

HIGH TEMPERATURE COMPONENTS

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brings you a new CURRENT PULSE-VIEWING RESISTOR with plug-in convenience

There is no longer any need to improvise a resistor network when you want to look at pulse shapes. Try the new way: plug an IRC Pulse-viewing Resistor into a standard 'phone jack and you're in business—fast—and at a welcome saving in engineering and test time.

PULSE RESISTOR

ENDS TRANSIENTS OR RINGING. Special construction cuts inductance to .01 μ h or less eliminating the possibility of annoying transients or ringing.

18 STANDARD RESISTANCE RANGES—Resistance values from .022 to 150 ohms in 15-watt or 75-watt sizes (DC continuous duty rating) make it possible to test a wide range of pulse radar and similar magnetron circuits or their associated components. Low resistance and low inductance are ideal prerequisites for critical power pulse circuits. Resistor elements are of the highly-stable film-type. **INTERCHANGEABLE ELEMENTS.** IRC Current Pulse-viewing Resistors are so designed that resistance values and connectors can be readily interchanged.

> WRITE FOR NEW BULLETIN S-4A



CIRCLE 1 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

rig.

Inserts directly into live circuit



COVER STORY

High Temperature Components 23

A staff written report evaluating the state of development of the principal components and materials for electronic equipment. Includes an industry wide survey.

Electronic Uses of High Temperature Liquid Dielectrics 48

Liquid dielectrics, which may help keep other components cool, may themselves have to run hot. Here's what you should know about how to use them.

Like anything else, a high temperature pot may require many compromises.

This provocative article shows an area where high temperature operation can result in uprating rather than derating.

High Temperature Relay Designs Are Different 66

Here's what happens to high temperature relays when they operate at lower temperatures—and it happens to other components, too.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN

DATA REQUEST PROCESS CARD Use Before June 25th. 1958

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A new, low power, light weight, all transistor, 150 KC frequency time counter

Features maximum reliability, long life and small size. Direct Digital in-line readout, does not require matrix. Variable time base permits direct reading of results without consideration of transducer conversion factors.

indefinitely.

SPECIFICATIONS

Input Frequency Range 0 to 150 kc Input Sensitivity 0.1 volt rms, with input attenuation in decade steps Accuracy ±1 cycle of measured frequency **Crystal Stability** 1 cycle/megacycle/frequency Registration digits **Display Time** Continuously variable up to 5 seconds on automatic, until reset on manual **Gate Intervals** Selection of gate duration, from 10 micro-seconds to 10 seconds is available in 10 microsecond increments Display In-line, 5 digit readout Reset Manual or automatic recycling Preset Interval Range 10 microseconds to 10 seconds Accuracy as Interval Generator ±10 microseconds Recycling Time microseconds maximum Output Independent or simultaneous outputs, 10 volts positive, 500 ohms output impedance 10 Dimensions 8" wide x 12" high x 15" deep Weight

20 pounds Output Connections Rear Panel Jacks Priced Competitively with the best vacuum tube counters t, does not require matrix. direct reading of results withucer conversion factors. At last you can have a high quality, low-power, lightweight, transistorized 150 kc Frequency Time Counter that combines the precision of a laboratory instrument with the ruggedness required

The new Potter Model 860, Frequency Time Counter, is a small compact instrument. It may be used to perform normal counting functions and as a timing and frequency measuring device.

for factory applications and will last

In addition, the Model 860 may beused as a preset interval generator to provide preset intervals, delays or counts saving the cost of an additional instrument when preset interval generating functions are required.

Timing and frequency features of the Model 860 include direct measurement of frequency from 0 to 150 kc, frequency ratio determination, period measurements for 1 or 10 cycles, and time interval measurements for intervals from inputs up to 150 kc. Predetermined counting to any number up to 9999 with extension in steps of 10 or 100 to 999900 and external count gating are additional features.

Call or write the factory or your Potter Instrument Company representative for further information or for assistance with your counting problems.

POTTER INSTRUMENT COMPANY, Inc.

Sunnyside Boulevard, Plainview, New York OVerbrook 1-3200

CIRCLE 2 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



GAS FILLED TUBES

VOLTAGE REFERENCE • VOLTAGE REGULATOR • COLD CATHODE RECTIFIER for Military and Industrial Applications

These Raytheon Tubes are designed, constructed and tested for severe military environment, including temperature ratings to 165°C, and shock and vibration resistance.

Raytheon custom designed gas filled tubes are backed by over thirty years of design, development and production experience. It will pay you to get in touch with Raytheon for gas filled tubes that meet your specific needs.

CK5517

CK6174

CK6659 (CK1042)

CK6763

RK61

CK1054

CK5643

CK1050

COLD CATHODE RECTIFIERS

Miniature

Miniature

(Ruggedized)

THYRATRONS

LIGHT INDICATOR

Submin.

Submin.

Submin.

Submin.

Submin.

Miniature PIV = 2800

PIV = 2800

PIV = 2800

PIV = 2800

military use

tor circuitry.

Chicago: 9501 Grand Ave., Franklin Park, NAtional 5-6130

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For control receivers in

For general purpose

model aircraft, boats, etc.

Low drain, grid controlled

indicator for semiconduc-

 $i_0 = 12mA$

 $l_0 = 3mA$

 $l_0 = 8mA$

 $I_0 = 12 m A$

RAYTHEON GAS FILLED TUBES

VOLTAGE REGULATOR TUBES											
0A2, 0A2WA, CK6626	Miniature	150 volts,	5 to 30mA								
OB2, OB2WA, CK6627	Miniature	108 volts,	5 to 30mA								
CK5787WA	Submin.	98 volts,	5 to 25mA								
CK6542	Submin.	150 volts,	5 to 25mA								
VOLTAGE R	EFERENC	E TUBES									
CK5651, CK5651WA	Miniature	85 volts, 1	.5 to 3.5mA								
CK5783WA	Submin.	85 volts, 1	5 to 3.5mA								
CK6213	Submin.	130 volts,	1 to 2.5mA								
RAD	AC TUBE	\$									
RADIAC TUBES Raytheon offers Corona Voltage Regulator Tubes for higher voltages in a wide range of ratings; also a variety of Radiation Counter Tubes.											



INDUSTRIAL TUBE DIVISION

Reliable Miniature and Subminiature Tubes • Voltage Reference Tubes • Voltage Regulator Tubes • Rectifiers • Nucleonic Tubes

CIRCLE 3 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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Advertising Sales Manager

Bryce Gray, Jr.

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Robert W. Gascoigne Blair McClenachan Richard Parker James P. Quinn Charles C. Wadsworth

Owen A. Kean

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WEbster 8-3881 Stanley I. Ehrenclou London: Michael B. Horne

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ENGINEERING REVIEW

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

Transistor Uses Field Effect



Laboratory model of transistor amplifier, using an electrolyte/semiconductor interface, with its inventor, J. F. Dewald.

A transistor amplifier using a semiconductor electrolyte interface modulated by an electrical field is being developed at Bell Telephone Labs. Experiments have demonstrated amplifier operation at 1000 cps with gain in excess of 15 db.

The experimental device uses a hexagonal rodlike crystal of very pure zinc oxide as the semiconductor, immersed in a highly conducting electrolyte. A platinum electrode placed nearby serves as the grid element. Since zinc oxide is a large-energy-gap semiconductor, it can be operated in a high enrichment condition, with one end of the crystal negatively biased with respect to the solution, and the other end positively biased. Between is a neutral point where the energy bands are flat right up to the surface of the crystal. As this neutral point shifts back and forth under the influence of varying biasing grid voltages, the resistance of the crystal changes, passing a current which follows the driving frequency closely. A fairly extended range of linear response is obtained, it is reported.

To make electrical contact to the zinc oxide crystal, the two ends are first indium plated to assure good ohmic contact. They are then copper plated to allow soldering of copper wire leads. The platinum grid completes the assembly. After insulating all wires and connections except the grid, the assembly is immersed in the electrolyte (continued on following page)



Cross-section view of field effect transistor amplifier, with schematic circuit diagram showing principle of operation.

Which ceramic characteristics do you need

					Mate	rial			-
Characteristic	Electrical Porcelain	Steatite	Fused Quartz	Magnesia	Cordierite	Glass Bonded Mica	Raytheon R-95 High Alumina	Forsterite	Zircon
Dielectric Constant (1 mc)	6-7	5.5-6.5	3.7	5.8	4-5	7-8	9	6.5	9
Power Factor (1 mc)	.009	.0008	.00035	.0008	.008	.002	.001	.0002	.0014
Loss Factor (1 mc)	• .055	.004	.0013	.004	.03	.016	.009	.0014	.013
Water Absorption (%)	0-1.0	001	0	16	3-8	0.5	0.0	001	001
Tensile Strength (p.s.i. x 10 ³)	2.6	13	8	2.8	3	8	25	10	10
Flexural Strength (p.s.i. x 10 ³)	11	20	_	6	7-10	18	45	12	18.5
Compressive Strength (p.s.i. x 10 ³)	30-65	65	200	48	50-95	25	250	80	80
Dielectric Strength (volts/mil)	100-200	250	200	65	200	245	450	250	200
Hardness, Moh's scale	7.5	7.5	5	6	. 7	-	9	. 7.5	8
Modulus of Elasticity (p.s.i. x 10 ⁶)	10	14	4	_	5	-	42	-	21
Specific Gravity	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.5	-	3.7	2.8	3.7
Linear Thermal Expansion 20-100°C (in./in./°C x 10 ⁻⁸)	3.6	6	.20	9.4	2.5-	-	6.2	8.5	2.5-5
T _E Value (°C)*		450°-800°	-	_	750°	-	980°	990°	7C0°
*Tg is that temperature at which the volume res	sistivity reaches	1 Meg.							

Reprinted from Electronic Design, November 1, 1956

How Raytheon R-95 High-Alumina Ceramic can save you money – do a better job



Consider well the unusual properties present in Raytheon R-95 High-Alumina Ceramic. If your needs are for a less specialized material, you may find a satisfactory performer at lower cost.

However, when you require a material with remarkably high resistance to high temperc^ture, shock and vibration; high dielectric strength and high electrical sistance at all temperatures; extreme hardness; high mechanical strength and positive sealing capability—then you will surely want to be familiar with the ratings of Raytheon's R-95. Proper application of this superior material assures continuing design and assembly economy, particularly where ceramic seals are a factor.

Ceramic parts manufactured from Raytheon R-95 High Alumina are available, either alone or as hermetic ceramic-to-metal assemblies, in accordance with your specifications. The assemblies can be soft or hard soldered into your production in your own plant.

Send sketches or drawings outlining dimensions and tolerances, together with operational conditions. We will be pleased to supply information and help on any of your ceramic needs.

Write for complete specification sheet and your copy of *Ceramics in Electronic Design*, comprehensive questions and answers on the growing role of ceramics in modern design. No cost or obligation, of course.

RAYTHEON Exce in Ele

Excellence in Electronics

ENGINEERING REVIEW

(5 per cent sodium tetraborate and boric acid solution), and hermetically sealed in a small glass tube to avoid electrolyte evaporation.

Small size is required to give high frequency operation. The smallest units constructed so far use crystals about 0.3 mm long, and 0.15 mm in diameter. It is expected that by going to a flat plate crystal instead of the rod geometry, the present low output power levels could be raised appreciably, without any overall increase in size, or any change in other operating characteristics.

USSR Produces 4 Micron-Thick Condenser Paper

The Leningrad factory for paper mill equipment has started the production of a machine which is to turn out condenser paper 4 microns thick. 250 sheets of such a flimsy paper would reach a height of one mm.

The output of the 98.4 ft fully automatic machine will be 99.18 lbs of paper per hour. The paper will be used for highly sensitive instruments.



1700 MPH Sled

This is an artist's conception of a seventon rocket sled that will streak to speeds of 1,700 mph under the explosive power of a liquid-propellent rocket engine developing 160,000 pounds of thrust. The slim, pencil-shaped vehicle, to be delivered this Fall to the Air Force for high speed tests at Holloman Air Development Center, New Mexico, measures 43 ft in length and 40 in. in height. With a single-chambered engine, the sled will accelerate with a force of 15 G's containing a one ton payload. The rocket sled was developed by Rocketdyne, Canaga Park, Calif.

← CIRCLE 4 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 5 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

Ceramic Sales

Waltham 54, Massachusetts



General Electric Low-Noise 7025 AF-Amplifier Tube Major Step Toward Improved Hi-Fi Reproduction!



Scope Trace at Right Shows Superiority of New 7025 Twin Triode

You can see by comparison the greatly reduced noise output of the new General Electric amplifier tube. A single, identical tap was applied externally to a 12AX7 and to a 7025, both representative tubes from current production. Vertical measurement is plate voltage . . . horizontal measurement is time. Conditions: E_b : 250 v, R_1 : 10 K, E_c : -2.5 v.

Military Equipment Builder Finds G-E 7077 Ceramic Triodes Have Mean Noise Figure Below 5 db!

Using a high-performance test circuit of advanced design, the research laboratory of a large manufacturer of military equipment has found that a sample lot of G-E 7077 RF-amplifier ceramic triodes show the mean noise figure of 4.6 db at 16 db gain. Tubes were operated at 500 megacycles.

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The new 7077 is rated at 5.5 db noise at 14.5 db gain, 450 megacycles under power-matched conditions. Therefore, the test performance underscores the tube's suitability for military use, where low noise and high gain are vital.

Intended primarily for communi-

cations, radar, and navigation equipment, the new 7077 is a high-mu triode of planar construction. Altitude rating is 100,000 feet. It is economical in price, dependable, and rugged.

Ceramic construction gives the 7077 exceptional heat resistance. The tube is expected to be useful up to 300 C. It is designed for optimum mounting in grounded-grid UHF amplifier circuits. Size is extremely small —less than ½ inch long and wide.

Orders are being accepted now for delivery this year. See page that follows for average characteristics and typical-operation data. Modern sound-reproduction techniques put a premium on low background noise. The richness of today's high-fidelity ' ne calls for circuitry and tubes that reduce hum, microphonics, and other noise to a level approaching silence.

General Electric, long a pioneer in audio research—originator of the famous variable-reluctance cartridge and other basic aids to sound reproduction—now assists circuit designers with an outstanding low-noise amplifier tube, the 7025. This new twin triode promotes hum-free, noisefree reproduction of both disk and tape sound recordings.

In equipment now being designed or in production, the 7025 will directly replace Type 12AX7.

New Snubber Mica Holds Cathode Tight. Special Low-Hum Heater Employed.

The new 7025 features a spring snubber mica applied to the top of the cathode, which exerts a damping effect on any movement of the cathode caused by shock or vibration. This cuts microphonics substantially.

Also, a new tube heater of special design reduces hum by virtually eliminating heater magnetic influences on plate current and consequent hum in the plate circuit.

High-precision General Electric manufacture has been called on to achieve extremely close fits of all tube parts—a third, important factor in low-noise performance.

For best audio, apply the new General Electric 7025 AF-amplifier tube! Complete information about this lownoise twin triode is available from any G-E Receiving Tube office listed on the following page.

Tear off and keep this sheet for reference. It contains useful tube-application data.

GENERAL ELECTRIC 7077 RF-AMPLIFIER CERAMIC TRIODE

AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Supply Voltage	250	Volts
Resistor in plate circuit (by-passed)	18000	Ohms
Cathode-Bias Resistor	82	Ohms
Amplification Factor	80	
Plate Resistance, approximate.	8900	Ohms
Transconductance	9000	Micromhos
Plate Current	6.4	Milliamperes
Grid Voltage, approximate		
$G_m = 50$ Micromhos	-5	Volts

TYPICAL OPERATION

GROUNDED-GRID AMPLIFIER-450 MEGACYCLES

Plate Supply Voltage [†]	250	Volts
Resistor in plate circuit (by-passed)‡.	8000	Ohms
Cathode-Bias Resistor	82	Ohms
Plate Current	6.4	Milliamperes
Bandwidth, approximate	7	Megacycles
Power Gain, approximate	14.5	Decibels
Noise Figure (Measured with power-matched input, using argon lamp noise source), approximate	5.5	Decibels

‡ Lower supply voltage and a lower value of resistor may be used in the plate circuit with some sacrifice in uniformity of performance.

TYPICAL GROUNDED-GRID AMPLIFIER CIRCUIT USING THE 7077



Disclosure of the foregoing examples of the tube applications does not convey to purchasers of tubes any patent license, nor is it to be construed as recommending the use of such tubes in the infringement of patent claims.

For further information, phone nearest office of the G-E Receiving Tube Department below:

EASTERN REGION

200 Main Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey Phones: (Clifton) GRegory 3-6387 (N.Y.C.) WIsconsin 7-4065, 6, 7, 8

GENER

CENTRAL REGION 3800 North Milwaukee Avenue Chicago 41, Illinois

Phone: SPring 7-1600

WESTERN REGION

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11840 West Olympic Boulevard Los Angeles 64, California Phones: GRanite 9-7765; BRadshaw 2-8566

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

Data Released on R & D Activities in 1954

About 230,000 scientists and engineers were engaged in research and development activities in the natural sciences in 1954-68,000 physical scientists, 139,000 engineers, and 22,000 life scientists. They represented only 25 per cent of all engineers and 40 per cent of all scientists employed in the organizations surveyed.

These results are contained in Review of Data on Research and Development, No. 9, Scientists and Engineers in Research and Development, 1954, recently issued by the National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D.C. The Federal Government, industry-oriented organizations, colleges and universities, and other private and non-profit research institutions were covered in the survey.

Of the 68,000 physical scientists employed in research and development, 68 per cent were in industry, 20 per cent in the Federal Government, 11 per cent in colleges and universities, and 1 per cent in the other instituitions.

Industry employed about 117,000 engineers in research and development activities (84 per cent of all engineers so employed); the colleges and universities, 5600, or only 4 per cent. On the other hand, over half of the research and development life scientists were employed by the colleges and universities, only 19 per cent by industry and 22 per cent by the Federal Government.



Radar Images "Frozen"

A button is pressed on instrumentation panel and a radar image holds for more than five minutes on the screen of a 15-in. direct-view cathode-ray storage tube. Announced by Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Clifton, N.J., the storage tube provides halftone or black and white images which may be viewed in a high ambient light environment.



Tonotron picture of the Los Angeles Yacht Harbor

The Hughes TONOTRON tube presents a complete spectrum of grey shades. **Result:** high-fidelity picture reproduction. The illustration above, for example, is an unretouched photo of a typical radar display as viewed on the face of a TONOTRON E.I.A. Type 7033 Tube.

Additional outstanding characteristics of the TONOTRON tube are high brightness (in excess of 1500 foot lamberts with full half tone range) and controllable persistence. The family of TONOTRON tubes is ideally suited for ground mapping, weather radar displays, slow-scan TV, "B" scan radar, oscillography, armament control radar, optical projection systems, and miniature radar indicators.

Other Hughes cathode-ray storage tubes: The MEMOTRON[®] tube displays successive transient writings until intentionally erased. The TYPOTRON® tube, an exceptionally high-speed character writing tube, displays any combination of 63 letters or symbols until intentionally erased.

Creating a new world

For complete technical data please write Hughes Products, Electron Tube Division, International Airport Station, Los Angeles 45, California

with ELECTRONICS

PRODUCTS

*Trademark of Hughes Aircraft Company Registered Trademark

O 1958, HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY

CIRCLE 6 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ALLIED'S NEW ADDITIONS TO THE KH SUBMINIATURE LINE

Types KHJ and KHY GENERAL FEATURES:

Contact Data:

Contact Arrangement—DPDT Contact Rating— Low-level up to 2 amps at 29 volts d-c,

1 amp at 115 volts a-c 400 cps non-inductive or 0.5 amp inductive. Life—100,000 minimum at 125°C

Also available 3 amps at 29 volts d-c, 2 amps at 115 volts a-c 400 cps non-inductive or 1 amp inductive. Life—100,000 at 3 amps or 500,000 minimum at 2 amps at 125°C. Initial Contact

Resistance — 0.05 ohms maximum Contact Drop — 1 millivolt maximum at low level rating, initial and during low level miss test

Operate Data:

D-C Coil Resistance—up to 10,000 ohms Nominal Power—1.2 watts Pull-in Power—240 milliwatts (standard) 100 milliwatts (special) Operate Time—5 milliseconds max. Release Time—3 milliseconds max.

Dielectric Strength:

1000 volts rms at sea level 500 volts rms at 70,000 feet 350 volts rms at 80,000 feet Insulation Resistance:

10,000 megohms minimum at 125°C

ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

Vibration :

5 to 10 cps at 0.5 inch double amplitude 10 to 55 cps at 0.25 inch double amplitude 55 to 2000 cps at 20 g Shock: 100 g's operational • 200 g's mechanical Ambient Temperature: -65°C to +125°C

MECHANICAL FEATURES

Weight: 0.5 ounces Terminals: Hooked Solder • Plug-in • Printed Circuit Mountings: 2 or 4 hole brackets at base or center of gravity 1 or 2 stud on top or side of housing

MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS MIL-R-25018 • MIL-R-5757C



Allied's type KHJ and KHY subminiature relays were developed to meet the present "Automation" need for relays with incremental grid spaced terminals and with improved performance. These relays have a higher contact rating and are designed to meet the increased vibration and shock requirements of the latest MIL specs. They are available with mounting brackets that are interchangeable with Allied's present type KH subminiature relay.



ALLIED CONTROL COMPANY, INC., 2 EAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

ENGINEERING REVIEW

Radar Antennas Developed For 3000 Mile Range

Radar antennas that will detect enemy missiles up to 3000 miles away and the effect of low pressures on guided missile antennas were revealed by Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Antennas for the 3000 mile range would normally be large and unwieldy, and difficult to sweep back and forth. A new and radical antenna solves the problem by having the beam moved back and forth electrically while the antenna is held in a fixed position. This feature becomes particularly important in the extremely gusty conditions existing on the Northern early warning defense line.

The outer reaches of space are creating problems for antenna designers as well. The low pressures are resulting in premature antenna breakdown and disruption of communications between the guided missiles and tracking stations.

High-Power Silicon Switches Block 200 v, Carry 10 A

Silicon switches capable of blocking up to 200 v and carrying currents up to 10 a have been developed by Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. The switching time required to go from the ON to the OFF condition is reportedly ten times faster for the switch structure than that of a comparable transistor. Selected laboratory samples of these devices have indicated the possibility of blocking voltages up to 1000 v.

Translators Beware

We recently covered a conference on relays at Oklahoma State University. The librarian there called our attention to a recent translation of a Russian Journal (not in ELECTRONIC DESIGN) in which the term "watergoat" appeared. Subsequent investigation by University personnel revealed the phrase meant "hydraulic ram."

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← CIRCLE 7 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Computer Problems Not Being Thought Through

The many problems involved in the use of digital computers are not being successfully thought through. Many installations, and by no means the least successful ones have arisen more from faith than from reasoned plans, supported by adequate technical or economic justifications, according to P. A. Abetti and S. B. Williams of the General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass. in a technical paper prepared for the AIEE Winter Meeting.

As a result of a detailed study of computer problems, the following observations and recommendations were made:

• Personnel may be divided into three groups: the engineers, charged with the responsibility of obtaining solutions to various problems; the programming group, charged with the responsibility of preparing correct and economic programs for the selected applications; the computer operations group, charged with the responsibility of running the requested individual jobs on the computer;

• Applications which have a high degree of repetitiousness should be selected for computers;

The selection of the type and size of computer depends upon application considered, amount of usage, organizational considerations;
A closed shop where all programming is done exclusively by selected programmers is more advantageous for large-scale machines and for highly repetitive applications with large data-processing content, such as the design of electrical apparatus.



Unknot Gnat Production

d

Each of these "gnat gyros" goes through 100 different assembly and test operations before they are installed in the Army Hawk ground-to-air and the Navy Sparrow III air-to-air missiles. The gyro which spins noiselessly at 30,000 rpm measures $1 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The size requires jewel bearings identical within nineteen millionth of an inch. Difficulty of setting up production line techniques has prevented until recently mass production of the missile gyros, by Raytheon Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.



give minimum intelligence distortion and maximum phase linearity in radar, telemetering and other missile applications

Now . . . Burnell & Co.'s new Type 60051 Constant Delay Filter series provide delay constant to within 5% over the Pass Band — solve troublesome distortion caused by nonlinear systems.

It has become apparent that the phase characteristics of telemetering filters are of greater importance than amplitude characteristics in creating intelligence distortion and minimum transient response of frequency modulated signals.

Inasmuch as delay is constant where the derivative of the phase function is truly linear it is an important measure of phase linearity. To obtain constant delay, a complete circuit configuration revision based on a lattice structure is required.

For compactness, a standard type 60051 housing is available. Upon special order JHU-APL housings for circuit replacements can be supplied.

For more detailed information on constant delay filters write for Bulletin CD-051.

TECHNICAL DATA FOR BAND PASS FILTERS

- FOR \pm 7¹/₂% PASS BAND
- 1 Flat within 3 db over pass band
- 2 21 db at \pm 15% of center freq.
- 3 40 db at \pm 22% of center freq.
- 4 Time delay over the pass band, constant to \pm 5% FOR \pm 15% PASS BAND
- 1 Flat to 3 db over pass band
- 2 Flat to 23 db at \pm 30% of center freq.
- 3 Flat to 40 db at \pm 44% of center freq.
- 4 Time delay over pass band constant to $\pm 7\%$

Burnell & Co., Inc.

PIONEERS IN TOROIDS, FILTERS AND RELATED NETWORKS



OUTPUT IMPEDANCE = 500 ohms and to grid OUTPL

31/5" H (CS-60051)

CASE SIZE-41 Min # 2 1

NPUT IMPEDANCE

*optional impedance available on special order.

ARE AVAILABLE WITH ATTENUATION SLOPES ILLUSTRATED



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10 PELHAM PARKWAY, PELHAM MANOR, N. Y. • PELHAM 8-5000 PACIFIC DIVISION:

720 MISSION STREET, SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA . RYAN 1-2841

CIRCLE 8 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



purpose unit panel mounted

• Monitors three different circuit conditions through a 3-COL-OR, INDICATOR-LIGHT assembly

• Switches by alternate-action or momentary-action control through unique PUSH-BUT-TON ACTUATOR YOKE to switch assembly

• Reduces mounting hole requirements by 75%

"Target" Screen

Push-Button Switch

Illuminator Assembly

low-cost replacement.

Switch Actuating

Switch Assembly

Terminal Board

Mechanism

white.

for removal

Insures even color distribution. Normally furnished translucent

actuator yoke easily slides out

Three prisms with lamps and

color filters "pipe" monitoring

signal to target screen. Removes

as a unit from panel front for

Alternate push-push or momen-

employs two Electro-Snap DPDT

sub-miniature switches, conforms

Easy to connect. Solder terminals

standard, others available.

tary, positive-feel action.

to military specifications.

• Reduces fatigue — increases operator efficiency, less panel area to watch • Keyed lamp assembly - offset

bayonet pins insure proper replacement • Lamp circuit can be wired in-

dependently or through switching unit

• Quick lamp replacement, from the front - NO special tools required.

CHOOSE ANY THREE COLOR FILTERS FOR EACH LAMP ASSEMBLY Lighted filters monitor three separate circuit condi-- one at a time by one color at a time. 35 standard color filters available.



read of



Switch Circuit Double-pole, doublethrow unit can be wired normally-open or normally-closed.

For full details, write for engineering data sheet.



ELECTRO-SNAP SWITCH & MFG. CO.

NO ON

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4216 West Lake Street, Chicage 24, Illinois • Telephone: VAn Buren 6-3100 TWX No. CG-1400

ENGINEERING REVIEW

Moon Radar Tracking System Disclosed

A punch card operated steering system for a moon radar antenna that is twenty-five times more accurate than previous electronic systems was disclosed by the U.S. Army Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Ft. Monmouth, N.J. The system can be applied in modified form for tracking other celestial bodies, including satellites.

Data regarding the orbit of the moon is punched into cards and fed to a digital computer which then calculates where the moon will be at different instants with respect to the antenna. This information is stored on magnetic tape and fed into an analog conversion system which provides a continuous flow of positional signals that keep the antenna aimed constantly and accurately at the moon as it orbits.

True Power Range Silicon Transistors Developed

A 2 to 5 a transistor that can handle power up to 1 kw, and a 10-20 a unit which handles up to 3 kw have been developed by Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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New fusion and diffusion methods, together with improved alloy systems, etching procedures, and encapsulation techniques made the devices possible.

The 2 to 5 a units based on current at which gain is equal to or greater than 10, have been produced with emitter-to-collector voltages of from 50 to over 300 v. These devices serve in high-power switching operations with very high efficiencies. For example, as a dc switch handling 1 kw (200 v at 5 a) the internal dissipation of the units is about 5 w with a resulting efficiency of 99.5 per cent. Reverse leakages of these devices ranges from 2 to 3 ma.

The silicon transistor can be used at temperatures up to limits imposed by the silicon material itself.

CIRCLE 9 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Extreme Light Intensity Precision-aimed prisms provide overall uniform highintensity color illumination, well above ambient room lighting. "No Hot Spots."



Companion Unit Single-color monitoring combined with push-button, panel switching also available.



Silicon power transistor compared to a conventional low-power computer transistor.

This is due to the small case-tojunction temperature rise in switch operation. In the 1 kw switch this rise is 2.5 deg C.

Voltage ratings (collector-toemitter) on present 10 to 20 a units range from 50 to 150 v. Development work should increase this range to 300 v according to Westinghouse researchers. The current ratings are specified at a current gain of 10 a. With the increased current ratings, the saturation resistance is decreased and varies from 0.1 to 0.05 ohm. Used as a dc switch, the 10 to 20 a device handles 3 kw of power with internal losses of less than 20 w.

The encapsulation cases for both the 2 to 5 a and 10 to 20 a silicon power transistors are designed with a screw stud to permit bolting to heat sinks in operation where heat dissipation is set by the operating condition.

Transistorized 100 W Mobile Radio Produced

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The first thermostatically protected transistor-powered 100 watt mobile radio has been produced.

The new equipment is designed with automatic cut-off and re-set functions which keep the transistor power supply safe against abuse due to heat caused by overload, duty cycle and environmental conditions.

The mobile radio is equipped with a die-cast heat sink made of brushed aluminum which produces a high degree of reflectivity of radiant heat from external sources. The development was disclosed by General Electric, Syracuse, N.Y.

CIRCLE 10 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

MINIATURIZED SEALED RELAYS

NEW...a grid-spaced relay!

Latest development in miniaturized sealed relays is General Electric's *new* grid-spaced (Type GS) micro-miniature relay. Terminals of this crystal-can size relay—spaced .2 inch apart—are tailored to the .1 inch standard spacing for printed-circuit board layout.

But, it's ideally suited to many other electronic jobs as well, particularly aircraft and missile applications.

All the production "know-how" gained in three years of experience with the popular Type G200 micro-miniature series has been packed into this new gridspaced sealed relay. Here are some of the basic specifications for the G-E Type GS relay: Rating: 3 amps, 100,000 operations; 2 amps, 500,000 operations. Temperature: -65 C to +125 C. Vibration: 20 G's at 55-2000 cps. Shock: 50 G's per MIL-R-5757C. Sensitivity: 300 milliwatts. Operating Time: 4.5 ms. nominal. Release Time: 3.5 ms. nominal.

For more information on any G-E sealed relay, call your G-E Apparatus Sales Office—or—send today for the new 1958-59 Sealed Relay Catalog. Specialty Control Dept., Waynesboro, Va.

G-E	SEALED RELAY CATALOG
3enera Ichene	Electric Co., Sect. A792-10
	se send me a copy of GEA-6628,
192	5-59 Sealed Relay Catalog.
1958 Name -	5-59 Scaled Kelay Catalog.
195i Name - Compa	ny
1958 Name _ Compa	ny

Relay shown is 21/2 times actual size

ENGINEERING REVIEW

Tracker Predicts Missile Landing Point

A system that tracks missiles in flight and continuously predicts where they will land was disclosed by the Air Force. Designed and built by Convair, San Diego, Calif., the system, dubbed Azusa, couples a ground transmitting station with a small receiver/transmitter carried by all ballistic missiles launched. The exchange of information between ground station and missile yields continuous precision data on the position and velocity of the missile. When data is fed into an IBM 704 computer, the result is an instantaneous prediction of where the missile would land if its power were cut off at any split-second.

The output from the IBM computer goes to a plotting board that traces this information for the AFMTC range safety officer. If it appears that the missile is straying unsafely, flight is terminated.

Instrumentation Technique Improves System Reliability

System reliability can be improved by an instrumentation technique introduced by Performance Measurements Co., Detroit, Mich. A constant voltage reference supply is being used to replace short-life dry cell batteries in various types of instruments. Previously, the dry cell battery was the only practical device for supplying the necessary low voltage in null balance servo systems. CVR-10 voltage supply is designed to replace No. 6 dry cells with no modification of the instrument. Dimensions of the new constant voltage reference supply are the same as those of the dry cell. In addition, two knurled positive and negative terminals correspond to those of the battery. Three leads make connections to 115 v line and ground terminals within the instrument. Operating at 1.5 v and 6 ma, the CVR-10 has $\pm 1/4$ per cent stability over a-c line voltage variations between 108 and 125 v.



ATLAS · BULLPUP · CORVUS · FALCON · HAWK · HOUND DOG · JUPITER C · MATADOR · POLARI

Selected for Telemetering, Guidance, Tracking and Comput



COURTESY BENDIX RADIO DIVISION BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION No margin for error for tuning capacitors rocketing through limitless space or helping pinpoint 18,000 mph. man-made moons! This calls for absolute stability and reliability under every conceivable condition of shock, vibration and climatic change—in *less* space. These are a few of the reasons why precision JFD Variable Trimmer Piston Capacitors were selected for the Explorer and Vanguard satellites, as well as telemetering, tracking and guidance systems of today's and tomorrow's missiles, anti-missiles and rockets.

The Vanguard satellite telemetering transmitter, for example, employs two JFD VC9G trimmers for linear tuning of its 108 mc. antiresonant LC circuits. Over 30 JFD VC5 and VC11 capacitors are used for stable precise adjustment of RF and IF amplifiers and oscillator tanks in the Minitrack ground receiver systems.

Sys

ELEC



PRECISION CAPACITORS TRAILS IN SPACE!

OFFICIAL U.S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPHS



EANT · SIDEWINDER · SPARROW III · TALOS · TARTAR · TERRIER · THOR · TITAN · VANGUARD · WIZARD

Systems of Explorer and Vanguard Satellites

Whether you are designing electronic equipment for a giant step into space or equally demanding applications, JFD Piston Capacitors belong. Their unique combination of physical and electrical characteristics speed circuit or system developmentmeet and beat exacting performance demands. Send for the new JFD 1958 Engineering File Folder covering 71 JFD Trimmer models. Or send us your special application requirements for recommendations by our engineering staff.



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Pioneers in Electronics since 1929 **ELECTRONICS CORPORATION** 1462-62 STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ONE DEwey 1-1000

JED Canada Ltd. 51 McCormack Street Toronto, Ontario, Canada JFD International 15 Moore Street New York, New York



model VC5 0.6 to 6 mmf model VC11 0.8 to 10 mmf

Feedback System Controls Road Grader Action

Based on principles used to control missiles and aircraft in flight, a control system is keeping the blade of a huge road grading machine at a constant angle regardless of the variation in contour and the roughness of the ground over which the grader is working. Sanders Associates, Inc., Nashua, New Hampshire, reports the road grader to be the first application by industry of an electrohydraulic feedback system to control heavy machinery. A vital part of the control system is the hydraulic servo valve used to provide control functions aboard the B-52 Stratofortress. The control systems are being produced for the Galion Iron Works & Mfg. Co., Galion, Ohio.

Keying Titles Changed

Names of two Library of Congress monthly publications, which serve as keys to new literature coming into this country from the U.S.S.R. and East Europe, have been changed from "Lists" to "Indexes." The purpose of the change is to indicate to scientists and other scholars not familiar with the monthlies that they are more than mere booklists and that they contain information about the content of new Russian and East European books and articles.

The Monthly List of Russian Accessions, which enters its 11th year of publication in April 1958, becomes the Monthly Index of Russion Accessions. The Government Printing Office sells it for \$12 a year (\$15 abroad).

The East European Accessions List, published since 1951, becomes the East European Accessions Index. The GPO sells it for \$10 a year (\$12.50 abroad).

The change in the names of the two bibliographies does not mean a change in the editorial content of either one. It should also be noted that they contain information about the content of books and articles, not translations of entire books and articles.

CIRCLE 11 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

FORSTERITES ZIRCONS **ALUMINUM SILICATES** MAGNESIUM SILICATES enside CORDIERITES TECHNICAL CERAMICS SILICON CARBIDES ZIRCONIUM More OXIDES Materials at one source! ALUMINAS LAVAS

Here you will find industry's widest choice of advanced technical ceramics . . . dense or porous . . . key components in thousands of applications in widely diverse fields. Top performance is assured by careful matching of physical and electrical properties to end use requirements.

If heat is a problem: AlSiMag technical ceramics have higher insulation values at elevated temperatures than fused quartz. Excellent thermal shock resistance. Great strength. Low loss. Rugged AlSiMag Aluminas, for example, deliver superior performance at temperatures beyond the melting points of most commonly used metals.



No matter what your problem, AlSiMag ceramics may help solve it. And, this source has the machines and experience to produce precision parts in any quantity. Send blueprint with details of operating procedure for complete data on the AlSiMag material best suited for your application.

MORE SPECIALIZED ENGINEERING TALENT MORE FACILITIES MORE "KNOW HOW"

A Subsidiary of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company AMERICAN LAVA CORPORATION CHATTANOOGA S. TENN. S7TH YEAR OF CERAMIC LEADERSHIP

For service, contact American Lava representatives in Offices of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. in these cities (see your local telephone directory): Atlanta, G., * Boston: Newton Center, Mass. * Buffalo, N. Y. * Chicago: Bediord Park, III. * Cincinnat. O. * Cleveland, O. * Dallas, the troit, Mich. * High Point, N. C. * Los Angeles, Cal. * New York: Ridgefield, N. J. * Philadelphia, Pa. * St. Louis, Mo. * St. Paul, the * 50, San Francisco, Cal. * Seattle, Wash. Canada: Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing of Canada, Ltd., P. O. Box 757, London, Ontario. All other export: Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., International Division, 99 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

ENGINEERING REVIEW 750,000 Watt Broadcasting Equipment by 1959

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Efforts are under way at General Electric, Syracuse, N.Y. toward developing reliable equipment capable of broadcasting at 500,000 to 750,000 watts. It is expected that GE will begin marketing such equipment by the middle of 1959.

Although the FCC currently limits radio broadcasters to 50.-000 w, the industry anticipates action to allow certain "clear channel" stations to move to a minimum of 500,000-watts and a maximum of 750,000-watts. These clear channel stations as those serving wide areas which are clear of objectionable interference. There are now 24 clear channel radio stations in the nation. Present indications are that the FCC may select 12 for the super-power classification. With a move to super-power, large rural areas in the nation will receive more adequate radio coverage.

Present plans call for a blockbuilding system in which GE's 50,000-watt AM broadcast transmitter will be used to drive or excite a 500,000-watt amplifier. In the event a station desires to move to a maximum 750,000-watts, another block can easily be added to the equipment, thus eliminating the need for extensive alterations.

UHF Mobile Band Coverage Multiplied

A radio base station with a 250 w transmitter and a highly sensitive receiver which extends range of two-way mobile radio systems operating in the 450-460 mc band has been announced, designed by Motorola, Inc., Chicago, Ill. The high power transmitter used with a high gain antenna, provides effective radiated power of more than 2 kw. This will normally double the range and so quadruple the area covered by the low power transmitters presently available for use in this band. The equipment is designed to comply fully with FCC requirements for "split channel" operation, protecting users from obsolescence.

< CIRCLE 12 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Radio Stations Set For Delivery

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Combining all the functions of both a receiver and transmitter covering the two and six meter bands, a complete radio station will be ready for delivery to distributors in early summer. Designed for either am or cw, the SR-34, built by Hallicrafters Co., Chicago, Ill., includes a three way power supply for 115 v ac, 6 v dc, or 12 v dc operation. It is able to cross-band between the two and six meter bands and instantaneously selects the desired voltage. There is also a transistorized power supply for two or six v usage. The receiver, a double conversion, superheterodyne design, uses a crystal controlled second oscillator. Power output will run from 6 to 7-1/2 w on two meters, and from 7 to 10 w on six meters. Frequency coverage is from 49 to 54 and 144 to 148.5 mc.

High-Speed Eraser For Magnetic Tape Introduced

Magnetically recorded sound or pictures may be erased from a complete reel of tape or film with a newly developed high-speed electrical eraser. The unit, designed by RCA, Camden, N.J., is designed to provide 30 sec erasing of 4,800 ft of video magnetic tape up to two in. wide; 2,400 ft of 16 mm film; 2,000 ft of 35 mm film wound on a film core; or any narrow-width or tape in rolls up to a maximum of 15 in. in diam.

In operation, the tape or film roll is placed on the automatic turntable, which moves along the sliding carriage into the opening of the erasing coil at the other end of the instrument. As the carriage moves, it automatically switches on the coil and rotates the turntable, causing the rotation of the reel through the magnetic field. As soon as the tape or film has been erased, the carriage withdraws the rotating turntable and returns it to the other end of the instrument, automatica ly shutting off both coil and turntable.

CIRCLE 13 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

Transitron

Now... The widest The widest POWER RANGE in the industry!

SILICON

RANSISTO

New high power transistors have just been added to the Transitron line, increasing power ratings to 85 watts. Now, whatever the application, you can choose from the broadest power range in the industry. with Transitron reliability built into every transistor.

Maximu

Dissipat

ST400

ST401

ST402

ST403

2N545

2N547 2N498 2N497 2N551

2N243 2N244

at 25°C

(watts)

85

85

50

50

Maximum

Dissipation et 25°C

(watts)

.75

*Fast Switching Type

mitte

15@2 amos

Maximu

Collecte Veltage

VcMo

(volts)

60 60

Typical Collector

Saturation

Resistance

2.5@2 amos

4.0@2 amos

3.0@2 ampt

D.C.

Common Emitter Current Gain B

15@500 m

20 @ 500 # a 200

Maximum Collector Voltage

Vc (volts)

60

60

45

Ivolcal

(volta)

3.5V@20 mg

HIGH POWER

- Ratings to 85 watts
- **Operation to 5 amps**
- Low Rcs, 1.5 ohms typical
- Voltage Ratings to 60V
- **High Current Gain**
- High Speed Switching

MEDIUM POWER

- **Operation to 500 ma**
- **Ratings to 5 watts**
- Low Rcs, 6 ohms typical
- **High Speed Core Driving**
- Heat Sink Mountings available

SMALL SIGNAL

- Operation to 175°C
- Low Ico at Rated Vc max.
- **High Current Gain**
- Three package sizes available

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Regulators

Туре	Minimum Common Emitter Current Gain, β	Maximum Collector Voltago Vcc Poak (Volts)	Typical Cut-off Frequency (MC)	Maximum Collecter Cut-off Current at 25°C at Vc MAX (µa)
2N543	80	45	15	.5
2N480	40	45	11	.5
2N475	20	45	10	.5
2N336	78	45	13	50
2N334	18	45	11	50
2N118	18	30	4	10
2N119	36	30	4	10
51904	18	30	4	10
ST905	36	30	4	10
WRITE		IN TE-1353		1

Transistors

Irangitron

Rectiners



WASHINGTON REPORT

Herbert H. Rosen

Space Challenges Everybody

There are few people who will not present their idea on control of space upon sighting a fallen star. Washington-the center of all confusion and activity-is also a hot bed of such ideas. The Defense Department recently freed \$8 million for its Advanced Research Projects Agency to move into space. The money will be spent "to determine our capability of exploring space in the vicinity of the moon, to obtain useful data concerning the moon, and provide a close look at the moon." One or two lunar probes will be made by the Army Ballistic Missile Agency. Three have been assigned to the Air Force Ballistic Missile Division (a combination of the Thor, Vanguard, and a third stage to be developed). The Naval Ordnance Test station at Inyokern was ordered to develop a mechanical scanning system for lunar probes.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary McElroy and his advisors have been dreaming up plans for reorganizing the Department of Defense. The hierarchy will remain. So will the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Secretary will be given greater power. A large number of the people who have collected in the offices of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries will find themselves without billets.

The more long-range decisions have not been made. The procurement people, in particular, have been passing on only those contracts of vital significance, short-term influence, or pressureridden. Only now is the dam beginning to break on contracting.

Up on Capitol Hill, the solons are introducing bills on space and are girding themselves for the wild blue vonder. Both the House and Senate have set up special space committees to deal with these matters. The Senate has proposed a.farreaching Science and Technology Act of 1958 that collects nearly every civilian agency doing scientific research under a single department with a Cabinet officer at its head. Some of the DOD responsibilities in R & D are also included.

Both Houses are considering identical bills on how the DOD should be reorganized. Fortunately, Mr. McElroy has had the benefit of their guidance in making his own proposal. After all if he wants Congressional approval, his plan will have to resemble-or at least augment-the ideas proposed by the Congressmen.

The final authority on any reorganization, of course, rests with President Eisenhower. He and Mr. McElroy have been in constant consultation on the issue. The President's scientific advisors

16

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . May 14, 1958 E

Write Dept. C-2

Standard Headers.

sentative.

provides excellent corrosion resis-

tance. Aside from receiving a supe-

rior product from Fusite, we have

also received very excellent service and a great deal of cooperation from

both the company and their repre-

Test samples of any style terminal

available on request. Stainless

steel available on most Fusite

6000 FERNVIEW AVE., CINCINNATI 13, OHIO In Europe: FUSITE N.V. Königweg 16, Alemio, Holland CIRCLE 14 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



PROTECT PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

ander Dr. James Killian, have come up with a plan to create an AEC-like independent agency to work on space problems. The nucleus of the organization would be the NACA and the nonmilitary portion of ARPA.

And so it goes. Virtually, a plan a week.

Army R & D Gains a New Chief

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In what seemed almost like a funeral ceremony, Lt. Gen. James Gavin was retired from the Army. In the wake of his departure, he left a wide open split in his Research and Development organization. There was cleavage between what the Army Chief of Staff thinks should be spent on R & D and what Gavin felt was the barest minimum. Coming in to breach that split is line officer (for 34 years) Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau.

In his first public appearance as Army R & D Chief, Trudeau gave his thoughts on what role electronics will be playing in R & D.

He pointed out that radio communication has come of age in the Army-at the expense of wire communications. That unless more people use radio, the lack of experience in its use and mainnning tenance will play havoc with their organization.

Trudeau is quite taken with the computer busiand ness, too. He envisions a computer as being at the elbow of every field commander. Computed data The will provide the basis for command decisions. efs of

Ammunition and missile electronics is another area of concern to the General. The VT fuze is an example of these "one-shot" components that fall into this category. He points out that they must be highly reliable-they must work the one and only time they are asked to. They must also withstand a high order of shock, acceleration, vibration, temperature, and indefinite storage.

Still other applications present themselves to the R & D chief. "There are navigation aids and other methods for controlling the thousands of Army aircraft. To reduce the effectiveness of enemy electronic devices, we require electronic countermeasures and, in turn, counter-countermeasures. We need electronic systems to detect atomic bursts, predict fallout patterns and collect and collate data for damage assessment. We need better detection devices for mines and chemical or biological warfare."

As for the future, Gen. Trudeau said, "I'd like to see greater realization and greater anticipation of the tremendous, yet unavoidable, amount of wear and tear electronic devices must take in their route to the soldier. I'd like to see more accelerated technological progress . . . more use of . . . electronic computers . . . far more automation in our logistics and administrative sys-

tems . . . in air defense and counter-missile systems . . . (and) greater use of the module principle so that defective electronic components can be readily replaced . . ."



NEW FROM SPERRY

Ruggedized SRU-210 reflex klystron for very high altitude application

Sperry developed the new SRU-210 reflex oscillator specifically to operate reliably under the extremely severe conditions encountered by high-altitude aircraft and missiles. Its special features make it just as useful, however, for ground radar and missile test equipment.

The screw-type tuner, for example, is ruggedized to operate at high alti-

tude without pressurization, and it requires only 5 to 6 ounce-inches of torque. Another important feature of the SRU-210 is its insulated leads which prevent high-altitude arc-over. And, its cathode operates at lower temperatures which means the SRU-210 requires less input power than similar-type tubes.

Write or phone the nearest Sperry CIRCLE 15 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

district office for application data on the new SRU-210 klystron.



DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORPORATION

BROOKLYN . CLEVELAND . NEW ORLEANS . LOS ANGELES . SAN FRANCISCO . SEATTLE IN CANADA: SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

greater VERSATILITY....RELIABILITY....COMPACTNESS

MODEL 450-1100 CARRIER PREAMPLIFIER

Carrier Freq. — 2400 cps (std.); 600, 1200, 4800 cps optional Cerrier Exc. — approx. 4.5-5 volts, depending on transducer imped. Certer Exc. — approx. 4.5–5 volts, depending on transducer Imped.
Transducer Imped. — 100 ohms min. - 1000 ohms max.
Input Imped. — approx. 2500 ohms, incl. zero sup. ckt.
Sensitivity — 100 uv rms from transducer (output imped. 1000 ohms or less) gives

1 volt at output under max, output loading

Output — preferred circuit: between one active cathode and one reference cathode alternate circuit: between active cathode and ground
Output Veltege Cepebilities — (a) = 3 volts into 5000 ohms load

(c) =7.5 volts open ckt

Output Lineerity — better than 0.2% for (a) above
Output Impedance — approx. 1000 ohms, preferred ckt., 500 ohms alternate output ckt. output ckt. Freq. Response — 3 .'b at 20% of carrier freq. Zero Suppression — can suppress 0 to 100% of transducer output (either sense via switch) Power Reg. — 115 volts, 50-400 cps, approx. 30 walts All data subject to change without notice

SANBORN 450 SERIES UNIT PREAMPLIFIERS ... FOR DRIVING OPTICAL OSCILLOGRAPHS

... TAPE RECORDERS ... SCOPES

Here is amplifier design that gives you wider usefulness. improved performance and a choice of packaging, in reduced size and weight. Individually in portable cases, or as four-unit modules for standard 19" racks, with their own power supplies, Sanborn "450" Preamplifiers can be used with a variety of popular optical oscillographs, tape recorders, oscilloscopes or other indicating devices. The 450-1100 is a carrier amplifier-demodulator with calibrated zero suppression, for measuring strain, pressure, velocity, flow, temperature. displacement, etc. with a strain gage bridge, resistance or reactance transducer, or differential transformer. For differential input measurements, the 450-1800 provides the wide range of an AC amplifier and DC stability of a chopper, in a design featuring low noise, low drift and high gain. The 1800's usefulness is increased by a choice of models: 1800, with high current output amplifier ($\pm 2.5 v_1 \pm 50$ ma), position control, and zero suppression; 1800A, same as 1800 but without zero suppression; 1800S, with single-ended output amplifier, delivers ± 2.5 volts at =1 ma, linearity 0.1% full scale, 30 kc bandwidth, zero suppression and position controls; 1800SA, same as 1800S except without zero suppression.

Investigate the many exclusive advantages these and other Sanborn "450" Preamplifiers offer your work. Call your local Sanborn Engineering Representative or write the Industrial Division in Waltham.

SANBORN COMPAN Industrial Division 175 Wyman Street, Waltham 54, Mass.

CIRCLE 16 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

The False Economy of "Short Cut" Drafting

Dear Sir:

MODEL 450-1800 TRUE DIFFERENTIAL DC PREAMPLIFIER

Input — Impedance: 200,000 ohms differentially between terminals (balanced) or 100,000 ohms each input lead to gnd. (single-ended) Common mode rejection: at DC, 100 db; to 60 cps, 94 db; 400 cps, 80 db. Equiv. input drift: ± 2 uv for 24 hours Equiv. input noise: 5 uv peak to peak (0-10 cps), 20 uv (0-1000 cps), 50 uv (0-30 kc) Zero suppression: polarity pos. or neg. Ranges 0-100 mv and 0-1 volt. Accuracy 1% of full scale range.

Low Power Circuit: (in all models) Output appears between two cathodes as true push pull signal.

Gain: Fixed steps 1000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20 Gain Accuracy 0.5% for D.C.

Single-ended Output Circuit: (18005 & 18005A)

High Power Circuit: (1800 and 1800A)

Output ± 2.5 volts Freq. response: 3 db down at 30 kc Linearity: 0.1%

Power Req. - 115 volts, 60 cps, approx. 50 watts

chassis

Load 2200 ohms, min.

Compare appears between two canades as true push pull signal. Common mode level of cathodes ±0.2 volts with respect to ground. Output capability: ±3 volts into 5000 ohms ±10 volts open circuit Zero position control not active for this output Freq. response: 3 db down at 30 kc Linearity: 0.1% Gain. Fixed steps 1000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20

Smooth gain control covers range between fixed steps

ringin rower curcuit: (1800 and 1800 A) Output appears between two emitters as true push pull signal. Common mode level of emitters ± 2.5 volts with respect to ground. Preferred load: 50 phms Output: ± 2.5 volts, ± 50 ma Freq. response: 3 db down at 15 kc Linearity: 0.5% Zero posted is posted is posted in fact black control with the

Output appears as single-ended signal between emitter and amplifier

Zero position control is operative for high power output ckt.

Drafting room systems of operation in the electronic industry have become greatly standardized in the past few years. This is due mainly to military standards controlling drafting practices.

In any drafting room engaged in military electronic programs, the military standards are the "Bible." This standardization is a grand thing, and work is done with great efficiency.

Now-along comes a contract requiring the delivery of several prototype models, but only the minimum of drawings; outline information and instruction book material being the extent of the drafting. Before the prototype can be delivered, there must be design and layout. Also, shop drawings must be made. After fabrication, the units must be marked and wired. Drawings must be made for these steps.

The project engineer would like all of these drawings to be done as quickly and economically as possible. Home shop drawings are in order; military standards should be promptly forgotten. All short cuts should be considered. The supervisor's troubles then increase by the hour. The drawings that the shop receive are anyone's and everyone's idea of simplified drafting.

With a careful conference with the shop foreman, parts can be made from these short-cut drawings. It should be understood that the shop must have talent not usual in the trade to read these "things."

Soon drawings are pulled for revision to cut the question and answer periods. Each day the job is becoming easier, but our old friend, the standards are creeping back into the picture, with each revision.

This malpractice does not stop with mechani-

LETTERS

cal drawings. Wiring diagrams and cable drawings get the treatment, also. A talent far greater than ordinary is required to wire units from poor information. Soon new notes and views are showing up on reissues of the tracings, and again, the drawings are an example of a standard-nonstandard system.

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There are many good points of simplified drafting. "Over" drafting a job is folly, but standards should not be discarded. Detailed parts should be clear and concise with all the information required to fabricate and finish the part stated on the drawing.

The wire man must know exactly what to do, or time is wasted in asking questions. The man preparing a cable is fabricating a part. He must be able to find all the information on the drawing necessary to do his job.

Final assembly can be accomplished with a parts list only. The average man on the bench will need a drawing to help him. A simple assembly drawing should be a part of the group of drawings.

Simplified drawings, by all means, reduce time spent in delineation. But, employ economy of line, not economy of information. Drafting people have learned that drafting to standards will be faster than making it up as they go along.

> John B. Miller, Supervisor Drafting Department Jansky & Bailey, Inc. Washington 7, D.C.

This letter was prompted by suggestions of "short-cut" drafting to reduce costs that appeared in ED, Nov. 15, 1957. Certainly, changes in drafting procedure should not be allowed unless everyone concerned is made aware of the changes. But, what is wrong with changing the standards, if the necessary information can be supplied at lower cost in time and money? Basically, it seems that we are all in agreement.



CHECK THE OVERALL SIZE

including switch, if needed. For practical space-saving ability, Stackpole miniature "F" Controls lead the way — only 0.637" in diameter behind the panel for the entire length of both control and switch.



Photos show side and rear views of a Stackpole F Control with 2-pole switch. Dotted lines indicate behind-panel space occupied by a conventional "miniature" control.

Notice how Stackpole's small switch size perfectly complements the miniature control ... saves precious chassis space where it's needed the most.

FEEL and HEAR THE SWITCH ACTION



for the tease-proof, positive "feel" and audible "click" only a true snap-action switch provides. "B"– Series switches used on "F" Controls have the same time-proven mechanism as larger Stackpole control switches. They're U.L. Inspected for 1 amp. @ 125v ac-dc; 4 amps @ 25v dc.

CHECK THE COMPLETENESS OF BOTH CONTROL and SWITCH LINES

R E S I S T O R S

Printed wiring, wire-wrap, or standard lug terminals as well as fold-tab or threaded bushing mountings are available on all Stackpole miniature "F" controls. Both SPST and DPST switches can be supplied.

Electronic Components Division STACKPOLE CARBON COMPANY, St. Marys, Pa.

In Canada: Canadian Stackpole Ltd., 550 Evans Ave., Etobicoke, Toronto 14, Ont.

FIXED & VARIABLE COMPOSITION RESISTORS • SLIDE & SNAP SWITCHES • IRON CORES • CERAMIC MAGNETS FIXED COMPOSITION CAPACITORS • CERAMAG® FEROMAGNETIC CORES HUNDREDS OF CARBON, GRAPHITE, AND METAL POWDER PRODUCTS.

CIRCLE 17 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

THE STANDARD FOR MICROWAVE COMPONENTS

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Because of a unique combination of engineering and production skills, you can expect microwave components from Frequency Standards, Inc. that offer a dependability and accuracy $(\pm 0.01\%)$ unmatched in the field.

For here you will find the highly specialized engineering experience and the intricate tooling and production facilities needed to produce such sensitive microwave components as the two pictured on this page.

These two Tunable Band Pass Filters, both passive frequency selective devices, are capable of providing large amounts of selectivity in the stop band consistent with low dissipation losses in the pass band. Our standard line includes 2-, 3- and 4-section filters with a ganged tuning control feature, over a wide frequency range, assuring you of an accuracy of $\pm 0.01\%$.

For details, contact Frequency Standards, Inc., and we will furnish information on our standard products, our custom products and our facilities for meeting all requirements, no matter how exacting, in the microwave components field.

Please address inquiries to Frequency Standards, Inc., Box 504A, Asbury Park, N. J., Prospect 4-0500, or your nearest representative in all principal cities.



A DIVISION OF NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP. CIRCLE 18 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

20

MEETINGS

May 26-27: Engineering Refresher (Electrical Engineering)

Featured as a part of the Engineering Institute that is being held at the University of Wisconsin from January through June, 1958. This refresher will review circuits and electrical machinery for electrical engineering. Interested persons should contact Mr. Robert A. Ratner, Director, Engineering Institutes, University of Wisconsin Extension Division, Department of Engineering, Madison 6, Wis.

May 27-28: 2nd EIA Conference on Maintainability of Electronic Equipment

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Technical Sessions will cover the following areas: Military Concepts and Requirements for Maintainability; Ground Environment Equipment; Missile Maintainability; and Airborne Equipment Maintainability. For more information, write to J. A. Caffiaux, Staff Engineer, Electronic Engineering Dept., 650 Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.

June 2-4: National Telemetering Conference

Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md. Sponsored by the AIEE, ARS, ISA, and IAS. The technical program will feature sessions in telemetering in the IGY program, telemetering overseas, rocket telemetering, industrial telemetering, and data reduction. In addition, there will be the annual exhibit staged by manufacturers of telemetering equipment. For further details about the conference, write W. J. Mayo-Wells, Program Chairman, 3830 Beecher St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

June 5-6: 2nd National Symposium on Production Techniques

Hotel New Yorker, New York, N.Y. Sponsored by PGPT. For information, write John W. Trinkaus, Sperry Gyroscope Co., Great Neck, N.Y.

June 8-12: National Association of Electrical Distributors

San Francisco, Calif. For more information about the convention write to the National Association of Electrical Distributors, 290 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Fr pa tee ph tis tic of D 31 C Ju fa P յւ th C 0

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June 18-20: Statistical Methods in Radio Wave Propagation

University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. Sponsored by the University of California Engineering Extension. Participants from England, France, India, and the United States will present papers in three major fields: statistical theory and techniques of use to scientists and engineers; phenomenological investigations with both statistical and physical structure; and instrumentation for the rapid reduction of large quantities of radio data. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. W. C. Hoffman, Engineering Building, Room 3116, University of California, Los Angeles 24, Calif.

June 22-27: AIEE Summer General Meeting, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paper Deadline

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June 25: Deadline for papers to be presented at the 1958 National Simulation Conference. The conference, sponsored by the IRE, is planned for October 23-25 in Dallas, Tex. One hundred word abstracts and 500 word summaries of technical papers in the general field of simulation should be transmitted in duplicate to D. J. Simmons, Rt. 8, Box 447, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Courses—Seminars

July 8-12 and July 14-18: Two Special Summer Programs on Strain Gage Techniques. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass. Additional information may be obtained from Dr. William M. Murray, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, M.I.T.

Aug. 4-15: Special Summer Program on Microwave Ferrites. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass. Topics will include: Electromagnetic Theory of Fields in the Presence of Ferrites; Measurements of Ferrite Characteristics; and Linear and Non-linear Ferrite Devices (Theory and Application). Write to Dr. Hermann A. Haus, Assistant Professor, M.I.T. Department of Electrical Engineering, for information.

Aug. 4-15: Summer Study Course in Microwave Theory and Technique. Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio. The course will be directed toward the engineer in industry who has found a growing need for training in the methods of measuring and analyzing with microwaves. Requests for additional information on the course should be directed to the Director of Special Programs, Case Institute of Technology, 10900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Ampli-NYL



the entirely NEW insulated AMP terminal line for large wire sizes

FEATURES:

• High Performance Nylon Insulation to provide continued satisfactory service life at elevated temperatures, plus resistance to ester-based oils.

• Helical tongue design to secure maximum structural utility at minimum weight penalty.

• Cast insulation has formed entry ramp to provide easy wire insertion and snug fit over standard AN wires.

• Color-coding to assure proper terminal selection for applicable wire sizes.

• Step-Lok Crimp to guarantee continued proper position of insulation with respect to terminal.

• Connector designs are available in single to single, single to multiple and multiple to multiple wire accommodations.

The A-MP Ampli-NYL Terminal is installed with the proven Confined "C" Crimp for maximum electrical and mechanical performance. Confining the spread of the terminal during the crimping process achieves more intimate contact and a homogeneous union of conductor and terminal.



Additional information is available upon request.

GENERAL OFFICES: HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA A-MP products and engineering assistance are available through whollyowned subsidiaries in: Canada + England + France + Holland + Japan

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958





ONS OF REVOLUTIONS AT 625 E.F.

PROBLEM

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SOLUTION

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The amough surfaces of the partons film mandational with its convent behaviored pergenters instances have fills on high spans. Without over and required to fully the destances ad wire windlings, thereafters, with very host behavior structures which arthurs a got lite, as when the structure enters of black structure.

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EDITORIAL

Hot And Cold

On October 15th, 1957, ELECTRONIC DESIGN featured a Staff Report on "Cooling Electronic Equipment." Now, seven months later, our theme is "High Temperature Components." In this issue we have articles dealing with such apparently diverse subjects as potentiometers, relays, liquid dielectrics, and wires.

These articles were written specifically for this "High Temperature" issue. Each was selected to provide not only a broad insight into the problems of high temperature equipment design, but also practical design approaches and techniques.

This issue of ELECTRONIC DESIGN also carries an extensive staff written report, evaluating the "state of the art" of high temperature components. It includes an industry wide survey of components available for operation in higher than normal ambient temperatures.

In an editorial, "Why Thermal Design?" in last October's "Cooling" issue, we said:

"There would be no thermal design problem if it were not for this frailty of electronic components. One might say, with tongue in cheek, perhaps, that once we have developed diodes, transistors, tubes, resistors, capacitors, and insulators to tolerate 500 C, we will no longer have thermal design problems."

Our readers wanted to know just where we stand. How far have we gone towards putting the fan manufacturer out of business? Just what is available in 500 C electronic components, or even 200 C components?

Our survey shows that we may safely conclude the cooling equipment manufacturer will be with us for a long time. Though great strides have been made in developing hotter components, improvements have not kept pace with new systems requirements.

Far from eliminating fans and blowers, we must develop better ones to tolerate higher temperatures. Even the fan manufacturer has been drawn into the quest for high temperature components.

He's not going to obviate the search for components for hotter ambients. Nor will the manufacturer of high temperature tolerant components mitigate the need for improved cooling equipment and better thermal design.

Cooling and high temperature components are two sides of the same coin in the reliability till. We need them both. They are companion weapons in our pursuit of more dependable equipment.

In a parallel vein, ELECTRONIC DESIGN'S "High Temperature" issue does not supplant the "Cooling" issue, but supplements it. For a free copy of our Staff Report, please circle 22.

George & Rosthy

CIRCLE 21 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



How Hot Is HOT?

antroducing on ILICTRONIC DESIGN nine part Start Emport on High Employments for Electronic Equipments

by George II. Rostfry

When electronic equipment cannot be cooled, components in the equipment must be able to withstand high ambient temperatures. In equipment for supersonic aircraft, missiles, satellites, nuclear powered vehicles, and perhaps soon, spaceships—there is no room for cooling facilities. Where the temperature is very high, cooling equipment often adds as much heat as it takes away, and can add intolerable weight.

We must increase the temperature endurance of our equipment. As a rule of thumb—you can triple the output of a motor, a transformer, or many other devices, if you double the temperature endurance.

The first problems in developing high temperature components are problems of materials. Conventional materials just won't do.

At 500 C:

 Many metals corrode and oxidize. Tiny dirt or grease particles accelerate corrosion;

Most metals weaken;

Copper conductors stretch;

Nickel steels and ferrites lose their magnetic properties. Only a few general types of iron maintain their magnetic qualities

 low carbon steel, silicon and grain-oriented silicon steels, powdered and co-balt iron;

- Conductor resistivity goes up;
- Insulation resistivity goes down.

Once the proper materials are foundmaterials that are mechanically and electrically suitable for high temperature operation-materials that can take tough military conditions like vibration, shock, and acceleration-materials that can take sand and dust and high altitude-materials that won't sop up water-once these materials are found, the next problem is to make them into components. And that's not easy.

Many inorganic materials, for example, are excellent for high temperature electrical insulation. But they're hard to work. They have no flexibility. They're brittle. It's hard to apply them to metals, and harder still to make them stick.

What Do We Need?

According to a recent survey, operating temperatures for aircraft and missile materials, in the next ten years, will reach 1400 degrees C for a few minutes, and 2200 degrees C for a few seconds. (Steel melts after a few seconds at 1400 C.)

Immediate requirements for electronic parts are not so stringent—but they aren't easy either.

5

Military Requirements. Last October, the Research and Engineering Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense published an "Environmental Requirements Guide for Electronic Parts." This report, prepared by an *ad hoc* group of the Office's Advisory Group on Electronic Parts, is available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. (See ED 1/22/58)

The document suggests ten "plateaus" of environmental characteristics required by the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Each level calls for thousands of hours of operational life under different conditions of temperature, altitude, moisture, vibration, shock, nuclear radiation, and other uncomfortable environments.

To cover each environmental requirement listed is beyond the scope of this ELECTRONIC DESIGN staff report, as this report deals only with operation at elevated temperatures.

It is illuminating to see what the ten requirements are for temperature.

• Group I calls for operation from -55 to +55 C, and should fulfill the needs for electronic hardware handled by personnel.

Group II, for -65 to +85 operation, covers stable components for general use.
Group III, for general shipboard and ground components, calls for temperatures from -65 to +125, as do Groups IV and V.

Groups IV and V include requirements

High Temperature Components For Electronic Equipment An Electronic Design Staff Report

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 For a free reprint of this section Circle 22.

for nuclear radiation and for high performance aircraft and surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles.

• Groups VI and VII call for operation from -65 to +200 for high-performance aircraft, special shipboard needs, nuclear powered aircraft, and ballistic missiles.

• Group VIII, calling for -65 to +350 operation, is intended primarily for shipboard missile needs.

• Groups IX and X include nuclear powered weapons requirements, and call for operation from -65 to +500 and +1000.

The Army's *immediate* objective is to complete a family of 125 C military quality components for reliable operation in environments for ground signal equipment. The ultimate goal for this type of field service is an across-the-board family of 200 C parts with all the performance attributes of lower temperature military types.

The Air Force wants to see a complete family of components for operation at 200 C. These parts would be in Groups VI and VII of the Environmental Requirements Guide.

The Air Force also has many requirements for components to operate in Group IX at 500 C, and a few specific requirements (such as radome noses) in Group X, the "Blue Sky" category.

(Continued on following page)

New Product Announcement

STEMCO TYPE MX THERMOSTATS

especially designed for missile, avionic and electronic applications

New Stemco Type MX Thermostats are miniature snap-acting units designed to open on a temperature rise. Being compact, lightweight units able to withstand high G's under wide ambient temperature ranges, Type MX thermostats are ideal for missile, avionic and other electronic applications where close temperature control is mandatory.

Basic design flexibility of the Stemco Type MX Series means the units can be supplied from regular production runs in a wide variety of models, both semi-enclosed or hermetically sealed. Ceramic or metal bases for semi-enclosed units, round enclosures or CR-7 crystal cans for hermetically sealed units. Several types of terminal arrangements, mounting provisions, brackets, etc., are available.

Stemco Type MX thermostats give you performance ... small cubage ... rugged reliability ... at a production price.

* 2° to 6°F differentials available



HIGH TEMPERATURE COMPONENTS

Commercial Requirements. Most requirements for high temperature components are military. But there are non-military needs too. There are commercial applications where a component may operate in a 125 C ambient though it can work safely at 200 C. In many such cases, a hot component is used because its high temperature capabilities have endowed it with a longer life expectancy at lower temperatures.

Other commercial applications include aircraft electronics, where heavy fans and blowers may be eliminated if cramped electronic components can tolerate the higher ambient temperatures. And there are occasions when parts must operate in, or near, ovens, furnaces, combustion engines, and nuclear reactors.

What Do We Have?

Some components will never have to work at high temperatures. Meters, for example, require human observers, so until we have humans who can operate at 200 C, there probably won't be much call for 200 C meters.

But many components will have to work when they're hot. We already have a complete family of parts available for operation at temperatures up to 85 C.

We have a line of 125 C parts-almost complete-but not quite. Roadblocks include, for example, r-f and i-f transformers, available now to about 105 C.

Many parts are available for 200 C operation, and a few-very few-will work at 500 C.

For most of these components, there are no large quantities, even for 200 C. But there are no large orders either. In many cases, manufacturers can start rolling as soon as they get some big production orders.

Practically no 500 C components are in large scale production. Most 500 C parts are laboratory curiosities. They're wonderful for publicity, and they give us a taste of things to come—but don't design next year's equipment around them. At best, some are manufactured in sample quantities.

Many companies want to avoid the headaches associated with developing very high temperature components. A few have been vigorously exploring these domains. Corning Glass Works, for one,

CIRCLE 23 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Thanks

Our many thanks to researchers at the United States Army Signal Engineering Laboratories and at Wright Air Development Center. These men gave us invaluable background information to help us prepare this report.

At USASEL:

Stan Danko, Thomas Gore, Charles Lascaro, Ralph Osche, Irving Remis, Milton Tenzer

At WADC:

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Max Bialer, A.H. Dicke, Roger Faust, Dr. Walter Knecht, A. H. Petit, L. P. Richmond, Gene Tarrants

has conducted extensive investigation into high temperature applications of glass and glass-ceramics. Corning has already developed resistors, capacitors, and circuit boards of these materials.

General Electric, another high temperature pioneer, has developed resistors, capacitors, and vacuum tubes for very high temperature applications. It's now studying lead metaniobate, a new piezoelectric material, operational to 550 C.

Manufacturers of materials—especially structural materials for tomorrow's aircraft and spacecraft—are carrying on extensive research to develop strong, high temperature tolerant materials.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN has canvassed thousands of electronic component manufacturers to determine what is available for operation at elevated temperatures. In the following pages, we have listed their hottest components of general interest to electronic design engineers. At the back of this report, we've listed the manufacturers who make them.

We have prepared charts and other listings to make it easy for you to find out what is available, who makes the parts you need, and what you can expect in the future. These charts and listings are intended as a time-saving guide. Complete specifications, prices, and information on availability can be obtained from the individual manufacturers.

Because we feel many engineers will want to keep this staff report for future reference, we have made free reprints available.

You may have one if you turn to the Reader Service card and circle 22.

CIRCLE 24 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

WHEN "MINUTES" COUNT

SIL

			PRIMARY							18	PEDANC	Max		
SYNCHRO FUNCTION	CPPC Type	laput Voltago (400~)	Inpot Corroni (Amps.)	Laput Pawer (Watts)	Dolput Voltage (Volta)	Sonsitivity (MV/deg.)	Phase Shift (dog. load)	Roto: (Ohms)	Stater (Ohms)	Zro (Dhms)	Žse (Ohms)	Zrss (Ohms)	Null Voltage (MV)	ACCURAC Mat. Error (Mir
Torque Transmitter	CGC 8-A 7	26	.100	.5	11.8	206	8	37	12	54 - j260	12 ÷ j45	80 · j20	30	7
Control Transformer	CTC 8 A 1	118	.090	.2	23.5	410	9 '	150	24	212 - j684	22 - j115	246 - 160	30	7
Control Transformer	CTC 8 A 4	11.8	029	.08	22.5	390	B°	389	64	560 - j1860	90 ÷ j340	640 - j190	30	7
Torque Receiver	CRC 8 A 1	26	.100	.5	11.8	206	8	37	12	54 + j260	12 - j45	80 ÷ j20	30	30 sp.
Electrical Resolver	CSC 8 A 1	26	038	42	10 8	190	20 *	230	27	286 : 1620	45 j148	350 ⊥ 175	30	7
Electrical Resolver	CSC 8 A 4	26	038	.42	26	454	,20'	230	170	286 ± j620	250 - 1830	350 - 175	30	7
Control Differential	CDC 8 A 1	11.8	.085	.21	11.8	206	9	36	. 25	38 ÷ j122	27 ÷ j120	48 + j14	30	7
Vector Resolver	CVC-8 A 1	26	.057	.34	11.8	206	10.2°	78	27	103 + i440	8+130		30	7

ANTI



MISSILE

ACTUAL SIZE

Count on CPPC Synchros

In the above diagram, which simulates the attack of an ICBM and its destruction by an Anti-Missile Missile, only 20 minutes will elapse from the time advanced radar picks up the ICBM at point α and the time ICBM reaches its target. These are a vital 20 minutes.

In these 20 minutes the path of the ICBM must be computed with extreme accuracy and the intercepting path of the Anti-Missile Missile computed equally accurately.

Minutes count-both minutes of time and minutes of maximum error in the computing devices.

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LOOK TO CPPC FOR SYNCHRO PROGRESS

CLIFTON PRECISION PRODUCTS CO., INC.

fton Heinter



TUBES AND

SEMICONDUCTORS

Tubes

A MONG the newer high temperature components, vacuum tubes have made the most dramatic breakthrough. Following quickly on the heels of new materials developments, tube manufacturers have evolved techniques for making tubes to work with surface temperatures as high as 800 deg C.

These new tubes no more resemble their low temperature counterparts than do modern subminiatures resemble the early De Forest audion valves. Conventional glass and mica have been replaced by hard glass and ceramics. (One reason for replacing glass for very high temperature operation is obvious from Fig. 4.) Glass is objectionable even before it softens or melts because of problems of electrolysis, poor sealing, diffusion and fragility.

Mica raises problems, too. Mica sheets, with accurately spaced holes, hold electrodes in position. But the accuracy of the holes is limited by die design, and is affected by subsequent wear and tear on the die after repeated stamping operations. Furthermore, the holes can be mutilated during tube assembly or under conditions of shock or vibration.

The new tubes can take rough treatment. They can withstand high orders of shock, vibration and nuclear radiation. They are not only tough, but small-a welcome development.

Where most other components must sacrifice electrical performance when they're hot, the new tubes actually work better. The ceramic types, with their rugged planar construction, and their extensive use of tantalum, are less noisy, less gassy, and less microphonic.

Heaterless Tubes

As tubes operate in hotter and hotter environments, a point is reached where less and less filament power is needed to heat the cathode. It's often necessary to compensate for this by cutting down the filament voltage as the temperature rises above about 400 C. Eventually, a point is reached where no filament power is required at all. Naturally, if you don't need filament power you don't need a filament. The cathode doesn't care how it gets hot.

With this in mind, General Electric's Schenectady Research Lab has developed a heaterless tube for operation between 480 and 820 C. This experimental tube measures only 1/4 inch in diameter and 1/8 inch in thickness-about the size of a small transistor.

Circuits For Hot Tubes

The development of tubes capable of operating at very high temperatures has prompted intensive investigation into circuits to take advantage of these tubes. About two years ago, the Hi-Q Division of Aerovox Corporation, armed with an Air Force contract, began research into the problems of integrating tubes and other suitable components into physically rugged circuitry to operate at 500 C.

Directing the work, Project Director Dr. A. R. Rodriguez, Project Engineer J. D. Cronin, and Research Chemists G. D. Schindler and J. A. Kyser had to develop circuit configurations adaptable to automatic production, and tough enough to take vibration, shock, nuclear bombardment, and 500 C.

Circuits were to occupy the smallest volume consistent with reliable construction and operation. They were to take the form of modules which could be interconnected simply. The configurations were to have high insulation resistance and a low dielectric constant throughout their frequency and temperature range.

A year's work at Hi-Q bore fruit in the form of a five volume scientific report containing a wealth of information on rugged, high temperature circuit configurations and materials.

For structural materials, the Aerovox engineers chose high grade alumina and stainless steel as having the best combinations of mechanical and electrical properties.

Cavities vs Baseboards

Early in their work, they assigned a secondary role to printed circuitry and concentrated on two other approaches—a cavity approach, and a metal channel baseboard approach. The former entailed placing components in cylindrical holes in a ceramic block with interconnecting stainless steel conductors. A photograph of a plastic model appears in Fig. 1.

The metal channel approach used stainless steel channels inserted in alumina baseboards (Fig. 2). Tabs on the ends of the channels are bent through slots in the baseboard and welded to components.

The baseboards and channels are easy to mass produce. The approach lends itself to automated



Fig. 1. Plastic model of experimental cavity circuitry developed at Aerovox



Tube Manufacturers

Here are the manufacturers who've developed tubes to take heat. Most are not available in production line quantities, principally because there is no large market for them.

Wright Air Development Center's Electron Tube Branch Chief A. H. Dicke points out that there are too few of these tubes to evaluate them properly. He predicts that 1958 should provide larger quantities.

Bendix—hard glass HY-G-300 series with surface temperatures to 300 C, and external anode metal ceramic tubes to 400 C.

Eitel-McCullough—metal ceramic tubes to 300 C in development.

General Electric—metal ceramic uhf triode 7077 and others to 300 C in sample lot production, and heaterless tubes (480 to 820 C) in development.

Polarad—metal ceramic reflex klystrons to 200 C. (Not as hot as some of the other new tubes, but hot for a klystron.)

Raytheon—subminiature glass tubes to 265 C.

Sylvania—metal ceramic tubes to 400 C in sample lot production.

7 OFC TRANSFORMERS HELP GUIDE LACROSSE AT 170°C

At 20 miles, the Martin LACROSSE can be accurately guided to hit a small barn door. Helping to guide this missile are 7 transformers that maintain 1% voltage tolerance throughout this 20 mile journey at temperatures up to 170° C.

Ortho Filter Corporation custom designs and manufactures a complete line of transformers that meet and exceed MIL-T-27A, Class T, Grade 4.

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Fig. 2. Experimental metal baseboard circuitry.

Fig. 3. Any more in there? GE's uhf 7077 triodes.

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HIGH TEMPERATURE COMPONENTS

production since parts can be assembled at room temperature. A further advantage of this process is that laboratory models can be made quickly and simply. Different size components can be mounted on the baseboard, and the designer can allow for forced air or convection cooling.

The cavity approach, on the other hand, lends itself better to miniaturization. Cavity-borne circuits take about one fifth the volume of equivalent baseboard circuits and weigh less. In the case of a six stage audio amplifier using three Eimac CD-16's, the volume reduction was six to one.

But the cavity approach increases the problems of heat dissipation. The thermal conductivity of alumina is so poor that the heat can't get out of the ceramic block easily. One approach is to clamp the body of a resistor, for example, in a metal wrapper, using suitable electrical insulation which can extend out one side of the cavity. This gets the heat out where it can be dissipated.

Any Circuit, Not Just One

In their evaluation of circuits, these researchers tried not so much to build specific circuits, but to find a method applicable to building any circuit. As a starting point, they experimented with the National Bureau of Standards' preferred video limiter and prf multivibrator circuits. To simplify tests, they evaluated the circuits at 150 C on glass melamine baseplates. Happily, this material has the same properties at lower temperatures that alumina has at 500 C. Tests on alumina boards at 500 C and 1000 cps revealed that circuit changes due to heating could be made practically negligible, with reasonable care in circuit conductor layout.

Basic Circuit Considerations

In the course of a discussion with C. R. Knight of Washington, D.C.'s Aeronautical Radio, Inc., several important circuit considerations were emphasized.

Cathode temperature is critical in affecting tube life. A change in heater voltage from 6.3 to 6.9 v can reduce tube life by a four to one ratio.
A tube with a glass envelope has a loose thermal coupling to the environment, so its heater and cathode lose heat almost entirely by radiation. A 400 F ambient change might cause only a 50 F change in cathode temperature. A ceramic tube is more tightly coupled to the atmosphere,

so its cathode temperature change is about equal to the ambient temperature change. The tube designer can't compensate for this, so it's up to the circuit designer.

• It may be necessary to compensate for changes in tube characteristics with temperature. Compensation can take the form of varying grid bias or varying heater power. The latter is preferred because it can extend tube life.

• Capacitor power factor can change drastically with temperature and alter circuit performance. (Increased power factor can be simulated at room temperature with a series resistor.)

• There is a greater tendency for arcing at higher temperatures.

The people at Aerovox have done a creditable job. They've helped lay the foundations for the electronics of tomorrow's aircraft, missiles, satellites, and spaceships.

Semiconductors

		Temp.—°C				
Manufacturer	Туре	Max. Power	Zero Power			
Audio Devices	Silicon rectifiers	100	170			
Fretco	Aluminum antimonide diodes	25	400			
G.E. (Syracuse)	Silicon rectifiers, diodes, transistors,					
	and controlled silicon rectifiers	25	175			
General Transistor	Silicon diodes, medium power	55	200			
Hughes	Silicon diodes	25	225			
International Rectifier	Silicon power diodes		200			
Microwave	Silicon microwave mixer diodes	25	150			
Raytheon	Diffused junction silicon glass rectifiers	25	200			
Sarkes Tarzian	Silicon rectifiers	100	170			
Sylvania	Silicon microwave mixer diodes and tripolar crystals	25	150			
Texas Inst.	Silicon rectifiers, diodes, transistors	25	175			
Transitron	Silicon rectifiers, diodes, transistors	. 25	175			
Trans-Sil	Silicon rectifiers	150				
Westinghouse	Silicon carbide rectifiers*	_	700			
• In Development			1			



Fig. 4. Conventional tubes sag after 800 C exposure. GE's experimental ceramic types thrive.



Fig. 5. Output of GE's heaterless tube (at 600 C) makes scope traces in background. (Normal operation is in hot environment, but blowtorch is not essential.) rato are (gal ter j Ta

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Fig. 6. Silicon power diodes can operate at 200 C. (International' Rectifier Corp.)

Semiconductors

THE OPERATING temperature of available semiconductor devices is limited by the allowable junction temperature. The use of silicon opened the way to higher temperature operation. But even the silicon semiconductors cannot be called high temperature devices in terms of today's requirements.

None are available to operate beyond the region of 150 to 200 C, and at the upper temperatures, they are derated so power dissipation is almost negligible compared with their operation at 25 C. Furthermore, at the upper temperatures, leakage currents and noise are normally much higher, and forward currents lower.

New departures, however, include an aluminum antimonide diode (Fretco, Inc.) which operates (at one third the room temperature dissipation) in a 300 C ambient. Westinghouse has developed a silicon carbide, grown-junction, large area rectifier which will operate with a 200 C rise above an ambient of 500 C. It can pass up to 10 amperes and can tolerate a peak inverse voltage of several hundred volts—but it is still a laboratory curiosity. People at RCA's Princeton Labs are investigating new semiconductor compounds (gallium arsenide and indium phosphide) for better performance at higher temperatures.

Tabulated here are some of the hottest semi-Onductors available.



HIGH TEMPERATURE

AND

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Portable 4 cu. ft. Test Chamber,

range +500° F. to -100° F.

Combination Temperature-Vibration Chamber, $+500^{\circ}$ F. to -100° F., 10, 31 and 64 cu. ft. sizes.

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Program Controlled Temperature — Humidity Chamber, +300°F. to -100° F. temperature, 20-95% humidity.



Conrad Square—ED5—Holland, Mich. Subsidiary of Crampton Mfg. Co.

Write for Bulletins and Temperature-Altitude Conversion Chart

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

58

31

RESISTORS



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High temperature potentiometers, (l. to r.) by Maurey, San Fernando, Kintronic, and last, two by Fairchild.

THE HOTTEST low power resistors available today can carry their full load in a 150 C ambient. With derating to much lower power levels, many of these will work at 200 C and even higher.

The resistors which can dissipate most heat are the wirewound types. When wound with 3 mil wire, or larger, they can be quite reliable. But they have shortcomings. They use critical materials—hard to get in time of war. They are costly. They have a restricted resistance range and they can be damaged by electrolysis.

Even 500 C resistors are available, but they are not stable, and certainly not reliable enough for most of their intended applications.

Tabulation of Hot Resistors

In the tabulation of resistors in this report, the maximum temperature ratings is the ambient temperature in which a resistor can safely dissipate its full power rating. Some companies, (Ward Leonard for example), rate resistors on their maximum safe wire temperature rise above 25 C. The zero rating temperature is the maximum safe ambient temperature when the resistor dissipates negligible power.

Tolerance ratings are for room temperature, and may not apply at higher temperatures. It should be noted that not all of a manufacturer's resistance values are available in all tolerances or power ratings.

Aspects of resistors and potentiometers beyond the scope of this report-noise, mechanical problems, and problems of wear-should be taken up

1		rixed i	Kesistors		1 1	Temp	°C
Manufacturer	Туре		Range	Rating (Watts)	Tolerance (%)	Max. Power	Zero Power
Corning Glass	Metal	S	50Ω-4.2M	0.5-2	1-10	120	200
	oxide	R	25Ω-1.0M	7-115	2-10	25	235
	tilm	н	25Ω-5.0M	7-4000	2-20	40	235
Dale Products	Wirewound	RS	0.1Q-175K	1-10	0.05-3	25	275
		RSZA	0.5 <u>0</u> - 28K	2	0.05-3	125	275
00.0000000000	14/1	RH	0.102-100K	10-250	0.05-3	25	2/5
GB Components	wirewound	CI	0.10- 20M	0.1-4	0.01-1	125	190
Instrument Resistors	wirewound	PLG	1.0Q- 25K	1-6	0.1 -1	150	250
International Resistance	Carbon Film		100Q-100K	0.5-2	1 1	200	250
Pyrofilm Resistor	Carbon Film	PT	250K- 1M	0.5-1	5	70	250
Topaz	Wirewound		1 <u>Q</u> - 16K	25	0.05-5	25	200
Victoreen Instrument	Deposited	RX4	200Ω- 50M	5	1-10	200	275
	Carbon	RX5	200Ω-200M	10	1-10	175	325
Ward Leonard	Wirewound	Vitrohm	1Ω- 1M	3-218	1.10	325	350

		Variabl	e Resistors				
	1	1	× [1	Temp	.—°C
Manufacturer	Туре		Range	Rating (Watts)	Linearity (%)	Max. Power	Zero Power
Ace Electronics	Ww	X500	10Ω-250K	1.5-2.5	2-5	75	150
Aero Electronics	Ww Trimmer	925	100Ω-100K	_	5	-	190
Analogue Controls	ww (10 turn)	50	2K-100K	3	0.03	00	220
Beckman/Hellpot		5U	10K 100K	1.5	1.5	120	200
Dale Products	WW Irimmer	A10-W	100 50K	1-5	1-5	70	1/5
Esizabild Controls	Motol Eilm	314	1000 50K	2	150	95	200
Fairchild Controls		744*	500 20K	3	2-6.1	120	225
	Film Trimmer	760	5002 · 30K	4	**	120	175
Camanuali	Film trimmer	PVC	250 50K	2 2 25	5	120	200
Kintania		100047	2012 JOK	1.6	0.1	155	200
Mollony	Www.Comtrol	TUUUHT	100 10K	5	0.1	145	220
Mailory	WW CONTROL	501414	1000 20K	0.5	5	145	250
San Fernando	Trimmer	50M 14	50Ω-150K	2	1	85	165
• By Special Order					,	•• Infinite	Resolution

with individual manufacturers. Their full names and addresses are listed at the rear of this section.

Better Resistors To Come

The campaign for higher temperature resistors continues. International Resistance has film resistors in development, which should operate at 500 C. P. R. Mallory and Rho are continuing research. Rho has a wirewound resistor in development which can operate at full power in a 315 C environment. With negligible power, it can tolerate a 500 C ambient.

General Electric at Auburn developed a surface film resistor to operate at temperatures as high as 800 C. (That's hot!) They used hollow ceramic tubes with resistive coating on the internal surfaces. The tube was sealed, in vacuum, by two titanium caps which connect with the ends of the film. But this development has been discontinued.

With potentiometers, the problems of high temperature resistors are multiplied. Yet new techniques and new films hold great promise for the future.



GE's 800 C resistor can light cigarettes, but this is not its principal application.

RELIABILITY must START ON THE GROUND

Missile launching equipment manufacturers must be positive of every component in their vital equipment. For this reason, Air-Marine blowers are specified equipment in many of the launching beds built today. The blower shown here is currently being used in the Army's NIKE Hercules Program. Interested manufacturers are urged to look into the proven reliability of Air-Marine's complete line of sub-fractional H.P. Motors, Blowers and Fans.



F2331: Type, 130 CFM at 0'' S.P., Hi-Ambient Operation

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AMITYVILLE, NEW YORK LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



CIRCLE 27 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CAPACITORS



Capacitors for 500 C operation. (Dime shows size---not price.)

GREAT strides in capacitor manufacturing have been made in the last two years. 200 C capacitors, almost unheard of three years ago, are today an off-the-shelf reality. They're costly -but they're available.

Capacitors to withstand 500 C are here tooin laboratories-or, at best, in sample production quantities. G.E. at Hudson Falls, has made some samples to operate at up to 800 C. They use stacked mica with Inconel[®] electrodes and glass coated Inconel leads.

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Almost all capacitors made to work at 200 C use a Teflon^{••} dielectric. Some use special films. Balco has developed a film capacitor with a 1000 megohm insulation resistance from -60 to +200 C. Its stability over this entire range is 0.2 per cent, about ten times better than most Teflon types.

		Capa	citors		
Manufacturer	Туре	Range	Rating (vdc)	Tolerance (%)	Max. Temp.—°C
Aerovox	Ceramic*	.05 mf-100 mf	100	2	350
Balco	Teflon	.001 mf-2 mf	100-4000	1-20	200
	Metal-Teflon	.1 mf-4 mf	50-400	1-20	200
	Plastic Film	5 mmf1 mf	10-100	.25-20	200
Chicago -	Teflon	.001 mf-1 mf	200-1200	-	200
Corning	Glass*	to .01 mf	to 300	-	300
Courter	Quartz	50 mmf-10 mf	50-200	5-10	300
Dearborn	Teflon	.001 mf-10 mf	200-600	5-20	200
Diamond	Teflon	.005 mf-4 mf	100-1000	.5-10	200
G.E.	Mica	[,] .001 mf05 mf	250	20	500
(Hudson Falls)	Mica	.01 mf-1 mf	400	10	300
General Lab.	Mica	.001 mf-10 mf	1600-6000	-	200
Gudeman	Teflon	.001 mf15 mf	100-1000	1-10	200
Gulton	Ceramic	5 mmf02 mf	75-500	5-20	225
Mallory	Tantalum	3.5 mf-240 mf	12-420	-15-+45	200**
Onandaga	Ceramic	25 mmf01 mf	300-2000	GMV	200
San Fernando	Teflon Film	.001 mf-10 mf	50-1000	1	200
Sangamo	Mica Button	.004 mf	200	-	230
Southern	Teflon Film	.001 mf-10 mf	50-15,000	1-20	200
Sprague	Film	.001 mf-1.0 mf	200-600	1-20	200
Telecomputing	Ceramic	47 mmf056 mf	200	5-20	150
United	Var. Vacuum	1 mmf-400 mmf	3000-10,000		500
Vitramon	Porcelain	.5 mmf-6800 mmf	300-500	1-10	85***
• In Development Note: Teflon is DuP	ont's registered trade	•• With voltage a	derating ethylene resin	*** To 25	50 C with voltage deration

34



Corning's 300 C capacitors use glass dielectric.



Porcelain capacitors operate to 250 C with voltage derating. (Vitramon)

For higher temperature operation, quartz, mica, or ceramics are called for. For 500 C, promising materials include aluminum oxide, magnesium oxide, silicon dioxide, evaporated quartz, and boron nitride. But materials alone are only half the picture.

The Air Force wants an insulation resistancecapacitance product of five megohm microfarads. Few materials have better than one meg- μ f, and those are usually too lossy when they're hot. Materials must be very pure. Binding agents normally cannot be used. Some of the dielectrics which can take heat have very low dielectric constants; capacitors using them get too bulky.

And even when a promising material is developed, the problem is then posed as to how to fabricate the material into a practical capacitor. New techniques are often required to cope with the newer materials.

The Air Force already has production contracts for 200 C capacitors and research and development contracts for 500 C units.

In spite of all the problems, high temperature capacitors are being made, and in many cases, they are only slightly larger than their low temperature prototypes.

"Teflon-a registered trademark of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

MICROWAVE SWEEP GENERATOR 1,000 to 15,000 mc

• Sweeps full frequency range of unit

• Direct reading frequency dial

- Power monitor and attenuator

· Rapid sweep or fixed frequency operation

· High power output, from 10 mw to one watt

• Pulse rise time less than 0.15 microsecond (external modulation)

· No moving parts, assuring long equipment life and reliable operation

Polarad Model ESG Microwave Sweep Generator makes possible rapid, dy-

namic testing of broadband and narrowband microwave systems and com-

ponents. Its operation is completely electronic, eliminating the need for

point-by-point measurement. An integral variable r-f attenuator is provided

with each microwave oscillator unit, and the r-f power output level is

continuously monitored. This versatile instrument may be used for fixed

frequency measurements. Frequency is read directly on face of meter.

of reflection or transmission coefficients.

AVAILABLE ON EQUIPMENT LEASE PLAN

ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

43-20 34th Street • Long Island City 1, New York

Model ESG can be used with the Polarad Rapid Scan

Ratio-Scope for direct and instantaneous measurement

• Provision for amplitude modulation from external source

Internal 1000 cps and 456 kc square wave modulation

• 7 Bands...

POLARAD

POVEN RELIABIL

- Interchangeable Units...
- Stable Backward Wave Oscillators



TEST:

receivers, amplifiers, preselectors, jammers, intercept equipment, beacons, antennas, T/R tubes, crystal mounts, fixed and tunable filters, as well as complete radar and microwave systems.

SPECIFICATIONS

Sasic Unit: Mode	51 E-18	
MODEL	FREQUENCY RANGE	POWER OUTPUT
Nodel E-L1	1000 to 2,000 mc	80 to 1000 mw
Model E-L2	1600 to 3,200 mc	80 to 1000 mw
Model E-S1	2000 to 4,000 mc	80 to 800 mw
Model E-C1	3600 to 7,200 mc	25 to 400 mw
Model E-C2	4800 to 9,600 mc	20 to 150 mw
Model E-X1	6500 to 11,000 mc	20 to 100 mw
Model E-X2	7500 to 15,000 mc	15 to 40 mw

Sweep Width: Continuously adjustable to full frequency range of Microwave Oscillator Unit in use.

Sweep Rate: 60 cps

Internal Medulation Rate, during Sweep Operation: (a) 1000 cps square wave. (b) 456 kc square wave.

Modulation capabilities, during non-swept Operation:

(a) 1000 cps square wave. (b) 456 kc square wave. (c) External modulation.

Output when modulated with external pulse: (a) Pulse rise time less than 0.15 microsecond. (b) Minimum pulse width less than 0.3 Microsecond.

> maintenance available putteld service specialists

REPRESENTATIVES: Albuquerque, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Denver, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, St. Leuis, San Francisco, Schenectady, Syracuse, Washington, D. C., Winston-Salem, Canada; Arnprior, Ontario. Resident Representatives in Principal Foreign Cities CIRCLE 28 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



[•]Inconel-a registered trademark of International Nickel Co., Inc.

HIGH TEMPERATURE COMPONENTS

INDUCTORS



500 C transformers, available with ratings to 6 kva. (GE)



This electromagnet works in an oven at 540 C. The iron core in the prototype is a tenpenny common nail, probably not the most efficient core. (Secon Metals).



Manufacturer

Chicago Standard

G.E. (Ft. Wayne)

NYT Electronics

United Transformer

• Maximum temperature rise plus ambient

New York Transformer

Acme Aladdin

Delevan

Electro

Nothelfer

Polyphase

Tur-bo Jet

Secon

Speer

THE HIGH temperature transformer designer has his share of problems. Common copper conductors oxidize rapidly; common magnetic steels lose their magnetic properties; insulation resistance drops sharply.

Even with advanced materials, insulation resistance can change by a factor of a million over a wide temperature range; excitation requirements and conductor resistance can increase two or three times over their room temperature values.

The designer has to distribute the hot spot temperature—usually with a heavy copper shield to conduct heat to the mounting base and the chassis. He must use the best core configuration and window shape, and silicone rubber or ceramic impregnation.

500 C transformers may use nickel clad copper or glass served silver wire, and reconstructed mica interwinding insulation. For strength, they're often bound with stainless steel mesh.

What We Have

The quest for high temperature components dates back at least 13 years. As early as 1945, people, like Wright Air Development's Inductor Section Chief Gene Tarrants, urged a component goal of 200 C across the board. Only 40 C components were then available. 1948 saw the first results with transformers having 200 C winding temperatures. Allowing for a 115 C temperature

Typical high temperature transformers are not designed for the aesthete.

Inductors

Туре

Power and Audio Transformers

Power Transformers Low Power Ferrite Inductors

Pulse Transformers Power Transformers

Rf Chokes (Molded)

Power Transformers

Power Transformers

Power Transformers

Power Transformers

Filament Transformers

Filter Chokes

Filter Chokes

Electromagnets

Toroids, Chokes

Teflon Bobbin Coils

Mica Ceramic Bobbin Colls

Audio and Power Transformers,

Rf Chokes

Toroids

Rf Chokes

* Temp.—°C Range 1 kva, 60-1000 cps 10 μh-680 mh 300 200 .1-13 µsec 200 250 mw-kw .15-10,000 µh 150* to 1100 va 170 500 to 6 kva 175 va, 400 cps 175 va, 400 cps 85/200** 200/300** 10 va-10 kva 150/220** .1-10,000 µh 150 220 va, 400 cps 200 25 va, 400 cps 200 1.3 h, .25 adc, 800 cps 200 200 540 100/150** .15-18 µh 250 540 200 to 1 kva

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rise, these could operate in an 85 C ambient. Dielectrics, then were only useful to 200 C, so transformer designers had to wait for the insulation manufacturers to move.

Bell Labs., in 1951-52, contracted to develop 200 C ambient transformers, electrically identical with Air Force lower temperature prototypes. The newer units were to be no larger than the miniaturized prototypes.

By 1957, only last year, transformers, 20 per cent smaller than the prototypes, were developed. They could take winding temperatures to 300 C, allowing for a 200 C ambient and a 100 C wire temperature rise.

In 1956, G.E.'s Specialty Transformer Department at Fort Wayne, demonstrated some laboratory models of small, two-winding transformers which operated at 520 C for 500 hours. Today, these are available in small quantities—not the quantities the Air Force would like to see for a thorough evaluation. These transformers used silver and nickel-clad copper conductors, and ceramic insulation.

The newer high temperature transformers are basically similar in appearance, construction, and methods of manufacture to their low temperature prototypes—but they tend to be larger and heavier than properly designed low temperature units.

There are variations in the way they are made by one manufacturer or another—but only small ones. Acme Electric uses glass fiber insulation. NYT Electronics, and the New York Transformer Co. use an open type construction, and encapsulate their transformers in a silicone compound.

What We Want

According to Mr. Tarrants, the Air Force expects production refinements on 200 C ambient transformers to be completed in about a year. 500 C transformers are in development now—and production refinements on these should begin in a year.

Military people are still on the lookout for more and better high temperature components. Right now, they'd like to see, for example, production of complete 250 C magnetic amplifiers. These have already been developed.

Magnetic Controls Co. already has high temperature magnetic amplifiers in production, but their maximum temperature rating is only 150 C, 100 degrees short of what the Air Force would like to see.

Military type power and audio transformers, to operate at 200 C, are easy to come by today. But rf and if transformers that operate beyond about 105 C are few and far between.



TEFLON FLUOROCARBON RESINS



TV TRANSMITTER SWITCH handles high powers with very low loss thanks to a machined layer of TFE-fluorocarbon resin. Reverse side of connector plate shows coaxial core connections through layer of TFE resin. A flat metal bar (not shown) switches power from top input connection to three outputs. Graph of properties shows why dielectric losses remain low regardless of operating temperatures. Switch is made by Thompson Products, Inc., Electronics Division, Cleveland, Ohio; and distributed by Andrew Corp., Chicago, III.



TFE-fluorocarbon resins

When increased power allocations by the FCC resulted in the need for a switch to handle greater powers and higher frequencies, engineers of Thompson Products, Inc., were faced with a major redesign problem. It looked as though the higher requirements would make their new multi-position switch for $3\frac{1}{6}$ " rigid coaxial line obsolete. Needed were models that could handle 55,000 watts of average RF power and could cover the full UHF band to 1000 megacycles. The problem was solved by changing to a TFE-fluorocarbon resin for the dielectric.

Both electrical and mechanical properties of TFE resins proved important in this design. The resin is used to make sheet dielectric for backing the grounded connector plate and a strong shaft for turning the switching bar. One of the biggest problems-impact cracking-was entirely eliminated. In addition to their unique UHF properties, TFE resins have a Class H temperature rating. 260°C. continuous rating permits increased operating temperatures in the switch. The extremely low dielectric constant of TFE resins is a natural for this microwave design. TFE resins have a minimum dissipation factor, unexcelled by any other solid. Characteristic curves for these electrical factors show that they remain flat with regard to both temperature (see graph) and frequency (60 cps to 3000 mc).

This remotely controlled, motor-operated switch is another example of the use of Du Pont TFE resins to assure **RELIABILITY** and **SAFETY** in electronic operations. We will be glad to send you information covering design data and applications of these outstanding dielectric materials.

Write to: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Polychemicals Dept., Room 185, Du Pont Building, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

In Canada: Du Pont Company of Canada (1956) Limited, P.O.Box 660, Montreal, Quebec.



CIRCLE 29 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Transducers and Electromechanical Devices

Probe transducers made by Charles Engelhard, measure temperatures in ranges to 820 C.



Exploded view of Air Marine Motors' high temperature induction motor. With a 2 in. diameter, this single phase 400 cycle motor operates in a 200 C ambient.

F ANYTHING has to move, high temperature problems multiply. There are problems aplenty in making a resistor or capacitor behave at two or three hundred degrees C, but when you have to wiggle a contact, or spin a rotor, the problems are really compounded.

In motors and solenoids, torque goes down as winding resistance goes up—and up it goes, as the temperature rises. If you design the winding for low temperatures, you may not have enough torque when it gets hot. And, if you design for high temperatures, you may pull too much power when it's cool.

Motors need bearing lubrication. But the materials men haven't yet come up with a good high temperature lubricant that lubricates well at low temperatures. And they don't have a good cold lubricant that works well in heat.

Relay contacts return by spring tension. But springs get flabby when they're too hot—so contact return may be sluggish. And, the problems of varying coil resistance are with us here, too.

Choppers suffer from the same ailments. Their phase shift is a composite of the electrical phase of the drive coil and the mechanical phase of the vibrating reed. Both phase angle components are affected by temperature.

Here is a brief list of manufacturers who've broken through some of these thermal barriers.

Transducers

Temperature—Aero Research (1040), Charles Engelhard (820), Fenwal (590), H. A. Wilson (540), Arthur Ruge (1250), and Trans-Sonics (840).

Fluid and Gas Pressure-T. A. Edison (230), Norden-Ketay (pressure ratio 200), Schaevitz (23) Me (26) Me 230 Vib Acc

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Two oz.-in. brake—in a nutshell.

(230) and Statham (200).

Mechanical Displacement-Electro Products (260), and Schaevitz (linear 425, and rotary 200). Mechanical Force-Schaevitz (dynamometer 230).

Vibration-MB Manufacturing (260). Acceleration-Endevco (260).

Electromechanical Devices

Small Induction Motors—Air Marine (200 C), and General Electric (285 C units ready for final development for specific applications.)

Small Servo Motors-Beckman/Helipot (160), General Electric (500 C units waiting final development), Minneapolis-Honeywell (180), John Oster (150), and Thompson (315 C in air, and 290 C in jet fuel for 100 hours).

Synchros and Resolvers—Clifton Precision (175), Eclipse-Pioneer (200), and Beckman/Helipot (200).

400 Cycle Choppers-Airpax (200) and Bristol (175).

Electromagnetic Brakes and Clutches-Autotronics (200).

DC Permanent Magnet Motors-Barber Colman (200 C).

DC PM Tachometer Generators-Barber Colman (260 C).

Servo Torque Units-John Oster-(200). Rotary Solenoids-Leland (260 for 48 hours) Relays-Hart (4PDT 200 C), and Union Switch

(4PDT 200 C). Jennings (stacked ceramic vacuum relays to 4PDT 200 C, or 400 C with aluminum foil coils).



Vacuum transfer relay by Jennings can switch 15 kv at 200 C ambients.



Stacked ceramic Jennings relay, available to 4PDT, operates at 200 C.



Answer: ONLY FAIRCHILD CAN DELIVER ALL OF THESE RELIABILITY FEATURES

at the lowest price in the industry!

6.

- 1. Welded terminal and taps. A positive electrical and mechanical bond to withstand high temperatures, shock and vibration.
- Machined metal case for retention of accuracy, especially under high temperature and/or humidity.
 Metal inserts in molded wiper hubs for
- 3. Metal inserts in molded wiper hubs for positive wiper positioning, for accuracy under shock, vibration, acceleration.
- Precious metal resistance wires where needed for extremely low noise values, especially in corrosive atmospheres and for long storage life.

PLUS 100% inspection AND a separate Quality Control program which puts 1 out of every 100 production units through complete environmental torture tests.

Since the ultimate price of a potentiometer is directly related to the reliability built into it ... you only get what you pay for in a "pot".

Only Fairchild Linear and Non-Linear High Reliability Pots incorporate all of the above features. This High Reliability group can be had in $7/_8$ " to 2" diameters, single and multi-turn, in standard and high temp versions and with accuracies as high as .009%.

For more information write Dept. 11G.

*Fairchild's Built-in SAFETY FACTORS Beyond the Specs for Reliability in Performance.



CIRCLE 30 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



5. Precious metal contacts for low noise and

curacy, low noise and low torque.

One piece wiper construction for life, ac-

Stainless steel clamp bands capable of withstanding high torque, and the stresses

and strains of shock, vibration and

Precision stainless steel ball bearings -

vibration and shock characteristics.

for low torque, high temperature, high

high temperature.

acceleration.

HIGH TEMPERATURE COMPONENTS

VOLTAGE

CURRENT

rent of semi-conductor.)

RESISTANCE

sory test shield.)

The 610 measures 0.2 ohm to 1014 ohms

on the same two linear scales per decade used for current and voltage readings.

Both guarded and unguarded connections

are available. Accuracy: 3% of full scale

up to 3 x 10⁸ ohms and within 5% beyond.

(Above, checking a resistor, using acces-

The 610 may be used as a direct-reading ammeter from 3 amperes to 10-13 ampere

full scale. Accuracy: 3° of full scale from 3 amperes to 10^{-8} ampere; 4° of full scale from 3 x 10^{-9} to 10^{-13} ampere. (Sketch shows measurement of back cur-

Model 610 has full scale ranges of 0.01, 0.03, 0.10, 0.30, 1.0, 3.0, 10, 30, and 100 volts. Accuracy: 2% of full scale on all

ranges. Input impedance: adjustable, from

one ohm to greater than 1014 ohms. (Shown above with accessory high-voltage

probe measuring kinescope potential.)

	Tem	pera	ture	C
•C	°F	• C	۴F	
160_	_320	420-	-780	
	-300		-760	
140-	-280	400-	-740	8
120	_260		-720	
120-	-240	380-	-700	8
100-	-220	360-	-680	
	-200		-660	0
8 0-	_180	340-	-640	7
	_160			
6 0_	_140	320-	-620	7
1	_120		-580	
40-	_100	300-	-560	6
2.0	-80		-540	
20-	_60	280-	-520	6
0	_40	260-	500	
	_20		-480	0
-20_	-0	240-	400	5
	20			
-40-	40	220-	-420	5 :
-60_	80	200-	-380	4 8
2.0			-360	
-00-		180-	_340	44
-100-		160_	-320	4 (
ELECT	RONIC DESIGN	• May	14, 1958	EIF



for very dc measurement... the Keithley 610 ELECTROMETER

THIS NEW INSTRUMENT virtually blankets the field of dc measurement, combining all the following functions:

> DC Voltmeter, 10 mv to 100 volts full scale, Ammeter, 3 amperes to 10-13 amp full scale, Ohmmeter, 10 ohms to 1014 ohms full scale, DC Amplifier, with gains from 0.1 to 1000.

OTHER FEATURES include: zero drift less than 2 millivolts per hour after a 30-minute warm-up; 10-volt and 1-milliampere outputs to drive oscilloscopes and recorders; internal resistance and voltage supply standards.

Three accessory probes are available to facilitate measurements and extend the upper voltage range to 30 kv. A convenient accessory test shield permits rapid checks of small components.

USES OF THE 610 include numerous common tests, plus measurements like these: voltages of piezo-electric crystals, vacuum tube electrodes and static charges; currents in photo cells, ion chambers and semi-conductors; and measuring very high levels of insulation resistance.

DETAILS about the new 610 Electrometer now are available in Keithley Engineering Notes, Vol. 6 No. 1. Write for your copy today.



Keithley Instruments, Inc. 12415 Euclid Avenue Cleveland 6, Ohio

CIRCLE 31 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

e	Conv	rsion	Char	t
	°C	•F	°C	•F
)	920-	-1680	1440_	
)		-1640		2600
C	880-	-1600	1400-	2560
0	840-	-1560	1360-	-2480
0	040	-1520	1000	-2440
0	800-	-1480	1320-	-2440
0		_1440		-2360
0	760-	-1400	1280-	-2320
0		_1360		-2280
0	720-	_1320	1240-	_2240
0	400	_1280	1000	-2200
, 0	080-	-1240	1200-	_2160
0	640-	_1200	1160-	-2120
20		_1160		-2080
)0	600-	-1120	1120_	-2040
30		_1080		-2000
50	560-	_1040	1080-	-1960
40		_1000		-1920
20	520-	-960	1040-	-1880
00		_920	1000	-1840
80	480-	-880	1000-	_1800
60	440-	_840	960-	-1760
40			/00	-1720
20	400-		920-	
1958	ELECTRO	NIC DESIGN	• May 14.	1958

Single New Rectifier Outperforms 12 full size 0100 conventional 10000 aa a a a a 0000 TITUT

Radio Receptor HCD* Petti-Sel *High current **Industrial Type Selenium Rectifiers**

Produced by the improved new vacuum process developed by Siemens of West Germany and now manufactured exclusively by Radio Receptor in the U.S.

Smaller cell sizes

Lower voltage drop

No artificial barrier

Negligible aging with an estimated life of 100,000 hours!

Radio and

Since 1922

Electronic Products

Because the exclusive Siemens vacuum process eliminates the need of an artificial barrier layer, it is possible for Radio Receptor to offer smaller cell sizes operating at high current density, yet with lower voltage drop. In actual dimensions this means that just one RRco. HCD rectifier measuring 8" x 16" x 25", rated at 26V AC, 4500 amps DC, replaces twelve usual stacks 6" x 71/4" x 10".

RRco. Petti-Sel rectifiers do far more than save space. They reduce assembly time, require fewer connections and cost less per ampere. Their dependability has been proved for years in European circuits and the outstanding electrical characteristics are not even approached by other standard cells available today. For further information please write today to Section D-10R.

Semiconductor Division

RADIO RECEPTOR COMPANY, INC. A Subsidiary of General Instrument Corporation 240 WYTHE AVENUE, BROOKLYN 11, N.Y. . EVergreen 8-6000

Radio Receptor products for Industry and Government: Germanium and Silicon Diodes, Selenium Rectifiers, Thermatron Dielectric Heating Generators and Presses, Communications, Radar and Navigation Equipment

CIRCLE 32 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

41

MATERIALS AND HARDWARE



Continuous operation at 540 C and 100,-000 feet is assured in this AMP connector. It features floating contacts for perfect mechanical alignment.

Materials

GREAT strides in high temperature component designs often follow on the heels of new materials developments. Without the new plastics and ceramics, our electronics industries would not be where they are today.

The materials listed here represent the skills of many individual manufacturers. The listing is intended as a guide-not a catalog.

The maximum temperatures given, (always in degrees Centigrade), are for continuous opera-



Teflon[•], Fiberglas[•], and Silicone Glass-These dielectric materials are useful from -65 C or lower up to the 200-260 C range. They are available in sheets, rods, tapes, lacing cord, tubing, and a host of molded and machined products. Teflon, in particular, has found wide use in high temperature capacitors and wire insulation. Manufacturers of these materials and products include American Molded Products, American Super-Temperature Wires, Bentley-Harris, Connecticut Hard Rubber, Continental Diamond Fibre, Dodge Fibers, É.I.Du Pont, Enflo, Form-It, Gudebrod, Hitemp, Inso, O.J.Maigne, Natvar, Pennsylvania Fluorocarbon, Permacel-LePage's, Raybestos-Manhattan, Thermo Materials.

of this detachable section.

Laminates and PC Board Materials—Continental-Diamond Fibre (150 C), Corning Glass (300 C), Rogers (250 C), Synthane (200 C).

°Teflon is Dupont's registered trademark. °Fiberglas is Owen-Corning Fiberglas Corp.'s trademark.

disturb this Cannon plug.

Continuous flame test at 540 C doesn't

Mica and Ceramic Materials and Parts-These materials range in temperature tolerance from 200 C for synthetic mica to 1500 for certain ceramics. Aero Research (1375 C), Alite (900), American Lava (1500), Centralab (1300), Corning Glass (980), Electronic Mechanics (600), Mica Insulator (200), Mycalex (500), Russell (1100), Spruce Pine (540). his de the los fai Co me mu exa

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Metallized Ceramics and Seals-Advance Vacuum (700 C), Alite (900), Consolidated Electrodynamics (590), Frenchtown Porcelain (540), Mitronics (700).

Self Bonding Tapes and Markers-These can take about 260 C. Industrial Accessories, Mystik, Permacel-LePage's, Westline.

Adhesives, Cements, and Metal Joining Alloys-Alpha Metals (hard solder to 310 C), American Platinum (brazing alloys to 950), Charles Engelhard (cements to 540), Goodyear (aluminum adhesive to 260), H.A.Wilson (cements to 540). Potting Compounds, Coolants, and Varnishes-These are good in the 200-260 C range. Carl Biggs, Dow Corning, Emerson & Cuming, Furane, G.E., Permacel-LePage's, Monsanto, Union Carbide.

Magnetic Materials-All begin to lose field strength at about 200 C. Arnold Engineering, G.E.(Waterford), General Magnetic, Magnetics, Perfection Mica, Permanent Magnet.

Hardware

Too often, the electronic design engineer takes his hardware for granted. In high temperature designs—he'd better not. Hot springs can lose their spring. Insulation can become leaky and lossy. Nuts and bolts loosen, and connectors can fail to connect.

Connectors and Terminals-Sometimes, environmental requirements may be so tough that parts must be sacrificed after they play their role. For example, Cannon Electric's Carlos Beeck designed a plug to work in an 1100 degree flame for five minutes. It wasn't much good after that, but in those five minutes it did its job.

Connectors must be carefully designed if they are to take high temperatures. If materials don't have matching coefficients of expansion, connections will loosen, become noisy, and develop undesirable voltage drop or connectors may crack. Poorly designed contacts will corrode and develop insulating films. Geometries must be chosen to guard against corona and flashover.

Connector and terminal manufacturers include Amphenol (to 440 C), AMP (650), Anton (260), Cannon (540), Ceramaseal (500), Enflo (260), Frenchtown (800), Garde (200), Gulton (260), Litton (1000), Nugent (230), Scintilla (200), and Wade (480). Other devices falling in this category include Airflyte's collector rings and brush block assemblies—to 200 C, H.A.Wilson's 425 C contacts, Mallory's 260 C phone plugs, and Raytheon's 260 C test jack.

Switches—Control Products (thermal switches to 950 C), I. T. & T. (10 position rotary to 150 C), Licon (subminiature to 200), Metals and Controls (thermostats to 230).

Fasteners and Springs-Associated Spring (540), Elastic Stop Nut (self locking fasteners to 480), Heli Coil (s.l.f. to 290), Nutt-Shel (s.l.f. to 650), and Waldes-Kohinoor (retaining rings to 480).

Wire and Cable-As with any other component, so with wires and cables, temperature tolerance doesn't tell the whole story. When it gets too hotceramic insulated wires may lack flexibility; silicone rubber gets hard and brittle, and Teflon forms vapors. At lower temperatures, fibrous coatings absorb too much water. Again, we face that old devil-compromise.

Manufacturers who make wires and cables for operation up to 260 C include American Super-Temp., Amphenol, Belden, Gulton, Hitemp, Inso, Pacific Automation, Plastoid, Sprague, Sequoia, Tensolite, and Warren Wire.

Wires for 540 C operation are usually made of nickel, nickel plated copper, or silver, and are normally insulated with ceramic. They are made by Boston Insulated Wire, Secon, and Warren Wire.

Model MA28-125

Output: 28 VDC nominal at 125 amps. Regulation accuracy of ± 0.2%. Ripple: < 1% RMS. Response time: < 0.1 second. Choice of input voltage: 208, 230, or 460 VAC, 3-phase. Weight: 225 pounds. \$1160 in cabinet.

Model MR36-30

Output current, 0-30 amps, output voltage, 5 to 36 VDC continuously adjustable with regulation \pm 0.25% against line or load change.

Response time of 0.2 second. Input voltage: 105 to 125 VAC, single-phase. Weight: 175 pounds. \$890 in cabinet.

Also supplied, as Model MR36-15, with output current 0-15 amps, otherwise similar. Weight: 100 pounds. \$495 in cabinet. Two new high output power-packs—with response time ranging from 0.2 second down, and with transistorized power reference and magnetic amplifier power control circuits for trouble-free performance—that's just part of the story on these Sorensen DC power supplies. One model supplies an output of 18 to 36 VDC at 125 amperes; the other provides 5 to 36 VDC at 0 to 30 amps. Zener diode reference circuit assures sharper regulation, and the external sensing provision puts this precise control at the load. Silicon power rectifiers and complete

Fast Response...High Amps...External Sensing

High Current DC Supplies

tubeless design increase durability with reduction in weight—and greater saving in size. Get the full story from your Sorensen representative. Or write for technical data.



CONTROLLED POWER FOR RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY

SORENSEN & COMPANY, INC. Richards Avenue, South Norwalk, Connecticut

b Boston Insulated Wire, Secon, and Warren In Europe. contact Sorensen Ardag. Eichstrasse 29, Zurich, Switzerland, for all products including 50 cycle. 220 volt equipment

CIRCLE 33 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

HIGH TEMPERATURE COMPONENTS

IS NOW AVAILABLE FROM STOCK

FANSTEEL

Our new stock program makes it easy for you to get *Fansteel* quality tantalum sheet.

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Oscilloscope photos of pulse recordings on Clevite high resolution head. Pulse duration, 1 microsecond; tape speed, 60 inches/sec.



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ELECTRONIC

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SILICONE fluids are aiding electronic design engineers to miniaturize equipment and increase reliability.

These high temperature liquid dielectrics are used in electronic components such as capacitors, transformers, and filter networks. They are also used as the dielectrics into which complete electronic assemblies, such as airborne transmitters, are immersed.

Liquid Dielectric Properties

In designing electronic components and equipment, liquid dielectrics are selected for the following reasons. They:

- are void-free;
- have low dielectric losses;
- are good heat transfer media;
- assure a constant environment for the components in an electronic assembly;
- have high electric strength

The void-free characteristic of liquid dielectrics is particularly important in high voltage equipment where corona may be encountered. Liquid dielectrics eliminate corona and the resultant electrical interference. Because they are highly purified in manufacture, most of them have extremely low losses, often so low that loss measurements are difficult.

By immersing electronic assemblies in a liquid dielectric, they can be subjected to many adverse atmospheric conditions including high humidity and high altitude. Convection currents within

USES OF Temperature Dielectrics

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the liquid remove heat from energy dissipating components rapidly. This is important in equipment where a large amount of power is used or where temperatures of certain components must remain within narrow limits for proper performance.

Compared to gaseous dielectrics, particularly at elevated temperatures, liquid dielectrics have much greater electric strength. Consequently, when liquid dielectrics are used to fill electronic assemblies, the space between high voltage conductors can be reduced greatly, aiding miniaturization. Frequently, smaller components can be specified. For example, smaller high voltage terminals may be used when circuitry is immersed in a liquid dielectric.

Because of the high temperatures encountered in present day electronic apparatus, due to either the energy dissipated by components or to environmental conditions, liquid dielectrics must have excellent thermal stability to be satisfactory. Of all of the different liquid dielectrics available, only two major types, the silicones and the fluorocarbons, are suitable for applications at temperatures of 200 C and above. Of these two types, silicone fluids are more economical. They have excellent dielectric properties over a wide range of frequencies.

Characteristics of Silicone Fluids

Many different types of silicone fluids are manufactured. Those generally used as liquid dielectrics are the dimethyl silicone fluids.[•] These fluids, produced in a high degree of purity, are available with viscosities ranging from 0.65 to 1,000,000 centistokes. Generally, fluids selected for dielectric applications have viscosities from 20 to 1000 centistokes. *(continued)*

*These fluids are available as Dow-Corning 200 Fluid, General Electric SF-96 Oil, and Union Carbide L-45 Oil.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958





CIRCLE 39 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Fig. 3. Effect of gap on breakdown voltage of silicone fluids and air at 23 deg C. The curve for air is taken from Electrical Breakdown of Gases by Meek and Craggs, Oxford Press, 1953, p. 84.

The dielectric properties of all dimethyl silicone fluids are essentially the same and are generally equal to the best properties of any liquid dielectric.

Fig. 1 shows that the dielectric constant of 2.7 does not change with frequencies up to 5 kmc. The dissipation factor and loss factor are extremely low over most of this range. Because of these characteristics, silicone fluids have little effect on the performance of immersed electronic assemblies.

The effects of temperatures from 25 C to 300 C on the dielectric constant, dissipation factor, loss factor, resistivity, and electric strength of Dow Corning 200 Fluid are shown in Fig. 2. Although temperature is a factor, all of these properties remain above a generally acceptable level at temperatures ranging from -55 to 300 C.

One of the major advantages of immersing electronic equipment in silicone fluid is further miniaturization. Size reduction is possible because high voltage components may be placed much closer to each other without electrical breakdown. The effect of spacing on breakdown voltage in a uniform electric field is shown in Fig. 3. Comparable data for air at atmospheric pressure is also shown.

Satisfactory physical properties are also required of liquid dielectrics. Silicone fluids are relatively inert to most environmental conditions and materials. But, the physical properties of dimethyl silicone fluids vary somewhat with viscosity grades. Generally, the low viscosity grades are better heat transfer media.

Aging at high temperatures has no appreciable effect on the dielectric characteristics. The only major effect is viscosity change. Even this effect is small unless the fluid is exposed to air or 0X

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oxygen. In general, these fluids, when used in oxygen-free hermetically sealed electronic equipment may be expected to retain their initial characteristics for at least 15,000 hours at 200 C. At higher temperatures, the useful life will be less; at 250 C, however, life well in excess of 500 hours may be expected.

Most of the materials used in the manufacture of electronic components and assemblies are unaffected by silicone fluids. Conversely, silicone fluids are generally unaffected by these materials. Information on the few materials that are exceptions to the above generalization is readily available from both silicone fluid and insulating materials manufacturers.

When unusual operating conditions cause an arc to be struck between high voltage conductors immersed in silicone fluid, a gas, primarily a mixture of hydrogen and methane, evolves. In trace amounts, these gases are readily absorbed by the fluid and present no problem. However, under certain arc conditions, a gelatinous material may be formed between the conductors. This material may occlude small amounts of carbon and lower the maximum voltage which can be applied to conductors. By proper selection of viscosity grade, this effect is reduced.

Another environmental condition to which some electronic equipment is exposed is nuclear radiation. Radiation has no appreciable effect on any of the dielectric properties of silicone fluids. However, viscosity is affected. This in turn directly affects the heat transfer properties.

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Here again, the proper choice of viscosity grade, will reduce this effect. Nuclear radiation, like arcing, produces hydrogen and methane gas. A dose of 50 megarad will evolve a quantity of gas which, at standard temperature and pressure, is 150 per cent of the volume of the irradiated fluid.

Application Techniques

In the application of silicone fluids to filling electronic equipment, some precautions are necessary to insure maximum equipment reliability. For example, silicone fluid should not be exposed to the atmosphere during storage, particularly when the relative humidity is above 50 per cent. Trace amounts of moisture in the fluid will greatly reduce its electric strength and loss characteristics. This also means that most equipment must be sealed in some manner.

Another characteristic to be considered is that silicone fluids, like all liquids, expand when heated. Since silicone fluids are usually subjected to a much greater temperature range than most other liquid dielectrics, this effect is more pronounced. This expansion may require the use of bellows, high temperature elastic foam, or some other device to absorb the increase in fluid volume.

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CIRCLE 41 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Microwave

and Optical Properties of

N A PREVIOUS article in ELECTRONIC DESIGN,¹ various methods were indicated as a means to minimize circuit effects by radar with particular emphasis on transparent shielding materials. For use in design work, it is necessary to know the relative microwave attenuation characteristics as compared with the optical attenuation characteristics of various suitable shielding materials. The accompanying table shows a comparison of the microwave properties of various transparent shields at three microwave frequencies representative of present radars, and the optical properties. The values of optical transmittance for the various gold films investigated are rather low compared to more recently prepared

Microwave	and	Optical	Properties	of	Materials
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	Microwa	ve Transmit	tance (%)	Optical Trans- mittance
Material	5.9kmc	9.7kmc	18.8kmc	%
Gold Film about 11 µ				
thick on Plastic (300				
ohms/square)	23	10	0.8	49
Gold Film about 30 μ				
thick on Plastic (12				
ohms/square)	0.16	0.1	0.01	24
Gold Film about 75 μ				
thick on Glass (1.5				
ohms/square)	0.04	0.01	0.004	3.2
Copper Mesh				
(20 per inch)	0.1	0.2	0.2	50
Copper Mesh				
(8 per inch)	1.0	1.3	2.5	60
Lead Glass (x-ray pro-				
tective, 1/4" thick)	30	25	16	85
Lucite (3/16" thick)	80	50	25	92
Libby-Owens-Ford				
Electrapane Glass,				
with conductive coating			-	
about 150 mµ thick (120				
ohms/square)	16	16	16	85
Libby-Owens-Ford			-	
Electrapane Glass,				
with conductive coating				
about 300 mµ thick (70				
ohms/square)	9	10	8	80
Corning Heating				
Panel Glass, with con-				
ductive coating about				
1.5 µ thick (15 ohms/				
square)	1.6	1.2	0.08	45
Waveguide Imped-				
ance (ohms)	554	448	568	-

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Walter G. Egan Ford Instrument Company Long Island City, N. Y. No. 90

of Materials

gold films.² By proper cleaning of the substrate upon which the gold is to be deposited and by adequate annealing, the optical and electrical properties may be considerably improved. Further, by depositing the gold on oxides of nickel, silver, copper bismuth, or gold, the optical properties may be improved even more. For instance, a gold film 6 to 7 mµ thick deposited on chalk cleaned glass on which a 10 mµ thick layer of bismuth oxide had been deposited, followed by a final heating has a surface resistivity of 10 ohms per square and an optical transmittance of 75 per cent.

By using more complicated, and more expensive to produce layer combinations, the optical and electrical properties can be further improved. A typical sandwich film set of bismuth oxide-gold-bismuth oxide on glass heat treated at 400 C has a surface resistivity of 4-1/2 ohms per square and optical transmittance of 80 per cent.

When an engineer is faced with a problem of specifying a transparent microwave shielding material, he must carefully weigh the economic feasibility of the various types of transparent shielding available commercially against the cost of evaporated film preparation. Whether it is sub-contracted or done at the plant, evaporated films can be very expensive compared to commercially available materials. If one embarks upon a program of vacuum evaporation, a word of caution is in order; vacuum technique is quite an art, and the initial capital expenditure for vacuum equipment is high. A person trained in vacuum technique would be necessary to operate the equipment.

References

1. How to Minimize Radar Effects on Electronic Circuitry, W. G. Egan, ELECTRONIC DESIGN, March 19, 1958.

2. Vacuum Deposition of Thin Films, L. Holland, John Wiley and Sons, 1956, pp. 491-509.



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Design Tips For Using High Temperature Precision







Robert J. Sullivan

Fairchild Controls Corporation Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

THE SYSTEM designer should know the limitations of the two basic types of high temperature potentiometers, the wirewound and film types. The film potentiometer is the logical choice for extremely high ambient temperatures since it can be made almost entirely from combinations of glass, metals, ceramic, or ceramiclike materials. b

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ERCENT RATED WATTAGE

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This type is best where exposure to nuclear radiation is a requirement, since it has no plastics which rapidly deteriorate near sources of nuclear radiation. However, film potentiometers are limited in maximum resistance due to the extremely thin films required. This can be overcome, to a certain extent, with larger diameter pots, but with today's emphasis on minimum size or volume, particularly in airborne applications, this choice is not always permissible.

Types of Film Pots Available

Film potentiometers are available in rotary and ganged single turn precision linear types, and in rotary and rectilinear trimmer types. Recent advances in evaporated films have indicated their capabilities as motor driven precision rectilinear potentiometers for actuators. Derated to five per cent dissipation, their range is from 150 C to 400 C with a 225 C standard.

When To Use Wirewound Types

For higher resistance values and applications requiring non-linear or multiturn types, the designer should look to the wirewound units. Also, where linearity tolerances are tight, wirewound varieties offer a wider selection. Single turn pots are available to better than 0.05 per cent linearity, and multiturns to 0.025 per cent. Rotary film types, on the other hand, are available to 0.5 per cent linearity, with values down to 0.25 per cent by selection. Wirewounds are normally derated to five per cent at 200 C.

Fit The Design To The Application The potentiometer design specification must

Potentiometers

be fitted to the application, not only in terms of temperature, but life, shock and vibration resistance, low temperature operation, and humidity exposure. Unfortunately, performance standards for high temperature pots have not been clearly established by military specifications.

Potentiometer users have many interpretations in their specifications for high temperature environmental performance and allowable degradations in these values. In some instances, the high temperature ability of the potentiometer is judged by its load-life characteristic, or sometimes by its ability to operate after a specified number of temperature cycles. Recently the trend has been towards specifying rotational life at elevated temperature, and to a certain extent, during temperature cycling. In other instances, a brief reference to the wattage dissipation requirements at a specified ambient is made.

Where Do You Compromise?

The potentiometer designer must select a proper combination of materials. This selection



Potentiometer power rating curves.





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REL-120 d-c amplifier physical characteristics: 2-15/16"x 6-15/16"x 10"



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is based almost entirely on the specific interpretation of high temperature performance. For example, where extended high temperature operation is called for, but operating speeds are relatively low, the designer may sacrifice some of the life characteristics to get better performance at the elevated temperature. He might use higher wiper and brush pressure to insure a minimum noise level.

On the other hand, if extremely long rotational life is required, together with extended high temperature operation, as in many servo applications, the pot designer has to maintain more normal wiper and brush pressure. In some instances, he may reduce these values, though the noise level may increase. If the allowable temperature coefficient is reasonably high, a precious metal alloy wire can be used.

The system designer and the potentiometer designer must agree on a specific interpretation of high temperature performance. Perhaps, for example, high temperatures are encountered only occasionally. This may result from a cooling system failure during jet aircraft takeoff. Perhaps a general safety feature is designed to protect against system failures overloading the pot temporarily. This sort of application requires a minimum design change to convert low temperature potentiometers to high temperature units, and it costs less than a new design to the most severe requirements.

Reliability

Many system manufacturers are now specifying higher temperature potentiometers for lower temperature applications merely to gain higher reliability. The failure rate is then inherently lower. Many manufacturers of electronic equipment for missile applications specify only high temperature potentiometers for this reason. They feel the added cost is more than paid for if the possibility of missile failure is reduced by even a fraction of one percent.

Derating Curves

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The figure shows a typical wattage vs temperature curve for a standard high temperature potentiometer. Though the temperature ratings are somewhat arbitrary the curve helps the system designer select a pot size to fit his application. But it doesn't completely represent its ability to conform to a particular temperature characteristic.

For example, area B of the figure shows that one can obtain added wattage dissipation at lower temperatures. Furthermore, at maximum temperature, many specific values of resistance yield even higher dissipations. In unusual applications, the designer should consult the manufacturer before he rejects the possibility of a specific unit meeting his requirements.

Noise

Another important point to consider in choosing the electrical values for the pot is the noise specification. In general, as temperature increases, noise levels increase. By the same token, extended rotational life at elevated temperatures may result in a faster increase in noise. While in many instances it's hard to define the allowable noise in a system, it is important to do a more complete analysis with a high temperature unit than with a low temperature type. Requirements should be realistic, and should be inclined towards the maximum allowable noise level in the system rather than building the maximum safety factor in the noise spec for the pot.

A statistical approach to noise at high temperature is also worthwhile. By considering the frequency characteristics of allowable noise, one may specify several allowable levels rather than one maximum value, or possibly consider the design of an appropriate filter. Proper attention to other electrical and mechanical values can improve the noise characteristics.

If the manufacturer can use precious metal alloy resistance wires, he can effect a drastic improvement in the noise level and its degradation. Temperature coefficients for precious metal wire potentiometers are generally high, from 250 to 600 parts per million. But one wire manufacturer recently announced a precious metal alloy which may permit values as low as 50 parts per million, possibly with a slight sacrifice in total life, since the wire is slightly less abrasion resistant.

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Other Considerations

Resistance values from 5000 to 20,000 ohms have superior temperature characteristics. The manufacturer can wind them with precious metal wires, with their lower resistivity, and he can wind with larger diameter wire of base metal alloy. These will withstand exposure and abrasion for much longer periods.

Torque is another vital characteristic. Manufacturers can use a high torque sealing device or can increase wiper and brush pressures to insure improved performance.

Wider tolerances on linearity or conformity allow the manufacturer to select larger wire.

Potentiometer manufacturers have made great strides in improving their products and in creatng high temperature varieties. By proper design, and particularly by working with the pot manufacturer in the early stages of development or spec writing, the system designer can make t easier to insure superior system performance.



Type F: Miniature 12-position, 30-60° throw, can be mounted in 1-5/16" circle; phenolic, Mycalex or steatite.



Type H: Standard 12-position; 1-7/8" diameter; 15-30-60° throw; phenolic, Mycalex or steatite.



Types J, K, N: 1-17/32" diameter; provides for flexibility of layout; interchangeable sections, phenolic or steatite.



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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

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HOT WIRES

CARRY MORE CURRENT THAN YOU THINK

John Mallinson AMP Inc. Harrisburg, Pa.

Startling as it may seem, you can often push more current through wire in a 500 C environment than you can at 25 C.

If you don't have to worry about changes in resistivity, as you do if you're building a transformer, but are merely concerned with ampere ratings, this article may save you wire weight and money.



It's hot in there!





A S THE operating temperature requirements of airborne electrical equipment increase, careful consideration must be given to the current carrying capacity of the associated wiring. It is well known that with increasing temperature the resistivity of a conductor increases, but there is, unfortunately, a widespread belief that this increase must lead to a considerable reduction in the current rating.

This article shows that derating only occurs when the temperature difference between the conductor and ambient is reduced. If this difference is held constant, uprating occurs at higher temperatures, rather than derating.

Handbooks See Only Half the Picture

Current ratings in available handbooks are invariably based on free convective heat disposal only. This is acceptable below 100 C ambient where the convective heat disposal is far greater than the radiative. But it is not even approximately correct at higher temperature.

Above 200 C ambient, convection plays a very minor role in comparison with radiation, so the current rating is considerably higher than would be anticipated. For instance, a #16 awg bare oxidized nickel wire can carry more than 20 amperes at 300 C ambient if the conductor temperature is 650 C.

Radiation and Convection

The magnitude of radiation depends on two temperature factors, the temperature difference between wire and ambient, and, where this difference is small, the ambient temperature cubed. It is independent of air density. The magnitude of convection depends only on the wire to ambient temperature difference and the air density. It does not depend on ambient temperature.

Hence for a constant temperature difference the radiative current rating increases rapidly with ambient temperature while the convective rating falls slowly, (as the wire resistance increases). With changes in altitude the convective rating falls as the 4th root of the air density. The total current rating is the square root of the sum of the two ratings squared, so, if the convective rating is small compared to the radiative rating, its effect on the total rating is almost negligible.

Current Ratings

Current ratings of wires usually give the current required, at various ambient temperatures to heat the conductor to a fixed temperature. Obviously for a particular conductor temperature the temperature coefficient of resistivity cannot be a factor since the conductor resistance is constant. When we compare current ratings at two different conductor temperatures in the same ambient, the rating for the hotter conductor will be greater because of the larger temperature difference. Even if this temperature difference is constant, however, the higher temperature rating is still greater because of the increased radiation efficiency.

Fig. 1A shows the current ratings of bare oxidized nickel wire at various ambients with conductor temperatures of 675 C. (A, B and C), and 400 C (D, E and F). Lines A and D refer to sea level, B and E to 50,000 feet altitude and C and F to a vacuum.



Fig. 2. This is essentially the same data as in Fig. 1a, but plotted differently. The current rating is assigned on the basis of a fixed conductor temperature rise above ambient. A and B have a 250 F rise; C and D have a 50 F rise. A and C are at sea level, B and D at 100.000 ft.

Fig. 1B shows the same conditions for bare silver wire which is, of course, a very poor radiator. Despite its very much lower resistance than nickel (16 per cent at 40 and 11 per cent at 550 C) the current ratings are not even doubled. Notice also how altitude dependent the ratings are. With low radiation, convection is still significant. It should be mentioned, however, that this is an extreme case. All practical wires have radiative efficiencies (emissivities) of the same order as the oxidized nickel.

Fig. 2 shows essentially the same data as Fig. 1A but it is plotted in a different manner. A current rating has been assigned on the basis of a fixed conductor temperature rise above ambient. Lines A and B refer to a 250 F rise, C and D to a 50 F rise where A and C are at sea level, with B and D at 100,000 feet.

Notice, comparing line A with line B, the large convection effect at low temperatures and how it decreases as temperature and resistivity increase. The large increase in radiation which offsets this convective decrease is obvious.

Effect of Insulation

With insulated wires these observations are essentially unchanged. The insulation, depending on its thickness and thermal conductivity alters the shapes of the graphs somewhat. Insulation can be chosen that not only increases the current ratings but also makes them nearly constant over a wide ambient temperature range.

With the advent of higher temperature flexible insulating media, the current rating picture will be excellent. This is indeed an unusual case in high temperature technology. **BACKGROUND FOR DESIGNERS**

Applications of Non-Linear

Magnetics

Part 4

Herbert F. Storm General Engineering Laboratory General Electric Co. Schenectady, N. Y.

7 SR, Capacitor C, and Linear Reactor L

Line Voltage Stabilizer, Frequency Sensor

As long as the SR saturates twice each cycle (Sec. 3) the average gate voltage across the SR will remain fairly constant (eq. 3-5). In Fig. 7-1 the load resistance R is connected in parallel with the SR, so the average value of the load



Fig. 7-1. Basic circuit for line voltage stabilizer. (Voltages are rms).

This is the concluding part of Dr. Storm's article on applications of the saturable reactor in combination with other circuit elements. Many of the unusual effects described cannot normally be achieved with linear circuitry. It is hoped that this article will stimulate further study, development and use of non-linear magnetic circuitry.

voltage E_R will also remain fairly constant. To take up the difference between the variable supply voltage E and average load voltage E_R , a linear inductor L is provided (Ref. 7-1).

As indicated, the load voltage E_R is not perfectly constant, but will change slightly in the same direction as the supply voltage changes. To counteract this variation, a voltage is added to the load circuit, which will decrease the load voltage when the supply voltage increases, and vice versa. Such a voltage can be introduced by connecting the load to tap 2 of the linear inductor L, instead of the tap 1. The capacitor C improves the regulation properties of the circuit, and affects the wave shape of the output voltage.

Line voltage stabilizers, using this principle, are commercially available for output powers from a few watts up to many kilowatts. The output usually is held within ± 15 per cent. In most commercial stabilizers the output circuit is isolated from the supply circuit. The speed of response of the circuit is usually such as to correct for line voltage fluctuation in less than two cycles. Another important feature of this circuit is the inherent limitations of line currents in case of short circuits in the load.

As the supply frequency changes, the number of pulses of fixed volt-seconds as controlled by the SR, also changes. Hence the load voltage becomes frequency sensitive (eq. 3-5). In cases where this sensitivity is undesirable, frequency compensators can be supplied. However, there are applications where the object is to indicate or control the supply frequency. In such a case the load current of the voltage stabilizer is compared with a current derived directly from the same voltage via a fixed impedance, the difference between these currents being the error signal. A circuit similar to that shown in Fig. 6-2 would be useful. For a fixed supply voltage, the output voltage of the stabilizer will increase by about 1.5 per cent for an increase of 1 per cent of the rated supply frequency. an

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Square Wave, Constant Voltage Power Supply

The designer of a voltage stabilizer has several means for affecting the output wave shape. In most cases, one will attempt to obtain a sine shape. There are, however, cases where a square voltage is more desirable, the case in point being a power supply for magnetic amplifiers, whose control characteristics should be inherently linear (Ref. 7-2).

The output voltage E_R (Fig. 7-1) can be made fairly square by using a square loop core material and toroidal construction for the SR. (Refs. 7-3,7-4).

The core material of the SR (Fig. 7-2A) is represented by the flux-current relationship shown in Fig. 7-2B. The load resistance R is assumed to be infinitely large; the switch S is open, and capacitor C has been charged to a potential of E_m volts. The core of the SR has been set to point 1 of Fig. 7-2B. At t = O, the switch is closed The voltage E_m is now applied to the SR,



Fig. 7-2. Square Wave, constant power supply: (A) simplified circuit part; (B) flux-current relation; (C) core flux; (D) output voltage; (E) current between C and SR.

and its core flux ϕ increases according to

$$\phi = -\Phi_s + \frac{10^s}{N} \int E_m \, dt \tag{7-1}$$

By assuming zero width of the flux-current loop of the core, and infinite resistance for the load, no current is drained from the capacitor C, so the output voltage $e_0 = E_m$. The flux ϕ increases linearly as shown in Fig. 7-2C. At t = T/2, saturation is reached. The only impedance in the discharge path of the capacitor C is assumed to be derived frm the air flux of the SR.

A sinusoidal current *i* of very short duration will flow (Fig. 7-2E), transferring the electrostatic energy of the capacitor into electromagnetic energy of the air field of the reactor, and then returning this air field energy to the capacitor *C*, resulting in a voltage reversal of the capacitor. Under the influence of $-E_m$ the core of the SR will now decrease its flux linearly until t = T, where another reversal, similar to the one described above, takes place. Since the losses are assumed zero, this oscillation will continue, resulting in an output voltage e_0 , of nearly square wave shape.

By connecting the circuit of Fig. 7-2 by means of a linear inductor L to an ac supply voltage (resulting in the circuit previously shown in Fig. 7-1), continuous generation of square waves is assured. At the same time, the constant voltage properties of this circuit are retained. It should be pointed out, however, that the flow of output current into the load spoils the squareness of the output voltage (Refs. 7-3, 7-4).



Fig. 7-3. Pulse former circuit for firing of ignitrons.

Pulse-Former Circuit, Firing of Ignitrons

It has been shown in Fig. 7-2E that a sharp current pulse flows between capacitor C and SR.



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This pulse can be used for firing ignitrons as shown in Fig. 7-3. The circuit is derived from Fig. 7-1 by connecting the primary TP, of a pulse transformer in series with SR. The secondary TS, of the pulse transformer energizes the ignitors via rectifiers and resistors (Ref. 7-5). Rectifiers are used to avoid damaging the ignitors with reverse current.

The circuit shown in Fig. 7-1 also serves as the starting point for so-called "pulse sharpening circuits" which are used, among other things for radar circuitry control (Ref. 7-5).

8 SR and Rectifier Rec

Self-Saturating, Half-Wave Magnetic Amplifier

By replacing the symmetrical, non-linear resistor of Section 5, Fig. 5-1, by a rectifier, the self-saturating, half-wave magnetic amplifier results (Fig. 8-1). This circuit is the basic building block of the vast majority of magnetic amplifier applications (Refs. 8-1 to 8-5).

Recently, the application of magnetic amplifiers to static switching applications has been revived. Since the operation of many of these switching applications is analogous to typical magnetic amplifier operation, references to static switching applications are listed here. Refs. 6-2, 6-11, 8-8 to 8-14.

Cores and rectifiers are also used in increasing numbers in computers and in digital information



Fig. 8-1. Self saturated, half-wave magnetic amplifier.



handling equipment. These circuits usually use a plurality of cores and rectifiers and hence fall outside the scope of this paper. For readers interested in this field, Refs. 8-15 to 8-19 have been prepared.

9 SR and Transistor T

Oscillator, Frequency Modulator

An SR is connected in series with a transistor T as shown in Fig. 9-1. Winding 2 of the SR is connected to the load resistor by means of the closed switch S (Ref. 9-1).

Assume that the core of the SR is unsaturated. If the dc supply voltage is now applied to the circuit, the transistor will pass some current, and part of the dc supply voltage will appear as a positive voltage across winding 1 of the SR. This voltage is transformed into winding 3 which provides positive feedback and makes the transistor fully conducting. A positive ouput voltage e_0 is induced simultaneously in winding 2. This supplies power to load resistor R, and also charges the distributed winding capacitance C, of the SR.

When the core flux reaches the positive knee of the flux-current loop, the voltage induced in winding 3 becomes smaller, so the emitter-collector resistance of the transistor goes up. This process is cumulative to the point where the voltage across winding 1 will even reverse (that is, it becomes negative) in order to maintain its state of magnetization according to Lenz's law.

The voltage on winding 3 also becomes negative and current flow in the transistor is blocked. However, a negative voltage also appears on winding 2, which is able to carry a current to satisfy Lenz's law. Thus, the capacitance C is rapidly discharged and recharged in the opposite direction.

As a result, the core flux returns from positive saturation to the unsaturated part of the flux-current loop. The ouput voltage e_0 , which is now negative, decreases the flux in the cores according to Eq. 2-2. The transistor is blocked from conduction by winding 3. The core flux finally reaches negative saturation, whereupon Lenz's law causes a positive voltage to appear across all windings of the SR. As a result, the transistor again turns full on, and completes the cycle of operation, producing ac in the load resistor R.

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If one desires to obtain a series of unidirectional pulses in the load resistor, switch S is opened and rectifier *Rec* becomes effective.

The oscillator frequency can be controlled over a range of 3 to 1 by varying the dc supply voltage E (Ref. 9-1). A different manner of varying the frequency consists in introducing a decontrol signal to the fourth winding of the SR.

An SR can be combined with two transistors to form a square wave oscillator, which, among many applications, can be used to energize magnetic amplifiers (Ref. 9-2 to 9-7).

Combinations of transistors and magnetic cores are used in computer engineering as indicated by Refs. 9-8 to 9-10.

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From a paper presented at the Winter General M eting of the AIEE in New York City, Feb. 2-7, 1958.

FOR REALLY <u>BIG</u> POWER JOBS



Honeywell's new Transistor family

Here's a new family of High Power Honeywell Transistors designed for applications requiring low thermal resistance, low saturation voltage and high current handling capabilities.

• Highest current carrying capacity - 2N575 and 2N575A are capable of carrying collector currents in excess of 20 amperes.

• Lowest thermal resistance - 0.7°C/watt maximum, 0.35°C/watt typical.

These characteristics of the new Honeywell High Power Transistors make them particularly suitable to high ambient temperature applications.

For example, with a mounting base temperature of 85°C, this transistor is capable of dissipating 14 watts without exceeding the 95°C junction temperature limit. Assuming a circuit with a 75% efficiency, 42 watts of useful output power would be attainable.

The low saturation voltage makes the high power transistors ideal high current switches. With 15 amps passing through the device, a typical voltage of only 0.3 volts will be lost across it.

For information on these new Honeywell High Power Transistors contact the Honeywell office nearest you.

Now available ratings.	e with both 60 and 80 vol			
	2N574	2N574A	2N575	2N575A
Collector-to-base voltage rating	60	80	60	80
Typical current gain at I _c =10 amps	14	14	25	25

UNION, N. J. MUrdock 8-9000 P. O. Box 161 CHICAGO IRving 8-9266 7350 N. Lincoln Ave.

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LOS ANGELES RAmond 3-6611 or PArkview 8-7311 6620 Telegraph Rd.



CIRCLE 48 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Billionth Second Timer

makes nanosecond measurements routine

When the tension's terrific and a life hangs on the balance, Beckman Frequency Meters read

right at a glance

BECKMAN FREQUENCY METERS read right on the button: on the run, on the fly, at an angle, at a distance. It's the expanded scale that does it.

How? The jammed-up, useless divisions at the end of the scale are ruthlessly pruned.

WHAT'S LEFT? The vital part of the scale, fanned out for highest possible readability, resolution and accuracy.

JUST HOW ACCURATE? $\pm 0.5\%$ at 400 cps, $\pm 0.75\%$ at scale extremities.

APPLICATIONS? For panel mounting on the ground, in the air, and test equipment anywhere. Wherever accurate and readable monitoring of frequency is a must.

OTHER FEATURES? Beckman Frequency Meters are small. Meter, transformer and expansion network are entirely self-contained in a ruggedized case.

MORE? Lots! Presented in detail in data file 54C.

Beckman Helipot Corporation

Newport Beach, California A division of Beckman Instruments, Inc. Engineering representatives in principal cities

1176

CIRCLE 49 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

MEASUREMENT of time in the nanosecond (10^{-9}) range can be made on a routine basis. Called the Nanosec, this new instrument can resolve time intervals as short as 3 nanoseconds and covers time intervals to 3 µsec.

Shock tube studies, neutron time-offlight measurements, delay line, and radar range calibrations are among the general categories of time measurements that can be made. Made by Eldorado Electronics, 2821 Tenth St., Berkeley, Calif., the instrument derives its input from scintillation counters, photocells or other appropriate transducers. Nanosec consists of two basic elements: a time-to-pulse height converter and a 20-channel pulse height analyzer. The time interval between two pulses is converted into a pulse whose amplitude is proportional to the interval measured. This occurs in the time-to-pulse height converter in three operational stages (Fig. 1). ve

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First, a start pulse is fed into a fastacting discriminator. Output of the discriminator triggers a delay-line controlled multivibrator. A square gate pulse is produced whose width is determined by a delay line. Then a time-to-voltage con-





Fig. 2. Measured time interval is shown on the proper indicator in the top panel.

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verter generates a negative linear ramp pulse. Maximum amplitude of the ramp is determined by the width of the gate pulse.

With the arrival of a "stop" pulse, the converter is turned off. The ouput ramp is terminated, and there exists a linear relation between the time interval and the final amplitude of the ramp.

From the converter, the pulse is fed to the analyzer which consists of 20 digital counters. Each responds to a pulse of only one amplitude. Thus, there are 20 discreet time intervals which can be measured. The total count in a channel represents the number of times a time interval corresponding to that channel was measured.

With external delay lines, it is possible to measure time intervals as long as 5 microseconds with a resolution of 0.003 microseconds. If desired, the amplitude analyzer may be operated separately as a multi-channel pulse height analyzer.

Most sensitive of the three time ranges measures from zero to 300 nanoseconds in five subranges, each of 20 intervals. Resolution is 3 nanoseconds. Accuracy over the three ranges is 2 per cent of full scale of each range using regulated line voltage. Highest repetition rate is 600 measurements per second.

For more information on Nanosec turn to the Reader-Service card and circle 50.

"How would YOU measure RF power accurately...reliably?"

... Lou G. Dameson. Chief Design Engineer, Cubic Corporation



Designed to meet the requirements of the Military and Industry

Manufacturers of radar and other high frequency pulse equipment have long felt the need for a primary standard laboratory instrument to measure RF power in the microwave region. The Cubic Calorimetric Wattmeter, Model MC-1B. was designed particularly to provide you with a highly precise instrument of this type, and one with simple and fundamental instrumentation methods to establish long calibration life.

For example, precision thermometers are used, since they are far more stable and reliable than thermocouple or thermistor temperature-indicating circuits. The high accuracy of the MC-1B is maintained without frequent calibration.

Our Calorimetric Wattmeter consists of two units-a liquid circulator and a water load termination. The circulator unit controls the flow of metered amounts of distilled water through the termination, where RF output is converted to heat by means of a water load. Heat absorbed by the distilled water calorimetric fluid is measured on precision thermometers. A power scale on the termination permits direct, precise power readings in watts. Distilled water is used as calorimetric fluid because of its

high dielectric loss characteristics above 1000 mcs. The circulator permits visual monitoring of the fluid flow rate at all times. All parts of the circulator are designed and fabricated to prevent fluid contamination.

Through the use of RF adapters, a match better than 1.15 in VSWR from 2600 to 26,500 mcs is achieved without problems associated with the excitation and propagation of higher order waveguide modes.

Metered fluid flow, precision temperature readings and well designed control of heat transfer permit extreme accuracies of power measurement.

Cubic Calorimetric Wattmeters are being used extensively by industrial and government laboratories. For example, RCA has over 30 of these instruments in use to check out and calibrate magnatrons and radar systems. Hughes Aircraft Company uses the Calorimetric Wattmeter in its laboratories.

Cubic's Calorimetric Wattmeter will prove its accuracy-as no other wattmeter can-in your laboratories, in your plant, or in the field.

For a prove-it-yourself demonstration of how you can obtain consistent, repetitive results in RF measurement. telephone or write ...



CUBIC CORPORATION 5575 Kearny Villa Road, San Diego 11, California

CIRCLE 51 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Increasingly important to environmental testing, the TP-625 Wave Analyzer System offers performance features never before available. Determines frequency and amplitude of vibration... strain... pressure – any mechanical, chemical, optical or other variable which can be converted to an electrical signal ranging from 2 to 25,000 cycles. Individual wave components are measured in decibels, in percent of total signal, or both. Results are indicated on a calibrated attenuator and meter, and on a recorder if desired.

important design

environmental testing tool offers first-time features for analysis of ... "PULLS OUT" AND MEASURES HAND TO ANALYZE WAVE COMPONENTS. SELECTS FREQUENCIES AS CLOSE AS 2 CYCLES APART

VIBRATION – STRAIN – PRESSURE

TRACKS AUTOMATICALLY

Auxiliary equipment – TP-628 Servo Drive – allows automatic tracking to frequency set by speed of equipment being analyzed...follows RPM, multiples of RPM, or shake-table drive... throughout an operating range. Uses and applications are limitless. Other auxiliary equipment includes a TP-633 Power Integrator, which provides a power spectral density analysis of random waves. Get full details on this important design and environmental testing tool. Write for new bulletin on the TP-625 Wave Analyzer System.



CIRCLE 52 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

HIGH TEMPERATURE COMPONENTS

High Temperature Relay Designs

S. M. DePuy

General Electric Company Specialty Control Department Waynesboro, Va.

THE SEARCH for high temperature reliability in relay design came at an unfortunate time, since it followed closely upon an industry-wide emphasis on miniaturization. With a product already reduced to the barest minimum in size and weight, the relay designer had no alternative but to find new dielectric materials and heat resisting metals. In this search the designer was partially successful. New techniques with Formex, and the use of Teflon where possible, carried dielectric problems toward a solution providing the 200 C relay.

At present, the 300 C relay does not seem impossible. By the use of inorganic insulation and high temperature springs and contacts, it can reasonably be ex-

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pected that such relays will be available for use in the near future. The principal considerations in the design of such a relay will concern the increase in operating voltage and watts at higher temperatures, and the problem of making reliable connections. tu

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Since magnetic relays are operated by coils which increase in resistance as coil temperature rises, it follows that as the temperature is increased, coil voltage and watts must be increased to provide the necessary coil current to operate the relay. Some designs depend on a reduction in spring forces and changes in adjustment resulting from thermal expansion. Changes such as these may adversely affect operation at extremes of tempera-



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ture and should be minimized or compensated for in the design.

In most designs, a coil operating at 400 C will require nearly twice the power and release twice the heat as one operating at 100 C. To reduce this coil heat and power requirement, a larger coil size will be required. However, a relay designed for high temperature operation will draw considerably higher currents when operated at low temperature. The graph indicates the current drawn by a relay which has been designed for high temperature operation and is operating at lower temperatures with the same applied voltage. While these higher coil currents will not cause undue heating at the lower temperatures, trouble may be experienced in associated equipment where close regulation of power supply is required or false operation of protective equipment may occur. Also, the magnetic forces of the relay will be increased and relay life may be shortened.

The type of termination used must be either high temperature solder, welding, or mechanical means capable of maintaining low contact resistance after long exposure to high temperature. Such connection must be protected by either finishes or inert atmosphere protection. Another problem is the loss in dielectric strength of air at elevated temperature, particularly at high altitude. As an example, the breakdown voltage of a gap at 300 C would approximate the breakdown voltage at one-half that gap at room temperature at the same pressure. To meet these conditions, either additional spacing and barriers may be required, or delectric coatings may be applied to iner ase breakdown voltage at terminals.



Readin', 'Ritin', and Reliability



Dependable operation of a school bus, a truck, or your own car involves the functioning of many parts. One breakdown can wipe out the memory of ten thousand trouble-free miles.

Some of these parts are made of laminated plastics. They're usually unseen, unsung, small in size yet efficiently performing their job.

Their cost is relatively insignificant when compared with the cost of equipment in which they work, but it should be sufficient to insure dependability.

Actually, what you pay for Synthane laminated plastics is little or no more than you'd pay for any

CIRCLE 53 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

other plastic laminate. But the Synthane price includes top quality materials, product control, excellent facilities and workmanship, an assurance of continuous supply, and a long reputation for fair dealing.

If you are interested in a reliable source of laminated plastics—sheets, rods, tubes, or completely fabricated parts, write for an interesting catalog or call our representative nearest you.



SYNTHANE CORPORATION, 42 RIVER RD., OAKS, PA.



Now-<u>guaranteed</u> practical inductance limits for regular and frequency-stabilized permalloy powder cores

Call them frequency-stabilized or temperature stabilized, the important thing about these new molybdenum permalloy powder cores made by Magnetics, Inc., is our guarantee of core inductance within realistic limits. You can write-right now-for these guaranteed limits.

Filter circuit designers will take note that these guaranteed limits for permalloy powder cores are far tighter than those published before. Note also that they are guarantees on inductance which is the parameter of chief concern to the core user rather than on permeability.

This can save you dollars on your production line-by cutting down on adjustment of number of windings on coils.

CIRCLE 54 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

And you know, too, that temperature stabilization eliminates

But did you know that we guarantee these new inductance

limits for all of our permalloy cores, whether stabilized or

not? For all the facts, write us at Magnetics, Inc., Dept. ED.47,

MAGNETICS inc.

difficult compensation problems.

Butler, Pennsylvania.

Sealed Rotary Switch

S OME unusual constructional details, such as free-floating wipers and a completely watertight 1/2-in. shell, make this switch notable. The switch has such ratings as: 100,000 cycle life; 125 C temperature; contacts 1 amp 250 v dc resistive, and 350 ma 100 v dc inductive; contact resistance less than 0.008 ohms; dielectric strength 1000 v rms between terminals or to ground; low capacity between all parts; and several environmental qualities, including good resistance to corrosion, shock and vibration.

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Sixteen shorting and seven non-shorting switching arrangements are currently being produced by the Daven Co., Livingston, N.J. A typical arrangement of the series G switch might be one pole, with up to ten positions shorting. The materials used are of a corrosion resistant type or are suitably treated or plated to resist corrosion. All plastics used are heavily filled with glass or orlon fibres. The O rings are neoprene or silicone rubber. No ferrous material is used for current carrying parts, and the use of dissimilar metals



The design of the wiper assembly is generalized in this drawing. Circular in shape, the free-floating wipers are dropped into apertures in the rotor during assembly. The detent mechanism, consisting of two balls on either end of a spring, is near the shaft-end of the switch.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



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Both the shell and the switch shaft are made of type 303 non-magnetic stainless steel. Two grooves for O rings are provided on the portion of the shaft inside the bushing. The end of the shaft inside the switch is terminated by a short cylinder about 1/3 in. in diameter. A hole is drilled through the center of this cylinder at right angles to the shaft, and a helical spring with a ball at each end (see drawing) is inserted to provide the moveable part of the detent mechanism. During assembly, a phenolic rotor is secured to the shaft by spinning over a hollow rivet on the flat end of the cylinder.

The rotor assembly, which is heavily filled with glass or orlon fibres, is provided with apertures which make it possible to drop in the wipers during final assembly. The wipers are in fact free floating due to the arrangement between the rotor and the contacts, and as a result they cannot be unduly stressed during assembly. The wiper material, which is rhodium-plated beryllium copper, is also not subject to the corrosion which might occur if they were fastened by a dissimilar material. The combination contactterminals and pole pieces are precision formed out of silver alloy. The contact portion is curved slightly, so that the entire array of contacts is a discontinuous circle, which provides smooth wiper action and eliminates the possibility of the wiper hanging up on contact edges.

The assembly of the switch is a straight forward procedure which does not require bending, fitting or filing. After the switch parts have been assembled and tested, the shell is spun over the contact-terminal panel. Heavily filled epoxy resin is then applied to the contact-terminal panel to seal this panel to the shell.

For more information on the series G switch, turn to the Readers-Service card and circle 55.



Truly sub-miniature, these capacitors were devised especially for printed circuits and automatic assembly. Since they retain all the properties of larger, pig-tail capacitors, they are well suited to general circuitry as well.

Now-Corning Fixed Glass Capacitors in new sub-miniature size

Packing up to 1,000 uuf at 300 V. and 125°C. into 0.010 cubic inches, these new capacitors are designed for use on printed circuit boards and all applications requiring highquality components. Advantages include fixed temperature coefficient. high insulation resistance, low dielectric absorption, the ability to operate under high humidity and high temperature conditions, plus the added advantage of increased miniaturization.

You can now up-grade your specs for miniature capacitors used on printed circuits.

Conning means research in Glass

These new capacitors measure only $\frac{9}{32} \times \frac{19}{64} \times .115$, yet have capacitances up to 1000 uuf at a full 300 V. rating at 125°C. Such exceptional thinness makes these capacitors particularly well suited for vertical mounting in small, high-rated units.

The capacitors have high temperature soldered leads which allow direct connection to circuit boards. The leads are .100 inches long, fitting most circuit board thicknesses and eliminating any trimming.

Reliable • Since the new construction is extremely simple, reliability is correspondingly high. **Rugged** • These capacitors, when mounted, successfully withstand a standard five-hour vibration cycling test at 10 to 55 cycles, 15G Max.

Known as WL-4 capacitors, these units are in mass production. Your inquiries concerning data and prices are welcome.

EFATURES

1.	to MIL C-11272A except smaller
2.	1 to 1,000 uuf
3.	300 volts
4.	125°C. full rating
5.	.010 cubic inches

CORNING GLASS WORKS, 97-5 Crystal St., Corning, N.Y. Electronic Components Department CIRCLE 56 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Cool Canned Power Resistor

DISSIPATING 25 w, this power resistor gets no hotter than 175 deg C. With a stability on the order of 0.1 per cent change in 1000 hours at full load, and a temperature coefficient of less than 20 ohms per megohm per deg C, the resistor can be used for precision power attenuators, ultrastable loads, precision power dividers, high reliability applications, and in corrosive or humid atmospheres. It is useful in places where heat might damage nearby components or where small size is important.

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The new power resistor, manufactured by the **Resistor Division of Topaz Transformer Products**, Inc., 1337 Morena Blvd., San Diego, Cal., contains no moving mechanical parts. It can operate in any position and has a lower operating wire temperature than any other resistor of its size and wattage. The basic unit consists of a precision resistance wire wound on an extruded ceramic core. Connections to the leads and terminals are silversoldered to eliminate failures which might be produced by spot welds or soft solder. The wirewound core is mounted in two chemically inert and physically resilient end holders which provide for differential expansion of the other parts of the resistor. The wire itself is cemented to the ceramic core, to prevent slippage or shorting out between turns. Virtually all the resistance wire is surrounded by a chemically-inert, high-dielectric strength liquid. The entire unit is then enclosed in a copper housing which makes physical contact with a standard chassis.

When current is passed through the wire, the liquid boils and, so doing, absorbs heat. Conduction and convection occur; the heat is given up by the liquid to the thermally efficient copper case. A high insulation resistance—approximately 10,-000 meg—is maintained while the wire is cooled at a high rate. The wire temperature is over 300 per cent cooler than that of other types of similarwattage heat-dissipating resistors. A short thermal time constant from load variations is valuable in applications where adjusted load drift cannot be tolerated.

A test group of units has been run for over 3000 hours without a single failure, boding well for the unit's reliability.

At the time of writing, the resistor is available in only one physical configuration, shown in the photograph. Other variations will be available as soon as the necessary tests are conducted. Overall length of the resistor is 1-1/2 in., and diameter is 3/4 in. Power rating is 25 w, resistance is from 1 to 16,000 ohms, with tolerances of from 0.05 to 5 per cent. Hi-pot rating is 1500 vdc. Winding is inductive; the unit is designed to be chassis-

Fig. 2. New resistor construction.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . May 14, 1958 EL

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Fig. 1. Typical operating conditions of the canned resistor on a 12 x 12 x .059 in. aluminum panel. Notice that the wire is kept much cooler than the wire in other power resistor types.

mounted. Fig. 1 (a), (b) and (c) show the typical operating conditions on a 12 x 12 x 0.059 in. aluminum panel.

This power resistor compares with power resistors typically operated at high wire temperatures-often higher than 500 deg C. In other units the wire is often exposed to the air which oxidizes it and prematurely causes "opens," or are enclosed in glass and vitreous enamel which, while good electrical insulators, are also excellent heat insulators.

Similar canning of the type used in this power resistor can be applied to silicon power diodes and other high powered components.

For further information please turn to the Reader Service card and circle 58.



Seven models-rugged enough for production line testing; versatile enough for almost all laboratory needs.

...with

Here's the new line of quality, highoutput amplifiers you've been waiting for! All seven models feature high power output, low distortion, exceptionally high reliability and stability, and excellent output voltage waveform.

The Model KLF, shown at left, is particularly useful as an exciter for vibration testing equipment and as a variable frequency power supply for a multitude of production and laboratory needs. It will operate continuously with an output of 1,000 watts from 6 to 2,000 cps.

Components of all Genisco-Savage Amplifiers are mounted on 19" vertical panels to facilitate easy inspection and maintenance. Quick-release grill covers make all tubes readily accessible from the front. Numerous built-in safety features protect the equipment from operator errors.

Two New Shake Tables Available The new Model V1000 Genisco-Savage Shaker features a very light moving coil assembly, high thrust-to-weight ratio, automatic impedance matching, and an excellent output waveform. A continuous alternating thrust of ± 600 lbs. is produced at 1,000 watts control power. Thrust can be increased to ± 750 lbs. peak by use of a blower (Model V1000B). Both models have been stress-tested to withstand continuous operation at accelerations of 100 G's.

> The Genisco-Savage Model V1000 Shaker

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS	175-			MODELS											
	BM2	DM2	KM2	10K	KM25	KLF	KRF								
Output	250 w at 50 or 100 v	500 w at 50 or 100 v	1000 w at 50 or 100 v	10,000 w maximum	1000 w at 50 or 100 v	1000 w at 50, 100, or 200 v	1000 w at 25, 50 or 100 v								
Frequency Range	50 to 10,000 cps at 250 w	50 to 10,000 cps at 500 w	50 to 10,000 cps at 1000 w	40 to 10,000 cps at 10,000 w	50 to 10,000 cps at 1000 w	6 to 2000 cps at 1000 w	5 to 100 kc at 1000 w								
Sensitivity	0.036 v at 600 ohms	0.04 v at 600 ohms	0.1 v at 600 ohms	0.16 v rms at 600 ohms for 10,000 w output	0.1 v at 600 ohms	0.05 v at 600 ohms	0.5 v at 600 ohms								
Distortion	1% at 250 w, 1000 cps	0.75% at 500 w, 1000 cps	Less than 0.75% at 1 kw, 1000 cps	Less than 3% at 10 kw, 1000 cps	Less than 0.75% at 1 kw, 1000 cps	Less than 5% at 1 kw, 10 to 1000 cps	1								

Price and delivery of both amplifiers and shakers are exceptionally good. For complete specifications and prices send for the new four-page illustrated brochure.



Genisco, Incorporated 2233 Federal Avenue Los Angeles 64, California

CIRCLE 59 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

To provide a complete coverage of ALL new products generally specified when designing electronic original equipment, the New Product section has been extended. To include the larger number of items, products which are best suited to a brief description have been noted at the end of the section.



SILICON RESISTOR

Called the Sensistor, this silicon transistor is noteworthy due to a stable positive temperature coefficient of resistance of 0.7 per cent per deg C. Because of this large positive coefficient, the Sensistor can be used as a temperature compensating device for a silicon transistor by simply connecting it in series. Two configurations are available: the TM 1/4 is an axial lead molded device which is linearily derated at full load from 100 to 150 C; the TC 1/8 is encased in a TO-5 round-welded package and is derated linearily at full load from 125 to 200 C. Both have standard resistance ratings ranging from 100 to 1000 ohm at 25 C.

Texas Instruments Inc., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 312, Dallas, Texas CIRCLE 61 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



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WAVEFORM ANALYZER

An electrostatic coupling probe minimizes loading of the circuit when using this waveform analyzer. Model EA-1 has applications in the testing or trouble-shooting of any type of electronic equipment having periodic or recurrent waveforms. A twelve-position rotary tuner, with an assortment of interchangeable tuner clips, makes it possible to tune to frequencies in a range from 3 mc to 240 mc. The use of tuned circuits achieves a high degree of sensitivity, and makes possible the viewing of rf waveforms without the use of an external demodulator.

Kingston Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, Medfield, Mass.

CIRCLE 60 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



WAVEGUIDE SWITCH

The double-ridged model H14A2AA provides broad frequency characteristics for DR19 or equivalent waveguide. The actuator is noise free and equipped with interlock circuitry. Frequency range is 4.7 to 11 kmc. VSWR is under 1.15 to 1; insertion loss is 0.5 db.

Thompson Products Inc., Electronics Div., Dept. ED, 2196 Clarkwood Rd., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

CIRCLE 62 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



DIRECT VIEW STORAGE TUBE

The black background of this direct view storage tube permits viewing of an image for over five minutes in virtually any ambient light environment. The 5-inch tube is one of a line of standard DVST's with screen sizes of 5, 10, 15 and 21 in. The tubes have applications in airport surveillance, transient studies, data transmission including half-tones, and visual communications requiring bandwidth transmission over telephone lines. The tubes are equipped with writing, viewing, and erasing guns. The erasing gun allows elimination of local areas from the display.

Allen B. DuMont Labs., Inc., Dept. ED, 750 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N.J.

CIRCLE 63 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

in Teflon® multi-conductor cabie... random lengths mean waste!

REDUCE WASTE, SAVE MONEY...USE

Here's a

typical problem in tele-meter, strain gage, miniaturized and transistorized applications Your Production Spec calls out 27 foot cable. Your a drug on supplied with cable in "random lengths." When you cut 27 foot obles from "random lengths" which are not exact multiples of 27 feet (i.e. 27 ft., 54 ft., 81 ft., 108 ft., etc.) you

Stop paying for cable you can't use. Reduce costs on your next Cable P.O. Specify INSO Teflon Multi-Conductor Cable in continuous lengths up to 1,000 feet and save money. Cut it to your exact production requirements with no scrap, no waste, no leftovers.

NSO Teflon® MULTI-CONDUCTOR CABLE

IN CONTINUOUS, UNSPLICED, UNBROKEN,

PINHOLE FREE LENGTHS UP TO 1.000 FEETI

And Inso gives you so much more...

end up with waste pieces you can't use.

- Maximum space savings O.D. reductions as much as 53%
- Maximum weight savings As much as 36%
- Maximum flexibility-"Dress" it once and it stays put

Let us send you a sample and complete technical data. Write today to Section ED-5

INSO Products, Ltd. A Subsidiary of Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc.

Manufacturers of fused film Teflon wire and cable 404 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. WIsconsin 7-4700 TWX: NY 1-4621 Cable address: INSULATION, N. Y. CIRCLE 64 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ODUPON!

Lord Manufacturing Company acknowledged leader in Vibration and Shock Control invites you to utilize its extensive engineering knowledge and facilities to expedite your programs on missiles, rockets, and high performance aircraft.

Experience with current projects such as Atlas, Bomarc, Jupiter, Redstone,

Talos, Thor, Titan and other missiles, can be applied to your vibration and shock control problems in this field. Contact the Home Office, Erie, Pennsylvania or your nearest Lord Field Engineer.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA – PEnnypacker 5, 3559 In Canada -- Railway & Power Engineering Corporation Limited LORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY · ERIE, PA.

OFFICES DAYTON. OHIO BAIdwin 4 8871 KANSAS CITY, MO WEstport 1 0138 LOS ANGELES, CAL II HOllywood 4 7593 NEWYORK, N Y Circle 7 3326



Potentiometer Dissipates 3 w at 60 C



NEW PRODUCTS

Model C1110 potentiometer features high resolution and linearity. The ten turn unit measures 1-1/16 in. x 1-7/8 in. The potentiometer dissipates 3 w at 60 C, standard linearities are 0.5, 0.1 and 0.05 per cent, and the best linearity is 0.03 per cent above 5 K.

Analogue Controls, Inc., Dept. ED, 39 Roselle St., Mineola St., Mineola, N.Y. CIRCLE 66 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Crossbar Scanner

High scanning speed



Model SC2 is capable of scanning 500 pairs of input connections at a rate of 50 pairs per second, bringing the selected pair to a set of output terminals.

The applications of this crossbar scanner are scanning thermocouple voltages, strain gage voltages, and analog computer outputs. The scanner is designed around the Type F crossbar switch which is operated from Burroughs magnetic-beamswitching commutators buffered with RCA 2N301 transistors.

To satisfy the speed requirement, a novel type of logic combining the advantages of electronic circuitry with those of the crossbar switch has been incorporated.

James Cunningham, Son & Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Rochester 8, N.Y. CIRCLE 67 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ← CIRCLE 65 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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Data Recorder Utilizes Magnetic film



This multi-channel data recording and reproducing equipment employs perforated 35 mm magnetic film as the recording media. The film is driven by a 32-tooth precision sprocket and synchronous drive motor to insure high timing accuracy. Audio components are plug-in assemblies.

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Magnasync Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dept. ED, 5546 Satsuma Ave., N. Hollywood, Calif.

CIRCLE 68 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Trimmer

100 ppm temperature coefficient



Model A10-W trimming potentiometer incorporates an internal design making possible such performance as 100 ppm temperature coefficient, dependable continuity, reduced end resistance, and zero end shake. The wirewound resistance element is available in 40 standard values, ranging from 10 ohms to 100 K. Standard tolerance is ± 5 per cent but 1 per cent tolerance can be ordered. The unit is rated at 1 watt to 70 C, derating to 0 at 175 C. Trimmer adjustment is achieved with a 25 turn screw. The wiper blade of this trimming unit has a safety clutch to prevent internal damage.

Dale Products, Inc., Dept. ED, Columbus, Neb.

CIRCLE 69 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE 70 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >



THITTAKER CONTROLS



RUBAKER ELECTRONICS AN Frankling





DATA INSTRUMENTS. Proceeding to opportunity of fact and proceeding no principal costs. Expres in principal risks— the according opportunity excepting to principal costs— the according opportunity.





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NUCLEAR INSTRUMENT

DIVISIONS AND SUBSIDIARIES OF TELECOMPUTING CORPORATION Production line electronic components manufactured by TC include magnetic amplifiers - capacitors - microminiature relays



facilities ... products ... services ... for america's inventory of airpower

NEW PRODUCTS

Plug-In Circuits Utilizing germanium transistors



The T-series of 250-kc plug-in circuits using germanium transistors are for application in timing, control, and computer systems. The circuits are totally enclosed in a metal case of 7/8 in. diam with a seated height of 2-3/16 in. Cases may contain more than one circuit and are not potted. Standard hardware and sockets are used.

Engineered Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 506 E. 1st St., Santa Ana, Calif.

CIRCLE 71 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Line Voltage Adjuster Steps voltage from 95 to 135 v



Model 920B line voltage adjuster and stepper is designed to vary the input voltage for testing the performance of electrical and electronic equipment. The unit provides for adjusting and stepping the line voltage from 95 to 135 v ac for any fixed input voltage in the range of 95 to 135 v ac. The output capacity of this unit is 3.5 kva for input line voltage above 114 v. This output capacity decreases linearly to 3 kva at an input line voltage of 95 v. The output step voltage can be adjusted from 0 to 40 v.

Kepco Labs., Inc., Dept. ED, 131-38 Sanford Ave., Flushing 55, N.Y.

CIRCLE 72 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

these nuts can be replaced

5 SECONDS/

UTT-SHEL'S

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A PRIME WEAPONS SYSTEM CONTRACTOR SAYS:

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Throw par have all sit plate you's reput he replaced, here by destations dowings. Cost records above that I below five own 10 milentar result in regiment is encocommand plate not, When we perforted in Fast-Instity come replaced We mit Sins, is task one must only 3commute fast replacement."

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This runs from this line affects areas graves may not cost and go doing admosphere servicing and rememberses



Low Cost	No more than the nuts you are now using.
Light Weight	As light or lighter than anything available.
Accepted	Meets latest military re- quirements.
Available	Available in all popular thread sizes, we ship from stock.
Only One	Inexpensive Removal

Kemoval **Tool Is Needed**

Only one inexpensive removal tool, (in two sizes) is needed, to handle the five most used thread sizes in the nine styles of self-locking nuts in the TIMESAVER line. This procedure may be repeated as often as necessary without impairing performance. The same nut element is used, and may be replaced, in all standard styles. Even the spacer nuts are interchangeable. This is not only a convenience for you; it means a reduction in your



Silicon Rectifier 12 amp, 500 piv



Type 304 silicon power rectifier can be used to provide forward direct current up to 12 amp with a maximum piv of up to 500 v. The rectifier is capable of operation at a junction temperature of 190 C with no detectable change of characteristics due to aging. Reverse leakage of the cell is a maximum of 10 ma at rated piv and temperature.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

CIRCLE 73 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

X-Band Ferrite Isolator Insertion loss less than 0.3 db



Model X103/S165 ferrite load isolation is designed for use in Xband radars where insertion loss must be held to a minimum. Operating at 100 kw power, the unit gives a minimum of 8 db isolation with a maximum of 0.3 db insertion loss between 8500 and 9600 mc. Units produced so far have shown only 0.2 db insertion loss over this bandwidth. With choke flanges, length is 2.07 in. With cover flanges, length is 1.6 in. Weight is less than one pound.

Litton Industries, Components Div., Dept. ED, 5873 Rodeo Rd., Los Angeles 16, Calif.

CIRCLE 74 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 75 ON READER-SERVICE CARD an outstanding RI achievement . . .

100 times less MIGRATION*!

the *new* KEMETAL electro-less process of copperplating



*as compared to silver in electronic circuit applications

With migration activity reduced to a negligible minimum in normal Radio and TV applications, electronic components, such as capacitors and feed-thrus manufactured by the KEMETAL process, are assured a longer life of high dielectric effectiveness.

This process, of plating low-cost, high conductivity copper on a ceramic disc (or any other surface)...DIRECTLY OUT OF SO-LUTION...in large quantities, assures low-cost manufacturing. The process deposits copper uniformly on ALL surfaces of the body, regardless of how complex or irregular, and forms a tight chemical bond. This tight bond is not lost in soldering, hence solder time and temperature are not critical as in the application of silver coated parts.

the KEMETAL process is now used in the manufacture of Ri.caps...CERAMIC DISC CAPACITORS and FEED-THRUS.

NEW SWEDGE LEADS held to accurate dimensions for printed circuit insertion. Samples on request.



CIRCLE 76 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

Pulse Timer Utilizes stepper motor



Original use for this automatic pulse timer was on test aircraft for timing the pulses from a fuel flow transducer and thus determining specific fuel consumption. The timer incorporates an uni-directional (rather than bi-directional) stepper motor along with complimentary gears, cams, solenoids, switches, an indicator light, and-for a better than 1 per cent independent time base-a stop watch. The pulse timer can count preselected quantity of 2 to 60 pulses, having a uniform or variable rate up to 25 pulses per second. Stepper Motors Corp., Dept. ED, 7444 W.

Wilson Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.

CIRCLE 77 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Clutches Torque of 40 in. oz



Model C-125 is an electro-magnetic clutch designed for commercial applications featuring small size, high performance, servo or face mounting, and zero backlash.

These units have 1.125 pilot mounting diameter, clutching torque of 40 in. oz, no slip rings, and are completely self contained. When energized the output and input shafts are coupled together; de-energized, both shafts are free running. Standard voltage is 24 to 28 v dc.

Autotronics Inc., Dept. ED, Rt. 1, Florissant, Mo.

CIRCLE 78 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Pulse Transformers Plug-in and solder types



Packaged in moisture resistant epoxy resin, series 70-1400 pulse transformers has a 7 pin miniature plug-in base or leads for soldering to printed circuit boards. Stock transformers offer a wide variety of electrical characteristics. The units are designed for use in blocking oscillators, impedance matching, phase inversion, interstage coupling, triggering, and counting circuits.

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International Resistance Co., Computer Components Div., Dept. ED, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.

CIRCLE 79 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

VHF Admittance Bridges

Frequency ranges of 1 to 250 mc



Two new vhf admittance bridges, types B-801 and B-901, have been designed primarily for the measurement of aerials, cables, feeders, and transmission lines.

The transformer ratio arm design incorporated in these bridges provides outstanding advantages over bridges of conventional design. The low impedance to ground and between the terminals ensures extreme stability. The difficulties arising from parasitic elements associated with large standards are eliminated by using the tapped transformer to obtain large ratios, thereby enabling the use of small standards. Utilizing the three-terminal facilities offered by a bridge of this design, enables transistor characteristics to be easily determined under working conditions.

Also, both balanced and unbalanced impedances can be measured with equal facility.

Wayne Kerr Instruments, Dept. ED, P.O. Box 801, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

CIRCLE 80 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



OVERCURRENT PROTECTION FOR

SILICON, GERMANIUM AND OTHER METALLIC RECTIFIERS? CALL ON HEINEMANN

Now in use by a number of leading electrical equipment manufacturers, Heinemann Circuit Breakers and Silic-O-Netic Overload Relays are providing effective protection for "sensitive" metallic power rectifiers.

However, generalizations are difficult to make. This is a demanding application. We at Heinemann must honestly admit we don't have all the answers. But we have found — through extensive testing and customer evaluation — that the Heinemann hydraulic-magnetic actuating element can provide the close-tolerance, fast-acting response necessary to keep overload amperage within the required limits and, at the same time, eliminate nuisance tripping. Circuit breakers and relays can be produced with an instantaneous trip point low enough to prevent overcurrent heating and resultant rapid damage to rectifier barrier layers.

Heinemann protection has been an important factor in extending the practical application of metallic rectifiers.

But each particular situation requires treatment on its own terms. If you are concerned with the protection of silicon, germanium or other metallic rectifiers, chances are Heinemann engineers can help you. Your inquiries are invited.

HEINEMANN

ELECTRIC COMPANY 156 Plum Street Trenton 2, N. J.





Circuit Breakers Overload Relays

\$.A. 1725

CIRCLE 81 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

NEW PRODUCTS

AC Motor Low-cost version



Some of the features of this lowcost, precision-made ac motor include long-life alignable bearings, large oil reservoirs with optional auxiliary oil cups to quadruple oil capacity, high starting torque, and low noise level.

Stack thicknesses of 9/16 in. and 5/32 in. are available. Horsepower ratings are up to 1/150 hp.

Barber-Colman Co., Dept. ED, Rockford, Ill.

CIRCLE 83 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Computing Resolvers Accuracies of 0.1 per cent



Size 15 and size 11 precision resolvers offer functional accuracies of 0.1 per cent, perpendicularity of axes of ± 5 min, high O and low phase shifts. A stainless steel size 15 series is also offered with functional accuracies of 0.05 per cent. Size 11 precision resolvers, with either terminals or leads, have the same accuracies as the size 15 units.

Clifton Precision Products Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 9014 West Chester Pike, Upper Darby, Pa.

CIRCLE 84 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 82 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

MODEL CRM-20-AA-3M Designed to conform to MIL-T-27A, Grade 3, Class T, Life Expectancy X. Capacitor to JAN-C-25A. Input 100 130V, 60 cps, output 115V ± 1%, 60 cps,

MODEL CAV-5-AA-1M

Designed to conform to MIL-T-27A, Grade 1, Class T, Life Expectancy X. Capacitor to JAN-C-25A. Input 100-130V, 60 cps, output 115V ±1%, 60 cps, "constant average" at 500VA.

CONSTRUCTION

WAVEFORMS:

HESE HIGH-PERFORMANCE 60-CPS LINE VOLTAGE REGULATORS RE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO MEET MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS!

INPUT VOLTAGE:

Standard ranges 100-130V (180-240V and 190-250V, 60 cps on special order.)

"constant RMS", at 2000VA.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: Standard (nominal) values 115V.

(208 and 230V, 60 cps on special order.) **TOTAL REGULATION:**

Output voltage held within $\pm 1\%$ for worst possible combination of rated input changes and 0-100% load variations.

TRANSIENT RESPONSE: Recovery time to the \pm 1% region (after

10% line "step" or 25% load "step") is less than 35 milliseconds. **POWER FACTOR:**

(Wattmeter method) Approx. 85%, full load, nominal input.

EFFICIENCY: Approx. 85%, full load, nominal input.

OUTPUT POWER:

CORPORATION

Electronic Development & Manufacturing

Available in integral multiples of 500VA. up to 10KVA, single phase.

will operate reasonably well over 58 to 62 CDS. Check factory for details.

Tubeless. No moving parts. Quiet opera-

tion. Advanced form of proven resonant-

Available in two modes of waveform be-

havior: type CAV holds ''constant average''

Full data, prices

Competent Engineering Representation Everywhere

343 CARNEGIE AVENUE, KENILWORTH, NEW JERSEY

NJE LEADS THE POWER SUPPLY FIELD

for choke-input rectifier power supplies; type CRM holds "constant RMS" for heater and lamp loads. FREQUENCY: Designed for constant-frequency use, but

saturation principle.

Write For Engineering Manual LR-101

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Current Converter Provides dc proportional to ac input



Supplying a direct current output proportional to an alternating current input, this transformer-rectifier assembly has been designated as model 9886 current converter. The unit is available in three types for 60 cps use in circuits up to 5 amp. The three types have outputs of 1 ma into 100 ohms, 5 ma into 100 ohms, and 50 mv open circuit. Weston, Instruments, Div. of Daystrom, Inc., Dept. ED, 614 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N.J. CIRCLE 85 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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Magnetron 1 kw X-band unit weighing



The MA-6229 is a mechanically tunable pulsed type magnetron with integral magnet for the frequency range of 8900 to 9600 mc. Weight is 1.5 lbs. Nominal peak power output is 1 kw; however, the tube may be operated with good spectrum characteristics over the range from 400 w to 1000 w. Typical electrical operating characteristics include a pulse voltage of 4000 to 4500 v, peak anode current 0.5 to 1 amp, pulling factor of 15 nic.

Microwave Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, Burlington, Mass.

CIRCLE 86 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 87 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >



This General Electric designed and developed amplifier operates without the use of refrigerants at ambient temperatures from $-67^{\circ}F$ to $750^{\circ}F$.

High-temperature, Radiation Tolerant Electronic Equipment—Without Refrigerants

GENERAL ELECTRIC HAS PROVEN ABILITY TO MEET YOUR REQUIREMENTS

Here's important news for you if your systems project dictates the need for temperature and radiation tolerant electronic equipment. The General Electric Company stands ready to undertake the design, development, manufacture and evaluation of your equipment where your specifications call for successful operation up to 750°F, without refrigerants. And General Electric's ability to meet your high-temperature requirements is backed by

notable successes.

FOR EXAMPLE General Electric has already developed airborne amplifiers which have been successfully operated over an ambient temperature range from -67°F to 750°F. Special circuit designs and packaging techniques permitted this without the use of heavy, complex refrigerating equipment.

FOR INFORMATION on how General Electric can help you solve your high-temperature electronic equip-

	Pro	gress	s Is Ou	r Most In	nportan	t Produ	ict
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ment problems, contact your G-E Missile and Ordnance Systems Department Field Sales Office or mail the coupon below.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW TO MEET YOUR HIGH-TEMPERATURE REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY Section C 222-6 Lakeside Avenue Burlington, Vt.
Please send me bulletin MPB-32, "High-Temperature Electronic Equipment."
I would appreciate a discussion of my equipment re- quirements with General Electric High-Temperature Engineering Specialists.
NAME
TITLE
COMPANY
ADDRESS
AITY PTATE

NEW PRODUCTS Cam Switch

Six and ten position types

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Type 8A cam switch is available in both six and ten position models for use as a decimal-to-binary converter switch, a control switch or a decade switch. The switch has been life tested in excess of 40 million breaks with no evidence of failure. Type 8A is rated at 1 amp, 110 v ac, and has a breakdown rating of 1500 v. Available in single and double-ended designs for clockwise and counter-clockwise operations.

Tech Labs., Inc., E. Edsall Blvd., Palisades Pk., N.J.

CIRCLE 89 ON READER-SERVICE CARD Carrier Preamplifier Wide band pass, high linearity



Second of the series 450 instruments, model 450-1100 is a carrier amplifier-demodulator with zero suppression, which will excite and accept outputs of various resistance bridge, variable reluctance, differential transformer, or other types of transducers. Front panel controls include attenuator, calibration factor dial, calibration signal pushbutton, zero suppression, smooth gain,

← CIRCLE 88 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

EDDINGTON, EPISTEMOLOGY and the ATOMICHRON®

Creative imagination, as Sir Arthur Eddington pointed out, is what takes knowledge and the knowledge of how we know it and projects further discoveries of the physical universe.

30

At National Company creative imagination has taken the known unvarying resonance of the Cesium atom and translated it into a frequency-producing instrument with a stability of frequency of 5 parts in 10¹⁰ throughout its entire operating life — This is the Atomichron, man's most accurate measurement of time.

The applications and adaptations of the basic Atomichron are many-fold and, as yet largely untouched.

Here is a known tool which properly applied can lead to tremendous further discovery and development. You, who enjoy such creative challenges to scientific and technical development, should talk to *National*.

National Co. *right now* affords engineers and physicists the opportunity to grow and establish prestige in such advanced fields as multipath transmission, noise reduction and correlation techniques. Tropospheric scatter systems, lonospheric scatter systems, molecular beam techniques, signal processing, and long range microwave transmission.

At National Co. in the heart of New England electronics, you can associate with a company in which creativity is required, recognized and rewarded.



position, and balance controls. Standard carrier frequency is 2400 cps; 600, 1200, and 4800 cps are optional. With 100 µv rms from a transducer with an output impedance of 1000 ohms or less, the preamp output is one volt under max output loading. Output voltage capabilities are: ±3 v into 2.2 k load; ± 6 v into 5 k load; ± 7.5 v open circuit. Output linearity is better than 0.2 per cent for all these conditions. Frequency response is down 3 db at 20 per cent of carrier frequency. The zero suppression circuit can suppress from 0 to 100 per cent of transducer load (either sense via switch). Power requirements are: 115 v, 50-400 cps, about 30 w.

Sanborn Co., Industrial Div., Dept. ED, 175 Wyman St., Waltham 54, Mass.

CIRCLE 90 ON READ R-SERVICE CARD

Auxiliary Capacitor

For temperature coefficient work



The measurement of temperature coefficient of capacitors is facilitated by use of model AC-1 auxiliary capacitor in conjunction with the model 74C capacitance bridge. With this combination it is possible to measure capacitance increments as small as one part per million for capacitors above 200 und or to 0.0002 und for smaller capacitors. The equipment permits the use of long shielded test leads between the bridge and test chamber without introducing capacitance errors that would normally result from vibration or temperature changes in the test leads.

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Boonton Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 738 Speedwell Ave., Morris Plains, N.J.

CIRCLE 91 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 92 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

VHF Transistors! **First From** PHILCO

(megacycles) 01 051 10 VE. Collector Voltage VCE (Volts) 2N501 **Beta Linearity** B vs. Collector Current 25 Ic (ma)

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Off Frequ

2N501

n	AUTIM	Power	Oscillator	Class of Us	
	fmax	Gain	25% at 100	oscillator and	
TTPE.	250 mcs	10 db at	mcs (min)	ner to room	
2N499	(min)	100 mcs	25% at 200	oscillator to	
	T		mcs (min)	100 1100	
2N500		1.11	h typical tr	= 12 musec; (18	
2N501	t _a = 7 m circuit wi 500 mcs	th current gat 10 db at 200 mcs	in of 10 and	amplifier to 250 mcs	
2N502		11 db at		to 100 mc	
ONEO2t	T	100 mcs(min	n.)	high gain	
213031	E0	46 db at	12	IF amplifi	
201504	50 mes	455 K		-	
ZNJ04		1- 95V			

New family of Micro Alloy Diffused-base Transistors (MADT)*

Rise, Storage, Fall Time in Low musec Range High Oscillator efficiency at 200 mcs Amplifier gains of 10 db at 200 mcs

*Trademark Philco Corporation for Micro Alloy Diffused-base Transist

Here is a major breakthrough in the frequency barrier . . . a new family of fieldflow Micro Alloy Diffused-base Transistors. Philco MADT's extend the range of high gain, high frequency amplifiers; high speed computers; high gain, wideband amplifiers and other critical high frequency circuitry.

MADT's are available to various voltage and frequency specifications for design of high performance transistorized equipment through the entire VHF and part of the UHF spectrum. These transistors range in f_{max} from 250 mc to as high as 1000 mc. MADT gains are typically 10 db at 200 mc and greater than 16 db at 100 mc. A low cost general purpose unit is available which will deliver typically 18 db at 50 mc and 32 db at 10 mc.

Make Philco your prime source of information for high frequency transistor applications.

Write to Lansdale Tube Company, Division of Philce Corporation, Lansdale, Pa., Dept. E-558

PHILCO CORPORATION LANSDALE TUBE COMPANY DIVISION LANSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

CENTER



the absolute minimum in capac-

itance change with temperature is a must and relatively large ca-

pacitance values are used. These

capacitors typically will be within

.05% of their 25°C value from -10° C to $+85^{\circ}$ C. They may be used up to 125° C where greater

capacitance excursion is tolerable.

FILMITE "G" CAPACITORS have

the highest temperature rating of

any organic dielectric. They may

be used up to 200°C! All units are

nickel-plated to withstand high

temperature corrosion. They also

have the highest insulation resist-

ance, the lowest dielectric hys-

teresis, and the lowest dissipation factor of any capacitor made so that they are often used at

lower temperatures which are

above the 85°C limit of the lower-

cost Styracon Capacitors.

4 kinds of film dielectric capacitors

for specialized applications

Here are four plastic-film dielectric capacitors now in regular production at Sprague:

STYRACON CAPACITORS find wide application in laboratory equipment and in industrial controls where their low dielectric hysteresis (low "soak"), high insulation resistance, high "Q", low and linear temperature coefficient of capacitance are of great value.

FILMITE "E" CAPACITORS are general-purpose capacitors for use up to 150°C where capacitance stability with temperature is of secondary importance. They are also used at lower temperatures where very high insulation resistance is a prime requirement.

FILMITE "F" CAPACITORS are intended for use in circuits where

SPRAGUE COMPONENTS:

CAPACITORS • RESISTORS • MAGNETIC COMPONENTS • TRANSISTORS • INTERFERENCE FILTERS • PULSE NETWORKS • HIGH TEMPERATURE MAGNET WIRE • PRINTED CIRCUITS CIRCLE 93 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CAPACITANCE VS. TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS of all four types of film capacitors are compared in the chart above for the benefit of the circuit designer.

ALL SPRAGUE FILM CAPACITORS are designed to have positive electrical contact between leads and electrodes, even at low operating voltages.

WRITE FOR ENGINEERING BUL-LETINS on the Sprague plastic-film capacitors in which you're interested. Address your letter to Sprague Electric Co., Technical Literature Section, **347** Marshall Street, North Adams, Mass.



NEW PRODUCTS

Microwave Oscillators From 2500 to 17,500 mc



Power outputs of series 814 microwave oscillators range from 20 mw to 1.5 w. Short-term frequency stability averages one part per million. The tuning dial is direct-reading and is a wavemeter with an accuracy of 0.1 per cent of reading. When the frequency is selected, a built-in stability circuit immediately takes over. This circuit locks the oscillator to the reference cavity until a different frequency is selected.

Laboratory for Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

CIRCLE 94 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Microwave Attenuator

Features remote indication and actuation

The attenuation range of this waveguide microwave attenuator ranges from 0-70 db. It has an accuracy of ± 0.2 db over its range with the use of calibration curves. Two attenuators will give a D-130 db range with a ± 1.5 db accuracy over its frequency range, 5.4-5.9 kmc. The unit can be operated remotely or directly, and has adjustable attenuation end points.

Progression Corp., Dept. ED, 14-25 128th St., College Point 56, N.Y.

CIRCLE 95 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Connectors Features removable contacts



These rack and panel connectors have insert arrangements of 34, 42, and 50 removable poke home contacts. Connectors are rated at 7.5 amp 500 v dc at sea level, and 7.5 amp 125 v dc at 70,000 ft. Temperature range is -65 to +200 C. Amphenol Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 1830

S. 54th Ave., Chicago 50, Ill. CIRCLE 449 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

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Model 101 Attenuator has an attenuation range of 0 to 101 db in 1 db steps, with an accuracy of 0.5 db over a frequency range of 0 to beyond 100 mc. The basic circuitry consists of symmetrical pi networks which may be selected by operating the appropriate switches. The maximum power handling capacity is 500 mw. A selector switch provides input and output impedances of both 50 ohms and 75 ohms. Other impedances can be furnished. The chassis and cover are fabricated from brass which is then silver plated. UG 290/U receptacles are employed for both input and output connections.

General Antronics Corp., Dept. ED, 9036 Culver Blvd., Culver City, Calif.

CIRCLE 96 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Microwave Amplifiers

Features periodically focused traveling wave tubes



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The four models, HMA-1, 2, 3, and 4, cover the frequency range between 1000 and 11,000 mc and have wide application where a high gain microwave amplifier is required to increase equipment sensitivity. All operate from a 105-125 v ac, 60 or 380-1000 cps, single phase power source.

Special features include a self-contained video detector, separate rf input, rf output, detector input, video output, receptacles for greater operational versatility, regulated power supplies for increased stabilization, and parallel input jacks which permit the blanking or gating of the traveling wave tube grid from external sources. These amplifiers provide protection against crystal burn-out of wide band crystal video receivers.

The Hallicrafters Co., Dept. ED, 4401 W. Fifth Ave., Chicago 24, Ill.

CIRCLE 97 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



ARNOLD offers you the <u>widest</u> selection of Temperature Stabilized MO-PERMALLOY POWDER CORES

Arnold Molybdenum Permalloy powder cores are available with the temperature coefficient of inductance controlled within certain limits over specific temperature ranges. Most core sizes and permeability combinations can be supplied in at least one of the four different types of temperature stabilization available.

For example, most of the popular core sizes are manufactured in the new type of wide range—"W"—stabilized cores whose temperature coefficient of inductance does not exceed 0.5% over the temperature range covered by the MIL-T-27 specification of -55° C to $+85^{\circ}$ C.

This type of guaranteed maximum change of inductance with temperature, as well as the constancy of permeability with time and flux level, are of particular importance to apparatus and circuit engineers. Many precision military and industrial applications demand the uniform performance and the excellent physical properties found only in Arnold Mo-Permalloy powder cores.

For design flexibility they are furnished in a full range of sizes, up to 5.218" O.D., in four standard permeabilities: 125, 60, 26 and 14. You will find them dependable and easy to use. You will find most sizes and types in stock now for immediate shipment.

• Let us furnish your requirements for temperature stabilized Mo-Permalloy powder cores, or any magnetic materials you need, from the most complete line in the industry.

For more information write for Bulletin PC-104B

Lists complete line of Mo-Permalloy Powder cores... available in 25 sizes from 0.260" O.D. to 5.218" O.D. Furnished also with various types of temperature stability from Type "A" unstabilized to Type "W" stabilized over the temperature range of -65° F to $+185^{\circ}$ F.

ADDRESS DEPT. ED-85



CIRCLE 98 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . May 14, 1958

85

WEW 6998

EPSEAL Encapsulated power transformers

GREATER RELIABILITY PLUS REDUCED SIZE

Ruggedized Grade 5 construction in a really *minified* transformer for the first time! Epseal units are proving their reliability in missile and airborne applications...qualifying to MIL-T-27A Grade 5 Class T Life X specifications. Exclusive moisture barrier* eliminates bulky outer encapsulation, helps cut temperature rise as much as 50%. - Special high temperature insulations permit thinner layers for better cooling and higher conductor space factor...permit reliable operation in 125°C to 175°C ambients! Unique encapsulation process saturates and fuses coil insulations into one mass ...eliminates heat-retaining microscopic boundaries usually found in high temperature coils...permits additional size reductions. Result is a solid, rugged unit that combines extreme reliability with extreme miniaturization! Epseal transformers are designed to meet your requirements. Write today for the whole story.

Precision transformers for electronics...miniature to 300 kva



*Patent Pending

ELECTRO ENGINEERING WORKS inc. / 401 PREDA STREET, SAN LEANDRO, CALIF. CIRCLE 99 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

Ceramic Capacitors Designed for transistor applications



Called Ultra-Kaps, high capacity ceramic capacitors have been designed in four standard values, 0.22, 0.47, 1.0 and 2.2 μ f. These units are all rated at 3 wvdc and range in diam from 1/4 to 3/4 in. Engineered specifically for by-pass and coupling applications, the Ultra-Kap is suited for only low voltage use requiring extremely high capacities and low power factors. The units will withstand extremes of temperature, humidity, and vibration.

Centralab, Div. of Globe-Union, Inc., Dept. ED, 900 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wis. CIRCLE 100 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Rectifier Stacks

150 C operation



This line of diffused silicon rectifier stacks is for operation at an ambient temperature of 150 C with normal convection cooling. Shown is a single phase bridge assembly rated to deliver 10 amp with an rms input of 420 v, with convection cooling in an ambient of 150 C. The overall dimensions of this stack are $3 \times 3 \times 3$ in.

Diffused silicon stacks are now available in circuit configuration to deliver up to 75 amp with convection cooling. Volume of a 20 kw silicon diffused stack is less than 150 cu in.

Trans-Sil Corp., Dept. ED, 55 Honeck St., Englewood, N.J.

CIRCLE 101 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Electronic instrumentation and components



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Application Engineering Procurement Service

Since 1936, we have been consulted regularly by electronic engineers throughout the Midwest.

Today, we can save your time with these important facilities:

- 4 well-staffed offices 12 factory-trained field engineers
- 3 service laboratories
- 4 maintenance technicians



We represent these top manufacturers

Acton Laboratories, Inc. Boonton Radio Corporation Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation dynac, Inc. Electro Products Laboratories Hewlett-Packard Company Kin Tel Magnetic Research Corporation F. L. Moseley Company Sanborn Company

Technology Instrument Corporation Varian Associates



CIRCLE 102 ON READER-SERVICE CARD





Designed for miniature servo and computer applications, this differential weighs only 0.2 oz, and is the smallest unit available for an 1/8 in. shaft. A max load rating of 5-6 in.-oz and a 500 rpm max operating speed are recommended.

Waldorf Instrument Co., Dept. ED, Huntington Station, Long Island, N.Y.

CIRCLE 103 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

RF Amplifiers

Broadband



Model HFW broadband rf amplifiers provide broadband bandpass amplification covering an octave or greater of frequency in the 40 to 600 mcs spectrum. Low noise, high gain, and low power drain are featured.

GE type GL-6299 co-planar triodes are combined with multi-pole networks to provide amplifiers with power gains of 5.5 db or greater per stage, with a 300 mcs bandwidth. A number of these stages are cascaded to provide gain of 20 or 30 db. The frequency spectrum of 40 to 600 mcs is covered by six basic octave rf amplifiers.

Applied Research Inc., Dept. ED. 76 S. Bayles Ave., Port Washington, N.Y.

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1958

CIRCLE 104 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 105 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >



a new 4PDT relay to meet all requirements of MIL-R-25018!

Don't compromise with the Class C, Type II, Grade 3 requirements of MS 24114-9, MIL-R-25018. You don't have to any more. Now Union Switch & Signal has a 4PDT. rotary-armature relay designed to meet these specifications completely. It is the first of its type to do so. In fact, it exceeds some of the rugged requirements.

Here is the kind of performance you can expect from this new relay:

High operating temperature. Even at an ambient temperature of 200° C, this relay gives optimum performance. The use of ceramic material provides consistently high insulation resistance. As a result, you can install this relay closer to engines. You often can use it without temperature controlled boxes. Always, you will find it supremely rugged and reliable.

High in shock resistance. This new UNION Relay withstands shock greater than 55 g for 11 milliseconds-and continues to operate. In vibration tests, it shows no contact chatter up to 2.000 cycles at an acceleration of 25 g.

New high in contact reliability. Contact reliability of this relay is six times that of comparable devices because of its new 2-button, bifurcated contacts. Bifurcation also increases current carrying capacity (each button easily handles a full 2-ampere load) ... and makes gold alloy contacts practical for both low- and high-level loads.

Contact reliability is enhanced, too, by the ceramic insulation which contains no volatile material to contaminate contacts and by separate hermetic sealing of the magnet coil.

New torsion-type rotary-armature suspension improves resistance to thermal shock . . . increases reliability over the entire temperature range . . . and greatly extends the operating life of this new 4PDT relay. Call or send the coupon for complete information about this and other miniature relays manufactured by Union Switch & Signal.

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PITTSBURGH 18, PENNSYLVANIA

DIVISION OF WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY

NEW PRODUCTS

Sapphire Seal

High-temperature, high-vacuum applications



These sapphire-to-metal seals are hermetic as tested by a mass spectrometer. Sapphire parts in the form of discs up to 3 in. in diam and 1/4 in. thick, and tubes up to 1/2 in. in diam, 2 in. long, with a bore of 1/4 in. have been sealed to tubular-type metal members of kovar, nickel-iron, and platinum. Some of the current applications of these sapphire seal assemblies include: waveguide windows for radar equipment; high-temperature windows for high-vacuum apparatus and fire-detection equipment; and ultra-violet studies in the nuclear energy field.

Ceramaseal, Inc., Dept. ED, Box 25, New Lebanon Center, N.Y.

CIRCLE 106 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

TR Switch

Rated at 4000 w peak power



The new TR switch provides instantaneous high efficiency electronic antenna switching.

Double-gated cascode circuitry insures good receiver isolation and improved noise figure in addition to signal amplification up to 6 db, with frequency range continuous from 3.5 through 30 mc. Design technique permits handling the high peak power capabilities of new linear amplifiers. Instantaneous break-in on ssb, dsb, cw or am will not affect transmission line swr.

E. F. Johnson Co., Dept. ED, Waseca, Minn. CIRCLE 107 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



ALL DIRECTIONS AT ONCE

They add new dimension to defense

Three dimensional radar...it is a positioning of radar beams in space by electronic rather than mechanical means. It provides three-dimensional target data from a single antenna, transmitter, and receiving channel. It is a radical new weapon for national defense.

Engineers at the Hughes Ground Systems Division in Fullerton are responsible for pioneering this advancement (see antenna at left). But even more importantly, these same engineers are working on an elaborate radar warning system which will not only provide this complete radar data, but also translate it into meaningful information and relay it to central communications centers.

Other Hughes activities offer similar engineering challenge. The Research and Development Laboratories in Culver City, for example, are probing into the effects of nuclear radiation on electronics equipment, studying advanced microwave theory and applications, examining communications on a global scale, and developing new methods for insuring product reliability.

The Hughes Products engineering team makes electronics useful in solving industrial problems. For example, this group has just unveiled an industrial electronics system which will automate a complete and integrated line of machine tools.

The diversity of Hughes activity offers prospective employees opportunity to build a rewarding career in a highly progressive and expanding environment.

New commercial and military contracts have created an immediate need for engineers in the following areas:

Communications Reliability Circuit Design Systems Analysis Vacuum Tubes Microwaves Crystal Filters Computer Engineering Field Engineering Semiconductors

CIRCLE 108 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Write, briefly outlining your experience, to Mr. Phil N. Scheid, Hughes General Offices, Bldg. 17G-1, Culver City, California.

O 1988, HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY

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Advanced research on the Maser (Microwave Amplification by Simulated Emission of Radiation) performed by the R&D Laboratories is directed towards applications of a portable, airborne Maser for missiles and aircraft.



Falcon missiles have been an important factor in establishing Hughes as a leader in advanced airborne electronics. Manufactured in Tucson, Arizona, the Falcon missiles have both infrared and radar guidance systems.

Creating a new world with ELECTRONICS



HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY Culver City, El Segundo, Fullerton and Los Angeles, California Tucson, Arizona

Ultrasonic Cleaner

Large capacity

A capacity of 150 gallons is featured in this system. Model DR-2000 AH has a cleaning tank measuring 3 ft sq x 2.5 ft deep which is fitted with an array of 20 bottom-mounted transducers. These are driven by a simplified pulsed generator delivering 8000 w peak power. Either solvent or water detergent solutions can be used.

Acoustica Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 26 Windsor Ave., Mineola, N.Y.

CIRCLE 109 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Power Beam Pentode

Provides higher output as linear amplifier



The 400-watt PL-175 power pentode provides 25 to 30 per cent more output as a low voltage class-AB₁ linear amplifier than screen grid tubes of similar ratings previously available. The suppressor grid terminates in the metal base shell, which may be grounded for the majority of applications. Base pin connections are arranged to allow direct substitution of the PL-175 in equipment designed for old-type screen grid tubes. The PL-175 brings to the 500 to 1000-w output range the advantages of the exclusive vane-type suppressor grid introduced by Penta in 1956 in the 100-w PL-172.

Penta Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, Santa Barbara, Calif.

CIRCLE 110 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

FHP Motor

Variable speed

The RBD-25 variable speed sub-fractional hp dc motor is available in two standard models: RBD-2505; rating 0.5 oz in., 115 dc v, 1800 rpm, 10 w; model RBD-2510, rating 1.0 oz in., 115 dc v, 1800 rpm, 15 w, as well as in voltage ranges from 24 v to 115 v with speeds from 900 to 3600 rpm. Variable speed drive can be obtained by varying the armature voltage on the RBD-25 shunt wound dc motor.

Holtzer-Cabot Motor Div., National Pneumatic Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 125 Amory St., Boston 19, Mass.

CIRCLE 111 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

High Voltage Connector Carries 7500 v



Designed to carry 7500 v, this unit has an insert with two high-voltage contacts and three low-voltage carriers. The receptacle is 2-in. square-flange type. Solder pot ends can be potted to make the unit completely environmental if desired.

The Deutsch Co., Dept. ED, 700 Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles 3, Calif.

CIRCLE 112 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Frequency Converter Linearity of 0.1 per cent



This frequency converter provides a voltage directly proportional to the frequency level of the input. Linearity is 0.1 per cent, and output is up to 1 ma per 1000 cps of input.

George L. Nankervis Co., Cox Instruments Div., Dept. ED, 15300 Fullerton Ave., Detroit 27, Mich.

CIRCLE 113 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

External Coil Chopper Results in low residual noise levels



This chopper is useful in chopper stabilized dc amplifiers where thermal stability and extremely low noise are of prime importance. As



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WHAT IS "TOTAL ELECTRONICS"?

The picture suggests the answer.

In the new world of missiles and space systems to come, it's the *total* complex of control, guidance and communication – the whole interrelated nervous system correlating the eye, the hand, the head and the heart of the missile to that of man himself. And in the company producing that missile, it's the *total electronics capability* necessary to specify, design, create and test this central nervous system as an integral part of the whole machine – from its conception, through delivery to the customer, to the final completion of its mission.

In the period of a dozen years since the word "electronics" first gained common currency in our industry, Martin has been systematically building toward just such a total electronics capability.

As a result of the rapid evolution in advanced electronics development, today one-third of all Martin engineering manpower is devoted to the electronics requirements of our customers' present and future products. And a major part of Martin's investment is in the special facilities necessary to this new concept of total electronics.

We believe that this capability is essential to our increasingly important function as a prime contractor to all branches of the military.



a result of the modular construction of this unit, interchangeable coils are available which are optimized for minimum power drive and thermal dissipation at preselected frequencies within the operating frequency range of 0-700 cps. Thermal stability of this unit is less than $\pm 2 \mu v$. Unaffected by shock and vibration, the unit mates with a standard 4 pin miniature socket.

Bristol Co., Dept. ED, Waterbury 20, Conn. CIRCLE 114 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Low Approach Indicator Features rectilinear localizer and glide slope display



The rectilinear display design of the model ID-525 low approach indicator for aircraft results in improved readability. Two model MEP-1 end-pivoted high torque mechanisms are used for localizer and glide slope indications and two model MEP-7 short angle mechanisms are used for warning flags. All mechanisms employ self-shielding internal magnets making compass interference negligible. The model ID-525 weighs 24 oz.

Marion Electrical Instrument Co., Dept. ED, Grenier Field, Manchester, N.H.

CIRCLE 115 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Power Supply Delivers 70 ma at 270 y dc



This power supply has a regulation of 1 per cent, no load to full load. The output is continuously variable from 150-270 v dc. Filament voltage is also available.

Building Blocks Electronic Co., Dept. ED, 2172 E. 36th St., Brooklyn 34, N.Y.

CIRCLE 116 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Fanslation: *FISCHER'S REPUTATION FOR "SPECIALS" IS UNIVERSAL!

We really don't sell brass and aluminum turned nuts in "outer space" but that's the only territory we can't supply! Manufacturers of all types of equipment are realizing substantial cost savings with dependable Fischer "special" nuts. Reason: FISCHER NUTS HAVE NO EQUAL FOR PRECISION, PRICE AND DE-LIVERY. And that applies to standards as well as specials!

If you use brass or aluminum nuts in production quantities, specify the finest ... specify FISCHER!

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SPECIAL MF	G. CO.
422 Morgan St., 0 Please send you CATALOG FS-100 plete specification aluminum nuts.	Cincinnati 6, Ohio ur new 20-page 10 containing com- ns on bross and
Name	Title
Company	
Street	
City	ZoneState

CIRCLE 117 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Symbol of a reputation for integrity, quality and service—for advanced creative engineering achieved by New Departure in over half a century of precision ball bearing manufacture.

1200% GAIN IN GYRO ACCURACY WITH NEW DEPARTURE BALL BEARINGS!

A major advance in gyroscope construction by Sperry Gyroscope Company results in a remarkable reduction of random drift rate. Involving a special design of gimbal bearings, rates of 2 to 3 deg. per hour, recently considered very good, are now cut to as little as 0.25 deg. per hour with still lower rates in sight.

New Departure created the special manufacturing techniques for the high-



Sperry C-11 Gyrosyn $_{\odot}$ Compass with Rotorace bearings will give ultra-precise navigation to the new jetliners.

precision production of unique ball bearings—another indication of New Departure's ability to meet exacting instrument bearing requirements thru wide engineering experience and precision manufacturing facilities.



The Sperry Rotorace (TM) Gyroscope employs two bearings, one concentric within the other. One outer race is fixed to the gimbal frame, while the other carries a light gear by which it is rotated in periodically alternating directions.

In addition to reducing random drift due to any microscopic irregularities or possible foreign particles, rotation of the bearing race also reduces bearing static or break-away friction.



DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS, BRISTOL, CONN.

NEW PRODUCTS

Wirewound Resistors

Stacked for close assembly



Series 300 multi-stacks, encapsulated wirewound resistors, is provided with a pair of radial holes through the body for secure mounting and stacking. The mounting hardware is insulated and tends to equalize temperature differences between respective resistors.

Consolidated Resistance Co. of America, Inc., Dept. ED, 44 Prospect St., Yonkers, N.Y.

CIRCLE 119 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

For a variety of applications

Dials



Disc type dials range in sizes from 2 to 6 in. San diam. Drum type dials range in diameters from 1-1/2 to 3 in. having 0.375 id to accommodate hubs in 4 basic shaft sizes 1/8, 5/32, 3/16, and 1/4 in. These are supplied in wide selections of graduations, with accuracy of 6 min. Verniers allow close readings of 6 min, 15 min, and 1/1000rev.

Ackerman Engravers, Dept. ED, 458 Broadway, New York 13, N.Y.

CIRCLE 120 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Trimming Potentiometers Rated 1/2 w at 100 C for 1000 hrs



These two trimmer potentiometers are available in 15 standard resistance values from 47 to

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per F 10.600 ohms. All values are manufactured with 20 ppm resistance wire and can dissipate 1/2 w at 100 C, derated to zero at 150 C, for a period of 1000 hours. Type 101F may be mounted by its leads alone, in a fuse clip or a 0.29 in. hole. Type 101G is supplied with a nut for mounting and a nut for locking the shaft against rotation. Both units employ humidity-proof construction.

Carter Mfg. Corp., Dept. ED, 23 Washington St., Hudson, Mass.

CIRCLE 121 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Digital Voltmeter

0.5 per cent accuracy



The DVM-1 digital voltmeter may be set for full scale reading of plus or minus 10, 100, or 1000 v and measures voltages to a full-scale accuracy of better than 0.5 per cent. The unit operates from a 117 v ac source, 20 w, and consists of transistorized computer elements including a precision digital-to-analog converter, comparator, logic and a reference power supply, which is held to an accuracy of better than 0.1 per cent.

Ranson Research, Dept. ED, 323 W. 7th St., San Pedro, Calif.

CIRCLE 122 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Pulse Generator

Repetition rates to 2 mc



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Model 3450B megacycle pulse generator is an improved version of the model 3450A. Repetition rates continuously variable from 200 cps to 2 mc are provided in 5 calibrated decade ranges. Secondary emission tubes and extremely fast recovery time circuitry provide 0.1 to 100 µsec continuously variable control of pulse delay and duration, even at megacycle repetition rates.

Electro-Pulse, Inc., Dept. ED, 11861 Teale St., Culver City, Calif.

CIRCLE 123 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



CIRCLE 124 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

1958 ELECTRONIC DESIGN . May 14, 1958

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SERVO MOTOR TACH GENERATORS

to your precise specification

Both Damping and Integrating types available with parameters to your requirement.
 Complete size range: 8, 10, 11, 15, 18. Can be designed with gear train.
 54 C to -+-125 C ambient temperature range.

Designed to MIL E-5272

Assembled under closely controlled environmental conditions



Ostar Type					MOTOR					GENE	RATOR			
	Size	Length Inches	Wt. Oz.	Reter Inertia gm cm ²	Rated Ø 1	Voltage Ø 2	Ne load speed RPM	Watts per phase @ Stall	Stall Torque OZ. IN.	Excit. Volt.	Output Volts per 1008 RPM	Lin.% 19 3680 RPM	Null MV	Phase Shift @ 25°C
8MTG-6201-01	8	1.850	2.3	0.77	26	40/20	6,500	2.2	0.16	26	0.25	0.5	15	± 5"
*10MTG-6228-02	10	2.157	4.2	0.72	115	115/57.5	9,500	2.8	0.26	115	0.45	1.5	19	± 10°
10MTG-6229-12	10	2.100	2.9	1.09	33/16.5	52/26	9,500	3.0	0.28	26	0.45	1.5	13	± 10°
*10MTG-6229-03	10	2.100	2.9	1.09	26	26	10,500	3.0	0.26	18	0.3	1.5	12	± 10°
10MTG-6229-15	10	2.100	2.9	1.09	26	26	10,500	3.0	0.26	26	0.3	1.5	12	± 10°
*10MTG-6232-05	10	2.104	4.2	1.1	115	36/18	6,500	3.5	0.26	115	0.30	1.5	15	± 10°
11MTG-6251-13	11	2.531	7.0	1.3	115	115/57.5	6,500	3.5	0.63	115	0.55	0.5	19	± 10°
11MTG-6251-00	11	2.531	7.0	1.1	115	40/20	6,500	3.5	0.63	115	0.55	15	19	± 10°
11MTG-6254-01	11	2.200	6.0	1.1	115	115/57.5	6,500	3.5	0.63	115	0.55	1.5	19	± 10°
15MTG-6280-01	15	3.281	14.0	5.3	115	115/57.5	5,000	6.2	1.5	115	3.0	0.2	13	± 5°
†*15MTG-6276-03	15	3.875	15.0	4.4	115	57.5	8,500	5.8	0.70	115	2.75	0.2	13	± 0.5°
18MTG-6302-02	18	3.680	20.0	5.7	115	115/57.5	9,000	16.0	2.7	115	3.0	0.2	13	± 5°
18MTG-6302-04	18	3.680	20.0	5.7	115	115/57.5	4,800	9.2	2.4	115	3.0	0.2	13	+ 5°

*These units designed for 85°C ambient but same characteristics can be designed for 125°C. †Additional 21.4 watts for heater, the values given are independent of ambient temperature.



NEW PRODUCTS

System Plugboard

Permits fast prototype design



The M-PAC plugboard is designed to afford a quick and easy means for implementing a system in the prototype stage without resorting to expensive labors. Model PB101 provides standard, 12-pin printed circuit connectors with guide pins for 24 transistorized 3C-PAC's series M. Any package of the series M family may be mounted in any connector. All twelve terminals per connector are wired to the corresponding vertical column of paired jacks on the front panel of the plugboard to provide usage flexibility.

Computer Control Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 92 Broad St., Wellesley, Mass.

CIRCLE 126 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Signal Generator For low frequency work

Model BL-1015 audio signal generator and control system is a signal source for electrical and electro-mechanical measurements. The instrument, working on the heterodyne principle, has a frequency range from 2 to 4000 cps. An accuracy better than 2 per cent is provided by a built-in vtvm. Other unique features include: accurate reading at low frequencies; automatic output regulator; accurate output attenuator in 10 db steps; and automatic frequency scanning. Clevite Corp., Brush Instruments Div., Dept.

ED, 3405 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

CIRCLE 127 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Terminals

For printed circuits

Printed circuit terminals, no. 2228 and no. 2420, are precision-machined in brass and finished with copper flash and a 0.003 in. tin-lead

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solder plating. No. 2228, with a split end, is 3/32 in long when mounted. No. 2420 is 3/64 in long when mounted. Both are push fit with over knurl and fine straight knurl.

Cambridge Thermionic Corp., Dept. ED, 445 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass. CIRCLE 128 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Thermocouple Reference Junction

Provides 0.5 F regulation



This heated reference junction replaces the conventional ice bath as reference temperature for thermocouples. It offers regulation to 0.5 F or better by multiple temperature control. The warm-up time is 0.5 hour at -65 F. The unit permits the user to record several types of thermocouples. The reference temperature is field adjusted and monitored with a precision resistance element.

Aero Research Instrument Co., Dept. ED, 315 No. Aberdeen St., Chicago 7, Ill.

CIRCLE 129 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Moving Coil Forms

Tight tolerances



Precisely dimensioned, moving coil forms for d'Arsonval galvanometers are produced in a variety of sizes and shapes, weighing as little as one grain (1/480 oz). Tolerances as close as ± 0.0002 in. can be obtained on wall thicknesses which range in size from 0.003 to 0.01 in. Tolerances on other dimensions can be within ± 0.001 in. The anodized forms meet 250 or 500 v dielectric strength tests.

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H&H Machine Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Noble and Jackson Sts., Norristown, Pa.

CIRCLE 130 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW EVEREADY ENERGIZER with exclusive CATHODIC ENVELOPE construction



ENERGY IN A SANDWICH — a new concept in battery design . . . doubles the active anode surface . . . gives high current, lower voltage required by transistor circuits . . . provides volume efficiency unknown to other carbon-zinc cells. And there are no side penalties for peak performance. You actually get more hours of power in one-third the space at the lowest possible cost!

For new transistorized ...

- Cordless Radios with up to a year's service on normal listening schedules.
- Standard Portables with longer service, fewer battery changes, trouble-free listening.
 Ener Electronic Equipment, any transistorized battery-
- **Pocket Portables** use leakproof "Eveready" Energizer No. 2713 for these handy radios, easy battery snap-on connection.
- Electronic Equipment, any transistorized batteryoperated device whose drain approximates that of transistor radios.

This, and other "Eveready" Energizers in this series, take one-third less volume than round D-size cells for same service life!

For complete information write for our fully illustrated brochure: Manager, Battery Engineering Dept., National Carbon Company. Division of Union Carbide Corporation, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

The terms "Eveready" and "Union Carbide" are registered trade-marks of Union Carbide Corporation NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY • Division of Union Carbide Corporation • 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y. UNION

CIRCLE 131 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

1958 ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

REGOHM SOLVES Another Electronics Control Problem



REGOHM REGULATOR GIVES EMPIRE NOISE METER PRECISE AC INPUT-FROM LINE OR BATTERY

Empire Devices Products Corp. uses the compact Regohm regulator as the heart of the voltage control system in its Noise and Field Intensity Meter, Model NF-105. This meter is a precision instrument, covering the frequency ranges from 14 to 1000 MC, and is noted for its outstanding reliability and calibration stability.

The essential requirement of a closely controlled power supply is met by a unique regulator system that was developed by Empire and Electric Regulator engineers jointly. This control circuit, with elements shown in the accompanying schematic, holds the instrument's supply at the pre-set characteristics, although the external power supply may vary from 50 to 400 cycles, and potential from 100 to 135 volts. The wide range of regulated inputs permits precise measurements with this meter under severe field conditions and aboard aircraft as well. Frequently, when utility lines or other AC sources are not available, the instrument is powered with batteries working through an unregulated inverter.

Empire Devices regards the dependable Regohm circuit as a main factor in the Meter's unparalleled performance which has such high acceptance in both military and commercial circles around the world. The remarkable record of nine years in top-flight service proves both the excellence of the Empire Devices' design and the Regohm's durability and capacity for sustained performance.

Manufacturers of control and many other types of electronic equipment are finding answers in the Regohm's exclusive combination of: Sensitivity, Stability, Wide Range of Control Resistance, Long Life, Light Weight, Permanent Adjustment, Freedom from Maintenance, Rugged Design, and Low Cost. Our engineers will gladly discuss with you how Regohm may simplify your design, performance, and cost problems. Please call, wire, or write: Electric Regulator Corporation, Norwalk, Connecticut.

CIRCLE 132 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Please write for design, data and performance specs on REGOHM multi-stage regulators in applications similar to this.



ELECTRIC REGULATOR CORPORATION

NEW PRODUCTS

Preamplifier Plug-in servo types po. to ele

rec

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Digitrol servo preamplifier, Model DLA-10, is mounted on a printed circuit chassis $4-1/2 \ge 6$ in., and provides an adjustable voltage gain up to 10,000, including rate network losses. The unit has less than 0.02 per cent servo nulling error with the proper output stage and actuator.

Electro Precision Corp., Dept. ED, Arkadelphia, Ark.

CIRCLE 133 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Snap-action Switch

Mounting and terminals combined



Panel mounting flexibility is offered by the snap-action switch, S25-24B. Using the mounting stud as a terminal connector, it permits installation on one side of the panel and wiring from the other. Characteristics are: 5 oz max operating force; 3 oz max release force; 3/16 in. pretravel; 3/64 in. movement differential. The switch is rated 10 amp 125 v ac, 5 amp 250 v ac.

Cherry Electrical Products Corp., Dept. ED, 1650 Deerfield Rd., Highland Pk., Ill.

CIRCLE 134 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Relay Analyzer Tests relays quickly



This generalized relay analyzer, model RA-2, is designed to test subminiature, general purpose,

polarized, and time-delay relays. When connected to an oscilloscope the analyzer will perform the electrical tests described in MIL-R-5757C and recommended by the Guided Missile Relay Wo king Group. The analyzer also serves as a pulse generator for life testing electromechanical devices, supplanting motor and cam switch mechanisms. An accessory fixture to fit typical relay headers or terminal configurations is supplied with the analyzer.

Pacific Technical Developments, Dept. ED, 1632 Pico Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif. CIRCLE 135 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Programmer

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ED,

Uses accurately punched tape



The LPR-6 is an electro-mechanical device designed to control a number of precisely timed functions at pre-set intervals. Current transmitted through the sensing device actuates six single pole double throw relays. A punch locates the holes in the Mylar tape within $\pm 1/1000$ of a second.

Beattie-Coleman, Inc., Dept. ED, 1000 North Olive St., Anaheim, Calif.

CIRCLE 136 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Evelets

Twelve standard sizes



Used for terminal and feed-through connections on printed circuits, the flared flange of these eyelets provides a good fillet of solder between the eyelet and the circuit pattern. The smallest eyelet in this line is less than 1/32 in. diam, 1/16in long and, has a 1/16 in. head diam. Sizes range upward to 3/32 in. diam, 5/32 in. long, with a 0.150 head diam.

Circon Component Corp., Dept. ED, Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, Goleta, Calif.



Textolite 11572 circuit board, made for Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. by Methode Mfg. Co.

Why exacting circuit engineers specify low-cost General Electric Textolite 11572 for TV wiring boards

Paper-base laminate offers electrical properties surpassing NEMA XXX-P standards. It cold-punches precisely

resists degreasing solvents . . . does not vary from part to part.

Design engineers find inexpensive General Electric Textolite 11572 ideal for TV and radio printed circuits. Here's why:

General Electric Textolite 11572 combines superior machinability with high insulation resistance and low water absorption. It's not harmed by the solvents used in the printing process. Also, Textolite's properties never vary; you get uniformity in piece after piece.

Select General Electric Textolite whenever you need reliable structural insulation. Sweet's Product Design File, Catalog 2b/Gen, gives full, concise technical data. Independent local fabricators (listed in the Yellow Pages under "Plastics") assure quick, local delivery of parts. And our experienced Technical Service Department will help with special problems. For fast action, write: Laminated Products Dept., Section ED-85, General Electric Company, Coshocton, Ohio.



For higher IR (250,000 megohms in humidity) in structural insulation, specify **Textolite 11570.** Like 11572, it cold-punches cleanly in intricate shapes.



CIRCLE 138 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

RA-2, rpose, CIRCLE 137 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

TRIPLET Reliability ... through 15,631 accepted types









- Visibility unlimited
- Light unobstructed—no shadows
- Interchangeability—universal
- Appearance revolutionized

UNIQUE FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS

These guarantee superior quality in all TRIPLETT meters:

- High torque to weight ratio for extra rugged movement. Specially developed bearings withstand severe vibration and reduce friction to a minimum.
- Bearings are microscopically graded not only for depth and radius, but also for *polish*. Only best quality jewels are used.
- Unique hardening method assures uniformly hard pivots.
- High flux scientifically aged alnico magnets for greatest permeability. Micrometrically balanced all metal frame construction protects bearings against vibration from any direction.
- Simplicity of frame construction assures easy, accurate alignment in servicing.
- Dials are all metal—no paper dials are ever used—will not become abrasive, warp, crack or discolor under normal conditions. (Printing presses in Triplett's own plant allow fast, inexpensive service on special dial requirements.)
- Extra strong ribbed pointers precisely balanced with triple "slide and lock" adjusting weights.
- Insulations provide extra allowance for breakdown voltages.
- All metal parts processed, all molded parts pre-cured to eliminate distortions from stresses and strains.

TRIPLETT ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT COMPANY - 52 years of experience - BLUFFTON, OHIO

Triplett design and development facilities are available for your special requirements for meters and test equipment.

CIRCLE 139 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Silicon Rectifiers

NEW PRODUCTS

These silicon rectifiers have peak inverse voltage ratings ranging from 50 to 600 v and can deliver 30 a of rectified current. The operating temperature extends from -65 to +175 C.

Bendix Aviation Corp., Marketing Dept., Red Bank Div., Dept. ED, Long Branch, N.J.

CIRCLE 140 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Equatorial Platform

Tests navigation systems weighing up to 500 lb



The T818 system test turntable is a precise tiltable earth axis suitable for mounting complete navigation system platforms. The unit checks alignment of inertial components and allows observation of gyro and platform drift characteristics. The table is tiltable to ± 90 deg with inbuilt leveling and full azimuth adjustment for accurate polar axis alignment. The 36 in. diam table top is a precise flat with tapped mounting holes. A demountable cradle with micrometer adjustments provides for mounting a 32 in. diam, 500-lb spherical platform.

Although the rotating element weighs approximately 3000 lb, the table turns smoothly on pressurized fluid bearings. Rotational and alignment accuracies of ± 2 sec of arc are attained under tilted conditions. Turntable drive is by means of

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Provision is made for incorporating a direct | New trends a drive servo motor for closed loop operation. Unit measures 50-in. diam, 63 in. high (from floor to table top) and weighs 7000 lbs.

Sterling Precision Corp., Instrument Div., Dept. ED, 17 Matinecock Ave., Port Washington, N.Y.

CIRCLE 141 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Programmed Testing

Selects according to resistance values



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This tape-programmed resistance measuring instrument can select any two of 240 points and measure the resistance between them, in a range from 1 ohm to 9.99 meg. In addition to selecting either a 1, 5, 10, or 20 per cent nominal tolerance, the Robotester may be programmed to pass any value below or above a selected median resistance.

Lavoie Labs., Inc., Dept. ED, Matawan-Freehold Rd., Morganville, N.J.

CIRCLE 142 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Temperature Test Chamber

From -65 to +500 F range



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proxipresnment under ans of

This portable temperature testing oven utilizes dry ice in maintaining minimum temperatures and heating coils for the development of maximum temperatures. The unit operates on 110 v ac current. Temperatures to -90 F are available when the unit being tested is not a heat source. Overall dimensions are 24 x 10-1/2 x 14-1/2 in., and the interior test chamber dimensions are $10 \times 7 \times 7$ in.

Delta Design Engineers, Inc., Dept. ED, 3039 Adams Ave., San Diego 16, Calif.

CIRCLE 143 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

in designing

P-6...A special high hysteres

P-6-a cobalt-nickel-vanadium-iron alloy developed by G-E research engineers – possesses a unique com-bination of high residual induction and low coercive force.

These properties make it ideal for applications where high residual induction is required without the excessive magnetizing forces necessary with other magnetic materials such as the high cobalt steels, the cobaltnickel-iron alloys, the cobalt-vana-dium-iron alloys, and the alnicos.



The residual induction of P-6 is 14,000 gausses . . . over 30% greater than either 17% cobalt-steel alloy or 6% tungsten-steel alloy. The maximum energy product of P-6 is 410,000 gauss-oersteds. Figure 1 shows the magnetization, hysteresis loop, and energy product curves for P-6 alloy.

The P-6 alloy is also useful where ease of workability of the magnetic material is desired. Because it is aged at a high temperature, it can withstand greater operating temperatures than tungsten-steels and cobalt-steels without undergoing subsequent aging.

One of the major uses for P-6 is in rotors* for hysteresis motors (fig. 2). These motors exhibit high starting torques and can synchronize high inertia loads without auxiliary starting equipment. Most important, the

1958 ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

electrical products...

General Electric magnetic alloy with is loss and torque characteristics



torque produced is constant and doesn't fluctuate with rotational speed.

In this type of motor, there is a hysteresis loss in the rotor material caused by the revolving magnetic field. This loss produces torque between the permanent magnet rotor and the spatially revolving magnetic field.

Because the theoretical torque produced is directly proportional to the hysteresis loss in the rotor, it is advantageous to obtain the highest possible value of hysteresis loss in the rotor material.

To do this, a material must possess a high hysteresis loss for a given applied magnetizing force. Figure 3 shows a comparison between P-6 and other magnetic materials. Of the materials tested, P-6 best fulfills the desired characteristics.

Another use for P-6 is in hysteresis clutches. This type of clutch is formed when the wound field in the hysteresis motor is replaced by a rotating permanent magnet member to provide field excitation.

Although hysteresis clutches are larger than friction or magnetic particle clutches of the same torque rating, they have many advantages such as high degree of reliability, repeatability, linearity, and freedom from excessive drag torque.

General Electric P-6 alloy is avaiiable in strips from .010" to .100" thick, and in widths up to four inches. In wire form, it is available in .0201" to .102" diameters. P-6 should be capable of being swaged, welded, extruded and drawn. General Electric Engineers currently are experimenting with these forming operations.

The development of P-6 alloy by General Electric is one of the many examples of how G.E.'s research in magnetic materials is paying off. The same experience, skill and facilities that made this development possible can be put to work solving your magnet problems.

To get the expert design assistance of G-E Magnet Engineers, or your copy of the new G-E Magnet Design Manual, simply write: Magnetic Materials Section, General Electric Company, 7820 N. Neff Blvd., Edmore, Michigan.

ELECTRIC

Material	Peak H	Peak B	Coercive Force	Residual Induction	Loop Area
	Dersteds	Gausses	Nc-Oersteds	Br-Gausses	Gauss-Gersteds
P-6 Alley	70.0	15,500	51.7	13,400	2,860,000
	65.0	15,000	51.0	12,900	2,720,000
	60.0	14,500	50.8	12,200	2,540,000
	55.0	10,900	45.2	8,500	1,610,000
5.75% Chrome Steel	50.0	4,100	25.0	2,100	290,000
	70.0	6,900	38.0	4,600	1,210,000
	90.0	8,700	44.0	6,100	1,700,000
17% Cobalt Steel	118.0	12,500	68.7	9,250	2,872,500
	91.4	10,000	61.9	6,950	1,885,000
	79.2	7,500	52.1	4,540	1,005,000
	69.6	5,000	35.0	2,315	446,000
6% Tungsten Magnet Steel	100.0 61.5 50.0 45.5	12,450 10,000 8,500 8,000	28.0 23.2 20.5 18.0	9,150 7,200 6,050 5,650	1,297,000 774,000 624,000 499,000

*Gyro spin motor rotor courtesy of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

CIRCLE 144 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

GENERAL

NEW Compactness ... NEW Versatility in ROTARY SWITCH DESIGN



SHALLCROSS *Miniature* ROTARY SELECTOR SWITCHES give the long-lasting dependability of multi-leaf wiper, button-contact design . . . and the added advantages of compactness • and new versatility. The sketches below detail some of the many unusual features of this new switch series . . .



ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS: Operating Voltage—to 2000 volts; Breakdown Voltage—to 3000 volts; Breaking Current—5 amp @ 125 V. ac.; Carrying Current—15 amp.

Write for complete specifications on the new Shallcross "Miniature Series".

SHALLCROSS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 526 Pusey Avenue, Collingdale, Pa. CIRCLE 145 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

allcross

NEW PRODUCTS

Vibration Camera Provides detailed vibration studies



Based upon the Slip-Sync technique of continuous visual slow motion observation, this equipment takes slow motion movies of vibration tests with the film running at normal speeds. In application, the vibration test is illuminated by Strobe lights synchronized with a pulse-type motion picture camera so that only one exposure is made per frame. When the film is run through a standard projector at normal speeds, a slow motion movie of the test is displayed.

Chadwick-Helmuth Co., Dept. ED, Monrovia, Calif.

CIRCLE 146 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Transistors Features new method of mounting



Transistors have been designed to be rugged enough to still work after being shot from a 12-gauge shotgun into a telephone book. Instead of suspending the minute piece of germanium or silicon between two upright posts within the transistor, the newly-developed technique mounts the semiconductor bar on a flat, circular, ceramic wafer. The ceramic wafer in turn rests solidly on the floor of the transistor housing. The fixed-bed mounting technique protects against expansion and contraction of metal parts caused by hot and cold temperatures, direct impact, and vibration which tends to separate the internal transistor parts.

General Electric Co., Semiconductor Products Dept., Dept. ED, Syracuse, N.Y.

CIRCLE 450 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

MINIATURE THERMAL RELAYS

with 99.99% Plus Reliability SERVICE-FITTED SERVICE-TESTED SERVICE-APPROVED

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Our complete environmental testing laboratory samples and certifies daily production.



New NORMALLY CLOSED RELAYS NOW AVAIL-ABLE. They both meet or exceed requirements for guided missiles and complex electronic gear.

They are hermetically sealed by bonding metal headers to high thermal, shock resistant glass housings.

They open or close a circuit positively in 0.1 second or other delay times.

They can also be safely used as a "squib" or timing mechanism.

Typical Characteristics

Temperature:	-100°F. to	+ 450°f
Vibration:	20-3000 CPS	at 40 G'
Shock:		250 G'

Brochure containing complete characteristics and specifications available upon request.

NETWORKS ELECTRONIC CORPORATION

14806 OXNARD ST., VAN NUYS, CALIF. Original designs for highest reliability in glass housed miniature Relays and Resistors for all purposes CIRCLE 147 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958
AC Summing Amplifier Weighs 12 oz



Weighing 12 oz, and measuring about $2-1/2 \times 1/2$ $1-1/2 \ge 2-1/2$ in., model W1806 offers a low power consumption of 50 ma drain at 45 v. Phase shift is less than 1 deg 20 cps to 1 kc, and the unit has a signal frequency of 20 cps to 2 kc (within 1 db at 250 mw output), an input impedance of 3000 ohm and a 10 ohm output impedance.

Waldorf Instrument Co., Electronics Div., Dept. ED, Huntington Station, N.Y.

CIRCLE 148 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Transistorized Amplifier Delivers 500 mw over -55 to +125 C range



Series 101 silicon transistor amplifier weighs less than 5 oz and occupies 5 cu in. The unit consists of a voltage and current amplifier followed by a phase discriminator stage, designed to operate from a single external power source. Input signal may be either a square wave or sine wave. Power requirements are 115 v at 400 cps and power gain may be externally controlled from 50 to 75 db.

Depending upon the model desired, the unit will produce either 500 mw of phase sensitive direct current into a three-terminal center tapped load, or 500 mw of phase sensitive alternating current output across a three-terminal load. Power output is constant throughout the entire temperature range of -55 to +125 C. Input impedance is greater than 100 K.

Precision Inc., Dept. ED, 730 Lyndale Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

CIRCLE 149 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

class. You can select the right balance from more than 150 Durez compounds. To take a fresh look at today's phenolics, just check the coupon for a new fourpage bulletin describing some typical Durez molding compounds and what you can do with them. **Components in a** package

PRODUCT-DESIGN

Metallized phenolics

Dip coating compounds

These preassembled components can be great timesavers if you're producing printed circuits.

MEMOS FROM DUREZ

A package combines capacitors and resistors in one compact module, easily and quickly installed in a printed circuit.

You can have as many as 21 or more components in one subassembly, with complete choice of design. Known as "PAC" units, they're made by Erie Resistor Corp.

Their neat design points up an applica-tion of phenolics that may give you an idea. To insulate these units, Erie dips



Erie Resistor Corp

them in a Durez phenolic resin compound. Dried and baked, the compound hardens to a tough, heat-resistant, moisture-resistant coating that doesn't melt or peel when a unit is soldered, and is hard enough to permit stamping or color coding.





HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

2205 Walck Road • North Tonawanda, N.Y.

CIRCLE 150 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Do you need a resin compound for electronic coating? For more information, check the coupon.

Making epoxies

flame-resistant

How to make epoxies resist flame

Your epoxy laminates and castings will shrug off heat, moisture--even fire--if you cure them with a new Durez product called HET[®] Anhydride.

In the picture, the laminate cured with a conventional hardener (left) ignites in less than 30 seconds and burns to destruction in about 3 minutes. Exposed to a similar flame source for the same time, a HET-cured laminate snuffs itself out as soon as the flame source is removed.

This leads to some interesting possibilities. For instance, you can now make



glass-reinforced laminates that keep practically all their flexural strength, even when heated within the 300-350°F range.

You can make potting resins that re-tain room-temperature electrical proper-ties at high humidities and at temperatures above 300"F-and won't feed a fire.

If you'd like complete information on HET Anhydride, methods of use, and properties of cured resins, check the coupon for Bulletins 19 and 43.



ing for a microscope lamp requires a mirror to focus the light. To sidestep the cost of a custom-made mirror, the housing is molded of Durez

duction step.

phenolic. Then an aluminum mirror is deposited right on the plastic by vacuum evaporation.

Next time you want to put a bright reflec-

tive surface on a part, think of metallized phenolic. It may save you a costly pro-

Object: economy For instance, this hous-

This is easy to do with the Durez compound chosen for this part. It provides a good hard surface for metallizing. It incorporates other wanted properties: high impact strength and low thermal conductivity.

... or good looks More often, perhaps, you'd use metallizing for the sake of appearance. An example is this handle for a combination coffee-and-tea maker and carafe.

Molded of Durez phenolic, the handle stays cool regardless of the appliance's



The Silex Company

temperature. And it takes on a lustrous metallized finish, in copper or brass, to match the trim on the appliance and add sales appeal.

You're on sure ground when you base bright ideas like these on phenolics. They give you a bigger choice of controlled properties than any other material in their

ARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14. 1958 1958

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101

Cool Magnetrons and Power Tubes with Model D Blowers



INVERTED TYPE 505



Shown is one of a family of high-pressure blowers designed for turbulent cooling in Commercial and Military Electronic applications where space is at a premium and long trouble-free life is mandatory.

OPTIONAL AIR INLET & OUTLET ADAPTORS & MOUNTING SURFACES



CIRCLE 151 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Coil Lead and Hookup Wire Miniature type for 90 C



Called Milac, this hookup wire is furnished in sizes #26 thru #20 with stranded or solid tinned copper conductors. The 90 C thin wall extruded plastic is covered with a durable lacquered cotton braid. One foot immersed in mercury withstood 6000 v ac and the insulation resistance is approximately 200,000 megohms. Milac is furnished in all solid colors and tracer combinations.

Lenz Electric Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, 1751 No. Western Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.

CIRCLE 152 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Electrostatic Voltmeter

Measures peaks or rms

Measurements of either positive peaks, negative peaks or true rms values can be easily selected by a switch on this instrument. Basic range is 0-1 kv with multipliers to 100 kv supplied. Accuracy of the basic instrument is 1 per cent of full scale.

Sensitive Research Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 310 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. CIRCLE 153 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Potentiometer

Miniature size



This potentiometer, when manufactured as a single gang has an overall length, excluding shaft, of 0.780 in. Multi-gang potentiometers of up to three gangs are considered standard; the overall length, excluding shaft, being increased by 0.281 in. per gang. The resistance range is 1 to 50 K ohms and in general resolutions of between 2 and 6 turns per deg can be achieved,

new and full of advantages



BENDIX GEAR HEAD MOTORS AND MOTOR GENERATORS

One-source engineering of complete package • Volume-production prices • Wide range of frame sizes with immediate delivery on size 8s • 18 standard size 8 gear ratios from 10:1 to 5250:1-lower, higher, and intermediate ratios available on special order • High operating torque capacities • Compact, lightweight package · Corrosion-resistant gears · Ball bearings-ABEC 5, or better • AGMA precision 2 gears, or better.



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while the independent deviation is better than 0.5 per cent. This single unit can be supplied with a starting torque of less than 0.5 gm/cm and reliable noise-free operation is ensured by the use of double wiping contacts.

Ferranti Electric, Inc., Dept. ED, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

CIRCLE 155 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Power Supply Employs silicon rectifiers



With 105-125 v dc, 60 cps input, model RS 410A modular dc power supply delivers 400-550 v dc at 0-100 ma output. Filament output is 6.3 v unregulated. Ripple and noise is less than 7 mv peak to peak, with a recovery time less than 25 μ sec. The unit measures 7-1/4 x 5-1/2 x 6-1/2 in., and designed for chassis as well as subchassis use.

Trans Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 7349 Canoga Ave., Canoga Pk., Calif.



The model RM-7 presents an average count

rate per minute on a large panel meter in one of

7 different linear ranges or in a logarithmic scale

circuit permits initial counts to be made over a

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full range and thus helps to avoid trial and error scale shifting. The instrument is equipped with a separate panel meter for the high voltage supply. This enables the technician to use the coarse and ine adjustments and read the voltage continually, as contrasted to spot checks when both voltage and cpm are shown on one meter.

Calif.; N.Y. ARD

1958

Technical Associates, Dept. ED, 140 W. Providencia Ave., Burbank, Calif.

CIRCLE 157 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



CIRCLE 156 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Linear Rate Meter Range of 30 to 300,000 cpm





Electronik Null Indicator is easier to watch, easier to use

SPECIFICATIONS

Period-less than ½ second Current Sensitivity-.001 microamp/mm. Voltage Sensitivity-1 microvolt/mm. Input Impedance—1000 ohms at max. sensitivity Overload Rating-1 volt at max. sensitivity Stability-less than 1 mm. zero shift/hour Damping-critically damped; independent of external resistance Terminals—input and ground; for spade, pin or banana plugs Power-115 volts, 60 cycles Scale Markings--1 to +1 in mm. -4 to +4 in cm. over $2\frac{1}{8}$ " radius Dimensions-17%" long x 5% " wide x 7¾ " high Weight-15 lbs.

THE BIG, clearly legible dial on this all-electronic instrument is easy to read, reduces the chance of error. Even in bright light, there's no need to shade the meter. The needle comes to rest in less than half a second. And there's never "loss of spot" when excessive signal is applied-you always know which direction to go for bridge correction.

The ElectroniK Null Indicator goes to work quickly . . . without need for leveling or special mounting. Zeroing is simple, with just a turn of the front-of-panel bar knob. The unit withstands shock and vibration.

The Null Indicator is sensitive enough for all your d-c bridge measurements, and rugged enough for production line work. Order this modern successor to the galvanometer today. Price: \$175, f.o.b. Philadelphia.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR CO., Industrial Division, Wayne and Windrim Avenues, Philadelphia 44, Pa.



CIRCLE 158 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Three diameter enlargement

Introducing General Electric's NE-2E Glow Lamp

NEW "SNUB-NOSE" DESIGN PERMITS LONG ELECTRODES IN SMALLER BULBS FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE

The new General Electric NE-2E is as small in length as the NE-2B—yet has electrodes fully as long as those in the larger NE-2. The exclusive molded tip permits use where space is restricted—performs better and provides better indicator viewing—especially end-on.

Only glow lamps offer small size, low wattage, long life, wide voltage tolerances, rugged construction. And they don't fail suddenly—so there's almost no chance of false indications.

Any G-E Glow Lamp can be used in many ways. A single lamp may serve as a relaxation oscillator, a leakage indicator, a switch, a voltage regulator, or a voltage indicator. Send for the folder, "G-E Glow Lamps As Circuit Control Components". Write: General Electric Co., Miniature Lamp Dept. ED-58, Nela Park, Cleveland 12, Ohio.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product GENERAL ELECTRIC

Quartz Crystals Low frequency types withstand high vibration



These low frequency crystals have been fully tested from 2 to 2000 cps vibration, with acceleration of 15 to 30 g. Frequency range is 16 to 100 kc. Typical tolerance is ± 0.012 per cent from -40 to +70 C. Lower frequencies down to 400 cps are also available.

Monitor Products Co., Dept. ED, 815 Fremont Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 160 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Static Inverter

Operates from 28 v dc

A transistorized unit specifically designed to supply dc and ac power in target drones. Model M-977 operates from a 28-29 v dc input to provide outputs of 150 v dc, 6.5 v, 400 cps, and -22-1/2 v dc. The inverter has a load regulation of ± 3 per cent and a ripple of 0.1 per cent rms. The efficiency at full load is 85 per cent.

Perkin Eng. Corp., Dept. ED, 345 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif.

CIRCLE 161 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

F-M Telemetering Transmitter

2 w power output



Model TR-10 is a hybrid unit incorporating both transistors and vacuum tubes. The unit ac-

NOW...1 to 80 polaroid exposures in ONE loading with the newest BEATTIE OSCILLOTRON!



LABORATORY recording of oscilloscope traces is far more efficient with this new camera.

Key to the versatility of the new Beattie Oscillotron with a polaroid back is the feather-touch Multiple Exposure Positioning Bar. Now you can get one-to-one presentation or up to 10 exposures on a



single frame — by a simple adjustment. Other features: f/1.9 lens, shutter speeds from 1 sec. to 1/100 sec., time, and bulb.

This new Oscillotron camera fits the same periscope to which all other Beattie Oscillotron cameras are attached.

Multiple Exposure Positioning Bar

for more information write to



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Power output is 2 w in the 215-245 mc telenetering band. The transmitter measures 4-1/4 in, long and weighs 16 oz.

United Electrodynamics, Dept. ED, 1200 S. Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Calif. CIRCLE 163 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Synchro Bridge

Measures servo error



Model SB-12 measures the angular position of ac servo systems as well as the electrical error of synchros and resolvers. During three million revolutions of the dial, its basic error is guaranteed not to exceed eight seconds. One fifth the volume of previous models, the model SB-12 measures $3-1/4 \times 4-1/4$ in., with 4 in. dial diam. It has a 360 deg range and line-to-line resistance of 10,000 ohms.

Theta Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 48 Pine St., East Paterson, N.J.

CIRCLE 164 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Heating Elements

Flexible in any direction



These three-dimensional electric, flexible beaters are made of silicone rubber without the use of expensive tooling. A 14 in. diam hemipherical heater used to heat a peroxide storage tank on a rocket engine is shown. The unit features cut-outs for brackets and an attached thermostat which senses tank, not heater, temperature

Electro-Flex Heat, Inc., Dept. ED, 83 Woodbine St., Hartford 6, Conn.

CIRCLE 165 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

58



New Dow epoxies feature "lens clear" liquid resin

Dramatic evidence of the striking clarity and purity of Dow Epoxy Resin 332-unique member of Dow's new line of liquid epoxy resins-is shown in the illustration above. The magnifying lens was actually cast from this new waterclear resin. In addition to improved clarity and uniformity, DER 332 has very low viscosity, longer pot life and greater heat resistance than conventional epoxies.

Also available, for formulations where absolute purity is not so important, are Dow Liquid Epoxy Resins 331 and 334. Dow's position as a basic producer of all epoxy raw materials assures top quality control and a narrower range of

specifications. It will also enable Dow to introduce, in the near future, a complete line of solid epoxy resins and a new line of polyfunctional liquid epoxy resins outstanding in high temperature service.

Prompt delivery of these three Dow Liquid Epoxy Resins can be made in drums, truck or tank car lots. For more in-

formation contact your nearest Dow sales office or write THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Coatings Sales Dept. **2259P-1**.



YOU CAN DEPEND ON

CIRCLE 166 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . May 14, 1958

105

CUT COSTS FOR ENCLOSURES

1 OR 1,000 UNITS WITH LINDSAY STRUCTURE



CHECK THESE ADVANTAGES:

V Shipped K/D for savings in storage and shipping . . . material readily available as needed for assembly. Shipments can be scheduled to meet production runs.

V Production possible right away without "tooling-up" first.

Easy to alter design or make revisions with no loss to you for costly dies or special tools.

LINDSAY PREFABRICATED ASSEMBLIES are available 3 ways!





COMPLETE FINISHED ASSEMBLY



Write for descriptive folder . . . or send single-line drawing for prompt cost estimate.

LINDSAY STRUCTURE DIVISION

1427 Edgar Street

Evansville 7, Indiana



Canadian Affiliate: Lindsay International, Ltd., Port Credit, Ontario CIRCLE 167 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Rotary Switches

Band change and tap switch applications



The double eyelet series 275 H-type rotary switches are designed to insure rigidity, and are available in switches containing up to 12 sections. The double eyelet sections have 1-9/16 in. mounting centers and are interchangeable with units presently designed for this dimension mounting centers.

Centralab, Div. of Globe-Union. Inc., Dept. ED, 900 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

CIRCLE 168 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Time Delay Relays For loads to 60 a

These spst, 2pst and 3pst time delay relays rated at 20, 35 and 60 a or up to 5 hp at 115 v ac, offer high load capacities in the nonmechanical timer field and feature hermetically sealed, positive, mercury-mercury snap section. Adjustable make delay periods are pre-set in several ranges covering delays of from 3 to 120 sec. The delay timer settings may be shifted at any time with a standard hex key applied to an accessible set screw. These time delay relays may be compensated for ambient temperatures of from -65 to +85 C or ambient adjusted to suit application requirements. The timer has a repeat accuracy of ± 5 per cent.

Ebert Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 212-26 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village 28, N.Y.

CIRCLE 169 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CALL ON LINK'S EXPERIENCE FOR.



DESIGN and PRODUCTION of ELECTROMECHANICAL ASSEMBLIES... PRECISION SERVOS... GEAR HEADS...

Link Aviation can provide expert assistance in the design and manufacture of precision electromechanical assemblies, because:

- Link has years of experience designing computer assemblies
- Fabrication and assembly are performed under environmentally controlled conditions
- Stringent quality control includes 100% inspection of precision gears with graphical record

Call Link at Binghamton 3-6311 today—or send your specifications or drawings directly to Industrial Sales, Department ED.

Link's #026 precision Gear Reduction Kit, with 16 interchangeable gear and pinion clusters for making 23 different ratio setups, is available for your experimental and development needs.





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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



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Magnetic Tape Recorder Designed for flight tests



Type 5-702 magnetic tape recorder operates at altitudes up to 100,000 ft and at temperatures from -55 to +100 C. Other features include 6 tape speeds from 1-7/8 to 60 ips, elimination of belts and pulleys, and grouping of all controls on top of instrument. The instrument is available in 7 or 14 track models, using 1/2 or 1 in. tape respectively. Power supplies are contained within the 12-7/8 x 25 x 7 in. case.

Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Dept. ED, 300 N. Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif. CIRCLE 172 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Vibration Pickups

15 to 2000 cps range

Known as the types 4-121, 4-122, and 4-123, these pickups are operable over the temperature range of -65 to +500 F. The 4-121 and 4-122 will monitor vibrations in the range of 15 to 2000 cps. The 4-123 has a 45 to 2000 cps operating range, ideal for jet-engine monitoring where the lowest frequency encountered is about 50 cps.

Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Dept. ED, 300 N. Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif. CIRCLE 173 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

AC Outlet

Overload protected and grounded



This ac outlet assembly provides five overloadprotected and safety-grounded outlets. Each of the five outlet sockets has a 15 amp on-off switch and accepts both three-prong grounding plugs and conventional two-blade plugs. An instant reset circuit-breaker trips at 15 amp to protect equipment.

Arthur S. LaPine and Co., Dept. ED, 6001 S. Knox Ave., Chicago 29, Ill.

CIRCLE 451 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

958 ELECTRONIC DESIGN . May 14, 1958



ELIMINATE MULTI-SPEED SERVOS AND COMPLEX ELECTRONIC DEVICES



NEW ULTRA-PRECISE SIZE 25 SYNCHROS

Extremely precise data transmission is possible through the use of Kearfott's Size 25 synchro resolvers. The inherent precision of these units provides a three sigma accuracy of approximately 35 seconds in a typical 3 unit string without the use of auxiliary equipment. Ruggedly constructed of corrosion resistant materials, they possess the required reliability for all missile applications. Available as transmitters, differentials and control transformers with a maximum error from E.Z. of 20 seconds arc.



SIZE 11 SYNCHROS

Size 11-2 phase 4 wire synchro resolvers for data transmission combine the advantages of small size with high accuracy. Corrosion resistant materials are used in the construction of these units. Available as 60X transmitters, differentials and control transformers with a maximum error from electrical zero of 3 minutes arc. Standard 3 wire synchros are available from production with 5, 7 and 10 minute maximum error from E.Z.

> ENGINEERS Challenging opportunities at Kearfott in advanced component and system developments.





KEARFOTT COMPANY, INC., LITTLE FALLS, N. J. Sales and Engineering Offices: 1378 Main Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey Midwest Office: 23 W. Calendar Ave., La Grange, Illinois South Central Office: 6211 Denton Drive, Dallas, Texas West Coast Office: 253 N. Vinedo Avenue, Pasadena, California

CIRCLE 452 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

In the inexorable March of Progress, many are in step — some having picked up the cadence and who are stoutly maintaining it, others clinging to it and moving more by induction than by skill. Still others, however, aren't in step at all, and it is in this group that Sigma has (again) found itself. It is doubtful, indeed, if Sigma is even in line.

XXXXX

Relays the size of sugar lumps aren't news. Nor is there any point in designing relays which control only a little more power than their own coils consume. So —

The Sigma Series 32 (pictured) needs *no* power except for a trifle at the instant of switching. It is as modern as a flip flop, because it operates like a flip flop. The principle of a magnetic latching relay is old, but a truly practical and low cost embodiment is new.

For those whose present problem is too well grounded in existing circuitry to take advantage of such watt wilting concepts, we have the 33, which while requiring something like 100 milliwatts to hold it energized, still switches real power, withstands more vibration than most test equipment can inflict, and won't break your bank roll.

Relays of both types are now available. Your inquiry will bring complete specifications.

ACTUAL

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.800'' x .400'' x .900'' high, max.

SIGMA INSTRUMENTS, INC., 91 Pearl Street, So. Braintree 85, Mass. CIRCLE 175 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Servo Kit Contains 262 items



Servo kit BP-101 conveniently packages 262 standard parts for high-precision servo-system breadboarding. Among the parts in the kit are two grid plates, grid plate hardware, component and shaft hangers, electric limit stops, selected precision class 2 gears, couplings, hand crank, dial assemblies, terminal blocks and brackets, various lengths of shafting, a differential and mounting screws and washers.

Beckman/Helipot Corp., Dept. ED, Newport Beach, Calif.

CIRCLE 176 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

RF Attenuators

Operate above 250 mc



Single rotating units are available at 0.1, 1 or 10 db per step. Standing wave ratio at 100 mc is less than 1.01. The maximum change in loss from 0 to 100 mc is 0.1 db. Multiple unit assemblies are available in various combinations and are supplied mounted on a standard $3-1/2 \times 19$ in. panel with front or rear access connections.

Ortho Filter Corp., Dept. ED, 196 Albion Ave., Paterson 2, N.J.

CIRCLE 177 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Transistors

Power and medium frequency switching types

Rated from 1 w to 1.2 w maximum power dissipation, this series of power transistors consists of general purpose audio transistors, a 1 mc transistor for communication or switching applications and a pulse amplifier. Relays requiring 3 amp at 40 v may be operated by the transistor.

Also a new family of five medium-frequency, medium power germanium pnp alloy junction

intolerance about TOLERANCES

Twenty years of experience in producing tubing for the indicating pointers in sensitive measuring instruments, some tubing so fine it is hardly visible to the naked eye-and supplying tubular components for electronic and precision - have made mechanisms us very intolerant about tolerances. For when a thousandth of an inch may represent the entire wall thickness of a tube, you can't afford to be otherwise.

This daily habit of precision and small tubing "know-how" has won widespread preference for Uniform's products.

Uniform offers a complete "tailor-made" small tubing service to industry.

SIZES: O.D. from .625" down to .010". Wall thickness down to .0010". Every order is "made to order" to exact specifications.

METALS: Nickel, Monel, phosphor bronze, aluminum, copper, brass, low carbon and stainless steels, precious metals and many other analyses.

DELIVERY: Three to four weeks. Less for emergency requirements.

TUBULAR COMPONENTS: Uniform offers extensive facilities for forming and machining, large or small quantities. Close tolerance, burr-free cutting, flaring, bending, flanging, flattening, expanding, beading, grooving, threading, tapping, drilling, milling, etc. Concentrate responsibility, cut sub-contracting costs, save scrap losses, get better delivery of finished components.

Write for literature or send specifications for quotations.





Chicago, III., DElaware 7-7644 Pasadena, Cal., Ryan 1-9534 St. Paul, Minn., Mldwav 5-4637 Wellesley, Mass., CEdar 5-5450 Buffalo, N.Y., Spring 8481 Ramsey, N.J., DAvis 7-5527

CIRCLE 178 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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transistors has been designed primarily for use in switching circuits. This transistor family features good beta linearity, high maximum collector current ratings (400 ma for most types), high maximum collector rating (30 v $^{v}_{CB}$), high beta. and low saturation resistance. Depending on type, these transistors can be used at switching rates ranging from 300 kc to 1 mc.

Philco Corp., Dept. ED, Church Rd., Lansdale, Pa.

CIRCLE 179 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



This shunt wound direct current brake offers maximum flexibility in mounting on motors utilizing the familiar stub shaft, a standard double shaft extension, or it can be easily modified for thru shaft applications.

Stearns Electric Corp., Dept. ED, 120 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 2, Wis.

CIRCLE 180 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



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2D

958

Tube Shield

This shield meets applications where equipment design layout requires vertical mounting of subminiature tubes. Beryllium copper spring finger liner making multipoint contact with the tube bulb, provide anti-vibration control and maximum transfer of tube heat which is dissipated by radiation, convection and conduction. The shield reduces the bare bulb temperature of 122 C on a sub-miniature tube to 75 C in room ambient conditions. Shields are available for found button and flat press tubes.

International Electronic Research Corp., Dept. ED, 145 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank, Calif.

CIRCLE 236 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Now ...

MASS-PRODUCED COMPUTER-TYPE H-F TRANSISTORS

For high-speed switching For high-frequency amplification

Production of CBS high-frequency transistors has been stepped up for a growing variety of applications. The 2N438, 2N439 and 2N440 are now available in quantity for multivibrator and blocking oscillators...gate and flip-flop circuits ... and r-f, i-f, and high-fidelity a-f amplifiers.

All three types are alloy-junction for greater uniformity, higher voltage and current, flatter gain and lower saturation resistance. They employ the standard JETEC TO-9 package welded to achieve reliability never before approached with NPN transistors.

Note the many desirable features. You may be able to use these CBS transistors. Write for Bulletin E-268 giving complete data and helpful application notes.

CHECK THESE PEATURES 1. High frequency response: 2N438 2.5 to 5 mc. 2N439. 5 to 10 mc. 2N440... 10 mc and up. High operating voltage..... . up to 30 volts. High switching speed below 0.2 usec. High current amp. factor. up to 100. High dissipation rating up to 100 mw. Low leakage current.... 2 µamps av.



Reliable products through Advanced-Engineering



semiconductors

CBS-HYTRON

Semiconductor Operations, Lowell, Mass. A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. CIRCLE 181 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



ANNOUNCING Sperry Silicon Semiconductor Devices

Write for data sheets on all these new produc-

tion items. We also welcome inquiries on any

applications calling for special silicon semicon-

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES: Marketing

Department, Great Neck, N. Y., or Sperry

Gyroscope offices in Brooklyn, Cleveland,

Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New

Orleans, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia.

SEMICONDUCTOR DIVISION

Sperry Rand Corporation

South Norwalk, Connecticut

ductor devices.

High-temperature diodes and transistors now in production

The Sperry Semiconductor Division of Sperry Rand Corporation is now making available to military and commercial manufacturers a new line of silicon devices. Performance proven, these high-quality diodes and transistors have been employed in many Sperry Rand systems which had to meet stringent military and commercial specifications.

SILICON DEVICES NOW IN PRODUCTION

High-conductance diodes for general purpose applications. 100, 200 and 400 ma types (rated current at 1.0 v). Working voltage up to 300 volts. Subminiature glass package.

High-current switching diodes. Switches $\frac{1}{2}$ amp. in less than 0.8 μ sec. Reverse voltage up to 200 volts. Subminiature glass package.

Ultra-fast computer diodes for all computer requirements. Working voltage up to 200 volts. Subminiature glass package.

High-speed computer transistors. Total switching time typically less than $\frac{1}{2} \mu$ sec. Very low saturation resistance. JETEC-30 case.

CIRCLE 182 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

VTVM

Has built in memory feature



The REL-500 contains a built in memory enabling a measurement to be taken and retained for several hours. Erasure is done manually, or by a new input which automatically removes the recorded reading. Basic measurements are: voltages from 10 mv to 20 kv; currents from 1 μ a to 2 μ a; resistances (with resist multiplier) from 1000 ohms to 100 meg.

Rheem Mfg. Co., Electronic Div., Dept. ED, 7777 Industry Ave., Rivera, Calif.

CIRCLE 183 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Power Supply For stable, low level power

Model PT 111, a transistorized power supply, has high current output with low heat generation and six nominal voltages, ranging from 2.5 to 15 v dc and varied by means of a high resolution, 10 turn potentiometer. It operates on 117 v (95 to 125 v), 50-60 cps input with output current of 200 ma. Output voltage change is less than 0.4 per cent over a temperature range of 60 F to 90 F.

Computer Engineering Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 350 N. Halstead Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 184 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Servoamplifier

Drives servovalves in pneumatic systems



Model 34 transistorized servoamplifier is designed with both ac and dc summing networks

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to allow the amplifier to accommodate a wide range of feedback and control signals. Quiescent output current is 150 ma per coil in push-pull into approximately 50 ohm coils. Maximum coil resistance is 75 ohm, and differential current is 0 to 500 ma. Ac sensitivity is approximately 200 ma differential current per 0.05 v rms input into 100,000 ohm impedance.

Raymond Atchley, Inc., Dept. ED, 2340 Sawtelle Blvd., Los Angeles 54, Calif. CIRCLE 185 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Subcarrier Oscillator

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Operates directly from thermocouples



This oscillator is designed for use with thermocouples and other low output transducers. The unit achieves a $\pm 7-1/2$ per cent deviation from a $\pm 5 \text{ mv}$ (less than 1 µw) input signal and is available in standard RDB bands. The unit features good stability and high output with low distortion.

Invar Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 1749 N. Eastern Ave., Los Angeles 32, Calif.

DC Instrument Motor

Permanent magnet rotor



Type B subfractional-watt de instrument motor, has a stainless steel shaft supported in instrument-type ball bearings. The rotor is a permanent magnet disc actuated by a stationary field coil. Commutation of periodic field flux reversal is attained by a nylon roller cam, actuating a spring contact assembly. The motor weighs approximately 2 oz, and operates at a current input of 12 ma at 4.5-6 v dc.

Brailsford & Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 670 Milton Rd., Rye, N.Y.

CIRCLE 444 ON READER-SERVICE CARD







Sylvania **RF-IF** Transistors

Five new PNP Drift transistors, types 2N247, 2N370, 2N371, 2N372 and 2N544, for radio frequency amplifier service

Sylvania's new PNP Germanium Drift transistors feature high output resistance for increased gain at 1.5 mc to 20 mc, low feedback capacitance and high alpha cutoff frequency.

Designed for RF-IF circuits, they open the door to more transistorized electronic equipment operating from the broadcast band to the higher frequencies.

The new Sylvania drift transistors incorporate a diffused base on an intrinsic germanium layer for improved control over base thickness, more uniform base region, lower base resistance and reduced collector capacitance. The end result is superior performance at higher frequencies.

The new PNP drift transistors feature Sylvania welded hermetic seal construction for maximum protection in rugged environments. They are encased in a modified JETEC class 30 case with four flexible in-line leads. The additional center lead is connected to the metal case providing a complete unit shield and interlead shield. Coupling to adjacent circuit components is reduced to a minimum.

Call your Sylvania Sales Representative or write direct for information on new Sylvania PNP drift transistors, types 2N247, 2N370, 2N371, 2N372 and 2N544.

E	LECTRICAL C	HARACTI	ERISTICS (2	5°C)		
	2N247	2N370	2N371	2N372	2N544	Unit
Power Gain, Pg						db
Vcr -8, Ir-1 ma, Freq20.0 mc						
Minimum	24	10	12	10	30.5	
Typical	27	-	_		-	
Maximum	31.5	17	17	17	37.5	
	(VCF= -9				(Vec= -9)	
	Freg.= 1.5 mc)				(Freg = 1.5 mc)
					(R1 -750 ohms)
					(Neutralized)	
Reverse Riesed Collector Voltage, Vol	P					v
V _{EB} = -0.5, I _c =50 ua						1
Minimum	-40	-20	-20	-20	-20	
Typical	-	-	-	-	-	
Maximum	-		-		- 1	
			$(l_c = .050 \text{ ma})$			
1						
Collector Base Capacitance. Cob						uuf
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	
Typical	1.5	-		-	-	
Maximum	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
	(Vcp=-9)					



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

LIGHTING . TELEVISION . RADIO . ELECTRONICS . PHOTOGRAPHY . ATOMIC ENERGY . CHEMISTRY-METALLURGY CIRCLE 187 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Plain facts about ... BURROUGHS BEAM SWITCHING TUBES

CUSTOMERS

Over 750 manufacturers have purchased Beam Switching Tubes

RELIABILITY

Shock			375 g
Temperature		-60°	to + 150°C
Vibration			to 20 g
Speed			to 20 mc
Life		to	50,000 hours
Power	min.	input -	useful output

COST

One Beam Switching Tube may replace as many as 4-6-10-20-or more tubes, transistors, and their associated components.

VERSATILITY

Compatable with tubes, transistors, cores. thyratrons, relays, Nixie numerical indicator 6844, and other devices.

APPLICATIONS

Wherever there is electronic distribution or switching - i.e.: Counting, Telemetering, Frequency Dividing, Timing, Sampling, Coding, Matrixing, or Controlling

> **Tubes to** Mil - E - 1/1058 **Available**



Write for further information on all tube types.



CIRCLE 188 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

Electronic Tachometers

Transistorized

This transistorized tachometer, for monitoring is prote Gene speed of rotating equipment, operates from sig-5, N.Y. nals obtained from a variable reluctance trans. ducer or an existing tachometer generator. One per cent or better accuracy is obtained from the frequency to dc converter circuit. It is insensitive to amplitude changes in input signal above minimum sensitivity.

Atlas Electro-Mechanical Labs., Dept. ED. 14734 Arminta Ave., Panorama City, Calif. CIRCLE 189 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

> Potentiometer 5 w at 145 C



Only 3/4 in. in diameter, this potentiometer is designed for high heat dissipation. At 145 C am-Blvd., bient, the control is rated at 5 w dissipation. The unit is available in linear resistance tapers from 10 to 10,000 ohms. Standard tolerance is ± 5 per cent. The unit has a 1/8 in. diameter shaft, with a 1/4 in. 32 threaded bushing 3/8 in. long.

P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 28 S. Gray St., Indianapolis, Ind.

CIRCLE 190 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

28-Volt Power Supplies

Single and three-phase, 400-cycle inputs

Three of these units utilize three-phase, 400cycle input. Smallest of the units is the one-a, 28-v convection-cooled airborne transformerrectifier which weighs only 14 oz and operates broug from single-phase, 400-cycle power input.

The 100-a silicon transformer-rectifier has efficiency of 83 per cent and power factor of 90 per cent. The unit operates at 500 per cent over- like a load for 15 sec. The company has also designed thene a 200-a airborne power supply which weighs noven less than 17 lb. leflect

Also included in the new line is a 200-a, width, 28-v dc power supply for missile support appli- Edin cations. Voltage regulation of this fan-cooled pester unit is less than two volts from no-load to full-

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load wi 0.5 v p at tem The un type inj

> The esonat 100-cps to be in from 5 and ste perform ween The

> > Prot

Pern ange. elimin which

load with a constant input. Ripple is less than 0.5 v peak-to-peak under all load conditions and at temperatures ranging from -65 to +160 F. The unit weighs less than 65 lb and has plug-in type input-output connections. The built-in filter is protected by fast-acting fuses.

General Electric Co., Dept. ED, Schenectady 5, N.Y.

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400 CPS Frequency Standard Stable to 0.001 per cent

The 400-cps Vibra-Time consists of a 1600-cps resonator and transistorized flip-flop circuits. This 400-cps frequency standard has been designed to be insensitive to changes in position, vibration from 50 to 2000 cps up to 18 g, shock up to 50 g, and steady-state accelerations to 20 g. The unit performs to specifications at temperatures between -20 and +70 C.

r is The Gyrex Corp., Dept. ED, 1654 Lincoln m-Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif.

CIRCLE 192 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Signal Limiter

Protects galvanometers from signal overloads



ner-Permitting the amplifier to run with linearity ates brough the entire galvanometer pen-recording range, the automatic electronic signal limiter has eliminates excessive amplifier output signals f 90 which would cause galvanometer burn-out. Unverike a fuse, the automatic signal limiter activates ned whenever needed, without stopping normal pen ighs movement. Pens can be safely adjusted for full deflection over the entire usable chart paper

10-a, width. pli- Edin Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 207 Main St., Wor-

oled bester 8, Mass.

CIRCLE 237 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

New Waldes Truarc Reinforced "E-ring" Provides 5 Times More Gripping Power, 50% Higher RPM Limits Than Conventional E-Type Rings



The new Waldes Truarc Series 5144 is a radially-installed reinforced "E-ring." It is designed for use in assemblies where the ring is subject to strong push-out forces resulting from heavy vibration and shock loads, high rotational speeds or relative rotation between the retained parts.

Series 5144 provides the following application advantages over conventional E-type fasteners:

2. GREATER GRIPPING STRENGTH — approximately five times greater than conventional "E-rings" of the same metal and thickness.

2. HIGHER RPM LIMITS—approximately 50% higher in most sizes.

3. POSITIVE LOCKING IN THE GROOVE — large corner radii or chamfers can be accommodated without separator washers.

4. LOWER GROOVE COSTS — because recommended groove tolerances have been increased, machining grooves for the series 5144 is less expensive. 5. WIDER APPLICATION — because series 5144 rings made of aluminum are stronger than conventional "E-rings" made of steel, the fastener may be used in applications where corrosion resistance or weight are factors.

Truarc Series 5144 Reinforced "E-rings" are available for shaft diameters from $\frac{1}{32}-\frac{1}{16}$ in. in carbon spring steel, stainless steel, beryllium copper, aluminum, and phosphor bronze. They are available stacked on rods for high speed installation with Truarc applicating and dispensing equipment.

As in all Truarc rings, you get statistically controlled quality from engineering and raw materials to the finished product. <u>Complete selections</u> are available from leading OEM distributors in 90 stocking points throughout the U. S. and Canada. <u>Design Engineering Service</u> is available to you. Send us your blueprints. Let our Truarc engineers help you solve design, assembly and production problems...without obligation.

	SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES	AND ENGINEERING DATA
		Waldes Kohlneor, Inc., 47-16 Austel Place, Please send me sample Reinforce (please specify shaft size) Please send me Engineering Data St Name
ST LL	UALL	Title
RETAI	INING RINGS	Business Address
WALDES KOHINOOR INC. 1	ONG ISLAND CITY 1. N.Y.	

Consult the Yellow Pages of Your Telephone Directory for Name of Local Truarc Factory Representative and Authorized Distributor. Look under "Retaining Rings" or "Rings, Retaining."

CIRCLE 193 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

E D 050

L.I.C. 1. N.Y.

"E-rings."

WHY COMPROMISE RELIABILITY?

switch to ... ARNOUX ELECTRONIC COMMUTATORS



COMPLETELY QUALIFIED TO MIL E-5272A QUALIFICATION TEST DATA AVAILABLE

Model: PAM30x10S-10 Weight: 2.5 pounds Size: 2.50 in. x 3.87 in. x 4.75 in.

Now in production... New rectangular case "DASH 10" series' Available in 30, 45, 90 Channels PDM and PAM

THESE ADVANTAGES make Arnoux electronic commutators a must: long life, reliability, low noise level, and low power requirements.

The ETC commutator has a guaranteed servicefree life of 5000 hours. Without vacuum tubesbuilt of all solid-state elements—the ETC has no moving parts. There are no switching transients. The frequency variation does not exceed \pm 5 percent throughout the operating temperature and voltage ranges.

There is no radio interference; the ETC meets MIL-I-6181C specification. Signal noise (less than 0.05 percent) and crosstalk (less than 0.01 per-

cent) values are guaranteed; by actual test, these values are so low they cannot be measured.

Power requirement is only 2 watts (150 vdc at 12 ma) for the 30-channel unit.

The small, lightweight ETC can be used as a direct replacement for mechanical commutators in 0-3 v and 0-5 v airborne telemeter applications. It meets all IRIG requirements, exceeds MIL-E-5272A specification, and is available in all PAM and PDM sampling rates. A signal limiting feature, with the ETC, makes limiters unnecessary elsewhere in the telemetry system.

Write for Arnoux Bulletin 700



ARNOUX CORPORATION ufacturers of Precision Instrumentation

11924 WEST WASHINGTON BLVD . LOS ANGELES 66, CALIFORNIA

CIRCLE 194 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Sales Offices: Los Angeles, Seattle, Dallas, Bryn Mawr (Pa.), Arnprior, Ontario (Canada)

NEW PRODUCTS

Bi-Directional Couplers

Three types cover frequencies from 2.6 to 12.4 kmc



Three broadband waveguide directional couplers have been designed for continuous vsw and power comparison measurements in microwave systems, each with approximately 20 per cent bandwidth. Coupling ratio measures 10 d with no more than 0.5 db variation over the entire frequency range. Minimum directivity i 40 db. The units are bi-directional couplers which freque take accurate percentage samples of the power flow in a waveguide transmission line. Two op haft v posing coupler units on the single main wavewerhu guide unit provide separate outputs for forward and reflected power in the line. Each output samples power flow in only one direction.

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Sperry Gyroscope Co., Microwave Electronic Div., Dept. ED, Great Neck, N.Y. CIRCLE 195 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

> **Rotary Solenoid Eliminates Mechanical Linkage**



This rotary solenoid, called the Motoroid, pro-Call vides true rotary motion from an ac or dc input without linkages. The output torque and angle lielect honir of rotation are easily selected and adjusted. They are changed by shifting two stops that limit rotor fondu ss po travel. These stops allow selection of any portion of the overall Motoroid torque curve and rotation peratu

Series 100, the first of this line, provides out provid puts of up to 4 inch pounds. Models are available path in closed or open-frame type and in continuou wits a or intermittent duty models with either left of per ce right hand rotation standard. They have an oper The 1 ating temperature range of -65 to +300 F with higher special models up to 500 F. Standard operating Avo voltage is 110 v, 60 cps. Other voltages and de vides issio are available on special orders. The standard angle of rotation is 60 deg, with longer travel and of designed upon request.

Leetronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 30 Main St., Brook lyn, N.Y.

CIRCLE 196 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



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DC Gearmotor Withstands locked rotor for 20 min

Identified as model P7P6TFRP80, this miniaurized 27 v dc permanent magnet gearmotor has been designed with thermal protection and radio requency filter. Designed for use in an airborne re control system, the motor has an extended haft with special bearings to compensate for an werhung load. It develops 180 in.-oz maximum tall torque and 16 in.-oz running torque. The gear reduction provides an output speed of 1000 pm at full load, and 1400 rpm at no load. Western Gear Corp., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 182, vnwood, Calif.

CIRCLE 197 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Coaxial Line Semi-flexible, air dielectric



Called Spir-O-line, this transmission line has a lielectric supporting structure between the luminum outer conductor and the copper inner unductor. It employs high density 100 C lowroto loss polyethylene tubing (Teflon for higher temrtion peratures) under uniform radial compression to tion out provide maximum air space with no direct air lable ath between conductors. This construction pernuous mits a voltage rating increase of approximately 20 ft or per cent over equivalent size semi-flexible lines. The lower attenuation of Spir-O-line permits oper higher average power ratings. with

Avoidance of dielectric discontinuities proating d de ides high efficiency and low vswr. The transdard mission lines terminate in standard EIA flanges and other specified dimensions. The cables have avels moadband characteristics.

rook Prodelin Inc., Dept. ED, 307 Bergen Ave., kearny, N.J.

CIRCLE 198 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

primary and supplemental EVAPORATIVE **COOLING SYSTEM**

NEW, exclusive features...3 to 30 times greater evaporating heat transfer coefficients!

This new UAP cooling system for electronic equipment, fluid systems and structural component seals includes UAP's latest exclusive Hi-D developments in the heat exchanger arts, and associated UAP devices. Unique Hi-D configuration develops heat transfer coefficients 3 to 30 times greater than any previous development. 95% to 98% boil-off of evaporative fluid has been obtained.

UAP heat transfer devices are tubular and plate types of stainless steel or aluminum and can be applied to various evaporative fluids including water, water-alcohol, water-glycol, and aqueous ammonia mixtures for pool boiling or forced circulation systems.

Schematic: AQUEOUS AMMONIA-TO-OIL EVAPORATIVE COOLING SYSTEM



More specific information in Engineering Report form can be made available to qualified inquirers by contacting UAP Contractual Engineering Offices.

CANADA United Aircraft Products, Ltd., 5257 Queen Mary Road, Montreal, Canada, Elwood 4131

a famous family of aircraft essentials since 1929 UNITED AIRCRAFT PRODUCTS, INC. 1116 BOLANDER AVENUE, DAYTON, OHIO

CIRCLE 199 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

How the man

from Tensolite can widen your safety margins on 250°C. hook-up wire



New FLEXOLON hook-up wire with 🕅 "Teflon" tape proves highest in dielectric strength

Superiority of Tensolite's new FLEXOLON wire, manufactured to exceed the requirements of MIL-W-16878B, Types E and EE, gives designers greater safety factor than ever before

If you want to widen the safety margins in your product or merely maintain the present margins with smaller wire, Tensolite's new FLEXOLON high temperature hook-up wire can solve your problem. Rugged tests - In a series of extensive tests, FLEXOLON wire's dielectric strength was charted against the strength of extruded wire. Ten-foot samples, selected at random, were immersed in a water bath containing a suitable wetting agent for 4 hours. Each piece was then subjected to a high-potential test with voltage increasing from 0 at the rate of 3 kv per 10-second interval until breakdown was observed. Results conclusive - In the type E category, extruded wire fell 45 per cent below FLEXOLON wire's minimum dielectric strength. In the type EE category, the extruded samples were 88 per cent lower than the minimum dielectric strength of FLEXOLON wire.

Extra advantages - Tensolite's unique process which permits application of 2¹/₂ times more layers of Raybestos-Manhattan R/M "Teflon" tape to FLEXOLON wire assures full insulation protection and far superior performance. The new technique also gives FLEXOLON wire perfect concentricity which provides easier stripping, faster and cleaner cuts, and added protection against strand damage.

Complete information – Ask the man from Tensolite for full details on the many advantages of FLEXOLON high temperature hook-up wire. Or write to Tensolite for informative FLEXOLON wire bulletin.



88 per cent extra margin of safety – This high potential test proved that Type EE extruded wire fell 88 per cent below FLEXOLON wire's minimum dielectric strength.



West Main Street, Tarrytown, N. Y. • Pacific Division: 1516 N. Gardner St., Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW PRODUCTS

Selenium Rectifiers

Primarily for arc suppression



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and a The hermetically sealed SP3 sespecial ries and phenolic housed SP7 series eaking are selenium rectifiers designed with a specifically for use as arc suppresamplifie sors. Units are suitable for ac cirone for cuits which draw up to 600 ma operating current at 150 v and for de circuits drawing up to 750 ma operating current at 147 v. impeda

Bradley Labs., Inc., Dept. ED. New Haven, Conn.

CIRCLE 200 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Thermal Switch For very high temperatures



A high temperature thermal switch for jet engines, gas turbines, rocket motors, after burner control, and other high temperature applications has been developed. The switch is easily installed and will operate in temperatures as low as -20 F with safe momentary overshoots to 2200 F. Constructed of special stainless steel alloys, single or two wire leads, with either standard thread or plate type mounting. Resistive rating is 1 1/2 amp at 28 v dc.

Wide Band Amplifier Covers 6-60 mc without i-f change



Model WA-600 amplifier is designed to allow complete coverage of the 6 to 60 mc range without adjustments or change in i-f strips. Performance under any conditions of pulsed operation is exceptional due to a 20 usec recovery time and a full wave detector. The amplifier is a 3 sepecial video type using both shunt and series series neaking coils. A full wave detector follows these gned with a conventional two-stage 10 mc wide video presamplifier for pulse work, or a narrower band dc c cirone for cw.

a op-Specifications include an input frequency of or de 60 mc to 3 db points, gain 80-90 db, video band a opwidth 10 mc, input impedance 93 ohm, output impedance provided by cathode follower ter-ED, ninated externally, output voltage +10 v max, and noise figure of 11-13 db.

Arenberg Ultrasonic Lab. Inc., Dept. ED, 94 Green Street, Jamaica Plain 30, Mass.

CIRCLE 203 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Servo Couplings Use flexible disc



appli-Designed for the coupling of shafts which are angular misalignment, these units consist of a d will exible disc riveted to a pair of precision hubs. ow as The unit is entirely free of backlash. The couoverlings are designed to accept 1/4-in. shafting, ted of and are available for either clamp or pin fastensingle either

Shafts having an angular misalignment of up type 2 deg can be coupled and operated at speeds 1 1/25000 rpm with maximum torque of 50 oz in. Reeves Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, Rooset. ED, velt Field, Garden City, N.Y.

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CIRCLE 204 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



for blocking and by-pass service energy storage-power supply filters and many similar applications

These hermetically sealed, compact units are designed for high voltage commercial electronic applications.

High volume resistivity, low power factor, and high dielectric strength are assured by impregnation with Sangamo Diaclor, a specially compounded chlorinated dielectric that is noninflammable and non-explosive. Type 71 capacitors can be operated at temperatures up to 85°C with proper voltage de-rating.

WEATHER-PROOFED CASE

Tin-plated steel case is metalized with pure aluminum and finished with two coats of baked vinyl resin base paint. Rust and corrosion won't attack this case even if the finish is scratched through to the steel.

Type 71 High Voltage Capacitors are available in standard case sizes in ratings up to 25,000 WVDC.

6C58-2



VOLTAGES UP TO 25,000 WVDC



CIRCLE 206 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

117

CRYSTAL FILTERS

NOW YOU CAN REPLACE ALL OF THESE COMPONENTS



Shown approx. 1/3 size

WITH A SINGLE HYCON EASTERN CRYSTAL FILTER



Shown approx. 1/3 size

AND REDUCE WEIGHT, SAVE SPACE, IMPROVE PERFORMANCE AND RELIABILITY

It will pay you to investigate how this unique component can improve performance and reduce costs of your communications equipment. Hycon Crystal Filters make possible single conversions in AM and FM receivers while retaining the important advantages of double and triple conversions. These units permit excellent reception in the presence of strong jamming or interfering signals. Center frequencies are accurate to .001%. Insertion loss is 1/10 of other filtering methods. Aircraft and guided missile environmental requirements are exceeded. Write for Crystal Filter Bulletin.

HYCON EASTERN, INC. 75 Cambridge Parkway Dept. F, Cambridge 42, Mass.

CIRCLE 207 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Voltmeter Accurate from -55 to +65 C



Expanded scale construction provides good readability and 0.5 per cent accuracy. Meter is time-stable. No thermal elements are used, thus eliminating thermal aging. The unit maintains frequency accuracy from 50 to 2000 cps. Power consumption is less than 1 w at any temperature within a -55 to +65 C range. The line comprises ac and dc types: military types are supplied in 2-1/2, 3-1/2, and 4-1/2 in. round sizes; industrial types in 2-1/2 and 3-1/2 in. round or square, or 4 x 6 in. rectangular sizes.

Voltron Products, Dept. ED, 1010 Mission St., S. Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 208 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Stepping Relay Printed circuit switching board



This stepping relay uses a printed circuit board for switching currents up to 250 ma. Designated the SA, the relay can be furnished for ac or dc voltage operation. It operates on 3 w dc or 20 va ac. It is normally a pulse operated relay but the dc coil will withstand 3 w continuously. The ac relay must be pulse operated. An armaturedriven pawl operates a ratchet to drive a movable arm in steps of 30 deg over the 12 non-shorting printed circuit strips.

Potter & Brumfield, Inc., Dept. ED, Princeton, Ind.

CIRCLE 209 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

FOR TIMELY DESIGN INFORMATION

In Electronic Design, engineers find not only more new products, but all the new products normally encountered in the design of electronic original equipment. 26-time publishing frequency brings this information quickly to the engineer's attention, timed to a fast-moving industry. Electronic Design is more up-to-theminute, more complete, more helpful, and easier to read than any other electronic publication. No wonder more and more engineers read Electronic Design first!

ELECTRONIC DESIGN

a HAYDEN publication 830 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. CIRCLE 210 ON READER-SERVICE CARD Axia diodes sembly not pe autom A heat built-i rating U.S 3536 V

Dev tered shock ploys pins. ' sleeve action a univ does r allows vibrat Col Culve

In and r 50 oh from 1 b bal hms. 150 abling feed a of swij Lyr Carl s

Zener Diodes

Axial leads for pc assembly

Axial leads on these low power silicon Zener diodes makes possible automatic machine assembly on printed circuit boards. The diodes are not position-sensitive, and may be inserted by automatic machines on an assembly line basis. A heat-dissipating path from the diode junction is built-in, making possible a conservative power rating of up to 200 mw at 25 C.

U.S. Semiconductor Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 3536 W. Osborn Rd., Phoenix, Ariz.

CIRCLE 211 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Connector

Universal joints allow misalignment



Developed to overcome the problems encountered where rigid connectors are subject to high shock and vibration, this sealed connector employs a ball and socket principle for its contact pins. Two ball-type pins are connected by a split sleeve held together by two garter springs. The action of the ball-contacts in the sleeve is that of a universal joint action. The location of the pins does not have to be held to a close tolerance and allows for further misalignment due to shock and vibration as well as temperature changes.

Cole Electric Co., Dept. ED, 8439 Steller Dr., Culver City, Calif.

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CIRCLE 212 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Baluns and RF Transformers

1.5 to 30 mc and 14 to 60 mc range

In the full kilowatt size, transmitting baluns and rf transformers are designed for matching 0 ohms coax to balanced impedances ranging from 50 to 470 ohms, and matching 75 ohms coax 0 balanced impedances ranging from 75 to 600 mms. Appropriate similar models are available in a 150 w junior series. Baluns are useful in enabling transmitters of the single ended type to ked a balanced transmission line without the use of switches or complicated circuitry.

Lynmar Engineers, Inc., Dept. ED, 1432 N. Carlisle St., Philadelphia 21, Pa.

CIRCLE 453 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Orders for DRIVER-HARRIS Nickel and Nickel Alloy Wire FILLED IN 24 HOURS

STAINLESS STEEL

NICHROME*

ADVANCE*

 Type 316
 6 wire sizes from .007 to .0135

 Type 330
 25 wire sizes from .0063 to .144

COLD DRAWN MONELwire sizes from .001 to .1875

GRADE "A" NICKEL wire sizes from .001 to .1875

LEAD TIME FOR MANUFACTURING WIRE & RIBBON

If we receive your order in the morning, it will be shipped out before evening . . . this is the new service policy of Driver-Harris in the manufacture and distribution of 18 most frequently purchased Nickel and Nickel Alloys in wire form. In addition to this new warehouse stocking program, is the improved delivery schedule for Monel, Grade "A" Nickel, Inconel, R Monel and some Stainless Steels with lead time reduced to only 7 days in certain cases. The following list covers immediate availabilities. For complete detailed current listing showing all sizes and specifications, contact the nearest Driver-Harris branch — or call HUmboldt 3-4800 (New Jersey), REctor 2-9579, 80, 81, 82 (New York City).

IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY

MONEL	25	wire	sizes	from	.0021 t	o .091
GRADE "A" NICKEL1	2	wire	sizes	from	.0025 1	to .091
GRADE "D" NICKEL	9	wire	sizes	from	.005 to	.015
INCONEL	3	wire	sizes	from	.02531	to .050

As low as 10 days for

"TM. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. INCONEL & MONEL TM. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY INCORPORATED

Distributor: ANGUS CAMPBELL, INC., Los Angeles, San Francisco • In Canada: The B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario MAKERS OF THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF ALLOYS FOR THE ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, AND HEAT-TREATING INDUSTRIES

CIRCLE 213 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

river-Harris Company

HARRISON, NEW JERSEY . BRANCHES: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Louis

Relay 5-amp 4 pole dc unit



This 5-amp dc 4 pole relay, perform meets the requirements of Mil-R. wavegi 5757C and Mil-R-25018. Life tests In it indicates a minimum life of 100,000 microv operations at 5 amp 26.5 volts dc, ennas with a non-inductive load on the electro contacts. Better construction miniisolator mizes contact contamination. re alw

For average 9.6 k 1

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Radio Corporation of America, Givi Commercial Electronic Products, XL447 Dept. ED, Camden 2, N.J. CIRCLE 214 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Chassis

Universal type featuring rigidity



This series of universal chassis emphasizes rigidity and versatility. Single-panel models are readily punched or drilled for fore-and-aft or cross mounting of assemblies and provide unrestricted front panel mounting area. Modular models shown are available with multiple subchassis units to facilitate fore and-aft or cross mounting and good cooling of assemblies.

cooling of assemblies. Maximum-height side frames with Heli-arced corners give rigid equipment-protection in any position. Materials used are steel or an be aluminum.

Western Devices, Inc., Dept. ED, Maxia 600 W. Florence Ave., Inglewood, Poly Cal.

CIRCLE 215 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



TRANSISTOR ISSUE

ELECTRONIC DESIGN FEATURE REPORT

- TRANSISTORS
- COMPONENTS FOR TRANSISTORIZED CIRCUITS
- TRANSISTOR ASSEMBLIES
- TRANSISTOR TEST EQUIPMENT
- DESIGN FOR TRANSISTORS
- MATERIALS FOR TRANSISTORS

The 6th annual Transistor Data Issue of *Electronic* Design will be published July 9th—complete with TRANSISTOR DATA CHART, the first and only complete transistor data source of its kind in the industry. The chart is bound in each copy of the magazine—can be removed for permanent reference. Extra editorial, extra readership, extra reader action! Schedule this issue of greatest value NOW ... forms close June 9th..

PUBLISHED JULY 9th-CLOSES JUNE 9th

CBS-Hytron Photo

JULY 23rd-DIODES

Also in July: an *Electronic Design* feature report on *Semiconductor Diodes*. Special editorial, characteristics charts, performance data, will make this issue in extra demand by design engineers throughout the industry. Forms close June 23rd.



Duplexer-Switch Handles 300 kw peak



For handling 300 kw peak power and 300 w average power in the frequency range of 8.5 to 9.6 k mc, model XL447 ferrite duplexer-switch elay, performs the function of switching between two il-Rwaveguide outputs from a single input.

tests In its use as a duplexer switch, the unit directs 0,000 microwave energy to one or another of two ans dc, tennas when current is reversed in the coil of the the electromagnet. The need for a power-absorbing mini- isolator is eliminated because antenna reflections are always directed to the receiver t-r tube.

erica, Giving a 20 db isolation between outputs, the lucts, XL447 has an insertion loss of 0.5 db, and an input vswr of 1.2. Switching time is 4 msec. ARD Standard coil specifications are 1 amp at 28 v dc, but coil parameters can be established to meet

individual requirements. Monogram Precision Industries, Inc., Cascade Research Div., Dept. ED, Los Gatos, Calif.

CIRCLE 216 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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CARD

foregood ble in frequency ranges from 12.4 to 75 kmc. With short-circuit vswr's of up to 100:1, they are rames weful as terminating impedances in waveguide rigid measurements. These units consist of a section of posi-vaveguide in which a short-circuiting plunger eel or an be moved by means of a micrometer drive.

This is a non-contacting short of the two-section t. ED, maxial-filter type.

wood, Polytechnic Research & Development Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 202 Tillary St., Bklyn, N.Y.

CIRCLE 217 ON READER-SERVICE CARD







The Waters' complete line

of rotary trimmer and min-

150° C.

TRIMMERS







with two separate controls.

AP 1-5/8



Write for the new potenti ometer catalog

"HOT POT" precision potentiometer 1 watt at 200° C

This new high temperature pot is now available for consideration in your high temperature port is now available for Built in a stainless steel, $1^{\prime\prime} \times 3^{\prime\prime}$, case. The "HOT POT" with its welded construction offers the ultimate in high temperature component reliability. Element is wound on a ceramic core. Complete information on request



PRECISION

mechanical angles, locking bushings, anti-rotation pins, "O" ring seals, custom shafts, or with the new WP 1-1/16 Waters concentric shaft construction that provides two pots on a single mounting

WP 1-1/8

WP 1-5/8

MINIATURE PRECI-SION POTENTIOM-ETERS are built, tested and certified* to such rugged specifications as: AIA.



Vew.



COIL FORMS New russed ceramic coil forms, Ribbed con



New rugged ceramic collforms. Ribbed con-struction permits leads to be brought under windings to lugs, eliminates loose leads. Retractable type bushing allows core to enter bushing providing more effective winding area. Unique Internal permanent-topic de la construction de la construction de la construction winding area.

MANUFACTURING INC. Wayland, Massachusetts

Potentiometers, Pot Hook® Panel Mounts, Panel Meters, Epoxy Encapsulated Chokes, RF Coils, Slug-Tuned Coil Forms, Torque Watch® Gauges, Instruments, Potentiometer Test Equipment

CIRCLE 218 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



EPOXY ENCAPSULATED CHOKES & COILS

AVAILABLE TO 125° C

<text><text><text><text><text> **CER** — Epery Encapsulated Round Melded CES - Epery Encapsulated

Flat Bottom

CPC - Epoxy Encapsulated Flat Bottom with Loads

CCS - Epery Care

- Leads Single Ended

TAXABLE PARTY.

CPS - View Sleeve

Ceramic Sleeve

lew

CPA - Epexy Encapsulated - Aluminum Can

CCA - Epoxy Case - Axial Leads

CPD - Epoxy Encapsulated



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



IERC HEAT-DISSIPATING ELECTRON TUBE_SHIELDS

PREVENT COSTLY "BIG TUBE" FAILURES

- AND EQUIPMENT "DOWN TIME" LOSSES CAUSED BY HEAT, SHOCK AND VIBRATION!



Investigate the extraordinary tube-saving, cost-saving potentials of IERC Heat-dissipating Tube Shields — the only complete, commercially-available line of effective heat-dissipating electron tube shields for **miniature**, **subminiature and octal/power** size tubes. IERC's expanded line of heat-dissipating tube shields for the larger size power tubes offer, for the first time, **a practical method to retain these tubes** in severe shock and vibration environments!

The most complete electron tube heat-dissipation information is yours for the asking! Technical data comprised of IERC and independent laboratory test reports will be sent upon request on your company letterhead.

> CROSS-LICENSED WITH NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC. PATENTED OR PATS PEND.



electronic research corporation 145 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, California

LATEST addition to IERC's product line is the IERC HEAT DISSIPATOR for POWER TRAN-SISTORS. Effective reduction of temperatures, elimination of heavy, large or finned surfaces plus adaptability for use in confined spaces are prime features. Technical Bulletin PP112 is included with general IERC information sent on request.

Heat-dissipating electron tube shields for miniature, subminiature octal and power tubes CIRCLE 219 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

122

Rotary Switch Up to 6 levels, 30 points each



The high speed RVF rotary switch can be furnished with 2, 4, or 6 levels, 30 points each, with single wiper. With double wipers, the same switches become 4, 8, or 12 level units, respectively, with 15 points per level. Any combination up to 30 inputs and/or outputs per bank level. Bank terminals are designed for use with either soldered connections or solderless connectors. Bank contact ratings: 1 a at rest; 0.2 a resistive when stepping. Gold plated bank contacts and wipers are available for low level switching. Available with 12, 24, 48, 110 v dc coils. Built-in spark suppression on 24 and 48 v switches. North Electric Co., Dept. ED, Galion, Ohio.

CIRCLE 220 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Calibrator

For instruments used with resistance type pressure cells



The model 104 calibrator is used by substituting it for the sensing element in a measuring system. Defective components are easily isolated by substitution. The 104 is made in three standard versions supplying a maximum output voltage of .002, .004, and .008 volt/volt. Output voltage from the calibrator can be selected in ten equal steps from zero to the rated output of the unit. Voltages are guaranteed to be within 1/10 per cent of the rating over an operating temperature of 40 to 100 F. The unit can be used on frequencies up to 1000 cps.

Gilmore Industries, Inc., Dept. ED, 13015 Woodland Ave., Cleveland 20, Ohio.

CIRCLE 221 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

STROMBERG - CARLSON

PUSH-KEYS now available with automatic interlock

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In such precision operations as automation programming, you can now eliminate the risk of pushing more than a single button at a time.

This new interlock feature is based on a simple arrangement of sliding cams. Only one button at a time can be depressed. This feature is available in all multiple-pushbutton assemblies (7, 10, 12 and 20 button arrangements).

All "telephone-quality" advantages of Stromberg-Carlson keys continue as before. You may apply "make," "break," "break-make" and "make-before-break" combinations as required. You get standard spring combinations with Form A, C or D contacts-or you may order special strips of keys with intermixed contacts.

Buttons are available in white or colors-blank or with letter or number designations.

For complete technical data on Stromberg-Carlson Key Switches send for our illustrated Bulletin T-5002R.





ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



specification to meet semi-conductor requirements.

TRANSPARENT VITREOSIL

For ultra-violet applications, metallurgical investigations and processes, chemical research and analysis, photochemistry, spec-troscopy and physical, optical and electrical research and production operations. Send specifications for your requirements. Please use coupon below.

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Please send technical data on

Zone_

CIPCLE 223 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Model APR1010, a tubeless multi-purpose ac voltage regulator, can be used to regulate average

and peak voltages as well as rms, independent and input waveform. By turning a switch, the regulator output can be matched to the special requirements of the load.

The regulator also has five different sensing arrangements: internal (normal ac regulation); external ac (any ac voltage); remote (115 v ac at a remote location); constant current; and dc.

Sorensen & Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Richards Ave., South Norwalk, Conn.

CIRCLE 225 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Power Supplies 1 to 25 v dc



The TPC-5 power supplies can be furnished for any desired output between 1 and 25 v dc. Rated output current is 350 ma and the regulation over the entire input voltage and output current ranges is 1 per cent.

Southwestern Industrial Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 2831 Post Oak Rd., Houston, Texas.

CIRCLE 454 ON READER-SERVICE CTRD

Phase Sequence Indicators Indicates the proper phase rotation



Type PSI-AC phase sequence indicators contain an electrical network designed to sense the phase rotation and provide a voltage greater than, or less than, that required to light a neon lamp. Standard dimmer-type lenses are available for 60 or 400 cps operation at voltages from 110 to 440 v.

Brunswick Instruments, Dept. ED, P.O. Box 813, New Brunswick, N.J.

CIRCLE 224 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

AC Voltage Regulator

Regulates average peak and rms

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Company_

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

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MODEL	± .01% CPS	SIS 40311	SIS 40511	SIS 410011	
NUMBERS	± .05% (PS	515 40315	SIS 40515	SIS 410015	
INPUT VOLTAGE			28V DC = 10%		
MAX. OUTPUT POWER		JOVA	SOVA	100VA	
OUTPUT	VOLTAGE	115V AC (Adjustable ± 10%)			
OUTPUT	FREQUENCY	400 CPS = .01 % 400 CPS = .05 %			
VOLTAGE	REGULATION	±1% For Line Variations ±2% For Load Variations			
FREQUENCY	DISTORTION	3% Maximum At Full Load			
LOAD PON	WER FACTOR	-+- 0.5 to 0.5 Maximum			
MILITA	RY SPECS.	MIL-E-5400A & MIL-E-5272A			
AMBIENT	TEMPERATURE	- 55°C to + 71°C when mounted to heat sink			
VI	RATION	206 10 to 2000 (PS			
UNIT	DIMENSIONS	L5" D 2 7/8" H 2 13/16"	L8" D 2 7/8" N 2 13/16"	L10" D 4 1/2" N 2 13/16"	
WEIGH	T (Approx.)	2 lbs.	3.5 lbs.	5 lbs.	

MAGNETIC AMPLIFIERS INC. 632 TINTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 55, N.Y. • CYPRESS 2-6610 West Coast Division 136 WASHINGTON ST. • EL SEGUNDO, CAL. • OREGON 8-2665

CIRCLE 226 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

always the leader – all ways

Engineered Economy^{*} Iron Cores originated by Radio Cores, Inc.

*trademark

* the leader in quality

the leader in price
the leader in engineering
the leader in volume
the leader in design

Just a few short years ago, Iron Cores cost over 100% more than at the present time. This has been achieved by the creation of our line of ENGINEERED ECON-OMY" IRON CORES which enables us to reduce the amount of your minimum inventory through guaranteed immediate delivery service... this has been achieved by the new use of automation which enables us to cut costs and pass these savings on to you ... this has been achieved by more efficient production methods, which reduce processing and material costs which again means savings to you.

Now, you can select from over 19 types of ENGINEERED ECONOMY* IRON CORES which do the job of over 100 types custom-made cores at stock prices. We invite your inquiry.

Also, custom iron cores to your specifications.

9540 Tulley Avenue Oak Lawn, Illinois

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CIRCLE 227 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

MEMBER

mpa

ASSAULATION

Magnetic Clutches Feature 5 msec engagement



This line of miniature magnetic clutch, brake, clutch-brakes is available in 32 models of frame sizes 8, 11, and 18, and feature 5 msec engagement. Temperature range is from -65 to +350F. Complete range of operating voltage are available with 24-28 v as standard.

FAE Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 42-61 Hunter St., Long Island City, N.Y.

CIRCLE 228 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Program Timer

Intermediate switching in 1-sec increments



This adjustable program timer can be furnished for any time cycle up to a maximum of 4000 sec (66-2/3 min). Range brackets are specified in 100-sec increments. The overall time cycle is adjustable in one-second increments from zero to one-half of the maximum range, and in two-second increments from one-half to full range. Intermediate switching events can be pre-set at any points throughout the full range of the unit in one-second increments. The number of intermediate switching events is limited only by the length of the time cycle setting. The maximum would be one per second. Any selected switching program is recycled automatically, and will continue indefinitely until shut off. When operated on a line having a controlled frequency of 60 cycles per second, switching accuracy of the adjustable program timer can be held within $\pm 1/10$ second.

The Cramer-Krasselt Co., Dept. ED, 733 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.

CIRCLE 229 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Using Thermistors

Edited by

FENWAL ELECTRONICS

Thermistors are "thermal resisters" with a high negative temperature coefficient of resistance — semi-conductors with amazing sensitivity.

Thermistors discussed here — for liquid level measurement and all altimeters.

Liquid level measurement: When a thermistor is suspended in air in series with a light bulb and battery, the bulb lights, because the thermistor heats and resistance drops, permitting current to flow to the bulb. Reversing this process, a thermistor submerged in a liquid (Fig. 1) cools, extinguishing the light. This is a liquid level indicator. A liquid level control substitutes a relay for the light bulb.



Altimeter: A hypsometer, an extremely sensitive altimeter, is a thermistor placed at a liquid's surface (Fig. 2); thermistor resistance is a function of the liquid's boiling point, which depends on the altitude. A hypsometer of this type can measure altitude from sea level to over 125,000 feet with precision better than 1% of the measured pressure.



Designers: If you are considering thermistors, write for more information about their tremendous possibilities to FENWAL ELECTRONICS, INC., 35 Mellen St., Framingham, Mass.



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Encoder Has 1024 positions

The C-711 series encoders are available with discs coded in Gray code (reflected binary) or a cyclic binary coded decimal. Accuracy is better than \pm one bit and the transistion points of each bit are held to within ± 0.05 deg. Torque is less than 0.4 in.-oz and inertia is less than 150 gm-cm². Dimensions of the unit are three inches in diameter by 1.250 in. in depth. Two versions are presently available: a 1/4 and 3/8 in. diam shaft.

G. M. Giannini & Co., Inc., Datex Div., Dept. ED, 918 E. Green St., Pasadena 1, Calif.

CIRCLE 232 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Volt-Ohm Meter

Transistorized digital type

This transistorized digital volt-ohm meter has 4 switchable bipolar voltage ranges, 5 switchable resistance ranges, automatic polarity indication, automatic decimal point indication, less than 10 msec reading time.

Epsco, Inc., Dept. ED, 588 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass:

CIRCLE 233 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

RF Filter

Weighs 5 oz



This lightweight low-pass filter is designed for low insertion loss in the 225 to 400 mc band with attenuation in the 950 to 1200 mc band of 80 db. The size of the rf filter is $4-3/4 \times 3/4 \times 1-1/4$ in. and it weighs less than 5 oz.

Bird Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 1800 E. 38 St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

CIRCLE 455 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

958 ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

SPECIALLY BUILT TO WITHSTAND SEVERE OPERATING CONDITIONS 91 7-300 HY-**ARD GLASS TUBES** 6754 FULL-WAVE RECTIFIER 6094 BEAM POWER AMPLIFIER 6384 BEAM POWER AMPLIFIER 6094 Beam Powe Amplifier 6384 eam Powe Amplifier 6754 Full Wave Rectifier Ideal for modern high-ELECTRICAL RATINGS* performance aircraft and missiles. Heater Voltage (AC or DC)** Heater Current Plate Voltage (Maximum DC) Screen Voltage (Maximum DC) Peak Plate Voltage (Max. Instantaneous) Plate Dissipation (Absolute Max.) Screen Dissipation (Absolute Max.) Heater-Cathode Voltage (Max.) Grid Resistance (Maximum) Grid Voltage (Maximum) (Minimum) Cathode Warm-up Time 6.3 volts 0.6 amp. 300 volts 275 volts 6.3 volts 1.2 amp. 750 volts 325 volts 6.3 volts 1.0 amp. 350 volts Processing at higher vacuum and under the higher heat permitted by 750 volts 550 volts the hard glass reduces gas 14.0 watts 30 watts and contamination and 2.0 watts ± 450 volts 0.1 Megohm 5.0 volts -200 volts 45 sec. 3.5 watts = 450 volts .1 Megohm 0 volts -200 volts 45 sec. provides greater operat-= 500 volts ing stability at higher temperatures. 45 sec • Ceramic element separators prevent emission *For greatest life expectancy, avoid designs which apply all maximums simultaneously. loss from high heat and =Voltage should not fluctuate more than =5%. vibration. MECHANICAL DATA 6094 6384 6754 Solid aluminum oxide heater-cathode insulator Miniature Miniature Octal T-11 3¹⁵/22["] 2¹⁵/16" 1¹/16" Any 80,000 ft. 300°C 9-Pin T-6½ 2½ * 2½ * 9-Pin T-61/2 Base Bulb eliminates shorts, reduces Bulb Maximum Over-all Length Maximum Seated Height Maximum Diameter Mounting Position Maximum Altitude Maximum Hib Temperature Maximum Wibrational Acceleration 2% leakage. [%] Any 80,000 ft. For complete line of tubes, write RED BANK DIVISION, 300°C 500G 300°C 500G 300°C 500G BENDIX AVIATION CORPORA-

West Coast Sales & Service: 117 E. Providencia Ave., Burbank, Calif. Export Sales & Service: Bendix International Division, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. Canadian Distributor: Computing Devices of Canada, Ltd., P.O. Box 508, Ottawa 4, Ontario

Red Bank Division

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JERSEY.



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CIRCLE 234 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

50G



NEW 1E1 BANDPASS FILTER



The new Bulova 1E1 Bandpass Filters give today's radar microscopic eyes. Shaving the broad frequency range of returning signals into tiny segments, they help reconstruct signals faithfully for maximum information, for accurate measurement of Doppler effect... all at greatly reduced noise levels.

With characteristic Bulova precision, bandwidths and insertion losses are closely controlled, so that many filters may be paralleled to cover an almost unlimited frequency spectrum.

Now in production for virtually all leading manufacturers in the radar field are filter packages of 200 cps bandwidth with cross-overs at the 1/2 db. point, and with insertion losses equal to within 0.3 db. from filter to filter.

Typical	specification of a single filter in 10 K.C. spectrum
	Center frequency: 144.400 KC
	Lower 1/2 db. point: 144.330 KC
	Upper 1/2 db. point: 144.470 KC
	Lower 3 db. point: 144.300 KC
	Upper 3 db. point: 144.500 KC
	40 db. bendwidth: less then 2 KC
	Insertion loss: less than 1 db.
	Ripple in pass band: less than 1/2 db.
	Frequency variation of pass band: less than 10 cps over temperature range of 0°C. to $+70$ °C.
	Size: 2-9/32"W x 2"D x 1-3/8"H
	Weight: less than 7 oz.

Write today for full information on Bulova's standard and custom design filters.


NEW PRODUCTS

Filament Transformer

Close tolerance between secondary potentials under load



This filament transformer has 400 cps with 4 secondaries, 10 v, 100 amp. Each secondary can be mounted in parallel series, or series parallel. A close tolerance between secondary potentials under load is maintained. Each transformer is individually tested for core loss, polarity, voltage, corona, insulation breakdown, and aging characteristics.

Nothelfer Winding Labs., Inc., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 455, Trenton, N.J.

CIRCLE 456 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Wave Analyzer Has range to 10,000 cps

This analyzer produces accurate analysis in permanent record of any repetitive complex wave form. The analyses are plotted as either amplitude vs frequency, power vs frequency, or amplitude of a specific frequency vs time. Cross spectral or transfer function data is provided when two channels are used. Frequency accuracy is within 1 cps from 3 to 50 cps and 2 per cent from 50 to 10,000 cps. Amplitude accuracy is ± 5 per cent of reading or ± 0.2 per cent of full scale, whichever is larger.

Minneapolis-Honeywell, Davies Laboratories Div., Dept. ED, 10721 Hanna St., Beltsville, Md. CIRCLE 457 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NOW ... ANY MICROWAVE COMPONENT CAN BE BUILT AND ENGINEERED TO YOUR PARTICULAR **APPLICATION**

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Regardless of complexity, design or tolerance problems-you can get UHF or microwave com. ponents that are job-engineered to your application. All units are delivered, electrically tested and proven, ready for immediate operation.

Components can be built from your prints or can be designed and built to integrate with the application. Close and confidential coordination is maintained from drawing board stage to installation.

Range of assemblies is practically unlimited — from dc. to over 40,000 mc., military or in-dustrial. Typical examples are these components, delivered ready for field use:

Telemetering .

Tuneable S-Band

Transmitter Cavity

re-entrant type, pulse out-put 150 w., operates at extreme altitudes and under extreme conditions of tem-perature, humidity and salt spray.

Improving signal-to-noise ratio . selectivity ...



relatively low frequency coaxial resonator with very low inser-tion loss, extreme selectivity and very high signal-to-noise ratio. Especially adapted to use in aircraft or in crowded communication bands.



re-entrant type. complete with thermistor mount and calibrated variable attenuator. Fre-quency range 2700 to 3400 mc.



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AMCO B-350 BLOWER DELIVERS 350 CFM • TAKES UP ONLY 3¹/₂" OF PANEL SPACE!

Another one of the outstanding components of Amco's complete modular system for instrument enclosure. The B-350 blower, as tested and certified by Inland Testing Laboratories, delivers 350 cubic feet of filtered air per minute. Yet this compact blower takes up only $3\frac{1}{2}$ " of panel space when mounted in the base of an Amco enclosure.

This and other integrated accessories of the Amco system greatly simplify cooling and mounting problems in housing equipment. Blowers, chassis roller slides & guides, small instrument cabinets, everything down to the smallest hardware is an included, integral part of the Amco system. 19", 38" and 57" wide standard, stock cowlings, panels, and writing surfaces provide custom appearance in Amco modular console assemblies.

Write today for full information. Take advantage of an instrument enclosure system that gives you STRENGTH • VERSATILITY • CUSTOM

STRENGTH • VERSATILITY • CUSTOM APPEARANCE • REASONABLE COST SHIPMENT WITHIN 3 WEEKS



7333 W. Ainslie St. • Chicago 31

Buti-Roberts Advertising Ad No. 3202 May 1958 CIRCLE 238 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Designed for low power transmitter use, these high Q coils cover a frequency range from 2 to 200 mc. Illustrated is the 1300-B, for use from 50 mc to 100 mc. The 1300 Series has ceramic coil forms, and Permatune core ranges.

North Hills Electric Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 402 Sagamore Ave., Mineola, N.Y.

CIRCLE 239 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Digital Data Handling Devices

Combined functions performed

Digitalizers, digital code converters, digital comparators, and digital to analog converters have been modularized so that by assembly of a series of modules, combined functions can be performed: arabic to digital conversion; conversion of any binary code to any other binary code; digital comparison of voltage tolerance, and digital to arabic conversion. Use of this equipment makes analog to digital converter compatible with existing types of readout and computing equipment devices and allows assembly of a digital system from off-the-shelf components.

Aeronca Manufacturing Corp., Dept. ED, Hilltop & Frederick Rds., Baltimore 28, Md.

CIRCLE 240 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



DC Power Supply Ranges from 105 to 450 v

Using transformer type, steel ventilated housings, these supplies provide an economical source of constant dc power. A terminal is provided for adding external filtering when ripple less than 10 mv is required. They are available in ranges from 105 to 450 v.

Datascan, Inc., Dept. ED, 48 Notch Rd., Little Falls, N.J.

CIRCLE 459 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

1958 RECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



This complex circuit is produced in its entirety in the unit shown here actual size. This almost unbelievable component density is achieved routinely by Centralab. The same basic component/cu. ft. ratio can be maintained where larger or smaller numbers of resistors and capacitors are involved. Centralab PEC circuits are your most sensible way to achieve ultraminiaturization with superior reliability. You gain many other advantages by using PEC circuits in your equipment design.

- Reduces assembly costs and weight
- Eliminates wiring errors and testing
- Simplifies inventory and purchasing procedures
- Frequently costs less than individual components

A **PEC** circuit can be designed to incorporate capacitors (printed or attached), resistors (fixed or variable) plus inductors, sockets and other components. They are supplied with plug-in terminals for printed wiring or wire leads for metal chassis.

For the best solution to your miniaturization and assembly problems, contact Centralab's packaged circuit engineers now ... or write for Bulletin 42-227 containing detailed design information.



A DIVISION OF GLOBE-UNION, INC. 960E E. KEEFE AVE. • MILWAUKEE 1, WIS. In Canada: 804 Mt. Pleasant Rd. • Teronte, Ontario

VARIABLE RESISTORS • SWITCHES • PACKAGED ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS CERAMIC CAPACITORS • ENGINEERED CERAMICS • SEMI-CONDUCTOR PRODUCTS CIRCLE 241 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

JENNINGS PRESENTS

NEW RB VACUUM RELAYS

"Better performance in a smaller package"

New SPDT RB1 Only 21/2" High



- An all new series of vacuum relays designed for use where space is critical and voltages high.
- Jennings vacuum transfer relays have long been unsurpassed in difficult rf and dc switching situations involving aircraft antennae, antennae tuning coils, and radar pulse forming networks. The minimum space requirements of these new miniature relays make them even more effective than previous vacuum relays for airborne applications.
- High voltage in a vacuum requires only 1/64 inch contact separation. This fractional movement permits construction of very small, efficient actuating mechanisms. The compact design of these miniature relays has resulted in much higher shock and vibration characteristics. Voltage and current ratings are increased over previous vacuum relays through new design use of ceramics and improved processing techniques.
- These new RB relays employ unique self-aligning roller contacts to achieve positive, reliable operation. Available contact arrangements include SPDT, 2PDT or 4PDT relays.



Write for further information on this new series.



128

2PDT RB3

2PDT RB2

4PDT RB4

NEW PRODUCTS

DIODES.-Gold bonded GERMANIUM diodes suited to computer industrial and military applications are in full production.

General Transistor Corp., Dept. ED, 9127 138th Place, Jamaica, N.Y.

CIRCLE 243 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

TRANSFORMERS.-The company's line of transistor driver and transistor output transformers in molded construction is available.

Microtran Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 145 E. Mineola Ave., Valley Stream, N. Y.

CIRCLE 244 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

RADIATION COUNTER.-Features a response rate of the order of 10 msec or better. The present model uses a 2 in. diam by 2 in. long sodium iodide crystal.

Stanley Aviation Corp., Dept. ED, 2500 Dallas St., Denver, Colo.

CIRCLE 245 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

VINYL INSULATION .- Formerly offered only in black, Resinite 125 C vinyl insulation sleeving is now available in four additional colors.

Borden Chemcal Co., Dept. ED, 350 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

CIRCLE 246 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

PRESSURE STANDARD.-A piston-cylinder combination available for the Type 6-201 primary pressure standard extends the range of this instrument to 500 psi.

Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Dept. ED, 300 North Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 247 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

L-BAND ANTENNA.-Type DM NI 13 has been designed to replace type AT-234. The antenna is an annular slot backed by a high strength aluminum alloy cavity.

Dorne & Margolin, Inc., Dept. ED, 29 New York Ave., Westbury, N. Y.

CIRCLE 248 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

DC TO AC INVERTERS.-Transistorized static types measuring 2/3 cu in. per va, with efficiency up to 98 per cent. Units are available that operate from 6, 12, 28, or 64 v dc.

Universal Transistor Products Corp., Dept. ED, 17 Brooklyn Ave., Westbury, N. Y.

CIRCLE 249 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

TIMER.-Model No. 5 repeat cycle timer is now available with calibrated off and on cycle controls. G. C. Wilson & Co., Dept. ED, Huntington,

W. Va.

CIRCLE 250 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

400 CPS MOTORS .- A line of three-phase induction motors with full load speeds comparable to 60 cps motors have been designed for 40 C continuous duty.

B. A. Wesche Electric Co., Dept. ED, 9027 Shell Rd., Cincinnati 42, Ohio.

CIRCLE 251 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW RIDER BOOK with modern concepts spark electronic progress

A 'tool' for all who design vacuum tube circu

A rool for all who design vacuum tube circle **CONDUCTANCE CURVE DESIGN MANUAL**, by En-Pullen, Jr., Ph.D., Eng.D. The author, a way famous electronics authority, has devised an or-inal technique for designing electronic circle based on conductance curves. Gm Rp and a are-plotted as necessary so as to enable design un-mail signal parameters to predict large sig-performance. This technique greatly shorten sign time and minimizes problems arising fn approximation. A vitally important contribu-to engineering progress. Circuit reliability can be improved and distor reduced at the same time by using the tables a students, and laboratory technicians can now so the proper tubes and their associated components to suit the needs of almost any type of circuit way greater reliability than ever before. The man contains conductance curves for more than 70 the most representative vacuum tubes used in services. #210, 8½" x 11", stiff cover, spi binding, \$4.23.

Physics, inathematics and their relationship to electric

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS IN ELECTRICAL CO MUNICATION, by James Owen Perime, Ph This is a profound and probing explanation what happens in electrical circuits that com resistance, inductance and capacitance. While is a penetrating analysis, it is presented in an usually lucid manner. The author demonstrate talent for selecting that avenue of approach analysis which leads to utmost clarity. The to conceived by the author, that point out and a plify concepts that normally are considered on plicated. Each graph, complete with point-by-po identifying nomenclature, illuminates the text. a foundation of associated mathematics made on pletely understandable and replete with numer examples, the author brilliantly ties toget physical concepts and electrical communicat An entirely new approach is used in analys thyperbolic functions. Of special significance is content of the graphical demonstrations of et trical behavior. #219, 8½" x 11", cloth bou \$7.50.

TRANSISTOR ENGINEERING REFERENCE MANDOO by H. E. Marrows. Covering transistor perfor ance characteristics, operating specification manufacturing processes, applications, test sources, etc. Related components—electrical ch acteristics, physical dimensions, sources, etc. T most complete handbook for use in engineen scientific research and manufacturing of transis devices. #193, cloth bound, 283 pp., \$9.95.

CLOSED CIRCUIT TV SYSTEM PLANNING, by M. Mayers & R. D. Chipp, P.E. Closed circuit to vision is science and industry's newest means visual communication. This book is devoted to applications of equipment and the planning closed circuit TV systems for use in factor schools, hospitals, railroads, department sta banks, advertising agencies, airports, transpon tion terminals and in numerous other areas. St tem layout, available equipment, composition of complete system are covered. Fully illustrat #203, cloth bound, $8\frac{1}{2}\pi$ x 11" \$10.00.

FUNDAMENTALS OF TRANSISTORS, by Leon Krugman. Written by one of the pioneen transistor development, this book deals with bu operation, characteristics, performance, and plication. Soft cover, 144 pp., illus. #160, 0 \$2.70.

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Duck, Smedley! Here comes that crazy coffee pot!

As a designer of space ships, Smedley, you should have stood in bed. You forgot-there's no gravity in outer space . . . and you didn't provide any means to contain loose equipment like pots and pans.

Thomas & Skinner could have solved your problem with T&S permanent magnets .

Thomas & Skinner offers other services, too . . . such as quoting realistic delivery dates and then shipping on schedule with per-manent magnets (as well as all T&S products) meeting cus-tomer specifications in every re-spect. T&S's entire staff is constantly aware of the importance of handling customer orders, no matter how large or small the order, no matter how large or small the customer. All T&S customers are VIP's to the T&S staff.

Specify T&S permanent mag-nets for your next project. Write for brand new Bulletin No. 158 on Permanent Magnet Design.

SPECIALISTS IN MAGNETIC MATERIALS

ermanent Magnets 🥥 Magnetic Tapes 🔊



Indianapolis 7, Indiana CIRCLE 253 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

DECIMAL KEYBOARD.-Model 410 provides rapid manual digital input to a variety of devices. The unit contains 10 decimal and three optional-assignment keys.

ElectroData, Dept. ED, 460 Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 254 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

GEAR HEADS.-Measuring about 1-in. long, units supply ratios from 15:1 to 4300:1. Operational loads to 50 oz-in. can be handled.

Daco Instrument Co., Dept. ED, Tillary and Prince Sts., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

CIRCLE 255 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

LACING TAPES.-Made of Teflon and glass, these cabling and wire-harnessing tapes have high-temperature, chemically resistant, fungus resistant properties.

Bentley, Harris Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, Conshohocken, Pa.

CIRCLE 256 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

RECEIVERS.-Two range extension units will extend the operating range of the company's receivers as high as 900 mc. The REU-100 and REU-200 have noise figures of approximately 12 to 14 db.

Nems Clarke Co., Dept. ED, 919 Jesup-Blair Dr., Silver Spring, Md.

CIRCLE 257 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

TEFLON TERMINALS.-Addition of new standoffs, feed-thrus, jacks, plugs, reverse, and double constructions have been announced.

Tri-Point Plastics Inc., Trinseel Inc. Div., Dept. ED, 175-177 I.U. Willets Rd., Albertson, N.Y.

CIRCLE 258 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

PRESSURE PICKUP.-Type 4-322, with unbonded strain-gage sensing, operates on line pressures to 350 psi, while measuring pressures in ranges of ± 7.5 , $\pm 12.5, \pm 25, \text{ and } \pm 50 \text{ psid.}$

Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Dept. ED, 300 N. Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 259 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

FUSES.-Miniature hermetically sealed fuses are available in two sizes, in an amperage range of 1/20to 1/2 a rated at 125 v; and in a range of 1 to 5 a rated at 32 v.

McGraw-Edison Co., Bussman Manufacturing Div., Dept. ED, University at Jefferson, St. Louis 7, Mo.

CIRCLE 260 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

OSCILLOSCOPE.-Model 535, 5-in. oscilloscope kit has a 10 mv rms/cm sensitivity from dc to 5 mc, (differential vertical inputs) four electronically regupower supplies, and push-pull circuitry lated throughout.

Electronic Industries, Dept. ED, State Rd., Patterson, N.Y.

CIRCLE 261 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Lighten Your Load ... Inclease Your Load Capacity

with Prodelin's New

COAXIAL TRANSMISSION LINES and COMPO

Here is a new high in rigid coaxial transmission line ef-ficiency and performance! Now Prodelin has applied its field-proved, reactance-compensated teflon pin insulator support within aluminum outer conductors. This service-tested construction technique provides con-

stant broadband impedance characteristics consistent with high power handling capability and low VSWR ... and aluminum offers strength, corrosion-resistance, lightweight, and handling ease.



VHF SERIES "700" teflon pin supported inner conductor UHF SERIES "900" service tested reactance compensated inner conductor support

Both series lines are available in the 76", 1%", 3½", 6½" and 10" sizes, 50 and 75 ohm impedances. EIA (RETMA) flanges are available.

FOR MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES

FEATURES

- Highest Power Handling . Low VSWR
- **Corrosion Resistant**
- Performs up to 250°C
- High Tensile Strength Lightweight, Easy to Handle ٠ .
- Constant 50 or 75 ohm Impedance
- Little Maintenance Required



Manufacturer of the World's Finest Air Dielectric Transmission Lines, Connectors, and Associated Components CIRCLE 262 ON READER-SERVICE CARD





OUTLINE DRAWING MODEL 575N DOUBLE COUPLER

WHEN YOU BUILD MicroMatch Directional Couplers into your transmitters, you add an invaluable feature at extremely low cost – positive confirmation of transmitter performance. Your customers stay sold by the coupler's continuous RF Power indication.

Its VSWR monitor, in addition, stands watch over your customer's transmission line and antenna.

Now incorporated in most modern Government and commercial transmitters, MicroMatch Directional Couplers produce an output essentially independent of frequency. Units are available for use within the range of 20 to 4000 megacycles. Couplers are adjusted to produce full scale meter deflection at power levels of 1.2 watts to 120 KW. Accuracy of power measurements is plus or minus 5% of full scale.

For complete details on the MicroMatch line of monitoring equipment, write for our 68-page catalog.



PRODUCTION PRODUCTS

Ultrasonic Comparator Tests Material Fatigue



Knowledge of the fatigue strengths of materials can be developed through the use of a laboratory instrument, an ultrasonic attenuation comparator. The instrument has been used for widely varied laboratory materials investigations, including hydrogen embrittlement in metals, internal oxidation, nuclear radiation damage, magnetic properties, plastic deformation and dislocation damping. A linear circuit presents multiple and comparable echo patterns on an oscilloscope viewing screen. These multiple echoes are compared with a calibrated exponential decay curve which permits direct reading in decibels per microsecond.

Sperry Products, Inc., Dept. ED, Danbury, Conn.

CIRCLE 264 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Toroidal Coil Winding

And taping machines



A new series of automatic dual-purpose toroidal winding and taping machines features simultaneous, separate, or equential 360 deg continuous

True Hermetic Sealing:

GASEAL[®] Pressurized metal hermetic seals for easy installation anywhere without special tools. Withstand more than 850 degrees F., high pressures and altitudes. For any sealing configuration.

Best Insurance for Component and Systems **Reliability!**

Corrosion...dust...fungus...altitude... humidity... pressures. *True* hermetic sealing completely eliminates their usually disastrous effects on electronic and mechanical apparatus.

GHS offers uniquely qualified tech-niques and specially developed facilities in the field of hermetic sealing. They are guaranteed to add a *permanent plus* to your product reliability.

For inert gas filling, 100% mass spec-trometer leak testing of any assembly, and every phase of *true* hermetic seal-ing to meet military or industrial specs, GHS in-plant services are unequalled.

The GHS Megpot[®]



Quickly, efficiently tests your components, insu-lation. Features 10 million megohms, 100, 200 or 500V DC, automatic "charge" and safety conor 500V DC, automatic "charge" and safety con-trols, non-destructive (as high as 5000V AC) high-potential test set with current limiting and automatic shut-off circuit. Portable.

Write for Specific Information ... and use the GHS Advisory Services without . and obligation.



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winding of wire and/or tape in one operation, and can be operated by one unskilled operator. Series UT machines are designed for medium, large, and super-size toroidal coils, where precision winding and taping are required.

They are equipped with core-turning table, automatic forward and reverse feed, stepless variable pitch control, calibrated adjustable twin tension brakes, quick-locking shuttle-gear and magazine, automatic predetermining counter, tape footage indicator, and automatic cut-off. An adjustable coil clamp fixture, for sector winding up to 270 degrees, is available as optional.

Universal Mfg. Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 410 Hillside Ave., Hillside, N.J.

CIRCLE 267 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Press For Circuit Printing

Automatic silk screen



Production of electronics silk screen work is improved and increased by an automatic press designed specially for printing etched circuit blanks. It serves as well for printing decals and instrument panels. The unit improves circuit printing by allowing ink of ideal consistency to be used. Ink flow is controlled by fountain settings and squeegee pressure controls rather than doctoring the ink itself. These features permit high speed with excellent uniformity. Waste, starting time, and cleanup are reduced.

The automatic printing cycle can be set up to 1000 impressions per hour. Register is achieved by micrometer dials graduated in onethousandths of an inch. Any flat material up to 6 in. thick may be printed. Two models of the new press provide printing areas of $12 \times 15 1/2$ in. and 12 x 18-1/2 in.

Masterscreen Printing Equipment Corp., P. O. Box 707, Stockton, Calif. for additional information.

CIRCLE 268 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

958 RECTRONIC DESIGN . May 14, 1958

CIRCLE 266 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



STEPPER SYNCHRO POSITIONER Accuracy: Within 6 min. of arc when driven by either motor. Incremental shaft rotation: 2 degrees.

This is one of the many applications for the Stepper Motor — a device for translating electrical pulses into accurate, bi-directional, incremental shaft displacements.

The Synchro Positioner uses two Stepping Motors, an Autosyn differential, and a built-in pulse generator. One motor positions the Autosyn Shaft in coarse increments in either direction, while the other motor, using a different gear ratio, positions the same shaft in vernier increments in either direction. As the reset command signal is of steady-state type, the built-in pulse generator permits use of the driving motors for the reset function.



PRINTED CIRCUIT AMPLIFIER USES AIRPAX CHOPPER

Universal Chopper-Stabilized Amplifier

pen-loop gain of this operational amplifier drops at 6 db/octave over entire working range. This feature enables the user to shape the response from DC to well above 100 KC by means of feedback to meet nearly any application.

Grid current at the input is completely eliminated. Drift and noise are held under 100 microvolt referred to the input by a stabilized preamplifier stage using an Airpax Type 175 chopper.

The amplifier is manufactured by George A. Philbrick Researches, Inc., Boston 10, Massachusetts. The chopper, naturally, is by Airpax.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE 175 CHOPPER

Airpax 80-CPS chopper Type 175 is a miniature unit with permanently adjusted SPDT BBM contacts.

DRIVE

Frequency ... 60 \pm 3 CPS Voltage 6.3 \pm 0.6 RMS volts

CONTACTS

Dwell	Tin	18	167	1 ±	10	elec	trical	deg.
Balanc			 wit	thin	15	elec	trical	deg.
Phase	An	gle	20	±5	ele	ctri	cal de	g.
Veitag	•		 up	to 1	00	DC	volts	
Currer	it		 up	to 2	2 M	A		
Noise	• •		 50	mic	rev	olts	avera	ge

Hermetically sealed for trouble-free operation in any atmosphere; internal mechanism rigidly mounted to withstand shock and vibration encountered in portable equipment.

Airpax Products Co., Cambridge Division, Jacktown Rd., Cambridge, Maryland



NEW MATERIALS

Insulated Metal Foils

Replaces magnet wire in some applications

The processing and coating of aluminum, copper, and lead foils with either organic or inorganic dielectric chemicals results in the production of foils capable of replacing magnet wire. Features include weight reduction, space savings, and high temperature operation without size increase.

Foil gauges ranging from 0.00025 to 0.025 in. with formulations of organic, inorganic, and combination systems of coatings from 0.000175 to 0.001 in. depending on the gauge and characteristics of the metal, are available. Dielectric strength up to 400 v per mil of insulation is provided. Coating operating temperatures are available in various formulations for continuous duty from 105 through 200 C.

Modern Adhesives & Electronics, Inc., c/o Herbach & Rademan, Inc., Dept. ED, 1204 Arch St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

CIRCLE 271 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Silicone Oil

High dielectric strength

Type L-45 electrical grade Silicone Oil is a clear dimethyl silicone polymer for use as an insulating and cooling medium in capacitors, small transformers, circuit breakers, and similar devices. The oil is available in viscosities of 50, 100, and 1000 centistokes, with other viscosities available upon request. The liquid is specially dried, packaged, and control-tested in order to insure maximum dielectric strength and volume resistivity.

Union Carbide Corp., Silicones Div., Dept. ED, 30 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

CIRCLE 272 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Printed Circuit Ink

For etching and plating

Called C-992, this ink has high resistance to both ferric chloride, chromic acid and cyanide solutions, making it suitable for etching and plating processes. The ink prints smoothly without pinholes. It air dries in 20 to 30 min. or can be force dried in 30-60 sec. Immediately upon air-drying, C-992 resists etching with no further cure necessary. For plating, a baking schedule of 20 to 45 min at 200-250 F is necessary.

Union Ink Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Ridgefield, New Jersey.

CIRCLE 273 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

THIS IS ZIPPERTUBIN

...a method of making custom electronic cables in seconds at a fraction of the cost!

Now available in Vinyl, New Stretch Vinyl, Teflon, Nylon, Mylar, Neoprene. Major Advantages

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- 1. Cables are made by you, on the spot, as needed, without machinery. Production delays eliminated.
- 2. New stretch compound provides tighter jacketing.
- 3. Highly abrasion-resistant. Temperature range, -90°F to 450°F.
- 4. Eliminates expensive lacing or tying of conductors.
- 5. Provides re-accessibility to conductors, or can be permanently sealed.
- 6. New method permits cable termination with any type of connector.
- 7. Sizes from ¼" ID continuous lengths to 1000 ft.
- 8. New metal laminations for shielded or co-axial cable construction.
- 9. Perforated type or molded "Ys" and "Ts" simplify branchouts.

Important

If you design or work with electronic cables, it will pay you to try ZIPPER-TUBING. Field representatives are nearby – or send for free sample and technical literature.



CIRCLE 274 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Exposure ... to the equivalent of a stiff sea spray... on a hot, humid day-one more test the G-M Servos take in stride.

Not just a promise-but a tested fact.

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G-M Servo Motors are built to deliver the ultimate in performance. The salt spray test shown above is just one of a battery of tortures designed to prove G-M Servos under all extremes of humidity, temperature, altitude, vibration and salt spray.

At G-M "Designed to Meet Mil. Environmental Specifications" is backed by production testing that does just that!



Copper-Nickel Resistance Alloys

Offer extremely low temperature coefficients

A series of copper-nickel resistance alloys for standard and precision resistor and instrument applications has been developed. Supplied in five different specific resistances, 294, 180, 90, 60, and 30 ohms per circular mil foot, the Cuprothal alloys provide designers a wide working range of materials. Cuprothal 294 for one, is available in three different temperature coefficient classifications of ± 0.00002 , 0.00004 and 0.00006 per deg C. The low thermal emf to copper of approximately 50 mv per C of this material makes it particularly suitable for precision applications.

The Kanthal Corp., Dept. ED, Amelia Pl., Stamford, Conn.

CIRCLE 276 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Motor Insulation

A rugged material used for motor slot cells

This thin insulation, called Spauldo, is made from pure rag stock, on wet machines, and glazed to a smooth finish. The material is tough, flexible, and highly resistant to edge-tearing. Its high dielectric strength and absorption of insulating varnish make it useful for motor slot cell insulation. Furnished in sheets, rolls, coils, and fabricated parts.

Spaulding Fibre Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 310 Wheeler St., Tonawanda, N.Y.

CIRCLE 277 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

High Permeability Alloys

In thin gauge strip

Four high permeability alloys are available in thicknesses from 0.002 to 0.006 in. and in widths between 1/4 and 3-1/4 in. Called HyMu 80, Hy-Ra 80, High Permeability 49, and Hy-Ra 49, the alloys are used in components where high flux densities are required in response to low magnetizing forces. HyMu 80 is an unoriented 79 per cent nickel-iron-molybdenum alloy which offers high initial permeability and maximum permeability at low magnetizing forces. Hy-Ra 80 is a similar material processed to exhibit square hysteresis loop properties. High Permeability 49 has a saturation flux density of approximately 16,000 gauss after hydrogen annealing. Hysteresis loss is very low in either dc or ac circuits in which the frequency is less than 400 cps. Hy-Ra 49 is similar but processed to exhibit square hysteresis loop properties.

The Carpenter Steel Co., Dept. ED, Reading, Pa.

CIRCLE 278 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

MARS outstanding design SERIES



flight without wings

Getting over, rather than around, traffic jams is casy, with this flying motorcycle, says its designer Dr. Manfred Mannheimer, of Newark, N. J. Encountering heavy traffic, it quits the ground. An auxiliary motor rapidly rotates four cylindrical "wings." By the action of the "Magnus effect" these lift the vehicle into the air at 15 mph with 70 hp. The aerodynamic principle involved was discovered by Gustav Magnus in 1858. The cycle's tail-end has a rudder and elevator fin for steering during flight; the rotary wings are telescoped for surface travel.

Whether or not this design will be the answer to traffic congestion, it certainly is an ingenious solution. Aloft or aground, all engineering solutions must originate on the drafting board. And only professionals know how the best in drafting tools smooths the way from dream to practical project.

In pencils, of course, that means Mars, long the standard of professionals. Some outstanding new products have recently been added to the famous line of Mars-Technico push-button holders and leads, Lumograph pencils, and Tradition-Aquarell painting pencils. These include the Mars Pocket-Technico for field use; the efficient Mars lead sharpener and "Draftsman" pencil sharpener with the adjustable point-length feature; Mars Lumochrom, the color-drafting pencils and leads that make color-coding possible; the new Mars Non-Print pencils and leads that "drop out" your notes and sketches when drawings are reproduced.

> The 2886 Mars-Lumograph drawing pencil, 19 degrees, EXEXB to 9H. The 1001 Mars-Technico push-button lead holder. 1904 Mars-Lumograph imported leads, 18 degrees, EXB to 9H. Mars-Lumochrom color-drafting pencil, 24 colors.



at all good engineering and drawing material suppliers CIRCLE 279 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

150

U.S.STAFDTLER DER MARS - LUMOGRAPH

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MARS-LUMOGRAPH

EDTLER



- ENGINEERING REVIEW
- NEW PRODUCTS
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MOST HELPFUL

Again and again readers report that *Electronic Design* is the publication most helpful in their work. One project engineer in California writes:

"It may interest you to know that in answering a poll conducted by an advertising agency, I was able to place your magazine at the top of the list, in my own personal preference. This in spite of the fact that I subscribe to and pay for one of the other magazines listed in the poll! Keep up the good work."

Electronic Design is more timely, more complete, and of more practical use to engineers than any other electronic magazine. Engineers now rely on *Electronic Design* alone to keep them posted on complete developments in the design field.

PLaza 1-5530

a HAYDEN Publication 830 Third Avenue, New York 22, New York

NEW MATERIALS

Impregnated Glass Cloth

For high temperature laminates

Stanpreg A-Ph heat resistant phenolic resin pre-impregnated glass cloth is available for high temperature applications requiring high physical strengths. Typical properties of laminates made from this material would include 59,000 psi flexural strength at 500 F after 100 hr exposure at 500 F and 80,000 psi flexural strengths at room temperature. Certification for use under MIL-R-9299 can be supplied. The material retains its flexibility and tack for periods in excess of one year. It is supplied in various degrees of resin content, drape and tack for low and high pressure molding.

Standard Insulation Co., Dept. ED, East Rutherford, N.J.

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Miniature 300-V Wire

Insulation thickness as thin as 0.004 in.

Called Mini-Thin, this thin wall, extruded Teflon insulated wire is rated for 300 v rms with an insulation wall thickness of 0.004 to 0.007 in. The high temperature wire is available color coded with stranded or solid conductor in sizes 36 through 22 awg. The wire is supplied in continuous lengths on non-returnable reels or cut and stripped to specifications.

Thermax Wire Corp., Dept. ED, 304 E. 45th St., New York 17, N.Y.

CIRCLE 281 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Silicone Rubber Compound A dielectric that cushions

A room temperature vulcanizing silicone rubber compound, type 81726 has such uses as a dielectric compound for components and assemblies, for filling voids, for sealing and cushioning. Typical electric properties, as determined on a 0.08 in. ASTM slab at 77 F and 50 per cent relative humidity, include: volume resistivity, 1×10^{18} ohms cm; dielectric strength of 490 v/mil; and power factor of 1.1 per cent at 60 cps.

Typical physical properties, after a cure of 72 hr at 80 F, include: tensile strength, 600 psi; durometer hardness, 60; elongation, 100 per cent; and die B tear strength of 30 pi. This compound may be used over the temperature range of -70to +500 F. Cure time may be varied from 2 min to 6 hr.

General Electric, Silicone Products Dept., Dept. ED, Waterford, N.Y.

CIRCLE 282 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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CUSTOM MADE TO THE Most difficult specifications

I to 3* WEEKS OMPLETION

Within 1 week we will supply you with an electronically suitable model, to enable your engineering to continue, while waiting for completed deliveries (within 3 weeks), of delay lines made to your specific configurations.



Designers, manufacturers and mass-producers of Standard and custom made Lumped Constant, Distributed Constant, Varieble, miniature Variable and Complete Delay Line Systems.

ANTED: Sales Reps. — Key areas M. Contact E. Wendolkowski.

NTROL ELECTRONICS SALES CO., INC. 1925 New York Avenue

GRCLE 285 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

SERVICES FOR DESIGNERS

Wire and Cable Processing

To further assist development and prototype work in electronic wire and cable, Alpha Wire Corporation has instituted an exclusive short-run department specifically geared to process wire and cable. Delivery is immediate and no minimum order is required for cutting, stripping and tinning, striping, braiding, cabling, jacketing, shielding, marking, numbering, and special color coding. These "short run" services apply to any of 200 Alpha in-stock item and to special construction wire and cable.

Alpha Wire Corp., Dept. ED, 200 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

CIRCLE 286 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Mil Spec Coil Forms



Fabricated coil forms to customer specifications are available from Peerless Products Industries, 812 N. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Ill. Special tooling has been developed to enable the manufacturer to hold close tolerances on both large and small quantity runs. Coil forms can be fabricated from Nylon, Teflon, Kel-F, Rexolite, Plexiglas, Glass Base Laminates and other Phenolic materials with little difficulty.

Peerless Products Industries, Dept. ED, 812 N. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Ill.

CIRCLE 287 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Custom Terminal Boards

A new terminal board section offers to the industry a source of precision, high quality terminal boards to custom designs meeting all applicable military specifications. The efficiency of this service has been geared so quick requirements can be met in prototype and production quantities.

Facilities are available to fabricate all plausible configurations. All standard terminals are available and special terminal designs can be incorporated as well as miscellaneous hardware.

Pilgrim Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 271 Central St., P. O. Box 1178, West Acton, Mass.

CIRCLE 288 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

58

DIEHL SERVOPOT

...solves your servo packaging problems!

The DIEHL SERVOPOT is an integral combination of a two-phase instrument servomotor, gear reduction, slip clutch, and precision potentiometer.

Conceived with the idea of offering precision servo performance in a modular construction, the SERVOPOT eliminates the present burden of mounting, testing and aligning separate units.

The SERVOPOT finds wide application in balancing, positioning and computing servos. Addition of an integrally-mounted DIEHL 0.5% A.C. tachometer makes the SERVOPOT a complete integrating servo.

The built-in slip clutch is factory adjusted to permit servo operation into potentiometer stops without damage. Standard pots featuring 0.5% linearity can be obtained in a wide range of resistances. Single, multi-turn, and non-linear models are available.



Electronic Designers: OVER 250 MODELS OF JOY FANS...

... Designed especially for

your applications



COMPACT design—with motor mounted inside the fan—permits installation anywhere...even inside a duct.

EFFICIENT vaneaxial design provides more air per given size than any other type fan.

AVAILABLE on a production line basis... Joy has over 250 standard models with 1300 designs available to your specs... from 1/500th horsepower up.

RUGGED because of simple design... the outer casing, the vanes and motor mounts are cast in one piece ... vibration free.

Get more information from the world's largest manufacturer and supplier of vaneaxial fans to companies like G.E., Hallicrafters, Lear, R.C.A., Motorola, Raytheon, Sylvania.

Write to Joy Manufacturing Company, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. In Canada: Joy Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited, Galt, Ontario.









Write for FREE Bulletin 135-57

WSW 16348-135

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF VANEAXIAL-TYPE FANS

CIRCLE 290 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW LITERATURE

Stabilized Amplifier

291

A 2-page bulletin is now available. The bulletin includes application diagrams, descriptions, specifications, block and circuit diagrams, photographs and outline drawings on model USA 3 amplifier, a highly stable amplifier for instrument, computer, and control applications. The amplifier features negligible drift, noise and distortion. George A. Philbrick Researches, Inc., 230 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass.

Miniature Connectors

292

A four page, four color illustrated technical brochure gives specifications, diagrams,, and general information on a line of micro-miniature connectors. These connectors meet MIL-C-8384 specifications and are ruggedized to withstand shock and vibration extremes. Ordering instructions are also included in the brochure. Dejur-Amsco Corp., Electronic Sales Div., 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N.Y.

ADF System

A complete automatic direction finder Pipco system is described in this 16-page bul. letin. It is illustrated and gives a com. plete detailed explanation of the various parts making up the system. Collins Radio Co., 315 Second Ave. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Copper Tape

scribes a metal but actually contains a pulse sample strip is now available with A type data sheet which not only detinent engineering information on its line usting of ultra-thin and high-precision tolerance logic metal strip for coil winding. This justpublished data sheet supplies engineers with physical and chemical characteris-tics, hardness factors, and mill limits. It also contains a unique chart simplifying ponent the task of converting copper wire di- applic mensions into equivalent copper strip. American Silver Co., Inc., 36-07 Prince St., Flushing 54, N.Y.

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Nylon Parts

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Nylon rollers, roller bearings, slide bearings and gears, are featured in the new parts catalog, Bulletin No. 501. Specifications, sizes and colors and given. der pipco International Corp., 1731 Stanford out. St., Santa Monica, Calif.

ous lins Current Pulse Amplifiers 297

Bulletin 57-A describes current pulse implifiers, model 1070 (2 amp output hom a moderately high source impedance) and model 1070A (1 amp output from a high source impedance). These deamplifiers receive a low-level voltage mulse input and deliver a shaped highmurent pulse output, for designing and line esting of digital computer components, egic circuits, magnetic cores, memory systems, and transistors. The 2-page ilustrated bulletin describes the basic cirmit groups and points out that both inear and exponential rise time, and exying monential fall time are fully controlled. dihipeication suggestions and detailed trip. pecifications are also included. Rese Ennince mering, Inc., 731 Arch St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Sample Counting

A concise summary of the essentials of selecting nuclear equipment for sample counting is covered in this bulletin. The basic considerations common to the selection of all sample counting equipment are included, with particular emphasis being placed on the choice of the detector, its shielding, and the sample positioner or changing mechanism. Tracerlab Inc., 1601 Trapelo Rd., Waltham 54, Mass.

Rotary Accelerators

299

The history, development, design, and application of these machines is reviewed in a booklet both from the standpoint of environmental tests and from that of instrument calibration. The fundamental considerations involved in applying a precisely controlled radial acceleration to a test object are explained. Speed control, speed measurement, construction, balancing, optical systems, programming, and electrical, pneumatic, and hydraulic connections are covered. Schaevitz Machine Works, P. O. Box 505, Camden, N.J.



958 RECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



New concept...High reliability... Rugged construction

A completely new and original concept in relay design. Unique "Wedge Action" contacts have solved the problem of reliability under rugged environmental conditions.

The high reliability and exacting performance demanded by developers of complex electronic systems is offered "off-theshelf" in the Electro Tec Mark II Relay.

This exceptional relay is the result of advanced engineering, careful selection of component materials, sound structural design, and absolute quality control during manufacture.

"Wedge Action" effectively burnishes contact surfaces during every operating cycle, reducing resistance to micro-level currents. It renders the relay extremely shock and vibration resistant.

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NEW CTS BOBBINLESS PRECISION WIRE FIXED RESISTORS

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New CTS patented winding process now permits resistance elements and contacts to be firmly embedded in epoxy resin, forming a monolithic mass. No bobbin or winding form—no wire strain. Exceptional Stability — permanent change in resistance less than 0.2% under most environmental conditions.

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Low Inductance and Low Capacitance Characteristics with reproducible uniform frequency response made possible by new CTS patented winding technique. Less than 0.2% resistance change with humidity (MIL-R-93). Less than 0.2% resistance change with temperature cycling (MIL-R-93). Withstands extreme vibration and shock due to unique construction and encapsulation method. Extremely stable—resistance change with load life or 100% overload (MIL-R-93) less than 0.3%. Low temperature coefficient wire available. Offered in rectangular or tubular shapes in a wide variety of standard sizes with wattages ranging from 0.25 to 2.0 and resistances from 0.1 ohms. Special dimensions, tolerances, wattage ratings, etc. can be made to your exact specification.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CORPORATION Elkhart, Indiana • Founded 1896





NEW LITERATURE

Crystal Filters

304

A two-color, four-page brochure outlining a product line of stock and special miniaturized quartz crystal filters is now available

The brochure includes technical data, typical and representative curves of crystal filters. Symmetrical band pass filters, asymmetrical or single side band filters, narrow band filters, and wide band filters are described. Burnell & Co., Inc., 10 Pelham Pkwy., Pelham Manor, N.Y.

Components

305

A microwave relay components brochure containing ten specification sheets giving diagrams, photographs, descriptions, physical, and electrical characteristics of the various microwave relay components in the WR-137 waveguide size is now available. The brochure is designed to be a working tool for the communications engineer with difficult application assignments to solve. Airtron, Inc., 1096 West Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N.J.

Laminated Plastics

A summary of application and en. gineering data on laminated plastics and vulcanized fibre is furnished in this ca. talog. Containing eight pages, the cat log provides photos, descriptions, data tables, and a selector chart to aid engineers in selecting and applying more than 50 grades of laminated plastics, copper. clad laminates, and vulcanized fibre. Taylor Fibre Co., Norristown, Pa.

Temperature Controls

Bulletin MC-157 is a 4-page folder about a line of thermostats and their uses. Complete construction details of the control are given along with six basic design configurations. Fenwal, Inc., Ashland, Mass.

Communications Receiver

An 8-page bulletin gives a complete description of this HF Fixed-Tuned AM, CW, MCW air-to-ground or point-topoint communication receiver. The bulletin is well illustrated and includes specifications. Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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306 Solder

Solderless Wiring Devices

Time saving solderless terminals and connectors are described in this revised catalog. Valuable data and sizes of various devices are included to facilitate selection for every wiring job requirement. Electrix Terminals and Connectors Inc., 990 E. 67th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Oscillographs

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This is a 16-page catalog containing descriptions, specifications, and prices of the "150" Oscillographic Recording Systems. The full line of unit instruments Ider and accessories such as recorders, galvanometers, and permapaper chart paper s of s fully described in the catalog. Sanasic Ashborn Company, Industrial Div., 175 Wyman St., Waltham 54, Mass.

Electronic Densitometer 308

312

With technical detail, a bulletin decribes an electronic densitometer that is accurate to ± 0.02 density units and responds instantaneously. The literature is illustrated with step-by-step photomaphs. Macbeth Daylighting Corp., Subsidiary of Macbeth Corp., P.O. Box 50, Newburgh, N.Y.







Transistor Specs

A revised transistor specification chart which covers pnp germanium alloyjunction transistors is available. The chart also contains an interchangeability guide showing transistors of all manufacturers for computer, entertainment, and industrial applications. Industro Transistor Corp., 35-10 36th Ave., Long Island City 6, N.Y.

Digitometry

"Digitometry, A Concept of Digital Control and Indication" is the title of this four-page technical bulletin. It describes five components for use as digital actuators and feedback devices in servo and instrumentation systems. Block diagrams are presented of servo and measurement systems with accuracies of 1 part in 1000 parts. Illustrations feature these digital devices in rotary or linear positioning with bi-directional pulse motors, for telemetry of shaft or pulse input data and as preset controllers. Digital feedback elements are specified which produce systems with inproved feedback accuracy. Anatran, 165 E. California St., Pasadena, Calif.

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CIRCLE 315 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

314

HIGH VACUUM Is Your Key to Quality Products and Sales in ELECTRONICS

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There are many questions in the selection of THE Pump for the individual need ... questions that have a direct bearing on production, reject rate, operating and maintenance cost, and cost per unit. KINNEY, with the most comprehensive line in the world, provides a selectivity in clean, dry High Vacuum that brackets your requirements in pumping speed, displacement and ultimate pressure. KIN-NEY solid dependability assures you the economic advantage you seek.





Among many new KINNEY developments in complete High Vacuum equipment is the KINNEY HIGH VACUUM FLOATING ZONE REFIN-ER and CRYSTAL PULLER. This unit answers the demand for increasingly higher standards of purity in single crystals of Germanium and Silicon for Transistors and Semi-Conductors. This equipment makes possible the reduction and control of contaminants in the refined crystal to degrees of precision heretofore unattainable. Ask for full information on this and other KINNEY High Vacuum developments for Electronics manufacture.

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NEW LITERATURE

Marking Machines

Th 317

318

Indu

Twenty-five standard machines for marking items ranging from transistors and 110 deg TV tubes to instrument scales and spaghetti tubing nclu are described in this 8-page catalog. All major isting specifications are included. Markem Machine Co., Keene, N.H.

Frequency Meter

A data sheet covering complete details of a self-contained 400-cycle expanded scale, frequency meter is now available. Applications, dimensional drawings of five basic models, product photos that clearly illustrate readability, complete specifications and a discussion of circuitry are featured. Beckman/Helipot Corp., Newport Beach, Calif.

Cable Systematics

Facilities and capabilities of a custom electronic cable manufacturing center for missile and aircraft requirements is explained in Technical Bulletin RF-582. Cable systematics, a unique method of cable engineering is explained in the bulletin. Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 401 N Manchester, Anaheim, Calif.

Mounting Systems

A four-page bulletin, describing engineered vibration and shock mounting systems for airborne electronic equipment and other applications is available. Designated Bulletin F1A, the publication cites the several different types of damage to sensitive instruments caused by vibration and shock. Descriptions and illustrations are given of variable-damped engineered mounting systems, along with a detailed discussion of the design and selection of the component parts of these systems. Federal Shock Mount Corp., 1060 Washington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Control System

321

320

Complete information about current-adjusting type control system for use with magnetic amplifiers and saturable core reactors is now available Illustrated sheets describe how this control sys tem will regulate power input to a variety of electric furnaces-either continuous or batch. In addition, these sheets list specifications for in dividual components which can be supplied in a complete package or tailored to an individua need. Leeds & Northrup Co., 4934 Stenton Ave. Philadelphia 44, Penna.

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Industrial Parts

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This electronic parts and equipment catalog contains 188 pages and is deigned primarily for industrial electronics users. In addition to the listings of products for industrial applications, it also bing ncludes service parts and equipment istings. The catalog also has an industrial acuum tube cross reference guide listng existing tubes with industrial applicaions. Gifford-Brown, Inc., 140 Walnut, 318 Des Moines, Iowa.

R-F Filters

323

322

ıs, di-Performance features and design inoduct novations of a line of miniaturized radio plete requency filters and capacitors are dey are ribed in this bulletin. The four-page, wport wo-color bulletin, No. 57B, provides hotos, schematic drawings, charts, and gaphs to illustrate the line. Data on the 319 use of Mylar film are also given. Stability mder temperature extremes is illustrated elecelection a graph showing a capacitance vari-le and ation of only 12 per cent over a range -75 F through +300 F. Another bul-mique tein table lists diameters and lengths of in the all standard-design capacitors which are

available in capacities from 0.25 µf through 18.0 µf. Airborne Accessories Corp., Hillside, N.J.

Telemetering Thermometers 324

The first compilation of information on platinum resistance thermometers is given in a 15-page booklet called "How To Use Platinum Resistance Thermometers in Temperature Measurement, Telemetry, and Control." Various types and characteristics of specific resistance thermometers and the use of these transducers in a variety of bridge circuits and control systems are described. Trans-Sonics, Inc., Burlington, Mass.

Supervisory Control

A 16-page bulletin, GEA-6603, provides information on supervisory control equipment. The bulletin describes functions ranging from opening and closing of switches and valves, to adjustments of speed, voltage or load. The literature is designed to show how versatile supervisory control can help solve control problems economically. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y.

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Continuous electroplating methods permit coating of many metals on to wire (or ribbon) in specified thicknesses of plate ... This very flexible operation makes it possible to designate a desirable base or precious metal with a coating of another metal for its own particular characteristics. In our laboratory Tungsten wire as small as .00015" has been electroplated with Gold. . . New combinations of plating on wire are being developed by our research staff from time to time.

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CIRCLE 326 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

1958 ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

1901

SINCE



Broadband, All-Electronic Oscillator for Sweeping Radar IF's to 350 mc Center

- Single Unit Sweeping Oscillator with Ten Wide Bands
- Single Switch Provides Sweep and Markers Simultaneously

Freq Range: 1-350 mc center. Any 10 switched bands with freq set to your specifications. Fundamental frequency. All-electronic sweep. Sweep Width: 70% of cen. freq from 1-100 mc; 60 to 70 mc from 100-350 mc. Sweep Rate: Variable around 60 cps. Locks to line freq.

line freq. **RF Output:** 0.5 V rms into nom 70 or 50 ohms. Higher for lower freq units. AGC'd constant to ± 0.5 db.

Higher for lower freq units. AGC a constant to ±0.5 db. Zero Reference: True zero base line produced on 'scope during retrace time. Attenuators: Switched 20, 20, 10, 6 & 3 db plus cost, writighte 6 db.

cont, variable 6 db. Markers: Up to 30 crystal-controlled pulse marks 30 Crystal-Controlled Markers Set to Customer Specification
 Highly Stable-Low Harmonic

 Highly Stable—Low Harmonic Content—No Spurious Signals

- SPECIFICATIONS -

set to your specs. Accuracy, $\pm 0.05\%$. Up to 3 marks per band (more at lower frequencies); no individual switches on marks. Marker Amplitude: Cont. variable, 0-10 V approx. Sweep Outpul: Reg. sawtooth in sync with sweeping oscillator. Power Supply: Input approx. 150 watts, 117-V ($\pm 10\%$) 50-60 cps ac. B+ electronically regulated. Dimensions: 8%'' x 19" rack panel, 13" deep. Weight: 34 lbs.

Price: \$795.00. f.o.b. factory, \$15.00 extra per marker ordered.

Write for 1958 Kay Catalog



CIRCLE 327 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



PRECISION POTENTIOMETERS designed and built to your exact needs

When your specifications call for reduced volume... less weight, less torque, unusual configuration, higher resolution, better compliance with environmental requirements—call Helco. We'll furnish an integrated design, and produce it to schedule. Often, too, we can cut costs. Write for literature.

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INSTRUMENTS, INC.

100 Industrial Road, Addison, Ill., Phone Kingswood 3-6444 CIRCLE 329 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



- has 2 independent outputs, each closely regulated, plus a variable filament supply

(Model 5-300F)

Output Voltages:

- 1. 0-500 V.D.C. continuously variable without
- switching . . . current 300 MA. max.
 0-300 V.D.C. continuously variable without switching . . . current 150 MA. max.
 4 to 8 V.A.C. unregulated @ 10 amps max.
- (varied by tapped switch).

Regulation

For output voltages: 500 V/300 MA=100 MV. change N.L. to F.L.; 300 V/150 MA=60 MV change N.L. to F.L. For line voltage 115 V.A.C. \pm 10%, the voltage change is .1% for 500 V. output, .16% for 300 V.

Ripple – both high voltage outputs less than 2 MV. R.M.S.

Grounding - either pos. or neg. of either high voltage outputs may be grounded.

All 3 on a chassis only 8 ¾ " x 19" x 16", for rack or bench use. Here is a real workhorse for general laboratory use. You get this widely versatile, compact power supply at a saving over separately supplied units. Request literature on Model 5-300F.

CIRCLE 330 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

dressen-barnes

NEW LITERATURE

Semiconductor Materials

331

The 4-page brochure contains facts for ordering and purchasing ultra high purity material for semiconductors and custom formed high purity semiconductor soft solder preforms for automatic soldering. Standard die sizes and standard alloy combinations are available in the brochure, as well as a description of the company's facilities. Alpha Metals, Inc., 56 Water St., Jersey City, N.J.

Engine Testing System

332

A bulletin describing the S-100 automatic data handling and recording system for engine test facilities is now available. The system as described and block-diagrammed in the bulletin, will measure and process up to 500 test variables at sampling and readout rates to 100 per second. It may be modified to meet particular engine test program requirements. BJ Electronics, Borg-Warner Corp., 3300 Newport Blvd., Santa Ana, Calif.

High Vacuum Valves

A 2-page leaflet gives design and installation data on high vacuum valves which have a thin design and a choice of flange dimensions. Photographs and diagrams illustrate the valves. Vacuum Research Co., 420 Market St., San Fran. cisco 11, Calif.

Facilities

An 8-page booklet describes facilities for producing special machinery, tools, and equipment for the electrical, electronics, and communications industries. Also discussed is the manufacture of components, machinery and controls for aircraft and other use. General Machine Products Co., Inc., Old Lincoln Hwy. at Pennsylvania Tpke., Trevose, Pa.

Calibrator

Specifications and applications for a voltage and current calibrator are given in Bulletin sheet a/eh 6020B. This calibrator provides a ready means of accurately measuring complex waveform amplitudes and dc levels. Electro-Pulse, Inc., 11861 Teale St., Culver City, Calif.

Valve Thir

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958

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337

Thirteen specialized valves, solenoids, and switches get complete coverage in a 30-page catalog. Pictures, descriptions, and specifications are given for each unit. Listed are one, two, and three-way solenoid operated valves; speed sensitive switches; and other items. The booklet also illustrates and describes engineering and production facilities. Koontz-Wagner Electric Co., Inc., 516 N. Michigan St., South Bend, Ind.

334 Socket Screws ities

338

A four page, illustrated bulletin describes selflocking socket screws. Listed with sizes and specifications are socket head cap screws, button head socket screws, flat head socket cap screws, socket set screws, shoulder screws, and dry seal pressure plugs. Self-locking pellet location, type of thread, ocking torque, and other data are noted for all types. The bulletin also recommends installation practices. The Cleveland Cap Screw Co., 4444 Lee Rd., Cleveland 28, Ohio. 335

iven **Limit Switches**

339

This 4-page data sheet describes a line of small ize, 2 circuit, limit switches which have the caform pacity to handle electrical loads usually assigned 'ulse. much larger limit switches. Actuator versions Calif. overed are: the roller arm; flush mounted roller m; low force rod; flexible coilspring; in-line lunger; and roller plunger. Photographs, dimenional and line drawings, characteristics, electrial ratings, and price information are included in his data sheet. Minneapolis-Honeywell, Microwitch Div., Freeport, Ill.

ampling Equipment

This literature is a catalog of sampling equipnent and other accessories for the company's R-4 Infrared Spectrophotometer. The catalog, ulletin 725, lists and describes applications for arge-volume and micro sampling cells for liquids, uses, and solids; prism interchange units; recordng accessories; and other IR-4 attachments. Beckman/Scientific Instruments Div., 2500 Ful-

ower Supplies

1958

atton Rd., Fullerton, Calif.

341

340

This one-page illustrated product sheet detribes 3 "T-Nobatron" tubeless power supplies, commended for use in the development and esting of transistor circuits or for other applicaions within their voltage ranges, such as relay esting and computer circuitry development. orensen & Co., Inc., Richards Ave., S. Norwalk, lonn.

LECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



TRANSFORMER NO PULSE PROBLEM **TOO TOUGH TO CRACK!**

This is our guarantee: we'll solve your toughest transformer problem or it can't be cracked anywhere! From our complete line of prototype pulse transformers, medium and low-power transformers and recentlydeveloped wide band video transformers (range of 50 CPS to 8.0 MC) we'll come up with the right custombuilt or stock unit...in the size and shape to meet your specific needs.

When the prototype transformer is developed, it reaches your desk accompanied by a comprehensive laboratory report, which includes submitted electrical requirements, photo-oscillograms (which indicate input and output pulse shape and output rise-time), the test equipment used and an evaluation of the electrical characteristics of the prototype. Write for our complete new catalog-folder today.



CIRCLE 342 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



"When the time is short and the pressure's frightening, They serve my systems with the speed* of lightning?" BECKMAN / BREADBOARD PARTS For the standard parts to breadboard your system, Send for catalog 55C, where we show 'em and list 'em.

* Within 3 days of order!

Beckman Helipot Corporation, Newport Beach, Calif. a division of Beckman Instruments, Inc. Engineering representatives in principal cities. CIRCLE 343 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Find out how you can perform miracles in miniaturization with the help of MPB's hundreds of radial and radial retainer bearings, all smaller than 3's" O.D.! Flanged, single or double shield, precision machined in chrome bearing steel and stainless steel.

Applications include continuous operation instruments, delicate measuring devices such as electrocardiographs and gyroscopes, optical equipment, and computers. High speed, duplex, pivot, angular contact, and thrust bearings also

available. Specials on request. For the MPB catalog write to **Miniature Precision** Bearings, Inc., 905 Precision Park, Keene, New Hampshire.



CIRCLE 344 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW LITERATURE

Vacuum Metallizing

The process of developing a thin metallic film by evaporation and condensation under high vacuum conditions is fully described and many of its applications are illustrated in a brochure, "Vacuum Metallizing," of which a revised and up-todate version has just been issued. The brochure also contains complete specifications for current models of vacuum metallizing equipment, which includes units with 24, 36, 48, and 60 in. diameter vacuum chambers. F. J. Stokes Corp., Vacuum Div., 5500 Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

Potting and Casting Compounds

Four improved potting and deep casting compounds which give excellent results in a variety of electrical uses are described in a four-page technical data sheet #102577. The bulletin gives detailed formulations, physical and electrical properties, methods of preparation, storage stability, approximate costs, and a list of raw material suppliers. Allied Chemical Corp., National Aniline Div., 40 Rector St., New York 6, N.Y.

Power Supply

The publication of a catalog covering the widest and most diversified power supply line in the electronic development and manufacturing industry has been announced. The 16-page data source covers more than 900 power supply models, over half of which have been completely redesigned. In each category, complete price information, formulas, tables, diagrams, and application data are included. NJE Corp., 345 Carnegie Ave., Kenilworth, N.J.

Sheath Connectors

A complete line of one- and two-piece compression sheath connectors for shielded or coaxial cable is described in this 16-page catalog. Complete listings, dimensional drawings, assembly procedures, and tooling information are available. Burndy Corp., Omaton Div., Norwalk, Conn.

Ball Bearings

A twenty-four page bulletin describing miniature ball bearings is now available. The catalog contains descriptive information on standard radial miniature bearings and other types of bearings. Applications and special features of the bearings are described in this catalog. A numbering system is provided for classifying bearings by material, size, type, mounting, torque, and lubrication. Miniature Precision Bearings, Inc., Precision Park, Keene, N.H.



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Terminals

This literature is a 40-page, tabbed-index catalog on 96 standard terminal lugs plus available sizes of each design. It includes a price list, engineering information of sizes, dimensions, finishes, materials, and prices, and full-size drawings on all the company's 96 standard terminal designs. in accompanying wall chart also illustrates and gives dimensions on the line of terminals availble. Precision Metal Products Co., Stoneham, Mass.

352

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Plastics

In a four page short form catalog, plastics for electronics are listed with brief descriptions. Microwave absorbers; casting resins; plastic foams; plastic rods and sheets; reflectors and Luneberg enses; plastic surface coatings; adhesives, cements, and sealants; impregnating resins; and aminating resins are covered. Emerson & Cuming, Inc., 869 Washington St., Canton, Mass.

End Seals

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Catalog No. 657D describes a line of end seals, rystal holders and mounts, and transistor and diode closures. This 16-page folder contains physical dimensions and line drawings of more han 1000 different styles and sizes of military and RETMA type hermetic seals and their apropriate part numbers. It also offers specific ilustrations and information about the company's ustom design engineering service on all types of ass-to-metal seals. Hermetic Seal Corp., 29 S. hth St., Newark 7, N.J.

volts **Bonded Mica**

355

356

With illustrations, Bulletin 101 discusses glassonded mica, synthetic powdered mica, and ther high frequency insulating materials. The ix page folder lists electrical and mechanical properties, specifications, and standard sheet and od sizes. Operating temperatures are up to 200 F. Electronic Mechanics, Inc., 101 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N.J.

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Cable Guide

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be proper cable construction are contained in a ¹)-page booklet just released. In easy reading tyle it emphasizes the importance of examining the facts surrounding each installation to be ncoure of obtaining the right cable for the job. Inlucled is a typical check-list of the many technial points to be covered when specifying an electical cable circuit. The Okonite Co., Passaic, N.J.

Hints for electrical cable buyers on selecting



CIRCLE 358 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE 359 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

1108 Jackson St., Omaha 2, Nebr., Phone: HArney 1108



The scale in these new instruments is 2½ times as long as conventional meters. A 3½" HICKOK 250° meter has a scale length equal to a conventional 6" instrument.

These exclusive panel style 250° meters fit a smaller space though still provide easier, more accurate readings.

Available in all popular AC or DC ranges. Square, semi-flush or round flush cases. 2½" thru 5½" sizes.



HICKOK 250° long scale arc

100° scale of conventional meter

UNIFORM SCALE Evenly Spaced Scale Divisions

RUGGEDIZED and **SEALED** AC rectifier or DC types

The highly efficient HICKOK shock mount construction permits pointer and scale divisions to be easily read when meter is under vibration. The DC movement is a precise and rugged type. The AC movement is of the AC rectifier type with unusually efficient magnetic damping for ruggedized purposes. Case is permanently sealed at the factory, however, may be opened and resealed.

THE HICKOK ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO.

10525 DuPont Avenue • Cleveland 8, Ohio

> These instruments meet military specifications and are in volume production. Your inquiry is invited. Kindly list details of your requirements or request Catalog No. 37

CIRCLE 360 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

IDEAS FOR DESIGN

Get \$10.00 plus a by-line for the time it takes you to jot down your clever design idea. Payment is made when the idea is accepted for publication.

Tests for "Choppers"

-to determine their operating characteristics

THESE ELECTRICAL tests can be used to examine and evaluate chopper characteristics which affect performance in end equipment. The methods described correspond to those used by the production and quality control departments of the James Vibrapowr Co.

Specification limits for the various characteristics must be established to correspond to the chopper manufacturer's specifications for the particular chopper, and for any particular end equipment required.

Closure and Closure Balance

Closure (contact dwell time) may be conveniently and accurately measured by taking advantage of the integrating characteristics of a dc microammeter. It has been found convenient to use a 0-100



Fig. 1. Measuring circuit for contact dwell time. As shown, one chopper contact at a time can be checked.



Fig. 2. Test jig for rapid testing of contact dwell time. Output of "jig" goes to input of circuit in Fig. 1.

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Fig. 3. Phase measurement circuit using a calibrated resolver. The resolver is used in conjunction with an oscilloscope for Lissajou displays.

microampere de movement, in series with a suitable limiting resistor, and a No. 6 dry cell. Each chopper contact may be connected across the terminals f such a closure meter; and the meter, when properly zeroed, will read directly in percentage closure of one full cycle. A schematic diagram of such a closure meter is shown in Fig. 1. In quantity esting, it is desirable to use a switching -100 ig to allow rapid connection of the choper contacts across the closure meter. A representative switching system of this ort is shown in Fig. 2.

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Contact Bounce

Contact bounce is usually defined as he uncontrolled opening and closing of contacts after initial closure due to forces within the chopper. Its duration is generally considered to be the time from the beginning of the first closure discontinuity to the end of the last closure discontinuity at either the beginning or end of closure time. If a closure meter is used, an oscilloscope may be connected across the meter and current limiting resistor. This will display closure as a function of the oscilloscope linear time base. Contact bounce may be measured directly in terms of sweep speed if the oscilloscope has a calibrated sweep generator; otherwise, it may be measured or estimated as a percentage of contact dwell time, by making proper adjustment of (continued) sweep width.



Fig. 4. Alternate circuit for phase measurement. Less accurate than method of Fig. 3, phase is measured by a protractor directly from oscilloscope screen.

1958 ILECTRONIC DESIGN • May 14, 1958



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IDEAS FOR DESIGN

Phase

Chopper phase is customarily defined as the angular displacement of the center of contact closure time from 90 deg point of the driving voltage. There are various methods for determining the magnitude of this angle. One of the most convenient and accurate methods employs a calibrated resolver to phase shift one of the signals applied to an oscilloscope connected for Lissajous display. This configuration is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 3. A second method in general use is similar but somewhat less accurate owing to effects of parallax, circuit ringing, etc. In this method, a reference signal is fed to the oscilloscope horizontal axis; the same signal, shifted 90 deg in phase is fed to the vertical axis through the chopper contacts. The phase may then be read directly from the oscilloscope using a protractor. A diagram of this type of phase measuring equipment is shown in Fig. 4.

Noise

For most purposes, the performance of the chopper in the end equipment is the best criterion of noise acceptability. It is generally possible to correlate this performance, with the individual manufacturer's method of noise measurement, allowing the establishment of mutually agreeable inspection methods and limits.

James Vibrapowr Company, 4050 N. Rockwell St., Chicago 18, Ill.

New Gear Principle

- Has Interesting Design Possibilities

A patented new mechanism, developed by Girard Perregaux and Co. as the heart of the self-winding mechanism in a new automatic watch, may have many applications in electromechanical design. The device, called Gyrotron, permits a transmission of power to the mainspring with no mechanical resistance.

In effect, the new device converts a gear into a continuous free-wheeling clutch. The "Gyrotron" has solved the automatic watch problem of converting the motion of a swinging weight, or "rotor," into a unidirectional and continuous rotation without the mechanical resistances of clicks, springs and ratchets. Girard Perregaux and Co. has achieved this by replacing the latter component, which are subject to wear, with a free wheel clutch mechanism employing jeweled bearings, or "rollers," which are harder than steel and require no oiling. The use of two Gyrotrons provides an automatic clutch and rotation inverter system.

PLUG For Analog



FAST DC AMPLIFIER: Model K2W is an efficient and foolproof high-gain operational unit for all feedback computations, fast and slow. A number of special varieties are also in quantity production. (\$24.00)



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THE ANALOG WAY IS THE MODEL WAY CIRCLE 362 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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lew self-winding mechanism in automatic watch. ewels in the Gyrotron replace clicks, ratchets, and prings in other movements, transfering power with no mechanical resistance. Gyrotron "A" is engaged while 8" swings freely, providing automatic clutch and rotaion inverser system.

How It Operates

Object of the Gyrotron is to obtain coupling s and when required, between two coaxial comonents-a disc secured to the arbor, and therebre rotating with it, the arbor carrying a pinion which transmits its motion to the mainspring, and a circular ring gear with teeth on its outer incumference. The ring gear is not connected irectly with the disc which it drives; there are number of formed notches on its inner surface, which are of traperzoidal shape; and in each otch a small jewel is lodged. There are seven wels in each Gyrotron used in the automatic watch. The radial depth of the notch increases rogressively from one end to the other. When he roller is in the narrowest part of the notch, is forced under pressure into contact with the isc, which is therefore coupled to the ring gear. This takes place when the latter is driven in a articular direction by a swinging weight. If the reight is going in the opposite direction, the ring also turned in reverse, and each roller is forced move to the widest part of the notch, so that he disc now becomes free.

Two Gyrotrons are employed in the self-winding watch mechanism, to provide unidirectional hovement to wind the mainspring at each swing if the rotor. The ring gears of the Gyrotrons enage with one another as shown; one of the ring lears is in engagement with the pinion mounted in the swinging weight and the two Gyrotron lears therefore rotate in opposite directions. When the swinging weight turns clockwise, one if the ring gears drives the corresponding disc, whor and pinion, which ensures that the barrel

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ready to go in either direction

NEW PNP AND NPN BILATERAL TRANSISTORS HAVE EMITTER AND COLLECTOR INTERCHANGEABILITY

General Transistor has developed another new transistor series —the Bilateral PNP 2N592, 2N593 and NPN 2N594, 2N595, 2N596. These germanium alloyed junction transistors have been designed to allow current to flow in either direction valuable in medium speed switching applications as in computers, communications equipment, multiplexing devices, and for bi-directional switching and phase detection systems.

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IDEAS FOR DESIGN

is rotated. The second ring gear, which is revolving in the opposite direction, turns freely.

When the swinging weight turns in the opposite direction, the second ring gear drives its disc and pinion, and now transmits motion while the first turns freely. In this manner, the mainspring is always wound in the same direction since the two ring gears are always moving in opposite directions. This simple design was invented by M. Jean-Pierre Graef of Girard Perregaux, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.



New Gear Principle Gyrotron wheel (upper left) transfers energy continuously and without mechanical resistance. Operation is comparable to pushing weight up a plane, where each bit of energy will move it up at least slightly. This is contrasted with conventional gear (below) using click and spring which exerts resistance similar to that of moving weight up stairs, where at least enough energy must be used to move the weight to the next higher step in order to keep the weight from falling back.

Concealed Loud Speaker Has Unusual Sound Pattern

Quality sound reproduction is achieved with the "horn" shown, even though it is apparently nothing but an "old Grecian urn." Called the Elipson Amphora, the "horn" consists of a reflector and double-cavity resonator. The reflector concentrates and diffuses all frequencies above 800 cps, and the Amphora proper serves as the double-cavity resonator correcting and assisting the spread of bass tones. See sound pattern.

In conformity with the properties of an ellipse, all sound waves emitted from a focus F (see illustration) situated within the meridian plane of the surface, will remain there. Furthermore, after



Unit engineered to fit all available sub-miniature cables, AUTOMATIC'S Sub-Miniature Connectors are available in three types; BAYONET, PUSH-ON AND THREADED COUPLING.

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Sound Pattern

reflection, these will pass through the second focus F, a focus of concentration situated in a forward position in relation to the "shell" or reflector, and, for a listener within the radiated useful cone, all reflected sounds of frequencies above 800 cps seem to be emitted from this focus. Ultra Co., 11 West 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.



Speaker in the Urn



Type C-1 Insulated Deposited Carbon Resistors

In applications calling for low-cost composition resistors, the new Welwyn Type C-1 offers the performance advantages of deposited carbon at essentially the same cost. Among these advantages are stability, size, low noise level, high insulation and moisture resistance.

The stability of the Type C-1 is in the order of 1% under load conditions. Designed for $\frac{1}{2}$ watt dissipation, it measures only 0.650" in length and 0.175" in diameter – extremely small for this rating.

Because of the construction of the Type C-1, and the inherent character of carbon films, the noise level is less than 0.3 microvolts – considerably lower than what can be achieved in molded composition.

Physically, the internal resistive element of the Type C-1 is a deposited carbon film fired onto a porcelain rod to which terminals and leads are then fitted. This element is molded into an insulating, moisture resistant outer resin form. This insulation will effectively withstand 500 volts DC.

Welwyn Type C-1 Insulated Deposited Carbon Resistors are now available in all EIA (RETMA) values, ranging from 100 ohms through 1 megohm.



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0.004	800	0.0006
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IDEAS FOR DESIGN Handy Use of Dual Nut Plate

Right angle nut plate ideally serves the functions of tying down flanges at corners in an electronic chassis and providing a means of attaching dust covers to the chassis at these points.

Burt Mondshein, Sr. Product Design Engineer. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., W. Los Angeles, Calif.



Device for Tension Control

The tension of wire can be kept within safe and proper limits at all times by monitoring with a tension meter and making the necessary adjustments.

In the winding of coils for electronic instruments (such as inductance coils, wire-wound resistors, and ammeters, to mention but a few), the tension of the wire is of the greatest significance. Too heavy a tension gives a loose coil or makes wires protrude into the air gap (e.g. of the rotor of a gyro).

Since tensions are not just produced by putting a frictional or other restraint on any one point of a wire, the measurement (and thus the adjustability) of lension while it still can be corrected is important.

Hence a Saxl Tension Meter was mounted on the wire pay-off just before the wire reaches the bobbin of the coil winding machine. A clamp attached to the wire tensioning stand permits mounting of the Tension Meter in a simple and effective manner. Tension is built up on every evelet through which the wire travels. It is in-



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fluenced by every restraint-from friction to magnetic detention-through which it passes. For the finest wires even the air resistance of the wire whipping from an overhead pull-off through paths of various lengths influences tension.

By mounting the Tension Meter in the aforesaid manner, the sum of all the tensions is indicated where it matters most, to wit just before the final point of application to the wire-wound product. In this manner all the individual influences that produce tensioning are summed up into the final indication of tension, as shown.

Dr. Erwin J. Saxl, Tensitron Inc., Harvard, Mass.

Stabilizing the Wien-Bridge Oscillator

The usual amplitude stabilizer used in a Wienbridge oscillator is a 3 w, 120 v lamp. Such a lamp, however, causes instability of amplitude under vibration or temperature change.

The tendency toward instability was corrected by filling the bulb with a solid material. Specifically, the resistance-ballast filament was surrounded with a solid heat-conducting material such as epoxy resin and powdered alumina. This encapsulating gives the filament rigid support and protection against rapid external temperature variations.

The ballast lamp used was a common GE No. $356\ 120\ v$, 3 w light bulb. The oscillator thus modified was used in a telemeter transmitter simulator-calibrator. In this application the oscillator output level simulates information where a 1 per cent change is meaningful.

Before modification the oscillator frequency was varying 7 per cent per minute due to local air temperature variations and 4 per cent instantly by vibration. The resulting improved oscillator output varied less than 1 per cent. The oscillator output was still affected by the average temperature drift of the air.

Robert H. Barton, Design Engineer, Boeing Airplane Co., Hangar "B," Melbourne, Fla.



Basic Wien-bridge circuit. The ballast resistor, R_{47} is an encapsulated lamp bulb to improve stability.



the <u>new</u> precision wirewound resistor

• 3 watts at 80°C

1 watt at 275°C

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Size: 1" x ¼" (B-2 type) Leads: 1½" #20 Ga. Resistance: 1 ohm to 6.1 K Dielectric: 1000 V RMS min. Insulation res: 100 meg. min,



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REPORT BRIEFS

Miniaturized Pulse Connectors

Miniaturized pulse connectors able to withstand the severest climatic and environmental conditions, yet operate satisfactorily at working voltages of 7500 v peak have been developed for the Air Force. The connectors, said to be the smallest developed to the date of the research, were intended to replace larger pulse connectors in airborne electronic equipment. The devices met or exceeded all electrical and mechanical requirements of the associated cable and were capable of operation over the temperature range -65 to 150 C at altitudes up to 70,000 feet. They measured approximately one inch in diameter and three inches in length, or five inches for plug and mated receptacle. Development of semiconducting silicone rubber for high temperature operation is discussed in the report of the research. Tests for performance characteristics of connector assemblies and components are reviewed in detail. Miniaturized Pulse Connectors, J. H. Gesell, Federal Telecommunications Labs. for Wright Air Development Center, U. S. Air Force. Dec., 1956, 49 pp, \$1.25. Order PB 131048 from Office of Technical Services, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Human Factors System Design

An introduction and general discussion of the field of human factors for designers of systems incorporating men as operators, maintainers, or monitors of machines. Five areas are covered: the human component and the process of designing systems; characteristics of the human component with implications for design engineering; effects of human characteristics on engineering tests and system evaluation; an annotated reading list; and a checklist of human factors considerations in system design and evaluation. Human Factors in the Design of Systems, H. W. Sinaike and E. P. Buckley, Naval Research Lab., Aug., 1957, 52 pp, \$1.50. Order PB 131248 from OTS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Direct Synthesis of Servomechanisms

The purpose of this report is to show how the simple and direct methods of the polynomial transform theory may be used in the analysis and synthesis of automatic control systems. Part I is an elementary presentation of the polynomial transform theory in simple and condensed fashion. Part II presents the elements of the analysis and synthesis of servomechanisms in terms of the mathematics explained in Part I.



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E.F. Johnson Company 2019 Second Ave. S.W. • Waseca, Minnesota URCLE 376 ON READER-SERVICE CARD Part III works out in detail, as in an illustration of the theory in Part II, the design of a fifth order, type 1 position servomechanism with proportional, derivative and integral control. A detailed appendix discusses the important question of design criteria under the customary classifications of servomechanisms as to order, type and kind of control. Direct Synthesis of Servomechanisms, Frank W. Budd, U. S. Air Force, Air Research and Development Center, Aeronautical Research Lab., Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. June, 1953, 164 pp, diagrams, graphs, tables, microfilm \$7.80, photocopy \$25.80. Order from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Correlation Techniques for Acoustical Systems

The application of correlation techniques to acoustic receiving systems is considered theoretically and experimentally. The study is limited, for the most part, to random signals in a background noise which arises in the signal-bearing medium (not in the receiver amplifiers). In some cases, the correlator can effect an improvement in the signal-to-noise ratio of as much as 3 db, while, in other cases, conventional methods result in higher signal-to-noise ratios. Several methods of performing multiple correlation for use with arrays of more than two elements are considered; nothing significantly superior to a simple adding of all the signals and detecting has been found. Application of Correlation Techniques to Acoustic Receiving Systems, James J. Faran, Jr. and Robert Hills, Jr., Harvard University. Nov. 1952, 92 pp, microfilm \$5.40, photocopy \$15.30. Order PB 126816 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

Microwave Filters Design Criteria

This is the second quarterly report on a broad program, the purpose of which is to investigate design criteria for uhf and microwave filters, and to present this information in handbook form. This report is devoted almost exclusively to describing a new synthesis technique that allows one to synthesize a class of low-pass and bandpass microwave filters to have any desired physically realizable insertion loss characteristics over frequency bands of an octave or more. Several typical examples are worked out in detail to further illustrate the techniques. Research on Design Criteria for Microwave Filters, Second Quarterly Progress Report, SRI Project 1331 Covering the Period June 15 to Sept. 15, 1955, E. M. T. Jones, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif. Oct., 1955, 44 pp, microfilm \$3.30, photocopy \$7.80. Order PB 130027 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.



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Frequency range: 100 cps to 5 mc/s in 7 bands, continuously variable tuning across each band Waveform:

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REPORT BRIEFS

Human Factors in Design

This report describes problems encountered by maintenance men in the utilization of ground electronics test equipment and details recommendations for the human engineering design of test equipment. The purpose of the report is: (1) to determine what difficulties are found in the use of test equipment; (2) to suggest means of eliminating these difficulties by using human engineering principles in test equipment design; and (3) to outline a method of applying these human engineering principles in actual design of test equipment. Human Factors in the Design of Electronics Test Equipment, Paul Spector, Alan D. Swain and David Meister, American Institute for Research, Inc. April. 1955, 134 pp, microfilm \$6.90, photocopy \$21.30. Order PB 125981 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

H-f Crystal Rectification Efficiency

An extension of Bethe's simple theory of capacity in crystal detectors reveals that it is inadequate to explain the observed dependence of conversion gain on frequency. A new model is suggested which makes it possible to correct this deficiency. This model requires that the donator levels lie somewhat deeper than hitherto supposed and that the time required to ionize them is sufficiently long to produce a saturation effect in the capacitative component of the current at high frequencies. The evidence supporting such a model is discussed. High Frequency Rectification Efficiency of Crystals, A. W. Lawson, P. H. Miller, L. I. Schiff and W. E. Stephens, Pennsylvania University. July, 1943, 33 pp, microfilm \$3.00, photocopy \$6.30. Order PB 127076, from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

Identity vs No-Identity Displays

An evaluation was made of the performance of one controller in an air traffic control system when engaged in a series of simulated return-tobase missions with an omnipresent identity code for all aircraft on the primary Plan Position Indicator display, as contrasted with the absence of coded identity. Efficiency was measured for a single pattern-feeder controller responsible for moving traffic through a control zone of 50-mile radius. The Use of Displays Showing Identity Versus No-Identity, L. M. Schipper, C. L. Kraft, A. F. Smode, and P. M. Fitts, The Ohio State University and the OSU Research Foundation for Wright Air Development Center, U.S. Air Force, Feb., 1957, 30 pp, \$0.75. Order PB 131270 from OTS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

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Atmospheric Radio Noise

Investigation of the electromagnetic field components (E_z and H_z) of the ground wave from individual sferic pulses is initiated. Preliminary experiments indicate that H_z exceeds the theoretical value obtained from Sommerfield's theory, and that H_z and E_z probably have a common functional dependence upon the distance of propagation. Investigation of Atomspheric Radio Noise, P. J. Nawrocki, Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station. Nov., 1956, 40 pp, microfilm \$3.00, photocopy \$6.30. Order PB 126602, from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

Distributed Power Amplifier

Use of distributed amplification in a pulsed power amplifier was investigated as a possible method of attaining a broadband source of rf power at a level suitable for use as a final transmitter stage for radar in the vhf and uhf bands. Following a simplified procedure which is described in the report, an experimental amplifier was built which delivered a pulse power of approximately 100 kilowatts throughout a frequency band of 45 mc, centered at 188 mc. Within this band, plate efficiency varied from 31 to 37 per cent and power gain was approximately 15 db. Fourteen 4X150A tetrodes were used. Among its advantages, the distributed amplifier's obtainable frequency bandwidth is sufficient for most conceivable applications. Each of its small tubes contributes independently to the total output, and several of them could fail without total loss of transmitter power. An Experimental Distributed Power Amplifier, S. K. Meads, Naval Research Lab., Aug., 1957, 19 pp, \$0.50. Order PB 131164 from OTS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Ferrites at Microwave Frequencies

Relation concerning reciprocity and energy conservation in a microwave structure containing anisotropic media are derived. The properties of the impedance matrix of such a non-reciprocal network are considered. The effects of shape on the design of ferrite devices, and several new devices including two broadband isolators, an electronically controllable attenuator, and a new type circulator, are discussed. Frequency doubling in ferrites and the factors influencing the bandwidth of isolators are investigated. Measurement techniques necessary to characterize the basic ferrite microwave properties are considered. Theory and Applications of Ferrites at Microwave Frequencies, Perry H. Vartanian, Jr., Electronic Defense Lab., Mountain View, Calif. April, 1956, 152 pp, microfilm \$7.50. Order PB 127642 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.



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PATENTS

Frequency Divider Circuit

Patent No. 2,820,899. Emil E. Sanford. (Assigned to Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc.)

Stability of frequency division and increase of division ratio is achieved by increasing the slope of the grid-voltage recovery curve in the vicinity of the conduction level of a blocking oscillator. This permits an increase in voltage between the peaks of the synchronizing pulses so that each synchronizing pulse in the vicinity of the conduction level is more definitely distinguished and jitter and instability are reduced.

Triode 11 is a blocking oscillator which is controlled by sync source 23. The voltage recovery curve for the grid of triode 11 is shown. Without triode 21 the curve would continue with reducing slope along the curve marked "To E_{bb} " Triode 21 and the auxiliary capacitor 19 change the slope of the curve in the following manner:

At time t_o , triode 11 is below cutoff due to the charges on capacitor 17 and capacitor 19. Triode 21 is below cutoff due to the charge on capacitor 17 and



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Belleville 9, New Jersey

PLATERS

the bias voltage E_c . The grid of triode 11 recovers as capacitor 17 discharges through resistor 18. At time t_1 , triode 21 begins to conduct and to discharge capacitor 19. The grid voltage on triode 11 is reduced and the slope of the recovery curve increases. The voltage level notably different from the voltage level corresponding to sync pulse 24d. The corresponding to trigger pulse 24d is blocking oscillator will lock more exactly to sync pulse 24d.

R-F. Circuit Selector

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Patent No. 2,815,443. Ross A. Davis.

The patent describes an electronic circuit which permits sequential coupling of separate antennas, such as 10 and 16, to the input stages of radio apparatus. Oscillator 37 periodically causes duodiodes 24 and 32 to conduct alternately. When duo-diode 24 conducts, there is substantially a short circuit across inductance 21 which reflects as a very low impedance across tuning inductance 12 and damps it to the point where substantially no signal passes from antenna 10 to grid 14. During the next interval duodiode 24 is non-conductive and duodiode 32 conducts. Damping inductance 29 acts as a short circuit. Inductances 21 and 29 are balanced and center tapped to prevent the signals from oscillator 37 to couple inductances 12 and 18 through the diode capacitances.





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chicago 50, illinois AMPHENOL ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

PATENTS

Electro-Optical System

Patent No. 2,810,863. Kenneth D. Smith. (Assigned to Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.)

The electro-optical system includes a primary series circuit having a lightsensitive device and a resistor, the resistance of which varies in response to changes of illumination of the light sensitive device. A vacuum tube amplifier is connected in the system which includes a series condenser in the input circuit. This input circuit is coupled to a portion of the series circuit across which there is a voltage drop dependent upon the illumination of the light sensitive device. The amplifier has an output circuit which may be controlled by impulsive changes of light on the device.

Magnetic Pulse Doubling Circuit

Patent No. 2,814,737. Joseph E. Sunderlin and Ray E. Lee. (Assigned to Westinghouse Electric Corporation)

The pulse generator uses a first and a second saturable core transformer with

the primary windings in series. A voltage is applied across the series combination of the primary windings. A third saturable core transformer is used which has its primary winding in series with the secondary windings of the first and second transformers. A capacitor connects the midpoint of the primary winding of the third transformer to the junction of the secondary windings of the first and second transformers. The output voltage is derived from the generator across the secondary of the third transformer.

Pulse Type Transverse Magnetic Amplifier

Patent No. 2,811,652. Daniel M. Lipkin. (Assigned to Sperry Rand Corporation)

The amplifier is designed particularly for use in computer circuits and includes a core of magnetic material having a channel through it. An input winding threads this channel. Input blocking pulse terminals are in series with the input winding and a blocking diode. An output winding also threads the channel, and the blocking diode is so connected that blocking pulses prevent current flow in the input winding producing an in-

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duce d current in the output winding. A sign il output terminal and a load impedance is connected to the output winding. A drive winding and a bias winding is wound around the core in a direction orthogonal to the input winding. A direct current power source supplies current to the bias winding establishing a magnetic field in the core of sufficient magnitude to carry the core material into the region of vanishing rotational hysteresis loss and thus produce a clamping action between the resultant magnetic field and the magnetic flux.

Distortionless Audio Amplifier

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Patent No. 2,802,907. A. P. G. Peterson and D. B. Sinclair. (Assigned to General Radio Company)

The patent discloses a number of push-pull amplifier circuits which dispense with a transformer therefore eliminating the distortion arising from incomplete coupling or leakage reactance between the windings.

The tubes 1 and 3 shown in the figure are balanced triode amplifiers. Other circuits illustrated in the patent use tetrodes and pentode tubes. The tubes are rendered alternately conducting through a phase-inverter stage formed by the tube 37 having a resistor 55 in the plate circuit which is the same value as resistor 57 in the cathode circuit. Control of the amplifier tubes is secured through the connection of the grid 7 with the plate of the phase-inverter tube and the grid 13 with the cathode of this tube. Thus, the amplifiers function identically but 180 deg out-of-phase.

The input signal is applied at the terminals 61 and 63 or between the control grid and cathode of the inverter tube through the condenser 59.

In the operation of the circuit when tube 1 conducts the current flows through the load and condenser 27. The condenser 45 serves as a storage condenser for dc current during this event. When the tube 1 is cut off, tube 3 conducts current flows through the load from the storage condenser 27, and the amplifier tube 3. During the conducting with the result that some slight unbalance might occur. The patent describes several additional circuits which are modification of or additions to the basic circuit illustrated.



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INPUT RESISTANCE—Infinite at null; 1000 megohms per volt of input when 1% off null.

SEARCH RANGES 500-0-500, 50-0-50, 5-0-5, 5-0-5. SIZE AND WEIGHT Cabinet, 13" H × 93/4" W × 14" D-25 Ibs.; Rack, 8 /4" H × 19" W × 163/4" D-28 lbs.

PRICE—Cabinet, \$465.00; Rack, \$485.00 f.o.b. Seattle.

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INPUT RESISTANCE—Infinite a tnull; 1000 megohms per volt of input when 1% off null.

SEARCH RANGE-500-0-500 volts.

SIZE AND WEIGHT—Cabinet, 13" H x 93/4" W x 14" D —21 lbs.; Rack, 83/4" H x 19" W x 163/4" D—23 lbs. PRICE—Cabinet, \$335.00; Rack, \$355.00 f.o.b. Seattle.



OHN FLUKE MANUFACTURING CO., INC. 1111 W. NICKERSON ST., SEATTLE 99, WASH.

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PATENTS



Shock-Excited Oscillator

Patent No. 2,817,019. Robert Creveling. (Assigned to the United States of America as represented by the United States Atomic Energy Commission)

The oscillator employs a crystal which is prestressed with a suitable voltage in order that the oscillations will start and stop precisely with the beginning and end of a specified interval. Electrical prestress of the crystal gives the shockexcited oscillator the stability of a crystal for precision time measurements.

An adaptation of the invention utilizes a crystal-controlled cathode-coupled oscillator which is gated by a one-shot multivibrator. Initially, plate 22 is conducting and plate 19 is cut off. A positive trigger at terminal 16 causes the flip-flop of current; that is, plate 19 conducts until the negative voltage of grid 12 is discharged. The positive gate on plate 22 is coupled through condenser 29 to remove the prestress voltage across crystal 23 allowing the cathode coupled circuit to oscillate in the positive pulse interval.

Prestressing a quartz crystal and releasing the stress is analogous to instantaneously releasing a pendulum located at the point of maximum displacement.

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stabilizing Means for Semi-Conductor Circuits

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Patent No. 2,816,964. Lawrence J. Giacoletto. (Assigned to Radio Corporation of America)

In circuit applications of transistors it s desirable to keep the dc emitter curent constant and independent of varialions in ambient temperature and changes in circuit parameters. This is chieved by using a transistor dc amplifer to compare the emitter voltage of the ransistor to be stabilized with a refernce voltage and changing the voltage of the base of this transistor to maintain constant current.

One aspect of the invention for pnp ransistors is illustrated wherein transisor 8 is stabilized by transistor 18. For pn transistors, the polarity of the batters would be reversed.

Stabilization is obtained as follows: uppose the dc emitter current of tranistor 8 increases. The voltage across reistor 34 changes with the polarity as hown such that the base 26 of stabilizaon transistor 18 becomes more negaive. The collector current of transistor ¹⁸ increases resulting in a change in ponent. Initial across resistor 32 with polarity

as shown. This causes the base 16 of transistor 8 to become less negative and transistor 8 current is reduced. By contrast, should the dc emitter current of transistor 8 decrease, the collector current of transistor 18 will also decrease tending to make the base 16 more negative. The emitter current of transistor 8 will then tend to increase.

Power Supply And Bias Arrangement For Push-Pull Transistor Amplifier

Patent No. 2,812,393. William S. Patrick. (Assigned to Zenith Radio Corporation)

The amplifier may be energized from either a battery or from an unregulated commercial power source and includes a pair of transistors. Signals are applied in a push-pull relationship to the input electrode. The power supply has a changeover switch which in a first operating position couples the amplifier to the unregulated power source and in a second position couples the amplifier to the battery. The amplifier has a bias circuit which includes a switch for either class A or class B operation. A unicontrol is coupled to both switches to establish power and bias concurrently.



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TERMINALOGY

PATENTS

Electronic Switches

Patent No. 2,816,238. George Elliott. (Assigned to General Dynamics Corporation)

Communication circuits are switched by applying either positive or negative voltage to the control electrode of a transistor. The circuit shown in Figure 1 uses conventional transistors 3 and 7 in each leg of the lines connecting Line 1 to Line 2. Bilateral transistors 23 and 27, shown in Figure 2, are used to limit large dc currents when the switch is in the ON condition. In Figure 1, a pair of pnp junction transistors are connected between Line 1 and Line 2. When switch S is in the OFF condition, the transistors are non-conductive since the base of each transistor is positive with respect to its emitter. When switch S is in the ON condition, the negative voltage is applied to the base of each transistor and collector 5 of transistor 3 and collector 9 of transistor 7 conduct to close the circuit between Line 1 and Line 2.

In the bilateral arrangement shown in Figure 2, transistor 23 has emitter-collec-



junction. When switch S is operated to a the o its ON position, the transistors conduct induct with their first and second junctions bi- ian 90 ased in the forward direction as if they shen the were emitter junctions and a saturation

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use current flows in both transistors. A gral which causes electrode 24 of trantor 23 to become positive makes elecand ode 24 the emitter and electrode 25 the vely ellector. Electrode 25 follows the potent to al of the signal applied to electrode 24. lec. hould the applied signal cause electrode ond to become negative, then electrode 25 his comes the emitter and the signal acts ows: osubtract from the controlling base curndient. The operation of transistor 27 is tive everse of the operation of transistor 23. tive Tests on the circuits have shown that oto very low series impedance is presented d to the circuit when the transistors are due inducting and a rejection ratio greater is bit in 90 db per transistor is achieved they hen the switch is non-conductive.

lse Width Modulator

utent No. 2,814,739. Robert F. Cline. Issigned to Electric Machinery Mfg.

The modulator consists of an electrorictive relay having an element which operative in response to voltage pulses fshort duration. This relay has an outut circuit which is controlled from contacts. Both a dc voltage and an ac voltage are applied to the active element of the relay. The voltages are adjustable relative to each other in order to apply an operating voltage to the relay for variable portions of the cycle of the ac voltage so that a modulated signal in the output circuit may be produced.

Apparatus Employing Radioactive Isotopes

Patent No. 2,810,850. Ernest G. Linder. (Assigned to Radio Corporation of America)

The patent discloses an application of isotopes which provide a cold source of high energy emission. An electrode collects the charged particles and establishes a potential relative to the source. A dielectric member, having an apertured portion, is placed between the source and hte collector electrode. The dielectric member is capable of being ionized by the emission. This ionization produces a current effectively flowing in opposition to the high energy emission. A suitable electrode is positioned in the medium to control the flow of current.







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Basic Feedback Control Design System

C. J. Savant, Jr., McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 W. 42 St., New York, N.Y., 418 pp, \$9.50.

The fundamentals of servo theory and design are described in this volume. Feedback control system design is treated by a combination of the root locus method and the Bode and Nyquist frequency methods. A wide range of servo transducers and components are discussed in terms of how to use them in designing systems including gyroscopes, force-balance transducers, and inertial navigation. Special tables permit the design of certain components including bridged and parallel-T notch networks. While emphasis is on linear servomechanism design, a chapter is included on non-linear analysis where such techniques as the describing function and phase plane analysis are covered.

Transistor Physics and Circuits

Robert L. Riddle and Marlin P. Rister batt, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave New York 11, N.Y., 428 pp, \$10.00.

The product of authors with bot prob teaching and engineering experience prob this text offers a practical comprehensive discussion of the basic physics and circuit cuit aspects of transistors. Treatment of the material is primarily non-mathemat cal and may serve as a basic introduction to transistor theory as well as a worth tage of the book is the attention give to recent developments of transistors for the person unfamiliar with them.



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Ultro High Frequency Performance leceiving Tubes

E. Benham and I. A. Harris, Mcw-11 11 Book Co., 327 W. 41st St., York 36, N.Y., 169 pp, \$6.50.

detailed account of the behavior of in receiving tubes in the vhf and uhf ds is offered in this volume. It de-

hes those tubes, chiefly triodes, which and w promise of outstanding performe as low noise amplifiers, as oscilrs, and, to a lesser extent, as mixers. he objects of the book are twofold: resent the theory of the conventional Rister as a circuit element, and to give a picture of the electronic processes 2 Ave a tube. The first objective enables bot problem of tube amplifiers for small als at ultra high frequencies; the 1ensiv and provides an introduction to the neit time theory of thermionic devices. nd ci ient d this account of the electronic procnemat s in a tube, the more suitable Auctions in a tube, the mark of worth hods associated with the work of advantage, Muller, Llewellyn, Bakker, de advantage, and Zuhrt have been used to sup-give s, and Zuhrt have been used to supment one another. One feature is the ors fe analysis of the effect of elastically cted electrons from the anode of a

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triode on the signal and noise characteristics. The book includes a chapter on the limited knowledge of large signal transit time theory and a chapter on the calculation of noise factor.

Engineering Materials Handbook

Charles L. Mantell, Editor, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y. \$21.50.

With almost 2,000 pages compiled by 150 contributors, this volume is intended to supply information on materials required by personnel concerned with design, structure, and servicibility. Consideration is given to materials from the viewpoint of engineering structures, machinery, and equipment. Metals, organic materials, and inorganic materials are covered. Emphasis is placed on the fabricated forms of materials, their adaptations, advantages, limitations, competition with each other, protection against deterioration, and increase in their stability to withstand use and abuse. There are sections included on magnetic materials and electrical alloys, and electrical conductors and contacts.




Machlett Laboratories, Inc. makes available to the designer the ML-6198, a small television camera tube intended primarily for industrial use. Tube design includes a photoconductive layer as a light sensitive element characterized by a spectral response approaching that of the eye.

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General Characteristics	
Focusing Method Deflection Method Overall Length	Magnetic Magnetic
Greatest Diameter, excluding side tip	1.125" + 0.010"
Maximum Radius, including side tip Bulb	
Operating Position Appr	rox. Horizontal or faceplate up
Typical operation	
Faceplate Illumination (Highlight) Signal-Electrode Voltage Grid No. 4 (Decelerator) & Grid No. 3	10 to 20 ft-c 20 to 70 volts
(Beam Focus) Voltage	250 to 300 volts

 (Beam Focus) Voltage
 250 to 300 volts

 Grid No. 2 (Accelerator) Voltage
 300 volts

 Grid No. 1 Voltage
 300 volts

 (For picture cutoff)
 -45 to -100 volts

 Highlight Signal-Output Current
 0.1 to 0.2µ amp

 Maximum Dark Current
 0.02µ amp

 Output Current of 0.1 to 0.2µ amp
 3 to 10 ft-c

 Average "Gamma" of Transfer Characteristic
 for Signal-Output Current between 0.02 and

 0.2µ amp
 0.65

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BOOKS

Feedback Control Systems

Otto J. M. Smith, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y. 695 pp, \$13.50.

A unified philosophy for analysing and designing all types of feedback systems is presented.

The book shows the rigorous relationship between the open-loop transient, sinusoidal, or statistical responses and the closed-loop transient, sinusoidal, and statistical responses. From any one of the six responses above, the other five may be computed. The closed-loop transient response is available from open-loop measurable data such as vector margin and vector attenuation.

Linear statistical design is based on a minimum spectral error power. The only approximation is the expression for signal noise, and disturbances in analytical form. The final system is the optimum linear predictor to compensate for the unalterable components.

Transportation lags and dead times are incorporated into feedback systems by a block-diagram statement of what is possible, followed by block-liagr substitutions to form a linear analyti predictor.

Ceramic Fabrication Processes

W. D. Kingery, Editor, Technold Press, Massachusetts Institute of Te nology, and John Wiley and Sons, In 440 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y., pp, \$9.50.

Twenty-two scientists and engine contributed to this volume which p vides both the technical basis and pr ent practice of ceramic fabrication sho ing the relationship between princip and the art. The outgrowth of the P Special Summer Program in Ceramics M.I.T., the book covers all the steps the complete fabrication of the materi including forming, firing, and result properties as affected by fabricati Provision is therefore made for both lecting and using fabrication meth for problems arising in traditional a new ceramic materials.

The book is applicable to new hi temperature materials, ferrites, fer electrics, and other special ceram

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which are particularly important to development of electronics and high-temperature devices.

Network Synthesis, Volume I

David F. Tuttle, Jr., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. 1175 pp, \$23.50.

The first volume of a proposed twovolume work offers a lucid presentation of the principles of synthesis of twoterminal networks. (The forthcoming Volume II will investigate four-terminal networks).

id p A reasonable background in circuit 1) she analysis and some familiarity with the incip he 1 complex frequency variable is presupposed. However, some review material imics is included. The author has gathered the steps major advances in network synthesis of ateri the past twenty years to which is added esult the classical material. ricati

To provide a full treatment the book is organized in terms of a three-step procedure to: (1) obtain a working knowledge of the properties of networks; (2) investigate ways of approximating w hi behavior which may be desired, but

which the results of step 1 indicate not to be realizable; and (3) carry out actual synthesis.

Proceedings of the EIA Symposium on Numerical Control Systems for Machine Tools

Engineering Publishers, AC Book Co., GPO Box 1151, New York 1, N.Y. 106 pp, \$5.00.

The full text of the 15 technical papers delivered at the 1957 EIA Symposium describing the design and practical application of numerical control are contained in this book.

Basic principles, definitions, and terminology are reviewed. The operation and application to machine tools of the several commercial numerical control systems are discussed in detail. In addition, the Keynote Address by Lt. Gen. C. S. Irvine, USAF, is included. Several papers are devoted to a detailed review of the various steps used in machining the test piece, and also to an analysis of manufacturing costs by both manual methods and automatic numerically controlled methods.





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RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS



What The Russians Are Writing

J. George Adashko

CIRCUITS

Certain Types of RC Sinusoidal Generators Employing Transistors by V. M. Lyubin. EC 8/57, pp 20-25, 6 figs.

Several transistorized RC oscillator circuits for sinusoidal voltages are considered. Methods are given for their approximate calculation. The calculated and measured values of the oscillation frequency are compared. Problems of interchangeability of transistors in oscillators are discussed. See Figs. 1 and 2.

Mutual Interference between Circuits of High-**Frequency Cables of Symmetrical Construction by** V. O. Shvartsman. EC 8/57, pp 39-49, 7 figs.

Here is an analysis of the transfer parameters and mutual interference between symmetrical cables and circuits containing irregularities. These parameters are analyzed on the basis of the theory of active four terminal networks with distributed parameters. Equations are derived for the input impedance of circuit irregularities and for the shielding effect in the case of interference between inhomogeneous circuits with arbitrary distribution of couplings and irregularities.

Transistorized Contactless Telegraph Relays by Ye. V. Bazilevich. EC 8/57, pp 50-60, 16 figs. Report on an experimental investigation of sev-

eral types of contactless telegraph relays employing transistors. The discussion covers ac and dc circuits (diode triggers, dynatron-effect triggers, cascade-effect triggers, etc.), as well as modulating and keying circuits.

KEY

The sources of the Russian articles and their dates of issue follow the authors' names. Here is the key to the names of the journals in which the articles originally appeared.

- Automation and Telemechanics (Avtomatika i AT Telemekhanika)
- CI Communications Journal (Vestnik Svyazi)
- EC Electrical Communications (Elektrosvyaz')
- IET Instruments and Experimental Techniques
- (Pribori i Tekhnika Eksperimenta) Ł R Radio
- RE
- Radio Engineering (Radiotekhnika)
- REE Radio Engineering and Electronics (Radiotekhnika i Elektronika)

TRANSLATIONS AVAILABLE

ELECTRONIC DESIGN is gratified to learn of the growing availability of full translations of important Russian electronics journals.

Consultants Bureau, Inc. of 227 W. 17th St., New York 11, N.Y. translates Automation and Telemechanics regularly.

Pergamon Press of 122 E. 55th St., New York 22, N.Y. is preparing translations of Radio Engineering, Radio Engineering and Electronics, and Electrical Communications.

Readers interested in specific Russian journals can obtain more information by writing directly to one of these publishers.

Analysis of Bridge Connections of Four-Terminal Networks by I. P. Paderno. EC 8/57, pp 69-70, 2 figs.

Equations are derived for the currents and voltages in circuits of complex configuration, containing four terminal networks consisting of bridges, the arms of which are four terminal networks of varying complexity.

Operation of a Television Transmitting Tube with a Long Camera Cable by O. I. Yudzon. EC 8/57, pp 71-73, 5 figs.

The author suggests a new method for compensating for the time delay produced by long television camera cables. Each camera channel contains a network, which permits time delay of the horizontal pulses of the transmitting tube by an amount equal to the difference between the duration of the line (64 microseconds) and the time delay corresponding to the length of the camera cable employed.

Certain Problems in the Theory of Magnetic **Amplifiers and Magneto-Modulation Probes of** the "Second Harmonic" Type by V. N. Mikhaylovskiy and Yu. I. Spektor. AT 8/57, pp 716-723, 6 figs.

These amplifiers are analyzed at no load with sinusoidal excitation. Allowances are made for magnetization and eddy current losses. It is shown that the presence of losses causes the phase of the output voltage to vary with the intensity of the measured magnetic field. Reference is made to an article by F. C. Williams "The Fundamental Limitation of the Second Harmonic Type of Magnetic Modulator" Proceedings of Electrical Engineers, Part II, Vol. 97, August 1957 and to "Preliminary Development of a Magnettor Current Standard" by E. P. Felch and J. L. Potter, Trans. AIEE, Part I, vol. 72, 1953.

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Fig. 1. This phase shift oscillator feeds back from the second emitter to the first base.



Fig. 2. In this oscillator, feedback is from the output of the phase shift network.

hoice of Operating Conditions and Degn of Electronic Voltage Stabilizers by I. Bayda and V. K. Zakharov, AT 8/57, p 724-739, 12 figs.

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"Starved amplifiers" (see G. E. Kaufer, lectronic Engineering, November 1954) re used in feedback loops to produce ry high gain amplifiers with pentodes ad to provide necessary voltage stabilition. In a "starved amplifier" the tube perates at very small currents (on the der of microamperes) and very high retances in the plate circuit, so that the in of the stage can approach the static nplification factor of the tube. By using ch amplifiers in the feedback loop of e stabilizer, as in Fig. 3, one can obtain ry high stabilization coefficients with ry low internal resistance.

ertain Properties of Circuits Containing ermoresistances by G. K. Pechayev. 1 8/57, pp 740-748, 6 figs.

The temperature dependence of the inductance and resistance of two-terinal networks containing thermoresistices were determined by Beakley (Jouril of Scientific Instruments, vol. 28, b. 6, 1951) and Bleuze, for certain spefic cases. This article treats a general erivation of expressions for the conducvity and resistance, and indicates under that conditions the relations obtained the close to linear. A method is given for esigning temperature compensators for hear resistances.

nalysis of the Overdriven Mode of a accuum Tube Oscillator by Yu. V. Bogo-

slovskiy. RE 8/57, pp 28-41, 8 figs, 5 tables.

The author considers a procedure for the design of an overdriven vacuum tube oscillator, based on the use of graphs prepared for discrete values of the lower cutoff angle $\theta_1 = 75$, 80, and 90 degrees.

The specified parameters are the oscillation power or the dc component of the plate current, the ratio of the dc component of the grid current to the dc component of the total current, and the lower cutoff angle θ_1 . The results of the calculations and instructions for the use of the graphs are given, and the results of calculations with the graphs are compared with results of calculations performed by grapho-analytic means.

Certain Problem in Resonant Amplification by A. G. Anisimov. RE 8/57, pp 54-58, 2 figs, 4 tables.

Nonlinear effects in resonant amplification are characterized by the ratio of the second derivative of the transconductance of the tube to the transconductance itself. The smaller this ratio, the less harmonic distortion and cross modulation, and the better the reproduction of the signal and the noise rejection of the radio receiver. The literature contains no formulas for the determination of this ratio, and this article tries to fill this gap. The data listed in the article lead to conclusions concerning the selection of tubes and the regulation of the amplifier.

(Continued on following page)

ECTRONIC DESIGN . May 14, 1958



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RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS

Certain Features of Transients in a Tuned Amplifier with Nonlinear Load by I. Ya. Kremer. RE 8/57, pp 59-65, 5 figs.

Tuned amplifiers with specially introduced nonlinear loads are used in receivers with logarithmic amplitude characteristics. These are used in radar stations to increase the noise rejection and to improve other characteristics of the radar receivers. The characteristic features of the transients in such a receiver are the dependence of the signal delay and of the output voltage rise time on the level of the input signal. This article deals with the effects of these characteristics on the accuracy of radar sets.

Notes on the Design of Networks for the Formation of Rectangular Pulses by P. N. Matkhanov. RE 7/57, pp 23-29, 5 figs.

The calculations in this article are based on network synthesis in the time domain. The approximations are made in the complex frequency domain by representing the hyperbolic functions in terms of the first factors of infinite products. The computation procedure is simple and makes it possible to take the load capacitance into account. Data are given on an experimental investigation of the forming network obtained.

Certain Problems in the Application of the Theory of Four Terminal Networks to the Design of Transistor Circuits by Kh. I. Cherne. RE 7/57, pp 41-50, 5 figs.

It is known that if a transistor is operating at weak signals, it can be considered as a linear irreversible four-terminal network, regardless of the method of connection (grounded base, grounded emitter, or grounded collector). In this case the analysis of transistor circuit can be made with methods developed in the ordinary fourterminal network theory. In practical applications, however, there are some inconsistencies between the notation and current directions adopted in transistor circuitry and those employed in four-terminal network theory. This article is devoted to a reconciliation of the two practices and contains an extensive list of matrix equations for various transistor circuits.

Use of Stepped Filter for the Correction of Transients in Linear Systems by V. I. Gukov, RE 7/57, pp 51-62, 14 figs.

"Stepped filters" are based on the use of delay elements interconnected to obtain specified response curves. American references on the subject are papers by Ford and Calvert (Transactions AIEE, May 1954) and Sonnenfeldt ("Selectivity and Transient Response Synthesis, IRE



nit is : Fig. 3. The pentode in the feedback loop operates w spond a very high plate load resistance and helps provide wit excellent voltage regulation. on). H

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pace is Transactions, BTR-1, No. 3, 1955). This article ivity u devoted to analytical and graphical calculation nsitiv methods in the time domain. It is shown that vens, nd sm cascade connection consisting of a stepped fill For and a linear system can be described by HERM equation of arbitrary order making it possible rite t eliminate the transient within a specified time. lassa

Transients in Ridge Filters by M. I. Finkel'shtey RE 7/57, pp 63-69, 5 figs.

The optimum filter for a signal in the form a periodic sequence of pulses is the so-call ridge filter, i.e., a series of narrow band filter which are transparent for the spectral lines of t frequency spectrum of the signal. Such filte were described by Zadeh and Ragazzini (Op mum Filters for the Detection of Signals Noise, Proceedings IRE, October 1952) and Davis (Convention Record, IRE, Part 8, Inform tion Theory, 1953). This article considers the sponse of a system of such filters to a single nusoidal voltage step function. A method is pu posed for determining the form of the transie amplitude and the time required to achie steady state. It is shown that the initial slope the transient amplitude is directly proportional the number of filters.

INFORMATION THEORY

Noise Rejecting Codes by K. A. Meshkovski EC 8/57, pp 3-12, 3 figs.

Based on the theory of the maximum possib noise rejection and on the geometrical theory coding, the author explains the fundamental pri ciples used in the compilation of noise rejection codes. A geometric interpretation is given for the concept of optimum code. A very convenient of terion is proposed for comparison of codes. I tensive groups of noise rejection codes are give

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TELEMETRY

Exponential Time-Pulse Converters by A. I. Novikov. AT 8/57, pp 749-755, 6 figs, 1 table.

Systems with time-pulse modulation are widely used in radio telemetering. Such systems have a relatively high noise rejection, relatively narrow band in the communication channel, and require simple circuitry. The converters used in them usually comprise Kipp relays or similar devices. Such converters have substantial shortcomings in that they have low stability with ambient temperature and supply voltage changes and with aging of tubes. Converters are described which generate exponential voltages and are shown to be preferable for the purpose. Various converter circuits are described. Among their advantages are independence of the variation in the supply voltage, a wide range of operating speeds, and the possibility of creating a multi-channel contactless telemetering system

Code Rings and Their Use in Telemechanical Systems by A. N. Radchenko. AT 8/57, pp 756-763, 10 figs.

The great interest in digital code methods of transmission and conversion of information is due to the fact that these methods make it possible to solve a great variety of problems requiring accuracy, remote operation, and high speed. However, the use of code methods in practice is frequently made difficult owing to the complexity of the coding and decoding apparatus. This article describes a new device that can simplify the problem, namely a coding ring, capable of representing a complete set of codes so as to present the same information in one compact form. Some principles of ring coding are elaborated in this article, and it is shown that they can be used to simplify the existing pulse-code devices used in telemetering and remote control.

TELEVISION

Allowance for the Integrating Properties of the Eye and of the Phosphor of the Screen in the Observation of a Television Image in the Presence of Fluctuating Noise by N. N. Krasilnikov. RE 8/57, pp 14-20, 3 figs.

The author investigates the process of averaging out fluctuation noise, observed on the screens of receiving television tubes due to the finite time of afterglow of the phosphor and to the time lag of visual perception. Equations are derived with which one can obtain the ratio of signal to noise with allowance for this averaging.

Notes on the Design of Amplitude Selector for Television Receiver by A. Ya. Korniyenko. RE 7/57, pp 15-22, 4 figs.

An "amplitude selector" is a network designed to separate the synchronizing pulses from the total television signal. The article treats selectors based on diodes as well as those employing amplifier tubes.

(Continued on following page)



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CIRCLE 424 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS

COMPONENTS

Frequency Behavior of Composite Transistors by A. G. Filippov. RE 8/57, pp 21-27, 11 figs.

Calculations from experimental data are given to show the features of the frequency dependence of the current gain of composite transistors compared with ordinary (non-composite) transistors. Reference is made to "Some Properties in Circuit Applications of Super-Alpha Composite Transistors" by A. R. Pearlman, Transactions IRE, ED-2, No. 1, 1955, pp 25-39.

New Type of High Power Oscillating Tetrode by Z. M. Lifshitz, G. M. Moskovskaya, and M. I. Pass. RE 8/57, pp 66-69, 6 figs.

List of basic characteristics and set of characteristic curves for a 10 kw oscillator tetrode designed for operation in the short wave band.

Design of Wide Band Transformers Operating Between Active Loads by V. I. Dubrovskaya. EC 8/57, pp 32-38, 1 fig.

In spite of the fact that the wide-band transformer is a widely used circuit element for long distance communication and for measurement, little attention has been paid so far to design procedures for such transformers. This article attempts to clarify certain relationships between the required performance of a wide-band transformer and parameters such as the transformation ratio, the winding and leakage inductances, the active resistance of the windings, the reflection coefficient, and the attenuation. Various equations are derived for the relationships between these parameters.

Certain Features of Aperture Correction of Cathode Ray Tubes with Charge Storage by D. A. Novik. RE 7/57, pp 9-14, 6 figs.

The author published an article on cathode ray tubes with a charge storage in the May 1957 Radiotekhnika i Elektronika.

In the present article, the transfer characteristics of cathode ray tubes with charge storage are defined and used to analyze the aperture correction of such tubes. The aperture correction features are characterized by allowance for the phase distortion that are inherent in cathode ray tubes with charge storage, unlike tubes without charge storage, which introduce no distortion.

MEASUREMENTS

Equivalent Electric Parameter of Quartz Plates Excited at Higher Harmonics by M. M. Pruzhanskiy. RE 8/57, pp 42-53, 9 figs.

The author gives a description and the theoretical analysis of two independent methods of measuring the equivalent parameters of quartz operating at higher harmonics. The first method involves the substitution of the quartz crystal in an oscillating circuit, and the second involves a resonant measurement method with the aid of a



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1027 Newark Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey Pioneers in pneumatic timing CIRCLE 428 ON READER-SERVICE CARD Q meter. Results of the measurement of the quartz parameters are given. It is shown that the performance of the quartz first improves with increasing number of harmonics, reaches a maximum, and upon further increase in the number of harmonics it begins to give poor performance. Refers to standard works by Vigoureux, Cady, and Mason.

PROPAGATION

Electrons, Photons, and Radiowaves by L. B. Slepyan. RE 8/57, pp 3-12, 2 figs.

This is a speculative article, in which radio wave propagation is considered from the point of view of the possible role of electrons and photons. The possibility of experimental verification of the existence of radiophotons is considered.

Approximate Calculation of the Relative Power of Parasitic Radiation of UHF Transmitters by Ya. I. Efrussi. EC 8/57, pp 13-19, 3 figs.

Examination of one of the possible methods of approximate computation of the relative power of parasitic radiation of transmitters with multiple frequency multiplication and with a single master generator.

MISCELLANY

Design of Electromagnetic Systems by Means of Electrical Analogs by S. A. Aleskerov. AT 8/57, pp 764-772, 4 figs.

The distribution of magnetic fields in electromagnetic systems is determined by means of field plotting techniques known from electrostatic theory. This is applicable to configurations which can be reduced to the external Dirichlet problem for the Laplace equation.

Synchronous Single-Machine Electric Drive with Magnetic Amplifier for Facsimile Apparatus by O. B. Pevzner and K. A. Brusilovskiy. EC 8/57, pp 61-68, 3 figs.

Description of an economical system for the synchronization of the electric drive of a facsimile apparatus using a dc motor and a high-frequency generator, both having a common magnetic circuit. Instead of using an electronic brake, the high-frequency generator is shunted with a magnetic amplifier, controlled by a phase discriminator circuit. Expressions are given for the motor and generator power as functions of the voltage and load. Approximate linear dynamic equations are derived, from which it is possible to determine the influence of the lag of the magnetic amplifier on the stability of the system.

Formulation of Problems in the Theory of Periscopic Antennas by B. Ye. Kinber and A. M. Pokras. RE 7/57, pp 30-40, 4 figs.

A periscopic antenna is the microwave analog of an ordinary optical periscope, consisting of two parts—the basic antenna (dipole) placed on the surface of the earth, and a reflector mounted at great height. The article is devoted to the analysis and synthesis of such an antenna.



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Transistor Oscillator for 8mc

E. Brenner

A N AMPLIFIER with feedback as shown in Fig. 1 can be described by the equations

 $V_1 = A_1V_2 + B_1I'_2$ $V_2 = A_2V_1 + B_2I_P$ $I'_1 = C_1V_2 + D_1I'_2$ $I'_P = C_2V_1 + D_2I_P$ $I'_1 = I_1 + I_P$; $I'_2 = I_2 + I'_P$; $V_2 = Z_LI_2$ To obtain the conditions for oscillations the current amplification I_2/I_1 is found as a fraction of combinations of the various parameters and the denominator of this fraction is set to zero. The result is the elaborate equation

$$-A_{2}\left(A_{1}+\frac{B_{1}}{Z_{L}}\right)-B_{1}C_{2}-B_{2}\left(C_{1}+\frac{D_{1}}{Z_{L}}\right)$$
$$-D_{1}D_{2}+\triangle_{1}\bigtriangleup_{2}=0$$

where

$$\triangle_1 = (A_1D_1 - B_1C_1) \text{ and }$$

$$\triangle_2 = (A_2D_2 - B_2C_2)$$

Using the simplified high frequency



ELECTRONIC DESIGN . May 14, 19 ELE



Fig. 2. Simplified high-frequency equivalent circuit of the transistor.

Fig. 3. Feedback network without load.

quivalent circuit of the transistor amlifier shown in Fig. 2 and the equivalent ircuit of the feedback network shown in Fig. 3, equations for L_1, C_1 and C_2 can be deduced.

The equivalent circuit arrangement pplies to the crystal controlled transistor scillator shown in Fig. 4.

Even with these equations for the parameters, numerical results are not imnediately applicable because of loading md other practical problems.

Nevertheless these values were used s a guide to design an oscillator which was to be tested for stability.

It was found that at no-load the oscilator had a temperature coefficient which howed a relative decrease in frequency of 7.10^{-5} per cent per deg C. Low load resistances increased this effect while for values of R_L above 50 K ohms the frequency was independent of load.

The dependence of the frequency on

the supply voltage (at the base) indicates a $1.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ per cent decrease in frequency for a 20 per cent increase in supply voltage.

Investigation of the input side of the amplifier revealed that a 10 per cent increase in temperature increased the emitter current 26 per cent above its nominal value, while the input impedance remained constant. Some attempt was made to adjust R_1 , as shown in Fig. 4, to compensate for the effect of input parameter variation but no general procedure could be found.

The original paper includes all numerical values of the oscillator as well as the design procedure and the results of the stability tests in the form of numerous convenient curves.

Abstracted from an article by H. Scheffhauser and M. J. O. Strutt, Archiv Der Elektrischen Uebertragung, Vol. 11, No. 11, Nov. 1957, pp 455-460.



Fig. 4. Transistor oscillator for 8 mc. A Philco transistor SB100 is used. The unmarked capacitors are for blocking.

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ABSTRACTS

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Improved electronic computer packages requiring far less power and cooling than previous packages have been developed at the National Bureau of Standards. By the proper interconnection of a sufficient number of such packages, most of the complex circuitry of large digital electronic computers can be constructed. Two types of packages—one containing pulse repeater circuitry and the other containing delay lines—are described in a recent report from the NBS.

ALTHOUGH many hundreds of stages are r quired in computer design, a single bas tube circuit or pulse repeater, with minor mod fications, is adaptable to the majority of comput requirements. The same basic circuit, wh combined with delay lines as needed, can ser as a low-impedance pulse driver, as a flip-flo and in a number of gating functions. This ge eral circuit uniformity invites the use of man produced packages.

Tube Package

The tube package contains a tube, a pul transformer, five and-gates, an or-gate for fee ing the output of the gates to the grid of t tube, and an output or-gate to permit the tran former to drive the gates of subsequent pac ages. Not all of the components are connect together in their normal operating configuratio inside the package. Instead, leads are broug out to the plug, as shown in Fig. 1, and t connections are wired into the socket. This pin cedure facilitates trouble shooting and provid many possible component combinations.

The component side of the tube package shown in Fig. 2. The tube is the type 404A, high-transconductance pentode. The transform consists of a ferrite, two-piece cup core with

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0-turn primary and two 5-turn secindaries. Two types of diodes are used in the packages: one on the grid side of the tube, where low capacitance and lowoltage drop for low currents are of reatest importance; a second at the outout of the transformer, where there is a pw-voltage drop for high currents. A number of deposited carbon resistors are used, the largest of which are rated at 1.25 w. Two bypass capacitors are inluded.

One of the five and-gates is used only o shape and set the duration of the ulse. Of the other four and-gates, one as provision for four inputs, two for five nputs, and one for six inputs. In addition here is a clock input to each gate to govrn pulse timing. All and-gates are connected to the grid at all times; if a gate is not used, -1.8 v must be connected to one of its inputs to prevent it from operating.

One of the transformer secondaries is always connected to provide a positive output pulse required for regeneration. A direct output from this secondary is provided, as well as an indirect output separated from the transformer by a buffer or-gate. The indirect output of the package is sent to and-gates of other tube packages. The direct output goes through either a delay line or a logical or-gate before the input and-gate of the next tube package. The other secondary can be left unconnected, although it normally is connected to provide a negative output pulse whenever required.

(Continued on following page)



Fig. 1. Circuit diagram for the low-power plug-in computer package.

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The loading of the package is expressed in terms of the equivalent number of gates which a tube can drive. The unit load is an or-gate that is driven directly from the positive output of a transformer, and in turn drives a single andgate. The maximum resistive load which a tube package can drive is 34 gates in addition to the regeneration gate.

Delay-Line Package

The delay line package contains 11 sections of delay line, some of which are permanently connected together. It also contains a number of delay-line terminations consisting of resistordiode networks. Two of these terminations are



Fig. 2. Component side of tube package.

for negative pulses and five for positive pulses. Each termination is made up of an input section, connected to the direct transformer output of a previous stage, and an output section, connected to the *and*-gate input of the next package. Some of the positive terminations are combined with *or*-gates and others are permanently connected to delay line sections to make best use of the available number of pins on the connector. The component side is shown in Fig. 3.

Since the positive output termination includes some of the same components that an or-gate requires, it is easy to add an extra or-gate input to a termination to make it either an or-gate or a termination, or both. One of the positive output terminations has three of these diodes perma-



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nently connected in, and another one has two. One of the positive input terminations has an extra diode added to form a logical or-gate that ran be used when two signals are to go to the name or-gate and receive the same delay.

Mounting

The tube and delay line packages are mounted m 4-1/2 in. x 7 in. printed circuit boards deigned to plug into conventional 44 pin printed circuit connectors. The center-to-center spacing of adjacent packages when mounted in a rack s 1-1/8 in. to accommodate the type 404A tube. The printed circuit boards are 1/16 in. epoxy glass double-clad with 0.0027 in. copper foil.



Fig. 3. Component side of delay line package.

Since all components are mounted on one side f the board, dip-soldering is appropriate only n the other side. If the component side is to be oldered, it must be done by hand. To avoid the ecessity of soldering both sides, eyelets for naking connections from one side of the board to the other are not used in the packages. Intead, all component mounting holes are plated brough. Several test points are provided on the oard to facilitate complete individual compoent-checking after mounting. These points are lso plated-through holes into which small test ins can easily be inserted.

Photocopies of the printed circuit conductor atterns for the tube and delay line packages hay be obtained by writing to the editors of LECTRONIC DESIGN.



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STANDARDS AND SPECS

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Waveguides

EIA RS-200, CIRCULAR WAVEGUIDE, JANUARY 1958 Standards have been established by this spec for 39 rigid circular waveguides. Included in this standard are definitions of nominal inside diameter, wall thickness, out-of-roundness, frequency range, and bow. A typical EIA designation for a waveguide meeting this standard is WC150B. Copies of this standard may be obtained from the Electronic Industries Association, Engineering Department, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y. for 30 cents per copy.

Connectors

MIL-C-3767A, CONNECTORS, ELECTRICAL (POWER, Bladed Type), General Specification for, 23 September 1957

The general requirements for power-type electrical connectors are established by this edition of this spec. Superseding the June 12, 1952 issue, this spec covers plugs and receptacles with bladed contacts for use in d-c circuits up to 600 volts or in a-c circuits up to 600 volts at frequencies up to 400 cycles. A typical type designation for a plug meeting this spec is UP101M; a typical receptacle designation is UR101M. Included as part of the spec are eleven detail specs for specific plugs and receptacles.

Microwave Transmission

EIA RS-203, MICROWAVE TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS, JANUARY 1958

Minimum performance requirements for the r-f portion of microwave relay systems are detailed in this standard. Definitions of pertinent systems parameters are given and methods of measurements are included. This standard applies to lineof-sight systems. The emphasis in this standard has been to establish a common language and define certain reference points in the system, rather than to standardize on specific values. Terminology used by recognized organizations has been used wherever applicable. This standard includes new terms and definitions not previously available. Copies of this standard may be obtained from the Electronic Industries Association, Engineering Department, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y. for \$1.30 per copy.



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Mobile Receivers

EIA RS-204, MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LAND-MO-BILE COMMUNICATION FM OR PM RECEIVERS, JAN-**UARY 1958**

Standard test conditions are established to apply to a receiver while it is being tested for minimum requirements. Definitions, methods of measurement, and minimum standards are given for usable sensitivity, quieting sensitivity, audio squelch sensitivity, modulation acceptance bandwidth, adjacent channel selectivity and desensitization, spurious response attenuation, intermodulation spurious attenuation, audio power output, audio frequency response, hum and noise ratio, power supply voltage range, undesired conducted power, undesired radiated power, temperature range, high humidity, vibration stability, and shock stability. Copies of this standard are available from the Electronic Industries Association, Engineering Department, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y. for 90 cents per copy.

Printed Circuits

MIL-STD-429, PRINTED CIRCUITS, TERMS AND **DEFINITIONS**, 13 DECEMBER 1957

Preferred terms generally used with printed circuits are established and defined by this standard. Other synonomous terms which in the past have been used with printed circuits are cross referenced; however, only the preferred term is defined.

Capacitors

EIA RS-205, ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS FOR USE PRIMARILY IN TRANSMITTERS AND ELECTRONIC IN-STRUMENTS, JANUARY 1958

Special types of polarized, aluminum electrolytic capacitors are covered by this standard which is a revision of TR-140. These capacitors are intended for use primarily in low-frequency filter, by-pass, and coupling applications in transmitters and electronic instruments where the service is normally d-c and where a high degree of reliability is essential. The capacitors covered by this standard are intended for operation over a maximum ambient temperature range of -20° C to $+85^{\circ}$ C and where the operation at ambient temperatures above 65°C is not expected to exceed 10 to 15 per cent of the total operating time. Covered in this standard are ratings, styles, case sizes, test conditions, and basic requirements. A typical EIA designation for a capacitor meeting this standard is RCEO1A. Copies of this standard may be obtained from the Electronic Industries Association, Engineering Department, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y. for 80 cents per copy.



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Mr. Emmanuel A. Blasi, right, Manager of Antenna and Propagation Department, discusses results of radiation performance after antenna pattern measurements with staff scientist Allen S. Dunbar. Column bearing missile in background is operated automatically from laboratory.

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Stated simply, the new -hp- 434A Calorimetric Power Meter offers you this:

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With the 434A, measurement is literally as simple as connecting to a 50 ohm, type N front panel terminal and reading power directly. The instrument is particularly ideal for use by non-technical personnel.

The new meter fills the important range between bolometer-type microwave power meters (such as -hp-430C at right) and conventional calorimeters whose lower range is approximately 10 watts. But unlike previous cumbersome equipment suggested for its range, the -hp- 434A is completely self-contained and requires no external detectors or plumbing of any type.

Rapid Response Time

Model 434A employs a self-balancing bridge and a high efficiency heat transfer system to and from an oil stream to provide a full scale response time of 10 seconds or less. This fast response, a fraction of the reaction time needed by ordinary calorimeters, means the 434A quickly follows small adjustments in input tuning circuits. Further, the use of twin power sensitive elements in one oil stream plus a feedback system makes the accuracy virtually independent of variations in oil flow rate or ambient temperature, and prevents fluctuations due to changes in oil flow rate or oil temperature.



Figure 1. -hp- 434A Calorimetric Power Meter

New -hp- 434A comprises two load resistors, one for input and one for comparison power, a self-balancing bridge with temperature sensitive gauges in input and comparison legs, and an indicating meter. Heat dissipated in the input load resistor heats the gauge in the input leg and unbalances the bridge. The unbalanced signal is amplified and applied to the comparison resistor. The heat thus generated is transferred to the gauge in the comparison leg and rebalances the bridge. The meter measures the power supplied to the comparison gauge to rebalance the bridge. Since heat transfer and temperature sensitivity are identical, the meter reads input power direct, with presentation in watts or DBW.

> For complete details, see your -hp- representative or write direct.

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SPECIFICATIONS

-hp- 434A Calorimetric Power Meter

7 ranges; full scale readings of 0.01, 0.03, 0.1, 0.3, 1.0, 3.0 and 10 watts. Meter cali- brated -10 to 0 DBW, continuous readings -30 to + 10 DBW.
dc to 10 KMC
50 ohms \pm 5 ohms at Type N input jack
Less than 1.5 full range
Approximately 10 seconds on highest range, approximately 2 seconds on lower ranges.
Zero Set and Meter Range
Within 5% full scale
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Cabinet: 201/2" wide, 121/2" high, 143/4" deep. Rack: 19" wide, 101/2" high, 131/2" deep. Wt. 50 lbs.
\$1,115.00 (cabinet) \$1,100.00 (rack mount)

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Microwave Power Meter

0.1 to 10 mw, CW or pulsed, without calculations!



-hp- 430C Microwave Power Meter is the finest, most dependable source of milliwatt power measurements offered. It gives you power readings direct in db or mw and eliminates all computation or adjustment during measurement. The instrument measures either pulsed or CW power, on either coaxial or waveguide systems. Operation is entirely automatic, and accuracy is $\pm 5\%$ of full scale reading. For CW or pulsed power measurements, -hp-

430C uses either an instrument fuse, barretter or thermistor as a bolometer element. Operation may be at either 100 or 200 ohms. Power is read direct in mw from 0.02 to 10 mw, or in dbm from -20 to + 10 dbm. The broad nominal range may be extended by means of directional couplers and attenuators.

SPECIFICATIONS

Power Range: 5 ranges, front panel selector. Full scale readings of .1, .3, 1, 3, and 10 mw. Also continuous readings from -20 to +10 dbm. (0 dbm = .001 watt). Power range may be extended with attenuators or directional couplers in microwave system.

External Bolometer: Frequency range depends on bolometer mount. Bolometers can operate at resistance levels of 100 or 200 ohms and can have positive or negative temperature coefficients. Any dc bias current up to 16 ma is available for biasing positive or negative temperature coefficient bolometers. Dc bias current is continuously adjustable and independent of bolometer resistance and power level range. Suitable bolometers are:

Instrument fuses: -hp- G-28A and G-28B 1/100 amp fuse.

Barretters: Sperry 821, Narda N821B or N610B, PRD 610A, 614, 617 or 631C. Thermistors: Western Electric D166382, Victory Engi-

neering Co. 32A3, 32A5, Narda 333, 334. Accuracy: \pm 5% of full scale reading. Power: 115/230 v \pm 10%, 50/1,000 cps, 75 watts. Dimensions: Cabinet Mount: 73%" wide, 11½" high, 14" deep. Rack Mount: 19" wide, 7" high, 12½" deep. Weight: Net 14 lbs. Shipping 32 lbs. (cabinet mount).

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