIDIC)	TF72	Mar 25	NBS studies automatic computation methods for determining best possible frequencies for radio transmitters used as road markers on air lanes	RD72	Jun 17
TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS			Transistorized slicer measures amplitude probability density functions	TF70	Jan 29	Portable Doppler radar for battlefield surveillance of enemy uses X-band transmitter	TF67	Mar 18
Accurate and stable pulse height discriminator uses forward-biased shunt diode in input circuit	TF89	May 20	Transistorized slow-scan TV chain for Stratoscope I	TF49	Jun 17	Radar transmitter for antimissile Zeus being tested	BF34	May 27
Analytical design of transistor push-pull amplifiers	TF60	Jun 10	Transistorized subaudio swept signal generator for testing servos and related equipment and components	TF67	Apr 22	Remote transmitter generates control pulses during vertical blanking interval to control TV receiver	TF79	May 13
Battery-powered transistorized scale-of-64 counter for measuring radioactive tracers, improves reliability, reduced cost and weight	TF74	May 6	Transistorized test set for measuring critical current in superconducting contacts of cryogenic circuits	TF52	Jan 22	Selective paging system uses coded transmission for voice intercommunications with up to 45 stations	TF68	Feb 26
Choosing transistors for monostable multi-vibrators used as variable delay generators	ERS58	Jan 22	Transistorized video amplifier uses shunt feedback circuits to get 100 Mc bandwidth	TF73	Apr 15	Technique for checking calibration of f-m and t-v transmitter percentage-of-modulation monitors	TF67	Apr 15
Combination flip-flop and bootstrap sweep generator gives same type waveforms as phantastors	TF177	Mar 11	Two transistor voltage amplifiers and latchtype relay provide overload protection for voltmeter	RD92	Mar 18	Telemetry transmitter for ICBM operates through ionized plasma around re-entry missile	BTW11	Feb 12
Data reduction speeded using transistorized pulse-height-to-digital signal converter	TF58	Jan 8	Underwater camera flash and film-rewind circuits control picture taking at depths of 6 miles	TF62	Apr 8	Telemetry transmitter for investigating Van Allen. Tiroc transmits data with two 33-ounce off-the-shelf f-m telemetry transmitters	TF68	May 6
D-c transistor amplifier for measurement of low-amplitude long-period surface waves of ocean	TF85	Jan 1	Wide- and narrow-band-feedback amplifiers made from new alloy-emitter, pnp mesa transistor for low microwave region operation	RD82	Apr 15	Transistorized radio beacon transmitter designed to function as aircraft crash position indicator	BTW11	Apr 15
Designing high-frequency, high-power transistor oscillator circuits	TF52	Jan 8	TRANSISTORS (See also Semiconductors and Solid-State Physics)			Transmitter for SAGE warning system provides 20-kw output level	TF54	Jan 22
Direct record and reproduce transistor amplifiers for wideband magnetic tape instrumentation recorder	TF44	Jan 8	Alloyed-emitter, pnp mesa transistor operates in low microwave region and is mounted in coaxial shell	RD82	Apr 15	Transponders, special, for aircraft identification system	PC34	Apr 22
Expandable random-access solid-state memories operate over 15 to 55 C temperature range, require only 3 percent supplies	TF164	Mar 11	Automated transistor assembly systems turns out n-p-n alloy junction transistors for computers at transistors for microminiaturization	TF71	Jan 1	Transponders, uhf beacon, in Tiroc I improves radar data quality, provides horizon-to-horizon coverage	PC37	Jan 8
Extensive transistorization of portable radar permits silent surveillance of enemy movement	TF67	Mar 18	Automatic alloy boat loaders boost transistor production	PT122	Jun 24	Trend of manufacturers to step up efforts to make own component	RD96	May 13
Five-transistor line voltage regulator uses Zener diodes	TF64	Feb 5	British approaches to producing flat-plate rate of 1,800 per hour	BTW11	Feb 19	TRANSPORTATION (See also Automobile Electronics and Aviation)		
Flow rate of jet fuel containing radioactive tracer measured by simultaneously gated oscillator and radiation detector	TF58	Feb 19	Brush plating and air-operated masking jig speed precision soldering of transistor tabs	PT70	Mar 4	New IBM solid-state business data processor order by Southern Railway	EN11	Feb 12
Generator-regulator for autos uses only semi-conductors and resistors	TF52	Feb 19	Cadmium sulphide field-effect phototransistors used successfully in oscillator, multivibrator, amplifier and radiation detector circuits	EN11	Feb 26	Solar-powered call system gives drivers choice of emergency highway service	PC53	Jun 3
Indicator triode-transistor flip-flops are coupled to form shift register	TF52	Feb 5	Caseless mesa microtransistor 15 mils thick by 25 mils square to be marketed at mid-year	BTW11	Mar 25	Sophisticated electronic gear on ships may mean use of more solid-state power supplies	EN11	Feb 12
Insuring stability in precision time delay multi-vibrators used in radar and industrial electronics	TF73	Apr 8	Closed-circuit tv monitors quality during production of mesa transistors	PT86	Apr 8	Transistorized inverters working at 1,250 cps power 40-watt fluorescent lamp off 24-v battery in British railway coaches	TF58	Feb 5
Linear circuits used to obtain precise voltage regulation of output of transistorized d-c-to-a-c inverter	TF61	Apr 15	Counterattacks to petition for import curbs on Japanese transistors are registered in Washington	BF42	Jan 15	Traveling-wave cathode ray tubes, what's new in	SR55	Apr 29
Magnetic shift register core-transistor pulse amplifier and blocking oscillator	TF80	Jan 15	Dutch market their first electronic computer which uses transistors and ferrite cores	BTW11	Feb 12	Traveling-wave tubes, what's new in	SR55	Apr 29
Microalloy diffused-base transistors used in tuner design for portable tv sets	TF76	Mar 18	Dynamic tester evaluates transistors by their performance as component in oscillator circuit	RD66	Feb 19	Trays and tote boxes of special design speed assembly, reduce production costs	PT88	Mar 25
Parallel-to-serial converter for solid-state character generator used in VIDAC (Visual Information Display and Control) system	TF95	Jun 10	Electronics R&D in semiconductors and transistors in England, Sweden, Israel and Japan	SR75	Feb 12	Trend of manufacturers to step up efforts to make own component	BTW11	Mar 18
Peak voltmeter uses transistorized flip-flop comparison and adjustment circuit to charge storage capacitor during substantial part of interpulse interval	TF57	Jun 17	Fully automatic electromechanical machine assemblies alloy-junction transistors of high uniformity and quality	TF57	Mar 25	Trigger circuit, ferromagnetic, for electro-luminescent typewriter	TF49	Jan 22
Portable transistorized depth indicator for locating fish doesn't need crt	TF50	Feb 5	Germanium diffused base transistor with open circuit base connection serves as inductive negative resistance diode in microcircuits	TF60	Apr 22	Trilodes, temperature-insensitive solid-state diode	TF59	Feb 26
Portable transistorized sound level meter for measuring noise	TF64	Jun 17	Germs concentrate on semiconductor and vacuum tube development	BF49	May 13	Triodes switch Nixie tubes by means of transistor reverse-biasing technique which raises breakdown point	TF48	Jan 8
Reciprocal circuit gives output which is inversely proportional to input for use with analog computers and control systems	TF92	May 20	Gold-antimony alloy gives more even control of semiconductor doping	CM71	Jan 22	TUBES (See also specific tube types)		
Selecting power transistors to give required switching speed, gain and current-carrying capacity in computer switching applications	TF44	Mar 4	High-purity silicon dielectric for potting transistors is nonmelting and grease-like	CM84	Apr 15	Astracon, a small light amplifier tube, increases light-gathering ability of telescopes, permits viewing of high-energy particle tracks	PC82	Jun 10

Experimental magnetrons for 32, 12, 8 and 4mm wavelengths give peak outputs of 1, 100, 70, 80 and 40 kw, respectively	CM96	Mar 18	Broadband microwave amplifier uses negative resistance of tunnel diode in combination with nonreciprocal ferrite attenuation	CM84	Mar 25	VIDIAC (visual information display and control) solid state character generator developed	EN11	Apr 29
Gas-filled stepping tubes	TF46	Feb 19	Design criteria for negative-resistance amplifiers giving low noise and high gain at very high frequencies	TF130	May 27	VIDIAC (Visual Information Display and Control) system, solid-state character generator for	TF95	Jun 10
Germans concentrate on semiconductor and vacuum tube development	BF49	May 13	Determining proper bias and correct circuit impedances for operating tunnel diodes as switches, amplifiers or oscillators	TF82	Jun 3	Visual compared with ir and radar detection in fog and rain	TF64	Jan 29
High-power pulse S-band klystron for long-range radar or troposcatter communications	CM82	Feb 26	Development of tunnel diode circuits in Japan	SR53	May 27	Voltage, peak, uses transistorized flip-flop comparison and adjustment circuit to charge storage capacitor during substantial part of interpulse interval	TF57	Jun 17
Hybrid tube development for modern microwave applications	SR67	Jun 24	Forthcoming Solid-State Circuits Conference indicates R & D labs are in tunnel diode race	BF32	Jan 1	Volmeter two transistor voltage amplifiers and latchtype relay provide overload protection for	RD92	Mar 18
Indicator triode has fluorescent anode whose is controlled by grid potential for direct data readout	TF52	Feb 5	GE sponsors investigation into computer uses of tunnel diodes at University of Arizona	BF60	Mar 11	VORTAC air navigation system, FAA orders test monitoring control equipment to check out	EN11	Feb 26
Japanese to emphasize development of microwave tubes	EN11	Feb 12	How radiation effects tunnel diode operation	BF32	May 6			
Mass spectrometer measures quantity of helium escaping in electron tube manufacture	TF74	Apr 1	Major use of tunnel diodes seen in industrial and military electronics	TF159	Mar 11			
Materials for potting base of electron tubes	CM84	May 6	Match-head size tunnel diode holds great promise for missile satellite and ultra-high-speed data processing applications	PC69	Mar 4			
Materials hold key to development of electron tubes capable of reliable performance at high ambient temperatures	CM118	Apr 29	Packaged miniaturized tunnel diodes announced capable of 4, 000 Mc oscillations, 10KMc units a distinct possibility	BF33	Jun 3			
Measuring cathode temperature of commercial tubes by using magnetic field parallel to retarding potential	RD80	Apr 15	Recent progress in solid state technology reported at 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference	TF39	Mar 4			
Microminiature tube circuits featuring nuclear radiation resistance offered at IRE International Show and Convention	BTW11	Apr 1	Tunnel and variable capacitance diodes give promise of 1, 000-Mc computers	TF95	Jan 29			
Micro-sized vacuum tubes encapsulated in a solid block reported at 1960 Western Joint Computer Conference	CM100	Jun 3	Tunnel diode amplifier, broadband traveling-wave, for microwave applications	SR67	Jun 24			
Microwave tube called X-band Ampliflon has large anode-dissipation densities	TF71	Jan 15	Tunnel diode circuit designs open new markets for computer, communications and receiver amplifier applications	BF36	Feb 26			
Monoscope tube generates characters for direct readout on a crt or on paper of digital computer output	TF117	Feb 12	Tunnel diode factory production announced by U.S. and Japanese firms	BTW11	Feb 12			
New cathode base metal for tubes greatly improves microphonics and resistance to cathode bowing under severe shock	CM79	Jun 17	Tunnel diode logic circuits - modes of operation and effect of circuit component tolerances	TF103	Jun 24			
New crt with higher-than-usual phosphor sensitivity developed for digital readout oscilloscope	BF30	Mar 4	Tunnel diodes being pushed to higher oscillation frequencies	EN11	Jan 8			
New image orthicon tv camera tube improves resolution	CM84	Apr 8	Tunnel effect, definition of	TF71	Feb 26			
New tube produces velocity modulation gratings on thermoplastic recording tape	EN11	Jan 15	Tunnel tube being investigated as potentially useful computer element	EN11	Mar 4			
Non-newtonian color optics being used in color-reception system using two monochrome tubes shown at regional meeting of Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers	EN11	Jun 24	Tunnel triodes featured in new computer developments	TF159	Mar 11			
Novel handling techniques for producing super-power klystron over 10 feet tall	PT192	Mar 11	Turbidimetric assays calculated by computer in automatic microbiological testing	RD67	Jan 8			
Novistor goes into production	BF35	Feb 19	Tutor (automatic teaching machine) simulates complex electronic gear, speeds development of technical personnel	BF39	Apr 22			
One-way electrostatically focused tv announced Polyoptic sealing technique improves the reliability and life of glass envelope electron tubes	PC182	Mar 11	TVOR (terminal-type vhf omnirange) equipment to be installed in 18 locations by FAA during 1960	BF40	Feb 12			
Practicality of using small ceramic receiving tubes in thermionic integrated micromodular circuits (TIMMS)	PT114	May 20	Twistor, a permanent magnetic unit, ready for mass production	BTW11	Jan 29			
Preliminary statistics indicate tube shipments increased 145 percent between 1954 and 1958	CM82	Jun 10	Twistor technique of spiral magnetic paths used in digital computer memory	CM84	Mar 25			
Printing and storage tubes receive much attention at 1960 IRE International Show and Convention	MR22	Mar 4	Typewriter, electroluminescent, formed by ferro-resonant storage and switching circuits combined with alpha-numeric indicator	TF49	Jan 22			
Quartz-to-metal seals for high-frequency vacuum tubes	BF47	Apr 1	Typhon, new dual-purpose guided missile system being developed for Navy's surface warships	BF49	Apr 29			
Reflex klystrons used as millimeter wave amplifiers millimeter wave amplifiers made from reflex klystrons	CM102	Jun 3						
Respective merits of tubes and transistors discussed at winter meeting of AIEE	TF71	Mar 18						
Rice Institute develops 8, 192-word grid tube memory, expect expansion to 32, 000 words	BF28	Feb 19						
Small BEAM-X switch tube may claim extended market	BF59	May 20						
Specifications for carcinotron and reflex klystrons used in millimeter band	CM126	Feb 12						
Super-power uhf ceramic-metal tube developed for possible long-range radar missile detection and intercontinental	CM68	Feb 19						
Ultra-clean electron gun promises greater power rating, longer life for radar klystrons	TF70	Apr 8						
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X-ray detector being built to find troubles in high-voltage mercury-arc tubes	SR55	Apr 29						
Year 1960 to see increased semiconductor sales, maintenance of high level 1959 electron tube sales	RD87	Mar 25						
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Balanced-bridge and semiconductor diode circuits for one-tube oscillator-mixers in tv and fm tuners	TF76	Jan 15	UDDFT (Universal Digital Operation Flight Trainer) to begin evaluation tests by Navy	BF44	Apr 15	Water, high-purity, making and using	PT132	May 27
Microalloy diffused-base transistors used in tuner design for portable tv sets	TF76	Mar 18	ULTRASONICS			WAVEGUIDES		
Specialty developed diffused-base mesa transistors permit design of low-noise tuners	TF64	Apr 8	Immersion goniometer for measuring ultrasonic velocity in different media	RD112	Jun 24	(See also Microwave Systems and Devices, and Radar)		
Tungsten, high-purity, now easily plated on metal surface using vapor deposition process	CM85	Jun 10	New developments in ultrasonics	TF159	Mar 11	Biasing techniques permit small-area junction germanium diodes to switch microwaves in waveguides or transmission lines	TF85	Jan 15
Tuning, incremental, possible with precision R-C oscillator with high degree of stability	TF76	Apr 15	Rugged ultrasonic transducer with novel vibrating system for indoor and outdoor remote control applications	CM128	May 27	Characteristics and relative cost of coaxial cable and waveguide terminations	TF30	Jun 8
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Big push in tunnel diodes noted at 1960 IRE International Show and Convention	BF47	Apr 1	Ultrasonic cleaning equipment sales to be up 30 percent over next five years	MR28	May 20	Elliptically polarized X-band horn antenna has 3-db and 6-db beamwidths of 140 degrees	TF50	Mar 4
			Ultrasonic flowmeter uses two crystal transducers for common-pathbeam direction to eliminate temperature errors	RD78	Apr 22	Loaded waveguides for modern microwave applications	SR67	Jun 24
			Ultrasonic resonance thickness gage measures missile radomes and nose cones	PC86	Feb 26	Status of waveguide development in Japan	SR53	May 27
			Ultraviolet radiometry standard developed by NBS	RD64	Feb 19	Triangular waveguide antenna is more rigid and easier to construct than large slotted waveguide cross sections	RD64	Feb 19
						Waveguide 2, 200 ft long delivered to AF missile center	EN11	Jan 1
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						Control using voltage constraint and NOR logic improves consistency and reliability of spot welds	TF48	Feb 19
						End-welded studs mount d-c power supply chassis to racking mounting panels	PT88	Apr 15
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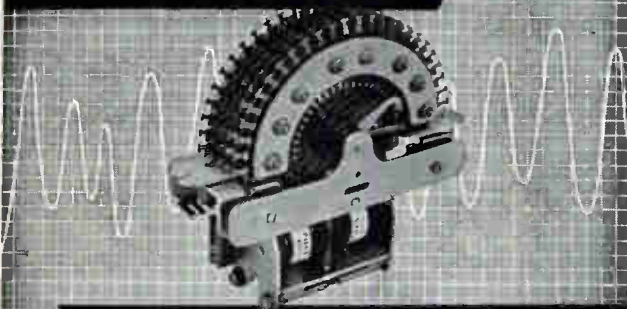
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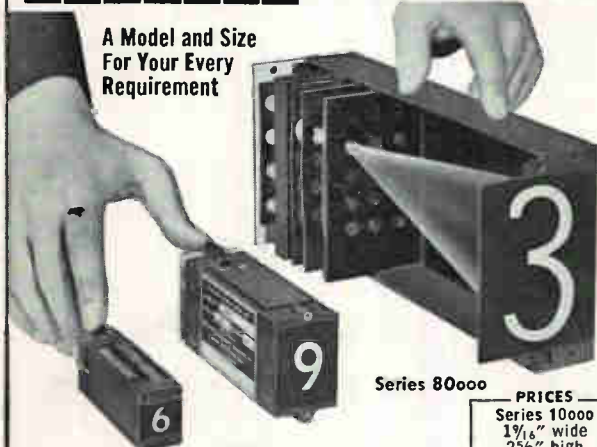
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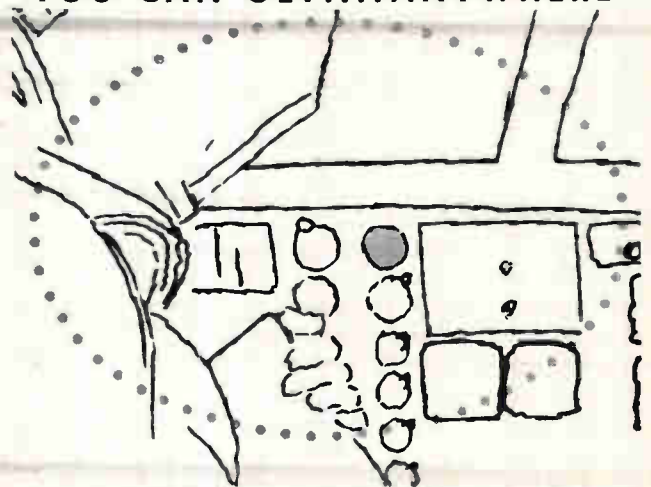
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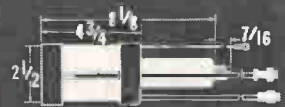
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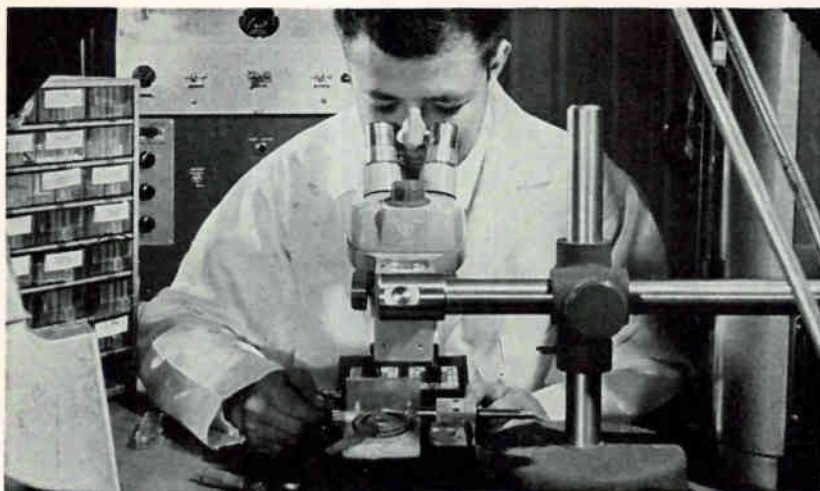
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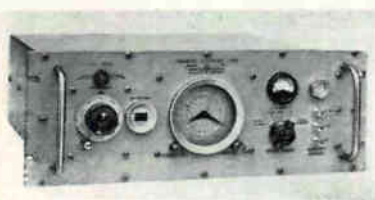
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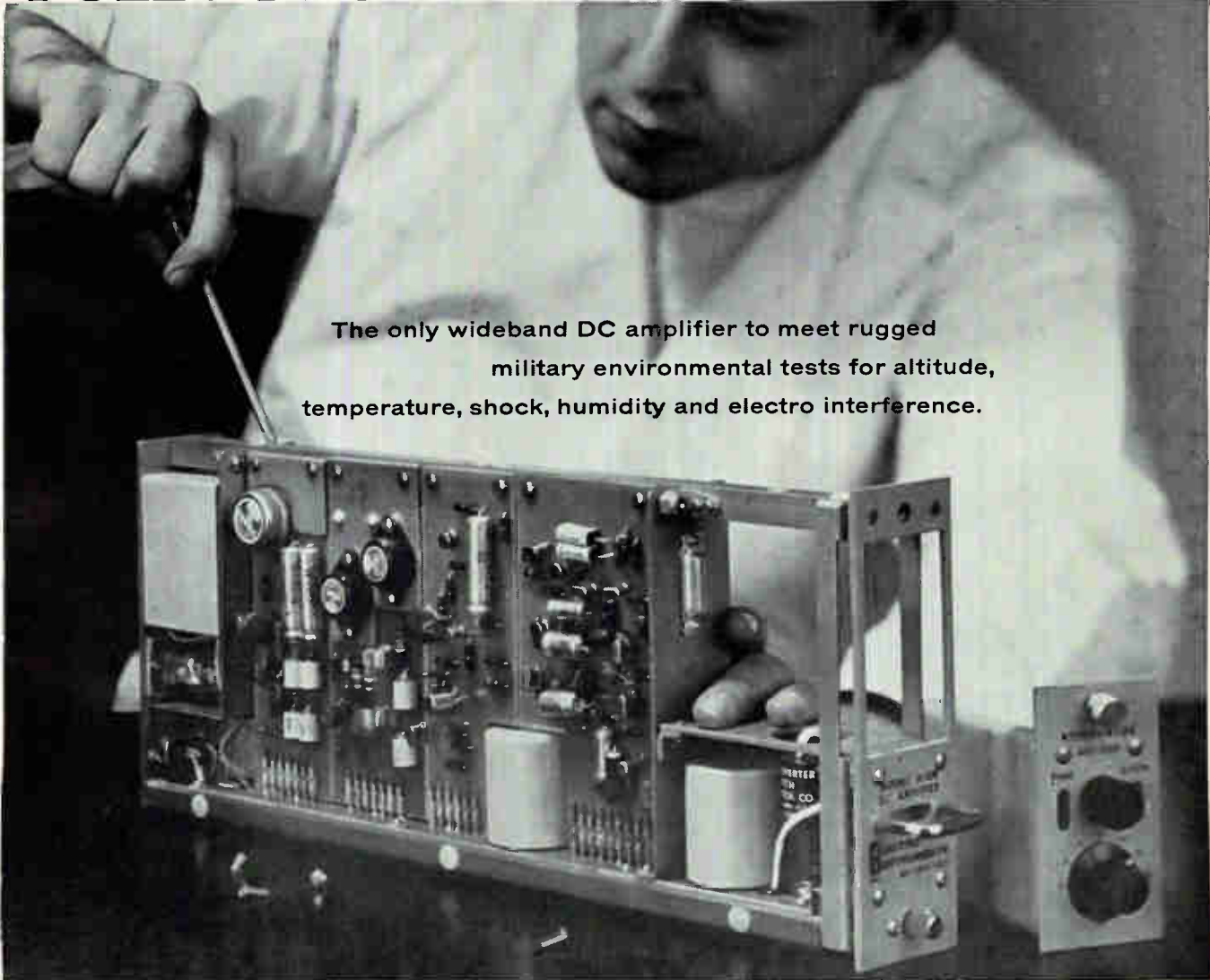
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Polarized Antennas

ELIMINATE CIRCULATORS

A SERIES of dual polarized 6 Gc antennas is offered by Andrew Corporation, P. O. Box 807, Chicago 42, Illinois. The antennas combine two microwave signals in a single antenna, with the two signals fed to the antenna by independent waveguides. This design eliminates the need for circulators and reduces tower windloading, installation and maintenance cost.



Mechanical specifications of these antennas are similar to those for comparable sizes of the Andrew plane-polarized 6 Gc antennas; units are offered in 4, 6, 8 and 10 foot sizes.

CIRCLE 307 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Ultrasonic Spot Welder

SELF-TUNING CIRCUIT

AN ULTRASONIC spot welder with a high temperature high efficiency transducer construction and a self-tuning circuit is announced by International Ultrasonics, Inc., Rahway, N. J. an affiliate of Aero Supply Mfg. Co., Inc. Self-tuning assures weld uniformity and minimizes need for operator skill.

The spot welder is used for joining similar or dis-similar metals, of equal or different thickness. The top piece may be up to 0.006 in. in thickness with no limit on thickness of the bottom piece; materials as thin as 0.00025 in. have been joined. Typical applications include joining leads to capacitor foil, joining foil tape for foil-wound transformers,

attaching leads to transformer tape, making lead connections to transistors and diodes and making attachments to copper and aluminum printed circuit boards.

The 100-watt generator operates on 50-60 cps, 115 volt a-c; nominal frequency is 40 Kc; automatic timer is variable between 0.1 and 5 seconds. The welding head is supplied for bench mounting but can be built into handling or assembly machinery. Clamping is by air cylinder; interchangeable tips are provided for fine, medium and heavy welding.

CIRCLE 305 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Continuity Tester

HAS VARIABLE TONE

AN INEXPENSIVE continuity tester, the CIRCUITESTER for produc-

tion line or lab wiring continuity checks is announced by Invar Electronics Corp., 323 W. Washington Blvd., Pasadena, California. The tester is a transistorized buzzer which gives an audible tone when path resistance is less than 0.5 ohm. Path resistance changes between 0.5 ohm and 15 ohms change the pitch of the buzzer substantially, and above 15 ohms path resistance there is no tone. The device tests for direct wire paths and is not sensitive to paths through inductances or capacitors. Low operating current prevents damage to sensitive components such as transistors



Micromicro Ammeter

ALSO MEASURES MICROVOLTS

MILLIVAC INSTRUMENTS, Division of Cohu Electronics, Inc., Box 997, Schenectady, New York, announces the new MV-07A d-c microvolt and

A slight electrical potential exists between all objects.

It can raise the dickens inside a hi-fi tube!

To live with it in your amplifier you must either—
lose gain, accept distortion, or use tubes that have

Controlled Contact Potential.

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Contact Potential. Use them.



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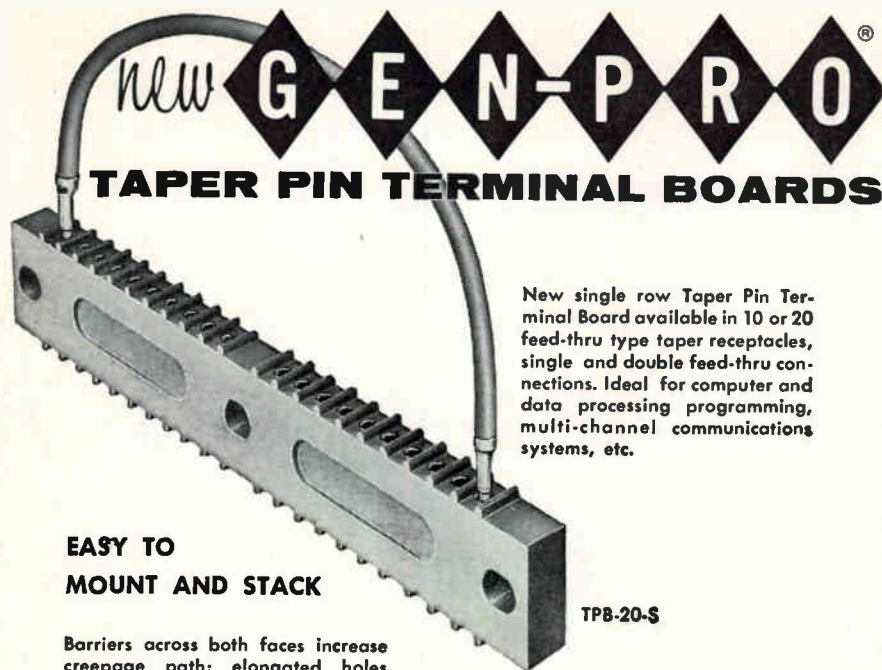
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New single row Taper Pin Terminal Board available in 10 or 20 feed-thru type taper receptacles, single and double feed-thru connections. Ideal for computer and data processing programming, multi-channel communications systems, etc.

TPB-20-S

Gen-Pro boards have passed Navy 2,000 ft. lb. high shock requirements as specified by MIL-S-901B.

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electronics

micromicro ammeter. The instrument has full-scale ranges from 10 μ v to 250 v and 10 μ ma to 250 μ a. Voltage as low as 1 μ v d-c and current to 1 μ ma are measured with long term drifts of 2 μ v and 2 μ ma. Individual range calibration controls provide 2 percent full-scale accuracy for all voltage ranges except the lowest, 0-10 μ v (3 percent); 3 percent accuracy for all current ranges. Cascode input stage provides an excellent signal-to-noise ratio while a twin T-filter cuts down the bandpass for further noise reduction.

CIRCLE 308 ON READER SERVICE CARD

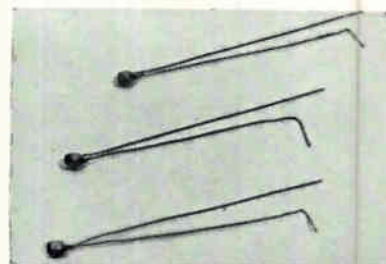


Bulkhead Adapter

FOR COAXIAL CABLE

SEAELECTRO CORP., 139 Hoyt St., Mamaroneck, N. Y., announces a new right-angle bulkhead coaxial cable adapter. The new ConheX product permits bulkhead connections between large-size coaxial transmission lines to miniaturized coaxial cable, through a regular Conhex cable connector. Impedance of the unit is 50 ohms, and it is designed for minimum power losses.

CIRCLE 309 ON READER SERVICE CARD

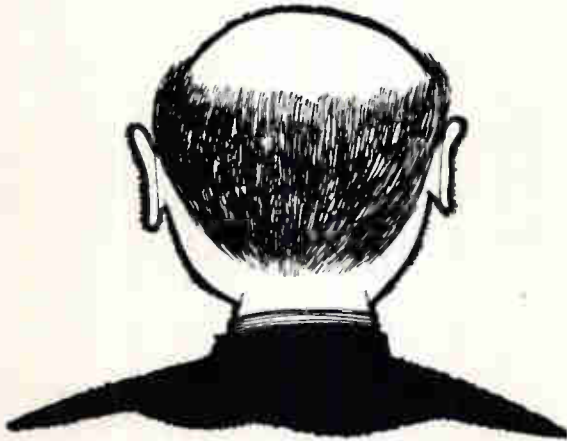


Selenium Diodes

SUBMINIATURE

RADIO RECEPTOR CO., 240 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced new and smaller plastic encapsulated selenium diodes. Priced at only 13 to 30 cents, they come

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SPARK GAP CONVERTERS:

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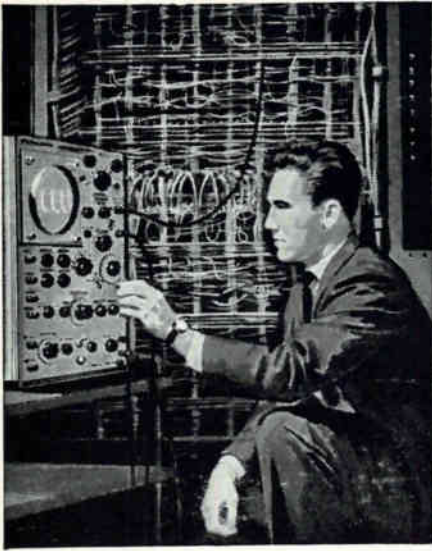
15 kw; 30 kw.



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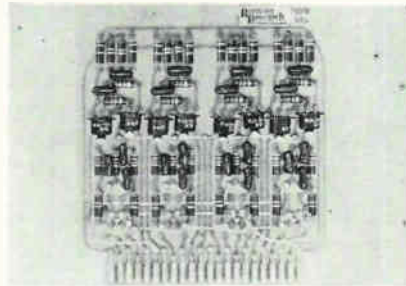
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Administrative Personnel
Department E-710
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in eight types, with peak voltage ranges up to 400 v at 3.75 ma. Maximum case length is 0.188 in. for all types, with widths ranging from 0.188 in. for the 50 and 100 piv units to 0.350 in. for the 350 and 400 piv units. They are capable of operating in ambient temperatures from - 50 C to + 100 C without derating. Diodes are color coded for identification of type and indication of polarity.

CIRCLE 310 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Converter

ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL

RANSOM RESEARCH, 323 W. Seventh St., San Pedro, Calif. Model 301 analog to digital converter is intended for use as the heart of an analog to digital system. It will convert any input voltage of - 0.999 v full scale to three decimal digits with an overall accuracy of ± 1 digit, or an equivalent of ± 1 mv. Conversion time is 1 millisecond for any input. The instrument consists of a rack mounting card file which contains plug-in printed circuit computer elements which include the power supply and reference voltages. This modular construction permits the addition of many optional features and easy maintenance.

CIRCLE 311 ON READER SERVICE CARD



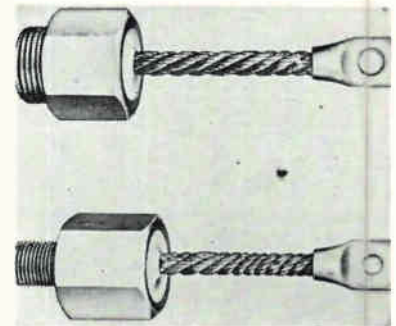
Solenoid Actuator

COMPACT AND LIGHT

JAMES CUNNINGHAM SON & CO., INC., 103 Litchfield St., Rochester 8, N. Y., announces the type L13 elec-

tromagnetic d-c actuator designed for optimum power output. It is available with both push and pull linkages and has application in reciprocating motion, vibration generators, rotary step motion, model actuators, remote switches, valve actuators, computers and automated equipment. The actuator utilizes a patented linkage system which magnifies the original air-gap movement in a 8 to 1 ratio, thereby delivering maximum pull and stroke from small input. Unit has a life of 100 million operations and is capable of 7 millisecond operating time at normal voltages. The actuator may be set for either push or pull by simply reversing the position of the arm. It has a maximum stroke of 0.125 in., exerting a pull of 100 to 550 grams. Type L13 features a nylon coil bobbin, fungus resistant components, light weight construction (50 grams) and a low input of 1.5 w.

CIRCLE 312 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Silicon Rectifiers

TWO NEW STYLES

SYNTRON CO., 241 Lexington Ave., Homer City, Pa. Styles ES-51 and ET-51 silicon power rectifiers have peak forward voltages of 1.25 v maximum at 200 amperes. The peak inverse current is 50 ma at 100 C case temperature. The thermal drop is 0.50 C/w maximum from junction to case. Temperature range is - 35 C to + 120 C (case) and - 35 C to + 150 C (junction). Mounting torque for style ES-51 is 800 in.-lb maximum and for ET-51 it is 1,000 in.-lb maximum. Overall length for ES-51 is 5½ in. maximum and ET-51 is 5 in. maximum. Piv ranges from 100 to 400 v in 100 v steps.

CIRCLE 313 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Literature of the Week

MULTIPLEXER Radiation Inc., Melbourne, Fla. A four-page brochure describes "Radiplex 89," a low-level switching multiplexer which features flexibility, compactness and economy.

CIRCLE 325 ON READER SERVICE CARD

THERMOSET MATERIALS Fiberite Corp., Winona, Minn. A new comparative chart for compression molders and for transfer molders shows the mechanical, electrical and thermal properties of all general purpose thermoset materials comparatively.

CIRCLE 326 ON READER SERVICE CARD

SURGE TEST ADAPTER Wallson Associates, Inc., 912 Westfield Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. Technical data sheet 107 contains a detailed description of the model 142A completely self-contained 75 ampere surge test adapter.

CIRCLE 327 ON READER SERVICE CARD

SEALED LIMIT SWITCHES Micro Switch, Freeport, Ill. Data sheet No. 171 presents two pages of information on the new 400 EN series sub-subminiature sealed limit switches.

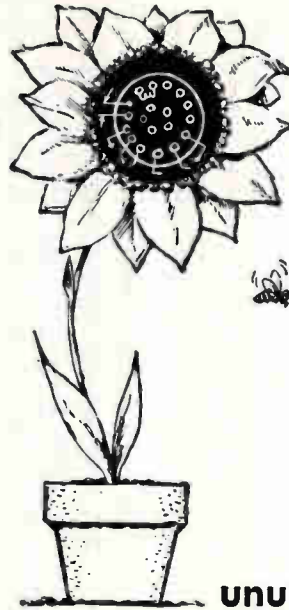
CIRCLE 328 ON READER SERVICE CARD

TRANSISTORIZED POWER SUPPLIES Electrodynamical Instrument Corp., 1841 Old Spanish Trail, Houston 25, Texas, has published a brochure on a line of transistorized power supplies. It contains information and specifications on d-c/d-c converters, d-c/a-c inverters, and a-c/d-c power supplies for laboratory, airborne, mobile, communications and automation applications.

CIRCLE 329 ON READER SERVICE CARD

DIGITAL TRANSDUCERS Datex Corp., 1307 S. Myrtle Ave., Monrovia, Calif. Bulletin No. 150 illustrates and describes the DX-100 series digital transducer which receives pressure, flow or temperature variables and provides a digital output in the form of contact closures for data recording or transmission.

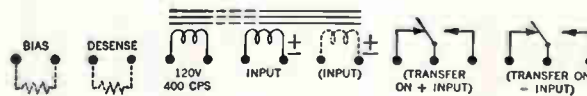
CIRCLE 330 ON READER SERVICE CARD



unusual potting, push-pull design increase stability of new 400-cycle magnetic amplifier relay

If you pried the base off the can of this new magnetic amplifier relay (which you probably wouldn't after paying good money for a hermetically sealed device) you might be surprised. Sitting there in quiet intimacy would be an isolation transformer, reactor, one or two relays and sundry other items — all immersed in a transparent, slightly wiggly material, just like grapes in a gelatin salad. The compound is selected for its ability to soak up shock, vibration and thermal expansion. In that order, the specs for this device are 100 g's, 10 g to 55 cps, -55° to $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$.

What you can do with the Series 8300 is the same thing you can almost do with any good transistor- or meter-relay — except this one will work on DC inputs as low as $0.2\ \mu\text{w}$, and remain stable (circuit is push-pull) under $\pm 10\%$ variations in line voltage, frequency, and the 155° spread mentioned earlier. Standard models also have single or dual coils, a contact rating of 1 amp. at 28 VDC/120 VAC, resistive, for at least 100,000 operations, and terminals for connecting bias and desensing resistors. The connection schematic looks like this, but has the circular floral arrangement as pictured:



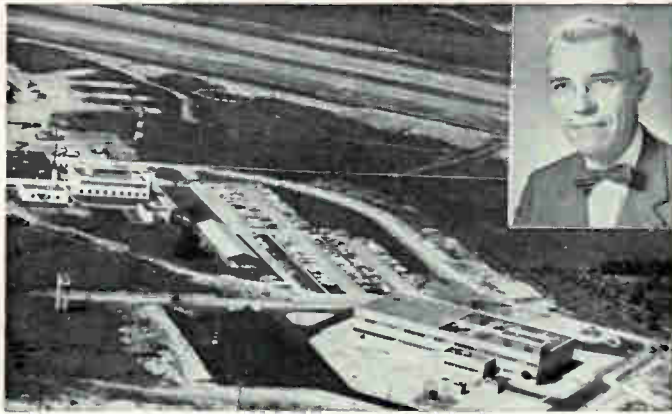
If you have an application that demands an even fancier version with such features as DPDT output contacts, higher vibration and load ratings (and less sensitivity), built-in DC power supplies, reference sources, etc., we may be able to do something for you on a special order basis. First, however, it would probably be a good idea to see our $5 \pm 20\%$ -page Series 8300 Preliminary Bulletin — collated, stapled, 3-hole punched and unpotted.



SIGMA

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62 Pearl St., So. Braintree 85, Mass.

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GE's Advanced Electronics Center

GENERAL ELECTRIC's Light Military Electronic Department has just added a new million-dollar research and development building (lower right in photo above) to its Advanced Electronics Center on the edge of the Tompkins County airport near Ithaca, N. Y.

Managed by Harry Mayer (inset), the Center constitutes the first occupant of Cornell University's Industry Research Park. Employing 376 scientific, technical and administrative people on its permanent staff and many specialized consultants, the Center is actively investigating anti-jamming frequency-diversity radar, contact analog displays with which it is hoped the flying of complex airplanes can be simplified and the so-called "Roberts Rumble" effect

having to do with the reception of signals well in the aftermath of passing satellites.

Other current in-house programs include automatic message authentication, study of the ionosphere from above, the possibility of applying a photo input of high resolution to thermoplastic tape, natural noise at high altitudes and in space, tracking ground-launched missiles from satellites, development of infrared equipment to sense colors and thermocouple energy converters.

The Center works primarily on contracts received direct or through its parent department from government agencies but also cooperates with other GE divisions, and occasionally with other firms, on projects of an advanced nature.



Jordan Electronics Hires Beltz

ROBERT BELTZ has joined the Jordan Electronics Division of The Victoreen Instrument Co., as senior engineer.

Jordan Electronics, Alhambra, Calif., is developer and manufacturer of electronic devices for missiles and aircraft including a programmer which schedules all events of missile flights.

Beltz came to Jordan from Hughes Aircraft Co. where he was a staff engineer. He previously was an engineer with Western Design and Mfg. Co.; Vard, Inc.; and Electrofilm Corp.

Amperex Promotes Two Key Men

EDWARD FEINBERG has been promoted to the position of product

manager, industrial and government semiconductors and special purpose tubes, at Amperex Electronic Corp., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. He previously was assistant product manager of the same department.

Promotion of Edward Meagher to the position of product manager, entertainment tubes and semiconductors, is also announced. He was previously sales engineer in Amperex's Chicago office.

Amperex Electronic Corp. is engaged in the research and development, manufacture and sale of electron tubes and semiconductors for communications, defense and industry.

Both promotions are part of Amperex's current expansion program, which also includes the acquisition of a new plant in Slatersville, R. I., for the manufacture of transistors and diodes.



Petruschke Joins Assembly Products

APPOINTMENT of Reinhold Petruschke to the newly-created position of chief industrial engineer at Assembly Products, Inc., Chesterland, O., has been announced. He will be in charge of production of all parts and sub-assemblies for the company's meter-relays, panel meters and complete controls. He will also be responsible for plant maintenance, job evaluation, new employee testing, and administration of the bonus plans.

Before joining Assembly Products, Petruschke was production manager of the phonograph plant at the V-M Corp., Benton Harbor, Mich.

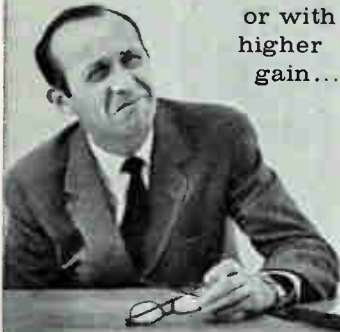
Yes, I suppose you'll find transistors with higher voltage.



You'll find them with equal or higher frequency...



or with higher gain...



or with greater power dissipation

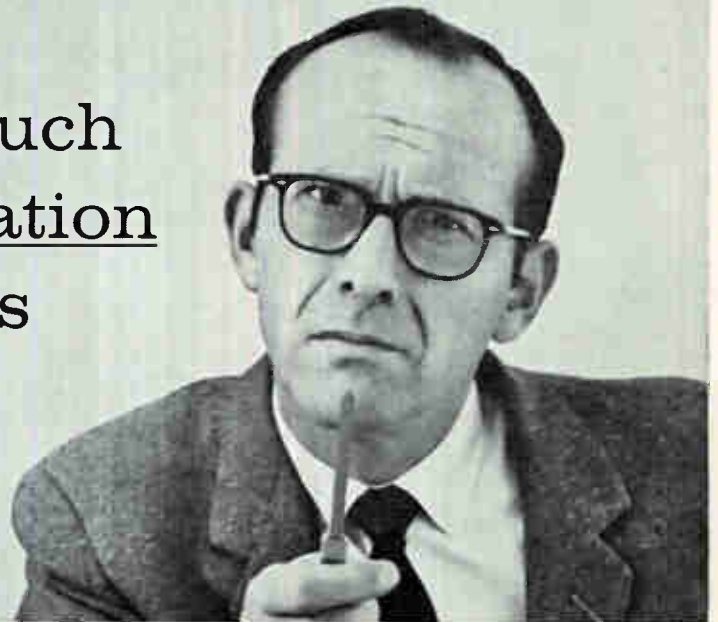


One or two others even approach the temperature range. BUT...



no other transistor has such an ideal combination of parameters

as the Hughes 2N1196 or 2N1197 transistor amplifier



No other transistor gives you such ideal parameters; no other gives you such reliability. These Hughes high-frequency devices meet or exceed every possible amplifying requirement of a PNP silicon transistor. They have high operating voltage, high temperature rating, high alpha cutoff frequency, high gain at high frequencies, low collector shunt capacitance, good power dissipation, and low signal distortion. In a 5000-hour storage-life test at 200°C, the units re-proved their ruggedness and reliability by showing no significant changes in the beta or leakage current.

The Hughes 2N1196 & 2N1197 transistors were originally developed in conjunction with the U.S. Army Signal Corps on an IPS contract for military devices, and meet the exacting requirements of MIL-T-19500A.

Now they're available for you. If you need high-frequency, double-diffused, mesa transistors for i.f. amplifiers, h.f. amplifiers, oscillators, for communication telemetering, or similar electronic equipment, order from Hughes today. Just call or write your nearest Hughes Semiconductor sales office or authorized distributor—or write Hughes Semiconductor Division, Marketing Department, 500 Superior Avenue, Newport Beach, California.



SPECIFICATIONS @ 25°C			
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING	2N1196	2N1197	Units
$V_{CE0} @ I_{CE0} = -100 \mu A$	-70	-70	volts max
$V_{CB0} @ I_{CB0} = -100 \mu A$	-70	-70	volts max
$V_{EB0} @ I_{EB0} = -100 \mu A$	-4	-4	volts max
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
P.G. @ $V_{CE} = -10v, I_C = 2mA$	28 @ 4.3MC	22 @ 12.5MC	db typ
$F_{\alpha} @ V_{CB} = -10v, I_C = 2mA$	45	55	MC typ
$C_{cb} @ V_{CB} = -10v, I_C = 0, f = 140KC$	3	3	$\mu\mu$ Id typ
$h_{fb} @ V_{CB} = -10v, I_C = 2mA, f = 1KC$.9	.94	typ

350 mW dissipation in Free Air
Operating temperature range -65°C to +200°C

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- IF strip design
- Device using klystron, traveling wave tube and backward wave oscillator
- Display and storage devices
- 2-WAY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
- VHF & UHF receiver
- Transmitter design and development
- Power supply
- Systems engineering
- Antenna design
- Selective signaling
- Transistor applications
- Crystal engineering
- Sales engineering
- Design of VHF & UHF FM communications in portable or subminiature development
- Microwave field engineers
- Transistor switching circuit design
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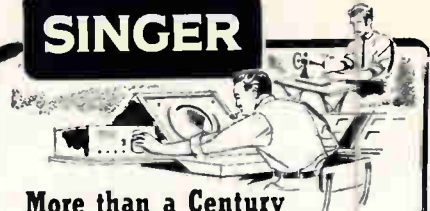
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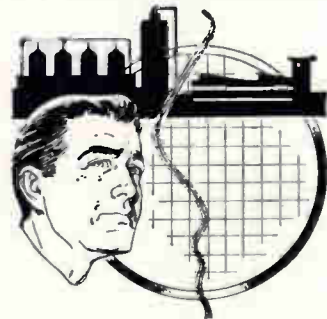
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This career opportunity requires experience in electronic circuit design and a familiarity with vacuum tube and solid state components. Join a newly formed select group where individual initiative and achievement are quickly recognized.

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Single Sideband Communications
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High Intensity Sound Generators
Advanced Air Acoustics
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Experienced engineers with demonstrated ability are invited to share in research and development work - work that is challenging and stimulating as well as exceptionally rewarding.

Send inquiries and resumes to Mr. John Starbuck, Dept. 5

TACTICAL WEAPON
SYSTEMS OPERATIONS

AERONUTRONIC
a Division of FORD MOTOR COMPANY

FORD ROAD, NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA



MARKET RESEARCH ENGINEER

Continued growth of the 3M Company has created an opportunity in the Electrical Products Division. Electrical engineering or physics degree preferred. Three to five years experience with a manufacturing company in sales, market research, or product development very helpful. You will be responsible for search and evaluation of markets for new products. You will be expected to keep abreast of design trends in electrical equipment and electronic apparatus through attendance at professional society meetings and calls on research directors and advance planning engineers of customers. You must be capable of conducting market research studies for new and improved products with particular emphasis on size, geographical distribution, and growth potential. Ability to evaluate competitive product developments.

Location in St. Paul, Minnesota, provides easy access to nation's outstanding hunting and fishing areas. Salary commensurate with training and experience. Advancement based on individual merit.

Write or send resume to:

**Technical Employment Manager
MINNESOTA MINING & MFG. CO.
900 Bush Ave., St. Paul 6, Minnesota**

DISENCHANTED ENGINEERS

If your present employer has failed to utilize your full potential, why not permit us to explore the parameters for your personal qualifications with the many dynamic young companies in aviation, electronics, missiles and rockets. We now have in excess of 4,000 openings in the \$8,000 to \$40,000 bracket, all of which are fee paid. Why wait? Send resume in duplicate at once indicating geographical preferences and salary requirements.

FIDELITY PERSONNEL
1530 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.
Established 1943



MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

IN THE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

SAMUEL K. MACDONALD, INC.

manufacturers representatives over 25 years
1531 SPRUCE STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

Territory: Pennsylvania • New Jersey
Delaware • Maryland
Virginia • West Virginia
District of Columbia

Other Offices:
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
Washington, D.C.

An employment advertisement in this EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES section will help you find the engineers you need. It's an inexpensive, time-saving method of selecting competent personnel for every engineering job.

SEARCHLIGHT SECTION

(Classified Advertising)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EQUIPMENT - USED or RESALE

DISPLAYED RATE

The advertising rate is \$24.75 per inch for all advertising appearing on other than a contract basis. Contract rates quoted on request. ADVERTISING INCH is measured 1/2 inch vertically on one column, 3 columns - 30 inches - to a page. EQUIPMENT WANTED or FOR SALE ADVERTISEMENTS acceptable only in Displayed Style.

UNDISPLAYED RATE

\$2.40 a line, minimum 3 lines. To figure advance payment count 5 average words as a line. BOX NUMBERS count as one line additional in undisplayed ads.

MEASUREMENTS CORP. Pulse Generator



MEAS. CORP. MOD. 79-B
Pulse Generator. 60-100,000 cy pulses 1/2-40 usecs wd and sync pulses delayed 1/2 period. Can pulse modulate an external RF source and can be synched by an external sine source. This is the model preceding the current catalog model which sells for \$495.00. Brand new in original packing with instruction book, 40 lbs. fab Harrisburg, Pa. \$97.50

0.1% SORENSEN Line Voltage Regulator

#5000S brand new at a low surplus price! Output is adjustable 110-120 volts and holds the pre-set voltage to ±0.1% at line frequency, or to ±0.25% if the line frequency drifts 5%. Taps for 50 or 60 cy., 1 phase. Regulates against line changes of 95-130 V, and against load changes from 0 to 5000 VA. Because of the low price, it is very smart planning to use it for lower-power applications which may later be expanded to 5 KVA. Max. harmonics less than 3%. Recovery time 0.15 seconds. In rack cabinet 28" h, 22" wd, 13" dp. Net wt 190 lbs. Note that input to control circuit can be moved to actual point of use of power, to compensate for line drop. Shpg wt 285 lbs. FOB Utica, N. Y. warehouse. Packed for export. (13 cu ft.) Catalog net price is \$695.00, less spares. Our price, new, in original packing, WITH SPARES, is only \$349.50

FOR OPERATION ON 230 OR 460 VOLTS: Max. input at nominal 115 volts when 5 KVA is used, is 7.1 amps (8165 VA). For use on 460/230 V lines, an 8 1/2 KVA isolating step-down transformer is required. We can get it wound to order in Los Angeles, 1 ph., fully cased, boxed for shipment: 60 cy. \$135.00, shpg wt 160 lbs. 50/60 cy: \$170.00, shpg wt 175 lbs. Check your local winders; you may do as well or better. If not, order from us FOB Los Ang.

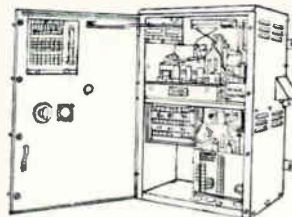
Circle Readers Service Card for our new listing of budget stretchers selected for you from surplus.

R. E. GOODHEART CO.

P. O. Box 1220-E Beverly Hills, Calif.

CIRCLE 460 ON READER SERVICE CARD

HARD and SOFT MAGNETRON PULSERS...



... at bargain basement prices! Will drive dozens of types of Magnetrons up to 250 kw. from \$675.00

Phone: Walker 5-6000



LIBERTY ELECTRONICS, INC.

582 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 12, N. Y.
Cables: TELSERSUP

CIRCLE 461 ON READER SERVICE CARD

LOOKING FOR USED/SURPLUS ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT/COMPONENTS?

For an up-to-date listing of such equipment see Searchlight Section of June 10th.

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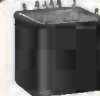
GIVE YOUR PRODUCTS MORE RELIABILITY and BETTER PERFORMANCE with FREED QUALITY

HERMETICALLY SEALED MIL-T-27A PULSE TRANSFORMERS

- Maximum power efficiency and optimum pulse performance.
- For use in blocking oscillator, interstage coupling and low level output circuits.
- Ruggedized construction — Grade 4.
- Series or parallel connection of windings for optimum turns ratio.



Cat. No.	MIL Type	Pulse Voltage Kilovolts	Chor. Imp. Ohms
MPT- 1	TF4RX35YY	0.25/0.25/0.25	250
MPT- 2	TF4RX35YY	0.25/0.25	250
MPT- 3	TF4RX35YY	0.5/0.5/0.5	250
MPT- 4	TF4RX35YY	0.5/0.5	250
MPT- 5	TF4RX35YY	0.5/0.5/0.5	500
MPT- 6	TF4RX35YY	0.5/0.5	500
MPT- 7	TF4RX35YY	0.7/0.7/0.7	200
MPT- 8	TF4RX35YY	0.7/0.7	200
MPT- 9	TF4RX35YY	1.0/1.0/1.0	200
MPT-10	TF4RX35YY	1.0/1.0	200
MPT-11	TF4RX35YY	1.0/1.0/1.0	500
MPT-12	TF4RX35YY	0.15/0.15/0.3/0.3	700



Ruggedized, MIL STANDARD POWER & FILAMENT TRANSFORMERS

Primary 105/115/125 V 50-60~

Cat. No.	Appl.	MIL Std.	MIL Type
MGP 1	Plate & Fil.	90026	TF4RX03HA001
MGP 2	Plate & Fil.	90027	TF4RX03JB002
MGP 3	Plate & Fil.	90028	TF4RX03KB006
MGP 4	Plate & Fil.	90029	TF4RX03LB003
MGP 5	Plate & Fil.	90030	TF4RX03MB004
MGP 6	Plate	90031	TF4RX02KB001
MGP 7	Plate	90032	TF4RX02LB002
MGP 8	Plate	90036	TF4RX02NB003
MGF 1	Filament	90016	TF4RX01EB002
MGF 2	Filament	90017	TF4RX01GB003
MGF 3	Filament	90018	TF4RX01FB004
MGF 4	Filament	90019	TF4RX01HB005
MGF 5	Filament	90020	TF4RX01FB006
MGF 6	Filament	90021	TF4RX01GB007
MGF 7	Filament	90022	TF4RX01JB008
MGF 8	Filament	90023	TF4RX01KB009
MGF 9	Filament	90024	TF4RX01JB012
MGF 10	Filament	90025	TF4RX01KB013



Ruggedized, MIL STANDARD AUDIO TRANSFORMERS

Cat. No.	Imped level—ohms	Appl.	MIL Std.	MIL Type
MGA 1	Pri. 10,000 C.T. Sec. 90,000 Split & C.T.	Interstage	90000	TF4RX15AJ001
MGA 2	Pri. 600 Split Sec. 4, 8, 16	Matching	90001	TF4RX16AJ002
MGA 3	Pri. 600 Split Sec. 135,000 C.T.	Input	90002	TF4RX10AJ001
MGA 4	Pri. 600 Split Sec. 600 Split	Matching	90003	TF4RX16AJ001
MGA 5	Pri. 7,600 Tap @ 4,800 Sec. 600 Split	Output	90004	TF4RX13AJ001
MGA 6	Pri. 7,600 Tap @ 4,800 Sec. 4, 8, 16	Output	90005	TF4RX13AJ002
MGA 7	Pri. 15,000 C.T. Sec. 600 Split	Output	90006	TF4RX13AJ003
MGA 8	Pri. 24,000 C.T. Sec. 600 Split	Output	90007	TF4RX13AJ004
MGA 9	Pri. 60,000 C.T. Sec. 600 Split	Output	90008	TF4RX13AJ005

FREED TRANSFORMER CO., INC.
 1760 Weirfield St., Brooklyn (Ridgewood) 27, N. Y.
 CIRCLE 115 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Truth in Advertising



ON FEBRUARY 17th, 1927, three years before this magazine was founded, James H. McGraw, founder of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, received the Harvard Advertising Awards Gold Medal for services to advertising. In his acceptance address Mr. McGraw said:

"Primarily the function of advertising as a business force is to interpret or expand a personality, whether of a product or of a service or of an industry."

He also said,

"It is evident, therefore, that the industrial division of the business press has an important beneficial effect on the profit margin. Its reading pages are a textbook of economy in manufacture; its advertising pages a textbook of equipment for doing jobs at lower cost."

Last year 1,169 advertisers placed 5,096 advertisements between the covers of ELECTRONICS. Between those same covers were 3,029 pages of editorial material. The editorial staff monitored the truthfulness of the editorial pages. The truth in advertising was largely in the hands of the advertisers. Our business department exercised all possible vigilance, but to monitor each specification, each parameter of each product, would obviously be impossible in this multiple product field.

Each advertisement is accepted for publication in ELECTRONICS subject to the following:

Advertisers and advertising agencies assume liability for all content (including text, representations, illustrations, or of any sketch, map, labels, trademark or other copyrighted matter) of advertisements printed, and also assume responsibility for any claims arising therefrom made against the publisher. The publisher reserves the right to reject any advertising that does not conform to publication standards.

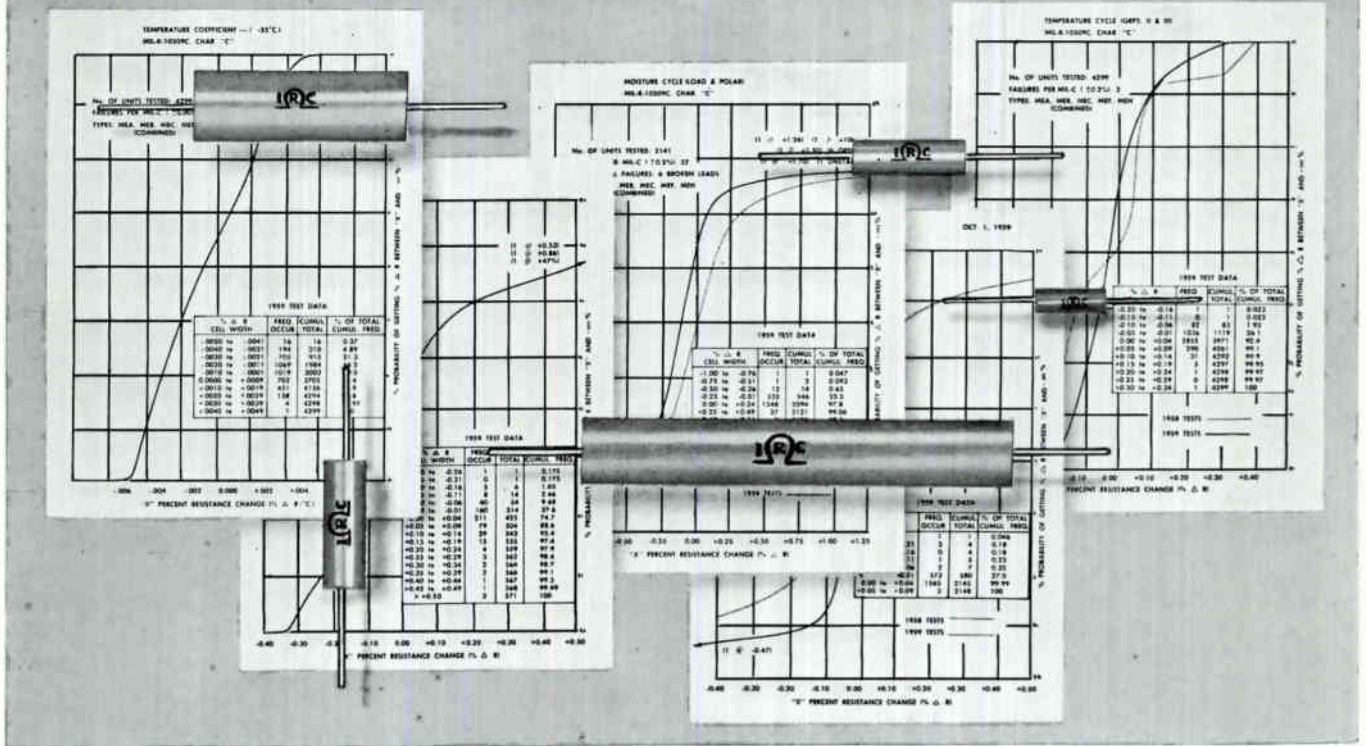
For the most part, manufacturers in the electronics industry have cooperated, with a remarkable degree of self-censorship, to preserve truth in their advertising pages. There have been astonishingly few exceptions through the years. For this we thank them. And we charge them at the same time with the continuation of this discipline. If relaxed, it would introduce nonbelievability and create the kind of a personality which could be damaging to their industry, and their profit position.

Should you, by the way, wish a copy of James H. McGraw's speech "The Function of Business Paper Advertising" circle number 250 on the Reader Service card. We'll be happy to mail it. No charge, of course.

James Lidwood

PUBLISHER

In **PRECISION FILM RESISTORS** if it's news, expect it first from IRC



New tests confirm high reliability and stability of IRC Molded Metal Film Resistors

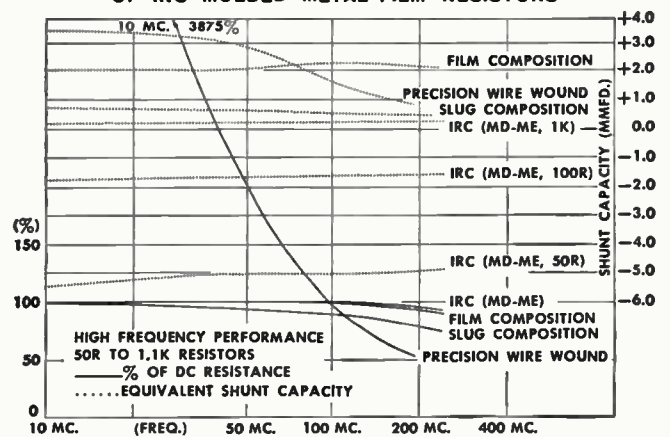
IRC has completed a new series of tests upon 7500 molded metal film resistors. The charted results are presented in a booklet just released: "Performance and Reliability of IRC Molded Metal Film Resistors."

This booklet is a sequel to IRC's report on a similar series of tests conducted in 1958. Where data are comparable, the earlier results are plotted against the new findings.

Tests are based upon MIL-R-10509C specifications, and are presented through the use of the probability technique. They include Temperature Cycle, Low Temperature Operation, Short Time Overload, Terminal Strength, Dielectric Strength, Effect of Soldering, Moisture Resistance, Temperature Coefficient and Load Life. Noise characteristics, shelf and operational stability, and high frequency characteristics are also reported and graphed.

The tests encompass IRC's full line of Molded Metal Film Resistors—5 types: 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1 and 2 watts. The overall superiority of these advanced precision film resistors is shown conclusively. Their capability to provide high reliability over extended periods is confirmed again by this rigorous series of tests.

TYPICAL HIGH FREQUENCY PERFORMANCE OF IRC MOLDED METAL FILM RESISTORS

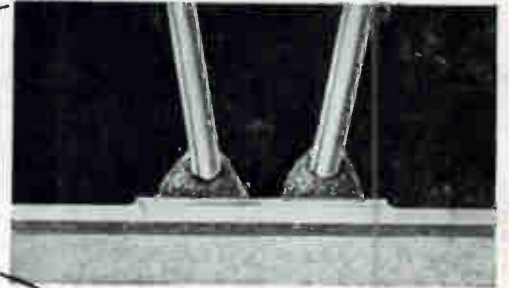
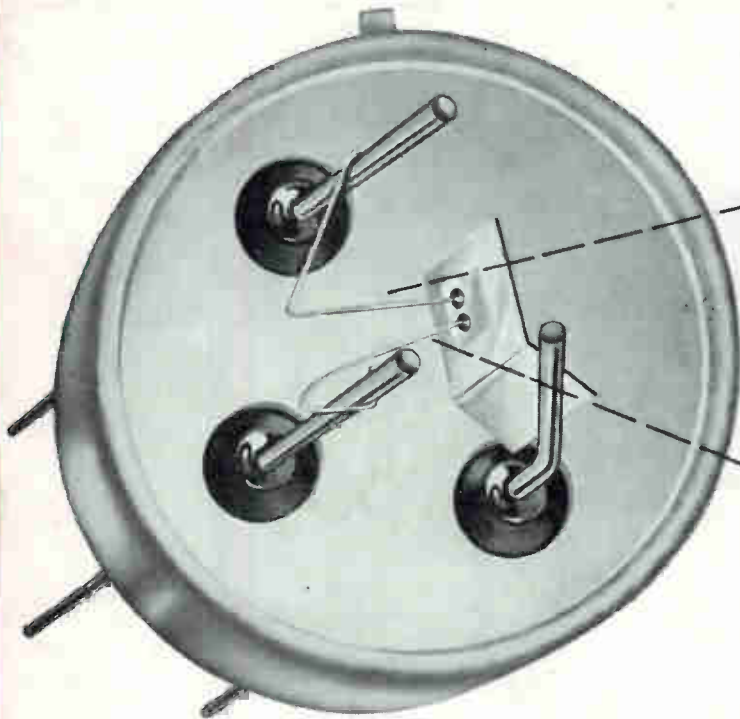


A booklet is reserved for your company and available by request on your company letterhead or through your local IRC representative. For product data, write for Bulletin B-3. International Resistance Co., Dept. 376, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.



Leading supplier to manufacturers of electronic equipment

Rugged all the way...inside and out



Here is the secret of MESA construction. Narrow base layer diffused into collector body makes the entire transistor structure a solid rugged block, as shown in this cross section.

RCA-2N1300 and 2N1301 **MESA** COMPUTER TRANSISTORS

Now you can see why RCA-2N1300 and 2N1301 germanium P-N-P diffused-junction Mesa computer transistors achieve and maintain top performance at high frequencies. From base to case, reliability is built in for today's high-speed switching applications.

Ruggedness and reliability are inherent in the RCA-2N1300 and 2N1301 Mesa Computer Transistors. They are specifically designed, constructed, and tested to assure extra dependability.

Through rugged Mesa construction RCA achieves the extremely narrow base-width necessary for switching speeds up to 10 Mc without sacrificing mechanical strength. Mesa construction provides high dissipation capabilities and assures long and dependable performance under the most severe field conditions.

RCA's diffused-junction process provides a flat, precise junction assuring exceptional uniformity of electrical characteristics from unit to unit. This dif-

fused-junction process in combination with RCA's mesa-construction technique makes possible the high collector-breakdown-voltage and punch-through-voltage rating of these devices.

As a result of these features plus built-in ruggedness, the RCA-2N1300 and 2N1301 can meet the stringent mechanical and environmental requirements of the basic military specification MIL-T-19500A.

Call your RCA representative today and get the complete story on these low-cost extra reliable types. For further technical information, write RCA Commercial Engineering, G-19-NN-1, Somerville, New Jersey.



RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

SEMICONDUCTOR AND MATERIALS DIVISION

SOMERVILLE, N. J.

ANOTHER WAY RCA SERVES YOU THROUGH ELECTRONICS

East: 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J., HUmboldt 5-3900 • Northeast: 64 "A" St., Needham Heights 94, Mass., HILLcrest 4-7200 • East Central: 714 New Center Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich., TRinity 5-5600 • Central: Suite 1154, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., WHItEhall 4-2900 • West: 6355 East Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., RAymond 3-8361 • Southwest: 7905 Empire Freeway, Dallas 7, Texas, FLeeTwood 7-8167 • Gov't: 224 N. Wilkinson Street, Dayton, Ohio, BALDwin 6-2366; 1625 "K" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., FEderal 7-8500

AVAILABLE THROUGH YOUR RCA DISTRIBUTOR

MISSILE GUIDANCE



EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS



COMMERCIAL DATA SYSTEMS



FIRE CONTROL



MULTIPLEX SYSTEMS



SPACE EXPLORATION