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## September - 1966


COMPLETE MANUFACTURERS CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS
AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR 7 NEW SETS

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(5) (6)
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Moxa rion Mim






** SCOPE SYNCED AT 1/2 VERTICAL FREQUENCY.
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-.).





1031
MOTOROLA
TV Chassis TS594
September • 1966


## 1032

RCA VICTOR
Color TV Chassis
CTC20

September • 1966



1033
EMERSON
TV Chassis 120837
$839,840,841,842$,
$843,846,847,848$

## September • 1966


COMPLETE MANUFACTURERS CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS PRIMTED CIRCUIT BOARD
COMPLETE MANUFACTURERS CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS
AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR 7 NEW SETS $\mid$ G SGM AM






40

EOUIVALENT CliRCut of


1035 SYLVANIA TV Chassis A06
A07 Series
A07 Series
September - 1966



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## SEPTEMBER 1966

VOL. 84 NO. 3

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# ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN 

WORLD'S LARGEST ELECTRONIC TRADE CIRCULATION

## Cover

Confronted by an affluent but more discriminating customer, the Hi Fi stereo specialist must display his wares to the utmost advantage foday.

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EMERSON: TV Chassis 120837, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 346, 847, 848

MOTOROLA: TV Chassis TS594
RCA VICTOR: Color TV Chassis CTC2O
SYIVANIA: TV Chassis A06, A07 Series
WESTINGHOUSE: TV Chassis V-2498 Series
ZENITH: TV Chassis $13 \times 15$

## I LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

## Superior 1280 Set Tester

I need a schematic and parts list with values for this set tester. Can any reader help me?

Tom McCausland Portland, Ore.

## He'll Stick With ET

Your articles on television servicing have been a great help to me . . . ET
is truly an educational necessity . . . Just keep up the good work on your magazine . . . I have read all other electronics magazines and they just do not compare with yours . . . I believe I will just stick with your magazine as it is the best I've found yet... Clarence W. Cattell Findlay, Ohio

## TEKFAX Helpful

We're renewing our subscription for three more years . . . We enjoy your publication and have found the circuit diagrams most helpful over the years. The articles have been very

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- Wire-it-yourself Kits
good and we have been able to use some of the ideas most effectively. Keep up the good work . . .

Robert Finch
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

## Needs Japanese Radio VOT

Can any reader help me locate a vertical output xformer replacement for a "Rocket," $8-i n$. TV set, model 8 HL , manufactured by EgawadenkiKenkyusho of Tokyo, Japan? I wrote the manufacturer and never heard from them. The tube used in the vertical output is a 12 BH 7 .
A. Sarlowski

Brookfield, Wisc.

## Needs Import Motor

I have a "Saja Export MS/51" tape recorder made in West Germany. I need a motor for it and have no address of the company. Can anyone tell me what their address is or if parts are available in the United States?
H. Hanson

Mobile, Ala.

## Needs Tube Tester Chart

Can any reader tell me where I can find an up-to-date roll chart or where to obtain information to update a Simpson model 555 tube tester?

Tom Butts
Marshall, Mich.

## Has Solar Manual

I have the complete manual on the Solar Capacitor Analyzer, model "CF," which I can photostat for a reasonable charge if any reader wishes it. The schematic alone is available too.
B. N. Phelps

Omaha, Neb.

## Auto Ignition Systems

There's one subject ET has not covered - ignition systems for automobiles . . . ET furnishes very valuable information in other areas.

Herman Bolst
Peekskill, N.Y.

- As you know, Electronic TechNICIAN is devoted entirely to servicedealers and technicians who make their living in TV-Radio, Hi Fi, twoway radio and audio communciations. It also covers some industrial electronics subjects which a portion of our readers are involved in. Most transistorized ignition systems today are serviced by auto mechanics.-Ed.


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## Needs Antique Tubes

I have subscribed to Electronic Technician for almost 10 years and have found it one of the best. I particularly like the schematics in Tekfax and the down-to-earth troubleshooting articles. I have an old Westinghouse $\mathrm{H}-148$ radio which the owner wishes repaired - primarily for sentimental
reasons. I need two tubes, a 3E6 and 1LA6, which seem hard to come by. Can anyone tell me where I can find these tubes?

George Roberts
Maywood, N.J.

- There should be a few of these still collecting dust on jobber or servicedealer shelves. Can anyone help this reader?-Ed.


## Needs Schemałic

Can any ET reader help us locate a schematic for a Model S-1, Serial


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\#5093 Scribe Tape Dictaphone, manufactured by Scribe International Corp., previously at 10-005 Franklin Ave., Franklin Park, Ill. According to the information I have, they are apparently out of business.
R. Cooper Balley

Richmond, Va.

## Using Readers Service Card

Just a little note to let you know how well I appreciate your fine magazine . . . But there isn't enough room on the Reader Service card to get all the information I need, especially if it's a long firm name. Keep up the good work!
S. Rasmussen

Silverton, Ore.

- Advertised products, New Products, Catalogs and Bulletins are all numbered. Corresponding numbers appear on the Readers Service card. All you have to do to obtain information is to circle the number on the card which appears next to the product information you are interested in and then drop the Reader Service card in the mail box.-Ed.


## Transistor Book

Regarding the Book Review Section of the April 1966 issue of Electronic Technician. I am interested in purchasing a good text with recent advances in transistor techniques and applications . . . This book ("Transistors: Principles and Applications") may be what I am looking for Please furnish me with the address of the publisher .

Jack Forry
San Francisco, Calif.

- The address of Hart Publishing Co. is 510 6th Ave., N.Y.


## New Product Info

Please forward my name and address to the makers of "Terado SolidState Inverter" as shown in New Products section in the June 1966 issue of Electronic Technican.
E. J. Olson

Eureka, Kan.

- This information was readily obtainable by circling the proper number on the Readers Service card and dropping the card in the mail box. The address of Terado appears on page 88 of the May issue listed in the 1966 Electronic Technician's Directory. The address is 1068 Raymond Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Most readers of ET use the Reader Service card regularly. $-E d$.


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## TEKFAX Pages

You say that you publish 16 pages of Texfax schematics every month. I have gone through every issue since January and can find only eight pages.

Paul Gilbert
Ashland, Ky.

- The Texfax section consists of 8 double pages. Each folded sheet is the size of two printed pages in Electronic Technician. The schematics take up the equivalent of 16 printed pages in $E T$.-Ed.


## Technician's Directory

It seems to me that I have seen a list of electronic equipment and component manufacturers with their addresses in some copy of ET but can't seem to find it again.

Ted Booth
Thief River Falls, Minn.
-The directory appears in the May 1966 issue of ET, beginning on page 74-Ed.

## Likes Business Profiles

I have enjoyed and gained much valuable information from your series of reports on other TV businesses. Thank you and I hope you keep up the good work.

Lloyd Ough
Wauneta, Neb.

Low and Hi Fi
1s it worthwhile to put a "Matel Barbie" record player into a Hi Fi cabinet with 2 oval speakers?

George Wong
La Palma, Calif.
-What's a "Matel Barbie" record player?-Ed.



Jobs that used to be unprofitable now go so quickly that you can make good money handling them! There are millions of auto radios and transistor radios in the field-portables, auto and table models, plus hi-fi and communications equipment. Instead of turning them away, you can turn them into money-makers with the B\&K Model 970 Radio Analyst.

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## Specialize or Diversify?

Some time ago, a speaker at a national convention of TV-radio servicedealers and technicians urged all concerned to diversify their operations. Little or no attempt was made to explore the pros and cons of the matter.

Now, at a recent management seminar of the National Appliance \& Radio-Tv Dealers Assn. (NARDA), two speakers argued the subject one taking the side of diversification and the other urging us to be specialists.

The argument reminds us of the once popular "heridity vs. environment" game played by the so-called "intelligentsia" of an earlier period. Actually, the game was played for generations until scientists discovered that both heridity and environment were equally important.

We will wager that the argument of diversification vs. specialization in this business will also go the same way - like the dodo - into extinction.

Additionally, a lot of confusion is being piled up about the subject. One speaker, for example, urged servicedealers to tie themselves to one manufacturer (implying specialization) but continued on to mention a long list of diversified products to be sold and serviced. It's not easy to tell what these narrow-approach individuals are really talking about.

The truth is, whether you diversify or specialize is, first, a matter of what you want to do. Your particular locality may also be a point to consider. Likewise the kind of customers you have. And if you're small - a two or three-man organization - you obviously cannot diversify. If you want to diversify you'll need more working capital and you'll have to set up the proper organization. But you can be successful either way. It all depends on how you plan, organize and run your business, the kind of customers you have and the kind of service you give them.

To diversify or specialize is not the question confronting TV-radio service-dealers today. The problem is to "keep up," adjust to change, grow - compete. This has nothing to do with diversifying or specializing.

In this business, the argument of "specialize or diversify" is just so much hogwash!

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# Poll shows appliance dealers prefer Channel Master color antennas by tremendous margin. Wére not surprised. Read why. 

When it comes to color antennas, we know our place. That it happens to be first place-and that Channel Master has been up there a long time-is a sweet thing to know. (Just try and budge us.)

But-once in a while-isn't it nice to have somebody else confirm what you've always known?

What happened was this: One of the nation's top three publications in the radio-TV-appliance merchandising field-(name on request)-made an independent survey of color set appliance dealers. Result? The lopsided box-score, in case you haven't noticed,
is down below. Please observe that the opposition isn't even close.

Now as long as Channel Master Crossfires are up there we wanted to know why they're up there. So we requested the same publication to take a second poll. And just as we thought: Any specific brand of antenna may be preferred on many counts. But one reason leads all the rest. Performance! That's why the Crossfires are No. 1. They work better! (With color sets or black-and-white, naturally). This includes our VHF/FM series for suburbs-to-fringes, our Coloray ghost-killer series, and our

Ultradyne Crossfire 82-channel FM or Ultradyne UHF only series.

To what do we owe our success? Our principles. (Unique engineering ones, of course. All of them patented or with patents pending.) They make the Crossfires the mightiest antennas ever developed. With remarkably high gain and up to $30-$-to- 1 front-to-back ratios. (Maybe the competition's principles just aren't as powerful as ours.)

So call your nearest Channel Master distributor, join the rest of the gang, and come on up. The installation's fine and the profit's high.

... for more defails circle 119 on posteard


## RCA VICTOR

TV Chassis KCS153X Integrated Audio Circuil - Servicing If audio trouble develops in this model, the integrated circuit should be considered the component least likely to be at fault. The following procedure has been found

effective when checking the integrated circuit. A signal injector is used to determine whether or not the circuits following and preceding the integrated circuit are functioning. If trouble appears to be in the circuit that incorporates the integrated circuit, pass a signal through that circuit as well. Check the voltages on the pin connections of the integrated circuit device. These voltages are very significant. All external components associated with the integrated circuit should be checked before the "chip" is replaced. Should it be necessary to remove and install a new integrated circuit, great care should be exercised to prevent additional damage.

## MAGNAVOX

TV Chassis 1915 - A Description of Production Changes
Most of the production changes in this series do not contain a code. They consist of the following: Better sync separation has resulted when R239 was changed from $820 \Omega$ to $330 \Omega$. Vertical sync has been improved by changing R403 from 82 K to 47 K . By removing capacitor C606, the horizontal hold range is increased. A decoupling network has been added to prevent horizontal pulses from
getting into the video. The network consists of resistor, R251, ( $33 \Omega 20 \%$ ) inserted between R220 and the vertical hold and bias controls, plus electrolytic capacitor C244 ( $10 \mu \mathrm{f}+100 \%-10 \%$ ) between R220 and R251 connected to ground. By changing R308 from 33 K to 27 K and adding another decoupling network the hum in the sound was reduced. This decoupling network consists of resistor R314 ( $5.6 \mathrm{~K} 10 \%$ ) inserted between R308 and the collector of the audio driver transistor, Q203 (70N1), plus electrolytic capacitor C138 ( $4 \mu \mathrm{f} \mathbf{1 5 v}+100 \%-10 \%$ ) between R308 and R314 connected to ground. By changing C303 from 2.2 pf to 1.5 pf and R304 from 1 K to 1.2 K , "popping" and intermittent sound is eliminated. Variations in characteristics of the VHF tuner and IF are compensated by substituting a $1500 \Omega$ pot for the $680 \Omega$ resistor ( R 236 ) and by changing R212 to 4.3 K . The vertical linearity is improved by changing C405 from $0.33 \mu \mathrm{f}$ to $0.22 \mu \mathrm{f}$ and C 406 from $1.5 \mu \mathrm{f}$ to $1.0 \mu \mathrm{f}$.

A BA production code suffix was used to identify the following production changes: A diode is connected between the high-voltage horizontal transformer (T603) and the collector of the AGC keyer transistor Q206 (79PI). This transistor is given additional protection against failure by inserting resistor, R252 ( $100 \Omega 10 \%$ ), between the diode and the transformer. The capacitor C235 was removed from the junction of D204 and R235 to ground. Noise immunity was improved by changing C238 from $1 \mu \mathrm{f}$ to $0.33 \mu \mathrm{f}$ and C 604 from $1 \mu \mathrm{f}$ to $0.47 \mu \mathrm{f}$, plus inserting resistor R624 ( $1 \mathrm{~K} 10 \%$ ) between the emitter of the phase splitter transistor Q209 ( 76 N 1 ) and capacitor C602. Resistor R212 was changed from $10 \Omega$ to $470 \Omega$ for the new VHF tuner. The driver stage was decoupled from the output stage by adding capacitor C412 ( $0.01 \mu \mathrm{f} 20 \%$ ) between the base of the vertical output transistor Q403 (64N1) and ground. The "blocking" of sound was eliminated by adding capacitor C322 (2.2pf土.25) between the collector of the sound IF transistor, Q301 ( 69 N 1 ) and ground.

## OLYMPIC

TV Chassis NCP and NDP - To Eliminate Horizontal Drift
If horizontal drift is experienced in these chassis, proceed as follows: 1. Change S141 (820pf) to a 1000 pf temperature compensating capacitor. 2. Change R149 to 470 K . 3. Short terminal 4 of the AFC couplate ( Z 102 ) to ground. 4. Shunt out the horizontal frequency coil (L115). 5. Check to see that the proper frequency range has been attained by varying the hold control. In some instances it may be necessary to increase R149 to 680K. 6. Remove the short from terminal 4 and the jumper from the frequency coil. 7. Adjust the frequency coil until the picture is synchronized horizontally.

## Snivets

Some reports have been received indicating trouble with snivets in fringe area reception on UHF and VHF. Most cases are cured by replacing the $21 \mathrm{JZ6}$. In some instances it may be necessary to use a different tube type, a 21GY5 for example, in place of the 21 JZ 6 . To make this change, place a jumper from pin 10 of the $21 \mathrm{JZ6}$ to ground.

These changes have been made in production on the NDP chassis commencing with run 10 . On the NCP chassis the changes started with run 16.

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## MOTOROLA

TV Chassis TS594 Video IF Circuits $\rightarrow$ Circuit Description
The transistor video IF system consists of three stages - each stage being basically a common emitter circuit with the input signal applied to the base and the output signal obtained from the collector. Since the transistors used are silicon NPN types, both the base and collector are more positive than the emitter.

The coupling circuit between the tuner and IF system is very similar to those used in conventional tube receivers. It contains the usual 41.25 and 47.25 MHz traps plus an additional 37.5 MHz trap used for rejecting the adjacent upper video channel. This additional trap is secured to the top of the 41.25 MHz trap for easy accessibility when touching up the coil for signal conditions in the field.

The input signal applied to the base of the first IF transistor is tuned by L101, C104 and C105 which form a series resonate circuit. Capacitor C104 isolates the transistor's base from dc present in the tuner. With this capacitor, in conjunction with C105, the input impedance matches the impedance of the transistor.

An emitter resistor ( $\mathrm{R} 102, \mathrm{R} 107$, or R112) is used in each stage for the dc stabilization of the transistor. The ac portion of the signal passing through the emitter is shorted to ground by a capacitor (C107, C 111 or C 118 ) to eliminate the signal loss which would otherwise occur in the emitter resistor.

In each stage a collector resistor (R104, R109 or R113) is connected to a +33 v buss and decouples the signal output from the voltage source. When stronger signals cause the transistor to conduct more current, the voltage drop across the resistor increases, reducing the collector voltage.


This reduction in the collector-to-emitter voltage, as a result of the stronger signal, reduces the gain of the amplifier. By increasing the forward biasing of the transistors in the first two stages, the AGC system causes them to conduct more current - further reducing the collector-to-emitter voltage and the gain of the amplifier.

A capacitor (C108, C113 or C120) bypasses the collector resistor in all three stages. The voltage drop across this resistor is the result of only the dc portion of the collector current. This degenerates or reduces the gain of these two stages and neutralizes or eliminates their tendency to oscillate. An additional capacitor (C116) couples a small portion of the output of the third stage back to the base of that stage. The resulting negative feedback provides that stage with additional stabilization.

The signal output in the collector circuitry of the first two stages is tuned to approximately 44 MHz - the center of the over-all passband. The coil used (L105 or L106) is

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very broad and contributes little to the overall selectivity of the system. In series with the coil are two capacitors (C109 and C110 or C115 and C114) which like the capacitors (C104 and C105) in the first stage, isolate the base of the transistor from the dc of the previous stage and make the input impedance of the circuit match the impedance of the transistor.

The output circuit in the first stage also contains a 47.25 MHz trap designed to further attenuate the lower adjacent channel sound to the desired level.

Selectivity of the IF system is accomplished by taps incorporated in the input circuitry and by the band width of the 3rd IF transformer (T100).

As previously indicated, the forward bias of the first two stages is controlled by the AGC system. Under "no signal" conditions about +2.5 v is developed by the AGC system at point " $A$ " in the circuit. This 2.5 v bias source develops a 0.7 v emitter-to-base voltage in the first two IF stages - causing these stages to function with maximum gain. When a signal is received, the voltage at point " A " in the circuit increases in proportion to the strength of the signal. For a moderately strong signal, 4.4 v is developed by the AGC system at point " A "- resulting in a 0.8 v emitter-to-base voltage. As a result of the larger forward bias, the transistors conduct more current - reducing the gain of the circuits. This reduction in gain is shown on the transistor's forward biasing characteristics graph.


Transistor's forward bias characteristics graph



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Central office equipment in the Motorola remote alarm system includes the digital decoder (on left) and printer right). Signals transmitted from remote location are received by base station, decoded by the decoder and printed out five times on tape by the printer.

## Remote Alarm, Control Network

- A multi-function remote alarm and control system which provides instantaneous and individual indications of remote equipment failures has been developed.

The system operates on VHF frequencies and may be licensed to work in conjunction with a regular two-way radio communications network. The system may also be operated on developmental frequencies assigned by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

The alarm system can be tied into as many as 12 functions at each site. The control system can actuate as many as 10 SPDT control relays at each site.

Equipment in the alarm system includes remote alarm senders and antennas at remote sites and a base station receiver, decoder and printer at the central office. When a malfunction occurs, the remote sender transmits tone codes which are repeated five times, at one minute intervals. If no other radio transmissions interfere with the signals from the remote sender, all five transmissions are received by the central base station. The signals are then decoded and the information printed out in digits on a paper tape.

The alarm system can be connected to overload relays at utility sub-stations. When a relay is tripped, the tone codes for that relay are transmitted to the central office and printed. Similarly, generators and generator drives can be tied into the alarm system. Then, should the equipment overheat or slow down, an immediate alarm indication is transmitted and printed at the central office.

Once the tone transmissions have been received, the office dispatcher may then contact drivers of radio-equipped vehicles and assign repair duties to the closest available vehicle.

The combined alarm and control system provides the basic indication of outages with the capability of emergency control. Additionally, optional status reporting facilities can be incorporated into the combined system to report the status of particular alarm functions on command. When the status reporting option is employed, the system may be operated on one of the developmental frequencies assigned by the FCC.


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## Electronic Computer Helps High School Students Solve Homework

- Through the cooperative efforts of International Business Machines (IBM) and the Catholic Schools Diocese of Brooklyn, N.Y., six students are presently being assisted by a computer 50 miles away. A 12button "pad" for commanding the computer is attached to the student's home telephone

When a student wishes assistance with a problem, the computer's telephone number is dialed in a normal fashion. The pad is then used to inform the computer of the mathematical problem. The computer gives a spoken, audible answer.

To enter an operation or instruction, the user presses the appropriate key and then presses the asterisk, or star key. For example, to say "Multiply," the user presses the multiply key and then the star key. To store a number for later use, the user presses the "Keep," key, the star key, and then the single digit designating the location where the number is to be stored.

The keep instruction is very useful where numbers will be used repeatdly or where the answer to one calculation is to be used in a following calculation. Numbers can be placed either in temporary storage (location 0 ) for use in the very next calculation only or in permanent storage ( 1 through 9) for use any time.

At the end of each message, the user presses the star key twice to start the calculation.

If a student wants to multiply 342 times 13. Student enters: 342 (Multiply)* 13 **
Computer answers: "Your answer: plus four four four six."

The square root of 17 may be wanted.
Student enters: (Square root)* 17 **
Computer answers: "Your answer: Plus four point one two three one zero five six two five six one seven seven." Note that answers are given to an accuracy of 14 decimal figures.

Suppose a physics student needs to convert a temperature of 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit to Centigrade. The following must be solved for the conversion: $\mathbf{C}=5 / 9(98.6-32)$.
Student enters: 98 (Point)* 6 (Subtract)* 32 (Keep)* 0 **

The student has requested the computer to temporarily hold the reply.
Computer replies: "Your answer holds: plus six six point six."
Student enters: (Multiply)* 5 (Keep)*0**
The reply held is multiplied by 5 , the product being held as requested.
Computer replies: "Your answer holds: Plus three three three."
Student enters: (Divide)* 9 **
The product held is divided by nine.
Computer replies: "Your answer: plus three seven."
Another version of the audio response unit is being used to provide quotation service to the New York Stock Exchange. Member brokers can obtain current


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 AT TWICE THE MONEY- Sensitivity . . . 30 microvalts $\pm 3$ DB on VHF-FM and 30 microvalts $\pm 6$ DB on UHF - Sound system sensitive to 5 microvalts for locating and identifying weak stations - Input impedance . . . 300 ohms or 75 ohms - 500 KC band width - Powered by easy to get "C" cells - $4^{\prime \prime}$ meter with $2 \%$ accuracy calibrated in DB and microvolts.
professional quality - that's the difference!

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market data from the computer's files. Audio response units also advise bank personnel of the current status of customer's checking, savings and loan accounts. They are providing department store sales clerks with fast credit authorization. They are also advising telephone subscribers about the status of non-working telephone numbers.

The day will soon arrive when people throughout a community will have access to a central computer system through their home telephones.

## Practical Gallium Arsenide Technology Developed

- Gallium arsenide and its alloys are man-made substances that emit or control microwaves, light and laser beams. A number of experimental components have been produced in gallium arsenide by new production methods. These include:

Semiconductor lasers to generate visible light at room temperature;

Microwave sources using the "Gunn Effect" to produce radio waves at frequencies as high as 40 GHz for possible use in high-definition, "picture-taking" radar systems;

Electroluminescent diodes for alpha-numeric displays and illuminating instrument panels;

Electro-optical components capable of putting 100 million bits of information per second on a visible laser beam for use in high-information-capacity communications systems;

Microwave varactor diodes with a high cut-off frequency and voltage breakdown.

Most solid-state, transistor-like components at present are made in single crystals of germanium or silicon by alloying or diffusing selected impurities into them. It is the presence of these impurities - atoms of other materials - in controlled amounts that accounts for their valuable electronic properties. Past attempts to apply these techniques to gallium arsenide and its alloys have proven marginal. The new technology was perfected by Dr. James J Tietjen, of the RCA Laboratories technical staff, in a program sponsored in part by the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense. The "vapor phase growth" technique makes possible the synthesis of complete components in crystals of gallium arsenide and its alloys by the introduction of impurities in a single continuous operation that is part of the crystal-making process itself. This technique resembles the natural process that produces frost on a windowpane. All of the materials to be used in building a component are prepared separately in gaseous form. The gases are mixed in varying proportions that are easily regulated, and allowed to flow over a solid crystal of gallium arsenide or one of its alloys. Since the crystal is kept slightly cooler that the gas mixture, the bases begin to condense on its surface in such a way that their atoms form an extension of the crystal itself, like bricks newly added to an unfinished wall. In this way, an electronic component is "grown" on the foundation crystal and is identical to it in every respect except for the impurity atoms it incorporates.

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## New Winegard Chroma-Tel CT-100

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In addition to those 29 elements, the CT-100 incorporates a unique matching network that guarantees maximum signal transfer to the downlead-and on all channels $2-83$ plus FM. Gives sharpest color and black \& white reception.

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That's Winegard's new CT-100 Chroma-Tel. Bigger and better. But not too big. The full-line of Winegard Chroma-Tels stili offers half the bulk; half the wind loading; half the truck space; and half the weight of all other all-band antennas-and at much lower prices. No wonder Winegard Chroma-Tels (now 4 models) are the hottest performing, hottest selling all-band antennas on the marketl Better call your Winegard distributor or write for Chroma-Tel Fact Finder 242.


# successful service shop beats rising costs with B\&K television analyst 


"As every serviceman knows, major TV repairs represent an increasingly large part of the service business and the average time per repair has increased"...
> says Willard Horne of Horne Radio and Television in Evanston, Illinois.

After more than 25 successful years in the service business, twenty of them in the same location, Mr. Horne can be considered an authority on how to keep a business profitable. Mr. Horne says, "In order to be successful, our 3-man shop has to be competitive on the large jobs as well as the small ones. With the increase in bench time that we were experiencing and the limitations on what we could charge, there was a reduction of profit that had to be stopped. Then we bought a B\&K Model 1076 Television Analyst."
"Now our customers get the same extra-value service on the big repairs and the small ones," said Mr. Horne. "We use the Television Analyst for troubleshooting a wide variety of complaints,' particularly for those that require touch-up align-
ment, location of IF overloads and color convergence. We are more competitive now that we use the B\&K Television Analyst because we spend far less time on the jobs that used to be dogs, with benefits both to the shop and our customers."

* B\&K Model 1076 Television Analyst checks every stage in a black and white or color TV receiver. Nine VHF RF channels, 20 to 45 MC IF, audio, video, sync, bias voltage and AGC keying pulse are available. The model 1076 provides its own standard test pattern, white dot, white line crosshatch, and color bar pattern slide transparencies. It includes a blank slide which can be used for closed-circuit-TV display floor promotion. Its net price is $\$ 329.95$.


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# Stereo and Monophonic Tape Recorders 

## You can't troubleshoot and repair them unless you know how they work

$\square$ Tape recorders have become commonplace in many homes today. They are not yet as widely used as TVs, radios and record players, but they can no longer be ignored by TV-radio technicians and servicedealers. Servicing this equipment can become a profitable business for alert technicians who know enough about them to make reliable adjustments and repairs.

## Modern Tape Recorders

Home tape recorders selling from $\$ 250$ to $\$ 300$ are capable of reproducing audio better than most studio equipment just a few years ago. Most units are easy to operate and maintain.

As we know, tape is passed through the recorder at a constant speed during the recording or playback process. This is done with a capstan shaft, pressure roller and mechanical metering device. During recording or playback the tape passes between capstan shaft and spring-loaded pressure roller. While the tape is being metered at a constant speed through the capstan assembly, the takeup reel must receive sufficient drive torque to wind the tape. Fast forward and rewind op-
erations are accomplished by applying a large amount of power to the takeup and rewind hubs.

The simplest units have a combination record/playback head plus an erase head. This equipment uses the same head for record and playback. If it has only one record/playback amplifier, a single section record/playback head and a single section erase head, it is called a monophonic recorder. If the head covers the entire tape width, it is a fulltrack monophonic recorder; if the single channel track width is approximately 0.080 in . (about $1 / 3$ the tape width) it is called a half-track monophonic recorder. A complete tape recorder includes speaker or speakers and a power amplifier all in the same housing. Most units being built today for home entertainment are four-track stereo units.

Another type of unit which has gained popularity in recent times is the component deck. This equipment is usually designed without recording or playback amplifiers. Separate external amplifiers are required to complete the system.

## Recorder Electronics

During the recording process, in-
put signals are amplified, pre-equalized and presented as a recording current signal to the head. A supersonic oscillator, operating between 30 Hz and 100 kHz adds a bias current to the audio current supplied to the head. During playback, the bias oscillator is disabled and the head is used as a playback device. The head output, a very low level signal, is amplified and post-equalized before it is fed to the power amplifier.

One factor that makes magnetic recorder amplifier requirements somewhat complex is the need to pre-equalize during recording and post-equalize during playback.

If a magnetic head is properly biased during the recording process it is possible to magnitize the tape as it passes the gap. Alternating audio current produces a corresponding magnetized condition proportional to the current amplitude. As the signal frequency increases, the magnetization amplitude remains the same but the peaks are closer together on the tape.

If a length of tape is passed across a playback-head gap, a voltage will be generated in the head that increases proportionally with fre-


Fig. 1-Schematic of Zenith 812 stereo and monophonic hybrid tape recorder.

Fig. 2-Typical tape transport mechanism.
quency. If the playback-head output is 0.1 mv at 50 Hz , for example, it would be 0.2 at $100 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.4$ at 200 Hz , etc. The voltage across the current increases directly as the frequency increases. There is a point, however, where electrical, core and gap losses take over and the play-back-head response will taper off and decrease. At 7.5ips, this action begins slightly above 1 kHz ; this socalled head-response peak is approximately 3 to 5 kHz

## Typical Tape Recorder

Much of the tape recorder equipment made today is transistorized or hybrid. The schematic of a 4-track, stereophonic hybrid unit is shown in Fig. 1. This is the Zenith model 81Z. Actually, this unit is manufactured by 3M Revere/Mincom Division, and is similar to the Revere model 1281. It operates at 3.75 and 7.5 ips and will record both stero and mono tapes.

The mechanical parts of a tape recorder are, in many respects, similar to a record player. The tape must be pulled at the proper speed (which must be constant and not vary) and the motor must be sufficiently powerful to pull much more than its expected load. The capstan is equivalent to the main drive shaft of a record player and must be flywheel loaded. A typical tape transport is shown in Fig. 2.

The over-all tape transport must provide extremely smooth tape movement and pull the tape past the heads at a constant speed with no slack at either reel. The springbelt drive is one of the most common drive methods and connects

the drive to both reels-supply and take-up - and the pulleys are made so the take-up reel will move slightly faster than necessary at the innermost edge of its diameter. The spring tension allows slippage so the reel can rotate only at the speed of the tape past the capstan. Drive to the supply reel is generally released from the main drive and the spring slippage acts as a drag since the drive pulley is anchored.

Friction-clutch drives are also used and, except that slippage is supplied by a clutch mechanism which uses leather or some other
similar material for slippage, it serves the same purpose as the spring belt.

A third drive system is the motordrag drive. Here separate torquetype induction motors are used on each reel shaft. The motors are connected in a manner so the one driving the take-up reel runs as fast as allowed by the speed of the tape across the capstan. The supply reel motor is torqued in reverse. The amount of torque is inversely proportional to the take-up reel speed. When the take-up slows, the supplyreel motor increases torque in the

## Tape

## Recorders


reverse direction - increasing drag on the supply reel.

## Maintenance and Repair

The problems you will confront in troubleshooting and repairing tape recorders will center around cleaning, lubrication, replacing worn heads, defective switches and head demagnetization.

During normal operation, oxide from the tape builds up on the head, tape guides, pressure rollers, capstan and pressure and drag pads. This oxide build-up can cause poor playback, weak recording, distortion, poor erase and up-and-down travel of the tape as it passes between the pressure roller and capstan. These parts should be cleaned periodically. Frequency of cleaning will vary with the type and age of the tape being used and the amount of time the equipment is in use. The more the equipment is used, the more often it should be cleaned. Cleaning should always be done with "Q" tips dipped lightly in alcohol.

You should have manufacturers service specifications, disassembly instructions, schematics and all other data on the equipment you are servicing. And make certain that you do not use metal objects around heads-and don't use a pipe cleaner because it may damage or scratch the head surface.

All drive surfaces must be kept free of grease and oil. Use only a soft clean cloth to clean the motor pulleys, drive belts, flywheel, takeup pulley, rewind pulley and turntable drums. Detergent and water may be used if necessary. But do not use alcohol or any other solvent to clean the drive surfaces as the cleaner may damage the drive belts.

Take-up clutch felts, where used, must be free of grease and oil. If the felt should become contaminated it should be replaced. Pressure and drag pads should be cleaned with alcohol and after they are dry they should be roughened with an emery board.

Equipment is lubricated before it leaves the factory and it should not require lubrication for quite a while. If it becomes necessary to disassemble the equipment or it needs lubrication, the lubricant should be applied as follows:

The capstan and flywheel bearing, the clutch pulley bearings, the turntable bearings, the rewinder idler pulley bearings and clutch pressure bearing should be lubricated with a drop of sewing machine oil or equivalent. "Cosmolube," or equivalent, should be applied between brake arms and the motorboard, between the pause lever and motor board and to all points of contact on pushbutton latching bars and other sim-
ilar mechanisms. "Molykote G," or equivalent, may also be required on the top and bottom of pause levers and similar devices. Make sure that no oil or grease gets on pulleys, idler wheels, belt clutch discs and felts, outer periphery of flywheels and all parts that might transfer oil and grease to them. Wipe all excess oil from parts that have been lubricated.

There are times when head adjustments are necessary. Instructions for making head height and azimuth on the Zenith 81 Z , for example, are as follows (see Fig. 3), 1. Thread the recorder with tape. 2. Push tape drive tab to start position. Place finger on roll pin in record pressure pad and pull back pressure pad. Tape should move smoothly past the head. 3. Use a \#2 Bristol wrench and adjust head height by turning head adjustment screw (172). 4. Adjust head height until top of pole piece is even with tape.

To adjust azimuth: An alignment tape, obtainable from Ampex or the larger distributors, should be used to align the head. This tape should have a full track recording at a frequency higher than 6 kHz .1 . Thread the recorder with tape. 2. Place channel function in play position. 3. Push tape drive tab to start position. Adjust azimuth screw (177) for maximum output. 4. In lieu of the alignment tape, play


Fig. 3-Head assembly adjustment points.
a commercial prerecorded 4-track tape and adjust the head for maximum treble tone. 5. After adjusting the azimuth, check to see that the head height has not been disturbed. Use "Locktite" cement on the adjustment screws.

You may also need to measure bias voltage on this particular equipment. It is done as follows: 1. Connect a VTVM (capable of accurately measuring voltage at 75 kHz ) between the left channel switch contact \#18 and chassis ground. 2. Operate both channels of the recorder in ReCord position. 3. Adjust left channel bias adjust trimmer for a 30v reading on the VTVM. 4. Remove VTVM lead from left channel switch contact \#18 and connect it to the right channel switch, contact \#18. 5. Adjust right channel bias adjust trimmer for a reading of 30 v on the VTVM.

Some other mechanical troubles may arise. When there's no tape drive in either play or record position: 1. Tape may not be properly threaded through automatic cutoff switch. Tape must pass between post and pin. 2. Speed selector (on/OFF) tab not moved completely to 7.5 or 3.75 ips position - in which case no power is applied to the recorder. 3. Fan blade obstructed, keeping motor from turning.

If the take-up reel does not func-
tion: 1. Take-up belt loose, oily or out of position. 2. Insufficient pressure on clutch. Use additional washers with item \#18. 3. Takeup clutch plate face dirty. Clean felt with alcohol or replace. 4. Roll pin on pressure roller arm assembly. Remove top mechanism plate riveted assembly and attached parts and reassemble.

When the tape drive tab malfunctions: 1. Rapid function knob not centered. 2. Power cam latch spring broken. 3. Pressure roller arm spring broken.

If the tape spills when functions are changed: 1. Brake arm spring weak or broken. 2. Brake arm binding on shaft. 3. Brake roller, leaf spring broken.

If no fast forward: 1 . High speed idler spring broken. 2. High speed idler tire oily. Clean with alcohol or replace. 3. Right brake not releasing. Check for binding parts.

No reverse or stalls in reverse: 1. Loose motor pulley. Tighten set screw. 2. Broken rewind arm spring. 3 . Right brake arm not releasing.

Speed irregularities (wow and flutter): 1 . Oil or dirt on drive sur-faces-idler, motor pulley, flywheel or pressure roller. Clean thoroughly with alcohol. 2. Weak springs ( 65 and 138 shown in service literature) causing poor idler contact. 3. Force of pressure roller against capstan
too great or too small. Check for defective spring. 4. Misalignment of flywheel bearings. Check by holding idler wheels away from flywheel and rotate by hand. A slight drag caused by take-up belt is normal. 5. Binding motor bearings. Check by rotating fan or motor pulley by hand. 6. Pressure roller binding. Clean and lubricate bearing. 7. Spindle rubbing on top plate. 8. Brakes not releasing. Check for missing springs, bent or binding levers. 9 . Improper clutch operation. Clean clutch faces with alcohol or replace felts. 10. Counter binding. Clean and lubricate shaft and bearings.

Tape squeak or squeal: Tape squeak or squeal is heard as a highpitched warbling sound that accompanies recording or playback. It can be heard in quiet surroundings by listening to the head assembly with the volume control set at its minimum. Squeak or squeal can be minimized as follows: 1. Clean head, pressure pads and tape guides with alcohol. 2. Use good name-brand tape. Poor quality tape may be helped by treating it with silicone lubricant. 3. Replace pressure pads, or place thin Teflon film tape over pads. This provides a smooth, wearresistant surface to contact the back of the tape. 4. Slightly decrease the normal tension of pressure pad springs.

## Understanding

 Solid-State Stero Amplifiers> Study the circuits and you'll see they're not as difficult to service as you may imagine

A lot of "ballyhoo" has indicated that solid-state stereo equipment is difficult to service. This is simply not true. Specialists who have worked in this area for the past few years have unanimously voiced the opinion that the equipment is easier to service than regular monophonic gear. This seems logical. Because two identical amplifiers are used in stereo equipment and since both amplifiers seldom go bad at the same time, the good amplifier can be used as a "standard" to check out the defective amplifier (See "Rapid Fire Location of Stereo Amplifier Faults," May 1966 Electronic Technician.)

## Typical Solid-State Stereo Amplifier

A typical solid-state stereo amplifier, with silicon-diode power supply is shown in Fig. 1. This is the A551-04 Magnavox amplifier. Note that the solid-state power supply operates from a regular 117vac source, using a step-down transformer and it is designed to provide approximately -44 vdc at 300 ma after rectification. This power supply
furnishes voltage to a separate AM/ FM tuner in addition to the amplifier. The amplifier is rated at 25w per channel-or 50 w total music power output-according to EIA (Electronic Industries Association) standards. It should be noted also that the output of this amplifier is transformerless-it is designed to use the speaker voice coil as the load. This is common design practice in many present day solid-state audio circuits. Finally, it should be noted while servicing this equipment that the total speaker impedance to each channel in this particular circuit should be near $8 \Omega$.

Although we will take a brief over-all look at this amplifier, no effort will be made to analyze it fully. But let's take a moment to look-in on the very important input, or preamplifier, stage.

The first stage is the well known common-collector, or emitter follower. It is widely used as a preamplifier stage in solid-state amplifiers.

As shown in Fig. 1, the commoncollector circuit corresponds to the cathode follower in tube circuits. No

Fig. 1-Magnavox A55i. 04 stereo amplifier schematic.

input/output signal polarity reversal takes place in this stage. The input impedance is high, to take care of high impedance phono pickups, microphones and AM/FM tuner outputs. The input signal is applied between the base and collector. The output impedance is low because it is taken from across the emitter resistor. Although the voltage gain is less than unity (1), this sacrifice is normally justified in favor of this circuit's impedance matching characteristics.

Another important point to observe in this circuit is the "bootstrap" system used primarily to further increase the input impedance and obtain certain other advantages. Note also, the output signal is taken from the preamplifier emitter and fed directly to the base of the driver stage íransistor.

Capacitor C 2 , a $50 \mu \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{v}$ electrolytic, is the bootstrap capacitor which increases the input impedance by coupling the signal developed across the emitter resistor to the junction of the base-biasing resistors. But we may as well touch on a few high points in the remaining circuitry.

The output from Q2 (the driver stage), is transformer coupled to the pushpull output transistors. The secondary windings of the driver transformer provide opposite-phase signals to the bases of these transistors. The transistors alternate functions during each half cycle in the conventional pushpull manner. In this connection it is important to note that when the applied signal becomes the negative half cycle, Q3 is reverse biased - driving it to cutoff. Simultaneously, Q4 will conduct and amplify the half cycle. Audio is coupled to the speaker by a $500 \mu \mathrm{f}$ capacitor. These references are to one stereo channel. The other channel, of course, functions in the same manner.

## Bias and Bias Stability

To effectively service and repair solid-state stereo Hi Fi amplifiers, it is helpful to further understand basic circuitry involved.

Every technician knows about tube "bias." We already know that bias on a tube grid determines its operating point. We know that this
bias must be selected so that the input amplitude variations do not drive the tube either to cutoff or to saturation. But bias on transistors is somewhat diffirent than it is on tubes. The base-emitter voltage and the emitter current on a transistor establishes bias conditions and must be maintained within a narrow area despite variations in gain, reverse bias current and temperature changes.

Because there are two types of bias stability - current and voltage - involved in transistor circuits, these circuits must be designed to maintain stability under varying voltage and temperature.

Temperature changes that "hunt" around average room-temperatures have little adverse effect on transistor circuitry. But when the transistor temperature rises beyond 75 degrees, troubles develop. Chart I shows what happens to the collector current of a transistor when the temperature rises beyond 75 degrees. As the temperature increases the emit-ter-base junction resistance decreases and the collector current jumps upward. If this process (run-away or
"avalanche" effect) is allowed to continue, the transistor is destroyed.

In practical circuitry, two methods are generally employed to counteract this effect. 1) A large-value resistor is used in the emitter circuit so the emitter-base resistance change with temperature is small compared to the total emitter resistance and 2) forward bias on the transistor is reduced as the temperature increases by using a resistor, a thermistor, a diode, Zener diode or a transistor regulator.

Design engineers attempt to keep the base resistance as low as possible and the emitter resistance as high as possible in transistorized circuits.

One basic voltage divider temperature compensating bias circuit is shown in Fig. 2.

A temperature rise will cause more current to flow through the transistor (because of a decrease in emitter-base junction resistance). But the emitter resistance is larger than the base-emitter junction resistance and variations at the baseemitter junction are overcome by the presence of the emitter resistor.


Chart I. Collector current ys temperature change.


Fig. 3-Thermistor compensating circuit.

## Understanding Solid-State

This resistor is frequently called a "swamping" resistor.

Very large input variations could cause overloading and signal distortion. But this swamping resistor limits overloading somewhat. The negative alternation of the input signal increases forward bias and, hence, current flow. The voltage drop across the swamping resistor increases and opposes the changing forward bias enough to prevent the swing from going into the distortion region of the transistor's operating curve. Positive alternations of the input signal also decrease the amount of current flowing through the emitter resistor and the voltage drop across it. In other words, if the forward bias tends to increase or decrease too much, an opposing voltage develops which keeps the current from exceeding transistor limits. At least two other resistive methods of compensating for temperature changes are used in solidstate amplifier circuits.

## Other Temperature Compensating Circuits

Every technician knows that a thermistor is a temperature-sensitive element which is widely used to limit the effects of temperature changes
on the base-emitter junction of transistors, especially in pushpull amplifiers. It is a temperature-sensitive resistor that decreases resistance as the temperature rises. A simplified thermistor circuit is shown in Fig. 3. The thermistor can be placed in either the base or the emitter circuit and serves the same purpose in either location - to reduce the forward bias slightly as the temperature increases - and hence maintain the collector current within the transistor's normal limits.

When the transisitor is functioning normally, a base current, lb, and a base bias current, Ibb, flow through R1 as shown in Fig. 3. The bias current (Ibb) returns to ground through the thermistor while the base current goes through the base lead to the emitter. The polarity of the voltage drop across the thermistor sets the forward bias. If the temperature rises, the resistance of the transistor's base-emitter junction decreases and more collector current is allowed to flow - but the thermistor's resistance decreases and allows more current to flow through it. This increased current flowing through R2 causes a larger voltage drop acros it. The voltage available for forward bias is reduced - and collector current flow is also reduced - maintaining it at a safe value.

Because some critical transistorized amplifier circuits require better regulation, diodes, Zener diodes and transistors are used for temperature compensation. A simplified diode
compensating circuit is shown in Fig. 4.

Diode X1 is forward biased. When the transistor is operating normally, current flows through R1 and X1 to ground and through R3 to the transistor base. The voltage divider which consists of R1 and X1 is similar to the voltage divider network previously shown in Fig. 2. As the temperature increases, the resistance of X1 decreases and more current is allowed to flow through R1 and X1. Additional current through R1 causes more voltage to be dropped across it, so that less voltage is available for forward bias. When a temperature rise causes an increase in current, the stabilizing component (X1) allows more current to pass through itself. This reduces the voltage available for forward bias and reduces current flow to a safe value.

It is also desirable in some circuits to limit base reverse current (I ${ }_{\text {cbo }}$ ). As shown in Fig. 4, diode X 2 is reverse biased. Under normal operating temperatures, little reverse current flows. But if the temperature should rise above 100 degrees, an increasing amount of reverse current will flow. A small amount of the diode's reverse current flows through X2 in the direction shown. The current ( $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ ) flowing through the diode has two components - a small part of Ib and the reverse bias current, $\mathrm{I}_{\text {cbo }}$, from the transistor. As the temperature rises, the reverse current of the transistor increases. But at the same time, the reverse

Fig. 4-Diode compensating circuit.

capability of X 2 also increases so that the diode is able to pass additional current. Since current through X2 consists of a portion of $I_{b}$, more current flows through R1 and R3 -increasing the voltage drop across both. This reduces the amount of voltage available for forward bias. This reduction in forward bias, of course, decreases transistor current and keeps the transistor operating within its normal limitations.

## Voltage Stabilization

Most stereo amplifier power supplies are ac operated and amplifier input voltages may fluctuate. Zener diodes are frequently used in power supplies to maintain a constant supply voltage to the load.

Suppose the load demands more current (during a loud music passage, for example). This would normally cause the supply voltage to drop because the filter capacitors cannot supply the required voltage instantaneously. During normal operation a certain amount of current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{I}}$ ) flows through the diode (Fig. 5). As the load current increases, the diode current decreases. (As we know, the Zener diode will conduct varying amounts of current with no change of voltage drop across itself when the "avalanche," or breakdown point, is reached.) Conversely, as the load current decreases, more current will flow through the diode. Regardless of the amount of current drawn by the load, a relatively constant current flows through dropping
resistor R 1 - permitting the supply voltage to stay at the same potential.

Likewise, if the ac input to the power supply rises, increased current supplied by the Zener diode will flow through R1 and cause a large voltage drop across it. The load current and supply voltage will remain constant. If the input voltage decreases, the current through R1 and the voltage drop across it would decrease because of a reduction in diode current. This also would maintain a constant voltage and load current.

Zener diodes are frequently used in the base circuit of a transistor to provide a well regulated power supply voltage to critical circuits: AM/FM tuners, for example. The Zener diode sets the base voltage of the transistor at the breakdown voltage of the diode. Any variations in the unregulated input voltage are automatically compensated for by the diode.

## Troubleshooting

As previously mentioned, stereo equipment is easier to troubleshoot than monophonic equipment. This is true because the good channel amplifier can be used to compare the defective unit, Suppose, for example, noise is coming from the speakers. Make sure the noise is present on all program sources tape, radio, etc. If it is, it will usually be present on only one channel although it may appear to come from both. To find out which channel is
bad, adjust the balance control to its extreme position. If the noise is apparent at only one extreme, you can easily tell which channel is generating the noise. If one extreme control setting does eliminate the noise, it must be originating ahead of the control.

If the balance control does not affect the noise, then the noise is originating at a point between the control and the speaker. By listening closely near each channel's speaker system you should be able to determine which channel is defective.

Suppose the noise is unaffected by the balance control. Then go to the loudness control. If the noise stops when the loudness control is turned down, we know the noise is being generated somewhere between the balance control and we have isolated it to a relatively narrow area.

This technique can be used to locate sources of distortion, noise, hum or other problems where the channel is not "dead." If the trouble is hum or low frequency noise, however, the treble control may not affect the sound at the output. In this event, turn the bass control to help find the defective stage.

The key voltage in most amplifier circuits is the collector voltage. If the bias voltage is incorrect, the error will be multiplied at the collector and indicate if the bias voltage is incorrect. And we can always compare the readings to those in the good channel.


Fig. 5-Zener diode being used as a voltage regulator.

Proper exposure and long-range planning point to rosy future for this electronics equipment specialist


Sales engineer, Stan Rodenburg, prepares an audia visual nurse call to be insfalled in a local nursing home.


Sales Engineer, Stan Rodenburg, adjusts beam control en CCTV system which was installed for 'Teach and Review' course at the Teachers College, University of Nebraska.

## Striking it Rich



A technician checks out a signaling and commanications console being prepared for a client.


A Nolfifier Engineering technician finishes an installation while the customer, a store manager, looks on.

## in Audio and Visual Communications Systems

E Notifier Engineering Corp., Lincoln, Nebraska, is a relatively young company and is operated by young people. It specializes in intercommunications and paging systems, burglar and fire alarms, closedcircuit TV and video tape equipment. It's executive vice president, Don Nielsen, is in his early thirties and he is definitely not for the "fast-sell."
"I'm more concerned in the future than in the present," Mr. Nielsen declares. "Each step we have taken here has been carefully planned in a long range program."

The company is capitalized at $\$ 100,000$ and its officers include a president, Oliver T. Joy, a treasurer, Margaret Joy, and Mr. Nielson. Two salesmen, 3 technicians and a bookkeeper-secretary complete the normal staff.

## Growth Picture

Starting in October 1963, the company had gross sales of $\$ 160$,000 after the first business year. Sales rose to $\$ 215,000$ the following year and "this year it will be from $\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 305,000$," Mr . Nielsen predicts enthusiastically.

His prediction can be counted on because he keeps a daily review of all sales. He also maintains a monthly record. "We know exactly what we're doing in dollars and cents," the energetic young man says. "Wé are also able to make a comparison with what we did in that same month a year ago," Mr. Nielson declares.

His records also permit a breakdown on where the new business came from, whether in retail, contract, inspection and maintenance, rental and leased equipment or special services.
"We run a gross profit on every breakdown each month," Mr. Nielsen explains. "We also run a net profit breakdown in each product area."
"In 1963 we realized that we had obtained a good market penetration but we either had to expand our operating area or expand our line," Mr. Nielsen says. "After careful thought the officers of the corporation decided to broaden our product line. We made a survey of the equipment being offered in this area. This included audio visual communications equipment. We then went to look at the equipment to decide what we wanted tohandle."

After this, Mr. Nielsen wrote to manufacturers asking if they were already represented in the area anci how successful they were in the Lincoln area.
"This period of product selection ran from the middle of 1963 to the middle of 1964," he says.

Having made product selections, Mr. Nielsen then visited each manufacturing plant involved.
"We got better acquainted with products, learned all we could about the equipment and established a basic marketing policy with the manufacturer
"After that, we arranged trade shows and product exhibits in our area to create an awareness of the products."

It was about this time that Mr. Nielsen realized that it would be necessary for his firm to add a salesman specialized in audio and audio-visual equipment to call on prospective customers.

Because the company alre ady had an established business in fire and security alarms, Mr. Nielsen had a ready list of potential customers for his new salesman. "It was merely a matter of convincing these old customers to combine various forms of communications systems with their signaling gear which we had already installed," he recalls.

## Advertising and Promotion

When the second salesman was
added, Don Nielsen went into action with a direct mail campaign aimed at all their existing customers.
"We sent out four thousand letters explaining our new activity. Enclosed was manufacturers' literature telling about the audio and audio-visual products we were selling and installing in business, industrial and educational establishments. This direct mail effort has been continued and expanded. We now send out letters to potential customers in the new construction field. These letters go out on a weekly basis-and they are personalized letters.

In addition to this direct mail campaign, a number of equipment showings have been set up in other cities: Sioux City, Iowa; Hastings and Grand Island, Nebraska and also locally.
"We send invitations to architects, engineers and contractors in various areas asking them to attend our two day product shows," Mr. Nielsen says.

Most of the company's advertising budget has been spent on these shows and demonstrations. The total advertising and promotion budget is a little less than 8 percent of gross sales. Mr. Nielsen believes that the money now being spent on these promotions will not begin to pay off for three or four years.
"For the coming year," he predicts, "we may direct most of our budget to long range direct mail. Four or five pieces of mail may be directed to prime potential customers, telling them about our products, our company and the extent of our progress in the field of audio and audio-visual communications."

Don Nielsen makes it clear that he is not interested in merely "surviving" in this business. "I want to excell in this field. We have not yet hesitated to serve any customer who wants to see or use our equipment," he emphasizes.

# Striking It Rich 

Nielsen and sales engineer Stan Rodenburg
look over sales figures which have increased
almost 50 percent in less than 3 years.

Work truck in front of Jack \& Jill supermarket where the company has installed an intercommunications and music distribution system. System includes paging and telephone services for the supermarket's customers.

Don Nielsen in front of the spacious p!ant which he directs as executive vice president.

Work trucks of Notifier Engineering are designed to open on center side to enable technicians to carry out their gear with greater ease.

Mr. Nielsen has also contributed a lot of time and know-how on a number of non-profit projects in order to build goodwill and create product exposure.

One project was a recent AAA swim meet where his company installed a closed-curcuit TV system. "This was entirely without profit for us," he says. "But we knew we would gain product exposure."

Another effort in this direction was the help Nielsen's firm gave the State of Nebraska. "They wanted to conduct a survey to show which State Agencies could use closed-circuit TV in times of emergency. We installed our equipment on helicopters to show how instant information could be provided in certain emergencies. Additionally, we have worked with the Civil Defense Agency in setting up certain equipment which met their needs."

## Sales Policies

"Shortly after our letters go out to prospective customers," Mr. Nielsen continues, "we follow up with a personal call which is made by one of our salesmen. Any building, business or plant which has a need for audio or audio-visual communications equipment, fire or

burglar protection, receives our attention. We make every effort to create business."

The salesman not only calls on owners; at construction sites, he calls on engineers and architects as well.
"In selling." Mr. Nielsen says, "our sales staff and I rely very heavily on new construction for sales leads." Mr. Nielsen makes many first contracts for his salesmen. He then passes the accounts along to them so they can earn the commissions on the sales.
"We follow each lead," the young vice president says. "And we try to obtain plans and specifications so we can offer bids."

Mr. Nielsen believes very strongly in "creative salesmanship" and does everything he can to encourage it in his salesmen.
"We want our salesmen to stimulate the thinking of prospective customers," he says. "And we also want them to show potential customers what equipment is available and what the equipment can do for them," he adds.

This approach has obtained some important business in the immediate area. An order for closed-circuit TV for instructor improvement courses has been obtained from the University of Nebraska, Teachers Col-

lege, in Lincoln. The system shows the teacher-student how to improve their classroom instruction. This is a lease arrangement.

A specially designed security and communications system has also been installed in a nursing home in Lincoln. "When certain doors open or shut, lights show on a big board that notifies the superintendents of the movements of patients who should be in bed," Mr. Nielsen explains.

The youthful executive vice president is very enthusiastic about the future of his company. "There is a tremendous market opening up for audio and audio-visual communications equipment," he says. "And we must adapt ourselves to answering all the questions our prospective customers ask and show them how their problems can be solved."

He foresees the time when TV will become as important to business and industry as it already has in the home.
"TV can definitely offer the answer to many communications problems that business and industry has," he says. "And if it can be offered in its fullness by men who know their business, the outlook is unlimited."

## Aligning

# and Troubleshooting <br> FM/Stereo Equipment 

## Use test instrument best suited for rapid alignment and adjustments

■ Every working technician today is thoroughly familiar with the theory covering $\mathrm{FM} /$ stereo broadcasting and reception. For this reason, we will review the principles only briefly and in a simplified way before proceeding to practical servicing problems.

The principles of stereo multiplexing are very simple. As we know, a monophonic FM telecast uses a single microphone and mixes all the tones which modulate the carrier

A stereo broadcast, however, uses two microphones and sounds from different directions reach each microphone with different intensities and at different instants in time. This is shown in Fig. 1. Two different tones, 400 and 800 Hz , are shown being fed into separate microphones. The information is picked up with a stereo receiver, as shown in Fig. 2, and is eventually fed into two different speakers.

Let's assume (Fig. 1) that only the two signals shown enter their re-
spective microphones and that neither signal enters the other signal's microphone. Then each signal passes through its own switch (a diode). One diode is turned on while the other is turned off by alternately biasing them forward and backward with a 39 kHz signal.

The diode outputs become interleaved segments of each audio signal - the audio from one channel is present while the other is absent. Now the signals are mixed and fed to an FM modulator where they are averaged. When the resultant modulated signal is fed to a monophonic receiver the audio will be identical to the signal existing in the onemicrophone FM transmitter. Although the carrier actually contains discrete bits of left and right channel information, it is switched at such a rapid rate that it acts exactly like a monophonic signal because the left and right signals $(\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{R})$ are added.
When this signal is picked up by a stereo receiver, however, the proc-

Fig. 1-In stereo systems, sounds from different directions reach each microphone with different intensities and at different times.



Fig. 2-The stereo receiver functions to re-direct left and right signals to their respective channels.
ess becomes entirely different. Since the audio signal does contain bits of left and right channel information, which are alternately and precisely spaced by a 38 kHz switching signal, they can be put back in their proper channels by switching another pair of diodes off and on alternately at the same rate as those at the transmitter (Fig. 2).

The 38 kHz switching signal at the receiver must be switched at the same rate and phase as the switching signal at the transmitter. This is done with a 19 kHz pilot signal in the transmitter which keys the 38 kHz switching signal. The pilot signal also keys the 38 kHz oscillator in the receiver. The total relationship of these signals is shown in Fig. 3.

To explain this in a slightly more technical way, the main channel transmitted by an $\mathrm{FM} /$ stereo station contains the sum of the left and right signals ( $\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{R}$ ) with audio information ranging from 50 Hz to 15 kHz . This makes the system compatible because any standard monophonic FM receiver can pick up the information.

The stereo sub-channel contains the difference information ( $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{R}$ ). This difference signal amplitude modulates a 38 kHz subcarrier by using a balanced modulator which produces sidebands between 23 and 53 kHz with the carrier suppressed. A 38 kHz signal must be inserted at the receiver to effect demodulalation. A 19 kHz pilot carrier is added to the transmitted signal. This

19 kHz signal is removed by the receiver and is used to synchronize the receiver with the transmitter.

The SCA (Subsidiary Communications Authorization), or "storecasting" frequency, extends from 60 to 74 kHz - frequency modulated on a 67 kHz carrier. The SCA carrier occupies 10 percent of the total modulation.

A typical electron tube $\mathbf{F M}$ / stereo multiplexing circuit is shown in Fig. 4. The 19 kHz pilot is removed from the composite signal by a tuned circuit (L3, C46, R93) and amplified by V7A. Diodes CR5, CR6 and V7B form a frequency doubler. The 38 kHz output of this stage is used to gate the left and right channel diodes, CR2 and CR3. The 180 deg phase change necessary for left and right channel demodulation is accomplished with a center tapped secondary.

The composite signal is also fed into the diode detectors through C51, L5, C53, L6, R44 and C54. The two outputs (L\&R) signals are obtained from the detector.

## Major Service Problems

Two primary problems arise in servicing FM/stereo equipment. The first problem concerns inadequate antennas. Because FM/stereo telecasting imposes more strenuous demands on antenna capabilities, this fact must be carefully considered by service technicians. Not only must antenna gain be higher for FM/stereo reception, but a clean signal, without multipath and lead-in
reflections must be delivered to the receiver by the antenna. The second most important consideration concerns proper adjustment of the receiving equipment to provide adequate channel separation - to prevent channel "spill-over" or crosstalk between channels.

As we know, the FM spectrum extends from 88 to 108 MHz . The FM antenna must be designed to provide sufficient gain, as flat as possible, across this bandwidth. And because stations are frequently not all located in the same direction from the receiving location, a rotator is almost always desirable for orienting the antenna in the proper direction for best reception. Additionally, to maintain proper gain and eliminate lead-in mismatch under all weather conditions, good 300 encapsulated type lead-in is highly desirable. Coax type line should not be used except when nearby ambient impulse noise conditions make its use necessary. This, however, is seldom a problem because the particular frequency spectrum and the nature of FM reception - the noise limiting effect of the receiver - seldom allows any but the most intense impulse noises to arrive at the speaker system.

## Alignment

Because most manufacturers recommend alignment procedures that vary somewhat from other manufacturers, you should provide yourself with service data and instructions for each piece of equipment


Fig. 3-The complete stereo system shows the relationship of all signals.
being serviced. Instruments required, depending on the particular alignment, include sweep generator, signal generator, scope and VTVM. Most expert FM/stereo benchmen, however, employ a multiplex generator for certain alignments. We will not here repeat the orthodox AM/FM, RF, IF and detector alignmeats. Although most of the receiving equipment used today is solid-state, we will confine our alignment procedures to the electron tube circuit shown in Fig 4. A typical multiplex generator will be used.

An RF signal from the generator is injected at the receiver's antenna input. The antenna is disconnected. The FM receiver is tuned to approximately 100 MHz . At this point, a sudden quieting will indicate that the receiver is tuned to the output frequency of the generator.
The first receiver adjustment is made at the zero input amplifier $(19 \mathrm{kHz}$ tuned amplifier). Adjust both the left and right level controls to zero. Attach the "hot" probe of the generator's built-in meter (or use an external VTVM) to pin 1 (the plate) of V7A and set the meter function switch to the 3v P-P scale.

The plate level control is adjusted to the lowest level that will provide a usable reading on the meter.

Adjust transformers L3 and L4 for a maximum voltmeter reading. These two adjustments are relatively sharp and a few degrees in either direction should indicate a peak or minimum reading. Now move the meter lead to either ter-
minal 1 or 2 of the 38 kHz tank coil, T9, and adjust first the primary then the secondary of this transformer for maximum reading. A final "touch up" of the 38 kHz adjustments will be made when checking separation at the speakers.

With the pilot signal set at zero, modulate both left and right channels with a 1 kHz tone and set level control on each channel to read 5 v on the meter. This will produce a monophonic signal. Adjust the FM receiver balance and level controls until the ac voltage across the speakers is identical. Turn the right level control to zero and set the 19 kHz pilot signal at 10 percent modulation. The ac voltage across each
speaker is measured again. Most multiplex generators have a built-in meter that reads directly in db so the reading at the right speaker is subtracted from the left output reading. A 20 db separation is considered normal. If the difference is less than 20 db , then the 38 kHz plate transformer will have to be touched up.

With the meter connected across the left speaker, carefully readjust T9 primary first, then T9 secondary, for maximum meter reading at left output and minimum tone level from the right speaker. By careful listening and with a sharp eye on the meter, you can easily obtain optimum separation on most of this equipment.


Fig. 4-Typical electron tube stereo multiplex circuit.

## Servicing Solid-State

- An urgent, immediate need exists for both general and specific information on servicing typical semiconductor type portable and table-top phonographs. For this reason, mechanical operations - cycling and automatic record changer problems - will be covered in more detail in forthcoming articles.

The first article in this series (Electronic Technician, August, 1966) pointed out the need for techricians to provide themselves with exact manufacturers' specifications and service instructions for this equipment. This is especially necessary in the area of disassembly instructions because of variations existing in instructions for each piece of equipment - even between units made by the same manufacturer.

## Cases

One unit we have seen frequently during the past year is the Westinghouse CP466 (V-2524-4), which has come into the shop for styli, cartridge replacements and other repairs. Instructions for removing the chassis are very helpful.

1. Remove all knobs.
2. Remove the four phillips-head screws that hold the control panel to the cabinet.
3. Remove the escutcheon.
4. Pull out the control panel mounting board. The chassis is secured to the mounting board with four palnuts.
5. If further disassembly is needed, remove the motorboard from the changer (held by four phillips-head screws) and unplug the motor and tone arm lead connections.
6. Unsolder three leads to the output jacks at the rear of the cabinet.

## Stylus and Cartridge Replacements

To replace a stylus in this equipment:

1. Turn the lever handle half way between the two playing positions.
2. Pull the stylus away from the spring clip.
3. Install the new stylus with the "78" marking facing upward.
4. Slide the stylus under the spring clip and push the spring clip up so the stylus can be pushed into the cartridge groove under the spring clip.
5. One of the stylus arms should rest in the fork of the couplet (See Fig. 1).
6. Turn the lever handle to the desired playing position.

A cartridge wiring diagram is shown in Fig. 2. Before replacing the cartridge, write down the sequence in which the colored wires are connected to the cartridge terminals.

1. Pull the snap clip on the cartridge holder gently away from the cartridge and then pull the cartridge from the holder (see Fig. 1).
2. Remove the push-on connectors from the cartridge terminals, and connect them to the terminals of the new cartridge as shown in Fig. 2.
3. Slide the two studs (Fig. 1) on the sides of the cartridge into the notches in the holes on the cartridge holder. Push the cartridge up until the snap clip locks in place.

## Most Frequent Adjustments

The common adjustments found necessary on this equipment is stylus set-down, pressure and tone arm height. These adjustments are shown in Fig. 3. The stylus should set down about $1 / 8$ inch in from the edge of the record. The set down adjustment screw is turned clockwise to make the needle set down further in from the record's edge.

Stylus pressure on this record changer is between two and three grams. Remember, when the stylus force spring is stretched longer -


Fig. 1-Cartridge anl cartridge holder for Westinghouse 670V040D01 record changer used in CP466 (V2524-4) portable phonograph.


Fig. 2-Stereo cartridge diagram.


Fig. 3-Tone arm adjustments.

## Portable Phonographs

the stylus pressure becomes less.
The tone arm height adjustment should be set so the tone arm clears a $7 / 8$ inch stack of records on the turntable by about $1 / 8$ inch. The height adjustment is turned counterclockwise with a $1 / 4$ inch nut driver to raise it higher.

A schematic of the entire solidstate circuit used in this phono, including power supply, is shown in Fig. 4.

## Another Typical Unit

Another unit we have had experience with is the G-E portable stereo phono, RPA331BN. It uses the RD225-7 automatic record changer mentioned in the first article of this series. The stereo amplifier is the T2C shown in Fig. 5. It is
not too difficult to disassemble and reassemble if you have the instructions. To remove the record changer: 1) Remove screw and cover on right side of changer buckets. 2) Reach inside opening in changer bucket and flip shipping screw to a vertical position. 3) Tilt changer upward and unplug the power and signal leads to the changer. 4) Flip the other shipping screw to a vertical position and lift changer out of bucket.

The amplifier is removed in the following manner: 1) Remove control knobs. 2) Remove the two screws holding the escutcheon and plate containing the 45 rpm spindle clip. 3) Slide the plate up out of cabinet spring clips and carefully remove from cabinet. Exercise cau-
tion to prevent scratching the changer compartment sides. 4) Remove the two screws holding the amplifier to the cabinet. 5) Disconnect and label all leads for reassembling and remove amplifier from cabinet. When reinstalling the amplifier, be sure to mount it in the same position it was in before removal. It can be mounted physically upside down which will reverse the controls.

Styli and cartridge replacement and some basic adjustments for the RD225-7 were described in the aforementioned first article.

## Important Service Considerations

Once you work on a half dozen of these portables and table models,


Fig: 4-Schematic of V-25244 Westinghouse stereo phono amplifier.

## Servicing

Solid-State...
you'll learn that the solid-state troubleshooting and repair techniques involved for the various types and brands will be about the same. This does not disregard the need for individual disassembly instructions and schematics, however.

Carefully consider the following important practices: 1) When replacing power output transistors make sure the transistor mounting assembly conforms to the original. For example, note the exploded view of the power transistor assembly on the Westinghouse V-2524-4 amplifier service instruction manual. Various mounting methods are used for power transistors. Some may use a heat sink and insulating wafer having heat conducting grease to dissipate maximum heat through the chassis. Others may not use a heat sink. Machine screws, shoulder and
lockwashers and nuts may also be used instead of self-tapping type mounting screws. Some manufacturers recommend replacing the mica insulating washers when replacing transistors. And do not forget to put silicone grease on both sides of the new insulating wafer.

Make certain that you do not operate a transistor amplifier when the speaker is disconnected or without a comparable resistive load across the output. This applies to both channels on stereo amplifiers.

When a transistor goes bad in a push-pull amplifier stage, replace both transistors with a matched pair. And if one goes bad by shorting, replace the emitter bias resistor with a similar type - preferably one having a five percent tolerance.

Make certain you do not short out the audio output when the am-
plifier is in an operating condition.
Use only $60-40$ solder and a pencil type soldering iron of 25 w or less.

Tin the component leads before soldering them into the circuit. Clip out defective resistors and capacitors. Do not attempt to unsolder these components from a printed board. Then use prepared spiral connectors to replace a new component. Slip a spiral over the soldered-in stubs of each defective component. The leads from the new component are then slipped into the other ends of the two spiral connectors. Leads are then joined by flowing a small amount of solder over the entire length of both spirals.

The next article in this series will cover other specific problems encountered in servicing solid-state portable phonographs.


Fig. 5-Schematic of T2C solid-state stereo phono amplifier.

# Semiconductors From A to Z 

## Understand how transistor circuits operate and you can troubleshoot them faster

A previous article in this series on junction transistors described the three basic transistor circuits and how two of these circuits can be combined to form a single circuit with dual independent inputs. We will continue to describe the function of junction transistor circuits with the aid of labels applied to the dual input NPN circuit (Fig. 1).


Fig. 1 - Input currents $I_{B}$ and $I_{E}$ effect the circuit's oufput current (Ic).

NPN transistors must be forward biased before they can conduct a significant current - the base and collector being made positive with respect to the emitter. This bias is provided by the collector-to-emitter voltage source ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ ) and the emit-ter-to-base voltage source ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}$ ). These sources combine to develop an emitter-to-base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ), a collector-to-emitter voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CE}}$ ) and a collector-to-base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cb}}$ ).

Two significant currents result from these bias voltages. They are the emitter-to-collector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ) and the emitter-to-base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ). At normal temperatures good transistors will not experience a significant base-to-collector current. Since both the base current and collector current in the transistor originate in the emitter, the emitter current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}$ ) must equal the sum of these two currents $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}+\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}\right)$.

PNP transistors must also be forward biased before they can con-
duct current - the base and collector being made negative with respect to the emitter. By substituting a PNP transistor for the NPN transistor described, the polarity of the biasing voltages is reversed and the direction of the resulting current is also reversed. Though reversed, the emitter current is still the sum of the collector current and the base current.

Voltage drops within the circuit occur across the emitter resistor $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{E}}\right)$, base resistor $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}\right)$ and collector resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ).

## Relative size of currents

About 92 to 99 percent of the current flowing through the emitter passes through the collector of a junction transistor. The remaining 8 -to- 1 percent is the base current. The collector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ) is much greater than the base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ). The collector current nearly equals the emitter current $\left(I_{E}\right)$. The ratio of collector current to emitter current is called Alpha $\left(\alpha=\frac{\mathrm{I}_{\mathbf{c}}}{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}}\right)$. The collector current must always be less than the emitter current since all forward-biased junction transistors normally experience a base current. Therefore, the value of $\alpha$ must always be less than one.

The smaller the base current, the nearer the collector current comes to equaling the emitter current, and the nearer $\alpha$ comes to becoming one. Typical values of $\alpha$ for junction transistors range from 0.92 to 0.98 .

The ratio of collector current to base current is called Beta ( $\beta=\frac{\mathrm{I}_{\mathbf{C}}}{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}}$ ). The smaller the base current, the larger the fraction becomes and the greater the value of $\beta$. Typical values of $\beta$ for a junction transistor range from 25 to 100 .

## Self Biasing

Multiple voltage sources have been required for the circuits we have described. For economy, these circuits can be revised to use a single voltage source.

The voltage source ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}$ ) for biasing the base of the commonemitter amplifier (Fig. 2A) is able


Fig. 2 ( $A$ and $B$ )-Common-emitter voltage sources are combined by increasing $R_{B}$.
to provide the desired emitter-tobase voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Eb}}$ ) with the necessary base current ( $I_{B}$ ) passing through the base resistor $\left(R_{B_{1}}\right)$. The same emitter-to-base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ) and base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ) can be obtained from the voltage source ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ ) used to provide the collector-toemitter bias (Fig. 2B). This can be done with a base resistor $\left(R_{B 2}\right)$ of an appropriate higher value. The increase in resistance is equal to the additional voltage drop ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ ) divided by the base current ( $I_{B}$ ).

## Semiconductors

$$
\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B} 2}=\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B} 1}+\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}}{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}}\right) .
$$

The common-collector amplifier (Fig. 3A) can be revised in the same manner as was the common-


Fig. 3 ( A and B )-Common-collector voltage sources are combined by increasing $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$.
emitter amplifier (Fig. 3B). By increasing the base resistor $\left(R_{B}\right)$, the same emitter-to-base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ) and base current ( $I_{B}$ ) can be obtained from the higher collector-toemitter voltage source ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ ).

The common-base diagram (Fig. 4A) can be revised (Fig. 4B) without changing the circuit. The same



Fig. 4 ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C )-Common-base circuit can be modified for single voltage source.
emitter-to-base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ) and base current ( $I_{B}$ ) can be obtained by inserting a base resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{B}$ ). The value of the base resistor can be determined in the same manner as it was for the other two circuits $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}=\frac{\left.\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BB}}\right)}{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}}\right.$. The base of the transistor is no longer grounded by its biasing voltage source ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EE}}$ or $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ ). The effect of an ac ground must, therefore, be obtained by using a capacitor ( $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ).

The compound circuit (Fig. 1) can also be modified (Fig. 5) by


Fig. 5-The compound circuit can be modifled to use a single voltage source.
increasing the base resistor $\left(R_{B}\right)$ to the proper value $\left(R_{B 2}\right)$. The compound circuit is a combination of the common-base and commonemitter circuits. The common-base circuit (Fig. 4) required a capacitor $\left(C_{B}\right)$ to function without signal loss. The two inputs shown in the compound circuit (Fig. 5) should each be tuned to its own separate frequency to eliminate a corersponding signal loss of the other signal at each input.

## Effect of Temperature

Most conductors have a low resistance to currents at very low remperatures and higher resistances to
currents at higher temperatures. Semiconductor materials do not have this characteristic. Most semiconductors have a very high resistance to currents at very low tomperatures. This resistance decreases as the temperature increases.

When transistors conduct current, their internal resistance to current flow results in a power loss. This loss occurs in the form of heat. Heat sinks transfer the heat away. Not all of the heat can be removed, however, and the transistor's temperatare will tend to rise. The increased temperature will reduce the transistors internal resistance - resulting in an emitter-to-collector (IEC) and emitter-to-base ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ) current increase (Fig. 6).


Fig. 6-Transistors contain various currents that are effected by temperature.

We indicated previously that good transistors will not experience a significant base-to-collector current when operating at normal temperatres. But when the resistances in a transistor are reduced by higher femperatures, the base-to-collector current becomes significant. In dermanium transistors this current doubles for about every $9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise above room temperature and in silicon transistors this current doubles for about every $11^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ rise above room temperature. Having been very low, the relative changes in the base-tocollector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BC}}$ ) is much greater than the relative changes in the other currents.

At normal temperatures we consider the base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ) equal to the emitter-to-base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ). However, at higher temperatures some of the emitter-to-base current continues through the transistor as the base-to-collector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Bc}}$ ), reducing the remaining base current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EB}}-\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BC}}\right)$.

The collector current (Ic) then contains both the emitter-to-collector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EC}}$ ) and the base-to-collector ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BC}}$ ). ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EC}}+$ $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BC}}$ ). The emitter current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}$ ) still contains only the emitter-to-base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ) and the emitter-tocollector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EC}}$ ). ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Eb}}$ $+\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Ec}}$ ) Note that the emitter current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}$ ) is still equal to the base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ) plus the collector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ). $\left[\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}+\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EB}}-\right.\right.$ $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BC}}\right)+\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EC}}+\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{BC}}\right)=\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EB}}+\right.$ $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{EC}}$ )]

The biasing circuits shown are not satisfactory when the temperature of the transistor is allowed to change. As the transistor's temperature increases, the base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ) decreases and the voltage drop auross $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$ becomes smaller.

The emitter-to-base voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ) then increases and approaches the collector-to-emitter voltage source $\left(V_{c c}\right)$. Since the forward bias of the base has been increased, the transistor will conduct more current. The increased current will result in the generation of more heat and result in the further reduction of the transistor's base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ). The temperature and base current will continue to change until either the circuit is overloaded or the transistor burns out. This is called thermal "run-away" or avalanche effect.

## Bias Stablization

Circuits can be designed to compensate for the thermo effect in transistors. Collector-to-base feedback (Fig. 7) in one way to improving


Fig. 7-Collector-to-base feedback improves transistor stabilization.
bias stabilization. Instead of connecting the base resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ) directly to the voltage source ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ ), it is connected to the collector resistor $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{c}}\right)$. As the temperature of the transistor increases, the collector current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{c}}$ ) increases, causing the voltage drop across the collector resistor to also increase. The higher
temperature also causes the base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ) to decrease, reducing the voltage drop across the base resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ). Since the collector current is much larger than the base current, a greater change occurs in the voltage drop across the collector resistor than across the base resistor. The net effect of the changes in voltages across the two resistors, is a reduction in the forward bias of the transistor's base ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Eb}}$ ). This reduction in the base bias reduces the collector current and stabilizes the circuit.
"Emitter swamping" is another way to stablize a transistor circuit (Fig. 8). As the temperature of the


Fig. 8-Transistors can be stabilized with an "emitter swamping" circuit.
transistor increases, there is an increase in the emitter current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}$ ) and a decrease in the base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ). This results in a greater voltage drop across the emitter resistor $\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{E}}\right)$ and a smaller voltage drop across the base resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ).
Since the emitter current is much larger than the base current, the voltage drop across the emitter resistor is greater than the voltage drop across the base resistor. The forward bias of the base $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}\right)$ is equal to the voltage source ( Vcc ) minus the voltage drop across the base resistor ( $I_{B} R_{B}$ ) and the voltage drop across the emitter resistor ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{E}}$ ). ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ $\left.=V_{C C}-I_{B} R_{B}-I_{E} R_{E}\right)$.

As the temperature of the transistor increases the current change reduces the forward base bias of the transistor and stabilizes the circuit. By connecting a capacitor ( $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{E}}$ ) across the emitter resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{E}}$ ), only the dc portion of the voltage drop affects the circuit bias. The ac portion is able to pass through, reducing the signal loss in the resistor.
The collector-to base feedback and emitter swamping circuits de-
scribed provide some bias stabilization. In both circuits the reduced voltage drop across the base resistor $\left(R_{B}\right)$ reduces the stabilizing effect of the emitter or collector resistor. By using an additional resistor the effect of a changing base current can be reduced. By designing a voltage divider (Fig. 9) so that the cur-


Fig. 9 (A and B)-Voltage dividers can be used to stabilize a irangistor circuit.
rent ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{t}}$ ) passing through the resistors ( $R_{B} \& R_{1}$ ) is much greater than the base current $\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}\right)$, the voltage drop across the base resistor ( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ) is more greatly influenced by the voltage divider current ( $\mathbf{I}_{1}$ ) than it is by the base current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}$ ). The resulting change in the voltage drop across the base resistor is reduced, increasing circuit stabilization.


Fig. 10-Thermisiors compensate for transistors over limited remperature range.

The voltage divider can be improved (Fig. 10) by substituting a thermistor ( $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{T}}$ ) for the second recontinued on page 109

## G-E CB Pincushion Correction

A deflection yoke will have a uniform magnetic field within its aperature when a linear current is flowing through its horizontal and vertical

windings. If it is used with a spherical face CRT a rectangular raster will be produced on the screen. If the same deflection yoke is placed on a flat face CRT a raster will be produced.

In a B/W TV receiver permanent magnets can compensate for this pin-

cushion effect. They are placed around the perimeter of the deflection yoke, and either push or pull the electron beam to produce the desired rectangular raster. In a monochrome CRT a single electron gun is used. In a color CRT there are three electron guns to be concerned with. Because of the geometric placement of the guns, a permanent magnet could not be placed in a position where it would have a uniform effect at the same time on all three electron guns and it would cause a misregistration problem. Therefore, another form of electrical compensation is used in conjunction with the deflection yoke, to correct the shape of the raster and eliminates the pin cushion effect.

## Top and Bottom Correction Circuit

The largest amount of beam correc-

tion is needed at points " $A$ " and " $B$ " toward the outer edges of the picture tube screen. The top- and bottom-pincushion corrector circuit consists of a two-current generator connected in series with the vertical coils of the deflection yoke.

A composite current flows through the vertical coils of the deflection yoke. The current consists of the normal ver-

tical sweep current and a horizontal sinewave current supplied by the current generator. The amplitude of the correction current is highest at the beginning and end of the vertical scan period and will progressively decrease to zero as the vertical sweep current passes through zero - which is coinci-
dent with the center of the picture tube.

The current generator consists of a series-resonant circuit containing the entire secondary winding of Tl 08 , the phasing coil, C141 and R176. A horizontal flyback pulse is fed to the primary of T108 from the horizontal coils on the deflection yoke. This pulse is

inductively coupled to T108's secondary winding where it will shock excite the series resonant circuit, causing it to ring at $15,750 \mathrm{~Hz}$. The correction voltage fed to the deflection yoke's vertical windings is the voltage that appears across C141 and R176. This ac voltage will cause the vertical yoke current to vary slightly at a horizontal rate.

The correction voltage's amplitude will be highest at the beginning and end of the vertical scan period and zero when the beam is sweeping through the center of the CRT screen. This action occurs because T108 functions somewhat like a saturable reactor. The correction voltage's amplitude across 13 and 14 will be proportional to the vertical yoke currents amplitude at any instant. The output correction



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voltage will be zero when the vertical yoke current is passing through zero. The output correction voltage will increase or decrease as the vertical yoke current increases or decreases.

## Side Corrector Circuit

The side pincushion-corrector circuit straightens the sides of the bowed raster by modulating the horizontal deflection current at a vertical rate. This provides maximum horizontal deflection at points "C" and "D" and is accomplished by means of a modulation transformer which represents a changing load across the horizontal deflection yoke coils. Its impedance is maximum at points " $E$ " and " $F$ " and minimum at points " G ," " H ," and "J."

A dc bias voltage and a voltage waveform at the vertical rate are needed for this impedance change. The bias voltage is obtained from the cathode of the vertical output tube, and the vertical waveform is obtained from windings " $A$ " and " $B$ " of the vertical output transformer. These ac voltages

are $180^{\circ}$ out of phase with one another.

The dc bias voltage and a vertical waveform from winding " $A$ " is connected to the cathode and of CR105 and a vertical waveform from winding " $B$ " is connected to its anode. When diode CR105 is conducting, voltages are received from windings " $A$ " and " $B$." When it is not conducting a voltage is received from winding " $A$ " only. These windings and their associated waveforms can be seen in the simplified circuit diagram.

The composite waveform and dc bias voltage are fed to the primary of T107 to change its impedance at a vertical rate.

The saturated condition of T107 changes the load across the horizontal deflection coils and determines the amplitude of the horizontal sweep current flowing through them.

## Bardpass Amplifier, <br> Blanker and Killer

Of Magnavox 45 and 1904 Series
Color information exists in the form of sidebands that occupy a 0.5 MHz

bandwidth on each side of the 3.58 Mc sub-carrier. The 3.58 Mc burst signal must also be extracted for synchronizing purposes. These frequencies are coupled through an 18 pf capacitot to the chroma circuits. The small size of the coupling capacitor allows the chroma information to pass but

blocks the relatively low frequencies of the luminance signal. The chrominance signal is then coupled to the bandpass amplifier grid through the chroma take-off coil. This coil is broadly resonant to 3.58 MHz and allows the color information to pass while attenuating all frequencies that are outside the passband.

The sidebands are amplified by the bandpass amplifier and coupled through the color control to the synchronous demodulators. This amplifier is a special IF stage for the chrominance sidebands. A positive horizontal blanking pulse is used to cut-off the amplifier at the end of each scanning line. This is done to key out the burst signal that is present during the horizontal blanking period. The burst signal is eliminated at this point to prevent spurious colors from appearing on the screen of the CRT.

The job of keying out the burst signal is accomplished by the blanker stage. The cathodes of the blanker and the bandpass amplifier are connected together and share a common cathode resistor to ground. A positive pulse from the horizontal output transformer is coupled to the blanker amplifier grid. As this stage conducts, a positive pulse is developed, across the com-mon-cathode resistor, high enough to cut-off the bandpass amplifier. The bandpass amplifier is cut-off at the time the burst signal is present on its grid - the burst does not appear in the plate circuit.

The blanker stage indirectly controls the bias voltage on the three CRT
control grids. The positive horizontal pulse on the blanker grid is amplified and inverted in the plate circuit. It is then coupled through the CRT bias control to the common cathode of the color-difference amplifiers. The bias adjustment controls the amplitude of the pulses reaching the cathodes. The cathode and grid elements in each color-difference amplifier acts as a diode when the negative pulse is applied. The resulting current charges the coupling capacitors in each CRT grid circuit. These coupling capacitors discharge slowly through their 1 M grid resistors and establish a bias on the grids. When the bias control changes the amplitude of the blanking pulse, the CRT grid bias is also changed.

Each triode's dc plate voltage is dependent upon the plate current flow - as the plate current increases the plate voltage decreases. Since the plate voltage is applied directly to the CRT grids, any change in the plate voltage is a change in the CRT bias. By varying the grid bias of the triodes with the blanking pulse the de plate voltage and the bias on the CRT grids are changed.


The blanking pulse is also amplified by each triode and serves to blank the CRT at the horizontal scanning rate. The blanking pulse is negative-going at the CRT grids since a signal inversion does not occur in a cathodedriven amplifier.

The bandpass amplifier conducts only when a color signal is received. To prevent noise signals from reaching the CRT grids the amplifier is cut-off

during a $\mathrm{B} / \mathrm{W}$ transmission by the killer amplifier. The killer stage is similar to an AGC amplifier. A positive horizontal pulse is applied to the killer plate through a coupling capacitor. During B/W transmission the tube conducts on each pulse and places a negative charge on the plate side of the coupling capacitor. This negative dc voltage is applied to the grid of the bandpass amplifier-cutting it off.

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| Intermediate Frequency | 41.25 mc sound 45.75 mc video |  |  |
| RF Amplifier ${ }^{\text {T }}$ Tube | 6HQ5 | 2HQ5 | 3HQ5 |
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Arbor replacement tuner(s) at $\$ 10.95$ each
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M.O. $\square$
(Illinois customers add $4 \%$ tax)
Name
Company
Address $\qquad$

# I/ NEW PRODUCTS 

FOR MORE INFORMATION CIRCLE NEW PRODUCT NUMBERS ON POSTCARD INSIDE LAST COVER.

## Circuit Breaker Caddies 700

Two circuit breaker caddies for service technician field and shop work are now available from distributors. The caddies place circuit breakers and fuses at the fingertips for

instant servicing of $B / W$ TV sets. Each TV circuit breaker caddy is furnished with an inventory control index card and up-to-date cross reference card showing application of circuit breakers in color and B/W TV sets. Littelfuse, Inc.

## Entertainment Microphone

Designed for the entertainment field, the model 777 cardioid is said to provide high noise rejection.


It has an ON-OFF rotary switch, and provides rolled-off bass response to permit very close-to-mouth use without popping and breath noises, the announcement said. Impedance $150 \Omega$ only. Turner.

## Artificial Mouths

702
Artificial mouths designed to produce a constant sound pressure source for precise frequency response measurements of acoustical transducers are introduced. They consist of a permanent magnet, moving coil, loudspeaker driver unit meeting the exact throat dimensions of the WE KS series specifications and an equalizer individually tailored to the loudspeaker drive unit. The equalizer is designed to prohibit

any rapid change in slope throughout the rated frequency range and to compensate for variations in the loudspeaker units. Altec.

## Bushings

703
The addition of 36 special bushings and 6 shoulder spacers to a line of exact replacement controls is an-

naunced. With these parts it is claimed that even the most unusual auto radio control can be exactly matched so technicians can meet all their replacement control requirements. Many control combinations with exact shaft lengths, exact shaft end, exact mounting hardware and exact resistance and taper are possible. Centralab.

## CB Two-way Radio

Announced is a 3 lb .6 channel CB radio that measures only $2 \frac{1}{4} \times 81 / 2 \times$ $63 / 8$ in. The unit features a front panel

speaker, public address system jack, electronic switching, solid-state circuitry, receive and transmit indicator light, LC filter, automatic noise limiting, two RF stages and $100 \%$ modulation. Price $\$ 139.90$. Pearce-Simpson.

## TV Antennas

705
UHF/VHF antennas, with directional UHF tuning, is announced. A "rotor-dial" rotates the UHF phasing elements 360 deg until the best position for reception of each UHF sta-

tion is reached. A "beam selector" has 12 positions for fine-tuning of VHF stations. The antenna comes in either a brass or a chrome finish with a neutral brown base. Snyder.

## 'Mix-Amp' Pre-amplifier

706
A transistorized "Mix-Amp" audio preamp is announced which is only the size of a pack of ciagrettes. It is

said to offer performance equal to much larger audio preamps and be ideal for in-line amplification or low level signals and provide impedance matching, high signal-to-noise ratio, linear frequency response and fixed gain. The unit has switch selected on/ OFF and HIGH/Low impedance functions and is powered by a single "penlite" dry cell. Switcheraft.

# Tips on replacing electrolytic capacitors 



Finding the right electrolytic capacitor for a replacement job often becomes a matter of juggling three factors: what the circuit originally called for, what you can get quickly from a distributor, and what you have on hand in your shop. Here are a few hints that may help to make your life easier.
The important parameters about an electrolytic are voltage rating, capacitance, temperature rating and size. You have a certain amount of leeway on all four of these . . . and knowing how far you can stretch safely may save you a lot of shoe leather looking for the exact replacement.
Let's take voltage first. You can always substitute a capacitor with higher voltage rating than that originally required, with absolutely no harmful effects (except maybe on your pocketbook, because you may pay for extra capability that you don't need). But you should never replace with a voltage rating lower than the original.
How about capacitance? Our advice-don't go too far from $-10 \%+50 \%$ of the original value. You've probably heard that standard industry specs allow tolerances of $10 \%$ low and up to $\mathbf{1 5 0} \%$ high. Actual manufacturing practice at Mallory, is to make capacitors to considerably tighter tolerances . . . because most radio and TV manufacturers won't tolerate the wider variations. Too small capacitance is apt to raise hum levels. Too high capacitance may lead to surge damage to silicon rectifiers.

On the temperature score, you don't have to worry if you use a Mallory FP-WP, TC, TT, or MTA type, because they're all rated for $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (except for three odd-ball TC's), and that's plenty for home instruments or industrial electronics. Our wax-filled cardboard tubulars are rated $65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The few cents extra that you might spend for a Mallory capacitor, compared to the cheapest ones you could buy, will assure you of several times longer service life.
How about size? Don't be surprised when you find that in many instances the Mallory replacement is smaller than the original capacitor (naturally, it will still fit chassis cutouts). That's because of our new techniques for deep-etching aluminum to increase the effective area of the anode. So we can get about nine times more microfarad-volt rating inside a given container than with plain foil.

One final tip. Our new Capacitor Replacement Guide makes it a cinch to find the exact part number to specify, to replace just about any electrolytic you may encounter. Ask your Mallory Distributor for a copy, or write Mallory Distributor Products Company, a division of P. R. Mallory \& Co. Inc., P. O. Box 1558, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

## coall CHANEL DOWN THE LINE WTH BIONDERTONGUE

From the tip of the antenna to the TV set terminals matched components engineered for the all-channel and color TV era. Sold by leading distributors. Write for catalogs of all-channel, color approved products. \#74 (amplifiers, couplers, converters) \#52 and \#88 (antennas).
Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., 9 Alling Street, Newark, N. J.
Blonder-Tongue-the name to remember, for TV reception you'll never forget


[^2]
## Anti-Snivet Tube

A 6 KG 6 output pentode is introduced for color TV horizontal deflection circuits. The 6 KG 6 is said to give snivet-free performance through a "cavatrap" anode and other built-in

design characteristics developed to eliminate Barkhausen oscillations. As a result, the manufacturer claims snivetsuppression circuits can be eliminated, resulting in lower circuit costs. Maximum peak plate, 7000 v . Maximum plate dissipation, 34w. Peak anode current, 1.4a. Ampex.

## Driver Unif

708
Introduced is a 30 w public address driver unit which has a built-in transformer and watts/impedance selector switch. It is designed for RC6 radial and $D R$ series directional trumpets

but may also be used as a highly efficient replacement driver on any industry-standard horn having $1-3 / 8$ in.18 threads. Frequency response, 120Hz to 14 kHz . Size $4-3 / 4 \times 4-7 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. List $\$ 38.50$. Atlas.

## Get this \$65 RCA color TV course FRI <br>  <br> WR-64B RCA Color <br> Bar/Dot/Crosshatch Generator <br>  <br> WR-69A RCA TV-FM Sweep Generator <br>  <br> WR-99A RCA Marker Generator <br> WO-91B RCA 5" Scope <br> 

That's right! RCA Institutes famous Home Study Color TV Servicing Course FREE, when you buy ANY ONE of the instruments shown here. Buy all four...get four courses. Enroll all your technicians while you equip your shop with the instruments you'll need for color TV servicing anyway.
Here's how it works: Simply buy one, or all, of the four instruments shown, the WR-64B, WR-69A, WR-99A, or WO-91BALL essential color TV test instruments-from your Authorized RCA Test Equipment Distributor between now and November 15, 1966. Fill out your warranty registration card and attach the white identification label on the carton. Send them to RCA, Test Equipment Headquarters, Bldg. 17-2, Harrison, New Jersey. We will send you the enrollment form and a binder
containing the first two lessons. When you complete the lessons and forward them to RCA Institutes for grading, the next lessons will be supplied to you directly from RCA Institutes, all without charge to you.

But do it now. This offer is good only for equipment purchased between September 1, and November 15, 1966. To allow for postal delay, we will honor cards received up until December 1, 1966. Here's your chance to equip your shop for color servicing while we train your people for FREE!

Electronic Components and Devices, Harrison, N.J.

The Most Trusted Name in Electronics

## Don't blame the TV set for poor color reception

Good TV reception starts on the roof. If the signal delivered to the TV set isn't good to begin with, there's nothing any TV set can do about it. The moral: start at the top with the best. That's Color Ranger UHF/VHF/FM log periodic antennas by Blonder-Tongue.

There's a Color Ranger for any location from deep fringe to prime signal area, and they all offer flat response for top reception on all channels; a broad, flat bandpass for top color reception; exceptional front-to-back ratio to eliminate ghosting, and precise impedance match to insure maximum signal transfer to the set to prevent reflected signals in the cable.

Color Rangers have construction features found on no cther antenna: double-boom construction; extra thick elements reinforced with 6" tubing; spring-loaded knife-edge contact points which maintain permanent electrical contact; strain-relief lugs for 300 -ohm twinlead connections with a choice of 75 -ohm coax or 300 -ohm connection.

For UHF there's the 11 -element log periodic U-Ranger. Slips quickly and easily on any VHF Color Ranger, makes your VHF Color Ranger an all-channel antenna . . . and with only a single downlead! No additional couplers to buy!

If you go for FM-Stereo, get acquainted with the Stereo Rangers unbelievably brilliant high-fidelity FM-Stereo reception. Color Ranger and Stereo Ranger antennas are just two more reasons for you to go all-channel from antenna to TV set with color-approved and certified-for-stereo Blonder-Tongue TV/FM products. Write for free catalogs \#52 and \#88.
Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., 9 Alling Street, Newark, N. J. Blonder-Tongue- the name to remember, for TV reception you'll never forget

. . . for more details circle 112 on postcard

A transistorized portable field meter that has four separate functions in one light-weight unit is introduced. The unit is designed to read field strength directly from 10 mv to 10 v with an

accuracy of $3 \%$ from 535 kHz to 1605 kHz . The signal generator is said to have a calibrated output from 10 mv to 1 v with an accuracy of $\pm 1 \%$, and frequency range of from 535 kHz to 1605 kHz with a readout accuracy of $\pm 3 \%$. The monitor receiver is designed for sensitivity of better than 5 mv , weight, 12 lb . Wilkinson.

## Intercom System

710
A ten station completely solidstate intercom is introduced which has provision for modular ad-on sections of up to 70 stations. The all metal cabinet is covered with a walnut wood-grain vinyl finish. The intercom provides a mixed service communication feature which allows master station to remote, remote to

master and master to master calls; all with volume controls. Provision is made for phonograph, tape or radio sound distribution from master stations. Among accessories available are: a busy signal kit, an annunciator kit which lights each push button, a chime assembly and a privacy relay kit which provides lights at remote stations to show when those stations have been selected. Dukane Corp.

# Precision <br> Apparatus 

## hallmark of quality in test equipment

For over three decades, knowledgeable professionals in industry, service, laboratory and educational fields have relied on Precision Apparatus Test Equipment. Today, through the experience and marketing know-how of Dynascan Corporation, Precision Apparatus offers greater reliability and performance-maximum versatility-in all applications. Today, the Precision Apparatus line represents the industry's outstanding values in test equipment
Each Precision Apparatus instrument is designed, engineered and built to meet your most critical needs of accuracy, versatility, reliability. By every standard, they are the hallmark of quality in test equipment.


## ES-550B WIDE BAND OSCILLOSCOPE

Rugged, dependable performance. Automatic horizontal sweep synchronization. Wide-band 5 mHz vertical amplifier. Extrahigh 10 Mv RMS/inch sensitivity allows measurement as low as 2 Mv . Wide-band vertical amplifier. \$279.95


## 120 VOLT-OHM-MILLIAMMETER

2\% DC accuracy. Exclusive extra-low ohm scale for accurate readings to 0.1 ohm, extremely important for solid state measurements. Mirrored scale. Solid state protected meter movement. Transit meter movement protection. $\$ 51.95$

## E-310 SINE \& SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR

Only moderate cost, low distortion generator with both sine and square-wave coverage from 5 Hz to 600 KHz . Pre-aged tubes provide long-termstability. Over 7 ' of logarithmic scales for more accurate settings. \$199.95


## V75 VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER

Special built-in battery eliminator assures ohm-meter accuracy. Rugged uni-probe speeds operation. Special calibration on 1.5 VAC and 5 VAC scales assures maximum accuracy. \$59.95

## E-200C MULTI-BAND SIGNAL GENERATOR <br> Unique! AVC substitution voltage system permits accurate alignment. Over 7' of etched dial scale from 88 KHz to 440 mHz with FM and TV band channels indicated. Each unit individually hand-calibrated on all bands. $\$ 119.95$ <br> 

## 120M VOLT-OHM-MILLIAMMETER

Offers all of the convenience features of the 120 plus the extremely high accuracy of $11 / 2 \%$ on DC and $3 \%$ on AC. $\$ 61.95$

# How "saving" 50¢ can ruin a $\$ 700$ color TV system! 

The coupler is probably the least expensive item in a home TV system $\ldots$ yet the wrong coupler can send the investment in a top-quality distribution system and TV set right down the drain.

At Blonder-Tongue, the same engineering skill and meticulous quality control goes into couplers that goes into our professional MATV products. The result: high isolation between sets, extremely low insertion loss and sharp pictures (they're backmatched).

Blonder-Tongue gives you variety, too . . . the widest variety of colorapproved, all-channel coupler models in the industry:
A-102U/V-deluxe 300 -ohm model connects 2 sets to one downlead.
A-104/UV-similar to A-102U/V except for 4 sets.
MDC-2VU-connects two coax (75-ohm) cables from TV sets to a single coax downlead.
TV-2 - economy indoor model. Connects two sets to a single 300-ohm twinlead. Not recommended for weak signal areas.

Quality combiners and splitters are also essential to a good all-channel color TV system. When you specify Blonder-Tongue, you get high quality, low loss and high isolation.
UVF-1-deluxe 300 -ohm weatherproof model. Provides separate UHF, VHF and FM outlets from downlead carrying all three signals or feeds a single downlead from separate UHF, VHF and FM antennas.
UVF-C/S-a lower priced version of the UVF-1.
A-107-deluxe, weatherproof unit combines UHF and VHF antennas to one 300 -ohm downlead or provides separate UHF and VHF output at set.
UV-C/S-indoor unit provides separate UHF and VHF outputs from a single 300 -ohm cable carrying both signals, for connection to converter or TV set with separate UHF and VHF inputs.
Write for free catalog \#74.
Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., 9 Alling Street, Newark, N.J. Blonder-Tongue, the name to remember,for TVreception you'll never forget


A solid-state tape/phono preamp is said to feature a noise level 6 db below inherent noise generated by unrecorded tape. A high frequency

equalization control is provided to compensate for tape head response variations. The output impedance is reportedly less than $10 \%$ of normal load with 20 Hz to 20 kHz power bandwidth. Weight, 180z. Dimensions, $1.6 \times 3-15 / 32 \times 11 \mathrm{in}$. Melcore.

Soldering Irons
712
A broad line of 5 soldering pencils and irons is introduced. The line includes $25 w, 40 w$, and $80 w$ pencil

style irons. In addition, two larger general types of 120 w and 175 w are offered. The entire line features stainless steel barrels, heat and impact resistant handles and light weights. Weller.

For more information on these NEW PRODUCTS

See pages 111 and 112
READERS SERVICE


## The most experienced all-channel amplifiers keep getting better and better

Blonder-Tongue pioneered and developed the industry's first allchannel, all-transistor TV signal amplifier. That was more than two years ago. During that period this top-rated original design has brought superior all-channel and color reception to homes located in all areas.

Now, we are employing the better performing silicon transistor in these amplifiers. The result: $40 \%$ more gain in the lowband, $100 \%$ more in the highband, greater ability to handle strong signals without overloading and better signal to noise ratio. Color or black-and-white TV reception on any and all channels from 2 to 83 is better than ever.

Only Blonder-Tongue gives you a choice of all-channel, colorapproved amplifiers:
U/Vamp-2-mast-mounted, deluxe 2-transistor UHF/VHF amplifier. Weatherproof housing. Remote power supply. AC operated. Separate UHF and VHF 300 -ohm inputs and outputs. Ideal for separate UHF and VHF antennas.
Coloramp-U/V-same as the U/Vamp-2 except it has a single UHF/ VHF input. Matches the new all-channel antennas.
V/U-All-2 - deluxe 2-transistor indoor UHF/VHF amplifier. Can drive up to 4 TV sets. Has built-in 2 -way splitter with excellent impedance match and isolation for interference and ghost-free reception.

These UHF/VHF amplifiers are just one more reason to go allchannel from antenna to TV set with color-approved Blonder-Tongue TV products. Of course, we also have a full line of top quality VHF, VHF/FM and UHF-only amplifiers. Write for free catalog \#74.
Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., 9 Alling Street, Newark, N. J. Blonder-Tongue, the name to remember, for TVreception you'll never forget

. . . for more details circle ll4 on posteard

Cable Slitters
713
Tools for slitting, stripping and "ring" cutting, inside and outside types of plastic, fabric and rubber covered cable are announced. They are

used for slitting most types of cable jackets, especially the outdoor heavyduty types; stripping the jacket from all sizes of inside types of plastic and fabric covered cable; and "ring" cutting the sheathing of inside types plastic, fabric or rubber covered cable. The cut through the sheathing is limited to $1 / 32 \mathrm{in}$. for protecting the wires. P. K. Neuses, Inc.

Tube Tester 714
Announced is a tube tester featuring VTVM circuitry for grid circuit emission and gas checks on receiving tubes, and a 10 -circuit switching design for checking all new tube types that have elements with multiple pin connections. It checks all picture tubes

for proportionate screen brightness by qualitative measurement of the electron beam. The central area of the picture tube cathode is checked in addition to the controlling action of the first grid. The instrument weighs 816 and measures $16 \times 9 \times 43 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. Net price \$92.95. Precise.


## Why professional MATV installers are fussy about matching transformers

The purpose of a matching transformer is to match 300- to 75ohm, or 75 - to 300 -ohm impedance. . . and match it precisely! Otherwise you get all the problems of mismatch-poor color, smear, ghosting, snow. And installers of coax systems know that Blonder-Tongue is famous for its honest-to-goodness UHF/VHF/FM matching transformers that offer really precise match at all frequencies.

Next time try one of these all-channel, color-approved matching transformers:
MT-283-Deluxe indoor or outdoor UHF/VHF/FM network. Great for matching all-band antennas to coaxial downlead, or 300 -ohm set impedance to 75 -ohm coax downlead. Mast-mounting hardware and mating male coax connector supplied.
Cablematch U/V - Indoor model. The same unit used in all-channel MATV systems! Features spade lugs for easy connection to 300 -ohm TV set terminals. Mating Autoplug for coax supplied.

In addition to these all-channel models, B-T offers a wide choice of VHF/FM matching transformers to meet any need.

Quality matching transformers like these are just one more reason why you should go Blonder-Tongue from antenna to TV set terminals. Write for free catalog \#74.
Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., 9 Alling Street, Newark, N.J.
Blonder-Tongue - the name to remember, for TV reception you'll never forget

. . . for more details circle 115 on postcard

Musical Instrument Amplifier 715
An 80w amplifier built into a cabinet containing two 12 in . speakers and a tweeter has been introduced in conjunction with a control panel designed to accommodate up to six musical instruments. The combined unit gives a leader complete flexibility and con-

trol over all members of the group. Reverb may be added to one channel while tremolo is added to another and volume of any member of the group may be increased or reduced at will. Any single member of the group or all members of the group may use the entire power of one or many such amplifiers - as opposed to the use of individual amplifiers. Price of control panel $\$ 99.95$. Amplifier $\$ 229.95$. Gregory.

## Silicon Photodiode

716
A silicon photodiode is designed to operate with bias conditions required by low cost silicon transistors. Typical reverse dark current with -1.0 v at $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is $0.4 \mu \mathrm{a}$. Typical short-circuit

current output at 500 footcandles is $180 \mu \mathrm{a}$. The spectral response peak is at 0.85 microns. Speed of response, $1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. Temperature range, $-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Price $\$ 2.25$. National.

## A million miles a day!



Greyhound goes over a million miles a day, over more than 100,000 miles of routes, serving more than twenty-five thousand cities, towns and villages throughout the U.S.A. Your shipments go wherever Greyhound goes, aboard regular Greyhound buses, when you
specify Greyhound Package Express. Ship anytime at your convenience-24 hours a day, 7 days a week, weekends and holidays, too. Schedules are fast and frequent. Your shipments get there faster, (often in a matter of hours) because they get moving sooner. Save time!

Save money! Save trouble! Ship C.O.D. Collect, Prepaid, or open a Greyhound Package Express Charge Account. For information on service, rates and routes, call Greyhound, or write: Greyhound Package Express, Dept.53-J, 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60603.

## It's there in hours and costs you less

| For Example | Buses Daily Running Time | 20 lbs.$$ |  | 30 lbs. | 40 lbs * |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOS ANGELES- <br> SAN FRANCISCO | 25 | 3 hrs. 15 mins. | $\$ 2.10$ | $\$ 2.45$ | $\$ 2.80$ |
| DALLAS- <br> SAN ANTONIO | 10 | 7 hrs. mins. | 1.90 | 2.15 | 2.45 |
| CINCINNATI- <br> LOUISVILLE | 14 | 2 hrs. 20 mins. | 1.65 | 1.90 | 2.15 |
| CLEVELAND- <br> COLUMBUS | 10 | 2 hrs. 55 mins. | 1.80 | 2.05 | 2.40 |

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& \text { GREVHOUNNDD } \\
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\end{aligned}
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One of a series of messages depicting another growing service of The Greyhound Corporation.

## This tool solders faster, better, at lower cost



## Weller

## temperature-controlled low voltage soldering pencil does the work of several irons

Extremely versatile. Use it for all your bench soldering, including heavy-duty chassis work.
Improves quality of soldered connections. Tip temperature remains constant. No peaks or lows to cause component damage or cold soldered joints.
Lightweight, highly efficient. Weighs only $21 / 2$ ounces, cord included. Yet it does the work of irons that weigh much more and have much higher wattage. Reduces fatigue and downtime.

Faster soldering. You make more soldered connections a minute. Tool has tremendous capacity, rapid recovery. Handle remains cool.
Does the work of several irons. Temperature control is in the tip. Interchangeable tips are available in $500^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, 600^{\circ} \mathrm{F}, 700^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and $800^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ controlled temperatures, and in $1 / 32^{\prime \prime}, 1 / 16^{\prime \prime}, 3 / 32^{\prime \prime}, 1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ and $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ screwdriver types. Merely interchange tips to change the controlled temperature of the iron.
Low cost operation. 24 -volt operation provides more efficient heat transfer, and long life inherent in low voltage elements. Tips are alloy plated, low in cost, last long, won't freeze.
Saves working space. Compact transformer has soldering pencil holder and tip cleaning sponge attached. Transformer is rated at 60 watts, 120 volts or 220 volts, 50/60 cycles.
Special trade-in offer. See your Electronic Parts Distributor now about the soldering tool trade-in deal on the Weller Temperature-Controlled Low Voltage Soldering Pencil-Model W-TCP.

## WELLER ELECTRIC CORP., EASTON, PA.

In Canada: Kingston, Ontario. In England: Horsham, Sussex WORLD LEADER IN SOLDERING TECHNOLOGY

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Solid State Stereo

A stereo phonograph with integrated solid state amplifiers is announced. It has controls for balance, bass, treble, mode and function selectors; inputs for tape recorder, tape deck, tuner

and auxiliary; and reportedly 30 w of music power. The system uses a high compliance moving coil cartridge and silicon transistors. Two speakers mounted in sealed enclosures and a Garrard 4-speed automatic turntable are included. Price $\$ 275$. Sony.

## Soldering Tip Cleaner

718
A device for cleaning soldering iron tips is now being marketed. It is designed to eliminate the problems of linting, stray solder pellets and tip-

plate damage with the passage of iron tips between its two wet cellulose sponges. Equipped with a high-impact styrene holder, it measures $21 / 3 \times 23 / 4 \times 31 / 2$ in. and contains a $3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. deep water well. American Beauty.

Wow \& Flutter Meter 719
Announced is a fully transistorized wow and flutter meter designed for

production testing and service work. The instrument is designed to read tone fluctuations from $\pm 0.02$ to $\pm 2.5 \%$ or from $\pm 0.01$ to $\pm 0.75 \%$. A "drift" indicator measures up to $\pm 4.5 \%$ frequency deviation of the recorded tone from 3150 Hz . The unit measures $7 \times 8 \times 113 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., weighs 11 lb . Prices range from $\$ 375$ to $\$ 395$. Gotham.

## FM Two-Way Radio

A mobile FM two-way radio covering the $136-174 \mathrm{MHz}$ band is introduced which features a completely transistorized receiver, power supply and exciter. The transmitter driver and power amplifier use industrial type tubes. The receiver is rated at 80 db intermodulation rejection with 0.35 mv sensitivity and $\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$ stability or with optional equipment 0.175 mv sen-

sitivity and $\pm 2 \times 10^{-6}$ stability. The transmitter has an RF output of 110 w. Radios with one, two or up to fourfrequency capability can be provided for individual systems. Motorola.

## TV Antennas

721
Two antennas designed specifically to wipe out color ghosts in metropolitan areas are announced. The antennas feature a hybrid coupler phasing harness for a very high front-to-back ratio

to minimize ghosts by rejecting reflected signals. Also, the antennas are matched for shielded cable to reduce interference and prevent line ghosts. The $300 \Omega$ front and rear dipoles are 70 in . and 60 in . long respectively. VHF only, list $\$ 16.95$; all-channel, list $\$ 29.95$. Jerrold.

VHF/UHF/FM Antenna
722
A VHF/UHF/FM log periodic type antenna is announced for city

dwellers. It has three driven V dipoles that cover both VHF bands and three active dipoles plus three directors for UHF gain. The frequency response is flat within $1 / 2 \mathrm{db}$ on any channel and a sharp forward lobe in the polar pattern assures unidirectional pickup with high front-to-back ratio on all channels, the announcement said. An indoor VHF/UHF splitter divides the signals for the TV set from the single downlead. Price $\$ 17.50$. JFD.

## MOVING?

Be sure to let us know your new address. Please enclose a complete address label from one of your recent issues.

# CB TWO-WAY RADIO ompanion III 

SIX FIXED CHANNELS PLUS P.A.

## New "TOUCH-TAP" TUNING for instant

channel selection. Push the button and channel changes automatically. Solid state-lowest power drain.

## OUTSTANDING FEATURES:

- "Touch-tap" tuning • Electronic switching • Compact size and front panel speaker permits dash mounting where no other radio can fit (Dim: $21 / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} . \times 81 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} . \times 63 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ D.-Wt. 3 lbs .) • Push-pull audio $\bullet$ L-C filter - 2 RF stages in receiver - Modern design-heavy chrome plate front panel

FREE! Send for profit-packed dealer kit

## NEW "fray biens" mosi versatille of all nuldiviver sefs

Handy "Tray Bien" sets lie flat or sit up an a bench, hang securely on a wall, pack neatly in a tool caddy.

Lightweight, durable, molded plastic trays feature fold-away stands, wall mounting holes, and a snap lock arrangement that holds tools firmly, yet permits easy removal.

Professional quality Xcelite nutdrivers have color coded, shockproof, breakproof, plastic (UL) handles; precision fit, case-hardened sockets.


No. 127TB "Tray Bien" set -7 solid shaft nutdrivers ( $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ thru $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ hex openings)
No. 137TB "Tray Bien" set - 5 solid shaft nutdrivers ( $3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ thru $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ hex openings) and 2 hollow shaft nutdrivers ( $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ and $9 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ hex openings)
No. 147TB "Tray Bien" set - 7 hollow shaft nutdrivers ( $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ thru $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ hex openings)

WRITE FOR bulletin n666

XCELITE, INC., 14 Bank St., Orchard Park. N. Y 14127 In Canada contact Charles W. Pointon, Ltd.
... for more details circle 163 on postcard


NEW PRODUCTS

723
This very small size soldering aid is designed for sub-miniature work in the electronics field. The blades are made of a non-magnetic steel to which solder will not adhere and are set firmly into a hex shaped turquoise plastic handle. The over-all length is 6 in. with a handle $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. dia. by 3 in . long. Net price 75 . Hunter.

## Wireless Cuing

724
A 27 MHz wireless cuing system for TV and radio studios is now available. The transmitter includes a simple 3 ft whip antenna, covers up to 8000 sq. ft. studio areas and can be remotely operated with a
microphone located in the control room or other part of the studio. The receivers are approximately the size of a cigarette package, fit easily into a coat or shirt pocket, are fully transistorized, and do not require any external antenna. Transmitter price $\$ 400$. Receiver price $\$ 39.95$. Round Hill Assoc.

## Color TV Rectifiers

725
Four new exact replacement selenium convergence rectifiers for color TV have been announced. These con-

vergence rectifiers are exact replacements for many makes and models. Both electrical and mechanical specifications are exact, for fastest installation with no mounting or wiring changes. Tarzian.

## 2 Complete Tube Testers In 1 Instrument

1. RECEIVING TUBE TESTER plus:

## 2. TV PICTURE TUBE TESTER

 SAVE MORE THAN \$50!
## (compared to buying two separate testers)

Precise's New 'GREEN LINE' Model 115

## 1. RECEIVING TUBE TESTING



Eliminates Obsolescence Problem! A unique 10 -circuit switching design allows testing of all the new type tubes that have elements with multjple pin connectlons-the Model 115 is the first and only obsolete-proof receiving tube tester in the speed type class. Grid emission test provides a sensitive grid emission and gas check by the use of built-in balanced VTVM circuitry. This all-important feature provides a revealing and significant tube condition test. Basic dynamic cathode emission tést is supplemented by a hot cathode shorts and leakage check. Includes all latest type sockets, plus pin traighteners.

## 2. TV PICTURE TUBE TESTING \& REJUVENATION (B\&W and COLLOR)

The basic picture tube test (for each gun of color pleture tubes, and the single gun of B\&W tubes) is picture-produclng beam current (not total cathode emission which is rarely indicative of picture brightness). The beam current test checks all plcture tubes for proportionate screen brightness. The critical central area of the picture tube cathode is checked in addition to the controlling action of the which weids most intermittent elements, and redistributes cathode oxide over the beam-producing central cathode area. Meter directly indicates increase in brightness after each rejuvenation "shot", GENERAL DATA
Wide visibility, $2 \%$ accuracy meter includes separate scales for quality test, grid emission, and picture tube beam current. Complete up-to-date data book supplied. New data constantly avallable, il Size $16^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 43 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. Weight 8 pounds. ■ ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE: Model CTA Color Tube Socket Adapter
$\$ 6.50$ Net.

See the complete "GREEN LINE"-power supplies, scopes, VTVMs, signal generators, tube testers, decade boxes, probes-at your local distributor, or write direct for full information and specs.

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The ore anterna that does the work of three! Fulls in beautiful color and crystal clear black and white pictures on both UHF and VHF channels... Jlus the firest stereophonic and monophonic FM sJund reproduction.
300 -chm models for normal reception areas from $\$ 18.50$ to $\$ 59.95$
FINCO ALL-BAND UHF-VHF.FM ANTENNA 300 OHM Model UVF-24 $\$ 59.95$ List

## FINVO

## introduces / 75-ohm COLOR VE-LOG ANTENNAS FOR UHF-VHF-FM RECEPTION

Finco's Swept-Element Antenna challenges all competition. Its unique design assures the finest color and black and white TV reception-plus supery FM and FM Stereo tone quality.
$300^{-}-$ohm models for normal reception areas from
$\$ 16.95$ to $\$ 54.50$
75 -ohm models for poor reception areas from
$\$ 18.55$ to $\$ 62.80$

FINCO SWEPT-ELEMENT VHF-FM ANTENNA 75 OHM Model CXVL-10 \$43.25 List FINCO SWEPT-ELEMENT VHF-FM ANTENNA 300 OHM Model VL-10 $\$ 34.95$ List

## FREE! <br> all finco CX-VL, CX-UVF And uvf antennas Come with a free indoor setMOUNTED TRANSFORMER, VHF-UHF TRANSFORMER SPLITER OR VHF-UHF SPLITER.

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## || NEW PRODUCTS

Solid-State Color Generator 726 A solid-state color generator designed for the seven signal sources so vital for color convergence, sync

adjustments, gray-scale-tracking and troubleshooting color-TV circuits is announced. Crystal-controlled circuitry and stable counters are designed to insure locked-in, trouble-free displays. Precise Electronics.

## Shielded Indicaiting Fuse

727
Announced is a front-panel mount indicating fuse holder designed with shielding to eliminate RFI signals from passing through or coming out of the fuse post opening in the chassis of electronic equipment. The shielding is accomplished by a special mesh im-

pregnated see-through molded plastic lens and a mesh imbedded silicon gasket that fits between the lens and the mounting surface of the chassis panel. When the fuse blows, under overload conditions the indicating light in the ember lens goes on alerting the user of the equipment. Price \$5. Littelfuse, Inc.

For more information on these NEW PRODUCTS
See pages 111 \& 112
READERS SERVICE
. . for more details circle 145 on posteard

Sencore has done it again－introduced the right instrument at the right time at the right price．FM－ Stereo Multiplex is here，now，and growing as fast as Color TV．This new field is just waiting for qual－ ified men．All you need to start＂channelizing＂ profits your way is the new Sencore Econoline MX11 Channelizer Multiplex Generator．So light and compact you take it with you on your TV serv－ ice calls，and when in the home suggest an align－ ment on that FM－Stereo hi－fi in the corner．
So simple to operate，you need no other instru－ ment．Just hook up the RF output cable to the receiver antenna terminals；connect the two speak－ er leads in place of the speakers；then read the channel separation directly on the meters．Two meters with built－in loads substitute directly in place of speakers．When you flick on the left channel switch you have left channel output；now flip on the right channel switch and you have both． That＇s all there is to it．

All solid state circuitry－battery operated．Feature for feature，dol－ lar for dollar，the Sencore MX11 Channelizer is your No． 1 buy in multiplex generators．Sencore has paved the way－so take the quick． est road to your distributor．In stock now for only

9990
（Less than the price of à kit．）


## SENCORE MX129 FM STEREO MULTIPLEX GENERATOR AND ANALYZER

## A Complete FM Stereo Service Center

The ultimate in multiplex generators for this field that＇s growing as fast as color TV．Like having your own FM stereo transmitter on your bench or service truck．
The MX129 produces all signals needed for trouble－shooting and aligning the stereo portion of the FM multiplex receiver．It is a complete trouble－shooting analyzer with a sensitive transistorized AC voltmeter calibrated in peak to peak volts and decibels．It can be used as a stereo demonstrator even when no stereo program is being broadcast．With the MX129 you can use external sources to modulate the carrier，re－balance the system at any time， and adjust the crystal controlled pilot signal to any level．Instantaneous warm－up－all solid state，A．C．powered．
The Sencore MX129 gives you features comparable to equipment costing up to $\$ 350.00$ ，yet its priced at only

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For replacement, nothing quite measures up to Oxford guitar speakers. For richest bass tones at highest volumes, Oxford guitar speakers are engineered and constructed to give outstanding performance under conditions of severe overload. Each is designed for the faithful reproduc-
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manufacturers recognize Oxford's superiority by incorporating the Oxford speaker in their own product. To realize the maximum poten. tial of your own instrument, combine it with an Oxford electronic guitar speaker.

Whether you're interested in Oxford guitar speakers as a replacement or for an O.E.M. ap. plication, write for special bulletin HF 104 today!

OXFORD transoucer

## NEW PRODUCTS

Pocket Scriber
A carbide pocket scriber and magnet with clip is annouced, which fea-

tures a reversible tip for safety when not in use. Its knurled barrel is designed to eliminate finger slippage. Moody.

## Frequency Meter

A new solid-state digital frequency meter is announced for servicing two-way mobile radios. The meter not only checks frequency, but is said to also measure deviation, provide aural monitoring and produce a highly stable signal output for setting receivers to the exact assigned frequency, in the $25-50 \mathrm{MHz}, 136-175 \mathrm{MHz}$, and $405-475 \mathrm{MHz}$ ranges. The meter dis-

plays a seven digit in-line read-out with four automatic decimal points and indicates whether the read-out is in $\mathrm{Hz}, \mathrm{kHz}$ or MHz . Motorola.

Resulated Power Supply
An all silicon, regulated, isolated power supply small enough to slip into a pocket is announced. The output

voltage is adjustable at the front panel from 4 to $25 v$ at 200 ma. Price $\$ 79$. Systems Research.

## The message is

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## Clntennas

By LAMONT V. BLAKE, Consultant, Search Radar Branch, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory. Here's a complete, practical book on antennas that gives you professional treatment without requiring a knowledge of calculus. It not only covers all aspects of antennas, but offers related material on electromagnetic wave, transmission lines and antenna measurement methods. Up-to-date information on such recent developments as log-periodic broad-bandwidth antennas and low-noise spacecommunication antennas is provided, and ten problems at the end of each chapter help you check your progress. 1966. 415 pages. Paper: $\$ 3.95$. Cloth: $\$ 6.95$.

Antennas is a volume in the WILEY SERIES IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY - a group of books containing basic theory, mathematical exposition, worked-out examples, and problems in specific areas of electronics. The books can be used either in electronics courses or by individuals studying at home.

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Take our Color Commander, for example. It cuts color alignment time by $40 \%$. Here's how:

1. An exclusive three-color bar test pattern means you don't have to waste time counting unnecessary color bars. You check only the three bars required for color alignment.
2. Squares, not rectangles, give instant vertical and horizontal linearity adjustments.
3. Another Amphenol exclusive: A single dot provides fast static convergence. You don't have to guess which is the center dot.
4. Single cross bar centers the raster quickly, conveniently.
These are the kinds of time-saving features you can expect from Amphenol's exciting line of test equipment -including the revolutionary CRT Commander and the hand-held Signal Commander.

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BE ON THE LOOKOUT . .. for an exciting addition to the Amphenol line.

Completely solid state, the Amphenol Color Commander
is available with battery power or built-in 119 VAC . Only $3^{1 / 2} \mathrm{lbs}$, it has RF and video output plus easy-to-use gun killers.


## -1

## CB Transceiver

A solid-state, 12-channel, crystalcontrolled CB transceiver utilizes prealigned, plug-in circuit modules which reportedly virtually eliminate field maintenance problems. The receiver is a high-gain, double conversion, superheterodyne type, using low-noise germanium transistors, The 3.7w RF power output is 95 to $100 \%$ modulated for maximum "talk power." An

accessory socket is provided for tonecoded and public address systems. Hallmark Industries.

## Portable Power Source

732
A 12 v portable rechargeable power source complete with built-in charger

Write for free Britener Selector Chart, your guide to the base type of every picture tube now in the field.

## PERMA-POWER COMPANY

5740 North Tripp Avenue - Chicago, Illinois 60646
Phone: 539-7171 (Area Code 312)
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is now being marketed. The power pack reportedly has a power loss of less than $3 \%$ per month and after two and a half years of storage still has power left in the battery - it can then be readily re-charged to its full original capacity, the report said. The unit is designed for camping equipment, boating equipment, two-way communications devices and a broad range of portable television sets, tape recorders, portable tools, etc. Centralab.

Photoelectric Control
733
A photoelectric control utilizing ten silicon transistors to provide increased sensitivity and improved stability is

announced. All components are mounted on a single printed circuit board, thus reducing costs but retaining circuit efficiency. Photomation.

## Engine Analyzer

An all-solid-state self powered engine analyzer is announced which is said to permit the layman to electronically tune up and troubleshoot

all automotive and boat engines. The comprehensive manual lists the idle speeds and the dwell angles for both manual and automatic transmissions. The analyzer is useful for all 6 or $12 \mathrm{v} ; 4,6$, or 8 -cylinder engines with negative or positive ground. Eico.


## GIVES YOU 7 ACCURATE, STABLE, CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED PATTERNS

for speedier, easier, more accurate convergence and color adjustments

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Ten Color Bars

Small Dot Pattern

Exclusive 6-Position Gray Scale

Horizontal Lines

Vertical
Lines

Crosshatch
Pattern

You get the most for your money-outstanding performance, rock-like stability, plus day-in, day-out solid-state reliability with this great new Knight Kit Color Bar/Pattern Generator. It's the perfect choice for both on-the-bench and in-the-home color TV servicing.

Generates 7 patterns-all displays needed for complete color set adjustments. Special 2 -volt output for Zenith color sets. Every display is welldefined with extremely low background noise. Pattern for purity adjustments does not require usual tube removal or other quieting 'tricks." Unique gray scale pattern provides 6 discreet levels of brightness for gun tracking adjustments. Horizontal display elements are only one raster line thick for ultimate definition. Crystal-controlled patterns eliminate any need for synchronization with TV set. Lead-piercing clips on gun interrupters allow fast, safe connection to receiver under test. Solid-state design provides instant operation.

Shaded light source on 3 - ft . cable has handy clip mount for service adjustments in darkened room. Highly polished service mirror conveniently stores under bottom of case. Special power transformer with extremely low external field eliminates magnetic effects on color CRT. Rugged steel case measures $45 / 8 \times 95 / 8 \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ All parts, cables, instructions and 32 -page $\$ \mathbf{8 9 . 9 5}$
operator's manual for just ..........................................

## MODEL KG-685 SPECIFICATIONS

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Not with Columbia Wire's new ultra-low loss shielded Permafoam transmission cable! You can tape it to the antenna mast . . . run it along gutters . . . tape it to down. spouts . . . lead it in by the quickest, easiest route and there's never any pickup interference! And the antenna terminals are already installed for you . . . so you get the job done faster than you ever have before . . . easily terminated Shielded Permafoam cable makes set hookup more profitable. Ask for a spec sheet


WIRE PRODUCTS COMPANY 2850 Irving Park Rd., Chicago, III. 60618
... for more details circle 121 on postcard


AM/FM/SW Portable Radio 735 A $63 / 4 \times 47 / 8 \times 21 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. receiver is announced that tunes the standard AM and FM bands plus the SW spectrum

from 4.0 MHz to 12.0 MHz . The radio includes two antennas, ten transistors, four diodes and an earphone. List price $\$ 49.95$. Hallicrafters.

## CB Power Pack

736
A rechargeable battery unit is now available to owners of transistorized CB equipment. The Power Pack plugs into the rear of the transceiver and

provides up to 8 hours of full power, portable operation before the nickel cadmium battery requires recharging. The unit adds 3 inches to the over-all length of the transceiver. Price is $\$ 69.95$. Johnson.

## Microphones

737
Two undirectional dynamic microphones have been announced which

reportedly offer a unique built-in protection against reproduction of explosion breath sounds ("pop") and wind-noise. Each of these microphones has a wire-mesh spherical front, which contains two filters. These filters are designed to enable the microphones to be used outdoors without separate windscreens. Cardioid pickup patterns are designed to provide practically complete exclusion of unwanted noises and also eliminate or minimize feedback and boominess. These microphones are rated at 50 Hz to 12 kHz or 50 Hz to 15 kHz with single or multiple impedances. Prices range from $\$ 58$ to $\$ 95$. Shure.

For more information on these NEW PRODUCTS
See pages 111 and 112 READERS SERVICE

Discover the Unique Experience of Correct
Time Telling . . The New

## -Vitamp



## Model \#765

12.95

Comforting night light for bedroom or nursery contralled by independent switch. Persimmon, Walnut or White plastic case with gold trimmed Persimmon video face. Self starting trimmed Persimmon video face. Self starting electric. Guaranteed one year UL and CSA ap proved motor and cord.

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We just want to prove to you that JFD ColorTele-Amps are the best amplifiers you can use.
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So clip out the coupon below, fill it out and take it to your favorite JFD distributor to get your FREE ColorTele-Amp. He has a wide selection of indoor and outdoor ColorTele-Amps to suit any and all of your reception requirements.
> available in two models for 1. Outdoor installation on any antenna where highest possible noise-free gain is the primary need.
> 2. Indoor use anywhere in the home where convenience of single self-contained amplifier/power supply/signal splitter is preferred.


| No. |  |
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| Outdoor Amplifiers |  |
| VUT-3 | VT-1 |
| VUT-3TF | UHT-2 |
| VN-2 | FT-1 |
| VT-2 | FT-175 |
| VT-275 |  |



Indoor Amplifiers
HVU. $3 \mathrm{HU}-2$
HV- 2 HF-1
HV-1 EV-1
EF-1

## TAKE ME TO YOUR DISTRIBUTOR FOR FREE COLORTELE-AMP AMPLIFIER!

 Attention: ColorTele-Amp Dept.JFD Electronics Co .
15 Avenue at 62 nd Street
 GOOD ONLY AUGUST 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1966 THIS SPACE MUST BE FILLED IN BY SERVICE-DEALER.

## Store Name

Street

Zip Code
City Zip Code ..... I

NEW PRODUCTS

738
Underwriters' Laboratories has approved a pocket pager in Class I, Group D and Class II, Group G hazardous atmospheres. The $111 / 2$ oz. unit measures $5^{1 / 4} \times 21 / 2 \times 11 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. and
can be clipped in a pocket or to a belt. It is designed to be used in the 148 174 MHz frequency band and will respond to signals as weak as $0.15 \mu \mathrm{v}$. Calls may be originated by a central paging operator. When a call is made, the receiver will emit an alert tone to indicate that the user is being paged. A button on the top of the unit is then pressed and a voice message is heard. Motorola.

## Regulated Power Supply

 739Announced is a new voltage regulated laboratory power supply with allsilicon circuitry. The unit is rated at

## Incompaiable Excellence



## The Super-Sharp TRAM TITAN BASE STATION

*Multi-function meter reads: " $S^{\prime \prime}$ units, SWR, and absolute power in watts into built-in dummy load. Measures power through the antenna.
*Super-sharp selectivity with Collins mechanical filter-adjacent channel rejection is 90 db or better. *First class sensitivity. * All 23 transmit channels. *Transmitter delivers 3.5 watts minimum output; separate indicators for carrier on and modulation. *RF gain control.
*Tone control. *Built-in low pass filter for minimum T.V.I, $\$ 434$.

The Magnificently Selective TRAM XL-100 C. B. Mobile

* 23 channel operation via synthesis.
*Compact (main unit $4^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$ ).
*Built-in crystal filter achieves selectivity unmatched in any standard setadjacent channel rejection is 95 db or better. *Sensitivity second to none.
*Built-in low pass filter, minimizes T.V.I.
*Hand wiring. *Teflon covered wire.
*Locking switch makes rig tamper free.
*Set padlocks to dash bracket. *Heavy duty, commercial type microphone.
*High efficiency transmitter delivers 3.5 watts minimum output to antenna. $\$ 318$.

For full details write: Tram Electronics, Inc.
Dept. No.C-9, Lower Bay Road, P.O. Box 187, Winnisquam, N. H. Phone 603-524-0622 All use must comform with Part 95 F.C.C. regulations. Hobby type communications or aimless small talk prohibited.

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300 ma over a range of 1.25 to 30 vdc with a load regulation of $\pm 0.5 \%$ or 50 mv , whichever is greater; has a 10 mv line regulation over a range of 105 to 125 v and a full load ripple of lmv RMS. It stands $53 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. high and weighs 3 lb . Acopian Corp.

## Microphone

740
A microphone designed to substantially reduce line loss problems is introduced. Any line loss can be compensated for by simply turning up the volume control that is located on the rear base deck of the microphone. A

two stage silicon transistor amplifier built into the base provides a dual ouptut impedance of 150 or $600 \Omega$. The microphone is rated at 60 Hz to 10 kHz with less than $1 \%$ distortion. List price $\$ 75$. Turner.

## MOVING?

Be sure to let us know your new address. Please enclose a complete address label from one of your recent issues.
 standard RCA licensed color bars; NTSC phased colors. - All the patterns found on more expensive generatorscrosshatch, individual vertical and horizontal lines, and adjustable white dots ... all at the flick of a switch. No lines missing on crosshatch-14 horizontal and 10 vertical, same as our more expensive models. . Interlace controla Sencore "first." Stops dot bounce that varies from set to set. - Rugged all steel construction with tough scuffresistant vinyl finish. - LO in silhouette-not much bigger than a cigar box. - LO in warm-up time. All solid state design. - LO in troubles. All new patent pending counting circuits using new silicon transistors. Crystal controlled timers for the utmost in stability.
Timer controls brought right out on the front panel as simple operators controls. Adjusted as easily as the horizontal and vertical hold controls on a TV set, if they should ever jump. Absolutely eliminates timer instability.
Compare these features and you'll decide in less than 8 minutes that you need a new Sencore Lo-Boy.

SENCORE CG10. All solid state. New zener regulated battery power supply with long life "C" cells.. The 12 volt battery supply can wear down to nearly 9 volts before the circuits are affected. New leakproof battery holders permit easy battery replacement without dismantling the unit. You don't have to hunt for a place to plug it in. Priced at less than the cost of a kit. $\qquad$

SENCORE CG138. A performance giant just like the CG10 except AC operated with a zener regulated power supply for added stability even with line voltage variations. Has 4.5 mc crystal controlled signal for fine tuning as recommended by color set manufacturers.


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 BAR GENERATOR

## See America's most complete line of professional test instruments at your Distributor's now.

NO. 1 MANUFACTURER OF ELECTRONIC MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT
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# RECOMMEND THE TURNER 500 CARDIOID 

In your business, your reputation depends on your recommendation. Don't risk either - always recommend the high-performing, troublefree Turner 500 Cardioid. Most problems in PA or sound applications - extraneous noises, poor acoustics, etc. - can be successfully solved by incorporating Turner 500's into the system. So before you make your next installation, check the Reader Service card for the complete Turner catalog. Get details on the Model 500 - list price $\$ 84.00$ - and the rest of the Turner line, including:


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## NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

## Textron Acquires Bostitch

The directors of Bostitch, Inc. have agreed to the acquisition by Textron, Inc. of the assets of Bostitch, in exchange for approximately $1,300,000$ shares of Textron common stock and the assumption by Textron of the liabilities of Bostitch. Bostitch will distribute the Textron shares to its stockholders so that each will receive $11 / 4$ shares of Textron common stock for each share of Bostitch capital stock. A special meeting of Bostitch stockholders will be held as soon as possible for ratification of the directors' action. The acquisition will extend Textron's diversified manufacturing interests into the office supply, construction equipment and container machinery fields. Bostitch is a manufactuerer of staplers and staples, stapling hammers and tackers and container machinery.

## Admiral Dealers <br> Visit Tokyo

Admiral Corp. is host to 1,500 TV-appliance dealers on nine jet-charter flights to Tokyo. The company's dealers qualified for the trips in a nationwide sales incentive program conducted earlier in the year. The week in the Japanese capital includes a visit to Fuji-Hakone National Park as well as key sites in the city.

The jet aircraft depart from Chicago, Memphis, Cincinnati, New York, Denver, Dallas, Atlanta, Baltmore and Los Angeles between August 20 and September 6. All flights are non-stop from Seattle. Last year Admiral transported 3000 dealers to Rio de Janeiro in South America.

## Global Patent System Urged

The Patent, Trademark and Copyright Research Institute of George Washington University presented David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corp. of America, with the ninth annual Charles F. Kettering Award for "meritorious work in patent, trademark and copyright research and education."

General Sarnoff said that the "fragmented array of national patent systems inhibits the swift and equitable worldwide distribution of patent benefits-through new technology, new industry and expanding markets." He stated that "it is ironic" that the patent structure designed to advance progress has failed to keep pace with the technological growth. "When we can transmit an idea around the world in less than one-seventh of a second, why must years elapse before that idea can be validated within or outside the country of origin? Why must an inventor still make separate application in every country where he wishes to protect his idea? Why should some countries make no provision at all for patent filings, or impose severely restrictive conditions proposed here and abroad, but a combination of political and technical problems has prevented its achievement. "Today, the mounting pressure of economic necessities may overcome the political obstacles. And a global patent system could now be accommodated technically in a worldwide communications service just as readily as global television, global weather reporting and global computer services."

MODEL GC-660—COLOR BAR GENERATOR


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Wired IMW-11, 5 lbs.
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Kit IM-30, 9 lbs. . . . . . $\$ 54.88$ Wired IMW-30, 10 lbs. .
. $\$ 84.95$

Heathkit AC VTVM Measures LowLevel AC With 5\% Accuracy .. . features 10 ranges -0.01 to 300 volts RMS full scale. VU-type ballistic damping and calibrated db scale for audio measurements. The perfect instrument for hi-fi servicing!
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## Color TV Booms

Color TV sales last April increased 166.3 percent over the April 1965 figures (up 185,145 sets) while there was a 10.4 percent decline in the sales of black-and-white TV sets (down 49,040 sets).

The year-to-date figures on January/April unit sales are as follows:
Merchandise
1965
1966

B/W TV Sets
2,428,720
592,437
2,458,597
Color TV Sets $\qquad$
3,386,290 4,074,467
able R Clock and Port
able Radios 729,941
3,386,752
1,160,039
Auto Radios .......
Portable \& Table Phonographs
Console Phonographs 898,019

3,182,917 829,126
448,465 590,084
B/W TV Picture Tubes .......... 2,943,538 3,011,043
Receiving Tubes $\qquad$ 126,743,000
$147,053,000$

## Harman-Kardon Commercial <br> Sound Changes Name

The Harman-Kardon Commercial Sound Div. of Jerrold Crop. has changed its name to the Jerrold Commercial Sound Div. The change is not designed to affect Harman-Kardon's Hi Fi operation but is designed to provide it with marketing, advertising and sales experience of the parent company.

The announcement was accompanied by the introduction of a new line of all solid-state amplifiers. The new amplifiers reportedly achieve maximum reliability by converting the usual 117 vac input power to 12 vdc This design enables every new amplifier to be converted easily to battery operation for outdoor, mobile or emergency use.

## Kay-Townes Antenna Co.

## Appoints Factory Representatives

The Kay-Townes Antenna Co. has announced the appointment of manufacturing representatives to service distributor sales in the following territories: Illinois and Wisconsin, The Mort Fields Co.; Metropolitan New York, Louis W. Keller and Assoc.; Southern New Jersey, Trenton and Southeastern Pennsylvania, The Ferrell S. Carmine Co.; Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Herb London; Indiana and Michigan, Gerald W. Perry; the Pacific Northwest, Ted Erickson Associates, Inc.

## Sylvania Sales Boost

Sylvania announces that orders for home entertainment products taken at their recent National Dealers and Distributors Convention were 108 percent greater than a year ago. The demand for color-TV sets and stereophonic units contributed strongly to the increase.

## Empire Appoints

Southwest and Hawaiian Reps
The Empire Scientific Corp., has appointed I. R. Stern \& Co. as its representatives in Southern California, Arizona, parts of Nevada and Hawaii for speakers, turntables and cartridges.

## Jerrold Metropolitan <br> Antennas Debut

Jerrold Electronics has announced two new antennas which it says are designed specifically to wipe out color ghosts in metropolitan areas.

The new "Metrocolor" series antennas feature a hybrid coupler phasing harness which is said to result in a very high front-to-back ratio. The company said the new antennas minimize ghosts by rejecting reflected signals.

## Dr. Lorne Armstrong <br> Granted Patent

Dr. Lorne D. Armstrong director of research at The Micro State Electronics Corp., has been granted a patent on a method of making semiconductor diodes using gallium antimonide crystals. Dr. Armstrong holds a B.A. degree from the University of Saskatchewan and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Toronto. He is a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and the Chemical Society. He is the author of 20 technical papers and he has received ten other patents.

## New 1500 MHz Transistor

Amperex Electronic Corp. announces a new NPN silicon planar epitaxial transistor which has low noise, high gain and low intermodulation distortion throughout the UHF frequency spectrum. This capability has been achieved through advances in the design of etching masks and improved material and process controls.

The transisitor has an $\mathrm{f}_{\boldsymbol{r}}$ of 1.56 Hz typically and $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{t}}$ 。 of 100 at both 2 and 20 ma . These linear performance
characteristics provide intermodulation and cross modulation properties and permit the designer to optimize his circuit at an operating point of his choice while maintaining known gain. Typical applications for the transistor are in small signal RF amplifiers, telemetry, test instruments and any equipment requiring high gain and low noise.

## Amphenol Appoints Test Instrument Specialist

Raymond E. Anthony has been appointed to the newly created post of test instrument specialists by the Amphenol Distributor Div., of Amphenol Corp. In this capacity, Mr. Anthony will plan and conduct dealer workshop sessions demonstrating their line of television servicing instruments to TV technicians and set dealers across the nation.

## Lear Jet's

Distributors Meet
The Stereo Div. of Lear Jet Industries, Inc., held the first national sales meeting for their distributors July 9, 1966, in the Crystal Ballroom of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel in Chicago.

Sixty-six distributor organizations were expected to attend the meeting. A large audience was expected for the preview of new products and programs.

Chancellor Electronics signed an order for \$1,204,000 of Lear Jet Stereo 8 Tape Players. This was the largest single order for these players ever signed by a distributor. The company felt that it was a significant indication of the expanding sales and acceptance of their equipment.

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EXCLUSIVE - DIAL•A-LINE - Now, you can adjust horizontal line to any width desired from 1 to 4 lines wide.
EXCLUSIVE-SOLID STATE RELIABILITY - Only two tubès are used in combination with fully transistorized diode-sectifier circuit.
PLUS - the V7 produces all Crosshatch, Dots, Vertical only, Hori zontal only and Keyed Rainbow Patterns. RF at channels 3, 4 or 5. Video Output (Pos. and Neg. adjustable) for signal injection trouble-shooting, Red-Blue-Green Gun Killer. All transistor and timer circuits are voltage regulated to operate under wide voltage ranges. Lightweight, compact — only $81 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 71 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{1 / 2^{\prime \prime}}$. Net..
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## / NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

## RCA and Hoffman-LaRouche <br> Collaborate on Medical Devices

An agreement to collaborate in the development, production, and marketing of medical devices has been announced by the Radio Corp. of America and HoffmannLa Rouche, Inc. Under the agreement, the two companies will develop new electronic, electrochemical and electromechanical devices which will be manufactured and marketed in the United States and abroad for medical use.

The two executives called the agreement "a logical and desirable move to bring about collaboration between two organizations with complementing skills in an expanding market that serves a vital human need."

The initial stage of the effort will involve a study by scientists of both companies to formulate an effective program. The program will be designed to develop understanding of present and anticipated technology that can be applied to medical needs, to determine the feasiblity and practicality of various types of products and to provide new devices that are safe, effective, and responsive to the demands of modern medical practice.

## Oxford Appoints Anderson Sales

Anderson Sales Co. has been appointed sales representatives for the Oxford Transducer Co. line of speakers and affiliated electronic components. With nearly 20 years experience in the field, the company maintains headquarters in Boston and travels the New England territory of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. A branch facility is maintained in Waterbury, Conn. In addition to distributors, the organization will also cover Oxford's O.E.M. market in the territory.

## Zenith Awarded Basic

## Stereo-FM Patents

Zenith Radio Corp. has received basic patents on its FM/stereo system. The system, developed by a team of company research scientists and engineers and air-tested over Zenith's pioneer FM station, WEFM, was approved by the Federal Communications Commission, with minor modifications, for general use in 1961.

Since its introduction, FM/stereo broadcasting has grown from fewer than 60 stations at the end of 1961 to more than 470 in the U.S. alone, with an estimated 50 stations using the system in other countries. It is estimated that more than two million $\mathrm{FM} /$ stereo receivers will be sold this year. Virtually all console phonograph-radio combinations on the market today incorporate FM/stereo, compared to about one-third 4 years ago.

## G-E Forms New Tape <br> Recorder Section

G-E's radio receiver department announces the formation of a new business section to manufacture and market audio tape recorders.

The company's audio products department, Decatur, III. will continue to manufacture and market tape recorders with suggested retail prices above $\$ 100$.

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## I/ CATALOGS AND BULLETINS

## Test Instruments

400
Technical data about VTVMs, scopes, micro-testers and a VOM are included in a 16 -page booklet that is now available. Simpson.

## Magnets

401
A 4-page brochure describes permanent alnico and ceramic magnets, in rod and bar forms; plus horseshoe, channel, lifting and holding magnets. Maryland Magnet.

## CB Crystals

A 32-page booklet is available to aid technicians in determining the correct identification of supplemental crystals for CB sets. The booklet contains a classification of crystal frequencies by channel number. It also cross references transceiver model numbers and crystal numbers. Shepherd Industries.

## Fan Mockup

403
A three-dimensional actual-size mockup of a fan for cooling low-profile instrumentation is available. The
mockup can serve as a guide to the user of an existing instrument that requires cooling. Rotron.

## Speakers

404
Dual-cone and three-way speakers are described in a 4 -page bulletin. Prefinished enclosure kits are also included Electro-Voice.

## Photoelectric Equipment

Photoelectric equipment for an assortment of control applications is discussed in a 22 -page booklet. Manufacturing techniques are also indicated. Photomation.

## Phofoelectric Components

406
Retro-reflective photo controis, miniature specular and retro-reflective scanner heads, sensitive transistor ON/OFF and time delay controls, photo-controls with solid state switching and high speed counting eyes are described in a 7 -page catalog. Autotron.

## Photoelectric Controls

407
A line of transistorized photoelectric controls are described in a 20 -page catalog. Included are plug-in logic modules, photoelectric counters, retroreflective scanners and conveyor controls. Farmer Electric.

## tests all tubes! <br> Popular low cost tester - complete with adapter for more than 400 Cathode Ray Picture Tubes!

MODEL 88-Tests receiving tubes including novars, nuvistors, newest 10 -pin types, compactrons and magnovals. PLUS: Picture tube adaptor with 12 -pin socket fits more than 400 cathode ray picture tubes including $110^{\circ}$ deflection types. Grid Circuit Test, Tube Merit Test and Filament Test
quickly find cathode emission leaks, shorts, grid emission, gas error, filament continuity and cathode-to-heater emission. Stationary receiving tube chassis. Complete with speed-indexed setup Dealer Net data, pin straighteners and 12 -pin picture tube socket on 2 -foot cable.

Complete picture tube test-accommodates new 10 -pin sockets!
Model 98-Spots same tube faults as Model 88 abovePLUS unit features a replaceable plug-in chassis to customize or update instrument tornize or update tystrument in 12-pin picture tube socket; dial controls that isolate or transpose tube circuits and select test current. Grid Circuit: Cathode Emission; Tube Merit; and Heater Current tests for over $2500 \$ 0950$ types of recelving and picture tubes. Dealer Net


Features "no-set-up" testing.... always up to date!
Model 107B-40 prewired sockets accommodate 63 basic pin arrangements for testing all modern TV, radio, industrial and foreign tubes. Has plug.in chassis wired to test tubes, clrcuit by circuit. Performs Grid Circuit Test,
Dynamic Mutual ConductDynamic Mutual Conductance Test and Cathode Emission Test. Data book pages
coverlng new tubes mailed periodically to 910050 periodically to
all registered
owners:


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1205-D So. Clover Dr., Minneapolis, Minn. 55420

Photosensitive Components
408
Photosensitive devices for controlling exterior lighting is discussed in this bulletin. Precision Multiple.

## Semiconductor Catalog

409
A 60 -page illustrated catalog describes SCRs, triac ac switches, integrated and hybrid circuits, transistors, diodes, rectifiers, assemblies, injection lasers, light-activated SCRs, photo transistors, microphoto diodes, and light-emitting diodes. G-E.

## Hand Tools

410
A 12-page catalog describes an assortment of pliers, nippers, scissors and tweezers for microelectronic use. Henry Mann.

## Hi-Fi Merchandising

A brochure lists a line of fixtures, racks, stands, displayers, and holders for properly presenting amplifiers, tuners, receivers, tape recorders, phonographs, speakers, microphones, TV, cabinets, antenna and other related $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$ and music merchandise. Reflector Hardware.

## Photoelectric Controls

412
Transistorized photoelectric controls are described in a 10 -page catalog. A description of several accessory units for these controls are included. G-E.

## Coils and Transformers

413
A 154-page replacement guide lists power transformers, reactors, audio transformers, RF and IF transformers and coils, chokes, flyback transformers and yokes. It lists these parts according to the make and model of the equipment being repaired. It also contains diagrams and specifications of some of the components. In addition, a 16 -page competitive cross-reference guide is included. Merit.

## TV Anfennas

414
A 12-page catalog lists an assortment of antennas for UHF/VHF/FM reception. Antenna preamplifiers are also included. Winegard.

## Color-TV Crystals

415
A line of replacement crystals for color-TV sets is described in this catalog. Each crystal in the line is produced to the specifications of the original set manufacturer, thus assuring technicians of an exact replacement in both physical and electrical specifications. International Rectifier.

## Periodic Antenna

416
Log periodic design is discussed in a four-page bulletin describing a line of TV antennas. Blonder-Tongue.

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## || bOOK REVIEWS

TV TUBE SYMPTOMS AND TROUBLES. By Robert G. Middleton. Published by Howard W. Sams \& Co., 96 pages, soft cover, $\$ 1.95$.

This book is based on the principle that defective tubes cause the majority of TV receiver troubles. The specific tube at fault can be detected by recognizing the picture and sound symptoms. Block diagrams show the functional arrangement of TV receivers to assist in locating tubes. A chart of symptoms and pages of photographs showing defective picture tube images assist in identifying the tube at fault. This book should be of value to technicians who are just learning TV servicing.

## ALTERNATING CURRENT-CIRCUITS AND MEASUREMENTS. By Charles J. Anderson, Anthony Santanelli and Fred R. Kulis. Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., 368 pages, hard cover. $\$ 12$. <br> This book is a companion volume to DIRECT CURRENT CIRCUITS

AND MEASUREMENTS also reviewed in this issue of Electronic Technician. The volume begins with a discussion of magnetic materials magnetic attraction, repulsion, flux density and reluctance. It then continues by discussing electromagnetism - the left-hand rule to determine polarity and the motion of a currentcarrying conductor through a magnetic field. This leads into a discussion of the interaction of the primary and secondary flux in a transformer. The concept of self-inductance is developed from the concept of mutual inductance. The motion of a rotating conductor cutting flux lines of a magnetic field helps the reader to understand sinewaves. Following this is a discussion of inductive reactance to currents of various alternating frequencies. Vectors are used to determine phase shift of currents passing through circuits containing inductors and resistors. The reactance of capacitors to various alternating current frequencies is developed in a similar manner. This leads to a discussion of series and parallel resonance circuits. The book concludes with a discussion of resonant filter circuits. This programmed text should help both apprentice and advanced electronics technicians to obtain a more thorough understanding of the circuits they will
be working on. It should also prove to be an excellent review for experienced technicians who have forgotten some of the fundamentals or for those who wish to add depth to their understanding of circuits.

FUNDAMENTALS OF TRANSISTORS. By the Technical Training Staff, RCA Service Co. Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., 223 pages, hard cover. $\$ 10.00$

This volume has the unusual feature of testing the reader at the end of each paragraph so he can determine if the material was skimmed too lightly. Though this method of writing does slow down the reading speed, it helps to prevent the reader from overlooking important information needed for the proper understanding of further explanations. The free electronhole theory of transistors is discussed without going into the exact chemistry of semiconductor material. Even an uneven distribution of electrons and holes, as a result of applied voltages, are used to explain p-n junctions. This explanation seems easier to understand than the potential hill theory so frequently used by authors. Potential hills in p-n junctions are mentioned, however. Nonlinear volt ampere characteristics of p-n junctions are described

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and plotted for both forward and reverse biasing. The ability of currents to flow despite the reverse biasing of the base-to-collector junction is explained. Emitter, base and collector current relationships are discussed. The principles of transistor amplification are developed from this discussion. Biasing circuits and special circuits to compensate for temperature changes in transistors are included. This book should prove valuable to both the apprentice and experienced technician and provide them with a basic understanding of transistors.

DIRECT CURRENT CIRCUITS AND MEASUREMENTS. By Charles J. Anderson, Anthony Santanelli \& Fred R. Kulis. Published by Pren-tice-Hall, Inc., 338 pages, hard cover. $\$ 12.00$.

This programed text covers the basic fundamentals of direct current and its measurement. Beginning with the attraction of static charges, the book progresses through electron valiences, electromotive forces, charged dielectrics and free-electron current flow. Using the principles of Kirchhoff's First Law (At any point in a circuit, there is as much current flowing away from that point as flows toward it.) and Kirchhoff's Second

Law (In any closed circuit the applied voltage is equal to the sum of the voltage drops around the circuit.), the book discusses resistors and batteries in series and parallel circuits and the resulting currents that flow through these circuits. The book shows how to simplify such circuits and calculate circuit component values. Basic meter reading and resistor color codes are also covered. This book may be of value to the apprentice who does not know how to determine the values of resistors and currents encountered in basic circuits or why electricity flows through circuits.

## SEMICONDUCTORS . . .

continued from page 65
sistor $\left(R_{1}\right)$. The resistance of the thermistor decreases as the temperature increases. As its resistance decreases, it conducts more current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{T}}$ ) and causes a greater voltage drop to occur across the base resistor $\left(R_{B}\right)$. This reduces the forward bias of the base ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ) and stabilizes the circuit. The thermo characteristics of the transistor and any one thermistor are similar over only a limited range of temperatures. The
selection of a thermistor must depend on the temperature range.

Since both transistors and diodes are made of PN junctions, their reaction to temperatures should be relatively similar and shift in the same direction and magnitude. A diode (D) has a slight resistance to a forward biasing current and can be substituted for the thermistor


Fig. 11-Diodes compensate for relatively large temperature changes in transistors.
( $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}}$ ) in the circuit (Fig. 11) to determine the bias voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EB}}$ ). As the temperature increases, the bias voltage decreases and stabilizes the circuit.

The next article will discuss specific transistors, voltages and component values in solid-state circuits.


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. . . for more details circle 106 on postcard


## CHARGE INTO COLOR WITH GAVIN GOLD CREST

Concerned about color? Now Gavin conquers it. Captures it. With Color Antennas so new... so ahead of the rest . . . each bears a new, bold Gold Crest. Only Gavin tests and certifies each antenna for perfect color! For greatest gain. For best match. For lighter weight . . . with five times the strength. Charge into color with confidence. With the best. With new Gavin... Gold Crest.


PUT A RAINBOW ON ANY ROOF...ANYWHERE
DISTRIBUTORS: Write for franchise information

GAVIN INSTRUMENTS, INC. SOMERVILLE, N. J.


HR/2IFBP22A

## RCA Hi-Lite color picture tubes bring OEM quality to your replacement tube customers

Odds are that when you're called to replace a customer's color picture tube and you replace it with an RCA Hi-Lite, you're giving him a better product than he had when his set was new.

- That's because RCA Hi-Lite picture tubes are RCA's best... the same quality... the same tubes...that go into today's original equipment sets. RCA Hi-Lites are all-new... glass, gun, the works! And incorporate the continued advancements in picture tube technology achieved by the world's leading color picture tube manufacturer. So you literally "up-date" your customer's color set when you install one.

Here's picture brightness and color fidelity at its finest, available for the service trade in 19 -inch and 25 -inch rectangular and 21 -inch round tube types.

How about you? Are you offering your customers today's color?
RCA Electronic Components and Devices, Harrison, N.J.


[^0]:    See the complete Mercury line at your parts distributor. . . or write for catalog

[^1]:    Just fill out this coupon and enclose it, along with payment, for same-

[^2]:    ... for more details circle III on postcard

[^3]:    7 Displays: purity, tracking, dots, crosshatch, vertical lines, horizontal lines, and color bars. RF Output: 10,000 microvolts minimum, tunable to channels 3,4 or 5 . Composite Video Output: $\pm 2$ volts peak-to-peak. Composite Sync Output: -2 volts. Master Oschllator: 189 kc , crystal controlled. Color Oscillator: 3.56 mc , crystal controlled. Sound Subcarrier Oscillator: 4.5 mc , crystal controlled. FrontPower On/Off Switch: Service Liselector Switch, Sound Carrier On /Oft Switch; Switches ( 3 -red, blue and green): Color Level Control (off throuph on onf Switches (3-red, blue and green); Color Level Control (off through high, continuously variable); Video Level/Polarity (continuously variable level and choice of polarity); 6 Pin Jacks (3 signal output and 3 CRT grids). Rear Panel. Channel Tuning; ertical Intensity (screwdriver adj.) ; Timing ( 5 screwdriver adj.); 6-circuit Test Jack. Cables: RF Output, 4-itt. long with alligator clips; Gun Interrupter, 3 - ft . with insulated mtg , color-coded, alligator clips and ground lead; Service Light, Sync. 4 - ft . with alligator clips and ground Power Requirements. 110 . 130 ideo and cle AC. Fuse: Internal, $1 / 4$ amp quick blow. Power Consumption: approx, 10 watts.

[^4]:    CANADIANS-Take advantage of these same RCA courses at no additional cost. No postage. No customs. No delay. Send coupon to: RCA Victor Company, Lid., 5581 Royalmount Ave., Montreal 9, Quebec.

