COOLEGACIÓN DE COULEGACIÓN DE COULEG



Deflection circuit with voltage doubler for use with wide-deflection angle tubes in small-to-lærge picture-tube conversions.

[See page 2]

only

TINY

CERAMIC DISC CAPACITORS

GIVE YOU:

LOWEST POSSIBLE INDUCTANCE **HIGH LEVEL SHUNT RESISTANCE** MINIMUM EDDY CURRENT LOSSES **MAXIMUM Q**

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Vol. 19, No. 11

LEWIS WINNER Editor



November, 1950

F. WALEN A

ALFRED A. GHIRARDI Advisory Editor

Including	Radio	Merchandising	and	Television	Merchandising.
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(ABC)

Published monthly by Bryan Davis Publishing Co., Inc. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Telephone MUrray Hill 4-0170

Bryan S. Davis, President Paul S. Weil, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr. F. Walen, Secretary A. Goebel, Circulation Manager Mid-West Representative: Stuart J. Osten, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago I, III. Telephone: Dearborn 2-3507 East-Central Representative: James C. Munn, 2253 Delaware Dr., Cleveland 6, Ohio. Telephone: Elleviow 1-1726 Pacific Coast Representative: Brand & Brand. 1052 W. Sixth St., Los Angelee 14, Calif. Telephone: Michigan 1732 Suite 1204, Russ Building, San Francisco 4, Calif. Telephone: Suitter 1-2251

Entered as second-class matter June 14, 1932, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: \$2.00 per year in the United States of America and Canada; 25 cents per copy. \$3.00 per year in foreign countries; 35 cents per copy.

More light on the radio tube situation . . .

AN OPEN LETTER TO RADIO SERVICE DEALERS SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC. PENNSYLVANIA EMPORIUM First of all, we want to thank all of you good service dealer Here are the FACTS: Even before the Korean trouble, the increasing friends for your loyalty and cooperation. demand for Sylvania Tubes was keeping our factories on round-theclock production schedules. With the meteoric growth of television, still greater production facilities were needed. Since the Korean war a flurry of buying by industrial customers and the service industry alike soon reduced warehouse and Here's how Sylvania protects you now: To make certain that all of its regular service dealer customers are protected in this factory stocks to an all-time low. period of limited supply, Sylvania has effected a three-fold 1. Production facilities have been greatly increased. Two additional plants have already been placed in operaprogram of protection. 2. Your Sylvaria radio and television tube suppliers are now being taken care of on an allocation plan, which we feel is 3. Sylvania will continue to supply you with complete techniestablished on the fairest possible basis. cal information for your service work, including latest data on substitution of available types for critical types. Sylvania realizes that in the months ahead the whole country will depend upon you service dealers to keep its radios, TV sets and communications equipment in top working order. Your Sylvania Distributor will not have all the tubes you want but will do his best to serve you. We feel a deep obligation to give you the greatest possible aid in doing this job, but naturally, our As we have demonstrated in the past, Sylvania is ever mindful of the importance of its Service Dealers and servicemen to the nation country's defense needs come first. and to the industry. We will continue to do everything possible to preserve the fine relationship existing between Sylvania, its distributors, and you, its loyal dealer customers. SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC. H. H. Rainier Manager, Distributor Sales ELECTRONIC DEVICES INCANDESCENT LAMPS - RADIO TUBES - FLUORESCENT LAMPS AND FIXTURES

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DUAL CONTROLS FOR "COARSE" AND "FINE" ADJUSTMENTS

No hunting or fumbling for controls when adjusting V≥rtical Amplifier Gain, Sweep Frequency, Sync Inj∈ction, and Horizontal Amplifier Gain.

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Deflection Sensitivity: 10 rms millivolts per inch.

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ADVANCED SWEEP FACILITIES-

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Designed with the user in mind, this new 'scope can be depended upon to provide sharp, bright, large, and accurate pictures of minute voltage waveforms over the entire useful surface of the 7JP1 screen.

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Square-wave reproduction is excellent, whether the application is low-frequency TV sweep-alignment or observation of high-frequency steep-fronted sync and deflection waveforms. The excellent linearity and fast retrace of the sweep or time base are functions of the Potter-type oscillator and the undistorted reproduction of the sawtooth by the wide-band horizontal amplifier. The preset-fixed positions provide rapid switching between vertical and horizontal waveforms in TV circuits.

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for quick checks in all stages

The steel case is finished in black suede baked enamel, size 15 11/32"x11 1/32"x8 1/4". Leather handle. Panel is black, white and red etched on aluminum. Copper plated feet for grounding.



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fringe area customers

quickly, easily,

permanently, with the

TEL-A-RAY ANTENNA-MOUNTED PRE-AMPLIFIER

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the butterfly



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- eliminate matching problem and loss

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Salesmanager, United Radio Supply, Inc. Portland and Eugene, Oregon

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- TRANSMITTING AND SPECIAL PURPOSE TUBES

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Dear Mal:

This is to tell you how delighted we are here at Admirel with the new Model 303 Suppon Vacuum Tube Volt-Ommeter. It certainly is a versatile instrument for television servicing.

The large meter is very legible, and yet the instrument itself is a compact size. I par-ticularly like the AC voltage range, which is the widest I've ever seen on this type of instrument.

Our service engineers think you've done a good job on the Operator's Manual, too, because it is both complete and concise.

Of course, we've used the Simpson Model 260 Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter for years. The "303" is a fine companion instrument to the "260".

Congratulations!

Sincerely yours, 61 ADMIRAL CORPORATION

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Model 303 **VACUUM TUBE VOLT-OHMMETER**

SPECIFICATIONS

DC Voltage Ranges 1.2, 12, 60, 300, 1200 (30,000 with Accessory Higb Voltage Probe) Input Resistance 10 megohms for all ranges DC Probe with one megohm isolating resistor Polarity

reversing switch

Ohms Ranges 1000 (10 obms center) 100,000 (1000 obms center) I megobm (10,000 obms center) 10 megobms (100,000 obms center) 1000 megobms (10 megobms center)

AC Voltage Ranges 1.2, 12, 60, 300, 1200 Impedance (with cable) approx. 200 mmf shunted by 275,000 ohms

AF Voltage Ranges 1.2, 12, 60 Frequency Response Flat to 100,000 cycles

Decibels Ranges -20 to +3, -10 to +23, +4 to +37, +18 to +51, +30 to +63

Zero Power Level 1 M. W., 600 obms

Golvanometer Zero center for FM discriminator alignment and other galvanometer applications

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A.C.V. OHM8

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15 12

DHMS

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6

Crystal Probe (Signal tracing with Accessory High Frequency Crystal Probe) Range 20 volts maximum Frequency Flat 20 KC to 100 M.C. 105-125 V. 60 cycles

Size 5¼″x7″x3¼″″ (bakelite case). Weight: 4 lbs. Sbipping ₩t.: 6½ lbs.

Suppring W1.: 092 103. Dealer's Net Price Model 303, including DCV Probe, ACV-Obms probe and Ground Lead-S58.75; Accessory Higb Frequency Probe, \$7.50; Accessory Higb Voltage Probe, \$14.85 Also available with roll top case, Model 303RT-\$66.70



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THERE'S terrific sales appeal—as well as listening pleasure—in this revolutionary General Electric Stylus! Like a baton in the hands of a skilled symphony conductor, it brings out the full tonal quality of recorded music as you've never heard it before! Its feather-light tip, on the end of a dual-twist cantilever arm, follows every curve and dip of the record groove with a compliance so delicate it picks up frequencies through 10,000 cycles per second! The blasting, buzz, and hum so annoying in most record reproduction are virtually wiped out. Above all—the tone fidelity of the Baton Stylus is unsurpassed by any other commercially available unit! Equipped with diamond or sapphire tip, it fits any G-E replaceable stylus cartridge.

SINGLE-TWIST STYLUS Until the development of the Baton Stylus, this model afforded unsurpassed fidelity. The single- twist arm and single damping block were designed for a track- ing pressure of 21 grams. It was recognized, however, that lighter pressure would lengthen both record life and stylus life.	BATON STYLUS Bending and twisting to every undulation of the record groove, this stylus reproduces each tone value with amazing clarity. Tracks at 6 grams—thus provid- ing the maximum degree of compliance that may be used successfully with commercially available tone arms. Double damping blocks filter out super- fluous vibrations.
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Dealers and Servicemen!
There's a big market for the Baton Stylus among present users of General Electric car- tridges. Hi-fi fans and record enthusiasts everywhere will want this sensational new model in their phonograph tone arms. Be sure you get your share of this business the coupon below can open the door to new customers, new sales, new profits.
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The Suburbanile

ANCHOR'S SINGLE-STAGE BOOSTER-Model ARC 101-75 will increase original TV signal strength 3 times and is espe-

ciolly recommended for low signal areas in or near cities where there may be any number of interference problems; Assures consistently good reception up to 75 miles. \$37.50 List Price.

The Granger

The ANCHOR TWO-STAGE BOOSTER -Model ARC 101-100 increases original TV signal strength 5 times and is recommended for distant rural areas. Consistently good reception over 100 miles.



BE SURE YOU KNOW ALL THESE FACTS

Only ANCHOR can provide your customers with ALL of the most Ultra-Modern advantages for consistent, top-notch, long-range TV reception. Here's why!

- ANCHOR has the highest gain of any TWO-STAGE BOOSTER.
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- ANCHOR'S New and Revolutionary method of construction of the RF Stage (Pat. Pend.) is the anly real engineering advance in Boosters in recent years.
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- IMPORTANT ANCHOR'S TWO-STAGE BOOSTER is often the answer to installation difficulties well within the normal TV areas where their New Single Stage Model fails to give complete satisfaction.

Expensive high towers-still unsatisfactoryreception.

\$49.50 List Price.

Hazardous installations subject to damage and repair.

Many trips to repair or maintain faulty installation.

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TELL THIS STORY TO YOUR TV SERVICE MAN OR YOUR INSTALLATION AGENCY

••• simple, easy installations

••• fringe area TV sales

ONE SALE

ONE UNIT

ONE CALL

customer.

ONE satisfied

E TV BOOSTERS FOR....

•••satisfied customers

••• better TV reception

•• faster profits

13

If you are a dealer and have your own service men who make the installations on the TV sets you sell, it stands to reason that an installation of one of the many fine simple-to-install antennas, plus an ANCHOR BOOSTER will make a faster and more profitable installation for you, or your service agency, as well as a completely satisfied customer. REMEMBER, return calls due to dissatisfaction cost you money. SERVICE MEN: take an ANCHOR BOOSTER with you on every installation.

ORDER FROM YOUR JOBBER TODAY





Sparkling Sound

SOUND, for nearly three decades, has been a grand faithful friend of all Service Men, affording an endless stream of rich opportunities. Since the days of the three-foot paper cones, resourceful Service Men have found that sound always appeared to offer that satisfying answer to the dull-day problems, whether they occurred in the summer or winter.

With the advent of improved ems and *pms* and acoustically engineered enclosures, sound's virtues began to attract the interests of many, and it wasn't long before quite a few of the folks at home became sound fans. And with the development of huskier hioutput hi-fi speakers for public-address installations, the business of sound took a real spurt. As the years rolled by, sound specialists continued to produce not only better equipment, but a variety of accessories which could be used in scores of ways to provide quality reproduction, as well as truer recording. Today, sound activity is keener than ever. Acoustic research and development has become one of the major factors in the world of sound, and as a result, we have a galaxy of audio devices for every conceivable requirement. There are a host of unusual speakers now available for the home or the pa system, such as coax two way or single voice-coil types, low-frequency and high-frequency drivers, as well as horns, reflex trumpets, tweeters and crossover networks, to provide that hi-fi result, for which every set owner-TV,FM or AM-or those interested in largearea coverage, are prospects. And to the list can be added the many new types of cartridge reproducers which have been designed to produce quality reproduction on disc recordings of the long-play or standard cut, or even the foreign pressings. So that the European records, with their variable characteristics, can be played properly, there are record compensators. In one type, which can be used with any record-playing system using magnetic cartridges and an amplifier employing a high-gain preamp, six-position compensation is provided for all types of records, including old noisy ones, in which the objectionable hiss can be

removed. Plug-in heads for tripleplay application represent another interesting contribution to the parade of developments which have been placed in the better sound kit of the Service Man, a kit which also includes replacement needles, using metal, osmium, sapphire or diamond styli of .001 microgroove, .003 standard or truncated design. Available today also are an excellent assortment of amplifiers, output transformers, loudness controls, two and three-player mechanisms, as well as tape and wire units, all of which can provide Mr. and Mrs. Consumer with stirring recording and reproducing results.

In surveying the application possibilities of sound, one finds an extensive array of prospects. For instance, in addition to the installation of new or revised phono systems, involving new pickups, needles, tone arms, motors, speaker chambers and speakers, or recording and playback setups of either the disc, or wire or tape types, there are the amplifying systems of the radio or TV chassis, which merit consideration. The latter type of operation is receiving more and more attention in the Service Shop. The boys have found that most owners of the table TV models with their four and five-inch speakers, usually facing downward or on the side, mounted within an area cluttered with metal enclosures, realize that the quality can be improved if a console type of system is provided. As a result, larger speakers in well-designed cabinets are being installled in many a TV home. Where space limitations have prohibited the use of a console, bookcases, closets, desks, and even closet doors have been used as mounts for the speakers. To demonstrate the effectiveness of large speakers. Service Men have built up portable sound-system kits and arranged for home demonstrations, following the pattern employed by many of the boys to sell better sound to those with standard broadcast or even FM receivers. The FM set market, incidentally, has also proved to be a perfect one for the demonstration plan.

The striking sound reproduction possible from the average FM chassis, when a hi-fi type of speaker, properly baffled, is installed, together with per-

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haps a modified amplifier, has been a revelation to many. The lifelike reproduction, with the sudden appearance of *all* the instruments, when the hi-fi system is switched in, has been found so dramatic, that rarely has anyone been willing to revert to the old small speaker system.

The installation and servicing of pa sound systems, an old reliable project of many Service Men, continues to be a lively field on many fronts. Actually the Service Man engaged in pa work is in a preferred position to pick up sales of additional equipment, and in many instances secure valuable leads that can result in the replacing of worn out or obsolete sound setups. It must be remembered too, that even during rentals, a Service Man is required for he must operate the equipment. This activity normally results in extending contacts. There are also many opportunities to rent equipment to supplement overloaded systems. Incidentally, it has been found that the average electrician employed to run wiring and install some sound systems is totally unfamiliar with the equipment. Thus it is up to the Service Man to step on to the scene and supervise the installation. This operation actually offers an opportunity to secure a contract for the servicing of the equipment. According to some distributors, although some installations are made by members of a trade's union, no difficulty arises when the Service Man, who is non-union, supervises, since he is in reality acting in an advisory capacity. Thus, regardless of the trade problem, it appears as if the Service Man can find a spot for himself.

In the early years of *pa* work, the installation possibilities were somewhat restricted, because of the limited types of speakers available. Today, the picture is quite different. With the development, for instance, of hazard-ous-duty type speakers, systems can now be installed in such places as paint plants, tank farms, textile mills, linoleum factories, fireworks plants, match factories, refineries, chemical plants, etc.

At home or in the field, there's a need for that better sound system, which every Service Man can provide !—L.W.



Conversion to

[See Front Cover]

by JOSEPH RACKER and PHILIP SELVAGGI

DURING THE PAST YEAR or so emphasis has been placed upon the larger screen TV sets. Many owners of older sets with relatively small screens, influenced by the big-screen advertisements and seeing 16- and 19-inch models at their neighbors, have become big-picture conscious and quite interested in any plan that might convert their set for large screen operation.

Conversion may be accomplished in one of two ways. One is to use a larger tube, such as the 16 or 19-inch, in place of the present one. The second is to employ projection techniques using for instance, one of the kits recently placed on the market.

16 and 19 Inch Conversion

All conversions employ the same basic principles, involving, in the main, the sweep and high-voltage circuits of the picture tube. Pictures are produced upon the face of the tube by a stream of electrons striking the screen while being swept back and forth by appropriate sweep circuits.

The action in a typical tube is illustrated in Fig. 1. The electrons stream is generated by the electron gun and forwarded toward the screen at a velocity that is a function of the anode potential. The higher this velocity, the brighter the picture on the screen.

The deflection coil, located around the neck of the tube, deflects the beam from one end to the other in accordance with the sweep current applied through it. Sufficient deflection must be effected by these coils to swing the electron beam to the extreme ends of the tube. The amount of deflection is a function of the stream velocity (high voltage), type of coil used, and amplitude of driving current. Now let us consider the action of the high voltage and sweep circuits, shown in Fig. 1, when they are applied to a larger tube, an effect shown in Fig. 2. In this case, because of the longer path to be traversed, the size of the picture would be increased. It is because of this effect that some Service Men have been able to substitute a 16-inch tube for a 10-inch tube directly, without any circuit modifications.

However, because of the longer path, the beam will not strike the screen with the same velocity and hence the picture will not be as bright. Furthermore the sweep-driving circuit must be operated at their peak value and are likely to be non-linear under these conditions. If the high voltage is increased to get more brightness, the deflection angle will decrease and picture will no longer cover the entire screen. Hence, the procedure of substituting a 16-inch tube for a



(Left) Fig. 1. Illustration showing how electrons sweep the face of a picture tube.

(Right)

Fig. 2. How a larger picture can be obtained from a large tube (a) by using the same deflection and high voltage as in the smaller tube (b).

(Above) A projection-type setup, using a special enlarging kit. (Courtesy North American Philips)



14 • SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1950

LARGE-SCREEN TV

Practical Methods Which Can Be Used to Convert 10-Inch Chassis to 12-Inch, and Larger Types Up to 19-Inch Through the Use of Modified Sweep and High-Voltage Circuits, Involving the Application of Wider Deflection Circuits, 6CD6G Driving Tubes Instead of 6BG6s and Voltage-Doubler Techniques ... How to Arrange for Mechanical Changes on the Chassis and in the Cabinet ... Use of Projection Systems Which Provide Up to 30 by 40 Inch Pictures From a 10-Inch Tube.

10-inch directly is not recommended and has led to many difficulties. If this solution were a sound one, all set manufacturers would use it. However, as is well known, manufacturers use different high voltage, sweep and deflection circuits for larger tube sets.

From the foregoing it is obvious that two requirements must be satisfied to obtain correct electron sweep; both the high voltage and angle of deflection must be increased. To effect these requirements, it has been found that four steps must be taken:

(1) Proper type deflection yokes must be used.

(2) Matching between driver tubeand deflection coil must be effected.(3) Sufficient driving current

(3) Sumcient ariving current

through deflection coil must be available.

(4) Proper value of high voltage must be supplied.

The assumption has been made that magnetic deflection circuits are available. Most sets meet this requirement, but there are a number of old 7-inch sets that employ electrostatic deflection. Conversion of an electrostatic tube to a larger magnetic type is a relatively *complex* and *expensive operation* and is *therefore not considered practical*. To use magnetic deflection a special power supply must be built that is required to deliver a large current, supplying around 50 watts of power to the deflection circuits alone. In addition, the focus coil will require approximately 100 ma and the horizontal driving tube about 120 ma. A considerable amount of space is needed to place all the additional transformers and coils. Thus, all in all, it is not a worthwhile project!

Most of the 10-inch tubes have a deflection angle of 50 degrees. The 10BP4, for example, has a deflection angle of 50° and operates normally with 9,000 volts on the anode. However, the yokes used in 10-inch sets are often designed to accommodate tubes with higher deflection angles. One yoke', for instance, can be used for tubes having a 1 7/16'' neck and

(Continued on page 73; see page 16 for projection-system circuit.)

1RCA 201D12







Schematic of Duo-Vue unit showing connections to original TV chassis.





A One-Tube SQUARE-WAVE GENERATOR

Fig. 1. View of scope with the dual triode-generator mounted on 'scope chassis, powered by the 'scope's supply. Input and output jacks appear at left of ort and control at right.

by RICHARD H. DORF

Dual-Triode Instrument, Using an Aperiodic Flip-Flop Circuit, Provides Amplifier Frequency-**Response Efficiency Information Through Square-**Wave Patterns on 'Scope.

SERVICE MEN who have to make tests on audio amplifiers and on the audio sections of high-quality FM, AM, and television receivers have been finding more and more that the old tried and true test procedures are not necessarily the best. The high-fidelity enthusiast has found that intermodulation measurements, for example, are usually far more revealing than harmonic distortion tests. And the Service-Man whose time is his bread and butter, has discovered that the old way of finding an amplifier's frequency response can be replaced by square-wave testing.

The drawback that has confined square-wave measurements to a comparatively iew service shops has been the difficulty of generating a really good square wave by the usual method. Ordinarily, a sine wave is fed to a series of clippers and amplifiers. The clippers place a flat top on each wave, but reduce the amplitude greatly and leave the sides of the wave sloping. Following amplifiers make the slope steeper, after which the wave is clipped again. Several stages of this kind produce a wave with very good flattops; but theoretically, the sloping sides of the sine wave can never be made really vertical. In practice they

become nearly so, enough for most purposes.

To approach a desirably steep wavefront, several costly and space-consuming amplifier and clipper stages must be used. Since each must operate over a wide band to keep the top flat and the sides steep, additional noise is introduced in every stage.

Another and much better approach to the problem is to actually generate a square wave with a circuit designed for the purpose, such as a multivibrator. The difficulty here is that the frequency of a multi-vibrator is very unstable. It can be synchronized by application of a signal from an external generator of the usual type, but unless there is some provision for varying the values of the circuit components, the multivibrator will work over only a very limited frequency range. Its range need not, of course, be as great as that of a sine-wave test generator, but at least two frequencies should be available, one at about 300 and the other in the neighborhood of 3,000 cycles.

The Flip-Flop Circuit

The Eccles-Jordan flip-flop circuit has afforded a close approach to the solution of the square-wave problem. In this system there are a pair of

tubes employing mutual positive feedback, much like a multivibrator. It does not oscillate, however, but arranged so that in a stable condition one of the tubes is cut off while the other is drawing plate current. Each negative pulse applied simultaneously to both grids from an external source swaps the conditions; the tube that was conducting suddenly cuts off and the other suddenly conducts. Output taken from either tube is a series of excellent square waves composed of the alternate conducting and nonconducting periods of the tube. The transition from one condition to the other is very fast; it is approximately a switching action, and thus the wavefront is very steep, almost invisible on a 'scope, with the brilliance control at the usual setting. Since output is taken from only one of the two tubes, the frequency of the output is one-half that of the input negative pulses.

This circuit is somewhat frequencysensitive, however, and the frequency division is not always desirable. In addition, high-amplitude negative pulses are not available from an audio service generator.

An idea for the ultimate solution was found in a patent1 issued in '49 to Nicholas Langer. The inventor described an electronic musical instrument employing cascaded frequency dividers, using the principles of the Eccles-Jordan circuit and making it aperiodic. The flip-flop in this patent can be operated over the entire audiofrequency range and up through the ultrasonics without a change in the

¹No. 2,486,039 assigned to Central Com-mercial Co., Chicago.

Fig. 1a. Dual-triode modified flip-flop circuit.

component values. It does divide frequency in half, however, and a further modification has been found necessary to make the output frequency the same as that of the input.

In the circuit, shown in Fig. 1a, two to five volts of sine-wave audio of any frequency are necessary at the input. This can be furnished by a standard test oscillator. (It will be noted that negative pulses are not required.) The output is a constant 2.5 volts of perfectly square wave, or as nearly perfect as the state of the art permits, to quote the FCC. In Fig. 2 appears a 'scope photo of the output wave at 400 cycles. The tops are perfectly flat and the sides are practically invisible. (The nonuniformity in wavetop thickness was caused by the single-ended 'scope amplifier.)

The wave of Fig. 2 is practically symmetrical, but a simple adjustment in the circuit yields waves with any desired percentage pulse width, though the width will change somewhat with wide frequency changes.

Theory of Operation

When power is first turned on, the circuit almost immediately reaches a state of equilibrium in which both tubes are conducting weakly. About 2 ma is drawn by both tubes and the voltage at each plate is about 60. There is some difference between the two due to the 5000-ohm output attenuator, R_{B_0} which gives some cathode bias, but the difference is not important.

Because of the direct coupling, each grid is somewhat positive. The 65-volt negative C-supply overbalances this, however, placing the grids at a net voltage sufficient to allow the total 2-ma plate current. (These currents and voltages may vary, but they are not critical.)

When a sine wave is applied to the input, the first alternation may be a positive one. Reaching the grid of the V_i section of the 6SN7GT, it drives the grid more positive and increases

Fig. 2. Photo of scope pattern, revealing the almost perfectly squared waves.





the plate current, which produces a pulse of negative voltage at the V1 plate. This plate is coupled to the grid of V2, which, receiving the negative pulse, goes nearer to cutoff. As a result, a positive pulse appears at the plate of V2, which is coupled back to the grid of V1. This positive pulse reinforces the positive alternation from the sine-wave input, so that the whole action cycle described is greatly accentuated, reaching an end only when V_2 is at cutoff and V_1 is at saturation. The action takes place in a very short time and produces the steep sides of the wave shown in Fig. 2.

The cutoff of V_2 and saturation of V_1 continues for the duration of the positive alternation of the input sine wave. That creates a flat top for the output wave.

The next sine-wave alternation is a

Fig. 3. Rounded wave pattern illustrating poor treble response.



negative one. At its start, the grid of V₁ falls slightly from saturation. As a result, there is a small positive pulse at its plate. Transferred to the grid of V₂, the positive pulse creates a negative pulse at the V₂ plate. This, transferred to the grid of V1, accentuates the effect of the negative sine-wave alternation. The feedback action again occurs in a very short time, stopping only when V_1 is cut off and V_2 is at saturation. For the remainder of the negative alternation, conditions are quiet, making the flat top for the negative alternation of the output square wave.

Output is taken from the 5,000-ohm attenuator, R_8 . The cathode resistor makes for a slight asymmetry, which can be seen in Fig. 2 as the small difference in steepness of the leading and trailing edges. It is worth while, how-

(Continued on page 67)

Fig. 4. Sloping wavetops which mean deficient bass.



"OUR SERVICE BUSINESS HAS INCREASED CONSIDERABLY, DUE TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE RAYTHEON BONDED DEALER PROGRAM"...says Mint Mar

MORT FAR

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by ALLAN LYTEL

Temple University Technical Institute

Fig. 1. Basic AM detector circuit using a diode which has been modified for use as an FM or slope detector.

FREQUENCY-MODULATION detectors may be aligned and serviced by either of two methods. One method involves the use of a frequency-modulated signal generator which swings the signal over the complete 200-kc bandwidth to simulate an input FM signal to the receiver. A visual trace wherein the frequency output is plotted on the fluorescent screen of the 'scope tube is used for alignment. The second method, which can be equally successful, provided extreme care prevails, requires the use of a single-frequency signal generator (the standard AM signal generator) and a vacuum-tube voltmeter

There are several important types of FM detectors. The most common of these are the ratio detector and the discriminator. Other types of detectors include the locked-in oscillator and the Fremodyne super-regeneration-detector.

The function and operation of the discriminator and ratio detector can be best explained in terms of the basic This AM detector using the diode. circuit, when modified for use as an FM detector, is shown in Fig. 1. It is known as the slope detector since the input signal is not at resonance with the detector tank circuit. The primary of the transformer, T_1 , is linked to the last if stage whose frequency we may assume to be 10.7 mc. Capacitor C1 tunes the secondary to a frequency which is not that of the if. But in our example, the resonant frequency of the secondary is above 10.7 mc. In the drawing, this resonant frequency is



F

Fo

0000000

10.750Mc

F2 FR

Increasing Frequency

000000

10.650 Mc

From Last

IF Stage

Increasing Amplitude

designated F_r and we may assume that it is 100 kc above the *if* or 10.80 mc. The slope detector is usually incapable of detecting the full 200-kc bandwidth of the FM wave in a linear fashion without distortion. For this reason we must restrict the bandwidth to approximately 100 kc to operate on the linear portion of the curve.

The response curve of the tuned secondary circuit is plotted with increasing frequency to the right and increasing amplitude going up; that is, amplitude is plotted on the Y axis and frequency is plotted on the X axis. The input frequency, or 10.7 mc, is marked F_o in this figure. It is important to see that this is *not* the resonant frequency of the secondary. The diode V₁ is the detector tube and its load is resistor R_1 .

The incoming *if* signal will produce a voltage output across the resistive load, since the tube detects and rectifies when its plate is positive relative to the cathode. There will be a constant voltage output when an unmodulated FM signal is being received. As the incoming signal increases in frequency, to F_e in the figure, an increase in the voltage output will be noticed since we are now approaching the resonant frequency of the secondary. In this manner, an increase in frequency will mean an increase in voltage output. If the incoming FM signal decreases in frequency to the point marked F_1 , the voltage output across R_1 will increase. The voltage output then increases or decreases depending upon frequency of the incoming FM signal. It might be said that the tuned circuit changes the FM signal into AM, after which it is detected by the rectifier and its load. The filter capacitor, C_2 , filters out the rf pulses in the output, so that the signal across the load resistor represents af variations.

Audio

Output

/ 10 800 Mc

While the fundamental action of the slope detector is quite similar to the more advanced design of the discriminator, there are inherent limitations in the slope detector which prevent its widespread use. The limitations, in fact, will be found to be the very features which are taken care of in the operation of the discriminator. A straight-line portion of the tuning curve in the slope detector must be used to obtain an undistorted audio output. The linear portion is *not* sufficiently large to permit the full 200-kc



Fig. 2.



bandwidth used in the 88-108 mc FM band. Only about 100 to 200 kc of the slope detector curve are sufficiently linear to be used in this manner. Onehalf of the entire tuning curve is only 200 kc. Even if the entire half of a curve could be used, a bandwidth of 200 kc could conceivably be accommodated in a detector of this type, but this would involve using the curved portions at the top and bottom sections of the curve. The complete 200-kc portion of the tuning curve is shown in the figure, as the frequency difference between F_r and F_3 . A Service Man, who is aligning a slope detector, would have to adjust the frequency of C_1 above or below the incoming if signal, so that the incoming signal was approximately the center of the tuning curve.

The Double Tuned Detector

A circuit which exhibits all of the important features of a complete FM detector, is shown in Fig. 2. The only serious defect of this circuit is its inability to prevent the passage of AM signals, which may appear on the incoming FM signal. This double-tuned circuit consists essentially of two slope detectors placed back to back. The two load resistors, R_1 and R_2 , are connected series-opposing. This means that if they both had equal voltage drops, the net output would be zero, since the audio signal output is obtained across these two resistors used in series.

The action of this circuit may be considered by taking each of the diodes separately. There is a 200-kc separation between the tuning peaks of diode 1 and diode 2. As shown in the drawing, these two tuning curves slightly overlap and because of the relation of their output voltages, diode 1 produces a negative output signal and diode 2 produces a positive output signal. It is easy to understand if we take these tuning curves and plot diode 1 as a negative going output, and diode 2 as a positive going output. Since these two curves overlap slightly in the center, their combined action will produce a linear response. This is quite similar to the correction for linearity found in push-pull circuits.

Each of the diodes is tuned to resonance 100 kc away from the incoming if signal. This makes diode 1 resonant at 10.6 mc and diode 2 resonant at 10.8 mc, if we have an if signal of 10.7 mc.

The servicing techniques involved may be very easily tied in with theory of operation. If we take an ordinary AM signal generator connected to the grid of the preceding if stage, a vtvm may be connected across the load resistor of diode 1. The signal generator is now adjusted for a 10.6 mc signal output and the tuning capacitor for diode 1 is adjusted for maximum output from this circuit. The signal generator is then adjusted for an output of 10.8 mc and the tuning capacitor of diode 2 is adjusted for resonance at this frequency. A check on this alignment may be obtained by connecting the vtvm across both resistors in series, with a signal generator output at 10.7

mc. There should be zero voltage indicated on the meter at this frequency. The preceding if stage which feeds this detector should be adjusted for a maximum output at 10.7 mc which is still zero output across the two resistors forming the total load of the double tuned detector.

The Discriminator Detector

The double-tuned circuit which operates as two slope detectors placed back to back has been replaced in modern receivers by the discriminator. One of the reasons for the widespread use of the discriminator is its relative ease in tuning adjustments. The doubletuned circuit requires three frequency adjustments in servicing; the primary must be tuned to the if or 10.7 mc. Each of the secondaries must be tuned 100 kc from the if. One of the diodes is adjusted for 10.6 mc and the second for 10.8 mc. This involves three separate tuning adjustments on three individual frequencies with the attendant possibility of errors during servicing or alignment.

The discriminator circuit shown in Fig. 3 has the same type of output. However, it uses only one single frequency for the circuit adjustment; this is the if frequency of 10.7 mc. While the discriminator has the characteristic FM S-shaped output curve, its operation can be best explained by means of vectors. A voltage impressed across the primary of a tuned transformer will be 90° out of phase with the measured voltage across the secondary. This

(Continued on page 64)

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THE RADIART CORPORATION CLEVELAND 2, OHIO

Autor Radio Remote-





Fig. 1. Adapter for holding of flexible cables and shafts for the replacing of splines or fittings.

Left, Fig. 2. Remote-control head and shaft mount setup.

IN THE AUTO RADIO SYSTEM, remotecontrol heads are particularly important, serving as the key operatingcontrol link involving tuning, volume control, switches, etc.

Mounted on the firewall, the remote control unit is connected to the radio chassis by a flexible cable, similar to the type used for the speedometer cables, but considerably better. Before the war, these cables, or shafts, were limited to about twenty-four inches in length, due to manufacturing difficulties. However, during the war, cables were developed for the control of aircraft radios, which ran up to thirty-five feet in length, without any slack or slipping. These principles have now been incorporated in the design of current model auto-radio tuning shafts and cables.

The cables are terminated in fittings known as *splines* which engage similarly shaped female sockets on the volume-control tuning device, etc. They are found in divers shapes, the most common being square, slotted, and tongued. Some of the older ones used a small pinion gear on the end of the shaft, which engaged a segment gear on the variable capacitor of the set. Some have used a multi-grooved spline which engaged a soft rubber socket, to drive bandswitches, etc.

While these shafts are flexible to a remarkable degree, there are definite

limits. The shafts must never be installed in such a way that they will bend over a radius of about ten inches. A shorter bend than this will cause them to bind and wear rapidly. It is always necessary to check control shafts for a freedom of movement after preliminary positioning, tying them in the position which gives the smoothest operation. They should be tied to braces, etc., with friction tape. Incidentally, they must not be tied to rods which must move, such as the choke or throttle rods on the '38-'39 Fords.

The control heads themselves are fundamentally the same. That is, they have a dial scale, with pointer, and two shafts for the volume control and tuning knobs. Some have tone controls or tone control switches on them, and some have push-button selector assemblies, for the automatic tuning sets. The dial pointer is usually driven by a linen cable, just as in the household sets. Some of the older ones used gears sometimes made of plastic. These didn't prove to be too practical, and accordingly the cable-drive is almost universal today.

A metal box is provided to form a mounting for these parts. Its shape is determined by its use. For instance, the *under-dash* or universal head will be found to be long and narrow, with brackets or ears to permit installation under the lower edge of the dash. The *custom* heads have been designed to duplicate the original head made for that model car. These heads fit right into the space provided on the instrument panel, resulting in a custom-built type of job for any kind of receiver.

To install the under-dash control, it is necessary to select a location which is free from interference with other parts, such as the gearshift on the older cars, ventilator lift handles, etc. Also, it is important to see that the control shafts can reach to the set without too much stretching. In fact, the control shafts are the determining factor in the location. It's a good idea to slip them into the set, temporarily. and then select a location where they'll have the best run to the set. The head should be mounted to the underside of the dash with two small bolts, to fit the holes in the brackets or ears provided.

Some sets have the volume control itself in the head connected to the set with shielded cable. When installing this type, the paint must be scraped from under the mounting ears, to provide a good ground. Even then, it may be necessary to connect a heavy bonding braid from the set to the control head to cut down the hum.

When installing the cables, they must not be left in such a position that they can get into the cowl-ventilator

Control Head and Shaft Installation and Servicing

by JACK DARR

Ouachita Radio Service

lift mechanism and be cut or bent. This is a warning which also holds true for speaker cables, automatic tuning cables, dial-light leads, etc. They must be tied out of the way with tape.

To install custom-built heads, it is first necessary to remove the cover plate over the opening in the dash. Then the head can be assembled as per the instructions supplied with each kit. Most of these heads are held in place by two nuts on the control shafts. Ordinarily a chromium-plated escutcheon is provided with the kits. This should be installed under these nuts. Then the plastic or metal cup washers, which cover the nuts, can be installed, followed by setting of the knobs. Some of these heads will require a back-brace, to hold the top of the unit into position. Their pilot lights are usually separate leads, and the pilot light itself is in a springcollar socket, which snaps into place in the head.

Occasionally, the head, as furnished, doesn't quite fit the opening. This can be remedied by dressing down, with a small file, the rough places until the head can slip into place. The trouble is usually caused by grille roughness which occurs during the casting of the cover.

Remote Control Shafts

The remote-control shafts may be repaired or altered without too much trouble, if certain precautions are observed. Fittings may be replaced or changed, and the length of shafts changed to fit your needs. It's always a good idea to keep a few standard fittings around, just in case!

The shafts are made up of two parts, the cable itself and an outer housing. The inner shaft, which does the work, is made up of steel wires, *laid* or spirally wrapped around a core. There are at least two layers, wrapped in opposite directions, to give the shaft rigidity. These wrappings are under tension at all times, and therefore it is necessary to keep them in a secure position when working on them. An instant's carelessness will cause the outer layer to unwind, and the shaft will be ruined.

To replace or change a fitting, the shaft should be slid out of the housing as far as it will go. If it will come all the way, so much the better. The fitting should be held in a vise, and the shaft close to it cleaned. Grease, etc., should be washed out with carbon-tet, and then some solder sweated into the strands, close to the fitting. The solder should penetrate well into the cable, and be allowed to set. Then the shaft should be caught in the vise, if possible. If there isn't room, an adapter similar to the one shown in Fig. 1, can be used. This will provide a firm grip on the shaft. The shaft should be close to the fitting, gently twisting the fitting off the shaft, if it happens to be the swedged or pressed-on type. Often the shaft is soldered on. In this instance heat will permit one to pull it off. With soldered fittings, it is necessary to see to it that the shaft is firmly held before attempting to unsolder. The strands of wire in the shaft will form *threads*, and the swedged fittings may be *unscrewed*. If the fitting is too tight to unscrew, it should be squeezed in the vise, several times, and then it will be found to loosen up.

The shafts may be cut easily, if the proper techniques are followed. First, the fitting should be removed, as explained, and the shaft pulled from the housing, marking the spot where the cut is to be made. Then the shaft should be cleaned and solder sweated into the strands for at least an inch on either side of the mark. Cutting can follow, using a hacksaw, or, still better, a small high-speed grinder can be used to grind the shaft down into two sections. A wheel with a square edge should be used, making the cut at an angle of about 30% with the edge. The shaft should not be allowed to get too hot while grinding, as it may melt the solder and let the shaft unwind. The end of the shaft should be left slightly rounded, and then finished smoothly, so that it can enter the fitting easily.

The housings may be cut in the same way, although the soldering is (Continued on page 68)

Design Features of Remote-Control Systems ... How They Are Mounted ... Custom-Type Head Characteristics ... Shaft Construction ... Repairing Shafts ... Use of Adapter Mounts for Shafts During Servicing ... Cutting Techniques.



Three-Way Speaker System Circuitry ... Design and Application Features of Line Amplifiers, TV Audio Amplifiers, Tape Recorders, Paging, Ceiling, Wall and Auto Speakers, Turnover Cartridges and Radio-Phono Switches.

by KENNETH STEWART

THE TREND to the use of hi-fi amplifying systems has accented the possibilities of multiple-speaker hookups which might be used to provide wide-frequency coverage. Recently, a 3-way speaker arrangement was suggested, employing a tweeter, trumpet and a cone speaker, set up as illustrated below, at right.

With the cone (c) providing a 30 to 300-cps range, the trumpet (b) a 300 to 3000-cps coverage and the tweeter (a) 3,000 to 15,000-cps reproduction, the combination was described as an interesting approach to a broadband response affair.

As a housing a cabinet constructed of 3/4" plywood, approximately 30" x 40" x 16", was recommended. An opening or vent, 4" x 20", should be left at the top rear by means of a cutout in the back cover.

Amplifiers

Line Amplifier: A plug-in line amplifier¹ with a self-contained power supply is now available for custom sound installations.

Amplifier can be used as a master mixer for up to four preamplifiers. It can also be used as a booster amplifier for supplying zero level to a telephone line, a line amplifier capable of operating from a telephone line, a driver amplifier supplying driving voltage for up to 500 power amplifiers², a monitor amplifier suplying two watts of audio

¹RCA type MI-12160. ²RCA MI-12188. ³RCA MI-12241. ⁴Model 10MT; N. J. R. Electronics Company, distributed by Milo Sound, 200 Greenwich Street, New York 7, N. Y. ⁵Masco D37R

power to a speaker, or a bridging amplifier for bridging a low impedance line. In addition, the amplifier can be used to supply plate and filament power to two preamplifiers" without affecting its primary function.

Amplifier features inverse feedback control and voltage-regulated power supply, and has a rated power output of up to two watts. An interstage gain control with positions 0 to 10 is mounted on the front apron of the chassis. Power supply consists of a

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power transformer, high vacuum fullwave rectifier tube, and low hum output filter.

TV Audio Amplifier: A push-pull amplifying system⁴ specially designed for television chassis has been developed. Tubes used include 2-6K6s or 2-6V6s, in push-pull and 1-6J5 driver. Power output is 6 to 8 watts. Chassis measures 3" x 5".

Recorders

Plastic-Tape Tape Recorder: tape recorder⁵ with 625' of plastic tape, 7" takeup reel, microphone and built-in AM tuner, which can be used as a separate radio when not recording, has been announced.

Of dual-speed, dual-track design, recorders feature two hours of dualtrack recording at 3.75 inches per second or one hour at 7.50 inches per second on a seven-inch reel of 1200' of plastic tape.

Six models are available; three with self-contained AM tuner built into the (Continued on page 28)

Three-way speaker system. C1 is a 1-mfd paper, low voltage; C2, 30-mfd paper, low voltage; and C2, 15-mfd paper, low voltage. L1 is approximately 0.5 milhy with 175 turns of No. 16 dec on a bobbin 1" i.d. x 1" long (flange o.d. $2!_4$ "). L2 is approximately 5.0 milhy with 550 turns of No. 16 dec on a bobbin 1" i.d. x 2" long (flange diameter 4"). Potentiometers are 50-ohm types, wire wound, with a 5-watt minimum capacity.

(Courtesy University Loudspeakers)



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Webster-Chicago dealers are cashing in on this huge conversion market because they sell Webster-Chicago Diskchangers—the only replacement changer with *all* these features:

- Automatizally plays 12-inch, 10inch or 7-inch records at 33¹/₃, 45 or 78 rpm without any special adjustments.
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- speed is off; eliminates flat spot which causes "wow."
- Fewer working parts for longer life of carefree operation.
- New automatic manual position plays home recordings or "insideout" records without special adjustment.

† Radio and Television Retailing—May



Chicago 39, Illinois

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This averaged laboratory response curve of the Permoflux 8T8-1 proves that it compares with the finest speakers regardless of size or price.

It's Your "Springboard" to Extra Sales with Customers who want 12" performance but don't want to pay a 40% higher price.

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Permoflux Royal Eight" (Model 818-1) is ruggedly-built, and simple to install. Provides big speaker performance in a small frame—uses smaller, more economical baffle. List Price \$15.00.

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Permoflux

ROYAL EIGHT"

with the

NEW ROYAL BLUE

CONE

Phono

(Continued from page 26)

mechanism housing. Two of the models are complete with tweed and fabricoid carrying case with leather handle and two others have a selfcontained, hook-hinged, metal cover with lock and key and with a spring handle.

All models have threaded (6-32) supply and takeup reel spindles which permit bolting down of reels and allow playing the recorders in any position. Power output, 5 watts. Tape Recorder: A tape machine⁶ which can record at both $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches per second, is now available. According to the manufacturer, this feature means that spools recorded on it can be interchanged with other tape recorders. The machine uses a double-track tape providing two hours of recording at the slow speed without turning over the reel. Recorder has fast forward and fast reverse speeds. At the fast speed, a 1,200-foot reel of tape will run through in three minutes.

The recorder is also said to feature a new development in tape reels; loop



Masco tape recorder.

leaders that simply drop over the reel. With these, the machine operates to the end of the reel and then stops automatically without any danger of the leader slipping from its moorings.

Uses five tubes and a rectifier in a straight *ac* circuit. Three of these are dual-purpose tubes. A six-inch speaker is supplied.

Standard equipment includes a microphone, power cord, an empty reel and one spool of tape measuring 1,200 feet.

Speakers

Paging Speaker: A paging type speaker⁷ with a power input capacity of 12 watts continuous, and a frequency response of 250-10,000 cps, has been developed. Said to be capable of wide angle dispersion of sound in the horizontal plane, while limiting the vertical dispersion to the optimum degree for paging and talk-back purposes.

Speaker is said to incorporate the advantages of the University reflex formula plus the superiority of a *cobra*-shaped horn. Features a hermetically-sealed integral driver unit design.

Flush Mounting Grille: A 10-inch steel disc⁸ for speaker flush mounting in walls or ceiling is now available.

⁶Web-Corp.; Webster-Chicago Corp.
⁷Cobra 12: University Loudspeakers, Inc.
⁸Model 10-P; Wright, Inc. ⁹Wright NP-7316.
¹⁰Wright NP-832 and NP-8680. ¹¹Wright 10-P.
¹²Model 96-T; Electro-Voice.

Webster-Chicago tape recorder.





University Londspeaker paging speaker

Supplied in two finishes; polished chrome plate or with a baked on prime coat.

Grilles can be equipped with 7-inch pm speaker⁶, as well as 8-inch types¹⁰. Grille can also be used as a back-seat automobile speaker¹¹.

Pickup Cartridges

Torque Drive Turnover Cartridge: A turnover type crystal cartridge¹² for record players has been developed. In the cartridge, each needle is completely isolated. There is said to be no (Continued on page 70)



Wright flush-mounting geille.



Electro-Voice torque-drive pickup turnover cartridge.

Automatic phono changer with the Tri-O-Matic changer spindle developed by the V-M Corp., on which a patent (2523045) was recently issued.



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TELECAP^{*} TUBULARS





Circuitry Highlights of Narrow-Neck Picture-Tube Models Which Feature New Type Deflection Systems.

THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT of a narrow-neck type of picture tube, which permitted the use of new types of deflection systems, has introduced several interesting TV circuitry innovations. In view of the tube's design, featuring a flaring of the tube where the neck joins the funnel, it has been found possible to distribute the windings of the horizontal yoke in order to place the field in proportion to the amount of deflection necessary at each particular point. As a result, the power requirements of deflection could be reduced substantially.

Selenium Rectifiers Used

The reduced power requirements of the deflection system permitted the application of a selenium rectifier operating directly off the line. The use

of a power transformer was found to be unnecessary, because high B voltages were not required. However, in order to achieve a B supply higher than that available from the line alone. the filament transformer was so connected that the 6.3-volt secondary could operate series aiding, and thus the ac voltage applied to the selenium rectifier became 6.3 volts more than the line voltage. In addition, the plate returns of the vertical oscillator and output stages, and the horizontal oscillator and output stages were returned to a point on the horizontal damper stage to take advantage of a boost voltage contributed by the damper action: the voltage at this point is over a hundred volts higher than the Bvoltage. The damper stage actually has two functions. First, as its normal function, to assist with horizontal deflection and permit fast retrace ac-

Fig. 1. Block diagram of Philco chassis using narrow-neck picture tubes.



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tion; and, secondly, acting somewhat like a voltage doubler stage, to assist the power supply, creating a higher B voltage for the deflection system.

Chassis Features

In Fig. 1 appears a block diagram of one series of models using the narrow-neck type tube; Philco 51-PT1207, 51-PT1208, 51-PT1234 and 51-PT1282. The chassis features a tapered line tuner which is link coupled to the first if stage to permit the use of a low-impedance circuit and thus reduce the possibility of extraneous pickup in the length of wire between the tuner and the first if stage. Three stages of if are equipped with highgain 6CB6s. One half of a 12AU7 is connected as a double diode, serving as the video detector and an agc diode. A single stage of video amplification (6AU6) supplies drive to the cathode of the picture tube. Incidentally, according to the manufacturer, the average sensitivity is in the order of 75 microvolts.

Intercarrier Sound Used

The sets use intercarrier sound, with a take-off point at the second detector. While the practice of using the video amp as a takeoff point does take advantage of the video amplifier's gain, perhaps permitting one less stage of aif, it has been found that this arrangement is often not best for buzz-free performance. Should noise or sync pulses overdrive the video stage, it could cause an interruption of the sound signal and thus introduce buzz. Two 6AU6s are employed as sound if. driving a conventional ratio detector (7X7). The triode section of the

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Fig. 2. Power and filament supply of Philco TV models



Fig. 3. The vertical sweep section of the Philco TV receivers.



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7X7 is used as an audio amplifier driving a 25L6 audio output stage.

The sync take-off is also at the second detector where it can be free from the effects of the contrast control.

The savings in vertical deflection power made possible by the narrowneck picture tube permits the use of a single section of a 12SN7 as a vertical output stage. This, in conjunction with the vertical discharge tube, together form a vertical multi-vibrator circuit.

Horizontal Sync

Horizontal sync is obtained by the *afc* phase comparator circuit used previously within the Philco 1400 series. The horizontal output stage is a 25BQ6 damped by a 6W4.

A single 1X2 high voltage rectifier is used, but the reduced power requirements of horizontal deflection, permits the use of a new type of horizontal output transformer which delivers more than 10 kv for anode supply voltage.

Focusing Provision

Focusing in these models is obtained by adjusting a steel ring within the field of fixed permanent magnets.

In Fig. 2 appears a schematic of the power and filament supply. The two filament strings are protected from high current surges by protective resistors, in series with each string. When the receiver is first turned on. the filament resistances are low. This normally permits a serious surge of current that has reduced the life expectancy of tubes in series strings. However, the introduction of the protective resistor limits the current and the voltage drop across the resistor reduces the voltage across the filaments. This system has been found to increase the life expectancy of series strings to that of the same tubes used with a filament transformer.

Vertical Sweep

The vertical sweep section is shown in Fig. 3. Because of the low-deflection power requirements, it is only necessary to use one half of a 12SN7 as a vertical output stage and the other half is used as a vertical discharge tube. The combination of the two stages

Fig. 4. Horizontal output transformer used in the Philco narrow-neck models.

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August 21, 1950

Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp., Salem, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

It is with great pleasure that I write you at this time to compliment you on the superior performance of the Hytron 16RP4 cathode ray picture tube.

I have just purchased one of the NEW ______ 16" table model television sets, model _____, for my own personal use. I was not pleased with the brown spot which is often found in the rectangular tubes so I replaced this new ______ picture tube with one of Hytron's. The result? Amazing! Actually clearer and sharper pictures, more brilliance and no brown spot.

We are authorized service for about 11 different makes of TV sets and ______ is one of the factories we serve. From now on we shall insist upon Hytron for all picture tube replacements.

Yours truly, A. Gupton, Service Dept. Manager

Thanks to Mr. Gupton. His unsolicited appreciation naturally warms our heart More important, he gives all servicedealers an excellent reason for picking Hytron rectangulars.

Does he choose Hytron: Because the rectangular is Hytron's baby . . . the original leader? Because Hytron's picture-tube plant is the most modern in the country? Because nine out of ten leading TV set makers choose Hytron? Because more and more service-dealers show equal shrewdness?

He has an even better reason: experience. His own experience proves Hytron better. Hytron rectangulars give him amazingly clearer, sharper, more brilliant pictures. They'll do the same for you. Demand original Hytron rectangulars. Prove by your own tests that Hytron is also *your* best choice. **16RP4** Rectangular



operate as a multivibrator. The horizontal output transformer is illustrated in Fig. 4. The transformer is an autotransformer type for both the high voltage and the sweep, and the core of the transformer is a single straight cylindrical core instead of the conventional C or E shaped cores. The straight cylindrical core is described as having a much greater air gap permitting more of the energy to be utilized for high voltage.

The 6W4 is used as the damper stage but it also has one other function, as stated previously. The damper pulse is utilized as a source of *boost* voltage, charging the capacitor in the plate circuit of the damper stage. About 120 volts appear across the capacitor and is in series with the B+ 130. The combination combines and is used as a 250-volt source for the horizontal oscillator and vertical deflection circuits.

Focusing*

In the early days of TV, both the electrostatic and electromagnetic types of picture tubes were used. On occasion the Service Man has been confronted with the electrostatic models and there has been some confusion because of the tube design variations.

When electromagnetic focusing is used, the electrostatic forces considered in connection with electrostatic focusing are replaced by magnetic forces set up by a focus coil which is placed around the neck of the tube. The focus coil is usually wound in the form of a ring, with many turns of fine wire. Direct current is passed through the focusing coil to produce the desired magnetic field and the amount of current through the coil is varied to provide for fine focusing.



Hoffman silver-circle tuner utilizing printed circuits. Features continuous tuning via a tuning shaft mounted on roller bearings. On the shaft are eight shorting bars that vary the inductance on a printed circuit. There are also eight printed circuits, each photo-etched with silver on insulating material. Tuner has sixteen moving parts that wear eight sliding silver contacts and eight heavy silver tuning lines; eight solid bearings on shaft with one planetary drive and eight bearing surfaces.

Currently the focus coil makes use of both permanent and electromagnetic fields. Instead of using a larger coil with thousands of turns of wire, a much smaller coil is used in conjunction with a circular permanent magnet. The coil is placed inside the circular permanent magnet which supplies the major portion of the magnetic field. The coil itself supplies the remaining portion of the magnetic field necessary for focusing, the current through it being variable so as to provide fine focusing.

This type of focus coil provides two advantages over the usual type of coil where all the magnetic field is due entirely to the coil itself. First, it minimizes defocusing of the beam due

Sound-system circuitry of Westinghouse V-2152-01 chassis, which features a 6BH6 second sound *if* amplifier operated with low plate and screen voltages, so that plate current cutoff and saturation points are easily reached. to line voltage fluctuations since most of the magnetic field is fixed due to the permanent magnet ring. Also, since only a small portion of the total magnetic field necessary for focusing is produced by the coil itself, the energy supplied by the power supply for focusing is held to a minimum.

Electromagnetic Deflection

With electromagnetic deflection, coils are used instead of plates and they are placed around the outside of the tube neck. By passage of a suitable «current waveform through these coils, a scanner raster can be produced on the screen of the picture tube, just as in the case of the electrostatic type of tube. The strength of the magnetic field produced by these coils is proportional to the current through them and the instantaneous deflection of the beam is proportional to the instantaneous current through the coil. To deflect the beam at a uniform rate, the current through deflection coils must change at a uniform rate. To accomplish this, a sawtooth waveform of the current is passed through the coils, which compares to the sawtooth voltage waveform required at the deflecting plates for electrostatic deflection. It should be remembered that when electromagnetic deflection is employed a current of sawtooth waveform is used, while for electrostatic deflection a voltage of a sawtooth waveform is used.

To produce a rectangular raster, it is necessary for both the horizontal and vertical deflecting forces to operate simultaneously at right angles to each other, as in the case of electro-



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The quicker you get that sharp, clear picture on the screen, the sooner you put the prospect's money in your pocket and move on to the next sale. Radion has closed hundreds of thousands of sales just that way! Good deal? Call your jobber or mail coupon TODAY.



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A public-address amplifier designed to operate on either ac or 6-volts dc. Unit has separate input channels for microphone and phono, a six-tone control position switch arrangement and four output impedances to accommodate different speaker combinations. Power output is 23 watts. (Model H-623: Courtesy David Bogen, Inc.)

neck of the tube and is referred to as

a deflection yoke. The deflection yoke

is always placed on the neck of the

tube so that the end nearest the screen

Electromagnetic Fields of Force

the deflection coils is that the electro-

magnetic fields of force set up by the

coils, deflect the electron beam in a

direction which is at right angles to

both the direction of the original line

of motion of the electron beam when

entering the magnetic field. The de-

flection of a beam of electrons by

means of a magnetic field may be ex-

plained by the well-known rule of

motor theory, where a wire carrying

The reason for this arrangement of

presses against the bell of the tube.

static deflection. To accomplish this, two sets of coils are used which are placed around the tube neck at right angles to each other. For horizontal deflection a coil is placed above the neck of the tube and one directly below the neck of the tube with the two coils connected in series. For vertical deflection, a coil is placed on either side of the tube neck with the two coils connected in series. Each set or pair of coils connect to its own output transformer which matches the low impedance of the coils to the plate impedance of the sweep output tubes. An important point to note is that the magnetic field produced by the vertical set of coils is exactly at right angles to that produced by the horizontal set of coils.

Horizontal Deflection

For horizontal deflection the coils are placed in a vertical plane, while for vertical deflection the coils are placed in a horizontal plane. Both pair of coils properly mounted at right angles to each other are combined in one assembly which slips over the

upon the wire.

Electromagnetic Tube Voltage Circuits

and the direction of the field acting

In the basic voltage circuit for a typical electromagnetic type of pic-

ture tube the high voltage is normally connected to the aquadag coating, which in this case acts as the second or high voltage anode. However, in some picture tubes a metallic second anode is used and the aquadag coating merely makes electrical contacts with it. The high voltage supply may vary from approximately 2000 to 30,000 volts, depending on the particular type of tube used. The first anode is operated at a much lower voltage than the second anode. A potentiometer is provided to vary the bias between the control grid and cathode which controls the intensity of the electron beam and, therefore, the brightness of the picture. The focus coil is connected to a dc source through a potentiometer so that the current through the coil can be adjusted for proper focusing of the beam. The video signal is introduced into the grid-cathode circuit of the tube.

^{*}From TV lecture data prepared by F. Fowler and H. Lippert of the G. E. technical service section,





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Servicing Helps

by M. A. MARWELL

CHRISTMAS TREE effects which often occur during between-channel tuning or tuning to one particular channel can be eliminated in the Hoffman 170 series chassis by reducing the resistance value of R_{157} , the 220,000-ohm resistor, that is in series with the horizontal-drive potentiometer, to 150,000 ohms.

This change has been made on all sets produced after serial No. GO67626.

Elimination of Smear

Smear, as exemplified on the screen by trailing shades from black toward white after large dark objects and white toward black after large white objects, and a general fuzzy appearance throughout the picture, has been found to appear in some sets. In some chassis it may be caused by an insufficient low-frequency response of the video amplifier, and it can be eliminated by an increase in low frequency response. To accomplish this in the Hoffman chassis (170 series) the coupling capacitor (C_{145}) between the video amplifier and the picture tube should be increased from .005 mfd, 500 v to .22 mfd, 200 v.

This change has been made on all sets produced after serial No. G067626.

Contrast Improvement

Field reports have indicated that more picture contrast on Hoffman

chassis is desirable at the high level settings of the contrast control. The condition shows up as a washed out appearance of the picture. The effect has been due to the linear relationship between increase in contrast and increase in brightness. To obtain a picture that appears to have more contrast at high contrast levels, the relationship can be made non-linear by increasing the value of R₁₄₁ from 100,-000 ohms to 330,000 ohms. When this has been done, it will be found that the picture brightness will increase at a slower rate than the rate of increase in picture contrast.

This change has been made on all sets produced after serial No. G067626.

Replacing Picture Tubes

Due to the difference in manufacturing tolerance between various brands of picture tubes, it may be found that replacing one brand with another will result in too much brightness, even with the brightness control turned fully off.

This may be corrected in the Admiral 20V1 chassis by connecting a 470,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor (part number 60B8-474) across the 1-mfd capacitor, C_{aos} .

The resistor places a negative bias on the video amplifier tube, V_{so6} , and decreases the current through this tube. By connecting the resistor across C_{so6} instead of between the grid of the

Eliminating Christmas Tree Effects and Smear and Improving Contrast in Hoffman TV Chassis ...Replacing Picture Tubes, Removing Hum and Sync Buzz, Eliminating Vertical White Bars at Left of Picture, and Substituting Tubes in Admiral TV Sets ...Low-Capacity Probe Modification to Afford 'Scope Calibration ... Factors Affecting Radiation in TV Sets. video amplifier and ground, the *dc* reinsertion is also improved.

The 470,000-ohm resistor is included in current production 20V1 chassis, commencing with run 3, code *OP*. (All 20T1 chassis will have this resistor.)

Audio Hum

A strong 60-cycle hum in any of the Admiral 24D1, 24E1, 24F1, 24G1 and 24H1 24-tube chassis might be caused by one of the three following conditions.

(1) The volume control lead may be connected to the grounded heater lug of the first audio tube instead of to the grounded *cathode* lug.

(2) The ac power leads to the switch on the volume control may run too close to the first audio grid circuit. The leads should be dressed to keep them away from this critical circuit. Late production sets use a retaining lug on the chassis to keep these ac leads dressed.

(3) The coupling capacitor between the volume control and the first audio grid may be reversed. For minimum hum pickup, the outside foil must be connected to the volume control.

Vertical White Bars at Left of Picture

Vertical bars in the Admiral 24-tube chassis may be reduced to a minimum by inserting a filter circuit between the horizontal output transformer and the yoke. The filter consists of the following parts wired in parallel: Width coil, part number 94A4, used in 30 series chassis; .01-mfd 600-volt capacitor, part number 64B5-10; and 470 ohm, 1-watt resistor, part number 60B14-471.

The filter should be connected in series with the lead between terminal 4 on the horizontal output transformer and pin 5 of the damper tube, V_{408} .

The coil slug should be adjusted until the white vertical bars are reduced to a minimum. In some instances, leaving the 470-ohm resistor off may provide a greater reduction.

This trouble should not be confused



Fig. 1. Hoffman TV chassis revisions to eliminate smear and provide contrast improvement.



with vertical lines produced by misadjustment of the horizontal drive.

Sync Buzz

A small number of Admiral 21B1, 21C1, 21D1, 21E1, 21H1 and 21J1 chassis (approximately 200) were produced, using a 50-mmfd capacittor in place of 500-mmfd, shown as C_{205} on the schematic. This may cause sync buzz when receiving certain stations and the small capacitor should be replaced with a 500-mmfd unit.

Admiral 2181, 21C1, 21D1, 21E1, 21H1 and 21J1: Insufficient Picture Width

If it is not possible to obtain sufficient width by replacing tubes in the horizontal sweep and B + circuits, capacitor C₄₃₅ (.0022 mfd) should be replaced with a .0047-mfd, 600-volt (part number 64B8-15) unit. The larger capacitor will reduce the picture tube second anode voltage, but the decrease in brightness will not be noticeable.

Tube Substitutions

A 6AG5 may be used in place of the 6AU6 (V_{300}) third-video *if* tube, if a 6AU6 is not available for replacement; 6AG5 tubes should not be used for the first and second wideo *if* amplifiers.

To permit this substitution, the ground lead between pin 2 and the center socket shield on the third video if tube socket should be clipped. An 18,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor (part number 60B8-183) should be connected between pin 1 and ground, making the leads as short as possible. Then a tube shield base (part number

87A7-6) should be soldered over the top of the tube socket. The 6AG5 can be inserted in the socket and a tube shield (part number 87A7-7) placed over the tube. The *if* alignment should be checked and any necessary adjustments made.

Due to the scarcity of certain types of tubes, some Admiral chassis may be found to have tubes of a different type to that shown on the schematic.

In the 21 series TV chassis, the vertical output tube type 6S4 has been changed to a 6SN7GT. In the 21 series TV chassis, and in the 20T1, 20V1 chassis, the 6AV6 sound amplifier has been changed to a 6SQ7.

In TV only sets using the 21 series chassis, and in the 20T1, 20V1 chassis, the sync-separator and clipper-tube, type 12AU7, has been changed to a 6SN7GT. Also in the 21 series chassis, the 6AU6 video *if* amplifier tubes have been replaced by 6AG5s. The two tube types are not directly interchangeable, due to the different socket wiring; thus the type number stamped on chassis should be noted before replacing. The 6AL5 sync discriminator in the 21 series chassis has also been changed to a 6H6.

Low-Capacity Probe

The Emerson low capacity probe described in this section in the September issue *is not* adaptable for use with different 'scopes since it cannot be calibrated. To revise, the fixed capacitor, C_i , should be changed to a trimmer variable from 4 to 30 mmfd.

*From copyrighted service notes, prepared by Philco. ¹Kamen, Ira; TVI, SERVICE; August and September, 1950. The value of R_1 must also be changed from 1.2 to 1.5 megohms, $\pm 5\%$. The probe can be calibrated by first connecting the probe to the output of the video detector (across detector load resistor). Then, with the 'scope sweep set at 30 cps, C_1 should be adjusted so that the vertical blanking pulses and the horizontal blanking pulses line up. The probe can then be considered as calibrated for the particular 'scope in use and should not be readjusted unless the 'scope 15 changed.

TO 15

Factors Affecting Amount of Radiation*

In most cases, local-oscillator radiation takes place from the antenna of an offending receiver, and, to some extent, from the transmission line. If the line is mismatched, with a correspondingly high standing-wave ratio, the chances for line radiation are increased. Occasionally coax cable, when used as the transmission line, will reduce line radiation, but it has been found to be good practice to separate the lines of the different receivers as much as possible.

Radiation is much more likely to occur from a receiver that uses a triode as an *rf* amplifier, than from a receiver with a pentode *rf* amplifier; this is due to the higher grid-to-plate capacitance of the triode. Since the plate circuit of the *rf* amplifier is coupled to the mixer stage, an *rf* tube of higher gridto-plate capacitance affords a lower attenuation path for the oscillator radiation to pass through the tube and up the transmission line; Fig. 2.

It has been found that the use of an untuned isolation amplifier or booster¹, (Continued on page 66)

INTERFERING Ele 46-Jusi -)|-OSC SIGNE TO TRANS CIRCUIT COPEGRID TO PLATE CAPACITANCE MPEDANCE OSC SIGNAL CGP OF BOOSTER IS IN SERIES WITH CGP OF RF AMPLIF -11 TO TRAN -11 CIRCUIT CIRCUI MPEDANCE MPEDANCE B F AMPL UNTUNED



USE "THE STANDARD TUNER"







Fig. 1. The ratio-coupled circuit of the micrometer frequency meter. In this system the oscillation frequency is determined largely by the inductance and capacity of the tuned circuit and not by the attached equipment which is required to drive the oscillations.

Center Frequency Measurement

by WYN MARTIN

FREQUENCY CONTROL is one of the most important factors in the receiver and the transmitter, whether it be an FM, AM or TB type. In the receiver, control of the local oscillator is vital to the overall effectiveness of the circuit. And in the transmitter or laboratory oscillator, accuracy of control is particularly essential. In the instance of the transmitter, tolerance is required by law. Specifically, for transmitters, it has been stipulated that the frequency tolerances below 50 mc should be .01% and .005% above 50 mc. Such control can be supplied by an instrument which provides what is known as center frequency measurement, a term which has been derived from the FCC¹

Fig. 3. Exploded view of the dial mechanism.



Control Measuring Technique, Employing Heterodyne Type Band-Spread Instruments, Provides Ideal Means of Checking Frequency of Local Oscillators of Receivers, Lab Oscillators and Transmitters.

interpretation of the accuracy of the frequency-measurement means. That is, the device should permit readings to one-half the transmitter frequency tol-(Continued on page 72)

Fig. 2. The micrometer capacitor, showing the rotor, stator, pad and support rings.

¹The FCC Regulations require that periodic checks be made to insure that all transmitters are on frequency. The only stipulation as to who shall make the measurement is: ... "the measurement, at the option of the licensee, be made by any qualified engineering measurement service, in which case, the required record entries shall show the name and address of the engineering measurement service as well as the name of the person making the measurements." Pamphlets with the *FCC Rules and Regulations* may be obtained for from 5c to 25c each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25. D. C.

Fig. 4. Exploded view of the micrometer head, tapered rator and tubular stator.





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Complete, Accurate

TV SET ALIGNMENT IN 15 MINUTES!"



New! Balanced output adaptor (Type ST-8A) permits accurate alignment of balanced input receivers. Now G.E. offers you both single-ended and balanced output.

COMPLETE alignments used to take us half a day when we used a conventional sweep. Now we do them in 15 minutes with our G-E Test Equipment Package!

"We align 60% of the sets that come into the shop—as an extra service to our customers. Result—we've been getting letters from pleased patrons who say their receivers work better than ever! This has built our service business faster than anything we've done before.

"We now repair most head ends right in the service shop because the G-E Variable Permeability Sweep has enough output to do the job alone. This G-E Package is the only equipment we've found that will align an inter-carrier circuit receiver quickly and accurately. With it, we get accurate marking of frequency by crystal controlled markers, plus clear visual presentation from the wide-range Cathode Ray Oscilloscope.

"It does more things *better* than any equipment we've ever used. Without it we could never service so many receivers so fast, so accurately!"

That's the opinion of TV Service Manager Jim Ottman, of Buffalo. What this G-E equipment has done for his operation, it will do for yours. It's easy to buy-simple to use-and what a difference in results!

ASK ABOUT THE G-E EASY BUDGET PLAN! LET THE EQUIPMENT PAY FOR ITSELF!

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	Send me complete information on the G-E Television Test Package and new Balanced Adaptor — plus TERMS OF THE EASY BUDGET PLAN.
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	ADDRESS
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RTTA

HUGH A. WHITE, sales service engineer for the radio tube division of Sylvania Electric, was the feature speaker at a recent meeting sponsored by the North Central Ohio's Radio and Television Technician's Association and the Burroughs Radio Co.

During his talk, White discussed, in detail, the operation of six specific considerations in television receiver servicing including: a comparison of similarities and differences in radio and television receivers; test patterns and use in frequency analysis; electrostatic and electromagnetic deflection sweep circuits; direct and indirect synchronizing circuits; and the use of test patterns for testing TV sets.

Arrangements for White's talk were made by A. H. Biddle, president of the association.

NATESA

A NEW ASSOCIATION OF TV and electronic service contractors was formed recently at a meeting in Washington, D. C. The group to be known as the National Alliance of Television & Electronic Service Associations elected Frank J. Moch, president of TISA president; Albert Haas of TCA, Philadelphia, vice president; James Hustad of OTISA (Omaha), secretary, and Bertram Lewis of ARTG, treasurer.

Fred Levine of TISA acted as temporary secretary during the meeting. A seven-man executive committee representing the officers, and Jack Barton of the Detroit Contractors Association, H. Goodhue of Los Angeles and A. E. Rhine of the Television Contractors Association of New York, was also elected. In addition it was decided that there be a 24-man board of directors consisting of the foregoing officers and directors and 17 additional representatives limited to one from any one association who will also assist in the policy making of NATESA.

The Washington legal firm of Mayer, Rigby and Seeley were named to represent the association.

NATESA business will be conducted temporarily through the offices of its president, at 5908 South Troy Street, Chicago.

ARTSNY

AT THE THIRD FALL MEETING of the Associated Radio-Television Service Men of New York, Walter Buchsbaum, senior engineer of Olympic Radio and Television Company, presented a talk on horizontal *afc* circuits.

Buchsbaum is also the author of the recently published book *Television Servicing*.

RTG

ALBERT C. W. SAUNDERS addressed a meeting of the Radio Technicians Guild of Rochester, N. Y., recently on *Practical Aids to Television Service*.

The annual fall banquet was held at Locust Lawn.

TEN YEARS AGO From the Association News Page of SERVICE, November-December, 1940

THE DALLAS RADIO SERVICE Association, heard a talk on tube applications by Walter Jones, Sylvania engineer, during their regular monthly meeting. The presentation was the sixth in a series offered by the association. . . The Danville chapter of RSA acquired meeting rooms at $113\frac{1}{2}$ N. Vermilion St., Danville, Ill. Through the cooperation of WDAN and the *Commercial News*, the association appealed to the public for discarded receivers to be donated to charity, the receivers to be repaired by the association's members.

... George C. Connor, Sylvania commercial engineer, presented a talk on the changes in radio and what they mean to the Service Man, at a meeting of the Long Island chapter of RSA. The meeting, sponsored by Dale Radio Corp., N. Y., Sylvania distributors, was presided over by Otto Furman, past prexy of the association's chapter and instructor in radio communications at the Brooklyn Technical High school. Connor also appeared at a session of the Philadelphia servicing association, sponsored by Norman M. Sewell of Century Radio. . . . The second annual meeting of the Radio Technicians Guild of Rochester was held in conjunction with the Fall Meeting of the IRE and RMA engineering department. . . . A monthly meeting was held by the Whaling City chapter of RTG.

MTSA

A PROTEST against the recent FCC ruling on the CBS color system was filed recently by the Master Television Servicemen's Association of greater Cincinnati, Ohio.

In a letter, sent by George F. Albright of the Queen City Radio Service Co., on behalf of the organization, the group strongly urged the FCC "... to keep open the discussion on the color television question, and to defer settling color television standards until a compatible system offering greater possibilities of future improvement is developed, thus offering the public a color service which will be practical, economical, and of good quality consistent with historic American ingenuity."

MSRSAP

CONVERSION OF TV SETS for color pickup served as a featured topic during a recent meeting of the Mid-State Radio Servicemen's Association of Pennsylvania.

The subject was discussed by Ed Noll of Temple University.

ESFETA

THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATIONAL lectures was discussed at a recent meeting of the Empire State Federation of Electronic Technicians Associations, Inc., at the meeting held at Cuneo's Restaurant, Kingston, N. Y., with 24 delegates and officers, representing 10 local technicians' associations, and thirty guests. A special lecture resolution was adopted: "Any local association so requesting, shall have the educational lectures made available to their membership, even if they only have a small membership, and can get only a small attendance."

It was also announced that Margaret Snyder, former association vice prexy, had been married recently and an appropriate wedding gift would be presented to her soon. Margaret, who is now Mrs. Palmiere, is still active in the service world.

BOOST your sales with the NEW ALLIANCE BOOSTER*

Tenna-Scope, like Tenna-Rotor will be backed by national TV advertising that sells! No other booster will

have equal acceptance!

For Tenna-Scape is superior in design for ease of operation and performance. One control for all channels! Automatic switch turns booster on with set. Superbly styled plastic control case blends with all furniture. Exceptional high-channel reception and uniformity of picture and sound! Price \$29.95.

2 perfect companions: NNA-SCO ROTOR



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Model HIR Tenna-Rotor

Actual size 61/4" x 57/8" x 5".



New Automatic Tenna-Rotor-Model HIR-just set the pointer—antenna then turns to that point and stops. North—East—South—West. Direction indicator dial shows exact position at all times. May be marked for present or new channels. Guaranteed for one year. Uses special "Zip" feature, 4-conductor cable for fast installation. Advertised in all major TV areas.

Just set it—and forget it!





by L. M. ALLEN

Features of Aluminized 16 and 19-Inch Rectangular and Metal-Envelope Picture Tubes, TV Deflection and High-Voltage Tubes, and 7-Inch 'Scope Tube With Anode Voltage of 6000.

WITH THE GROWING INTEREST in larger picture tubes in rectangular and round styles has come the development of many new types with extremely interesting features. At G.E., for instance, the aluminized feature has now been included in rectangular and metal-envelope types.

The aluminized characteristic has been included in a 16-inch rectangular glass envelope. Typed 16KP4A, the tube has an aluminum backed screen with a dark faceplate. The aluminized screen is said to allow the tube to be operated at a lower anode voltage than is feasible with the non-aluminized versions of the tube.

Other features of the tube are an electron gun designed to be used with an external ion-trap magnet. An external conductive coating serves as a filter capacitor when grounded.

Electrical characteristics include: heater voltage, 6.3; heater current .6 ampere $\pm 10\%$. Maximum ratings include: anode voltage, 16,000 and grid-No. 2 voltage, 410.

The aluminized feature has also been included in a 19-inch round metal picture tube, 19AP4C. The 19AP4C also features an electron gun designed to be used with an external ion-trap magnet.

Electrical characteristics of the tube include: heater voltage, 6.3; heater current .6 ampere ± 10 per cent. Maximum ratings include an anode voltage of 19,000 and a grid-No. 2 voltage of 410.

17-Inch Rectangular Tubes

A 17-inch rectangular picture tube is also coming off the G.E. line.

The tube, 17BP4A, with a neutraldensity faceplate, is a magnetic-focusand-deflection type. It has an electron

Sergie Pugliesi, left, Artistic Director of Radio Italy, with Dr. W. R. G. Baker, vice president and general manager of the G.B. electronics department, inspecting a glass rectangular picture tube.



gun designed to be used with an external, single-field ion-trap magnet for the prevention of ion-spot blemish.

Heater voltage is 6.3 and the heater current is .6 ampere ± 10 per cent.

Two TV receiving tubes have also been announced by G.E. One is a double-ended beampower amplifier tube, 6CD6G, designed for use as the horizontal-deflection amplifier.

When used with suitable components, the tube is said to be capable of fully deflecting any picture tube having a deflection angle up to 70° and operating at anode voltages up to 14 kv.

The 6CD6G is rated with a peak positive pulse plate voltage of 6000; maximum dc plate voltage of 700; plate dissipation, 15 watts maximum and dc plate current of 170 ma maximum.

A half-wave rectifier tube, similar to the 1X2 tube, except that it has a higher output and input voltage rating, is also now available from G.E. The tube, 1X2A, is suitable for use in both rf and fly-back types of power supplies.

Maximum ratings and characteris-

	-					5.00		HEATER VO	LTAGES					150 MILLIAMPERE	300 MILLIAMPER	
APPLICATION			PLICATION	14 90		2.5	5.0	6.3	12.6	25	35	50	117	HEATER CURRENT	HEATER CORREIN	
JSCA			PENTAGRID HEPTODE OCTODE	1A7G 1L6 1A7GT 1LA6 1B7G 1LC9 1B7GT 1R5 1E8	1A6 1C6 1C7G 1D7G	2.47		6.A7 65.A7 6.A8 65.A7GT 6.A8G 65.B7Y 6.A8GT 7.A8 6B.A7 7.B8 6B.E6 7Q7 6.D8G	12A8GT 12SY7 12BA7 12SY7GT 12BE6 14B8 12SA7 14Q7 12SA7GT					6D8G 12SY7 7A8 12SY7GT 12A8GT 14B8 12BA7 14Q7 12SA7GT	6A7 6SA7 6A8 6SA7GT 6A8G 6SB7Y 6A8GT 7B8 6BA7 7Q7 6BE6	
CONVERTERS	HERAL PUR		TRIODE HEXODES TRIODE HEPTODES					6]8G 6K8 6K8G 6K8GT 7D7 7]7 7]7 757	12K8 12K8GT 14]7 1457					7D7 12K8 12K8GT 14J7 1457	6)80 6K8 6K8G 6K8GT 7)7 757	
	GEP	+	MIXERS					6A56 6L7 6L7G							6L7 6L7G	
	-	-+	DOUBLE TRIODE					6[6 12AT7	12AT7	_		_		12AT7	12AT7	
	ELEVISIO		PENTODE MIXERS			1		6AG5 6AK5 6BC5 6CB6							6BC5 6CB6	
¥	ALF.	WAVE	DIODES			2W3 2W3GT 2Y2 2Z2		1-V 81†	12Z3	25W4GT	35W4 35Y4 35Z4GT 35Z5GT	4523** 4525GT**	117Z3 117Z4GT	35Y4 35Z3 35Z4GT 35Z5GT 45Z5GT	1-X 1Z2 12Z3 25W4GT	
ERS		FULL-WAVE	DOUBLE DIODES				5AZ4 5X4G 5R4GY 5Y3G 5T4 5Y3G1 5U4G 5Y4G 5V4G 5Y4G7 5W4G 5Z3 5W4GT 5Z4 5X3 80 83V	6AX5GT 7X6 6W5G 7Y4 6X4 7Z4 6X5 84/6Z4 6X5GT 6Y5 6Z5/1ZZ5 6ZY5G	625/1225	2525 2526 2526GT	35266	50X6GT 50Y6GT 50Y7GT 50Z7G	11726GT	50Y6GT 50Y7GT 50Z7G	6ZY SG 2525 2526 2526G T 3526G T 3526G	
RECTIFI		ORS	DIODES	1A3 1R4/ 1294	+	9005*		6H4GT 7C4/1203A 9004 9006						1A3 9004 1R4 9006 6H4GT 7C4/1203A		
	2	DETECT	DOUBLE DIODES	1872				6AL5 7A6 6H6 6H6GT	12AL5 12H6					7A6 12AL5 12116	6ALS 6H6 6H6GT	
	₹-		OUADRUPLE DIODES		1-	1		6AN6							2575	
	GENE	DUBLER	DOUBLE DIODE							25Z5 25Z6 25Z6GT	3526G	50X6 50Y6GT 50Y7GT 50Z7G	11,7Z6G1	50X6 50Y6GT 50Y7GT 50Z7G	2526 2526GT 3526G	

Classification chart for general purpose and TV tubes used in converter and rectifier applications (Courtesy Tung-Sol)

tics include a peak inverse plate voltage of 20 kv and a peak plate current of 11 milliamperes.

For the audio output stage of TV sets, G.E. has also developed a beam-

power amplifier tube.

The tube, 6W6GT, which is said to be capable of delivering relatively large power output and features high sensitivity, when connected as a triode, can be used as a vertical deflection amplifier in TV receivers.

Maximum ratings of the tube include a peak-positive pulse plate voltage of 1000, peak-negative pulse grid

Rectifier.	voltage regulator	and	control	service	chart	for	general	purpose	an d	ΤV	tubes.	(Courtesy	Tung-	Sol)
------------	-------------------	-----	---------	---------	-------	-----	---------	---------	------	----	--------	-----------	-------	-----	---

					100	HEATER	150 MILLIAMPERE	300 MILLIAMPERE				
		AP	PLICATION	COLD CATHODE	1.4	2.5	5.0	6.3	12.6	25	HEATER CURRENT	HEATER CURRENT
	ACUUM	HIGH	DIODES		1B3GT 1X2 1V2 1Y2 1Z2	2V3G 2X2 2X2/879 879						
	HIGH <	VIDE0 DETECTOR	DOUBLE DIODES					6.AL5	12AL5		12AL5	6.\L5
FIERS	I	PER	DIODES				5\`4G	6U4GT 6W4GT		25W4GT		25\V4GT
GIF	ISIO	DAM	DIODE CONNECTED					6AS7G			6AS7G	
RE	TELEV	DC RESTORER	DOUBLE DIODE					6AL5	12AL5		12AL5	6AL5
	RAL E-GAS	HALF WAVE	DIODES	0Y4 0Y4G								
.	CENE PURPOSI	FULL	DOUBLE DIODE	0Z4 0Z4G		82 83						
VOLTAGE	REGULATOR		GLOW DISCHARGE DIODE	0A2 0A3/VR-75 0B2 0B3/VR-90 0C3/VR-105 0D3/VR-150								
1 1 1 1	5		GAS TRIODE	1C21		2A4G 2B4 2C4 885		6D4 6Q5G 884				
ET ACT	SERVI		GAS TETRODES					2 D 2 1 2050 2051				
			RELAY TUBE	0.45								

Г	A DOLLC A TICNI					HEA	TER V	OLTAGES					150 MIL		300 M	
	APPLICATION	1.4	2.0	2.0 2.5		6.3		12.6	25	35	35 70		HEATER CURRE		T HEATER CURRENT	
	GATED BEAM DEFLECTION				6BN6		12	BN6					12BN6		6BN6	
	DIODE TRIODES	1H5G 1H5GT 1LH4			6Q6G								6Q6G			
s	DOUBLE-DIODE TRIODES		1B5/25S 1H6G	2A6 55	6AQ6 6AQ7GT 6AT6 6AV6 6AW7GT 6B6G 6BF6 6BF6 6BK6 6BT6 6BU6	6C7 6SR7 6Q7 6ST7 6Q7G 6SZ7 6Q7G 6SZ7 6Q7GT 6T7C 6R7 6V7C 6R7G 7B6 6R7GT 7C6 6SQ7 7E6 6SQ7 7E6 6SQ7 7X7	GT 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	AT6 12SR7GT AV6 12SW7 BF6 14B6 BK6 14E6 BT6 14X7 BU6 14X7 BU6 14X7 SQ7GT SQ7GT SQ7GT SR7					6AQ6 6ST7 6SZ7 6T7G 7C6 12AT6 12AT6 12BF6 12BF6 12BF6 12BF6	128U6 12Q7GT 12SQ7 12SQ7GT 12SR7GT 12SR7GT 12SW7 14B6 14E6 14X7	6AQ7G1 6AT6 6AV6 6AW7G 6BF6 6BF6 6BF6 6BT6 6BU6 6C7 6Q7	607G 7B6 607GT 7E6 607GT 7E6 607G 7K7 607GT 75 607GT 75 6007 85 6007GT 6007 6007 6007 6007 6007 6007 6007 600
198	TRIPLE-DIODE TRIODES				6R8 6S8GT	6T8	12	58GT	19T8##				12S8GT 19T8		6S8GT	
INCTION 1	DIODE PENTODES	1LD5 1Q6* 1S5 1SB6GT 1T6* 1U5			6SF7 6SF7GT 6SV7		12	SF7GT					12SF7GT		6SF7 6SV7	
E-F	DIODE POWER PENTODES	1N6G 1N6GT														
MUL	DOUBLE-DIODE PENTODES	1F6 1F7G 1F7GH		287	6B7 6B8 6B8G	6B8GT 7E7 7R7	12 14 14	C8 E7 R7					12C8 14E7 14R7		6B7 6B8 6B8G	6B8GT 7E7 7R7
	TRIODE PENTODES				6AD7G 6F7	6F7G 6P7G	12	B8G T	25B8GT				25B8GT		6F7 6F7G	6P7G 12B8GT
	DIODE TRIODE PENTODES	1B8GT 1D8GT 3A8GT		3A8GT#					25D8GT				25D8GT			
	HALF-WAVE RECTIFIERS POWER PENTODES						12	A7	25A7GT						12A7 25A7GT	
	HALF-WAVE RECTIFIERS BEAM PENTODES									32L7GT•	70A7GT 70L7GT	117L7/ M7GT 117N7GT 117P7GT	70A7GT 70L7GT		32L7GT	
	•	1.25 V	*	2.8 V	s *	18.9 V	• 32	2.5 V								

No. 1 voltage of 200 and plate dissipation of 10 watts. The tube has a heater voltage (ac or dc) of 6.3 and heater current of 1.2 amperes.

7" Scope Tube

A 7-inch 'scope tube, 7JP1, of the electrostatic focus and deflection type has been designed by the RCA tube department to provide increased brightness when operated with an anode-No. 2 voltage near the maximum of 6000, and good brightness at anode-No. 2 voltages as low as 1500-2000 volts. The screen of the tube is of the medium-persistence, green-fluorescence type and provides high contrast.

Tube utilizes an electron gun which has a grid No. 2 operated at anode-No. 2 potential so that the beam current and grid-No. 1 cutoff voltage will not be affected by focusing adjustment. The gun also has an anode No. 1 which is said to take negligible current. As a result of these features, it is said that the spot can be sharply focused on the screen, and held sharp when beam current is varied over a wide range.

Other features of the tube include separate base-pin connections for each of the four deflecting electrodes, balanced deflecting-electrode input capacitances, full screen deflection with either pair of deflecting electrodes, and a large diameter neck with medium-

Classification chart for multi-function tubes. (Courtesy Tung-Sol)

shell diheptal base which not only provides the required insulation so that the high-voltage electrodes can have base-pin terminals, but also permits reduction and better balancing of capacitances.

The dc voltages for grid No. 1 and the two anodes may be obtained from a high-voltage tube rectifier and filter. Since this 'scope tube requires little current, the rectifier system can be of either the half-wave or the voltagedoubler type. Likewise, the filter requirements are simple. A .1-mfd capacitor will ordinarily provide sufficient filtering. When this is inadequate, a two-section filter might be used. If the electrode voltages are obtained from a voltage-divider circuit, a current of 0.2 milliampere through the voltage divider usually is satisfactory. Considerably higher values may require more filtering than that provided by a single capacitor shunted across the dc supply. In most applications, it is recommended that anode No. 2 should be grounded in order that the deflecting electrodes may be operated at ground potential. With this arrangement, the heater and cathode are at a high negative potential with respect to ground.

Line intensity is an important factor in 'scope operation, since it is inversely

proportional to the length of the scanned line. And in grid-modulated service it is also directly proportional to the per cent of time that the screen is scanned. Intensity may be increased by reducing grid-No. 1 voltage or by increasing anode-No. 2 voltage. With a reduction in grid-No. 1 voltage, linewidth increases. Therefore, if narrow line width (good definition) is to be maintianed, it is preferable to increase anode-No. 2 voltage. This latter procedure, however, is not always desirable since it results in reduced deflection sensitivity.

Line width is another major 'scope item. It is a function of scanning speed, being narrower for high-speed scanning and wider for low-speed scanning. In applications involving extremely accurate measurements, the anode-No. 2 current must be reduced to the minimum consistent with the desired brightness of the pattern. A high value of anode-No. 2 voltage must be used when high-speed transients are to be observed, or when grid modulation is employed, or when the ratio of signal frequency to sweep frequency is high, or when the ambient light is high.

Since a high-intensity spot will burn the screen if the spot is allowed to remain stationary, the spot must be kept in motion over a reasonably large area, or the beam current must be reduced.



The ONLY Picture Tube

Tester...

jath

* Patents pending, trade mark reg.

TROUBLE

The Thomas Electronics Catho-Chek* is a portable service unit which eliminates or establishes the picture tube as the cause of an inoperative receiver, in one, easy 60-second operation — and without removal of the tube!

In establishing the tube as the trouble source, Catho-Chek* eliminates needless lay-up of sets and endless circuit tracking which, by present methods, shows only where the trouble IS NOT. In eliminating the tube as the trouble source it saves your time and the customers' money. Result? — more profitable calls per day for you, and better all-round service for your customers.

FEATURES

- Checks emission on cathode-ray tubes, reading directly on a 0.1 Ma. meter scale.
- · Checks gas ratio.
- Checks shorts and leakages.
- Leakage reads directly on a 0-100 Micro-ammeter.
- All readings possible without tube removal.
- Completely portable.

The Thomas Electronics Catho-Chek* is designed for use on electro-magnetic cathode-ray tubes having accelerating anodes ONLY. For further information, please write direct to: Dept. S.

Passaic, New Jersey



118 Ninth Street





IOMAS ELECTRONICS

New TV Parts . . . Accessories

TEL-A-RAY PREAMPLIFIER

An antenna-mounted preamplifier which can be attached to any folded dipole-type antenna has been announced by Tel-A-Ray Enterprises, Inc., Box 332P, Henderson, Ky.

The device is said to eliminate or greatly reduce snow, and deliver more signal with less noise, because of the high signal-to-noise ratio set up.

Amplifier is constructed from dural. The manufacturer claims that unit will withstand damage from high winds, snow, or other elements



TRICRAFT UNI-DIRECTIONAL FM-TV ANTENNA

A TV antenna, type P-38, that in a single bay is said to incorporate seven elements has been announced by Tricraft Products Co., 1535 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 22, Ill. The design of the antenna is said to be such that in the high band three collinear elements are fed with inphase equal currents.

Behind these three elements are placed two collinear reflectors cut for the high television band, and a third longer reflector that is said to be active in increasing forward gain in both the high and low bands.

When operated in the low band the three-fed element group of the high band becomes a single half-wave dipole with the approximately sinusoidal current distribution of any thin half-wave dipole.

The feed arrangement used with the antenna is said to be such that a good impedance match to a 300-ohm line is obtained over both bands.

TEC BOOSTER

A TV booster, S-505, featuring a gain control and two untuned broad ampli-fiers, in separate bands has been an-nounced by the Television Equipment Corp. 238 William St., N. Y. City. The untuned amplification feature is said to be particularly effective in intercarrier type TV receivers, providing equal amplification to video and audio signals.



50 • SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1950

ARTISAN OVERHEAD LADDER RACKS

Overhead ladder racks for installation announced by Artisan Products, Inc., 3490 West 140 St., Cleveland 11, Ohio. Of tubular construction, ladder rack kit consists of formed tubular bows, clamps for securing bows to pickup body, ladder guides and spring hold-downs.



VIDEO ASSOCIATES INDOOR ANTENNA

A non-directional indoor antenna, model Vi-A, which it is claimed can be used in many different planes and directions, has been announced by Video Associates, 1831 Adams St., Toledo 2, Ohio.

Of flat, one-plane construction, the indoor antenna can be hidden beneath the carpet, back of a drapery or behind a picture on the wall. It is provided with an opaque or transparent lead and has a metal slide. * * *

BRACH 2-SET COUPIER

A 2-set coupler, designed to operate two TV sets from one antenna, has been

corp., 200 Central Ave., Newark, N. J. Coupler input receives its signals from one antenna which may use 75 or 300-ohm down-lead. Signals are filtered of *if* in-terference and divided into two cutouts terference and divided into two outputs which may, by proper connection, be cir-cuited to either 75 or 300-ohm TV re-ceivers. More than 200 db of isolation to local oscillator radiation is said to be realized between receivers with the 2-set coupler. Coupler is said to have complete isolation in regard to loading effects. A defective connection to either receiver will not affect the operation of the other receiver connected to the coupler.



RMS LIGHTNING ARRESTER

A two-way-protecting lightning ar-Merchandise Sales, Inc., 1165 Southern Boulevard, New York 59, New York.

Protection against lightning and static is said to be afforded by means of neon gas discharge and air gap. The arrester, model LA-2, is said to be

completely waterproof, requires no wire stripping and mounts on masts, walls and sills. Single unit takes both regular and jumbo size twin lead. It is UL approved for both indoor and outdoor use.



SYLVANIA TV PICTURE TUBE TEST ADAPTER

picture-tube testing adapter, type 228, designed to indicate shorts, leakage and open heaters in electromagnetic picture tubes and also indicate relative emission of types having accelerating anodes, has been announced by Sylvania Electric. In addition, when used with Sylvania tube testers, type 219 and 220, heatercathode leakage may be checked.

Picture tubes can be tested without re-moving tubes from TV chassis.

* * *

SNYDER HEAD-LINE TV ANTENNAS

Two TV antennas have been added to the Snyder Manufacturing Co., Head-Line series.

One of the new products is a *double-V* array, the AR-55. Antenna features four hi-tensil $\frac{3}{6}$ " aluminum alloy elements, two $\frac{1}{2}$ " aluminum alloy cross arms and component of the product of the second s comes completely pre-assembled.

Second of the new antennas is a pre-assembled *double-V*, TV-55 kit. Has four hi-tensil $\frac{3}{6}$ " aluminum alloy ele-ments, two $\frac{1}{2}$ " aluminum alloy cross arms and comes with two mating 11/4" zinc plated lock-seam steel mast sections, 7' erected, and guy ring.



[Additional TV part news appears on page 60.]

12 Improvements IN NEW 1951

MODEL 0-6

PUSH-PULL

SCILLOSCOPE Heathhit 0 field. sections.

Only ?

New INEXPENSIVE MODEL S-2 ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT

Twice as much fun with your oscilloscope observe two traces at once - see both the input and output traces of an amplifier, and amazingly you can control the size and position of each trace separately — superimpose them for comparison or separate for observation - no connections inside scope. observation — no connections inside scope. All operation electronic, nothing mechani-cal — ideal for classroom demonstrations — checking for intermittents, etc. Distor-tion, phase shift and other defects show up instantly. Can be used with any type or make of oscilloscope. So inexpensive you can't afford to be without one. Has individual gain controls, position-ing control and coarse and fine switching rate controls — can also be used as square wave generator over limited range. 110

vave generator over limited range. 110 Volt transformer operated comes complete with tubes, cabinet and all parts. Occupies with tubes, cabinet and all parts. Occupies very little space beside the scope. Better get one. You'll enjoy it immensely. Model S-2. Shipping Wt., 11 lbs.



Only **9**50

Heathkit **OSCILLOSCOPE KIT**

- ★ New AC and DC push-pull amplifier.
- ★ New step attenuator frequency compensated input.
- * New non frequency discriminating input control.
- * New heavy duty power transformer has 68% less magnetic
- ★ New filter condenser has separate vertical and horizontal
- ★ New intensity circuit gives greater brilliance.
- ★ Improved amplifiers for better response useful to 2 megacycles.
- ★ High gain amplifiers .04 Volts RMS per inch deflection.
- ★ Improved Allegheny Ludlum magnetic metal CR tube shield.
- * New synchronization circuit works with either positive or negative peaks of signal.
- ★ New extended range sweep circuit 15 cycles to over 100,000 cycles.
- Both vertical and horizontal amplifier use push-pull pentodes for maximum gain.

The new 1951 Heathkit Push-Pull Oscilloscope Kit is again the best buy. No other kit offers half the features — check them. Measure either AC or DC on this new scope — the first oscilloscope under \$100.00 with a DC amplifier.

The vertical amplifier has frequency compensated step attenuator input into a cathode follower stage The gain control is of the non frequency discriminating type — accurate response at any setting. A push-pull pentode stage feeds the C.R. tube. New type positioning control has wide range for observing any portion of the trace.

The horizontal amplifiers are direct coupled to the C.R. tube and may be used as either AC or DC amplifiers. Separate binding posts are provided for AC or DC.

The multivibrator type sweep generator has new frequency compen-sation for the high range it covers; 15 cycles to cover 100,000 cycles The new model 0-6 Scope uses 10 tubes in all — several more than any other. Only Heathkit Scopes have all the features. - several more than

New husky heavy duty power transformer has 50% more laminations It runs cool and has the lowest possible magnetic field. A complete electrostatic shield covers primary and other necessary windings and has lead brought out for proper grounding.

The new filter condenser has separate filters for the vertical and horizontal screen grids and prevents interaction between them.

An improved intensity circuit provides almost double previous bril-liance and better intensity modulation.

A new synchronization circuit allows the trace to be synchronized with either the positive or negative pulse, an important feature in observing the complex pulses encountered in television servicing. The magnetic alloy shield supplied for the C.R. tube is of new design and uses a special metal developed by Allegheny Ludlum for such applications.

The Heathkit scope cabinet is of aluminum alloy for lightness of portability.

The kit is complete, all tubes, cabinet, transformer, controls, grid screen, tube shield, etc. The instruction manual has complete step-by-step assembly and pictorials of every section. Compare it with all others and you will buy a Heathkit. Model 0-6. Shipping Wt., 30 lbs.





SYLVANIA 7" 'SCOPE

A 7" 'scope has been announced by the radio tube division of Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

Instrument incorporates a multivibrator sweep circuit for linear internal sweep from 10 to 30,000 cycles which may be synchronized to 60 cycles, an external signal or signal applied to its vertical input terminal. Balanced, non-astigmatic sweep is said to be assured by push-pull deflection. Terminals are provided for direct connection to horizontal and vertical deflection plates and to the control grid of the cathode-ray tube for intensity modulation.

The vertical deflection amplifier is said to provide a sensitivity of .1 volt rms for one inch peak-to-peak deflection; sinewave frequency response at full gain flat within 3 db of 1000 cycles value from 7 to 70,000 cycles free of peaking and an input impedance of 1/2 megohm and 34 mmfd.

Horizontal amplifier is said to provide a sensitivity of at least .25 volt rms for one inch peak-to-peak deflection; sine wave frequency response within 3 db from 7 to 120,000 cycles; a total deflection of at least $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", and input impedance of 1/2 megohim and 34 mmfd.

Cross-hatching is provided on a plastic sheet inserted behind the safety glass.



HUNTER 5-in-1 TOOL

A hand tool with five standard-size, socket-head wrenches that fold knife-like into a single handle, has been announced by the H. D. Hunter Co., Los Angeles. Wrenches are made of tempered steel. Wrenches, which can be ground down. can be replaced by removing the end bolt and inserting a new wrench of the same size



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PRECISION RECTIFIER SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

Selenium rectifiers which resemble paper capacitors in appearance and do not require mounting holes for installation have been announced by the Precision Rectifier Corp., 131 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y

Known as Plasticel rectifiers, the units are said to be completely sealed and yet run adequately cool up to their rated capacities. Available are 40, 65 and 100ma models.

Illustrated is a 100-ma type; actual size.



* CRL CONTROL KITS

*

Two new kit deals on Blue Shaft controls have been announced by Centralab.

The deals include two assortments of quick-service controls, packed in handy metal cabinets which provide compact storage

One kit, B-A, offers 22 controls, includand switch types. B types have standard 3" shafts, with full-length fluted mill: BSK types have $2\frac{1}{8}$ " split knurl shafts. The second kit, B-B includes 22 assorted plain and switch type controls, all with standard 3" shafts, full-length fluted mill. * * *

PORTER IMPAKDRIVER

A hand tool, the Impakdriver, that is said to be particularly useful for starting stubborn nuts, bolts or screws that are rusted or frozen on, has been announced by H. K. Porter, Inc., Somerville, Mass.

Driver is sold by itself or in sets with different combinations of bits and sockets for various sizes and types of screws, bolts and nuts.

STERLING HEARING-AID BATTERY TESTER

A hearing-aid battery tester, the No. 12, has been announced by the Sterling Mfg. Co., 9205 Detroit Ave., Cleveland. Ohio.

Voltage range is 30-0-30 v, 1 v and 2-0-2, 1/10 v divisions.



KNIGHT VTVM KIT

A vacuum-tube voltmeter kit, which includes 4 milliampere ranges and 6 capacity ranges, in addition to 20 standard vtvm ranges has been developed by Al-lied Radio Corp., 833 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, 1ll.

Instrument has 30 ranges: dc volts (20 megohms input resistance) 7 ranges; ac volts (10 megohns input), 6 ranges; dcnilliamps, 4; ohms, 6; db, 5; capacity, 6 ranges. Reads up to 5000 volts dc, 1000 volts ac, and to 1000 megohns. Probes are available for extending the dc range to 30,000 volts, and for extending the ac range to read rf to 100 megacycles.

Matched-pair resistors are used for high accuracy. Has zero-center dc scale for use in FM discriminator alignment, and pilot light for off-on indication. Uses 4½″ meter.



SIMPSON PANEL INSTRUMENTS

A line of modernistic panel instruments, in three different sizes, has been announced by the Simpson Electric Com-pany, 5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago,

The models, which were designed by Ray Simpson, come in $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " sizes. Model numbers are 1029, 1027 and 1127.

Meters have etched faces extending across the entire fronts of the meters, protected with unbreakable plastic. Vertical chrome-plated strips are recessed into the plastic, fluted cover.



[Additional new part-tool-accessory news on pages 54, 55, 58 and 59]

NEW INDICATOR ION TRAP

Now in all Rauland Tubes



The response to Rauland's new Indicator Ion Trap, after its introduction in the 12LP4-

A, has been so enthusiastic that this feature has now been incorporated in all Rauland tubes—as a standard feature of the new Rauland Tilted Offset Gun.

In the field or on the assembly line, this new Indicator Ion Trap reduces Ion Trap Magnet adjustment time to a matter of seconds, eliminates mirrors and guesswork, and assures accuracy of magnet adjustment. It can increase profits for every service man and service dealer—and at the same time assure better customer satisfaction.

A bright green glow on the anode of the picture tube signals when adjustment is incorrect. Correct adjustment is made instantly, by moving the magnet until the glow is extinguished or reduced to minimum.

Only Rauland offers this advanced feature—one of a halfdozen important post-war developments from Rauland.

RAULAND

The first to introduce commercially these popular leatures:

Tilted Offset Gun

Indicator Ion Trap

Luxide (Black) Screen

Reflection-Proof Screen

Aluminized Tube



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SAVE TIME, MONEY ... Servicing DC Equipment From AC Lines!



Red

Pioneer Manufacturers of Battery Eliminators

MILLER FLEXIBLE DRIVE TOOLS

A line of flexible drive tools, including a flexible socket set and flexible screw driver, has been announced by L. B Miller Co., 394-396 State St., Stamford, Conn.

The socket set consists of a $\frac{1}{4}$ " hex flexible drive with an overall length of $8\frac{3}{4}$ ". Sizes are 3/16", $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 5/16", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 7/16", and $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Overall length of the screw driver is 8".



EICO COUNTER-DISPLAY TUBE TESTER KIT

A counter-display tube tester kit, type 62 5-CK, which measures 4" front height, 7" back height, 14" wide, 16" deep, has been announced by the Electronic Instrument Co., Inc., 276 Newport Street, Brooklyn 12, N. Y.

Tester has individual switches for separate testing of conventional receiving and TV tubes including 4, 5, 6, large and small 7, octal, loctal, noval, Hytron, VR, magic eve and pilot bulbs; blank spare socket for future new tubes; illuminated gear-driven Speed Roll-Chart; two grid caps; protective overload bulbs; vacuum tube rectifier; iull-vision bakelite-cased meter



BUCHANAN SPLICE CAPS

Splice caps made by the Buchanan Electrical Products Corp., 1290 Central Avenue, Hillside, N. J. for *pigtail* splicing of electrical wires are now available in an open-end construction which is said to facilitate their installation and inspection

Only two sizes of splice caps are said to be required for all most frequently used combinations of two or more wires ranging all the way from two No. 18 to three No. 8. Snap-on insulators of fixed insulating value are said to eliminate necessity for taping of joints and insure against insulation breakdown in service.

A hand operated pre-SURE tool installs both sizes of splice caps. This tool features a four-way crimping action, which is said to be equally effective on solid or stranded or on combinations of solid and stranded wires.



SHOOTS TROUBLE

PRICE \$9.95

ł

MULTI-FREQUENCY GENERATOR MULTI-FREQUENCY GENERATOR In radio service work, time means monay. Lessts trouble faster, handle a much greater volume of work with the SIGNALETTE. As a trouble shoating teel, SIGNALETTE has no equal. Merely plug in any 110V. AC-DC line, start at speaker end of elrevit and trace back, stage by stage, listening in set's speaker. Generates RF, IF and AUDIO Frequen-cies, 2500 cycles to 20 Megacytes. Alse used for checks on Sensitivity. Gain. Peaking, Shielding. Tube Testing. Wt. 13 oz. Fits pecket or tool kit. Satisfaction, or money back! See at your dis-tributor or order direct.





MODEL RW-204

S. a.

The first and only lightning arrester that will accommodate 4-wire line for antenna rotator installation as well as regular 2-wire transmission line.



standard antenna ribbon type transmission line for TV or FM. An air ago plus resistors provide double protection.

Only \$2.00 List

STANCOR LINE VOLTAGE REGULATORS

A series of line adjusters have been announced by the Standard Transformer Corp., 3580 N. Elston Ave., Chicago 18, Ill. Units are said to permit operation of electrical devices at 115 volts when the supplied voltage is 65, 75, 90, 100, 115, 130 or 145. They meet power requirements up to 750 va, 50-60 cycles. The line adjuster input is correctable in seven steps by means of a selector switch and indicated by an output voltmeter. These units are also said to be useful for altering a 115-volt line above or below that level. Equipped with a line cord and plug to fit a standard outlet and a plug-in receptacle to accommodate devices to be operated.



SYNDER POLICE TYPE AUTO ANTENNA

An auto antenna, embodying police and army type construction and mounting features, has been announced by Snyder Manufacturing Co., 22nd and Ontario Sts., Philadelphia 40, Pa.

Antenna, called the *Hol Rod*, features four-section staff of XXX chrome plated Admiralty brass, shock absorbing spring mount, red ceramic insulators and red tenite static ball.

Supplied with 8' of polyethylene cable and aircraft fittings.



ASTATIC presents new perfection in a unidirectional cardiod crystal microphone

SYNABAR Model DR-10

With Detachable Concentric Cable Connector

> ERE is the microphone the world of professional speakers and entertainers has been waiting for! A host of persons in other categories, too — who are seeking the ideal microphone for a wide variety of sound transmission applications — will welcome this bright new Astatic Microphone development.

The Synabar offers a new measure of clean-toned performance quality . . . and its perfection does not diminish through long service life, thanks to a new ruggedness of its advanced construction. Perhaps the outstanding engineering achievement incorporated in this newly perfected unit is the use of a special sintered metal to cancel out 15 db = ront to back, making the Synabar, for practical purposes, dead to sound from the rear. Excellent frequency range, from 50 to 10,000 c.p.s., is further enhanced by a Response Selector switch, which provides choice of ideal pick-up characteristics for either crisp voice or general voice and music. The Synaba's crestal element has a special METALSEAL protection against meisture or dryness. A high impedance microphone, it has an output level of ---54 db. It has a satin chrome finish, is furnished with 20 feet of single conductor shielded cable, and is available in models with or without an off-on switch.

Astatic is proud to recommend the new Synabar, without reservation, for highest quality reproduction and elimination of extraneous noise.

Astatic Crystal Devices Manufactured Under Brush Development Co. Patents



DR-10-Code ASVFL

LIST

DR-10-S*-Code ASVFK

PRICE

*With off-on switch



MALLORY TV SERVICE ENCYCLOPEDIA

A 204-page edition of the TV Service Encyclopedia has been published by P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Box 1558, Indianapolis 6, Indiana. Offered are detailed list-ings of controls, capacitors, vibrators, tube complements and alignment data, with the original part number and cor-rect replacement, for not only TV chassis but the latest AM and FM receivers. About 150 pages are devoted to this comprehensive coverage.

Also presented are 616 control circuits employed in the various models listed, which are also cited in the listings to facilitate installation and servicing. In addition, there are 332 circuits of capacitor arrangements which are also included in the listings. Within these capacitor circuits are illustrated the methods used to connect up filters, vibrators, etc.

A glossary of radio and TV terms is also featured in the manual, with sections devoted to a series of special circuit notes on controls, capacitors and vibrators.

The encyclopedia is priced at \$1.50. * * *

RIDER'S TUBE SUBSTITUTION BOOK

A Receiving Tube Substitution Guide Book by H. A. Middleton, has been pub-lished by John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., 480 Canal St., New York, N. Y.

Systematically listed in numerical sequence are 2,500 radio and television receiving tube types with accompanying wiring instructions for making the sub-stitutions. Views of the original tube sockets and the substitute sockets are also shown.

Additionally, the guide contains infor-mation on crt characteristics, instructions for making adaptors, ballast tube data, pilot light information, resistors-capacitors-transformer color codes, transformer substitution, fixed capacitor substitution, and converting farm radio to electric oper ation

Book contains 208 pages and is priced at \$2.40. * *

NEWCOMB PORTABLE AUDIO EQUIPMENT DATA

A catalog describing portable sound equipment designed especially for schools, churches, clubs, recreational activities has been announced by Newcomb Audio Pro-ducts Co., 6824 Lexington Ave., Holly-wood 38, Calif. Shown are combination transcription players and public address systems with both 2 and 3-speed turntables.

* TACO TV ANTENNA GAIN CHART

*

An engineering bulletin, No.64, which contains actual measurements in db gain over half-wave dipoles for all popular antenna types, has been published by the Technical Appliance Corp., Sherburne, V N.

Information is based on actual laboratory and field tests conducted at the Taco labs.

PERMOFLUX NAMES REX MUNGER JOBBER SM

Rex L. Munger has been named jobber sales manager of Permoflux Corp., Chicago, Illinois. Formerly Munger sales manager of Taylor Tubes, Inc. was



Rex L. Munger

WELLER VEST-POCKET SOLDERING COURSE

A new edition of Soldering Tips, a 20page pocket manual of soldering, has been Weller Electric Corp., announced by Easton, Pa. The handbook describes time-saving

methods, *do's* and *don'ts*, fluxes and solder tables, difficult operations, etc.

Copies may be obtained by sending 10¢ in coin to Weller Electric.



* * * MORIN NOW SHURE DISTRIBUTORS' DIVISION SALES MANAGER

Joe H. Morin has been named sales manager of the distributors' division of Shure Brothers, Inc., Chicago.



J. H. Morin sk SONOTONE EXPANDS

new plant, a single-story building with 20,000 square feet of floor space, and working positions for 425 persons has been opened by Sonotone Corporation, Elmsford, New York.

Sonotone Corp., has started production of miniature tubes for radio and television sets

[Additional news on pages 61, 62 and 63.]

HARTER PROMOTED BY CRL

Wickham Harter has been appointed sales manager of CRL mechanical-electronic products, embracing the sales activities of the variable resistor and switch divisions. Harter will also give executive supervision to distributor, export and CRL advertising departments.

Robert A. Mueller, who has been sales assistant to Harter, has been appointed distributor sales manager. Douglas Thatcher has been appointed

sales manager of ceramic-electronic products, including the sales division for ceramic capacitors, printed circuits and steatite. * *

1

CLAROSTAT CONTROL AND RESISTOR CATALOG

A 20-page catalog, No. 50, describing resistors, controls and resistance devices has been published by the Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., Dover, New Hampshire. Various types and sizes of composition-element and wire-wound controls are cataloged, together with ad-a-switch and pick-a-shaft features whereby one can combine desired electrical and mechanical requirements. Also cataloged are cement-coated power resistors, flexible glass-insulated resistors, plug-in ballasts and voltage dividers, automatic line voltage regulators. Other items are TV beam benders, constant-impedance output attenuators. L-pads, T-pads, and the Clarostat power-resistor decade box.

SPRAGUE TV CAPACITOR REPLACEMENT MANUAL

* *

A sixteen-page TV replacement capacitor manual, listing critical replacement capacitors in 497 television models manufactured by 55 different manufacturers, is now available through distributors of the Sprague Products Company. North Adams, Massachusetts,

* * * EICO TEST EQUIPMENT CATALOG

A 4-page catalog describing a line of vacuum-tube voltmeters, 'scopes, sweep generators, signal generators, tube testers, signal tracers, volt-ohm-milliammeters, battery eliminators, high-voltage probes, rf probes. and crystals has been released by the Electronic Instrument Co., Inc., 276 Newport Street, Brooklyn 12, New York. * *

WOOD AND NEWITT JOIN ELECTRO-**VOICE ENGINEERING STAFF**

John Wood and William Newitt are now on the lab staff of Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Mich. Wood is engaged in phono-pickup development. Newitt is continuing work on high fidelity loudspeaker design. * * *

ERIE CAPACITOR BULLETIN

A four-page bulletin covering button silver-mica capacitors, disc and plate cer-amicons, tubular trimmers, feed-thru cer-amicons, is now available from Erie Resistor Corp., Erie, Penna.

he one millionth Teletron recently rolled off the production line. It was all in the day's work for Du Mont's vast Allwood plant geared to over a million TV picture tubes a year. Yet that tube established a unique record, because it represented the one millionth BIG TUBE. No other manufacturer has made that many BIG TUBES.

Ever since 1939 when Du Mont introduced the first commercial television set with its 14" Teletron, Du Mont has pioneered BIG TV TUBES. While others were offering 7" and 10" tubes, Du Mont was satisfied with nothing less than 12". Even as early as 1939, Du Mont made 20" Teletrons. Since then the public and industry have followed the Du Mont lead, but Du Mont remains in the lead with still larger tubes climaxed by the 30" Teletron available shortly.

Obviously, in BIG TUBES the BIG NAME is DU MONT.



tubes

name

First with the Finest in Television

Literature on request

*Trade-Mark

ALLEN B. DUMONT LABORATORIES, INC. TUBE DIVISION CLIFTON, N. J.



(VISUAL AND AUDIBLE)



USE OHMITE REPLACEMENTS



Little Devil Composition Resistors

Molded plastic construction completely seals and insulates these tiny, rugged units. They have an extremely low noise level. Resistance and wattage clearly marked on each unit. Available in $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2-watt sizes, in all RMA resistance values. Tolerances: $\pm 5\%$ and $\pm 10\%$.



It's quiet! This Type AB Potentiometer has a resistance unit that's solid molded. As a result, the noise level often becomes less with use. Has a 2-watt rating with a good margin of safety. Is unaffected by extremes of heat, cold, or moisture. Available with either 2" round shaft, or short, locking screwdriver shaft.



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CLAROSTAT AUTOMATIC LINE-VOLTAGE REGULATOR

Automatic line-voltage regulators are now available from the Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., Dover, N. H. With male and female Edison connec-

With male and female Edison connections at either end, unit plugs in between the TV set's attachment plug and the outlet. Two models are available: TV-A rated at 300 watts, for sets consuming 200 to 300 watts, and TV-B rated at 375 watts, for sets consuming 300 to 375 watts.



SUN RADIO MULTIPLE OUTLET BOX

A portable power outlet box which permits plugging-in of eight standard Edison line cord plugs from one outlet is now being distributed by Sun Radio & Electronics Co., 122-124 Duane Street, New York City.

Incorporated are two fuses with fuse extractors, preventing overloads, or shortcircuits traveling to the main fuse box. A double-pole, single-throw toggle switch turns off both legs of all eight receptacles. A neon pilot light indicates power flowing through switch. A 12' rubber-covered cord terminates in an unbreakable plug.



RCA PORTABLE RADIO PACKS

Batteries for the Emerson line of portables have been announced by the RCA Tube Department.

One type, the V S082, is a small-size $67\frac{1}{2}$ volt *B*, and another, VS068, a six-volt *A*, are companion batteries for use in the Emerson models 569-A and 584. The VS069, a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -volt *A*, and the VS072, a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -volt *A* battery, are for use in Emerson models 645 and 646-A, respectively.

* * * VIBRATION RESEARCH VIBRATORS

A line of high-frequency vibrators and power supplies has been announced by Vibration Research Laboratories, Inc., 152 Sandford Street, Brooklyn. New York. Now being made are 180-cycle vibrators in two sizes: $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter x 3" high and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter x $2\frac{1}{4}$ " high. Production is scheduled soon for vibra

Production is scheduled soon for vibrators up to 400 cycle operation.



GRIP-R SELF-ADJUSTING TOOL HANGER

A hanger of self-adjusting sliding ringclips, the *Grip-R*, employing a 22-gauge open-end metal shell 18" long, 234'' wide and 58'' thick, has been announced by Hobby Hill, 14 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, III. Running along the entire length of the shell is a series of slots for holding the sliding ring-clips. Directly in front of the line of slots is a 5/16" plated coil spring which is held in position by the sliding ring-clips, and at each end by the screws which mount the unit to wall, over workbench or as desired.

In use, the sliding ring-clips are moved to right or left to make the holding space of the correct size for taking the item to be held, and the item is then inserted between the coil spring and the metal shell surface.



INSULINE AUXILIARY AUTO ANTENNA

A miniature double-conical auxiliary auto antenna, the Tele-Con, patterned closely on a TV antenna has been an-nounced by the Insuline Corporation of America, 3602 35th Avenue, Long Island City I, N. Y. Has four arms 10½" long, made of chrome-plated brass tubing, set in red plastic center pieces. The assembly clamps to any vertical auto antenna.



CLAROSTAT GREENOHM RESISTORS

Wire-wound resistors, Greenohm type, with a new type of inorganic green cement coating, have been announced by the Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., Dover, New Hampshire. It is claimed that the color coating will not blister, crack or peel as a result of heat.

Resistors are available in either fixed or variable types with choice of various terminal ends such as lug, wire, or com-binations. Ratings range from 5 to 200 watts

With RIDER MANUALS you can turn the tough TV repairs into PUSHOVER

Don't waste time, patience and money trying to "dope out" the repair. Reach for your RIDER MANUAL! Just look up the make and model and follow the accurate, authentic servicing information!

ē Just Off the

Press! And selling faster than any other manual we ever published! Make sure of your copy! Get it today!



RIDER TV MANUAL Vol.

Authentic, Accurate, Reliable Servicing Information DIRECT From the Engineering Depts. of 74 TV Manufacturers!

74 TV Manufacturers! RIDER TV MANUAL 5, the latest volume in the RIDER Library, covers all TV receivers manufactured up to July, 1950. All servicing information comes DIRECT FROM THE MANU-FACTURER and is compiled by RIDER into easy-to-follow form. You can quickly trace the source of the trouble, and just as quickly do the required repairing. Tens of thousands of Service Technicians let RIDER TV MAN-UALS guide them on to the kind of servicing that means substantial time savings, satis-fied customers, and more money in your pocket. ORDER YOUR TV MANUAL 5 from your JOBBER TODAY! Larger page size, 12" x 15", with all pages

Larger page size, 12" x 15", with all pages filed in place. Giant pages are retained, but new have only one fold for easier handling and greater durability. Equivalent of 2320 pages (8½ x 11) Plus Cumulative Index Vol-umes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Still being published at no increase in price \$21.00

NOTE: Are You Receiving your copy of "Successful Servicing?" It's a **RIDER** publication of intense interest to every Serviceman. WRITE FOR IT!

NOTE: The C-D Capacitor Manual for Radio Servicing, 1948 Edition No. 4, makes reference to only one source of receiver schematics— Itider Manuals.

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With a RIDER MANUAL Volume XXI in your With a RIDER MANUAL Volume XXI in your Library you can sail through any servicing job on any AM-FM radio receiver built from December, 1949 through October, 1950 . . . and the same goes for auto receivers, record changers, tuners, disc and tape recorders. All information comes DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS (61 of them) and is com-piled by RIDER into easy-to-follow form. There are 586 models, 351 chassis, with all pages and double spreads filed in proper place. All you have to do is to look up the make, model, chassis in the index . . . and let the factory-authorized servicing informa-tion help you do a better, faster, more profitable servicing job. 1648 Pages Plus Cumulative Index Volumes 16 through 21. Only \$18.00 Only \$18.00

 RIDER MANUALS

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lst TV Edition, makes reference to only one source of TV receiver schematics-Rider TV Manuals.

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EASY-UP ROOF MOUNT

A roof mount, EZ-9, has been announced by Easy-Up Tower Co., Racine, Wisc. The mast mount is of all-steel galvanized construction and accommodates masts up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " od. A companion model, EZ-9A, takes masts up to 2" od. It is designed for straddle mounting over the roof peak as shown, or on a slanted or flat surface. A four-way hinge arrangement is said to permit the mast to be walked up along the peak or tipped up from either side.



TRIO YAGIS

A yagi that is said to provide 10 db gain on each of two channels has been announced by the Trio Manufacturing Co., Griggsville, Ill. Available for channels 4 and 5 in the low band, and channels 7 and 9 in the high band.

Antenna consists of four elements whose functioning is different on the two channels. For example, in one model, 445, the elements on channel 4 act as reflector, dipole, director, director in that order; while on channel 5, the same elements act as reflector, reflector, dipole, and director.

The 2-channel yagi is available in single bay, conventionally stacked 2-bay array and as a *controlled pattern* system utilizing 2 bays, off-set stacked and tuned with a *phasilron* that is said to eliminate venetian blind effect caused by co-channel interference.

TACO TWIN-DRIVEN CORNER ANTENNA

An all-driven-element antenna has been announced by Technical Appliance Corporation, Sherburne, N. Y.

Designated as the 1700 series and called the *twin-driven corner antenna*, its driven elements are said to afford narrowed directivity of reception, thus minimizing ghosts caused by reflected signals. Both high- and low-band lobes are said to coincide due to the phase relationship controlled through feeding.

Assembly is accomplished by means of the *jiffy-rig* type of construction.

Antennas are available in single or stacked models.





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BRACH PROMOTES BERGER AND HARRIS

Jerome Berger, formally manager of the devices division and plant superin-tendent, has been named assistant sales manager of the Brach Manufacturing Corp

Berger will be responsible for specialized sales engineering programs for TV manufacturers and their distributors who incorporate the 2, 4, and 16 set TV Mul-Tel system and their TV set sales campaign, and for the sale of custom and brand products. Berger will also act as assistant to Ira Kamen, Brach director of TV sales.

Robert Harris, who was formerly a sales rep on Brach TV products, is now with the Brach engineering department. During the war Harris was a radar technician. He studied high frequency engi-neering at MIT and Stevens Institute of Technology.





Jerome Berger

Robert Harris

* SNYDER TV CATALOG

*

A '51 catalog listing antennas and accessories has been issued by Snyder Manufacturing Co.

Catalog contains information and illustrations on the Redi-Mount line, and the Head-Line series of TV antennas and accessories including masts, anchors, brackets, clamps, bases, guy rings, insulators and spare elements. Also in the catalog are portable indoor TV antennas, window antennas, etc.

Copies may be obtained by writing to ick Morris at Snyder Manufacturing o., 22nd and Ontario St., Philadelphia Dick Co.,_ 40, Penna.



HARRY ADELMAN NOW WITH CORTLANDT CO.

Harry Adelman has been named adver-tising manager of The Cortlandt Co., 243 Broadway, New York 7.

ROBERT DOWD BECOMES TEL-O-TUBE CHIEF FIELD ENGINEER

Robert Dowd is now chief field engineer of the Tel-O-Tube Corporation of Amer-ica, East Paterson, N. J.

Prior to this appointment Dowd served with Tel-O-Tube as head of its quality control department.

* *

TONEY NAMED RCA VICTOR DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

James M. Toney, advertising manager of the RCA Victor Home Instruments Department, has been appointed director of public relations of the RCA Victor Division. Toney succeeds John K. West, who is now with NBC as vice president in charge of its western division.

Thomas J. Bernard continues as assistant director of public relations.

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC APPOINTS R. P. CLAUSEN RADIO TUBE DIV. CHIEF ENGINEER

R. P. Clausen, formerly assistant chief engineer, is now chief engineer of the radio tube division, of the Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Emporium, Penna. Clausen succeeds M. A. Acheson who has been transferred to the staff of E. Finley Carter, vice president in charge of engineering at New York.

WRIGHT CATALOG

a at at

A 10-page catalog describing bm speakers, cabinets, harmonic baffles, flushmounting grilles, line and universal transformers, has been announced by Wright, Inc., St. Paul 4, Minn.



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SOLAR PLANT PURCHASED BY PYRAMID ELECTRIC

The former Solar plant at 1445 Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J., with 120,000 square feet of factory space has been purchased by the Pyramid Electric Co., 155 Oxford St., Paterson, N. J.



ALLIED'S 1951 CATALOG

A 212-page 1951 buying guide, No. 124, has been published by Allied Radio Corp., 833 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 7, 111. Catalog contains listings of radio, television and electronic parts; test equipment, public address systems, television and radio sets and accessories, TV components, recording equipment and accessories (including wire, tape and disc recorders), 3-speed record players and changers; high-fidelity amplifiers, speakers tuners and other components for custom installations, as well as complete highfidelity phono-radio systems, amateur gear, radio builders' kits and supplies, tools and hardware, books, manuals, diagrams, etc.





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The RCA Service Company, Inc., a Radio Corporation of America subsidiary, needs qualified electronics techniclans for U. S. and overseas assignments. Candidates must be of good character and qualified in the installation or maintenance of RADAR or COMMUNI-CATIONS equipment or TELEVISION receivers. No age limits, but must have at least three years of practical experience.

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JFD LIGHTNING ARRESTER DISPLAY

Laminated lithographed displays, 1434'' x $15\frac{1}{2}$ '', showing a wall installation of an actual lightning arrester, have been made available by the JFD Manufacturing Co., Inc., 6101 Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn 4, New York. Also displayed are the three types of twin lead transmission lines accommodated by JFD lightning arresters: regular, oval jumbo and tubular.



RCA RECEIVING TUBE MANUAL

A new edition of the *RCA Receiving Tube Manual* has been announced by the RCA Tube Department.

The new manual, RC-16, contains over 300 pages, with detailed technical information on more than 460 RCA receiving tubes and picture tubes including many discontinued types. The section on tube and circuit theory has been expanded and includes formulas and examples for calculation of power output, load resistance, and distortion for several classes of amplifier service.



FELBER NAMED STEWART-WARNER SERVICE MANAGER

Robert W. Felber has been mamed sales service manager of Stewart-Warner Electric.

Felber started with Stewart-Warner as an engineering draftsman in 1945. He was subsequently a field engineer and assistant service manager.



R. W. Feiber

RIDER'S TELEVISION MANUAL VOLUME 5 PUBLISHED

Rider's Television Manual, Volume 5 published by John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., 480 Canal St., New York 13, N. Y., is now available.

Volume offers factory-authorized servicing data from 74 manufacturers for the period March through July, 1950. Contains 614 models and 250 chassis in the equivalent of 2,320 pages $(8\frac{1}{2} \times 11)$. A cumulative index for Rider TV Manual volumes 1 through 5 is also included. Priced at \$21.00.

CLAROSTAT TV CONTROL AND RESISTOR REPLACEMENT DATA

Data sheets covering TV control and resistor replacements have been released by Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., Dover, New Hampshire.

Sheets refer to RCA, Du Mont, Stromberg-Carlson, Crosley and Emerson models. Charts indicate model and chassis, stock and part numbers, Clarostat catalog number, list price, function and description.



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Sweep Width	Variable from 4 kc. to 500 kc
Sweep Rate	60-c.n.s (fixed)
Calibration	Direct reading (for AM)
EM-Oscillator Frequency	60 mc
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FM Detectors

(Continued from page 22)

phase difference will *increase* when the input frequency is less than the resonant frequency of the transformer. The phase difference will *decrease* when the input frequency is more than the resonant frequency of the circuit.

The discriminator may be considered as a circuit using two diode detectors, each of which have a tuned circuit. As shown, a tuning capacitor, C_2 is used to bring the entire secondary to resonance. The secondary is centertapped and this point may be considered as equally spaced between the two diode plates. By means of a coupling capacitor, a voltage is fed from the hot end of the primary to the center tap of the secondary. This introduces a signal into the secondary which is in phase with the primary signal. A second signal appears in the secondary caused by means of inductance coupling from the primary. The diodes conduct by means of the vector relationship between the directly-coupled signal through the coupling capacitor and the inductively coupled signal from primary to secondary. An rf choke is used to prevent the midpoint of the secondary from appearing at ground potential.

A vector relationship can also be used to explain the conduction of this circuit. It should first be noticed that the audio output voltage is equal to the sum of the two voltages across R_1 and R_2 , but these two voltages are connected series-opposing and the larger voltage will predominate as the output. For example, if there is a negative 5 volts and a positive 3 volts, the audio output will be a negative 2 volts. If there is a positive 10 volts and a negative 6 volts, there will be a positive 4 volts as the output.

In Fig. 3, a, b, and c appear the vector relation which can be used to determine the output at any frequency.

In *a* of the figure, the primary voltage is used as a reference which is E_p . This voltage is not only the voltage across the primary of the transformer, but also the voltage existing between the center tap of the secondary and ground across the *rf* choke. Since this voltage is applied at the center tap of the secondary, it will be equally effective at the plates of both diodes *I* and *2*.

The secondary voltage resulting from induction must be 90° out of phase with E_p , but because the secondary is center tapped, the two diodes will be out of phase, for this voltage. That is, while one plate is going negative, the other plate is going positive. This action is common to any type of center-tapped transformer. If the center tap is considered reference, one end of the transformer must be plus while the other end is minus. In a, illustrating action at resonance, the induced secondary voltage applied to diode 1 is E_{1} . The voltage applied to the other diode is E_2 . Diode 1 conducts because of the addition of the two vectors $E_{\rm p}$ and E_1 . Diode 2 conducts because of the vector addition of E_p and E_2 . Both tubes are conducting equally at resonance and the outputs taken across the respective load resistors are both equal and opposite. Since the resultant audio output is taken across both R_1 and R_2 in series, this output is zero at resonance, which is the 10.7-mc if.

When the incoming signal is less than 10.7 mc, there is a greater than 90° phase difference between a primary voltage and the secondary voltage resulting from induction. In part b of the figure, the secondary voltages at the diode plates are still 180° out of phase. The resultant vector addition for diode 1 means less conduction for this tube than for diode 2. The audio output is now a negative voltage, since diode 1, which has the positive voltage output, is less than the negative voltage output because of diode 2.

Above resonance, illustrated in c, the vector relationship is changed and



there is *less* than 90° phase shift from primary to secondary, resulting in a greater output across R_1 and a smaller output across R_2 . This means that the total audio output voltage at this instant is positive. Thus, the voltage developed across the output resistor has the same characteristic as the voltage output from the double-tuned cir. cuit. Only the method of causing the diode conduction is different in the discriminator, as compared to the double-tuned detector.

The discriminator is responsive to amplitude variations as well as frequency variations. If the incoming signal is not at resonance, an increase in the amplitude of this signal will cause an increase in the audio output. An increase in the signal strength, for example, means an increase in the voltages applied to both tubes with a resultant greater output. For this reason, the discriminator requires a limiter circuit preceding it in the frequency-modulation receiver. The function of the limiter is to clip the amplitude variations from the FM wave, providing the discriminator with a constant - amplitude variable - frequency input signal.

A plot of the output versus frequency of the discriminator provides the characteristic S curve, common to all modern FM detectors. The diodes have been reversed in the discriminator as compared to our detuned circuit, and an al voltage output will be obtained. in which the instantaneous voltage is proportional to the change in frequenev.

Above the 10.7-mc resonant frequency, the voltage output across the series resistors is positive since V_1 has a greater output across R_1 than V_2 has across R_2 . Below resonance, the situation is reversed and a greater output is obtained across R_2 , which is negative, than across R_1 , which is positive. This means that the voltage output will be negative below resonance.

The discriminator detector alone is only a part of the entire process of converting the frequency-modulated if signal into audio frequency. Intermediate-frequency amplifiers are used to build up the signal until it is large enough to be detected. A limiter is needed to remove amplitude variations from the signal since the discriminator is sensitive to amplitude as well as frequency changes in the signal. The output across the two load resistors in series has an rc network for deemphasis. In the FM transmitter, the high audio frequencies are amplified more than the low audio frequencies. This is known as preemphasis, which increases the signal-to-noise ratio for the high frequency. To compensate for pre-

(Continued on page 66)

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IN PRODUCTION WORK AT STEWART-WARNER



Shown in this typical production scene at Stewart-Warner are some of the Jackson Oscilloscopes used in checking television receivers. Used in various stages of production, these Jackson 'scopes are depended

upon to maintain Stewart-Warner's high production standards. This is only one example of how Jackson's outstanding oscilloscope is used for important jobs in industry, too. Also, many other applications.

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At this famous electronics school, named for the inventor of the vacuum tube, the Jackson Television Sweep Generators are used to instruct future technicians in the proper method of aligning television and other high frequency

equipment. Shown here are some of the generators used by Deforest's in this important work. Jackson equipment was chosen for its ability to provide accurate results, even under the hard usage encountered in teaching.



Includes both Sweep and Marker Generators in one instrument. Electro-mechanical sweep variable from 100KC to over 12 MC. Crystal calibrater circuit provided for external crystal. Generator covers full FM and TV bands. Instrument is same height as oscilloscope for compact service bench installation. Marker Generator has 400 cycle Audio Generator. Scope timing voltage provided.

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FM Detectors

(Continued from page 64)

emphasis, an *rc* circuit which discriminates against the high audio frequencies is used between the detector output and first *af* amplifier. This simple network consists of a series resistor and shunt capacitor to ground. The capacitor has a reactance which decreases as frequency increases. In this manner, there is less gain for high frequencies in the receiver to correspond for more gain to the high frequencies at the transmitter.

The FCC regulations state that the audio frequency used for modulation in FM can vary between 30 cps and 15 kc. To take full advantage of this wide audio frequency band, special care must be taken with the audio-frequency amplifiers, output stage, and loud-speaker system.

[To Be Continued]

Servicing Helps

(Continued from page 39)

placed in series with the transmission line of the offending receiver, sometimes reduces oscillator radiation by as much as 20 times (in voltage). Fig. 2 shows the equivalent circuit that exists when the grid-to-plate tube capacitance of the booster tube is added in series with the capacitance of the rfamplifier tube in the tuner. The attenuation of the oscillator signal is thus increased by a factor of *two*.

A properly-designed untuned ampliher will give some gain, in addition to providing isolation. The amount of gain obtained is maximum at the lower frequency channels, and about unity at channels 12 and 13.

The use of a tuned booster will be found to increase oscillator-radiation attenuation to a greater degree, since the selectivity of the tuned grid and plate circuits also serves to attenuate the oscillator signal.

In most cases where the interfering signal is of a frequency that falls on the skirts of the rf response curve of the receiver being interfered with, the interfering signal can be attenuated appreciably by tuning the booster. This is due to the additional selectivity contributed by the booster, which usually has a narrow bandpass. Some improvement can be achieved without a booster by returning the grid and plate trimmers in the rf section of the receiver. Increasing the values of loading resistors will also increase selectivity and improve rejection.

Local oscillators of receivers using the intercarrier sound system are



much more likely to cause interference, since the fine-tuning control of such receivers may be adjusted, and the oscillator frequency changed as much as 2 mc on the high-band channels, without losing the accompanying sound. This makes for a wide range of oscillator frequencies, and consequently, a greater possibility for interference.

Square-Wave Generator

(Continued from page 19)

ever, since it does not allow the output circuit to load the flipflop. Output is 2 to 5 volts.

The value of C_1 must be adjusted after the circuit has been put together. The main reason is that its reactance may be too high if very low-frequency input is used. It should be kept as small as possible, however, as with too large values some of the sine may get through to the output through simple amplifier action. It will be noted, too, that the input need not be a sine wave as long as it is reasonably symmetrical. Even better results are obtained, in fact, with an input wave which has steeper sides than a sine wave.

The diagram of Fig. 1a shows the cathode of V1 grounded. Introducing various values of resistance between it and ground will vary the pulse-width percentage and will produce asymmetric square waves; that is, there is some variation with frequency in any case. Values shown for all components are nominal, not having been checked on a bridge. It may, therefore, be necessary to vary some of them slightly, though in general they are not critical. The .001 and .001-001 mfd units, C2 and Ca, in particular, may turn out to be too large for the highest frequencies, producing an imperfect waveform in the output due to too long a time constant.

Using the Generator

Since the circuit is so small and simple, it can be installed anyplace. It was found that the 'scope itself was the best place since the necessary negative voltage was available there. Fig. 1 shows how input and output jacks (at top left, just next to the crt) were installed. The output at-tenuator was placed just at the right of the tube. The 6SN7GT was located on the chassis under the neck of the crt, where there happened to be a clear space. It was found that it wasn't necessary to switch the system off when not in use, because it produces no output when there is no input and draws negligible plate current. The constructor should, of course, make sure the transformer of the

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'scope can stand the extra 600-ma filament drain. Another location that might be even more convenient would be in the sine-wave generator itself. This was not used in this instance because of the absence of the required negative voltage.

Using the device is simple and convenient. As long as the sine-wave input is above the voltage necessary to trigger the circuit, the output voltage remains reasonably constant. The frequency is the same as that of the *af* oscillator.

When the output is coupled to an audio amplifier and the amplifier out-

put fed to the 'scope, the resulting pattern will be found to tell most of the story. Fig. 3, for example, shows the pattern obtained through an amplifier deficient in high-frequency response, as indicated by its rounding off the vertical sides of the waves. Treble deficiencies are caused by one or more long time amplifier constants which do not permit fast voltage buildup.

Fig. 4 shows the output from an amplifier with poor bass response. The long, flat tops of a perfect square wave remain at a constant voltage for a considerable period and may be con-



Square-WaveGenerator

(Continued from page 67)

sidered to be close to dc for that period. Amplifiers with deficient bass cannot pass this quasi-dc and the output shows curved flattops, indicating that the voltage during the flattop period did not remain constant.

Many more precise evaluations can be made with the aid of square waves. In general, the square wave contains usable harmonics up to the thirtieth. but more useful tests can be made if only those up to the tenth are depended on. To pass the flat tops perfectly, the amplifier must be flat down to about 10% of the fundamental frequency of the square waves. That means that two frequencies are enough for most audio testing. The band from 30 to 3,000 cycles may be surveyed with a 300-cycle square wave and another examination with a 2,000-3,000cycle square wave will cover the rest of the spectrum. In any case, it is desirable to know the frequency of the waves, which with the use of this circuit is as accurate as the calibration of the sine-wave generator used.

Auto Radio

(Continued from page 25)

usually not so necessary. Some housing are unfinished on the ends, and some use a collar or other fitting. When measuring housing lengths, it is important to allow for the depth of the control housings or collars, so that the shafts coming out of the housings will be of the proper length. The overall length of the housing and shaft isn't too critical, but the relationship between the shaft and housing definitely is important. If the shaft comes out too far, it will jam when assembled, and cause binding. Most of them are adjustable in some way, but some aren't. Therefore, they should be inspected carefully before making final adjustments to the length, to be sure that the finished job will work smoothly. One effective way to do the job is to make up one end of the shaft and housing, assembling it into the set or control head, and then measuring the other end. This simplifies the correct measurement.

Shafts may be made to work easier, after installation, by sliding the housing in and out to adjust length, if they are adjustable. Often provision is made for some kind of shaft length adjustment.

Sometimes you'll find a new shaft on which the fittings are slightly loose. These fittings should be soldered firmly before installation. A little bit of slack here will soon develop into a very objectionable play in the tuning mechanism. Shafts should be tested before installation by holding one end in a vise and trying to twist it. Any slack or twist means that the shaft is unsatisfactory, and will give trouble it installed in the car.

It isn't usually possible to replace swedged fittings in the service shop, since this requires large and expensive special tools. Soldering for any fitting replacement you want to make is reconmended.

Various Types of Fittings

There are several types of fittings found on housings, too. The older United Motors sets used a collar or gland on the set, which had one or two set-screws to hold the housing. Motorola has used a fitting with ears which lock into notches in the set, with a half-turn. Some Motorola control heads used a spring catch affair. These must be carefully set, to make them hold. If they work loose, it is often impossible to make any repairs. When installing the set, some solder can be dropped behind the loop in the catch, and it will hold pretty well. Some auto setups used a split collar, somewhat like a lathe-chuck in appearance, with a threaded collar which tightened the halves together and clamped the housing firmly. Others used a threaded collar with a locking ring.

Control Shaft Testing

All control shafts should be tested with the hands before installing. If there is any stiffness, lubrication with light oil or *Lubriplate*, should be applied, working the oil well down into the shaft. If you can get the shaft out of the housing, all the old grease and dirt should be wiped off and then you can relubricate. If the shaft is not *demountable*, and is too stiff to work well, the whole thing should be thrown into a bucket or tub of kerosene and allowed to soak overnight. This will usually result in loosening and the dirt will flush out.

What to Avoid

Sharp bends in the housing itself must be avoided. These must be straightened out, as they will cause binding and eventual wear on the shaft itself. They're usually found near the fittings, and on the set end of the cables.



City

MILTON S. KIVER. active president of T.C.L. is a registered professional engineer, Television Consultant, and internationally known author of TV books and magazine articles.

Loose strands or frazzled ends of

the shafts must be repaired. If left in,

they will cause trouble. If they're

pretty close to the end, they may be

sweated with solder, and ground down

smooth. If they pop up in the center,

the same method may work. If too

many strands are broken, the shaft should be replaced. When the break is

close to the end, the shaft may be cut

off and the fittings reinstalled, if the

overall length will permit. Whenever

broken shafts are replaced, the old

pieces should be saved. Several Chev-

rolet sets, and some Philcos, use short

flexible shafts to operate dial and volume controls, in the single-unit jobs. These are about three or four inches long, and may be made up out of scrap pieces of old shaft, if necessary. The Crowe remote controls used on numerous sets use a short flexible shaft to drive the pointer from the worm-gearing on the tuning shaft. This may also be made up out of the old scrap shafting. If you can't find anything to make the sleeve on the end, solder should be sweated into it for about an inch and a half. Grinding or filing to a smooth finish should follow.

Zone

BEGINNERS! Check here for facts on PRE-TV radio course.

State


is said to be out beyond 10,000 cps on either tip.

Radio-Phono Switches

A line of radio-phono switches which can adapt 78, 45 and $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm record players for use with standard receiver outputs has been announced.

Universal Player Selector

One model¹⁰, a universal record player selector, permits use of a single sound system or radio for any 78 rpm, 45 rpm and $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm record player. Equipped with a special cable adapter, it fits either a 3-pin receptacle or coaxial phono-jack. Other radio-phono switches¹⁴ are designed to connect 78 rpm, 45 rpm and $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm players to radios not equipped with phonojacks.

13ST144: JFD. 14ST145 and ST184: JFD.



A cartridge sleeve, which holds five cartridge cartons, recently developed by Shure Brothers, Inc. The sleeve, which facilitates arrangement for easy stock rotation, whether in a drawer or on a shelf, also simplifies cartridge packing and wrapping.

Clear-plastic cased variable reluctance pickup designed by The Clarkstan Corp. Pickup, model 204, has a removable stylus which is interchangeable so that microgroove, standard, and transcription recordings can be played. Styli are available with ball points. Cartridge weighs 14 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce) and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ long.



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At signing of contract with Television Engineers, Inc., and Radio Television Supply Corp., in Chicago, providing for the installation of Brach Mul-Tel master TV systems in Chicago buildings at no cost to Chicago landlords. Left to right: Ira Kamen of Brach, Morton Binder, TE prexy and W. L. Burge of RTSC. These service companies have both developed a plan for installing the system in multiple dwellings on a basis where all collections are made from tenants. The tenant costs under these plans may be less than \$25 per outlet connection.

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CROWN CONTROLS CO., INC., New Bremen, Ohio

Center Frequency

(Continued from page 42)

erance or to .005% below 50 me and .0025% above.

There are several types of equipment which have been developed to do the job. Of all, the heterodyne has been found to be the most versatile type, in that an infinite number of frequencies can be measured with it. In one instrument." featuring the use of the heterodyne principle, the fundamental irequency lies from approximately 2.350 to 2.650 kc.

The oscillator in this instrument is rich in harmonic content, and harmonics as high as the 70th are used. When used in measuring transmitter frequencies, harmonics of the transmitter and harmonics of the m/m may be used to extend the range of the instrument continuously from 0.1 to 175 mc.

The heart of this instrument is a micrometer tuning capacitor and the circuit of the variable-frequency oscillator. The rotor of the micrometer capacitor is directly mounted on a machinist's micrometer head, and capacitance is varied by turning the micrometer head in or out. The integral number of turns in and out are recorded by a Veeder counter and a total of about 42' of dial spread is made available in this manner. The stator of the micrometer capacitor and the support pieces of the stator are made partly of brass and partly of steel, and are copper plated to prevent corrosion. The difference in thermal expansion of the brass and steel pieces acts to give very nearly a zero temperature coefficient of capacitance.

The tank coil, or resonating conductance, used in conjunction with the micrometer capacitor, is of interest also. The coil form is of polystyrene and about one inch in diameter. There

²Lampkin micrometer frequency meter.



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are six ridges along the outside periphery, on which wire is wound. The coil cross section takes a form intermediate between a hexagon and a true circle. Since the coefficient of expansion of the copper wire and the polystyrene form are vastly different, radial and axial expansion of the polystyrene form, coupled with lineal expansion of the wire, act to change the cross section form so that again, the over-all temperature coefficient of inductance is very nearly zero.

These two components are used in what is termed a ratio-coupled oscillator, Fig. 1. The grid and plate (screen and suppressor grids) of the 6J7 oscillator are tapped quite far down on the inductance. An interesting feature of this circuit is the fact that all tube capacities shunt only a very small portion of the tank and therefore a change of tube, or tube heating (with resulting change of interelectrode capacitance) makes little or no difference in the calibration of the oscillator. (This effect has also been accomplished by tapping down in the capacitance side of the tank circuit. the development being made by Clapp).

The crystal calibrator circuit utilizes an ingenious method of temperature compensation. The quartz crystal is mounted in thermal contact with an alcohol thermometer. The scale on the thermometer is in mfm dial readings, which show the vfo calibration point. A temperature run is made on each crystal from about 32° to 120° F. to determine its oscillating frequency. These readings are engraved on the thermometer scale. Briefly, here is how the system operates. Let us suppose that the meter is at 65° F. At this temperature the crystal will oscillate at a predetermined frequency. The vfo will oscillate at this same frequency, at a certain dial reading. Assuming the vfo calibration to be correct with respect to WWV, this certain dial reading has been engraved on the thermometer scale. Now, at any inture time if the vfo is off calibration, we can properly trim it by observing the thermometer, setting the dial of the vfo to this reading, and trimming the vfo to the crystal. Incidentally, each instrument is individually checked in a heat run. The complete instrument is placed in a hot box to make certain that this calibration is correct.

Fig. 5. Heterodyne-type hand-spread micrometer frequency meter, which has a variable-frequency calibrated oscillator, untuned one-tube detector, a crystal calibrator and a rectifier-filter system.



Picture-Tube Conversion

(Continued from page 15)

a deflection angle of up to 55°. Hence, 12-inch tubes, of the type shown in Table I (p. 79), which have 17/16" necks, can be used to replace the 10inch picture tubes without serious modification. If possible the anode voltage should be increased to the values shown in the table. Most sets have high voltage circuits which can be adjusted to provide the slightly higher voltage required.

Tubes with larger diameter than 12 inches usually require larger deflection angles which increase from 50° to 60°, 65°, and 70°. The only large tubes which retain a small angle of deflection and, therefore, permit the use of the deflection coil in an existing 10-inch set, are the 16AP4 (metal), 16LP4, and 16LP4A. The angle for the 16AP4 is 53° while the latter two have deflection angles of 52°. In order to use the smaller deflection angle, these tubes are considerably longer than the 10-inch



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tube, employing the principles indicated in Fig. 2. Hence, a cabinet must be procured that can accommodate the larger tube size.

R

* Records on tape

* Records on discs

* Plays back both

(*) when connected with

the proper amplifier.

* Plays any 78 R.P.M. Record

An anode voltage of 12,000 is required for these tubes. Increasing the high voltage to this potential means that a larger driving voltage is re-(Continued on page 74)

(Right) At lauding of Northwest Airlines planes at LaGuardia Field with 25,000 pounds or 26-mil-lion feet of aluminum tor JFD, left to right: Northwest Airlines senior agent Al Evans; Ed-ward Finkel, sales manager and Al Finkel, vice president of JFD, respectively; and Wes Craig. New York representative for the Kaiser Alumi-num Co., which shipped the tubing from Spokane, Wash.

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Picture-TubeConversion

(Continued from page 73)

quired to keep picture at the same size. The schematic of a circuit that can be used to supply the neccessary high voltage and driving current for these tubes appears in Fig. 3.

The transformer² used in this circuit is a powdered iron-core type, designed to give ample driving deflection between a 6BG6 and the deflection yoke type previously described. By furnishing an extra filament winding, this transformer can be used in conjunction with a voltage doubler circuit to give a no-load voltage of 13,500 volts.

Operation of Voltage Doubler

A simplified schematic illustrating the operation of the voltage doubler is shown in Fig. 4; p. 76. The high voltage pulse developed across the coil in the plate circuit of the 6BG charges C_1 up to a value of E since V_1 is conductive. Between pulses, with V_1 cutoff, C_1 charges C_2 through resistor R_1 and after a number of cycles C_2 charges up to E volts. Now, when charging pulse E is again applied across \mathcal{V}_1 , a voltage of amplitude 2E exists across V_2 , because of the charge in C_2 . C_3 , which has been charging slight all along, now also charges to E volts. The voltages across C_1 and C_{s} are in series and will add up to 2E. Thus, the potential of the V_2 cathode becomes equal to 2E, with respect to ground.

The action may be summarized as follows: Over the duration of the pulse C_1 and C_3 are charged up through V_1 and V_2 , respectively. In between pulses, C_1 charges up C_2 , so that the plate voltage of V_2 will be sufficiently positive to overcome the bucking voltage across C_1 and charge C_{3} to E volts. The voltage across C_2 and C_1 add to provide a po-

2RCA 211T5.

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74 SERVICE, NOVEMBER, 1950 tential of 2E. C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 are each 500-mmfd capacitors with a voltage rating of 10,000.

An output of 13,500 volts is obtained from this circuit under no load conditions. With an anode current of 200 microamperes the voltage drops to 11,500.

Returning now to the Fig. 3 circuit, the input driving voltage applied to the 6BG6 should be about 70 volts peak-to-peak. To obtain maximum linearity a peaking circuit, comprised of C_5 and R_4 , is incorporated to provide a negative peaking pulse of proper width. Since this is a feedback circuit, trouble may occur due to regenerative feedback. In this instance, a capacitor of from 500 to 1000 mmfd should be placed between the potentiometer arm and ground. The best value of capacitance should be determined experimentally with the circuit in operation.

The peaking control, R_* , should be adjusted carefully to avoid excessive current in the 6BG6. It is recommended that, initially, a meter be placed in the cathode circuit of the 6BG6 and the peaking control adjusted for a reading of about 100 ma. Similarly, the driving voltage should not be made too high, for the voltage developed will exceed the picture-tube rating and may damage the tube. The driving control (in grid of previous stage) should be adjusted to obtain a peak-to-peak voltage of about 70.

Wide Deflection Circuits

The remaining types of picture tubes, over 12 and up to 19 inch, including rectangular tubes, have greater deflection angles ranging irom 55° to 70°. To obtain an increased deflection wider angle yokes must be used. Two types of deflection yokes³ have been used with these tubes. The voke used must match the driving transformer. In addition to the wider angle, these tubes also generally require higher anode voltages. Both of these problems can be usually solved by a single high-voltage circuit which also matches into a given wide degree yoke.

One such circuit is shown on the cover, where a new 6CD6G driving tube has been used in place of the 6BG6. This tube is a beam power amplifier with high plate current at low plate voltages and a high operating ratio between plate and screen

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grid currents. A unique feature of this circuit is that it rectifies one winding of the flyback transformer and adds about 150 volts to the normal B+ supply of 350 volts, so that an output of approximately 500 volts can be obtained. This increased voltage is also used for the discharge tube and vertical drive circuit to obtain greater driving voltages. The driving voltage required for the 6CD6G is somewhat larger than in the deflection circuit for a smaller tube. Fig. 5 shows the desired input voltage waveform and, as indicated, a peak-to-peak voltage of approximately 130 volts is required.

ELECTRIC

The increased driving power is obtained by use of the 500-volt supply incorporated in this circuit. However, in some cases, 500 volts may exceed the maximum plate voltage of the discharge or vertical driving tubes. A dropping resistor must be therefore inserted in series with the supply line. Initially a 5,000-ohm rheostat with 15-watt capacity should be used. And, starting with 350 volts, the control should be varied until the minimum voltage that will result in sufficient (Continued on page 76)

³RCA 206D1 designed for use with RCA 218T1 flyback deflection transformer; Todd Transformer J70 series designed to accommodate different deflecting transformers.



Picture-TubeConversion

(Continued from page 75)

driving power is determined. The value of resistance that provides this minimum voltage can be measured with an ohumeter. A fixed resistor with this value, and a power rating of 10 watts, can then be inserted in the circuit.

The high voltage (14,000 volts), is again obtained through the use of a voltage doubler circuit, the operation of which is similar to the system shown in Fig. 4. The only exception is that C_{*} which corresponds to C_{a} in Fig. 4, is not connected to C_{1} and consequently is charged up to 2E. Hence, the rating of this capacitor must be increased to 20,000 volts. This circuit delivers a voltage

Fig. 5. Grid-input waveform to the 6CD6G.



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of 14,000 under no-load conditions and 12,300 volts with an anode current of 140 microamperes.

Vertical Circuits

The vertical deflection circuits for the 10-inch sets possess enough extra drive to be used satisfactorily with larger 52° and 53° tubes. Hence, for these tubes vertical deflection circuits do not present any problem. For the wider angle tubes the only real problem is to obtain sufficient drive and the circuit presented on the cover for the wide angle tube provides a

Fig. 4. Simplified circuit of a voltage doubler appears in (a). In (b) we have the time relationships between the high-voltage pulse and the sweep current.



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Mechanical Considerations

The mechanical problems that arise are individual for each chassis and depend to some degree upon the type of tube used. Where longer length tubes are substituted for the original one, a new cabinet is usually required. If a new cabinet is necessary. provision should be made for mounting the tube upon the focus coil support. If it is not feasible to mount focus coils supports in the cabinet, or the old cabinet is used, it will be necessary to employ a bracket to fasten the tube to the chassis. In all cases the tube must be anchored solidly with no strain on the neck.

Provision must also be made for adding the voltage-doubler circuits. In general, the new flyback transformer can physically replace the removed transformer. The main problem is the addition of one 1B3 tube (one is already in the set). In most of the old models there is ample room for mounting this tube in the high voltage section. In mounting this tube it is necessary to observe the same insulation precautions taken with the tube already in the set. With a little ingenuity the Service Man should be able to fit all the components in the available space.

When metal tubes are used several additional precautions must be taken. The tube must be free of dust and moisture particularly at the junction of the metal and glass; otherwise a leakage path will exist. Furthermore, the metal lip on the face of the tube should be mounted at least 1.5" away from any ground to prevent arcing.

Some tubes require ion traps which should be adjusted carefully in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to obtain optimum performance and avoid damage to tube.

Projection Techniques

Fictures up to 30 by 40 inches can be obtained from 10 inch (or larger) sets through the use of projection techniques.

Through the use of one system⁵ no modification of the existing chassis is necessary. In fact, with one unit⁶, pictures can still be obtained on the original tube. In many homes there is no serious objection to small screens when only one or two persons are

4RCA 222T1.



THE **WARD** PRODUCTS CORP.

1523 EAST 45th STREET . CLEVELAND 3, OHIO



viewing the set. Under these conditions this unit will display the picture

on the original 10 (or larger) inch

tube as before. When big pictures are

desirable, the set can be moved from

the wall, a switch turned to projector,

and a large picture projected on the

If a larger picture is preferred at

all times, the unit shown on page 14

can be used. Other ingenious arrange-

ments have been developed, such as

screen.

placing the 10-inch receiver in the den and the projected picture in the living room. The system is completely flexible and can be adopted to any personal requirements.

The projection system is supplied as part of a complete kit. A number of different kits are available to cover the various sizes and methods of displaying the picture. The elements that make up these kits can be secured individually. For example, the cabinets which house the additional units and viewing screen can be assembled

(Continued on page 79)

⁵Protelgram. ⁴Duo-Vue.

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Rep Talk

SAMUEL A. JEFFRIES, a charter member of the Mid-Lantic Chapter of The Represenlatives, has opened new offices in the commerce Building, 105 Forrest Avenue, Narberth, Pennsylvania. The new office will operate as the main office with J. E. Douglas in charge. The Philadelphia office, 1513 Packard Building, will continue as a branch office, under the direction of M. E. Kerns. . . . Walter C. . Ilustis, Florida Road, Ridgefield, Conn., is now a senior member of the New England chapter of the Reps. . . . George Davis, Los Angeles, has been named factory rep for the California Chassis Co., South Gate, Calif. . . . Maury E. Bettis Company, 3119 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo., has been named Astatic rep in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Henry Lavin Associates, P. O. Box 196, Meriden, Conn., have been appointed sales reps for Radiart in the six New England states. Firm also maintains a branch office at 436 Dedham Avenue, Needham, Mass., under the supervision of Robert V. Curtin. ... Ranson, Wallace and Co., 116½ East Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C., are now sales reps for Sola Electric in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Harold A. Chamberlin, VEE-D-X antenna rep, recently clebrated his fifth anniversary with the company. Chamberlin covers New England and upper New York State and his office is in Boston. . . . Frederick H. Stern, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. is now a rep for Aero Electronic Hardware Corp., Union City, N. J., and Met-L Products Corp., Long Island City, N. Y. Stern will cover the New York area for both firms. . . . Henry D. Sarkis. has moved his offices to 6560 N. Sheridan Road. Chicago 26, 111. Sarkis is an industrial rep for Jeffers Electronics Inc., and Speer Resistor Corp., in Southern Ill., Ind., O., and Mich. ... Ira L. Arkin Co., 412 North Orleans Street, Chicago, Ill., have been named Brach reps in the Chicago area. . . . *W. Bert Knight Co.*, have moved to their own building at 10373 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 64. The firm covers the southwest area. *R. Gordon Dougherty*, former sales rep for the Jensen Manufacturing Co., is now handling distribution of the Regency booster for I.D.E.A., Indianapolis, Ind Dougherty's territory is O., W. Penna., and W. Va. . . . S. W. Goodman, Balti-more, Md., has been named by Allied Electric Products to cover the states of Md., Va., and the District of Columbia. Allen B. Carpenter Co., Denver. Col., has been assigned the territory comprising Ariz., N. M., El Paso, Texas, Col., Wyo., Utah and Mont. Appointment also includes representation and warehousing of the line of Sheldon TV picture tubes made by Sheldon Electric, a subsidiary of Allied Electric. ... Tel-A-Ray Enterprises, Inc., Henderson, Ky., has appointed the Conrad R. Strassner Co., Los Angeles, to represent it in Calif., Ariz., and N. M. Vitranion, Inc., Stepney, Conn., has ap-



R. Gordon Dougherty

pointed the G. S. Marshall Co., Pasadena, Calii., to represent it in N. M., Ariz., and Calif. ... Wesley L. Wilson has become Chicago sales rep of the Selenium-Intelin Division of Federal Telephone and Radio Jerry Burnett has joined Cliff Corp. Landis, Corn Exchange Bank Bldg., 81-11 Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Heights, N. Y. Burnett will cover the jobber and indus-trial trade in metropolitan N. Y.... The Oxford Electric Corp., has announced the appointment of the Egert & Fields Co., 11 Park Place, New York, as rep in the New York territory. Jack Thorpe, 4390 Haverhill Avenue, Detroit, Mich., will cover the entire state of Michigan for Standard Coil Products, taking over this territory from Harry Halinton of Chicago, who will continue to serve Northern Illinois and Eastern Wisconsin. Fred Larrabee of Kansas City has had his territory expanded to include all of Missouri and Southern Illinois. . . M. P. Mack, 1427-16th Street, Denver, Colo., is now Oxford Electric jobber and distributor sales rep. in the Rocky Mt. area.



Henry Lavin

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MAN-AGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., RE-QUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933. Of SERVICE, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1950.

State of New York | ss: County of New York | ss:

N. Y., for October 1, 1950. State of New York } ss: Before me, a notary, in and for the State and ounty aforesaid, personally appeared B. S. Davis, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Man-age of SERVICE, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership. management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3. 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and gregulations, to wit: 1. That the names and ad-dresses of the published, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Bryan Davis Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., Managing Editor, None; Eviness Manager, B. S. Davis, Ghent, N. Y.; Co. Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.; B. S. Davis, Ghent, N. Y.; Hat the owners are: Bryan Davis Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.; B. S. Davis, Ghent, N. Y.; Hat the owners are: Bryan Davis Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.; B. S. Davis, Ghent, N. Y.; K. Y.; L. Winner, New York, N. Y. 3. That the wom bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or bolding 1 per cent or order of total amount of bonds, mortgages, order security holders as they appear upon the books of the scentrites, are: None. 4. That the two propersition for whom such trustee is acting is not only the list of stockholders and security holders and security holders, if any, ontar relation, the name of the person or propersition for whom such trustee is acting is who do not appear upon the books of the com-papear strustee, hold stock, and security holders, if any, on this stockholders and security holders and security holders is the ich as the kasid two paragraphs conditions the helief as to the circumstances and conditions is trustee, hold stock, and securities than as the stockholder or security holders and securities in thelief as to th

(Seal) NATHAN JELLING, Notary Public. Commission expires March 30, 1952.

Picture-TubeConversion

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by the Service Man or purchased as a complete unit from the manufacturer.

A projection kit consists of three major elements: the projection system, adaptor, and cabinet. The heart of unit is the projection system which includes a 25,000-volt supply, a 2.5-inch picture tube, and an optical box.

The 2.5-inch tube is operated with an anode voltage of 25,000 volts (obtained from high voltage supply) thereby effecting a very bright, sharp image. This image is directed to the spherical mirror which focuses the beam to the inclined mirrors. The image is reflected from these mirrors through the corrector lens and on to the viewing screen. The deflection circuits for the picture tube are derived, via the adaptor unit, from the original receiver.

The adaptor unit is supplied to assure optimum performance with almost any TV set employing magnetic deflection. It contains a well filtered B+ and filament supply for the 25,000-volt unit, a compensated video amplifier to develop additional driving voltage for the picture tube, a deflection protection circuit which biases the picture tube to cut off in the event of deflection failure (otherwise a spot or line may burn into tube face), auxiliary focus and brightness controls, and the necessary terminal blocks for the interconnecting leads.

The viewing screen is flat and square cornered and looks like a piece of ground glass. The picture is formed on its back side and seen through. If proper precautions are taken to minimize light losses in the system, adequate brightness, contrast, and resolution are easily obtainable.

A schematic of the *Duo-Vue unit* appears on page 16. Leads to appropriate power, video, and deflection circuits carry required voltages to the system and adaptor units. The units are placed in the cabinet and are inter-connected via cables supplied with kit. It has been found possible to make the entire installation in about one hour.

Tube Type	Deflection Angle	Anode Voltage
12JP4	52°	12.000
12KP4	54°	10.000
12QP4	55°	10,000

Table 1

List of 12-inch tube types which can be used to replace 10B4, which has a 50° deflection angle and voltage of 9,000, directly without circuit modification.

JOTS AND FLASHES

THAT HEAVY DEMAND FOR SERVICE MEN. which a few months ago was just a prediction, has become quiet an actuality. with even thousands more needed than originally prophesized. In the opinion of one service expert, an additional 10,000 Service Men will be required to install and service the two-million receivers which industry will produce and sell between now and the end of the Speaking before the Electric Invear stitute of Boston, E. C. Cahill, president of the RCA Service Co., said that the incredible speed of television's growth from less than 200,000 units produced in '47 to over eight million in '50 has produced quite a service problem, complicated by the fact that it takes quite awhile to train a Service Man to full competence, and government agencies are drawing heavily on trained electronic technicians for top priority work. . . . The bulk of TV picture tube production at DuMont is now in 17" rectangulars and 19" . A new plant has been opened rounds. by Raytheon in Quincy, Mass., for the production of subminiature and miniature tubes for the military at present, and perhaps commercial requirements subse-The Radio Craftsmen, Inc., uuent[v ... have acquired 12,000 square feet of space at 4401 N. Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill. at 4401 N. Kavenswood, Chicago, Inc. -Cornish Wire Co., Inc. has moved to new offices at 50 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. . . A series of TV spot commer-cials, describing the Tenna-Rotor, is now underway over about fifty stations, from coast to coast, under the sponsorship of the Alliance Manufacturing Co. Warren E. Albright is now manager of the general materials division of the RCA Howe Instrument Department. . . . The new '51 edition of *Radio's Master*, a 1200-page manual and buying guide of electronic equipment, is now being advertised widely by Federated Purchaser, Inc., 6 Dey St., New York 7, ... Charles C. Koch of the Merit Transformer Corp., Chicago, is now president of a new manulacturers' association. The group, to be known as The Electronic Parts Manufacturers Association, has as members around forty manufacturers of transformers, capacitors. resistors, coils and other components. . . . Dominic R. Siragusa, head of Molded Products Corp., Chicago, and brother of Ross D. Siragusa, Admiral Corp. prexy, died recently, Lawrence C. F. Horle, former chief engineer of the data bureau of the RTMA, died a few weeks ago. . . . DeMambro Radio Supply Corp., Inc., have opened a new store at 222 Summer St., Worcester, Mass. . . . M. B. Patterson and John Leedom have formed a new distributor organization, Wholesale Electronic Supply, at 2800 Ross Ave., Dallas 1, Texas. A four-page bulletin describing solderless connectors for electrical wiring has been released by the Buchanan Electrical Products Corp., 1290 Central Ave., Hillside, N. J. . . A 130-page parts catalog has been published by Sun Radio and Electronics Co., Inc., 122-124 Duane St., New York City. . . . The third issue of Telrex News recently published contains data on TV reception problems, installation-service hints, etc. Detailed in a column covering reception problems are the methods that can be used to measure antenna sensitivity. . . . A 128-page

(Continued on page 80)



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Jots and Flashes

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booklet describing the elements of single and dual track magnetic tape recording has been published by the Twin-Trax Division of the Amplifier Corp. of America, 398 Broadway, New York 13. Presented are twenty-one chapters covering such subjects as erasing, highlights of typical recorders, tape transportation mechanisms, etc. Also offered is a listing of over 1000 suggested applications for magnetic tape recording. . . A 12page bulletin, in which the characteristics of 194 types of cathode-ray tubes for TV receivers and 'scopes are tabulated, has been published by Sylvania Electric. . . . Morton Binder has succeeded Irving Kaluzna as president of Television Engineers. Inc., 1539 W. Harrison St., Chicago. A TE service branch has been opened at 311 East 79th St., Chicago.



Morton Binder

FM INTERFERENCE ON TV



In the TVI article by Ira Kamen presented in the October issue of SERVICE, an FM interference picture was shown. Unfortunately, the wrong plate was published. Above appears the correct illustration showing patterns which appear when an FM beat is picked up on TV. In this instance, the beat was picked up on channel 7.

(Courtesy DuMont)

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