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In these and related fields, where lack of space is the problem, manufacturers have turned to miniaturization. Daven's new ceramic switch occupies a panel area of less than 1½ square inches—incorporates features that ensure long life and trouble-free operation.

Despite its small size, this switch is extremely rugged and has been designed to withstand all types of field service. Coin silver contacts, rotors and slip rings are provided for low and uniform contact resistance and excellent electrical characteristics. Ceramic parts are silicone impregnated to function under extreme humidity. Sturdy solder terminals are supplied for wiring.

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Editorial

Transistors

The Transistor Data Chart which appears between Pages 78 and 79 in this issue is significant to the electronic design engineer in several ways. First, of course, the body of data itself—the various types of transistors, their characteristics, and where they can be obtained—is interesting to the designer. Beyond the mere presentation of data, however, the chart has important implications.

Comparing the 1955 chart with the two previous ones published in ELEC-TRONIC DESIGN, we can see the rapid expansion of activity in this field. In 1953 we listed 36 transistors available from nine sources. In 1954 the number of transistors grew to 132 and suppliers totalled 17. This year's chart includes 218 transistors available from 21 sources. Transistors not generally available are not included in the chart so that the figures mentioned above are conservative.

As late as last year it was difficult to find more than a handful of commercial applications of transistors. Today a new device incorporating transistors is no longer a novelty.

This all sounds as though good progress is being made. However, real progress will never be made until there is more standardization of transistor types and ratings. Most transistorized equipment available at present incorporates special circuitry to compensate for varying characteristics between transistors of different manufacturers. This is an evil that should be quickly eliminated. Transistor circuitry is complicated enough without imposing extra burdens upon the circuit designer.

Now is the time for statesmanlike action on the part of transistor manufacturers and users to agree on some workable standardization. Right now interest in transistors is high and designers will be quick to exploit all the advantages of transistors in their equipment if given half a chance. Let's give them the chance.

CIRCLE ED-3 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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ELEC1



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Switch... Series M

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Engineering Review

For more information on developments described in "Engineering Review", write directly to the address given in the individual item.

Transistor Preamplifier . . . A small two-transistor preamplifier has been developed to amplify very low level signals for application to sensitive instruments. Signals as low as $1\mu v$ can be amplified 1000 times.

The experimental device was developed by Allen B. Du Mont Labortatories, 760 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J., to aid in medical diagnosis. Its dimensions are 1" x 1" x 5" long. It is powered by four mercury cells. When connected to a low-shunt-capacity-input oscillograph, it has an input resistance of 1000 ohms and a frequency response of 20cy to 30kv. Noise referred to the input is less than $1\mu v$, rms.

Radar Highway Warning . . . A radar-operated highway warning that tells speeding motorists to slow down has been developed. The device was shown at a recent demonstration of electronic highway safety devices by the New Hampshire Department of Public Works and Highways.

The highway warning is made by Motor Vehicle Research, Inc., South Lee, New Hampshire. Other devices demonstrated included a closed-circuit TV system in which a monitor showed traffic conditions miles away. The cameras in the system were provided by General Precision Laboratory, Pleasantville, N. Y. The microwave link between the cameras and the monitor is made by Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.

Neutron Generator for Oil Drilling . . . By means of a newly developed neutron generator that is lowered into oil wells, a chemical analysis can be made of mineral formations three miles beneath the earth's surface. The products of the neutron bombardment are detected by means of a "scintillation spectrometer". The generator produces neutrons with an energy of 14 Mev. This technique was first developed with a natural neutron source-polloniumberyllium-of far lower energy than the generator. Both the generator and the previously developed spectrometer are the products of McCullough Tool Co., 5820 S. Alameda St., Los Angeles 58, Calif. The technique has the advantage of operating right through the steel casing walls of the well. It can be used in the search for minerals other than oil.

Polyethylene as Waveguide . . Experiments are now being conducted on the use of polyethylene rods as waveguides. The rod is mounted on a flat metal sheet or image surface.

The experiments are being performed by Donald D. King, Associate Director, Radiation Laboratory, Johns Hopkins Univ., 1315 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md. A typical waveguide of this type for 25kMc involves a half-round polyethylene strip obtained by splitting the dielectric in a RG-59/U cable. This strip is about 1/8" and is mounted on a metal surface 8" wide.

This type of waveguide is probably most useful at higher frequencies. For example, at 100kMc the metal surface need only be one or two inches wide to produce a waveguide with losses far below that of the conventional rectangular type. Glass rods are also being considered in this experiment, but they are less efficient and more difficult to handle than polyethylene.

Radar in Railroading

Radar-actuated car retarders in the foreground are the heart of this electronically controlled Southern Pacific RR gravity switching yard at Houston, Texas. The retarders, made by General Railway Signal Co., Rochester, N. Y., prevent the cars from coupling with too great a force. The switching engines in this yard are equipped with 2-way radios. Television surveillance of part of the yard is also planned.



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Russian Semiconductor Progress. Studies of Russian technical magazines indicate that the U.S.S.R. is making rapid progress in semiconductor development. As an indication of the interest in semiconductors behind the Iron Curtain, the following has been translated from an article entitled "Prospects of Semiconductor Technique", by Prof. A. Kugushev, a doctor of technical sciences, from the May, 1955, issue of *Radio*, the latest copy received in this country:

"It is now completely beyond doubt that in the next few years low-power vacuum-tube electronic devices will be supplanted by semiconductors. . . . The service period of semiconductor devices will in many cases exceed the service limit of the apparatus itself.

"In the very near future small-size radio-broadcast receivers will be widely installed having germanium triodes with an output signal up to 0.5v, supplied by dry batteries of 3 to 6v having a high sensitivity order of 35mkv/m, having a super-heterodyne circuit, and designed for a range of radiowaves of 200 and more meters.

"Since low-power sources with a potential of one volt or less are demanded for the feed of transistor triodes and the crystal in the electrolyte can serve as the anode of a galvanic element, it's possible to realize a semiconductor amplifier with its own source of feed. If account be taken of the possibility of using modern cheap radioactive materials in creation of electric elements, then a semiconductor electronic amplifier can be in the near future created, that is by design joined with sources of feed in the form of a solid body that guarantees uninterrupted operation over many years.

"Prospects are not as yet clear for creation of electronic semiconductor devices for generation and amplification of powerful oscillations of the whole range of radio frequency, including also ultra-short waves. On the way to creation of such devices are difficulties connected with the technology and search of the necessary materials. However, physics of the solid state will without doubt soon assist in overcoming the difficulties and rational designs will also be elaborated, and artificial semiconductor materials created.

"It must be assumed that in the near future semiconductor rectifiers will find wide application not only in radio receivers, but also in powerful radio broadcast stations where they will with success replace high-vacuum kenotrons and vacuum tubes.

"Powerful semiconductor rectifiers will be used in power stations and on electric transport. Their application can result in radical reform of such systems. In particular, it becomes possible to realize the feed of electric trains with alternating current that is transformed into direct current in the rolling stock itself with the help of compact semiconductor rectifiers that require no special service.

"It is understood that the creation of new electronic apparatus is not possible merely by means of perfecting electronic devices themselves, merely by replacesary the s must maki of tr "T also hoped will full t In of th "Sem

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ment of tubes by semiconductors. It is also necessary to perfect the radio parts that are applied in the systems of this apparatus. For this new materials must be developed and applied that allow for the making of more rational and small-dimension designs of transformers, capacitors, resistances, etc.

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"The modern achievements of solid-state physics also make for solution of this problem. It can be hoped that in this direction practical achievements will in the near future open up the prospect for the full use of the advantages of semiconductor devices."

In the same issue of *Radio*, Prof. A. Berg, a member of the Academy of Sciences, said in an article entitled "Semiconductor Electron Devices", as follows:

".... Radio receivers and television sets already exist having no vacuum tubes (apart from picture tubes), which have been replaced by miniature solid electronic amplifiers that possess great advantages of tubes: longevity, minute power consumption, mechanical ruggedness, and small size. They find the widest application in the complex systems of phone stations, in calculators, and in many automatic installations."

Improved Glass-Fiber Paper . . Continued research on all-glass paper has resulted in a paper that is eight times stronger than the glass paper first made in 1951. In addition to its uses as an electrical insulator and dielectric, it can be used in gas masks and chemical filters.

The improved paper was developed at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C., as part of a project sponsored by the Naval Research Laboratory. An improved process results in the formation of a gelatinous binding material at the intersection of the filters, as shown by the accompanying photo.



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Microphoto of the newly improved glass-fiber paper showing the formation of a binder at the intersections of the fibers.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

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VC 11	1 to 10	approx. zero	Quartz	-55°C to 200°C	> 1000 V
VC 12	10 to 20	approx. zero	Quartz		> 1000 V
VC 1G	.5 to 8	$+50 \pm 50$	Glass		> 1000 V
VC 3G	.7 to 8	$+500 \pm 100$	Glass		> 1000 V
VC 4G	1 to 18	$+500 \pm 100$	Glass		> 1000 V
VC 11G	.7 to 12	$+50 \pm 50$	Glass		> 1000 V
VC 11GRB	.7 to 10	$+500 \pm 100$	Glass		> 1000 V
VC 11GRC	.7 to 10	$+275 \pm 100$	Glass		> 1000 V
VC 13G	1 to 10	$+400 \pm 100$	Glass	-55°C to 125°C	> 5000 V
VC 30G	1 to 30	$+100 \pm 50$	Glass	-55°C to 125°C	> 1000 V

Other models available for ungrounded operation, larger ranges, fixed standards, etc. *AT 1 KC-

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For the latest technical builetins on Standard models, or for a special design to meet your specifications, write today to: Trimmer Capacitor Department JFD Electronics Division of JFD Manufacturing Company, Inc. 1462 62nd Street, Brooklyn 19, New York **Transistor in Planes** ... Successful flights with transistorized automatic navigation and landing systems have been completed. The next design goals in aircraft are transistorized flight control systems, pressure and position indicators, and liquid-level indicators. Fuel-flow indicators utilizing transistors have been available for some time.

The flights were made in the flying laboratory of the Bendix Aviation Corp., Teterboro, N. J. The equipment were engineering models. It was not indicated when the equipment would be available commercially.

Improved Computer . . . Two design improvements have been announced for the two models of the "Univac-Scientific" digital computer. A magnetic-core storage has replaced an electrostatic memory and metal magnetic tape is used instead of plastic tape as an input-output medium.

These computers are made by Remington-Rand Inc., 315 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. General storage in the Univac-Scientific has been increased from 17,408 registers to 20,480 through the replacement of 1024 electrostatic registers with 4096 registers of magnetic core storage.

Rubber Improved by Radiation... Materials that extend the service life of irradiated rubber at least ten times have been discovered. Known as "antirads", the materials are added to rubber stocks before vulcanization.

The materials were discovered at the B. F. Goodrich Research Center, Brecksville, Ohio. A cobalt-60 radiation source was recently installed at the laboratory.

Transistor Warranty Extended . . .

The General Electric Company has extended the warranty period on its transistors from 90 days to one year. The new warranty applies to both fused-junction and rate-grown types. Recent test data indicates that the firm's transistors have a survival rate as high as 98% after 10,000 hr at rated capacity. with a has st Data equipp chines bile co

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d ... hy has on its e year. b both types. hat the al rate hr at Mobile Computer . A mobile unit with a complete data handling system has started on a national tour. The Data Cruiser" is a 40-foot bus equipped with data reduction machines. It resembles the DYSEAC mobile computer described in the Sept., 1954, issue of ELECTRONIC DESIGN.

The mobile unit was developed by Benson-Lehner Corp., 2340 Sawtelle Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif. The purpose of the visits will be to put automatic machines directly into the hands of engineering staffs across the country to help solve problems in a number of different industries and familiarize design engineers with the 'apabilities of data-handling devices.

Electronic Business Failures Decline

. . Business failures of manufacurers of radio-TV-electronic equipment and components during the year ending April 1955 declined considerably in number from the total reached in the corresponding 1954 period, acording to the Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, 777 14th St., N. W., Washington 5, D.C. Twenty-six manufacturers of electronic equipment or products failed in the year ending April 30 compared with 33 for the same period a year earlier.

Transistorized Communications Gear... A transistorized audio control panel for aircraft has been developed by the Bendix Aviation Corp., Radio Div., Baltimore, Md.

Computers in Hydraulic Problems ... The use of electronic analog computers in the solution of hydraulic problems will be a feature of the 11th Annual National Conference on Industrial Hydraulics, Oct. 27-28, in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. The conference is sponsored by the Illinois Institute of Technology graduate school and Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, Ill., in cooperation with a group of engineering societies and hearly 100 industrial organizations.



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"Thyratron" Transistor . . . A transistor that can be used to replace a thyratron in many applications has been developed. It has a point contact collector and a junction emitter. It will operate at pulse rates of one megacycle and can handle 100ma. The construction of the device is illustrated.

The transistor was developed at the International Business Machines Corporation Research Laboratory, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is presently being employed to operate relays in an experimental transistorized computer constructed by IBM. The transistor can be switched by both electrical and light signals. A provision is made in the cap to allow light to be focused on the n-type germanium.

Its characteristics are similar to that of the thyratron tube. If its emitter is grounded and a load is connected between collector and emitter, a small base current will keep the collector current low. When the base current is removed, the collector-to-emitter impedance is reduced and a high load current flows. To turn the transistor off, the base current must be returned to its original value and the collector voltage reduced to a very low value.

Nuclear Heat for Sale . . . The heat to be produced by a sodium-graphite reactor now under construction has been offered for sale by the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D. C. The reactor is being built by North American Aviation, Inc., who will operate the plant. The site is about 30 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles, Calif.

The reactor employs sodium as the coolant and graphite as the moderator. The heat will undoubtedly be used to generate electricity. The peak load of the reactor will be about 20,000kw, permitting the generation of about 7500kw of electricity.

Transistorized Mixer-Amplifier

This compact mixer-amplifier for field use by studios replaces much larger and heavier equipment. It is powered by 10 hearing aid mercury batteries. The unit was developed by Baird Associates, Inc., 33 University Rd., Cambridge 38, Mass.



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ELECTRON

FREE CATALOG

Your "bible" for the best in lock fasteners. Send for your copy today.

CIRCLE ED-8 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Lock Nut

COLLECTOR

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955

The construction of the "thyratron" transistor is

GERMANIUM

BASE TAB

shown by this model. The broad "L" shaped collector makes a point contact to the circular wafer of n-type germanium. A circular p-type region is formed on the bottom of the wafer and constitutes the junction emitter. The rectangular base tab is soldered to the top of the wafer and the base connection runs from it on the right. The large supporting disc is made of copper and serves as a heat sink.

New Printed Circuit Machinery ... New devices to improve the manufacture of printed circuits are being placed on the market in increasing numbers. The latest additions are an automatic assembly machine and a semi-automatic drill press for short runs of printed circuit boards.

The Minnesota Engineering Co., 43 Royalston St., Minneapolis 5, Minn., has developed an automatic assembly device known as the "Minn-A-Matic". Lead holes are drilled in the boards, and the component leads are inserted and clinched flat against the board in successive operations. Unlike other such machines announced to date, the boards move through the machine in a vertical position. The boards can be inserted in the device either manually or mechanically. Boards ranging in size from 1" x 1" to 12" x 17" and up to 1/4" thick can be accommodated.

Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., 750 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J., has developed a new manually directed drill press for printed circuit production. Employing a template and the pantograph technique, the press turns out boards with an average of 150 holes per board at the rate of about one board every two minutes. Operators are quickly trained. A new template can be prepared in about 30 min.



Make this test yourself

and prove "Dutch Boy" Solder with <u>Activated Rosin Flux</u> gives you 50-100% faster soldering 50-60% more soldering "mileage"



Set test up like this! Place one-inch, doubled-up samples of ordinary rosin core and "Dutch Boy" *activated* rosin core solders on sheet of clean copper. (In these pictures, "Dutch Boy" sample is on your right.)



Center torch flame under the copper sheet! Notice how the flux runs out – "Dutch Boy" a little ahead. All at once, the "Dutch Boy" sample melts, the special flux helping to conduct heat through the solder.

Stop the clock when the ordinary solder reaches maximum

spread (two to four seconds). No need to measure. "Dutch

Major producers of electronic equipment report "Dutch

Boy" solder with "Dutch Boy" activated flux gives them 50 to

60% more joints per pound. Piece workers swear by it. Costs

But don't take anybody's word for it. Try it your-

self. Send for free samples. Write National Lead

"Dutch Boy" solders and fluxes

Company, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Boy", with activated flux, covers over 60% more area.



Keep the heat on! A second or so later, the ordinary solder starts to melt. But look at the "Dutch Boy" sample. See how it has spread . . . thanks to superior wetting properties of the activated flux.

""Dutch Boy" rosin core wire solder with activated flux sold under trade names "NUAX" and "HYAX".

Look to National Lead for ...

- 1. Solders and fluxes . . . all "standard" and "specification" types, forms, and pre-forms.
- 2. Solder application help . . . National Lead specialists in metal-joining jobs are at your service . . . literally. They have the "backing" of plant laboratories all over the country and of the central Research Labs in New York.

CIRCLE ED-10 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

What do users say?

move down.



V-H-F Tuner

Segmented tuning capacitors are employed in the tuner of a new 22-channel v-h-f aircraft transmitter made by Dayton Aviation Radio and Equipment Corp., Troy, Ohio. The transmitter weighs 22 oz.

Electronic Golfball . . . An electronic golfball incorporating a transistor transmitter has been developed for demonstration purposes. Whenever a golfer loses the ball in tall grass, he can find it by using a small companion receiver as a direction finder.

The golfball and a transistor radio pocket clock were demonstrated at a recent conference to illustrate the effect of transistors on electronic equipment. Daniel E. Noble, vice president, Communications & Electronics Div., Motorola, Inc., 4545 W. Augusta Blvd., Chicago 51, Ill., addressed the Association of American Railroads. He said that transistors offered the possibility of developing functional modules that would operate for ten years without servicing and without failure.

The transistor clock is tuned to the Naval Observatory in Virginia. Incorporating six transistors, it gives the time every other hour over a loudspeaker. The hermetically sealed unit will operate about five hours a day for about 25 days on two penlight batteries.

Faster Drafting . . . A reduction of more than 95% in time needed to produce engineering drawings has been achieved. New techniques in the use of photomechanical materials and processes now permit making in a matter of minutes a tracing which formerly took 6 to 18 hours. The techniques were perfected by the Medium Voltage Switchgear Dept., General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

In applying these new methods it is merely necessary for the engineer or draftsman to prepare a simple coded order to the Blueprint Section. This order embodies all necessary instructions for the preparation by a clerk of a composite positive film

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tansparency, comprising reusable positive film overlays, from which a translucent auto-positive is printed by conventional photo-mechanical methods. The autopositive, which thus becomes the original tracing, has many advantages. It is tougher than conventional tracing paper and can stand rough handling. It has sharper contrast with dense, crisp black lines which permit high printing speeds. Erasures can be made quickly and easily by moistening the image and using a soft eraser.

A major advantage realized in use of this system is greater drafting accuracy with a saving in time of skilled engineers and draftsman.

Reprocessed Tubes . . . A Brooklyn firm and two of its officials were fined a total of \$1000 for reprocessing old radio and TV receiving tubes and selling them as new tubes. According to the April 30, 1955, edition of the New York Herald-Tribune, the firm bought old tubes for 1 to 12 cents each, cleaned them, branded them with well-known trade names, and sold them for \$2.15 to \$3.20 each.

If this practice, rare today, ever became widespread, it might require legislation calling for TV servicemen to smash all defective tubes removed from sets just as bartenders are required to smash all empty whisky bottles.

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Transistors Improve Plane Intercom . . . The illustrated adapter preamplifier permits economical modernization of aircraft intercommunication systems. Carbon microphones and magnetic headsets can be replaced directly with dynamic types. The 3-transistor device plugs in the plane's existing system, requires no additional wiring, and is powered by the bias voltage of the existing system.

The preamplifier was developed by Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N. J. It raises the output of the dynamic microphone to a level equal to that of the carbon type previously used. The dynamic microphone affords greater speech intelligibility. The unit provides a gain of 47db with an output of 2.5w.



Incorporating three transistors, this adapter preamplifier for plane intercoms weighs only 6 oz.

LAMBDA POWER SUPPLIES FOR **Fixed Voltages** through 405V

Heavy-duty "600 MA" series now includes twelve models, six voltage ranges

New regulated power supplies in Lambda's precision "600 MA" series are designed for installations which require fixed voltages through 405 V, but may be adjusted over the voltage ranges indicated for each model. They are engineered primarily for industrial applications and based on continuous-duty operation at maximum ratings.

Produced by power supply specialists, Lambda "600 MA" power supplies are economical in cost. They free your own staff from the costly and time-consuming design and construction supervision which would be necessary if you constructed your own equipment.

BROAD USES

"600 MA" models are exceptionally suited for television studio and transmitter equipment, tube ageing apparatus, computer installations and multi-channel equipment, among other applications.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

All models are now available from stock. Shipment will be made promptly on receipt of your order.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR "600 MA SERIES"

Inputs 105-125VAC, 50-60C, 875W (Model 60); 825W (Model 61); 775W (Model 62); 715W (Model 63); 675W (Model 64); 585W (Model 65)

DC	Out	put	(regulated)
Vol	tore	and	currents:

ltage and curr	ents:	
Models	Voltage range*	Current range**
60 & 60M	345-405VDC	0-600MA
61 & 61 M	295-355VDC	0-600MA
62 & 62 M	245-305VDC	0-600MA
63 & 63M	195-255VDC	0-600MA
64 & 64M	100-200VDC	0-600MA
65 & 65M	0-100VDC	50-600MA
Voltage range fo	or any given model is completely	y
voltage range i	or any given model is completel	Y

**Current rating applies over entire	voltade rande.
Regulation (line)	Better than 0.15% or 0.3
Regulation (load)	Better than 0.25% or 0.3
Impedence	Less than 2 ohm
Ripple and Noise	Less than 5 millivolts rm
PolarityEither positive	e or negative may be grounde

AC Output (unregulated):

6.5VAC at 20A (at 115VAC input). Allows for voltage drop in connecting leads. Isolated and ungrounded.



(Also illustrates Models 61M, 62M, 63M, 64M and 65M. Models 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65 identical equipment without meters.)

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Excellent regulation --low output impedance -low ripple
- Oil-filled, hermetically sealed capacitors
- Vacuum varnishimpregnated trans-
- formers and chokes Stable 5651 voltage
- reference tube
- 30-second time-delay relay circuit
- Rated for 24-hour duty Vernier high voltage
- adjustment
- Easy-to-read 31/2" meters on M models
- Extra-length cord
- Can replace several smaller units
- Every specification lab-checked before shipment

SCHEDULE OF PRICES

lodel 6	0	. \$259.50	Model 63	 5239.50
lodel é	OM	289.50	Model 63M	 269.50
lodel 6	1	249.50	Model 64	 244.50
lodel 6	1M	279.50	Model 64M	 274.50
fodel é	2	239.50	Model 65	 249.50
Aodel 6	2M	269.50	Model 65M	 279.50

Available for immediate delivery. Prices F.O.B. factory, Corona, N.Y.

Ambient Temperature and Duty Cycle: Continuous duty at full load up to 50°C (122°F) ambient.

Controls, Terminals and Overload Protection: Band-switches and screw-driver DC output controls: adjusting vernier-control, rear of chassis AC and DC switches: External overload protection: Internal failure protection: Fuses, rear of chassis Input and output terminals: Barrier terminal block, rear of chassis

Meters:

 $3\frac{1}{2}$ " rectangular voltmeter and milliameter (Models 60M, 61M, 62M, 63M, 64M and 65M only).

Voltage Reference Tube:

A stable 5651 voltage reference tube is used to obtain superior long-time voltage stability.

Time-Delay Relay Circuit:

A 30-second time-delay relay circuit is provided to allow tube heaters to come to proper operating temperatures before highvoltage can be applied.

 Size, Weight, Panel Finish:

 Size:
 Standard 19" relay-rack mounting 12¼" H x 19" W x 9" D

 Weight:
 70 lb. net; 105 lb., shipping

 Panel Finish:
 Black ripple enamel (standard)



103-02 NORTHERN BLVD. . CORONA 68, NEW YORK . TWINING 8-9400 CIRCLE ED-11 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CIRCLE ED-12 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Transistor Preamplifier... A transistor preamplifier is used on two newly developed high fidelity consoles. A moving coil pick-up with 1-1/2 ohms impedance s connected directly to the transistor. An input transformer is not required because of the low input impeance characteristic of transistors.

The transistor replaces two tubes and an input transformer. The sound equipment is made by Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N. J., and the transistor is a 2N104, a low-noise type made by the same firm.

British Buy French TV . . . A recent issue of the British publication Wireless World reports that some Britons living along the coast are importing French TV sets to receive telecasts from across the Channel. Apparently the French programs are so good that Englishmen who can not speak French are investing in French receivers. These sets are not compatible with the British telecasting system.

The implications of this amusing expansion of international trade are vast. The French, and any other nation on the crowded Continent, could do a lively export business in TV receivers by simply increasing the signal strength of existing stations or building new stations along their borders. In fact if transoceanic TV signal relaying (ED, April, 1955 p.~6) ever comes into existence, Europeans might start buying standard American sets. Eventually demands for a standard international TV system might gain great strength.

All in all this development is an interesting growth in the exchange of ideas. Television could do more to unify nations than the efforts of diplomats. Remembering our own difficulty with French in high school, we can only envy British youngsters who can learn French painlessly by watching telecasts of "Quel Est Mon Metier?" ("What's My Line?").

Lint on Grid

The lint of this tube grid could cause an intermittent short. In order to prevent lint from entering tubes as shown, the General Electric Co. operates a "lintless" tube factory at Owensboro, Ky. All employees must wear lintless nylon and dacron uniforms, and the air is filtered.



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CIRCLE E

Mounting Problem

Difficulties in mounting this electronic cancer-detecting device were neatly solved by employing a standard drill press mount. Known as the "Cytoanalyzer", it was developed by Airborne Instruments Laboratory, Mineola, N.Y.

Geiger Counter in Heel...A reader has proposed a new type of geiger counter to be mounted in the heel of a shoe or boot. Indications from the transistorized instrument would be heard by means of a hearing-aid type speaker. This counter could be used by uranium prospectors without letting their competitors know they were making a survey.

CIRCLE ED-13 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

NEW INDICATING FUSE POSTS

NEW LIMITED CURRENT (L.C.) LINE OF FUSES AND FUSE HOLDERS

Here is a completely new approach to circuit protection to completely eliminate the possibility of over-fusing circuits.

This has been accomplished by a combination of three different widths of

bayonet locking tabs on the fuse caps. The fuse post is made to accept only the size amperage range and type (regular or slo blo) in its range. For example, a 1 amp, slo blo fuse is 1½" long with .115 to 120 width tabs. The holder used with this will only accept a slo blo fuse (N type) above 3% to 1½ amps The holder is a rungedly decorrect unit, molded from blob strength bakelite.

The holder is a ruggedly designed unit, molded from high strength bakelite. It snaps into a predetermined chassis mounting hole and locks into place by means of a quick snap in type lock washer. It can be pressed into place by hand or simple tools.

The fuse locks into the holder by means of a bayonet lock which permits easy

and quick insertion and removal of fuses. Both solder connections are behind panel making the installation of the unit simple and inexpensive.





A. W. Parkes, Jr., Vice President, Aircraft Radio Corporation says-

"New G-E aircraft motor designed for us stands terrific shock, extreme temperatures"

"We recently went to General Electric for a top-grade aircraft motor for remote tuning of an aircraft radio receiver we were designing," Mr. Parkes goes on to say. "G.E. came up with a motor that operates dependably and smoothly at temperatures ranging from -50C to +70C. At the same time, of course, the motor stands up under humidity, vibration, and the shock accompanying aircraft operation under both normal and combat conditions.

"In dealing with G.E., we especially like the teamwork possible between G-E sales and application engineers and our engineers. G-E sales and application engineers worked right in our plant and Aircraft Radio Corporation engineers went to the G-E plant to take advantage of extensive environmental testing equipment there. We're sold on the value of such application help."

TO SERVE YOU, General Electric offers application engineering experience like that provided the Aircraft Radio Corporation—experience gained through years of helping solve difficult aircraft and armament problems. Contact your local G-E Apparatus Sales Office early in your planning. For more information, write today to Section 704-53, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.



Electronics May Rival Auto Output Value . . . "The electronics industry in America probably will double in size in the next seven or eight years to rival the automobile industry in the value of its output . . . " said J. K. Sprague, president of Sprague Elec-

trie Co., N. Adams, Mass. Mr. Sprague recently forecast that while military equipment will continue to be the largest user of electronic equipment for many years, industrial applications will have the fastest growth of any of the markets for electronic products. Automation will be partly responsible for this growth in industrial use, he believed, and industrial TV is another field for great potential growth in the use of electronic components.

"Teflon" as Dry Lubricant ... "Teflon", tetrafluorethylene resin, is being used as a dry lubricant and corrosion preventative coating. According to the June *Report* of the U. S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Silver Spring, Md., the coating can be used in temperatures ranging from -100° F to 550° F.

Teflon in a low viscosity dispersion in a water medium is used for this application. Following application, the coating must be air-dried and then fused in a furnace at temperatures up to 750°F.

Control Systems Engineering Course

•••• Training in the fundamental background for the design and operation of automatic control systems for science and industry will be the basis of a new graduate program to be offered at Harvard University next fall. The program in control systems engineering will offer courses leading to both the master of science and doctor of philosophy degrees. It will stress design of integrated control systems.

Applications for admission to the first class this fall may be filed until Aug. 15 at the office of the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, 24 Quincy St., Cambridge 38, Mass.

✓ CIRCLE ED-14 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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Enamel Stands High Temperature ... A new enamel for insulating wire has been developed. Tests show that an electric motor insulated with the new enamel can operate continuously for 10 years at a temperature of 325°F without damage to the insulation.

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Known as "1267", the enamel is a modified polyester-type resin containing about 20% silicone. It was developed by F. A. Sattler and S. II. Langer of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. The enamel also has unusual resistance to flow under pressure.

No "Late-Late" Show ... British commercial TV may run a maximum of 35 hours during weekdays and 15 hours on the weekend, it was reported in the June issue of the *Du Mont Dispatch*, Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., Empire State Bldg., New York, N. Y. There will be no programs before 9 am nor after 11 pm. There will be a shutdown Sunday nights during church services and a blank screen between 6 and 7 pm each evening during which children may be put to bed.

36 Million TV Receivers... During the 9-year period, 1946-1954, nearly 36 million TV receivers were shipped to dealers, according to a report by the Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C. The number of sets involved ranged from 5000 sent to dealers in Alaska to 4,754,000 in New York.

If you need a special circuit, component, material, send us your request on company letterhead. We will publish it along with your name and address in the carliest issue possible. Interested readers can answer you directly.

Address brief request to Bulletin Board, ELECTRONIC DESIGN, 19 E. 62nd St., New York 21, N. Y.

CARD

CIRCLE ED-15 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

by PYRAMID for ANY climatic condition

Burton Browney New York

> For full information on available ratings and sizes request catalog J-8 or send details on your particular applications to

L. L. F. L

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Sales Engineering Department Capacitor Division **PYRAMID ELECTRIC COMPANY** 1445 Hudson Blvd., North Bergen, N. J.

Pyramid Type CT Ceramic Case Tubular Paper Capacitors

The Pyramid version of the CT capacitor has been particularly engineered to be adaptable to any customer's requirements. Particular emphasis has been placed on resistance of Pyramid's CT's to high humidity; withstand 20 cycles of the RETMA humidity test. Non-inductive extended foil section assembly in the highest grade ceramic (steatite) tube. Tinned leads are firmly imbedded and the unit is permanently sealed against moisture or humidity. End seals cannot soften or melt even at more than 85 C operating temperature.





The Tektronix Type 531 Oscilloscope is far ahead in performance characteristics, and is capable of a much wider range of applications than the ordinary general-purpose laboratory oscilloscope.

THE TYPE 531 EXCELS in vertical-amplifier characteristics - with the Type 53B Plug-in Preamplifier it offers accurately calibrated sensitivity to 0.05 v/cm from dc to 10 mc, 0.035-µsec risetime ... to 0.005 v/cm from 5 cycles to 9 mc, 0.04-µsec risetime.

THE TYPE 531 EXCELS in sweep characteristics -Miller-runup circuitry generates linear sweeps in the extremely wide range of 0.02 µsec/cm to 12 sec/cm (600,000,000-to-1 ratio), with 24 accurately calibrated sweeps from 0.1 µsec/cm to 5 sec/cm. 5x magnifier is accurate on all ranges.

THE TYPE 531 EXCELS in triggering facilities (3) -offering amplitude-level selection, automatic triggering, and 30-mc sync in addition to all standard triggering modes.



New 16-page booklet contains full specifica-tions on the Type 531 and Type 538, as well as all Plug-In units and other Oscilloscopes in the Type 530 Series. Please call your Tektronix Field Office or Representative, or write direct for free copy.

18



5) THE TYPE 531 EXCELS in versatility—Quick change plug-in preamplifiers and inherent oscilloscope capabilities combine to convert the Type 531 to applications normally requiring separate highlyspecialized instruments. Available plug-in units provide for dual-trace...low-level differential ... wideband differential...and micro-sensitive applications in addition to wide-band high-gain applications. Current development work promises greatly-extended capabilities through new designs in plug-in units.

> Type 531 Oscilloscope - \$995 Type 53B Plug-In Unit---\$125 prices f.o.b. Portland (Beaverton), Oregon



P. O. BOX 831W, PORTLAND 7, OREGON CYpress 2-2611 • Cable: TEKTRONIX

CIRCLE ED-16 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Phototransistor

This is a cutaway view of the type of phototransistor being employed in the nationwide system of long-distance dialing. The device was developed at the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, N.Y. The unit senses the position of metal cards that drop in accordance with the digits dialed.

Plastics Stronger Cold . . . Unexpected strength and toughness at low temperatures has been discovered in certain plastics. These plastics have comparatively mediocre performance at room temperatures. The study of 56 rigid plastics was made by the Army Ordnance Corps.

Outstanding low-temperature performance was by the laminated thermosetting materials, of which glass fabric laminates proved the strongest. All laminates showed increase in tensile strength to -40° F, with slight reductions in strength caused by embrittlement as the temperature approached $-65^{\circ}F$. The plastics studied include laminated, molded, and cast thermosetting materials, as well as cellulose, polystyrene, and polymethal thermoplastics. The results of the study are contained in a 143-page report entitled Mechanical Properties of Rigid Plastics at Low Temperatures, available from the Office of Technical Services, Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., for \$3.75.

60g Tester

This rotary centrifuge can test large equipments to 60g. Made by Genisco, Inc., 2233 Federal Ave., Los Angeles 64, Calif., it features automatic dynamic balancing. This means that the center of gravity of test objects need not be computed.



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

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Must be Write to Blvd., F Fellowships in Communication . . A fellowship program for students doing graduate study in electrical communications has been established by Bell Telephone Laboratories, 463 West St., New York 14, N. Y. The awards, to be known as the Bell Telephone Laboratories Fellowships, are for study of one or two years leading to a doctorate. Each fellowship carries a grant of \$2000 to the fellow and an additional \$2000 to cover tuition, fees, and other costs to the institution at which he chooses to study.

Recipients of the fellowships will not be required to limit their study to electrical engineering, although the field of study and research must have a bearing on electrical communications. Fellows may make their own choice of an academic institution within the United States.

Ideas for Conference . . . Nearly 1100 U. S. scientists and engineers want to present papers at the United Nations international conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy at Geneva, Switzerland, in August. In response to invitations issued by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, that many have submitted summaries of their ideas for consideration. The first group of 189 abstracts of papers tentatively accepted have been forwarded to the United Nations.

Bulletin Board

Is the lack of a certain circuit, component, instrument, or material delaying your design project? Do you believe that some design laboratory is capable of producing a special component? Is your list of suppliers of certain components incomplete? Prepare your specifications or needs in less than 150 words, typewritten on company letterhead stationery, and send them to Bulletin Board, ELECTRONIC DESIGN, 19 East 62nd St., New York 21, N. Y. Include a name and address where our readers can communicate with you. If a sketch is necessary, please draw in black ink on white paper (no ozalids). The following requests were recently received. If you can supply any of these requests, please write to the address given.

Paper-winding: A paper-winding machine with a steady tension to be used in winding "Mylar" or "Teflon" film capacitors.

Write to: Robert Nobel, Balco Research Laboratories, Inc., 49-53 Edison Pl., Newark 2, N. J.

Counter: A three- or four-digit, 110v, 60cy counter adaptable to panel mounting and utilizing an electrical reset system. Prefer that the unit be of American manufacture.

Write to: E. J. Jackson, Test Equipment Design Section, Bell Aircraft Corp., P. O. Box 1, Buffalo 5, N. Y.

Counter: Small, compact electrically reset counter. Must be of American manufacture.

Write to: L. J. Crusco, Melpar, Inc., 3000 Arlington Blvd., Falls Church, Va.



Presents 2 New VOLTAGE REGULATED POWER SUPPLIES

KEPCO Voltage Regulated Power Supplies are conservatively rated. The regulation specified for each unit is available under all line and load conditions within the range of the instrument.

KEPGO

REGULATION: As shown in table for line fluctuations from 105-125 volts and load variations from minimum to maximum current.

SPECIAL FEATURE: Provision is made for picking up the error signal directly at the load, compensating for the voltage drop in external wiring.

Model 2600



Model 2650



30 MODELS AVAILABLE FROM STOCK. COMPLETE CATALOG ON REQUEST

WRITE DEPT. 135

KEPCO LABORATORIES

131-38 SANFORD AVENUE . FLUSHING 55, N.Y. . INDEPENDENCE 1-7000 CIRCLE ED-46 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

955



New RC coupled, silicone transistor serve amplifier was developed for aircraft and guided missile applications. Small size of six G-E Micro-miniature Tantalytic* capacitors permitted size reduction to .68 cubic inches.

New use for tiny G-E Tantalytic capacitors in subminiature plug-in servo amplifier

Six G-E Micro-miniature capacitors rated at 8 microfarads and at 4 volts are used by the engineers at Plastics and Electronics Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., in their new RC servo amplifier. The $\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch dimensions of the tiny capacitors enable the amplifier to be assembled and encapsulated in plastic in a 1 by 2 by $\frac{1}{3}$ inch space.

Five of the capacitors (C1 to C5 above) are used for coupling while the sixth (C6) is for bypassing.

Because the amplifier was designed for critical aircraft and missile applications, capacitors were needed which combined small size, high ratings, and reliability.

"We chose G-E Tantalytic capacitors because they were the smallest, most dependable units with the *Registered trade-mark of General Electric Co.



high capacitance required for low impedance transistor devices," said Plastics and Electronics' chief engineer, Thomas L. Robinson.

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Meetings

Aug. 15-19: AIEE Pacific General Meeting, Butte, Mont. For information, write to AIEE, 33 W. 39th St., New York 36, N. Y.

Aug. 22-23: Symposium on Electronics and Automatic Production, San Francisco, Calif. Jointly sponsored by Stanford Research Institute and the National Industrial Conference Board. For information, Write to Stanford Research Institute, Palo Alto, Calif., or the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

Aug. 24-26: Western Electronics Show and Convention, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif. Sponsored by the West Coast Electronic Manufacturers' Association and the Seventh Region of the IRE. For information on exhibits, write Mal Mobley, Jr., 344 N. LaBrea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Sept. 12-16: Tenth Annual Instrument-Automation Conference and Exhibit, Shrine Exposition Hall and Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif. Sponsored by the Instrument Society of America. Analytical Instrument, Computer, and Maintenance Clinics will be held during the conference. For information, write to Dr. Arnold O. Beckman, 3443 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Sept. 14-16: Annual Meeting of the Association for Computing Machinery, Moore School of Electrical Engineering, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. The use of computers in scientific applications, industrial control, and automation will be discussed. For information, write to Association for Computing Machinery, 2 E. 63rd St., New York 23, N. Y.

Sept. 26-27: Symposium on Electronics for Automation and Automation for Electronics, Irvine Auditorium, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Pa. Sponsored by the Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association. For information. write to RETMA, 777 14th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Sept. 26-30: Meeting on Marketing the Products of Atomic Energy and Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the Atomic Industrial Forum. For information, write to Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., 260 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Oct. 3-5: Eleventh Annual National Electronics Conference, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill. For information, write to J. Kocik, c/o Illinois Bell Telephone Co., 208 W. Washington St., Chicago 6, Ill.

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Oct. 5-9: World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, Calif. For information, write to Philip M. Kent, managing director, World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, 8762 Holloway Drive, Los Angeles 46, Calif.

Oct. 6-7: Eleventh Annual Meeting and Design Conference of the Society of Industrial Designers, the Woodner, Washington, D.C. The impact of automation on industrial design will be among the topics discussed. For information, write to the Society of Industrial Designers, 48 E. 49th St., New York 17, N. Y.

Oct. 12-15: 1955 Convention and Audio Fair, Hotel New Yorker, New York, N. Y. Sponsored by the Audio Engineering Society. The convention will include panel discussions on transistors, amplifier design, and tape recording. For information, write to G. K. Dahl, 230 W. 41st St., New York 36, N. Y.

Oct. 17-19: 1955 Radio Fall Meeting, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y. Sponsored by the Engineering Dept. of RETMA and the Professional Groups Committee of the IRE. For information, write to RETMA, 777 14th St., N. W., Washington 5, D.C.

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Oct. 24-25: First Annual Technical Meeting of the Professional Group on Electron Devices of the IRE, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. For information, write to IRE, 1 E. 79th St., New York, N. Y.

Oct. 24-26: Sixth National Conference on Standards, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C. Sponsored jointly by the American Standards Association and the National Bureau of Standards. For information, write to the American Standards Association, 70 E. 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.

Oct. 31-Nov. 1: 1955 East Coast Conference on Aeronautical and Navigational Electronics, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md. Sponsored by the Baltimore Section of the IRE and the IRE Professional Group on Aeronautical and Navigational Electronics. For information, write to IRE, 1 E. 79th St., New York 21, N. Y.

Nov. 1-5: World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by the Association for Applied Solar Energy, Stanford Research Institute, and the University of Arizona. For information, write to W. C. Estler, Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif.

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Using Contour Curves In Transistor Circuit Design

Keats A. Pullen, Aberdeen Proving Ground and Robert G. Roush, Johns Hopkins University

Editors Note: The curves in this article include both static and small-signal characteristics. This work represents a tremendous effort in improving data presentation, but it is not necessarily the final word. The authors invite readers to try the methods suggested and to send in their comments. ELECTRONIC DESIGN editors are also interested in your reactions as we hope to publish characteristics of additional transistors as they become available.

TRANSISTOR circuit design is a compromise between static and small signal parameters of the active element and the values of the resistors, capacitors, and voltages to be used with the active circuit. The transistor circuit design problem is similar in many ways to the tube circuit design problem. It is considerably more complex than the tube circuit design problem inasmuch as the transistor has two more non-zero small signal parameters which are roughly equivalent to grid input conductance and plate-to-grid transconductance of tubes.

Routine measurements of the small signal parameters of transistors, both junction and point contact, show that the transistors tested to date have as wide a range of variation of their small signal parameters as do tubes, Figs. 1-4. The parameters are a function of both collector voltage and current, and also of emitter (or base) current. For this reason it is apparent that some form of area-type representation of the small signal parameters is required. One of the many possible arrangements is shown in Figs. 1 through 4.

The charts on the 2N43, RR-14, HA-1, and type 904 transistors, are the first experiments in adaptation of the conductance technique developed for data

presentation on tubes to the transistor field. Because of the state of the art with respect to transistors, modificaions in the form of the curves may be required for new types of transistors as well as for present-day transistors. The curves presented here and on other types to be published in the future are being provided to help the engineer design his circuits more rapidly. The right hand portion of these curves includes collector family characteristics. The left-hand portion shows emitter family characteristics for constant values of I_e .

Since only small numbers of the included transistor types have been tested, the data included in the curves must be considered to be tentative. Some of the transistors unfortunately have not been from the most recent production lots. As a consequence, characteristics may be markedly improved in present production. The data appear to be sufficiently consistent with available experience to indicate that the forms of the contours are typical even if some of the numbers may be off by from a few percent to possibly a factor of two.

The form of amplification equation currently being used in experimental grounded base design gives the grounded base voltage amplification of a transistor. A voltage type signal source is used in the transistor emitter circuit, and the resulting output voltage is measured across the collector load resistance. In this form of circuit, the voltage amplification from emitter to collector may be written

 $K_{ec} = \mu / [1 + R_{in} / r_{11} + G_L (R_c + r_{22} R_{in} / r_{11})]$ (1) The various parameters are defined in terms of the matrix network resistance components r_{11} , r_{12} , r_{21} , and r_{22} . The matrix components are defined by the equations

The definitions are as follows:

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mu &= r_{21}/r_{11} & R_{in} = voltage \ \ source \ \ impedance \\ R_c = r_{22} - \mu \ r_{12} = 1/g_{22} \end{array}$

 $G_L \equiv 1/R_L$ $\gamma \equiv r_{12}/r_{22}$

Each of the four small signal parameters noted in Equation 1 are measured directly in a special measuring bridge constructed to evaluate transistors.

To demonstrate the use of the amplification equation, and the related curves, assume first that the HA-1 transistor is to be used with a supply voltage for the collector of 4v, $G_L = 0.0005$ ($R_L = 2000$ ohms) and that the static collector current is one ma ($E_c = 2v$). What is the circuit amplification? Assume $R_{in} = 1000$ ohms.

First the collector circuit load line should be drawn. This load line connects the points $E_c = 4v$, $I_c = 0$ and $E_c = 0$, $I_c = 2$ ma. The intersections of this load line with the emitter constant-current contours may be transferred to the emitter family characteristics portion (left) of the chart, giving the following corresponding points:

Collector Circuit		Emitter	r Circuit
$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{c}}(\mathbf{v})$	$I_c(ma)$	$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{e}}(\mathbf{v})$	$E_e(mv)$
0.2	1.92	0.2	153
1.1	1.47	1.1	139
2.0	1.0	2.0	122
3.0	0.5	3.0	98
3.9	0.07	3.9	17

Reading the values of the various small signal parameters at the above collector and emitter circuit voltage points gives:

$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{c}}(\mathbf{v})$	μ	\mathbf{r}_{22}	Re	r ₁₁
0.2	300	50k	10k	270
1.1	780	400k	60k	490
2.0	1050	800k	84k	800
3.0	1300	1.7meg	130k	1500
3.9	1400	10meg	1.5meg	10k

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Fig. 1. (top) Contour curves for 2n34 (GE).

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Fig. 2. (bottom) Contour curves for HA-1 (CBS-Hytron).



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From these data and Equation 1, the small signal amplifications may be found. For example when $E_c = 2v$:

 $K_{ec} = \frac{1050}{[1 + 1.25 + 0.0005 (84k + 1meg)]}$ = 1050/543 = 1.93

For the remaining collector voltages, the amplifications are:

E_c :	0.2v	1.1v	2.0v	3.0v	3.9v
Kec:	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.1
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As can be seen, good operation of the stage is obtained from $E_c = 1.1v$ to $E_c = 3v$. Distortion of the order of one percent results.

The low value of amplification noted in the example just considered is, of course, a result of the low value of load resistance. Effective amplification would require a supply voltage for the collector of the order of 20 to 40v, with a load resistance of the order of at least 20,000 ohms. Making a similar set of calculations for $G_L = 0.00005$ and a collector supply voltage of 40 volts gives the following amplifications:

	E _c :	1.2v	3v	5 v
	Kec:	18.3	17.1	20.8
The	emitter	must be biased	at appro	ximately 1.9ma
curr	ent to p	lace the collector	r at 3v.	

The emitter characteristic curves show directly the internal voltage amplification of the transistor. The difference between the calculated input voltage required and that indicated by the emitter curves is the voltage drop across the source impedance R_{in} .

Resolving the basic four terminal network equations to take into account operation on a grounded emitter basis gives the following equation: $K_{bc} = (\mu - 1) / [1 + (G_L(R_c + (r_{22} - \mu r_{11}) R_{1n}/r_{11}]$ (3) One minor simplification has been made in the denominator of this expression. In the innermost parenthesis, the exact form of the expression is $(r_{22}[1 - \gamma] + r_{11}[1 - \mu])$. With junction transistors, μ is normally greater than 250 minimum, and γ is normally less than 0.004. Consequently, both the approximations are acceptable. (γ can be found by solving the equation $R_e = r_{22} [1 - \mu\gamma]$.) The numerator for the equation could be reduced to μ from the $(\mu - 1)$ given above for the same approximation.

If the calculations for the transistor with a 20,000 ohm load resistor are repeated on a grounded emitter basis at a collector voltage of 3v, the amplification from base to collector is .

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{K_{bc}} &= 1049 \ / \ [1 \ -+ \ 0 \ 00005 \ (85000 \ + \ 1.4 \ (8 \ x \ 10^{5} \ - 7.35 \ x \ 10^{5}) \) \] = 107 \end{split}$$

If R_{in} were zero, however, K_{bc} would have the value: $K_{bc} = 1049/[1 + 0.00005 \text{ x } 85000] = 287$

The input loading of the transistor in grounded base connection drops the small signal amplification from 107 for the equivalent grounded emitter connection to 17.1 for the grounded base.

The grounded emitter input impedance cannot be considered to be high for present-day production junction transistors. As can be seen from the above data, use of a voltage source having an internal resistance of only 1000 ohms reduces the overall amplification of the transistor from 287 to 107.

One of the particularly interesting things to be noted on the small signal contours is the general tendency of the contours to have either a saddle or plateau type of shape. There appears to be a tendency for the μ contours to take an elliptical form. The r_{11} , r_{22} , and R_c contours, on the other hand, tend to take the saddle or peninsula contour shape.

The static grounded-base collector curve families of transistors have a great similarity to each other. The information transmission problems involved in use of these curves have not been studied sufficiently to indicate which form of contour plotting on the collector family provides the most useful information. The collector family, unless supplemented with small signal contours, does give one an unjustified feeling of linearity in the transistor.

The emitter-collector voltage curve family shows the internal voltage amplification of the transistor directly. The decrease in spacing between successive contours with increasing emitter current graphically shows the increase of amplification as the emitter current is increased. At the same time, the deviation in slope of these contours from the vertical shows an increase in amplification factor with increasing collector voltages. As can be noted, the germanium junction transistors require a comparatively small number of millivolts forward bias on the emitter to produce normal collector current.

The emitter family of contours is of particular interest because of the variability of transistor emitter characteristics with temperature. Emitter voltage bias appears to be very sensitive to heating effects. In spite of the high collector dissipation rating of the 2N34, for example, it was found that with this transistor a thermal hysteresis loop could be produced by application of collector voltage with an emitter current greater than 2.5ma. From the evidence so far available, it would appear that the dissipation problem for some reason first produces difficulties in the emitter circuit. No thermal drift was noted in the collector family, either in the static contours or in the small signal contours.

The 904 silicon junction transistor is rather noteworthy with respect to the forward emitter bias voltage required for normal operation. The forward bias to provide 500μ amp emitter current is over 0.6v. This bias appears to be the transistor equivalent of the Townsend diode effect. The surprising degree of constancy of the bias voltage on the various contours is a result of the relative constancy of r_{11} primarily and, to a small extent, the constancy of R_c .

A special type of transistor bridge has been developed which aids in the measurement of small signal parameters of transistors and plots constantvalued contours directly on the static curves. This bridge is the result of an engineering study of existing transistors and their measurement requirements by the Electrical Engineering Department of the Johns Hopkins University. The bridge has been designed to give the maximum possible flexibility in regulated voltages and currents for testing use. In addition, the parameter measurement arrangements have been designed to provide measurement of all the presently known and used parameters in addition to a number not previously used. Current gain, and r and h parameters are a few that can be measured.

Constant current and voltage supplies provided in the bridge can be operated with either zero or infinite (nominal) signal frequency impedance to facilitate parameter measurement. The flexibility of these power supplies makes possible the measurement of several junction transistor parameters whose measurement otherwise would be rather difficult. For example, the measurement of open circuit parameters of junction transistors is facilitated.

Static contour measurements with the bridge are made with the help of an X-Y recorder (Moseley Autograf). The measurement of voltage is accomplished by the use of repeater amplifiers to isolate the voltage measuring circuit from the transistor itself. The measurement of current is accomplished by use of chopper repeater circuits designed to eliminate interaction between the channels of the recorder and to provide minimum loading on the transistor circuit itself. A tuned impedance boosting circuit is included in the collector circuit to permit the essentially infinite impedance collector circuit to be achieved.

A plug and jumper board arrangement somewhat similar to that used with the General Radio vacuum tube bridge is used to provide flexibility in the small signal parameter measurements with the bridge. A tunable oscillator is built in as an integral part of the bridge.

Conclusions

The experience thus far obtained indicates that some form of coordinated data presentation system for transistors is required for efficient design. Because of the dependence of transistor operation on four different small signal parameters, the data problem is even more serious than with tubes. The method of data presentation selected should provide a complete set of small signal parameter values in addition to all of the static parameter values currently in use.

The set of parameters finally selected will include parameters making possible rapid and accurate design, parameters independent of frequency effects, thermal effects, and general manufacturing variations. Consequently, a large amount of experience and study will be required before a preferred set can be established. Considerable study has been given to static relations in transistors and considerable study has been given to the small signal characteristics. Since there appears to have been relatively little study of the coordination problems involved and their relation to transistor application, this article has been written in the hope of stirring up additional interest and to help establish a coordinated approach to the solution of the problem.

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Class B Operation of Transistors I-Design Considerations

K. E. Loofbourrow

Tube Div., Radio Corp. of America, Harrison, N. J.

CLASS B operation of transistors in the poweroutput stages of battery-operated portable amplifiers offers the important advantages of high collectorcircuit efficiency, low standby idling current (and battery power), and a higher ratio of power output to collector dissipation per transistor than can be realized in class A operation. Because the rated power dissipation of many commercially available junction transistors is relatively low, the inherent high efficiency of class B operation is extremely attractive for many transistor applications. The characteristics of junction transistors and other design considerations for Class B operation are discussed in this article. Actual Class B audio amplifier circuits are extensively discussed and analyzed in the second part of this article, which will appear in the next issue.

In class B operation, the transistor is biased essentially at cutoff so that the output current is nearly zero when signal voltage is absent, and when signal voltage is applied, a current flows through the load in the output circuit during one half of the cycle. In many respects, the advantages, limitations, and circuit requirements of class B operation are quite similar for both tubes and transistors. For example, low-impedance, well-regulated supply voltages are essential for optimum performance because of the high pulsating peak currents encountered in the output circuit. If bias is employed, the bias supply should also be well regulated to prevent excessive distortion in the input-circuit voltages. Reasonable matching of tube or transistor characteristics is also required for satisfactory operation.

When either tubes or transistors are used in class B, the driver stage must be capable of supplying the necessary peak input power and the power lost in the interstage transformer without excessive distortion. A major disadvantage of class B audio amplifiers is the relatively high value of odd-harmonic distortion that occurs at low power-output levels. This smallsignal distortion, however, can be kept within allowable limits provided the transistor is designed for its optimum transfer characteristic and proper circuitconfiguration and operation conditions are chosen.

Class B Circuit Advantages

In some respects, transistors differ from tubes when used in class B operation and display several advantages that make them somewhat easier and more desirable to use. For example, the lower impedance levels involved permit the use of smaller and less expensive interstage and output transformers. In addition, the variation in input impedance with signal level is not nearly so great with transistors as with tubes when driven into the positive-grid-current region. As a result, design of the driver stage and driver transformer is simplified, and instability due to parasities is eliminated.

Because the output characteristics of junction transistors have extremely low-voltage, sharp "knees" in comparison with many vacuum tubes designed for class B operation, circuit designs having higher circuit efficiencies can be used which in some cases closely approach the maximum theoretical value of 78%. When transistors have controlled large-signal characteristics, i.e., high-current amplification factors at values of high collector peak currents, it is possible to design power amplifiers that utilize very low supply voltages and yet maintain relatively high power sensitivity.

Large-signal a will be defined as the ratio of collector current to base current at a collector current of 50ma and a collector-to-emitter voltage of 1v. This measurement may be made for d-c or peak values with good correlation. Because the power gain or sensitivity of the transistor in large-signal amplifiers is proportional to this characteristic, high values of large-signal a are extremely desirable. The peakcollector-current rating, which is determined for a given device by collector-saturation effects and life considerations, is conservatively selected for this transistor at 50ma. As shown in Fig. 2, the magnitude of a at a collector current of 50ma is approximately one-half that at low collector current." The nonlinearity of the a characteristic, which is instrumental in determining the total harmonic distortion, can be altered by changes in the design or processing of transistors. This nonlinearity is partially compensated for by the decrease in input impedance that occurs as the signal increases, causing more base current to flow for a given base voltage at high excitation levels. A more ideal characteristic from the standpoint of a fall-off and reduced harmonic distortion is shown in the dashed curve of Fig. 2.

Transfer and Collector Characteristics

Composite transfer characteristics for two 2N109 transistors in class B operation are shown in Fig. 1. Maximum collector-circuit efficiency is obtained when the base of each transistor is biased to cutoff so that the static operating collector current and the power dissipation are reduced to zero. It is impractical to use zero bias in many circuits, however, because the nonlinearity in the small-signal region causes a high

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percentage of nonlinear distortion, especially at low levels. At high values of output, the non-linearity in the curve causes progressively less distortion.

Cross-over distortion can be effectively reduced by the use of a small forward base bias, shown by point A in Fig. 1, top, which allows a small quiescent collector current to flow during standby. For any given transistor type, there is a particular value of base bias that results in a good balance between crossover distortion and collector-circuit efficiency. A convenient method for determining the operating point is to project the main part of the transfer-characteristic curve in a straight line to the cutoff point, as shown in Fig. 1. The resulting composite curve is also shown in Fig. 1, bottom. Use of projected-cutoff bias appreciably reduces cross-over distortion to a point at which any remaining distortion can be reduced by the use of negative feedback. The change in the slope of the transfer characteristics at high values of base voltage is caused by the fall off in a or collector-current saturation.

The composite collector characteristics for two 2N109 transistors operating from a 9v supply are shown in Fig. 3. Operation at point A on the load line BAC allows some quiescent collector current to flow at zero excitation voltage. The reduction in the current amplification factor of the transistors at the higher values of collector current is illustrated by the compression of the collector characteristics in this region. When transistors are operated from high supply voltages, the maximum power output is limited by the maximum peak inverse collector voltage and the collector dissipation. When transformer coupling is used, the peak inverse voltage applied to each transistor is approximately twice the collector supply voltage. At lower supply voltages, the maximum power output is limited by the maximum permissible peak collector current and the collector dissipation.

Finding Operating Conditions

If it is assumed that the input voltage is sinusoidal and that the transistors are biased at cutoff, and a one-volt "safe knee" is estimated, the following approximate formulas define the operating conditions:

The peak collector current, I_c' , is given by

$$I_c' = (E_{cc} - 1)/R$$

where E_{cc} is the collector supply voltage, and R_L , the load impedance in each collector, is equal to one quarter of the total primary impedance of the output transformer.

Average power output, P_0 , of the transistors is

$$P_{o} - (Peak Power)/2 = [(E_{cc} - 1)I_{c}]/2$$

or, in terms of load impedance,

 $P_o = 2 (E_{cc} - 1)^2 / (R_{cc}) = (E_{cc} - 1)^2 / 2 R_L$

where R_{re} is the collector-to-collector load impedance.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

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Bal

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The battery power, P_B , is given by

$$P_B = 2 \ (I_{avg} \ E_{cc})$$

The collector-circuit efficiency, E_{ff} , in per cent is $E_{ff} = 100 P_0/P_B$

The collector dissipation for each transistor in equal to $1/2 (P_B - P_o)$.

Transformer Requirements

The frequency response of junction-transistor class B amplifiers is determined primarily by the characteristics of the transformers and transistors used, although the exact relationships are somewhat complicated because of the intermittent collector currents present in the output circuit. The low-frequency response is dependent upon the primary inductance of the transformers; the frequency at which the power output is 3db down from the output at mid-frequency is reached approximately when the primary reactance of the transformer is equal to the collector load impedance plus the total winding resistance of the transformers referred to the primary. The high-frequency response is dependent upon the leakage reactance and winding capacitance of the transformers and the cutoff-frequency characteristic of the transistors. It is desirable that well balanced transformers be designed and that the leakage inductance between the two halves of the primary be minimized. Balanced transformers minimize the d-c-polarizing currents, aid in the cancellation of even-order harmonics in the output, and reduce the possibility of distortion due to unbalance in the input signal.

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Because high values of collector peak currents and low supply voltages are involved, the d-c resistance of the primary of the output transformer should be made as low as possible to retain high efficiencies. The secondary winding of the driver transformer should also have low d-c resistance to minimize the effects of collector back currents upon the operating point. It should be emphasized that the transformer requirements mentioned are not particularly difficult to achieve because of the extremely low impedance levels involved. Although there are circuit variations that make it possible to eliminate the output transformer, these circuits generally require the use of a power supply or a load impedance that is centertapped. The driver transformer may also be eliminated in some circuits, although it is difficult in practice to obtain the relatively low d-c impedance required without the use of a transformer.

Editor's Note: An actual example of Class B operation is shown on pp. 48-49, "Tube-Transistor Radio".



IBM selects DU MONT TYPE 329^{*} as test oscillograph for their new type 702 computer



DUMO

When IBM Corporation, world's largest manufacturer of computer equipment, produced their new Model 702, an essential phase of the project involved selection of a cathode-ray oscillograph to go into the field with each computer as standard test equipment. Requirements were strict.

IBM's approach to the problem was to conduct side-by-side evaluation with other competitive instruments. On the basis of actual performance, they selected the Du Mont Type 329 as their test oscillograph.

What are some of the primary reasons why IBM decided on the Du Mont Type 329? Excellent sensitivity-either d.c. or a.c. coupled. Precisely calibrated sweeps with movable notch magnification-ideal for making accurate measurements. Brightness-adequate for display of very fast pulses. Synchronization simplicitythe Type 329 "locks in" on almost any type of signal. Stability—the trace remains steady as a rock despite power line fluctuations, etc. Reliability in service—calibration adjustment requires no extra test gear and is a simple one-step process. And virtually any tube may be replaced without special selection.

Another factor contributing to the selection of the Type 329 was the well known Du Mont Field Service Organization, which assures that regardless of where in the United States the equipment is used, swift, competent service facilities are in the immediate vicinity.

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*"Modified slightly for IBM's application."

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rectifier stacks provide outstanding advantages in the areas of:

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• Broad ambient temperature range--65 C to 130 C

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Vac-u-Sel is the G-E trade-mark for a new line of metallic rectifiers with outstanding electrical characteristics.

LONG LIFE EXPECTANCY—Applications requiring 60,000 hours of life and more can be handled with assurance of highly dependable performance with these topquality rectifier stacks. Long life is an inherent characteristic of these rectifiers. Aging (increase in forward drop) is exceptionally low.

GENERA

General Electric miniature Vac-u-Sel cells are specially processed to maintain a ing). Special housings can be offered for high stability of characteristics over an large-quantity applications. ambient temperature range from -65 to • Long life expectancy-60,000 hours 130 C. Full voltage ratings may be used in all high-temperature applications, and current need not be derated in cases where shorter life is acceptable.

> WIDE ADAPTABILITY-Miniature Vac-u-Sel rectifiers are available in individual stacks rated up to 9250 volts peak inverse (6500 volts RMS). Higher voltages may be obtained by using two or more stacks in series. Basic cell ratings are 2.5 ma, 8 ma, and 25 ma (half wave).

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VARIETY OF HOUSINGS available for Vac-u-Sel rectifiers. 1) Metal-clad casing, 2) Tex-BROAD AMBIENT TEMPERATURE RANGE special finish to the Textolite* tube stacks tolite tube, 3) Ceramic tube, 4) Nylon tube, —All G-E miniature Vac-u-Sel rectifier at additional cost, and by potting (seal- 5) Slotted Textolite tube.

ECTRIC

Multi-Step Standard Resistance

A CCURACIES in the vicinity of 0.0015% in digital-to-analog conversion and in resistance value synthesis may be achieved with the BMR-105 Binary Multi-Resistor. The hermetically sealed unit consists of 16 high-precision resistors whose values are in a binary sequence. By connecting the resistors together through relays, resistance values between zero and 131,070 ohms can be realized in two-ohm increments.

The individual resistors are made to an accuracy of 0.0015% with comparable stability. Overall temperature coefficient of resistance is held to within five parts per million per degree centigrade at 20°C. Each resistor consists of several separate resistances arranged to provide compensation for such effects as temperature change, differential expansion, and winding strains.

The error as percent of full scale, shown in one of the graphs, is also a measure of the analog accuracy achievable in digital-to-analog conversion. This conversion may be accomplished by driving the unit from a suitable constant-current source and taking the voltage across the resistance as the output. The output voltage is directly proportional to resistance and, therefore, to the number represented by the state of the resistance network.

Examination of the graph of error expressed as a percentage of resistance setting shows that it is possible to synthesize resistance values between 3000 and 131,070 ohms in two-ohm steps with an accuracy ranging from 0.01% to 0.0015% of the resistance reading. Thus, the unit takes the place of a large number of resistance standards. The unit is made by Julic Research Laboratories, 341 East 149th St., New York 51, N.Y.

The enclosure of the unit provides electrostatic shielding. It can be mounted by its four threaded mounting studs. It is filled with oil. For more information on these standard resistances, turn to the Reader's Service Card and circle ED-25.

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The hermetically sealed unit is $4" \times 5" \times 1-3/4"$ in dimension.



Peak error as a percentage of full scale.

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Error as a percentage of resistance setting. ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955 subminiature, metal-clad

metallized paper capacitors

Operate at temperatures to 125°C without voltage derating

Withstand dielectric test of twice rated voltage

Insulation resistance higher than any other metallized paper capacitor

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	Table 2. Transiste	or type discriminants
	Characteristic	Туре
Silicon Or Cormanium?	Carrier	n-p-n, p-n-p
sincon or Germanium:	Contact	Point, junction, other
Norman B. Saunders	Power level	centiwatt, deciwatt, watt
Circuit Engineering Consultant, Weston, Mass.	Process	grown, alloy
	Connections	diode, triode, tetrode
	Material	germanium, silicon

TRANSISTORS are made of silicon or germanium; the latter being most prevalent. Each semiconducting material has its place as comparison will show. One or the other is usually definitely indicated by the particular requirement of the application. The silicon transistors that are readily available are grown junction units in the deciwatt dissipation class. They will be compared with similar type germanium transistors. These basic types have practical and superficial differences as well as inherent ones. The fundamental difference is in their energy gap; this, and the workability of material, largely determine the difference in properties. These properties in turn determine relative suitability for each application. The final choice also depends on the availability of transistors having these various semiconductor differences.

The preferred transistor on the basis of several characteristics is given in Table 1. This table is based upon a limited experience with, and knowledge of, transistor characteristics and application and will undoubtedly be modified as the work of others becomes known. Usually, in any particular circuit, one characteristic is of greater importance than the others and leads to the selection of the optimum transistor. This procedure of selection goes beyond the choice between silicon or germanium.

Transistors are available with varying current gains, maximum voltage levels, noise figures, power gains, etc., within each of the several types. Of the approximately one hundred combinations that can be formed from the columns of Table 2, more than thirty are represented by germanium types commercially available. Practically all types have been made at one time or another. In contrast, the silicon transistor is available in only two types. The alloy silicon junction triode is under development but as of today there are many difficulties to surmount¹. The apparent difficulty of fabricating silicon units seems to be born out by the fact that the comparable germanium unit costs but one fifth as much as the silicon unit.

Т

The most striking difference between silicon and germanium transistors is in the collector cut-off current, Table 3. For a typical silicon unit, I_{co} is typically one one-hundredth as much as that for germanium². The variation of collector cut-off current for silicon transistors, from unit to unit, is ten times as great as that for germanium.

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The other difference is in the bias voltage required to produce a given bias current in the emitter. This arises directly from the difference in energy gap and is discussed later. The problem of the larger bias requirement for silicon is aggravated by the fact that the reverse breakdown potential of the emitter is only 2 or 3v as compared to 10 to 30v for the grown junction germanium transistors. That is, the ratio of permissible reverse to forward voltage swing is only about five for silicon compared to fifty for germanium. This may be of concern in the design of circuits such as flip-flops. A factor compensating for this smaller input ratio is that silicon transistors are

0	OPERATION				OY
		S	G	s	G
Temperature	greater than 75°C 25 to 75°C less than 25°C	~~	~~		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Bias Currents	greater than 10ma 1ma to 10ma less than 1ma	V	~~		~~
Bias Voltages	greater than 40v 5v to 40v less than 5v	~~	~~	Available	V V
Current gain	High Stable with temperature Stable with time		V V	Not Yet	V
High frequency	alpha cut-off power gain detection	V	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		lower pow-
Collector cut-off Current	very low stability of	V	V		
Low cost			V		V

	able	١.	Suggested	transistor	choice	according	to	operating	requirement	
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Table 3. Typical junction transistor coefficients

			SILICON	GERMA	MUM
		Symbol	Grown	Grown	Alloy
Collector	Voltage (Maximum) (v)	V _{o max}	40	40	25
	Dissipation (Maximum) (mw)	- 1	150	50	50
	Cut-off current (µa)	l _{eo}	0.02	2	10
	Capacitance (µµfds)	C _o	7	14	40
	Conductance parallel (µmhos)	go	0.3	0.2	1.0
	Resistance—series (ohms)	ro	500	200	20
Emitter	Current (Minimum useable) (ma)	L.	1	0.01	0.1
	Reverse Voltage (Maximum) (v)	Ve max	2	10	5
	Bias Voltage (mv)	V.	500	160	160
	Resistance (ohms)	r _n	100	25	25
Base	Resistance (ohms)	r' b	500	150	300
Gain	Power (db)	Go	35	47	40
	Current	В	26	35	40
	Frequency cut-off (Mc)	fa	6	2.5	1

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obtainable with a collector voltage rating three times that of germanium units. The output to input current ratio, or current gain, tends to be somewhat less in the silicon units. They also require about a milliampere to achieve the rated alpha or beta whereas the grown junction germanium unit retains a high value of current gain with biases in the order of microamperes.

The frequency of alpha cut-off for the silicon units is somewhat higher than that for the germanium. This is of little practical importance, however, since the higher impedances of the silicon units make their power gain at high frequencies considerably less, equation (1).

 $G_{\circ} (BW)^{2} \approx f_{\alpha}/4(2\pi C_{c}) (r'_{b}+r'_{c})$ (1) $G_{\circ} = \text{Power gain}$ BW = Bandwidth $f_{\alpha} = \text{Frequency of alpha cut-off}$ $C_{\epsilon} = \text{Collector capacitance}$ $r'_{b} = \text{Extrinsic base resistance}$ $r'_{c} = \text{Extrinsic collector resistance}$ $1/(2\pi C_{\bullet}) (r'_{b} + r'_{c}) = \text{Upper collector critical frequency}$

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This occurs, in spite of the lower collector capacitance of the silicon, because of its higher extrinsic base and collector resistances. The higher base resistance of the silicon transistor makes the input voltage and hence the driving power higher when connected as a grounded emitter. The extrinsic collector resistance of the silicon units limits the power output directly by reducing the voltage drop available to the load and indirectly because additional dissipation causes thermal limits to be reached sooner³.

Effect of Temperature

The collector cut-off current is the coefficient most susceptible to the effects of temperature. The rate of increase with temperature is much the same for both materials. The cut-off current of germanium transistors shows no change as a function of time except for an increase when the time is measured in years. Silicon units on the other hand have taken a day or two to recover their normal room temperature current after being soaked at high temperatures. However, the final value of current reached may be less than that which existed before the heating. The bias required to produce a given current in the germanium units is less dependent upon the temperature than that required for the silicon because the energy gap of the latter varies by half a volt between minus 55 and plus 125° C, Table 5.

The current gain of both types falls off as the temperature departs from room temperature, that of the silicon unit becoming very low at low temperatures, Table 5. Some designers specify heaters within the chassis to avoid the deleterious effects of low temperature upon the operation of the silicon. The even higher impedances of silicon at low temperatures also make its use at these low temperatures difficult, Table 5. The fractional change of resistance with temperature is much the same for both materials.

Semiconductor Properties

Shockley and others have adequately described how and why the energy gap effects the junction performance in a semiconductor. The random nature of the charge-carrier energies and their smallness relative to the energy gap causes the exponential increase of current with applied potential. Taking the ratio of the exponentials, it can be shown that for units identical in applied voltage bias and physically identical except for the semiconducting material, the current ratio is more than a million to one. The bias voltage required to produce a given junction current in these two materials is tabulated in Table 4 and is helpful in determining the required bias. A simple rule is that silicon at room temperature requires 380mv more bias for the same current. Since energy gaps are functions of temperature⁵, Table 5, so is the difference in potentials.

The densities of electrons, n, and holes, p, are greatly influenced by temperature. The density at room temperature of the carriers in the intrinsic material is about one three-hundredths as great in silicon. The velocity of the carriers in silicon is only about one-third as great as in germanium. The conductivity is given by a combination of these factors so that the resistivity of the silicon is more than a thousand times greater than that of the germanium. The transistor maker then has a choice of making the silicon unit with far higher extrinsic resistances, or greater impurity content which results in shorter lifetimes. This in turn, requires a narrower base region. Practically, the carrier lifetimes of silicon are less than those of germanium, perhaps because of the far greater difficulty of obtaining pure (or purifying) silicon, and certainly because of the difficulty of stabilizing its surface to have large surface lifetime.

The thermal constants of the two materials are much alike. A one millimeter cube will pass

able 4.	Typical junction diode voltages	
	for forward current	

Current (µa)	Voltag	ge* (mv)
	Silicon	Germanium
2	360	0
4	378	18
10	402	42
20	420	60
40	438	78
100	462	102
200	480	120
400	498	138
1 ma	522	162
10 ma	582	222
100 ma	642	282
1 amp	702	342

When the diode has no leakage conductance and no series resistance.

about 70mw from face to opposite face for a one celsius degree temperature difference. The thermal time constant is found from the heat storage and transfer constants. Because the heat transfer in a solid is a diffusion process, the time increases as the square of the distance. A one millimeter thick cube or slab of either material takes about 25 milliseconds to reach two-thirds of the equilibrium change following application of a pulse which heats one face.

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		-55°C +25°C			+125°C		
	Silicon	Germanium	Silicon	Germanium	Silicon	Germanium	
Energy Gap (v)	1.35	0.76	1.12	0.75	0.8	0.74	
l _{co} (μο	<1	<1	<1	2	5	1000	
α	0.8	0.90	0.97	0.97	0.93	-	
r _c (megohms)	10	10	2	3	0.5	0.1	
r _b (ohms)	5000	1000	500	300	500	-	
r _e (ohms)	50	20	100	25	200	50	

Table 5. Coefficient variation with temperature



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Transistorized Transistor Analyzer



COMPLETELY portable, this compact, threepound junction transistor analyzer uses transistorized circuitry. It is powered by three flashlight batteries. The analyzer measures h_{21} (β), the short circuit current gain, and I_{co} , collector cut-off current. True small signal parameter, h_{21} , is measurable for various values of emitter bias. Unlike transistors can be compared for identical operating biases.

A self-calibration feature of the Model JHI, manufactured by Quantum Electronics, Inc., 1921 Virginia St., N. E., Albuquerque, N. M., gives the unit good stability. It is essentially free from ambient temperature effects and changes in component values within the instrument. Its simplicity makes it easy to use and reliable for field operation. A description of short-circuit current gain measurement gives an idea of the unit's capabilities. An audio oscillator is required as the a-c voltage peakmina peakis me acros order curre circui the m Sel is acc precis

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One of the G. E. 2N44 transistors can be seen in the center of the printed circuit board. Large meter gives direct reading of l_{e1} , l_{co1} and h_{21} . Range of h_{21} is 0-50 or 0-100.

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source. An input current of approximately $5\mu a$, peak-to-peak, is injected into the base-emitter terminals of the transistor being tested. The resulting peak-to-peak current swing in the collector circuit is measured by monitoring the voltage appearing across a very low resistance load, which is in the order of 50 ohms. The ratio of the output signal current to the input signal current is the short circuit current gain and is indicated directly on the meter.

Self-calibration, and current ratio measurement is accomplished by a substitution method utilizing precision resistors. Small signal gain is measured with an accuracy of 5% or better over a wide ambient temperature range. Emitter current is adjustable and metered from 0-100ma d-c. The unit accommodates p-n-p and n-p-n silicon and germanium transistors. For more information, turn to the Reader's Service Card and circle **ED-28**.



Here's another step forward by Bomac — a reversible silicon mixer diode. The 1N415 and 1N416 series are the first silicon diodes to have selective polarity.

Polarity is indicated by the letters REV located at one end of the diode. To change-the polarity, just switch the position of the end cap.

With the end cap attached to the contact pin at the unmarked end of the cartridge, the diode will be of normal polarity. With the end cap attached to the end marked REV, the diode will be of reverse polarity. The complete assembly, with either polarity, is electrically the same as its equivalent type of regular silicon diodes.

The Bomac 1N415 and 1N416 series will meet all conditions of JAN 1A specifications.



UNIQUE PACKAGE PROTECTION



For complete protection during shipment and storage Bomac has designed a reusable RF Protective Package^{*} which conforms with MIL-E1B specification. Diodes stored in this package are completely protected no matter how many times they are handled after the original seal is broken.

*PAT. APPLIED FOR



Band	Туре	Equivalent Type	Frequency (Mc)	Max. Conversion Loss (db)	Noise Ratie (Times)	Max. (VSWR)	IF Imped. (OHMS)	Burnout (org)
X	1N415B	1N23B 1N23BR	9375 9375	6.5 6.5	2.7 2.7			1.0 1.0
x	1N415C	1N23C 1N23CR	9375 9375	6.0 6.0	2.0 2.0	1.50 1.50	325-475 325-475	1.0 1.0
x	1N415D	1N23D 1N23DR	9375 9375	5.0 5.0	1.7 1.7	1.30 1.30	350-450 350-450	1.0 1.0
S	1N416B	1N21B 1N21BR	3060 3060	6.5 6.5	2.0 2.0	-	_	2.0 2.0
S	1N416C	1N21C 1N21CR	3060 3060	5.5 5.5	1.5 1.5	-	_	2.0 2.0



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ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955



Field Effect Transistor Circuit Design

I-Characteristics

Chaang Huang, Melvin Marshall, and B. H. White Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Electronics Div., Ipswich, Mass.





Fig. I. Both sides of an uncased Sylvania field effect transistor now in pilot-plant production.

Fig. 2. The nomenclature of the field effect transistor symbol at the right, "source", "drain", and "gate", is related to the physical appearance of the semiconductor device by the drawing.



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FIELD effect transistors¹, a unipolar device, are distinguishable from junction transistors in the following two ways: (1) the current flow is carried predominantly by one type of carrier alone, and (2) the electric field intensity is relatively high, thus the current flow is caused by field drift instead of by diffusion. They consist of a piece of n-type germanium slab with a p-type junction formed around the center of the slab. Two ohmic contacts are placed in the vicinity of the junction. Three electrodes are connected to the transistor. The electrode that is connected to the junction is called the "gate". The electrodes that are connected to the ohmic contacts are called the "source" and the "drain".

The characteristics and equivalent circuits for the field effect transistor are given in this part of the article, while the circuits and techniques for utilizing these transistors in Colpitts and relaxation oscillators, bistable, monostable, and multivibrator circuits are to be presented in the concluding portion in the next issue. The Colpitts oscillator circuit and characteristics will be extensively analyzed. In addition to the above circuits, the field effect transistor can also be used in flip-flops and sinewave oscillators and other widely applicable circuits.

The dependence^{1, 2} of the drain current on the drain and gate voltages is shown in Fig. 6. When a positive voltage is applied to the drain, with the source grounded, an electric field is set up in the germanium. Hence, the carriers, which are electrons for n-type material, will flow from the source to the drain. If a negative voltage is applied to the gate, the drain current will decrease due to conductivity modulation. When the magnitude of the gate voltage is increased to the pinch-off value, W_o , the electron current will cease to flow, and the drain current is essentially the leakage current of the pn junction. On the other hand, if the gate voltage is kept constant, the drain current will increase with the drain voltage until a certain drain voltage is reached. After that the current is relatively constant, indicating a high output impedance. It is to be noted that the gate voltage should always be kept negative. Otherwise, excessive currents will flow, causing damage to the transistor. This is similar to the positive grid current of a vacuum tube.

Equivalent Circuit

Since the fundamental transistor action is a modulation of the drain current responding to a change in the gate voltage, the active part of the transistor can be best described by a transadmittance. This description suggests an equivalent circuit as shown in Fig. 7. It consists of the parallel combination of a passive, reciprocal network with elements y_{11} , y_{12} , y_{22} and an active current generator $(y_{21} - y_{12}) V_g$. The relationship between drain and gate voltages and currents is described by

$$i_G = y_{11} V_G + y_{12} V_D$$

 $i_D = y_{12} V_G + y_{22} V_D + (y_{21} - y_{12}) V_G$

The y parameters are complex, and change with frequency. They are measured by using a Tektronix

535 dual beam scope, with the d-c bias kept at drain voltage of 60v and drain current of 5ma*. The results of the measurement of the conductance matrix elements are shown in Fig. 8. We can see that g_{21} decreases with frequency. Since g_{e1} is essentially the transconductance, it shows the frequency response of the transistor. g_{12} is negative and is smaller in magnitude than g_{11} and g_{22} . This insures that the network consisting of y_{11} , y_{12} , y_{22} is a passive network. The measured results of the susceptance matrix elements are shown in Fig. 9. The fact that b_{12} is negative, and that the magnitude of b_{12} is less than b_{11} and b_{22} indicates that the susceptances are capacitive. When these matrix elements are combined, we find that the passive network formed by y_{11} , y_{12} , and y_{22} can be reduced to a r-c network as shown in Fig. 3. The interelectrode capacitances C_{gs} , C_{gd} , C_{ds} remain practically constant over the entire frequency range. For the field effect transistor studied, C_{gs} , C_{gd} , and C_{sd} are about 23, 3, and 33µµfd, respectively, as illustrated. The resistances, however, do decrease with frequency. These decreases are probably due to the distributed nature of the device. The variation of the

* Due to high impedance levels the y parameters cannot be measured accurately by a radio frequency bridge.

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 G. C. Dacey and I. M. Ross, "Unipolar 'Field Effect' Transistor", Proc.I.R.E., Vol. 41, Aug. 1953, pp. 970-979.



Fig. 6. Field effect transistor static characteristics. W_0 is the "pinch-off" value.







Fig. 8. Conductance matrix elements vs. frequency.





GATE DRAIN Cgd Cds Cds (grm-jbm) Vg SOURCE Fig. 3. The equivalent circuit of the

field effect transistor reduced to an



Fig. 4. Variation of transadmittance with frequency of unit shown in photographs.





Fig. 5. Variation of equivalent circuit parameters with frequency.



Commutatorless D-C Motor Using Transistors

Harrison D. Brailsford

Brailsford & Co., Inc., Rye, New York





Fig. 1 (left). The basic commutatorless motor.

Fig. 2 (middle). By adding an r-c network to the basic circuit, constant speed over a limited range is achieved.

Fig. 3 (right). This motor has a higher starting torque and is reversible.

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TRANSISTORS provide a simple means of achieving commutation in d-e motors without any moving current-carrying parts in the structure. Elimination of the make-and-break or sliding contacts of conventional commutators not only increases the service life, but removes radio-frequency interference; frequently a serious problem. Motors of this design, particularly in the miniature range, can be of great value in telemetering and remote, unattended instruments using self-contained batteries.

The field structure of the transistor-commutator motor consists of a pair of running poles (1-3, 2-4), a connecting yoke, and a center-tapped running winding (7). The pole faces are notched out, as shown, to form a pair of sub-poles (5-6) each of which is fitted with a pickup coil. The rotor (8) consists of a bar or disc of Alnico, magnetized across its diameter. The magnetic structure and air gap are proportioned so that with no field from the running coil, the rotor will seek the position shown with its magnetic axis parallel to the pole faces. With the rotor at rest, no current can flow since there is no bias on the base of either transistor (9-10). If now we rotate the rotor clockwise, currents will be induced in the two pickup coils (5-6). The current induced in coil 5 will be of proper polarity to put negative bias on transistor 9 rendering it conducting and permitting current to flow through the right half of running winding 7. An electro-magnetic field is thus set up in the field yoke making poles 2-4 North, and poles 1-3 South. The action of the South pole of the rotor on pickup coil 6 has no effect because the induced current from that coil, in that position, simply makes the base of transistor 10 positive, maintaining it in a non-conductive condition. As the rotor pole reaches magnetic alignment with poles 5-6, the induced currents decay

and as the rotor poles pass this point reverse their polarities so that transistor 9 becomes non-conducting, and transistor 10 becomes conducting. Thus, the left half of running winding 7 is energized, reversing the polarity of the running poles providing a second impulse to the rotor. In the two-pole structure shown, there are thus two power pulses per revolution.

The speed characteristic is similar to that of a conventional shunt or permanent magnet field d-e motor; that is, it is a function of applied voltage and/or load. Constant speed may be provided over a limited range of driving voltage by means of a resistance capacitance net work shunted across the bases of the two transistors, as shown in Fig. 2. As will be apparent from the diagram, the r-c shunt functions to by-pass a portion of the biasing voltage from the active to the inactive transistor. Since the two transistors are oppositely phased, if at the instant transistor 9 is conducting to the right half of the winding to cause the motor to run, then conduction through transistor 10 and its associated portion of the running winding will tend to oppose rotation. The proportion of the bias voltage on transistor 9 that reaches transistor 10 will then be a function of the frequency, which is a function of the speed of the rotor, and the values of the r-c circuit. The greater the capacitance, the greater the bucking voltage for any given frequency, and, conversely, the greater the frequency, the greater the bucking voltage for a given capacitance.

Self-Starting

The structure described is not inherently selfstarting and will run equally well in either direction, being similar in this respect to a single-phase a-c





motor. Self-starting has been accomplished experimentally by applying a transient pulse and by designing a feed-back type of structure so that the transistors oscillate electrically. The centrifugal device illustrated in Fig. 3, however, offers the advantage of both controlling the direction of rotation and affording a higher starting torque than has been achieved by other means. The device consists essentially of an eccentrically weighted member (1) pivoted at (2). A contacting segment (4) makes electrical contact with either brush (5 or 6) when the rotor is at rest, mechanically shorting the transistors. When current is applied, the running winding functions through the mechanical contact to revolve the rotor. As soon as the rotor has attained running speed, centrifugal force on off-center weight 1 overcomes tension of the spring (3) withdrawing commutating segment (4) from contact with the brushes. The motor then continues to run by transistor-commutation as previously described. The double-pole double-throw switch shown is used for reversing.

The power range of the transistor motor is limited only by the size or power handling capacity of the transistors. For most instrument work we have found commercially available transistors of the RR21 and similar type to provide adequate power handling capacity. The motor described, operates at an input of from 30 to 90mw and can handle loads of 10 oz-in, and over, at 1rpm on a continuous duty cycle. Larger transistors, such as the 2N57 can naturally accommodate a larger and more powerful structure.

The overall efficiency of the experimental models indicates that the transistor motor will compare favorably with conventional units of similar size. Efficiencies up to 15% have been measured on the experimental models of this motor.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN July 1955

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TIME DELAY FOR OVERLOADS . . . INSTANTANEOUS SHORT CIRCUIT PROTECTION











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ADDRESS DEPT. ED-57

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Trimmer Resistors for Transistors

PRODUCTION and maintenance of transistorized devices is simplified by incorporating these compact trimmer resistors in transistor designs. Each transistor in a device can be individually biassed for optimum performance. Therefore, extensive matching of transistors and bias resistors is not necessary prior to installation. These resistors are already extensively used in hearing aids, but should find wide application in mass-produced transistor devices. These trimmer resistors are also illustrated on this month's cover.

There are three types of trimmer resistors. Models I and II allow individual adjustment of base resistance. Model III allows adjustment of widely varying battery voltages to give proper voltage ratio and for individual setting of the output stage for proper current conditions. These units are made by Centralab, div. of Globe-Union, Inc., 900 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wisc.

The maximum resistances for Model I, illustrated in the circuit diagram are: R_1 and R_2 both equal 625,000 ohms; R_3 equals 94,000 ohms; and R_4 equals 75,000 ohms, all 20% tolerance. The corresponding values for Model III are 12,000, 250,-000, 800, and 800 ohms, respectively. Model II has three resistors of 625,000, 625,000, and 200,000 ohms, respectively. The resistances are printed and fired onto ceramic bases. They are 1" x 0.680" x 0.431" in dimension. For more information, turn to the Reader's Service Card and circle **ED-31**.





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One of the trimmer resistor assemblies is shown in the box in this hearing-aid application.



Front and back views of the Model III trimmer resistor. A Model I is shown at the top of the page.

A-MP'S

NEW UNIVERSAL PATCHCORD PROGRAMMING

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Operating Transistors at Higher Voltages

G. H. Didinger

Manager, Battery Engineering Dept., National Carbon Co., New York, N. Y.

TRANSISTORS are operated more efficiently at higher voltages in most designs¹. The following valuable characteristics of transistors can be gained when they are operated at higher voltages:

1. More power is available from transistors of a given size. As with all devices, maximum power rating is determined by the ability of the transistor to dissipate the heat generated by its losses without exceeding the permissible temperature rise. The principal loss is the I^2R loss of the collector. A maximum permissible collector current is thus established. The more voltage this current can generate across the

output load, the more power will be obtained. Naturally, the collector breakdown voltage must not be exceeded; but this is subject to control in manufacture, by proper adjustment of base layer thickness and impurity densities. Fortunately, power stages of electronic equipment often operate at audio frequencies, where thicker base layers are not objectionable. 2. Greater power sensitivity can be achieved. For a given power output, the load impedance will be higher, producing greater gain.

3. Distortion can be reduced. Since lower currents are required for a given power, there is less likelihood

Table 1. Comparison of the new flat dry cells with cylindrical cells.

Cells	Volume (inch ³)	Approximate Dimensions (inches)	Weight (oz)	Cost (percent)	Service (hours)	Service Per Unit Volume (hr per inch)	Service Per Unit Weight (hr per ez)	Service Per Unit Cost (percent)
Cylindrical	29.2	2-3/4 x 2-1/2 x 4-1/4	20	122	420	14.4	21.0	797
Flat	31.8	2-9/16 x 2-1/32 x 6-1/8	28	182	1000	31.4	35.7	1275
Cylindrical	15.0	2-1/8 x 2-1/8 x 3-5/16	9	119	140	9.3	15.5	273
Flot	18.7	2-9/16 x 2-1/32 x 3-19/32	15	112	500	26.7	33.3	1032
Cylindrical	5.45	2-3/16 x 1-3/16 x 2-1/8	6	139	60	11.0	10.0	100
Flat	4.97	1-3/8 x 1-3/8 x 2-5/8	6	100	165	33.2	27.5	384

of encountering the reduction of alpha that is associated with high current densities. This cause of altered waveform is thus minimized or eliminated.

4. The efficiency of the output stage will be increased Since the ratio of load impedance to collector resistance will be larger, a larger portion of the total power of the collector circuit will be delivered.

5. The relative standby power of the output stage can be reduced. Even with class B operation, the quiescent current will not be zero, if minimum crossover distortion is to be achieved. The minimum bias voltage thus required will be a smaller percentage of the maximum output voltage, if a higher supply potential is used.

6. Greater gain may be achieved without sacrifice of efficiency. If emitter current drops too low, emitter resistance rises, and available gain drops. The necessary emitter current and voltage, which may be in series with the collector supply, is a smaller percentage of a higher collector voltage.

7. Temperature stabilization is more easily achieved, without sacrificing other design objectives. Reference to standard transistor characteristics will show that constant voltage bias permits an increase in quiescent collector current with an increase in temperature. This type of operation may result in sufficient increase in dissipation to further raise the temperature and quiescent current, leading to a runaway condition. This condition may be avoided by a closer approach to constant current bias. Since such biasing requires a higher value of emitter bias resistance, more emitter bias voltage will be required for a given operating point. Higher collector voltage will thus be desirable to retain high efficiency and low distortion. 8. Adequate automatic volume control is easier to achieve. The maximum a-v-c voltage is limited by the collector voltage. Higher collector voltages, therefore, permit more control voltage to be developed and greater control sensitivity to be attained.

9. Complementary symmetry can be used. Since only half of the supply voltage may be applied to each transistor of a complementary stage, higher available voltage is especially important in this case. Complementary symmetry eliminates the need for an input transformer and may be used to avoid an output transformer as well. Since the n-p-n collector current can be made to balance the complementary current of the p-n-p, no quiescent current need flow in the output load. This stage may thus be coupled directly to a speaker voice coil. In fact, the optimum load resistance of the stage is low enough to make a reasonably good match possible. It is thus possible to rid the stage of both the cost and performance limitations imposed by a transformer.

10. A saving in transistor cost is possible. Since more power can be derived from transistors of a given type, the use of expensive power transistors may not be necessary. One type of low cost, standard audio transistor is known to produce 100mw easily in a 9v clas

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class B push-pull stage. In fact, while the manufacturer does not so rate this transistor, measurements have shown that it is possible to obtain one watt from such a stage at 22.5v without exceeding 80°C. 11. *Higher cut-off frequencies are possible*. Collector capacitance shunts the output at high frequencies, reducing the gain of the stage. Since raising the voltage decreases this capacitance, it raises the frequency at which its effect becomes important. Such operation also leads to a higher gain-bandwidth product for an i-f stage using such a transistor.

12. Grown junction transistors can be used, since their relatively smaller junction areas need not be troublesome at higher voltage. Advantage can thus be taken of their planar junctions to extend the alpha cut-off frequency. Since minority carriers in a fieldfree base layer move by diffusion, they travel in different directions toward the collector. With planar junctions, the differences in transit distance, and hence in transit time, are smaller. A shorter half period is thus required for cancellation to take place as the result of carriers, emitted at the peak of a signal, arriving at the collector simultaneously with other carriers that were emitted at the trough of the signal. A shorter half period, of course, corresponds to a higher frequency of cut-off. As with reduced collector capacitance, this gain can lead to a higher gain band-width product.

13. P-N-I-P transistors may be used. J. M. Early² has described the advantages of these transistors for high frequencies and higher powers and the need for higher voltage to reach through the intrinsic layer. (See Electronic Design, October, 1954, p. 5 for a discussion of p-n-i-p transistors.)

14. Field effect transistors can be used since higher voltage makes possible adequate gating of the signal. In the opinion of some designers their higher impedance permits a reduction in the cost of i-f coils.

15. Point contact transistors can be used. Advantage can thus be taken of their inherent negative resistance characteristic for simplified switching or oscillation. Point-contact transistors also permit operation at generally higher frequencies. (A comparison of the operating voltage requirements of point-contact and junction transistors can be made by referring to the "Transistor Data Chart" insert.)

Lower-Voltage Advantages

There are some advantages to operating transistors at lower voltages. It should be recognized, of course, that these advantages are available to any equipment having a higher voltage supply. They are:

1. Since transistor noise increases with voltage, it may be minimized by lowering voltage. This effect is usually of importance only to the input stage.

2. Certain radio-frequency junction transistors and surface barrier transistors have extremely thin base

Table 2. Typical transistor power supplies utilizing flat cells.

Voltage	Approximate Dimensions (inches)		Approx. Weight (ounces)	Terminals	
	L	w	н		
6	1-13/16	1-51/64	3-5/16	9.5	2-hole socket
9	1	1	1-7/8	2	snap fastens at each end
9	1-3/8	1-3/8	2-5/8	6	2-hole socket
9	2-9/16	2-1/32	3-19/32	15	2-hole socket
9, 13.5	1+15/16	1	2-11/16	3	3-hole socket
22.5	1-1/32	5/8	2	1.2	raised contact at each end
22.5	1-11/32	1-5/16	3-7/16	6.75	raised contact at each end

layers. Lower voltage is, therefore, required to avoid "punch-through".

3. At least one manufacturer claims his transistors have longer life at reduced voltage. For many applications, however, these transistors have adequate life at voltages that are more favorable to other design objectives such as compact battery supplies.

4. Very low power equipment such as hearing aids may be operated from a single cell. In some cases, this arrangement permits more economical operation.

In view of the predominant advantages of higher voltage operation of transistors, it would be natural to wonder why so much stress has been placed upon lower potentials for portable transistorized equipment. Apart from the interest that is always aroused by novelty, this stress has been caused by a widespread belief that battery energy is cheaper when obtained at lower voltage and higher current. While this belief may once have been true, it would be most unfortunate to allow the notion to persist in view of the present state of the battery art.

The technique of producing flat cells has been constantly improved until today it is possible, through their use, to couple the advantages of higher voltage with a saving in the cost of manufacturing transistor equipment as well as a saving in operation cost.

In addition, certain new batteries permit full use of the advantages of higher voltage, without sacrificing any of those of lower potential because:

They provide an inexpensive high voltage source.
 The high voltage stack may now be tapped to ob-

The high voltage stack may now be tapped to obtain low voltages directly without the use of bleeders.
 The lower voltage sections of a polypotential supply may now be arranged for more or less current capacity than the higher voltage sections. This arrangement permits use of identical cells throughout, giving the energizer a uniform cross section.

These energizers make possible lower manufacturing cost for transistor equipment. Since the power supply is reduced to a single unit, expensive cell holders and spring contacts may be eliminated. In addition, the removal of spring loading minimizes the likelihood of deforming plastic panels at elevated temperatures. The absence of mountings for holders and spring contacts simplifies both the force and cavity of injection molds, thereby reducing the cost of tooling plastic cabinets.

Table 1 compares transistor power packs made with several of the more popular sizes of cylindrical cells with flat cell packs, which are suggested as more suitable substitutes. These comparisons are made for a modern transistor radio receiver having a Class B push-pull output stage. A typical starting drain of 15ma is assumed with a nine volt supply. Service is given at a schedule of two hours per day, which is considered average for radio receivers.

It is obvious from Table 1 that modern flat cells are superior to the cylindrical cells, which they are replacing in service per unit volume, service per unit weight, and service per unit cost. It should also be noted that this comparison is true at a moderate potential of nine volts. The economy of flat cells becomes even more outstanding as the voltage rises.

It may also be observed from Table 1 that flat cells offer more options to the designer. In the space required by the older style cells, they can provide much more service. If the extra service is not needed, they offer a considerable saving in volume. It is, of course, possible to compare other sizes with similar results.

Several transistor power supplies that have already gained considerable acceptance at the design level are given in Table 2. Many other combinations are, of course, possible and in view of the newness of the field it is suggested that specific problems be addressed to the battery manufacturer.

References

1. Proceedings of the IRE, Nov. 1952, Proceedings of the Transistor Short Course, Penn State, June, 1953

2. The Bell System Technical Journal, May, 1954, p. 517



There's nothing new about vibration problems, and actually, little can be done to prevent vibration in many of today's electronic and electrical systems. It *is* possible, however, to make wire connections secure enough to withstand

tremendous vibrational stress. Hubbell Interlock Plugs are designed to provide a dependable, locked connection, even when subjected to the most severe conditions.



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Always be sure of a positive, low contact resistance connection with Interlock Plugs. Note how contact head locks securely and automatically in its eyelet. Contact is made on two surfaces maintained by coil spring pressure even during extreme temperature changes, impact end vibration. Tests Prove Itt

Left: With Interlock Plug and Jack securely mounted, test begins with platen vibrating at 10 cycles per second. Right: at 50 cycles per second, camera stops motion to show plug still locked in its jack! Tested for 18 hours at an amplitude of .06 inch and at a varying frequency from 10 to 50 to 10 cycles per second, there wasn't a single failure!

For Further Information, Write Dept. A:



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This is the actual size of the printed circuit board for the FS-100 Frequency Standard. Rectangular outline is part of switch.



Transistor oscillator circuit requires extremely small tuning capacitance.



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A greater range of diode characteristics—this is what the vigorous and continuing Hughes program of research and development means to you. For instance, you can spell out your requirements for germanium diodes in terms of your particular circuit application. Frequently, you will find that there is a Hughes type in the extensive line that matches those requirements with just the right characteristics. If not, a special type, tested to meet your exact

requirements, can be supplied readily.

Listed below are a few of the more popular types, arranged for quick and easy selection, according to forward and reverse characteristics. More detailed specifications are given in pertinent data sheets.

SMALLER than a king-sized package of cigarettes, this tiny transistorized frequency standard is complete and requires no external connections. It is crystal-controlled and supplies accurate frequency markers every 100kc on the receiver dial up to 30Mc.

Because of the low current drain of the 2N38 transistor, trouble-free operation of the FS-100, manufactured by Eldico of New York, Inc., 72 E. Second St., Mineola, N. Y., may be expected for the shelf-life of the battery. Operation is simple; set the switch to "on" and couple the output to the antenna. The variable trimmer capacitor C_2 permits the oscillator to be zeroed against WWV. The output of the FS-100 is beat against the WWV signal and C_2 adjusted for zero beat.

To prevent loading the transistor with too much capacitance, the trimmer is small (5-25mmfd). To maintain control of tuning, the crystal frequency is held to within ± 2 cy of 100kc. The crystal was developed for this transistor application by E. B. Lewis Co., 11 Bragg St., East Hartford, Conn. CBS-Hytron's 2N38 transistor was used because of uniformity of production lots.

The signal from the FS-100 can be frequencymodulated for identification purposes by depressing the case slightly. For more information on this transistorized precision 100kc frequency standard, turn to the Reader's Service Card and circle **ED-35**. The Hughes line of semiconductors is being steadily expanded. New germanium and silicon devices, including transistors and power rectifiers, now under development, are being readied for commercial production. Watch for their release. Meanwhile, whenever your equipment design calls for subminiature germanium diodes, be sure to specify Hughes. With extraordinary records of failure-free service, they are *first of all* ... for RELIABILITY!

	WORKING INVERSE VOLTAGE			F	ORWAR (Mil	D CURRE	NT		
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150	500µA @ - 150V		1N55B						
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envelope, impervious to moisture and to external contamination. Maximum dimensions, standard glass envelope: Length, 0.265 inch; Diameter, 0.105 inch.



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5

Tube-Transistor Radio

BEFORE DESIGNING all-transistor devices, many manufacturers of electronic equipment may take the intermediate step of combining tubes and transistors. The hybrid portable radio discussed on these pages is a clever combination in which an all-tube device was converted with a minimum of redesign, reconstruction, and retooling. By substituting two matched transistors operating Class B push-pull for one tube, output power and "B" battery life have been more than doubled.

This radio is a Model 838, made by Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp., Jersey City, N. J. The earlier portable from which it was adapted is the Model 747. As the photos show, there were few changes made in the chassis. The cabinet is the same size, but the front panel was changed. The two controls are the same.

The major reason that this firm did not redesign their small portable into an all-transistor version was cost. It would cost more to the consumer than a hybrid radio. Other factors were the added delay involved in a complete redesign, and the limited availability and performance of transistors at radio trequencies. In order to produce an all-transistor portable with performance equal to the Model 838, four or five transistors would be necessary to replace the three tubes remaining in the hybrid version.

Only the output stage was redesigned in the new radio. The conversion called for some other changes, however. In the Model 747, the filaments of the four tubes were in parallel across a 1.5v battery. In the hybrid version, the filaments of the three remaining tubes are in series across a 4v battery. This battery, which consists of three mercury cells in series, also supplies the transistors.

The change in the heater arrangement necessitated some modifications in the a-v-c and grid networks for proper biasing. The screen resistor and bias voltage of the first audio tube were changed for optimum operation in driving transistors instead of one tube. It is interesting to note that the input transformer to the output stage is physically larger than the output transformer. The size of this input transformer was determined by the need for sufficient inductance to preserve low-frequency response, since a high impedance is then being coupled to a low impedance.

Design Forum

Since the 45v "B".battery does not have to supply the plate requirements of the power stage in the tubetransistor radio, its life has been greatly extended as compared with the Model 747. The normal battery drain is about 2.5ma, compared to 4.5 to 5ma for the earlier model. The undistorted output of the 838 at 10% distortion is 35mw, compared with 15mw for the 747. Maximum power output is more than double these values. The transistors used in this radio are supplied in matched pairs to Emerson specifications.

All-transistor devices including portables have already been placed on the market. Eventually all radios, portable, non-portable, and automobile, will use transistors. In the meanwhile, the combination of tubes and transistors is a practical advance, effecting a great improvement in performance at minimum cost. At the same time, the men servicing this firm's products can gain experience in using transistors in an easy dose. For the highly competitive consumer market, the development of this radio represents sound engineering practice.





The tube-transistor radio showing how the batteries are replaced without removing the chassis. The hole near the dial is for a final trimmer adjustment after assembly.

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The hybrid version compared with the earlier all-tube radio (top). A capacitor occupies the space (arrow) where the output tube was mounted, and a capacitor and input transformer have been added.



The transistors are mounted in a previously empty space behind the speaker.

Industry's first full year performance warranty on all transistors announced by General Electric

MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH PROVED PERFORMANCE IN RIGID LIFE TESTS

NOW, IN ADDITION to the recently announced price reductions, General Electric provides a full year warranty on its complete line of transistors—the first warranty of its kind in the Semiconductor industry.

CONTINUOUS QUALITY checks and life tests in G.E.'s laboratories and plants, and in the field, have proved conclusively the performance superiority and longer life of the G-E transistors. In tests requiring operational stability at temperatures up to 85°C for thousands of hours, G-E transistors have surpassed every specification. The full year warranty is your assurance of this performance. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS the list of important manufacturers who have swung over to G-E Semiconductor Products in radio, communications, and other electronic equipment has increased at a startling rate. Why not profit by their successful experience? Now is the time to use all of the many advantages offered by General Electric Semiconductors in the production of your equipment. Especially in view of their recent reductions in price and the new Performance Warranty. For additional information, write today to: General Electric Company, Semiconductor Products, Section X7475, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York.

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Slip Ring (Collector Ring) Assemblies we have made surpass severe shock, vibration, and water test conditions of MIL-E-2036A and MIL-T-17113; trouble-free operation at 60,000 feet; resists fungus and corrosion; passed 200-hour salt spray test. Call P M I for free estimate.

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PROJECT 268209 Internal components of S.R.A. designed to withstand high and low temperature range — humidity — salt spray — fungus — shock and still have long life at 390-490 R.P.M.



CIRCLE ED-38 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Automatic Microwave Measurements



The length of the sweep on this motor-driven slotted line is set by means of the two microswitches on the lower bar. Short sweeps can be made in 1/5 sec.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

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Standing-wave pattern produced by illustrated apparatus.

MICROWAVE design and development engineers plagued by a lack of time or competent technical assistance should welcome the apparatus described on these pages. VSWR, voltage minimum and angle of reflection coefficient can be rapidly read on an oscilloscope by means of the motor drive attached to this standard slotted line.

The 1/50hp motor drive has two speeds. With the high-speed pulley, maximum speeds range from one sweep per second for the entire line to five sweeps per second for short sweeps. One sweep in 20sec can be made of the entire line by means of the low-speed pulley. The motor is controlled by a "Variac". The equipment is known as the Type 874-MD Slotted-Line Motor Drive, made by General Radio Co., 275 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass. The drive can only be used with this firm's slotted line, Type 874-LBA.

In order to produce the illustrated standing-wave pattern, a sine-wave modulated generator is employed. Two crystal diodes in a clamped circuit suppress the lower half of the typical sine-wave pattern and establish the baseline. An unmodulated generator or a square-wave modulated generator can also be employed in other arrangements. The length of the sweep is adjustable from 1 to 47cm by moving two stops that actuate microswitches. The equipment weighs 16-3/4 lb. For more data, turn to the Reader's Service Card and circle **ED-39**.



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Write for Aviation Products Catalog, Bulletin 330.

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16 subminiature

SPDT switches with toggle

Two-circuit

double-break switch

actuator

SPDT switches with rotary selector actuator

8 subminiature

Double-pole, double-throw basic switch



MICRO

Whether your requirement is a single switch to control one circuit or an assembly of switches to control many circuits you will find that MICRO SWITCH engineering keeps pace with your needs.

Pictured here are just a few of the many small, sensitive, precision switches MICRO SWITCH has developed to meet specific applications. Push button, toggle and rotary actuators permit extreme versatility of design without any compromise with reliability.

Should your design call for special small switches for use with high temperatures, difficult environments, high inrush currents or unusual circuitry, for instance, MICRO SWITCH engineering can quickly put the proper switch in your hands.

Call MICRO SWITCH engineering today. You'll be glad you did. There are 20 branch offices to bring you quick, intelligent cooperation on every switch problem. There is no obligation.



Tandem-Tuned Transformer

SUBMINIATURE in size, this tiny 1/2" x 1/2" by 1" double-tuned i-f transformer is particularly suited for transistor radios. Also illustrated is a 455kc single-tuned i-f transformer housed in a 1/2'' cubical can. These components are outgrowths from the cylindrical i-f transformers originally used in the all-transistor Regency radio.

Units having wide ranges of turns ratios and impedances are available from the manufacturer. Vokar Corporation, Dexter, Michigan. Bandpass is about 7kc at the 6db point. Impedances match transistors; both the primary and secondary windings are tapped. Both the primary and secondary windings of the tandem-tuned units are inductancetuned. Capacitance is 440mmfd. Tuning can be made from above or below the chassis. Q-values up to 160 may be obtained.

Units are vacuum-impregnated and have good time and temperature stability. The tandem-tuned component, Model TT600, is a plug-in type with six pins. Single-tuned units are available with 4, 5, and 6 hooked or plain-type pins on 0.100" centers. A ground lug is included. The capacitors are enclosed in the aluminum cans. The singletuned unit is available for i-fs of 262kc. For more data on these subminiature i-f transformers, turn to the Reader's Service Card and circle ED-42.

Tandem-tuned unit, left, and square and cylinder units for i-fs of 455kc.





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All transformers are tunable from above or below chassis; 262kc single-tuned units are available.



500 DHAS

Typical i-f stage using 455kc transformer.

Look closely at this little black box LOADED!

NO MATTER WHO YOU ARE or what you do, the chances are good that this little black box will have a far-reaching effect on your way of life within the very near future.

For this is "TRANSAC"*-the smallest, lightest, and fastest "electronic brain" yet announced-and its development by Philco scientists finally unlocks the door to mass production and widespread use of electronic computer and control systems in industry, science, business, and the Armed Forces.

And a well-locked door it was-Because the demand for the benefits of automatic computation mushrooming out of World War II has, until now, put a breaking strain on computer design. As they have grown more complex they have grown more cumbersome and harder to produce.

Their thousands of vacuum tubes have generated not only heat and the need for bulky air-conditioning, but also problems of power consumption

> *"TRANSAC"-Trademark of Philco Corporation for Transistor Automatic Computer For Jurther information, write Philco, 4700 Wismhickon Avenue, Phila. 44, Penna.

ANOTHER FIRST FROM THE

and maintenance. And their size and weight have barred their use in many urgent military applications.

To this dead-end situation Philco engineers brought a fresh outlook and combined it with their experience from pioneering the "Surface Barrier" Transistor.

By utilizing the unique high frequency properties of the Philco "Surface Barrier" Transistor, they evolved an entirely new concept in computer design-the Philco Direct Coupled Transistor Circuits.

This "direct coupling" of transistors is the key that unlocks the door.

By one basic stroke, it cuts sharply the number of elements in a circuit, pares down the bulk and weight, slashes cost and production time...and speeds up computation!

"TRANSAC", for example, is onethird smaller and lighter, and 10 times faster than any transistorized computer announced to date. It operates on one small battery, with less than 1/1000th of the power needed by a comparable vacuum tube computer, and generates less heat than a Christmas tree bulb.

Yet it performs all computer functions-multiplies, divides, compares, and "carries" for 19 binary digits and algebraic sign, and also performs 416,000 complete additions or subtractions per second!

The civilian applications for this system are limitless. And the military uses-with the emphasis on lightweight portability, low power consumption, and high accuracy—are only to be hinted at.

Thus "TRANSAC" becomes one more example of the teamwork of Research, Engineering, and Application that has made "Philco" synonymous with "leadership" in Electronics.



LABORATORIES

CIRCLE ED-43 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

HILCO



53

British Transistor Applications

D. D. Jones

Research Laboratories, General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, England

DEVELOPMENT and production of semi-conductor devices got off to a slower start in Britian than in the United States. But because of the tremendous importance of these devices, the position is now changing very rapidly. A number of companies in Britain are marketing germanium point contact and junction transistors, and photocells. The prices of these, though generally lower than in the United States are still too high for many applications. Pointcontact germanium diodes can be obtained for the equivalent of about 20¢, and are used extensively in TV receivers. So far no silicon junction devices have been marketed, but it is known that some are now in an advanced state of development.

Binaural Hearing Aid

Transistors are now used extensively in Britain in commercial hearing aid amplifiers, although the British National Health Service aids still use vacuum tubes. The circuit in Fig. 2 shows one "half" of a binaural hearing aid amplifier developed by the General Electric Co. The bias conditions are stabilized against temperature changes. A feature of this aid is the absence of interstage transformers; it is usually found that the small transformers available saturate at currents of a few hundred microamperes and the transformer primary inductance often resonates with the collector capacitance in the audio frequency range. Recent junction transistors have a significantly

54

lower noise factor than earlier junction types; measured at 1kc and with respect to a 500 ohm source resistance noise factors of less than 10db are quite common.

This hearing-aid circuit has a maximum output of 4 mw. Variable resistance R is adjusted for a collector current of 3 ma in the final stage. All four transistors are type EW53.

Transistor Tester

A simple application of transistors to measuring instruments is shown in Fig. 1. This particular application is a simple bridge for measuring the collector capacitance of junction transistors. In this apparatus, transistor V_1 operates as a 100kc oscillator and its output is loosely coupled to a parallel tuned circuit via transformer T_2 . The secondary of T_2 forms the inductance of this tuned circuit. The capacitance of the tuned circuit includes a calibrated variable capacitor. An output appears across a tertiary winding of T_1 when the tuned circuit is adjusted for resonance at the oscillator frequency (100kc). This output is amplified by two *GET1* point-contact transistors and detected by means of a germanium diode bridge arrangement.

The amplification of the amplifier detector circuit is such that a voltage of 70mv rms across the tuned circuit produces a reading of $30\mu a$ in the output meter. The method of measurement is as follows: 1. The variable capacitor is adjusted so that the tuned circuit is in resonance at the oscillator frequency. 2. The collector and base terminals of the junction transistor (suitably biased) are now connected across the tuned circuit and the variable capacitor readjusted for resonance. The change in capacitance is a measure of the effective capacitance across the junction transistor output terminals. (Editor's Note: A transistor tester that also incorporates transistors is described on pp. 36 to 37.)

Telephonic Applications

Great interest in transistors is taken by the British telephone industry. In addition to their possibilities in electronic telephone exchanges and line amplifiers, their low voltage requirements make it possible to include electronic circuits in the subscriber's handset, the power supply being obtained from the exchange battery. One well known suggestion is the replacement of a carbon microphone by a moving coil or moving iron microphone to obtain higher quality transmission, the resulting loss in sensitivity being made up by a transistor amplifier. Two other possibilities are illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. In the first a 10kc oscillator is built into the receiver; the output from this oscillator is sent out along the line and is detected at the exchange. If no signal reaches the exchange (due to an open or short circuit in the line) an alarm is automatically given at the exchange. The



FIRST TRANSISTOR RADIO MADE POSSIBLE . . by INSUROK[•] copper-clad printed circuits!



Ask for descriptive bulletin, "INSUROK Copper-Clad Laminates."

RICHARDSON Laminated and Molded Plastics

Here's a remarkable example of miniaturization . . made possible mainly through the use of printed circuits and transistors. This diminutive radio weighs a scant 12 ounces, complete with battery. Yet, it has good tone, is selective, and delivers plenty of volume.



Here's the printed-circuit board used in the Regency .. made with Richardson T-725 copper-clad INSU-ROK. Engineers of I.D.E.A., Inc. of which Regency is a division, laid out the circuit. Croname, Inc.* Chicago, took it from there .. printed the complex circuit on Richardson T-725 copper-clad INSUROK, then etched it. Results: a lightweight, compact, efficient circuit .. tedious, time-consuming wiring eliminated .. faster assembly.

Many grades of Richardson laminate INSUROK are available copper-clad on one or both surfaces. We invite your inquiry.

*Here's what Croname has to say about T-725 copper-clad INSUROK, "Quality is superior . . service good. And Richardson gives us helpful engineering assistance."



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Fig. 6. Push-pull output stage for a portable radio receiver.

second circuit shows a built-in hearing aid amplifier, a variable gain control being fitted to the front of the receiver. In this circuit two resistance capacity coupled amplifiers are used.

D-C Converter

The use of transistors in direct-current converter systems is attracting much attention. Thus D. L. Johnson in "Wireless World" recently described a simple oscillator circuit for providing the plate supply of a vacuum-tube amplifier used in the first stage of composite transistor-tube hearing aid amplifiers. A typical d-c converter system is shown in Fig. 5. This circuit uses a relaxation oscillator. Suppose that, initially, the base is at a negative potential and that R_1 is adjusted so that sufficient base current flows to "bottom" the transistor. In this case a voltage approximately equal to the supply voltage appears across the primary winding P_1 of the transformer and the collector current will increase linearly with time at a rate dependent on the inductance of P_1 .

When the collector current reaches the maximum value allowed by the base current and transistor gain, the voltage across P_1 will commence to fall; this action causes the negative voltage across the base wind-

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ing P_{a} to fall, eventually reaching a positive value and cutting the transistor off. This rapid change of collector voltage causes a positive going square wave to appear across the secondary winding S_1 ; if this is greater than the voltage across the storage capacitor C and the diode D conducts, the resulting current transfers the energy stored in the transformer to the capacitor. When this current ceases, the base is returned to negative potential and the whole action is repeated. By using a step-up transformer it is possible to produce an output d-c voltage many times higher than the supply voltage. Efficiencies of upwards of 75% are obtainable.

The repetition frequency is usually kept low to avoid losses due to "hole storage" effects in the transistor. When high output powers are required, it is sometimes preferred to use an alternative system; in this the output of a sine-wave oscillator is applied to a class B push-pull amplifier, the peak input signal being sufficient to cause the push-pull amplifier to "bottom." The output voltage from the amplifier is approximately a 50-50 square wave and it is then stepped up to a high voltage level by means of a transformer and rectified. Efficiencies well in excess of 75% are again possible. This system is an attractive alternative to the vibrator power pack for providing power supplies for a vacuum-tube automobile radio receiver from the main car battery.

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An important potential field of application is to be found in personal portable radio receivers. Although it is possible to obtain transistors having high values of alpha cut-off frequency, it is found that the product of the base spreading resistance and collector capacitance of most readily available transistors is such that the design of 465ke i-f amplifiers is difficult. The design of transistors suitable for use in good quality output stages working at high efficiency does, however, present less difficulties. The common collector push-pull amplifier circuit combines reasonable stage gain and low harmonic distortion.

The circuit shown in Fig. 6 uses low power junction transistors type EW52 made by the General Electric Co., Ltd. The maximum collector dissipation for this type is 100mw; an output of 0.5w has been obtained from this amplifier. The power gain was 14db and the harmonic distortion was less than 5%. Because the emitter resistance is high at low level of input signal and decreases inversely with emitter current, it is found that the amplifier can suffer from "cross over" distortion; this can be overcome by applying a small amount of forward bias to the transistor input circuits as shown.

CORPORATION Silicone News CORPORATION FOR DESIGN ENGINEERS

Silicone-Based Paint Withstands Up To 1000 F On Oven Interiors

Especially adapted to preheating and stress relief of small parts, the new Grieve-Hendry cabinet drawer electric oven has a capacity of 850 F. It is so well designed that any one of the 24 drawers may be opened without lowering the temperature of the remaining drawers.

The service life of the oven is increased by finishing the interior of each drawer with a silicone-based aluminum paint formulated by Midland Industrial Finishes of Waukegan, Illinois. Grieve-Hendry has been applying this silicone finish to the interiors of all their oil, gas and electric ovens for over 3 years. Easily applied by spraying to form a smooth and uniform coating, the silicone paint protects the metal surfaces against corrosion at surface temperatures up to 1000 F. No. 15



New Pressure Sensitive Adhesives that stick to almost any material remain serviceable and can be applied at temperatures from -67 to 480 F. Uses include bonding silicone treated electrical insulating materials, sealing and wrapping tapes and assembly of small electronic parts prior to mechanical installation. No. 18



SILICONE INSULATED WOVEN HEATERS PROVIDE MORE EFFICIENT METHOD OF CONTACT HEATING

exclusively for the military, are now being per square inch. offered for a variety of industrial applications. One of these is a 5 gallon drum heater developed by the Pre-Fab Heater Company, Inc., of Guildford, Conn. Designed to melt drums of plastisol, this lightweight heater brings the contents of the drum to temperatures in the range of 110 to 500 F with maximum speed and uniformity. Safe and convenient, the heater snaps in place around the drum and plugs into any 115 volt outlet.

Contact heaters of this type were orginally developed to keep high altitude aerial cameras and control mechanisms operable at sub-zero temperatures. Lighter, less bulky and more flexible than conventional heating pads, the heaters are custom woven to fit the part. Some of the dozens of configurations and patterns developed for military use are shown above. These heaters, operating in the far infra-red range at high efficiencies, carry current-densities

Woven contact heaters, once reserved of 15 watts per square foot to 15 watts

The wires in the heaters designed to meet military specifications, are served with glass yarn impregnated with Dow Corning silicone electrical insulating varnishes to assure long and reliable performance at temperatures in the range of 500 F. The silicone-glass combination eliminates electrical breakdowns caused by sudden and extreme changes in ambient temperatures. It withstands heavy thermal shock without loss of electrical properties.

Another feature of importance to designers is that only slight consideration must be given the heater when designing parts or products requiring this protection. The thin structures are easily tailored to meet specific needs. No. 16

Design Edition 4 DOW CORNING CORPORATION - Dept 4707

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Hamilton Copper & Brass Works of Cincinnati, features a steam jacket that	will have at least twice the service life of the organic rubber seals previously used.	NAME
heats the entire inner bowl. Designed for	Furthermore, even foods as hard to clean	TITLE
steam pressures up to 90 psi, the cookers	to the gasket. Cleaning time is reduced	COMPANY
are sealed with a Silastic* gasket fabricated by Garlock Packing Company.	and the carry-over taste associated with organic rubber gaskets eliminated. No. 17	CITY ZONE STATE

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN - July 1955

bers:

Design Procedures for Power Transistors—Part I

Howard T. Mooers, Transistor Engineering Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

CIRCUITS using power transistors present two design problems. One problem is the standard electrical circuit design with which this article is concerned, the other is the thermal design of the equipment to make available the most favorable electrical circuit parameters, "Power Transistor Temperature Rating", ED, June 1955.

The electrical design problem is straight-forward and similar, in many ways, to the methods used for power vacuum tubes, especially zero bias types such as the 6N7 vacuum tube. The useful region of the output characteristic of this vacuum tube, when the two grids are tied together, requires both an input voltage and input current. The limits of a power transistor are different, but the general behavior is identical.

In order to lay the foundation to properly discuss circuit design, the limits and characteristics of transistors will be discussed in detail first, and then these principles will be applied to the general problem of circuitry. Because of its length, this article will be presented in three parts. The first sections will deal exclusively with circuit analysis and transistor behavior, and the last will use these principles to develop proper transistor circuits for safe optimum power operation.

Limits

The transistor has several electrical limits which will determine the extremes of operation of the unit. The present discussion will be concerned with power transistors in general, and the 2N57 transistor in particular.

One important limit is the maximum voltage, above which the unit may be damaged or fail completely. For a 2N57, the voltage limit is 60v.

Another limit is the total power dissipation of the device. The allowable dissipation is dependent upon the temperature of the mounting base. At 70° F the transistor can dissipate 20w. The power dissipation limit is linear with temperature and decreases to zero at 200° F.

A third limit is the maximum recommended current. No circuit should be designed which requires or permits operation beyond the value of current specified by the manufacturer. The current limit for the 2N57 is 1.0 amp.

These three limits act as boundaries of the static characteristics. Any quiescent operating point and any dynamic operation is permissible within these limits.

The above limits are maximums. Certain minimums also govern circuitry and operation. For instance, a vacuum tube can be cut off to any extent necessary by increasing the negative grid bias. A transistor on the other hand cannot be cut off completely. The current can be reduced to and often slightly below the fundamental collector junction leakage current, usually designated as I_{co}. This leakage current is a function of both voltage and temperature. Except at high temperatures the magnitude of this leakage current is only a very small fraction of the current rating of the device. Thus for practical purposes in evaluating a dynamic swing along a load line, the leakage current can be considered to be zero, and operation of the device continued up to the axis. Several important second order effects of this leakage current will be analyzed later.

Another boundary of operation is the voltage necessary across the output terminals of the transistor to cause output current to flow. A vacuum tube may require 50v across the tube to conduct the rated current. The voltage required across a transistor is much less. In the common-base configuration, the full rated current can be passed even with a restraining potential applied to the transistor In this case the collector dissipation is negative—the collector is delivering power to the load. This power is derived from the emitter circuit and would otherwise be emitter dissipation if the collector circuit were short circuited or had the normal negative bias. tion by the that the coutp

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Characteristics

Common base—The common-base output characteristic for a typical 2N57 transistor is shown as Fig. 1. The useful portion of this characteristic is bounded by the voltage limit (60v), the power dissipation limit (20w), the current limit (1.0amp), the saturation collector voltage determined by the emitter drive, and the leakage current which is usually indistinguishable from the vertical axis.

It is seen that double input characteristics are used. It is not enough to specify only the current input to derive the output characteristics. It is generally impractical to drive a power transistor from a source of high enough impedance to assure constant current drive. In order to maintain a reasonable stage gain, some attempt at impedance matching will be necessary, but for any practical operation between the limits defined by the constant current and constant voltage characteristics, the input impedance varies with input drive, and both voltage and current vary simultaneously but not in a fixed proportion. How then can impedance matching be attempted on the basis of constant-current curves alone? For this reason the constant voltage input characteristics are also shown. From the two sets of curves, the d-c input resistance and dynamic input resistance may be calculated for any position along any load line. By successive approximations the output characteristics for any given source impedance and drive may be drawn.

The common-base configuration is characterized by its large current drive requirements, lowest input impedance (about 7 ohms), highest output impedance (7,000 ohms), greatest linearity of current gain, low power gain and lowest leakage current with open input circuit.

Common Emitter-The common-emitter configura-

tion yields an output characteristic which is bounded by the same limits as the common-base circuit, except that a definite minimum voltage must be applied across the output of the transistor in order to pass any given output current. This voltage-current relationship is in the nature of a resistance whose value is the lowest resistance that the transistor can present to the external circuit. This value is about 1 ohm for the 2N57 transistor. Along the voltage axis the characteristics are bounded by the same basic collector junction leakage current as for the common-base configuration. However, the collector current with zero voltage input or zero current input is higher than the fundamental collector junction leakage current, and to approach this fundamental leakage current limit the input must be biased in the reverse direction.

The common emitter output characteristics are plotted with both voltage and current inputs. The slopes of these output characteristics are less than those shown in Fig. 1, indicating a lower dynamic output impedance. The output impedances for voltage drive are equal for both common-base and common-emitter connections, and under constant voltage drive, the output characteristics are identical except for the shift in reference point in drawing the plots. The constant-current curves for the common-emitter configuration show a large current gain and a lower output impedance than any of the previous curves.

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The common-emitter configuration is characterized by its small current drive requirements, medium input impedance (35 ohms), lower output impedance (700 ohms), considerable nonlinearity of current gain, the same transconductance as the common-base configuration, good linearity for voltage drive, highest power gain, and higher leakage current with an open input circuit. The leakage current, however, can be reduced to the same value as for the common-base circuit by using a slight restraining bias on the base input.

Common Collector-The common-collector configuration is very useful, but the control characteristic has seldom been published. This is probably because it can be easily derived from the common-emitter characteristic. With respect to constant current drive operation, the output characteristics are identical to the common-emitter characteristics except that the output current is the emitter current which is greater than the collector current.

These characteristics are bounded by the same limits as the common-emitter characteristic except for the maximum current limit. This limit is the emitter current necessary to give full rated collector current. For the 2N57 transistor it is 1.2amps.

The common-collector characteristics are plotted with both constant voltage and constant current inputs. The constant current input curves have about the same output impedance as the constant current curves of the common-emitter configuration. In fact, with current drive the circuits are identical except for a change in reference point in drawing the chart. The constant voltage characteristics have a dynamic output impedance equal to the input resistance of the common base configuration (about 7 ohms). As the input source impedance increases, the output resistance will increase until it approaches the value for constant current drive. In the same manner as indicated for the other charts, the output characteristics for any given source impedance may be drawn on the characteristic curves.

The common-collector configuration is characterized by high input impedance (dependent to a major extent on the load impedance), its small current drive, large voltage swings for the input, the lowest output impedance (dependent on the source resistance), good transconductance linearity, current gain linearity somewhat better than the common emitter circuit, highest output power, low power gain, and leakage current characteristic for open input identical to that of the common emitter configuration.

Theoretical Amplifier

The preceding characteristics define the operation of a transistor in several circuit configurations. Let us now analyze the characteristics of an ideal amplifying device. This analysis will indicate the theoretical limits of perfect amplifiers and provide a basis for judging transistors against other types of amplifiers, as well as point out places where improvements in transistor characteristics are desirable. Since the transistor is very close to a theoretical amplifier, the following analyses apply to transistors to a much greater extent than to vacuum tubes.

A perfect amplifier is one whose output characteristics are linear with equal increments of input. The most general case would require that the output characteristics (for equal increments of input) are parallel and equidistant. These characteristics are indicated in Fig. 4. Case I. With such an amplifier there would be no distortion irrespective of choice of quiescent operating point, load line, or power output (as long as the instantaneous excursion of the operating point stays within the boundaries of the characteristic). The out-



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Fig. 4. Characteristics of theoretical amplifier showing general characteristics (1) plus their linear extension to cut-off (11), and cases of infinite (111a) or zero (111b) output impedance.

put impedance would be constant, in fact the small signal parameters would not change with instantaneous operating point, and consequently would be valid for all signals, large or small, within this region.

Case II requires that this linearity continue to the voltage and current axes. This means that the amplifier current can be cut off completely, and the gain is linear right up to cutoff. It also provides that current may flow through the device with no voltage drop across it, in other words, zero d-c resistance. This characteristic allows operation along the load line from full voltage and no current to full current and no voltage.

A further requirement may be imposed. Case III shows the characteristics of a theoretical amplifier whose characteristics are continued to the axes and as a further restriction, the characteristic curves are parallel to either the voltage or current axis.

It can be shown that with an amplifier of the types indicated in Case II and Case III, the Class A operating efficiency is 50%. The quiescent operating point is selected at the midpoint of the load line and full signal input will drive the output along the load line alternately to cut-off and to zero resistance. The average d-c power input to the system is constant whether for zero signal, part signal, or full signal. The amplifier is used to divert a portion of the d-c supply to a-c output. The remainder is consumed in the device and exhibits itself as power dissipation. Consequently the internal dissipation is least when the amplifier is driven to capacity, and the internal dissipation doubles when the signal is removed. The greatest internal dissipation for Class A operation occurs when the device has no signal.

For Class B operation, the amplifier is biased at cut off and conducts only during alternate half cycles. Usually two units are used in push-pull to give full wave operation. The quiescent dissipation is zero and the full load efficiency is 78%. The d-c power input is not constant. It increases as the signal increases. For the same power output, there is less average power dissipation in the amplifier for Class B operation.

In switching circuits the amplifier operates at either extreme of the load line. The region between the two extremities is transversed quickly enough so that there is little internal dissipation due to the transition from one extremity to the other. There remains only the evaluation of the dissipation at the end points. For the theoretical amplifier defined as Case II and III, the dissipation is zero at each end point. For an amplifier which falls short of the requirements set forth for Case II and III, there will be a definite dissipation at each terminus of operation on the load line. The average dissipation of such an amplifier used in repetitive switching will be dependent upon the duty cycle or fraction of time spent in each conduction state. For a 50% duty cycle, the dissipation will be the arithmetic mean of the dissipations at each extremity.

Load Line Characteristics

Electronic designers are familiar with the process of drawing a resistive load line on a set of characteristics to determine the locus of instantaneous operating points. Likewise they are familiar with the process of matching the load to the source impedance to secure the best power transfer. Both of these philosophies must be critically analyzed for their proper application to power transistor circuits. This is necessary because the thermal time constant of transistors is so small. The devices operate at a high current density and generate a considerable power in a very tiny volume. Because of this, the temperature of the junction varies so fast that only extremely short overloads can be tolerated. A fuse in the circuit will not protect a transistor. As a comparison, power vacuum tubes are often rated for power surges at a 15 second time-average power dissipation. In addition, vacuum tubes are limited in operation to a design maximum plate dissipation. Normally there is no current limit, and only a very unusual load would press the voltage limit. Thus considerable liberties have been taken in the design of vacuum tube circuits.

In comparison, transistors have voltage and power limits which should not be exceeded even for very short times.

Let us examine the conditions imposed upon a load line by the limits of the 2N57 transistor. The voltage limit is 60v, the power limit is 20w, and the current limit is 1 amp. These give the static characteristic boundaries within which the dynamic operating point must be contained. Fig. 5 shows these limits and several possible load lines using a resistance for the load.

Load line *a* passes through 60v at no current and 1 amp at zero voltage. Its resistance is 60 ohms and can deliver a theoretical Class A power of 7-1/2w output

and has a maximum dissipation of 15w at its quiescent operating point. This load line does not exceed any limits during its normal operation and will not exceed them in case of overdrive or change of input bias. inp

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Load line b is also a 60 ohm load line with its quiescent dissipation adjusted to 20w. Full drive along this load line will exceed both the voltage and current limits and possibly damage the transistor. In order to keep from exceeding these limits, the maximum power output must be limited to less than 7w. Thus in this case the power output is governed by the voltage and current limits rather than the dissipation limit.

A load line such as c operates to the voltage limit but not to the current limit and consequently the output power is less than the full capabilities of the device. A load line such as d will deliver the same power as c but if overdriven will exceed the voltage limit. A load line such as e operates to the current limit but not the voltage limit, consequently the output power is less than the capabilities of the unit. The load line fdelivers the same power as e but the power limit and current limit may be exceeded in cases of overdrive.

From the above, it is obvious that the power dissipation limit is not the only controlling limit for the power output. The maximum Class A power output is achieved by having the load line pass through the voltage axis at the voltage limit and the current axis at the current limit provided the load line does not cross the power dissipation limit for the temperatures involved.

So far no mention has been made of the output impedance of the device or the slope of the control characteristics. The maximum power output is *not* a function of matching the load to the transistor impedance, it is only a function of the limits of the device.

For transformer coupled loads, the supply voltage approximately equals the quiescent operating voltage, and the resistance reflected to the primary establishes the slope of the load line. Under these conditions a shift in the Class Λ bias point will move the load line to the right or left and thus expose the transistors to conditions which may exceed their ratings where the same load line using a resistance for a load is invarient with respect to the bias level. Changes in bias in this case will only move the quiescent operating point up and down the established load line.

Class B push-pull circuits may be analyzed using a composite characteristic. Using transformer coupling for the push-pull pair places double the supply voltage on each transistor when the other is conducting at its peak level.

The composite characteristic such as shown in Fig. 6 is made by placing two characteristics back to back in such a way that the voltage axes are superimposed, and the supply voltage points on both charts coincide. The load line must be drawn through this point.

Supply voltages higher than 30v cannot be used or the voltages on the transistors may exceed 60v with full drive. To trace the dynamic excursion of the instantaneous operating point, start at the point where the

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input signal just crosses its axis. As the signal increases the operating point moves down the load line as far as the input signal drives it. As the peak of the wave passes, the operating point moves back along the same line until it is at the axis when the input signal is zero. The signal now increases in the opposite direction. The first transistor is cut off while the other conducts. During cut off, the voltage on this transistor rises above the supply voltage as far as the voltage on the conducting unit drops below the supply voltage. Under full drive each transistor has double the supply voltage impressed across it while it is cut off. For this reason the maximum power is extracted from a pushpull circuit when each transistor operates into half the load resistance that is optimum for Class A operation. If the turns ratio of the output transformer is as indicated in Fig. 7, each transistor will see 30ohms resistance while it is conducting, and the load line on the characteristic will have a slope equal to 30ohms and intercepts at 30v and 1 amp. The collector to collector impedance of the transformer will be 120ohms. This value is the one usually specified, but it is four times the value that each transistor drives, and four times the proper load line slope. It has no meaning except to calculate transformer turns ratio.

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Non-Ohmic Load Lines

Often the loads for electronic circuits are not pure resistances. These loads may be a loudspeaker, a filter network, a resonant circuit, the amplifier phase of a servo positioning motor, a relay, or any other device which has reactance.

If the dynamic load line is observed on an oscilloscope, it will appear as an ellipse. If the load is a pure reactance, the axes of the ellipse will be parallel to the voltage and current axes. As the load is made more and more resistive, the axes will align themselves with the resistive component of the load. When the reactive component is reduced to zero, the ellipse collapses to the resistive load line.

This behavior of the load line was relatively unimportant until transistors began to be used extensively to drive such loads. One of the most dangerous conditions is removing the load from the secondary of an output transformer. The impedance presented by the primary changes abruptly from nearly a resistive characteristic to a high inductance. Fig. 8 shows the behavior of such a system for small input signals.

With the secondary of the transformer loaded, and a small signal impressed, the instantaneous operating point would move along the load line CD and trace a peak to peak amplitude of AB about the quiescent operating point P. So far the nature of the output characteristics have not been specified, the input is such that for this resistive load the instantaneous operating point will move between points A and B. Suppose that the output characteristics were vertical, representing an infinite or very high output impedance. This is the usual case with transistor circuits. The

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operation along the load line is well behaved until the load is removed and the transistor forces the same a-c current through the high inductance of the primary. The load characteristic will immediately change to an ellipse whose slope is determined by the primary impedance of the transformer when the secondary is open. for well-designed, efficient transformers this impedance is quite high. The voltage peaks developed may easily exceed the transistor voltage rating even with a small signal applied. Consider what would happen if the load were removed when the transistor is driving to its limits. At 60 or 400cy it would take only one cycle to destroy the transistor!

Suppose the same output transformer were driven by a device whose output characteristics were horizontal instead of vertical. This would be similar to the case of driving the output transformer from a low impedance source such as a Variac or Powerstat. In transistor circuitry, this low output impedance is obtainable from the common collector circuit. This configuration will also drive the instantaneous operating point from A to B along the load line CD. As long as the load is connected to the secondary, the results are identical. The mechanism of drive is different. In this case we are placing a sinusoidal voltage across the primary of the transformer, whereas in the previous case we were driving a sinusoidal current through it. Suppose now that the load were removed from the secondary of the transformer. The load characteristic will immediately change to an ellipse with the same slope, but instead of having the ellipse become tangent to the vertical output characteristics, it now is limited by the horizontal characteristics which determined the motion from point A to point B when the circuit was properly loaded. There is no overvoltage and the circuit is safe and stable irrespective of whether the load is connected or not. For conditions of full drive, the load may be removed and the circuit is still reasonably safe unless the ellipse passes into the region where the power dissipation is too great.

For inductive loads or transformer coupled loads, where the load my become disconnected, the common collector circuit with a low impedance drive is recommended. For any load that is questionable, it is recommended that the load characteristic be displayed upon an oscilloscope screen to ascertain that the transistor limits are not exceeded during any portion of the signal cycle.









Fig. 8. Open inductive load characteristics.

New Products...

Subminiature Relay For Missiles



Smaller than a cigarette, this new sub-miniature sensitive relay is especially designed for guided missile and other applications requiring an extremely small, com-

pact and sensitive relay. Known as the Husky 503, it is provided with one set of single pole double throw contacts rated at 0.5 amps, 120v d-c, non-inductive.

The relay armature is a center pivoted, dynamically-balanced member extending through the center of the coil, attracted to a pole piece at each end of the coil. The magnetic return path is through the body or frame surrounding the coil. The contacts are spring-closed and are opened by the cam action of a sliding insulation leaf attached to one end of the armature.

When adjusted to a sensitivity of 0.50w, the 503 will resist 30g vibration up to 2,000cy. It will withstand operating shock of 50g and 0.011 second duration, mechanical shock of 2,000 foot pounds and 1,000g rotary acceleration. It is less than 2 inches in length and only 13/32 of an inch square. Price Electric Corp., Dept. ED, Frederick, Md.

CIRCLE ED-52 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Resistors

Hermetically Sealed Line

With the addition of two new sizes (1/4w and 1/2w), this firm's line of hermetically - sealed, deposited carbon resistors now consists of seven units, ranging in size from 1/4 to 3w. These resistors are for close-tolerance ap-

plications where extreme temperature or humidity conditions are a factor, or where extra mechanical or chemical protection is required. Electra Manufacturing Co., Electronics Div., Dept. ED, 2537 Madison, Kansas City, Mo.

CIRCLE ED-47 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION 62

Subminiature Capacitors For Transistor Circuits

These high-capaci-

tance subminiature

ceramic capacitors

are small in size

making them ideal

components for

transistor circuits.

Rated at 25v d-c,

these units are

available in 5 stock

capacitance values

These germanium



ranging from 0.005mf to 0.1mf. Smallest size is 13/64"; largest is 17/32" x 21/32". Thickness ranges from 0..090" max. to 0.110" max.

Made of Super-K ceramic material, these capacitors have radial No. 26 leads, and are normally used from 5 to 40°C.

Small in size for their capacitance, these units are being applied as by-pass, coupling and tone control circuits in personal transistor radios, auto receivers and other subminiature equipment. Mucon Corp., Dept. ED, 9 St. Francis St., Newark 5, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-48 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Power Diodes

Give Low Leakage, High Efficiency



scaling of the housing, consisting of glass-to-metal and welded metal-to-metal seals throughout. Freedom from contamination and long operating life are assured because no solders or fluxes are used.

Standard types such as 1N91, 1N92, and 1N93 diodes are now available from production. Special units can be produced. Semiconductor Div., International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 1521 E. Grand Ave., El Segundo, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-49 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Power Transistor For Audio Amplifiers



The type 2N115 is a germanium junction transistor of the p-n-p alloy type in a hermetically-sealed metal can. It is particularly recommended for audio frequency applications at a collector dissipation up to 2w. As a general-purpose power amplifier, the 2N115 can be used at frequencies up to 0.3Mc in common base. Further applications

are switching and oscillator circuits where large signals are involved.

The hermetically-sealed metal can construction insures absolute moisture resistance and long life. The transistor is shock-proof and insensitive to ambient illumination. It is provided with a screw for easy mounting on a chassis which acts as a heat dissipator. Connections to the transistor are made by soldering. For common emitter, typical collector current is -1amp for V_{ce} = -6v and base current of 35ma. Amperex Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-50 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Speed Reducers

With Servo-Mount Ends



Series 106 Miniature Speed Reducers with servomount ends are available for quick delivery. These prefabricated reducers come in 448 different ratios. from 1:1 to 531,441:1. Many special ratios, not among the 448, may be had upon request.

These speed reducers may be mounted by using the groove and a clamp assem-

bly similar to the one shown, or end mounted, using four tapped mounting holes. They have a nominal 1/40hp rating, and utilize hobbed spur gears hardened to give smooth operation and long life. Metron Instrument Co., Dept. ED, 432 Lincoln St., Denver 3, Colo.

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Servo-Gear Motor 1-1/8" in Diameter

A tiny servo-gear motor, only 1-1/8'' in diam. and 2-17/64'' long, has been designed for applications where size and weight are important features.

Weighing barely 4-1/2 oz, it is well adapted for missiles, auto pilots, instrumentation and control devices. Various rpm and torque combinations are transmitted through precision-cut gears mounted in miniature precision ball bearings. Modifications include hysteresis-synchronous and capacitor induction motors at various voltages and frequencies.

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The miniature gear motor operates from an input voltage of 115v, 2 phase; frequency 400cy; no-load speed 180 rpm; full load 135 rpm; gear reduction 28.4; duty continuous. Eastern Air Devices, Inc., Dept. ED, 391 Central Ave., Dover, N. II.

CIRCLE ED-56 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Compass Pencil Folds up to Pencil Size

Made in Switzerland, the "Compass Pencil" is a sturdy, lightweight, aluminum product for designers, engineers, and draftsmen. It can be folded up to normal pencil size and carried in the pocket. Radix Co. of America, Dept. ED, Box 584, Great Neck, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-53 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Matched Transistors For Class B Operation

The 2N108 is a matched pair of p-n-p junction transistors. These matched transistors are designed and selected for use in low power, Class B push-pull audio stages where low battery drain is important.

In the appropriate circuit, they are capable of producing 35mw of low distortion output at an efficiency of over 50% from a 3.5v battery source.

In addition, the devices are contained in hermetically-sealed metal cans to prevent deterioration from moisture. CBS-IIytron, Dept. ED, Danvers, Mass.

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EXPORT: Radio Condenser Co., International Div., 15 Moore St., N.Y. 4, N.Y. CABLE: MINTHORNE CANADA: Radio Condenser Co. Ltd., 6 Bermondsey Rd., Toronto, Ontario

CIRCLE ED-62 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Silicon Solar Cell Produces 10 milliwatts

The Type S-1 Silicon Solar Cell comprises a hermetically - sealed large area silicon p-n junction, designed as a unit

for the electrical conversion of solar energy and photo-voltaic applications. It is superior in temperature characteristics to germanium and similar types of photo-voltaic devices. The Type S-1 Cell enclosure is designed for easy mounting in either a series or parallel bank with minimum space requirement and simplified electrical wiring.

Internal impedance will vary with light flux incident upon the sensitive surface of the cell. For direct noon sunlight, the output is from 0.3 to 0.5v open circuit. Across a resistive load of 10 ohms, the voltage is 0.25v. A typical S-1 Cell will convert solar energy to electrical power, under optimum conditions of sunlight and exposure, at a rate up to 10 milliwatts.

The spectral response curve of power versus wavelength for the silicon p-n junction employed in the Type S-1 Cell shows a broad flat maximum extending from 0.7 microns to 0.85 microns (7000 to 8500 angstroms). The half maximum values are 0.55 microns (5500 to 9500 angstroms). The theoretical maximum solar power conversion efficiency has been computed by Bell Telephone Labs, Inc. to be 22% over the entire solar spectrum. National Fabricated Products, Dept. ED, 2650 W. Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.

CIRCLE ED-60 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Hermetic Terminal Easy to Assemble



These hermetic terminals can be assembled with any simple rivet-staking equipment. They have a solid silicone rubber body and are of the double-gland, double-seal type. Terminals are

made in three sizes, the largest having a flashover point of 15,000v rms. All sizes are available with a wide variety of studs and lugs.

The terminals are assembled through ordinary punched holes, using only a simple anvil or cup to hold the head of the stud, and a rivet-setting tool to stake the hollow end. Strat-O-Seal Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, 3039 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.

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This meter furnishes accurate information on the noise figure of a transistor in a single reading simply by inserting the transistor into a socket. Valuable as a laboratory tool, it also is useful for large scale users of transistors. Its high speed of operation makes 100% inspection possible.

The equipment measures $21-1/2'' \ge 10-7/8'' \ge 16-1/4''$. It contains a rapid-insertion transistor socket and provision so that the test set may be used in conjunction with other transistor test equipment with a single insertion of the transistor. Radio Receptor Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 240 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-58 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

VSWR Computer

For Automatic Testing

Model 621B VSWR Computer is designed to provide expanded utility and operator convenience in automatic development and production tests of microwave components and systems. Four linear scales, each covering a 10:1 range, are provided for voltage reflection coefficient percentages from 0.5

to 100. In addition, the 6.5" display meter carries two vswr ranges: from 1.01 to 1.1, and from 1.1 to 3.

The Model 621B is insensitive to r-f power changes over a 20:1 change, and is equipped with matching transformers for operation with both bolometer and crystal detectors. Used with suitable reflectometers, it is ideally suited for swept or single frequency exploration of transmission characteristics by non-technical personnel. A linear d-c output is available for simultaneous oscillograph recording or oscilloscope display of voltage reflection coefficient. Cubic Corp., Dept. ED, 2841 Canon St., San Diego, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-59 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955



Maybe you, too, have been awaiting availability of a good relay for direct insertion into printed circuits. Now Automatic Electric can solve your problem with a miniature relay that is just right.

120 million operations, without a single readjustment or relubrication! That's what you get from this rugged, improved Series SQD Relay, because it features a special *heavy-duty* bearing and bearing pin. Also a recess in the bearing plate retains an adequate supply of lubricant for long-term lubrication of the bearing pin.

Consider these additional advantages:

- 1. The sections of the terminals that insert into the printed circuit board are NOT brazed or welded into place, but are integral parts of the coil terminals and contact springs—thus preventing internal loss in conductivity or continuity.
- 2. Terminal design permits direct plug-in of the relay into a printed circuit board, ready to be secured in place with any acceptable soldering technique.

Usually the desired contact spring combination, or pile-up, is sufficiently large so that additional mounting (support) of the relay is not necessary. SQD Miniature Printed Circuit Relays are available with many different contact spring arrangements, and for a multitude of applications. Springs can be made of phosphor-bronze, "Bronco" metal, or other specialpurpose materials, as required.

Of course the long life, heavy-duty features of the improved SQD Relay can be had in the conventional type of plug-in relay, if regular sockets are preferred for use, whether in printed circuitry or other applications.

To get complete details, write: Automatic Electric Sales Corporation, 1033 West Van Buren St., Chicago 7, Illinois. In Canada: Automatic Electric (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. Offices in principal cities.



CIRCLE ED-57 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Branch offices in these cities (see your local telephone directory): Cambridge, Mass. • Chicago, III. • Cleveland, Ohio • Dallas-Houston, Texas • Indianapolis, Ind. • Los Angeles, Calif. • Newark N. J. • Philadelphia-Pittsburgh, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • South San Francisco, Calif. • Syracuse, N. Y. • Tulsa, Okla. Canada: Irvington Varnish & Insulator Div. Minnesota Mining & Mfg. of Canada, Ltd., 1390 Burlington Street East, Hamilton Ontario, Phone Liberty 4-5735.

Matched Pair Transistors Glass Encased

Di

CURRE

METER

TRACE

Model

FAMI

TRAC

Mode

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CIRC

The 2-OC72 matched pair of p-n-p, germanium transistors are designed for Class B output stages where their ability to deliver undistorted power at low supply voltage is particularly advantageous. These transistors have an allowable dissipation of 50mw each at an ambient temperature of 45°C, so that in a Class B output stage, a total of 200mw can be obtained. The two transistors are so selected that at a base current of 2 milliamperes, the relative collector currents differ less than 30%. The transistors are in an all-glass hermetically-sealed envelope. Amperex Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, N. Y.

· CIRCLE ED-63 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Tubing and Sleeving Various Fiberglass Types

The Alphlex line includes extruded plastic tubing, impregnated tubing and sleeving (fiberglass or organic base), high temperature fiberglass sleeving, plastic coated fiberglass tubing and sleeving, silicone impregnated fiberglass sleeving, and silicone rubber coated fiberglass tubing. The line conforms to MIL specs and UL standards. Alpha Wire Corp., Dept. ED, 430 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-64 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

P-n-p Junction Transistors For Hearing Aid Applications

HA-8, HA-9, and *HA-10,* junction germanium transistors are smaller versions of the *HA-1, 2,* and 3 series. The first two are low-level, high gain units especially tested to meet low noise requirements of hearing aids. The *HA-10* (and *HA-3*) is suited for the power output stage. Also available is the 2N38A transistor which supersedes the former 2N38. This transistor is similar to the HA series except the gains are rated slightly less. CBS-Hytron, Dept. ED, Danvers, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-65 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



- Measures current gain of P-type and N-type point contact transistors or NPN and PNP junction transistors.
- Measures α and β on a direct reading 4ⁿ panel meter — either emitter to collector or base to collector current sain.
- Plots α vs l_e, and β vs l_b as an oscilloscope display.



NEGATIVE RESISTANCE & CHARACTER-ISTIC CURVE TRACER Model TA-2A

(pic)

- Traces all of the negative resistance curves of point contact transistors.
- Traces the collector characteristics. R22, (grounded base or grounded emitter) for junction and point contact transistors.

FAMILY CURVE TRACER Model TA-3A

(DiC)



- Accommodates P and N type point contact transistors; PNP and NPN junction transistors.
- <u>Displays</u> R₁₂, R₂₂, H₁₂ curves in the grounded base connection, and R₂₂ curves in the grounded emitter connection.
 Provides an internally generated calibration signal.
- Florings an mitalinaria Relievation calibration sign



Supplied in sturdy ash cabinets with front panel suitable for relay rack mounting.

WRITE FOR INFORMA-TION... Bulletins include complete specifications and price lists.

POLYPHASE INSTRUMENT COMPANY

BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA CIRCLE ED-67 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

Adjustable Inductor Cuts Production Costs



Without increasing space or cost requirements materially, the "Adjustoroid" permits designers to provide adjustable resonant frequency, phase, or impedance in circuits for audio or low radio

frequencies. Circuits can be matched or production variations can be compensated for with negligible loss of time. In most cases, production costs can be reduced by eliminating the need for expensive precision fixed components.

The "Adjustoroid" allows inductance to be varied by a simple screwdriver adjustment. Amount of inductance variation normally is 10% of the nominal value for 180° rotation, although in some models it is as high as 20%. Once set, the inductance value is extremely stable, affected very little by changes in temperature and other conditions. Units are hermeticsealed and normally are made of brass. The adjusting screw is binder-head, slotted type.

"Adjustoroids" are available in inductance values as from 0.00032 up to 10.0h in standard-size cases, and up to 3.2h in miniature cases. Five different core types are available from stock. Burnell & Co., Dept. ED, 45 Warburton Ave., Yonkers 2, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-68 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Circuit Breaker

For Power Cords

An extra margin of safety for household electrical appliances is available in the form of the "Mini-Breaker" MP-452. The unit affords complete circuit protection for home appliances. It fits easily on the power cord, and guards against damage due to overloads and short circuits.

The breaker is designed to protect 3 amp to 10 amp circuits. In case of an interruption,

service can normally be restored within 10sec by pressing the reset button. Yet the unit is absolutely trip-free; it will not maintain a circuit that has not been cleared. This same reset button warns the user (when tripping is persistent) that a service check-up is necessary. Mechanical Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 1840 River St., Jackson, Mich.

CIRCLE ED-69 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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HC-7

Hermetically Sealed DEPOSITED CARBON RESISTOR'S

SEVEN SIZES

SUPER PROTECTION AGAINST:

THEY'RE

ARMORED

NEW

High Temperature—Humidity Radical Temperature Change—Abrasion Chemical Compounds—Electrical Shock

Part No.	Wattage	Maximum Rated Voltage	Resistance Range	Length (A)	Dia. (8)	
HC 1	1/4	250	4 Ohms 250K	15/32"	5/32"	-1
HC 2	1/3	300	5 Ohms 1 Meg	3/4"	3/16"	-0
HC 3	1/2	350	3 Ohms 2.2 Megs	11/16"	1/4"	-
HC 4	1	500	3 Ohms 5 Megs	7/8"	5/16"	- 4
HC 5	1	500	6 Ohms 5 Megs	1"	9/32"	11
HC 6	2	500	3 Ohms 10 Megs	11/8"	3%"	-
HC 7	3	1000	10 Ohms 50 Megs	21/4"	36"	-11

*All lead lengths are 1%". Resistors supplied in tolerances of 1%, 2%, 5% or 10%.

Electra Hermetically-Sealed resistors are designed for those tough applications calling for a deposited carbon resistor that will really take it. They're rugged and thoroughly insulated, ALSO give you all of the close tolerance characteristics that have made Electra's line of standard deposited carbon resistors the first choice on thousands of blueprints from coast to coast. Choose Electra and know you've got the best.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY FOR FULL DETAILS

Electra foat carbon foat PRECISION	Please send Bulletin #60 on Hermetically-Sealed Resistors and/or Bulletin #50 on Standard Deposited Carbon Resistors
ELECTRA	Name
MFG. CO.	Title
Electronics Div.	Company
2537 Madison	Street
Kansas City, Mo.	CityState

CIRCLE ED-70 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Vinyl Impregnated Fiberglas Flexible at Low Temperatures

Resinite vinyl glass is a new vinyl impregnated Fiberglas electrical insulation sleeving. It is designed primarily for applications where extreme temperature conditions or severe usage are encountered and where extreme flexibility and high dielectric strength are essential.

The sleeving is available in a wide range of sizes from No. 24 to 5/8" I.D. and in 11 colors. It is made in three grades: B-A-1, B-B-1, and B-C-1. Resin Industries, Inc., Dept. ED, Santa Barbara, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-71 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Passive Cathode Alloy Available in Various Sleeves

A new passive grade of cathode alloy is available in the form of Weldrawn (welded and drawn) and Lockseam cathode sleeves.

Designated as Cathaloy P-50, the new material is characterized by exceptional uniformity of cathode activation and electron emission level. It exhibits the low rate of barium evolution, minimum sublimation, and freedom from interface impedance required of passive cathodes. Superior Tube Co., 52 Germantown Ave., Norristown, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-72 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Self-Sticking Label Tape Writing Is Protected

A new combination printed and "write on it" pressure-sensitive tape protects both printing and writing by a transparent plastic layer.

Printing and writing are actually beneath the transparent layer and are protected by it against smudging as well as against dirt, dust, oil, water, and most chemicals. Only pressure by the writing instrument is required to make the writing appear—no ink, pencil lead, or crayon is required. Any dry, blunt point such as a pencil or stylus may be used for writing. Labelon Tape Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 450 Atlantic Ave., Rochester 9, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-73 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE ED-74 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

Sensitive Versatile Stable

ALLIED

This new point zed relay, designed and manufactured by Siemens & Halske Company of Germany, is now available from Allied Control, nd in the near future will be produced by Allied with the technical assistance of Siemens & Halske.

Types Trls 63 to 69 are recommended for use in industrial applications where the special features of a polarized relay are required, or where its inherent high sensitivity, long life and precision operation are desired. They are available with transparent or metal dust covers and are produced with solder terminals or 16 point plug-in bases (sockets are available from Allied Control). Bulletin TR gives complete details.

For military applications, these relays will be available hermetically, sealed with either solder terminals or 16 point plug-in base.

POLARIZED RELAY

Specifications For Allied's Types Trls 63-69

Type Number		Tele 63	Tele A4	Trie 65	Tele AA	Tele A7	Tele 68	Tele AQ
Description	D. 141	1115 03	1115 04	1115 05	1115 00	1115 07	msoo	1115 07
Description	Positions		2	3	2	2	3	2
		Magne	tic Latch					
	Operation	High	High	Null-	Magnetic	Spring	Null-	Spring
		Contact	Sensitivity	Center	Latch	Bigsed	Center	Bigsed
		Pressure				Diasea		
Contact Arrangement		SF	DT	SPDT	DPDT	SPDT	DPDT	DPDT
Circuit Symbols	for telegraphy	ディ	با 52		لم بالم با به	لربا جا	ج ل الحالي الح	لريالر يا
	other purposes	œ' <u>f</u>	¢'!'		Pilirle	ې بې	⇒.ii.	e frifi
"Operate" Excitation	Amp. Turns	7	2	2.2	5.5	5	4	15
"Operate" Power	μ Watts	500	40	50	300	250	160	2250
Working Excitation	Amp. Turns	15	4	6	10	10	10	25
Working Power	μ Watts	2250	160	360	1000	1000	1000	6250
"Release" Excitation	Amp. Turns			2.2		2.4	4	5
Max. Rate of Operation	Oper./Sec.	200	200	200	200	100	200	100

Contacts:	Silver, General Purpose 2 amp., 28v d-c resistive load Platinum Alloy A. Low-Level	Dielectric Test Voltage	Coil to Frame500v rms.Contact to Contact350v rms.Contact to Frame500v rms.Coil to Coil150-500v rms.
	Applications up to 1 amp. Platinum Alloy B. Heavy Duty Applications above 1 amp. Max. Continuous Current 5 amps.	Standard Coils Temperature	Resistances from 1.1 to 18,000 ohmsMax. number of windings8Max. Continuous Loading1 wattMax. Ambient85°C

DIMENSIONS





ALLED CONTROL COMPANY, INC., 2 BAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 23, M. T.

Panel Instruments

Curved Face Types to 0.25%

This firm offers a complete line of precision Reference Standard Panel Instruments available in both edgewise and vertically mounted panel types.

Edgewise types (curved face) are available in a-c and d-c current meters, voltmeters, wattmeters, thermocouple instruments, fluxmeters, differential galvanometers, and many specialized types. Accuracies are 0.5% and 0.25%, depending on sensitivities desired. Normal sensitivities are 4- μ amp, and 2mv full scale (d-c); and 2ma and 200mv full scale (a-c). Scale length is 5" and 4" in two case types.

Vertical types (flat faced) are all current and voltage instruments. Sensitivities, and accuracies are somewhat less. Permanent magnet, dynamometer, moving iron, and electrostatic types are available. Sensitive Research Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-75 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Strippable Coating

Aluminum Pigmented

An aluminum-pigmented strippable coating provides a fast, economical method of protecting metal surfaces during interim periods.

Designated as PV-845, the coating may be applied by either brush or spray. It requires no surface preparation and can be stripped off easily when desired without leaving a greasy residue. The aluminum pigment inherent in the coating helps to provide maximum surface toughness and assists in forestalling moisture transmission.

A film 3 mils thick, sufficient to provide adequate strength for stripping, will dry to handle in 5 to 10 minutes under average temperature and humidity conditions. Specialty Coatings, Inc., Div. of Thompson and Co., Dept. ED, 1085 Allegheny Ave., Oakmont, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-76 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE ED-74 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

WHEN YOU SPECIFY ... MAGNETIC SHIELDS

SPECIFY

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HERE'S WHY ...

Shielding is a vital element in circuit design, and the Magnetics, Inc. "Performance-Guarantee" on your shields is your assurance that they have been designed and manufactured to meet your performance specifications. You then know, whether your shields have been made from Mumetal, A.E.M. 4750, or from any other commercially available magnetic or non-magnetic material selected to meet your needs, they will make money for you on the assembly line by eliminating waste.

You also know that these Performance-Guaranteed Magnetic Shields cost no more—indeed, despite the fact that you have a guarantee of performance, they are sold at prices standard in the industry. Let our Engineering Department design your shields and production engineer to your cost requirements... one more important Magnetics, Inc. service to our customers.

How Do You Like Your Shields? ...

Painted, lacquered ... or unfinished? Painted ... to match any equipment shade you select? From any commercially available material to meet your performance and cost needs? That's exactly how they're furnished by Magnetics, Inc. ... to meet your specifications.

WANT THE COMPLETE STORY?

Write us . . . on your company letterhead . . . we'll be delighted to answer your questions. No obligation, of course. . . .



DEPT. 14-ED, BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Analog Computer

Features Pre-Problem Check



** Problem Check", developed for the REAC 400 computer, gives an adequate method of verification of the problem before it is run. The checking is done directly from the problem equations and

hence verifies the operation of every component used in running of the problem, the patching of the problem from the diagram, and the diagramming of the problem from the equations. An error in any of these will immediately be apparent from the check results.

The new REAC also features a "building block" design and greatly improved electrical performance characteristics. Servo multipliers and resolver servos in particular have vastly improved dynamic response, amplifiers are wider in bandwidth with greater power output and improved efficiency, and auxiliary equipment such as multipliers, function generators have been all redesigned for improved stability and general performance.

For maximum case of maintenance and adjustment of the new REAC all major elements are plug-in from the front, so individual units can be removed for servicing and spares plugged into their place. Reeves Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 215 E. 91st St., New York 28, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-78 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Power Tetrode





The "Eimac" 4W300B radialbeam power tetrode may be used as an amplifier, oscillator, or frequency multiplier into u-h-f. It is a water and aircooled version of the "Eimae" 4X150A. Rated at 300w plate dissipation, this powerful little tube delivers 140w of useful power output at 500Me in a coaxial-cavity amplifier circuit. The tube is especially suitable for applications requiring higher plate dissipation capabilities than the air-cooled 4X150A.

The 4X150A/4001 air-system socket is recommended for use with this tetrode. Eitel-McCullough, Inc., Dept. ED, San Bruno, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-79 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

70

Silicon Transistors Three New Types

Types 951, 952, 953 are medium power n-p-n grown junction silicon transistors. They can produce a power gain of 30db, supply up to 1w of Class B power, and be operated up to 150°C. Designed for audio or servo amplifier applications, they are furnnished with a heat sink connection. Texas Instruments, Dept. ED, 6000 Lemmon Aye., Dallas 9, Texas.

CIRCLE ED-80 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Button-Stem Tube Versions Same Characteristics

Straight-sided button-stem versions of two popular receiving type tubes have been added to this firm's line.

The 5Ri-GY.1 retains the same electrical characteristics as the 5Ri-GY. However, in the T-12 size bulb, the new tube is half an inch smaller in diameter than the ST-16 glass type bulb. The new 6L6-GB is about 1/4'' shorter and 1/4'' smaller in diameter than the 6L6-GA and is considerably smaller than the 6L6-G. Tube Dept., Dept. ED, General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-81 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Etched Circuit Kits Feature Simple Processing

Two etched circuit kits facilitate the rapid development of experimental and prototype etched copper circuits. All essential chemical and materials for processing are supplied. The "Professional" kit features presensitized, copper-clad phenolic sheets and materials for preparing negatives. The "Standard" kit requires a manual application of the desired circuit on the copper-clad sheet. Presensitized, copper-clad sheets of various sizes and processing materials are available separately. Keil Engineering Products, Dept. ED, 4356 Duncan Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

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CIRCLE ED-82 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE ED-385 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ►



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UP TO 150°C WITHOUT DERATING

125°C

EXCLUSIVE

with Astron Series Mylar-plus capacito

New Astron Series "X"^a capacitors have swept aside all present concepts of plastic car operation ... creative Astron research has developed significant new design techniques that successfully combine Mylart with other quality dielectric materials including a polyester improgmant, to produce super-tough Series "X" capacitors. These miniaturized, extra-high temperature capacitors operate reliably in ALL critical and extreme applications.

Here is the ultimate in dependable capacitor operation over a very wide temperature range from —65°C to +150°C WITHOUT DERATING... even up to 200°C with proper derating and adjustment... high insulation resistance and good capacitance stability. A strong hermetically sealed case with glass-to-metal closures gives positive environmental protection. All Series "X" units surpass MIL-C-25A specifications ... exhibit excellent RF and retrace characteristics. Life tests prove Series "X" capacitors perform under the MOST SEVERE OPERATING CON-DITIONS KNOWN ... special construction and solid impregnant assure immunity from vibration and shock.

Series "X" capacitors with non-inductive extended foil construction are available in a wide selection of telerances and standard case styles.

Are you working on critical capacitor applications with high temperature problems? You'll want the finest in capacitor design . . . for engineering data on Astron Series "X" capacitors write teday, please mention your requirements.



Expert Division; Rocke International Corp., 13 East dum St., N. Y., N. T In Canada: Charles W. Pointon, & Alcine Ava., Terente 10, Onterio

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255 GRANT AVENUE EAST NEWARK, N. J

NOW ... FROM Transitron

11/2 x actual size

11/2 X actual size

% actual size

actual size

1 1/2 × actual size

P-N-P JUNCTION TRANSISTORS WITH VACUUM HERMETIC SEALING

designed for specific applications

COMPUTER TYPES

Less than 1 microsecond is required to switch 100 ma collector current with type 2N92. Smaller collector currents can be switched efficiently with type 2N91. Careful manufacturing and conservative ratings insure reliability in excess of vacuum tubes.

MEDIUM POWER TYPES

For applications requiring up to 750 milliwatts dissipation and alpha cutoff up to 1 megacycle, the type 2N85 and 2N86 are ideal. They provide a linear transfer characteristic up to 20 ma collector current and can be operated at ambient temperatures up to 75°C.

HIGH POWER TYPES

The 2N83 and 2N84 are intended for highpower applications and are conservatively rated at 10 watts dissipation. A Class B amplifier using these types would be capable of 5.0 watts output at 60°C. The 2N83 is comparable electrically to the 2N57.

SUBMINIATURE TYPES

Types 2N88, 2N89, and 2N90 are especially useful where small size and excellent low level performance is desired.

STANDARD TYPES

A wide variety of RETMA types including the 2N34, 2N43, and 2N65 are available for most general purpose applications.

Transitron's special engineering group is available to help you with specific transistor applications. Inquiries concerning your particular design problems are invited.

Silicon Diodes

Transitron electronic corporation • melrose 76, massachusetts



Glass Diodes







Send for

Bulletin

TE1320



Transistors



CIRCLE ED-83 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Germanium Diodes

Servo Amplifier

A Transistor-Magnetic Combination



The PRD R40G7W6 is a combination silicon transistor-magnetic servo amplifier. It will deliver full power to the parallel connected control windings of the 400ey BuOrd Mk7 or Mk14 servo motors.

Overall voltage gain when driving the Mk7 motor is greater than

2000. This very high gain, coupled with the wide bandwidth of 0 to 70cy, makes the unit a useful component in instrument servo systems. The use of silicon type transistors for the preamplifier allows operation at ambient temperatures up to 85°C. Internal stabilization is available by utilizing the d-c component present in the amplifier output.

Containing no vacuum tubes, the unit is a low-cost, lightweight product designed to add ruggedness, reliability, and simplicity to any closed-loop control system where high performance is of prime importance. Polytechnic Research & Development Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 202 Tillary St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-84 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Designed to meet a need for a subminiature plug-in binary element for computer applications, the new encapsulated Type 200C5 flip-flop combines proven

transistor circuitry and manufacturing techniques. It uses a unique printed circuit design permitting almost 20 circuit elements to be packaged in a 1" by 1-5/8'' space.

Power and space requirements of the 200C5 have been reduced by a factor of 3 compared to conventionally-wired tube flip-flop circuits. The 200C5 is a bistable circuit, including two junction transistors. two input diodes, and four clamping diodes.

The trigger pulse requirements are +15v at 40kc. Rise time is 2μ sec; fall time 12μ sec. Load current of 2ma may be drawn. The entire unit, encapsulated in a plastic jacket for humidity resistance, has a standard 7-pin miniature tube-type plug-in base. Sprague Electric Co., Dept. ED, North Adams, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-85 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

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The light suitab coolin Dept. CIRCLE ELEC1



Panel Meters

Give Longer Scale in Small Size



These panel instruments are designed to give up to 50% more scale length in the same space as conventional round or square faced meters. Known as "Medalist" Meters, they are available in 2-1/2" and 3-1/2" sizes, and meet standard ASA/JAN dimensional

requirements. The long dial arc, large numerals, and longer pointer allow a small meter to replace a larger standard unit. The meters are available in various colors. Marion Electrical Instruments Co., Dept. ED, 402 Canal St., Manchester, N. H.

CIRCLE ED-86 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Variable Delay Networks With Delay to 0.75 usec



A series of Variable Delay Networks is offered for laboratory use to facilitate design and development of advanced computer and radar systems. Compactly constructed for front panel mounting, they offer a variation of delay from 0 to 0.75μ sec in 10 turns of a vernier control shaft. E. S. C. Corp., Dept. ED, 534 Bergen Blvd., Palisades Park, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-87 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Magnetrons Weigh Only 26 Oz



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Two packaged. pulsed, low-power oscillators, Types 6229, and 6230, have been added to this firm's line of Magnetrons. They

are for operation in the 3cm band and tunable between 8900 and 9400Mc/sec.

These units are extremely small in size, as well as light in weight (26oz), making them particularly suitable for airborne applications. Forced-air or liquid cooling is not required. Amperex Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-88 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN

UNDERSTANDARD DUTY 1955

Which of these important jobs can easy-to-use

EPON RESP

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OMBINING EXCELLENT dielectric properties and high strength with dimensional stability... Epon resins are solving many long-standing problems in electronics and electrical manufacturing.

As impregnating and potting materials, Epon resins form powerful bonds to glass and metal. Their dimensional stability and low shrinkage on curing allow safe enclosure of delicate subassemblies. Epon resin's characteristic high resistance to mechanical and thermal shock permits rapid cycling between -60° F and 260° F without cracking or deforming. Epon resins can be cast at room temperatures, cured in a short time.

Epon resins may readily be bonded to inert fibrous fillers, producing laminates that may be sheared, punched and drilled—that will maintain high electrical resistance under extremes of temperature and humidity.

Still other important Epon resin applications—as adhesives; for forming dies, jigs, fixtures; as corrosion-resisting coatings, and sealing compounds.

Write for "Epon Resins for Structural Uses."

Epon resins are the epoxy polymers manufactured exclusively by Shell Chemical Corporation.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE 380 Madison Avenue New York 17, New York

Atlania - Boston - Chicago - Cloveland - Dotroll - Houston - Los Angolos - Newark - New York - San Francisco - St. Louis IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oli Company of Canada, Limited - Mentroal - Toromo - Vancouver CIRCLE ED-89 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



AMINATING





use it for trouble-free service.

G-V Thermal Relays are so reliable that more than 80 of the country's principal electronic and aircraft manufacturers have adopted them as a standard production component.

These companies have found Thermal Relays to be the smallest and least expensive means of introducing a Time Delay into an electrical circuit.

G-V offers you prompt, dependable deliveries. Complete technical data and engineering cooperation are yours for the asking.

Time delays of 1/4 second to 5 minutes
 Heater Veltages to 230 velts
 Contact rating up to 6 Amps
 Adjustable Time Delay
 Hermetically sealed
 Approved for military use





D-C to 4Mc Unit



The Type 310 Oseilloscope is a d-c to 4Mc portable precision instrument, designed for both field and laboratory applications. With its small size $(10'' \ge 6\cdot3/4'' \ge 17'')$ and light weight $(23\cdot1/2 \text{ lb})$ it is easily handled and fits into tight spots, yet is fully capable of handling many laboratory applications.

Features include : wide-range sweep circuit (0.5µsec/ div to 0.6sec div continuously variable with 18 calibrated steps from 0.5µsec/div to 0.2sec/div); accuracy within 3%; 5x magnifier, accurate on all ranges; trigger amplitude selection or automatic triggering and d-c-coupled unblanking. Vertical amplifier rise time is 0.09µsec. The unit has accurately calibrated sensitivity from 0.1 v/div to 50v/div in nine steps at d-c to 4Mc, with three additional steps from 0.01v/div to 0.05v/div at 2cv to 3.5Me. Sensitivity is continuously variable from 0.01v/div to 150v/div. It has a square-wave voltage calibrator; 1.85kv accelerating potential on 3" crt; regulated power supply; and a hinged chassis for easy accessibility. It operates on 105 to 125v. 60 to 800ey. Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 831, Portland 7, Ore.

CIRCLE ED-91 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Coil and Condenser Plastic-Molded in One Unit

Especially suited for printed circuits and miniaturization, this molded coil and condenser unit measures 3/8''thick x 15/32'' wide x 9/16'' long. It was designed to minimize components by molding two parts that are connected in the same

circuit in one compact package. Where desirable, resistors may be molded with the coils in place of the condenser or along with the other two to form a small, sealed unit. The items meet military specifications. National Coil Co., Dept. ED, 3001 N. Main, Sheridan, Wyo.

CIRCLE ED-92 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



LERCO



with FIBERGLASS FILLER

Lerco's new molded, insulated terminals using Plaskon Alkyd with fiberglass fillers offer many advantages over melamine, phenolic, or ceramic insulators. Available in miniature or standard sizes, these new Lerco insulated terminals guarantee very high mechanical strength, outstanding arc and flame resistance, as well as excellent dielectric constant and dielectric strength. If your applications require excellent moisture resistance, better load life, good temperature characteristics, and ability to dissipate heat, specify Lerco insulated terminals of Plaskon Alkyd.

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THERMAL TIME DELAY RELAY





G-V CONTROLS INC. 18 Hollywood Plaza East Orange, New Jersey

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Printed Circuit Connector Takes 132 Connections



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The PCW-22, a printed - circuit "Continental" connector, was developed originally for computer applications. It can han-

dle 132 solderless connections with 24 gage wire. The illustration shows three wires wrapped around each of 44 contacts (two rows of 22 contacts each).

This receptacle accommodates 0.093" printed-circuit board. Gold-plated spring-temper phosphor-bronze contacts assure sustained reliability. A polarizing stud can be placed at any contact point on the connector. Molding compounds include a choice of mineral-filled melamine, Plaskon-reinforced (glass) Alkyd 440A, or Orlon-filled diallyl phthalate. DeJur Amsco Corp., Dept. ED, 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-95 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Capacitor

For -70° to +200°C Range

BALCO HT-

The HT-4 Capacitor has been run continuously for 17,000hr at 200°C and 140% of rated voltage without deterioration. Average change in capacitance is less than 2% after repeated cycling from room temperature down to -70° C, up to $+200^{\circ}$ C, and back to room temperature.

Insulation resistances as high as 10¹⁴ ohms are available, enabling these capacitors to hold a charge for an extreme length of time. Special processing of the dielectric results in low relaxation time and minimum dielectric absorption. Full hermetic seal plus extremely rugged construction prevent damage despite severe shock and vibration.

Power factor is less than 0.05% from 0 to v-h-f band (Q of 2000). In the u-h-f band the Q is as good as mica. Standard ratings are 0.0001 to 4.0mfd. Conservatively rated at standard working voltages of 200, 400, 600, and 1000v d-c or a-c peak voltage, units will withstand overload of twice rated voltage for a period of 1 minute.

Standard tolerance is $\pm 10\%$. Units are available with tolerances of $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 3\%$, $\pm 1\%$, and $\pm 0.25\%$. Sizes range from (capacity 0.001mfd) 0.190" diam x 3/4" long to (0.500mfd) 1.25" diam x 1.7/8" long. Balco Research Laboratories, Dept. ED, 49 Edison Pl., Newark 2, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-96 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

. . . . a revolutionary new mechanical process for higher production at lower costs. **Fastest PREPARATION and** ENLARGED VIEN **ASSEMBLY** of Resistors, Capacitors, Diodes and all other axial lead components for TERMINAL BOARDS. **PRINTED CIRCUITS and** "PIG-TAILOR" 'SPIN-PIN' MINIATURIZED ASSEMBLIES. The "PIG-TAILOR" plus "SPIN-PIN" — Accurately Measures, Cuts, Bends, Ejects and Assembles both leads simultaneously to individual lengths and shapes — 3 minute set-up — No accessories — Foot operated — 1 hour training time. **PIG-TAILORING eliminates: PIG-TAILORING** provides: 6. Broken leads. 1. Diagonal cutters. 1. Uniform component position. 6. Individual cut and bend lengths. 7. Short circuits from clippings. 7. Better time/rate analysis. 2. Long-nose pliers. 2. Uniform marking exposure. 8. 65% chassis handling. 3. Miniaturization spacing control. 8. Closer cost control. 3. Operator judgment. 9. Excessive lead tautness. 4. "S" leads for terminals. 9. Invaluable labor saving. 4. 90% operator training time. 10. Haphazard assembly methods. 5. "U" leads for printed circuits 10. Immediate cost recovery. 5. Broken components. Write for illustrated, descriptive text on "PIG-TAILORING" to Dept. ED 7-P PATENT PENDING BRUNO-NEW YORK INDUSTRIES CORPORATION DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRONIC NEW YORK 460 WEST 34th STREET RF Power M THE CHOICE OF ALL ARMED SERVICES FOR MICROWAVE POWER MEASUREMENTS **POWER** * PULSE and $CW = 5\mu W$ to 5W average FREQUENCY: 20MC - 10,000MC ACCURACY :5% Absolute at all ranges, frequencies, temperatures ... INDICATIONS: Direct Reading ... CALIBRATION: Compensates for All Variables ... R-F COMPONENTS: 3, 6, 10 and 20db Attenuators, **Bolometer Mount and Elements, R-F Cable BOLOMETER:** Broadband, High Overload Capacity ... PLUMBING: 3%" and 7%" 50-ohm Coaxial POWER SOURCE: 115VAC ±15%, 50-1000 cps CONSTRUCTION: Rugged, meets all JAN, MIL requirements TYPICAL APPLICATIONS Microwave Links Television Communications Write for descriptive literature to Department ED 7-M

"PIG-TAILORING"

Bruno - New York Industries Corporation designers and manufacturers of electronic equipment 460 west 34th street • New York 1, N, Y.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

75

CIRCLE ED-94 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



POTTING COMPOUND is your answer!

These remarkable casting resins cure with no shrinkage whatsoever. Of medium viscosity, they can be used for potting, casting and dip-coating. EP 300 compounds are especially valuable when potting units in a can or other container which is to become an integral part of the assembly. Successful castings can be made around very delicate components that cannot withstand pressure. EP 300 compounds have good overall properties and stand temperatures up to 100°C. They are easy to handle with a choice of room or heat cure and with gel times adjustable from 5 millutes up.

EP-310 - rigid, opaque, standard material.

EP-320 — similar to EP-310 with longer cure times and very low exotherm.

Check the Advantages of EM-BED-IT

- EM-BED-IT sets in minutes instead of hours
- EM-BED-IT requires inexpensive molds . . . its setting speed eliminates need of costly multiple molds
- EM-BED-IT saves up to 50% as compared to Epoxy resins

EMBEDDING SERVICE

We have established facilities for custom embedment of your components if desired. Our service is fast, efficient and low in cost. We will be glad to have an engineer discuss it with you.

Write for new illustrated literature



CIRCLE ED-104 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Transistorized Preamplifier With Noise Less Than 0.5 µv Rms



The Type VS-61 "ultralow-noise scope preamplifier" has less than 0.5µv rms noise over its entire frequency range of 2cy to 60kc. Its design is based on the discovery that transistor noise can be reduced substantially below the noise level of vacuum tubes if suitable low-noise operating parameters are selected.

The amplifier is recommended for hot-wire anemometer measurements, strain gage measurements, and other applications where noise-reduction is of vital importance. It offers an input impedance of 1000 ohms, gain of 1000, and a choice of differential or adding input. It contains four transistors and six vacuum tubes and is entirely battery-operated. Volkers & Schaffer Manufacturing Corp., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 996, Schenectady, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-105 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Tone Oscillators, Detectors In Plug-In Assemblies



Audio frequency tone oscillators and detectors offered by this firm are designed for maximum stability under wide variations of voltage and temperature. Standard plug-in assemblies, they are used in applications such

as remote control, telemetering, and selective calling where telephone lines, radio, and microwave links are used.

One tone oscillator and its companion tone detector comprise a complete tone signalling channel. The tone oscillator employs a modified Wein-bridge circuit. The tone detector consists of an isolated, temperaturecompensated L-C filter followed by a two-stage vacuum-tube amplifier.

Any number of tone oscillators and detectors having any combination of different frequencies may be combined in a system. Both units are designed for continuous unattended operation. Available channel frequencies range from 500cy to 600cy. Pacific Div., Bendix Aviation Corp., Dept. ED, 11600 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-106 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



American Electric Model 323 **ELEVON ACTUATOR** COMPLETELY QUALIFIED TO MIL M 7969 SPECS.

1/2 h.p. at 11,700 r.p.m. Teflon insulated for ambient temperatures from -65° F. to $+160^{\circ}$ F. Resists shock, vibration, salt spray, fungus and humidity. Operates on 200 V. lineto-line, 3 phase, 4 wire, 400 cycles. Furnished with or without AN Connector. Maximum length 3.75" Maximum O.D. 3".

Many Other Models Fully Developed

American Electric Miniatures are available for operation on 60, 400, 1600, or 2000 c.p.s. or on variable frequencies from 320 to 1200 c.p.s.

TWO TYPES:

INDUCTION - Output torque range from 1/2 in. oz. to 120 in. oz.

SYNCHRONOUS (Hysteresis or Reluctance Models) Output torque range from .01 in. oz. to 16 in. oz.

Ask for quotations on special requirements!





t, screened intake, operation 20 CFM at free air 115 V., single phase, vole, or variable fre-







313 COMBINATION BLOWER $-\frac{1}{15}$ h.p. at p.m. 400 cycle, 3 200 V. Continuous

FIELD ENGINEERING OFFICES in all major industrial areas in the United States and Canada.



Refore

After

for • Less space • Longer life in Transistor Circuits



Pioneered by Mallory, mercury dry batteries and Power-Paks deliver constant voltage and constant energy for optimum transistor performance... give long life on the shelf and in service. High energy in miniature size.

Modular Power Supply Permits Variety of Sources



The Model 130 Modular Power Supply, featuring excellent stability and regulation, serves as an inexpensive power source in four ways: when limited power is required, it can be used singly; if higher output voltages are necessary, several identical units can be connected in series;

greater output currents can be obtained by connecting units in parallel; for both higher voltages and greater currents, units can be connected in seriesparallel. Interconnections are quickly and easily made by means of connectors incorporated into the rear of the units.

Output voltage varies less than 0.1% with variation of power line voltage between 105v and 125v, and less than 0.2v between no-load and full-load conditions. Ripple is less than 2mv rms. Output is 145-310v at 0-80ma. Power consumption runs approximately 100w under full-load conditions from a 105-125v, single-phase a-e power line. Furst Electronics, Dept. ED, 3322 W. Lawrence Ave., Chicago 25, III.

CIRCLE ED-109 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ee R

RADAR TRANSFORMERS AND INDUCTORS



ONE OF MANY TESTS made on G-E oil-filled components is this six-hour vibration check.

Speed up production of your radar system

Have you ever had to stop production to replace a faulty component—or to retest all units of one kind? Headaches like these make production engineers turn gray. Install pretested G-E oilfilled radar components for more dependability.

Thermal cycling, vibration, moisture resistance, and special ultraviolet leak detection tests are made in addition to routine electrical tests. General Electric Co., Section 434-3, Schenectady, New York.



MAY WE SEND YOU OUR NEW BULLETIN? Just ask for GEA-5 63, Transformers and Inductors for Radar.



CIRCLE ED-111 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

MALLORY SILVERLYTIC* CAPACITORS

Capacitances up to 30 mfd. at 6 volts are compressed into subminiature case only 7_{32} " in diameter by $\frac{3}{8}$ " long, with temperature range from -55° C. to $+85^{\circ}$ C. Ultra-miniature Type TAW, rated 4 and 6 mfd. at 4 volts is only 0.145" in diameter by $\frac{3}{8}$ " long.

For complete technical data, write to P. R. MALLORY & CO. INC., Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

*Trade Mark



ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

955

Variable Delay Line 60-position Rotary Switch



This delay line consists of 60 sections of LC mderived networks and one 60-position rotary switch. The networks are especially designed for fast rise time and negligible overshoot. The switch is used to change the amount of time delay between the input and output by connecting the output terminal

to any one of the 60 sections of LC networks. The accuracy of time delay can be as high as $\pm 0.5\%$ of the time delay at any point.

There are five different types available. Type 605a, as an example, has a maximum time delay of 0.6μ sec in steps of 0.01μ sec, 75 ohms impedance, 32Mc bandwidth, and 0.01μ sec rise time. The units range from 1.5μ sec to 12μ sec total delay. Advance Electronic Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 451 Highland Ave., Passaic, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-110 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Collector

Meg.

2.0

10

Cutoff

TYPE

286

RAYTHEON

and the second	Volts	ohms	μA	mA	ohms	Factor	db	mc.	°C	
CK721 CK722 CK725 CK725 CK727	-6 -6 -6 -1.5	2.0 2.0 2.0 1.0	6 6 6	-1.0 -1.0 -1.0 -0.5	700 350 1500 700	45 22 90 45	22 25 20 12	0.8 0.6 1.2 0.8	70 70 70 70	0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25
الم الم	L	DW FREC	QUENCY	TRANSI	STORS	- HERME	TICALLY	SEALED		Trest
TYPE		Collector		Emitter	Base	Base	Max.	Alpha	Max.	Temp.
	Volts	Meg. ohms	Cutoff µA	mA	ohms	Ampl. Factor	Factor	Cutoff mc.	Temp. °C	°C/mW
2N63	-6	2.0	6	-1.0	350	22	25 22	0.6	85	0.58

1500

700

Base

Base

Current

Ampl.

90

45

Max

Noise

Factor

20

12

Max

Junction

Temp.

85 85

Temp.

Rise

0.58 0.58

°C/mW

Alpha

Freq. Cutoff

1.2

0.8

Emitter

HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSISTORS HERMETICALLY

-1.0

.05

TYPE	Collector		Emitter	Extrin.	Base	Alpha	Max.	Temp.	Coll.	Ga	ain	Rise time*	Decay time*
III III	Volts	Cutoff µA	mA	Base Resis. ohms	Ampl. Factor	Cutoff mc.	Temp. °C	°C/mW	Capac. μμf	455kc db	at 2 mc db	μsecs	μSecs
2N112 (CKTED) 2N113 (CK761)	-6 -6	1 1	$-1.0 \\ -1.0$	75 75	40 45	5 10	85 85	0.62 0.62	14 14	32 33	18 20	0.05 0.04	0.06 0.05

measured in circuit which will be supplied on request Note: above characteristics are average except where noted

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For application Information write or call the Home Office or: 9501 Grand Avenue, Franklin Park (Chicago), Illinois, TUxedo 9-5400 589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, PLaza 9-3900 · 622 South La Brea Ave., Los Angeles 36, California, WEbster 8-2851



The VS-900B series of sensitive d-e oscilloscopes features exceptionally small d-c drifts due to chopper - stabilization of vertical amplifiers. Guaranteed drifts are less than 1mv after 2 minutes warmup. D-c sensitivity is 700µv/em.

These scopes are available in three different models: VS-930B has symmet-

rical push-pull input only on its most sensitive range (700µv/cm), VS-940B has symmetrical pushpull input on all ranges, to facilitate elimination of common interference signals, such as hum, at high as well as low signal levels. VS-960B has a builtin "hushed transistor preamplifier" with less than $1\mu v$ rms noise over a 60ke pass-band, to increase its a-c sensitivity which is $1\mu v$ rms/cm, with less than 0.5µv noise. Volkers & Schaffer Mfg. Corp., Dept. ED, Box 996, Scheneetady, N. Y.

D-C Scopes In Chopper-Stabilized Series

CIRCLE ED-98 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Vibration Pickup



A hand-held instrument, the Type 115 Pickup ean be used to explore supfaces, bearings, lightweight objects, etc., and will detect vibration with great accuracy for analysis and meas-

urement. A sensitive probe is attached to a pivoted coil moving between Alnico V permanent magnets. It transmits motion from a vibrating surface to the coil, to cause motion and a generated voltage corresponding to the motion. The signal is generally run through leads to vibration meter, recorder, spectrum analyzer, and other instruments.

The light probe hand-held against a surface adds negligible loading or weight to the vibrating surface and therefore yields precise data on the natural frequencies involved. In the study of noise through airplane windows, as an example, the probe needs only to be held against the window to produce valid data. In ground vibration testing of airplanes, the hand-held pickup can be moved over large areas of thin skin to search outlines of maximum and minimum vibratory amplitude. The MB Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. ED, New Haven 11, Conn.

CIRCLE ED-99 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

RELIA

Transistor Data Chart



Transistor Data Chart

COMMERCIALLY available transistors are listed on the chart shown on these pages. This is the third such annual compilation (ELECTRONIC DESIGN, July, 1953, p. 11; July, 1954, pp. 20-21). Transistors being produced for military consumption only or those made for special users are not included. The data were obtained from information furnished by the manufacturer, or, in the case of the imported units, from the importer. The companies listed at the right are sources of transistors.

Most of the junction transistors are of the p-n-p variety. Those transistors with an n-p-n configuration are indicated by an asterisk next to their type number.

For certain transistors intended for switching circuits, rise times (T_r) and cutoff times (T_c) are listed instead of or in addition to other characteristics.

In addition to the transistors listed, photo transistors are produced by Radio Receptor (Type RR66), Texas Instruments (Type 800), and Transistor Products (Type X-25).

The column headings at the top of the chart stand for the following parameters:

ľ.	Collector voltage
1	Collector current
ŵ.	Collector dissipation (Where available,
0	the temperature at which W_c was measured is given in parentheses.)
a.	"alpha" or current amplification factor
	(listed value less than unity).
ß .	base current amplification factor (listed
	value more than unity)
PG	Power gain
P0	Power output
7. ₁₄	Source impedance at which PG and PO measured
R_L	Load resistance at which PG and PO measured
NF	Noise factor
F	Cutoff frequency
C .	Type of circuit for which the character
	istics are listed. "GE" being grounded
	emitter; "GB" being grounded base;
	"GC" being grounded collector; "CE"
	being common emitter connection.

Most of these transistors are hermetically sealed in either metal or glass. A smaller number are plastic encapsulated, and a few of the latter are both plastic encapsulated and hermetically sealed. For a reprint of this data chart, turn to the Reader's Service Card and circle **ED-100**.

		Maximum Ratings										
Made By	i Type No.	V _c (volts)	l _e (ma)	W _c (mw)								
Juncti	on Transistors—	Triodes										
A	OC70	-5	-10	25								
	0071	- 5	-10	25								
	2-OC72 (a)	- 6.5	-45	45 (45°C)								
CBS	2N38A	-20	- 8	50(50°C)								
	2N80	-25	-2	20(75°C)								
	2N82	-20	-15	35(71°C)								
	2N108(a)	-20	-15	50(25°C)								
	2N116	-20	- 8	50(25°C)								
	HAI-HA8(d)	-20	- 8	50(50°C)								
		-20	- 8	50(50°C)								
	HAJ-HATU(d)	- 20	-12	50(50°C)								
	HD-197	-20 -40	- 6	500(25°C)								
F	2N34	-25	+ 8	50(30°C)								
	2N35*	25	- 8	50(30°C)								
	2N36	-25	+ 8	50(30°C)								
	2N37	-25	+ 8	50(30°C)								
	2N38	-25	+ 8	50(30°C)								
GE	2N43	-45	- 50	150(25°C)								
	2N43A	-45	- 50	150(25°C)								
	2N44	-45	- 50	150(25°C)								
	2N45	-45	-50	150(25°C)								
	2N/6	-20	-10	50								
	2N/8 2N123	- 20	-20	75								
G	2N34	-25		70(50°C)								
	2N36	-25		70(50°C)								
	2N37	-25		70(50°C)								
	2N38	-25		70(50°C)								
	21439	-30		50(50°C)								
	2N42	- 30		50(50°C)								
	2N43	-45	- 50	150(25°C)								
	2N44	-45	- 50	150(25°C)								
	2N45	-45	- 50	150(25°C)								
	2N63	-22	-10	33(30°C)								
	2N64	-22	-10	33(30°C)								
	2N65	-22	-10	33(30°C)								
	GT-14	-25	(g)	70(50°C)								
	GT-20	-25	(g)	70(50°C)								
	GT-24	-6	(g)	40(50°C)								
	GT-34	-25	(g)	70(50°C)								
	GT-38	-6	(g)	40(50°C)								
	GT-81	-25	(g)	70(50°C)								
	GT-81h	-6	(g)	40(50°C)								
	G1-83	-25	(g)	70(50°C)								
	GI-6/	-23	(g)	70(50°C)								
	GT-760	115	(g)	40(50°C)								
6	2N07*	30	10	50(25°C)								
Gr	2N98*	40	- 10	50(25°C)								
	2N99*	40	10	50(25°C)								
	2N100*	25	- 5	25(25°C)								
	2N103*	35	-10	50(25°C)								

r.r.r.P.O.P.O.P.O.R.N.F.FApplicationN. MadeN. Made1No. or S. S.3.0100.4GEAudioH.G.H.C.H.ApplicationH.G.H.ApplicationApplicationH.ApplicationApplicationApplicationH.ApplicationH.ApplicationH.ApplicationH.ApplicationH.ApplicationApplicationH.ApplicationH.ApplicationApplicationApplicationApplicationApplicationApplicationApplicationApplicationApplicationApplicationApplicationApplicationApplication <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Typic</th> <th>al Ope</th> <th>eration</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th colspan="5"></th>					Typic	al Ope	eration								
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	le (ma)	V _c (volts)	l _c (ma)	ο οr β	PG (db)	PO (mw)	Z _S (kilohm)	R _L (kilohm)	NF (db)	F _{cn} (Mc)	с	Application		Mada By	тур
1 0 0.4 GE Audie HA.1 3 47 10 0.4 GE Audie HA.1 4 60 27 200 0.01 GE Audie H.1 1 -0.5 18 3.4 27(b) Hearing aid J.2 1 -0.5 18 3.4 0.5 3.1 27(b) GE Hearing aid J.3 1. -0.5 13 5.8(c) 2 100 27(b) GE Hearing aid NU 3.4														н	CQ-1
3 3 47 10 0.01 GE Audio HF.1 60 27 200 0.01 GE Audio out. J.1 1 -0.5 18 34 27(b) GE High temp. J.2 3 -1 80		- 2	0.5	30					10	0.4	GE	Audio			HA-1
60 27 200 0.01 GE Audic out, J.1 J.1 1 -0.5 18 34 27(b) Hearing aid J.3 1 -1 80 0.5 31 27(b) GE High temp. J.1 (a) 1.5 27 13 58(c) 2 100 27(b) GEN Hearing aid NU 1. -0.5 34 0.5 3.1 12(c) GE Hearing aid NU T34 1. -0.5 30 30 1.1 30 0.7 GE Hearing aid NU T34 1. -10.078 40 0.5 30 50 GE Pawer P 2NA7 2. 1 30 50 GE Med. power R 2NA3 3.1 1.2 30 50 GE Med. power R 2NA3 3.1 0.75 30 1.30 10 1.6 GE		-2	3	47					10	0.4	GE	Audio			HE-1
		-6	60		27	200				0.01	GE	Audio out.			J-1
1 -0.5 18 3.4 27(b) Hearing aid J.3 6 -1 60 - GE High temp. J. 1.5 27 13 58(c) 2 100 27(b) GB(c) Adio out. J. J. </td <td></td> <td>J-2</td>															J-2
b -		-3	-0.5	18	34				27(b)			Hearing aid			J-3
b1 60 Figh temp. 1 24.30 1 -0.5 18 34 0.5 3.1 27(b) Low noise 3X.30 1 -0.5 10 34 0.5 3.1 27(b) Low noise 3X.30 1 -0.5 30 37 1 30 27(c) GE Hearing aid NU T340 1 -2.5 35 3 1 1.2 GE Mearing aid T34E 6 45 40 1 30 0.7 GE Computer T34E 7 -1 0.98 40 0.5 30 50 GE Power P 2N47 1 -1 0.98 40 0.5 30 50 GE Red.power R2N34 1 -1 0.98 39 1 30 10 1 GE Med.power RN35 1 0.975 38 0.7 <td></td> <td>- 6</td> <td>-1</td> <td>80</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>GE</td> <td>High temp.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>JP-1(a</td>		- 6	-1	80							GE	High temp.			JP-1(a
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$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-3.5	27		13	58(c)	2	100	27(ь)		GB(c)	Audio out.			3X 30
1 -0.5 30 37 1 30 12(e) GE Hearing aid NU T34D 1 -2.5 3.5 3 1 1.2 GE Hearing aid T34E 1 -2.5 3.5 3 1 1.2 GE Hearing aid T34E 1 0 -50 10 30 0.1 5 Othering aid T34E 1 0 -50 0.15 GE Power Power P 2N47 1 -1 0.98 40 0.5 30 50 GE RCA 2N77 2N49 SB-10 2N10		- 3	- 0.5	18	34		0.5	3.1	27(Б)			Low noise	-		3X 30
1 30 2/16 GE Hearing and Hearing and 134E NU T34D 0 -2.5 3 1 1.2 GE Hearing and Computer NU T34D 0 -50 10 30 0.1 5 0.15 GE Computer T34F 0 -1 0.98 40 0.5 30 50 GE Power P 2N47 0 -1 0.98 40 0.5 30 50 GE SB-10 SB-10 0 -1 1.5 2.2 1 GE Hi-gain amp, RCA 2N77 2N10 2N1		-3	-0.5	40	40		1	30	12(e)		GE	Hearing aid	/		
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4.5 1 0.93 38 0.4 100 20 1 GE Med. gair 2N11 4.5 1 0.975 47 0.85 100 20 2.5 GE Hi-gain amp. 5 2N34 4.5 1 0.975 47 0.85 100 15 3.5 GE Computer 2N35 4.5 1 0.993 53 3.5 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94 4.5 1 0.90 33 0.225 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94	1	-6		40	30(f)			55		5	GF	Comp. & i-f			2N11
4.5 1 0.93 38 0.4 100 20 1 GE Med. gair 1 4.5 1 0.975 47 0.85 100 20 2.5 GE Hi-gain amp. \$ 2N34 4.5 1 0.975 47 0.85 100 15 3.5 GE Computer 2N35 4.5 1 0.993 53 3.5 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94 4.5 1 0.993 53 0.235 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94					50(1)					-		compt of 1-1			2N11
4.5 1 0.93 38 0.4 100 20 1 GE Med. gair 4.5 1 0.975 47 0.85 100 20 2.5 GE Hi-gain amp. \$ 2N34 4.5 1 0.975 47 0.85 100 15 3.5 GE Computer 2N35 4.5 1 0.993 53 3.5 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94 4.5 1 0.90 33 0.235 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94			-	0.00											2N11
4.5 1 0.975 47 0.85 100 20 2.5 GE Hi-gain amp. \$ 2N34 4.5 1 0.975 47 0.85 100 15 3.5 GE Computer 2N35 4.5 1 0.993 53 3.5 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94 4.5 1 0.90 33 0.235 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94	-1	4.5	1	0.93	38		0.4	100	20	1	GE	Med. gair	-43		2112
4.5 1 0.973 47 0.85 100 15 3.5 GE Computer 2N93 4.5 1 0.993 53 3.5 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94 4.5 1 0.90 33 0.235 100 20 5 GE Computer 2N94		4.5	1	0.975	4/		0.85	100	20	2.5	GE	ni-gain amp.		2	21134
4.5 1 0.90 22 0.215 100 20 3 GE Computer 2194	- 1	4,5	1	0.9/3	4/		0.85	100	20	3.3	GE	Computer			21133
	_1	4.3	1	0.773	23		0.00	100	20	075	GE	Computer			2N04
4.0 1 0.00 00 0.220 100 22 0.70 OE Computer 21074		4.3		0.00	55		0.223	100	"	0.79	Ge	Computer			

		Ma	aximum	Ratings	Typical Operation														
N	Aade		V	l _e	Wc	le	Ve	I _e		PG	PO	Zs	RL	NF	Feo			Made	
-	By	Type No.	(volts)	(ma)	(mw)	(ma)	(volts)	(ma)	α or β	(db)	(mw)	(kilohm)(kilohm)	(db)	(Mc)	С	Application	By	Type No.
-					1.001010														
1	H	CQ-1	-40	-10	150(50°C)	1	-6		0.90	30					0.5	CE	Medium gain	TI	200*
	l		-20	-10	100(50°C)				0.975					20		-	Hearing aid		201*
		rir-1	-12	- 3	30(55°C)	0.5	-4.5		0.07	22					5	GE	Medium gain		202*
		J+1	-40	-10	150(50°C)	1	-6		0.97					11	1	GB	Low power		210*
		J-2	-40	-10	150(50°C)	1	-6		0.94					22	0.5	GB	Low power		220*
		J-3	-40	-10	1 50(50°C)		- 6		0.90	10	205			33	0.5	GB	Low power		221*
		JF-1(0)	-45	- 50	330(30°C)	15	-22.5			15	113			15		СВ	rower		222*
	1	24 300N			200(20°C)					27		2	20	25	0.5		lo-power audia		223
		3X 301N			200(20°C)					27		2	20	25	0.5		lo-power audio		300
2		3X 302N			200(20°C)					27		2	20	25	0.5		lo-power audio		350(a)
1																			X-2*
	NU	T34D	- 30	12	50(25°C)	1	-4.5	1	.97	39		0.5	30	10-30	0.25	GE	Audio		X-59*
		T34E	-30	12	50(25°C)	1	-4.5	1	.9497	38		0.5	30	10-30	0.25	GE	Audio		
		T34F	-30	12	50(25°C)	1	-4.5	1	.9094	36		0.5	30	10-30	0.25	GE	Audia	TP	X-22*
	-	01117			Polo		-		0.000	10									X-23*
	P	2N47	-35	-20	50(25°C)	1	-5	-1	0.975	40		1	20	15	0.8	GE	Hearing aid		X-27*
		2149	-35	-20	50(25°C)		- 5	- 1	0.975	40		1	20	15	0.8	GE	Lo-noise audio		x-102
		30.100	-4.5	- 5	10(40°C)	1	-3	-1	0.95	33(f)		1	20	12	45(h)	GE	Computer, r-f		
	RCA	2N77	-25	-15	35	1	-4	-07	55	41		1.98	95	6.5	07	CF	Lo-powee sudia	TR	2N34
	Aur	2N104	-30	- 50	150	1	-6	-1	44	41		1.05	68	12	0.7	CF	Lo-power audio		2N36
		2N105	-25	-15	35		-4	-07	55	42		1.75	100	4.5	0.75	CE	Lo-power audio		2N37
		2N109	-20	- 50	50		-4.5	-13	70	30(-)	75(1)	.37 5(i)	0.1(1)		5.7 3	CF	Large signal		2N38
								. 5		(6)			2 [n]						2N43
11	RR	2N34	-25	(g)	50(50°C)	1	-6	1	40	40		0.5	30	24		GE	Audio		2N43A
ĮI.	1	2N36	-25	(g)	50(50°C)	1	- 6	1	45	40		1	30	24		GE	Gen. purpose		2N44
V		2N37	-25	(g)	50(50°C)	1	- 6	1	30	36		1	30	24		GE	Switching		2N45
T		2N38	-25	(g)	50(50°C)	1	- 6	1	15	32		1	30	24		GE	Gen. purpose		2N63
1		2N39	30	(g)	50(50°C)	1	-4.5	1	32	39		0.5	30	24		GE	Gen. purpose		2N64
W.		2N40	- 30	(g)	50(50°C)	1	-4.5	1	15-32	38		0.5	30	24		GE	Gen. purpose		2N65
N.		2N42	-30	(g)	50(50°C)	1	-4.5	1	9-15	36		0.5	30	24		GE	Gen. purpose		2N/0
II.		2N93	-25	(g)	36(71°C)	1	-4.5	1	20-60	39		1	20	24		GE	Hi-temp. appl.		21183
1		RR14	-25	(g)	50(50°C)	1	-4.5	1	20-34	39		1.5	30	24		GE	Gen. purpose		21100
		RR20	-25	(g)	50(50°C)	1	-4.5	1	45	41		1.5	30	24		GE	Gen. purpose		2110/
		RR34	-25	(g)	50(50°C)	1	-4.5	1	10-19	36		1.5	30	24		GE	Gen. purpose		21100
		RR38		(g)												GE	Hearing aid		21109
		RR83	-25	(g)	50(50°C)		-5		40-90					24	0.7	GE	Computer		2N01
11		RR87	-25	(g)	50(50°C)	8	-4.5	8	35					24	0.5	GE	Computer		2N92
		RR106(a)	-25	(g)	50(50°C)		-12	0.8		21	200	2	1.2			GE(c)	Cl. B push-pull		
JI.		RR115	-25	(g)	50(50°C)	1	-4.5	1	15	36		1.5	30	30		GE	Gen. purpose	TS	DR-126
1		RR117	-25	(g)	50(50°C)				40-90					24	1	GE	Computer		DR-128
1		KR122	-12	(g)	50(50°C)	1	-4.5	1	35					24	2	GE	Switching		DR-129
1		KK160	-12	(g)	50(25°C)	1	- 4.5	1	30	31		0.5(i)	20(i)		5	GE	r-f, i-f		DR-130
1		KK161	-12	(g)	50(25°C)	1	-4.5	1	60	33		0.5(i)	20(i)		10	GE	r-f, i-f		DR-131
1		KR162	- 6	(g)	50(25°C)	1	-4.5	1	150	34		0.5(i)	20(i)		20	GE	r-f, i-f		DR-154
1	B 4 11	CK-721	- 16	-10	180(25°0)	1	_4		45	<i>A</i> 1				22	0.0	C.F	Gen		DR-155
1	KAY	CK.722		-10	180(25°C)		- 4		22	30				25	0.8	GE	Gen. purpose		
		CK725	-12	-10	180(25°C)	1			00	42				20	0.7	GE	Historia	W	2N54
		CK723		_10	180(25°C)	0.6	-15		25	34				10	0.9	GE	Low poice		2N55
		2NA3	-0	_ 10	100(25°C)	1	1.3 _A		20	30				25	0.8	GE	Con noise		2N56
		2864	-15	-10	100(25°C)		A		45	41				20	0.2	GE	Gen. purpose		2N73
		2N65	-13	- 10	100(25°C)	1	_ ^		90	42				20	0.0	GE	High acir		2N74
		2N104	A	_10	100(25°C)		-0		25	34				10	0.9	GE	Low point		2N75
1		2N112	- 0 _ A	_ 5	100(25°C)	1	1.3 _A		40	30/1)			10	V.0	GE	Histoguard		
1		2N112		5	100(25°C)	1			45	2211	1				10	GE	Histoguency	Tet	de Terralata
		2N114	-0	_ 5	100(25°C)	1	-0		۲. ۲.	33(1					10	GE	Histoguency	i efre	
		411114	-0	- 3	100(23 C)		-0		03						∡U	GE	mency	GP	3N23
11	c	2N34	- 25	-8	50(25°C)	1	-6		40	40		0.5	30	18	0.6	GF	Amp.		3N23A
	3	2N35*	25	R	50(25°C)	1	6		40	40		0.5	30	16	0.8	GF	Amp.		3N23B
1		2N94*	20	10	50(25°C)	-0.4	5 6			32		0.5	25	15	3	GE	Switching		3N23C
						0.6				25		0.5	25	1.6	,	CE		_	

	Marian Bating												Maximum Ratinas				Typical Operation							
	naximun	n Katings		V			BG		7	D.	NE	E					Aaximum	Katings				Typ	PG PO 7	
(volts)	(ma)	(mw)	(ma)	vc (volts)	(ma)	α or β	(db)	(mw)	(kilohm) (kilohm)	(db)	(Mc)	с	Application	Made By Type No.	V _c (volts)	1 _e (ma)	(mw)	(ma)	v _c (volts)	(ma) $\alpha \text{ or } \beta$	(db)	(mw)	(kilohm)
	-																							
30	5	50(25°C)	-1	5		9	37	2.15(1)	0.5	20	26	0.9	GE	Hi-gain audio	Power Transistors (UI	nits with a	n output c	t one wait or h	ligher.	heat sin	L)			
30	5	50(25°C)		5		40	40	2.30(1)	0.5	20	∠ 3 20	1.1	GE	Hi-gain audio		1.4	2000	2/40°\		- 12	424 25	27	4	Class B
30	5	50(25°C)		225	2	47	39	12	0.5	10	20	1.5	GE	Audio	A ZNIIS	-10	2000	3(60)		-12	030 23	21	0	Class D,
30	5	50(25°C)		22.5	0.7		31		0.0				GE	i-f amp.	MH, 2N57	-60	1000	20(70°F)	550	28	500 0.86	16	6.25	23
30	5	50(25°C)		22.5	0.7		33						GE	i-f amp.	HI	-60	800	20(70°F)	460	28	400 0.8	15	5	20
30	5	50(25°C)		22.5	0.7		35						GE	i-f amp.	H2	-60	1400	20(70°F)	635	28	600 0.92	20	7.5	26
30	5	50(25°C)		22.5	0.7								GE	Oscmixer	НЗ	- 60	350	5(70°F)	1/0	28	150 0.82	10	1.9	50
-30	-10	50(25°C)	1	-5		9					25		GE	Audio	F14	- 60	5000	5(70 F)	2130	20	2000 0.90	20	24	3.4
-30	-10	50(25°C)	1	-5		19					20		GE	Audio	r-11	- 00	3000	00(/01/	2130	20	2000 0.82	20	~ 4	3.4
				12			20	500		0.5			CE	Aud. output	S 2N68	-25	1500	4(25°C)		-12	- 550	15	5	50
35	75	350(50°C)(m)		22.5	40		9.5	500		1			GB(c)	Med. power	2N95*	25	1500	4(25°C)		12	550	15	5	50
10	8	50(75°C)				12-200		$T_{\mathbf{r}} = 1$	usec; Tc =	2 µsec		5	GE	Switching	2N101	-25	1500	4(25°C)		-12	- 550	15	5	50
40		50	1	4.5		0.0							CR	Amn	2N102*	25	1500	4(25°C)		12	550	15	5	50
40	5	50		4.5		0.9							GB	Amp.	TL 951*	50	60	1(25°C)		28		20	0.45	1
40	5	50	1	4.5		0.8							GB	Amp.	952*	80	50	1(25°C)		45		21	0.6	1
- 45	- 50	500	75	-35	-25	0.0	10	300				0.01	GC	Power	953*	120	40	1(25°C)		67.5	j	23	1	1
															TP X-78B	45	50	1	150	35	40	10	0.6	
-25	-20	125	1	-6	-1	55	41		1	30	20	0.8	GE	Hi-gain amp.	X-78C	45	50	1	150	35	40	10	0.6	
-25	-20	125	1	-6	-1	60	41		1	30	20	0.8	GE	Hi-gain amp.	X-78E	45	50	1	150	35	40	10	0.6	
-25	-20	125		-6	-1	38	3/		1	30	22	0,0	GE	Medium gain	X-107	60	1000	2.25(25°C)	75	30	0.95	23	1	1.5
-25	-20	125	1	-0	-!	22	33		1	30	24	0.5	GE	Gen. purpose	X-120	60	1000	15(25°C)	500	30		23	5.3	0.8
-45	- 50	3/3 (m)	1	-0	- 1	50	40		1	30	20	0.7	GE	Hi gain amp.	X-122	60	1000	7.5(25°C)	250	30		23	2.8	0.9
- 45	- 50	130(23 C) 275	1	-0	-1	40	37		1	30	22	0.5	GE	Medium agin	TR 2N83	-45	- 1000	10(25°C)	100	- 20	-100 20	30(n	2.5(c)	100
-45	- 50	375	1	- 6	_1	10	37		1	30	22	0.4	GE	Gen purpose	2N84	-30	- 1000	10(25°C)	100	-20	-100 20	32(n)	2.0(c)	100
-45	- 20	125	i	-6	-1	22	38		1	30	18	0.5	GE	Gen. purpose		1								
-25	-20	125	i	-6	-1	45	39		1	30	16	0.7	GE	Medium agin	Point Contact Transis	stors—Trio	des							
-25	-20	125	i	-6	-1	90	42		1	30	15	1	GE	High gain	F 2N32	-40	8	50(30°C)		-25	2.2	21		0.3
- 20	-10	125(25°C)	1	-6	-1	20	36				18	0.5	GE	Gen. purpose	2N33	-85	- 7	30(30°C)		- 8	-3.3	22	1	0.5
-45	-100	750(25°C)(m)	10) -12	-10	45	33	1000(c) 2	0.8	20	0.8	GE	Med. power	H A-0	- 20	8	50(50°C)	0.3	- 8	2			
-60	-100	750(25°C)(m)	10) -12	-10	25	30	1400(c) 2	1.2	20	0.8	GE	Med. power	A-1	- 20	8	50(50°C)	0.3	- 8	2			
- 30	-100	750(25°C)(m)	10	0 -12	-10	25	30	500(c) 2	0.8	20	0.8	GE	Med. power	A-2	-20	8	[•] 50(50°C)	0.3	- 8	2			
-12	-10	25(25°C)	0.	5 -1.3	-0.5	35	39		.025	1.5	10	0.5	GE	Subminiature	A-3	- 20	8	50(50°C)	0.3	- 8	2			
-12	-10	25(25 C)	0.	5 -1.3	-0.5	35	39		.025	1.5	20	0.5	GE	Subminiature	S-0	-40	8	50(50°C)			Tr =	= 0.2 /	usec; T _c	$= 1 \mu sec$
-12	-10	25(25 C)	0.	5 -1.3	-0.5	50	30	1.5	1	0.6	20	0.5	GE	Subminiature	S-1	-40	8	50(50°C)	-			= 0.5 /	usec; T _c	$= 2 \mu sec$
-15	500	500(25 C)(m)	1	-6	-1	40							GE	Switching	S-2	-30	8	50(50°C)			T _r =	= 1 μ:	ec; T _c	= 6 μsec
-25	200	500(25 C)(m)	1	-6	- 1	50							GE	Switching	1 3X 100N	- 50	30	1 50(40°C)	3	— 3	- 5			
-10	8	50(25°C)		-15	0.01	0.96	33		1	30	14		GE	Hearing aid	3X 101N	- 50	30	1 50(40°C)	3	- 3	- 5			
-10	8	50(25°C)		-1.5	5	0.975	26	2.5	0.2	0.2	18		GE	Hearing aid	CH 1513	- 30	25	120	1.5	- 5	>1.5	20		
-25	8	50(25°C)		-1.5	0.01	0.97	35		1	30	18	0.9	GE	Gen. purpose	1533	-100	-15	120	3	- 3	-5			
-25	8	50(25°C)		- 1.5	0.01	0.93	27		1	30	21	0.5	GE	Gen purpose				100		20	1.6	~~		0.5
-25	8	50(25°C)		-1.5	0.01	0.87	24		1	30	24	0.4	GE	Gen.pur pose	TP 2A	- 50	8	120	1	- 30	1.5	22		0.5
-25	8	50(25°C)		-1.5	0.01	0.99	35		1	30	28	0.7	GE	High gain	20	- 50	8	100	2	-13	1 5	22		0.5
-25	8	50(25°C)		-1.5	0.01	0.97	35		1	30	28	1.4	GE	R-F	20	- 50	8	100	1	- 30	1.5	22		0.5
															26	- 50	- 8	120	2	-15	2			0.0
-45	-100	200(25°C)		-20	-7.5	0.97	40		0.3	10		0.5	GE	Lo-power amp.	28	- 50	8	100	1	- 30	2	22		0.5
-45	-100	200(25 C)		- 20	-7.5	0.95	30		0.3	10		0.5	GE	Lo-power amp.	21	- 50	- 8	50	1	-15	2.2	22		
- 45	-100	200(25 C)		- 20	-7.5	0.92	32		U.3	10		0.5	GE	Lo-power amp.	2N32	-40	8	50	0.5	-25	2.2	21		0.5
- 20	- 150	200(25 C)				Lov	v freq	luency sv	witching				GE	Switching	2N33	-8.5	- 7	30	0.3	- 8.5	2.3	22		0.5
- 30	-150	200(25°C)	18				v freq	luency st	witching				GE	Switching	2N50	-15	- 1	50	2	-15	2	22		0.5
-20	150	200(25 C)				201	v neq	locity st	Anching				Ű.	Switching	2N51	- 50	- 8	100	8	- 7	2.2			
															2N52	- 50	- 8	120	1	-30	1.5	22		0.5
			1												2N53	- 50	- 8	120	2	-15	2			
30	- 5	50(25°C)	:	2 22.5	1.3		12(r))	.025	9		15(s)	GB	H-F osc., amp.	Silicon Translators	Triodes (C)	lizen en e	or turner and He	have hat		e tegenint \			
30	- 5	50(25°C)	:	2 22.5	1.3		14(r))	.025	9		30(s)	GB	H-F osc., amp.			ncon pow	76/16000	inde unde	c powe		5		
30	- 5	50(25 C)	:	2 22.5	1.3		1 5(r))	.025	9		40(s)	GB	H-F osc., amp.	11 903	30	10	75(150°C)	- 1	5	.909	5		
30	- 5	50(25°C)	:	2 22.5	1.3		17(r))	.025	9		60(s)	GB	H-F osc., amp	904	30	10	75(150°C)	1	5		75		
30		50(2.5°C)	_	5		0.95							GF	A-G-C circuit	903	30	10	75(150°C)	_1	5	1	25		
00			1			0.70									704A	30	10			-	1.1	-		

PO	Zs		RL	NF	Fe		
(mw) (kilohi	m) (kilohm)	(db)	(Mc)	С	Application
6	Class	B, 1	oush-pull		0.3	GE	
6.2	5 23		56		0.2	CE	
5	20		70		0.15	CE	
1.0	20		4/		0.385	CE	
1.9	60		87			CE	
24	3.4	ļ	11		0.1	CE	
5	50		12(4)			GE(c)	
5	50		12(k)			GE(c)	
5	50		12(k)			GE(c)	
5	50		12(k)			GE(c)	
0.4	5 1		1.5			CE	(Silicon)
0.6	1		4			CE	(Silicon)
1	1		8			CE	(Silicon)
0.6					0.01	GB	
0.6					0.01	GB	
0.6					0.01	GE	
1	1.:	5	375			GB	
5.3	0.0	8	700			GB	
2.8	0.9	9	150			GB	
2.5	(c) 100)	600		0.2	GE	
2.0	(c) 100)	400		0.2	GE	
	0.	3	31	40		GE	
1	I 0.	5		40		GE	
					3	GB	Amp.
					2	GB	Amp.
					1	GB	Amp.
					0.3	GB	Amp.
ISOC;	$T_c = 1$	μsec				GB	Switching
150C;	$I_c = 2$	used				GB	Switching
ec;		μισου			2	00	Switching
					*		Swirching
				50	0.4		Amp.
							Switching
	0.	.5	15			GB	Amp., osc.
		-	15			GB	Switch
	0	.5	15		2(0)	GB	Amp., osc.
	0		15		10(p)	GB	Amp. Switch
	0	.5	15		1 o (b)	GB	Amp.
			-		5	GB	Switch
	0	.5	20		2.7	GB	Switch
	0	.5	20		3(o)	GB	Switch
	0	.5	15		3(0)	GB	Switch
	_	E	15		(P)	GB	Switch, osc.
	C		15		5(q)	GB	Amp., osc. Switch
				21	2	GR	Hi-nain lo-ley
				23	3	GB	Hi-gain, lo-lev
				23	3	GB	Hi-gain, lo-lev
				23	50	GB	Hisopin Josley

1	Ampe	rex	Electro	onic	Corp.,	230	Duffy
	Ave.,	Hic	ksville,	N.	Υ.		

CBS....CBS-Hytron, Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Danvers, Mass.

- F..... Fretco, Inc., 406 N. Craig St., Pitts burgh 13, Pa.
- GE.....General Electric Co., Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y.
- G...... General Transistor Corp., 95-18 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35, N. Y.
- GP.....Germanium Products Corp., 26 Cornelson Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.
- II.....Hydro-Aire, Inc., 3000 Winona Ave.. Burbank, Calif.
- I...... International Standard Trading Corp., 22 Thames St., New York 6, N. Y. (Imported)
- MIL.... Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Corp., 2747 Fourth Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
- NU.....National Union Electric Corp., 350 Scotland Rd., Orange, N. J.
- P..... Phileo Corp., Government & Industrial Div., 4700 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.
- RC.A....Radio Corporation of America, Tube Dept., Harrison, N. J.
- RR.....Radio Receptor Co., 251 W. 19th St., New York 11, N. Y.
- *RAY*....Raytheon Manufacturing Co., 55 Chapel St., Newton, Mass.
- S..... Sylvania Electric Products Co., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
- SП.....Siemens & Halske, Germany. Available from Metropolitan Overseas Supply Corp., 1133 Broadway, N. Y. 10, N. Y.
- TL.....Texas Instruments, Inc., 6000 Lemmon Ave., Dallas 9, Texas
- TP.....Transistor Products, Inc., 241-253 Crescent Street, Waltham 54, Mass.
- TR..... Transitron Electronic Corp., 403 Main St., Melrose 76, Mass.
- TS.....Tung-Sol Electric Inc., 95 Eighth Ave., Newark 4, N. J.
- W..... Westinghouse Electric Corp., Electronic Tube Div., P. O. Box 284, Elmira, N. Y.

Footnotes

• n-p-n

- (a) Available in matched pairs. Power output (PO) indicated is for a pair.
- (b) Measured with $Z_s = 1000$ ohms; $R_{I_s} = 20,000$ ohms; f = 1000 cy.
- (c) Push-pull, Class B.
- (d) These types have the same electrical characteristics, but the higher number units are in a smaller case.
- (e) Measured with $Z_{\pm} = 1000$ ohms; $R_L = 20,000$ ohms, and f = 1500 cy.
- (f) Measured at 455kc.
- (g) As limited by dissipation.
- (h) Frequency maximum.
- (i) Per transistor.
- (j) Per base connection.
- (k) Per collector.
- (1) Measured with $R_L = 5000$ ohms and a high Z_s .
- (m) With heat sink.
- (n) Measured with $R_{_{\rm R}}=25$ and $R_{_{L}}=1500$ ohms.
- (o) $T_r = 0.2 \mu sec.$
- (p) $T_r = 0.1 \, \mu \text{sec.}$
- (q) $T_r = 0.15 \mu sec.$
- (r) Measured at 5Mc.
- (s) Oscillation frequency.



Power Transistors

$$\begin{split} \theta &= \text{LARDE SIGNAL DAIN} + \frac{I_L \cdot I_{LB}}{I_B} , \ v_t &= \text{CONST} \\ \mathcal{J}^{A} &= \text{SMALL SIGNAL GAIN} + \frac{\partial I_L}{\partial I_B} , \ v_t &= \text{CONST} \\ \theta &= \frac{1}{I_B} \int_0^{I_B} \mathcal{J}^{A} \ \delta \ \delta_B \end{split}$$

GA114

ENIT

available <u>now</u>

Common emitter current gain, 2 N 57

(Mounting base temperature $70^{\circ}F, Vc=2v$)

Typical operating conditions, 2N57

(Common emitter, transformer output, 28 volt supply, mounting base temperature 70°F.)

Peak Collector	Class Single	Unit	Class Push pull	B 2 units
Current (amperes)	Output (watts)	Gain (db)	Output (watts)	Gain (db)
2	1.25	29	2.5	26
4	2.5	23	5.0	20
-1.0	6.25	16	12.5	13

Honeywell Line of Power Transistors

Other transistors are available with the same voltage ratings as the 2N57. All the transistors below can withstand 60-volt peaks and therefore can operate in voltagedoubling transformer circuits with 28-volt supplies. Ratings are at 70°F. base temperature.

TYPE	H-1	2N 57	H-2	H-3	H-4	
OUTPUT IN WATTS AT MAX, COLLECTOR CURRENT	5.0	6.25	8.5	2.0	2.0	
GAIN	15db	16db	18db	16db	21db	

Quality power transistors you can order and get in any quantity – that's one big advantage Honeywell transistors offer. You can design circuits around them and *count on delivery*.

No other manufacturer has such a line available with such large current values.

Typical of the line is the 2N57 you see above—Germanium, P-N-P, alloyed junction, hermetically sealed. Maximum junction temperature is 200°. Thermal resistance is $6.5^{\circ}F/$ watt from junction to the mounting base.

Another in the line—the H-2—gives a greater output per dollar than any other transistor.

To date Honeywell has shipped transistors to nearly 400 companies, most of them leaders of the electronics industry.

For further information on the Honeywell transistor line, prices and ordering procedures, write or wire Honeywell, Dept. ED-7-121, Minneapolis 8, Minn.

Technical papers ("Germanium Power Transistors" and "Power Transistor Temperature Rating") are available for the asking.



CIRCLE ED-101 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



to stage without preselecting

adequate neutralization.

single 10 uuf capacitor in the collector circuit of IF and RF stages provides

Uniformity is obtained through

In computer applications Sylvania

unique construction techniques per-

Transistors offer quick recovery time

for high speed switching and provide

higher gains at higher operating

mitting close production control.

High Frequency Transistors Type 2N94 (3 mc alpha cutoff) Type 2N94A (6 mc alpha cutoff)

high uniformity
low collector capacity
ease of neutralization

Low Frequency-High Gain Type 2N34 (PNP)

High Power-Low Frequency Type 2N68 (PNP) Type 2N95 (NPN)

-for low to medium power use. Gains up

increased power ratings-to 2.5 watts.

Use for high current, low voltage applica-tions (6—24 volt power supplies) Type 2N101 (PNP)

Similar to types 2N68 and 2N95 without cooling fins. Power dissipation 1 watt. For complete information on Sylvania Transistors write to Department G22R.

to 40 db in grounded emitter circuit

Type 2N35 (NPN)

Type 2N102 (NPN).

featuring

high gain

For your broadcast applications, Sylvania high frequency transistors Type 2N94 and 2N94A offer higher gain without preselection by stage. Production is simplified; performance is more stable; servicing problems are minimized.

Low collector capacitance and ease of neutralization account for this important advantage. In a typical broadcast application, the addition of a

"Another reason why it pays to specify Sylvania"

currents.



SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. In Canada: Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd., University Tower Building, Montreal

LIGHTING . RADIO . ELECTRONICS . TELEVISION . ATOMIC ENERGY

Components an **Test Equipment** for Transistors

Component	Use/Characteristic
atteries	
zinc carbon	transistor power supplies
mercury	transistor power supplies
apacitors	
ceramic	submin. coupling type; 25wvdc
electrolytics—tantalum or	by-pass, filtering; high capacity—lov
aluminum, miniature and	voltage
subminiature	
variable	broadcast tuning
oils*	
antenna	loop-broadcast band
i-f transformer	tapped for impedance matching, adjustable, 262 & 455kc
oscillator	for broadcast superhets
toroids	to 2h, ¾"OD x ¼" deep
rystals	
quartz	oscillator, 100kc ±2cy
oudspeakers	
pm; low impedance	16 ohms, 11/8" deep by 23/4" dia
pm; high impedance	800 ohms, center-tapped coil
licrophone	
magnetic	hearing-aid type; 1000-2000 ohm
esistors **	
deposited carbon	stable type, 1/10w, 50 ohm to 1 megohm
molded composition	general purpose, 1/10w, 0.140" lg 0.015" dia.
trimmer, printed ceramic	volume control, units to 625k
5 contact, RETMA	general purpose & special mtg.
ransformers*	
chokes	general purpose
driver	push-pull type
input	high-impedance primary
interstage	20,000 ohm—primary winding
output	500-1000 ohms primary
	for junction transistor oscillator

** Consult also manufacturers of MIL-R-10509A, DC-1/8 typ of miniature 1/8w resistors.

ts and nent tors

or Transistor Circuits

aracteristic

Manufacturer

DOWER, current, and voltage ratings of components for transistor circuits can often be reduced. This results in smaller component sizes comparable to transistors themselves. Because transistors have more parameters affecting circuit design than electron tubes, and because they operate at lower voltages special test equipment and power supplies are necessary to facilitate performance analysis.

Tabulated, here, are a variety of circuit components, test equipment and power supplies designed especially for transistors. The list is not complete as new products for transistor work are being announced each week. Tiny potentiometers, resistors, ceramic capacitors, switches, and connectors produced for miniaturization in general and printed circuits in particular are eminently suited for transistor circuits, but our tabulation

Name

includes only those miniaturized items that have either low voltage ratings not generally suited for tube circuits or impedance ratings that match transistors only. Not included are products which transistor manufacturers use such as cases, cat-whiskers, germanium pellets, etc. Also not included is a growing list of light-weight transistorized power supplies intended for transistorized equipment.

The listing of test equipment and laboratory power supplies is quite complete so far as we know. Space limitations prevented including all the pertinent informat on and engineers are urged to contact manufacturers for more details. Space limitations also forced us to identify the numerous manufacturers by a code. Complete names and mailing addresses are given in the manufacturer's index to the right.

Manufacturer

Small Signal Analyzers Test Set, Model GP Measures directly all h and equiv. t resistances. Measures $\alpha_i \beta_i C_{c_i} f \alpha_0 I_{con}$ Baird Assoc. BB. GDB. NC upplies voltage feedback ratio and channel effect voltage GDB, NC, MAL upplies Test Set, Type 210 Measures h parameters including r 1, , y $_{24} \alpha$, l_{co} Owen Labs Measures h_{11} , h_{12} , h_{22} , α , 1- α , and static values **Scientific Specialties** Test Set. Model T-62 ype; 25wvdc MU Analyzer, Model JHI Measures hay les for various biases Quantum AS, CD, FM, GE, IC, high capacity-low See Transistor Analyzers Model: TA-1 and TA-4 below MAL, SPR **Curve Tracers** Provides swept current gain, collector, transfer, and emitter characteristic **Dynamic Analyzer Fairchild Engine** GI, RC measurements **Curve Plotter** Plots input, transfer, and output on X-Y pen recorder Kay Electric band MI Plots family of collector or feedback transfer curves Curve Tracer Magnetic Amplifier dance matching, MI, SI, V Analyzer, Model TA-1A Measures α , β . Plots α vs. I, and β vs. I_b Polyphase Instr. & 455kc Traces neg. resistance of point contact types. Traces collector, transfer, Analyzer Model TA-2 Polyphase Instr. MI, SI, V erhets emitter characteristics 4" deep FOR Analyzer Model TA-3 Displays r12, r23, h12 Polyphase Instr. Analyzer Model TA-4 Presents α and β vs. frequency Polyphase Instr. L ±2cy Testers Semi-Conductor Tester, Model JR1 Determines conductivity (n or p) of cample Baird Assoc. deep by 2¾″ dia. 1 **Transistor Tester** Tests current gain. Includes 270cy csc. Devenco tapped coil U Comparison Tester, Model TT-11A Compares re, rb, rc, gain and stability with standard transistor **Electronic Research** Alpha Tester, Model AT-10 Direct reading of α and β and α cit-off vs. bias **Electronic Research** 1000-2000 ohm KN **Noise Figure Meters** N F Meter, Model NFC-1A Automatically measures noise figure, 5 to 65 db **Electronic Research** Ow, 50 ohm to 1 GL Shows noise figure directly on 5-25 or 25-45 db range. Agc. **Radio Receptor Noise Figure Test Set** Miscellaneous 1/10w, 0.140" lg, AB Semi-Conductor Minority Carrier Life-Measures exponential increase as carriers recombine when pulse of light **Baird Assoc.** time Test Set, Model JJ1 is removed its to 625k CEN Measures resistivity of semi-conductor in range of 0.1-100 ohms/cm. Semi-Conductor Resistivity Test Set, Baird Assoc. Model JN1 3 special mtg. CJ, H MT, TI CP, FL, FTC, MT, U CTC, CP, FTC, NET, MT, rimary

Transistor Test Equipment

Description

mary winding	CTC, CP, FTC, KES, NET,	Power Supplies for Transistors					
orimory	MT, TE, TI, TT CTC, CP, FL, FTC, GH,	Name	Description	Manufacturer			
stor oscillator	NET, MT, TI, U FL	Power Unit, Model 212-A Power Supply, Model 210	0-100v d-c output at 100 ma. Regulated output can be regulated Adjustable constant voltage and constant current	Electronic Measurements Electronic Research			
	L.	High Current P. S., Model 30 Dugl Supply Model 110	1.5 amp max., 30va capacity. Tubeless supply Duel discutry for comparing of emitter or collector bias	Electronic Research			
stocking this item.	Most other types made	Voltage Regulated P. S., Model 4500	Two identical regulated d-c outputs. Regulated	Kepco Laboratories			
10509A, DC-½ type	es for additional sources	Power Supply, Model UHR-220 Power Supply, Model DV60-1 Twin Power Supply, Model TR-200AT	Ultra-high regulation at low voltages. Low internal impedance 0-66v d-c. Stable at low voltages Dual output precision regulated	Krohn-Hite Instr. Model Rectifier Universal			

Components and Test Equipment for Transistors

Components Designed for Transistor Circuits

POWER, current, and voltage ratings of components for transistor circuits can often be reduced. This results in smaller component sizes comparable to transistors themselves. Because transistors have more parameters affecting circuit design than electron tubes, and because they operate at lower voltages special test equipment and power supplies are necessary to facilitate performance analysis.

Tabulated, here, are a variety of circuit components, test equipment and power supplies designed especially for transistors. The list is not complete as new products for transistor work are being announced each week. Tiny potentiometers, resistors, ceramic capacitors, switches, and connectors produced for miniaturization in general and printed circuits in particular are eminently suited for transistor circuits, but our tabulation includes only those miniaturized items that hav low voltage ratings not generally suited for tube or impedance ratings that match transistors o included are products which transistor manufuse such as cases, cat-whiskers, germanium pel Also not included is a growing list of light-weig sistorized power supplies intended for transequipment.

The listing of test equipment and laborator supplies is quite complete so far as we know. Sp tations prevented including all the pertinent t on and engineers are urged to contact manufor more details. Space limitations also force identify the numerous manufacturers by a cooplete names and mailing addresses are given in ufacturer's index to the right.

Kepco Laboratories

Krohn-Hite Instr.

Model Rectifier

Universal

Composed Use/Characteristic Manufactor Name Description Manufactor Stric carbon mercary conception mercary mercary conception mercary mercary conception mercary mercary conception mercary merc					Transistor Test Equipment				
Besting Besting	Component	Use/Characteristic	Manufacturer	Name	Description	Manufaci			
Init code/ meterory tronistor power uspelies BL COR, NC Tut Sat, Model GP Meterory Meterory <td>Batteries</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Small Signal Analyzers</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Batteries			Small Signal Analyzers					
marker of procession Fail Set, Type 210 Resurse hyperators (and donal) effect voltage Own table Seededs (and donal) effect voltage cercanic esterior whemic coupling hype, 23/wed MU Tau Sat, Model 1-62 Mesures hype, hype, hype, hype, 23/wed Seededs (and donal) effect voltage Seededs (and donal) effect voltage Seededs (and donal) effect voltage Seededs (hype) hype, 23/wed Seededs hype) hype, 23/wed Seededs hype) hy	zinc carbon	transistor power supplies	BB. GDB. NC	Test Set, Model GP	Measures directly all h and equiv. t resistances. Measures α , β , C _e , f α_0 I _{co} ,	Baird Assoc.			
Consistent Multicity Test Sa, Type 210 Measures h parameter induding r r.y. a, h. Own labs electrolific—function or subminiture brypest, filtering, Nph copacity—function subminiture MU Analyzer, Model JRI Measures h, h., h., h., h., h., h., h., h., h.,	mercury	transistor power supplies	GDB, NC, MAL		voltage feedback ratio and channel effect voltage				
ereamic betworking whom, now pars, filtering, high, sogar, fil	Capacitors			Test Set, Type 210	Measures h parameters including r $_{1}$, y_{12} , α_{s} I_{co}	Owen Labs			
startophysics by pass, fitting, high capacityfor voltage by pass, fitting, high capacityfor voltage Amilyter, Model JHI Measures high, c for various blaces Outful me set in the start s	ceramic	submin, coupling type: 25wydc	MU	Test Set, Model T-62	Measures $\mathbf{h}_{11}, \mathbf{h}_{12}, \mathbf{h}_{22}, \alpha, 1\text{-}\alpha$, and static values	Scientific Specialties			
Wardingsmit miklaver and workbing workbing Walk SPR MAL SPR See Transitor Analyzer Model: 1A-1 and TA-4 below workbing broadcast buning GI, RC Dynamic Analyzer Provides wept current apin, collector, transfer, and anitter derocersticle anitana Forkbild Engine calls* broadcast buning GI, RC Dynamic Analyzer Provides wept current apin, collector, transfer, and anitter derocersticle appression (appression) Kay Backrick Malk SPR Kay Backrick Malk SPR <t< td=""><td>electrolytics—tantalum or</td><td>by-pass, filtering; high capacity—low</td><td>AS. CD. FM. GE. IC.</td><td>Analyzer, Model JHI</td><td>Measures h₂₁, I_{no} for various biases</td><td>Quantum</td></t<>	electrolytics—tantalum or	by-pass, filtering; high capacity—low	AS. CD. FM. GE. IC.	Analyzer, Model JHI	Measures h ₂₁ , I _{no} for various biases	Quantum			
ubeninginger variable broad cast huning GL RC Dynamic Analyzer Magenti Analyzer Provides verpt current goin, collector, transfer, and amitter dwarderlistic measurements Fordelister, transfer, and dumbter dwarderlistic measuremeasurements Fordelister measurements	aluminum, miniature and	voltage	MAL. SPR		See Transistor Analyzers Models TA-1 and TA-4 below				
variable Cails* broadcast huning Gr, &C Dynamic Analyzer Provides weep-formering join, collector, transfer, and emilter characteristic resource and transfer part for impact for impact matching, adjustable, 262 & 455c; tor broadcast upontent. Filt Carls NI, SI, V Curve Proter Analyzer, Model TA-12 Provides weep-formering doubpt on X-Y per recorder Filt formit/ (Filt formit/S) Filt formit/S Filt	subminiature			Curve Tracers					
Calify methods Indextore threading methods Indextore methods Indexto	variable	broadcast tuning	GI, RC	Dynamic Analyzer	Provides swept current gain, collector, transfer, and emitter characteristic	Fairchild Engine			
ontend i-If transformer bog—broadcat band might prove for impose monthing, adjustable, 202 & 455kc, adjustable, 202 & 455kc, broadcast bachtske, 200 back, 200 ba	Coils*				measurements				
if transformer rapped for impedance matching, adjusteble, 252 & 453k; tor broadcast uppeters MJ, SJ, V Curre Forcer Analyzer, Model TA-1A Analyzer Model TA-2 Piolst family of collector of feedback transfer curres Magenic Amplifier Polybase Inst. oxcilloor toroids for broadcast uppeters toroids MJ, SJ, V Analyzer Model TA-1A Analyzer Model TA-2 Piolst family of collector of feedback transfer curres Magenic Amplifier Polybase Inst. oxcilloor toroids b 2h, ½************************************	antenna	loop-broadcast band	MI	Curve Plotter	Plots input, transfer, and output on X-Y pen recorder	Kay Electric			
orditation adjurdale, 242 & 438 c. Analyzer, Model TA-1A Measures o, f., Flots or s. L. and J. et. f. Polyphase Inst. corditation for broadcut sypethets MI, SJ, V Analyzer, Model TA-2 Traces energing. Polyphase Inst. Polyphase Inst. corditation to 2h, %"OD x ¼" deep FOR Analyzer, Model TA-3 Traces energing. Polyphase Inst. Polyphase Inst. corditation scillotor, 100kc ± 2cy L Traces energing. Polyphase Inst. Polyphase Inst. condepasters mogenic 600 ohms, center-topped coil U Comportion Tester, Model TA-10 Description, rg.	i-f transformer	tapped for impedance matching,	MI. SI. V	Curve Tracer	Plots family of collector or feedback transfer curves	Magnetic Amplifier			
occilitor toroids for broadcars uppehes to 2 h, ½ "OD x ¼" deep M, Si V Analyzer Model IA-2 Traces neg. resistance of point canted types. Traces collector, transfer, emilier characteristics Polyphase Instr. guartz occilitor, 100kc ± 2cy L Analyzer Model IA-3 Diploy, rig, re, hin Polyphase Instr. guartz occilitor, 100kc ± 2cy L Testers Diploy, rig, re, hin Polyphase Instr. guartz occilitor, 100kc ± 2cy L Testers Determines conductivity (n or) of ample Baird Assoc. pm, low impedance pm, low impedance 10 ohms, center-topped coil J Semi-Conductor Tester, Model IX-10 Determines conductivity (n or) of ample Baird Assoc. Residence** Beoring-oid type; 1000-2000 ohm KN Nexter Model IX-10 Automatically measures nois figure discored transitor Direct reading of a and a and a ct-off w. bias Bectranic Research Radia Receptor moded composition general proposit, 1/10w, 0, 0.140" ty, 0.013" dia, AB Semi-Conductor Minority Carrier Life. Automatically measures nois figure discored in ransitor in reas deciders Baird Assoc. trimmer, printed ceromic general purpose KI, N Semi-Conductor Minority Carrier Life. Measures resistivity of semi-conductor in range of 0.1-100 ohm./cm. Baird Assoc. trimmer, printed ceromic general purpose MT, Ti <t< td=""><td></td><td>adjustable, 262 & 455kc</td><td></td><td>Analyzer, Model TA-1A</td><td>Measures α, β. Plots α vs. I_{μ} and β is. $I_{\rm b}$</td><td>Polyphase Instr.</td></t<>		adjustable, 262 & 455kc		Analyzer, Model TA-1A	Measures α, β . Plots α vs. I_{μ} and β is. $I_{\rm b}$	Polyphase Instr.			
Grouids Crystals quartz to 2b, ½*OD x ½* deep FOR Analyzer Model TA-3 Analyzer Model TA-3 emitter characteristics Polyphase Instr. Crystals quartz oscillator, 100kc ±2cy L Analyzer Model TA-3 Analyzer Model TA-4 Testers Disports /s. fr.g. m./s. frequency Polyphase Instr. Isoudspeakers pm, low impedance 16 chms, 1½* deep by 2½* dia. 800 ohm, center-topped coil J Tomisitor Tester, Model JR1 Tomisitor Tester Disfermines conductivity (n or b) of sample Task current gain. Includes 270cy cst. Baird Assoc. Wirrophane 800 ohm, center-topped coil J Tomisitor Tester, Model JR1 Tomisitor Tester, Model JR1 Comparison Tester, Model JR1 Tomisitor Tester, Model JR1 Task current gain. Includes 270cy cst. Baird Assoc. Microphane Baird Assoc. Disert conting view in the control with itondard transitor Betransitor Electronic Research Microphane NF Meter, Model NFC-1A magnhi Nise Figure Meters Automatically measures noise figure, 5 to 65 db Betransito Research Resisters** general purpose, 1/10w, 0.140* lg. 0.015* dia. All Semi-Conductor Minority Carrier Life in Testers (with Model JN1 Automaticall increase as carrier recombine when pulse of light increase as carrier recombine when pulse of light increase as carrier recombine when pulse of light interestal set. Baird Assoc. Secience/, RTMA general purpose & special mtp. C/, H CFN Semi-Conductor Research Model JN1	oscillator	for broadcast superhets	MI, SI, V	Analyzer Model TA-2	Traces neg. resistance of point contact types. Traces collector, transfer,	Polyphase Instr.			
Crystals quotit orcillator, 100kc ± 2cy L Analyzer Model TA-3 Analyzer Model TA-3 Analyzer Model TA-4 Fester Displays fights, fig	toroids	to 2h, 5/8"OD x 1/4" deep	FOR		emitter characteristics				
quartz oscillator, 100kc ±2cy L Analyzer Model TA-4 Present a and j vr. frequency Present a and j vr. frequency Polyphase Instr. loudgesters in pri low inpedance in do hmi, 11/4" deep by 21/4" dia, B00 ohmis, center-tapped coil in Transistor Tester, Model JR1 Determines conductivity for or 0 of immple Baird Assoc. magnetic bearing-oid type, 1000-2000 ohm KN Alpha Tester, Model NT-10 Determines conductivity for or 0 of immple Baird Assoc. magnetic bearing-oid type, 1000-2000 ohm KN Niste Figure Meters Alpha Tester, Model NT-10 Direct reading of a and 3 and a ct+off vr. bia Beterrain Residers deposited carbon stable type, 1/10w, 50 ohm to 1 GL Nis Figure Meters Alumatically measures noise figure, 5 to 65 db Electronic Research molded composition general purpose, 1/10w, 0.140" (gr. 0.015" dia. AB Semi-Conductor Minority Carrier Life. Measures exponential increase as carrier: recombine when pulse of light Baird Assoc. sockets youth-pul types & special mtg. C/, H C/, H Measures resistivity of semi-conductor in range of 0.1-100 ohms/cm. Baird Assoc. interstage 20,000 ohmprimary winding C/, H Ti Ti Measures resistivity of semi-conductor in range of 0.1-100 ohms/cm. Baird Assoc. output Socheat general purpo	Crystals			Analyzer Model TA-3	Displays r ₁₂ , r ₂₂ , h ₁₂	Polyphase Instr.			
Loudspeaker: Figure Material Semi-Conductor Tester, Model JR1 Transistor Tester, Determines conductivity (n or p) of -ample Baird Assoc. pm; high impedance 800 ohms, center-topped coil J Comparison Tester, Model JR1 Transistor Tester, Determines conductivity (n or p) of -ample Baird Assoc. Devence Micrephene 800 ohms, center-topped coil J Comparison Tester, Model TR-11A Alpho Tester, Model TR-11A Devence Baird Assoc. Devence Devence Micrephene hearing-oid type; 1000-2000 ohm KN Noise Figure Meters Automatically mesures noise figure on di a or eth-off vs. bias Electronic Research Electronic Research magehne general purpose, 1/10w, 0.140° lg, 0.015° dia. GL Noise Figure Test Set, Model JJ1 Semi-Conductor Minority Carrier Life- is removed Measures exponential increase as carrier: recombine when pulse of light Baird Assoc. S contact, RETMA general purpose MT, TI NT, TI KT, TI Nodel JN1 Model JN1 Measures resistivity of semi-conductor in range of 0.1-100 ohms/cm. Baird Assoc. output general purpose MT, TI NT, TI, TT Nome Power Supplies for "ransistors Manufacture driver puib-puil	quartz	oscillator, 100kc ±2cy	L	Analyzer Model TA-4	Presents α and β vs. frequency	Polyphase Instr.			
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Microphone magnetic Nearing-aid type; 1000-2000 ohm Mersisters** KN Comparison Fester, Model T1-11A Alpha Tester, Model T1-11A Comparison Fester, Model T1-11A Direct reading of α and β and α cit-off vi. bias Electronic Research Electronic Research Resisters** N F Meter, Model NFC-1A megohm N F Meter, Model NFC-1A Automatically measures noise figure directly on 5-25 or 25-45 db range. Age. Electronic Research molded composition general purpose, 1/10w, 0.140° 1g, 0.015° dia. AB Semi-Conductor Minority Carrier Life- time Test Set, Model J1 Automatically measures noise figure directly on 5-25 or 25-45 db range. Age. Baird Assoc. Secket Semi-Conductor Resistivity Test Set, Model JN1 Semi-Conductor Resistivity Test Set, Model JN1 Measures resistivity of semi-conductor in range of 0.1-100 ohms/cm. Baird Assoc. renarisoners* MT, FI, TT, TT, TT, TT, TT, TT, TT, TT, TT, T	pm: high impedance	800 ohms, center-tapped coil	U	Transistor Tester	Tests current gain. Includes 270cy csc.	Devenco			
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Interingent (part (part)) Interingent (part) Interingent (part) <thinteringent (part)<="" th=""> Interingent (part) <thinte< td=""><td>magnetic</td><td>hearing gid type: 1000-2000 ohm</td><td>KN</td><td>Alpha Tester, Model AT-10</td><td>Direct reading of α and β and α cut-off vs. bias</td><td>Electronic Research</td></thinte<></thinteringent>	magnetic	hearing gid type: 1000-2000 ohm	KN	Alpha Tester, Model AT-10	Direct reading of α and β and α cut-off vs. bias	Electronic Research			
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Sockets 5 contact, RETMA general purpose & special mtg. chokes general purpose MT, TI chokes general purpose MT, TI driver push-pull type CP, FL, FTC, MT, U input high-impedance primary CTC, CP, FTC, NET, MT, TI contput 500-1000 ohms primary CTC, CP, FLC, GH, power for junction transistor oscillator FL Power Supplies for "ransistors oscillator FL Power Supply, Model 210 Power Supplies contact voltage and constant current Electronic Measurem	trimmer, printed ceramic	volume control, units to 625k	CEN	time lest Set, Model JJI	is removed	Distant			
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power for junction transistor oscillator FL Power Supply, Model 210 Adjustable constant voltage and constant current Electronic Research			NET, MT, TI, U	Power Unit, Model 212-A	0-100v d-c output at 100 ma. Regulated output can be regulated	Electronic Measurem			
	power	for junction transistor oscillator	FL	Power Supply, Model 210	Adjustable constant voltage and constant current	Electronic Research			
High Current P. S., Model 30 1.5 amp max. 30vg capacity, Tubeless supply Electronic Research				High Current P. S., Model 30	1.5 gmp max. 30vg capacity. Tubeless supply	Electronic Research			
Dual Supply, Model 110 Dual d-c output for any combination of emitter or collector bias Electronic Research				Dual Supply, Model 110	Dual d-c output for any combination of emitter or collector bias	Electronic Research			

* Code numbers indicate manufacturers stocking this item. Most other types made to customers specifications.

** Consult also manufacturers of MIL-R-10509A, DC- $\frac{1}{8}$ types for additional sources of miniature $\frac{1}{8}$ w resistors.

Power Supply, Model 210 High Current P. S., Model 30 Dual Supply, Model 110 Voltage Regulated P. S., Model 4500 Power Supply, Model UHR-220 Power Supply, Model DV60-1 Twin Power Supply, Model TR-200AT

Two identical regulated d-c outputs. Regulated

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Dual output precision regulated

Ultra-high regulation at low voltages. Low internal impedance

items that have either suited for tube circuits a transistors only. Not insistor manufacturers germanium pellets, etc. st of light-weight tranded for transistorized

and laboratory power is we know. Space limithe pertinent informacontact manufacturers ions also forced us to urers by a code. Coms are given in the man-

- Manufacturer ssoc. .abs Ic Specialties m d Engine etric tic Amplifier ase Instr. ase Instr. ase Instr. ase instr. Assoc. :0 nic Research nic Research nic Research Receptor Assoc.
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- Manufacturer
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Milwaukee 4, Wis.
ASAstron Corp.,
255 Grant Ave.,
BA Baird Associates, Inc.,
33 University Rd.,
Cambridge 38, Mass.
BI Barco, Inc., Milwaukoo I Wis (Immorted)
BB Burgess Battery Co.,
Freeport, Illinois
CEN Centralab, Div. of Cloba Union, Inc.
914Y E. Keefe Ave.,
Milwaukee 1, Wis.
CTC Chicago Standard
Transformer Corp., 3580 Elston Ave
Chicago 18, Ill.
C-JCinch Mfg. Corp.,
10265 Homan Ave., Chicago 24, Ill
<i>CP</i> Columbia Process Co., Inc.,
Columbus, Indiana
C·D Cornell Dubilier Elec. Corp.,
Devence Inc
150 Broadway,
New York 38, N.Y.
EMCElectronic Measurements
Lewis St. & Maple Ave.,
Eatontown, N. J.
ERAElectronic Research
Associates, Inc., Box 29, Caldwell N. J.
FEAFairchild Engine & Airplane
Corp., Guided Missile Div.,
Wyandanch, N. Y. FM Fansteel Metallurgical Corp
2200 Sheridan Rd.,
North Chicago, Ill.
FOR Forrest Mig. Co., Culver City, Calif
FL Fortiphone, Ltd.,
247 Regent St., W 1,
London, England (Imported)
1736 Weirfield St.,
Brooklyn 27, N. Y.
GDBGeneral Dry Batteries, Inc.,
GEGeneral Electric Co
Electronics Park,
Syracuse, N. Y.
829 Newark Ave
Elizabeth 3, N. J.
GLGlenco Corp.,
Gll Gramer Halldorson
Transformer Corp.,
2734 N. Pulaski Rd,
Chicago 39, III.
3000 Winona Ave.,
Burbank, Calif.
ICIllinois Condenser Co.,
Chicago 22. Ill.
J Jensen Mfg. Co.,
6601 S. Laramie Ave.,
Chicago 38, III. KAY Kay Electric Company
14 Maple Ave.,
Pine Brook, N. J.

A	Kepco Labs.,
	131-38 Sanford Ave.,
	Flushing 55 N V
1 - 1	
VEN.	Kessler Co., Frank,
	11-45 47th St.,
	Long Island City 4 N.Y
1	
V.V	Knowles Electronics, Inc.,
	9400 Belmont Ave.,
	Fronklin Pork III
	Frankini Fark, m.
K - H	Krohn-Hite Instrument Co.,
	580 Massachusetts Ave
	Combatha 20 Mars
	Cambridge 59, Mass.
L	Lewis Co., E. B.,
	11 Brage St
	East Hartford, Conn.
MA	Magnetic Amplifiers, Inc.,
	(29) Tiston Ano
	0.52 Thton Ave.,
	New York 55, N. Y.
V.1/.	Mallory & Co. Inc. P. R
	3029 E. Washington St.,
	Indianapolis 6, Ind.
MT	Mignotron Co
	Microtran Co.,
	84-13 Rockaway Beach Blvd.,
	Rockaway Beach 93 N Y
111	Million Ci- I M'
MILLER	Miller Co., J. W.,
	5917 S. Main St.,
	Los Angeles 3 Calif
	Tos Angeles o, Cam.
M.R	Model Rectifier Corp.,
	557 Rogers Ave.
	Devalden 95 N.V
	Brooklyn 20, N. I.
MU	Mucon Corp.,
	9 St. Francis St
	Namel 6 M. I
	Newark o, IN. J.
$NC \dots$	National Carbon Co.,
	30 E 42nd St
	New York 17, N. Y.
NET	New England
	Transformer Co
	Transformer Co.,
	Somerville, Mass.
0	Owen Laboratories
	410 W day of DL I
	412 woodward blvd.,
	Pasadena 10, Calif.
pr	Polyphase Instrument Co
	Toryphase instrument (77.,
	705 Haverford Rd.,
	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Ω	Quantum Floatronias Ing
Q	Quantum Encorronnes, me.,
	1921 Virginia St.,
	Albuquerque, N. M.
DO	Dadia Candancan Ca
N(Radio Condenser Co.,
	Camden, N. J.
RR	Radio Receptor Co. Inc.
	OFIN' 104L GA
	251 W. 19th St.,
	New York 11, N. Y.
SS	Scientific Specialties Corp.

	snow & Union Sts.,
	Boston 35, Mass.
SI	Sickles, F. W. Div
-/6	LOP Dana Ch
	100 Front St.,
	Chicopee, Mass.
SPR	Sprague Electric Co
171 n	Sprague Electric Co.,
	North Adams, Mass.
TE	Telex, Inc
	Totas Duals SA Dual Missa
	Telex Fark, St. Faul, Monn.
TI	Texas Instruments, Inc.,
	6000 Lemmon Ave
	Dallas 9, Texas
TT	Triad Transformer Corp.,
	1055 Redwood Ave
	TOJO RECLAUDOU AVC.,
	Venice, Calif.
UE	Universal Electronics
U ##	0010 Se Cambred Di 1
	2012 So. Sepurveda Blvd.,
	Los Angeles, Calif.
L^{*}	L'tab Radio Products Co. Inc.
0	1100 D D. LP O.
	1123 E. Franklin St.,
	Huntington, Indiana
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Wheatstone Bridge A Portable "Fault Locator"



This Wheatstone and "Fault Locating Bridge" is engineered for rough use in the field, yet offers excellent readability with high accuracy and reliability. It is supplied in a strong, lightweight, weather proofed

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As a Wheatstone Bridge, resistance within a 0 to 1.2 megohm range can be measured directly. For fault locating measurements, Varley Loop ratios offered by the instrument are 1/1, 1/4, and 1/9; Murray Loop ratios include 10, 100, and 1000. Extra features include a loop selecting switch arrangement built directly into the "Dekadial", and a battery reversing switch to check error from external line voltage sources. Battery power is used only when the galvanometer pushbuttons are depressed; these buttons can be locked. Provisions are made for the use of an external galvanometer and batteries when necessary. Electro-Measurements, Inc., Dept. ED, 4312 S. E. Stark St., Portland 15, Ore.

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This metallizedpaper, moldedplastic, miniature tubular capacitor. "The Comet", combines the operating characteristics of a metallized - paper capacitor with the

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Metallized-paper construction results in small size and light weight with low r-f impedance. A new, solid thermosetting impregnant provides high dielectric strength and improved insulation resistance. The capacitor operates dependably up to 125°C, and the shell and seal are immersion-proof and impervious to extremes of heat, cold and moisture. Leads cannot pull out or melt out. Every unit is individually tested and guaranteed. Astron Corp., Dept. ED, 255 Grant Ave., E. Newark, N. J.



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We make three styles of Transistor K-Trans. Each style has capacity built into the base, and is available in frequencies from 262 KC up through standard frequencies.

From left to right these are the three styles:

STYLE 10. Permits double ended tuning. $(1^{17}_{22} \times 3^{5}_{44} \times 3^{5}_{44})$

STYLE 12. Permits single ended tuning. $({}^{51}_{44} \times {}^{35}_{44} \times {}^{35}_{44})$

STYLE 15. Specific for severe space limitations. Permits single ended tuning. $(\frac{11}{144} \times \frac{11}{242} \times \frac{11}{242})$

Standard size K-Trans $(1\frac{3}{32} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4})$ are also available for transistor applications. Since the several types of the K-Tran* I.F. Transformer are all assembled from the same components, they are immediately available for orders of any size.

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CIRCLE ED-114 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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This is the publishing philosophy which has been responsible for Electronic Design's almost phenomenal growth during the past three years.

And now, further anticipating the needs of this field, Electronic Design will be published semi-monthly beginning January 1st, 1956!

Two issues will mean that the communication time between manufacturer and designer will be cut in half . . . new material can reach the design market faster and with greater frequency, and advertisers, already accustomed to the immediate readership offered by Electronic Design, will benefit from the increased visibility of a thinner book.

Here is the basic medium in a basic market which offers a proven record of immediate reader response. It is the only electronics publication in which you can accomplish both your short range and long range advertising objectives with equal effectiveness. Electronic Design is the only publication equipped to keep pace with the rapid expansion and constantly changing technology of the industry!

ADDITIONAL VISIBILITY ADVANTAGES AND FREQUENCY DISCOUNTS!



THIS IS THE FIELD OF GREATEST GROWTH "Two issues will mean that we can better fulfill our obligaon to the reader''. Editor Grazda will soon announce new plans, new departments, additional editors,



STUDY REVEALS IMMEDIATE READERSHIP When queried, the vast majority of Electronic Design subscribers say they read the magazine immediately on receipt there is very little deferred readership. Advertising messages receive immediate attention



POINT OF DECISION 85% of E.D.'s inquiries are received within 15 days. Here is proof of immediate "decision to read" --- a readership now available to advertisers twice each month.

HAYDEN PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. 19 East 62nd Street, New York 21, N. Y. . Telephone TEmpleton 8-1940

Encapsulating Compounds Three Types Available

New encapsulating compounds are available in three distinct types and formulae-transparent, flexible, and toam. The transparent compound is quick setting in 15 minutes at a temperature of 180°F, is inexpensive, and is easily released from the molds.

The flexible compound is an epoxy formulation that features variable flexibility, and is considerably less expensive than other epoxy formulations. Telectro Industries Corp., Dept. ED, 35-18 37th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-115 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Electrostatic Sealing Strip For Sealing and Shielding

A new dual-purpose electrostatic sealing strip for access doors and panels of electronic apparatus is available in various widths and thicknesses. It consists of a strip of pliable Neoprene, to one or both edges of which is bonded a margin of finely woven, crushed, silver-plated wire which served as an effective electrostatic continuity medium. Industrial Rubber Products Div., Oliver Tire & Rubber Co., Dept. ED, 4341 San Pablo Ave., Oakland 8, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-116 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Insulation Tape Has Improved Adhesiveness

Designated "Scotch" brand electrical tape No. 39, the improved thermosetting paper tape features a pressure-sensitive adhesive that sticks tight on contact with 50% more "grab" than its predecessor.

The improved tape is thinner in construction being only 5 mils thick. The dielectric strength is 1500v; tensile strength is 45 lb per inch of tape width; insulation resistance is 10 megohms at 96% relative humidity, and the electrolytic corrosion factor is 0.95. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, Dept. E5-33, St. Paul. Minn.

CIRCLE ED-117 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955



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Frequency Counter Has Direct Digital Readout



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The DS-6100-T Frequency Counter is designed for direct measurement of any electrical, mechanical, or optical phenomena which can be converted to vary-

ing voltage. Engineered to read out in direct digital form, it requires no interpolation or reference to curves or tables. Simplicity of operation makes it ideal for use by unskilled as well as skilled personnel.

With the high accuracy of $\pm 10\mu$ sec over the frequency range of 1-10,000 events/sec, the unit will also measure frequencies from 10,000-100,000 with an accuracy of ± 1 count ± 1 part in 100,000 (one part in 1,000,000 with crystal oven).

Features include: a 10-cycle gate for increasing accuracy of period measurement; batch counting; and multi-sampling (manually scanning the unknown frequency for any multiple of the time base for greater accuracy). The DS-6100-T operates on $117v \pm 10\%$, 50-60cy (50-400ey optional) power. Size is only 14-1/4'' x 7-1/2'' x 13-1/2'', and weight is approximately 28 lb. The Computer-Measurements Div., Detectron Corp., Dept. ED, 5528 Vineland Ave., North Hollywood, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-118 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Pads and Terminations

Uses Type C and N Connectors



This complete line of Coaxial Attenuator Pads and Line Terminations features the popular Type C and Type N connectors, and permits any conceivable com-

PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO, ILL. Michigan 2-6010

DETROIT, MICH. TRinity 4-2060

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hination of the two styles; either male or female connectors can be mounted on the same pad so that it may serve as an adapter as well as an attenuator.

Characteristic impedance is 50 ohms, with attenuation available in any value from 0.1 to 60db. The vswr is less than 1.2 from d-c to 3000Mc for all values of attenuation from 10 to 60db. As the value decreases below 10db, the vswr increases to not over 1.5. Resistive T-section circuits are utilized in all pads except in the range of 0.1 to 1.0db. These units use series resistive elements. Pads and terminations are conservatively rated to handle 1w average power dissipation. Stoddart Aircraft Radio Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 6644 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood 38, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-119 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

LORD FACTS ON VIBRATION

IMPROVING PRODUCT PERFORMANCE IS OUR BUSINESS!

When the performance of your product can be improved with vibration control or with bonded-rubber components, you can rely on LORD for the most effective solution to your problem.

In the first place, you can benefit from LORD'S thirty years of experience devoted exclusively to designing and developing bonded-rubber products for every type application—with thousands of successful solutions in the "completed" file.

Second, you can draw upon LORD'S unparalleled knowledge of vibration problems and the designs and materials that produce the best results under any specific condition.

Third, LORD has extensive research and development facilities in addition to the Engineering Division and the LORD Field Engineers—all available and geared for immediate and effective action in solving product problems involving vibration control or bonded-rubber products.

These advantages are available at LORD—A letter will bring them to you. Simply write to Erie or the Field Engineer nearest you.

LORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ERIE, PA.

CIRCLE ED-120 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

DESIGNERS AND PRODUCERS OF BONDED RUBBER PRODUCTS

SINCE 1924



Limac air-system sockets are custom designed to provide adequate cooling with the most economical blower requirements for several Eimac radial-beam power tetrodes.

4-400A/4000 air-system socket is employed with Eimac tube type 4-400A. Air enters through the bottom of the socket and is guided by a pyrex glass chimney, assuring efficient cooling of the various seals. If desired, this socket may also be used with Eimac 4-125A and 4-250A.

4-1000A/4000 air-system socket is designed for use with Eimac tube type 4-1000A. Air entering the bottom of the socket is guided by a pyrex glass chimney toward the plate seal, assuring correct cooling even during maximum rating operation of the tube.

4X150A/4000 air-system socket provides adequate air cooling and high frequency circuit arrangement for Eimac 4X150A and 4X150D. Air enters the socket through the bottom and is guided by a ceramic chimney.

4X150A/4010 socket is identical to the 4X150A 4000 except that this socket is complete with grounded cathode connecting tabs.

Eimac air-system sockets and chimneys are also available as separate units.



For further information contact our Technical Services Department.

EITEL-MCCULLOUGH, INC. SAN BRUNO The world's largest manufacturer of transmitting tubes

CIRCLE ED-121 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Junction Transistor For Audio Applications

PN104

The 2N104 is a germanium alloy-junction transistor of the p-n-p type for low-power audio applications. It has been carefully designed and manufactured for extreme stability, very low leakage currents, and excellent uniformity of characteristics throughout its life. The 2N104 features a low base-

lead resistance which improves

frequency response, among other things. In a common-emitter circuit, the 2N104 has a collector-to-base current amplification ratio of 44; a matched-impedance, low-frequency power gain of 40db; and a collector-to-base alpha frequency cutoff of 13.9kc. It has a low noise factor of only 12db.

The collector dissipation rating of the 2N104 is given in terms of associated circuitry, electrical operating conditions, and ambient temperature. It is in the order of 35mw.

The unit is hermetically sealed, utilizes an insulated metal envelope, and has a linotetrar 3-pin base. It is 1/4" in diameter and 11/16" in overall length. Radio Corp. of America, Dept. ED, Harrison, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-122 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Sensitive Amplifier With Gain of 10,000



The Model BL-550 is a high-sensitivity d-c recording amplifier with a gain of 10,000. It is a sturdy, direct-coupled amplifier employing a chopper stabilized feedback circuit that eliminates the need for matched tubes. This circuit permits extended frequency response. When used with Brush directwriting oscillographs, the frequency response is d-c to 100ey. In its application to photographic equipment, the frequency range can be extended to 5000ey.

Measurement range covers a spread from $100\mu v$ to 500v, and maximum sensitivity in use with an oscillograph is $100\mu v$ per chart millimeter. High stability in use is demonstrated by its less than onequarter of a chart millimeter drift per hour. Brush Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 3405 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

CIRCLE ED-123 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Genisco's New GOH Accelerometer WITHSTANDS VIBRATIONAL ACCELERATIONS of 15 G's up to 2000 cps



This newest Genisco Accelerometer is a rugged, oil-damped, potentiometer-type instrument designed to operate in the most severe missile and aircraft vibrational environment. For example, in a recent production test the GOH performed satisfactorily after vibrational environment of 15 G's up to 2000 cps. As further proof of its ruggedness, the GOH will withstand 40-G shocks of 5 millisecond duration on the sensitive axis, and steady-state accelerations of 30 G's on the non-sensitive axes and 10 G's on the sensitive axis without damage.

HEATING ELEMENT AVAILABLE – A thermostat-controlled, internal heater may be installed in the GOH to keep operating characteristics constant between -50° F. and $+160^{\circ}$ F. However, thermostat operation is limited to 60,000 feet or less, 95% relative humidity at 160° F., and a vibrational environment of 10 G's up to 500 cps.

SPECIFICATIONS

Ranges: ±1 G to ±3 G's inclusive. Natural Frequencies: 7 cps. to 12 cps. Nominal Damping: 0.65 of critical at 75° F. Values between 0.4 to 1 set if desired.

Resistance: 14000 ohms (±5%); center tap at 0 G-point. Other resistances also supplied.

Potentiometer Voltage: Up to 60 volts. Resolution: One part in 300 for standard

potentiometer. Noise Levels: Less than 10 mv at 0.1 ma brush current.

Linearity: Within 1% of full scale from best straight line through calibration points.

Complete technical data on the GOH and other Genisco Accelerometers and Pressure Transducers is available from Genisco, Incorporated, 2233 Federal Avenue, Los Angeles 64, California. Write for your copy today.





CIRCLE ED-124 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955 Da



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DataReader

Model 546

A transport unit for high speed searching, reading and recording of data on magnetic tape.



PERFORMANCE:

RAPID START-STOP-REVERSE-from stop to full speed in 6 milliseconds. HIGH TAPE SPEED-optional single speed of 30, 40, 50, 60 or 75 in/sec. TWO-DIRECTION SEARCH-either direction, automatically at full speed. REMOTE OPERATION - forward, reverse, stop, rewind and selection of reading and writing.

VACUUM COLUMN TAPE CONTROLprovides strain-free tape feed over entire length of tape.

END-OF-TAPE SENSING-stops automatically at either end of tape. RAPID REWIND-2400 ft. of 1/2" or 34" tape in 3 minutes.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE ElectroData Corporation Component Sales Division 717 No. Lake St., Pasadena 6, Calif.



An Affiliate of CONSOLIDATED ENGINEERING CORPORATION OF PASADENA, CALIFORNIA ElectroData Corporation maintains a nation-wide sales and service organization.

CIRCLE ED-125 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

Line Beam Switch Tube For Analog to Digital Translation



The LBS-1 Line Beam Switch Tube is intended for high-speed commutation of a single electron beam source to a multi-anode target. The beam switching is proportional to the electrostatic deflection and thus permits analog-to-digital translation. The output secured from each target anode is of positive polarity and in many applications is of sufficient amplitude to permit gating without preamplifi-

cation and phase inversion.

Ten separate output anodes are provided, and outputs of 35v peak from each anode are obtainable across 100K load resistors. Less than 10 anodes may be employed in the operation of this tube by placing the unused anodes at B plus.

The tube is in a T-11 bulb and has a maximum overall length of only 4.25". Under normal 300v operation with 6ma of cathode current, the 10 output anodes can be swept with a deflection voltage of 60v. National Union Electric Corp., Dept. ED, 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-126 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Frequency Meter For 100-10,000Mc Range



The Type 504 Heterodyne Frequency Meter is engineered for precise measurement of frequencies of 100 to above 10,000Mc. It features a direct-reading dial,

visual and aural zero-beat check, crystal calibration. and sensitivity of better than -30dbm at 500Mc and above. An easy-to-operate instrument, it consists of a 500 to 900Me heterodyne oscillator, high-gain 1Me video amplifier, 5 and 50Mc crystal calibrators, harmonic generators and a cathode-ray tube. Zero beat between heterodyne oscillator and signal fundamental or harmonic is rapidly located with a CRO or headphones.

Accuracy is 0.004% at the 5Me check points. The 5Mc crystal oscillator is temperature controlled. Interpolation accuracy is better than 0.02%, and resetability of oscillator is 0.02%. A trimmer adjustment is provided for zero-beating with WWV. Polytechnic Research & Development Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 202 Tillary St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

CIRCLE ED-127 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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(See you at the Wescon Show, Booth 1417-18)

**

THESE ARE <u>ALWAYS</u> OUR DESIGN OBJECTIVES IN BUILDING PRECISION COMPONENTS GYROS - SYNCHROS - SERVO MOTORS

From the time drafting pencil first touches paper until the inspector okays the finished product, every step we take with E-P precision components is geared directly to conform with Military Specifications.

So you can be sure that our Gyros, Synchros and Servo Motors will deliver required . . . or better . . . performance under all kinds of operating conditions.

Write, wire or call us for information on standard and special types . . . prices . . . and deliveries. ECLIPSE-PIONEER DIVISION, BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION, TETERBORO, N. J.





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CIRCLE ED-128 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

GLASS MULTIFORMS

Did you know that multiforms in glass have greater inherent elasticity to make them more shock resistant than glass tubing or pressed glass? Here are the ideal multiforms for Iron Sealing and Kovar Sealing, matching the expansion of these metals over their entire working range. They resist mercury attack, have ample mechanical strength and seal readily. Our laboratory is prepared to assist you in selecting the proper glass for any metal.

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NOW USED IN MAKING OF:

Hermetic Seals, Gun Mounts, Thyratron Tubes, Diodes, transistors, Connectors, sealed - TERMINALS, Insulators and Dial Lights.

MANSOL can produce MULTIFORMS to seal to

the following: Dumet, Kovar, Fernico, Rodar, Molybdenum, Mica, Platinum, #4 Alloy, Tungsten and Stainless Steel.

MANSOL also makes MULTIFORMS of **STEATITE**

We specialize in small die-pressed ceramic parts held to the closest tolerances. All tools and dies are made in our shop to assure quick delivery.

If you are still making your own multiforms, let Mansol help you with your multiform problems.

> Write to Dept. ED for the complete story about Multiforms. Steatite and our praduction facilities. No obligation, of course.

142 LITTLE STREET

BELLEVILLE, N. J. Cable Address: MANSOL

CIRCLE ED-129 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Angle Counter In Three Digits



The Model 1502 Angle Counter features a reduced number of moving parts. It indicates angular changes from 0 to 359° and back to 0, in 1° divisions. One revolution of the input shaft is equal to one revolution of the unit drum.

Input shaft may be operated clockwise, counterclockwise, or reversible. Input speed is rated at 500rpm. Housing material is black anodized aluminum for light weight (within 2.5 oz), and all internal parts are treated for high corrosion resistance. The counter generally conforms to Navy BuOrd specifications for Counter MK 3 Mod O.

Typical applications are in high-speed automatic machinery, fire-control devices, radar indicators, and positioning of servomechanisms. Bowmar Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 2428 Pennsylvania St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

CIRCLE ED-130 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

2-Channel Scope Offered at Low Cost

The Model K-26 Dual-Channel Oscilloscope is for viewing or photographing virtually any two simultaneous phenomena. It is designed for low cost plus wide applicability. The scope employs two completely separate and independent channels with

channels with both signals displayed on the 5" screen of a single Type 5AFP dual-beam cathode-ray tube. Individual or common sweeps from 2sec to 50,000cy may be selected from the front panel.

Frequency response of both vertical and horizontal amplifiers is flat to d-c, down not more than 10% at 100kc. Deflection factor of vertical amplifiers is 0.025v peak-to-peak per inch; horizontal amplifier, 0.3v peakto-peak per inch.

The instrument employs compartmentalized construction throughout for easier servicing, better heat dissipation, and unusually stable operation. It is housed in black wrinkle-finished cabinet, 17-1/2'' x 16-3/4'' x 22-3/4'' deep. Front panel markings are white on a soft pastel green background for readability. Electronic Tube Corp., Dept. ED, 1200 E. Mermaid Lane, Philadelphia 18, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-131 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



'dag' Colloidal Graphite improves CRT performance



Coat inside walls of CRTs with a dispersion of 'dag' Colloidal Graphite in de-ionized water to retard secondary emission and adsorb gases. The resulting film also acts as an electrical conductor and a ray-focusing material.

A 'dag' dispersion in lacquer, sprayed onto exterior tube surfaces, dries in one to two minutes and produces a smooth, black, adherent, conductive coating on any type of glass. Once thoroughly dried, the film is resistant to removal by water.

You'll find a surprising number of ways to use 'dag' dispersions described in our free booklet on 'dag' Colloidal Graphite for electronics and electrical applications. Write for Bulletin No. 433-T12.

Dispersions of molybdenum disulfide are available in various carriers. We are also equipped to do custom dispersing of solids in a wide variety of carriers.



CIRCLE ED-132 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955



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Radically <u>NEW RELAYS</u> Out of the future...

6 P D T. or 4 P D.T.

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Deltronic's radically new relays are specifically designed to meet high performance characteristics. With pure silver contacts for general purpose duty and specially compounded contacts for "dry circuit" or signal switching, they provide exceptional reliability over a wide range of applications, with low contact resistance and long life. Meet or exceed specifications of MIL-R-5757B and MIL-R-25018.

FEATURES: (DC-36, DC-34)



Linear Actuator Weighs Only 1.40 lb



This linear actuator, Type ACT-3090, weighs only 1.40 lb, an important consideration in aircraft application. All major dimensions are re-

duced by 25%, accomplished by blending gear train and motor into a single unique homogeneous unit. The rate may be changed in convenient steps at any time merely by substituting two gears.

Maximum end play is less than 0.0018" in the screw and nut. A positive mechanical jaw-type stop is used at each end of the actuator. An overload clutch dissipates the extremely high forces encountered in "impact" stopping; this clutch is adjusted to slip at many times the maximum load expected to be moved by the actuator.

Either internally or externally adjusted limit switches are available, as well as any type of rod end peculiar to any aircraft application. The actuator is capable of operating in an extremely high ambient temperature. Applications are primarily for the aireraft industry and for automatic control devices. John Oster Manufacturing Co., Avionic Div., Dept. ED, 1 Main St., Racine, Wis.

CIRCLE ED-134 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Work Solenoids

Standard Units Withstand 600°F

A series of d-c high-temperature work solenoids is offered in either single or double coil types that meet aircraft and missile standards. The solenoids provide positive, efficient, trouble-free operation under conditions of high ambient temperature up to 600°F, and in some instances up to 750°F, depending upon the application.

The solenoids are available in a variety of sizes in both pull and push types for valve operations or other applications.

The illustrated Model 1212, a single-coil push type for aircraft valve applications, is rated at 24v d-e for continuous duty. Minimum pull available at the beginning of the stroke is 2 lb at 3amp, 550°F and 18v d-e. Stroke is 0.1". Weighing 11.2 oz, the unit is 2-7/8" in overall length and has 2-1/8" diam at the mounting flange. Carruthers & Fernandez, Inc., Dept. ED, 1501 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-135 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

TRANSISTOR TEST SET

Type 210

ACCURATE • CONVENIENT • SELF-CONTAINED •

ESIGNED for those using transistors, this test set is particularly adapted to the needs of the circuit development laboratory and the incoming inspection department. Operation is simple and straightforward, and no auxiliary equipment is required. The Type 210 is completely apowered, and contains no batteries or other short-life components.

'The "h" parameters, as standardized upon by transistor manufacturers, are quickly measured over a wide range of d-c conditions. Base-input current amplification and collector saturation current are also directly indicated.

A transistor socket adaptor and a test adaptor for making a variety of other measurements using accessory instruments are furnished with the test set. Write for complete data, or call the nearest representative listed below for a demonstration.

CONDENSED SPECIFICATIONS

Transistor types:	•	FINE OF INFIN JUNCTION OF POINT CONTact.
D-C operating conditions:	•	constant emitter current, zero to 7.5 ma; constant collector voltage, zero to 75 volts.
A-C operating conditions:	•	measurements made at 1.5 kc. Parameter meter (a-c voltmeter) sensitivity is one millivolt rms full-scale.
Parameters measured:	•	h ₁₁ , input impedance. h ₁₂ , voltage feedback ratio. h ₂₂ , output impedance. h ₂₁ , current gain with emitter input (a). B, current gain with base input. I_{r0} , collector saturation current.
and with external	1.11	iable-frequency oscillator and voltmeter:
		Alpha cut-off frequency. Beta cut-off frequency. Collector capacitance.
Size		15 x 13 x 4 inches. Weight approximately 18 lbs.
Price:	•	\$475, f.o.b. Pasadena.
Chicago:		JKM Inc., Whitehall 4-63-15
Cleveland:	٠	S. Sterling Co., Evergreen 2-4114
Detroit:	٠	S. Sterling Co., Broadway 3-2900
Los Angeles:	٠	Luscombe Engineering Co., Madison 6-0211
New York-Newark:	٠	Gawler-Knoop Co., Digby 4-8417, Caldwell 6-4545
Philadelphia:	٠	Gawler-Knoop Co., Livingston 8-5480, Ogontz 8805
Pittsburgh:	٠	H E. Ransford Co., Grant 1-1880
Washington	•	Gawler-Knoop Co., Juniper 5-7550



412 Woodward Boulevard Pasadena 10, California SYcamore 6-5167

CIRCLE ED-136 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CIRCLE ED-384 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CIRCLE ED-137 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Transistor Receiver With 20-3,000cy Band Width



Wide bandwidth and ultra-thin size are features of this magnetic transistor receiver developed for use in portable amplifiers, hearing aids, earphones, and other electro-acconstical devices.

The receiver is available in three impedances: 128 ohms, 500 ohms, and 1000 ohms. Average sensitivity is 120db above 0.0002 dvnes/sq cm/mw power input, and band width extends from 20ey to 3000ey.

Thickness is only 1/3''; diameter is less than 7/8''; and weight (minus cord) is 1/4 oz. The unit also features polarized contacts and a flash-colored plastic cover, and may be used with a variety of cords. Telex. Inc., Dept. ED, Telex Park, St. Paul 1, Minn. CIRCLE ED-138 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Turns Ratio Bridge

Compact, Easy to Use



The Model MC-127 Turns Ratio Bridge is fed by an RC type audio generator and an amplifier. It has two unknown transformer windings in two legs. The ratio division resistors are in the third leg, and the balancing decade resistor is in the fourth leg.

Output of the bridge is fed to a selective amplifier and to the vtvm which operates the meter. A phasing switch reverses connections to transformer under test, which speeds testing operations. Read-out is direct from decades in turns ratio. A "Hi-Lo" ratio switch changes the decimal point on the panel. A highsensitivity switch provides accurate adjustment.

Bridge ratio arms are acurate to ± 0.1 . Normal operation indicates a single turn in a thousand. Binding posts provide for an external vernier which could be marked for plus or minus percent limits. Power requirements are 115v a-c at 0.5amp, 50-60cy. Size is 8-3/4" x 19" x 9-3/4". Weight is 22 lb. Specific Produets, Dept. ED, 14515 Dickens St., Sherman Oaks. Calif.

CIRCLE ED-139 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



WIRE-MIKE takes guesswork out of wiring

· nocket size, 41/2" closed, 2 ez. weight · heavy-gauge stainless steel inside and outs'de caliper, calibrated In 32nds · precision-etched direct reading scales

· pipe size to i. d. conversion table acquine leather sheath

Frankly, we never intended to get into the WIRE-MIK business. Our engineers designed WIRE-MIKE as a labor of love-because they felt such a tool was long overdue. We made several hundred for our friends, and thought we had heard the last of it. Not so. Before you could say "WIRE-MIKE," we were snowed under with demands for this handy gadget. Since our distributors knew we couldn't keep giving them away, they asked us to put WIRE-MIKE inte production at a nominal price. A few improvements make WIRE-MIKE better than ever-now everyone can have this famous precision lifetime tool for instantly measuring conductor size (stranded, solid or ACSR), conduit size (rigid or thinwall), and pipe size. Only \$1.95 at your Burndy distributor.

BURNDY ENGINEERING COMPANY, Inc. . NORWALK, CONNECT. CIRCLE ED-383 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION CLE ED-141



It is an integral part of the quality and dependability of the appliance . . . and it should complement the appearance of the appliance.

Phalo cords in black, brown or Phalo Color "Cord-O-Nates" in a selection of fashionable decorator colors are giving powerful sales boosts to nationally famous appliances in every appliance field.

Before you order your next power supply cords or cord sets, ask the Phalo man for the details on quality Phalo cords. Phalo Custom Builds Cords, Cord Sets,

Plugs and Strain Reliefs to Specification.

PHALO PLASTICS CORPORATION

25-1 FOSTER ST., WORCESTER, MASS. Southern Plant: Monticello, Miss.

Insulated Wire and Cables - Cord Set Assemblies CIRCLE ED-140 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 195

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and FLEXLOC nd it DESIGN FEATURES the »e-piece, all-metal halo truction n of ilient locking iving ments mous trolled locking ipply aues n for and stop nut in one wery thread carries its Sets, share of load

DO YOU KNOW? FLEXLOCS do not have to be seated to lock. They lock anywhere on a bolt as soon as the locking threads are fully engaged. And FLEXLOCS are stocked by authorized industrial distributors in a full range of sizes from #4 to 2". Write for Bulletin 866, STANDARD PRESSED STEEL Co., Jenkintown 12, Pa.

SELF-LOCKING NUTS

FLEXLOC LOCKNUT DIVISION



y 195 LE ED-142 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION CTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

Fusible Resistors

Withstand Surge Current



A diversified line of fusible resistors, known as "Fusistors", has been developed for use in protecting more expensive components in TV and radio circuits. Serving both as fuse and resistor, they are constructed of material that will withstand a guaranteed load surge current yet will fuse when the current exceeds a given amperage.

One typical "Fusistor" is a 5 ohm unit which will operate

continuously at 1 amp and after 1 hour withstand 1.4amp for 1 min. It will fuse in less than 2 minutes at 3amp. Another 4.7 ohm unit will carry 1.25amp continuously; after 1 hour it will carry 1.75amp for 1 minute; it will fuse in less than 3 minutes when passing 2.5amp. Bradford Components, Inc., Dept. ED, 33-35 Bishop St., Bradford, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-143 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Power Supply Offers 0.001 % Regulation



The Model UHR-240 Regulated Power Supply provides up to 1/2amp of d-e at 0-500v with 0.001% regulation and less than 100µv of ripple. The stabiliza-

tion for $\pm 10\%$ change in line voltage is better than 0.003%.

The d-c and low frequency impedance is less than 0.05 ohm. The a-c impedance is less than 0.05 ohm in series with $0.1\mu h$ (4" of wire). Transient response is 0.001 millisee. Typical 10 hour drift is 300ppm + 20my. The ultra-high regulation applies over the entire operating range. For line voltages between 105v and 125v, the full maximum current can be drawn continuously at any output voltage.

There is an additional 0-150v, 0-5ma negative supply with 0.05% line stabilization and less than 2mv of ripple. A 5-13v, 0-2.5amp d-c heater supply with less than 20my of ripple is included in addition to two independent 6.3v a-c, 10amp heater supplies.

The two 3-1/2" front panel meters are ruggedized and hermetically sealed. Dimensions are 17-1/2" x 9" x 15-1/2" deep. The unit is also available for rack mounting. 'Krohn-Hite Instrument Co., Dept. ED, 580 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-144 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

A SURE Source of Supply / for ALLOY FINE WIRE

IN STAINLESS STEELS . NICKEL . MONEL INCONEL · RESISTANCE ALLOYS SPECIAL ALLOYS

FOR WEAVING . FORMING . COLD HEAD-ING . WELDING . KNITTING AND BRAIDING · ELECTRONIC APPLI-CATIONS

Recently expanded research and production facilities have now put Alloy Metal Wire Division in an excellent position to furnish you high quality FINE WIRE in a wide variety of alloys and sizes, including such special materials as nickel-clad copper, aluminum-clad copper, titanium, high temperature alloys and many others.

Alloy Wire is produced in a full range of tempers and drawn to very close tolerances. All orders, small and large, handled promptly.

Our engineers are ready and willing to tackle your wire problems. Send in the attached coupon today. Your request will receive a prompt reply.

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COMPAN				

TI subminiature

transformer . . .



used in the first transistorized consumer product!

The world's smallest commercial radio receiver makes the most of miniaturization possibilities with a Texas Instruments subminiature transformer and four TI transistors. TI subminiature transformers, such as the one used in the Regency pocket radio, are adaptable to mass production dip-

soldering assembly techniques. Your most experienced source of supply for transistorized circuit components, Texas Instruments produces the most complete line of subminiature transformers, consisting of 32 standard models. Ranging from less than 3/8 inch cubed (one milliwatt output) to one inch cubed (200 milliwatts output in push-pull), TI subminiature transformers are precision units specifically designed for transistorized and other miniaturized circuits. TI engineers will design special models - in virtually unlimited variety - to meet

See the complete subminiature transformer line booth 796 at the Radio **Engineering Show!**

Rear view of

pocket radio

with back re-

moved, showing

TI transformer

and transistors

in relation to

other circuit

components.

your exact requirements. Don't delay your own product miniaturization program. Write today for Bulletin DL-C 424, describing TI subminiature trans-



formers in detail.

CIRCLE ED-146 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION 88



Mercury Switch

This switch is offered single pole normally open, and single pole normally closed. It is much more ruged, with a larger mercury pool, and smaller in size than previous models manufactured by this firm. The weight of armature and movable contacts is supported by an electrically conductive bearing, resulting in an exceptionally sturdy unit. The spring is used for return purposes only. There are no leads to flex and break.

Hermetically sealed in glass, the switch is stationary. Contacts are moved in or out of the mercury by a moving magnet, or an electromagnetic field. Contacts cannot weld. It operates up to 60 times/sec. It can be made into a relay by adding a small coil and core. Rated at 115v, 0.5amp a-c, or 0.25amp d-c, it measures 1/2" diam x 2-1/8" long. Hamlin, Inc., Dept. ED, 1316 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

CIRCLE ED-147 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Power Resistors

Miniature Precision Types



Both the Types MP and CMP miniature precision power resistors are wound with selected resistance wire on high grade ceram-

ic cores. Resistors may be mounted directly by their axial leads, thereby eliminating the need for mounting brackets or supplementary insulation. Standard resistance tolerance is 5%, but 3% and 1% tolerances are available at extra cost. Power ratings are based on a "hot spot" temperature of 275°C at ambients of 40°C.

MP types are enclosed in a Fiberglas sleeve coated with silicone-impregnated ceramic. Wattage ratings of 3, 5, 7, and 10w are available. Dimensions range from 7/32'' diam x 34'' long for the 3w type, to 11/32''diam x 134'' long for the 10w type. Total resistances range from 10 to 50,000 ohms depending on type.

CMP power resistors are designed for high-humidity operation and have the bobbin and winding encased in a ceramic tube with ends hermetically sealed with silicone cement. Wattage ratings of 3, 5, and 10 are available. The 5w and 10w types are designed to MIL-R-26B Spees. Shallcross Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 10 Jackson Ave., Collingdale, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-148 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



NO. 312 ELECTRONIC CONTROLS TEMPLATE ACTUAL SIZE 9" X 3%

J I C STANDARD SYMBOLS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE JOINT INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE IN MARCH 1953

DESIGNED TO ASSIST IN THE DEPICTION OF CIRCUITS IN ELEC-TRICALLY CONTROLLED MACHINERY AND ELECTRIC AUTOMATION OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES.

MADE OF 030 MATTE FINISH MATHEMATICAL QUALITY PLASTIC. ONE OF THE MORE THAN FIFTY RAPIDESIGN TIME SAVER TEM. PLATES - ALL OF WHICH ARE BETTER MADE, MORE USEFUL AND LESSER PRICED

> \$2.50 AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER RAPIDESIGN INC P O BOX 592 . GLENDALE CALIF

CIRCLE ED-149 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

A Ready - Made Family For Design Engineers

C. T. C.'s truly miniaturized capacitors are ideal for your work on prototypes or models as well as production runs. This family of five capacitors is built to C. T. C.'s quality control production standards. From the ceramic miniaturized CST-50 variable capacitor, that outperforms capacitors much larger physically to the CST-50-D differential capacitor, all C. T. C. components are subject to the same pre-



CST-50, in range....1.50 to 12.5 MMFDs CST-6, in range.....0.5 to 4.5 MMFDs CS6-6, in range 1 to 8 MMFDs CST-50-D a differential capacitor with top half in range 1.5 to 10MMFDs and lower half in range 5 to 10MMFDs.

cision manufacture, to assure guaranteed performance.

Other C. T. C. components include coil forms, coils, terminal boards, terminals, diode clips, insulated terminals and hardware. Send your component problem to our engineers. Write now for sample specifications and prices to Sales Engineering Dept., Cambridge Thermionic Corporation, 457 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

CIRCLE ED-150 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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CIRCLE ED

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955



Easily wrenched on to an exact setting, the one-piece, self-locking Elastic Stop® nut won't shake loose. The red elastic locking collar grips the stud threads tightly . . . maintains a precision adjustment without any secondary locking devices. Usable over and over again. Many types available in miniature sizes for electronic and instrument assemblies-hex nuts as small as .109 across flats



Curtis Terminal Blocks.

Make Better Connections

Economically

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CURTIS

Type "FTS"

Terminal Blocks

simplify internal to external

feed-thru connections

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For information and help with electronic

OF AMERICA 2330 Vauxhall Road, Union, N. J.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SELF-LOCKING FASTENERS

CIRCLE ED-151 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Isolator-Duplexer Uses Ferrites



The high-power ferrite circulator is a broad-band, high - performance, lightweight, non-reciprocal ferrite component capable of handling full magnetron power without external cooling. The circulator has dual application as a load isolator or a combination isolator-duplexer package. It is used to stabilize highpower magnetrons that are

susceptible to load vswr and long lines. As an isolatorduplexer, it saves a great deal of space by performing both operations. In this connection, the circulator eliminates dual TR tubes and possible unbalanced operation and replaces them with conventional single TR tubes.

Because the unit has extremely broad band width and low insertion loss, it also finds a wide application in the laboratory. Here it eliminates lossy pads and provides excellent frequency stability with variable impedance loads. Canoga Corp., Dept. ED, 5955 Sepulveda Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-153 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Measuring Instrument Reads Radar Noise Figure



noise figure measuring set, the "Rada-Node'' is designed to cover the entire range from 5Mc to 26,500Mc. The set combines all auxiliary equip-

A complete radar

ment required for production and laboratory measurement of noise figure and receiver gain for i-f and r-f. It includes 30Mc and 60Mc amplifiers, calibrated attenuators, i-f detector probe and indicating meter, and all necessary power supplies. Higher frequency noise sources are optional and available separately. Accuracy is within 0.1db.

The set may be used as an i-f noise source in the 5Mc to 400Mc range, and the 10Mc to 3000Mc range, with the supplied noise diode and an optional diode that is also available, respectively. Or it may be used as an r-f noise source with a range of 1200Mc to 26,500Mc (inert gas tubes) covered in eight bands. The i-f input is fed through switchable attenuators, with a total range of 21db, and a single fixed 3db attenuator to the i-f amplifiers. Kay Electric Co., Dept. ED, 14 Maple Ave., Pine Brook, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-154 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Tubular's Multi-Head Riveters can automatically feed and set six or more rivets simultaneously, depending upon the dimensional limits of the assembly. They infinitely simplify and speed up complex assembly fastening. Basic machines positioned to meet your present needs . . . economically re-positioned when requirements change. Feed and set rivets from 1/8" to 3/6" diameter — all alike or all different. Machine shown sets four rivets at a time, assembles 475 units per hour, reduces fastening costs about 50%.

You can benefit from Tubular's 85 years of fastening experience . . . rapid delivery from ample stocks of rivets ... competent, confidential engineering counsel. Send blueprint or sample assembly to Tubular today.

> bular Stud Company WOLLASTON (QUINCY) 70, MASS. BRANCH OFFICES: BUFFALO . CHICAGO DALLAS • DETROIT • INDIANAPOLIS LOS ANGELES • NASHVILLE • NEW YORK CITY PHILADELPHIA • ST. LOUIS • SO. SAN FRANCISCO

See your local classified directory for phone numbers. CIRCLE ED-155 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Write for Bulletin DS-115. Also, ask about the wide selection of other Curtis Blocks available.

Sturdily constructed and designed for circuits carrying up to 300 volts, 20 amperes, the Curtis "FTS" Feed-Thru Terminal Blocks ideally satisfy the demand for sub-panel and chassis construction with combination screw and solder terminals. The individual bake-

Factory assembled

in 1 to 16 terminals

lite feed-thru terminals are permanently secured in a metal strip. Simplify your feed-thru connections with the "FTS."

S DEVELOPMENT & MFG. CO.

3236 North 33rd Street Milwaukee 16. Wisconsin

RCLE ED-152 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

The U.S. Army Ordnance NIKE, thinks itself to a kill with "Brains" that rely on

RAYTHEON TUBES



Selection of Western Electric Company as prime contractor for the U.S. Army's Nike guided missile systems was logically based on the necessity for supreme reliability of manufacture and of consequent performance.

Selection of Raytheon Subminiature Tubes by Western Electric was dictated by that same necessity. A number of the subminiature tubes that go into the Nike system's superhuman "brain" are Raytheon Tubes.

No pains were spared, no tests overlooked in securing the very finest, most dependable tubes for the Army's Nike. Think, then, of your own tube applications and their needs whether they be for low microphonics, low power, long life, extreme reliability under severe service conditions or a combination of requirements. Will you be satisfied with anything less than the best? Specify Raytheon Quality Subminiature Tubes.

RAYTHEON Flat Press Subminiature Tubes ... the tubes with the SEAL of RELIABILITY

The long, flat press glass to metal seal is a Raytheon development that reduces glass strain, button cracking, lead burning, lead corrosion and lead breakage. Its in-line leads permit easier socketing and easier wiring. It is ideal for printed circuitry.



CIRCLE ED-156 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Voltage Regulators Mag-Amp Types

This line of magnetic amplifier type voltage regulators is for both single and variable frequency alternators. No tubes or moving parts are used,



and no warm-up time is required.

The regulators work into the field of the exciter or the field of the generator, thereby eliminating exciter maintenance; or they can be used in series or shunt with the generator ouptput. The power for the regulator can be derived from an external power source of any frequency from 50ey to 1000ey, or in case of an a-c generator, from the generator output itself.

These regulators cover alternator ranges from 100w to 100kw, 50, 60, 400, and 800ey, and variable frequency of 50-70cy, 350-450cy and 300-1000cy. Voltage regulation of 0.5% from no-load to full-load is available with a response time of 0.1sec, 0.2sec, or 0.3see. Units are constructed to withstand rough operating conditions, and their life is rated in terms of years of maintenance-free operation. Mag-Electric Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 12822 S. Yukon Ave., Hawthorne, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-157 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Amplifier For Variety of Uses

The Type 138B Universal Amplifier has been designed to fill the need for a small medium amplifier for microphone use, or use as a cueing amplifier in

broadcast, f-m, TV, and wired music services. It is completely self-contained, including power supply. All connections are of the plug-in type.

The small size of the amplifier permits mounting in consoles and cabinets or directly in the monitor speaker housing. Where several of the amplifiers are required, as in a rack installation, as many as four may be mounted on a standard Langevin 10B Mounting Frame.

Power output is +39dbm; frequency response $(\pm 1 db)$ is 30-15,000ey; gain is 90db max; input impedances are 30, 150, and 600 ohms; output impedances are 3.2, 6.4, 16, and 600 ohms; and noise is -110dbm max. Langevin Manufacturing Corp., Dept. ED, 37 W. 65th St., New York 33, N.Y.

CIRCLE ED-158 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

REVOLUTIONARY **NEW IFs FOR** TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS

TANDEM-TUNED 455 KC, No. TT-600

Here, for the first time, a revolutionary new IF Transformer double-tuned from the top! Features high Q, improved band-width performance-262 KC also available, (TT-400),

SQUARE, SINGLE-TUNED 455 KC, No. T-500



Top performance in minimum space -either 455 KC

1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" or 262 KC. (T-300). Features extreme time and temperature stability, high Q value.

ROUND, SINGLE-TUNED 455 KC, No. T-203

Produced as 262 KC (TT-101) unit for first all-tran-



sister radio, new 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" T-203 is now available in 455 KC.

These new Subminiature Components, with various LC ratios, Q values up to 160, silver-mica capacitors enclosed. can be produced to your specifications.

Wire or write your requirements!





CIRCLE ED-159 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955





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there's a BETTER WAY...

USE BIRTCHER KOOL KLAMPS!



KOOL KLAMPS will help keep your miniature and subminiature tubes COOL – and will hold them firm and secure, no matter how they are shaken or vibrated.

KOOL KLAMPS are made of a specially developed heattreatable alloy $99\frac{1}{2}$ % pure silver. They combine high thermal conductivity with great strength – *in a one-piece unit*. No need for special "inserts" which slow up installation and make maintenance difficult.

KOOL KLAMPS are available with new "independent finger" construction or standard solid construction.

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Where heat conditions are less critical, beryllium copper KOOL KLAMPS are available.

SEND FOR KOOL KLAMP CATALOGED-7

The BIRTCHER CORPORATION 4371 Valley Blvd. Los Angeles 32, California

CIRCLE ED-160 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Completely Non-Fluttering



The high-speed "Synchro-Snap" rotary switches are designed to provide complete and instantaneous cutin or cut-out. Construction results in a non - fluttering, snap-acting device. The illustration shows a section of

a test chart which traces the characteristics of a unit calibrated to cut-out at 7400rpm; snap-type switching action is completed within 3rpm of the shaft to which the switch is attached.

The switches operate on a virtually frictionless principle. They employ a principle which requires a decreasing amount of force for actuation as the critical speed is approached. At the same time, centrifugal force increases by the square of the speed of the shaft. They are presently furnished for any speed to 13,000rpm. Torq Engineered Products, Inc., Dept. ED, Interstate St., Bedford, Ohio.

CIRCLE ED-161 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

High-Power Rectifiers

For 125° Operation



These high-power silicon rectifiers are capable of continuous operation at full rated power at an ambient temperature of 125° C. They provide reliable operation under wide variation in ambient temperature.

High forward conductance and low leakage current allow operation at extremely high efficiencies. In most applications, effi-

ciencies of 90% to 99% are easily achieved. The silicon rectifiers do not exhibit aging effects common to other rectifiers and therefore offer much longer life under severe operating conditions. Their hermetically sealed construction provides permanent protection against environment.

Types range in power handling ability from 10amp at 50v PIV to 5amp at 200v PIV, all rated at 125°C. Designed for conduction cooling, the rectifiers provide savings in both size and weight. Transitron Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, Melrose 76, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-162 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Fansteel

TANTALUM Capacitors

Four basic advantages

- 1. Greatest Capacity in Small Space
- 2. Practically Unlimited Life
- 3. Maximum d-c leakage 0.000008 amp.
- 4. Stable Characteristics over Wide Temperature Range



Incorporating a porous tantalum anode assembly, tantalum capacitors derive their unusual stability from the characteristics inherent in tantalum itself—the most stable of *all* anodic film forming metals. During twenty years of ever increasing use, these important advantages have become accepted: No important changes of characteristics occur, even in long periods of operation. No shelf aging. Large capacity in extremely small size. Maximum stability and temperature range.

Fansteel offers Tantalum Capacitors in 58 sizes and ratings. All sizes are available from stock. Write for current technical bulletins.



FANSTEEL METALLURGICAL CORPORATION North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

TANTALUM CAPACITORS ... DEPENDABLE SINCE

CIRCLE ED-163 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





When Close Tolerances are Vital... Call on **TORRINGTON** for Your Small Precision Parts



When you want "precision," you can count on Torrington. Almost 90 years devoted to producing metal parts exactly to the tolerances specified by customers assures you parts exactly "as ordered."

What's more, Torrington can give you the temper, hardness and finish you want—in any quantity—faster, better and for less than you can produce them yourself. Send your blueprint or a sample part for our quotation. And ask for our Condensed Catalog, showing many types of parts on which you can save.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY Specialties Division 37 Field Street, Torrington, Conn.



Makers of Torrington Needle Bearings



CIRCLE ED-164 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



The Type S 506 is a 1/2'' intermediate frequency transformer for use in pocket-size portable radios, other communications applications, and in conjunction with transistors where space saving is an important design requirement. It is mounted by two rugged lugs which may be either soldered or twistlocked to the chassis. The tuning cores are accessible from top or bottom of the assembly and units can be made with different coupling to accommodate various end requirements.

Shown at the right in the illustration the unit occupies only about 1/5 the cubic space of the 3/4" i-f transformer (center) and only 1/15 the space of the 1-1/4" model (left). F. W. Sickles Div., General Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 330, Chicopee, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-165 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Rotary Actuator

Has Hermetic Switch



This unit combines rotary actuation plus a hermetically sealed basic switch. The sturdy roller actuator arm has optional settings throughout

360° with operating travel of 90°. The long overtravel of 81° protects the basic hermetic switch and also permits flexibility of application.

The basic switch uses a scaling principle proven environment-free by larger models used for aircraft applications. It is not affected by temperature cycling, moisture, extreme heat or cold, dust, dirt, or other foreign elements. The heavy actuating force of 20 lb assures positive operation and "break-thru" of any ice formations on the switch.

With an extreme life span of 200,000 cycles, the switch is rated for 10amp, 125 250v a-e, and 28v d-e inductive or resistive. Ambient temperature range is -100° to $+250^{\circ}$ F. Weight is 0.06 lb. Electro-Snap Switch & Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, 4218 W. Lake St., Chicago 24, Ill.

CIRCLE ED-166 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955 ELECT



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laborator	in a broad range of sizes suit- able for experimental work. All
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INDIANA PERMANENT Write for MAGNETS INDIANA Cast Catalog No. 11-M7 THE INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS

COMPANY VALPARAISO, INDIANA

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF PERMANENT MAGNETS CIRCLE ED-169 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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CIRCLE ED-170 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

Xenon Thyratron Uses Tough Glass Wafer Stem



The 6014 is an inert-gas gridcontrolled rectifier featuring the use of a high-shock multiform glass wafer stem. It is designed especially for motor control circuits where short deionization time is required. The tube will also serve on applications requiring high peak - curren - carrying capacity, such as timing control.

Utilizing a design where electri-

cal contacts and mechanical supports are provided by the same set of connections, the 6011 can be fastened to the mounting panel by captive screws on the tube terminals. This construction provides extreme rigidity and eliminates tube sockets for simplified mounting.

The tube features a 6.4 amp average anode current and a low average arc drop of 12v. Ambient temperature limits are -65° to $+85^{\circ}$ C. Filament voltage is 2.5v a-c or d-c, and filament current is 17amp. Peak current is 77amp, and peaked forward or inverse voltage is 500v. Maximum physical dimensions are 5.5" high x 2.2" diam. Taylor Tubes, Inc., Dept. ED, 2312 W. Wabansia Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.

CIRCLE ED-171 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Transducer Component

Converts Capacitance to Voltage



Unit", converts changes in capacitance to changes in voltage. It may be applied to the measurement of any physical phenomena which can be resolved into

The "Delta

changes of capacitance, including micrometric and macrometric displacement, angular motion, vibration, temperature, pressure, liquid level, humidity, dielectrica, continuous weighing, and many others-with a sensitivity as high as $5v/mmfd\Delta C$.

The output is a phase-sensitive d-c signal as high as 60v, providing a basis for display, recording, and control of variables with simplicity and low cost. It utilizes the "T-42 Ionization Transducer" making it readily adaptable to many measurement problems. The unit, containing the T-42 and the necessary excitation source, requires only a capacitor configuration and power supply to provide an analogous output signal. It measures $7'' \ge 3'' \ge 3''$, and weighs $1 \cdot 1/2$ lb. Decker Aviation Corp., Dept. ED, 1361 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia 25, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-172 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



High quality, general purpose relays featuring compactness, dependability and long life!



MODEL DO Ideal for mobile equipment and aircraft. Contact Rat-ing: 10 amp at 115 VAC or 32 VDC noninductive load.



MODEL DOS Meets rigorous aircraft standards. Contact Rating: 15 amp at 115 VAC or 32 VDC noninductive load.



MODEL TKL Miniature of long telephone type relay. Contact Rating: I amp at 115 VAC or 32 VDC noninductive.



MODEL TG Use where fine adjustment is needed. Contact Rating: amp at 115 VAC or 32 **VDC** noninductive.

MODEL DOSY Twin coils provide extra sensitivity. Contact Rating: 15 amp at 115 VAC or 32 VDC noninductive load.



Catalog R-10

American Relay & Controls, Inc. 3643 Howard St. Skokie, Ill. (Suburb of Chicago)



CIRCLE ED-173 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





N.J.E. Laboratory Grade Model L-700-RM

The 32 models in our Laboratory Grade are the ultimate in dependability . . . at a sensible price. Illustrated is Model L-700-RM (0-300 volts, 0-600 ma, 0.3% load regulation) . . . (Less Meters) \$380.

Our Laboratory Grade line incorporates every possible safeguard against any failure in the first five years of service: selenium power rectifiers, blower cooling, 10,000 hour tubes, oil-filled capacitors, no carbon resistors or carbon pots, magnetic circuitbreakers, sealed transformers. Every component derated at least 30%.

Full price and performance data on the industry's

NJE Corporation

Electronic Development & Manufacturing

most complete line of regulated plate supplies.

a sensible approach

to regulated power supply

design

Write for this Catalog



The Model 8003 "Fast Industrial Counter" is readily applied to the rapid counting of high-speed, highvolume outputs.

It is designed to tally count of continuous, discontinuous, random, or cyclic succession of events or passage of linear or liquid flow.

The maximum counting rate of 4000 counts/sec is achieved through a combination of low-heat, coldcathode glow transfer counting tubes and an electromechanical register. Pulse pair resolution is 250µsec, and total count capacity is seven digits (9,999,999). Counters are built from "unitized functional plug-in strips."

The counter is actuated from pick-ups which can produce a single 10v pulse of either positive or negative polarity for each event to be counted. These may be of the magnetic, piezoelectric, photocell, acoustic. pressure or strain sensitive, or contact closure types. The unit measures 13" x 5-1/4" x 12-1/2" and is available as a bench instrument or with wing brackets for 19" rack mounting. Atomic Instrument Co., Dept. ED, 84 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-175 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Miniature Rectangular Transformers Volume only 0.19 cu in



The 152 series pulse transformers, for use in highspeed circuits, are designed especially for use as memory array current-driving transformers. blocking oscillator transformers, im-

pedance matching circuits, and magnetic tape recording transformers. Hermetically sealed with glassto-metal solder seals in drawn-shell rectangular containers, standard units will meet military specifications and operate at ambients up to 85°C. They have a physical volume of 0.19 cu in, pulse width range of 0.4µsec to 10µsec and maximum rise time of 0.1µsec. Typical maximum primary inductance is 25mh.

Special designs for high acceleration and for high ambient temperature operation are available to meet individual requirements, and the electrical counterparts of each transformer can be obtained in lower cost housings for typical commercial environmental requirements. Sprague Electric Co., Dept. ED, 347 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-176 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

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CIRCLE ED-174 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

D-C Power Supplies

In 10 Standard Units



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This series of 10 standard low-voltage high-current "Powerunit" d-c power supplies is a v a i l a b l e i n a space-saving portable cabinet design, adaptable to rack panel mounting.

Units are available in the 0-15v, 0-50amp range; 0-30v, 0-27amp range, and 0-90v, 0-9amp range. Convectioncooled selenium and germanium rectifiers are used for power conversion.

"Powerunits delivering full-wave rectified d-c or filtered d-c in varying degrees to 0.03% ripple are available. Outputs are continuously variable within listed ranges. Circuit-breaker protection is used. There are no moving parts or vacuum tubes. Model Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 557 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn 25, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-177 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Metallized-Paper Capacitors

With Choice of Lead Locations



ature metallizedpaper capacitors are offered with a choice of lead locations. Axial leads, radial leads, and single end parallel leads lend themselves strongly to the field of automation.

These submini-

These leads are available in all capacitor sizes as well as on special units to meet specific requirements. The capacitors are fungi inert plastic encased and rectangular in shape for maximum conservation of space. Hopkins Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 2082 Lincoln Ave., Altadena, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-178 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION Transformer Bulletin ST 3505

If you need a special circuit, component, material. send us your request on company letterhead. We will publish it along with your name and address in the earliest issue possible. Interested readers can answer you directly.

Address brief requests to Bulletin Board, ELEC-TRONIC DESIGN, 19 E. 62nd St., New York 21, N. Y.



Power Transformers • Distribution Transformers • Step Voltage Regulators • Regulating Transformers • Load Tap Changing Transformers • Load Center Transformers • Unit Substations • Network Transformers • Constant Current Transformers • Capacitors • Transfomers For Electronics

SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES . FACTORIES AT ST. LOUIS 20, MO. AND TORONTO, ONT., CANADA CIRCLE ED-179 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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R-F Wattmeter Bridge With Many Uses



The Type 28 is compact, r-f wattmeter bridge measuring only 2" x 4" x 8". It performs three r-f measurements. As a wattmeter. impedance

bridge, or probe, it has a wide application in determining the r-f characteristics of transmission lines. wave traps, resonant impedances, antennas, etc., and also functions as a field strength indicator, and AM detector

For power measurements, the instrument has three ranges of 1, 10, and 100w, and it presents a resistive load of 50 ohms $(\pm 1 \text{ ohm})$ for frequencies up to 180Mc. Constant service rating is 30w, and intermittent is in excess of 60w. The resistive bridge portion is direct-reading over a calibrated range of 4 to 250 ohms for frequencies from 500kc to 200Mc. Appropriate coupling cables are supplied for checking r-f impedances of filters, radiation systems, resonant line sections, etc. When the bridge is used as a probe, a full-scale sensitivity of 100mv is available.

The r-f probe shunt capacitance is only 6-10mmfd when used with its multiplier. Substituting an antenna for the probe permits field strength measurements at high sensitivities, and headphone output terminals permit aural observation and meter readings of AM modulated r-f signals. Budelman Radio Corp., Dept. ED, 375 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.

CIRCLE ED-181 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

C-R Tube Indicator For Daylight Viewing



The Type NU-DVI-3 is a highbrightness, daylight-viewing 5" oscillograph presentation unit that uses both electrostatic focusing and magnetic deflec-

tion. It presents a small brilliant spot and is capable of providing a sharply focused TV raster at high brightness levels.

The unit is designed to withstand MIL shock and vibration tests, and to facilitate mounting on aircraft instrument panels and similar applications. The unit weighs only 4 lb 8 oz, and has a diameter of 5-1/4" with length of 10". National Union Electric Corp., Dept. ED, 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-182 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

save time... with die cast Cast in one piece, at one time-

lower costs...

improve design...

and one low unit cost! Produced precisely to your specifications, permitting a wide flexibility of design. One-piece assemblies cast with shafts or center holes, or in combination with cams, hubs, spaces and flanges. Maximum size: 1-5/16" outside diameter x 1/16" face width; wider faces for smaller diameters.

MANY COMBINATIONS AVAILABLE FOR LESS PRECISE APPLICATIONS FROM STOCK DIES AT NO TOOLING CHARGE.

Write Today For Full Information and Samples Send specifications for prompt quotation 100,000 to millions.

World's Foremost Producer of Small Die Castings.

COMBINATIONS

die cast in

ONE

piece!

GRIES REPRODUCER CORP. 40 Second St., New Rochelle, N. Y. . New Rochelle 3-8600

CIRCLE ED-183 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



vernistat... The Revolutionary

New Precision Variable-Ratio Transformer

Analog Computers? Servos? Control Systems? The Vernistat is a completely new type of voltage divider that combines low output impedance with an inherently high resolution and linearity not ordinarily attainable by precision potentiometers.

The Vernistat consists of a tapped auto-transformer which provides the basic division of voltage into several discrete levels. These levels are selected and further sub-divided by a continuous interpolating potentiometer that moves between 31 transformer taps. Because of its unique operating principles, electrical rotation is held

to close tolerances eliminating the need for trim resistors. In many applica-tions there is no need for impedance matching amplifiers. Specifications of the standard model Vernistat are shown below. Other

versions are under development to meet specific end uses. What are your requirements for this unique precision voltage divider?

SPECIFICATIONS





CIRCLE ED ELECTR

60 cycle, 115 volts 1/200 3,600 0.26 P52SRU Complete information on EAD's line of small motors and engineering design ser-vice will be s e n t o n request. EASTERN AIR DEVICES, INC. SOLVING SPECIAL PROBLEMS IS ROUTINE AT EAD

EAD's

equipment.

60 cycle, 115 volts

400 cycle 115 volts

320-1200 cycle variable frequency

one basic design

only 2" in diameter

three frequencies . . .

Here is one basic motor design incorporating the

top-quality engineering that's "standard" at EAD

broad field of applications. You can order this 2

diameter motor (maximum weight is only 17

ounces) as an induction motor or a hysteresis-syn-

chronous motor. It meets applicable MIL specifications and is available with Class "H" insulation

for long life, high temperature operation. Just one

more example of how EAD engineering meets the

most exacting requirements for rotating electrical

INDUCTION MOTOR: For biowers, fans, automatic devices, business machines, control equipment, antenna drives, etc.

HP

1/100

1/100 1/50 1/30 1/50

1/300 1/50

HYSTERESIS-SYNCHRONOUS: For timing devices; strobuscopic

work; wherever load inertia is a problem (i.e. recorders, turntables, facsimile equipment, etc.)

HP

3.000

7,200

6.200

22,000

4,500 av. 4,000

RPM

. . and capable of modifications for an unusually

2" DIAMETER

MOTOR

Makes Design

easy as

60, 400 and variable

RPM AMPS MODEL

P52QDU

P52QFU P52NFU

P52LFU

P50NDU

P52UFU P52NEU

AMPS MODEL

0.30

0.30 0.40 0.80

0.75

0.60

CENTRAL AVENUE . DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE CIRCLE ED-180 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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Gurley Standard Binary Code Discs Now Available in Four Versions



Gurley, manufacturer of the standard binary code disc for the electronics industries, is now able to supply four versions for use in either photo-electric, magnetic or contact types of pickups.

Containing concentric zones of information in the gray (reflected) code, the Gurley discs contain alternate clear and opaque sectors. Thin annular rings separating adjacent zones are opaque. Varying patterns record up to 8192 bits of information (65,536 on special designs!).

Four coatings are available: "Type T"-photoengraver's glue with colloidal (black) silver, essentially grainless; "Type R" with etched metal coating, for reflectivity and transmission contrast; "Type M" with chemically deposited ferrous alloy possessing both magnetic and optical transmission contrast; and "Type C"-metal bonded on glass for electrical contact use as well as in contrast of optical transmission. WRITE FOR BULLETIN 7000.

W. & L. E. GURLEY • 525 Fulton Street, Troy, N. Y.

GURLEY since 1845 CIRCLE ED-185 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Miniature POWER OUTLETS

For Small Electrical and Electronic Units SHOWN FULL SIZE

- . SMALLEST MADE
- TAKE STANDARD PLUG . MOUNT FROM TOP OR BOTTOM OF FLAT
- BRACKET . CHOICE PRE-WIRED STYLE, OR WITH SOLDERING TERMINALS
- PHENOLIC BLOCK HAS BARRIER TO PREVENT SHORTS
- AC and DC

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No. 221 (above) with soldering terminals and steel bracket with #6 clearance mounting holes. Also No. 222 with 6-32 tapped mounting holes. No. 223 (left) with 8" #14 or #16 plastic wire leads and steel bracket with #5 clearance mounting holes. Also No. 224 with 6-32 tapped mounting holes.

ELECTRIC MFG. CO., Inc. Manufacturers of Electrical Wiring Devices MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-186 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

Multimeter V-O-M Has 70 Ranges



The Model 630-NA "Volt-Ohm-Mil-Ammeter" features meter protection against overloads; 70 ranges, nearly double those of conventional testers; and frequency compensation up to 20ke, providing for accurate readings over the entire audio range. In addition, it has high accuracy on the same scale for a-c and d-e: 1-1/2% d-e to 1200v, and 3% a-e to 1200v.

The meter has temperature compensation, giving full accuracy within a wide range of ambient temperatures. Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Dept. ED. Bluffton, Ohio.

CIRCLE ED-187 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Digital Delay Generator For Precise Time Measurement



This time discrimination instrument, the "Precision Digital Delay Generator", opens up possibilities for precise measurements in the fields of electronic navigation, digital computers, geophysics, and nucleonics. It

can provide pulses, precisely delayed in time, with respect to an internally generated reference pulse at any repetition rate. Digital circuitry and thermostatic crystal controlled stability permit accuracies of better than $0.001 \mu \text{sec}$ in $1000 \mu \text{sec}$.

Digital circuitry is used only as control elements to gate out the initiating reference pulse, the first delayed pulse, and the second delayed pulse. The accuracy of both repetition rate and pulse delay are determined by the accuracy of the crystal oscillator. The instrument can also be used as an elapsed time indicator, and therefore, can check itself. By setting the control dials for a given delay or a given repetition rate, and feeding the delayed pulse back into the elapsed time "stop" jack, the lights can be read and must agree with the previously set delay.

The unit can be operated in either the steady-state or one-shot mode. Housed in a standard rack cabinet 20" high, the instrument weighs approximately 90 lb with a power consumption of 700w. Kaiser Metal Products, Inc., Dept. ED, Bristol, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-188 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

THERMOSTATIC DELAY RELAYS



Provide delays ranging from 2 to 150 seconds. MOST COMPACT MOST ECONOMICAL HERMETICALLY SEALED

- Actuated by a heater, they operate on A.C., D.C., or Pulsating Current.
- Hermetically sealed. Not affected by altitude, moisture, or other climate changes. • Circuits : SPST

only-normally open or normally closed.

Amperite Thermostatic Delay Relays are compensated for ambient temperature changes from -55" to +70°C. Heaters consume ap-

proximately 2 W, and may be operated continuously. The units are most compact, rugged, explosion-proof, long. lived, and -- very inexpensive! TYPES: Standard Radio Octal, and 9-Pin Miniature.

PROBLEM? Send for Bulletin No. TR-81 Also — a new line of Amperite Differential Relays --- may be used for automatic overload, over-voltage, under-voltage or undercurrent protection. MINIATURE



Amperite Regulators are designed to keep the current in a circuit automatically regulated at a definite value (for example, 0.5 amp.). For currents of 60 ma. to 5

- amps. Operates on A.C., D.C., or Pulsating Current.
- Hermetically sealed, light, compact; most inexpensive

Amperite Regulators are the simplest, most effective method for obtaining automatic regulation of current or voltage. Hermetically sealed; not affected by changes in altitude, ambient temperature -55° to $+90^{\circ}$ C), or humidity. Rugged; no moving parts; changed as easily as a radio tube.



AMPERITE

TO BUIL



CIRCLE ED-190 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Electrolytic Capacitor Tantalum Unit For Transistors

diam to 5/16'' in

length. This min-

all the excellent

characteristics of

large prototypes

This hermetical-



well suited for applications in transistor, printed circuit, and other applications where space is at a premium.

The capacitor has extremely low leakage, long shelf and service life, stability, and power-factor characteristics, within a temperature range of -20 to + 55°C. All units are of polarized construction. Capacity range is from 1.0mfd at 16v d-c to 8.0mfd at 4v d-c. Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., Dept. ED, S. Plainfield, N.J. CIRCLE ED-191 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Tiny Relay Weighs 10 Grams



mature construction which also gives high resistance to shock and vibration.

Rated for operation at 1.5millisec, the relay has contact springs of beryllium copper. Shock rating is over 50g, and vibration resistance is 10-55cy at 0.12" max excursion and 55-500cy at 20g acceleration.

Two models are available. The standard relay, 0.81" from base of header to top, designated CR2791G200, has a standard coil resistance of approximately 600 ohms for operation from 28v d-c; coil resistance up to 4800 ohms is available. The current sensitive model, 1.12" long, designated CR2791G210, has a maximum coil resistance of 9600 ohms and a pick-up current of approximately 3.2ma, Specialty Control, Dept. ED, General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-192 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





FEATURES:

* Exceptionally wide frequency range.

* High sensitivity for both capacitive and inductive coupling.

* No wiping contacts.

* May also be used as a sensitive high b absorbtion frequency meter.

***** Frequency accuracy: $\pm 2\%$ (individually calibrated dial.)

* 18 inches total dial scale readable to $\frac{1}{4}\%$ anywhere on dial.

*High stability RF circuit. Short term stability approximately .01% after initial warm up.

* Provision for internal or external modulation.

PRICE \$275 F.O.B. Boonton, N. J.



CIRCLE ED-193 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

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Variable Resistor Kit With Dual-Concentric Control

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Experimental work or pilot model building will be aided by using dualconcentric variable resistors included in this "Fastatch" dual-concentric control kit. A sturdy metal stocking cabinet is furnished with the most popular front and rear units in the control system. A total of 22 controls can be built from a possible 363 combinations of resistance, taper, and switch or plain types. Centralab, Div. of Globe-Union. Inc., 900 E. Keefe Ave., Dept. ED, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

CIRCLE ED-194 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Self-Sticking Felt For Sound Dampening

These pressure sensitive self-adhesive felts may be applied instantaneously and will adhere securely to rough or smooth surfaces of wood metal, plastic, glass, ceramics, etc. Standard sizes in tape form are available in 1/16'' and 1/8'' thickness and 1/8" to 6" in width. Standard discs have diameters of 1/4", 3/8", 7/16", and 1/2".

Such felt shapes may be used for surface protection, as separators, silencers, vibration, sound and electrical insulation, rattle control, for sealing openings and seams against dirt penetration, as instrument parts. J. B. Dawn Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 3905 W. 64th St., Chicago 29, Ill.

CIRCLE ED-195 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Aluminum Bonding Metals Speed Manufacturing

A bonding metal known as Percoloy absorbs the aluminum surface oxides before bonding or a affining with the aluminum surface.

Percoloy is manufactured in three types, identifiable by their melt temperature. Solbon.1 (375° to 475°F) is capable of bonding all aluminum alloys, including 24S-T and the latest II.Z.M. 100. Brabond has a melt temperature range from 500°F to 825°F. Welbond is the high melttemp and high strength Percoloy. Precision Electronic Research Co., Dept. ED, Glendora, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-196 ON READER-SERVICE CARD









Factories in Los Angeles; East Haven; Toronto, Canada; London, England.

Latch-Lock

Resilient insulator

TO THE FINE ENGINEERING MIND SEEKING THE CHALLENGING PROJECTS IN



ELECTRICAL DESIGN

ELECTRICAL DESIGN ENGINEERS are offered unusual career opportunities now at Convair in cool, beautiful San Diego, California, in these fields: *Power Generation* for aircraft and missiles; *Power Distribution* for aircraft and missile, test, and ground support equipment; *Instrumentation* for the evaluation of loads on established electrical systems; *Systems & Controls* involving the design of electrical circuits, switches, valves, and control panels for ground operated components. *Engineers* are needed for the design of electrical equipment to withstand extreme temperatures, corrosive effects, atmospheric conditions, shock and vibration.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN are needed to work with the Design Engineers in the fields listed above for the completion of circuits, components, and systems.

CONVAIR offers you an imaginative, explorative, energetic engineering department to challenge your mind, your skills, and your abilities in solving the complex problems of vital, new, immediate and long-range programs. You will find salaries, facilities, engineering policies, educational opportunities and personal advantages excellent.

SMOG-FREE SAN DIEGO, lovely, cool city on the coast of Southern California, offers you and your family a wonderful new way of life ... a way of life judged by most as the Nation's finest for climate, natural beauty, and easy (indoor-outdoor) living.

Generous travel allowances to engineers who are accepted. Write at once enclosing full resume to:

H. T. Brooks, Engineering Personnel Dept. 1007



A Division of General Dynamics Corporation 3302[°] PACIFIC HIGHWAY SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Pressure Transducer A Variable Inductance Unit



The Model S-6 Pressure Transducer is a singlecoil, diaphragmtype, variable inductance unit. It is designed for use either as the variable inductor of inductance controlled fm/fm sub-carrier oscillators or for voltage controlled

oscillators and bridge circuits. For voltage output applications, the gage is supplied with a matched dummy so that gage and dummy become two arms of an electrical bridge circuit. Depending on the application, the gage is constructed so that curves of pressure vs frequency, pressure vs inductance, or pressure vs voltage will be linear functions. The gage can also be made non-linear to match a predetermined curve.

The unit is 7/8'' diam x 7/8'' long. The acceleration sensitivity is 0.01%/ag or less and the rise time to a step pressure pulse is of the order of 50μ see. It can withstand pressure overloads in excess of 1000% of full range pressure. Frequency deviations of $\pm 7-1/2\%$ to $\pm 15\%$ and voltage sensitivities of 100mv/v are standard.

To allow use from 400ey to 80kc, coil inductances from 10 to 300mh are available. For some applications, the gage can be plated to resist extremely corrosive fluids. It weighs 2 oz. Standard pressure ranges from 1 to 500psi, gage, differential, or absolute, are available. Ultradyne Engineering Labs., Inc., Dept. ED. P. O. Box 8007, Albuquerque, N.M.

CIRCLE ED-198 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Twin Triode Tube With Minimum Cross Modulation

The 4BC8 is a miniature medium mu, semi-remote cutoff, twin triode designed to provide more satisfactory performance in AGC systems. It is intended for application as a v-h-f cascode amplifier in series string TV receivers, and it features a 600ma, 4.2v heater, with controlled heater warm-up time. Objectionable cross modulation effects are minimized under strong and weak signal conditions. Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Dept. ED, Emporium, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-199 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



AVAILABLE IN four sizes: 1/8", 3/16", 1/4", and 5/16" shaft diameters FOR EARLY DELIVERY

Ford Instrument's single spider gear differentials are engineered to highest military and commercial standards... to provide *extreme accuracy* in addition and subtraction, and in servo loop applications.

1-High sensitivity.

2—Minimal lost motion.

3-Precision Zerol gears.

- 4-Corrosion- and wear-resistant materials throughout.
- 5-Minimum working diameters for compactness.

6—Minimum weights. 7—Rugged, long-life design.

FREE a fully illustrated data bulletin gives performance curves and characteristics. Please address Dept. ED.



31-10 Thomson Ave. Long Island City 1, N. Y.



CIRCLE ED-200 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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SANDERS TR#=PLATE VARIABLE ATTENUATOR

with a new type of printed circuit transmission line developed by Sanders Associates. Inc.

This small, compact attenuator is used in the frequency range of 1000 to 6000 mc. Designed for use with a coaxial cable connection, it has low external leakage and gives broad-band performance.

Maximum Attenuation - linear function of frequency (20 db at 4,000 mc)

Insertion Loss - less than 1.5 db

Maximum VSWR - less than 1.25 at 4.000 mc.

Characteristic Impedance - 50 ohms

Average Power Rating - 2 watts

Dimensions — 5" x 5" x $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Other Tri-Plate products such as transitions, directional couplers, hybrid rings and special antennae can also be supplied.

Microwave systems will be engineered for conversion to TRI-PLATE and produced to your requirements.

For detailed specifications, write to Dept. ED-C,

CARD



IRCLE ED-201 ON READER-SERVICE CARD 1955 E ECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

Subminiature Electrolytics For Printed Circuitry



Type ET Subminiature Electrolytic Capacitors are for applications where space is severely limited, such as portable TV sets, miniature radios. hearing aids, miniature tape recorders, and other as-

semblies using miniaturized tubes and/or transistors.

Features include : wide range of values, stable highgain etch process, exceptionally low leakage current. and low-resistance terminal tab connection. The units are hermetically sealed in aluminum cases. The electrolyte formulas employed contribute top self-restoration properties and the ability to withstand high surge voltages, ripple current, and high temperature applications. Stable operation over a wide temeprature range and consistent 85°C operation are assured by individual product testing. Astron Corp., Dept. ED. 255 Grant Ave., E. Newark, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-202 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Film Type Resistor For Hi-Temp Applications



"Davohm" The Series 850-T Film Type Resistors can be used at 150°C at full rated pow-They derate er. zero linearly to power at 190°C. The temperature coefficient is below

+400ppm/°C, is always positive in value, and is independent of resistance value. Any ohmic value of these resistors will track within approximately +200ppm/°C of the normal temperature coefficient value over the temperature range. This allows matching resistance network values through wide temperature ranges with high accuracy.

These hermetically sealed units offer excellent moisture resistance and load life stability. On a typical MIL cycle 1000hr load test of twelve 2w type 852-T 200,000 ohm resistors, one had a maximum deviation of 0.2% and the rest had maximum deviations of 0.1%. The voltage coefficient is below 0.0005%/v.

The resistors are available in 1/2, 1, and 2w ratings. Dimensions range from 5/16" long x 3/16" diam to 2-1/32" long x 5/16" diam. The Daven Co., Dept. RK, 191 Central Ave., Newark 4, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-203 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

SERVOSCOPE®

the first and still the finest instrument of its kind in the world

... no need to say more.

If by chance you haven't yet used SERVOSCOPE®, you can have the complete application story and specifications by just mailing the coupon below.

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EDVOCCO	DER	
ERVOSCO	JPE®,	
Zone	State	ED7
	Zone	ERVOSCOPE®,

CIRCLE ED-204 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

AMONG IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES AT HUGHES IS A PROGRAM INVOLVING COMPREHENSIVE TESTING AND EVALUATION IN CONNECTION WITH HUGHES-DEVELOPED RADAR FIRE CONTROL AND NAVIGATION SYSTEMS FOR LATEST TYPE MILITARY ALL-WEATHER INTERCEPTORS.

> Convair F-102 all-weather interceptor.

System Test Engineers

SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING STAFF -

Hughes

There is need on our Staff for qualified engineers who thoroughly understand this field of operation, and who have sufficient analytical and theoretical ability to define needed tests; outline test specifications; assess data derived from such tests, and present an evaluation of performance in report form.

Engineers who qualify in this area should have 1 a basic interest in the system concept and over-all operation of test procedures; 2 experience in operation, maintenance, "debugging," development, and evaluation testing of electronic systems, and knowledge of laboratory and flight test procedures and equipment; 3 understanding of basic circuit applications at all frequencies; 4 initiative to secure supporting information from obscure sources.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES Culver City, Los Angeles County, California

CIRCLE ED-205 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Function Programmer

For Aircraft, Missiles, Industry





Time of travel is 50 sec nominal. The time may be varied above and below nominal by changing the gear ratio, motor rmp, or leadscrew pitch. The unit uses no clutch, cams, or snap-action switches.

The programmer incorporates four resistance and two switch functions nominal, and it is possible to incorporate any combination of switches and resistances up to six. The resistance functions are capable of having a linear increase to at least 100,000 ohms total. Non-linear elements are available. Switch functions may be obtained with a single on/off impulse, or a variety of impulses spaced evenly or irregularly over the timing cycle.

The various resistance and/or switch functions desired are calculated, fabricated, and inserted into the programmer before final assembly. Provision is made to "zero set" each of the functional elements separately for accuracy. Hubbard Scientific Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 1292 E. 3rd St., Pomona, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-206 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Portable Coil Tester Detects Short Circuits

The "Coil Tester" instantaneously indicates the presence of short-circuited turns or defective insulation coils. The unit operates from 115v 60cy, is portable, easy to use, safe, and inexpensive. Under normal conditions, the tester can

identify down to a single short-circuited turn of No. 42 AWG copper wire (0.0025" diam).

A great variety of coil sizes can be tested by simply placing the coil to be tested over one of several cores which are available and noting the deflection of the meter. Size is $10'' \ge 10'' \ge 11''$, and weight is 10 lb. Sunshine Scientific Instrument, Dept. ED, 1810 Grant Ave., Philadelphia 15, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-207 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



IF YOU ARE OVER 45 and your wife keeps insisting that you should have two chest x-rays every year... don't blame her. Thank her! Semi-annual chest x-rays are the best "insurance" you can have against death from lung cancer.

The cold fact is that lung cancer has increased so alarmingly that today you are six times more likely to develop lung cancer than a man of your age 20 years ago. Our doctors know that their chances of saving your life could be as much as ten times greater if they could only detect lung cancer before it "talks"... before you notice any symptom in yourself. That's why we urge you to make semi-annual chest x-rays a habit-for life.

To see our new life-saving film "The Warning Shadow" call the American Cancer Society office nearest you or simply write to "Cancer" in care of your local Post Office.

> American Cancer Society

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CIRCLE

July 1955



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Junction Germanium Diodes Glass, Hermetically-Sealed

Types HD-292, HD-293, HD-294, HD-295, HD-296, and HD-297 are gold-bonded, junction germanium diodes. Electrically, they have a forward current much greater than that of point-contact germanium diodes. This characteristic, plus their low forward voltage drop and low reverse current, make these units especially desirable in applications such as computers, control systems, and small power supplies.

Gold-bonding provides maximum protection against the effects of shock and vibration. The glass case of these units insures a true hermetic seal that provides maximum protection against the detrimental effects of moisture and surface contamination. CBS-Hytron, Div. of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Dept. ED, Danvers, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-209 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Copper-Clad Silicone Rubber Laminate May Be Curved

This copper-elad silicone rubber laminate is composed of copper foil up to 0.003 thick bonded securely to one or both sides of silicone rubber from 0.010 to 0.100 in thickness. Present sheet size is 12" by 48". The chemical and heat resistance of silicone rubber allows acid or ferric chloride etching with subsequent dip soldering. Flexibility makes it possible to stencil and etch on a plane and later to form the circuit carrying surface around a mandrel for most efficient use of available space.

Silicone rubber retains its properties over a 600°F temperature range from -100°F to 500°F. Its dielectric strength is of the order of 500v per mil, its dielectric constant is approximately 4 at 1Mc. Loss factor and moisture absorption are both low. Industrial Rubber Products Div., Oliver Tire & Rubber Co., Dept. ED, 4341 San Pablo Ave., Oakland 8, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-210 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



GLASS-TO-METAL SEALS



Ask E-I hermetic seal specialists for a quick, economical solution to your design problems involving glass-to-metal seals. E-I specialization and standard designing means your specifications can be fulfilled, in most cases, by low cost catalog items. E-I offers fast delivery in reasonable quantities on seals developed for practically every type of electronic and electrical termination. Call, write or wire E-I, today! HEADQUARTERS FOR-

COMPRESSION SEALS MULTIPLE HEADERS SEALED TERMINALS CONDENSER END SEALS THREADED SEALS TRANSISTOR CLOSURES MINIATURE CLOSURES COLOR CODED TERMINALS

One dependable source

for all hermetically sealed

terminal requirements!

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- offering 8 important advantages including cushioned glass construction, design standardization, high dielectric strength, miniaturization, vacuum tight sealing, vibration resistant, super durability, maximum rigidity, etc.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

Division of Ampora Electronics Confermation . 44 SUMMER AVENUE, NEWARK 4, NEW JERSEY

CIRCLE ED-211 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Pushbutton Oscillator 2000 Frequencies at 1/20%



Any of 2000 different frequencies are available on the Model 440-B Precision Pushbutton Oscillator, which covers the frequency range

from 0.5ey to 1000ey in 1/2ey steps. Calibration accuracy is $\pm 0.05\%$ and the drift per hour is less than 0.005%.

Distortion and hum are less than 0.1% at any output level. Amplitude varies less than ± 0.25 db over the entire frequency range. The output amplitude is adjustable continuously by a logarithmical output level control with a scale calibrated in rms volts from 0.01 to 10v maximum. Power output is 100mw into 1000 ohms. Krohn-Hite Instrument Co., Dept. ED, 580 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 39, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-213 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Preamplifier

For Test Equipment



The Type 230 Miniature Preamplifier is a compact, inexpensive accessory designed to increase the sensitivity of laboratory oscilloscopes, a-c vacuum-tube voltmeters, frequency counters and similar test equipment. Only 3-1/2" x 4" x 1-1 4",

it plugs directly into input terminals having standard spacing; adaptors can be furnished for other types of connectors.

Gain is 10 or 25, over a frequency range dependent upon gain setting and input capacitance of the instrument with which it is used. With a typical oscilloscope, and gain of 25, response will extend from 5ey to 10ke, or from 20ey to 50ke with a typical voltmeter and at a gain of 10, Battery life is 50 hours of continuous operation. With a DuMont 304 oscilloscope, the unit gives a deflection factor of 1mv peak-to-peak per inch.

Upper limit of frequency response is 80kc. Maximum output is 10v peak-to-peak. Input impedance is 5 megohms, 25mmfd, Owen Laboratories, Dept. ED, 412 Woodward Blyd., Pasadena 10, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-214 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Eliminates costly over-runs or time consuming under-runs. Actuated by Photo Electric Cell, Tube, Relay, or Contact Switch. Counter can be located where desired. Predetermined count may be set at any figure to 99,999. Hundreds of applications in all phases of production and instrument work.

SMALL . COMPACT . RUGGED . FAST . ACCURATE DURANT MANUFACTURING CO.
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CIRCLE ED-215 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Hermetically Sealed, Aircraft Type Relays

Have a New, Wider Range of Performance Characteristics

If you need a small, light 4 PTD or DPDT relay to operate consistently under extremely critical or downright adverse conditions, chances are your requirements can be readily met by one of the multitude of variations possible with the basic "Diamond H" Series R relay. Originally designed to meet all requirements of USAF Spec. MIL-R-5757B, they far surpass many. For example: Various brackets of vibration resistance from 10 to 2,000 cps, plus temperature ranges from -55° to $+200^{\circ}$ C., coil resistances from I to 50,000 ohms, contact capacities from 350 V., D.C., 400 MA, to 10 A. at 30 V., D.C. (20 A. for reduced life). Also reliable in signal circuits. Operating time (24 V. models) 10 ms. or less; dropout less than 3 ms. Dielectric strength 450 to 1,250 V., RMS. Insulation resistance 1,000 megohms at room temperature (100 at 200° C.). Operational shock resistance 30, 40 or over 50 "G". Mechanical shock resistance to 1,000 "G". Single or two independent coils, either or both of which will operate unit. All standard mounting arrangements

Call on "Diamond H" engineers to work with you in developing a variation to meet your specific needs.

THE HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY 210 Bartholomew Ave., Hartford, Conn.

CIRCLE ED-216 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

Versatile Precision Equipment Research and Development Facilities available for Consultation. Design and Production of Transistor Test Instrumentation, Transistorized circuitry, Equipment and Devices. Our experience will warrant consideration for your miniaturization and transistorized electronic conversion problems. Similar facilities available to deal with semiconductor materials problems.





CIRCLE ED-212 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Dynamic Visual Monitor Displays 24 Signals



The Model 20 Dynamic Visual Monitor combines 24 moving - spot, light - beam galvanometers in one package, 8-1/2" x 8-1/2" x 6", weighing less than 13.5 lb, to

permit simultaneous display of 24 separate electrical signals on a single 3" x 4" ground glass screen. It permits viewing the outputs of a series of thermocouples, pressure, transducers, strain gages, or other similar signal sources.

Use of low-period galvanometers and a long-path optical system permits presentation of electrical signals up to 120cy with only 0.24ma required for fullscale deflection. Spot intensity is sufficient to permit photography in photo panel displays or for viewing under conditions of high incident light.

The unit is completely self-contained and may be shock-mounted for use where extreme conditions of shock and vibration may be found. It is made for operation from 22-28v a-c/d-c at 1.5amp. Century Geophysical Corp., Dept. ED, 1333 N. Utica, Tulsa, Okla.

CIRCLE ED-219 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Adjustable Inductors In 16 Standard Values



Style B Type 1 Variable Inductors are carbonyl-iron cupcore units completely embedded in epoxy resin. They are provided in 16 standard values from 56 μ h to 18mh. Their construction makes them resistant to the effects of large amplitude vibration and shock, as well as moisture and chemical attack.

Tunable over an inductance range of 2:1, the inductors have voltage ratings of 400v and power-dissipation ratings of 5w at 20°C temperature rise. On special order, these units can be provided in values up to approximately 200mh, and in the form of complete sealed tuned circuits with shunt capacitors ineluded to specification.

The formula of the core material gives constant inductance characteristics free from non-linear effects. The units are operable over a temperature range from -50° to $+100^{\circ}$ C, with a temperature coefficient of inductance less than 50ppm/°C. Levinthal Electronic Products Inc., Dept. ED, 2758 Fair Oaks Ave., Redwood City, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-220 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





Photographs courtesy of Allen Electric and Equipment Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The test leads used on this automotive testing unit are KOILED KORDS retractile cords which retract into a special compartment in the bottom of the case for safety and ease of carrying. When the tester is in use, the cords extend to the battery, spark plugs or wherever required without getting caught or dangling down under the hood. KOILED KORDS stretch just as far as is needed and no further, they don't kink, tangle, or hang in dangling, trailing loops. KOILED KORDS always return to their neat, out-of-the-way coil when released.

KOILED KORDS are available in 48" mandrel lengths both as power and communications cords. They are also furnished in combinations of straight and coiled sections and as complete cord sets.

KOILED KORDS are as adaptable for supplying power to movable parts of electrical machinery as they are for portable electrical equipment.

If you have a design problem that KOILED KORDS might solve, write us about it, we'll be glad to help.



CIRCLE ED-221 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION







INDUSTRIAL





RADIO-TV LEAD-INS



TEST EQUIPMENT



RADAR, PULSE, EXPERIMENTAL EQUIP MENT AND SPECIAL TYPES

TRUSTWORTHY TRANSMISSION

For Every HF · VHF · UHF Application

With Federal's **QUALITY-CONTROLLED COAXIAL CABLES**

Whatever your field of application ... whatever your transmission line requirement ... Federal is ready to serve you. If the cable you need doesn't exist, Federal will cooperate with you in developing and producing it in any quantity!

Federal offers you one of the nation's most diverse stocks of RG type cables-including the Federal-developed lowtemperature, non-contaminating thermoplastic jacket.

Quality-controlled throughout the entire manufacturing process, Federal cables bring trustworthy transmission to every electronic application ... plus top flexibility and superior resistance to abrasion, weathering and corrosion.

Before you specify cable-or complete cable assemblies -for any general or military application, get the facts and figures from Federal. We have the answer or we can get it!

> FEDERAL ... de to your specifications. Federal help you with design problems ..

NUtley 2-3600





A Division of INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION COMPONENTS DIVISION + 100 KINGSLAND ROAD + CLIFTON, N. J. In Canada: Standard Telephones and Cables Mfg. Co. (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

Export Distributors: International Standard Electric Corp., 67 Broad St., New York CIRCLE ED-227 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



A series of highly compact, shock-resistant, light-beam galvanometers, with sensitivities up to 0.105µamp per millimeter division, has been developed by this firm. They are available as completely housed assemblies, with lamp and projection system

included, ready for installation and use.

Originally developed to withstand the shock and vibration encountered in field servicing and testing of jet aircraft, the galvanometer is particularly suited to field work as well as for laboratory and production testing. Separately, the movement may be installed as an integral part of other industrial instrumentation.

Light Beam Galvanometers

High compactness is achieved, along with high sensitivity, through an ingeniously folded light beam. The effective length of the beam is 80mm. The unit resists up to 25g shock or vibration. Overall size is 2.6" x 3.62" x 3.615". Coil resistances are 20, 100, 500, and 1000 ohms. The units are designed for flush or surface mounting. Howell Instrument Co., Dept. ED, 1106 Norwood, Fort Worth, Tex.

CIRCLE ED-225 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Mercury Relay



This relay includes as many as four mercury switching tubes (a threetube unit is illustrated). The tilting tube has no internal moving part except mercury and cannot stick.

Mercury tubes are available in many ratings, up to 65amp non-inductive load at 110v or 52amp at

220v. The tubes can be all "normally open" or "normally closed", or some of each, depending upon switching requirements. "Break-before-make" and 'make-before-break'' combinations are available. Tubes of different ratings can be mounted in the same unit.

The magnetic circuit and the actuating mechanism of this relay are of new design. The relay coil takes very little power and runs cool. A-c and d-c models are available. The units are designed for low cost, as compared to analogous plunger types. Corona Engineering Service, Dept. ED, 94-52 Corona Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-226 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

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Easy-to-Use 3kw Unit



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Induction Heating Unit Model IH-3 has a conservatively rated output of 3kw (per NEMA standards). It features simplicity of design and rugged construc-

tion. Selective dial setting and recycling by an automatic timer facilitate high production rate. Power output is selectively variable. The output transformer makes possible extremely low voltage in the output coil.

This firm's heating units feature a single-turn coil that accommodates complex shapes. Multiple-turn coils also are available. They are valuable for heat treating, soldering, and brazing. Industron Corp., Dept. ED, 50 Brook Rd., Needham Heights, Mass. CIRCLE ED-223 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Vertical Speed Transducer Gives Climb Rate in Aircraft



Speed Transducer is designed to provide an electrical signal proportional to the rate of ascent and descent of an aircraft. The instrument is fast enough so that it may be used for the purpose of r manual level flight

The Vertical

stabilizing altitude servos and for manual level flight control, as well as for a rate-of-climb indicator.

The instrument employs on "Equibar" to measure the differential pressure between the pressure in the aircraft's static line and a cavity that is connected to this static line by a small capillary. The difference pressure is proportional to vertical speeds. At 50,000' the unit has a time constant of 2sec. The time constant decreases to less than 0.2sec, at sea level. The high speed of response of this vertical speed indicator makes it an effective instrument for obtaining an "anti-porpoising" signal.

Output voltage varies between 0 and 5v peak-topeak and may be telemetered on standard FM/FM telemetering systems. Normally powered from a 400cy, 115v supply, the unit may be powered by any frequency from 350cy to 10ke. The output signal shifts in phase by 180° between elimbing and descending. Trans-Sonies, Inc., Dept. ED, Bedford Airport, Bedtord, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-224 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955



MILLIONS of crystals made to ANY specifications but only ONE standard quality

Midland frequency control units are on the job in two-way communications on land, sea and in the air throughout the world. Now they're playing a leading role in color television. The range of applications Midland serves is wide, but every Midland crystal has one thing in common: a single level of quality.

That one quality is simply the highest that modern methods and machines can produce. It's assured by Midland's system of critical quality control exacting inspection and test procedures through every step of processing.

Result: Your Midland crystal is going to give you the best possible service in frequency control—with stability, accuracy, and uniformity you can stake your life on...as our men in the armed forces and law enforcement do every day.

Whatever your Crystal need, conventional or highly specialized When it has to be exactly right, contact



MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC. 3155 Fiberglas Road, Kansas City, Kansas

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF QUARTZ CRYSTALS

CIRCLE ED-222 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

10 your specifications ... for quick delivery

You tell our engineers your needs, and Thermador's Electronics Plant goes into immediate operation. Complete, <u>unsurpassed</u> facilities and precision craftsmanship manufacture transformers that meet your most exacting requirements.

Your completed transformers are subjected to extreme environmental conditions; tested under critical loads. Thermador transformers with-

Precision-designed Thermador Transformers

stand the severest testing – will exceed any MIL requirements or exacting specifications. Thermador certifies your transformers without delay.



We work from your specifications to develop a transformer for your application, chassis or performance standards...one or a thousand. Delivery is quick. Tell us what you need. Call us today. Request literature from: Electronic Division, Thermador Electrical Manufacturing Company, 2000 South Camfield Avenue, Los Angeles 22, Calif. PARKVIEW 8-2105



CIRCLE ED-228 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

R-F Distortion Meter Measures 1-100Mc



This R-F Distortion Meter is designed to measure the total harmonic distortion present in r-f sources from 1 to 100 M c. In principle, the meter completely suppresses the funda-

mental frequency, leaving the residual harmonic voltages which are detected by a full wave square law detector and amplified by a high gain d-e amplifier.

The sensitivity is such that harmonics can be detected down to 70db below the 3v maximum input level. Input impedance is approximately 50 ohms. Boonton Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, Boonton, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-229 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Carbon Film Resistors

In Tolerances of 1%, 2%, 5%



These Carbon Film Resistors are offered in a line of 1/4, 1/2, 1 and 2w ratings. Resistancy range is 10 ohms through 20 megohms, and tolerances of 1%, 2%,

and 5% are available at moderate cost. They are designed to meet the requirements of Mil-R-10509A. Continental Carbon, Inc., Dept. ED, 13900 Lorain Ave., Cleveland 11, Ohio.

CIRCLE ED-230 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Illustrated are several of this firm's custom strain reliefs which give cords higher flexibility and longer life. The units are designed to reduce strain on electrical appliance power cords. They are custom-styled to meet many construction requirements. Phalo Plastics Corp., Dept. ED, 25 Foster St., Worcester, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-231 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



INCODERRY OF CHILLED FARR EASTENER CORP.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

CIRCLE ED-233 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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1422 S. Broadway, Dayton 1, Ohio CIRCLE ED-235 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

Mechanical Integrator With 0.1 % Accuracy



The "Belock" Ball and Disk Integrator features high accuracy and rugged construction. This 2" ball and disk integrator is designed especially for use in computers and gunfire control sys tems in the solu-

tion of differential equations. It is well adapted for use in high-performance closed-loop servo systems and is an accurate variable-speed drive.

Total ball-carriage travel is 2". Disk diameter is just over 2", and it is hardened to Rockwell 65 and lapped to a superfinish. The ball carriage is positioned by an angular shaft displacement. Ball bearings are used for friction-free operation.

Integrator error in percent of total local value is less than 0.1% over most of the ball carriage range under typical disk speed and output torque conditions. Maximum dimensions are 1-1/4" x 1-1/4" x 3-3/4" (over shaft ends). Instrument Components, Inc., Dept. ED, 14-34 112th St., College Point, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-236 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Power Supply

Provides 31kv D-c Peak



The Model S6 105 Power Supply consists of separate plate and filament transformers and a high voltage rectifier tube enclosed in a steel tank filled with

an inhibited mineral oil. The tube may be replaced, when necessary, without draining the assembly. Separate inputs are provided for the plate and filament transformers so the output voltage may be varied. Two low-voltage terminals are provided so plate current can be metered readily.

This model is designed for 115v, 50/60cy input and 31ky d-e peak at 10ma output with negative ground. It is used widely in eable fault-finding apparatus and other applications requiring high potential d-e. Other ratings can be furnished where needed. Central Transformer Co., Dept. ED, 910 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 7, 111,

CIRCLE ED-237 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Electrically, Corning Glass Capacitors replace mica types CM45 through CM70. The CY60 is physically interchange-able with mica types CM45-CM61.



TYPE CY6

Corning

Medium-Power



Transmitting Capacitors

offer the dielectric uniformity and stability of all-glass design

1000

TYPE CY70

You'll notice a definite departure in physical form between these capacitors and those previously available for RF use.

The purpose of this is to take fullest advantage of glass in medium-power transmitting work in power amplifiers, lowpower transmitters, low-power oscillators, TV transmitters and other electronic devices in grid, plate, coupling, tank and bypass functions.

Their small size and light weight make them ideal for aircraft and other mobile transmitters.

Characteristics and advantages

Glass Dielectric is formed as a homogeneous, continuous ribbon free of holes, cracks, foreign inclusions and other imperfections. This creates a highly-stable, low-loss dielectric.

Temperature Coefficient-+140 ppm/°C. over a range of +25°C. to +85°C. Variations in TC between capacitors at any given temperature up to 125°C. are negligible; and the TC remains the same after repeated cycling.

Capacitance Drift—In no case exceeds $\pm .1\% + .1$ uuf.

Capacitance, Voltage and Power Ratings-Available in capacitance values to 100,000 uuf; voltage ratings to 6,000 peakworking volts; power ratings to 7.8 KVA at one megacycle. You can get Corning Medium-Power Transmitting Capaci-

tors now. For full, detailed information, write, wire or phone.

You can also get Fixed Glass Capacitors with Pigtail Leads AND Glass Subminiature Tab-Lead Capacitors with many unusual advantages. Ask for facts.

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Please send Transmitting	me descriptive catalo Capacitors.	g sheet on (Corning Medium-Pow
Name			Title
Company			
Address			



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There's a cheaper and better way than the "make your own" method of filling your dowel pin requirements—the UNBRAKO way. Authorized industrial distributors stock a complete line of these precision products in diameters from $\frac{1}{16}$ " to 1" in a full range of lengths. Note these UNBRAKO standards:

Surface Hardness, Rockwell "C" Scale: 60-62 Surface Finish: 6 microinch maximum Core Hardness, Rockwell "C" Scale: 50-54 Average Single Shear Strength: 150,000 psi Diameter Tolerance: ±0.0001"

Ask your supplier for Bulletin 836. Or write STANDARD PRESSED STEEL Co., Jenkintown 12, Pennsylvania.

UNBRAKO SOCKET SCREW DIVISION



CIRCLE ED-240 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

VTVM-Ohmmeter With 40 Ranges

The Model 88 is a compact, wide range VTVM-Ohmmeter, for electronic circuit checking. Its features include specially engineered peak-to-peak voltage ranges for reading pulsed waveforms encountered in TV and similar applications. It provides seven distinctly separate functions with 40 selected, wide-spread ranges.



The unit includes a true, all-zero center d-c VTVM; six overlapping O-center d-c ranges from $\pm 1.2v$ to $\pm 1200v$; a positive reading, left-hand zero d-c VTVM from 0 to $\pm 1.2v$ full-scale through +1200v, in 6 convenient steps; a negative reading, left-hand zero d-c VTVM from 0 to -1.2v full scale through -1200v; a stable, full-scale electronic ohmmeter covering a wide range of resistance values from 0 to 1000 megohms in 5 decimally related ranges with 10 ohms center scale on the R x 1 range; a high-impedance, 'ow-capacity a-c/rms VTVM for general a-c analysis: and other facilities. Precision Apparatus Co., Inc., ED, 70-31 84th St., Glendale 27, L. I., N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-241 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Automatic Instrument

Measures Noise Figure



The "Auto-Node" provides automatic noise figure measurement from 5 to 26,500Mc, with continuous interpolation over the v-h-f, u-h-f, and microwave frequencies. Extremely accurate, it features directreading noise figure to facilitate the speed with which measurements can be made. Two models are available: "Auto-Node Model TV", and "Model Radar".

"Model TV" has a frequency range of 5-220Mc; i-f strip of 20 or 40Mc; a 12-channel selector switch; and a noise figure range of 0-24db. The "Model Radar" has two i-f strips of 30 and 60Mc, with other i-f's available; i-f noise figure is 0-7db. Either model will also operate in conjunction with the "Mega-Node Sr.", to cover a frequency range of 10-3000Mc. Kay Electric Co., Dept. ED, 14 Maple Ave., Pine Brook, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-242 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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TINE TO BERKELEY, Calif

This versatile and compact Donner Model 30 is the first electronic computer specifically designed as a personal tool of the engineer, mathematician and scientist. It offers the speed and accuracy of electronic computation with slide rule operating simplicity wherever differential equations are used. Write for Booklet No. 302 on the Model 30 and its applications.



CIRCLE ED-243 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Double-Ended Blower

Only 3 3/4 " Long

The miniature double - ended squirrel-cage centrifugal blower, Type No. 5012-203, is supplied in an all-metal housing. It is designed to operate at elevated tem-



peratures without distortion.

This 3-3/4" x 2-5/8" blower weighs 12oz and will deliver approximately 50cfm of air. The unit shown is operated by a 1-1/4" standard Burton PM motor, is designed for 27-1/2v d-c operation, and will draw approximately 3/4amp in normal use.

The blower is designed for continuous duty in aireraft and other applications. Its design is such that its mounting can be made in a normal cradle-type mount with complete accessibility to the brushes. It is adaptable to specific cooling problems of electronic equipment, and is available for operation on voltages ranging from 6v to 110v d-c. Filters can be supplied for specific MIL requirements. Burton Manufacturing Co., 11201 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-245 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Sweep Generators In Line of Wide-Band Units



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A line of wideband sweep generators, announced by this firm, is for use in work with TV antenna and cable systems, or similar applications. Frequency ranges of the three models are

52-92Mc; 10-92Mc; and 160-220Mc, respectively. Output is 0.3v into 72 ohms with response ± 1 db over the frequency range.

Sweep rate is approximately 58cy when power line source is 60cy. Hum in equipment under test thus shows up as 2cy modulation of the response curve and not as a fixed error in the curve.

The equipment utilizes a unique magnetic pick-off arrangement for sweep generation and blanking so that no slip rings or relays are required. The sweep signal is on for one-fourth of the sweep cycle and is blanking during the remainder. Community Engineering Corp., Dept. ED, State College, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-246 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

Introducing...2 New Type

Type 1N429 and Type 1N430

Voltage reference units

have been temperature

better than 0.1 %.

* SILICON

JUNCTION

DIODES

cycled for more than 1000

hours and show a stability of

employing types 1N429 and

1N430 SILICON JUNCTION DIODES

For use in reference voltage sources wherever the absolute value of an electrically sensed variable is important such as the control and indication of gas turbine temperature; for fire control and aircraft auto pilot systems; for guided missile and computer applications, and for other applications in a variety of equipments.

> * (Licensed by Western Electric Co., Inc.)

1N429

Zener Reference Diode (Single) at a current of 7.5 mA, this unit will have a voltage drop of 6.2 volts ± 5% at 25°C. Over the temperature range of - 55° C to + 100° C the voltage drop at 7.5 mA will vary by less than \pm 0.050 volts from the value at room temperature. This represents a temperature stability of better than 1% over the temperature range of - 55° C to + 100° C.



1N430

Zener Reference Diode (Set). A set of diodes selected for exceptionally good stability where a rugged, reliable, temperature insensitive reference voltage is required. The temperature coefficient of voltage drop will be zero ±0.002% per degree Centigrade from 25° C to - 55° C and from 25° C to +100° C.

Complete technical information and circuitry for voltage reference applications is available upon request.

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS, 930 Pitner Avenue, Evanston, Illinois Semiconductor Division of Phone Davis 8-0800 NATIONAL FABRICATED PRODUCTS, INC., Chicago 47 Manufacturers: sockets, plugs, terminal strips, receptacles, contacts, lugs, and other electronic components

CIRCLE ED-382 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





MEET "CUSTOM" SPECS AT LOW COST

Avoid the delay and cost of "specials" when ordering quality switches for prototypes or quantity production of instruments, control systems and assemblies.

Thousands of "12,000 Series" Switches to meet virtually any requirement are quickly assembled from basic stock parts. All types have solid silver contacts and collector rings, low-loss steatite decks, and silver-plated beryllium-copper wiper springs for uniformly low contact resistance and exceptional durability.

CONDENSED

SPECIFICATIONS

shorting POLES—1, 2, or 3 per deck DECKS—up to 10 DETENT—optional SHAFT—completely isolated CONTACT RESISTANCE—

RATINGS-nominal-la., 110v.,

60 cy. de-rated voltage-40 amperes

60 cy. de-rated current-2500v.,

ACTION-shorting or non-

For complete data, write for Bulletin L-32. SHALLCROSS MFG. CO., 526 Pusey Ave., Collingdale, Pa.



CIRCLE ED-248 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Oscilloscope **Low-Cost Wide-Band Unit**



This unit is an inexpensive oscilloscope having many laboratory - quality features. It is recommended for industrial applications where squarewave and pulse type signals must be observed, and for field service use. Vertical amplifier response is flat from 10ey to 4.5Me $(\pm 3db)$. The four-step frequency-compensated verti-

cal attenuator is calibrated for direct peak-to-peak voltage measurement.

Sensitivity is 0.014v rms per inch of deflection. Linear sweep range is 10cy to 100kc. Average vertical amplifier input impedance is 2 megohms and 25mmfd. Positive and negative synchronizing is provided, as is a voltage-regulated power supply. A four probe accessory kit is also available. Supply Div., National Radio Institute, Dept. ED, 16th & U Sts., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

CIRCLE ED-250 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Oven



temp" exceeds 1 cu ft work space, measuring 13" x 13" x 13" inside. Electrically heated, "it will maintain a temperature control accuracy of $\pm 2^{\circ}$ F, adjustable to a maximum of 350°F. The steel cabinet and door are double walled, with a 2" thick blanket of glass wool insulation in the door and surrounding the work-

ing chamber to conserve heat and eliminate radiation.

A sensitive, adjustable thermostat, with sealed hydraulic element, UL approved, governs the heating bank directly, with no dependance upon relays. Temperature setting is accurately reproducible. A heating bank, outside of the work chamber, operates at black heat for safety and extreme durability, and is of low wattage density, providing large surface expanse for uniform heating of the working chamber without hot spots. An adjustable shutter permits control of airflow and exhaust of vapors or gases which might be generated inside the chamber. The unit operates on 110-125v 50-60ey. Other models are also available. A. Daigger & Co., Dept. ED, 159 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 10, Ill.

CIRCLE ED-251 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

Accurate to ±2°F



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ELECTRO

Computer Company of America, Division of Bruno-New York Industries Corp. also manufactures the IDA analog computers and accessories. Their usefulness in the field of dynamics has been proven over the years. A complete line of standard computers, instruments and regulated power supplies is supplemented by the ability to design and manufacture specialized equipment for your particular applications. Your inquiries are invited.

HIGH RESOLUTION LABORATORY STANDARD

For most applications these rugged portable, selfcontained nulling voltmeters replace a potentiometer, voltbox, galvanometer and standard cell combination. They are suitable for laboratory use, production line testing and field service.

Model LVM-5

	Voltage Range: 0-100	Volts DC					
	Resolution: At least 50	microvolts	between	0	and	1	volt
	500	microvolts	between	1	and	10	volts
	5	millivolts	between	10	and	100	volts
	Absolute Accuracy: ±	0.1% of	reading				
	Input Impedance:	Infinite at	null				
ode	PVM-4						
	Voltage Range: 0-600	Volts DC					
	Resolution: At least 5	millivolts	between	0	and	10	volts
	50	millivolts	between	10	and	600	volts
	Absolute Accuracy: ±	0.1% of	readina				

Input Impedance: Infinite at null

The Model LVM-5 may also be used as a deflection potentiometer, a sensitive null indicator and a precision millimicroammeter. Write for catalog PL which describes these instruments completely. Address Dept. ED 7-D.



CIRCLE ED-249 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Transmit-Recieve Switch

Uses no Relays



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This compact automatic electronic transmitreceive switch is suitable for amateur and commercial radio transmitters with up

to 1kw inputs between 1.7 and 32Mc. It is designed to eliminate difficulties met in heavy-duty antenna change-over relays for switching of transmitters and receivers from a common antenna. It requires no tuning and contains no coils or variable capacitors.

The switch can be installed simply and conveniently at the rear or side of a transmitter cabinet. The plug for the transmitter output terminal is connected by a short coaxial cable. The antenna transmission line is connected to a coaxial receptacle. Receiver connections are made by screw-type terminals.

Within its rated range, receiver insertion loss will not exceed one S-unit, and power absorbed during transmission will be negligible with respect to transmitter output. The switch is rated for handling 50 to 1000w, and an impedance of 50-75 ohms. It measures only 2" x 2" x 3-1/2". Transitron, Inc., Dept. ED, 154 Spring St., New York 12, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-252 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Sliding Scale Recorder

Measures Electro-Acoustics



For electroacoustical measurements, this recorder is based on the electro - dynamic principle and utilizes a "sliding coil" for the operation of the writing me-

chanism. It offers such features as: variable, electronically controlled, writing speeds; extreme stability and accuracy produced by a patented feedback principle; rugged construction for field and laboratory use, with true portability; and easy serviceability.

Known as the "Sliding-Coil Recorder", Model SL-2, it records on a 2" wide chart and is a self-contained, compact instrument particularly suited for measurements of reverberation, sound intensity, vibration, sound decay, and any impulse or phenomena which can be converted into an electrical signal. The recording scale function depends only on the taper of the input potentiometer, and this permits a multiplicity of scale functions that may be recorded. Sound Apparatus Co., Dept. ED, Stirling, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-253 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Hycon activities are part military, part commercial... a balanced blend of electronics, ordnance, photography. Qualified men with the following specialized electronic training or experience can find in this atmosphere **long-term** careers both satisfying and stimulating:

CIRCUIT DESIGN...D. C. and audio amplifiers, VTVM and CR 'scope deflection circuitry, military packaging and miniaturization.

MICROWAVE CIRCUIT AND COMPONENT DESIGN... in radar, microwave, traveling wave tubes, etc.

PULSE CIRCUITRY DESIGN ... radar and allied applications, microwave circuitry.

SERVOMECHANISM AND ANALOG COMPUTER DESIGN...control systems, magnetic amplifiers, and similar fields.

ELECTRONICS SYSTEMS ENGINEERING... instrumentation, microwave, and control system design, particularly in guided missiles.

> INTERVIEWS ARRANGED IN YOUR LOCALITY If your professional background parallels our requirements, we'd like to hear from you. Send a resume to:

tg. Company

P.O. Box "N " Pasadena 15, California --- "Where accuracy counts"

CIRCLE ED-254 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Here is a pair of "Problem-Solvers" For Designers of Electrical Control Systems FRAHM REED RELAYS FRAHM OSCILLATORS Frahm Resonant Reed Relay is an electro mechanical device which responds to an alternating signal having frequency and amplitude values that lie within specified bands. A number of control signals over a sugle circuit

device which responds to an alternating signal having frequency and amplitude values that lie within specified bands. A number of control signals over a single circuit is possible with all types of communication circuits, including radio. A signal is transmitted either on a wire line, or as a modulated carrier to some remote location

where it operates a reed relay to indicate the control function at that point. Since each reed relay will respond only to a narrow band of frequencies, it is possible to operate a number of relays simultaneously by making use of an equal number of source generators arranged so that none of the operating frequency bands overlaps. In a range of 200 to 500 cycles it is possible to operate up to 16 channels with no interference.

Frahm Oscillator controls are miniature tuning forks for use in electronic oscillators to provide stable output frequencies. By their use good sine wave signals with output better than 1 volt can be obtained. They are available for any frequency in the range of 50 to 1000 cps with accuracies better than 0.2%. A series of standard units is available to match the standard Frahm Reed Relays.



CIRCLE ED-255 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Frahm Reed Relay and Oscillator combinations may be used for controlling, signalling, monitoring, and protection and frequency matching. Check coupon for new bulletin on Frahm Relays and Frahm Oscillator Controls.

lames G. Biddle (B-407
1316 Arch St., Pl	nila. 7. Pa.	
Gentlemen:		
Please send me	Bulletin 33-E	D-
Frahm Relays		
- Bulletins 34-10	-ED – Frahm	
Oscillators		
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Oscillators NAME JOB FUNCTION COMPANY		_
Oscillators NAME JOB FUNCTION COMPANY		_

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

Are you up to date on Latches?



They improve appearance (fasten flush)...safer (no projections)...save weight (stainless corrosion resistant or cold rolled steel, cadmium plated)... add speed (trigger-action)...save production time (eliminate time-consuming machining operations)... they fit your needs (available for over 300 combinations of door and frame thicknesses)... fast installations.

Better use these HARTWELL FLUSH LATCH advantages to your advantage—make your products easier and less costly to manufacture. Add product features which your customers will appreciate.



CIRCLE ED-256 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

60cy Servo Amplifier Magnetic Type



The PRD T6C16W1 Saturable Transformer will drive 115v 60cy servo motors requiring up to 16w to the control phase. Performing without the use of rectifiers, this inexpensive unit provides low drift and exceptionally long, trouble-free life over a range of temperatures

from -55° to $+85^{\circ}$ C. Containing only static magnetic components, it is highly resistant to shock and vibration.

The band width of the unit is 0 to 3cy, and a power gain of 20 is realized. Hermetically sealed in a MIL type can, the unit is 3-7/8" long x 3-5/16" wide x 5-1/4" high. It weighs 6-1/2 lb. It is designed to operate with a simple vacuum-tube voltage preamplifier, such as a 12AU7. Neither the T6C16W1 nor its preamplifier requires a d-c power supply. This saturable transformer adds ruggedness, reliability, and simplicity to servo systems where low cost is of prime importance. Polytechnic Research & Development Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 202 Tillary St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

CIRCLE ED-257 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Electrolytic Capacitors

With Tantalum Anodes



The Type TX is a miniature sintered-anode tantalum capacitor with low leakage characteristics, low power factor, exceptionally long shelf life, and moisture-impervious hermetic scaling. The anode consists of a porous, sintered tantalum body with a short length of tantalum wire which terminates in a nickel wire serving as the anode lead. The sealed, fine-silver tubular case serves as the cathode to which the cathode lead is attached. Positive sealing is achieved by using a "Double Seal" construction which prevents movement of either lead or slug.

These capacitors have dimensions of 7/32'' diam x 31/64'' long. Temperature range is -55 to $+85^{\circ}$ C. At -55° C, capacity is at least 70% of normal, and power factor is not over 40%. Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., Dept. ED, S. Plainfield, N. J.

CIRCLE ED-258 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





CIRCLE ED-259 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New kind of catalog

Complete facts on cathodes, anodes, grid cups — their characteristics, uses, variety



For the first time, Superior Tube Company's complete line of cathodes and other vacuum tube components appears in a single catalog. Properties of the new CATHALOYS,* plus 19 other alloys, fully covered. A detailed reference for vacuum tube designers on cathode materials, types of cathodes, and fabricated tubular parts. Write for free copy. Superior Tube Company, 2050 Germantown Ave., Norristown, Pa.



All analyses .010" to %" 0.D. Certain analyses in light walls up to 2½" 0.D. CIRCLE ED-260 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

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Presented at A.I.E.E. CONFERENCE ON

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CIRCLE ED-262 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

a division of BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS. INC

ecision potentiometers

FEEDBACK CONTROL SYSTEMS

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955

Non-Destructive Tester

For Ferrous Items



The "Magnetic Comparator" provides a non-destructive, quick. simple method of testing ferrous parts for quality. Rods, bolts, springs, shafts, shell cases, and

other parts can be compared with a preselected standard to detect a difference in composition, heat-treatment, or other characteristics which alter the resistivity or magnetic properties. In many cases, the instrument will distinguish between steels with a difference in hardness as little as two points of Rockwell, or composition of 0.1% carbon.

A testing rate up to 1200 pieces an hour is possible. Parts are tested by insertion in electric coils, available in various sizes, or through the use of gage heads placed on larger pieces. A meter indicates deviation from the preselected sample. Sunshine Scientific Instrument, Dept. ED, 1810 Grant Ave., Philadelphia 15, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-263 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Pulse Transformers



The Type 40Z series of pulse transformers is designed especially for use as impedance matching circuits and blocking oscil-

lator transformers. Hermetically sealed in drawnshell cylindrical containers with 7-

and 9-plug-in bases, standard units will meet military specifications and operate at ambient temperatures up to 85°C. They take up only 1.10 cu in of space.

Pulse width range is from 1.0μ sec to 50μ sec. Rise time is a maximum of 0.5µsec. Typical maximum primary inductance is 250mh, and the number of windings is limited to four. Special designs for high acceleration and for high ambient temperature operation are available to meet individual requirements. In addition, electrical counterparts of the Type 40Z series can be obtained in a lower-cost housing for typical commercial environment requirements. Sprague Electric Co., Dept. ED, 347 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-264 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Built-in Oscillator ... Unusually Convenient to Use

A complete, low-cost instrument weighing less than ten pounds for measuring flutter and wow in tape, disc, and film systems. A 3000-cycle oscillator is built in. No addi-tional equipment is required to make a measurement. The FL-3C is ideal for design, inspection, maintenance of recording and playback equipment. 0.5 and 2% full scale sensitivity PRICE \$185.00



Selection of 12 Standard Frequencies

The FS-1 is a miniaturized secondary frequency standard with dial selection of: 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, and 1 kc., 400, 300, 100, 60, and 20 c.p.s., plus 100 kc. at panel terminals. Short-term accuracy 1 ppm, long-term accuracy 20 ppm. Delivers 1.0 volt minimum from 5000-ohm source. The weight: 9¾ pounds; Size 7"x 12"x 6". PRICE \$245.00



Standard-frequency Signals

every 10 kc. to 100 kc.

The FS-2B is the same size and weight as the two units shown above. For applications which require a signal at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 kilocycles. Accuracy: 1 ppm short term, 20 ppm long term. Minimum output signal: 2 volts from 5000-ohm source.

PRICE \$230.00

115



CIRCLE ED-265 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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• Why machine or cast small, intricate parts? Superior can produce quantities of accurate parts at a very low cost per piece by powder metallurgy. Every piece of a run will be uniform in size, strength and density. Superior can make alloyed metal parts to fit your application, recommending the right material for the job you have in mind. Consult Superior first.

Send us your blueprint and specifications,

SUPERIOR CARBON PRODUCTS, INC. 9115 GEORGE AVENUE • CLEVELAND 5, OHIO



CIRCLE ED-266 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

S-Band Wavemeter A Rugged, Accurate Unit



The "C&D" S-band wavemeter is an inexpensive unit for the frequency range from 1800 to 3800Mc. It features highly sensitive indication of resonance, with a control for setting the sensitivity of the instrument. Its micrometer extends outside the instrument, providing easy reading.

The unit has a precision cavity assembly for accurate repeatable readings, with an anti-backlash device which gives further accuracy. All silver-plated parts are rhodium flashed to minimize corrosion.

Specifications include: accuracy of $\pm 1/2$ Mc at 3260Mc, and a loaded Q of approximately 1000. A ruggedized 50 μ a indicating instrument is provided. The r-f detector is a selected type IN21-B silicon diode. Input connections are two type N Jacks. Overall size is 8" x 7-3/4" x 2-1/4". Net weight is 2-1/2 lb. Amerac, Inc., Dept. ED, 116 Topsfield Rd., Wenham, Mass. CIRCLE ED-267 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Aircraft Switch

Operates in Ice



This hermetically sealed switch has the ability to reset even when coated with ice. The high operating and reset force enus that were previ-

ables it to be used on applications that were previously considered impossible.

The hermetic seal protects against temperature cycling, extreme range of heat or cold, and all foreign elements. Earlier switching developments, using this same sealing principle, have been used for landing gear, flaps, etc.

The small size of this unit eliminates excessive weight and permits ease of installations in compact areas. With the wiring conduit opposite the actuating mechanism, greater flexibility is possible to meet specific application requirements. A variety of actuators is available, including roller, leaf, cam, and many others. The switch complies to government specifications and is rated at 10amp for 125/250v a-c, 28v d-c inductive, and 28v d-c resistive. Electrical and mechanical life is 200,000cy. Electro-Snap Switch & Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, 4218 W. Lake St., Chicago 24, Ill.

CIRCLE ED-268 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

HEYCO NYLON STRAIN RELIEF BUSHINGS CUT PRODUCTION COSTS AND IMPROVE PRODUCT QUALITY



CIRCLE ED-269 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Better Performance... WITH THIS NEW HERMETICALLY SEALED DELAY X2 Developed to meet exacting specifications for a current aircraft equipment application, this hermetically sealed, solenoid-type relay combines high contact rating and large No. A-53-110 contact area in a lightweight, compact envelope. CHARACTERISTICS DESCRIPTION: SPST, NO., bracket mounted. COIL DATA: Nominal voltage 24-28 VDC; maximum operating voltage 29 VDC; maximum pick-up voltage 18 VDC; drop-out voltage 7 VDC, plus 0, minus 5.5 VDC; standard coil 160 ohms,



1100 North Main Street, Los Angeles 12, California CIRCLE ED-270 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

GENERAL DIFFUSED P-N-P JUNCTION TRANSISTORS





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955



For GO/NO-GO Tests of Springs and Contact Pressres

Speedy, one-hand operation and precise calibration over a range of 4 to 2500 grams, with adjustable zero setting, are the important features of G. E. C. tension gauges. Designed for GO/NO-GO checking of spring tensions or other resistive forces, these gauges permit inspection or production testing by unskilled personnel.

To use this gauge: just preset the tension by turning the micrometer knob until the pointer shows he desired tension on the scale and apply the tip of the gauge-operating strip where force is to be checked. If the force being checked matches the gauge setting, the operating strip and the resisting element will move at the same time. Attention is focused on one point only—movement at the point of contact; there are no dials or scales to be read.

Six models are available, covering ranges of 4-24, 10-80. 50-250, 100-500, 200-1600, and 500-2500 grams. For detailed descriptive bulletin and prices, write: General Electric Company, Limited, c/o Imtra Corporation (U. S. Agents), 58 Charles Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

CIRCLE ED-272 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Humidity Cabinet Uses Pyrex Chamber for Low Cost



The "Vapor-Temp" automatically controls relative humidity from 20% to near saturated, at any point, depending upon dry bulb temperature. Accuracy of the wet bulb is within $\pm 2\%$; dry bulb accuracy is $\pm 1^{\circ}$ F from ambient to 158°F. This cabinet uses an in-

verted Pyrex jar (16" diam

x 12" high) as the work chamber, thereby eutting costs. The jar is placed on a welded 18-8 stainlesssteel cabinet which houses wet and dry bulb controls, heavy-duty motor, corrosion-resistant blower, cooling coil, and solenoid valve. A 1/2" aperture for thermocouple lead-ins or for recording humidity, etc., is provided. Wet and dry bulb thermometers, stainlesssteel water box and wick, and alloy adjustable shelf are standard equipment. Rating is 1200w, 115v 60cy.

Another feature is high humidity without condensation on test specimen. Distilled water can be used if required. Blue M Electric Co., Dept. ED, 138th & Chatham St., Blue Island, Ill.

CIRCLE ED-273 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Bandpass Filter

Incorporates Precision Toroids



This filter is designed specifically for single sideband. Its construction includes use of eight stabilized toroidal inductances and precision silver mica capacitors in an LC type filter designed to pass

the frequencies 17.0kc to 20kc. The filter amplitude characteristic is relatively flat for its 3.0kc, passband with sharp skirt selectivity on *both* sides.

A receiving type, Model 360, with an impedance value of 20,000 ohms for both input and output, permitting operational use as an interstage coupling device, is available as standard. Model 361, for use in transmitting and receiving applications with balanced coupling windings of 500 ohms and/or 10,000 ohms, is available on special order.

Both models are precision adjusted and housed in hermetically sealed tinned-steel cases measuring 2-5/8''x 2-1/4'' x 3-3/4'', exclusive of mounting studs and terminals. Barker & Williamson, Inc., Dept. ED, 237 Fairfield Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.

CIRCLE ED-274 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



extrusion. No job is too large, too small or too complicated for our design and production staff. Perhaps you can benefit from the fantastic extrusion mileage we've accumulated down through the years.

For literature or further information write to The General Tire & Rubber Company, Wabash, Indiana, Department I-2.

* From Plans to Products



THE GENERAL TIRE Industrial Products Division WARARN TRELAND

CIRCLE ED-275 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

make





... LOW COST Full-Range Temperature-Humidity Cabinet

Answers the need for a readily-available environmental test tool that meets JAN, MIL and all above-freezing gov't specifications. Automatically controls or programs dry and wet bulb conditions for checking product performance under extreme tropical or desert conditions. Typical HUDSON BAY® stainless steel construction with many plus features. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE BULLETIN NO. 109-101.

HUDSON BAY DIVISION REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS, INC. 646 W. Washington Blvd., Div. ED, Chicago 6, Ill. Representatives in Principal Cities

CIRCLE ED-277 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Commutating Switch Employs Jet of Mercury



This high-speed commutating and sampling switch is for monitoring 120 circuits 60 times per sec. It employs a mercury jet stream continuously emanating from a central pool (the pole of the switch) contained in the rotor. This jet stream

is caused to sequentially contact pins located circumferentially around the stator, thereby electrically connecting each pin in succession to the pole.

In addition to its high sampling speed, the switch is characterized by a lack of contact bounce phenomena, by a low noise level in general, and by the potential of hundreds or thousands of hours of continuous trouble-free operation. This switch was originally developed in conjunction with a telemetering system for the University of California Radiation Laboratory. Detroit Controls Corp., Research Div., Dept. ED, Redwood City, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-278 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Shaded-Pole Motor

With Unit Bearing Construction



Extended life, almost inaudible noise, and wide speed ranges are principal features of the SP-254-pole, shaded-pole motor. It is rated at 1/60-1/30hp, depending on customer speci-

fications. It can be supplied to operate at speeds between 900 and 1550 rpm at rated input of 115v a-c. At reduced voltages, very stable speeds as low as 400rpm can be attained.

The SP-25 can be operated in vertical or horizontal positions without sacrifice of performance or life expectancy. Three standard frames with double or single-shaft extensions make it highly versatile from the application standpoint.

Unit bearing construction, which integrates motor housing and a single bearing in one iron casting, is employed, making misalignment of rotating and stationary elements impossible. Electric Motors and Specialties, Inc., Dept. ED, King and Hamsher Sts., Garrett, Ind.

CIRCLE ED-279 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Copper, brass, aluminum and other analyses up to $\frac{5}{8}$ " O.D—any wall thickness. "Pointer" tubing from .010" to .048" O.D.; walls to .0010". Miniature tubing components for electronic devices. Enlist our 20 years experience and newly-expanded facilities. Tubing furnished straight, formed or machined to your spec's. Reasonable prices; 3-4 weeks delivery. Write for catalog and quotations.



CIRCLE ED-200 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATI

Need <u>special</u> transformers fast?

You can get them from us, engineered to your specifications and produced faster than you may think possible.

Our staff of design engineers have long experience in communications. They know how to design around special problems of size, weight, high voltage or temperature; and they understand over-all circuit requirements. They can design what you need.

And our manufacturing and inspection facilities can put the engineers' design into quality-controlled production in a remarkably short time.

When you have a transformer problem, call on



ATR • TR • AN WAVEGUIDE TEST EQUIPMI CIRCLE EL ELECTR

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CIRCLE I

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Tube

Type 6444 (ESM-4



power supply Compact — smaller than 6L6 receiving tube

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Rugged - Cathode supported at both ends to

ported at both ends to minimize microphonics				Dop othe tory	pler-typ r field use.	and	lar an labora
Tube	Frequency	Nominal Output	Anode	Anode Current	Pulling Factor	Initial Voltage	Heater Current
Гуре	(mcs)	(watts)	Voltage	(ma)	(max, mc)	(V)	
(ESM-48)	3800-10000	1.0	430-300	13	10	0.0	0.4-0.5
-	Available	from a	lock for	immea	liate dell	pery	
TA - AND MA AVEGNIDE CON T EQUIPMENT -	AGNETRON TUDES	E.A.	MICR	OWAV	E 22 CU BOSTO COPL	IMMINGTO DN 15, MA EY 7-7577	SACHUSET

coax output. Mounts in

standard klystron octal

socket. Extremely rug-

ged, 6444 Magnetron is

exceptionally suited for

CIRCLE ED-283 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN

July 1955

Hybrid T For 8500-9600Mc Range

"Hughes" H-Plane Folded Hybrid T's are made of aluminum or beryllium copper precision castings, terminated in flat flanges. They are available in two classes of performance, standard or special, in the frequency range 8500-9600Me for RG 52/U waveguide.



Characteristics of the standard Hybrid T are: vswr (all arms) less than or equal to 1.12; isolation (perpendicular arms) greater than or equal to 40db; isolation (parallel arms) greater than or equal to 28db; power balance equal ± 0.1 db; peak power 250kw. Characteristics of the Special Hybrid T are: vswr (all arms) less than or equal to 1.1; isolation (perpendicular arms) greater than or equal to 45db; isolation (parallel arms) greater than or equal to 30db; power balance equal to ± 0.1 db; peak power, 250kw. Microwave Development Laboratorics, Dept. ED, 92 Broad St., Babson Park, Mass.

CIRCLE ED-284 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Millivolt Indicator Portable, Seven-Range Unit



Seven ranges, covering values from 0.25 to 25mv are provided in this portable indicating instrument. Laboratory precision is combined with ruggedness, permitting field use. Specific uses

include measuring thermal radiometers, heat-flow transducers, surface-temperature explorations, and the checking of recording potentiometers.

Balance in this unit is indicated by a light-beam spot-type galvanometer protected by automatic shortcircuiting when the instrument is off, and a shunt resistor when ranges are changed.

Accuracy is 0.5% of each range. The instrument, weighing 13 lb with full complement of batteries, measures 13" x 7-1/4" x 8". Beekman & Whitley, Inc., Dept. ED, 1085 E, San Carlos Ave., San Carlos, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-285 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



MODELS 211 and 212 **RED LINE** DC VOLTAGE REGULATORS

- 150 ma. maximum useable output.
- 150 to 305 volts DC output.
- Load regulation adjustable to zero.
- Featuring "Red Line Reliability".

\$36.00 each

Write for a bulletin giving further details. C. J. APPLEGATE & CO. 1816 GROVE STREET

Boulder, Colo.

CIRCLE ED-286 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

BERYLDUR-A NEW BERYLLIUM COPPER ALLOY

Here's a 4-page booklet that tells you all about this new, lowest cost beryllium copper alloy-

Its properties and advantages

Phone Hillcrest 2-8750

- Where it has been used
- Where you can use it Available forms of
- Beryldur • How to work this
- new alloy

Send for your free copy of this informative booklet today.

FILL IN THE COUPON AND MAIL IT	THE BERYLLIUM CORPORAT ON DEPT. 5-G, READING 24, PA. Please send me at once my free copy of 4-page book- let on Beryldur.				
TODAY!	Nama Position				
	Company Sirest				
	City Zone State				

CIRCLE ED-287 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



AND PULSE-GENERATOR FOR MANY LABORATORY AND PRODUCTION LINE USES!

Now you can make precision time

measurements with one combination

marker-generator and pulse-genera-

tor. Use the time-tested Brubaker

Marker-Pulser (with a broad-band

oscilloscope) for measurements of de-

lay lines, filters, video-pulse ampli-

fiers, pulse transformers, and pulse-

forming networks. Use it to calibrate

other test equipment. All outputs are

locked together to provide completely

jitter-free synchronization of output

pulses, scope-marker pulses, and scope

synchronizing pulses. And for flexi-

bility of use, the output pulses and

scope-synchronizing pulses are vari-

able with respect to each other as

well as to the scope markers. Measure-

ments of time delays in increments of

0.01 microseconds are made rapidly

by means of a calibrated dial which

reduces necessity for operator inter-

polation of scope traces.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Output pulse width, 0.1 to 10 microseconds
- Output pulse rise and fall time, 0.03 microseconds
- Output pulse repetition rate 100 to 5000 pps
- Synchronizing pulse width 3 microseconds
- Forced air cooling
- Compact construction

of some same same same same same same same

- Illuminated panel and markings
- Inset rear deck for ease of connections, with detachable line cord and standard video and sync cables

• Trade Mark

The Marker-Pulser is time tested. It has been used continuously to test Brubaker delay lines. And Brubaker is the LARGEST PRODUCER OF PRE-CISION DELAY LINES. We will be glad to quote on YOUR requirements.

BRUBAKER ELECTRONICS, INC. 9151 Exposition Drive · Los Angeles 34, California

See us in booth 156 - WESCON - San Francisco CIRCLE ED-288 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Literature...

289

290

291

Electronic Components

Catalog No. D-55 includes additions to this firm's standard line of electronic components plus two new lines. Teflon electronic components include stand-off and feed-thru insulators, sockets, and spaghetti. Also shown are the electronic components of Corning Glass Works, including various types of capacitors and resistors. The catalog includes listings, illustrations, descriptions, and procedures for ordering. Erie Resistor Corp., Dept. S. Erie, Pa.

Teflon Products

Three bulletins cover this company's lines of "Teflon" packings, gaskets, special parts and stocks. Bulletin No. CP552 gives descriptions of Teflon ring packing, seal cages, etc. Gaskets and joints are discussed in Bulletin No. CP553 and special molded and machined parts and extruded stock are covered in Bulletin No. CP554. Chemical & Power Products. Inc., 11 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y.

Code Converter

An all-electronic computer that translates International Morse code signals from the air or other sources and converts them automatically to printed page copy on a standard teletypewriter printer is described in a new bulletin. A block diagram illustrates operating principles. CGS Laboratories, 391 Ludlow St., Stamford, Conn.

292 **Molded Printed Circuits**

A technical data sheet (Bulletin-No. M-1) describes this firm's molded printed electronic circuits. Comprehensive data is given on types, construction, applications, dimensions, design service, leads and terminals, and charts. International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.

Beam Switching Tube

Technical literature on the magnetron beam switching type includes a technical article on the tube, instruction sheets on the test chassis, data sheets, and price list. Circuit diagrams, dimensional drawings, typical characteristics, and operating requirements are provided. Applications Engineering Dept., Haydu Brothers of New Jersey, c/o Burroughs Research Center, Paoli, Pa.

Magnetic Amplifiers

Bulletin No. MA describes manufacturer's standard type magnetic amplifiers of toroidal construction. Information is given regarding special designs to suit individual requirements. IIycor Co., Inc., 11423 Vanowen St., N. Hollywood, Calif.

Transformers

A new general catalog, No. TR-55, lists 685 transformers, 79 of which are new to the line. Included in the new items are a series of subminiature audio transformers, available in either hermetically sealed or open-frame type; several additions to the series of high fidelity output transformers, power components, geoformers, replacement power, audio transformers, and dry disc rectifier transformers, TV replacement items. Triad Transformer Corp., 4055 Redwood Ave., Venice. Calif.

Resistors

296

A new axial-lead wire-wound resistor line is described in Bulletin No. M-714. The new resistors satisfy MIL specification performance requirements with a 35% to 50% reduction in size. The resistors are available in 172 types, rated at 3, 5, and 10w, with ohmic values from 1 to 50,000 ohms. Sprague Products Co., 347 Marshall St., N. Adams, Mass.

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Multiplier Phototubes

A comprehensive catalog of operational theory, data on applications, and specifications for standard and special multiplier phototubes has been published. The 64page, illustrated catalog has been divided into three sections. The first section contains a simplified technical discussion of photo and secondary emissions and their effect on design and operation of multiplier phototubes. The second section describes uses and applications and the third section gives full specifications and information on accessories. Technical Sales Dept., Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., 760 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J.

Motivation Research

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This pamphlet, "The Power of Motivation Research", states the facts about a scientific practical way to find out why people accept or reject a particular product, service, or idea. The pamphlet gives some of the questions that should be considered by a designer in introducing new products and in getting their acceptance. Dunlap and Associates, Inc., 429 Atlantie St., Stamford, Conn.

Tracing and Drawing Paper 299

A drawing and tracing paper with "disappearing" grid lines is described and illustrated in a new catalog. This paper is printed with light-blue cross section rulings which completely disappear on direct print reproductions and blue prints. It is available in both rolls and sheets. Crosssection, mathematical, logarithmic, and time-period forms are shown. Clearprint Paper Co., 1482 67th St., Emeryville, Calif.

Relays

Bulletin No. 108 lists sensitive relays and plug-in assemblies for automatic control circuits. Circuit diagrams and dimensional drawings are included. Assembly Products, Inc., Chesterland, Ohio.

300

301

Potentiometers

Series AN precision potentiometers offering linearity within $\pm 0.025\%$ are the subject of data sheet No. 54-11. The sheet contains details of construction, specifications, characteristics. Helipot Corp., 916

Meridian Ave., S. Pasadena, Calif.



CIRCLE ED-303 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
GENERAL ELECTRIC ANNOUNCES NEW, faster, smaller micro-miniature relay

LIGHT WEIGHT, SMALL SIZE: Weighs only .35 ounces and measures $.34" \times .781"$ x .81". This tiny relay utilizes balanced armature and simple design, giving you quality and more reliable operation at a consistently high level.

HIGH CONTACT RATING: For low contact resistance and long life, fine silver is used . . . contact rating is 2 amps resistive load at 30 V d-c or 115 V a-c. FAST OPERATION: With rated voltage on coil, operating time is 1.5 milli-seconds. By adding series resistance in coil circuit or by applying high voltage

pulse to coil . . . pickup time will be less than 1 millisecond! LOW OPERATING POWER: 250 milliwatts for standard model . . . 100 milliwatts

for current sensitive model.

for current sensitive model. HIGH SHOCK: VIBRATION RESISTANT: G.E.'s balanced armature and high tip forces withstand shock of over 50 g's and vibration of 10-55 cp's at .12" maxi-mum excursion and 55-500 cp's at 20 g's acceleration. HIGH TEMP OPERATION: This new micro-miniature relay gives you continuous and efficient operation at ambient temperatures of 125° C. G.E.'s line of aircraft-type relays will help solve your space-weight problems. Contact your G-E Apparatus Sales office for more application information. Contact Floating Company. Schangerder 5. New York

General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR G-E RELAY DATA ...

□ A: Micro-miniature Relay—Bulletin GEA-6346

- B: High Speed Relay-Bulletin GEA-6212
- C: Miniature Relay—Bulletin GEA-6213
- 🗇 D: Subminiature Relay-Bulletin GEA-6211
- 🗆 E: Have Sales Engineer contact me.

D

Section C792-2, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York

NAME	TITLE		
COMPANY			
ADDRESS			
CITY	STATE		
	-		

GENERAL (26) ELECTRIC

CYCLONOME

A device which converts electrical cycles into shaft positions, or, a stepping motor. You could also quite accurately say it's a very synchronous motor that works in jerks.

It has one moving part, a toothed wheel, that makes no contact with anything else except ball bearings. The ratchet and stepping effects are accomplished magnetically in air gaps. Like a synchronous motor, it operates on reversals of a magnetic field.



Note that each full cycle produces 2 jerks, and that 10 full cycles produce 1 revolution. 20 jerks per revolution is below par for a Banana Republic, but works out

handily for decade style counting, and cycles are nice and binary if you look at them with an alternately biased viewpoint.

These gadgets are useful for all sorts of counting[®], stepping and positioning, and can be used as high-torque instant-start synchronous motors. We're experimenting with printed-circuit 10and 20-throw wafer switches with up to 4 decks or poles, by means of which schemes like telephone dialing can be done very fast and quietly.

We don't understand about computers and bigits and ring circuits any more than we do about automation, so you'll have to settle for what we know about the Cyclonome — if you can use it, fine. *As in Sigma Cyclonome Pulse Counter.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	TYPE 12A	TYPE 13A		
Size	1-7/8" x 1-7/8" x 2-3/8"	1-7/8" x 2-5/8" x 2-3/8"		
Torque	1.3 inch/oz.	2.6 inch.'oz.		
Inertia (Equal loads will reduce max. speed 70%)	.6 gram/cm ²	1.2 grom /cm ²		
Max. speed, stepping	150 cps (15 r.p.s.)			
Max. speed, synchronous	600 cps (60 r.p.s.)			

For ELECTRICAL INPUT REQUIREMENTS, see bulletin for which please write.



CIRCLE ED-304 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Chemical Catalog

A new catalog lists information on chemical products made by this company. The Table of Contents lists acids and anhydrides, alcohols, aldehydes, plasticizers, solvents, amines, phenols, phenol ethers, petroleum additives and other miscellaneous chemicals, concluding with information on cellulose products and inorganic chemicals. Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

Automatic Control Systems 306

A new brochure describes this firm's facilities for the engineering design, development, and manufacture of electronic and electro-mechanical controls and devices. Autron Engineering, Inc., 1254 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles 17, Calif.

Forging Glossary

A glossary of terms commonly used in connection with brass forgings is given in a 4-page brochure. More than 150 terms are defined. Copper & Brass Research Association, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

305 Photoelectric Controls

A 20-page illustrated bulletin, "Proved Answers to Successful Automation", contains specifications, descriptive data, and operational charts of photoelectric controls for industrial uses. Among the applications described are high-speed counting, inspection and sorting, smoke control, high-temperature measurement and control, machinery safeguards, and conveyor control. Wiring diagrams, block diagrams, and dimensional drawings are included. Photoswitch Div., Electronics Corp. of America, 77 Broadway, Cambridge 42, Mass.

Spectrographic Source Unit 309

Bulletin No. 35A contains information on the three circuits available in this company's spectrographic source unit. A selector switch permits quick and easy change from the three basic circuits—high voltage condensed spark, a-c arc, and d-c arc—without physically changing the leads. Specifications and features of the circuits are presented, with schematic diagrams of each. Baird Associates, Inc., 33 University Rd., Cambridge 38, Mass.



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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

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Simplified Drafting

A 36-page booklet on "Simplified Drafting" presents 11 common-sense rules for simplifying drafting practices. Through the medium of sample drawings of engineered parts and assemblies, the 11 rules are illustrated and a comparison made between old and simplified methods. General Engineering Laboratory, American Machine & Foundry Co., 11 Bruce Pl., Greenwich, Conn.

All-Nylon Fastenings 312

All-nylon fastenings are described in a 4-page pamphlet. Mechanical, thermal, and electrical properties are listed, and various types of fasteners are illustrated. Anti-Corrosive Metal Products Co., Inc., Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Tantalum Capacitors 313

The Type TH tantalum electrolytic capacitor is illustrated and described in a technical data sheet. Typical ratings, life test and temperature characteristics and dimensional drawings are given. Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., S. Plainfield, N. J.

Precision Tooling

A 38-page brochure covers the precision tooling requirements of industry. The brochure discusses such subjects as custom, standard, and special purpose lamination dies; various phases of tungsten carbide fabrication; compacting dies for metal and ceramic operations; jigs and fixtures; precision gages; custom jig grinding and boring; precision testing equipment; special purpose equipment, plus the engineering and service available. Cleveland Tool & Die Co., 1643 Eddy Rd., Cleveland 12, Ohio.

314

315

Airless Blast Cleaning

A new bulletin (No. 834) discusses cleaning operations connected with the manufacture of electrical parts. Dealing with the airless abrasive blast cleaning method, the bulletin gives case histories on the following subjects: cleaning metal castings for electrical machinery, deflashing compression molded plastic components, and surfacing electrical line and cable fittings prior to such operations as galvanizing. American Wheelabrator & Equipment Corp., 1750 S. Byrkit St., Mishawaka, Ind.



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for absolute reliability in



THE LOGICAL CHOICE WAS

This power supply, shown with the Raydist mobile electronic tracking system, is typical of the use of CHICAGO transformers in Raydist equipment.

CHICAGO the World's Toughest TRANSFORMERS

Raydist, designed and built by the Hastings Instrument Company, Inc., of Hampton, Virginia, is a remarkably precise and sensitive electronic radio location system. Raydist systems are used for air and marine navigation tracking, marine geophysical surveying, chartmaking, meteorological studies and a host of applications requiring infinitely accurate tracking and plotting.

Because Raydist precision performance is dependent upon the quality of the components used, Hastings specifies and uses CHICAGO MIL-T-27 hermetically sealed transformers.

Wherever absolute reliability and optimum precision are essential, you'll find CHICAGO, truly the world's toughest transformers.



CHICAGO MIL-T-27 Sealed-in-Steel Transformer



FREE: CHICAGO Catalog CT-554, listing over 500 Sealed-in-Steel transformers. Available from your parts distributor.

CHICAGO STANDARD TRANSFORMER CORPORATION Addison and Elston • Chicago 18, Illinois

EXPORT SALES: Roburn Agencies, Inc. 431 Greenwich St. New York 13, N.Y.

CIRCLE ED-317 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

KEARFOTT FLOATED RATE INTEGRATING GYROS





KEARFOTT 2 x 104 FLOATED GYRO

Consistently Accurate

Their initial accuracy represented by the random drift is continuously repeated in day-to-day operation.

ANGULAR MOMENT GM.CM.2/SEC.	MINIMUM DETECTABLE RATE	TYPE OF TORQUER	TORQUER LINEARITY FULL SCALE	CHARACTERISTIC TIME	DIMENSIONS	WEIGHT
6.05 x 104	01°/hr.	A.C.Vane	0.17%	.0035 Sec.	3-3/4" Diam. x 6-1/8" tong	6-1/2
2 x 104	4.1°/hr.	A.C.Vane	0.1%	.0025 Sec.	2" Diam. x 3-7/8" long	1-3/8

Kearfott 6.05 x 10⁶ and 2 x 10⁴ Floated Gyros have basic construction features that impart this all-important reliability. The materials used in their construction are of similar coefficient of expansion, thus avoiding mass unbalance due to temperature changes. Displacement information is provided by an extremely linear AC Vane pick-off. Either AC or DC torquers can be provided. Two additional floated rate integrating gyros, one with a 2.5 x 10⁶ gm. cm.²/sec. wheel and the second with a 12.5 x 10⁶ gm. cm.²/sec. wheel are available. Hermetic sealing provides resistance to extreme environmental conditions.

-Send for Technical Data Sheets

earfott

KEARFOTT COMPONENTS INCLUDE:

Gyros, Servo Motors, Synchros, Servo and Magnetic Amplifiers, Tachometer Generators, Hermetic Rotary Seals, Aircraft Navigational Systems, and other high accuracy mechanical, electrical and electronic components. Send for bulletin giving data of components of interest to you.

ENGINEERS:

Many opportunities in the above fields are open. Please write for details today.

124

A SUBSIDIARY OF GENERAL PRECISION EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

KEARFOTT COMPANY, INC., LITTLE FALLS, N. J.

Sales and Engineering Offices: 1378 Main Avenue, Clifton, N. J. Midwest Office: 188 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. South Central Office: 6115 Denton Drive, Dallas, Texas West Coast Office: 253 N. Vinedo Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-318 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Catalog Supplement

A new catalog supplement, "Labaratus", has been issued by this company. The 64page booklet lists 350 of the company's manufactured and specialty instruments. including a current price list. Photographs and descriptions of new and improved products are presented throughout the book. Central Scientific Co., 1700 Irving Park Rd., Chicago, Ill.

Frequency Meters

A new line of 3-1/2" flush panel mounting vibrating reed frequency meters is described and illustrated in a 4-page brochure. Specifications and ranges are given. Herman H. Sticht Co., Inc., 27 Park Place, New York 7, N.Y.

Miniature Terminals

Miniature tubular terminals and contacts for printed circuit applications are illustrated and described in a 4-page brochure. Typical applications are illustrated and dimensional drawings are included. Malco Tool and Manufacturing Co., 4025 W. Lake St., Chicago 24, Ill.

319

320

321

Relay Rack Panels

A new catalog describes new additions to this firm's line of products for the electronics industry. The new items consist of standard relay rack panels, meter panels, enclosed meter panels, metal door rack panels, sloping front cabinets, chassis supporting angles, chassis mounting brackets, rack shelves, and deluxe cabinet racks with front door and adjustable mounting angles. Wyco Metal Products, 6918 Beck Ave., N. Hollywood, Calif.

Hermetic Terminals 323

Three basic lines of hermetic terminals are illustrated and described in a new catalog. Dimensional drawings, chemical resistance, electrical, water resistance, oil resistance, and mechanical properties are provided. Silicone Seals, Inc., 3125 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

Parts Catalog

Catalog No. 55-A lists nearly 1000 components. Data is provided on coils, chokes, filters, transformers, trimmers, windings, etc. A price list is included. J. W. Miller Co., 5917 S. Main St., Los Angeles 3, Calif.



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326

Catalog No. B4 provides a complete listing of this company's products. Included are AN and r-f connectors, coaxial cables, Blue Ribbon and miniature connectors, radio sockets and plugs, TV antennas and accessories, and microphone connectors. American Phenolic Corp., 1830 S. 54th Ave., Chicago 50, Ill.

Miniature Transformers 327

This company's line of miniature transformers are described and illustrated in a 4-page brochure. Included are miniature, sub-miniature, and micro-miniature audio and transistor transformers and veriminiature transformers for use with transistor circuitry. A price list is included. Microtran Co., 84-11 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Split Bearings

328

This 24-page catalog illustrates and describes this company's line of split ballbearings. Charts give tolerances and design advantages. Split Ballbearing Corporation, Lebanon, N. H.

Powder Metallurgy

A 52-page treatise on powder metallurgy is illustrated with photos, tables, charts, and graphs. Separate sections in the manual are devoted to bearings, components parts, and filters. Subjects include design, loads and speeds, installation, flow rates, etc. Hypothetical problems are outlined and solved step-by-step. Amplex Div., Chrysler

Oscillogram Processor 330

Corp., P. O. Box 2718, Detroit 31, Mich.

The type 23-109 oscillogram processor is described and illustrated in a 4-page brochure. Complete specifications and a cutaway drawing are provided. Consolidated Engineering Corp., 300 N. Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena 15, Calif.

Capacitors

331

329

The "Super Micadon" capacitor is described in engineering bulletin No. 160. The features of this new concept in miniature mica capacitor design are presented and graphs and charts show performance characteristics. Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., S. Plainfield, N. J.

3-WIRE GROUNDING CAP

for power tools, appliances, industrial signs, industrial lighting and countless other applications. Much smaller than other types of 3wire grounding caps, it is Underwriters' Laboratories approved for 15 amps — 125 volts.

> Now available for production, with exceptional quality and the usual "Columbia" fine service ... write for samples.

We invite your inquiries on these and other wire, cord sets, and cables.

> Columbia Co WIRE & SUPPLY CO.

2850 Irving Park Road Chicago 18, Illinois

"SURE-GRIP"

Molded-on plastic male cap with unusual design . . . samples available upon request.

CIRCLE ED-332 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

1955

Kellogg provides custom assembled relays for industry

RECEIPTING THE PARTY OF THE SUPERIOR IN THE PARTY OF THE

SPECIFICATIONS

COIL—Single or double wound. ARMATURE—Frictionless armature travel. Both knife edge and hinged

pivots. OPERATING VOLTAGE-Up to 115 volts, D.C.

SWATE N

- OPERATING TIME-From 2 to 30 milliseconds.
- RELEASE TIME-From 5 to 50 milliseconds. RESIDUAL-Fixed (clip) or adjustable
- (lock screw), CONTACTS-Twin bar-dome type palladium contacts.
- CONTACT ASSEMBLY-Forms A to D. Maximum of 16 A's, 14 B's, 10 C's, 10 D's or any equivalent combination of these contacts. MOUNTING-Two No. 8-32 tapped holes in heelpiece allow versatile mounting.



A famous name in communications now solving problems in the control industry General Purpose Telephone Type

ALL STREET

- At Stock Prices
- Life Expectancy— Over 100 Million Operations
- 1710 Contact Spring Combinations
- ♦ 100 Stock Coils Available
- Precious Metal Contacts— Palladium or Gold Alloy
- Delivery 20 to 45 Days

Variations of Relays available at Kellogg:

TIME DELAY RELAYS

TWIN RELAY—2 relays in space of one SNAP ACTION RELAY MULTI-CONTACT RELAY PLUG-IN RELAY

INDUSTRIAL SALES DEPARTMENT KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD AND SUPPLY CO. A Division of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation Sales Offices: 79 West Monroe Street CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

0000	KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD AND SUPPLY COMPANY 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Illinois Dept. 53-3
	Please have representative call.
	Please send detailed Relay information.
NAME	
OMPANY	
ADDRESS	

CIRCLE ED-333 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





CIRCLE ED-334 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

126

A new 12-page catalog illustrates this company's complete line of electronic precision measuring equipment. This catalog contains complete specifications and characteristics of transconductance analyzers and circuit simulators, a-m signal generators, u-h-f TV sweep frequency generators, frequeuncy standards, and many others. New London Instrument Co., Inc., 82 Union St., New London, Conn.

Frequency Counter

A catalog sheet provides features, description, applications, specifications, and block diagram of the Model DS-6100-T frequency counter. Detectron Corp., Computer-Measurements Div., 5528 Vineland Ave., N. Hollywood, Calif.

Rotary Electrical Equipment 337

Bulletin No. 254A contains specifications and descriptions of more than 50 miniature motors, fans, and blowers. Dimensional drawings and complete technical specifications are given. Electro Products Div., Western Gear, 132 W. Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif.



335

Time Delay Relay

The Model SF "Agastat" time delay relay is described in a 2-page, 2-color bulletin. The relay is a hermetically sealed aircraft type. Circuit diagrams and dimensional drawings illustrate characteristics and specifications. Aga Div., Elastic Stop

Shaft Seal

336

Elizabeth, N. J.

A mechanical seal specifically designed for use on rotary shafts at pressures up to 150psi is described in Bulletin No. AD-150. Cut-away and dimensional drawings illustrate various applications. Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y.

Current-Limiting Fuses

Current-limiting fuses rated at 250 and 600v in sizes from 6 to 200amp are deseribed in Bulletin No. GEA-6319. The 8-page publication includes specifications, curves of current-limiting characteristics, tables of maximum rating for conductors, melting times, and minimum back-up as well as table of dimensions. General Electrie Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

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Computers and Controls

BOB WESTERN AVE. . GLENDALE . CALIF

Mounting Bases

342

A complete line of mounting bases, vibration and shock controls is described in a new catalog. The catalog includes detailed descriptions of standard and special mounting bases, and a wide selection of vibration and shock controls—all of which meet JAN and MIL specifications. T. R. Finn & Co., Inc., Electronics Div., 200 Central Ave., Hawthorne, N. J.

Facilities and Services

A 16-page illustrated brochure entitled "Facilities and Services" explains this company's experience and its capability to perform electronic design and construction, research and development engineering. Standard Electronic Corp., 285 Emmet St., Newark 55, N. J.

Photocopying

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343

A new method of office photocopying. "Auto-Stat", is discussed in a 6-page booklet. Applications and requirements for use are described. American Photocopy Equipment Co., 1920 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago 26, 111.

Tone Signaling Units

345

A 6-page brochure describes the operating features and performance of this firm's new supervisory tone equipment of modular design. The brochure tells how these units transmit and receive signalling, dialing, telemetering, supervisory controls and other information, over wire lines, telephone or power-line carrier, and radio microwave communication circuit. Hammarlund Manufacturing Co., Inc., 460 W. 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Greek Alphabet

A ready reference guide for Greek symbols that are used in engineering work is available. Printed on "Transeal" stock to simulate a title block, the complete alphabet image measures $4-1/8'' \ge 2-3/8''$. Johnson Research Corp., Bethpage, L. I., N. Y.

Potentiometers

347

346

A 4-page illustrated color bulletin gives features and specifications on 2" ball-bearing potentiometers designed for applications requiring great precision. Electronic Sales Div., DeJur-Amsco Corp., 40-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N, Y.

FREQUENCY STANDARD

.. with ultra high stability Determines frequency with exceptional accuracy! This model 701 features a unique method of temperature stabilization that achieves an unusual degree of

frequency stability. FREQUENCY STABILITY. After 48 hours of operation: (1) 1 part in 10⁷ per 24 hours, (2) 1 part in 10⁷ for ± 10¹⁶ line voltage change, (3) 1 part in 10⁸ per degree Cen-



tigrade: OUTPUT FREQUENCIES: 10 kc -- 50 mc at 10 kc, 100 kc or 1 mc intervals, from front output connector through resistive attenuator, 100 kc sine wave from rear connector. Write for catalog.



CIRCLE ED-348 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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CIRCLE ED-349 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Two new folders describes specifications • For production or laboratory use, units with performance characteristics

and applications of two numerical data printers for business, industry, and laboratory. The folders list six models of parallel entry and four models of serial entry numerical data printers. Electronic Div., Clary Corp., San Gabriel, Calif.

Numerical Data Printers

Hairsprings

Hairsprings for instruments, clocks and fine mechanisms are described in an 8-page booklet. Manufacturing processes and materials used are detailed and calculations for curvature, resilience, stress, and stress concentrations are given. F. N. Manross & Sons, Div. of Associated Spring Corp., Bristol. Conn.

Subminiature Potentiometer 353

A 2-page, illustrated bulletin, No. CO78-455, describes and illustrates a new series of precision potentiometers with only 7/8" diam and weighing only 1/2 oz. Single hole and servo mountings are shown. Electronic Sales Div., DeJur-Amsco Corp., 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N.Y.

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Charts

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Bulletin No. Y1904 describes the engineering charts made by this company. The paper, plate, and printing used in the manufacture of the charts, as well as the inks and pens used in recording information on the charts are discussed. Bristol Co., Waterbury 20, Conn.

Temperature Sensitive Paint 355

A leaflet describes a temperature-sensitive paint that changes color at 400°F from the original mustard yellow to maroon in 5 min. The leaflet also gives directions for application prices. Tempil Corp., 132 W. 22nd St., New York 11, N.Y.

Meters

Five types of meters are illustrated and described in this pamphlet. The types are Universal Meter UM, High-Resistance Universal Voltmeter UM, Universal Millivoltmeter UM, Universal Volt- and Outputmeter UM, and D-C Multi-range Meter UM. Allgemeine. Elektricitats-Gesellschaft. U.S. Importer, Donald C. Seibert, Box 281, Wilmington, Del.



MODEL TC-2 TEMPERATURE TEST CHAMBER

STATHAM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION 12411 W. Olympic Blvd. Los Angeles 64, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-357 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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IMPEDANCE-MATCHED MINIMUM VSWR

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tolerances in RG 52/u, or RG 67/u. This Magic Tee provides a maximum VSWR of 1.20 over a

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than -35db from any arm with output balance

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Good power handling capacity and low VSWR. Other units of this matched series include a "Twist and Turn Flbow." a 90° E to H Plane Tee. Mitred Elbows and a block type Magic Tee. These and standard components can be supplied for specific frequency ranges from 2.5 to 17.5 KMC., upon request. *PATENTS PENDING Kearfott Stock X-Band units are frequency matched at 9.0 KMC. Other units tuned to different design frequencies can be made on special order. Available in aluminum or brass.

earfott company, inc. LITTLE FALLS, NEW JERSEY

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253 Vinedo Ave. Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE ED-350 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Screw Machine Products 358

A 4-page brochure deals with industrial fasteners produced to rigid specifications, hardware specialties, screw machine products, and special screws. Six examples are presented in detail through engineering drawings and text. Abbott Products, Inc., 150-50 12th Ave., Whitestone 57, N. Y.

Teflon Terminals

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359

"Press-fit" teflon terminals are the subject of an 8-page brochure. Electrical, mechanical, and chemical properties and terminal applications are listed. Dimensional diagrams and installation procedure are included. Sealectro Corp., 186 Union Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Ball Bearings

360

A technical data sheet gives information on a new line of radial bearings from 5/8" diam to 1-1/2" diam. Stud and bore types are available. Dimensional drawings are provided. Grant Pulley and Hardware Corp., 31-85 Whitestone Pkwy., Flushing 54, N. Y.

Magnetic Amplifiers

361

362

A 10-page catalog describes a newly developed line of high performance magnetic amplifiers and frequency multipliers. Performance characteristics, specifications, and applications are given. American Research & Manufacturing Corp., 4914 Del Ray Ave., Bethesda 14, Md.

Toggle Switches

New lightweight, subminiature toggle switches for commercial and military applications are described in a technical data sheet. Rated performance and design data are given for the 10amp, 50v d-c switches. Electronics Div., Torsion Balance Co., Clifton, N.J.

Broadcasting Equipment 363

Catalog No. 123 gives basic information on TV, broadcasting, public address, recording, communications, and special purpose microphones and accessories. It illustrates and describes high-fidelity speakers, speaker systems, components and enclosures. Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Mich.



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

955



... is the key to good design

Engineers may select their blowers and fans by mathematical procedure. Get a copy of Rotron's Application Note #20201-5 on "Specific Speed".

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CIRCLE ED-366 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Silicon Powder

Technical data sheets Nos. PMS-76 and 77 list chemical and physical properties of two grades of silicon powder which are sold under the trade name "Plast-Silicon". Physical property tests are by Metal Powder Association Standard Methods. Plastic Metals Div., National-U. S. Radiator Co., Johnstown, Pa.

Digital Printers

A 4-page bulletin describes this firm's line of high speed digital printers. Three basic models, the lister, the accumulator, and the multiplier, are discussed. Specifications and applications are given. Electronics Div., Victor Adding Machine Co., 3900 N. Rockwell Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

All-Metal Locknuts

A 4-page illustrated folder describes Flexloe self-locking nuts. Drawings illustrate the locking action of the one-piece all-metal nut which can be used either as a locknut or a stop nut. Applications of the nut are illustrated in small drawings. Standard Pressed Steel Co., Box 202, Jenkintown. Pa.

Wire Manufacturing

A new booklet describes the facilities of this company for the manufacture of fine wire and ribbon, wire and ribbon parts, and small parts plating. The 12-page illustrated booklet contains chemical composition charts which indicate percentages of base material used in fine wire and ribbon. Testing procedures are outlined. Sylvania Electrie Products Inc., 1100 Main St., Buffalo 9. N. Y.

Coils and Coil Forms

A new brochure contains 8 pages of various types of coils and coil forms which may be of interest to design engineers for prototype and research work. Charts show electrical specifications and mechanical specifications are given in dimensional drawings. Coil Winders, Inc., New York Ave., Westbury, N. Y.

Waxes

A 16-page technical bulletin describes paraffin and microcrystalline waxes. In both tabular and graph form, the principal characteristics of each of the nine standard grades are given. These waxes may be used in waxing capacitors and other components. Sun Oil Co., 1608 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Socket Screws

367

368

369

386

387

388

A new series of data sheets lists the physical properties of this company's line of socket screw products. The first two sheets list the ultimate tensile strength, yield point, elongation, reduction in area, and Rockwell hardness of the material from which the screws are made, as well as the actual minimum breaking strength of all standard size socket screws. Socket Screw Div., The Bristol Co., Waterbury 20, Conn.

Aerial Photography

"Advancing Horizons" describes aspects of this company's research and production in electronically controlled aerial photographic equipment. Such systems as camera control, image motion compensation and viewfinder are discussed. Chicago Aerial Industries, Inc., 1980 N. Hawthorne Ave., Melrose Park, Ill.

Diffusion and Booster Pumps 389

Greatly increased pumping speeds in the pressure ranges from 0.1 to 10 microns and from 1 to 100 microns are provided by the "Ring-Jet" diffusion and booster pumps described in this set of bulletins. Pumping speed curves, throughput curves, and forepressure tolerance curves for each of the several sizes of pumps are given. F. J. Stokes Machine Co., 5500 Tabor Rd., Philadelphia 20, Pa.

Automatic Tuning Lock 390

A special bulletin describes the Trak automatic tuning lock, an auxiliary device for frequency-shift communications receivers. The tuning lock automatically maintains a frequency-shift signal in tune despite drift from any cause, receiver temperature changes, or other and has greater efficiency in reception. CGS Laboratories, Inc., 391 Ludlow St., Stamford, Conn.

Wire and Cable

Applications, physical characteristics, and qualities of this firm's line of wire and cable are given in a new catalog. Tables are used to describe the various types of cables, wires, cord and cord sets, flexible tubing, and wiring harness. An appendix includes definitions, common conversion tables, temperature tables, comparison of sizes, decimal equivalents, and other pertinent data. Phalo Plastics Corp., 25 Foster St., Worcester, Mass.

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A 4-page illustrated brochure covers a group of remote detectors of far infrared energy. The units are designed for use in heat detection, measurement, or control systems where direct contact with the source is inadvisable or impossible. Typical construction, features, and specifications are given. Servo Corp. of America, 2020 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Park, N. Y.

Stand-Offs

375

376

374

A 4-page brochure provides complete technical data and drawings on this company's line of single terminal feed-thru's and standoffs. These are offered as standard with flanged bodies for easy positioning and soldering. Hermetic Seal Products Co., 29-37 S. Sixth St., Newark 4, N. J.

Potentiometers

A 4-page brochure gives specifications and characteristics of potentiometers available from this company. Dimensional drawings and charts are included. Variohm Corp., P. O. Box 19, Amityville, N. Y.

Transparent Plastics

377

378

Seven new and improved transparent plastics are described in an illustrated 6-page brochure. Properties are outlined and applications suggested. The plastics may be used for television faces, instrument dial covers, and plotting boards. Homalite Corp., 11-13 Brookside Drive, Wilmington 166, Del.

Delay Lines

A new catalog describes delay lines, variable delay lines, and pulse forming equipment. E. S. C. Corp., 534 Bergen Blvd., Palisades Park, N. J.

Constant-Force Spring 379

More than 25 actual design applications of this firm's constant-force spring are described and illustrated in a 2-color, 16-page technical bulletin. The operation of this constant-force, long-extension spring and its six major forms are also pictured and discussed in terms of their utility in mechanical design. Hunter Spring Co., 21 Spring Ave., Lansdale, Pa.



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

1955







Performance evaluation of a Fischer electronic (low frequency—high frequency) filter; wave forms signify the following: Variable null marker to check points on response curve at 1 Kc, 2.2 Kc and 5.5 Kc. This is a log amplitude presentation where the frequency is multiplied by a factor of 10. Instrument used is SGI Sweep Generator; courtesy Panoramic Radio Products Corporation.

a full-size photo of any scope pattern for evaluation of transient phenomena!

This special Fairchild adaptation of the Polaroid-Land principle delivers a permanent, photographically accurate, full-size record of single transients or identical repetitive phenomena in 60 seconds after they appear on the C-R Tube. It is the only practical method to obtain a quick, permanent record of scope patterns like the one above. Because this photographic method is so fast, laboratory work can proceed continuously without interruptions or delays so usual where conventional film is used. The life size $3\% \times 4\%$ in. image makes evaluation easy and accurate. Camera is automatically in focus when attached to the oscilloscope. Also provides for critical focusing adjustment where thick grids or filters are interposed between the tube face and camera hood.

For accurate records of continuously varying phenomena or single transients and stationary patterns on 35 mm. film, the Fairchild Oscillo-Record Camera is available. For more information, write Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, 88-06 Van Wyck Expressway, Jamaica, New York, Department 120-23NI.



OSCILLOSCOPE RECORDING CAMERAS

CIRCLE ED-453 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

4

Patents . .

By John Montstream

Conveyance of Auxiliary Information in a Television System . . . Patent No. 2,686,202. George C. Sziklai and Francis J. Darke, Jr. (Assigned to Radio Corp. of America, New York, N. Y.)

The use of the line blanking pulse in a television signal for the transmission of the sound accompaniment was proposed many years ago. Others have developed various systems or circuits that use the blanking signal for the transmission of sound. The patentees, now, have devised a system for using the blanking signal for the transmission of a visual image that conveys some information. Such information may be the time, weather reports, station identification, scores of games, advertising, and other information of a wide general character. This visual information is sent without an increase in the channel width.

An enlarged view of a synchronizing pulse that is modulated to carry a signal (A and B) for the auxiliary image is illustrated. The signal is carried between the front edge (5) and the back edge so that there will be no interference with the timing of the scanning. The signal curve (1) is followed by an equal curve so that the energy of the pulse will not be altered. Since the retrace time of the beam is fast, the visual information in a horizontal direction carried by the pulse cannot be nearly as detailed as the usual television picture, however, considerable information can be conveyed nevertheless.

The television receiver circuit needs but a minor addition in order to switch the set to the auxiliary visual signal. A circuit modification is shown for switching the receiver from the main picture to the auxiliary picture. This switching is accomplished with a pair of switches $(S_1 \text{ and } S_2)$ which are ganged together. For the main picture, the switches are in the up position so that the signal passes from the cathode of the diode detector (11) to the control grid (17) of the amplifier (13). The control grid is grounded through a resistor and switch S_2 . In the down position of the switches, the anode of the diode is connected with the control grid of the ampli-

SYNC PULSE

BACK PORCH

BLANKING

BLACK LEVEL



S fi ti

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08H

.18H



fier and a bias voltage is applied to the control grid through switch S_4 . The switching inverts the auxiliary signal and gives it a proper reference level.

In the form of switching circuit shown there is a signal inversion so far as the auxiliary signal is concerned. A downward modulation 1 in the usual signal is in the direction of white and an upward signal is in the direction of black. With the signal inversion, downward modulation 1 is in fact the direction of black and the upward modulation (3) is in the white direction. Since a signal at the level of the synchronization pulse is completely in the black region, the auxiliary signal level must be changed to produce a visual response on the screen. The biasing of the control grid of amplifier 13 gives the auxiliary signal its proper reference level. The patent describes also various modifications in the basic concept of the invention.



CIRCLE ED-454 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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NOW - Vitramon's New Design adds two additional "plus" values

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• Regardless of your application, Victoreen can probably supply voltage regulators with the exact characteristics for developing maximum performance of the circuit. From subminiature glow type regulators for low voltage application to sturdy metal case designs for high voltage regulation, the range of types, designs and ratings offers a wide choice.

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he Victoreen Instrument Co.

COMPONENTS DIVISION: 3811 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio

CIRCLE ED-456 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Sawtooth Wave Generator . . . Patent No. 2,688,075. R. C. Palmer. (Assigned to Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., Clifton, N. J.)

Driven sawtooth voltage or sweep generators as heretofore known resulted in an undesired change in the starting potential across the sweep capacitor when a change of resistance was made to vary the speed of the sweep. The illustrated circuit reduces this variation of the starting voltage whenever the speed of the sweep is changed and also secures a more stable driven sweep generator.

The sawtooth wave generator uses a pulse generator (11) that applies a negative pulse (15) to the control grid of a trigger tube (12) to bias it to cut off. Normally the tube is conducting. The cathode of this tube has a negative potential applied to it so that the plate is negative with respect to ground during conduction. Tube 12 with the anode connected resistors (19 and 24) and the diode (23) constitute in effect, a voltage divider. A sweep capacitor (17) is provided between the anode of tube 12 and ground. This capacitor is paralleled by a clamping diode (16). This diode maintains the potential across capacitor 17 at a relatively low value when tube 12 is conducting. The diode, therefore, clamps the potential across the sweep capacitor at a low value relatively to the ground. Also this potential remains the same irrespective of any adjustment of resistor 24 by means of which the period of the sweep is controlled.

When the negative pulse (15) is applied to the control grid of trigger tube 12, it is cut off. Sweep capacitor 17 then begins to charge through diode 23 and resistors 24 and 19 towards the potential applied to the anode of diode 23. As capacitor 17 charges, it increases the potential on the control grid of tube 18. This voltage is amplified across its cathode resistor (21)to produce an amplified sawtooth wave form across the output terminals.

As the sweep capacitor charges, it approaches the potential applied to the anode of diode 23 and cuts it off. A feedback capacitor 22 is provided between the cathode of tube 18 and the cathode of diode 23. This feedback capacitor, therefore, continues to charge capacitor 17 after the potential across diode 23 reaches a point where it ceases to conduct. Draining of the

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charge on feedback capacitor 22 would, if continued, restore the cathode of diode 23 to a point where it again becomes conducting. While capacitor 17 is still charging, therefore, the end of negative pulse 15 restores the grid of tube 12 to a positive potential with respect to the cathode so that this tube again begins to conduct. This action establishes the initial conditions and potential across sweep capacitor 17.



CIRCLE ED-458 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

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PRESET

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COUNTERS

Model DS-8600 Series (5 Models) Designed to control any operation after a preselected total count has been reached. Used to count pills, bottles, cans, machine parts, etc. for automatic packaging. If an event can be converted to an electrical impulse-it can be counted and controlled with a Detectron Preset Counter. Dual models available which provide output signals at any two preset totals. Write for catalog or contact nearest representative.

FEATURES

Absolute Accuracy High Speed Reliable Automatic Rugged Economical Small Size

SPECIFICATIONS	DS-8602	DS-8603	DS-8604	DS-8605	DS-8606	
Decades	2	3	4	5	6	
Count Capacity	100	1000	10,000	100,000	1,000,000	
Counts Per Second	0-100,000					
input Sensitivity	0-10 counts 10-20 count 20-100,000	per second: 1 v s per second: 0 counts per seco	olt RMS .5 volt RMS nd: 0.1 volt RM	s		
Input Impedance	1 megohm., 0.05 mf.					
Output Signal	50 volt positive pulse					
Recycling Rate	35,000 per	second				
Relay Hold Time	Automatic:	0.01 to 0.1 s 0.1 to 1.0 s 1.0 to 10 s	econds econds econds	Manual: Unt	ll reset	
Power Requirements	117 volts ±	= 10%, 50-60 cy	cles			

electron

THE DETECTRON CORP.

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SO. CAR., GA., ALA. & FLA. Southeastern Industrial Instruments Atlanta, Ga. EX. 7801 BO. ILL., MO., KANS., W. IOWA Engineering Services Company St. Louis 5, Mo. VO. 3-3661 Branch Office: Kansas City, Mo. JE. 7765 CANADA Electromechanical Products Agincourt, Ontario. 493-R-2

Computer-Measurements Div.

CIRCLE ED-459 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Impedance Transformation Network ... Patent No. 2,687,513. N. E. Lindenblad. (Assigned to Radio Corp. of America, New York, N. Y.)

A transformer network used for impedance matching in circuits operating at high power and high frequencies are generally single-layer windings and of the auto-transformer type. The purpose is to secure non-resonant transformation with a minimum of magnetic coupling leakage. The leakage is, however, objectionably high. This leakage appears as a series inductance effect which affects seriously the transformation efficiency of the network and, hence, such transformers are not used extensively where a wide frequency range is desired.

The transformation network of the patent is applicable particularly for radio transmitter station use for impedance matching between the output circuit of the transmitter and the distribution line to the antenna where high power is transmitted at radio frequency. Air-core transformers are effective and economical means for accomplishing this impedance transformation and are particularly desirable when patch cords (12 and 13) are used, the impedance of which must be matched with the antenna distribution lines (15 and 16). Patch cords for high power have not been used extensively because of the difficulty of designing transformers having low leakage. The auto-transformer matching network of the patent uses a pair of symmetrical twin-winding coils (26 and 27). Each coil is a pair of windings (28 and 29) wound in opposite directions on a coil form (30). Antenna distribution lines 15 and 16 are connected to the mid-point 31 of its respective coil. Each input line 12 and 13 is connected at spaced points (32 and 33, and 32' and 33', respectively) on its coil and the outer ends of the two coils are grounded. The coils are of the singlelayer winding type.

In an auto-transformer there is a portion of the winding that is not coextensive with both the primary and secondary windings of the transformer coil. It is threaded, however, by the magnetic field. When the turns-ratio of the coils is unity, the part of the magnetic field that threads this portion of the winding appears in the circuit as a shunt-inductance. The shunt-inductance is easily minimized if it is made sufficiently large. If, however, the turns ratio



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is not unity, coupling leakage occurs and appears as a series inductance. This series inductance is not easily minimized so that the efficiency of the transformer is affected. With the auto-transformers of the patent, the opposed halves of each coil between tap points 32 and 33 are in parallel so that any undesired induced voltages in the windings are equal and opposite. With the portions of the coils between taps 32, 33 symmetrically located centrally of the coils practically the entire magnetic field passes through these coil portions and the series inductance effects are avoided.

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With the auto-transformer impedance matching network shown, the frequency range was found to be wide, in fact it compares favorably with tapered lines. In addition, the network occupies little space, which is important in crowded transmitter stations having many transmitters. Also with the network, distribution line 16 may be grounded without affecting the balance of the input circuit with the respect to ground. The networks may also be used reversed, that is, with the input terminals being 23 and 24 and the output terminals being 21 and 22.

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Insulated Coated Grid for Electron Discharge Devices . . . Patent No. 2,686,885. R. C. Bailin. (Assigned to Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Ipswich, Mass.)

This patent illustrates how a simple change in the construction of a tube can on occasion result in materially improved performance. By coating the surfaces of the screen grid facing toward the anode of a tetrode power tube, the screen grid current has been reduced to 2.00% as compared to 3.14% for a beam power tube. In addition the tube has low distortion, low radiated noise, a reduction in the mounting difficulties and a reduction in the shrinkage encountered in the manufacture of a tube.

The improved tube is like the tetrodes heretofore made except that the surfaces of the screen grid wires (18) as well as of the uprights, which face towards the anode are coated with an insulating material (30). Powdered alundum or silica mixed with a dry binder and water provides a coating which can be sprayed on the grid surfaces, after which the coating is dried. The spraying is done with a

16 (30

The heavy lines (30) indicate where the insulated coating is added to the screen grid.

shield around the control grid (16) so that no insulating material is sprayed on it. Any parts of the screen grid that are to be welding points are also shielded against being coated.

A tube with its screen grid coated as described, accumulates electrons (42), when operated, on the insulated surface which creates a static electron charge. This



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charge converges the stream of electrons from the cathode K so that secondary electrons emitted from the anode have a steeper potential gradient to overcome in reaching the screen grid. This action substantially reduces the screen grid current so that the dynatron portion usually found in the characteristic curve is practically eliminated. The tube has many of the characteristics of a beamed power tube so that it may be used to replace such tubes. Since this screen grid coated tetrode does not use a suppressor nor beam plates. it is simpler to manufacture. Also the coated

Color Television Camera . . . Patent No. 2,689,271. P. K. Weimer (Assigned to Radio Corp. of America, New York, N. Y.) In color television, the light from the object to be viewed passes through color filters of the primary colors before striking the target of the camera. The electron beam of the camera scans the target and passes through areas of the target receiving light of the different primary colors. Unless the beam is sharply restricted, it may well surface is light in color, which aids the assemblers materially in securing alignment of the grids and reduces greatly manufacturing shrinkage.

If it should be desired to confine the stream of electrons to a greater degree, this result can be secured by coating the inside surfaces of the side rods that support the grid wires. In fact a portion of the grid lateral wires may also be coated. The inner coating may be obtained by coating the entire grid, which may be done by dipping and then wiping off the coating on those areas that are not to be coated.

infringe on or spread over more than one color area so that the signal generated is responsive to more than one color and true color reproduction is not produced.

The camera of the patent is designed to permit the beam to be of greater crosssectional area than the individual color area being scanned or overlap adjacent areas. The signal generated, however, does not contain color values other than that of the desired color area.



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|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| UM-110 | UM-110 Interstage | | 1,000 | 1675 | 285 | |
| UM-111 | IM-111 Output or matching | | 50/60 | 120 | 9.0 | |
| UM-112 | High imp. mic. input | 200,000 | 1,000 | 4000 | 195 | |
| UM-113 | Interstage | 20,000 | 1,000 | 1350 | 205 | |
| UM-114 | Output or matching | 500 | 50/60 | 70 | 9.0 | |

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Books . . .

Editors's Note: The following titles are books on transistors that have been reviewed in past issues of Electronic Design.

Fundamentals of Transistors . . . By Leonard Krugman, 160 pages, paper bound. John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., 480 Canal St., New York 13, N. Y. \$2.70.

Principles of Transistor Circuits . . . By Richard F. Shea. 535 pages. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. \$11.00

Transistors and Their Applications in Television-Radio-Electronics . . . By Louis E. Garner, Jr. Paper bound, approximately 100 pages. Published by Coyne Electrical School, distributed by Howard W. Sams & Co., 2201 E. 46th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

Transistor Audio Amplifiers . . . By Richard F. Shea. 219 pages. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. \$6.00.

Transistors: Theory and Applications . . . By Abraham Coblenz and Harry L. Owens. 313 pages. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 12nd St., New York 36, N. Y. \$6.00.

Transistors—Theory and Practice . . . By Rufus P. Turner. 144 pages, paper bound. Gernsback Publications, Inc., 25 W. Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. \$2.00 T pape tro-J Inst Of engi Desi Mod

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

Symposium on Electro-Magnetic Relays ... 64 pages. Published by Potter & Brumfield, Princeton, Ind., available without charge.

This booklet contains a selection of 19 papers presented at a Symposium on Electro-Magnetic Relays, given at Oklahoma Institute of Technology, Stillwater, Okla. Of particular interest to electronic design engineers are "Design for Performance vs. Design for Specifications", "Relay Design Modifications", "Relay Time Delay Techniques", "New Development in Vacuum Relays", "Efficient Application of Relays".

The Transistor: Selected Reference Material on Characteristics and Applications . . . Prepared by Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. paper-bound, 792 pages. Available from the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Publication PB 111054. \$20,00.

This volume was first published in the fall of 1951 for distribution to the military services. It has now been made available to industry. Despite the speed with which transistor technology is advancing, much of the material in this large volume remains pertinent.

Following discussions of semicondutor physics by leading figures in the development of the transistor such as Shockly, Morton, and Pearson, circuit applications of the device are extensively treated. Among the circuits considered are: switching; amplifiers; oscillators; modulators; binary counters; shift registers; and logical functions. The next to the last chapter discusses the use of transistors in highspeed digital computers. This chapter was written by J. H. Felker, who headed the group that constructed TRADIC, the first transistor computer (ELECTRONIC DESIGN, *April*, 1955, pp. 10-11).

1955 National Telemetering Conference . . . paper-bound, 212 pages. Available

from AIEE, IAS, IRE. or ISA. \$3.50.

The complete papers presented at this year's National Telemetering Conference are reproduced in this volume. In general, each aspect of telemetering is discussed from two aspects: components, and systems. Photographs, charts, and tables are included to illustrate the articles.

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AVAILABLE ATTENUATION: Any value from 1 db to 60 db.

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Abstracts

Pertinent condensations from foreign journals, house organs, reports, and periodicals of related technologies that frequently miss the attention of electronic designers.

Switching Systems

MPROVEMENTS in electro-mechanical relays appear to be marginal in nature. There are few, if any, commercially available relays that meet the Signal Corps requirements for guided missile relays which are capable of withstanding 30g from 55 to 2000cy and centrifugal accelerations of 5000g. To pass tests, the relay must operate 20 times at rated load while the acceleration increases from zero to 5000g in 2 minutes and is held at this maximum for 10 minutes.

Extreme vibration and acceleration requirements suggest that solid state devices may, in the future, replace electromechanical switches. Some of the following classes of devices should be of interest to relay engineers because they may perform some switching functions better than relays: magnetic switches, transistor switches, electron-tube switches.

A high-frequency carrier switch is an example of the magnetic type. The carriertype switch is a saturable core magnetic amplifier with a large amount of positive





Switching Systems Vacuum Relays Ferrites

Plastic Testing

feedback. It is similar to a flip-flop circuit. A nigh frequency carrier provides the energy to lock one of the two cores into a saturation state. When the core is saturated by d-c, small changes in r-f current do not change flux. The carrier switches that have been developed employ a carrier frequency of 1.4Mc and operate at a maximum pulse rate of 400kc. These switches, to date, are primarily used in binary counters, and pulse amplifiers for digital computers.

The ferro-resonant switch is another magnetic type whose operation is based on the non-linearity of the magnetic core. The Computer Research Corp., Hawthorne, Calif., has developed a switch circuit with two distinct states, Fig. 1. A-c saturation will cause \mathbf{E}_{LC} to correspond to point Mor N. If a second winding were applied to the core of inductor L, it is possible to



Fig. 2. Negative resistance property of point contact transistor with base resistor.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • July 1955

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raise the current in the circuit from point M to point N by the application or a d-c trigger pulse which temporarily reduces the inductance of L and allows the current to jump to point N, where the current holds since the device is self latching.

Applications for this fundamental ferroresonant circuit include gates, counters, oscillators, subharmonic generators, and pulse generators. Typical limits for reliable triggering are from 1μ sec to 4μ sec.

Transistor switching techniques use either point contact or junction types. If an external resistor is connected in series with the base electrode of a point contact transistor, emitter current causes the base to become more negative thereby increasing the emitter current. This regenerative process gives rise to the negative resistance portion of the characteristic, Fig. 2. The process is limited by collector current saturation.

Commerically available junction transistors appear more uniform in characteristics than point contact types. Junction types, however, do not have negative resistance characteristics but can be used in a positive feedback circuit such as an Eccles Jordan multivibrator. The repsonse is limited to around 140kc where with the point contact, it is around 500kc.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has a transistor chopper capable of operating at frequencies up to hundreds of kilocycles. The advantages of transistors choppers include millivolt operation; 50 to 90°C temperature range; small size, weight and power consumption; and long life. A chopper using fused junction transistors has a resistance in the closed position of 1 to 2 ohms, and up to megohms as an open circuit.

One application of an electron tube switch that has proven superior to the electromechanical relay is in discontinuous speed switching circuits.

A two speed positional servo must have a switching device that connects the output



Fig. 3. Two-speed servo switching circuit uses amplifier and neon tube.

or either the coarse speed synchro or the fine speed synchro to the servo amplifier. At low values of error signal, the neon tube will not conduct, and the system operates at the fine speed. When the error becomes excessive, the coarse error signal, modified by A_1 , cause the neon tube to ignite. Voltage divider action of R_1 and the transformer secondary highly attenuates the fine error signal. This method was used in V-2 rockets—James L. Wimpey, McDonnell Aircraft Corp. Note source page 144.

Vacuum Relays

REAKDOWN up to 5000v per mil (0.001") in vacuum compared to 300v per mil air breakdown for the same contact. shape and spacing is commonly attained for close spacing of less than 0.005". This difference of air breakdown and vacuum breakdown approximates ratios up to 30 to 1 for modern vacuum techniques. Remarkable vacuum relay benefits besides high dielectric strength include better contact life, less contact resistance, and faster current interruption. Much less contact opening is required for either high or low voltage current interruption. Arc interruption is much more rapid for slower contact opening speeds. Especially important is the fact that at proper opening speeds deionization occurs at the first current zero of an alternating current with no restrikes. This is especially valuable in switching capacitor loads.

Development work at Jennings Radio Manufacturing Corp., San Jose, Calif., has centered around 3 mechanical types. The first type is the metallic bellows vacuum seal. It is the most useful unit for the large mechanical movements and higher contact pressures required in high power applications. The second and third types have a magnetic circuit built inside the vacuum, utilizing conductors as part of the vacuum seal. This arrangement allows a comparatively small, low wattage coil to be used which is easily removable. For simple contact arrangements the clapper type of armature is used. For more complicated contact arrangements a modified solenoid type is necessary to provide wider contact opening and greater contact pressures. Many vacuum relays of this type have mechanical lives of a million operations or more.

With new permanent vacuum processing, tungsten and "moly" contact surfaces stay so free from surface contaminants that two closed contacts create practically a solid

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Current	150 ma	250 ma	300 ma
Ripple	5 MV rms	5 MV rms	5 MV rms
Impedance	2 ohms	2 ohms	2 ohms
Regulation	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Unregulated output			
Voltage	250 V DC	250 V DC	250 V DC
Current	100 ma	100 ma	200 ma
Power requirement			
Input voltage	27 V DC	27 V DC	27 V DC
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conductor electrically. These seem to be two of the best metals for good contacts.

The removal of surface contaminating films alter the cohesiveness of such metals as copper. When two copper surfaces are gently pressed together after undergoing this vacuum process, molecular cohesion is so strong without the usual intervening oxide layer that they may require forces many times more than the initial pressure to pull them apart again.

Contact welding on closure due to the high charging currents of capacitors, transformers, and inductors, and tungsten lamps is a source of difficulty for contacts in many types of atmospheres. In vacuum, welding rarely occurs even with extremely high make currents. Relays cycling a load transformer supplying 50amp to low voltage carbon resistance elements once every 18sec have operated over a two year period without need for maintenance on the 1/4" diameter contacts and are still being used daily.

Contact resistances of 0.001 to 0.00001 are common. The noise factor is low for low voltage relaying. Low contact pressure and extremely close contact spacings permit sensitive relays to be made which can handle sizeable amounts of current. Completely sealed arcs prevent explosions. The materials as well as the vacuum medium itself are ideal for r-f, 60ey, and d-c operation.

Small vacuum switches are valuable for transferring high voltage power used in guided missiles from the ground power supply to the self-contained supplies at takeoff.

The most popular materials for permanent vacuums are copper, stainless steel, nickel, monel, Kovar steel alloy, tantalum, pyrex glass, and fused alumina ceramic.— Hugh C. Ross, Jennings Radio Mfg. Corp.

The preceding two abstracts are from reprints of papers read at the Third Annual Relay Symposium, Oklahoma A & M ('ollege, March 9-11, 1955. The complete papers, along with 17 others, are available in book form from Potter and Brumfield, Subsidiary of American Machine and Foundry, Princeton, Ind. FE SI ATI pha: lari: B

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Ferrites For Microwaves

EERRITES show promise of replacing such microwave components as TR's ATR's modulators, switches, attenuators, phase shifters, matching sections, and polarization changers.

Basic studies of the characteristics of ferrites at microwave frequencies have been enthusiastically pursued after the successful operation of C. H. Luhr's microwave switch (1951). Results of these studies have proved the practicality of an antenna whose beam can be electronically scanned; one-way transmission lines to isolate the generator from the load; modulators for amplitude regulation and c-w modulation; and a magnetometer for detecting magnetic field changes of a small fraction of an oerstad.

Electrical rotation of a plane-polarized wave, the Faraday effect, in the microwave band with ferrites opens up entirely new control techniques, Fig. 1. The microwave switch of Luhr's is based on a ferrite rotator which accomplishes the century-old Faraday effect of rotating the plane of polarization. Any material whose dielectric constant or permeability can be changed by an external electric field could be used to shift phase, but other materials are often too lossy for microwave signals. Ferrite, being controlled magnetically, is conveniently located inside a circular waveguide. The input and output sections are rectangular waveguides. The output waveguide is rotated 90° about its longitudinal axis with respect to the input waveguide. When the coil is energized, the ferrite rotates the plane of polarization 90° and the input and output guides are coupled. When the ferrite is unmagnetized, the isolation is about 50db.

The NRL scientists of the Microwave Antennas and Components Branch measured the ferrite properties with respect to phase shift, attenuation, power-handling capacity, and losses of various sizes and shapes in both circular and rectangular





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Developed in the Electronic Laboratories of the Fairchild Guided Missiles Division, the Fairchild Transistor Dynamic Analyzer incorporates in a single instrument all features necessary for testing transistor characteristics. During the past two years, this instrument has served as an essential tool in the Fairchild Laboratories for designing transistor circuits for use in missile guidance systems.

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CIRCLE ED-478 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



ELECTRONIC DESIGN . July 1955 waveguides for longitudinal and transverse magnetic fields. Ordinary waveguide formulas do not hold. Phase shift increases as a function of length and diameter. Phase shift can be obtained in rectangular as well as circular waveguides. A laboratory model of an electronically-scanned antenna consists of a series of shunt slots cut along the edge of a rectangular waveguide. Pieces of ferrite located behind and between the slots are energized by electromagnets in such a way as to change the phase at each slot progressively, thus causing the radiated beam to scan.

Isolation of the generator from the load is possible with ferrites by achieveing oneway transmission characteristics. Such isolation permits new antenna schemes to be developed as their impedance is not important. One-way transmission lines may take one of two forms. One type transmits in one direction but absorbs energy in the reverse direction. A typical X-band component presents 16db of attenuation one way and 0.2db in the other over a 400Mc band. A second method avoids heat dissipation problems by reflecting power in the reverse direction. Such a component for the X-band has been built having a 0.5db loss going from generator to antenna and 0.2db loss from antenna to receiver.

The Tracking Branch of the Radar Div. of NRL has developed a microwave sweep oscillator which sweeps the range of 8500 to 9500Mc in about 1.5sec so that the amplitude characteristic can be displayed on a cathode-ray tube. A ferrite modulator provides amplitude modulation of the swept c-w source and regulates amplitude to within ± 0.1 db over the frequency range.

Other studies on ferrites being conducted in the Ferromagnetics Branch at NRL include relaxation frequencies, saturation, magnetization and g-factor as related to shape and position in a r-f system.--Adapted from "Ferrites", an Article by Charles De Vore, Naval Research Laboratory, published in SIGNAL, Mar.-Apr., 1955, Journal of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association.



ervilium Copper Stri wer Your Product Co -S Strip Springs combine the economies production with the high qualit Micro-Processing. Jig hardening insu excellent uniformity and close conformance to specified contour — in proving product performan At the same thes ations Plating **B** Contact Assembly Inspection Handling Positioning Instrument Specialties co. Inc. Adjusting 270-E BERGEN BOULEVARD, LITTLE FALLS, NEW JERSEY **Telephone Little Falls 4-0280** FREE ENGINEERING SERVICE. your drawing with quantity requirements . . . we will gladly relesign to demonstrate bow Strip Springs can lower your product sost. CIRCLE ED-480 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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These Chemelec Connectors are designed for low loss, high frequency service in interconnection of radio, radar and other electronic equipment—where connectors must be unaffected by a wide range in ambient temperatures, pressure altitudes, humidity and mechanical shock and vibration.



Current rating is 3 amp. for .040 pins and 5 amp. for .063 pins. Voltage rating is 3,300 V. RMS (short time test at sea level).

The TEFLON insulation is serviceable at temperatures from minus 110°F to plus 500°F, for operation in pressure altitudes from 0 ft. to 60,000 ft. Water absorption is zero by ASTM Test.

TEFLON will not carbonize under arcing, and will not support combustion. Its dielectric strength is greater than 500 Volts/Mil.

Lower prices are accomplished by individual compressionmounted, TEFLON-Insulated Terminals in low-cost aluminum bases.

These same terminals are also available for compressionmounting, directly into drilled or punched holes in the chassis itself, without need of additional hardware. (see below).



Write for Catalog EC-455.

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Representatives in principal cities throughout the world

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Dynamic Plastic Testing

IGH polymers may be used as rubbers, films, and for structural purposes. Many of the usual mechanical tests tell very little about the fundamental nature of the material and offer no correlation between test results and actual molecular structure. Recent work shows that loading rates, time scale, and viscoelastic behavior are very significant in strength tests. This article discusses these factors. Dynamic tests are discussed. Determination of longterm behavior by a series of short simple tests are covered. Visco-mechanical concepts are used.

Plastics when loaded, behave in a manner intermediate between that of a viscous fluid and an elastic solid, as shown in the model representation. Fig. 1. Very low rates favor viscous flow in addition to elastic deformation. At a higher t, the result is different and extremes of the time scale must be used to provide useful information. When elastic response is delayed by the viscous resistance to deformation, another "model" (parallel type) is required.

Dynamic testing is a measurement of response of a sample to vibration or periodical forces. Creep and relaxation data have made it possible to estimate the degree of molecular cross-linking and branching thereby influencing future design.

The effect of molecular structure on strength properties can also be represented by mechanical behavior or electrical analogies. From these equivalents the strain versus time curve is obtained. Fig. 3. The secondary creep is the property obtained when the usual ASTM test is performed.

Additional tests described show the rapid tensile strength (including erazing) increase with increase in molecular weight.

Where the behavior of rubber over a wide range of frequencies (vibration) is required, simple temperature variation suffices, Fig. 2.—"Visco Mechanical Concept of Plastic Testing", L. A. Darling, Sperry Engineering Review, pp. 13-18, Mar.-Apr. 1955, Sperry Gyroscope Co., Great Neck, N. Y.



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TUNG-SOL "Magic Mirror" ALUMINIZED PICTURE TUBE

The "Magic Mirror" Aluminized Picture Tube creates the brightest, most realistic TV picture ever seen in the American home. The "Magic Mirror" Tube effectively utilizes all the light generated by

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MORE DETAIL

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the phosphor screen. Tung-Sol has developed a unique method of backing the phosphor screen with a mirror-like aluminum reflector: Light is prevented from radiating uselessly back into the Tube. All of the intense detail of which the receiver is capable is brought out by the full light.

Tung-Sol's exacting standards of quality control, manufacture and testing further guarantee the high uniformity and maximum performance of the "Magic-Mirror" TV Picture Tube.

Let the superior qualities of "Magic-Mirror" Picture Tubes add selling advantages to your set.

TUNG-SOL ELECTRIC INC., Newark 4, N. J.

Sales Offices: Atlanta, Chicago, Columbus, Culver City (Los Angeles), Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Montreal (Canada), Newark, Seattle.



ORDINARY TUBE—Only *balf* the light produced by the phosphor screen is utilized in the picture. Other half radiates wastefully back into tube.



RESULT—A light background within the tube which reduces picture contrast.



MAGIC-MIRROR ALUMINIZED TUBE—Aluminized reflector allows electron beam through. Blocks wasted light from backing up into tube. Reflects *all* the light into picture.



RESULT—Pronounced increase in contrast to make a bright, clear, more realistic picture.

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SIMPLIFY CIRCUIT TRIMMING With



balancing electrical circuits in miniaturized equipment, is accepted as a standard component by aircraft and missile manufacturers and major industrial organizations.

Resolution :

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As low as 0.25%

Accurate electrical adjustments are easily made by turning the exposed slotted shaft with a screw driver. Self-locking fea-ture of the shaft eliminates awkward lock-nuts. Electrical settings are securely maintained during vibration of 20 G's up to 2,000 cps or sustained acceleration of 100 G's. BOURNS **TRIMPOTS** may be mounted individually or in stacked assemblies with two standard screws through the body eyelets. Immediate delivery is available in standard resistance values from 10 ohms to 20,000 ohms. BOURNS TRIMPOTS can also be furnished with various modifications including dual outputs, special resistances and extended shafts.

BOURNS also manufactures precision potentiometers to measure Linear Motion: Gage, Absolute, and Differential Pressure and Acceleration. OURNS LABORATORIES 6135 MAGNOLIA AVENUE, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA B L. PATENTS PENDING Technical Bulletin on Request, Dept. 232

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which supplies precision pulses. THREE TYPES OF OPERATION

The operator adjusts a selector switch to determine the type of operation. OPTION #1. When a starting pulse of 100 Milliseconds is applied, this Intervalometer starts up and energizes 15 Pulsing Circuits at 50 Millisecond intervals. Each circuit is on for 30 Milliseconds. At the end of the period, the unit automatically resets to the starting position. OPTION #2. When a starting Pulse of 100 Milliseconds is applied, this Intervalometer starts up and energizes 6 Pulsing Circuits, then shuts down. When the next starting pulse is applied, the balance of 9 pulsing Circuits are energized. The unit then resets to the starting position.

OPTION #3. When 1st starting Pulse is applied 5 Pulsing Circuits are energized. When 2nd starting Pulse is applied next 5 circuits are energized. When 3rd starting Pulse is applied next 5 circuits are energized. WHEN TIMING POSES A PROBLEM CONSULT

WRITE FOR GENERAL CATALOG OR SUBMIT DETAILED PROBLEM STATEMENT.

150



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Standards and Specs

By Sherman H. Hubelbank

This department surveys new issues, revisions, and amendments, covering military and industry standards and specifications. Our sources of information include the Armed Services Electro-Standards Agency (ASESA), the cumulative indexes to Military Specifications, Vols. II, IV, American Standards Association (ASA) and other standards societies.

Standards

The American Standard Association has recently issued a price list and index of all standards approved and issued by them. This booklet describes how to purchase American Standards. It also contains a complete alphabetical and numerical listing of 1500 American Standards. There are 272 electrical and 158 safety standards. Included in the Circuit Breaker section was the announcement of the standard entitled Preferred Ratings for Power Circuit Breakers C37.6-1955 as having been recently issued.

ASA has announced the approval of ASA Standard C16.25-1955, entitled Measurement of Interference Output of Television Receivers in the Range of 300 to 10.000kc.

Transformers

MIL-T-27A, TRANSFORMERS AND REACTORS (AUDIO, POWER, AND PULSE), 14 MARCH 1955 ... This revision supersedes MIL-T-27 and MIL-T-8300 (USAF). Six grades of transformers and reactors replace the previous two grades. There are now three ruggedized and three non-ruggedized grades. In addition, three types of units are now provided for. These are metal encased, encapsulated, and open types. The range of weight coverage is now limited to three hundred pounds. Extension of qualification approval for mechanical design features will no longer be issued by ASESA, Electrical preproduction tests are required for all transformers. The methods of packing and packaging have been simplified to three groups: immediate use, short time storage, and overseas shipment.

Crystals

CROSS INDEX OF CRYSTAL UNIT TYPE NUMBERS VS AP-PLICABLE DOCUMENTS, ASESA INFORMATION BULLETIN 42, 18 APRIL 1955 ... This cross index contains a complete list of crystal unit type numbers versus specifications, standards, and/or exhibits. A remarks column is also included giving pertinent crystal unit interchangeability features and background information on the specification history of some of the crystals. Crystal units CR-1A/AR through CR-56/U are covered by this cross index.



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Packaging

MIL-E-1755B (SHIPS), PRESERVATION, PACKAGING, PACKING, AND MARKING OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND ASSOCIATED MAINTENANCE PARTS, AMENDMENT No. 2, 12 APRIL, 1955... The requirement that gasket material conform to class II, grade 60 of spec MIL-R-6855 was changed to require conformance to spec MIL-G-10352. A requirement that the equipment box that contains the technical publications be conspicuously marked "Technical Manual Inside" has been added. The method of packaging the technical publications has been changed.

Electrical Metering

ASESA 51-4, APPLICATION DESIGN NOTES (ADN-6), PANEL TYPE ELECTRICAL INDICATING METERS, 31 JAN-UARY 1955... This revision to the Application Design Notes brings these reference notes up to date regarding pertinent design data for the classification of electrical meters covered by MIL-M-6A. An important contribution of this revision was the alphabetical listing of the definitions.

ASA C16.5-1954, RECOMMENDED PRACTICE FOR VOL-UME MEASUREMENTS OF ELECTRICAL SPEECH AND PRO-GRAM WAVES... This standard applies to the method of measuring the strength of audio frequency electrical waves such as speech and program waves. The VU reference level is defined and the specifications of a volume indicator are given. Copies may be purchased from ASA for \$0.50.

Insulators

MIL-I-3676, INSULATORS, PIN (LIME-GLASS), AMEND-MENT No. 3, 13 APRIL 1955 . . . This amendment changes the qualification test failures from 4 out of 48 to 3 out of 24. Qualification test procedures and acceptance test procedures now require that separate specimens be tested for gaging and thermal shock. The method of marking is now in accordance with MIL-STD-130. The alternate method of 100% inspection for Group A acceptance tests has been deleted.

Electron Tubes

USAF BULLETIN NO. 114, USE OF IMPROVED ELEC-TRON TUBES, 22 DECEMBER 1954 . . . This bulletin establishes a list of improved electron tube types for use in the design of new equipment and a list for use in determining the supply and maintenance replacements or the replacements in production and recorded equipment. The improved electron tubes listed in the table of tubes for new equipment designs will be used in lieu of those listed in MIL-STD-200.



Wedg-loc... The exclusive wedge leads on these DIS-CAPS lock securely in place on printed circuit assemblies prior to the soldering operation. There is no possibility of the capacitors becoming loose or falling out and the soldered connection is always uniform.

Available in capacities between 2 MMF and 20,000 MMF, Wedg-loc DISCAPS can be furnished in temperature compensating, by-pass, and stable capacity types. Suggested hole size is a .062 square.

Plug-in... RMC plug-in DISCAPS are designed to simplify production line problems on printed circuits. Leads are No. 20 tinned copper (.032 diameter) and are available up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in length. Plug-in DISCAPS are manufactured in temperature compensating, by-pass, and stable capacity types and include the mechanical and electrical features that have made standard DISCAPS the favorite of leading manufacturers.

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Electrical Insulating Materials

The American Society for Testing Materials recently published a compilation of standards on electrical insulating materials. This 652 page publication includes standard specifications and testing procedures for electrical insulating materials. The approximately 95 standards cover such material as: insulating varnishes, molded materials, solid filling and treating compounds, electrical tests, mica, rubber, textiles, etc. Special reports are included to cover tests. Copies of this publication are available from the American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa. for \$5.50 (\$4.25 to ASTM members). Order Publication No. D-9, Insulating Materials, Electrical, Compilation of Standards (February 1955).

Military Qualified Products Lists

ASESA has announced that inquiries pertaining to arrangements for qualification tests are invited. Manufacturers whose products pass the qualification tests are listed on the qualified products list. This list informs equipment manufacturers as to which suppliers have demonstrated the ability to design and manufacture certain components which conform to the qualification testing requirements of the applicable Armed Forces specs.

Preferred Parts List

Component	PPL No. & Date		
Capacitors, Ceramic, Variable	81-CV	1 Mar 55	
Capacitors, Fixed, Electroly-			
tic	3871-CJ	28 Jan 55	
Capacitors, Fixed Paper	91-CN	1 Mar 55	
Crystal Units, Quartz	3098-CR	1 Mar 55	
Indicator Light Assemblies	3661-LH	1 Mar 55	
Insulators, Glass	9-NA	11 Feb 55	
Insulators, Porcelain	21-NP	11 Feb 55	
Insulators, Steatite	8-NS	28 Jan 55	
Resistors, Variable, Composi-			
tion	19-RV	11 Feb 55	
Resistors, Variable, Wire-			
wound-2 watts	19-RA	28 Jan 55	
Resistors, Variable, Wire-			
wound-25 watts	22-RP	1 Mar 55	

The above issues bring the ASESA 49-1 publication up to date. An index to the Preferred Parts List has been issued by ASESA. This index has been revised to March 1, 1955.

Specifications listed on these pages are for information only and government contractors should be guided by their contracts. Copies of military specs should be obtained from sources recommended by procuring officers. ASESA bulletins may be obtained from Fort Monmouth, N. J. ASA standards may be obtained from American Standards Agency, 70 E. 15th St., New York 17, N. V., unless otherwise noted.





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Bradle

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with exclusive "twin-shoes"

Ward Leonard's exclusive sintered self-lubricating twin-shoe construction insures uniform contact pressure, plus unusually smooth and trouble-free operation. Other features of the new 6" Vitrohm ring rheostat

eliminate backlash, insure contact pressure, prevent arm over-travel or radial motion. It takes less back-ofpanel space, too.

Write for Bulletin 1116, Ward Leonard Electric Company, 77 South St., Mount Vernon, N.Y.



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July 1955

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Speaking of resistor supplier co-operation

... the Stackpole record of personal attention to detail in matching resistor requirements and of following through with "on time" deliveries of dependable, fully quality-controlled units, speaks for itself.

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City	

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RCA-2N77. For low-power af applications such as in hearing-aid devices.

> RCA-2N109. For af amplifiers and class B p-p power output stages of battery-operated portable receivers. Two 2N109's in class B p-p circuit will give a power output as high as 150 mw.

RCA-2N104. For low-power af service in communications and other types of electronic squipment, RCA-2N105. For low-power of applications, such as in hearing-aid devices and other applications where extremely small size is required.

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Here again is specific technical evidence of RCA's continuous effort to provide advanced-quality products. For a quick rundown on the ratings and characteristics of the four transistors pictured here, see the chart. For complete technical data, call your RCA Field Representative—or write RCA, Commercial Engineering, Harrison, New Jersey.

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	RCA-2N77	RCA-21104	RCA-2N105	RCA-2N109
MAX. RATINGS				
(Absolute Values):		0		
Collector Volts	-25	-30	-25	20
Collector Ma.	-15	-50	-15	-50
Collector Dissip. (mw)	35	up to 150*	35	50
Operating Temperature (° ()	50	70	50	50
TYPICAL OPERATION +				
Collector Volts	-4	-6		-4.5
Collector Ma.	-0.7	-1	-0.7	-13
Alpha (Collector-				1
le base connection)	55	44	55	701
Power Gain (db)	41	41	42	30**
Power Output (mw) gapros.	-	-	- 1	75*
Source Imped. (ohms)	2450	1400	2300	375 per bas
Load Imped. (ohms)	20.000	20.000	20,000	100 per
torigonal formula		1		collector
Noise Factor (db)	6.5 ev.	12 mex.	4.5 gy.	-
Cutoff Freg. (kc)	700	700	750	- 1
Figure of Marit for				
High Frequency	-			1
	1.7	1.6	2.6	-

TREASIS



19 East

62nd Street, New York 21, N. Y.

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