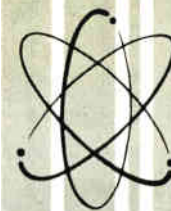




Techni-talk

COMPLETE ELECTRONIC SERVICING INFORMATION

radio • tv • hi-fi



Vol. 14, No. 3

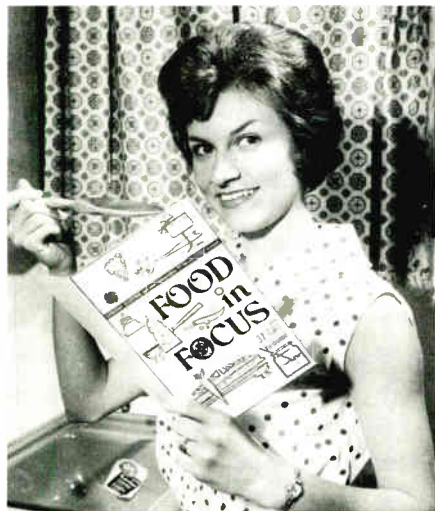
June, 1962

General Electric 1962 Tune-Up Spectacular

Sign up with your G-E tube distributor before August 27, and participate in a creative new plan to build business for radio and television service dealers across the nation during September and October.

TV, Press and Direct Mail

The plan is to promote preventive maintenance at World Series time by combining many advertising and publication media — television, press, direct mail. (See 2 page ad on pages 4 and 5.) Named the "1962 Tune-Up Spectacular," the plan offers service dealers these key opportunities:



"Food in Focus" recipe book appeals to housewives, key buying influence.

• Exclusive, first use of a "Food in Focus" recipe book as a service business builder. This is a feature item in a complete sales kit. Featuring favorite foods of famous stars, it is carefully designed to appeal to the housewife, the key buying influence in the radio and television service market.

• Listing of dealer's names and addresses in local editions of TV Guide magazine, providing consumers with

ready reference to neighborhood service facilities — together with an illustration of a perfect test pattern.

• Special five-minute network dealer shows (to be "presented by courtesy of your independent TV service dealer") featuring eight separate pre-World Series player interviews on 155 stations, conducted by sports personality Joe Garagiola on the "Today" show.

• Special "Test Pattern" messages during the interview shows by sports announcer Mel Allen will show viewers a pattern on their own sets; which they can compare with the TV Guide ad, and which will refer to nearby dealers' listings in TV Guide.

The carefully-planned program seeks added business for service dealers through impressing television viewers with the benefits of equipment tune-up and maintenance before breakdowns occur. This approach and the planning of the entire program are based on extensive surveys of hundreds of dealers and consumers.

Recipe Book in Color

The 40-page recipe book in color features favorite recipes of famous television stars and is a "first" in its field. Its exclusive use by service dealers as a store traffic builder was obtained by General Electric through special arrangements with the publisher. The item is considered to have high appeal to the influential housewife, and a quantity of the books are included in the dealer promotion kit. Also featured are a variety of store banners and post-card mailers which tie in with the program's tune-up theme, back-of-set repair stickers, and a multi-tube pin straightener. The entire kit is offered to dealers at one-third of its value.

Dealer Names in TV Guide

Dealer name listings in TV Guide

will reach 20 million readers during the World Series, which itself is rated as one of the highest TV-viewing periods of the year. Reader attention will be drawn to dealer lists by a "Test Pattern" theme in the ad which will emphasize the significance of proper set operation — and which will tie in directly with the on-the-screen pictures and messages.

Sports Interview on TODAY Show

The dealers' special sports interview features on the "Today" show, which will then be hosted by Hugh Downs, will run weekly during the latter part of September and first part of October, reaching many millions of potential dealer customers. Messages accompanying the interviews will refer both to the exclusive recipe book and the dealer neighborhood name listings.

The deadline for participation in the dealer listing program is August 27. Name-listing forms and promotion kits may be obtained by service dealers from authorized General Electric tube distributors. Dealers may order either the promotional kit or the TV Guide listings, or both. Additional kit materials will be available in limited quantities to early participants who plan more widespread use of this sales-building program.

Hugh Downs



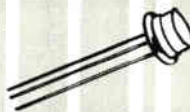
Joe Garagiola

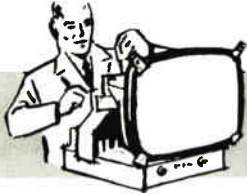


Mel Allen



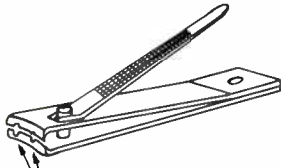
Top TV and sports figures spark television programs





BENCH NOTES

INSULATION REMOVAL



SLOTS IN CUTTING EDGES

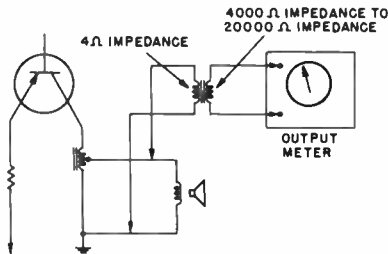
Removing the insulation from the smaller size fine stranded wire such as used in transcription arms and cart-ridges may be easily done with an ordinary nail clipper.

Slots are filed in cutting edges with round Swiss toolmakers file. The removal of insulation then presents no problem.

J. F. Pyryt
192 Norman Way
Paramus, New Jersey

USING AN OUTPUT METER ON TRANSISTOR RADIOS

It is difficult to obtain sufficient reading on the output meter when aligning radios with transistor output stages, either auto radios or home type, because of the low impedance characteristics of transistors.



An easy way to overcome this difficulty is to obtain an output transformer for a tube type radio (any tube radio) and solder clips on all four leads. Connect the voice coil leads of this transformer to the speaker leads of set you are aligning, leaving its speaker connected. Leads of this tube type transformer, that formerly went to B plus and output tube plate are now connected to output meter. A more than adequate meter reading will now be obtained. Attenuator will no doubt have to be turned back.

This hint will also work for aligning tube output radios, when the output tube plate connection is inaccessible. Connect as shown.

Note: A single ended output transformer works best.

Andrew P. Carpenter
408 North Willow
West Covina, California

NEW USE FOR TUBE CARTONS

By stacking a number of the same size empty tube cartons, they form an easily accessible resistor cabinet. The size of the resistors is written on the upper remaining part of the carton.

Edward R. Goldman
1426 - 21 St., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

HOLE IN TEMPERED STEEL

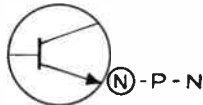
When a spring steel catch breaks off an appliance and it is important to make a new hole in the tempered steel, save time, drills and annealing by centerpunching a dimple or protrusion at the site of the needed hole. Then grind the dimple off.

Repeat this operation until the hole is large enough.

Harry J. Miller
991 42nd Street
Sarasota, Florida

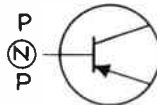
RECOGNIZING TRANSISTORS

I have never been sure about recognizing P-N-P or N-P-N transistors in schematics. Perhaps many readers have also had the same difficulty. Now I merely remember the compass. The compass needle always points to N. Similarly, the emitter also points to N. When the emitter points away from the



center, the transistor is N-P-N.

When the emitter points toward the center, the transistor is P-N-P.

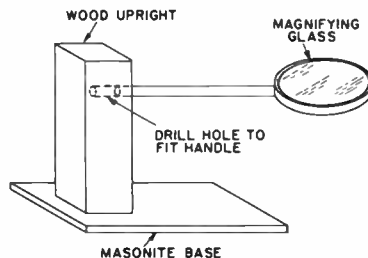


Irving Levin
62-34 99th Street
Rego Park 74, New York

MAGNIFIER STAND

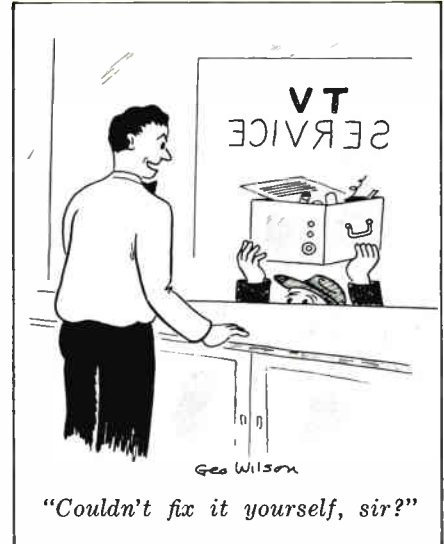
Here is an idea that has been a big help to me in my service work.

Very often the printing on schematics is so small that it is difficult to read voltages, parts value, etc. I have found that mounting a magnifying glass in this little holder makes it easy to read the fine print, leaves both hands free and immediately locates the area on the schematic that you are using after you've turned away to check the chassis. By drilling the hole a little oversize, the glass can easily be removed for other use.



The height and size of base are determined by the size and strength of the magnifying glass. For a 3" glass, I have found that a base of Masonite 3" x 4" and an upright of 1" x 2" x 5" are about right.

W. J. Schloeder
4237 Lexington Avenue
Los Angeles 29, California

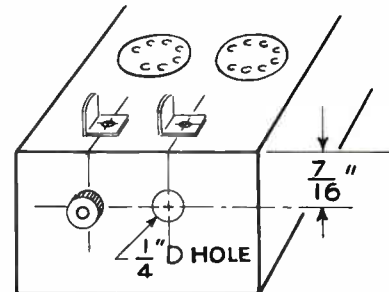


CONTINUITY CHECKER

The addition of two pin jacks, located on the front of G.E.'s ETR-981-A fuse and heater checker, together with a set of test leads converts the checker into a handy continuity checker which can be used to check such things as line cords, transformer continuity, wiring, etc.

The conversion requires only about ten minutes time and less than a dollar's investment, for the jacks and a set of test leads.

The holes for the jacks are located as shown below.



Care should be taken when making solder connections to avoid burning the plastic case. Solder connections are made to the pin jacks from the tabs on the bottom side of the two fuse checker posts.

R. W. Tillotson
213 1/2 University Street
West Lafayette, Indiana

NOTE:

Those desiring to have letters published in this column should write the Editor Techni-Talk, Electronic Components Division, General Electric Company, Owensboro, Kentucky. For each such letter selected for publication you will receive \$10.00 worth of General Electric tubes. In the event of duplicate or similar items, selection will be made by the Editor and his decision will be final. The Company shall have the unlimited right without obligation to publish or otherwise use any idea or suggestion sent to this column.

Caution: The ideas and suggestions expressed in this column are those of the individual writers. These ideas and suggestions have not been tried by the General Electric Company and therefore are not endorsed, sponsored or recommended.

G-E SONIC REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM IV

The two different types of transducers and the electrostatic type transducer receiver were described in the Vol. 14, No. 1 issue. In this issue the alignment of receivers and transmitters incorporating both types of transducers will be discussed.

General Alignment Procedure

Correct alignment procedure is accomplished by first aligning the receiver unit with a reliable source of 39 KC and 41 KC signals. The aligned receiver is then used for metering the alignment of the companion transmitter unit.

A VTVM or oscilloscope is recommended for alignment of both the receiver and the transmitter.

The signal source for receiver alignment may be either a known-good transmitter or a signal generator such as the Simpson Model 407 Remote Aligner. If the aligner is used, it should have a transducer plugged into the phono-type output jack.

Attenuate the signal output by adjusting the output control, if the remote aligner is used. If the signal source is a known-good transmitter, it may be necessary to cover the output transducer with electrical tape and shift the position of the unit with respect to the receiver to obtain adequate attenuation.

As was stated before, the pickup or transducer forms part of the capacity of the first amplifier tuned grid circuitry; therefore, it is desirable to have the pickup in place when servicing the receiver.

The alignment instructions indicate the voltages or scope indications which can be expected at the various test points. This information will also be useful when troubleshooting.

Ceramic Transducer Receiver

Alignment Equipment Required:

- (a) A known good operating transmitter or signal generator.
- (b) A VTVM with at least 100 megohms input impedance
- (c) An oscilloscope, G.E. ST2A or equivalent

Procedure:

1. Connect the oscilloscope to Test Point I of the receiver, see Fig. 1A. (Schematic on page 1 of Vol. 13, No. 6.)
2. Set the sensitivity control (R720) to give a -10 volts at Test Point II or III.
3. Place the transmitter about one foot from the receiver pickup with the output transducer facing the pickup. Press the select button on the transmitter. Observe the deflection produced on the scope.
4. Tune L701 for maximum indication when the select button is held.

5. Press the volume button and measure the deflection.

6. Adjust L701 to give equal deflection for each button.

7. With the VTVM set for 0 to -10 V and connected to Test Point II, press the volume button and align L703 for minimum negative voltage.

8. Connect the VTVM to Test Point III and press the select button. Align L702 for minimum voltage.

9. The sensitivity control R720 should be set to provide proper operation of each push button function under the noise conditions of the location of final installation. In most cases this control may be set to provide a static bias voltage at test points II or III of -6.5 to -8 volts.

Under some noise conditions, intermittent bells or chimes, a bias slightly higher than normal should be used.

Electrostatic Transducer Receiver

Alignment Equipment Required:

- a. A known good operating transmitter or signal generator.
- b. A VTVM with at least 10 megohms input impedance.

Procedure:

1. With the transducer removed from the receiver input jack, short J702 in Fig. 1B (schematic on page 1 of Vol. 14, No. 1) and measure the bias supply voltage. (Measure from outside shell of C735 to ground). This voltage should measure from -5.8 V to -6.5 VDC. If less than -5.8 volts, remove R745 from the circuit by cutting the grounded lead of this resistor from the top deck of the receiver.

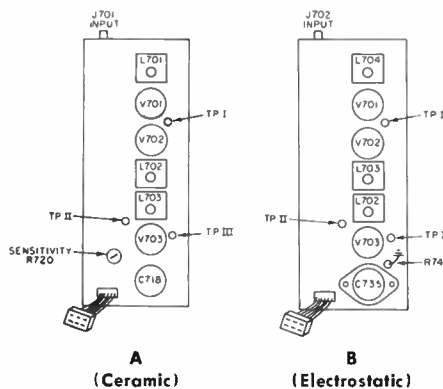


Fig. 1 Receiver adjustments and test points

2. Reconnect the transducer to the receiver and connect the VTVM to Test Point I.
3. Place the transmitter about one foot from the receiver pickup and face the output transducer to the receiver pickup.
4. Without moving the transmitter, separately depress each of the function buttons and observe the DC voltage reading at Test Point I.

5. Peak L704 for each function.

6. Alternately adjust L704 for maximum voltage for each function until any further adjustment decreases the voltage produced by the previous function.

7. Connect the VTVM to Test Point II and attenuate the output of the transmitter. One method of attenuation is to place a piece of 3/4 inch electrical tape over the transducer opening of the transmitter and move the transmitter to obtain the desired degree of attenuation.

8. Depress the volume button and move the transmitter just far enough away from the receiver pickup so the volume relay is not active. Tune L703 for minimum DC voltage reading.

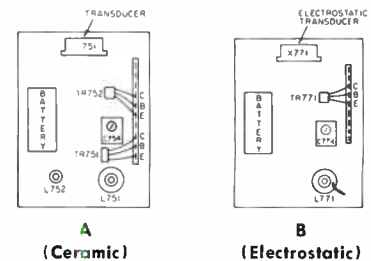


Fig. 2 Transmitter adjustments

9. With the VTVM connected to Test Point III depress the select button and move the transmitter just far enough away from the receiver pickup so the select function is not active. Tune L702 for minimum D.C. voltage reading.

To Align The Ceramic Transducer Transmitter

Required equipment:

- (a) An operating remote control receiver.
- (b) A VTVM with at least 100 Megohms input impedance.

Procedure:

Place the remote transmitter facing the remote receiver pickup with the transducers approximately one foot apart. Set the sensitivity control on the receiver (R720) for -10 V bias.

1. With the VTVM connected to Test Point III in Fig. 1A press the select button and tune L751 in Fig. 2A (schematic on page 1 of Vol. 13, No. 5) for a minimum reading on the 10 V scale.
2. With the VTVM connected to Test Point II, press the volume button and adjust C754 for minimum reading.
3. Move the transmitter away from the receiver input until the relays (functions) just operate and measure the amount of voltage produced by each function.
4. Select the button with the lesser output and hold this function while

(Continued on page 7)

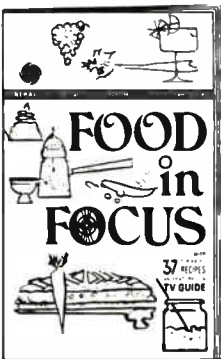
EMBER

3-part program sells immediate need for your service before & during World Series*

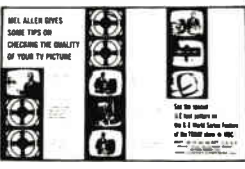
ULAR



COMPLETE PROMOTION AND DISPLAY KIT



TV GUIDE RECIPE BOOK
 First time available—this exclusive collection of recipes as featured in TV Guide, plus professional tips for TV viewing enjoyment. Unique new premium is yours exclusively; helps you build goodwill and the need for your services.



G-E reporter, Roland Kempton, tells how September Tune-Up Spectacular

BUILDS BUSINESS FOR YOU 3 WAYS

1. Your customers prove to themselves the need for a tune-up and repair.
2. Through local television, local TV Guide and promotion materials.
3. In your city, your neighborhood, with your customers and prospects, you cash in on this TV TUNE-UP SPECTACULAR.

SEPTEMBER TUNE-UP SPECTACULAR is your campaign. It's easy to tie in. Proven effective. No red tape. Get full details from your G-E tube distributor, now. Names of participating dealers must be in by August 27. General Electric Company, Distributor Sales, Electronic Components Division, Room 1748, Owensboro, Ky.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product



What's new!

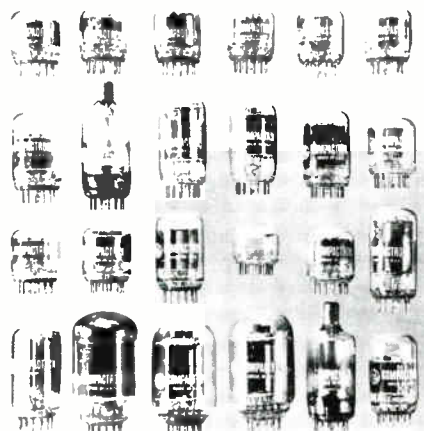
24 COMPACTRON TYPES NOW AVAILABLE

Compactrons . . . G.E.'s all-new 12-pin multi-function devices . . . provide increased reliability and more compact circuitry than tubes or transistors. This is accomplished, partly, by combining several functions into a single, low-profile envelope requiring fewer pins, stems, sockets, welds and handling operations. In a typical AC-DC radio, 3 compactrons do the job of 6 tubes or 8 transistors . . . and do it cheaper and easier. Compactrons use about 35% less power than tubes to perform a given function, yet they deliver more power output. Larger bulb diameter and 12-pin stems decrease bulb temperature about 15%, as compared to similar conventional tube types. The result: increased life expectancy and greater reliability.

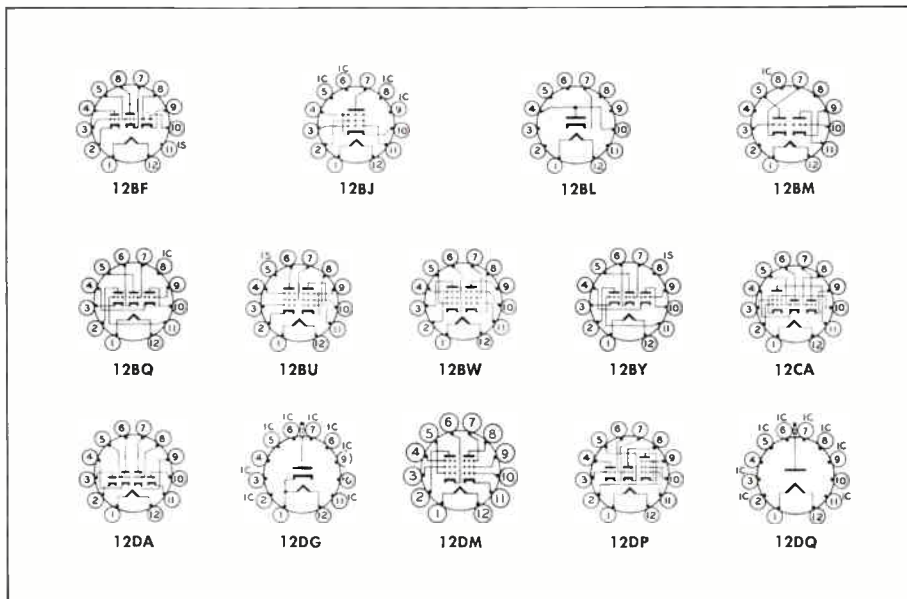
Servicing will be easier because less wiring and fewer solder connections are necessary with compactrons. The large-diameter pin circle reduces clustering of components, gives more space for wiring and increases the arc-over rating to more than 10,000 volts.

Some of today's newest equipment features compactrons . . . TV sets by 3 major manufacturers, portable halogen leak detectors, electronic street lighting controls, multiplex adapters, and single-sideband communication equipment. Basic specifications of the twenty-four types are shown at the right. Note that up to four circuit functions can be performed by a single compactron.

TYPE	SET MANUFACTURER	DESCRIPTION	CHARACTERISTICS SIMILAR TO	BASING	HEATER
1AD2	Experimental Circuits	HV Diode	1J3 High-Voltage Rectifier	12DQ	1.25V 0.2A
2AH2	General Electric	HV Diode	3A3 High-Voltage Rectifier	12DG	2.5V 0.3A
6AF11	General Electric	Dissimilar-Double-Triode Pentode	High-Mu Triode Section (Pins 5, 6, and 8) plus 6CX8	12DP	6.3V 1.05A
6AG11	Experimental Circuits	Duplex-Diode Twin Triode	12AT7 Twin Triode plus 6BW8 Diodes with Separate Cathodes	12DA	6.3V 0.75A
6AL11	General Electric	Dissimilar-Double-Pentode	6DT6 (Pins 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7) plus 6AQ5	12BU	6.3V 0.9A
6AR11	General Electric	Double-Pentode	Two 6GM6 Pentodes	12DM	6.3V 0.8A
6AS11	General Electric	Dissimilar-Double-Triode Pentode	High-Mu Triode Section (Pins 5, 6, and 8) plus 6CX8	12DP	6.3V 1.05A
6AV11	Muntz	Triple Triode	Three 12AU7 Triode Sections	12BY	6.3V 0.6A
6AX3	General Electric & Muntz	Diode	6AX4-GTB Damping Diode	12BL	6.3V 1.2A
6B10	General Electric	Duplex-Diode Twin Triode	12AU7 Twin Triode plus 6BW8 Diodes	12BF	6.3V 0.6A
6C10	Experimental Circuits	Triple Triode	Three 12AX7 Triode Sections	12BQ	6.3V 0.6A
6D10	Experimental Circuits	Triple Triode	Three 12AT7 Triode Sections	12BY	6.3V 0.45A
6FJ7	General Electric	Dissimilar-Double Triode	6DN7 Vertical Oscillator (Pins 9, 10, and 11) and Amplifier	12BM	6.3V 0.9A
6G11	General Electric	Dissimilar-Double Pentode	6DT6 (Pins 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7) plus 6CU5	12BU	6.3V 1.2A
6GE5	General Electric & Muntz	Beam Pentode	6DQ6B Hor. Defl. Amp.	12BJ	6.3V 1.2A
6GF5	General Electric & Muntz	Beam Pentode	6DQ6B Hor. Defl. Amp.	12BJ	6.3V 1.2A
6J11	Muntz	Twin Pentode	Two 6EW6 Pentodes	12BW	6.3V 0.4A
6K11	Admiral	Three-Section Triode	One 12AU7 Section (Pins 4, 9, and 10) plus two 12AX7 Sections	12BY	6.3V 0.6A
6M11	Experimental Circuits	Twin-Triode Pentode	Two 12AT7 Sections plus 6EW6 Pentode	12CA	6.3V 0.75A
8B10	General Electric	Duplex-Diode Twin-Triode	6B10	12BF	8.5V 0.45A
12AX3	General Electric	Diode	6AX3	12BL	12.6V 0.6A
12GE5	General Electric	Beam Pentode	6GE5	12BJ	12.6V 0.6A
17AX3	General Electric	Diode	6AX3	12BL	16.8V 0.45A
17GE5	General Electric	Beam Pentode	6GE5	12BJ	16.8V 0.45A



Compactrons are produced in various sizes and shapes.

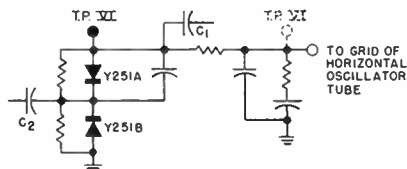


TELEVISION

Testing Horizontal Phase Detector Diodes In Circuit On The M4, M5, M6, U4 & U5 Chassis

Symptom: Horizontal frequency off—may be readjusted by hold control but sync is soft or absent.

The majority of phase detector defects is an open or a shorted diode condition. A VTVM connected to T.P. VI (see drawing) should show about



-1.0 volt with a signal present on a normally operating receiver. If this voltage is quite far off, a bad diode can be suspected. Obviously, horizontal circuit tubes should be tried first. Other receiver components can also cause the frequency to be far off.

To make an initial check to determine whether the horizontal oscillator system is on frequency, place a short circuit across both diodes. Adjustment of the horizontal hold control and stabilizer coil should cause the horizontal oscillator to produce one upright picture on the screen, although not locked in sync. If this is the case, then the oscillator circuit can be considered operating properly. Remove the short from across the diodes. The diodes should next be tested in circuit as described.

With the VTVM connected to T.P. VI, measure the voltage available.

If the voltage is -6 to -8 volts, diode Y251B is open. If the voltage is +6 to +8 volts, diode Y251A is open. A reading of -10 to -12 volts at T.P. VI indicates a shorted Y251B. Positive readings of the same magnitude indicate a shorted diode Y251A. If C₁, or C₂ are shorted, a positive voltage will be present at T.P. VI. The probability of a reading of +6 to +12 volts is very small, however.

In some early General Electric receivers, the anode of Y251B is raised above ground by some fixed positive voltage. The method of testing described above can still be used if the fixed voltage is factored into the VTVM readings. This value can be determined by placing a short across the two diodes and reading the voltage at the test point.

2. Solder a 220 mmf. capacitor (Catalog No. RS-1203) across the two outside terminals of the volume control located on the component side of the chassis board.

This method will provide a very satisfactory solution.

Loose Tuning Knobs On Models P115, P165

Tuning knobs that are off calibration or are loose on the control shaft may be the result of a loose coupling key in the center of the knob.

The key can be secured to the knob at the correct calibration point by using a stake punch (Telechron Catalog No. XC70X25) and hammer to firmly secure the key to the tuning knob. NOTE: Always place decorative side of knob on protective material to prevent damage to dial markings before repairing loose shaft coupling.

RADIO

Excessive Volume on Models 875, 930, C405, T105

A problem concerning excessive loudness when adjusting the volume level to minimum may occur on the 875, 930, C405, and T105 series of General Electric radios.

This condition is caused by excessive capacity between terminals #2 and #3 of the couplate (RCW-3207). Special measuring equipment or techniques would be required to check this factor in the field.

This excessive capacity can be eliminated without replacing the couplate or removing the circuit board in the following manner:

1. Clip off couplate lead #3.

REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM

(Continued from page 3)

adjusting L752 for maximum deflection.

5. Recheck the output of each function, where the same function as in 4 is the weaker no further alignment is necessary. If however, the situation is reversed, repeat steps 1 thru 5.

Alignment Of The Electrostatic Transducer Transmitter

Required Equipment:

- a. A known good operating remote control receiver.
- b. A VTVM with at least 10 megohms input impedance.

Procedure:

Place the remote transmitter facing the remote receiver pick up with the transducers approximately one foot apart. On receivers equipped with a sensitivity control, set the control (R720) to its maximum counter-clockwise setting.

1. With the VTVM connected to Test Point III in Fig. 1B, press the select button and tune L771 in Fig. 2B for a minimum negative reading.
2. With the VTVM connected to Test Point II, press the volume button and adjust C774 for minimum negative reading.
3. Repeat Steps 1 and 2.
4. On receivers equipped with a sensitivity control, reset the control (R720) to provide proper operation of each push-button function under the noise conditions existing in the location of final installation. In most cases this control may be set to provide a static-bias voltage at Test Point II or III of -6.5 to -8 volts. Under some noise conditions (intermittent bells or chimes) a bias slightly higher than normal should be used.

Use Order Coupon Below

ORDER COUPON

General Electric Company
Department "B"
3800 N. Milwaukee Ave.
Chicago 41, Illinois

Enclosed is money order or check payable to General Electric Company for:

Quantity	Price
..... ETR-1095 Three-ring binder with tabbed dividers and all Tele-Clues and Tele-Clue Schematics published to date	\$3.75 each.....
..... ETR-2000 Three-ring binder with tabbed dividers for Tele-Clues and Tele-Clue Schematics	\$2.00 each.....
..... ETR-2579 Complete set of Techni-talk back issues Vol. 1, No. 1 — Vol. 13, No. 5 (Includes all Tele-Clues and Tele-Clue Schematics)	\$3.50 each.....
..... ETR-3280 Plastic Tool Case.	\$6.95 each.....
..... ETR-2338 Tool Toter	\$3.00 each.....

NAME.....

STREET ADDRESS.....

CITY, ZONE NO. AND STATE.....

(Please Print)

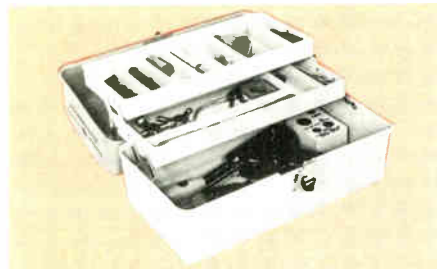
If you are receiving more than one copy of TECHNI-TALK, please cut out the order coupon with your address on the other side. Mark "Duplicate" and mail to Editor, TECHNI-TALK, General Electric Co., Owensboro, Ky.

NEW G-E SERVICE AIDS

Plastic Tool Case ETR-3280

**Holds Everything You Need
For Service Calls**

This original G-E Service Aid is big enough to tote the tools you need on service calls. Put your tools in this case and gain space for many more tubes in your tube case. Large bottom compartment measures 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4" deep. Two compartmented, self-opening trays are cantilevered to put all tools right at your fingertips.



This durable case is made of high-impact polystyrene. Won't warp. Resists grease, oil, salt water—even battery acid. Top cover overlaps to shed water. Overall size: 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 8" x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Weight: 3 lb. 11 oz. Dealer list price: \$6.95. Ask your G-E electronics distributor for ETR-3280 or mail coupon on page 7 to Chicago warehouse address shown.

**Tool
Toter**



ETR-2338

Here is another original G-E service aid that will make your servicing work easier. The ETR-2338 Tool Toter is a convenient, lightweight, portable unit designed for use wherever tools are needed and used.

On the service bench it will hold all the tools ordinarily used in service or alignment work. The pegboard with various type tool holders keeps screw drivers, pliers, nut drivers and wrenches clearly visible and easily removed or replaced.

High-impact plastic trays will hold screws, nuts, lockwashers, fuses, tape, capacitors and any other small tools or parts that are needed "on-the-spot."

Ask your G-E tube distributor for a G-E Tool Toter ETR-2338. If your distributor is unable to supply you, use the coupon on page 7 and mail to our Chicago warehouse.

*Kempton's
Korner*



It has been estimated that 40% of the population in the United States are in range of at least one FM station broadcasting stereo. This represents about 70 million people who could be customers for the new General Electric MA-2G Stereo Adaptor described in the last issue of Techni-Talk.

Over 80 FM stations have converted to stereo and are broadcasting on an average of 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week. If you are within the range of any of these stations, why not expand your service business by converting FM receivers to stereo operations.

The Electronic Specialty Capacitor Section of the General Electric Co. at Irmo, S. C. has successfully met and exceeded its MINUTEMAN foil tantalum capacitor reliability goal. This goal was 0.03 per cent per 1000 hours at rated conditions. G.E. exceeded this goal by having *no* failures in the 6,800,000 unit-hour qualification tests. This is typical of the quality built into all General Electric products. The Irmo plant manufactures the General Electric capacitors now available from your General Electric distributor of electronic components.



Techni-talk



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R. G. Kempton, Editor



ELECTRONICS

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