

SYNCHROS for GYRO PLATFORMS by CPPC



6' max. error spread Synchro for Gyro Pick-Off

The SG-17- and ST-17- type pancake synchros. (SG-18- and ST-18- with housings) are our most standard line for gyro pick-off applications.

These units have been manufactured in large quantity and are readily available for prototype breadboarding. The high accuracies shown on the left are obtainable in standard 26v or 115v units.

Pancake Resolver for Gimbal Mounting

Clifton Precision preduces special pancake resolvers for direct gimbal mounting. They were developed fer use in cascaded amplifierless resolver systems and have been trimmed for 10K input impedance, 0° phase shift and a constant transformation ratio, with temperature, at 900cy. Accuracies of 4', perpendicularities of 3" and nulls of 1mv/v of output or less can be beld.

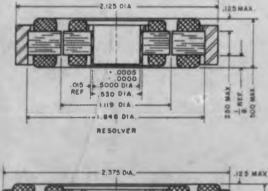
Special techniques maintain concentricity between rotor and stater — thus reducing difficulties commonly encountered in gimbal mountings.

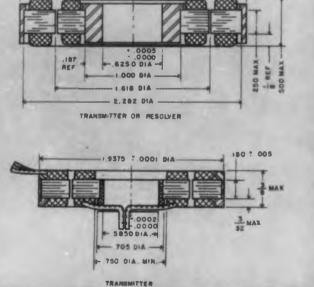


Custom Designed Pancakes

CPPC has developed a number of special pancakes (drawings below) with relatively large bores and narrow stack heights. Means have been devised to minimize error due to clamping pressures on these thin units.

Special accuracies have been maintained where required. Let us know your needs.





ENGINEERS – Join the leader in the rotating components field. Write David D. Brown, Director of Personnel, Dept. J7 CDDC CLIFTON PRECISION PRODUCTS CO., INC. CLIFTON HEIGHTS, PENNSYLVANIA Sales Office: 9014 W. Chester Pike, Upper Darby, Pa., Hilltop 9-1200 • TWX Flanders, Pa. 1122—or eur Representatives

CIRCLE 1 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



COVER: A complete redesign of the beam switching tube makes the new "Beam-X" practical in many switching applications. The cover looks through the eyes of our artist at the cathode-to-collector current flow in the tube.

Selected Topics In This Issue

Systems

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JAN 22 1960

How Good Is Inertial Guidance?

System designers of outer space vehicles are scrutinizing closely the capabilities of inertial guidance devices. Accuracies needed and problems presented once the vehicle leaves the earth's gravitational field pose real difficulties. This is one aspect of guidance and navigation problems faced by space vehicle designers.

Aware that inertial guidance systems would have to be supplemented by additional approaches to meet outer space vehicle demands, *ELECTRONIC DESIGN* queried the experts as to where we are going. Bob DeFloria, leading the investigation, assisted by Alan Corneretto and Tom Mount, talked to no less than 23 leaders in the field. Result: Deep differences of opinion but an interesting story. Read it on page 4.

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Coming Next Issue Controlling RFI

Radio frequency interference (RFI) has been responsible for missile failures, communication jamming and radar screen blackouts. Our Feb. 3 issue features a special Staff Report with a thorough up-to-date survey of latest developments on this critical subject. Specialists in the field have prepared over a dozen articles on prediction techniques, methods of measurement, trouble shooting procedures and design criteria for interference suppression; several will appear with the Special Report-others will be included in subsequent issues.

First Practical, Tunnel Diode Circuits

The literature abounds with descriptions of tunnel diodes and the promise they hold. ELECTRONIC DESIGN is pleased and proud to bring you, next issue, the first article on designing with tunnel diodes. Authors are U. S. Davidsohn, Y. C. Hwang, and G. B. Ober of General Electric Co. General Electric has been producing small sample quantities since the third quarter of 1959.



Detailed technical data bulletins on any of these types are yours for the asking. Better yet, ask to have a Raytheon sales engineer drop in for a firsthand appraisal of your application and prototype needs — no obligation, of course. Write directly to Dept. 2528.

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VOLTAGE REGULATOR TUBES

Туре	Base	D.C. Operating Voltage	Current Range	Regulation
	0436	Anuale	Current Kange	regulation
DA2WA CK6626/OA2WA CK6073, OA2	Miniature	150 v.	5 — 30 ma.	2 v.
DB2WA CK6627/OB2WA CK6074, OB2	Miniature	108 v.	5 — 30 ma.	1 v.
DC2	Miniature	75 v.	5 - 30 ma.	3 v.
CK5787	Subminiature	98 v.	5 — 25 ma.	3 v.
CK5787WA	Subminiature	98 v.	5 — 25 ma.	1.5 v.
CK6542	Subminiature	148 v.	5 — 25 ma.	2 v.
Cor	ona Voltag	e Regu	lators	
CK1038	Subminiature	885 - 915 v	1. 5 - 55 µa.	15 v. max.
CK5962	Miniature	700 v.	2 - 55 µa.	15 v. max.
CK6437	Subminiature	700 v.	5 - 125 µa.	15 v. max,
CK6438	Subminiature	1200 v.	5 — 125 µa.	20 v. max.

VOLTAGE REFERENCE TUBES

Туре	Base	D.C. Operating Voltage	Current Range	Regulation	Voltage Jump Max.
CK5651	Miniature	85 v.	1.5 - 3.5 ma.	1.5 v.	0.1 v.
CK5651WA	Miniature	85 v.	1.5 — 3.5 ma.	1.5 v.	0.005 v.
CK5783	Subminiature	85 v.	1.5 - 3.5 ma.	3.0 v.	0.1 v.
CK5783WA	Subminiature	85 v.	1.5 - 3.5 ma.	2.4 v.	0.005 v.
CK6213	Subminiature	130 v.	$1.0 - 2.5 \mathrm{ma.}$	1.0 v.	-

COLD CATHODE RECTIFIER TUBES

Туре	Construction	Base	Max. Peak Inverse Vollage	Peak Plate Current	Max. D.C. Output Current
OZ4A/1003	Double Diode	Octal	880 v.	330 ma.	110 ma.
CK1005	Double Diode	Octal	450 v.	210 ma.	70 ma.
CK1006	Double Diode	4-Pin.	1600 v.	600 ma.	200 ma.
CK1007	Double Diode	Octal	1200 v.	510 ma.	85 ma.
CK5517	Diode	Miniature	2800 v.	100 ma.	12 ma.
CK6174	Diode	Miniature	2800 v.	30 ma.	3 ma.
CK6659	Diode	Subminiature	2800 v.	40 ma.	8 ma,
CK6763	Diode	Miniature	2800 v.	100 ma.	12 ma.

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

ELECTRONIC DESI	GN Hayden Publishing Co., Inc., 830 Third Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.
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CIRCULATORS

Basically, the Rantec circulator is a non-reciprocal hybrid junction with three or more ports. Non-basically, the circulator is finding more and more use in advanced radar and microwave

SVStems. As an example, it has become an important component in maser and parametric amplifier systems in addition to its uses in duplexing circuits, in channel branching, as a high performance load isolator and as a low-loss directional coupler. The Rantec circulator is available in three types - Rotational, Phase Shift and Tee - all of which are small, lightweight, rugged and insensitive to stray magnetic fields. Rantec research and development has also led to many other sophisticated "active" and "passive" microwave ferrite components - high-speed ferrite switches, single side-band modulators. amplitude modulators and a number of load isolators. Your inquiry is welcomed.

corporation calabasas, california



E ECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960-



Occulation tracking, a new, high-accuracy twist on an old navigating technique.

Guidance and Navigation Designers Scramble to Meet Space Needs





To extend the usefulness of inertial systems, designers are improving the components. This Honeywell gyro uses a beryllium ball electrostatically, suspended to cut down bearing friction. W HILE MAN is getting ready to find his way in space, the navigation designers expected to guide him there are themselves groping for direction in the twisting currents of new requirements. to ns the l are cria are drac the drac the occu plan flect of a

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A survey of navigation design indicates that supporters of many philosophies are scrambling to find a place in space travel for their methods.

Some groups believe their systems will be adequate with relatively minor design improvements. Others see a need for breakthroughs. Some designers believe navigation philosophies must be grouped into composite systems. Still others foresee a greatly limited role for their speciality.

Disagreement is common not only among experts in different areas but among designers in the same speciality. Even workers in the same specialty in the same company disagree. The result is parallel effort in developing space travel guidance and navigation equipment, lack of strong direction and nearly as many approaches to navigation as there are space missions.

Here is where the industry stands in the four main areas of navigation: inertial, celestial, radio and Doppler.

Inertial—Dominant but Straining Hard

Inertial guidance, though still dominant in controlling advanced missiles, is generally conceded to have serious disadvantages in space travel. The drawbacks are fundamental-gravity, for example, which is used to monitor and limit errors in Schuler-tuned earthbound inertial systi ns, is not available in space. Also accelerations, the basic inputs of an inertial navigation system, are completely absent after thrust cutoff. An ine dial system in space therefore becomes merely an extrapolative device, which determines the dead-reckoning position of the space vehicle on the basis of conditions existing at cut-off.

One advantage often quoted for the inertial acceleration-sensing method of navigation, is that no delay is required for data smoothing because accelerations themselves are sensed as soon as they occur. This advantage is offset in space by the planetary gravitational fields. A vehicle can be deflected from its trajectory by the gravitational field of a planet, with none of the deflection being recorded in an inertial system.

The second advantage claimed for inertial guidance systems is their immunity to jamming. This attribute is not very significant in peaceful space missions and can be provided by celestial navigation systems as well.

To offset these drawbacks in the inertial principle, designers are improving the components. This effort to squeeze the utmost from the systems is resulting in some exotic designs.

General Electric and Jet Propulsion Laboratory have announced cryogenic, electromagnetically supported gyroscopic rotors, which are virtually friction-free. GE reports that it expects to reduce uncorrected drift in its new gyroscope to 0.0001 of a degree per hour, better than any accuracy available now.

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Minneapolis-Honeywell has announced an electrostatically supported gyroscope with relatively low friction values. Kearfott is working on a ferrite rotor for similar results. Since one large source of error in gyroscopes is the drift of the rotor itself, which in turn is largely caused by friction, the performance of these systems under development is reported to be at least an order of magnitude better than any system now in existence.

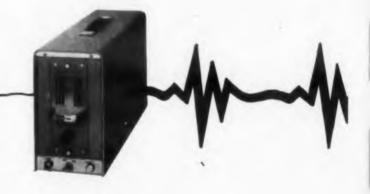
Ford Instrument Co. and Chance Vought have both announced work on gimble-less inertial "platforms." In these systems the single-degree-of-freedom gyroscopes are strapped down to the vehicle frame, instead of mounted on a platform suspended in a gimbal system. Eliminating the complicated and close-tolerance gimbal structure simplifies the attainment of very precise gyrocopic action. Memory of space orientation is provided by a digital computer, which has an accuacy theoretically limited only by size.

C. L. Davis of Minneapolis-Honeywell has said:

"The electrically suspended gyroscope has the potential of far greater accuracy than present orms of gyroscopes and is a distinct advance in the state of the art.

"Naval vessels and space missiles of the future vill require guidance so precise that even the ex-

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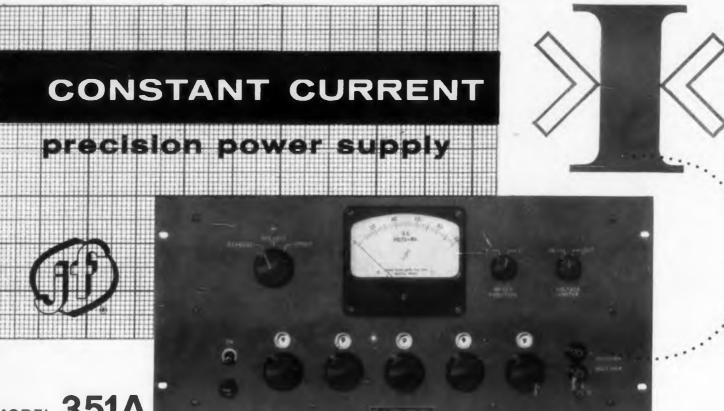
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NEWS

tremely accurate gyros of today may be inadequate. Answers to these problems of ultra accuracy are being found in virtually friction-free electrically suspended gyros."

Despite the efforts to break through present machining limits of inertial components, many designers feel that inertial systems will not be able to perform their space navigation function without monitoring by other devices.

According to H. A. Grant of North American's Autonetics Division: "There is no controversy between inertial and other kinds of guidance. As soon as a vehicle gets out of the earth's gravitational field, the inertial guidance system loses its Schuler-tuning and all errors propagate at one half AT². Obviously in this case it is necessary to have passive navigation systems to take fixes periodically and reduce the error."

In contrast, R. B. Horsfall, also of Autonetics, says: "Once a vehicle is in interplanetary space, it is free from sudden random disturbing influences of large magnitude, such as wind gusts; particularly if it is in free motion, it may be a good stable platform in itself. Possibly the use of gyroscopes can be dispensed with entirely for this situation."

And yet, in the Centaur space vehicle, designed to soft-land an instrument package on the moon, the opposite approach is taken. Centaur will carry an all-inertial guidance system. The vehicle's burning time will be so long that the craft will travel beyond the earth's horizon and out of range of Cape Canaveral's radio-tracking system before cutoff. The Centaur's Convair designers apparently feel that neither radio nor celestial monitoring is necessary for the vehicle's mission.

Celestial—Rising Star in Space

The view that inertial components may be excess baggage for certain space applications is also backed up by proposed systems designed by celestial guidance groups. At Perkin-Elmer Corp. two satellite programs, a true satellite and a highaltitude balloon, are in the study phase. Both designs call for no gyros aboard at all. Attitude control is attained completely by the use of optical devices. Because no disturbing forces come into play on the satellites, the complexity and interactions connected with inertial components are felt to be an unnecessary burden with no compensating gain. The satellite's attitude would be controlled by slaving the vehicle to the outputs of the optical devices through a reaction sphere.

In a similar application, a star tracker developed by Librascope aided balloonists who studied and

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I hotographed Venus through a 16-inch Schmidt t lescope last November. When pointed at a star or planet, the star tracker locks on then tracks the astral body, reflecting light from the target to a half-millimeter slit in the spectrograph. The telescope is "fixed" on the target to within 3 sec of arc. This positioning is comparable to an accuracy of one part in 432,000 parts, Librascope reports.

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Attitude control of two recent satellites was actually attained by means of a Barnes infrared sensing unit. This device was used to control the attitude of the satellite closely enough to allow sharp photographs of the earth to be taken. Sperry Gyroscope Co. is proposing optical infrared and even millimetric waves to sense the horizon and establish the vertical direction around the earth or other planets. Such a system, using millimetric radiation, would be especially useful around Venus, where dense clouds make it difficult to sight on the horizon. A by-product of such a vertical sensor obtained almost without cost, according to Earl McCartney of Sperry Gyroscope, is a geometrical determination of range from the center of the planet. This quantity is unobtainable from any inertial device.

The launch vehicle necessary to get a true space craft off the earth and into orbit will probably still require an inertial system to overcome the violent turbulence of the power phase of the flight. The payload stage of the vehicle, while orbiting in space, is perpetually free from such disturbances and can possibly do without the costly and heavy inertial components.

As far back as 1952, North American's XN-2 experimental stellar-inertial autonavigator tracked stars automatically in broad daylight to supervise its three-gyrostabilized platform. Subsequent XN-2 flights established the ability of stellarinertial systems to operate accurately in either the atmosphere or outer space at any time of day or night. The XN-2 system's significant contributions to the advancement of automatic navigation were achieved in a test program extending over a period of three years and two months.

Kollsman Instrument Corp. produces the celestial tracking sub-system for the B-58 Hustler navigation system, as well as several other high flying vehicles. Northrup's Snark also uses this "conventional" form of celestial-monitored inertial guidance system.

One of the limits in this type of system, however, is the requirement to measure a very small angle, in the order of seconds, in a large total angle. The percentage of tracking accuracy required from the pick-off devices for a usable navigational accuracy is excessive in this arrangement.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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For highly precise, static and dynamic regulation of line and load changes when accuracy is vital. Arnoux power supplies provide a wide range of output voltage and current. Depending on specific models, this range is from 5 to 500 vdc and from 30 ma to 15 amperes. Bulletin 102.

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Of more recent interest for this reason, are occu lation trackers. In these devices the lines of postion in space are established by the planet position against a star background. The percentage of a curacy of the required measurement is reduced since it is only necessary to determine the planet position with respect to the stars in the local are With a reference star half a degree away, one see ond of arc is only one part in 2,000, which is easil obtainable. According to American Bosch Arm: the occulation type of star tracker provides sulstantial advantages over the conventional star tracker even though it may be heavier. This is because the accuracy gain more than makes up for the large price paid in excess weight. The error accuracy of the occulation method is easily paid for in terms of fuel saving, even at the expense of added guidance weight, which seems unlikely.

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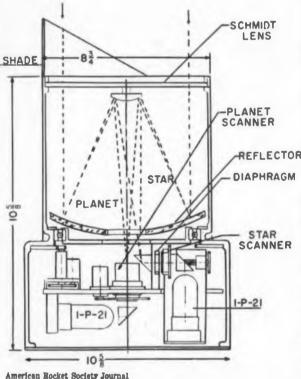
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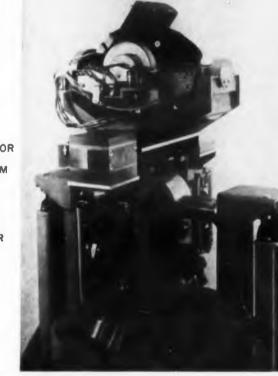
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The Weems' System of Navigation. Inc., is working with Kearfott on such a method, which "uses a minimum of electronic and minimum of inertial equipment at the start."

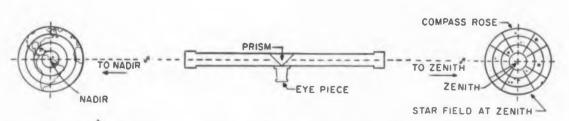


NEWS

Occulation tracker focuses stars and planet on scanners, and determines relative displacement.



Stellar autonavigator designed by North American, flew in 1952 and tracked stars in broad daylight to monitor its inertial platform.



Astral determination of nadir point allows celestial navigation in absence of gravity.

This replaces the gravity vertical with an optically or infrared-derived vertical in the conventional celestial navigation geometry. Inertial components are used, when necessary, only for attitude stabilization to permit accurate sighting of the stars. The absence of gravity in orbital flight has been a barrier to the celestial type of navigation in this situation.

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Radio—Accuracy Tops but Range a Problem

Ground-based radio guidance has been used on all advanced ballistic missiles. This type of system uses a very large array of antennas and complex computers on the ground, with little more than a transponder in the vehicle itself. Such systems have been refined to where the accuracies attained are presently superior to those of any other method of guidance in the launch phase. The adaptability of such a system to true space navigation, again, involves differences of opinion. According to Mr. Grant of Autonetics:

"Radio link may be the way the Russians hit the moon. A stellar-monitored inertial system would be much more accurate than any radio link system.

"Radio-control-type navigation is crude and inaccurate compared with most passive systems. Ballistic missiles, up to and including Centaur, use radio control."

American Bosch Arma Corp. says:

"Radio techniques have already played and will continue to play an important role in space navigation. Obviously their prime suitability is for the case when the vehicle is near the earth. However, they are not limited to this region. It has been reported that the Russians have used these techniques in their recent highly accurate shot around the moon.

"Jet Propulsion Laboratory has reported communication with the Pioneer space shot to a range in excess of 400,000 miles, and this would radiate power of one-quarter watt. Theoretically this range can be extended indefinitely."

However, in comparing radio and celestial systems in navigation to Mars, the company says:

"When one turns to the problem of photographic graze and return to earth, the margin of udvantage is in the celestial guidance system, primarily because the scale errors in the radio systems are too large to provide sufficient accuracy for the mission."

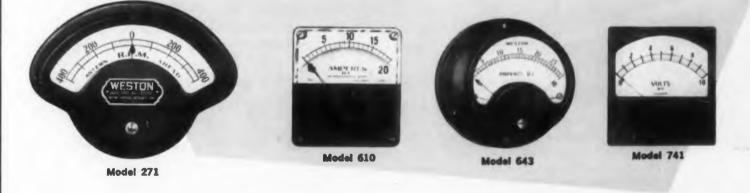
In contrast, a spokesman for Convair Astronautics, designer of the Azusa radio guidance system, states: "For flights to reasonably close planets, such as Venus or Mars, a radio-inertial guidance system is probably superior at first. For points beyond Venus and Mars, probably optical is superior." (continued on p. 10)

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NEWS

Doppler—A Must in Terminal Phase

In the terminal phase of interplanetary missions Doppler systems come in for consideration. According to M. Y. Silverberg and J. P. Campbell of General Precision Laboratory:

"For the achievement of soft landings or precise satellite orbits after destination, some form of terminal guidance will be required. Terminal guidance appears to be the most appropriate application for Doppler radar.

"An important phase in the operation of many space vehicles will be the establishment of a carefully chosen orbit around the earth, moon, or nearby planets. The guidance system must again include sensors of velocity, altitude and attitude. Self-contained Doppler radar is well-suited for velocity measurement in low-altitude orbit. Doppler output can be used directly in the trajectory program if expressed in terms of a reference frame fixed to the target surface.

"It will be necessary to control the orientation of the vehicle, or at least for the breaking thrust, during descent to the surface, and to reduce the velocity of the vehicle to a safe value at touchdown accelerations. Crucial quantities involved in terminal guidance are, therefore, velocity with respect to the target surface, altitude above the surface, and attitude. A Doppler radar measures directly the first of these and so provides, at its output, signals useful for controlling the breaking rockets."

Composite Systems The Answer?

As is usually the case when requirements exceed the capabilities of any single system, combinations are being pursued. Which composite system will eventually exhibit superior performance is not yet clear. Both Doppler-monitored and celestial-monitored inertial systems have been used successfully. More recent systems have been both Doppler and inertial-monitored. This is the approach taken with the guidance system of the B-58 Hustler, as well as in GPL's AID system (Astral-Inertial-Doppler). Perhaps the last word on composites will be "RAID systems" (Radio, Astral, Inertial, Doppler). Such a composite would be a designer's hedge, insuring that he was with the "winning" system, at a cost of additional system weight.

A look at the fundamental advantages and disadvantages of each approach to guidance in the light of the space environment may shed some light on how the guidance issues might be resolved.

Inertial systems offer the advantages of inherent stability in the presence of disturbing forces, and the ability to sense applied accelerations as they occur. They are jam-proof and interference-free. They suffer from a determination of accuracy with time, accele functio compl

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tin e, from the total insensitivity to force-field accelerations, and perform no active navigation function during free fall. Equipment is generally complex and heavy.

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Ground-based radio devices probably require the least equipment in the vehicle, and yield unequalled positional and velocity accuracy within relatively close range. They suffer from loss of accuracy with range and from the complication of a moving (earth) coordinate reference as well as from signal-to-noise problems. Inertial or celestial space orientation is required.

Celestial navigation equipment, especially occulation types, offer high accuracy independent of time and position anywhere within the solar system, and are jam-proof and relatively interferencefree. Equipment is generally complex and fairly heavy. Inertial stabilization is required in the presence of turbulence or large applied thrust.

Doppler systems provide direct velocity measurement with respect to a nearby planet, and provide excellent terminal guidance with accuracy improving as the target planet is approached. Self-contained Doppler systems do not function in midcourse, and when in use, require inertial stabilization, which need be highly accurate only for a three-dimensional solution.

From these characteristics, some designers conclude that:

• Inertial guidance will continue to be necessary for the launching booster, because of inherent vehicle instability during thrust. The need exists for the fast action of accelerometers which sense disturbing forces as they occur. A stable platform is needed to orient any external correcting signals.

• In the space-shuttle or permanently orbiting vehicle, inertial devices might be dispensed with if the vehicle itself has sufficient inertia and if correcting thrusts are rather small.

• For terminal guidance of a grazing vehicle, Doppler radar offers distinct advantages. An associated celestial stabilization might be sufficient if thrust is kept low enough, or relatively low-quality inertial stabilization will suffice if altitude is obtained optically.

• For soft landings, where considerable thrust is involved, inertial stabilization is again a must.

Hence the choice of system and system composites will be dictated by the mission of the vehale, as well as by the thrust reserve. In all cases, a long as propulsion capacity is marginal, complex and highly accurate sensing and computing devices will be required. As Capt. Thompson, U. S. Naval Academy, states it: "The first space v hicle will be like a battleship with an outboard 1 otor." However, with time, adequate power Should be provided, otherwise navigation in the 1 al sense cannot be done.



YELLOW-JACKET WRAPPER-PROTECTED FILMITE E CAPACITORS

are the smallest of Sprague's family of film capacitors. Type 148P and 149P Yellow-Jackets are designed for compact radio receivers, test equipment, communications equipment, and similar applications. They are especially suited for transistorized and low-voltage tube circuits, as well as all other applicable circuits in which size, weight, and cost are important considerations.

Yellow-Jacket capacitor sections are of extended foil design...wound from ultra-thin, especially selected polyester film and thin gage foil under carefully controlled atmospheric conditions. They are protected against moisture by an outer wrap of polyester film. End seals are of a plastic resin which bonds securely with the film wrap in order to assure long service life.

This construction results in a light-weight capacitor of minimum size, having a distinct space advantage over metal-encased, molded, or wax-coated cardboard-case tubulars of comparable ratings.

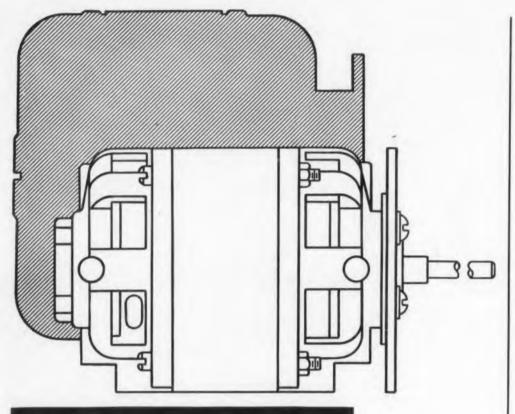
Yellow-Jacket Type 148P (cylindrical) and 149P (semi-oval) capacitors are recommended for use in applications requiring reliable operation within the temperature range of -55 C to +85 C at rated working voltages of 100, 200, 400, and 600 volts d-c.

For complete technical data on these Yellow-Jackets, write for Bulletin 2063A to Technical Literature Section, Sprague Electric Company, 347 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass.

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Holtzer-Cabot Solves Fractional H.P. Motor Problems

50% MORE TORQUE

in a smaller, lighter motor

A leading instrument manufacturer^{*} using $3\frac{34}{}$ ["] diameter motors needed an increase in torque output of 50%. This increase in torque had to be gained without using a larger motor or increasing the overall weight of the instrument.

To solve this problem, Holtzer-Cabot Engineers designed a smaller, $2\frac{7}{8}$ " diameter motor with improved features which resulted in much greater efficiency.

The new motor is completely mechanically and electrically interchangeable with the larger unit formerly used and provides the desired 50% increase in torque, while saving about 40% in weight and space. The motor, designated as Type R-29, is an ideal power source for recording instruments, timers, medical instruments, office equipment, etc. A permanent split-capacitor type, available as an induction or synchronous motor, the R-29 is manufactured in both 2-pole and 4-pole designs, each in three stacking lengths. Horsepowers range from 1/75 to 1/30.

Write for Information! Holtzer-Cabot specializes in the design and manufacture of fractional horsepower motors for all types of applications. For complete details on the motor described above, and a copy of "Key Factors in Selecting AC Motors for Instrument Service" write direct or use Readers Service Card.



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Designers and manufacturers of mechanical, pneumatic, hydraulic, electric and electronic equipment and systems CIRCLE 12 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEWS

A new black body with potential as a standard for ultraviolet radiation has been developed at the National Bureau of Standards. It consists of a graphite core packed in boron nitride powder in a glass-fiberwrapped porcelain container. Here, the black body is being inserted into an induction coil operated by a high-frequency induction generator. The body's radiant-energy output corresponds closely to that theoretically predicted for an ideal radiator, NBS reports.



Design News in Photos



High-powered modulator used by Sperry Gyroscope to test klystrons generates peak powers of 100-mw video and 3-mw rf. The modulator can be operated on single or dual channel, and alternately on parallel or delayed firings.

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Human-engineered experimental cockpit control was designed by Bendix Radio to permit a pilot to operate his radio equipment without looking at the control panel. All switching functions for communications gear of a high-performance aircraft have been integrated into the 12-key panel.



Gallium-phosphide diode operates at 1500 F, reports the Signal Corps, which developed the device for space applications. The Army hopes to use gallium phosphide in solar-cell power supplies and other high-temperature environments.



Design of high-power, gridded traveling-wave tube ombnies a periodic focused permanent magnet with a gridded gun to avoid the modulation problems resultng from the high-pulse levels of pulsed-cathode, magnetically focused tubes. Hughes Aircraft reports that he 1-kw, S-band twt has "very fast response and low power consumption."

OUTSTANDING IN PERFORMANCE

RESIN-COATED SILVERED MICA CAPACITORS

> Sangamo Type D mica capacitors combine the excellent electrical performance characteristics of silvered mica with a multi-layer, protective case of high moisture-resistant thermo-setting resins.

temperature range The Type D is designed to operate over the temperature range of -55° C to $+125^{\circ}$ C at rated working voltage without derating.

type D

tolerances

insulation resistance

moisture resistance

immersion cycling

thermal and

Available in capacitance tolerance values of $\pm 20\%$, $\pm 10\%$, $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 2\%$, $\pm 1\%$ (or ± 1 mmfd, whichever is greater).

The insulation resistance of these capacitors will exceed 3,000 megohms at 125°C.

Insulation resistance shall be greater than 1000 megohms as measured in accordance with paragraph 2.6.2 of EIA specification RS-186-A, Method 2. Paragraphs 2.4 and 2.6.1 do not apply. The test shall continue for 10 cycles, as described in paragraph 2.5.

Insulation resistance shall be greater than 3000 megohms after being subjected to temperature cycling between -55° C and $+125^{\circ}$ C, as outlined in Method 102-A, Test Condition D, and followed by Method 104-A, Test Condition A, of MIL-STD 202A.

Write for Bulletin TSC-118C

SANGAMO	ų	WORKI TAGE	ACITAN IGE
ELECTRIC	AYT	VOL	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
	D-15	500	5-400
COMPANY	D-15	300	5-800
	D-20	500	100-2000
	D-20	300	100-4000
SPRINGFIELD. ILLINOIS	D-30	500	1000-10000
	D-30	300	1000-20000

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN . January 20, 1960

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GRIDDED **MAS-1 SERIES 1KW S-BAND TWTs NOW AVAILABLE**

Hughes Research & Development Laboratories, recognizing the requirement for a gridded, S-band traveling-wave amplifier, have developed the periodic, permanent-magnet focused MAS-1E tube. This advanced amplifier is ideally suited for use in today's and tomorrow's more sophisticated electronic systems.

Be sure you get and check the detailed specifications on this new Hughes gridded amplifier when your particular microwave application demands:

Periodically focused, pulsed-output power with a rise time in the low millimicrosecond range...high output power with low power input...minimum heat generation...light weight plus compactness...built-in reliability...immediate availability.

For detailed information on the MAS-1E and other Hughes microwave products, write or wire: HUGHES PRODUCTS. Electron Tube Division, International Airport Station, Los Angeles 45, California.

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Power output . • • 1 kw peak, 10 w avg. Power input 1/2 w (0.5 mw by cascading) Frequency range 2.0-4.0 kMc Max. duty cycle 0.01 Grid control voltage -90 v Weight (tube and magnet) 10 lbs. Dimensions 15" long, 31/2" o.d. Grid capacitance 13 µµf Environmental . . . Applicable Mil Specs

NEWS

Insulation Conference Told of High-Heat Advances

A trend toward electrical insulations capable of withstanding higher and higher temperature was reported at the Second National Conference on the Application of Electrical Insulation.

The meeting, in Washington, held sessions in three general categories: electronics, distribution equipment and rotating machinery. About 1000 engineers heard more than 80 papers.

Among the highlights was a report of wire insulated with resin that endured temperatures of 842 F and above for short periods. Another paper told of the role of ceramics in insulating wire at temperatures from +85 to 1500 F.

Spirited discussions from the floor followed the presentation of many papers, adding to information given by the speakers and updating much of it.

Resin Covering Described

The resin-insulated wire, said to withstand temperatures of 842 F and above for short periods, was described in a paper by J. J. Casey of the Navy Bureau of Ships and J. P. Shoffner of the Polychemicals Dept. of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Such wires have a survival capability of four to six hours, they said, and are "of significance in one-shot" applications, such as missile launchings and transient overloads."

In a paper on ceramics for high-temperature electrical applications, Jesse D. Walton Jr. and Joe N. Harris of the Engineering Experiment Station, Georgia Institute of Technology, described some of their work in a project for the Air Force. Insulation was specified, they reported, to function at temperatures from -85 F to 1500 F with minimum weight and a life expectancy of at least 10,000 hours.

Military Specifications Met

Meeting military specifications for airborne transformers is much easier today than it was two years ago because of progress in the development of the flexible epoxy resins, according to Ward M. Hanson and Jack R. Tuzinski of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

"Since their introduction a few short years ago," the authors reported, "the flexible epoxy resins have played a heroic role in the field of electronics. Airborne military transformers and high-voltage ignition coils for outboard motors typify the units which have been produced in large volume using this new approach to resin technology."

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Paper Stirs Rebuttal

(ne paper that provoked lively comment from the floor was by L. W. Kirkwood and R. S. Key of Bell Telephone Laboratories. They described alumina powder as a potting material for transformers. This is a refractory material, aluminum oxide, originally developed as a fluid catalyst. It comes in the form of white, spherical particles about 15 mm in diameter. An important advantage of the powder over other impregnants is that it can be removed from the case should the transformer require repair.

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In the discussion following the paper, engineers from Hughes pointed out that they had adopted a flat-particle powder rather than the globularshaped pieces recommended by Bell, because flat particles afforded better particle-to-particle contact. Tests show that heat transfer characteristics are much improved, the Hughes engineers reported.

In the other papers, silicone gel was described as a new potting compound by D. F. Christiansen of Dow Corning Corp. (ED, Sept. 3, 1958, p. 28). The material is self-sealing and sets into a transparent jelly-like substance.

One advantage of the silicone gel is its transparency, which permits the individual components inside the case to be seen after potting. Color codes are easy to read. In checking an assembly, the test prods can be inserted into the compound.

In all, six sessions were devoted to problems of insulation in electronics equipment.



Potting with powdered alumina offers several advantages, Bell Laboratories researchers reported at the national insulation conference: damaged components can be depotted by cutting open the can and pouring out the dry powder; the potting compound will not o erheat (the melting point of alumina is well above t' a possible operating temperatures of electronic compinents), and the pot's airtight seal will not be threate ed by expansion or contraction of the potting com-Plund

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Sounds like a lot of inspecting, but it's one of the things that makes possible Simpson's fine panel instruments.

Take pivots, for example, which support the rotating armature of a meter movement. Because Simpson quality standards are so high, Simpson makes its own pivots which require more than 60 separate inspections during manufacture. Among these are 100% inspection under a 100X microscope and sampling inspection under a 400X microscope to check radius, cone angle, finish and other characteristics. One result is pivot points with a radius tolerance maintained to within .000010". Moreover, Simpson inspects each and every group of pivots for correct hardness so they won't deform under rough use.

Through such meticulous care as this, Simpson is able to offer you panel instruments with accuracy limits that are 100% guaranteed . . . instruments with conservative ratings on which you can rely . . . instruments that stay accurate . . . instruments you can specify with confidence. Write for Catalog 2059A.



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The reliability built into the "VK" Capacitor is a hard, tested fact — backed by the name and reputation of the company that made the "VITRAMON" monolithic porcelain capacitor a synonym for capacitor reliability.

A minutely controlled process, continuous life and environmental testing, plus 100% tests for Dissipation Factor, Insulation Resistance and Capacitance guarantee that each "VK" Capacitor in your circuit will perform as predicted. Pre-production lot-by-lot qualification tests on all materials used, craftsmanship of the highest order and ten years of experience dedicated exclusively to the manufacture of high-reliability capacitors assure that these tiny units will function predictably under the most punishing conditions to which a component of this type is subject.



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CAPACITORS

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less than 10%.

rated voltage.

10,000 megohms.

ponents are susceptible.

at 25°C and 50% relative humidity.

minimum duration of 1/2 minute each bath.

Square precision molded cases in only two sizes and a single

standard 0.2" lead spacing for all values simplify circuit design, guarantee uniformity, facilitate handling, give greater mechan-

The DAPON** resin used in "VK" Capacitor cases assures envi-

ronmental reliability through every stress to which such com-

ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Moisture Resistance: Operational in 95% relative humidity at

200 vdc. When tested in accordance with MIL-STD-202A, Method

106, with rated voltage applied, Insulation Resistance is greater than 10,000 megohms at 95% relative humidity. Dissipation

Factor is less than 2.5%, and capacity change less than 10%

Temperature and Immersion: When tested in accordance with

MIL STD-202A (with maximum temperature extended to 150°C),

Method 102A (test condition C) and Method 104A (test condi-

tion B), Insulation Resistance is greater than 10,000 megohms, Dissipation Factor is less than 2.5% and capacity change is

Temperature Shock: "VK" Capacitors show no evidence of elec-

trical damage when subjected to 10 cycles of alternate immer-

sion in silicone oil at 160°C and water at 0°C (\pm 10°C) for a

Vibration: No evidence of physical damage has been found when

tested per MIL-STD-202, Method 204 (test condition B) when 3/4

in, lead mounted and vibrated for four hours in each of three

mutually perpendicular planes (10 cps to 2,000 cps) at 15 G's.

Shock: When 3/6 in. lead mounted and subjected to 3 shocks of

one milli-second duration in each of 3 mutually perpendicular planes at 100 G's per Method 202A of MIL-STD-202, "VK"

Altitude: When tested in accordance with MIL-STD-202, Method

105A (test condition D) requiring a minimum of 100,000 feet,

"VK" Capacitors suffer no electrical breakdown at 150% of

Life: Following 1,000 hours at 150°C and 200% of rated volt-

age, measurements at 1 kc and 25°C show a Dissipation Factor

less than 2.5% and an Insulation Resistance greater than

Conforms to requirements of MIL-C-11015B

ical Corp.

*Trade Mark **Trade Mark of Food Machinery and Che

Capacitors show no evidence of physical damage.

NEWS

Digital Instruments Stressed In Environmental Testing

The increasing role of digital instruments in environmental testing was explored at a sy iposium of the New York Metropolitan Chap er of the Institute of Environmental Science.

Two factors are forcing electronics companies to take a hard look at their instrumentation in environmental testing: a great deal of money and energy are now going into establishing high orders of reliability of components, equipment and circuits; and budget restrictions are limiting military financing of testing programs.

Why United States Testing Co., Inc., switched to digital test equipment was explained by Richard F. Hahn, engineer. One reason, he said, is that "a few years ago a qualification test on capacitors to the requirements of MIL-C-25 required 27 parts to be tested."

"Today, he went on, a similar specification, MIL-C-26244, requires that 100 parts be tested and also that they be tested under more severe conditions. We now have 1000 and 2000-hour-life tests, where before, a 500-hour-life test served the industry's need."

Mr. Hahn outlined some advantages of digital systems. He said they improved accuracy by eliminating human errors in making connections and in reading and recording data. Reading, he said, constitutes the largest single source of error in the laboratory.

"Automatic cycling or automatic programing of environmental test equipment is increasingly common," said Wayne Tustin, manager of service and technical training at MB Electronics. "Recently," he said, "more laboratories have seen that automatic programing does a better job than the most conscientious operator, does it cheaper and will work twenty-four hours per day if needed."

A paper that Mr. Tustin delivered described a completely automatic system for controlling random-motion vibration tests. The system provides an instantaneous display of vibratory energy vs. frequency.

Computers Design Circuits

The use of computers in electronic circuit design was described in a paper by Herbert A. Seidman and Philip L. Hillman of General Precision Laboratory, Inc. To improve the reliability of their circuit designs and to reduce the many man-hours demanded by a manual operation, the company has set up a digital computer to analyze circuits already designed and to redesign the circuits when necessary—either to improve their performance or to alter their input and output specifications.

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. THERMOPLASTIC visual recording technicue being developed by General Electric differs from the Swiss Eidophor color TV system in that it uses a special three-layer film to record the rippling of an electron beam. The Swiss system employs an oil-emulsion record. GE's wide-band, high density recording process could have application in video recording, movie-making, data processing and display.

... EXTENDING ALLOCATIONS of frequencies to 50 kmc, the International Telecommunications Union at its recently concluded Geneva meeting set aside the band between 19,990 and 20,010 mc for international space research. The ITU also allocated the 15-mc, 150-to-15-mc, 250me, and 31,500-to-31,800-mc bands principally to space-space and space-earth communications.

... FCC's TECHNICAL research division has suggested that a non-FCC organization be asked to research a new system for commercial TV. According to the division, developments of the past 20 years have resulted in: channels that are too wide for the service they provide, excessive power requirements for synchronization signals and audio, and distortion caused by use of vestigial sideband.

PRICES AND AVAILABILITY

. PNP FUSED-JUNCTION TRANSISTORS have been cut in price by up to 10 per cent by Hughes Aircraft Co. The reduction affects all transistors of the 2N1228-1234 line, and transistors of the 2N1238-1244 line,

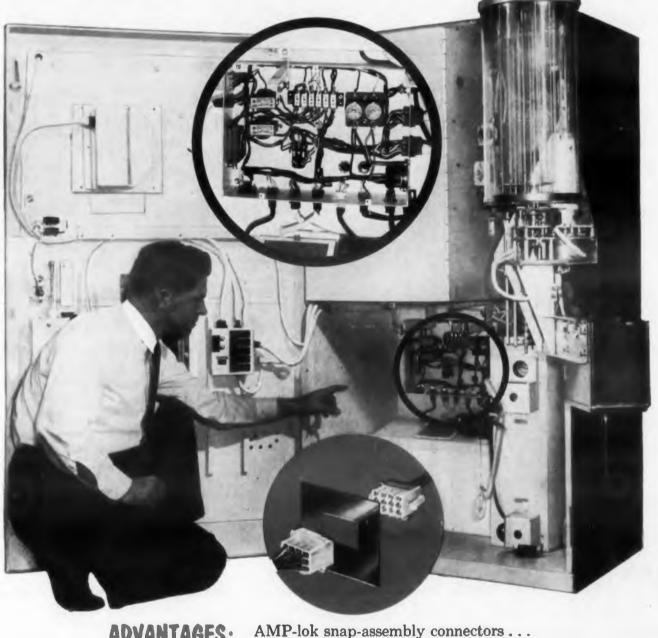
. . ALUMINUM SHEET, COIL AND PLATE have been raised in price by about 5 per cent by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. The price of electrical conductor will be raised about 2 cents per pound, based on aluminum content, the company reports.

. TEFLON FEP-FLUOROCARBON FILM 2 or more mils thick has been reduced in price by nearly half by E. I. DuPont de Nemours and (o.-from \$29 per pound to \$15 per pound. The price of one-mil film has been cut to \$16.50 per pund; one-half mil film has been cut to \$20 per Dund.

your company making changes in prices or availchility of its products? Send the details to ELECTRONIC [ESIGN, 830 Third Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

CREATIVE ANALYSIS PAYS OFF!

Rudd-Melikian, Inc., one of the recognized leaders in the vending machine manufacturing industry, needed substantial increases in production efficiency to keep pace with the market requirements on their new "Brew-a-cup" coffee maker. A study, conducted jointly by R-M and AMP engineers, indicated AMP-lok multiple wire connectors as the solution.



ADVANTAGES:

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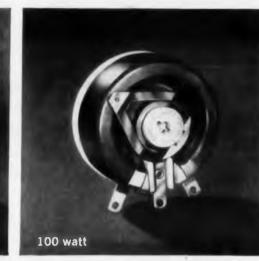
960 ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960





50 watt

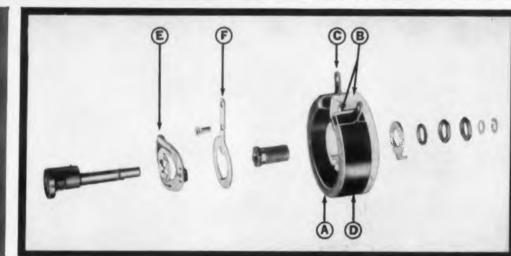
300 watt





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You get smooth control: Close-laid turns (A) of special high-stability, lowtemperature-coefficient wire or ribbon to insure smooth gradual resistance change from zero to maximum.

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You get positive action: Self-lubricating twin-shoe contacts-exclusive with W/L-on balanced beryillium copper contact arm (E) eliminate backlash, contribute to smooth operation, minimize wear on resistance wire (A), assure positive contact to collector ring (F).

You get many more features than we can detail here. Check them all in W/L Bulletin 60RR (and, above 300 watts, check "plate rheostats" in Bulletin 60A). Either bulletin, yours for the asking. Ward Leonard Electric Co., 77 South St., Mount Vernon, N.Y. (In Canada: Ward Leonard of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.) 9.6

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WASHINGTO N the life REPORT

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BULIONS

limite . MILITARY BUDGET presents a priori lies . . \$ challenge to the Pentagon. Starting January 18, can be Congress will examine in a series of hearings he defense posture of the U.S. Prominent issue will Gener be the "missile gap," but odds are against any I. Ed could substantial reductions in ICBM programs. Military their i men who testify before Congressional groups will will be be hard put to give unqualified support to the budget they are supposed to support. It is besystem lieved that the final figure presented to Congress stantia slashed by about 30 per cent the demands origcompo inally made by the military-even after orders Congr such a were passed to hold essential requests to 90 per try and cent of fiscal 1960 sums and to add new items sparingly.

... TRANSISTOR IMPORTS from Japan probably will not be curbed by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, according to some wellplaced government experts. Evidence of big expansion plans by U.S. semi-conductor makers, the tendency for benefits from military research to flow toward civilian applications, and the fact that imports are used almost exclusively in nonmilitary items-all given in detail in the Japanese brief to OCDM-are believed to have been particularly impressive. Rejection of the EIA-sponsored import control petition would not foreclose a plea by U.S. industry before the Tariff Commission. Industry spokesmen, however, think that it would be impossible for tariffs to be hiked enough to offset Japan's price advantage.

... PRIORITIES and allocations authority of the Defense Department, slated to expire on June 30, is expected to be continued by Congress for at least two more years. Efforts will be made by Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to have Congress broaden stockpiling objectives to encompass the "essential needs of the nation in the event of nuclear attack (including reconstruction)." Until some way is found of assessing what these needs might be, the government suggests that "the maximum objective shall be not less than six months' usage by industry" during a period of active demand.

... MORE SHIFTS-some of them sudden-in military dealings with business can be expected in

the light of an Air Force decision to re-evaluate, on a continuing basis, the utility of America's military forces. This is said to be "a precaution against the wasteful use of national resources or costly errors of judgment, either of which might prejudice the welfare of the nation." Especially likely to be affected are "the nature and priorities of research and development programs bearing on forces and weapons systems." Basic Air Force attitude is the belief that "the best preparation for limited war is proper preparation for general war."

iori ies **SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS** of this nature ry 18. can be reached in other ways, states the Deputy gs the e will General Counsel of the General Accounting Office. st any [. Edward Welch asserts that desirable results lilitary could be achieved if the Armed Services "increase os will their in-house capabilities to a point where they will be able to control the design of their weapon to the systems, develop such systems, and procure a subis bestantial amount of system subassemblies and ngress component parts by separate prime contracts." orig-Congress, of course, is not likely to go along with orders such a plan, which would seem to relegate indus-0 per try and its vast know-how to second-class status. items

. . MISSILE SYSTEMS may benefit from reductions in jet aircraft purchases that are planned probby the military. It is believed that some jet bomber il and buying will be slashed by 33 per cent or so-about well-\$200 million, at least. This will reduce the need ig exfor jet tankers, resulting in a further substantial s, the saving. Funds freed in this manner are to be used ch to in this fiscal year and the next to augment the e fact amount that can be devoted to advanced weapons. non-

anese ... TOTAL R&D FUNDS rose from about \$5 billion in 1953-54 to over \$12 billion in 1959-60, the National Science Foundation says. In the current year, performance of R&D by industry and related organizations will cost \$9.4 billion. Note, however, that more than half of the R&D money to be spent by industry comes from the federal

government. Over a seven-year period, government agencies' R&D funds went up 83 per cent, industry's rose 159 per cent, the share of colleges and universities climbed 126 per cent, while other non-profit institutions enjoyed a gain of 140 per cent.

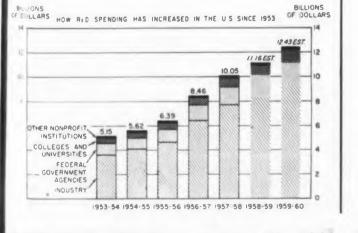
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ALITE — with its completely equipped facilities for producing high quality, vacuum-tight, ceramic-to-metal seals — is geared to meet all your requirements for high alumina ceramicmetal components. From design to finished assembly. every manufacturing step — including formulating, firing, metalizing and testing—is carefully supervised in our own plant. Result: effective quality control and utmost reliability.

Hermetic seals and bushings made of high alumina Alite are recommended for electromechanical applications where service conditions are extremely severe or critical. Alite has high mechanical strength and thermal shock resistance. It maintains low-loss characteristics through a wide frequency and temperature range. It resists corrosion, abrasion and nuclear radiation. Its extra-smooth, hard, high-fired glaze assures high surface resistivity. To simplify design problems and speed delivery, Alite high voltage terminals, feed-throughs and cable end seals are available in over 100 standard sizes. However, when specifications call for special units for unusual applications, you can rely on expert assistance from Alite engineers to help you take full advantage of Alite's superior properties.

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Bulletin A-7R gives useful comparative data. Bulletin A-40 describes Alite facilities and complete line of Alite Standard Bushings.



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C TYPE MAGNETS in a wide range of sizes to meet your design needs in *Transverse Field Isolators * Differential Phase Shifters * Duplexers

Arnold C-type Alnico Magnets are available in a wide selection of gap densities ranging from 1,000 to over 7,500 gausses. There are six different basic configurations with a wide range of stock sizes in each group.

The over-all size and gap density requirements of many prototype designs can be met with stock sizes of Arnold C Magnets, or readily supplied in production quantities.

When used in transverse field isolators, Arnold C Magnets supply the magnetizing field to bias the ferrite into the region of resonance, thus preventing interaction between microwave networks and isolating the receiver from the transmitter. These magnets are also used in differential phase shifters and duplexers, and Arnold is prepared to design and supply tubular magnets to provide axial fields in circular wave guides. A feature of all Arnold C Magnets is the excellent field uniformity along the length of the magnet. Versatility in design may be realized by using multiple lengths of the same size magnet stacked to accomplish the needs of your magnetic structure.

Let us work with you on any requirement for permanent magnets, tape cores or powder cores. • For information on Arnold C Magnets, write for Bulletin PM-115. Address The Arnold Engineering Company, Marengo, Illinois.



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Calendar of Events

January

- 25-27 28th Annual Meeting of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Hotel Astor, New Yo k, N.Y.
- 25-29 Stress Measurement Symposium, Arizona St. te University, Tempe, Ariz.
- 31-2/5 Winter General Meeting of the American nstitute of Electrical Engineers, AIEE, Stat er Hilton Hotel, New York, N.Y.

February

- *1-4 ISA Winter Instrument-Automation Conference & Exhibit, Rice Hotel and Sam Houston Collseum, Houston, Tex.
- 2-4 15th SPI Reinforced Plastics Division Conference, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, III.
- *3-5 1960 Winter Convention on Military Electronics, PGME, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 10-12 7th Annual Solid-State Circuits Conference, IRE, AIEE, Hotel Sheraton, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 11-12 7th Annual Cleveland Electronics Conference, IRE, ISA, AIEE, Engineering and Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 11-13 1st Annual Electronics Representatives Association, Drake Hotel, Chicago, III.
- 16-18 1st National Symposium on Nondestructive Testing of Aircraft & Missile Components, SRI, Hilton Hotel, San Antonio, Tex.
- *19-23 3rd International Electronic Parts Show, Paris, France.

25-26 Scintillation Counter Symposium, PGNS, AIEE, AEC, NBS, Washington, D. C.

*Includes meetings described herewith

AIEE Winter General Meeting, January 31-February 5

One hundred and twenty-one sessions are being organized and 218 formal papers have been submitted for consideration for the AIEE Winter General Meeting. A panel discussion will be held Thursday, Feb. 4, beginning at 9 A.M., on "New Challenges to Electrical Engineers from Medical and Biological Problems." Dr. A. Eckels, chairman of the electrical engineering department of the University of Vermont, will be the moderator. A program of inspection trips has also been prepared. Committee chairman is R. T. Weil, Jr.

Instrument-Automation Conference and Exhibit ISA, Houston, Tex., February 1-4

The theme of the winter Instrument-Automation Conference and Exhibit will be "Process Control in the Electronic Era."

The Conference Sessions will be held Feb. 1-4 at the Rice Hotel, while the Exhibit will be staged in the Sam Houston Coliseum, Feb. 2-4. For additional information write to: Instrument Society of America, 313 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

1. 60 Winter Convention on Military Electronics, C PME. February 3-5

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Fours to the Pacific Missile Range and Naval O dnance Laboratories, Corona, are among the many field trips offered to visitors at the 1960 Winter Convention on Military Electronics. The of ite field trips are expected to offer a cross section view of the missile, defense and electronic industries in Southern California.

> A visit to Space Technology Labs, Inc., will be held Wednesday, Feb. 3. Visitors will be shown a film on current space probe activities and the company's Space Communications and Navigation Network (SpaN Net), headquarters for a vast intercontinental tracking station network.

> Feb. 3, from 7:30 to 10:00, an evening trip to the System Development Corp. of Santa Monica will be featured. Two tours will be offered Feb. 5 to include a visit to the Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif., to view a Regulus test launch and a tour to Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp.

> The convention to be held at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., is sponsored by the Institute of Radio Engineers Professional Group of Military Electronics. Chairman: Dr. Lester C. Van Atta, Hughes Aircraft Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

7th Annual Solid-State Circuits Conference, February 10-12

The 1960 Solid-State Circuits Conference will feature eight sessions devoted to broad advances in the field of solid-state device applications and circuits. Papers will be offered covering new magnetic and semiconductor devices and circuits for digital storage and logic. A number of survey reports on tunnel diodes, thin magnetic films and microwave properties of semiconductors will be presented.

Informal discussion sessions, conducted by leaders in the solid-state field, will be held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings to provide registrants an opportunity to discuss tunnel diodes and their applications, storage techniques, reliability, noise theory, logic circuits, microelectronics, parametric applications and energy conversion. For further information write to: Lewis Winner, 152 West 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.

3rd International Electronic Parts Show, February 19-23, Paris, France

The 3rd International Electronic Parts Show, for electronics specialists, will present a full ringe of elements used in the construction of ridio-electrical and electronic appliances. Many 1 ew exhibitors from all countries will be taking part alongside the larger international firms. The s low is organized by the National Federation of I rench Electronics Industries, 23 rue de Lubeck, l aris 16, France.

V-8302 Orthomode* Balanced Mixer

WORLD'S X-BAND BALANCED MIXER

his Varian reflex hightron power supply matches the quality of homeolves. Built to ment the existing requirements of klysurons in critical applications such as low make or an doppler measurments Extremely used ripple characteristics; <50 / rms beam and $<20 \mu$ V me floctor. Been voltage can be accurately millisted from 150 to 850 million and offector supply from 20 to 800 volts. 60 cp sine wave, and square wlool modulation 300 to 3,000 cps with 1,000 cps vernier control. For address RADIATION INVISION.

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NEW

General Electric High-voltage Tantalytic* Capacitors

RATINGS TO 300 VOLTS

General Electric announces a new highvoltage foil Tantalytic capacitor—rated to 300 volts at 85C and to 250 volts at 125C — in both polar and non-polar designs.

SMALLER IN SIZE than any previously available capacitor with similar voltage ratings, these new General Electric capacitors also provide size advantages over series arrangements of lower voltage units.

GREATER CAPACITANCE STABILITY, achieved over the entire temperature range, is provided by these new highvoltage Tantalytic capacitors. An 8 percent maximum capacitance increase at high temperatures and a 20 percent maximum capacitance loss at -55C are specified.

CLOSER CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE of ± 15 percent is standard. This represents a significant improvement over the ± 20 percent or -15 + 75 percent initial tolerances characteristic of lower voltage capacitors.

SUPERIOR LIFE PERFORMANCE during 2000 hours under maximum rated conditions is realized, with a maximum capacitance change not exceeding 10 percent.

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION on this significant breakthrough in Tantalytic capacitor design, contact your General Electric Sales Representative, or write Section 449-15, General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

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I YPICAL OF I	HE WIDE RA	INGE OF RATIN	IGS AVAILABLE	WITH THE	NEW G-E HIGH-VI	DLTAGE FOIL TAN	TALYTIC C	APACITORS
Cat. No.	Volts	Temp.	Capacitance (uf)	Polarity	Max. Leakage at Rated Temp. (ua)	Max. Imp. - 55C 120 CPS (Ohms)	Diam.	Length
29F2200	200	85C	0.35	P	32	5715	3 " 16	<u>11</u> " 16
29F2105	300	85C	25.0	Р	500	82	17 m 32	23/4"
29F2108	300	85C	2.0	NP	150	1010	3/8"	21/8"
29F2207	200	85C	0.15	NP	32	13330	3 "	11 " 16
29F2161	250	125C	2.5	Р	100	830	3/8"	$1\frac{7}{16}''$
29F2164	250	125C	13.0	Р	325	160	15 m 32	23/4 "

These units are supplied in tubular form, in lightweight aluminum cases, with axial leads, and are available with insulating sleeve in 7 case sizes.



CIRCLE 22 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



60 HERRICKS ROAD, MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y. PIONEER 6-6520. TWX G-CY-NY-580U

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EDITORIAL

Engineering Feat of Past Decade Was Engineering Human Understanding

®

Not withstanding impressive technical strides, the greatest engineering achievement in the last decade may well be the improvement of human understanding on an international scale.

The co-operation of 30,000 engineers and scientists from 66 nations in carrying out the International Geophysical Year crossed many political, economic, language, ethnic, and racial barriers.

IGY amassed a wealth of data to add to man's storehouse of knowledge. The chief value obtained, however, was not so much in the exchange of impersonal facts as in the interchange of personal thoughts no more profound than, "Good Morning," "I hope you are fine," "Can we do this this way?", and "Au Revoir." Genuine friendliness can dispel unfounded distrust.

Unfortunately not all international technical meetings are successful. The continuing failure of Soviet and American scientists at Geneva to agree on some method of detecting underground atomic explosions is discouraging. It appears, that official instructions from heads of governments however determine what is permissible discussion and what is not. Therefore, free and frank discussion and unfettered experimentation cannot take place.

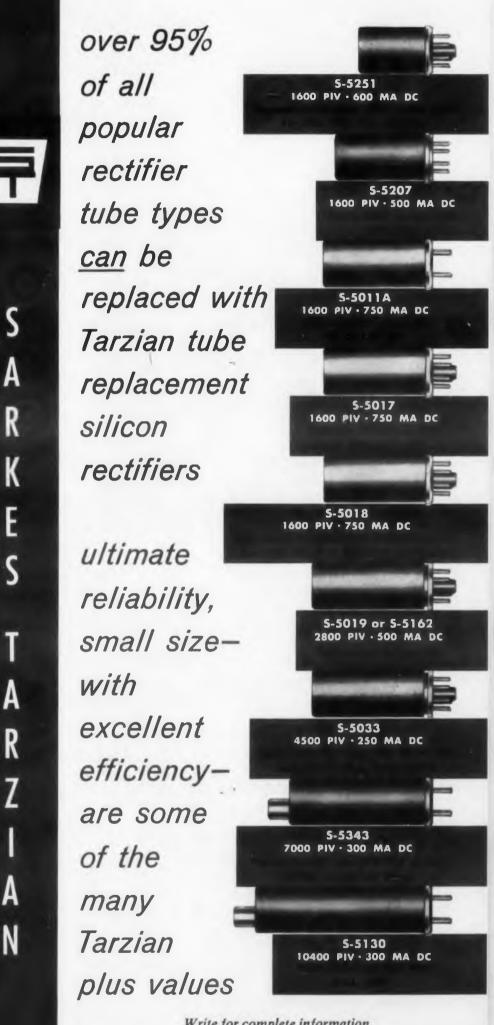
It may be too much to hope for co-operation and understanding from purely national committees and official international bodies. Proponents for the immediate creation of space law, for example, feel such groups cannot reach a synoptic view and that nongovernmental international organizations must lead the way.

Although more forward-looking co-operative ventures with humanitarian purposes in mind are needed, we can be justifiably proud of simple efforts on the part of our various professional societies to invite foreign guests to our conferences. We, in turn, should attend as many international conferences as we can. The presence of informed and intelligent engineers who also zealously believe in the supreme worth of the individual and the right of political self-determinism will do much to bring about understanding of our human values.

Jame & Kipphos

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SARKES TARZIAN INC. • SEMICONDUCTOR DIVISION 415 north college • bloomington, indiana • edison 2-1435 In Canada 700 Weston Rd. Taronto 9, Tel. Roger 2-7535 Expart: Ad Auriema, Inc., New York City

Magnetic Cores Play Many Roles



Irving L. Wieselman and William S. Knowles

Telemeter Magnetics, Inc.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Though their work concerns divergent aspects of data-processor design, Bill Knowles (top) and Irv Wieselman meet on common ground in this paper. Knowles analyzes new designs for data-handling devices and systems using magnetic cores. Wieselman translates systems' requirements into logical designs.

Knowles has done more than work his way from the ground up. He started below ground with development work on sondes for oil well logging and surveying. He has worked in radio telemetry and has two patents for a ground station he invented. He also helped develop the first commercial, large-scale core memory ever to be used in a computer.

Wieselman has designed logic for a Russian-English translator using a photoscopic store with a capacity of 30 million bits on a 16-inch glass disc. He's also worked on converters which would translate one computer code and format into another.

A PPLICATIONS of magnetic core circuits have been extended. Where, traditionally, cores have made their most significant contributions as memory elements, today they can be used in all-magnetic flip-flops, gates, counters, adders, programmers, shift registers, and even in allmagnetic digital computers for special applications.

The reliability of cores under adverse environmental conditions—extremes of shock, vibration, temperature—makes them well suited to computing requirements of missiles, spacecraft, and a wide range of industrial process control systems.

Cores—For High Reliability

Previously, magnetic core devices depended on semiconductors and vacuum tubes for logical operations. This resulted in the reliability of the core device being restricted by the reliability of the semiconductors and vacuum tubes. Core reliability is of a much higher order, especially at elevated temperatures and under other environmental hazards. Ferrite cores are available that can be operated reliably at 100 C, and experimental cores have been operated continuously at temperatures as high as 200 C.

Core assemblies, coated with a thin laver of

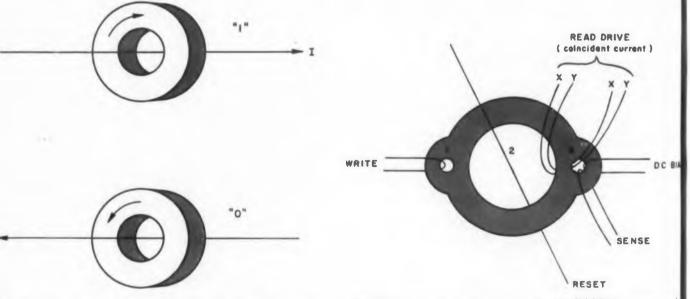


Fig. 1. Direction of current flow determines the binary state of a core.

rubber-like material, and using an aluminumplate heat sink, offer packages which operate at great extremes of temperature, shock, and vibration. This environmental protection offers the computer designer a most reliable electronic element. The predicted reliability of these packages is so high that equipment can be built with the Fig. 2. The basic multiaperture device (MAD) is a magnetic core with two apertures in its wall.

core packages permanently wired in without connectors, further increasing reliability of the overall system.

The development of core devices to perform active computing functions in addition to the storage function permits the design of all-magnetic computers. acti mag the Τ dur out the read to " and age H opp the volt of t stat T in t it is

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Cores For Memories

The basic phenomenon underlying the use of magnetic cores is retention of a direction of magnetization. The square hysteresis characteristics of the ferrite core material permits it to take on either of two stable states of magnetization. The particular direction of the magnetization is determined by the direction of the current through the activating wire (Fig. 1). One direction of core magnetization is then defined as binary ONE and the other as binary ZERO.

The binary condition of the core is detected during readout by a sense winding. For the readout operation, a current pulse is passed through the activating line. If the current direction during readout is the same as that which was required to "set" the core, the core state remains unchanged and there is no major flux change to induce a voltage in the sense winding.

However, if the readout current pulse is in the opposite direction, the core changes state and the resulting flux change induces a detectable voltage pulse in the sense winding. The amplitude of this voltage pulse indicates the original binary state of the core.

This readout method is inherently destructive in that the sense of the core is changed. When it is necessary to retain the original sense of the information stored in the core, a "rewrite" circuit resets the core to the original state when the readout action has been completed.

Cores For Logic

Recent developments in the use of multiaperture devices (MAD) have not only led to nondestructive readout, but have also permitted use of magnetic devices in logical operations such as AND-OR and NOT circuits. Fig. 2 shows the basic MAD which can be considered as a magnetic core with two apertures cut in the wall, an input and an output aperture.

MAD can provide certain logical functions such as the OR and the AND functions. Elements with more complex aperture configurations can yield more complex logical functions.

Coincident Current Selection

The principle of coincident-currents is used to select individual cores within a large array of magnetic cores. When a current of magnitude I is required to set a core to one of its two states, a current of magnitude I/2 will not cause a change of state.

Therefore, a single core can be selected from an array of cores by activating two wires, each carrying a current pulse of magnitude 1/2. Fig. 3 shows this technique applied to a core array. Only the core which simultaneously receives the current pulses from both of the activated lines will be set. All the other cores in the array will retain their original settings.

Current Steering

Current steering techniques, which provide the

coincident half currents for storage systems and core arrays, permit scanning of core arrays in a desired order. Fig. 4 shows a section of a current distributor designed to scan memory cores in a predetermined order.

An all-magnetic biphase driver alternately activates lines A and B to provide the input signals to the distributor. The loads designate particular memory cores.

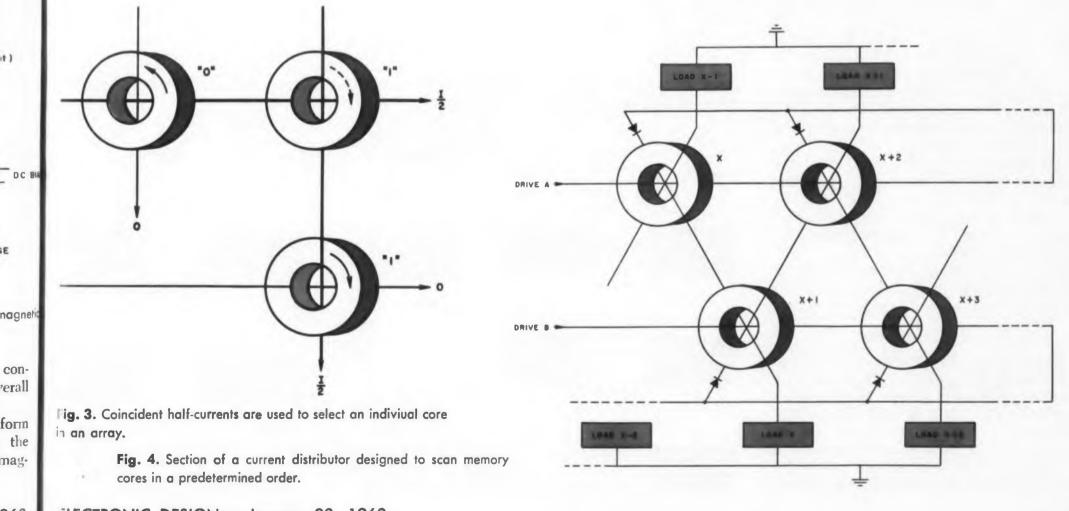
With switch core X initially set, the first pulse from Drive A resets switch core X. This reset action steers a current pulse to load cores on the X line. This same reset action also sets switch core X + I by means of the winding which links core X with core X + I.

The succeeding current pulse of line B resets X + I. This action steers a pulse to the load on line X + 1 and, by means of a linking winding, sets X + 2. Alternate pulses on the two driving lines repeat these actions and continue them through the distributor matrix.

In general, the currents steered to the load cores are half-select currents with the other coincident half currents generated by a similar distributor or as the result of some other logical action within the computer.

Cores For Computing

Basic to the new all-magnetic computing devices is the accumulator. It sets an additional storage core for each incremental input. Fig. 5 shows an



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accumulator which has stored *n-1* pulses. To add an additional increment, the *select* line is activated and the current distributor sequenced through the cores which constitute the accumulator.

The combined action of pulses on the select line and the line from the current distributor drives the cores in the set direction. Those cores that have already been set afford no flux change, and no output appears on the sense winding.

However, the first unset core (core "n" in this case) which sets, adds an increment, and produces a pulse on the *sense* line. This output pulse inhibits the *select* line pulses so no additional cores are set.

Cores For Adding

This incremental adding operation is extended to form the basis for adding the contents of two accumulators in a summing function. Consider two accumulators, each containing an accumulated value with a corresponding number of cores set.

The sum of the two values is formed by adding increments to one of the accumulators from the other until, the number added to the first equals the number contained in the other. This is done by counting or accumulating the contents of one accumulator in an external accumulator-register and then counting this register back into the other accumulator.

The number of increments added to the accumulator holding the sum is controlled by gating the *select* line "off" when the external register has been emptied.

This summing technique requires that the accumulator used to form the sum have a capacity equal to or greater than the largest sum to be formed. While, at first, this type of summing might seem to have limited usefulness, there are several applications where it can be used to simplify a computing system.

The technique is ideal for cases where the accumulators must be monitored and actions taken when a certain level is reached. This condition, common in many process control systems, requires that only one core (showing the accumulated sum) be monitored.

When the count reaches the critical level and the monitored core is set, the output pulse on the sense line starts the necessary control procedure.

Cores For Comparison

A slightly altered configuration makes it possible to compare the contents of two accumulators so as to choose the accumulator with the larger or smaller number in it. If the *select* lines of both accumulators are activated concurrently, the accumulator with the smaller number generates a *sense* pulse first. This technique may be extended to several accumulators so the maximum value of a desired quantity may be determined for a given time interval or for consecutive, overlapping time intervals.

An arrangement of accumulators similar to a series of decade counters can count and perform summing operations on large numbers. For example, counts up to 10^n are represented by *n* accumulators of 10 cores each. An overflow in a least-significant-digit counter causes an increment to be added to the next higher significant-digit counter and also clears the counter for the next incremental input.

Fig. 6 shows the representation of two numbers

in terms of decimal coefficients. Each coefficient i contained in a ten-core accumulator. The block diagram indicates the sequence of steps in the summing operation, including consideration of sign.

Fig. 7 shows the steps taken in adding the corresponding decimal coefficients of each number. In the example shown, the subscript "i" refers to the digit position starting with 0 for the least significant digit, and 2 represents the most significant digit. Subtraction, of course, involves taking the complement of one of the coefficients stored in the accumulators. Conveniently, the comple-

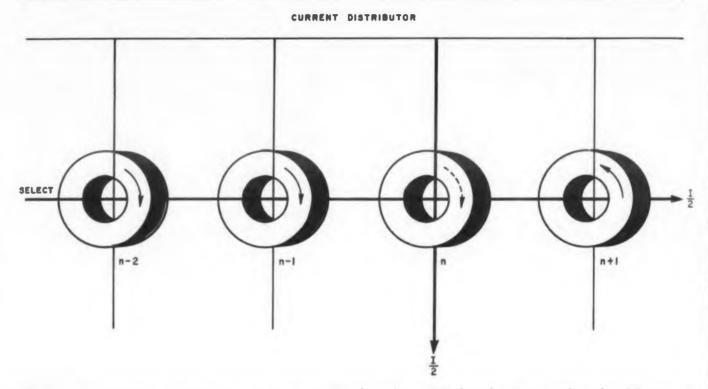
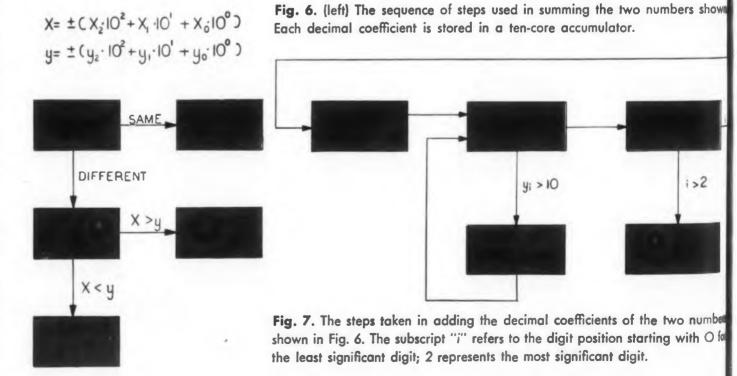


Fig. 5. An accumulator which has stored *n*-1 pulses. To add an increment, the select line is activated and the current distributor sequenced through the cores which constitute the accumulator.



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The use of accumulators containing less cores than the current distributor provides a versatile method of scaling. For example, assume that a time input of one pulse per second is to be processed to generate pulse rates of one pulse per minute. If the current distributor has 10 positions, the first accumulator will be of length 10 and the second of length 6.

Carries from the first accumulator will appear at six pulses per minute. Carries from the second accumulator will appear at one pulse per minute. In general, the carry output rate of an accumulator used as a scaler is R/n where R is the output rate, and n is the length of the accumulator.

Cores For Amplifying

Until recently, most amplifying actions within computers and data processors were carried out by vacuum tube or semiconductor devices. However, amplification can be carried out by allmagnetic core devices with a large increase in reliability.

Fig. 8 shows a three stage amplifier consisting of three cores. The original signal sets the first core. A clock pulse applied to this core resets the core and generates a pulse in the winding which links the first core with the second core. The second core is either a physically larger core or such a combination of standard size cores that the pulse produces a greater amount of flux than existed in the first core.

A second clock pulse resets the second core and generates a setting pulse for the third core. Again, an increase in actual core size, or in the number of cores combined to form the third core, results in a higher flux in the third core.

A third clock pulse resets the third core and generates an output pulse which is larger than the initial low-level signal pulse by a factor equal to the product of the gains obtained in each core. In these "flux pumps" the energy delivered by the clock pulse is analogous to the dc energy supplied to conventional vacuum tube amplifiers.

These "flux pumps" deliver power gains in the neighborhood of four per stage with outputs of twenty volts at several hundred milliamperes. This is more than enough to drive a large core-storage array.

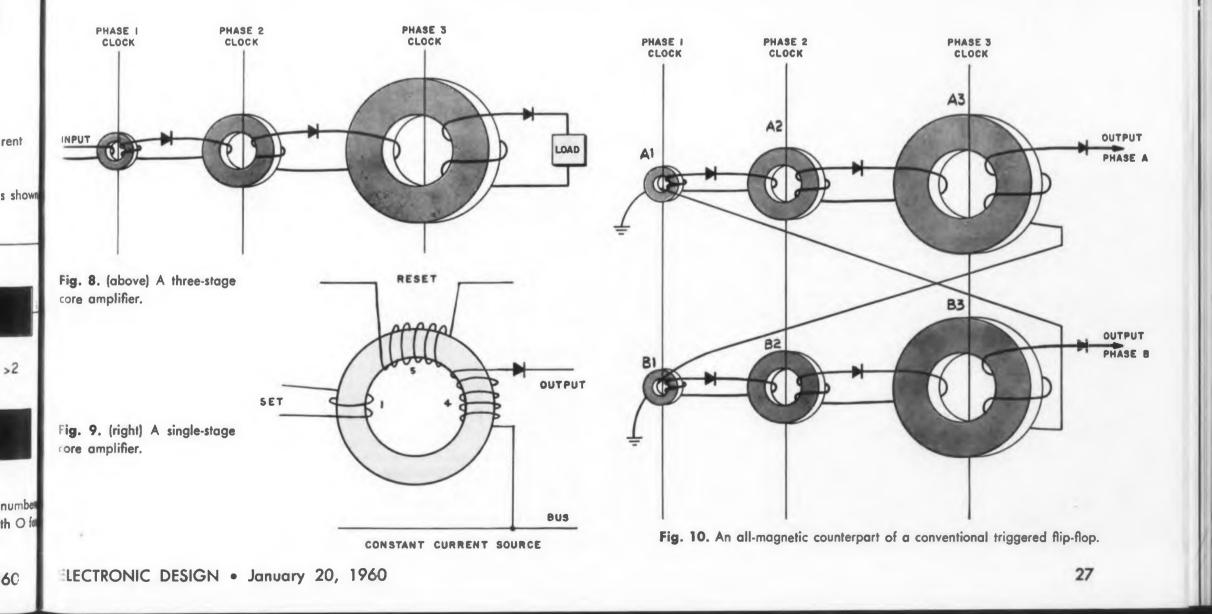
Efficiency of each stage is computed by dividing the energy in the output pulse by the energy required to set and reset the core. For example, Fig. 9 shows a single stage core amplifier where the input, clock, and output windings have the ratio of 1:5:4. The input winding sets the core with an energy of one unit. The clock winding resets the core with an energy input of five units, and the output winding delivers four units. This results in an overall efficiency of two-thirds and a gain of four.

Cores With Feedback

An interesting combination of core amplifiers and feedback forms the basis of the biphase driver of Fig. 10. This all-magnetic device behaves much like a conventional triggered flip-flop. Under repetitive driving signals from clock pulses, the biphase driver alternately activates one of two lines driving separate loads. This is comparable to a flip-flop receiving repetitive impulses and alternately assuming one of its two stable states.

Each core in Fig. 10 represents a core amplifier. The winding matrix is designed so that core A1 can activate core A2, core A2 can activate A3 and the output signal from core A3 drives the load on phase A and also activates core B1.

The relationships between the *B* cores are the same as those between the *A* cores. The output of core *B3* is fed back to activate core *A1*. Phase 1, 2, and 3 clock pulses are supplied in repeating sequences. Each sequence of three clock pulses results in an output pulse imposed alternately on each of the two output lines. \blacksquare



How to Control Transistorized Multivibrators



FREQUENCY or duty cycle of transistorized multivibrators can be controlled by voltage, current, resistance, or conductance. The designs shown here, which illustrate these modes of control, give reproducible results without special selection of components.

Varying the Frequency

In the symmetrical, variable frequency multi of Fig. 1, operation is similar to that of the conventional cross-coupled multivibrator, with the exception that two controlled current sources, Q3 and Q4, have been substituted for fixed base

There's more than one way to control a multi. Author Boensel shows the basic methods here.

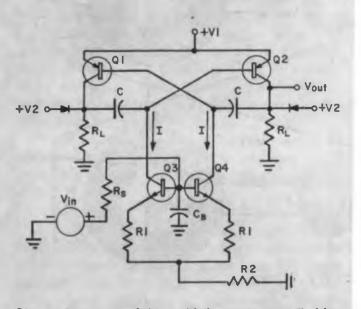


Fig. 1. Frequency of this multivibrator is controlled by two controlled current sources, Q3 and Q4.

Table 1.	Multivibrator Frequency Control With Circuit of Fig. 1.	
1	Type of Control	

		Type of Control				
		Voltage	Current*	Resistance	Conductance	
Duty	-Cycle	$\boxed{\frac{1}{2} - \Delta V_{IN} \left(\frac{R2}{4 R1 V_{CR2}} \right)}$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\Delta V_0}{2 R1 I_{IN}}$	$\frac{1}{2} - R \left(\frac{\Delta V_0}{4 R1 V_{CR2}} \right)$	$\frac{1}{2} - G\left(\frac{\Delta V_0 R2}{4 V_{CR2}}\right)$	
straints	VIN	Variable	Fixed $V_{IN} = V_{REF} + \Delta V_0$	Fixed $V_{IN} = V_{REF} + \Delta V_0$	Fixed $V_{IN} = V_{REF} + \Delta V_0$	
Possible Parameter Constraints	Rs	$<<\beta_3 (2R1)$ $<<\beta_4 (2R1)$	≅ Zero	≅ Zero	≅ Zero	
Param	R1	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	1/G	
Lossible	R2	Fixed	Essentially Infinite *	R	Fixed	

In is injected at the junction of the two R1 resistors. Bases of Q3 and Q4 are grounded.

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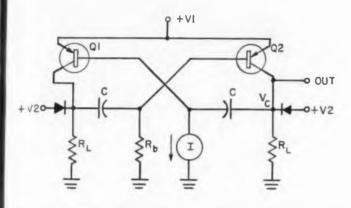


Fig. 2. Circuit and waveforms of a basic variable duty cycle multivibrator. (A) (above) Control of one base current sources varies the duty cycle of this multi. (B) (right) Collector and base voltage waveforms.

return resistors. Transistors Q3 and Q4 are operated in common base connections with respect to the bases of the multivibrator transistors Q1and Q2.

This mode of operation is satisfied for transient as well as static conditions when source resistance R_s fulfills the requirement:

$$R_{a} \begin{cases} <<\beta_{3} \ (R1+R2) \\ <<\beta_{4} \ (R1+R2) \end{cases}$$

and the value of by-pass capacitor C_B is much greater than the collector to base capacitance of Q3 or Q4.

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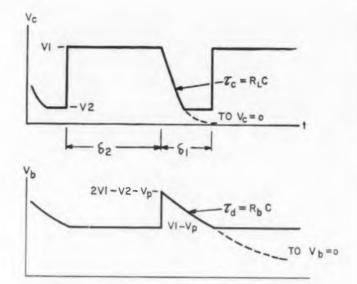
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The four general possibilities for control in this type of circuit are listed in Table 1, with appropriate constraints on parameters, and with the frequency relationships to be expected in each



case. Note that the relation is essentially independent of transistor parameters because the oscillator transistors work as switches and the control transistors function as stable commonbase current amplifiers.

Varying the Duty Cycles

The general method of control can also be applied to the variable duty cycle circuit of Fig. 2. The constraints for the four control variables are identical to those given in Table 1, except that they apply to only one control transistor rather than two.

More interesting from a design standpoint is the circuitry of the linear duty cycle circuit in

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Table 2. Multivibrator Duty-Cycle Control With Circuit of Fig 3.

		Type of Control					
		Voltage	Current*	Resistance	Conductance		
		VIN	IIN	KR	G Vo		
requency		2C (V1-V2) (R1+2R2)	4C (V1 – V2)	2C (V1-V2) (R1+2R2)	2C (V1-V2)		
ble Parameter Constr	V _{IN}	V _{IN} (Variable)	Zero	V _{IN} = KR (Potentiometer Type)	Fixed at V_0		
	Rs	$< (R1+R2)< (R1+R2)$	Zero	$\cong \mathbf{R} << \beta_3 \ (\mathbf{R}_1 + \mathbf{R}_2)$ $\cong \mathbf{R} << \beta_4 \ (\mathbf{R}_1 + \mathbf{R}_2)$	≅ Zero		
	RI	Fixed	Fixed (Equalizing)†	Fixed	Fixed R1 << R2		
	R2	Fixed	Essentially Infinite	Fixed	1/G		

* Transistor Q5 and its associated circuitry are replaced by 14n which is injected at the junction of the two R1 resistors. † Equalizing emitter resistors split 14n equally between Q3 and Q4.



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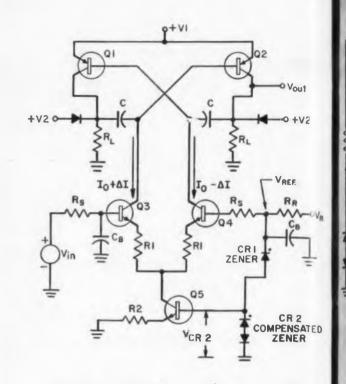


Fig. 3. A differential amplifier controls this linear duty cycle multi.

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Fig. 3. Again the basic circuit is similar to Fig. 1, except for the differential method of control current injection. The differential amplifier uses R_1 for emitter degeneration, and a regulated current source return consisting of R_2 , reference Zener CR_2 , and Q_5 , at the differential current node. In addition, an equalizing resistor R_{e} , equal to the source resistance, is included in the base of reference transistor Q_4 . As before, both bases are bypassed to assure common-base operation for transients. To ensure this condition for static operation as well:

$$R_{s} \begin{cases} <<\beta_{3} \ (2 \ R1) \\ <<\beta_{4} \ (2 \ R1) \end{cases}$$

in which case the differential output current is given by:

$$\Delta I = \frac{\Delta V_{in}}{2 R 1}$$

and the duty cycle is:

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\Delta V_{in}}{4 I_0 R 1}$$

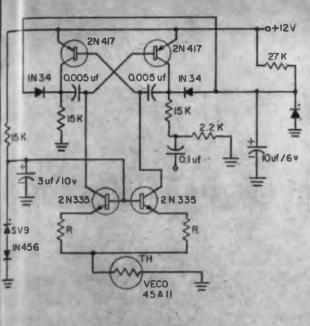
Where I_0 is determined by the relation

 $I_0 = \frac{V_{CR2}}{R2}$

Table 2 gives circuit constraints and duty cycle relations for the circuit of Fig. 3.

Conductance Control in a Telemetering Oscillator

The telemetering oscillator in Fig. 4 has an output frequency directly proportional to tempera-



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Fig. 4. Output frequency is proportional to temperature in this telemetering oscillator. Resistance R is made twice the value of the thermistor resistance at 25 C.

ture. Its linearity stems from the series thermistorresistance network having a conductance which varies linearly with temperature over a reasonable range. This circuit changes frequency from about 550 cps at $-5 \deg C$ to approximately 1300 cps at + 35 deg C, with combined linearity and stability of less than one per cent.

-10 to +40 deg C, the only compensation necessary is the 1N456 silicon diode in the reference supply. It compensates for changes in the emitterbase voltages of the 2N335 current source transistors.

For operation at temperatures above 40 C, drift can be minimized by the use of low temperature coefficient Zeners, by compensating for clamp diode drift, and by using silicon transistors throughout. The transistors should be operated with minimum control currents much greater than

If it is necessary to use germanium transistors, by leakage can be assured by placing silicon diodes

The high frequency limitation of this circuit is mposed primarily by the switching speed of the uscillator transistors. A frequency of 15 kc can be btained with no degradation in performance by hanging only the cross-coupling capacitors.

Acknowledgment

I would like to convey my thanks to members of the lytech Corporation, Inglewood, Calif., for assisting and upporting the work described in this paper.

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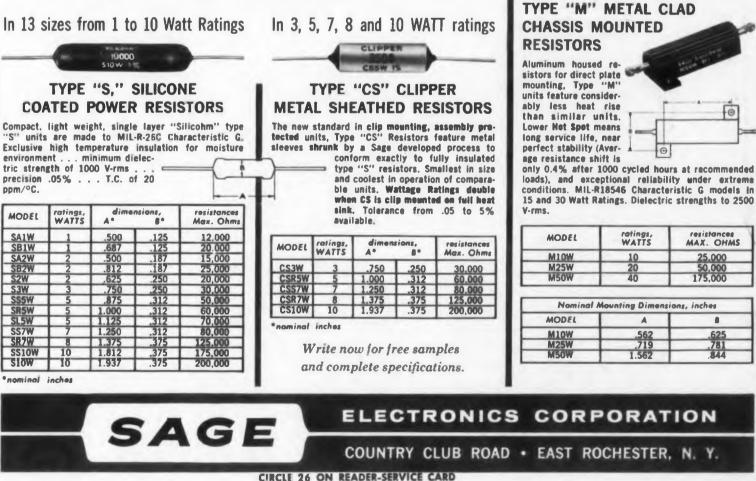
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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960



William O. Sweeny Arwood Precision Casting Corp. New York, N. Y.

What the Investment Casting

Process is . . .

Investment casting . . . the "lost wax" process . . . precision casting . . . are different ways of describing the same process, with investment casting the most commonly used name. It is a process whereby wax patterns are joined together in clusters, dipped into a slurry-like refractory material, and placed in a flask. The flask is then filled with additional refractory material and baked in an oven. This hardens the refractory material and melts out the wax, leaving a cavity. Next step is to fill this cavity with molten metal in whatever composition is desired. Chief advantages of the process are design flexibility, better tolerances than other casting methods, and the ability to make shapes that are too complex to be machined, and in materials that are too tough to be machined.

Designing Waveguides for Investment Casting

THE CLOSEST practical tolerance a competent investment caster can hold is ± 0.005 -in. per inch, and a tolerance of plus or minus 0.010-in. per inch is even better and more economical. However, if a waveguide is extremely small, it often can be held to finer tolerances in one or several dimensions. The normal limit is plus or minus 0.004-in. on the waveguide opening.

If closer tolerances are needed, it is possible, if they are in a spot which can be machined, to finish-machine them to the exact dimensions specified.

Frequently, though, in the case of waveguides, these surfaces may be in areas which are impossible to machine. In this case it is quite conceivable that the desired electrical properties can be obtained without the need for such fine tolerances.

It is especially important to remember that the finer the tolerances the greater the cost per part, so it is just common sense to call for extremely close dimensions only on those surfaces which require them.

Investment casting foundries do not request wider tolerances to make the job easier for themselves. Rather, they have realistically analyzed the basic nature of the casting process . . . the inherent shrinkage factor in the expendable patterns and the cast metal itself . . . the differences caused by the slightest changes in pouring temperature or oven position, as well as other factors. Having analyzed all these, the caster tries to arrive at a compromise between close tolerances and low cost.

While it's true that these variables can be controlled to a very great extent, the price of perfect control would be exorbitant, for each variation accounts for some little bit of the total tolerance. Fig. 1 illustrates some limits to be observed when designing for investment casting.

Radii

Where necessary, as it usually is in investment castings, the foundry can produce sharper corners by investment casting than it is possible to get by bending. To equal or exceed the 0.005 to 0.010 deg radii that can be achieved, it would be necessary to go to an expensive broaching process. However, where sharp corners are not strictly necessary, best results and lowest cost can be obtained by specifying as generous a radius as possible. s il c is c er t ie ma pro ort

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Straightness

Long, thin parts must be mechanically straightened to obtain a high degree of straightness. Table 1 shows both the as-cast and straightened tolerances you can expect for varying lengths and thicknesses.

Flatness

It takes mechanical straightening to get rid of bow, twist and waviness in typical flat sections. While the tolerances in Table 2 are for flat rectangular castings, they can be applied to any flat waveguide dimension regardless of its irregular shape.

Concentricity

In general, the larger the outside diameter the closer to concentric the foundry can cast an inside diameter. In addition, this makes the part easier to straighten mechanically even though the walls may be heavier. Table 3 gives the amount of eccentricity you can normally expect between I.D.'s and O.D.'s of as-cast parts.

Roundness

The plus or minus 0.005-in. per inch general linear tolerance holds for diameters, but it is possible to do better than this on hollow tubular shapes that can be straightened mechanically after casting.

Angles

As a general rule a designer shouldn't call for angular tolerances finer than plus or minus 1/2sec of arc. However, if a closer tolerance than this is needed, you may be able to achieve it by mechanical straightening. Waveguides, the "plumbing" of electronics, are really sill very much in the process of development. Investment custing, as a method of producing wave guides, offers ertain advantages to the designer. But like the guides themselves, it is fairly new as an industrial process, and many of the techniques of designing waveguides for this process are not familiar to electronic engineers. Hence this erticle by W. O. Sweeny, on some of the do's and don'ts of designing waveguides for investment casting.

Fig. 1. Design characteristics of investment cast parts.

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A. Not a waveguide, but actually a brass tuning mechanism, this part nevertheless demonstrates a basic advantage of the investment casting process as well as a few disadvantages. The part was originally made in three pieces, which were then brazed together. It was then redesigned as an integral unit. Parallelism and straightness of the internal walls were critical, as was the slot. Holding the tolerance on the slot was so unnecessarily costly that the foundry recommended it be machined rather than cast.

B. This is a patented waveguide design perfected by Micro-Wave Development Laboratories, Inc., Babson Park, Mass. Its design is such that it will not lend itself readily to any other means of manufacture because of the complexity of its internal configuration.

C. The gate stubs remaining on the flange of the waveguide indicate that the flange is machined after casting. The thickness of the flange, however, adds distortion, making it difficult to hold tolerances on the waveguide opening. Specifying a thinner walled flange would help improve tolerances and lower machining costs.

D. This is a horn assembly for an contenna on the B-52, and more complex than it looks because, when finished, it contained within it two strips of plastic, which required some unusual production and assembly techniques. The "ribs" are added by the designer because the part has structural as well as electronic functions.

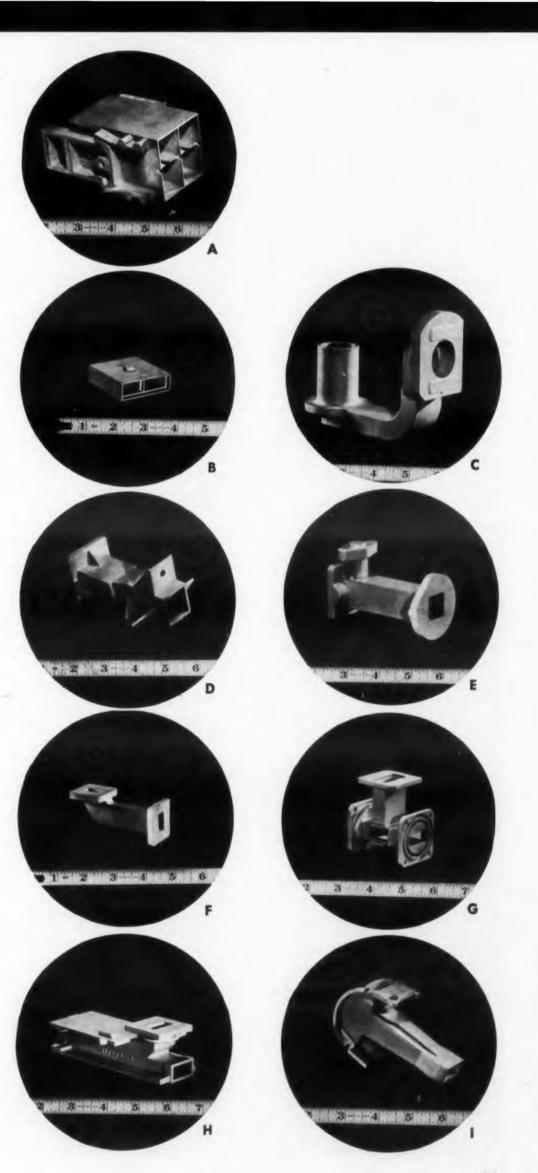
E. The heavy concentration of metal at the end of the casting makes it difficult for the foundry to control the dimension of the opening. This, in turn, makes it difficult to mate flanged parts. Best design practice, where possible, is to keep the mass of metal at a minimum at the ends of the casting.

F. This part was formerly made in five separate pieces and then brazed to form the complete unit. The designer then redesigned the part for investment casting, making it possible to cast the part as a single unit, thus eliminating a number of costly assembly operations.

G. Here is a case where the design of the flanges was thin and simple. This made it possible to lower the cost of the investment casting, which, in turn, made it practical to allow precise machining of the choke grooves and drilling of the bolt holes in the flange.

H. This part was cast in a type 40-E aluminum for ease in brazing, as the design called for it to be brazed to another.

I. Note the complexity of this part. By using the investment casting process to produce it the designer was able to get greater freedom in his design.



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

Parallel Sections

Parts shaped like a tuning fork, with two parallel sections connected at one end, can be cast to within 0.005-in. per inch of parallel. However, if these yoke-shapes are very long, the foundry may have to resort to mechanical straightening to get the tolerance needed. Of course, this tolerance will also depend to a certain extent on the alloy used in the casting-springy and brittle alloys are hard to work. Table 4 shows the actual tolerances that can be achieved.

Holes

The standard dimensional tolerances apply generally to holes. As a matter of fact, investment casting can do a lot of things with holes, up to and including the casting of holes that have greater diameters inside than at their mouths. If a design calls for intersecting holes, we can do this, too, but more easily and cheaply if the design is worked out so that the cores can be withdrawn. a

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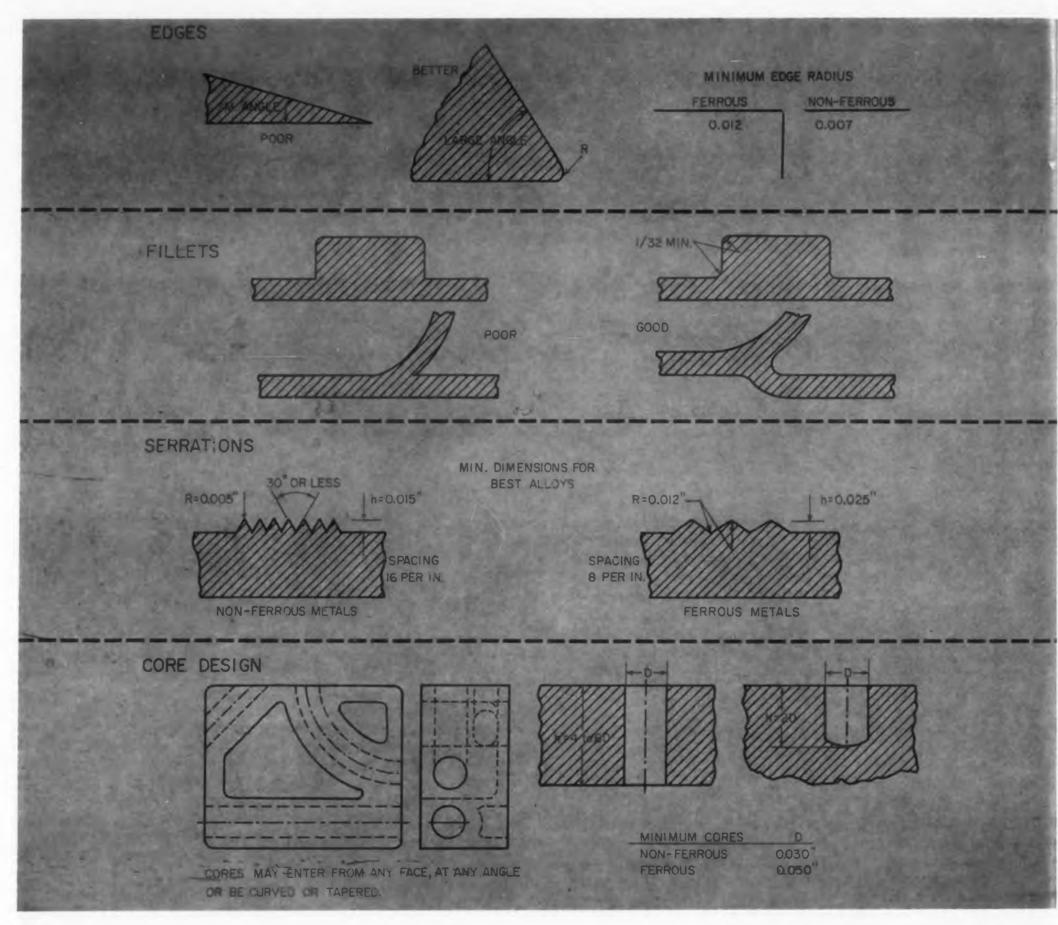
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Minimum Section Thickness

The "geometry" of the piece is the determining



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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actor, of course, but these limits give you a good rule of thumb":

limited or tapered areas of low-melting-point alloys can be cast to a thinness of 0.020-in.

limited or tapered areas of high-melting-point alloys can be cast to a thinness of 0.030-in.

large areas of low-melting-point alloys can be cast to a thinness of 0.040-in.

large areas of high-melting-point alloys can be cast to a thinness of 0.060-in.

Surface Finish

This ranges from 63 and 100 rms for nonferrous castings.

Parting Line and Gating

For most applications, the small, fine parting line is not objectionable. However, if it is, let the foundry know about it. It can usually be moved to another area of the casting. The same can be done with gates, although sometimes good casting design makes it necessary to put the gates in certain specific areas. As a general rule, though, they can be shifted to a surface that will ultimately be machined.

Draft

An advantage of the investment casting process is its ability to produce most parts without any draft allowance, although a small amount is desirable for long, extended surfaces to facilitate removal from the die.

Fillets

As generous a fillet as can be granted is desirable. A minimum of 1/32-in. is recommended.

A knowledge of these factors and the effects they have on costs can help the designer of wave guides to use the investment casting process to its fullest and most economical degree.

A wise designer will hold tolerances to plus or minus 0.005-in. per inch only where necessary, opening up these tolerances wherever they are not needed. This permits the foundry to do a really precision job in those areas that are critical.

Frequently, cost savings can be realized and greater accuracy achieved by finish machining a part to very close tolerances.

Perhaps most important of all to a waveguide designer, however, is this: The wise designer of investment cast waveguides will call upon the casting foundry's knowledge and experience. For if the foundry knows what surfaces will be machine finished, what dimensions are critical and other important facts, it can usually produce a better wave guide at less cost to the user.

Following are a group of waveguide parts made by the investment casting process. Making these pieces by methods other than investment casting would have been impractical.

Table 1. As Cast and Straightened Tolerances

Length	F. I. R.* as Cast	F. I. R.* Functional
2" long or less	±.010	±.005
2" - 4" long	±.015	±.010
4" - 6" long	±.020	±.010
over 6" long	±.030	±.015

* Full indicator reading.

Table 2. Flatness Tolerances

Length	As Cast	Functional
1″	±.008	±.004
2″	±.016	±.006
4"	±.030	±.010
6″	±.045	±.015

Table 3. Concentricity Tolerances

Outside Diameter	Inside Diameter	F. I. R.* as Cast	F. I. R.* Functional
3/4"	1⁄4″	.004	.004
1″	1⁄2″	.005	.005
11/2"	3/4"	.008	.005
2″	1″	.010	.008

* Full indicator reading.

Table 4. Tolerances in Parallel Sections

Distance Between Sections	As Cast	Functional
1/16"	±.003	±.003
1⁄8″	±.003	±.003
1/4"	±.003	±.003
1⁄2″	±.005	±.004
3/4"	600. ≠	±.004
۱″	±.007	±.005
11/2"	±.010	±.007
		1



General Dynamics corporation's CONVAIR Division specifies Gremar RF connectors for its new 880 commercial jet, the world's fastest airliner. For reasons of top reliability Gremar RF connectors are also on their military B-58. Here's why . . .

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC. RELIABILITY THROUGH QUALITY CONTROL Dept. B, Wakefield, Mass., CRystal 9-4580 CIRCLE 27 ON READER-SERVICE CARD 35

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960



speed computer with no loss of in-

Sequential Output Selector . . .

Slows Data Transmission

T. J. Boyce Engineering Development Dept. U. S. Naval Air Development Center Johnsville, Pa.

GIVEN the problem of recording data transmitted from a high-speed computer into a recorder of limited capabilities, something must be done to reduce speed of transmission of the data to the recorder. The most logical way is to record only one pulse train, or computer word, per computation cycle. Successive pulse trains are recorded one at a time during successive computation cycles.

As part of a project to design and develop an airborne instrumentation system, engineers at the U. S. Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa., designed an 18 position "distributor." The device consists of logical circuitry that selects sequentially the digital inputs and outputs of a Philco Transac computer. These selected outputs are then presented to the recorder at a reduced rate, that is, well within the recorders capability to receive them. A block diagram of the unit is shown in Fig. 1.

In effect, the distributor, or sequential output selector, blocks all but one of the data pulses during each computation cycle. Thus, during each cycle the computer receives only one digital computer word. During the next cycle, the next computer word is fed to the recorder.

Data pulses are transferred from the computer under the control of the computer program once each cycle, or every 1/30 sec. Binary numbers are recorded sequentially in parallel form, one each computer cycle, by (1) setting the selector to require one pulse more to complete its cycle than the number of data pulses transferred from the computer each cycle, and (2) using coincidence between the selector position and the data position to gate the number into the recorder. The data rate is then reduced by a factor dependent upon the number of data pulses. Fifteen data pulses will result in a 2-cycle output for each bit of information, while 10 data pulses would give a 3-cycle output. ter ter the

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Beam Switching Tubes Used

The sequential selector consists of two magnetron beam-switching tubes connected as an 18position distributor. A beam-switching tube contains 10 identical arrays of spades, targets, and grids symmetrically located around a central oxide-coated cathode. The spades form and sustain the electron beam, the targets produce a functional pentode-like output, and the grids switch the beam from array to array.

Normally, when the tube is turned on by applying B+ voltage, it will, after warmup, remain in its clear state and there will be no beam formed. The beam may be formed from the cleared condition to any one of the tube's 10 positions by lowering the potential of the respective spade. Spade 1 of tube 1 (Fig. 2) and spade 0 of tube 2 are held at a low potential by KI when B+ voltage is applied. Thus, the beam in tube 1 is set in its No. 1 position, which is also the system's No. 1 position, and tube 2 is set in its 0 position.

In the magnetron beam-switching tubes (Burroughs Type 6701) used in this circuit, the oddnumbered grids are internally connected and brought out to an external connection **ter**med

formation.

"odd grids." Even-numbered grids are also internally connected and brought out to an external connection termed "even grids." The zero grid of the tube is brought out to an individual terminal.

How It Switches

Assume that the pulse input selector is switched to position 17 and pulses are applied to all grids in parallel except the zero grids. The beam in tube 2 will remain fixed. The beam in tube 1, however, advances sequentially until it arrives in its 0 position. As the beam in tube 1 moves from position 9 to position 0, the target voltage will rise. This rising voltage triggers transistor Q-6 (connected to position 9 target), which in turn lowers the zero grid voltage of tube 2 and causes the beam to advance into the system's No. 10 position, which is the No. 1 position of tube 2. As pulses continue, tube 2 is now counting and tube 1 is held in its 0 position. When tube 2 arrives

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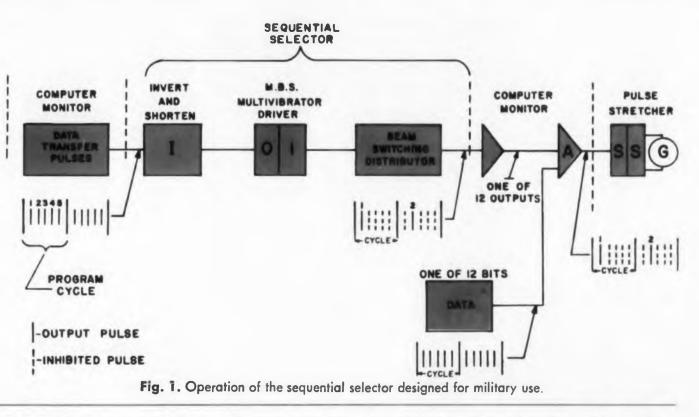
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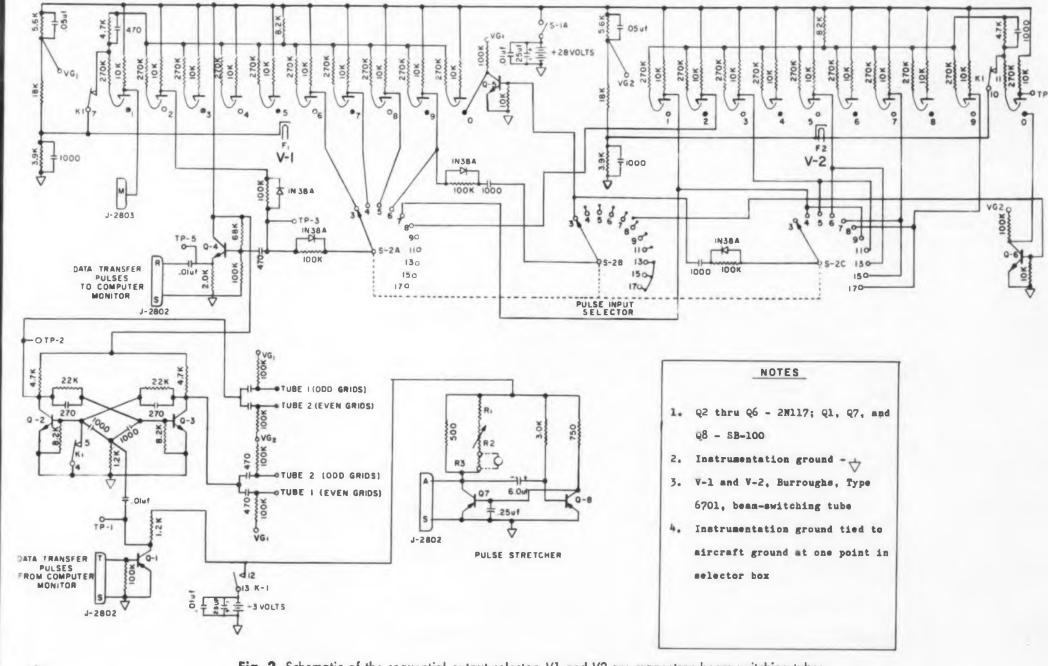


Fig. 2. Schematic of the sequential output selector. V1 and V2 are magnetron beam-switching tubes.



SPACESAVER

TRANSISTOR



1/2 actual size

THR	EE AI	MPERE	SWITC	HING	TYPES			
TEST	CTP 1728	CTP 1735	CTP 1729	CTP 1730	CTP 1731	CTP 1736	CTP 1737	CTP 1733
Min BVcbe @ 2 ma (velts)	40	60	80	100	40	60	80	100
Min BVceo @ 500 ma (volts)	25	40	55	65	25	40	55	65
Min BVces @ 300 ma (volts)	35	50	65	75	35	50	65	75
Max Icbe @ 90°C @ Max Vcb (ma)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Max Icbe @ 2 V (µa)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
D. C. Current Gain @ 0.5A	30-75	30-75	30-75	30.75	60-150	60-150	60-150	60-15
Max Veb @ 3.0 A (voits)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Max Vce (sat) @ 3.0A, 300 ma (volts)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Min tae @ 3.0 A (kc)	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	15
Max Thermal Resistance (°c/w)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

Compared with present power transistors of similar ratings, the new Clevite Spacesaver gives you important new advantages. Better Switching — Its low base resistance gives lower input impedance for the same power gain and lower saturation resistance, resulting in lower "switched on" voltage drop. Its lower cut off current means better temperature stability in direct coupled circuits (such as regulated power supplies) and a higher "switched off" impedance.

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254 Crescent Street Waltham 54, Mass. Tel: TWinbrook 4-9330 -CIRCLE 28 ON READER-SERVICE CARD at its 0 position, a pulse is developed as before from the rising voltage of position 9 target of tube 2 (the system's No. 18 Position) and is fed back to the zero grid of tube 1 by the action of transistor Q-5. This action continues, permitting an 18-position distributor operation.

Any of the targets of the distributor will previde a pulse output as the beam moves through its position. With the pulse input selector on position 17, a buffer amplifier connected to the system's position 2 target, as indicated in Fig. 2, and no other targets connected, 1 pulse out of each 18 provides a pulse output.

If the computer is set to gate out 17 words in each program drum cycle, the distributor pulse input selector switch is set to 17. The data transfer pulses are applied to the distributor input terminals, and the output of the distributor is connected to the coincidence gates which control computer monitor output.

On the first cycle of the program drum, the data transfer pulse associated with the first of the 17 words will move the beam into position 2, the target voltage will drop due to current flow through the target resistor, and a negative pulse will appear at the base of the buffer amplifier, Q-4. The negative pulse at the base of Q-4 decreases the voltage across the emitter-follower output, and a negative output pulse is obtained. This pulse will open the coincidence gates in the computer monitor and permit the first word to be gated out. The distributor is set to require one more pulse to complete its cycle than the number of data transfer pulses transferred from the computer each cycle; therefore, the first data pulse in the second program drum cycle will appear in the first position, and the second data pulse will provide an output at position 2 target. Thus, the distributor is selecting data transfer pulses in sequence, 1 each computer cycle. The computer monitor will then have 17 words gated out to the record equipment in sequence, 1 each computer cycle.

Pulses Are Stretched

The 1-word-per-program cycle gated out of the computer in parallel form is present for only 15 microseconds. Therefore, a single shot multivibrator will be connected to each of 11 lines at the computer output to stretch the word for recording purposes.

Fig. 2 shows a typical 10-millisecond pulse stretcher. In the pulse stretcher circuit, Q-8 is normally maintained in the saturated state by the base current supplied through the 3 K resistor. The collector of Q-7 is connected to the collector of the final output transistor in the computer monitor section and is normally near supply voltage. In the computer, a 15-microsecond pulse, representing a binary 1, will trigger the base of rea

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the final output transistor, bringing its collector and the collector of Q-7 to ground. At this instant the 3 K resistor has impressed across it the sum of the stored voltage in the 6-µf capacitor and the supply voltage. The resultant current through the 3 K resistor commences to discharge the capacitor. The discharge continues until the actual voltage at the base of Q-8 drops through zero volts to a negative value, thereby turning Q-8 on again. Q-7 is held at ground by the base current supplied through the 750-ohm resistor until Q-8 is again turned on. The collector of Q-7 is thus at ground for a time determined by the discharge rate of the capacitor through the 3 K resistor. This time is approximately 10 milliseconds, during which current flows through Q-7 and its associated galvanometer circuit.

A twelfth single-shot multivibrator will be connected to the monitor subprogram output to record the pulse for recorded word identification. If the computer program is set to gate out 15 words per computer cycle, the pulse input selector would be set to 15. The input to tube 1, zero grid transistor circuit (Q-5), is thus transferred to the system's 16th position, and the selector is now a 16-position distributor. In this manner, the selector can be made variable-scale from 18 positions down to 10 positions by selecting the appropriate position on the pulse input selector switch. The effect of a 9-position distributor is achieved by setting the pulse input selector to 8, which converts the sequential selector to an 18position distributor again with outputs taken from system positions No. 2 and 11. Any number of pulses from 7 through 4 can be accommodated in this manner. When the pulse input selector is at 3, the zero grid transistor circuit of tube 1 is triggered by target 9 of tube 1. This switches the beam through the 0 position into position 1; since position 1 grid voltage is down, the beam moves into position 2. The result is an 8-position distributor with 2 outputs, which will record 3 words per cycle in sequence.

Other Applications

Circuits and techniques developed on this project should prove useful in other applications. For example, the device could be used to select and gate any one of a series of events, functions, or other data for display and monitoring or for data reduction purposes. The system can be expanded from its present 18-position maxima by adding beam-switch tubes. It can be modified to repeat a selected pulse in a group rather than sequencing the pulses. At present, the system will operate at a pulse repetition rate of 7000 pulses per second with a pulse of 15 microseconds duration. By improving the multivibrator and buffer amplifier circuits, the selector's range could be extended beyond these limits.

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CIRCLE 29 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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Interpretations And Examples Toble 3 ACTIVE OR PASSIVE NETWORK PARAMETERS E-PARAMETERS h-PARAMETERS g-PARAMETERS PARAMETER **b-PARAMETERS**

Some Basic Rules

Handling Nodes And Loops

Two-Port Networks,

The Topology Equation

OW DOES one read a flow graph that is given? Take, as an example, the flow graph in Eq. 48 below. It is a two-port network consisting of various nodes and transmittances; this gives the general picture. What does the output current consist of? The flow graph shows, qualitatively, that it consists of a contribution from the output voltage, v_{oe} , and from the input current, i_{te} . If more detail is required, we can write the equation for the output current by using Rule 6, Table 2.

$$i_{oe} = \frac{v_{oe} \cdot h_{ob}}{\Sigma L} + i_{ie} \left[\frac{-h_{fb} \left(1 - h_{rb}\right) - h_{ib} \cdot h_{ob}}{\Sigma L} \right]$$
(38)

where the sum of the loops

$$\Sigma L = 1 - h_{rb} - (-h_{ib} \cdot h_{ob}) - (-h_{fb}) + (h_{rb}) (-h_{fb})$$
(39)

Instead of looking at the output current, we may wish to examine the input impedance of the network. To do this, we must hold constant the unused independent variable, voe, and using Rule 6, Table 2,

$$\frac{v_{ie}}{i_{ie}} \bigg|_{v_{ge}=0} = \frac{h_{ib}}{\Sigma L}$$

$$(40)$$

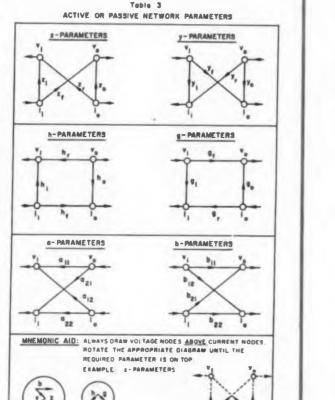
h-parameter of the overall network and ΣL is the same as before in Eq. 39. Thus, Eq. 40 becomes

$$h_{is} = \frac{h_{ib}}{1 - h_{rb} + h_{fb} + h_{ib} \cdot h_{ob} - h_{rb} \cdot h_{fb}}.$$
 (41)

Reading a given flow graph is thereafter like reading a map or examining a large photograph. We can appreciate the broad intent, seeing in a general way how things are shaped. Or we can look more closely at individual areas, one at a time, to see how they fit together and contribute to the whole. Whenever we want, we can examine specific details minutely and precisely. Moreover, if the flow graph does not show the particular view we require, we can manipulate it by simple rules into a form which is more suitable. As mentioned earlier, this is the kind of facility that, in other forms of mathematics, comes only after long familiarity with the equations of one particular system.

Network Examples

All the standard parameters of two-port networks are shown in flow graph form in Table 3.



Visual Engineering Mathematics

A Self-Contained Course

T. R. Nisbet and W. W. Happ Lockheed Missile System Div. Palo Alto, Calif.

The expression on the left is that for the input

This is the last of four parts on flow graph analysis, a visual form of engineering mathematics. It provides interpretations and examples. The first three parts

appeared, respectively, in the December

9, 1959, December 23, 1959, and January

6, 1960, issues of Electronic Design.

From this table the various definitions can be seen at once. One parameter can be expressed in terms of another, external components such as load and generator impedances can be added, and so on. In a passive network, the forward transmittance equals the reverse transmittance in each case.

Though many types of network can be described and analyzed by the use of flow graphs, the only types used as examples in this article are those of transistors. This is because, partly, transistors lend themselves ideally to flow graph analysis; partly, it is to leave the main body of the article free to deal in terms which are equally applicable to all subjects, and, in so doing, to provide an introductory treatment of flow graphs not available elsewhere in today's technical literature.

Example. Evaluation of transistor input impedance, common emitter, in terms of h-parameters. Circuit:

Flow graph (with h-parameters taken from Table 3):

The required input impedance is:

$$Z_{i} = \frac{v_{be}}{i_{b}} = \frac{h_{ie} (\Sigma L) + h_{fe} (-1) R_{L} \cdot h_{re}}{\Sigma L}$$
(44)

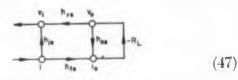
where
$$\Sigma L = 1 - (-1) R_L \cdot h_{ee}$$
 (45)

This simplifies to:

$$Z_{i} = h_{ie} - \frac{h_{fe} \cdot h_{re} \cdot R_{L}}{1 + h_{ee} \cdot R_{L}}$$
(46)

Note the negative unit transmittance which links i_c and i_a .

There are more nodes than are necessary in Eq. 43 to help illustrate the constructional moves. The flow graph would ordinarily be shown simply as



Example. Derivation of common emitter from common base *h*-parameters.

Method. The h-parameters of the given circuit (which are found in Table 3) are placed in the center, and around the perimeter are placed the nodes of the required network. The circuit equations are examined one at a time and inserted as the interconnecting transmittances in the flow graph.

$$v_{ie} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} & v_{ib} \\ & h_{rb} \\ & h_{rb} \\ & h_{rb} \\ & h_{eb} \\ & h_{h$$

Circuit equations

$$v_{ie} = -v_{ib} \tag{49}$$

$$i_{ie} + i_{ib} + i_{ob} = 0$$
 (50)

Thus: $i_{ib} = -i_{ie} - i_{ob}$ (51)

 $i_{oe} = i_{ob}$

 $v_{oc} = v_{ob} - v_{ib}$ (53) Thus: $v_{ob} = v_{oe} + v_{ib}$ (54)

(52)

Care should be taken in selecting dependent and independent variables. For example, i_{io} is itself to be an independent variable, so Eq. 51 should not be written with i_{io} as a dependent variable. Otherwise, an illogical flow graph result, with two transmittances entering the node i_{io} .

The required *h*-parameters can be written down from inspection of the flow graph. For example, h_{ie} is the ratio of v_{ie} to i_{ie} , with v_{oe} held constant, and is found by tracing the path from i_{ie} to v_{ie} in accordance with flow graph rules. This calculation was carried out earlier (Eq. 41) where the flow graph of Eq. 48 was examined without the benefit of any prior knowledge of its construction.

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Model	HFA C	L HFT	HFA/T	HFT/T	HFA/H	L HFT/M		IFAM	-
Input/output impedance, ohms	50, 75	50, 75	50, 75	50, 75	50	50	50 75, 93	75 50, 93	93 50. 7
Nominal attenuation (db)	1, 2, 3 10, 12. / 2, 3. 20	4, 6. 15, 20 6, 10,	1. 2, 3 10, 12. / 2, 3. 20	4, 6. 15, 20 6, 10,	1, 2, 10, 12	3, 4, 6. , 15, 20	-	nimum	loss
Frequency range (mcs)	1.2 at 1.2 at		DC-1000 DC-2000 DC-2500	2500	DC-1000				
Maximum V.S.W.R				1.2 at 1.2 at 2000 mcs 2500 mcs			1.2 at 1000 mcs		
Connectors			TNC	Туре Н		Type BNC		c	





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Internal arrangement of the elements in the Beam-X.

T HOUGH in function the Beam-X is like its predecessor, the beam-switching tube, its design makes it a completely new product. Designers of the new tube have made it five times smaller and ten times lighter than the old one, and they've cut the price in half.

Developed by the Electronic Tube Div. of Burroughs Corp., Plainfield, N. J., the Beam-X uses small, internal, rod-like magnets as switching and locking elements. The magnets replace heavy, hard-to-align, external magnets and large, external, magnetic shields. Thus, they eliminate expensive potting compounds, extend operating

Beam-X and its Ancestors



Approx.Beam-XLength3.0 in.Diameter1.0 in.Weight1.5 oz.Volume3.0 cu.in.Price\$25≤ CIRCLE 31 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Type 6700 3.5 in. 1.75 in. 7.5 oz. 8.4 cu.in. \$40



Type BD-301 3.5 in. 2.26 in. 16 oz. 14 cu.in. \$50 Cor tran



Complete decimal counter using the Beam-X and a transistorized driver.

ranges, and improve uniformity of characteristics.

Like its predecessor, the Beam-X can be used for counting, distributing, programming, sampling, frequency-dividing, gating, and timing. In these, and in other applications, its circuitry is simple.

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In a decimal counter, for example, a beam switching tube needs 90 fewer components than does a conventional transistorized decimal counter. Before the advent of the Beam-X, an engineer faced a difficult choice between a transistorized counter and one with a beam-switching tube-despite the saving in components that the latter could provide.

For about \$40, an engineer considering beam-switching tubes could have used the unshielded type 6700. But to mount more than one, he would have needed a 4-in. center-to-center spacing to avoid magnetic interaction.

If he could not afford the space, he could have used 2-1/4 in. centers with the shielded type BD-301-a bulky component. It would have cost \$50.

Now, he can mount the Beam-X on approximately 1-in. centers-without fear of magnetic interaction-and for only \$25.

This decimal switch can provide as many as 10 individual constant-current outputs at better than a 4 mc rate. It can be preset to any position and can switch sequentially or at random.

Sample quantities of the Beam-X are for sale now. Production quantities will be available in March.

For more information on this decimal switch, turn to the Reader-Service Card and circle 102.





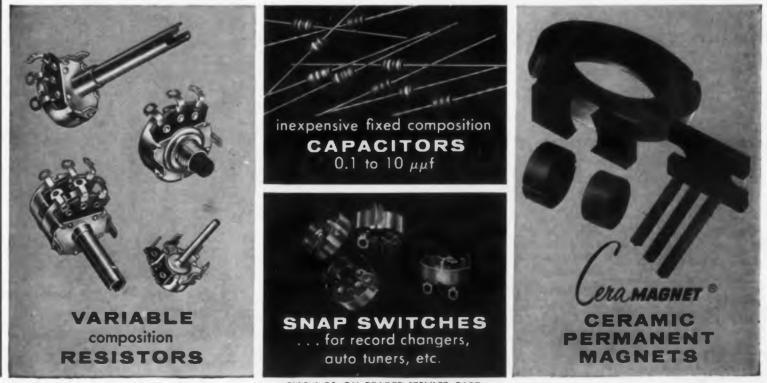




a dependable source of supply for these 7 reliable component types

Write for details on any type **Electronic Components Division**

STACKPOLE CARBON COMPANY, St. Marys, Pa.



CIRCLE 32 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960



With all due apologies to Topsy of Uncle Tom's Cabin, that is. But growed we have ... until today Kintronic possesses one of the most complete facilities for the production of potentiometers. Equipment, engineers, assemblers, quality control standards that add up to development and manufacture of precision potentiometers for every requirement. An almost unlimited variety of pots designed to accurately function inder the severest of conditions. Standard lines, specials to specific requirements, from % up, single and multigang pots in all sizes and types, logarithmic and hyperbolic function units in all sizes... and then some.

.....

"Unitized Construction" . . . obtains smooth, accurate performance in the very high temperature classification . . . reliability even at 225°Cl

"Dynamic Balance" potentiameters ... advanced design highly successful pots providing low mass, low inertia, long life, acceptional stability under extremes of shock, vibration and acceleration.

The "know-how", giant facilities and backing of Chicago Aerial Industries, Inc., Kintronic's parent company.

either x or y direction-a natural for 0,1 type

of information input.

'et complete information data sheets today. See how Kintronic wide range performang fits your individual needs.



division of Chicago Aerial Industries, Inc.

D134 PACIFIC AVENUE, FRANKLIN PARK, ILLINOIS CIRCLE 33 ON READER-SERVCE CARD



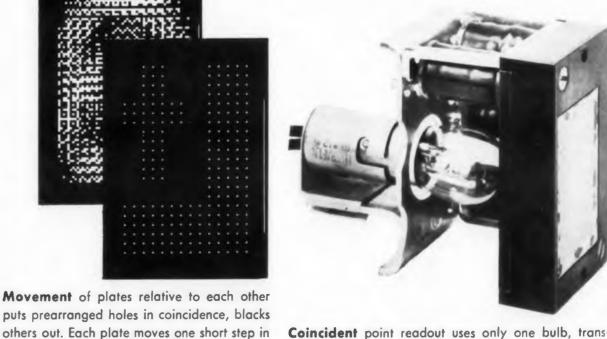


Readout Combines Converter and Display Operations

A UNIQUE readout device decodes binary information directly and displays it in alphanumerical form in one operation. Up to sixteen different characters are displayed by each unit in any sequence within a maximum operating time of 100 msec.

Characters or numbers are formed by light passing through holes in two plates. When the plates are moved relative to each other, various prearranged holes line up. Light from a rearmounted lamp shows through in the shape of the desired character.

With this method, the readout needs no converters, tape cables or high-voltage supplies to present binary information in decimal form. The unit is small (10-3/4 cu in.) and not expensive (\$68). It was designed and is being manufactured by Genesys Corp., 10131 National Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.



Coincident point readout uses only one bulb, translates binary to decimal information directly. Four voice coils move two plates in x and y planes.

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Up to 64 Characters Possible

Each plate of the readout is movable in both x and y planes, giving 2^4 possible positions. The front plate consists of regularly spaced holes, like a pegboard; the pattern of holes on the rear plate has a random appearance. Genesys' standard Model CPR 16 decade displays the following numerals and characters: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, - +, AC Ω , K Ω , M Ω .

Any other configuration of characters is possible on order. Through the use of six input wires instead of four, 64 different alphanumeric characters can be displayed. Or, since operation time is less than 100 msec and there is not waiting out a series to get from one character to the next, animation is possible. This is a new concept in readouts.

The clarity and visibility of readout compare very favorably with other common kinds. The characters are 1.2 in. high and 0.78 in. wide, with a 6 w bulb behind them. The characters are distinct from a distance of 15 or 20 feet. Illumination is fairly even over all parts of the character-a translucent window in front of the bulb disperses the light over the plates.

Parts Protected From Environment

All moving parts are enclosed in a two-piece structure to prevent dust and moisture from entering. No tools are needed to change bulbs; an unskilled worker can do the job in a few seconds without the danger of altering any adjustments. Actuation of the plates is by four voice coils, which have a long life in this application, and a good frequency response. Drive power is 12 v, 150 ma per binary bit.

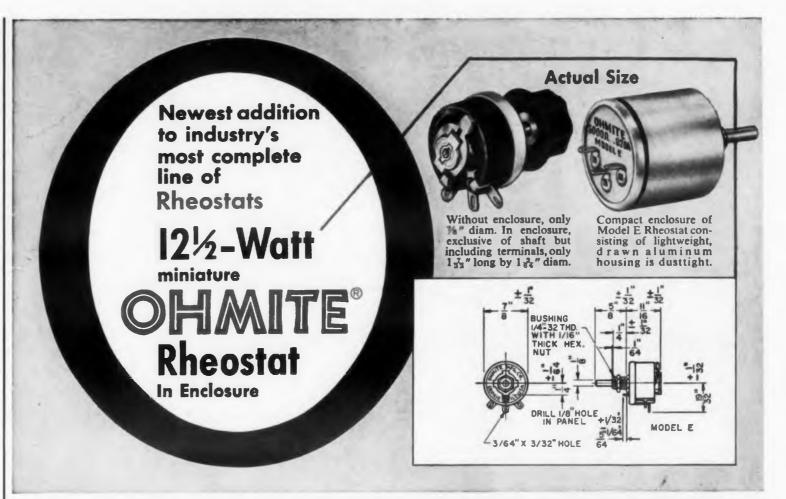
The CPR 16 is 2.5 in. high, 1.5 in. wide and 2-7/8 in. deep.

Future models may have two bulbs instead of one, the company says. In the event of bulb failure, the brightness of the characters would diminish, but use of the readout could continue until the end of a shift, when the bulb could be conveniently replaced. With a two-bulb readout, a colored bulb could be used. A "danger" signal might then turn off the white bulb and turn on a red one, giving immediate sight of trouble somewhere in the system.

The present model will not retain the last reading when power is shut off since the plates return to zero under this condition. Future models will te designed to hold the last reading before power cutoff.

Coincident point readouts can be made almost any size. Genesys Corp. is investigating the possilility of wall-size panels for air-traffic control and (ther large-scale systems.

For further information on this direct binary coincident point readout, turn to the Reader-Servi e Card and circle 101.



Even though Ohmite already has the most complete line of rheostats available to industry, Ohmite continues research and development to improve and expand this product line. Newest addition is the 12¹/₂-watt miniature Model E Rheostat in enclosure. Ohmite's Model E wire-wound power rheostat will dissipate 12¹/₂ watts.* Yet, it is no larger than many - or 2-watt potentiometers. Such extraordinary power handling capa bility is characteristic of Ohmite's time-proven, all-ceramic and metal construction, and exclusive vitreous enamel coating. This tiny unit is designed to operate at a maximum hot spot temperature of 340° C. Derating is linear from full wattage at 40° C to zero watts at 340° C. With its small size, and because it can be used at high ambients, the Model E is applicable to many military and aircraft uses.

Special length shafts and bushings, screwdriver shafts, locking type bushing, tandem mountings, enclosures, etc., similar to the variations available on the larger rheostat, can be provided upon specific request. * Rating on metal panel

All-ceramic and metal-vitreous enameled High dissipation for small size-many military

Smaller than many 1- or 2-watt potentiometers

applications

Tandem assemblies consisting of two, three or more units can be supplied made to order.

Resistance range: Up to 5000 ohms with 23 stock values; higher values available with OHMICONE siliconeceramic coating.

Resistance Tolerance: ± 10%

Weight: 0.52 ounce



Be Right with

Write on company letterhead for Catalog 58.

Manufacturing Company 3643 Howard Street, Skokie, Illinois

tap switches resistors

rheostats variable transformers r.f. chokes relays germanium diodes tantalum capacitors

CIRCLE 34 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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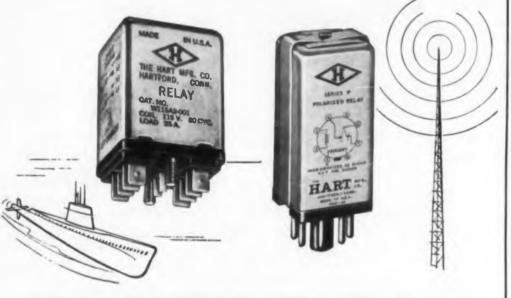
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Heart of the Control System



"DIAMOND H" Relays

Look into the heart of the control system for a missile, a computer, a nuclear submarine, or a great many other critical applications. You might be surprised how often you'll find "Diamond H" relays.

Unless, of course, you're one of the increasing number of engineers who've already selected "Diamond H" relays for a spot where they just have to work despite all sorts of adverse conditions.

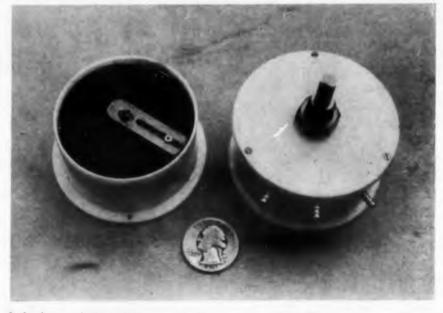
Hart makes relays of three basic types: miniature, hermetically sealed, aircraft-missile relays (Series R/S); high speed, sensitive, polarized relays (Series P), and general purpose AC, DC relays (Series W).

Technical literature outlining the wide range of characteristics available with each type relay is yours for the asking. You'll find "Diamond H" engineers uncommonly adept at working out a variation of the basic designs to meet your set of specific requirements.

Tell us your needs . . . by phone, wire or letter.



210 Bartholomew Ave., Hartford 1, Conn. CIRCLE 35 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



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Spiral mandrel and linear windings are used in this ten-turn nonlinear potentiometer, about three times the size of a 25-cent piece. Winding the mandrel in a concentric spiral saves potentiometer length.

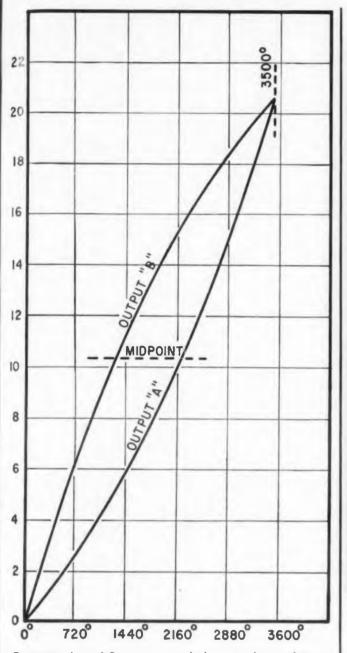
Spiral Windings Give Smooth Nonlinearities In Multiturn Potentiometer

CONTINUOUS nonlinearities in a new multiturn potentiometer are obtained by winding uniform wire on long mandrels and then spiraling the mandrels themselves. A contact rides along the edge of the wirewound card, moving radially as well as circumferentially.

Designed by Harlan Bowitz of Bowitz Electronics, 1341 W. Woodcrest Ave., Fullerton, Calif., the potentiometer is about 2-1/2 in. in diameter.

The uniform windings on the spiraled mandrels provide sine, cosine and square law and tangent output curves, with a resolution said to be superior to present nonlinear potentiometers of the same size. The only discontinuities in the output curve are the small ones caused by the jump from one winding to the next.

Spirals can be wound to suit a variety of different curves. No tapered cards, padding resistors or



Outputs A and B were recorded measuring resistance between the center tap and either of the terminals of the nonlinear potentiometer. Curve is the result of using an Archimedes spiral (mandrel wound tight on itself from center out).

varying wire sizes are needed. Winding and spacing of the wire is simplified, and a greater length of wire per unit volume is possible.

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An Archimedes spiral was used to build the potentiometer in the photo. Output resistance for ten turns (9.7 turns-3500 degrees) is recorded in the curve. This prototype was made using No. 28 copper wire, wound helically on a mandrel three-quarters of an inch deep, about 42 inches long.

To make a linear potentiometer using the same technique, Mr. Bowitz says, the card-mandrel can be tapered from the center out. A cube-law output potentiometer is currently in the works. Each spiral nonlinear device is designed to order.

For further information about this spiral nonnear potentiometer, turn to the Reader-Service Card and circle 100. <image>

Experience—the added alloy in A-L Electrical Steels

Higher permeability values <u>now guaranteed</u> for Allegheny Ludlum's Moly Permalloy

Means new, consistent and predictable magnetic core performance

Molybdenum Permalloy nickel-iron strip is now available from Allegheny Ludlum, with higher guaranteed permeability values than former typical values. For the buyer, this new high quality means greater uniformity . . . more consistent and predictable magnetic core performance.

This higher permeability is the result of Allegheny Ludlum's intensive research on nickel-bearing electrical alloys. A similar improvement has been made in AL-4750 strip steel. A-L continues its research on silicon steels,

WSW 7490

including Silectron, well-known grain-oriented silicon steel, and other magnetic alloys.

Complete facilities for the fabrication and heat treatment of laminations are available from Allegheny Ludlum. In addition, you can be assured of close gage tolerance, uniformity of gage throughout the coil, and minimum spread of gage across the coil-width.

If you have a problem relating to electrical steels, laminations or magnetic materials, call A-L. Prompt technical assistance will be yours. And write for more information on Moly Permalloy. Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Address Dept. ED-25.

LUDLUM

STEELMAKERS TO THE <u>ELECTRICAL</u> INDUSTRY Export distribution, Electrical Materials: AIRCO INTERNATIONAL INC., NYC 17 Export distribution, Leminations: AD. AURIEMA, NYC 4 CIRCLE 36 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

LEGHENY



LECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

NEW PRODUCTS

Covering all new products that might generally be specified by an electronics engineer engaged in the design of original equipment.

Price and Availability

PRICE AND AVAILABILITY data is now being added, whenever possible, to the New Product descriptions that appear in **ELECTRONIC DESIGN.** This data will help you to:

-Evaluate the products more intelligently. -Decide which products to buy now and which to wait for.

-Schedule your orders wisely.

-Get an insight into prices and savings for similar products.

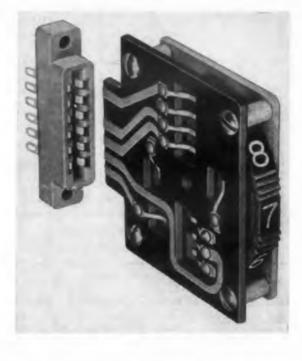
Most manufacturers have been very cooperative in providing us with Price and Availability data. Since some of the data arrived after our deadlines, it was impossible to add it to all of the products. The data represents the latest information at the time of publication.



1000-Mc Tunnel Diode Samples Available

Rated at 1000 mc, the type ZJ-56A tunnel diode has a minimum peak-to-valley current ratio of 5 to 1. Characteristics include a typical peak-point current rating of 1 ma which is held to $\pm 10\%$, and a typical negative conductance of 0.065 mho. Packaged in a TO-18 standard transistor housing, the unit is rated for an operating junction temperature of -55 to +100 C.

General Electric Co., Semiconductor Products Department, Dept. ED, Syracuse, N.Y. Price & Availability: Sample quantities available. Price is \$60



Binary Thumbwheel Switch Requires 1/2-in. Panel Space

This modular 10-position binary thumbwheel switch requires 1/2-in. of panel space. Only one number at a time is exposed through the bezel window. The series TSB unit is available with wafers that are replaceable in 10 sec, or with fixed wafers if the removable feature is not needed. The removable type unit plugs into fixed printed circuit receptacles and the fixed unit is designed with soldering terminals. Three or four bit binary and complementary outputs can be furnished, and the units can be stacked either horizontally or vertically.

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Chicago Dynamic Industries, Inc., Precision Products Div., Dept. ED, 1725 Diversey Blvd., Chicago 14, Ill.

Price & Availability: Available from stock by end of January. Price on request.

Flexible Ceramic Makes Ultramin Capacitor

NTENSIVE research and new techniques have resulted in a rolled ceramic capacitor in the high capacity range. Much smaller in size than paper and plastic film capacitors, this new capacitor is known as "Cerol."

Made by Aerovox Corp., Hi-Q Div., Olean, N.Y., the Cerol capacitor is produced by rolling an extremely thin ceramic dielectric film upon which a precious metal is deposited. The rolled ceramic film is then fired. Upon completion of the process, the capacitor becomes a compact and monolithic structure capable of withstanding severe environmental conditions.

Standard Cerol capacitors range in size from 0.2 in. in diameter by 0.65 in. long for a 0.1-mfd unit to 0.4 in. in diameter by 1.4 in. for the 2-mfd unit. The table shows dimensions for some typical units. The units are rated at 100 vdc at temperatures between-55 to 85 C and at 50 v up to 125 C. Higher voltages will be available.

Power factor is 2 per cent maximum at 1 kc. Capacitance variation with temperature is +15per cent, -25 per cent over the -55 C to 125 C temperature range.

Applications include decoupling and pulse circuits where low series resistance at high frequencies combined with extremely miniature sizes are required.

Prototype quantities of Cerol capacitors are immediately available. Volume quantities can be supplied in three or four weeks. Prices on request.

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For further information on this new ceramic capacitor, turn to Reader-Service Card and circle 99.

Typical Cerol Capacitor Sizes

Cap. Mfd	D Max in.	L Max in.
0.1	0.210	0.690
0.25	0.260	0.690
0.5	0.350	0.690
1.0	0.480	0.690
2.0	0.400	1.44



NEW FROM LUMPED CONSTANT DELAY LINES

Meet the newest addition to the growing family of JFD precision electronic components.

Designed with compactness, ruggedness and reliability in mind, new JFD lumped constant Delay Lines upgrade your prototype or production project.

Compare the advantages of the standard JFD lumped constant delay lines:

- High delay-to-rise time ratio with minimum signal attenuation.
- Tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ max. on delay and characteristic impedance.
- Temperature range of -55° C to $+125^{\circ}$ C.
- Delay time thermal stability of 50 parts per million per degree centigrade.
- Up to 25 Mc bandwidth.
- Virtually linear phase shift.
- Hermetically sealed metal cases for maximum resistance to shock, vibration and humidity.
- Meet all applicable MIL specs.

Whether your application calls for standard or custom-built lumped constant or distri-buted constant delay lines, our engineering staff will be glad to review your needs and

Typical Standard Delay Line Characteristics Delay Time 5 4 sec. 10 # sec. 25 11

Rise Time	Size	Rise Time	Size	Rise Time	Size
1.0	11/8×11/8×21/4	2.0	11/2×11/2×3	5.0	1%+x1%+x2%
.5	1%+×1%+×25/8	1.0	15/8×15/8×31/4	2.5	13/4×13/4×31/
.3	13/8×13/8×23/4	.6	13/4×13/4×31/2	1.5	2% x 2% x 47/8
.15	21/4×21/4×41/2	.3	21/4×21/4×41/2	.75	23/4×23/4×51/2

Range of characteristic impedance: 50 ohms to 2000 ohms

 $\pm5\%$. Attenuation: Less than 1db per. # sec. up to 3 # sec. delay; 6db max, up to 50 # sec. delay. Temperature stability: 50 parts per million per degree C from -55° to $+125^\circ$ C.

submit recommendations. Closer tolerance delays and impedances are available, in forms, sizes and terminal designs to match your needs. Write for Bulletin No. 213A.



CIRCLE 37 ON READER SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . January 20, 1960

NEW PRODUCTS

Amplifier-Demodulator

For use with carrier frequencies of 3 to 30 kc

494

491



Designed for applications requiring a phasesensitive dc output voltage for an ac input signal, model S-40004-P plug-in amplifier-demodulator can be used with carrier frequencies of 3 to 30 kc. Completely transistorized, the unit provides output currents of ± 15 ma or greater into a 50-ohm load. It requires 40 ma of -24-v dc power. The linearity of the circuit is better than $\pm 1\%$; over-all gain is about 4.5. The demodulator is essentially free of zero drift.

Plug-In Instruments, Inc., Dept. ED, 1416 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tenn.

DC Voltage Sensor

Has 10 msec response time



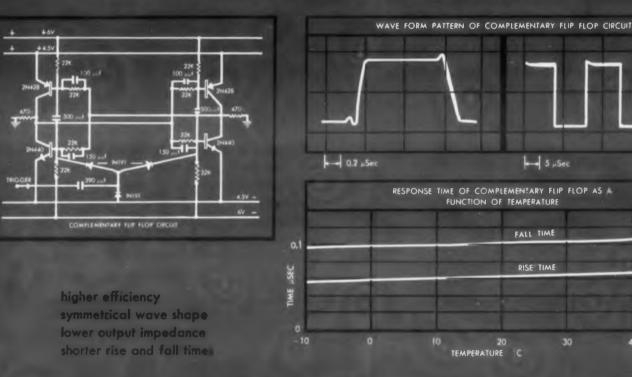
This dc voltage sensor has a response time of less than 10 msec and senses voltages from 3 v dc and up. Each unit is supplied with a preset signal level marked on the nameplate. Accuracy is within $\pm 5\%$ of the calibrated signal level. A typical model, including a 2pdt crystal case relay output, measures 1 x 1-9/16 x 1-3/4 in. and weighs less than 3 oz. This device can also be used as a voltage comparator.

Tempo Instrument, Inc., Dept. ED, Box 338, Hicksville, N.Y.

Price & Availability: Units available from stock and can be delivered 3 to 4 weeks after order received. Price of 1 to 9 units is \$240; \$198 for quantitics of 100 and up.

for switches

COMPLEMENTARY FLIP FLOP CIRCUIT



DESIGNED FOR COMPUTERS . MADE FOR COMPUTERS

Medium Current Switches TO-5 GERMANIUM NPN ALLOY - TO-5 CASE GERMANIUM PNP ALLOY - TO-5 CASE 0.335" max. lab HFEI HEE Rise* Time farb Time Avg. Type VCE Type VCF Min. Min. == 50MA $I_{\rm B} = 1 M A$ 0.260" Avg. $I_R = 10MA$ Avg. Mc Voits Volls VCE = 0.25V VCE = 0.25V Max. VCE = 1.0V µsec max. 0.7 2N404 2N438 20 25 6 -24 12 0.5 2N425 10 1.0 2N439 20 11 30 -20 4 20-40 2N426 17 40 0.3 2N440 15 -186 30-60 10 0.55 2N427 40-80 -15 11 15 0.44 **Int = Int = IMA; Ic = 10MA; $R_L = 1K\Omega$ 2N428 -12 17 60 20 0.33 **SUBMIN** 80 2N1017 -10 22 20 0.27 ${}^{*}Ic = 50MA; I_{B1} = 5MA; R_{L} = 200\Omega I_{B2} = 5MA$ 0.160" max. Contact the nearest Raytheon office for data on 0.130" DIG. SILICON as well as GERMANIUM Switching Transistors

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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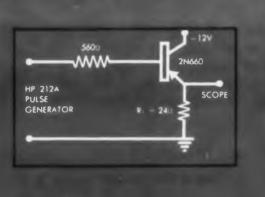
FALL TIME

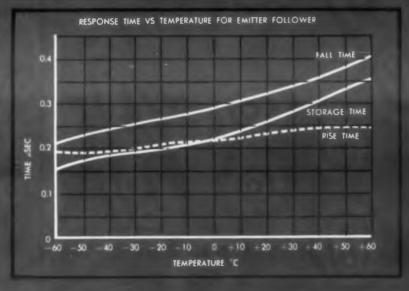
RISE TIME

... the switch is to

ATHEON TRANSISTORS

EMITTER FOLLOWER CIRCUIT





TESTED FOR COMPUTERS . DEPENDABLE IN COMPUTERS

High Current Switches

GERMANIUM PNP ALLOY - TO-5 CASE

Туре	Vce Volts	læb Avg. Mc	H_{FEI} $I_B = 1MA$ $V_{CE} = 0.25V$	H_{FE2} Min. $J_B = 10MA$ $V_{CE} = 0.35V$
2N658	-24	5	25-80	15
2N659	-20	10	40-110	25
2N660	-16	15	60-150	40
2N661	-12	20	80	55
2N662	-16	8	30	18

Subminiature Switches

GERMANIUM PNP ALLOY - SUBMIN CASE

Туре	Vce Volts Volts	farb Avg. Mc	HFEI $IB = IMA$ $VCE = 0.25V$	HFEL Min. ID = 10MA VCE = 0.35V	Rise* Time Max
CK25	-20	4	20-40	10	1.0
CK26	-18	6	30-60	10	0.55
CK27	-15	11	40-80	15	0.44
CK28	-12	17	60	20	0.33

RAYTHEON

RAYTHEON COMPANY DIODES AND TRANSISTORS + SILICON RECTIFIERS + CIRCUIT-PAKS

New York, Plaza 9-3900 + Boston, Hillcrest 4-6700 + Chicago, NAtional 5-4000 + Los Angeles, NOrmandy 5-4221 + Orlando, GArden 3-1553 Reid 1 0450 • Cleveland, Winton 1-7716 • Kansas City, PLaza 3-5330 • Son Francisco, Fireside 1-7711 · Baltimore, SO rloo, Ont., SHerwood 5-6831 + Government Relations: Washington, D. C., MEtropolitan 8-5205



ELECTRONIC DESIGN . January 20, 1960

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Transistorized, Self-Powered 488 Oscillators

Distortion is less than 0.1%



Models 210 and 211 transistorized, self-powered oscillators offer a reliable and isolated source of high purity sine waves. The output distortion is less than 0.1%. Frequencies of 1 to 100,000 cps are selected by decade steps. The maximum output is 5 v rms, open-circuit, or 2.5 into a 600-ohm load. Several models can be furnished to provide either single ended or balanced 600-ohm output; other models have a calibrated output attenuator and level meter.

Burr-Brown Research Corp., Dept. ED, Box 6444, Tucson, Ariz.

Price & Availability: Prices range from \$345 to \$445, depending on the unit, with discounts for quantity orders. Units are normally available from stock.

Silicon Diffused-Junction Rectifiers

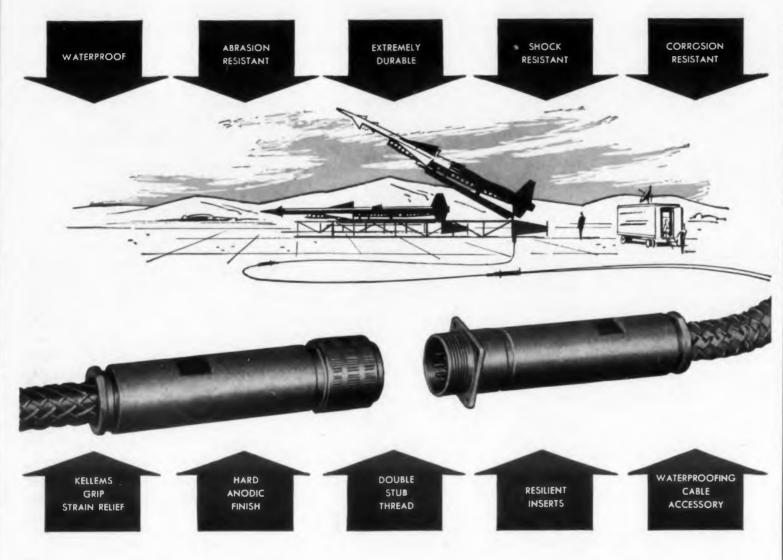
Are rated at 6 and 12 amp



Designed to meet Mil specs, these silicon diffused-junction rectifiers are capable of operating to base temperatures of 190 C. The 6-amp series is designated as types 1N1341 through 1N1347, and the 12-amp series, types 1N1199 through 1N1205. The piv range is 50 to 500 v for both series. Each diode is nickel-plated for minimum contact resistance and to prevent corrosion.

International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 5121 E. Grand Ave., El Segundo, Calif.

Price & Availability: In quantities of 1 to 99, the 6-amp units are \$3.95 to \$16.65 ea; the 12-amp units are \$4 to \$17.60 ea. Delivery is from stock.



Why it pays you to specify

BENDIX QWL ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS FOR USE WITH MULTI-CONDUCTOR CABLE

Used extensively on ground launching equipment for missiles and on ground radar, and other equipment, the Bendix* QWL Electrical Connector meets the highest standards of design and performance.

A heavy-duty waterproof power and control connector, the QWL Series provides outstanding features:

• The strength of machined bar stock aluminum with shock resistance and pressurization of resilient inserts.

• The fast mating and disconnecting of a modified double stub thread.

• The resistance to loosening under vibration provided by special tapered cross-section thread design. (Easily hand cleaned when contaminated with mud or sand.)

• The outstanding resistance to corrosion and abrasion of an aluminum surface with the case hardening effect of Alumilite 225 anodic finish.

• The firm anchoring of cable and effective waterproofing provided by the cable-compressing gland used within the cable accessory.

• The watertight connector assembly assured by neoprene sealing gaskets.

• The additional cable locking produced by a cable accessory designed to accommodate a Kellems stainless steel wire strain relief grip.

• Prevention of inadvertent loosening insured by a lefthand accessory thread.

• The high current capacity and low voltage drop of high-grade copper alloy contacts. Contact sizes 16 and 12 are closed entry design.

These are a few of the reasons it will pay you to specify the Bendix QWL electrical connector for the job that requires exceptional performance over long periods of time. *TRADEMARK

Export Sales and Service: Bendix International Division, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. Canadian Affiliate: Aviation Electric Ltd., 200 Laurentien Blvd., Montreal 9, Quebec. Factory Branch Offices: Burbank, Calif.; Orlando, Florida; Chicago, III.; Teaneck, New Jersey; Dallas, Texas; Seattle, Washington; Washington, D. C.



CIRCLE 39 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

Tape Reader

Reads up to 1000 characters per sec

511



Reading speeds up to 100 characters per sec are possible with model 909 punched tape reader. When used with a companion spooler mechanism, model 3299, reading speeds up to 200 characters per sec are possible. The spooler accommodates paper or mylar tape up to 1 in. in width on 8 in. diam reels.

Potter Instrument Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Plainview, Long Island, N.Y.

Price & Availability: Delivery is 7 to 9 weeks after order received. Prices vary from \$2575 to \$3100.

Compact Interval Timer

Has a five-decade display



Model WE-220 compact interval timer has a five-decade display with crystal-controlled time base frequencies of 100, 10, and 1 kc. Maximum indicated times are 1, 10, and 100 sec, in increments of 10 μ sec, 100 μ sec, and 1 msec, respectively. The inputs may be paralleled for making period or pulse duration measurements. Glow transfer tubes are used for indication of up to 100,000 units. Automatic resetting provides a variable display period of 0.5 to 5 sec; the unit also has controls for manual reset. Applications include measuring the operating times of relays, controls, valves, and motors.

Westport Electric, Dept. ED, 149 Lomita St., El Segundo, Calif.

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

Radiation Thermometer

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For remote temperature control



Using infrared detection, model TD-3 radiation thermometer automatically measures and controls the temperature of moving or stationary objects without physical contact. The range can be as low as 400 F and as high as 2000 F in standard units; higher ranges can be furnished for special applications. The unit is unaffected by ambient temperature variations from 20 to 120 F. Its uses include non-destructive testing, assembly-line inspection, and others. Units are furnished with indicators or recording potentiometers.

Radiation Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 5600 W. Jarvis Ave., Chicago 48, Ill.

Price & Availability: Price quotation will be supplied on request. Units can be delivered 45 days after order is received.

Multi-Tester Kit

DC accuracy is 3% of full scale



Type TE-139 multitester kit has an over-all accuracy of 3% of full scale on dc ranges and 5% of full scale on ac ranges. The ranges are: 0 to 10, 50, 250, 500, and 1000 v ac and dc; dc current, 0 to 500 μ a and 0 to 10 and 250 ma; resistance, 0 to 10 K, 100 K, and 1 meg; decibels, -20 to +36 db; capacitance, 250 $\mu\mu$ f to 0.02 μ f; and inductance, 0 to 5000 h. The input resistance is 20,000 ohms per v dc and 10,000 ohms per v ac. The kit furnishes test leads, battery, and all parts; only the wiring has to be done.

Olson Radio Corp., Dept. ED, 260 S. Forge St., Akron, Ohio.

Price & Availability: The kits are immediately available from stock at \$13.91 ea, three for \$40.



MODEL 1575 FIELD SERVICE PORTABLE TUBE TESTER

\$443 No.

Developed in cooperation with Western Electric Engineers to provide a complete and accurate evaluation of the condition of an electron tube under simulated operating conditions.

Direct reading of Gm to 60,000 $\mu mhas$ in 7 ranges. Two separate meters indicate line and grid bias voltages.

Includes these Important tests: New Voltage Regulator Test evaluating operating conditions including regulation and striking potential • New Life Test indicating cathode activity and cathode life • Highly accurate shorts, leakage and gas grid current tests • Test conditions, selector settings and recommended reject levels listed on the self-contained roll chart • Built-in pin straighteners and terminal posts for self-bies tests.

For dotailed technical description, request Form 1575

505



MODEL 1600 HIGH FREQUENCY VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER

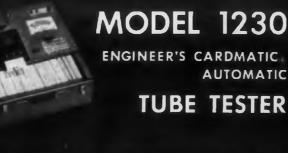
Features the New FRICTION-FREE HICKOK Taut-Band Meter

Features: High Impedance Circuit • Excellent frequency response characteristics from 20 cps to 700 MC (Voltage indications up to 3000 MC are possible) • Accurately measures AC voltages 0-300 in 6 ranges, DC voltages 0-1000 in 7 ranges • Resistance 0.2 ohms to 1000 megohms in 7 ranges • Electronically regulated power supply (ohmmeter unit has built in power supply) • Permanently

A A

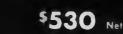
attached leads • AC probe utilizes special thermionic diade with extremely low shunt capacity Now includes friction free ultra-sensitive taut-band meter with unequalled overload capacity.

For detailed technical description, request Form 1600 \$245 Net



Integral Card Reader automatically programs correct voltages and conditions for tube under test + Accuracy within 3% of recognized standards for transconductance and plate current measurements + Automatic decade systems permit unusually wide voltages and circuit combinations for special purpose tests + 1000 filament voltages + 250 Gm ranges + 500 current sensitivities + 1000 self-bias conditions + Instantaneous shorts and leakage tests + Sensitive gas and grid emission tests + Rectifier test duplicates actual operating conditions for load current and inverse voltage + Patented Card Reader mechanism permits over 10 trillion switching circuits: Can program special tube test at any point on characteristics curve + Complete with self-calibrating cards and 575 selected cards for 269 tube types including VR, low power thyratron, computer and industrial types.





MODEL 1715 WIDE RANGE SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR

Features: Frequency range 1 cps to 1 MC—rise time 0.02 usec • Frequency Control: Dial calibrated (1 to 10) and decade multiplier switch. Six bands • Constant Output level independent of frequency settings • Power supply regulated electronically • Front

panel symmetry centrel • Provision for external synchronization • Dual-Combination Ventilation permits operation at a low ambient temperature for improved component reliability and circuit stability.

For detailed technical Information, request Form 1715

\$300 Mil

THE HICKOK ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO. 10525 DUPONT AVENUE CIRCLE 40 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Symbol of Progress In the World of Precision



ATLAS PRECISION PRODUCTS CO.

Specialists in the design and production of electro-mechanical assemblies and fine precision gears, differentials and components for use in computer, automation and guidance systems of industry and the Armed Services. Precision gears are Certified to meet A.G.M.A. specifications and stocked in pitches from 32 to 120. APPCO components are now in use in the nation's finest precision mechanisms.

MEASUREMENTS RESEARCH CO.

Designers, developers and producers of custom electronic test equipment for quality control, production test inspection and high reliability. Pioneers of new approaches and economical solutions to the testing and evaluation of manufactured items through application of electronic techniques. Fully staffed for research and development work, equipped for complete production of electronic and electromechanical units of all types.

Let Prudential Industries add extra precision to your products, write for complete details to Castor and Kensington Aves., Philadelphia 24, Pa.

PRUDENTIAL INDUSTRIES Precision-eers For Industry

ATLAS CHAIN & MANUFACTURING CO.

Wholly owned subsidiary producing power transmission products for all types of industries. Atlas Roller Chain, Flat-Veyor conveying chain, specialty chains, sprockets and flexible couplings have proved their outstanding performance value in every type of industry where power or motion is to be transmitted. Atlas Chain has pioneered many new innovations in the power transmission field and many new developments are now in the final test stage in their extensive research laboratories.

ing, forced-air cooling, and threewire ground protection. National Ultrasonic Corp., Dept. ED, 111 Montgomery Ave., Irving-

ton 11, N.J. **Price & Availability:** Available from stock, the unit is priced at \$745.

NEW PRODUCTS

Ultrasonic Cleaner

Hos 7-gol tank Model 140 ultrasonic cleaner has

a 7-gal heavy-gage stainless steel

tank measuring 14-3/4 x 11-3/4 x 10

in. The corners are rounded to fa-

cilitate rinsing out the contaminants. Actual radiating surface is 48 sq in. The 115 v ac, 60 cps, single-phase generator delivers an average out-

put of 250 w and produces a peak of 1000 w. The unit includes a onetube oscillator, front panel switch-

Multitester 480

Has a sensitivity of 20,000 ohms per v

Model TS-60H multitester has a sensitivity of 20,000 ohms per v in the dc ranges of 5, 25, 250, 500, and 2500, and 10,000 ohms per v in the ac range of 10, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 v. The dc current ranges are to 50 μ a, 25 ma, and 250 ma; resistance ranges are 0 to 6000 ohms and 0 to 60,000 ohms. The decibel range is -20 to +22 db. Furnished in a bakelite cabinet, the instrument measures 3-1/4 x 4-1/2 x 1-1/16 in. Alco Electronics Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 3 Wolcott Ave., Lawrence, Mass.

Price & Availability: Available from stock, the unit is priced at \$16.95. For 2 to 9 units, the price is \$11.87; for 10 to 24, \$11.30; and for 25 to 49, \$10.17.

Silvered-Mica 481 Dielectric Capacitors

Dissipation factor is less than 0.1% at 1 kc

Type CPM silvered-mica dielectric capacitors have a dissipation factor of less than 0.1% at 1 kc. The standard voltage rating is 500 wvdc; other ratings can be furnished on < CIRCLE 41 ON READER-SERVICE CARD con C. of 64 Pi

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guest. Units operate over the temperature range of -55 to +125 C without derating. The temperature coefficient is $+40 \pm 15$ ppm per deg C. Tolerance is $\pm 0.1\%$ and the range of capacitances is 0.01 to 0.5 µf.

Arco Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 64 White St., New York 13, N.Y. Price & Availability: Units are made on order; list prices range from \$23.40 to \$190.

Miniature Toggle 482 Switches

Are rated at 5 amp

These miniature toggle switches are rated at 5 amp and 125 v ac. The contact resistance is 1 to 3 microohm, the insulation resistance is over 100,000 meg, and the voltage breakdown is at 1000 v ac. Rated for a life of over 100,000 operations, they stand an overload of 150%. Both spdt and dpdt types are offered.

Alco Electronics Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 3 Wolcott Ave., Lawrence, Mass.

Price & Availability: Delivery is from stock. For single orders, the prices are \$1.65 for spdt type and \$2.15 for dpdt type; for orders of 2 to 14, \$1.12 and \$1.43; and for 25 to 49, \$.99 and \$1.29.

Thermocouple Probe 484

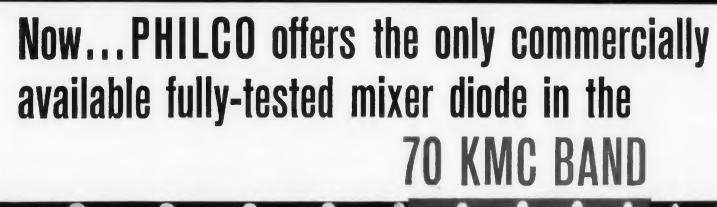
Operates at 1800 F

This thermocouple probe measures liquid and gas temperatures in the range of 1800 F at pressures in excess of 2000 psig. Constructed of chromel-alumel or chromel-constantan, they are suitable for connection to low temperature Teflon or high temperature cables. They may have stainless steel sheaths and either covered or exposed probes, or ceramic sheaths.

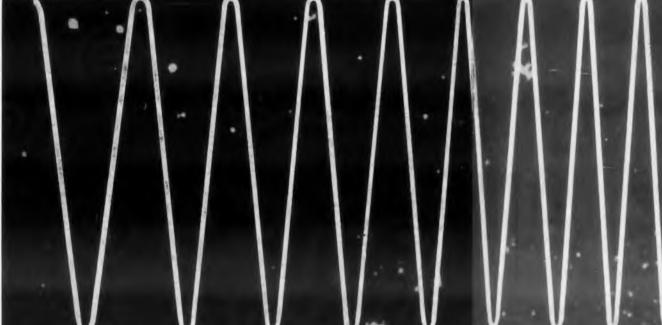
Technical Industries Corp., Dept. ED, 389 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena. Calif.

Price & Availability: The price is about \$95 ea; in quantities up to 50, about \$80; and in quantities to 100, about \$55.

CIRCLE 42 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >



50



10 KMC/SEC.

For Long-Range Space Communications and High Resolution Radar Applications

Just de-classified! A proven mixer diode that, for the first time, makes useful the 70 KMC high fre-quency band of the spectrum! Previously, the highest useful frequency was 35 KMC. The 1N2792 is a reversible crystal designed for optimum lownoise performance. The crystal is of integral waveguide construction with the diode mounted in a section of RG-98/U waveguide. It is hermetically sealed for resistance to moisture.

It is primarily designed for high resolution radar applications and for long-range high altitude or space communications... atmospheric absorption prevents jamming from the ground. The Philco 1N2792 is also well suited for EHF video detector applications.

Philco design and application facilities are at your disposal in developing millimeter diodes to meet your specific requirements. For complete information, write Special Components Dept. ED 160.

Test Frequency	ТҮР.		,750mc
Noise Ratio, NRo	2.0	2.5	times
Conversion Loss, Lc		10	db
RF Impedance, VSWR	1.35	2.0	time
Crystal noise figure, NF	11.5	13	db





HILC

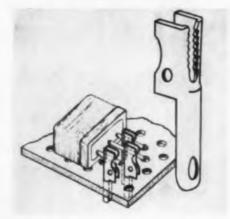
LANSDALE DIVISION, LANSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

NEW PRODUCTS

Push-In Terminal

For miniature circuitry

490



Type T28 push-in terminal is for holes 1/16-in. in diam. Serrations in the main slot which grips small component leads make the terminal suitable for experimental breadboarding. It can also be used in printed circuits and other product applications. Made of heat-treated beryllium copper, it has a fused tin finish for soldering.

Vector Electronic Co., Dept. ED, 1100 Flower St., Glendale 1, Calif.

Price & Availability: Priced at \$1.55 per package of 100 terminals, they are available for immediate delivery.

Analog-to-Digital Converter 499

Direct reading



Type 423341 direct reading analog-to-digital converter transmits coded signals to remote locations for use as input to such devices as computers, tape punch recorders, and servo mechanisms. In typical use, the shaft is rotated by a temperature-controlled servo. When the full range is 100 C, visual and electrical readouts are to the nearest 0.01 C. The input driving torque is 2 oz-in., the input shaft rotation is 250 rpm max, the operating temperature range is -80 to +350 F, and the vibration range is 5 to 50 cps at ± 10 g. Resolution is 1 bit per 10,000 and readout is to 9999. The unit can be supplied in a servo package to suit the user's requirements.

Kearfott Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 1500 Main Ave., Clifton, N.J.

DEVELOPMENTS FROM TRANSITRON...added to THE INDUSTRY MOST COMPLET

SILICON TRANSISTORS

FEAT	imum D 25°C /c Max. µa)	Ico (and V	Typical Cut-off Frequency (Mc)	Maximum Collector Voltage (Volts)	Minimum Current Gain (B)		JAN TRANSISTOR
Only Jan S Transist	1		10	30	10	JAN-2N118	1
FEAT	imum) 25°C / _c Max. µa)	Ico (and V	Typical Cut-off Frequency (Mc)	Maximum Collector Voltage (Volts)	Minimum Current Gain (B)		SMALL SIGNAL
	50	5	7	45	18	2N333	-
- Low Ico	50	5	10	45	37	2N335	
.5 • Operation to 175% • 200 mw Power Dis	.5		11	45	40	2N480	
		15	45	80	2N543	4	
	0	ST905 36 30 10 10	ST905				
		-					
FEAT	Power pation ambient tw)	Dissig (a) 100°C	Maximum Collection Saturation Resistance (ohms)	Maximum Collector Voltage (Volts)	Typical Cut-off Freq. (Mc)		HIGH SPEED SWITCHING
• High Freque	60	5	60	15	50	ST3030	
Low Saturat	i0		65	20	70	ST3031	
• Low Ico		50	70	15	150	2N1139	
	50	-	150	45	20	2N337	-
	50	5	150	45	30	2N338	
							-
FEAT	Typical Storage and Fall Time (usec)	Typical Rise Time (usec)	Minimum DC Current Gain (B)	Maximum Collector Voltage (Volts)	Max. Power Dissipation @ 25°C Case (Watts)		MEDIUM POWER
	.4	.2	15	60	5	ST4100	
• Fast Switchi	.5	.3	15	60	5	2N545	
- High Vc			20	60	5	2N547	
Rugged Cons			12	100	4	2N498	
]			20	60	5	2N551	
	.2	.2	20	40	1	2N1140	
	-						
FEAT		Collector (Vo	Typical Collector Saturation Resistance (Ohms)	Minimum DC Current Gain (B)	Maximum Power Dissipation 25°C Case (Watts)		HIGH POWER
High Curren Ability	60		1.5	15 @ 2 Amps	85	ST400	e.
Ability Low Saturati	60		3.5	12 @ 1 Amp.	85	2N389	
 Low Saturati Rugged Cons 	80		6.0	12 @ 1 Amp.	85	2N424	
- HORRON CON	60		1.5	15 @ 2 Amps	85	2N1208	
	45		1.5	20 @ 2 Amps	85	2N1209	
	60		2.5	12 @ 1 Amp.	85	2N1212	-

Your local authorized TRANSITRON DISTRIBUTOR now carries in-stock inventories for immediate delivery.

electronic corporation • wakefield, massachuset "Leadership in Semiconductor d to STRY'S PLET

EXCITING NEW SILICON TRANSISTOR

HI-POWER STUD-MOUNTED SILICON TRANSISTOR

A rugged package — easier to mount, with greater strength and lower thermal resistance. Has good beta lin-earity and switching characteristics good high frequency betas, low saturation voltage. Ratings up to 100 volts available.

Improved switching speed and input characteristics. High-current capabilities with good power handling abil-

Typ. Saturation Resistance (Ohms)

10

New silicon logic transistor with speed surpassing the

ity (5w @ 100°c). Rated and tested at 60v.

FEATURES	9
nly Jan Silicor Transistor	

-	Туре	Veb Max. Volts	Ic max.Amps	B Typical	R _{cs} Typical (Ohms)
	2N1208	60	5	35	1.5
n	2N1209	45	5	40	1.5
7	2N1212	60	5	25	2.5
	APPLICATIO	NS Regulated Power Sup	plies High Current Sw	vitching High Freq	uency Power Amplifiers

Typ. Input Voltage (Volts)

25

APPLICATIONS ... magnetic core memory ... high level multivibrators ... buffer amplifiers ... clock source

V_{cb} Max. Volts

60

Type

ST4100

(B) Min

15

Circle 146

Switching Characteristics (µsec)

tr .2

ta .2

15 2

Circle 147

CORE SWITCH

1 len eration to 175% mw Power Di

FEATURES

FEATURE

Frequency Saturation R leo

FEATURES

Switching V. ed Construct

FEATURES

E-1353 and

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UNIVERSAL Current Han

Saturation Re ed Construct

FREQUENCY TRANSISTOR

150mc VERY HIGH

fastest silicon types, plus unusual power handling ability. Technical breakthrough now provides minimum and typical DC current gains of 20 and 40 respectively. Max. Test Conditions Min. Typical D.C. Current Gain 20 40 $I_C = 10ma, V_{CE} = 10V$ hrs

	D.C. Collector Saturation Voltag	e VCE	-	.5	0.7V	$I_{\rm C} = 10$ ma, $I_{\rm B} = 1$ ma
TYPE	Collector Cutoff Current	Ico	-	2	5 µa	$V_{CB} = Rating$
2N 1139	Output Capacitance	Cab		8	12 µµ1	$V_{CB} = 10V$, $I_E = 0$ mA
	High Frequency Current Gain	hſe	5	7.5	-	$F = 20mc. V_{CE} = 10V$ $I_E = 10 mA$
	Delay Time	ta	-	6		mµsec.
	Rise Time	tr	-	12		mµsec.
	Fall Time	tr	-	10		musec.

dance, low capacitance.

Circle 148 This transistor features universal application (replaces 2N337, 2N338, 2N1005, 2N1006) and high frequency response, with low saturation resistance, low input impe-

50mc LOGIC TRANSISTOR	
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STABISTOR COUPLED LOGIC TRANSISTOR

6	Туре	Typ. Alpha Cutoff (Mc)	Beta Typical	Co (Typical) (اسر)	Max. (Volts)	Typ. Saturation Resistance (ohms)
	ST3031	70	50	2	20	40
	APPLICATIO	NS flip-flops	. IF and video am	plifiers transis	stor logic p	ulse amplifiers

Circle 149

5)

Designed to provide minimum storage times under severe base overdrive conditions in transistor logic circuitry. Tightly controlled input characteristics provide inter-changeability; low Re, assures reliable operation at high

	Туре	Beta Typical	V _e max. (Volts)	Typical Saturation Resistance (ohms)	Typ. Alpha Cutoff (Mc)	Switching Characteristics (பsec)
E	ST3030	12	15	40	50	tr .05
						t _e .20
						tr .10



MIBBOURI, St. Louis 16 Inter State Supply Co. FLanders 1-7585 CALIFORNIA, Long Beach Dean's Electronics, Inc. Dean's Electroni GArfield 7-0955 CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles 44 Dell Electronic Corp. NEW HAMPSHIRE, Manchester DeMambro Radio Supply Co., Inc. NAtional 4-4006 PLeasant 2-7191 CALIFORNIA, San Diego Western Radio & T.V. Supply BElmont 9-0361 NEW MEXICO, Albuquerque Electronic Parts Co., Inc. AMherst 8-5862 CALIFORNIA, San Francisco Fortune Electronic Co. NEW YORK, Binghamton Federal Electronics Ploneer 8-8211 Hinderhill 1-2434 CANADA, Montreal, Quebec Atlas Wholesale Radio Inc. REgent 3-7135 NEW YORK, Buffalo Radio Equipment Corp. MAdison 7790 CANADA, Downsview, Ontario Alpha & Aracon Radio Supply Co. EMpire 6-1591 NEW YORK, Long Island City 6 H. L. Dalis, fnc. m. L. Dalis, fnc EMpire 1-1100 COLORADO, Denver Kimball Distributing Co. AComa 2-6208 NEW YORK, New York 7 Harrison Radio Corp. BArclay 7-7777 NEW YORK, New York 13 Milo Electronics Corp. BEeckman 3-2980 FLORIDA, Cocoa NE 6-6331 FLORIDA. Miami Thurow Distributors, Inc. NE 5 0651 NORTH CAROLINA, Winston-Salem Dalton Hege Radio Supply Co. PArk 5 8711 FLORIDA, Orlando Thurow Distributors, Inc. CHerry 1-3695 OHIO, Cincinnati Hughes-Peters, Inc. DUnbar 1-7625 PLORIDA, Tampa Thurow Distributors, Inc. TAmpa 2-1885 OHIO, Cleveland 15 Radio & Electronics Parts Co. UTah 1-6060 GEORGIA, Atlanta Specialty Distributing Co., Inc. TRinity 3-2521 OHIO, Dayton 2 Stotts Friedman Co BAldwin 4-1111 HAWAII, Honolulu Industrial Electronics, Inc. Tel. 506-636 OKLAHOMA, Tulsa Radio, Inc. Gibnon 7-9127 ILLINOIS, Chicago 44 Radio Distributing Co., Inc. Estetwook 9-2121 INDIANA, South Bend 24 Radio Distributing Co., Inc. PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia Radio Electric Service Co. of Pa., Inc. WAlmit 5-5840 Radio Distribuling Co., Inc. ATlantic 8-4664 RHODE ISLAND, Providence DeMambro Radio Supply Co., Inc. JAckson 1-5600 IOWA, Cedar Rapids Iowa Radio Supply Co. EMpire 4-6154 YEXAS, Dallas Contact Electronics, Inc. Riverside 7-9831 KANSAS, Wichita Radio Supply Co. AMherst 7-5218 TEXAS, Houston 19 Busacker Electronic Equipment Co. JAckson 6-4661 MARYLAND, Baltimore Kann-Ellert Electronics, Inc. SAratoga 7-4242 UTAH, Salt Lake City 1 MASSACHUBETTE, Boston DeMambro Radio Supply Co., Inc. Kimball Distributing Co. EMpire 3-5813 ALgonguin 4-9000 WASHINGTON, Seattle C & G Radio Supply Co. MAin 4-4355 MASSACHUSETTE, Wor DeMambro Radio Supply Co., Inc PLeasant 7-5626 MICHIGAN, Detroit Radio Specialties Co. TEmple 3-9800 WASHINGTON, Tacoma C & G Radio Supply Co. BRoadway 2-3181

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICE CONTACT THE TRANSITRON FIELD OFFICE NEAREST YOU AS LISTED BELOW.

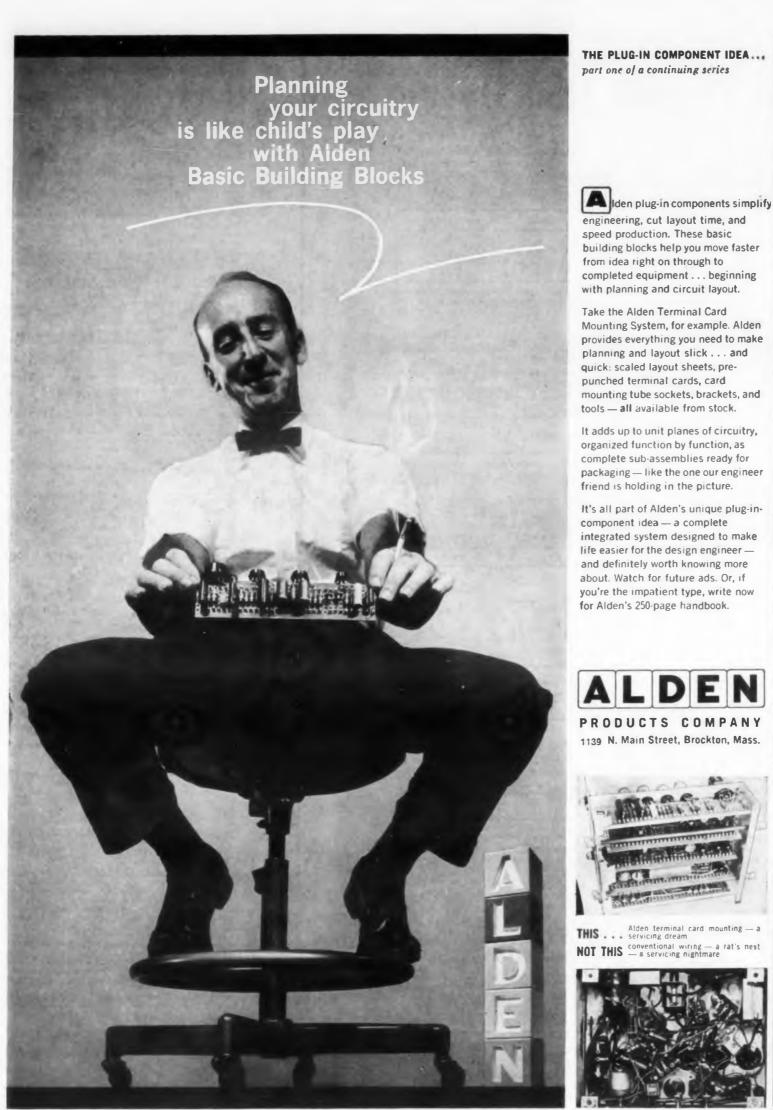
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BOSTON 168-182 Albion Street, Wakefield, Mass CRystal	6-5640
CAMDEN 227 S. Sixth Street	6-2877
CHICAGO 6641 W. North Avenue, Oak Park, III Village	8-5556
CLEVELAND 14625 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio ACademy	1.9191
DAYTON 379 W. First Street BAldwin	4-9651
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Iran itron electronic corporation wakefield, massachusetts

SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES THROUGHOUT THE U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: TRELCO

CIRCLE 44 ON READER-SERVICE CARD 57



CIRCLE 45 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

THE PLUG-IN COMPONENT IDEA ... part one of a continuing series

Alden terminal card mounting — a servicing dream

conventional wiring — a rat's nest — a servicing nightmare

NEW PRODUCTS

Operational Amplifiers

503

504

Transistorized



Series 1300 operational amplifiers feature gains of 10,000 and an input impedance of 100 K. Outputs of ± 10 v at 200 ma are available. The basic units are differential dc amplifiers designed to be used with external feedback. Typical applications include dc and ac amplifiers, integrators, current and voltage regulators, preamplifiers, and selective filters. The case for germanium or silicon units measures 1 x 2.5 x 3.5 in.

Burr-Brown Research Corp., Dept. ED, Box 6444, Tucson, Ariz.

Price & Availability: Prices range from \$65 to \$98 for germanium, and to \$310 for silicon. Delivery is from stock to 30 days after receipt of order.

Portable Recorders

For strain gage or thermocouple monitoring



Developed for such applications as strain gage or thermocouple monitoring, models 10 and 20 portable potentiometer recorders are one and twochannel units, respectively. They have a selectable 9 to 120-my span, gear shift selection of chart speeds, and 0.8 sec balance time. The sensitivity of the units is 0.25%. Suitable for rack mounting as well as portable use, the units weigh 15 lb.

Systron Corp., Dept. ED, 950 Galindo St., Concord, Calif.

Price & Availability: Model 10 is priced at \$435 and model 20, \$850. At certain times, a delivery time of 10 to 30 days should be allowed for.



Countermeasures Receiver

Covers 20 to 260 mc

507

506

Designed for critical applications in countermeasures and intercept work, type 16A1 receiver has a basic tuning head which covers the frequency range of 30 to 260 mc. One band covers 30 to 60 mc and another covers 55 to 260 mc. The range can be extended to 1000 mc by replacing the tuning head. The receiver has simultaneous am and fm detection with if bandwidths of 10 kc, 300 kc, and 1 mc. The noise figure is less than 4 db for the first band and less than 6 db for the second. Oscillator radiation is 90 db below 1 mw. Power requirements are 190 w at 115 v ac, 50 to 60 cps.

General Electronic Labs., Inc., Dept. ED, 8521 Second Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

Price & Availability: For small quantities, the price is \$3900. Delivery time is 90 days.

Power Supplies

Regulation is 0.1% or 0.01%



The DME line of transistorized power supplies includes four units with outputs of 0 to 18, 0 to 36, 0 to 60, and 0 to 100 v dc; a fifth unit provides 0 to 36 and 0 to 100 v dc. The output current is 0 to 1 amp in the 100-v units, and 0 to 2.5 amp in the lower voltage models. Regulation of 0.1% or 0.01% may be specified. The line regulation is 0.05%, ripple is less than 0.01%, and the recovery time does not exceed 50 µsec. Overshoot is less than 1% at full current and voltage. These units are capable of continuous duty at up to 120% of rated current.

Mid-Eastern Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 32 Commerce St., Springfield, N.J.

Price & Availability: The prices range from \$795 to \$1395 fob Springfield, N.J. For the model with 0:1% regulation. Delivery time is 60 days. Tiny Mike miniature ceramic disc capacitors are designed to meet the limited-space, low-voltage requirements of portable transistorized radios and a wide variety of other miniature battery-powered and linepowered equipment. Especially applicable for bypass and coupling use, their tough phenolic coating and hightemperature wax impregnation provide excellent insulation, protect against high humidity and severe vibra-

tion. Immediately available in production quantities. For detailed information and engineering assistance, write for Bulletin SEB-2 to Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation, South Plainfield, New Jersey. Manufacturers of consistently dependable capacitors, filters and

AFFILIATED

CDE

CORNELL-DUBILIER

networks for electronics, thermonucleonics, broadcasting and utility use for 50 years.

SPECIFICATIONS AND FEATURES

Capacitance values available: .005, .01, .02, .05, and .1 mfd. Diameters: .350" to .625"

Working Voltage: 50 VDC

WITH FEDERAL PACIFIC ELECTRIC COMPANY

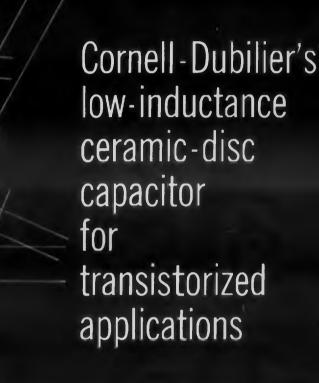
CIRCLE 46 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Crimped and Straight-Cut Leads for Automation. These units are available in 600 and 1000 VDCW ratings on types C, JA, JB, JC, BYA and other general purpose capacitors. Leads are accurately spaced for easy insertion into printed wiring boards. Crimped leads prevent bottoming on printed wiring boards, assuring positive contact for soldering. Straight-cut leads save height off the board and may be inserted to circumference of disc. Controlled phenolic dip avoids "rundown" of the phenolic on straight-cut leads. Assures always-uniform soldered connections.

ELECTRIC CORPORATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

Consistently Dependable Capacitors



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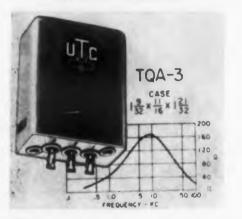
1960

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NEW PRODUCTS

Toroidal Center-Tapped Inductors

For stable oscillators



Type TQA toroidal inductors are for stable oscillators with frequencies of 400 cps to 75 kc. They are center-tapped and have a stabilized core for maximum temperature stability. Available in 19 inductance values from 7 mh to 22 h, they are laboratory adjusted to 1% accuracy. The maximum Q is about 160 at 7.5 kc, 20 at 400 cps, and 30 at 75 kc. The hum pickup is very low due to a uniform toroid winding plus the high-permeability outer case, providing 80 db at coupling attenuation. Hermetically sealed to meet MIL-T-27A, they have the military identification TF4RX20YY. The case measures $11/16 \times 1-9/32 \times 1-21/23$ in. and the weight is 4 oz.

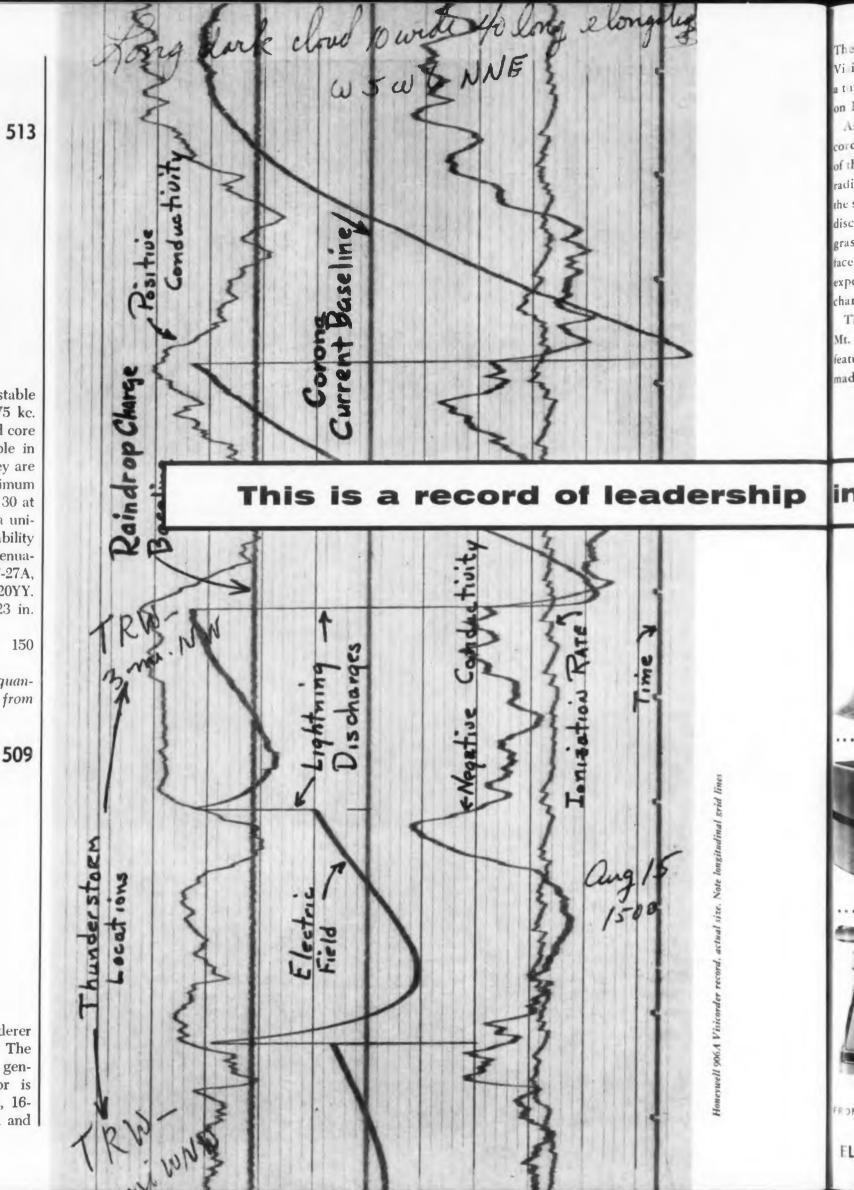
United Transformer Corp., Dept. ED, 150 Varick St., New York 13, N.Y.

Price & Availability: Price is \$9 to \$21 ea; quantity discounts are offered. Units are available from stock.

Crystal Can Solderer



This automatic, miniature crystal can solderer is for use in the manufacturing of crystals. The equipment consists of a one-kw induction generator with special tooling. The generator is mounted on a motor-driven, variable speed, 16station turntable. The crystals are assembled and



The U.S. Weather Bureau used a Honeywell Model 906B Vi icorder Oscillograph to record directly this diary of a thunderstorm as it passed near the observation station on Mt. Washburn in Yellowstone National Park.

As the storm passed, the Visicorder measured and recolded 1) positive and negative electrical conductivity of the air, 2) the rate of ionization of air due to airborne radio-active particles and extra-terrestrial radiation, 3) the size and charge of individual raindrops, 4) the corona discharge current from an insulated tree and from a 4'x 6' grass plot to determine current flow from the earth's surface to charge centers in the clouds, 5) times of camera exposure photographing cloud droplet size and electrical charge, 6) atmosphere potential gradient, and 7) time.

The Visicorder made this and many other records on Mt. Washburn without the use of power amplifiers. This feature, plus the extreme portability of the Visicorder, made it the ideal oscillograph for use in these studies.



Byron Phillips, U. S. Weather Bureau Scientist, monitors thunderstorm data as it is recorded by the Honeywell Model 906 Visicorder.

ip in weather research



Recent Models of the **906 Visicorder** incorparate time lines and grid lines and record up to 14 simultaneous channels of data.



The NEW Model **1108** Visicorder with many automatic features and the convenience of pushbutton controls, is ideal for intermediate uses requiring up to 24 channels of data.

The Model **1012 Visicerder** is the most versatile and convenient oscillograph ever devised for recording as many as 36 channels of data. The Honeywell Visicorder is the pioneer, completely proven, and unquestioned leader in the field of high-frequency, high-sensitivity, direct-recording ultra-violet oscillography. Here are some of the reasons why Visicorders provide the most accurate analog recordings available: constant flat response and sensitivity of galvanometers; grid-lines simultaneously recorded with traces to guarantee exact reference regardless of possible paper shift or shrinkage; flash-tube timing system for greater accuracy of time lines; superior optics for maximum linearity of traces.

No matter what field you are in ... research, development, computing, rocketry, product design, control, nucleonics ... the high-frequency (DC to 5000 cps) Visicorder Oscillograph will save you time and money in data acquisition.

Call your nearest Minneapolis-Honeywell Industrial Sales Office for a demonstration.

Reference Data: write for Bulletins 1108, 1012 and HC-906B Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Industrial Products Group, Heiland Division 5200 E. Evans Avenue, Denver 22, Colorado



held in spring-loaded jigs. The required input is 120 or 240 v, single-phase.

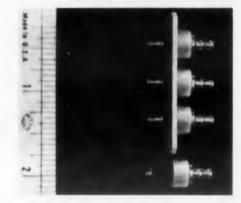
Reeve Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Price & Availability: The basic unit is priced at \$2150. Additional equipment, such as the holding jigs, is furnished separately at additional cost. Delivery is four to five weeks after receipt of order.

Hermetic Terminal

For 1500 v operating components

510



Designed for use with electronic components in the intermediate operating voltage range of 1500 v, model 599 nonturning hermetic terminal is a single unit assembly with no loose parts. It meets the requirements of MIL-T-27A.

Lundey Assoc., Dept. ED, 694 Main St., Waltham 54, Mass.

Price & Availability: Available from stock. Price is \$0.049 per unit in quantities of 500,000; \$0.065 when less than 1000.

Frequency Meter

Uses no magnetic components



This all-semiconductor frequency meter uses no magnetic components. Either 396-404 or 360-440 cps can be read from the meter which is accurate to 0.1% over a temperature range from -55 to +65 C. The meter measures 3-1/2 in. in diam, and the box is $1-3/4 \times 3-1/4 \times 5$ in. Weight of both units is less than 2 lb.

Vidar Corp., Dept. ED, 2107 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, Calif.

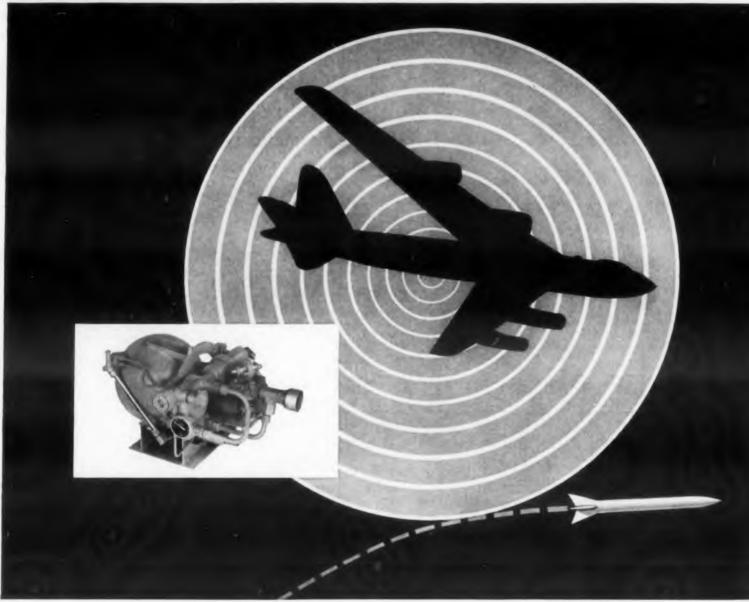
Price & Availability: Delivery 60 days after order received. Price is \$250 per unit when ordered in quantities of 1 to 10. Quantity discounts available. ← CIRCLE 47 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

FF DM HONEYWELL. WA DIAMOND JUBILEE PARADE OF PRODUCTS

FLECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960



THE RAW MATERIALS OF PROGRESS



HOW TO HOLD A JAM SESSION 8 MILES UP

Vickers active cooling system (inset) uses FC-75 in countermeasures system

The increasing sophistication of electronic countermeasures systems poses many problems. Among them-how to cool vital components at the environmental and operational extremes encountered in sonic and supersonic aircraft.

For the Sperry countermeasures system, a new airborne active cooling system-capable of dissipating 47KW in a 74-lb. package-was developed by Vickers using 3M Dielectric Coolant FC-75.

This most stable of all fluids offered to electronics has high electric strength of 37KV. It is selfhealing, and maintains electric strength after repeated high voltage arcing. It pours at -148°F

and boils at 212°F at one atmosphere . . . ideally suited for evaporative cooling.

Compatible with most materials, FC-75 is noncorrosive, non-flammable, non-toxic, non-explosive and odorless. It is thermally stable in excess of 800°F, and will not form sludges or gums under extremely rigorous conditions. These properties make it ideal as a coolant.

Investigate the remarkable properties of 3M inert fluids in terms of your own product design, miniaturization and performance problems. For free literature, write to 3M Chemical Division. Dept. KAP-10, St. Paul 6, Minn.



CIRCLE 48 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



447

470

NEW PRODUCTS

This fm-fm telemetry test set covers 18 IRIG channels. It has facilities for performance checkout of the following: over-all filter discriminator systems, individual discriminator linearity, magnetic data recording systems, oscillographic data recording systems, individual filter characteristics, sub-carrier generators and reference oscillators. The sub-carrier generators allow all 18 frequencies to be modulated to $\pm 7.5\%$. The highest frequencies may also be modulated to $\pm 15\%$. Outputs are available individually or as a composite. The video generator has a drift of less than $\pm 2\%$ of design bandwidth for 8 hr. Both the video generator and the audio oscillator have a total harmonic distortion of less than 0.75%. Input power is 110 v, 60 cps, single-phase.

Dynatronics, Inc., Dept. ED, Box 2566, Orlando, Fla.

Punched Tape Reader





Model 3500 photoelectric punched tape reader is a completely solid state unit which stops before the next character at reading speeds of 1000 characters per sec. The design of this unit essentially eliminates the mechanical motion involved in stopping the tape. All standard 5, 6, 7, and 8-level tapes plus sprocket may be handled interchangeably. Both dual and single speed units operating at 100 to 1500 characters per sec can be furnished.

447

The unit meets the requirements of accuracy, reliability, and speed for digital computer input, machine tool control, and ground support equipment. Modular construction enables the user to specify requirements. The power needed is 115 v, 60 cps, 180 w. The unit mounts on a standard 19-in. rack.

Digitronics Corp., Dept. ED, Albertson, L.I., N.Y.

Price & Availability: Price quoted on request. Delivery time is 60 days.

Motor-Generator for Computers 495

Is rated at 7.5 kw



This 400 cps, brushless motor-generator serves as the power supply for computers. It is rated at 7.5 kw at 1714 rpm with a three-phase, 208 v output. Silicon diodes and an ac exciter replace commutator and brushes.

Electric Machinery Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, Minneapolis 13, Minn.

Analog-to-Digital Converter

Servo type

501



Type A1503-11 servo analog-to-digital converter consists of an amplifier, a servo motor or tachometer generator, the analog-to-digital converter, and appropriate gearing. Contacts and brushes for each binary bit are capable of carrying a load current of 20 ma at 10 v dc. Having 16 bits per revolution, the system provides an accuracy of 1 bit per 4096. Resolution for the total range is 256. Kearfott Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 1500 Main Ave., Clifton, N.J. VICKERS ECM COOLING SYSTEM plus

3M's FC-75 dissipates 47 kw input in 74 lb package

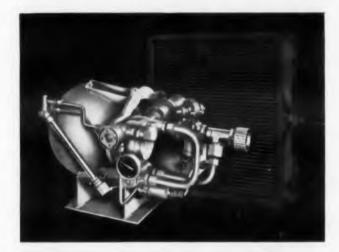
Vickers' 38 years of specializing in handling of fluids has been directed to "application-tailored" airborne cooling systems ... reliable systems that are light weight and feature a broad range of flow and pressure characteristics.

This typical Vickers system circulates Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s heat dissipating dielectric coolant, FC-75, through Sperry's advanced design electronic countermeasures system.

Heart of the Vickers cooling system is a single-stage, centrifugal pump that generates relatively low pressure and moves fluids at high flow rates. Because it is inherently simple in design, the Vickers pump offers high reliability and simplifies maintenance. Bearing design permits operation with fluids having low viscosities, in this instance FC-75, a fluordinated hydrocarbon.

Included in this package are safety interlocking devices for the protection of the pumping unit and ECM system. Maximum operating efficiency is assured even under unusually severe operating requirements. Such assurance stems from Vickers proven skills developed by long experience in designing and building components and systems for handling all types of fluid.

Write for Bulletin A-5244 for more details.



PUMPING UNIT AND CORE. Large airborne cooling system developed by Vickers' Aero Hydraulic Products division makes efficient use of 3M's FC-75 dielectric coolant to dissipate heat from electronic countermeasures equipment. Output pressure is required to be approximately 100 psi with fluid flow rates as high as 52 gpm. Operating range is from -65°F to 210°F. Pumping unit weighs 54 lb. dry and the heat exchanger core only an additional 20 lb. Shown below is part of the extensive testing program conducted by Vickers to prove out the new design. It included extremes of heat and cold as well as vibration, shock, attitude and other physical tests.



division of SPERRY RAND CORPORATION

CIRCLE 49 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN

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NEW PRODUCTS

Modular Power Supply 514

Delivers 6 amp from 26 to 30 v dc

This modular power supply delivers 6 amp over the range of 26 to 30 v dc. Regulation is better than 0.2% and ripple is less than 10 mv. Constructed according to MIL-E-4158B, the unit is completely transistorized. Dimensions are $6-1/2 \times 6-1/16 \times 19-1/4$ in.

Invar Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 323 W. Washington Blvd., Pasadena, Calif.

Modular Oscillograph 474

For rack mounting

Designed for a standard 19-in. rack, type 5-123 oscillograph can be built to a variety of configurations by assembling a combination of modules: record transport, optical, drive, and front controls. Although 36 to 50 channels are basic, other sizes are possible by changing magnet blocks in the optical module. Recording speeds to 160 in. per sec are provided. Either slot-exit or record take-up is available in the record transport without change of hardware. Direct viewing is possible at all times. For use with paper 12 in. wide, the unit holds 475 ft of thin base paper.

Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Electro Mechanical Instrument Div., Dept. ED, 360 Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif.

Ceramic Foams 487

Three materials available

For use in microwave components such as attenuators, terminations, and loads, this ceramic foam, called Eccosorb, is available in three materials: BR 240, 250, and 260. Their dielectric constants at 10¹⁰ cps are 15, 7, and 3, respectively. The materials come in sheet form and are readily machined.

Emerson & Cuming, Inc., Dept. ED, Canton, Mass.

Price & Availability: Available from stock. Price is about \$20 per $12 \times 12 \times 1/4$ in. thickness sheet.

CLARE

NEW..

Clare printed circuit relays, custom built to **your** design, offer sensational savings in space, weight, and cost for modern data processing and other high speed switching devices

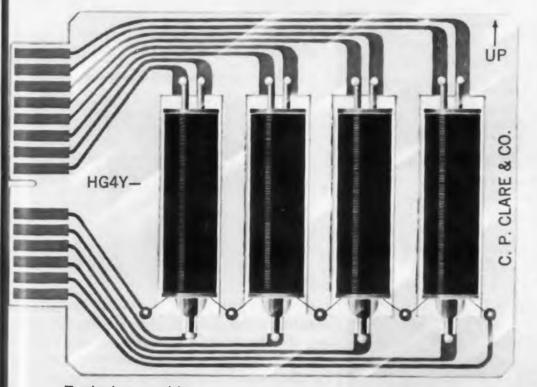
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Relay mounted on your circuit board

This outstanding relay assembly permits single or multiple installation of CLARE mercury-wetted contact relays in the small space of a printed circuit board. It plugs into a console in the same manner as the logic circuit it serves.

It brings to designers of data processing and data logging equipment all the proved advantages of CLARE mercury-wetted contact relays in the smallest possible space. Individual switch capsules and coils are affixed to the printed circuit board and sealed from dust, moisture and tampering by "Skin-Pack," a tough vinyl coating.

Let us show you how we would adapt your board to include either the standard HG relay or the ultrahigh speed HGS...as well as other selected components.



Typical assembly

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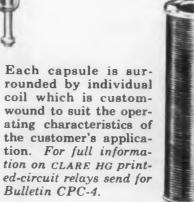
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CLARE mercury-wetted contact switch hermetically sealed in high-pressure hydrogen atmosphere. Life expectancy over a billion operations.



Send us your printed circuit board

Discover how you can save time, space and money... enhance the performance of your high-speed equipment... with CLARE printed circuit relays. Contact your nearby CLARE Representative, or address: C. P. Clare & Co., 3101 Pratt Blvd., Chicago 45, Illinois. In Canada: C. P. Clare Canada Ltd., P. O. Box 134, Downsview, Ontario.

FIRST in the industrial field

Temperature Controller

Regulates within 1 deg F up to 600 F

475

Type PC electronic temperature controller provides temperature regulation to within 1 deg F up to 600 F. The stainless steel sensing element is a small bullet-probe 1 in. long and 1/4 in. in diameter. The pre-aged thermistor probe may be placed as far as 100 ft from the amplifier-relay cabinet. Loads up to 10 kw can be controlled without a separate magnetic contactor. The dual scale covers from 25 to 225 F and from 200 to 600 F.

Edwin L. Wiegand Co., Dept. ED, 7500 Thomas Blvd., Pittsburgh 8, Pa.

Acceleration 476 Transducer

Potentiometric type

Model 400 potentiometric type acceleration transducer offers low static friction and infinite resolution. Having a broadband width sensor, the unit is for use in control, telemetry, and guidance systems; from 0 to 10 g, the response is flat to 50 cps. Dimensions are $1-1/8 \times 1-1/8 \times 2-1/4$ in. and the weight is 5 oz.

White Avionics Corp., Dept. ED, Terminal Road, Plainview, L.I., N.Y.

Limit Switches 477

Yoke-actuator type

Suitable for applications requiring automatic reversal on reciprocating mechanisms, types 206LS1 and 6LS1 yoke-actuator limit switches have an electrical capacity of 10 amp, 120, 240, or 480 v ac. When moved from either extreme position toward the other, the actuator causes the internal switching unit to transfer and maintain the circuit. The actuator heads may be mounted in four positions, 90 deg apart. The yoke actuator may be rotated 360 deg, locking positively in any position.

Micro Switch, Div. of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Dept. ED, Freeport, Ill.



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.562	.01	.125	.V4
.453	.047	140	1/4
.525	.1	171	3/2-
.687	.47	281	3/4
950	1.0	.375	.3/4

Good-All Capacitors Are Available at Authorized Distributors Write for detailed literature

A LEADING MANUFACTURER OF TUBULAR. CERAMIC DISC AND ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITORS

CAP

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CIRCLE 51 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

Power Supply

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Model D-1480 power supply has an output of 6 to 30 v dc continuously variable with 500 ma full load output current. The dynamic output impedance is less than 0.05 ohms at 25 cps and 0.25 ohms at 10 kc. Ripple and noise are less than 500 µv rms. Static load regulation from no load to full load is less than $\pm 0.3\%$ or ± 30 mv. A change in the nominal line voltage of $\pm 10\%$ causes a change of less than $\pm 0.1\%$ or ± 10 mv. The load current limiting is continuously adjustable from 50 to 500 ma and the unit will hold its specified voltage regulation to load currents within 1% of the overload current setting. Applications of the unit are with all types of transistor circuitry.

D & R Ltd., Dept. ED, 402 E. Gutierrez, P.O. Box 1500, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Telemetering Analyzer

Has logarithmic and linear display



Model TA-100L-120L telemetering analyzer has automatic logarithmic display of subcarrier channels and simultaneous linear display of individual lers channels. Frequency ranges are 350 cps to 85 kc acre or 120 kv logarithmic display and 13 cps to 85 kc tech or 120 kc linear display. The sweep width is 150 m re cps to 22 kc. The unit has a 60-db dynamic range Com and a 500-my sensitivity. ni he

Probescope Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 8 Sagamore se Hill Drive, Port Washington, N.Y.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN . January 20, 1960

ELEC

CAP

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.650 .718 .812

Power Switch

440

516



This manual power switch can be electrically tripped by almost any type of power from a utput of remotely-located control or a safety device. The 500 ma device is an adaptation of the hydraulic-magnetic tput imcircuit breaker, but has the breaker contacts and 0.25 electrically isolated from the coil. A limit control, ess than timer, malfunction detector, or overload condition load to in one circuit can cause tripping in another interchange locked control circuit. The interrupting capacity causes a is 2000 amp at 125 v ac. Either a current or a 'he load voltage sensing coil is available. le from

Heinemann Electric Co., Dept. ED, Plum St., pecified Trenton, N.J. n 1% of

Price & Availability: Price is on quotation only. s of the Delivery time is 4 to 5 weeks for 25 units or less; ry. ez, P.O. for more than 25 units, delivery time is 7 to 8 weeks.

Proportional Temperature 496 498 Controllers

Over-all efficiency is better than 94%



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1960

The TC200 proportional temperature controldividual less provide close control of floated gyroscope and o 85 kc accelerometers. Using semiconductor switching to 85 kc techniques, the units have an output of 100 w or n is 150 m re at an over-all efficiency of better than 94%. ic range Completely solid state, the controllers are furn hed in a hermetically sealed enclosure with a

gamore se en-pin terminal header. Mil specs are met. Harrel, Inc., Dept. ED, 1788 First Ave., New

Y k 28, N.Y.

delay lines on't say "uncle

to the elements!

In ESC's environmental testing laboratories, the most grueling elements in the world are unleashed against finished delay lines-temperatures from -55°C to +125°C, sand and dust storms. 100 g shock, vibration. 100% humidity at elevated temperatures. And through them all, the rugged, precise ESC delay lines continue to function perfectly . . . never say "uncle".

Merciless, meticulous testing is just one more reason why ESC is the world's leading producer of custom-built and stock delay lines. Write today for a complete technical data file!

WRITE TODAY FOR COMPLETE TECHNICAL DATA.

exceptional employment opportunities for engineers experienced in computer components ... excellent profit-sharing plan.

RPORATION 534 Bergen Boulevard, Palisades Park, New Jersey

Distributed constant delay lines • Lumped constant delay lines • Variable delay networks • Continuously variable delay lines • Pushbutton decade delay lines • Shift registers • Pulse transformers • Medium and low power transformers • Filters of all types • Pulse forming networks • Miniature plug-in encapsulated circuit assemblies CIRCLE 52 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

E ECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

NEW PRODUCTS

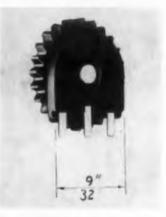
Frequency Signal Generator 497 Has local and remote controls



Model FA-5111 dial-controlled spot frequency signal generator has both local and remote controls. Ten present frequencies in the range of 108 to 136 mc are provided. The device is crystalcontrolled, using crystals from 18 to 22.6666 mc; stability is $\pm 0.0025\%$ over an ambient temperature range of -10 to +60 C. The output can be cw or 50\% modulated by 1000 cps audio. The output varies less than $\pm 10\%$. A load of 51 ohms is recommended, with a nominal power output of 115 mw. The power requirements are 105 to 130 v ac, 50 to 60 cps. The unit measures 8-23/32 x 19 x 9-1/2 in. and weighs 24 lb.

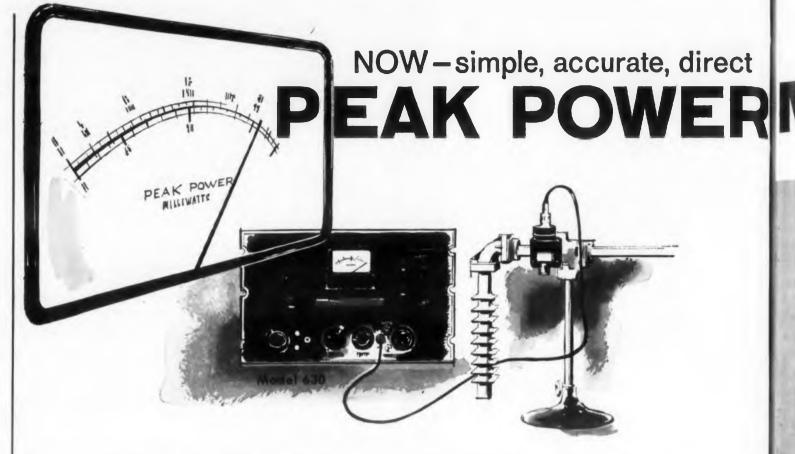
Telectro Industries Corp., Dept. ED, Long Island City, N.Y.

Composition Variable Resistor 471 Has 9/32-in. diam



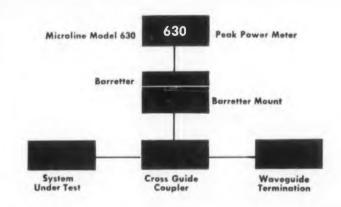
Designed for miniature communication and test equipment, industrial applications, and micromodular applications, series M250 composition variable resistor has a 9/32-in. diam. Units come in sizes of 500 ohms to 10 meg, the power rating is 0.1 w at 40 C for linear taper, and the angle of rotation is 250 deg.

CTS of Asheville, Inc., Dept. ED, Skyland, N.C. **Price & Availability:** in quantities of 1 to 499, \$4.50 ea; 500 to 999, \$3.50 ea; 1000 to 2499, \$3.00; 2500 to 4900, \$2.85; and 5000 and over, \$2.75. Units are currently available in sample or production quantities.



PEAK POWER may now be measured directly—with speed and simplicity—using integrated Microline[®] equipment from Sperry. Unlike other power measurement techniques which require a wattmeter bridge or calorimetric load, plus an oscilloscope and synchroscope—just four additional components are necessary when using the Microline Model 630: a cross-guide coupler, a termination, a barretter mount, and a barretter.

DIRECT READING—Pulsed microwave energy is coupled from the system under test into the crossguide directional coupler, and a high power termination connected to the coupler's primary output. The suitably attenuated energy is fed from the secondary arm directly into a waveguide barretter mount. The output from the barretter and barretter mount is fed coaxially to the input of the Microline Model 630, and peak power is read directly from the scale. The measurement is simple, positive and precise.



THE "630" METER consists of an active differentiator, video amplifier, peak reading voltmeter, and a calibration circuit which eliminates calibration down-time.

THE BARRETTER, in a suitable mount, is subjected to pulses of microwave energy from the system under test. The barretter is operated in a constant current circuit and its resistance change is a function of temperature, which is determined by total power. The voltage waveform out of the barretter mount will be sawtooth with an essentially linear rise when a pulse is applied and an exponential decay as a resistance of the barretter returns toward normal after the pulse has decayed. The slope of the waveform is a function of peak power. The sawtooth waveform out of the barretter mount is fed into the differentiator, the output of which is a video pulse. This pulse is an accurate replica of the envelope of the microwave pulse impinging on the barretter. The amplitude of the video pulse is proportional to microwave peak power.

DIFFERENTIATOR OUTPUT is amplified in the video amplifier to provide sufficient signal amplitude to properly operate a peak reading voltmeter circuit. A portion of the output of the video amplifier is brought out to a front panel jack to provide a connection for viewing the video pulse with an external oscilloscope, if desired.

THE PEAK READING VOLTMETER utilizes a novel amplifier feedback circuit which provides a stable and accurate means of measuring the peak voltage of a video pulse over a considerable range of pulse width and repetition rates. The output of the peak voltmeter circuit is a front panel meter which has been calibrated in milliwatts.

Address inquiries to Manufacturers' Representatives: Gerald B. Miller Co., P. O. Box 1471, Hollywood 28, California: Louis A. Garten & Associates, 645 Eagle Rock Ave., West Orange. New Jersey; Technical Instruments, Inc., 90 Main St., Reading, Mass.

Carrier Amplifier System

Designed for 20 kc

ect RMEASUREMENTS



BA	RR	ETT	ERS	
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Model	Nominal Resistance (ohms)	Price
825	200 for Peak Power Measurements	\$ 14.
823	200 for Peak Power Measurements	14

ATTENUATORS

Model	Description	Frequency Range- kmc	Attenua- tion Range-db	Waveguide	Fittings	Price
134	Calibrated ± .5db	8.5-9.6	2.45	1"x1/2"	UG-39/U	\$220
152A	Variable	8.1.12.4	0.5-20	1"x1/2"	UG-39/U	45
375A	Variable	12.4-18.0	1-15	0.702"×0.391"	UG-419/U	75
374A	Variable	26.5-40	1.20	0.360"×0.220"	UG-599/U	60

DIRECTIONAL COUPLERS

Model	Description	Frequency Range	Attenua- tion-db	Fittings	Price
517	1/3" Coaxial	.240480	3.1	UG-45/U*	\$150
519	7/8" Coaxial	.480 960	30	UG-46/U*	150
467	7/8" Coaxial	1.99.4.0	20-30-40	UG 45/U*	150
306	3"x11/2" Waveguide	2.6-4.0	30	UG-214/U	100.
544	3"x11/2" Waveguide	2 6-4.0	40	UG-214/U	150
545	3"x11/2" Waveguide	2.6-4.0	50	UG-214/U	150
233	2"x1" Waveguide	4 0-6.0	24	UG-149A/U	85
321	2"x1" Waveguide	4 0.6.0	30	UG 1-19A/U	12.1
322	2"x1" Waveguide	4 7.5.0	40	UG-149A/U	125
209	11/2"x14" Waveguide	5 3 8.1	24	UG-344/U	7.5
237	11/2"x3/4" Waveguide	5 3-8.1	30	UG-344/U	85
546	11/4"x5/1" Waveguide	7 10	30	UG-51/U	85
5.17	11/4" -5/8" Waveguide	7 10	40	UG-51/U	84
235	1"x11/2" Waveguide	9112.4	20	UG-39/U	65
419	1"x1/2" Waveguide	8.1-12.4	30	UC-37/U	65
234	1"x1/2" Waveguide	8 1 12.4	40	UG 39/U	65
388	0.702"x0.390" Wavequide	12 4.17.0	20	UG-419/U	65
413A	1/2"x1/4" Waveguide	13 0 25.5	20	UC 525/U	65
414A	1/2"x1/4" Waveguide	19 125.5	30	UG-125/U	65
405A	0.360"x0.220" Waveguide	25.5.36.0	20	UG-599/U	80
429 A	0.360"x0.220" Waveguide	26 5-40.0	10	UG-599/U	85.
#Inout	fitting Main line output	UG.15/II Seco	ndary line	output LIG	46/11

Adapters (Models 352A and 217) convert these units to Type N.

BARRETTER MOUNTS

		Barretter	Frequency	Max.	Fittings		
Model	Line Size	Type*	Ronge-kmc	VSWR	Input	Output	Price
554	7/3" Coax.	8118/5501	.82-2.0	1.8/1.5	UG-46/U	BNC	\$175
245	2"x1"	821B	3.7.4 5	1.5	UG-149A/U	UHF	35
184	1"x1/2"	821B	8.5-9.6	1.5	UG-39/U	UHF	70
423A	2"x1"	543T	5.0-5 9	1.5	UG-1-19/U	BNC	135
219C	1"x1/2"	-T	8.5-9.6	1.5	UG-39/U	BNC	130.
*B-Barri	etter, T-Ther	mistor					

HIGH-POWER WAVEGUIDE TERMINATIONS

Model	Size	Frequency (kmc)		Capacity Peak (kw)	Max. VSWR	Fittings	Price
563	3"x1/2"	2.6-4.0	2200	2200	1.15	UG-534/U	\$150
564	2"x1"	3.95-6.0	1500	1500	1.15	UG 407/U	140
565	11/4"x5/8"	7 0.10 0	350	350	1.15	UG-138/U	100
566	1"x1/2"	8.1.12.4	300	300	1.15	UG-135/U	85

LOW-POWER WAVEGUIDE TERMINATIONS

Model	Size	Frequency Range-kmc	Power Capacity	Max. VSWR	Fittings	Price
308	3"x11/2"	2.6-4.0	1	1.04	UG-214/U	\$ 40
370	0.702"x0.391"	12 4 18.0	0.5	1.05	UG-419/U	25.
418A	V2"x1/4"	18.0-26.5	0.5	1.07	UG 595/U	30
369A	0.360"x0.220"	26.5-40.0	0.5	1.10	UG-599/U	35.
637	7/8" Coaxial	.65-3.5	12	1.4	UG-46/U	55.



MPANY



This transistorized 20-kc carrier amplifier system is for use with strain gages, reluctance pick-ups, and differential transformers. The modulated frequency response is flat within $\pm 1\%$ from dc to 3 kc, the over-all sensitivity is better than 1 mv. and the input impedance is about 450 ohms. Depending on the model, the output may be ± 15 ma or 50 ma into a 50 ohm load. The linearity is better than 1%. The temperature range is 30 to 125 F. Adjustments are provided for calibration, attenuation, resistive and reactance balance, and gain and reference balance. Units can be furnished with a self-contained power supply.

Plug-In Instruments, Inc., Dept. ED, 1416 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tenn.

Magnetic Multiplier Miniature



Model MCM 515-1 magnetic multiplier is a miniature modulator made to deliver an analog ouput voltage which is the continuous product of two variable input voltages. One of these is the excitation voltage which varies from 0 to 1 v rms at 400 cps; the other is dc which varies between 0 and ± 400 µa. The output voltage is 400 cps and is always in phase or 180 deg out of phase with the variable excitation or fixed reference. The output impedance is 3500 ohms, hysteresis is a maximum of 0.5% input control signal, and the suggested external load is about 25 K. There is less than 5% harmonic distortion in the output ac modulated envelope. The device weighs about 1 oz.

General Magnetics, Inc., Dept. ED, Bloomfield, N.J.

Price & Availability: Price furnished on request; delivery is in 3 to 4 weeks.

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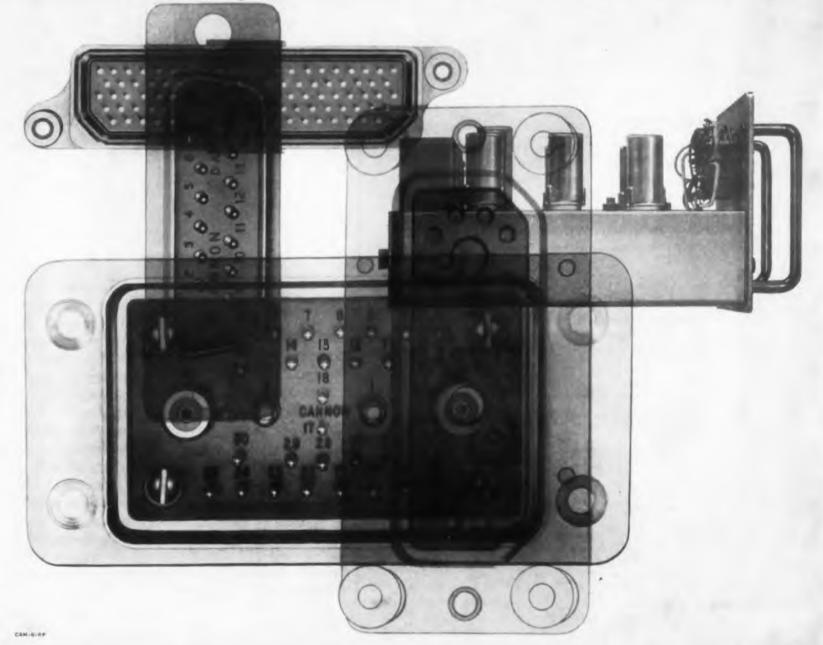


The assembling of highly-flexible electronic systems and subsystems into a modular package ... for fast inspection, testing, service, and replacement of components ... calls for standardized-type plugs throughout the system. Reliability and optimum flexibility in shell designs and types of layouts are the design criteria for the more than 18 different basic Cannon Modular



and Rack/Panel Plug Series. This Series is available in standard, miniature, or subminiature sizes... for standard or printed circuitry. Up to 180 contacts and a varied combination of contacts for control, audio, thermocouple, co-ax, twin-ax, and pneumatic connections. Single or double-gang. With or without shells. The Rack/Panel Series ranges from the tiny "D" subminiature to the heavy-duty DPD Rack/Panel Plug. For further information on Cannon Modular and Rack/Panel Plugs write for Cannon DP Catalog, Cannon Electric Co., 3208 Humboldt St., Los Angeles 31. Please refer to Dept. 438Factories in Los Angeles, Santa Ana, Salem, Toronto, London, Paris, Melbourne, Tokyo. Distributors and Representatives in the principal cities of the world.





NEW PRODUCTS

Flow Control Transducer

Weighs 5 oz

Model 25 flow control transducer weighs 5 oz and is less than 1-1/2 in. high. Designed for high performance control systems operating within the range of 0.5 to 1 g per min, the unit has an operating pressure range to 4000 psi and a temperature range to 450 F. Hysteresis is a maximum of 3%. Parallel magnet design is used.

Hydraulic Research and Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 2835 N. Naomi St., Burbank, Calif.

Accelerometer Calibrator

Pendulum type

Model 160 pendulum calibrates accelerometers in the range of 1 to 4 g up to 5 lb with an accuracy of 1%. The instrument consists of a steel bar to be swung freely in a vertical plane about a horizontal shaft through the upper end, and mounts on a wall or any rigid upright member. Overall length of the calibrator is 48 in.

Instruments Div. of W. L. Maxson Corp., Dept. ED, 475 10th Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

Price & Availability: Unit made on order only. Can be delivered 30 days after order is received. Price is \$675 per unit.

Reed Relays

1 to 2500-ohm coil resistance

Available in frequencies from 20 to 1600 cps, model J-500 relay can be supplied in coil resistances from 1 to 2500 ohms. These units use a zero temperature coefficient reed to provide operation over a range of -40 to +85 C within 0.005% of design frequency. A magnet structure employs a ceramic ferromagnetic material to eliminate aging effects.

Security Devices Lab. Div of Sargent & Greenleaf, Inc., Dept. ED, Rochester 21, N.Y.

CIRCLE 54 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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Digital Module

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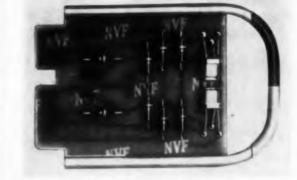
'835 N.

486

Contains two inverter circuits

356

466



This dc inverter amplifier, model DI-101, contains two identical circuits with independent inputs and outputs. Each inverter circuit will drive up to 5 gate legs. Both input and output are direct-coupled, allowing cascading of the gates. With the input at ground, the output is about +15 v, depending on the load. When the input is +6 v or greater, the output goes to ground. Power requirements are -90 v, 0.5 ma, and +20 vv, 1.5 ma.

Computer Control Co. Inc., Dept. ED, 983 Concord St., Framingham, Mass.

Temperature range is -125 to +350 F

Model AF-1.5 -125 + 350 mobile environmen-

tal chamber has a temperature range of -125 to

+350 F. Temperatures can be lowered from

+350 F down to -100 F in 50 min, and raised

from -100 F to +350 F in 30 min. For use in

research, testing and conditioning parts, the unit

has an accuracy of $\pm 2 \deg F$. Entrance ports at

the door for instrument cables eliminate feed-

through ports and terminal panels. Power require-

ments are 220 v, 60 cps, single-phase; or 220 or

44) v, three-phase. Included with the unit are: a

se led heating elements, and safety controls. In-

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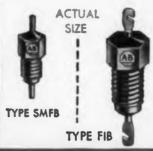
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from 20 elay can ces from ts use a reed to ange of 24 hr recording chart, interior lighting, multi-pane 5% of de- th rmal glass assembly in the door, hermetically structure nagnetic te or dimensions are 14 x 14 x 14 in.; the unit effects. v of Sar-

ne ds 26 x 32 in. of floor space. Webber Mfg. Co., Inc., Dept. ED. P.O. Box pt. ED, 217, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

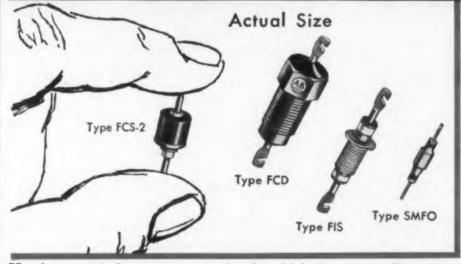






High Frequency Filters

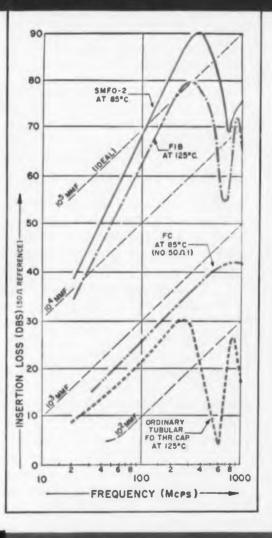
Allen-Bradley cascaded ceramic feed-thru filters provide effective filtering up to and beyond 5,000 MCS



Here's an entirely new concept in ultra-high frequency filtering-Allen-Bradley's new ceramic feed-thru filters. Their high insertion loss-up to 60 db-effectively prevents feedback and radiation from low power circuits operating in the frequency range from 50 mcs to 5000 mcs.

Astounding in performance, these new A-B filters are actually superior to the theoretical *ideal* capacitor over a wide frequency range. Note, in the graph at right, their effective filtering increases with frequency-and they have none of the undesirable resonance characteristics of standard tubular capacitors. In addition, A-B filter elements provide far greater effective capacitance values than practical with conventional capacitor designs. Filters are available in voltage ratings up to 500 v DC at 125°C. Send for Technical Bulletin 5410.

Allen-Bradley Co., 1344 S. Second St., Milwaukee 4, Wis. In Canada: Allen-Bradley Canada Ltd., Galt, Ont.





CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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Creative Microwave Technology

Published by MICROWAVE AND POWER TUBE DIVISION, RAYTHEON COMPANY, WALTHAM 54, MASS., Vol. 1, No. 8

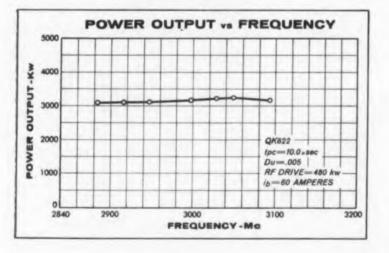
NEW RAYTHEON HEATERLESS AMPLITRONS EXCEED 1,000 HOURS AT RATED POWER OUTPUT

Two new 3-megawatt, S-band Amplitrons have demonstrated an operating life of more than 1,000 hours at rated power output. The QK-622 covers the 2,900 to 3,100 Mc band; the QK-783, the 2,700 to 2,900 Mc band. Both tubes supply full power with low phase pushing characteristics over their entire operating bands at efficiencies greater than 70%--making them unquestionably the most highly efficient microwave tubes thus far developed.

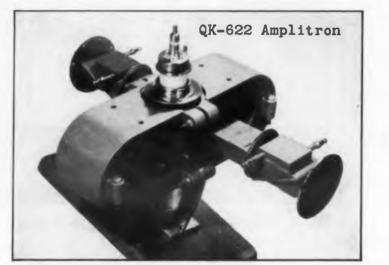
Tubes may be operated at reduced peak power levels to serve as driver stages. High efficiencies are retained at peak power of 600 Kw and gain of 10 db.

Exceptionally long tube life is made possible by the fact that no cathode warmup is required. Starting takes place whenever RF input is present prior to application of modulating pulse. Heater supplies may be omitted entirely from the equipment.

Applications include power-amplifier stages for long-range radars. The tube has been used successfully as an RF power source for linear accelerators.

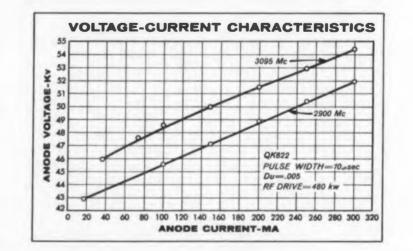


Excellence in Electronics



<u>Typical Operating Characteristics</u> (QK622 and QK783 Amplitrons)

Peak Power Output (min.)	3 Mw
Average Power Output	15 Kw
Pulse Duration	10 µ sec
Band Width	200 Mc
Duty Cycle	.005
Pulse Voltage	50-55 Kv
Peak Anode Current	65 amps
Efficiency	70%
RF Input	475 Kw
Weight (with permanent magnet)	125 lbs.



You can obtain detailed application information and special development services by contacting: Microwave and Power Tube Division, Raytheon Company, Waltham 54, Massachusetts

A LEADER IN CREATIVE MICROWAVE TECHNOLOGY

NEW PRODUCTS

Flight Simulation 485 Table

Tests missile or air-space craft systems

Flight testing of complete n issile or air-space craft stabilization and control systems on the ground is possible with model 17A flight simulation table. Having 2 free axes, the table is also used for angularly displacing gyros and accelerometers in pitch and roll, either statically or dynamically. The natural frequency of each axis is more than 15 cps. Adjustable damping is provided and the threshold of each axis is less than 0.005 deg.

Micro Gee Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 6319 W. Slauson Ave., Culver City, Calif.

Price & Availability: Unit available from stock and can be delivered less than 30 days after order is received. Price is \$33,000.

Comparators 555

Modular in construction

Called the Comparatron, this de vice performs continuous digital comparison of command and feed back signals and produces an analog drive signal. Two models are of fered: one accepts up to two 24-bi parallel binary numbers, and th other up to two 24-bit parallel bi nary-coded decimal digits. Input data may be presented from a stor age register, handset switches, or shaft encoder. The output signal i 60 to 1000 cps error-modulated a having an amplitude of 23 mv peak to-peak per unit of error for the bi nary model and 15 my peak-to-peak per unit of error for the binary coded decimal model. Either model can be furnished with an integra power supply. Uses include inspec tion operations, and military area such as fire control and navigation

United Aircraft Corp., Nordet Div., Dept. ED, 58 Commerce Rd. Stamford, Conn.

Price & Availability: The price \$\$2000 fob Gardena, Calif. Deliver time is 90 days.

CIRCLE 56 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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TEFLON FEP resins open new avenues for electrical design

With the commercial availability of TEFLON 100 FEP resin —a new, melt-processible fluorocarbon resin—the family of TEFLON resins now offers electronic designers new opportunities for improved component design. Wherever outstanding electrical properties, exceptional thermal stability, savings in size and weight, and utmost safety and reliability in performance are called for, TEFLON fluorocarbon resins are the first choice of the designer. TFEfluorocarbon resins are rated for continuous service at temperatures up to 500°F. For all operating temperatures between -200°F. and 400°F., FEP-fluorocarbon resins are suitable for continuous service. And because FEP resins can be molded and extruded by techniques commonly used with thermoplastic polymers, they extend the

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range of practical applications of TEFLON resins. FEP resins not only make possible the rapid fabrication of complex components, but also permit the melt extrusion of jackets for wire and cable and long, continuous lengths of wire insulation.

Electronic designers now have a wider opportunity than ever for miniaturizing components . . . simplifying assembly operations . . . reducing or eliminating maintenance costs . . . by use of TEFLON resins—the most dependable organic insulating materials known.

TEFLON is Du Pont's registered trademark for its family of fluorocarbon resins, including TFE (tetrafluoroethylenc) resins and FEP (fluorinated ethylene propylene) resins.

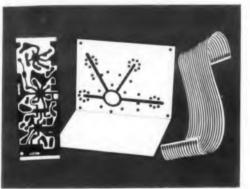


TFE and FEP resins in a variety of forms offer PC Co utmost reliability under exacting conditions



1

The insulating spacers in coaxial couplers which sample RF in radarjamming equipment must meet stringent requirements of performance and reliability. The spacers must have a low dielectric constant and low dissipation factor over an extreme range of frequencies, including the microwave region. They must withstand severe vibration without cracking. They must not absorb moisture. They must withstand high temperatures...and must be unaffected by aging. Du Pont TEFLON TFE resins meet all these requirements and were the natural choice for this exacting application.



Because FEP resins are heat-bondable to themselves and to many other materials, including TFE resins and copper, they now make possible improved design of printed circuits, both flexible and rigid. Film of FEP resin is an excellent cement for bonding copper to TFE resins and other materials because laminates so bonded will have the excellent surface electrical properties of the FEP resins plus the special properties-such as rigidity or economy-of the base material. And both the dielectric constant and dissipation factor of FEP and TFE resins are essentially invariant over the widest ranges of temperature and frequency.

The inherent properties of TEFLON fluorocarbon resins have firmly established them as outstanding materials in electrical design, whenever maximum reliability is important, and service conditions are demanding. These resins make possible savings during the manufacture of components, reduced inspection costs, fewer rejects, fewer service failures and lower maintenance costs. Even when ambient conditions are not extreme, the nonaging characteristics of TEFLON resins assure longer service and storage life of equipment.

Today, the unique properties of TEFLON resins are available to the designer in a wide variety of forms. Stock shapes of TEFLON fluorocarbon resins can be readily cut or machined. Fluidized bed coatings and rapid injection molding of complex shapes to close tolerances open new opportunities for the use of TEFLON FEP resins. Primary insulation and jacketing of TEFLON FEP resins for wire and cable can now be extruded in any desired length by standard melt extruders. With the availability of a family of TEFLON fluorocarbon resins, including new TEFLON FEP fluorocarbon resins, designers of electronic equipment are now free to take advantage of the unique properties offered by these resins in a wider variety of useful applications.

SEND FOR MORE INFORMATION

about the properties and applications of TEFLON resins, including additional data on the characteristics of the new FEP resin! Mention your area of interest. Address: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.) Polychemicals Dept. T-161, Room 2526, Wilmington 98. Delaware.

In Canada: Du Pont of Canada Limited, P. O. Box 660, Montreal, Ouebec.



A variety of tiny electronic components such as feed-throughs, standoffs, tube and diode sockets, and terminations like the missile connector above utilize the unsurpassed dielectric properties of both TFE-and FEP-fluorocarbon resins. The insulation resistance of all these resins is higher than that of any other solid insulation. Over a measured temperature range from -40°F. to 450°F., their volume resistivity is 101 ohm-cm, surface resistivity is 10" ohms/sq., over the widest range of frequencies.



Powder sintering of FEP resins now makes possible corrosion-resistant coatings in such applications as this rotor, encapsulation of diodes, slot liners, pump impellers, valves and other motor hardware. These fluidized bed coatings offer high-temperature resistance and a smooth, non-stick surface.



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Cinch ED, 19: 24. Ill.

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PC Connector

With wire wrap termination

387

This printed circuit connector with wire wrap termination maintains a positive contact with the printed circuit board over a dimensional range of 0.057 to 0.072 in. The 44 contacts are phosphor bronze with a silver plate of 0.0002 and 0.00003 gold plate finish. The connector can be polarized in any position by inserting the plastic polarizing key.

Cinch Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 1926 S. Homan Ave., Chicago 24, Ill.

Silicon Controlled 459 Rectifiers

For applications requiring to 16 amp load current



Silicon controlled rectifiers, types X16RC2 through X16RC20, are for applications requiring load currents to 16 amp and blocking voltages from 20 to 200 v. They can be used for static switching, dc motor control, variable and regulated dc power supplies, welding control, ignitron firing, and other switching applications. They switch rapidly to a conducting state either when a signal is applied to the gate terminal or when the critical break-over voltage is exceeded. All units are hermetically sealed and have an allover height of 1.615 in.

International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 1521 E. Grand Ave., El S gundo, Calif.

Fice & Availability: The approxinate price range is \$38 to \$80 per u it, when ordered in quantities of 1 to 50. Delivery is in 6 to 8 weeks.

IRCLE 850 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 57 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ►

There is No Substitute for Reliability-

miniaturized Magnetic Modulators

All Magnetic Modulators strictly conform to MIL-T-27A. Some typical cir cuit applications for Magnetic Modulators are algebraic addition, subtraction, multiplying raising to a power, con trolling amplifier gains mechanical chopper re placement in DC to fun damental frequency conversion, filtering and low signal level amplifi catior



FASTER RESPONSE TIME NEGLIGIBLE HYSTERESIS EXTREME STABILITY (Ambient Temp. Range from -65 C to 135 C) COMPACT SIZE LIGHTWEIGHT INFINITE LIFE COMPLETE RELIABILITY

new Magnetic Modulator makes it possible to in nent into wafer type structures and transistorized printed circuit assemblies without sacri ficing ruggedness or

CONSULT GENERAL MAGNETICS on magnetic amplifier components for automatic flight, fire con trol analog computers, guided missiles, nuclear gun turrets, commercial power amplifiers and tems. Call or write for Cat alog B on miniature and standard components

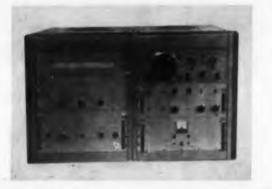
	Magnetic Input Modulator	Magnetic Input Modulator	Magnetic Thermocouple Converter
TYPE NUMBER	IMM - 436 - 2	IMM - 436 - 3	MTC - 435 - 2
Excitations Frequency—Carrier	400 cps	400 cps	400 cps
Signal Winding DC Resistance	1000 ohms $\pm 15\%$ each signal winding	1000 ohms $\pm 15\%$ each signal winding	10 ohms ±15%
AC Excitation Volts	5.5 V. @ 400 cps	2.5 V. @ 400 cps	6 V. RMS
Input DC Signal Range	0 to ±100 μa.	0 to ±80 μa.	0 to ±10 mv.
AC Output Range	0 to 2.2V. @ 400 cps (sine wave)	0 to 1.5V. @ 400 cps (sine wave)	0 to 2.7V. @ 400 cps (sine wave)
Overall Dimensions (Inches)	27/32x27/32x1 5/16	27/32x27/32x1 3/16	11/4x7/8x5/8
Null Amplitude (Noise Level)	20 mv. RMS	15 mv. RMS max.	25 mv. RMS max.
Output Impedance	7000 ohms	7000 ohms	10,000 ohms
Null Drift (In terms of input signal) -65°C to +100°C	±0.5 µa. max.	±0.5 µa. max.	±0.1 mv. max.
Hysteresis – % of maximum input signal	0.5% maximum	0.5% maximum	0.5% maximum
Type of Mounting	Male Stud	Female Insert	Male Stud
Maximum % Distortion In Output	25%	15 %	20%
Weight Ounces	1.3 oz.	1.2 oz.	1.5 oz.



NEW PRODUCTS

Analog Computer

Solves Fourier integrals



Model CF-1 analog computer is designed to solve Fourier integrals. It can be used to determine the far fields of aperture antennas from the distribution of the field in the aperture, the frequency spectra of voltage pulses, and other physical problems involving Fourier transforms and their inverse transforms over finite limits. Integration may be observed on a dc oscilloscope for interpretation or visual readout. In typical operation, a main lobe and four side lobes can be computed and recorded in 15 min. The unit weighs 325 lb and measures 46 x 25 x 22 in.

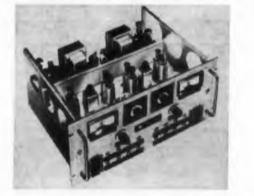
Scientific-Atlanta, Inc., Dept. ED, 2162 Piedmont Road, N.E., Atlanta 9, Ga.

Price & Availability: Price is \$9000 fob Atlanta, Ga. Units ordered now will be delivered by about April 1st. After April 1st, units will be produced in limited quantities and can be delivered in 6 to 8 weeks.

Servo Controller

450

Has controller, servo amplifier and power supply



Comprised of a controller, servo amplifier and power supply, the series 800 servo controller performs summation, integration, and differentiation. The unit is adaptable to any form of start-up, operational and shut-down programming, and includes automatic, automatic balance, manual balance, and manual mode selections.

Compudyne Corp., Dept. ED, S. Warminster Rd., Hatboro, Pa.

Price & Availability: Delivery within 60 to 90 days. Price on request.

NOW Specify Honeywell life in any power

Features like these make Honeywell first in Power Transistors!

Dynamically tested to insure highest quality

Listed minimum and maximum current gain specifications to aid designers

Stud-mounted for simple installation and reduced interface thermal resistance

Alloyed junction, germanium PNP transistors

Will operate at junction temperatures up to 95°C.

5 Solder terminals for wiring ease and high current carrying capability



Hermetically sealed for reliability and long life

For miniaturization and high power capabilities, Honeywell's complete line of power transistors is your best answer. Rugged, compact, versatile, Honeywell transistors give you smaller size per watt of power output. With a narrow span of characteristics, you get superior electrical performance and high uniform power gain over a wide range of collector current values. For complete information, contact one of the Honeywell offices shown below, or write Honeywell, Dept. ED-1-34, Minneapolis 8, Minn.

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UNION, NEW JERSEY • ORLANDO, FLORIDA • BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA • TORONTO, ONTARIO OTTAWA, ONTARIO • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS • MONTREAL, QUEBEC • GENERAL SALES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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ellreliability and long ertransistor application!



High voltage, high current, low thermal resistance transistors. Designed for use in highpower amplifiers (servo, audio, etc.), power converters, switching circuits, voltage regulators, and other similar applications. Their small size and efficient means of attachment give these transistors a power rating (per unit volume) higher than any other commercially available units. 2N538, 2N538A, 2N539, 2N539A, 2N540 and 2N540A; 2N1202, 2N1203, 2N1261, 2N1262 and 2N1263. The latter three transistors are now rated 80 volts.



Highest current (30 amperes), lowest thermal resistance transistors. Designed for use in high-current voltage-regulators, high-powered DC converters and inverters, and other similar applications. Their low thermal resistance (typical: 0.36°C/ watt; maximum: 0.7°C/watt) gives these transistors the highest dissipation rating of any commercially available units. 2N574, 2N574A, 2N575, 2N575A, 2N1157, and 2N1157A.



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1960

Tetrode power transistors. Designed for use in applications where exceptional linearity or stability is required. These transistors have two connections to the base layer. 3N45 and 3N46.



Low current transistors (1/2 ampere). Designed for use in servo amplifiers, audio amplifiers, and all other relatively low-current power applications. H3A and H4A.

Transistors approximately twice actual size



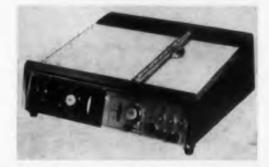
CIRCLE 58 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

X-Y Recorder

Has built-in X-axis time base

455

616



Model 2D X-Y recorder has an integral ac-dc input and a built-in X-axis time base. Eliminating the need for an extra ac converter, it operates directly from a transducer. The dc ranges provide accuracy and resolution better than 0.2%. The input range is 7.5 mv to 150 v on the X-axis and 5 mv to 100 v on the Y-axis. The X-axis time base is 7.5 to 750 in five steps. The input resistance is 200,000 ohms per v. The pen speed for each axis is 20 in. per sec. The following accessories are available for use with the recorder: a digital character printer, a curve follower, a continuous roll chart transport, and a pull-through, tear-off chart transport.

F. L. Moseley Co., Dept. ED, 409 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

Price & Availability: Price is \$2350. Delivery time is 12 weeks.

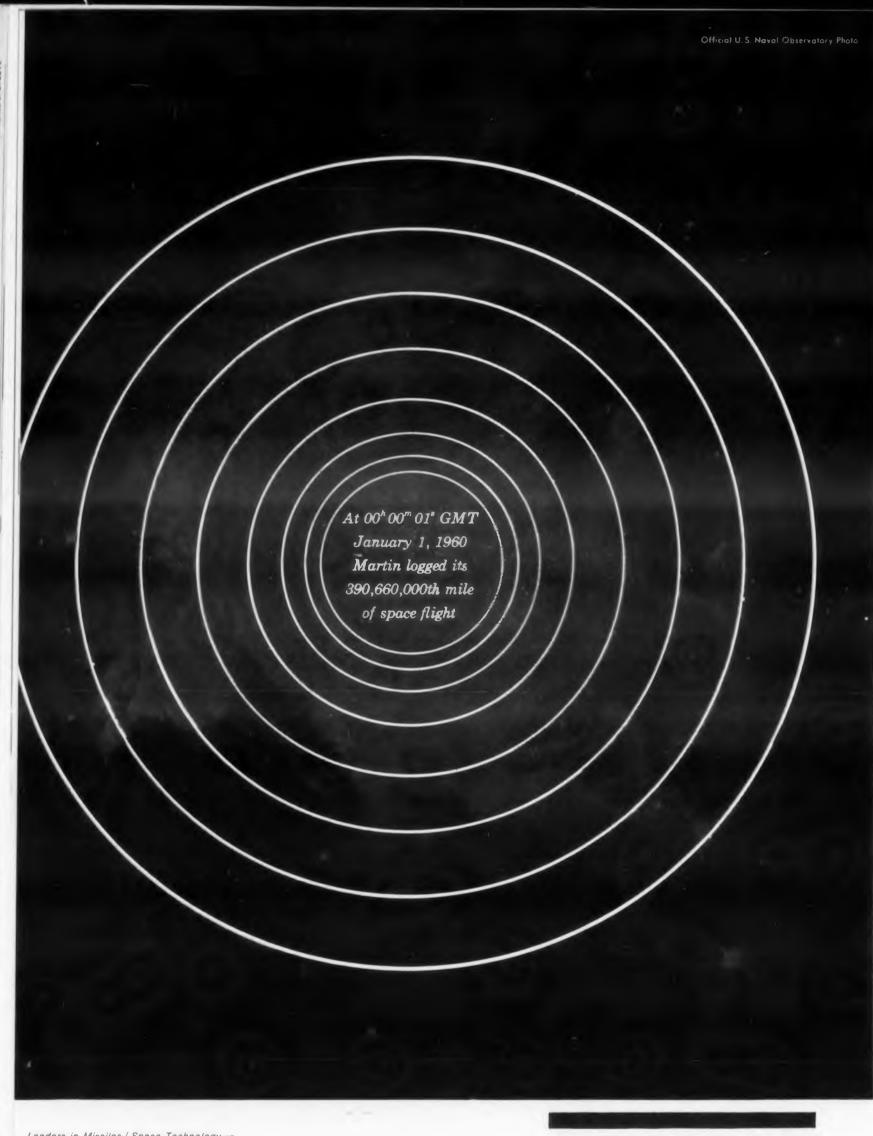
DC Power Supplies

Provide 0 to 36 v at up to 50 amp



These Magitran transistor-magnetic power supplies provide regulated outputs in the range of 0 to 36 v dc with current ratings up to 30 amp for model TR36-30M and up to 50 amp for model TR36-50M. For both units, the input is 105 to 125 v ac at 60 cps, line regulation is within $\pm 0.05\%$, load regulation is less than 0.1%, and ripple is less than 2 mv. They have automatic protection against short circuits or transients either on an intermittent or continuous basis, and recover instantaneously without resetting of relays or changing of fuses.

Electronic Research Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 67 Factory Place, Cedar Grove, N.J.



Leaders in Missiles / Space Technology --BOOSTER SYSTEMS, ELECTRONICS, GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT, AND NUCLEONICS

NEW PRODUCTS

Character Generator 395

Writes up to 40,000 characters per sec

Able to write up to 40,000 characters per sec, the transistorize l Alphadyne character generator measures $6 \times 6 \times 6$ in., and needs 5 w operating power. Its applications include electronic readout of navigational computers or other critical information concerning aircraft movements, in electronic conversion of mechanical readout devices, and in telemetry.

Skiatron Electronics and Television Corp., Dept. ED, 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

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Miniature 454 Speed Reducers

Maximum output torque is 35 oz-in.



Type U1 miniature precision speed reducers have a maximum rated output torque of 35 oz-in. The backlash through the entire train is less than 30 min, measured at the output shaft. These units have a diameter of about 15/16 in. Made to meet Mil specs, they have a size 10 frame and are offered with ratios of 9:1 to 3000:1. Ball bearings are used throughout.

PIC Design Corp., Dept. ED, 477 Atlantic Ave., E. Rockaway, L.I., N.Y.

Price & Availability: Price range for types U1-1 to U1-15 is \$66.60 to \$125.10. Individual units are available from stock. When larger quantities are ordered, there is a reduction in price and 10 days to two weeks delivery time should be allowed.

← CIRCLE 59 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

IARTIN

Legend Light Assembly 380 For airborne or ground support equipment

For use in airborne or ground support equipment, this legend light assembly can be mounted flush with the panel (allowing tandem arrangements), or it can be stacked vertically in rows to conserve space. It contains two MS 327 lamps and can be sealed against moisture. Lens faces are available in the following sizes (inches): $1-1/4 \ge 0.375$; $1-11/16 \ge 0.425$; $2-1/8 \ge 0.375$.

Radar Relay Inc., Dept. ED, Santa Monica, Calif.

Frame Grid Pentodes 381 For TV applications

Designed for if amplification in TV circuits, these frame grid pentodes, types 6EH7/EF183 and 6EJ7/EF184, have high transconductance, low capacity and low feedback capacity. Transconductance of the 6EH7 is 125μ mho when the grid voltage is -19.5 v. With grid voltage at -2.5 v, transconductance of the 6EJ7 is $15,000 \mu$ mho. The gain-bandwidth product of these tubes measures 55% higher than conventional if tubes. Glass envelopes are used on both.

Amperex Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, L.I., N.Y.

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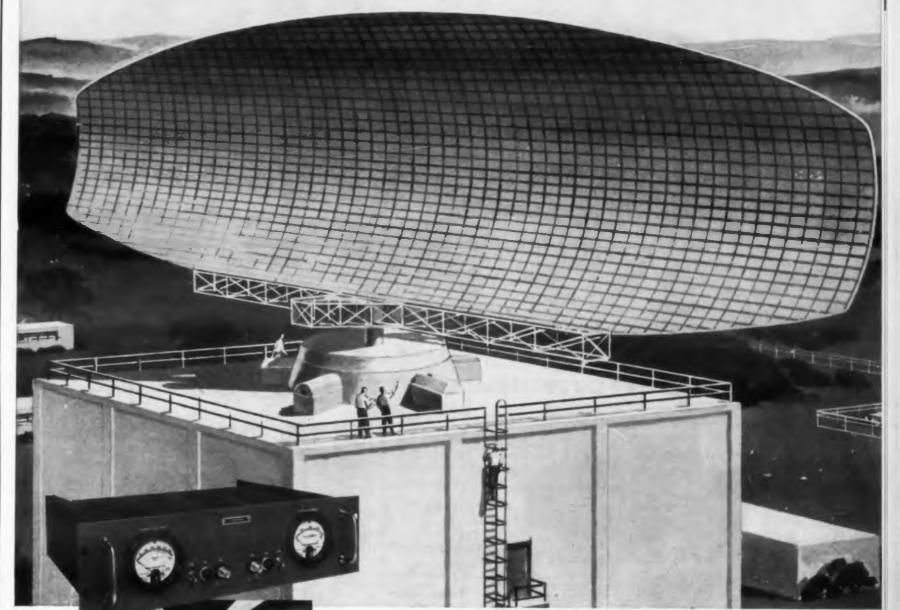
oz-in.

Altitude Test Chamber 393 Has 27 cu ft of test space

Model FH-27 temperature and altitude test chamber offers 27 cu ft of test space. Temperature ranges are -100 to +300 F and -100 to +500 F. The test chamber cools to -70 F in 38 min. It heats from -70 F to ambient temperature in 14 min, from ambient to +300 F in 20 min, and to +500 F in 45 min. It has hydraulic-action positive-vacuum door locks and strip-chart recording control of temperature. Applications include testing aircraft and missile components in actual flight simulation.

Conrad, Inc., Dept. ED, 141 Jefrson St., Holland, Mich.

Lambda Power Supplies specified for newest radar installation



"Off-the-shelf" Lambda power supplies

-modified only with special panels, MIL

meters and tubes-will be part of the

complex radar equipment housed in the

85-foot tower at Thomasville, Alabama,

one of four identical installations.

Meet MIL-4158 environmental test requirements

Sperry Gyroscope Co., operating under the technical guidance of the Rome (N.Y.) Air Development Center, is producing the new SAGE radar equipment (AN/FPS-35). The power supplies employed to power transmitters and receivers must be able to pass stringent tests.

Sperry's choice: Lambda's COM-PAK[®] already widely used as a component in many rocket and missile programs.

All Lambda stock industrial power supplies are made to MIL quality and guaranteed for five years. They are pictured and described in our 32-page catalog. Write for your copy.





HERE'S WHY P&B TELEPHONE TYPE RELAYS GIVE YOU reliable performance over long life

Armature Pin Bearing shows only .0005" increase in clearance after 300 million operations.

Husky Armature Arm prevents sagging or bending.



BS SERIES TELEPHONE TYPE

Measure the thickness of the BS series armature

arm. You will find the cross section area is greater

than ordinary relays of this type. Here is the kind

the full width (not just half) of the armature, pro-

viding optimum bearing surface. This pin, operat-

ing in a stainless steel sleeve, shows only minimal

wear during nearly a third of a billion operations.

new plant is being devoted to the production of

high performance telephone type relays. Your near-

est P&B sales engineer will be happy to discuss your

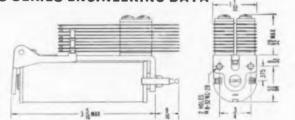
Best of all, P&B quality costs no more. A whole

Observe that the stainless steel hinge pin runs

of quality that spells dependability.

relay problems. Call him today.

BS SERIES ENGINEERING DATA



COILS:

GENERAL . wn Veltage: 1000 volts rms 60 cy. min. Breakde

TACTS: Arrangements: DC—up to 28 springs AC—up to 24 springs Maturial: ¼s^o dia. twin palladium. Up to ¼s^o dia. single silver. Other materials on special order.





Duty: Continuous

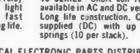
TS SERIES—Short coil relay is available in AC and DC versions. Long life construction. Can be supplied (DC) with up to 20

P&B STANDARD RELAYS ARE AVAILABLE AT YOUR LOCAL ELECTRONIC PARTS DISTRIBUTOR



65 SERIES—Excellent sensi-tivity: 50 mw per movable arm minimum (DC). For applica-LS SERIES—Medium coil relay with short springs and light weight armature for fast tions requiring many switching elements in small space

action, reliability and long life.



Lead: 4 amps at 115 volts, 60 cycle resistive

Pressure: 15 grams minimum

Resistance: 100,000 ohms maximum

Treatment: Centrifugal impregnation Vettages: DC—up to 300 volts with series resistor. AC—up to 250 volts, 60 cy.

Current: 10 amos maximum

Power: DC—50 Milliwatts per movable arm. Greater sensitivity on special order. AC—17.9 volt-amps.



NEW PRODUCTS

Foot Switch

Is 1-3/4 in. high

394

Model CM6A footswitch me sures 1-3/4 in. high, widens from 2-1/4 in. at the rear of the pedal to 3-1/2 in. in the front for the foot rest, and is 4-1/2 in. long. The standard housing is cast iron in a black wrinkle finish which can be modified to meet customer requirements. A sponge rubber base pad is used. The unit can have maintained or momentary action and cord-sets are assembled to meet individual specifications.

Vemaline Products Co., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 222, Hawthorne, N.J.

High Speed Printer 436

For computers and electronic data processing systems

Model 190-120 high-speed printer, for computers and electronic data processing systems, can operate at a speed of 900 lines per min with 120 characters to the line. It has 64 alpha-numeric characters. Containing its own firing circuits, it also has a magnetic drum. Able to make up to six carbon copies, the printer produces more than 250,000 lines per day without deterioration in quality.

Shepard Labs., Inc., Dept. ED, Summit, N.J.

Price & Availability: Price is \$39,-750 for each unit; a reduction is made when purchased in quantities. Delivery time is 120 days.

Readout Device 392

For use with multichannel analyzer

For use with the model 34 multichannel analyzer, model 44-7 addpunch offers punched paper and standard adding machine tape readouts of stored data. The system can be programmed for any computer code and the code may be easily altered.

Radiation Instrument Development Lab, Inc., Dept. ED, 5737 S. Halstead St., Chicago 21, Ill.

✓ CIRCLE 61 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

Strain Gage Control 398 Has 5 to 15 v dc output

Type PB-280 strain gage control i a combination power supply and bridge control. The power supply furnishes 5 to 15 v dc with a regulation of less than 0.05% for a 10% line change. The output impedance is less than 0.2 ohms. Ripple is less than 1 mv peak-to-peak. Bridge balance is by means of a high-resolution locking potentiometer. A rotary selector switch provides for shunt calibration at four points. The unit measures 2-3/4 x 4-3/8 x 15-1/4 in. Owen Labs, Ind., Dept. ED, 55 Beacon Place, Pasadena, Calif.

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Measures rate of change of acceleration

433

Designed to measure the rate of change of acceleration, model 4405 jerkmeter has principal applications related to missile and aircraft flight dynamics. The system consists of a transistorized accelerometer with integrator inserted into the servo loop in order to generate a jerk signal. Resolution and linearity at full scale are 0.1%. The unit weighs 3.5 oz. Dimensions are $3 \times 1-1/2 \times 1-5/8$ in.

Donner Scientific Co., Dept. ED, Concord, Calif.

Price & Availability: Available from stock designs. Delivery 8 to 12 weeks after order received. Approximate price: \$750.

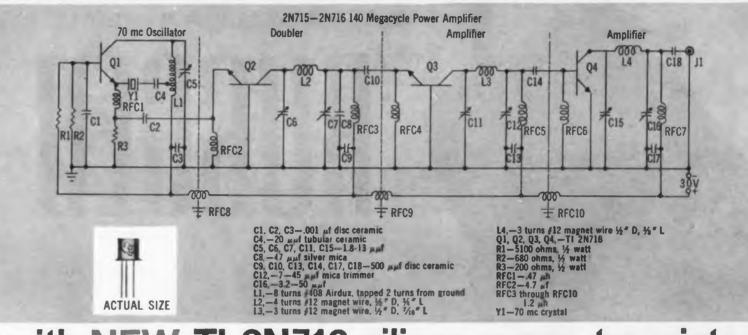
Test Bench 377

To colibrate vacuum gages Model 904 test bench is used to calibrate vacuum gages with ranges from atmosphere down to 10^{-5} mm Hg pressure. The apparatus consists of a 2 in. high vacuum pumping system complete with air drying column, pressure regulating needle valve, and liquid nitrogen traps; a vertical manifold with individually valved gage ports; a 3-range Mc-Leod gage with associated CO₂ driven mercury system; and a precision manometer.

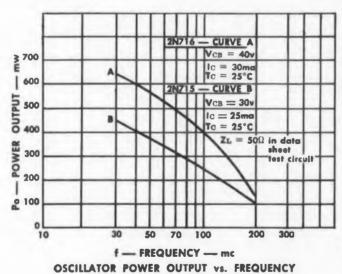
NRC Equipment Corp., Dept. D, 160 Charlemont St., Newton 1, Mass.

CIRCLE 62 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ►

How to design 250 mw at 140 mc transistorized power amplifiers



...with NEW TI 2N716 silicon mesa transistors



This power rating for 1000 hours expected life at a case temperature of 25°C derated linearly to +175° case temperature at the rate of .125°C per mw.
 Maximum voltage ratings at an ambient temperature of +25°C.
 BV_{CEO}: This is the voltage at which hg approaches one when the emitter-base diode is open circuited. This value may be exceeded in applications where the dc circuit resistance (R_{BE}) between base and emitter is a finite value.
 When the emitter voltage equal to BV_{CBO} minus V_{EB} may be allowed. Such conditions may be encountered in class B or C amplifiers and oscillators.
 *Pulse Measurement
 **Specify I_{CBO} on commercial data sheet

Now ... silicon high frequency transistors specifically designed for your VHF power circuits... another addition to the industry's broadest line of silicon mesa transistors (now 16 TI types!).

TI 2N715 and TI 2N716 guarantee 500-mw amplifier output at 70 mc and provide 100-mw typical power output at 200 mc.

These subminiature (TO-18) silicon units feature 1.2-w dissipation at 25°C case temperature 10-50 beta spread collector reverse voltages of 50 and 70v maximum collector reverse currents of 1.0 μ a (25°C) and 100 μ a (150°C).

Check the guaranteed specs below and take immediate advantage of advanced performance in your designs. Both units are ready for your orders in every TI distributor's stocks today, and in quantities of 1,000 and up from your nearest TI sales office.

1 Pc Tc = 25°C	Tstg	Evc	B			2 VEB		* V _{CE}
Pc = 25°C watt 1.2	°C -65 to + 175	v d +2 +3	ic 70 (2N71) 50 (2N71) 2N715	5)		v dc +5 2N716		v dc +40 (2N716) +35 (2N715)
Parameter	Test Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	Units
**BVEBO	IEBO = 100 μ a IC = 0	5			5			v dc
***BVCBO	$I_{CBO} = 10 \ \mu \text{ a dc}$ $I_E = 0$	50			70			v dc
*hFE	V _{CE} = 10 v dc I _C = 15ma dc	10		50	10		50	
•V _{CE} (sat)	IC = 15ma IB = 3ma	1.2			1.2			v dc
Cob	$V_{CB} = 5 v dc$ $I_E = 0$ $F = 1 mc$		3	6		3	6	łщщ
Amplifier Power Output and	$(V_{CB} = 40 \text{ v dc})$ (1 C = 30 ms dc) (P (AC) = 500 mw) (F = 70 mc)				500 4	600 7.5		mw db
Transducer gain	$(V_{CB} = 30 \text{ v dc})$ (I _C = 25 ma dc) (P (AC) = 300 mw) (F = 70 mc)	300	400					mw
	(P (AC) = 300 mw (F = 70 mc	4	8					db

the first silicon transistor manufacturer

INSIRUMENIS INCORPORATED SEMICONDUCTOR-COMPONENTS DIVISION 13500 N. CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY POST OFFICE BOX 312 · DALLAS, TEXAS





Solder — weld — twist — pull even the abuses of assembly line production leave Constantin seals effective — providing full and positive protection in thousands of electronic applications.

Twist it - pull it - bend it -

no terminal in a Constantin seal will fail under rough handling during assembly.

The secret is in the glass — specially compounded to insure against seal leaks under the most extreme conditions.

From start to finish, Constantin controls reliability and sealing efficiency by manufacturing all components, including the glass, in their own plant. Every step of the way, production is by Constantin rugged, dependable components for quality design with confidence.

WRITE FOR FULL DETAILS.



NUFACTURING ENGINEERS

GENERAL OFFICES: ROUTE 46, LODI, NEW JERSEY PLANTS: ROUTE 46, LODI, N. J. - 6TH AND CAPITOL STS. SADDLE BROOK, N. J.

NEW PRODUCTS

Microwave Amplifier

Output is 10 mw from 10.5 to 16 mc



Model 549 microwave amplifier has broadband amplification with a gain of 30 db and a 10-mw output from 10.5 to 16 mc. In addition to am applications such as gating and pulsing, the grid may be used in agc circuits to level power output. Phase modulation may be accomplished through a front panel connector capacitively coupled to the TW tube helix. The unit weighs 33 lb and may be bench or rack mounted.

Alfred Electronics, Dept. ED, 897 Commercial St., Palo Alto, Calif.

Price & Availability: Available within 30 days. **Price is \$3550, fob Palo Alto.**

DC Signal Amplifier 448

Output is 0 to 5 v dc



Model 1201 low level dc signal amplifier incorporates an adjustable network to adapt it to a range of sensor voltages and impedances. For all sensors, the output of the amplifier is 0 to 5 v dc. The output impedance is 1000 ohms max, the output linearity is $\pm 1\%$ of full scale ± 50 mv, and the output ripple is 50 mv rms max. Zero drift is $\pm 1\%$ of full scale ± 50 mv and the frequency response is 2 cps. The excitation voltage is 28 v dc; amplifier input impedance is 100 ohms per 1 mv input signal.

Lumen, Inc., Dept. ED, Moen Ave., P.O. Box 905, Joliet, Ill.

Price & Availability: Price is by quotation only. Up to 100 units can be supplied in 6 weeks.

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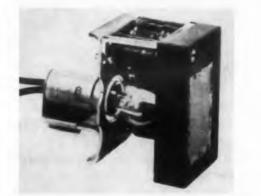


Measurements are read directly

Model VA-260 measures Q, capacitance and inductance over the range from 100 kc to 100 mc. All measurements are read directly and require no computation. A 5-in. mirrored scale meter, calibrated in Q values, covers the range 10 to 400, with accuracy to $\pm 5\%$ up to 50 mc. Test frequencies are covered in six steps with $\pm 1\%$ accuracy at all settings. Incremental capacitance range is 30 to 460 µµf to $\pm 1\%$. Inductance measurements are made to a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$, with residual inductance less than 0.03 µh. Self-contained in a slope front case, the unit measures $12-1/2 \ge 20 \ge 8-1/2$ in. and weighs approximately 40 lb.

Republic Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 111 Gazza Blvd., Farmingdale, L.I., N.Y.

448 Coincident Point Readout 352 Displays 16 characters per decade



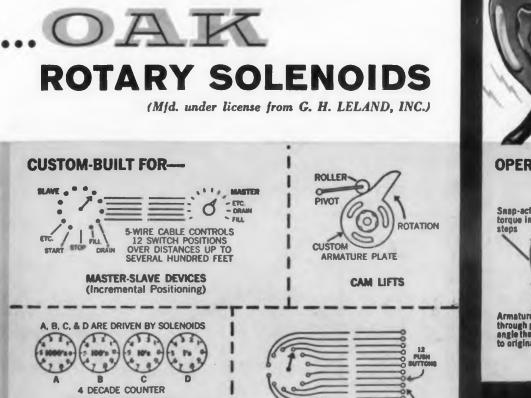
This miniaturized coincident point readout, model CPR-16, is a direct binary-to-decimal decoding device which displays 16 individual illuminating intelligence characters per decade. Accepting voltage signals of a computer or similar device in the form of a four level binary code, the readout electromechanically converts these signals into decimal numbers or other intelligence characters. A single standard lamp illuminates the readout plates. All moving parts are enclosed in a dust and moisture free two-piece structure which measures $2.5 \times 1.5 \times 2.7/8$ in. Readout characters are 1.2 in. high. Operation time is less than 100 msec.

Genesys Corp., Dept. ED, 10131 National Blvd., 1 os Angeles 34, Calif.

m only. 1 os Angeles

LECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

have you checked this Remote Actuator for jobs under Shock and Vibration?

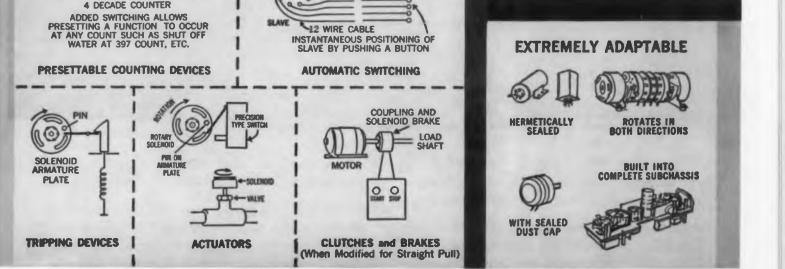


 Armature plate rotatis
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MODEL 5E

SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE



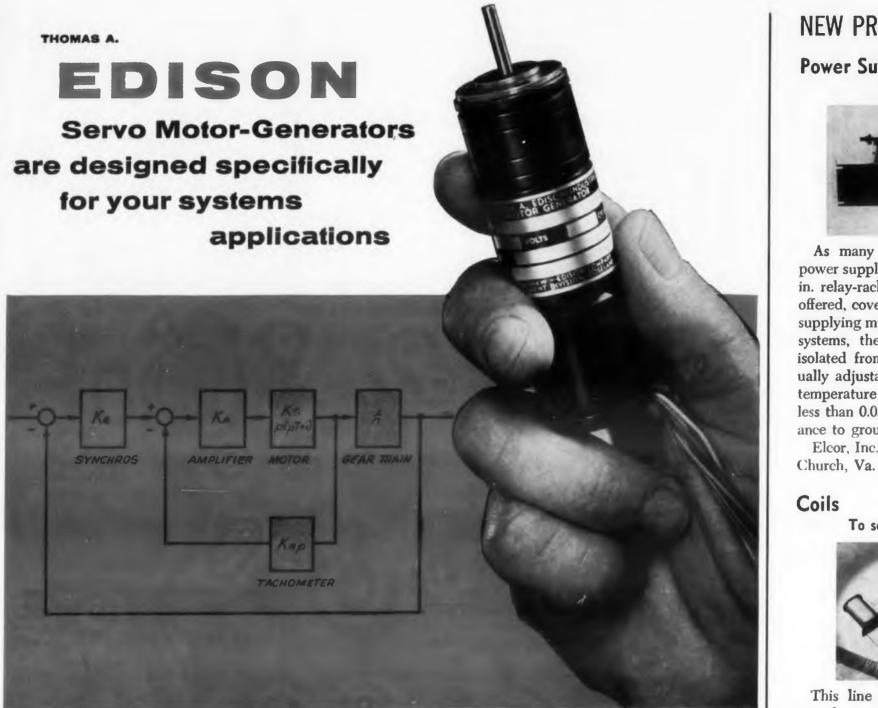
stepping torques from 6.4 to 64 inch-ounces

If you've been searching for an actuator that meets such spece as MIL-S-4040A, and is remarkably small for the amount of work it can do, investigate Oak Rotary Solenoids. They operate on DC and are designed for intermittent service. Standard models give steps of 25°, 35°, 45°, 67.5°, or 95° in either a left or right-hand direction. Self-stepping or externally pulsed units are also built. Oak Rotary Solenoids find wide use in both commercial and military equipment. Why not evaluate their unusual capabilities for your next project. We will be glad to help you engineer the job. Just send us a short description and sketch. CIRCLE 64 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



1260 Clybourn Ave., Dept. D, Chicago 10, Illinois Phone: MOhawk 4-2222

SWITCHES • ROTARY SOLENOIDS • CHOPPERS VIBRATORS • TUNERS SUBASSEMBLIES



Edison Servo Motor-Generators are available with any type or size gear head or gear train.

Unlike ordinary "off-the-shelf" components, Edison Servo Motor-Generators are designed specifically to operate as part of an electro-mechanical system.

For example, their motor sections are built to have minimum time constants and reversing times. To insure precise coupling with mating gear trains, output pinions are fabricated to better than AGMA standards. Damping constants, from unit to unit, are held to very close tolerances.

In addition to these special system features, Edison Servo Motor-Generators are made to the highest

quality standards. They outperform MIL-S-17087 (for motors) and MIL-S-17806 (for generators).

Edison engineers provide you with the exact servo motor-generator your system calls for-not a cataloged component that will only approximate your needs. For this reason, they will work closely with you in developing components that will assure you of the best system performance.

For additional information on Edison Servo Motors, Motor-Generators and other rotary components, write for Catalog 3044.

Thomas A. Edison Industries INSTRUMENT DIVISION

55 LAKESIDE AVENUE, WEST ORANGE, N. J.

CIRCLE 65 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

Power Supplies

Provide from 5 to 50 v dc

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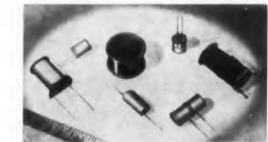
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As many as six of these transistor-regulated power supplies can be mounted on a standard 3.5in. relay-rack panel. Sixteen different models are offered, covering from 5 to 50 v dc. Designed for supplying multiple strain gage or other transducer systems, these power supplies are individually isolated from ground and have outputs individually adjustable over a range of about 15%. The temperature coefficient for the output voltage is less than 0.02% per deg F and the leakage resistance to ground is greater than 100,000 meg.

Elcor, Inc., Dept. ED, 1225 W. Broad St., Falls

To satisfy customer specifications



This line of standard and miniature coils is manufactured to meet customer specifications. Included are relay coils, solenoid coils, precision chokes, MIL types, toroids, high temperature and fine wire coils.

Preferred Coils Inc., Box 14, Dept. ED. Highland Station, Springfield 9, Mass.

Digital Clock 615 For programming system functions



Type DY-2508A 24-hr digital clock is for programming system functions and for adding time information to data recording and processing. Time data for each second is supplied through

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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multiple relay contacts which can be wired to produce several staircase and decimal outputs simultaneously, or a binary-coded decimal output. The unit also presents a 24-hr in-line display with a resolution of 1 sec. Time information is supplied continuously. A memory circuit holds the time display up to 0.9 sec for completion of the external recording or processing function. The unit operates from an external 1-sec pulse train, an optional internal line-frequency divider, or a crystal-controlled time base.

Dymec, Div. of Hewlitt-Packard Co., 395 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, Calif.

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Generators

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Operate from -55 to +125 C

These tachometer generators, type 6204-01, operate from -55 to +125 C. Rotor moment of inertia is 0.65. The continuous duty motor has 0.2 oz-in. minimum stall torque with approximately 5 w total input, 6000 rpm speed at no load, 26 v (fixed phase) and 40 v (control phase) rated voltage. The units have 26 v rms, 400 cps rated input voltage and 0.26 v rms output voltage at 1000 rpm.

John Oster Manufacturing Co., Avionic Div., Dept. ED, 1 Main St., Racine, Wis.

Silicon Transistors

Designed for small signal applications

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Silicon transistors 2N1440, 2N1441, and 2N1442 are designed for small signal applications. Dissipation at 125 C in free air is 100 mw. For increased mechanical strength, wafer mounting tabs are welded to supports on both sides. The transitors are hermetically sealed and solderless in design. They exceed the requirements of MIL-T-19500 A.

National Semiconductor Corp., Dept. ED, I anbury, Conn.

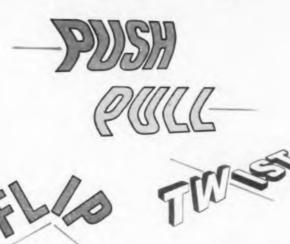
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LIGHT UP



However revolutionary your requirements may be--ELECTROSNAP can supply the world's most advanced switches, panel components, or complete panels

Electrosnap offers the industry's most complete line of switches, actuators, and indicators designed for every conceivable application on control or information panels. Thousands of variations in basic snap-action switches from sub-sub-miniature to heavy-duty, single or multi-pole, commercial or military. Rotary actuations, toggles, interlocks, push-buttons, and lighted push-buttons containing from one to four independently lighted lamps. (All lighted components easily relamp from front of panel.)

Whatever your panel problem, Electrosnap can probably supply a ready-made answer. Write for technical literature on panel components.



NEW PRODUCTS Microwave Absorber

For airborne applications



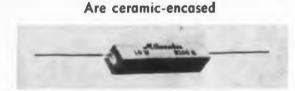
Eccosorb AN-W is a weatherproof, fuelproof, flexible foam microwave absorber for use outdoors or in situations where the absorber will be in contact with fuel, lubricants, or other hydraulic fluids. The material is extremely light making it suitable for airborne applications. Several absorbers are available in the range from L band through K band with maximum power reflections of 1% or 20 db down.

Emerson & Cuming Inc., Dept. ED, Canton, Mass.

Resistors

617

351



These ceramic-encased bathtub resistors are available in 5-w sizes of 5 to 6000 ohms and in 10-w sizes of 5 to 1500 ohms. Resistors having 4, 7, 15, and 20-w capacity are available on special order for original equipment manufacturers. All units have waterproof encapsulation.

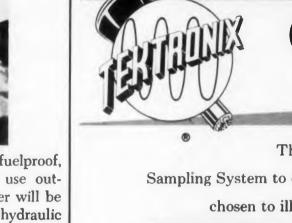
Milwaukee Resistor Co., Dept. ED, 700 W. Virginia St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

Delay Line



Ratio of rise time to total delay is less than 0.02

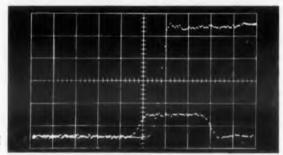
The 10T series delay line has a ratio of rise time to total delay of less than 0.02:1. Attenuation is less than 0.02 db for a 10-µsec delay. Two or more units can be connected in tandem when they have identical impedances. The temperature coefficient is less than 50 ppm per deg C. The



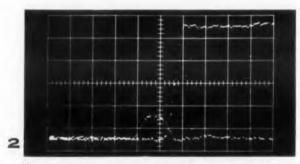
EW INTERNALLY TRIGGERED

0.6-Nanosecond Risetime (approximately 600-MC Bandwidth)

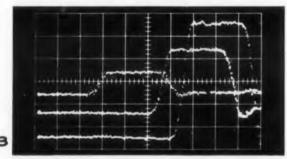
The waveform photographs below show the ability of the Tektronix Sampling System to display a wide range of pulses. These photographs were purposely chosen to illustrate the system's abilities under marginal conditions.



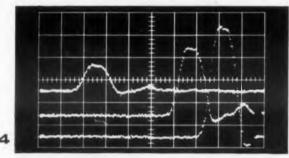
The alternate pulse feature of the Type 110 pulse generator is being used to generate a large, long pulse, and a short, small pulse. The trigger take-off system's sensitivity is set for maximum. The signal level is 100 mv/cm, and the sweep speed is 1 nsec/cm. There is clearly less than 1 nsec time difference in triggering on the 100 mv, 3 nsec and the 500 mv long step signals.



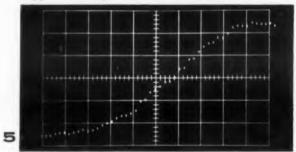
This picture shows the same conditions as in Fig. 1, except the small pulse is now only 1 nsec wide. The time shift relative to the large step is just over 1 nsec.



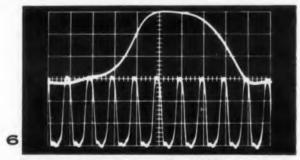
The system is operating at maximum sensitivity, 20 mv/cm. A triple exposure, positioned vertically to align the 50% points, allows easy measurement of the time slip. Under these extreme conditions, the smallest pulse has an energy of about 24 millipicojoules. The trigger take-off system then removes approximately 1 millipicojoule for application to the switched system of amplifiers and the trigger regenerator.



The amplifiers in the trigger channel (used in the previous 3 pictures) are switched out. The sensitivity is 2 v/cm. The smallest of the 1 nsec wide pulses furnishes approximately 0.4 v to the trigger regenerator, through the trigger take-off system. This picture is of interest since this is the narrow-pulse response which is obtainable with both the 110 and N Units, when externally triggered with signals between 0.4 and 2 v.



The leading edge of the large pulse of Figure 3 is displayed with the 1 nsec/cm sweep speed magnified ten times. This gives an equivalent sweep speed of 100 picoseconds/cm. The risetime of the complete system— 110 pulse generator, 110 trigger take-off, 113 delay cable and the N unit—is well under 0.6 nsec.



Double exposure shows a 60-mv, 100-mc continuous pulse train at equivalent sweep times of 1 nsec/cm and 10 nsec/cm. The Type 110 derives a trigger from the signal, permitting the Tektronix Sampling System to operate without external triggers, counting down from 100-mc to the 100-kc sampling rate of the N Unit.

PULSE-SAMPLING SYSTEM

for use with all Tektronix Plug-In Oscilloscopes

Characteristics

TYPE 110-

TRIGGER TAKE-OFF SYSTEM

10 v, 200 nsec regenerated trigger derived from signals of 20 mv to 50 v, with repetition rates from 50 c to 100 mc, at a signal loss of less than 2.5%. (The recovery time is 10 μ sec; thus above 100 kc signals must have increasingly greater regularity of spacing. Differences in signal level and polarity are taken care of with a flexible switching system by means of switched coaxial cables.)

1-nsec switched trigger shift for time calibration

Less than 2.5% transmission and reflection loss of signal being viewed.

PULSE GENERATOR

Less than 0.25-nsec pulse risetime. 0.4-nsec minimum pulse length (longer pulses with external charge lines).

700/sec nominal repetition rate.

50-ohm output impedance.

± 50 v maximum calibrated output on internal power supply, higher externally. Alternate pulses of different lengths, polarity,

TYPE N-

1960

or heights possible.

0.6 nsec risetime (approximately 600 mc). 20 mv/cm sensitivity. (2 mv or less amplitude noise.)

1, 2, 5, and 10 nsec/cm equivalent sweep times (20 to 50 psec time noise).

50-ohm input impedance. 50, 100, 200, and 500 samples

per display. Sampling rate—50 c to 100 kc.

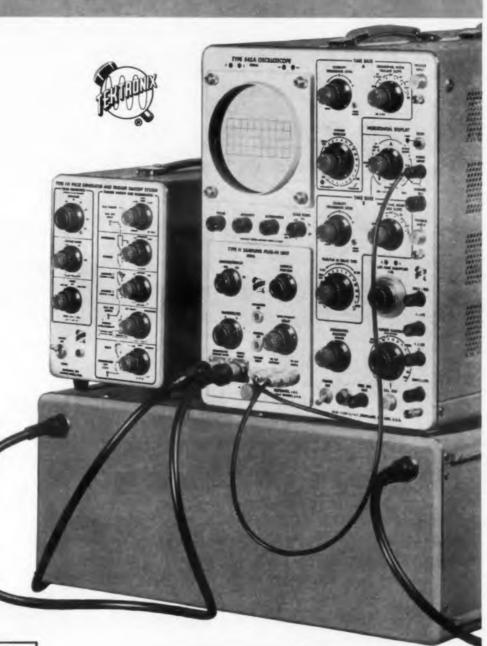
±120 mv minimum linear range (safe overload 4 v).

External trigger ability: 0.5 v, 1 nsec duration, 40 nsec in advance of signal. The recovery time is 10 µsec. Counts down above 100 kc to about 50 mc.

The Tektronix Pulse-Sampling System has a high degree of inherent flexibility ... you purchase only the parts needed in your application. For instance, if the signal source can furnish a trigger of 0.5 vto 2 v, the Type 110 will not be required; if the trigger is furnished as a "pre-pulse," the Type 113 Delay Cable may not be required.

PRICES

Type N Sampling Plug-In Unit	\$600
Type 110 Pulse Generator	
and Trigger Take-Off	\$650
Type 113 Delay line, 60 nsec, 0.1 nsec risetime	\$200
(prices f.o.b. factory)	



Your Tektronix Field Engineer will be able to arrange a demonstration in the very near future. Call him for complete specifications.

Tektronix, Inc.

P. O. Box 831 • Portland 7, Oregon Phone Cypress 2:2611 • TWX-PD 311 • Cable: TEKTRONIX

TEKTRONIX FIELD OFFICES: Albertson, L. I., N.Y. * Albuquerque * Annandale, Va. * Atlanto, Ga. * Buffalo * Cleveland * Dallas * Dayton * Endwell, N.Y. * Houston * Lathrup Village, Mich. Lexington, Mass. * East Las Angeles * West Las Angeles * Minneopolis * Mission, Konses Orlando, Fla. * Palo Atto, Calif. * Park Ridge, III. * Philadelphia * San Diego * St. Petersburg, Fla. Scottsdale, Ariz. * Stamfard, Conn. * Syrocuse * Towson, Md. * Union, N.J. * Willowdale, Ont. **TEKTRONIX ENGINEERING REPRESENTATIVES:** Hawthorne Electronics, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Wash.; Mytronic Measurements, Denver, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Seattle, Wash.; Hytronic Measurements, Denver, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utoh. Tektronix is represented in 20 overceas countries by qualified engineering organizations

CIRCLE 67 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

time delay per 10 sections ranges from 0.25 to 5 msec, the accuracy of delay is less than $\pm 1.5\%$, and the characteristic impedances is 50 to 1000 ohms. All units meet Mil specs.

Ad-Yu Electronics Lab., Inc., Dept. ED, 249-259 Terhune Ave., Passaic, N.J.

Price & Availability: Price ranges from \$77 for a 20-section line to \$277 for a 120-section line. Delivery is about two weeks after order.

Motor Generator



Size 8



Type M863-05 size 8 integrating motor generator measures 2.5 in. in length. Thermistor-compensated, it provides an output of 0.5 v per 1000 rpm. Linearity is 0.06% from 0 to 3600 rpm. The no-load speed is 5500 rpm. Able to operate over the temperature range of -54 to +105 C, this compact unit is suitable for missile applications. Kearfott Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 1500 Main Ave., Clifton, N.J.

Semiconductor Radiators 621

Have dissipation ratings of 5 to 100 w



For use wherever semiconductors require heat dissipators, the R-5000 series semiconductor radiators have a dissipation rating range from 5 to 100 w, with forced convection. The series is available in copper and aluminum. A surface machined flat to within 0.0002 in. is provided for mounting the semiconductors: transistors, rectifiers, or Zener diodes. Plastic shoulder washers are furnished for insulating the heat sink from its mounting.

Wakefield Engineering, Inc., Dept. ED, 11 Broadway, Wakefield, Mass.

NOW YOU CAN SPECIFY SPERRY **FOR 2N327A** 2N328A 2N329A 2N330A

SILICON PNP TRANSISTORS IN PRODUCTION QUANTITIES

Newly added to the world's widest line of generalpurpose PNP silicon transistors, these popular types are available immediately for your audio. switching and control applications.

More than an additional production source for these devices, you will find Sperry Semiconductor to be the source, with new standards of quality and reliability.

Like all other Sperry transistors, these units feature new low levels of Ico and are baked at 200°C for 200 hours for utmost stability. For immediate delivery on the 2N327A series, contact the nearest Sperry sales office as listed below.

> And don't forget these other recently-announced types for which you can now SPECIFY SPERRY:

2N1034	2N1219
2N1035	2N1220
2N1036	2N1221
2N1037	2N1222
2N1275	2N1223

SION, SPERRY RAND CORPORATION, SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT SEMICONDUCTO Call or write: Sperry Semiconductor, Wilson Avenue, SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., VOlunteer 6-1641; in NEW YORK Plaza 2-0885; 3555 W. Peterson Ave., CHICAGO 45, III., KEystone 9-1776; 2200 East Imperial Highway, EL SEGUNDO, Calif., ORegon 8-6226. CIRCLE 68 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Developed for missiles engine testing and to withstand rapid temperature changes, this type KB rectilinear transducer is also adaptable to general aircraft, automation and industrial applications. Nonlinearity is 0.5% max or less in the rated range of 0.25 in. to 4 in. for the five models that measure from about 2 to 9-1/2 in. in length. Phaseshift is less than 10 deg with a 3 kc carrier.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

630



Are 15/32-in. long

NEW PRODUCTS

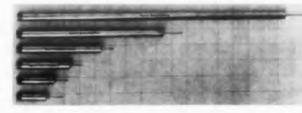
Tantalum Slug Capacitors

Type SUB tantalum slug capacitors are 15/32 in. long and 3/16 in. in diam. These wet electrolytic capacitors have a range of capacitances from 1.75 to 30 µf and a work voltage range to 125 v. They have close tolerances and are made to stand extreme conditions of vibration, shock, and acceleration.

Ohmite Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 3667 W. Howard St., Skokie, Ill.

Differential Transducer 357

Has full range nonlinearity of 1%



Having a full range nonlinearity of 1%, this variable differential transducer operates at a frequency of 400 cps with repeatability of 0.01%. Type G series includes six models with 1/2-in. diameters and lengths of 1-1/2 to 17 in. Input voltage is 6.3 v to 24 v, depending on the model. The device is used for precision measurement and control in missiles, ground support equipment, aircraft, automation and laboratory applications.

Pacific ElectroKinetics, Dept. ED, 329 S. Vermont Ave., Glendora, Calif.

Rectilinear Transducer 361 Withstands rapid environmental changes

The coils are encapsulated with an inert epoxy resin which seals the unit.

Crescent Engineering & Research Co., Dept. ED, 5440 N. Peck Rd., El Monte, Calif.

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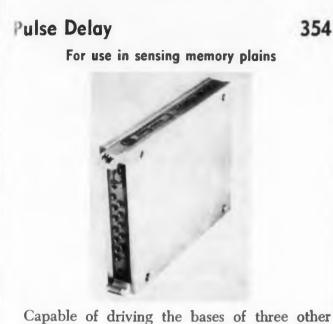
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transistors, this Delay B unit's applications are sensing memory plains, changing logical timing in a system and other uses where short delays are desired. The unit has a -4 v, 0.1 µsec pulse for both input and output. The delay increments are at 0.03 µsec each, and the 10 taps provide up to 0.3 µsec delay.

Harvey-Wells Electronics, Research and Development Div., Dept. ED, E. Natick Industrial Park, E. Natick, Mass.

452

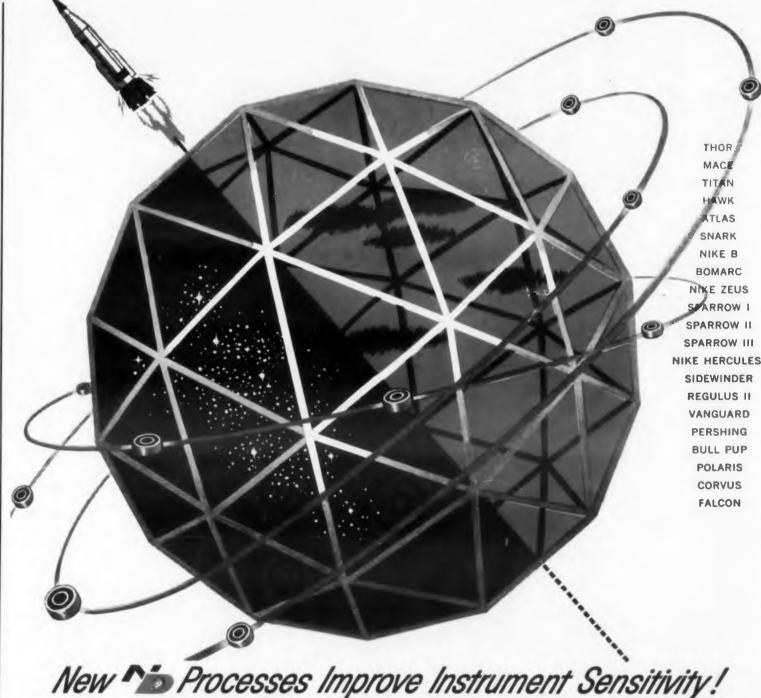
Rate Integrating Gyro

Capable of high torquing rates



Designed for use as a control gyro in fire control or autopilot systems in missiles or supersonic aircraft, model M2514-01 rate integrating gyro has a maximum torquing rate of 54,000 deg per hr. A high viscosity damping fluid permits low temperature storage without detrimental effects to pig-tails. Short term vertical and azimuth drifts are 0.03 and 0.05 deg per hr, respectively.

Kearfott Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Little Falls, N.J. **rice & Availability:** Available 90 days after orler is received. Price on request.



In delicately-precise instrumentation, parts must react to relatively small rotive forces. Here . . . bearing torque is the highly critical factor. Separator selection, bearing finish and clinically clean assembly areas are extremely important.

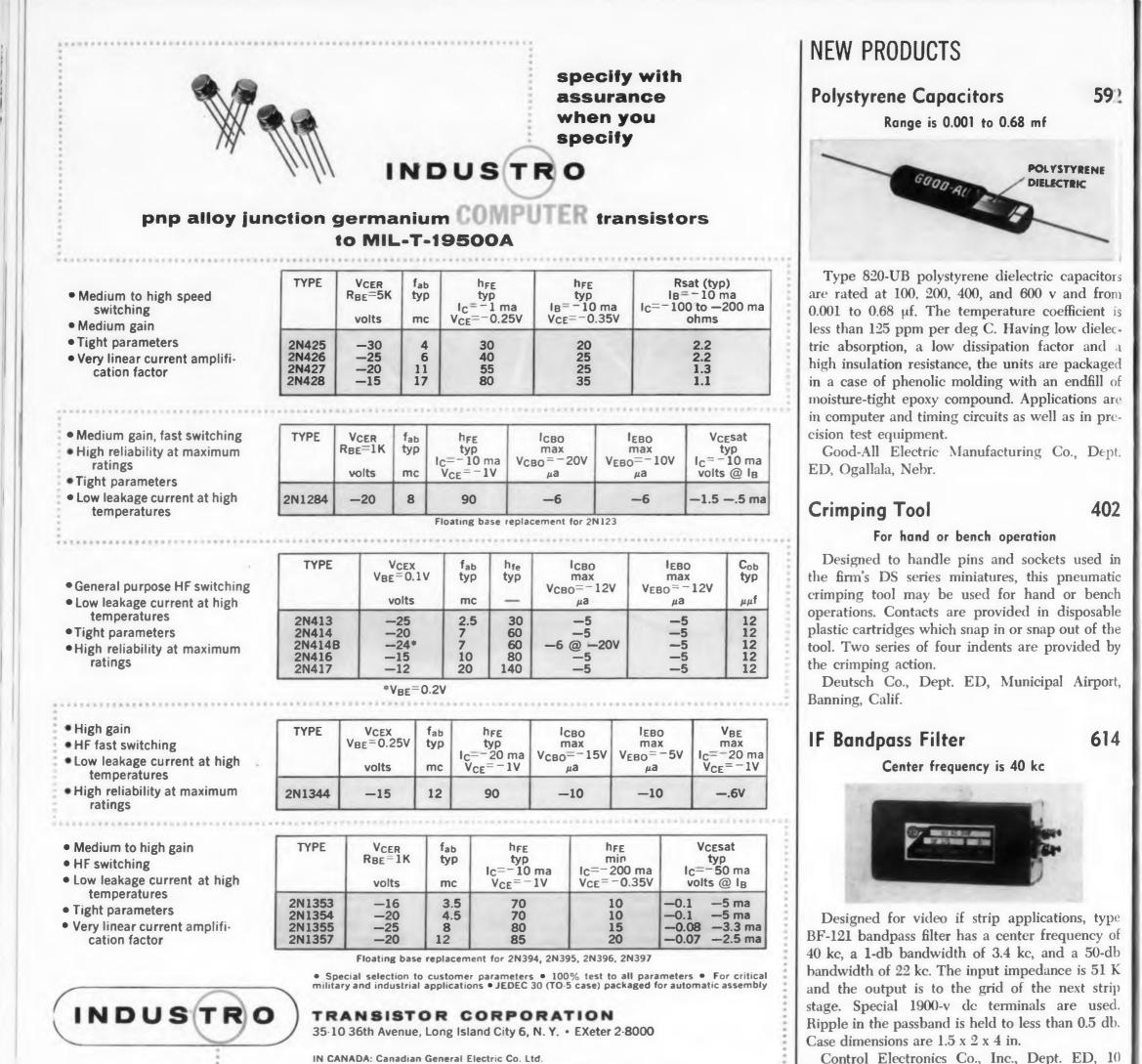
It's here that New Departure is setting new industry standards1 Special dies and in-process gauging of separators assure ball retention with improved torque and vibration characteristics. In addition, new N.D. honing processes and Talyrond gauging deliver uniform accuracy to millionths of an inch. Moreover, having originated the first bearing industry "white room", followed by continuous experience, New Departure's present day, modern assembly areas approach fantastic levels of cleanliness.

An everyday example of N.D.'s contribution to improved instrument sensitivity can be found in the Smithsonian Institution-selected Micro Clocks. These vitally important instruments are accurately tracking both U.S. and foreign satellite movements in time determinations of 1 milli-second . . . and better 1

For new performance and reliability in your precision instruments, ask your N.D. Miniature/Instrument Bearing Specialist to sit in on early design level discussions. For further information call or write Department L.S., New Departure Division, General Motors Corp., Bristol, Conn.



rrier.



IN CANADA: Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd. EXPORT SALES: Roburn Agencies, Inc., 431 Greenwich St., New York 13, N. Y.

CIRCLE 70 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

Stepar Place, Huntington Station, L.I., N.Y.

otentiometer

Available in ranges from 50 to 400 K ohms

362

613



This 1-13/16 in. ten-turn wirewound potentiometer, model 860, is available in ranges from 50 to 400 K, and up to 1 meg on request. Designed to operate over a temperature range of -55 to +105C, the potentiometer has a standard linearity tolerance of $\pm 0.25\%$ with tolerances of ± 0.020 on special order. Sleeve bearings at both shaft ends are standard. Shaft diameter is 1/4 in.

Spectrol Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 1710 S. Del Mar Ave., San Gabriel, Calif.

Magnetic Splicing Tape 400

Has a Mylar film backing

Combining nonbleed characteristics with good holding qualities, this magnetic splicing tape has a Mylar film backing 1.5-mil thick. Tensile strength is 25 lb per in. width with adhesion at 35 to 40 oz per in.

Post Designs, Inc., Dept. ED, 7 Chester Drive, Great Neck, N.Y.

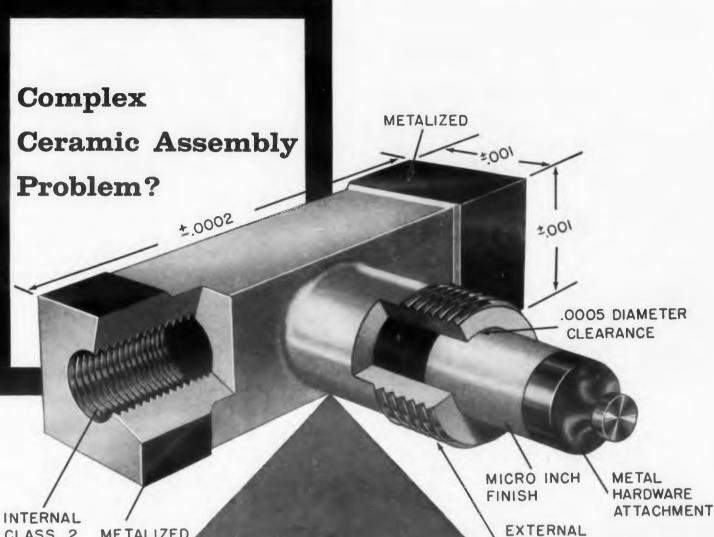
Airport, Power Supplies

Have outputs from 0 to 30 v dc

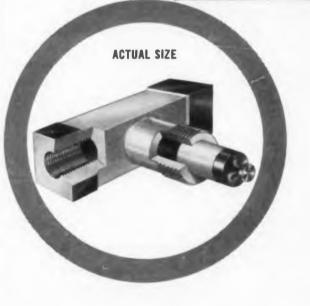


Transistorized power supplies series 200 and 300 are available with outputs from 0 to 30 v. They operate on 117 v (95-135), 60 cps, over an imbient temperature range of +10 to +140 F. Regulated for line, load and temperature variation, the supplies are short circuit proof with each channel independently fused. Internal impedance 0.02 ohm to 15 v, and 0.04 ohm to 30 v dc. They are 3-1/2 in. high and are built for rack mounting th 6 units in a standard 19 in. rack.

Computer Engineering Associates, Inc., Dept. D, 350 N. Halstead, Pasadena, Calif.



CLASS 2 METALIZED THREAD



Centralab solves them daily

The pictured unit shows how CENTRALAB can control the manufacturing of precision ceramic-to-metal assemblies to extremely close tolerances, no matter how complex the shape, how intricate the machining. Let CENTRALAB design and production engineering help you take full advantage of the superior electrical and physical properties of High Alumina and Steatite ceramics.

CLASS 3

THREAD

You can achieve improved performance and eliminate production assembly problems by utilizing CENTRALAB's know-how in the specialized techniques of close tolerance ceramic-to-metal fabrication. CENTRALAB can handle complex, precision assemblies involving machining of ceramics or metals to \pm .0002', metalizing of ceramics, cementing, riveting, soldering, plating, and stamping.

For detailed information on how High Alumina and Steatite ceramics can solve your electromechanical problems, write for free copy of CENTRALAB's new Ceramic Design Handbook (Bulletin No. 42-554), or consult Sweet's Product Design File (folio 4a/ce).



ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GLOBE-UNION INC. 960A E. KEEFE AVE. • MILWAUKEE 1, WIS. In Canada: 669 Bayview Ave., Toronto 17, Ont.

VARIABLE RESISTORS • SWITCHES • CERAMIC CAPACITORS • PACKAGED ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS • ENGINEERED CERAMICS CIRCLE 71 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

LECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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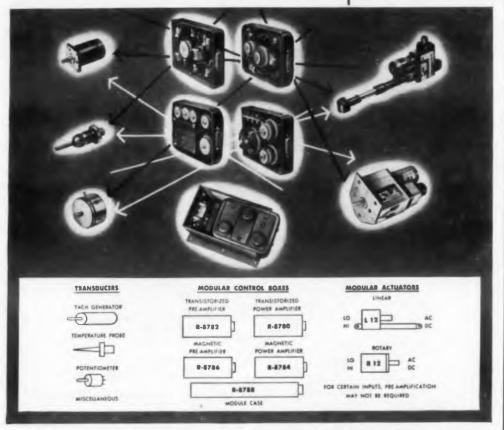
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1960

Now-Modular Control Systems

New Airborne concept saves design time, helps you get faster delivery



Heart of Airborne's new modular control systems is a contactorless control package consisting of a standardized case ($3 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ in.) into which packaged preamplifier and power amplifier subsystems are plugged. Amplifiers drive actuators having maximum operating loads up to 500 lb. (linear) or 100 in.-lb. (rotary). Modular design permits delivery of relatively complex systems in minimum time.

Over the past 6 years, Airborne has designed and produced a number of special electromechanical control systems for aircraft-missile use. While these have differed in their functions, many of them have nevertheless employed essentially similar components. Thus our policy has been to seek increasing standardization of parts through modular design—to the point where we can now offer complete systems engineered under this concept.

From transducer through actuator, these new Airborne systems are assembled entirely from standardized, interchangeable components. For many applications, you can design around these packaged systems as they stand—and thus reduce engineering time, lead time, and costs. In other instances, slight modifications of the modular units provide the basis for immediately available systems.

Get complete information on this latest Airborne development by requesting new Bulletin PS-5A. If you feel your requirements are unique and cannot be met with standardized units—however flexible—we still invite your inquiry. As mentioned, Airborne offers an extensive background in custom systems—for temperature control, servo control, and positioning.



Engineered Equipment for Aircraft and Industry **AIRBORNE ACCESSORIES CORPORATION** HILLSIDE 5, NEW JERSEY • Offices in Los Angeles and Dallas CIRCLE 72 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

Digital Circuit Kit

Has vibration and moisture resistant circuits

388

364

386

Type TDC transistor digital circuit kit has encapsulated, vibration and moisture resistant circuits that have high loading capabilities and low power requirements. Included are: gating circuits, signal forming circuits, a delay multivibrator, a flip-flop, and a lamp driver for indicating purposes. Applications of the kit are shift registers, binary counters, forward-backward binary counters, and half-adders. Easily accessible test points and in-line or tube-socket mounting are optional with the kit.

Epsco, Inc., Dept. ED, 275 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Differential Amplifier

Has remote differential input



This broadband dc amplifier, model 603, has 10^{14} ohms input impedance and a remote differential input. Its separate input head may be operated up to 24 ft from the amplifier or plugged directly onto the panel. Bandwidth is dc to 10 kc on the 2.5 mv range, rising to 50 kc on the 1000 mv range. There are nine ranges from 2.5 to 1000 mv, with precise gains up to 4000 and a 10 v output at 10 ma for full scale meter deflections.

Keithley Instruments, Inc., Dept. ED, 12415 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Analog-to-Digital Converter

Translates data into cyclic binary form

Model S-G-500-1 servoed analog-to-digital converter translates latitude and longitude data into cyclic binary form. Each latitude and longitude section contains two 2-speed synchro transmitters, a 2^{15} analog-to-digital converter, and appropriate gearing. For applications not requiring 2^{15} resolution, the least significant tracks can be rendered inoperative. Resolution for latitude is one part in 16,384 with a total count of 8192. For longitude, it is one part in 16,384 with a total count of 16,384.

Kearfott Co. Inc., Dept. ED, Little Falls, N.J.



Since 1958, 100 Ultra Long Life Nixie Indicators have been statically displaying each number ("0" thru "9") for over 10,000 hours without one failure

'n

In applications from milling machines to computers to digital voltmeters, tens of thousands of Ultra Long Life Nixie Indicators have been operating over one year without a single replacement due to life.

- Lowest Cost -
- Check low quantity prices
- No replacement or Servicing Problems
 Lowest Power
- Lightest Weight
- Most Readable for Number Size
- Smallest Volume, Any Number Size
- Maximum Temperature Shock
- and Vibration Specs
- All Electronic
- Longest Life

Burroughs Corporation Plainfield, New Jersey

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391

For open type relays

For use with class 66 relays, this dust cover is held in place around the relay and against the mounting trip, panel, or chassis by a rigid steel frame secured by screws. The cover measures about 1-7/8 x 2-1/8 x 2-21/32 in.

Magnecraft Electric Co., Dept. ED, 3350 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 51. Ill.

379 Desk Top Console

Front angled 15 deg from vertical

Measuring 13-5/8 or 18-7/8 in. in height and 21-7/8 in. in length, this console may be set up on a desk, cabinet or counter. The front is angled 15 deg from vertical; front to back base depth is 12-1/4 or 15-3/4 in., depending on panel height. Standard construction is steel; aluminum is available.

Western Devices, Inc., Dept. ED, 600 W. Florence Ave., Inglewood 1. Calif.

Wire Markers 376

For bundles 0.125 to over 0.5 in. diam

Made of polyvinyl chloride, type S and Z markers come in six standard colors and have a complete alphabetical and numerical range. Type Z markers are used for 0.125 in. diam bundles. Diameters over 0.5 in. will use type S. The markers comply with MIL-E-5400B and MIL-E-4158A.

Electrovert Inc., Dept. ED, 124 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y.

371 **Foot Switches**

Spdt and dpdt models

Model HT-52-D foot switch has a spdt action with a 20 amp rating at 25, 250, and 460 v ac. The HT-54-D has a dpdt operation with a 10amp rating at 125 v ac and 5 amp at 250 v ac. Both models measure $3-1/2 \times 2-1/2 \times 1-1/4$ in., have a elel housing and a skidproof ponge rubber base pad.

Linemaster Switch Corp., Dept. D, 432 Woodstock Terrace, Woodock, Conn.

CIRCLE 74 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ►



Q. - Sylvania 1750 or equivalent

REVOLUTIONARY CIRCUIT DESIGN CREATES

NEW low-cost TRANSISTORIZED READOUT

HIXIE[®] INDICATORS ARE NOW DIRECTLY COMPATIBLE WITH

CONVENTIONAL TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS

The "TRIXIE" (TRansistors plus NIXIE® indicators) readout employs a completely new technique in the use of low-cost medium-voltage NPN type transistors to operate at breakdown voltage with the current limited by the Nixie tor. Accordingly, complete "ji tion" is provided with neglig: I drawn by the pick odes of the Nixie Indicato

n result in the lewest paner, all-ntrails simul readout arailable. • "Trisis" restout can be triggered by puls an law as 3 volts with curvants



"Tilsie" readouts are immediately gunilable from alock.



Manson Laboratories, Stamford, Connecticut, designed six GL-7390's into this modulator whose power capability is 78 megawatts peak and 300 kilowatts average.



Below are shown the approximate envelope sizes and power outputs of two thyratrons now in use in high-power radar, as compared to the new General Electric tube.

Туре 5948

Ave Power 12.5KW

Peak Power 12.5MW

CHARACTERISTICS:

New G-E Development (GL-7390)

6"+11"

Avg. Power 66KW Peak Power 33MW

Available NOW from Stock!

Туре 1257

Avg. Power 33KW

Peak Power 33MW

The new General Electric GL-7390 hydrogen thyratron, which has the highest known power handling capability of any hydrogen thyratron now available, can be shipped immediately from stock. Designed for high-power radar pulse modulators, the GL-7390 features metal-ceramic construction for great mechanical ruggedness, smaller size for important space savings, and ability to switch extremely high average and peak power.

The external anode and grid construction allows direct convection cooling of the anode and grid. Reduced anode and grid temperatures during operation minimize the possibility of arc-back and/or grid emission. Ceramic-metal construction provides a rugged envelope which enables the GL-7390 to withstand shock and vibration conditions beyond the limits of glass designs. The anode and grid are in the form of solid metal cups solidly brazed to the ceramic body. This is a far stronger design than conventional glass seals and lead supports.

The metal-ceramic construction allows close, accurate, and rigidly fixed spacings of the anode and grid. The result is very reliable high-voltage operation. Application assistance available from your regional General Electric power tube office. *Power Tube Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.*



NEW PRODUCTS

Dielectric Coolant Pump

Weighs 21 oz

373

Designed for liquid cooling of electronic instrumentation and able to pump any dielectric fluid, this pump weighs 21 oz and has a 2 in. diam. Other applications include use as fuel transfer or booster fuel pump. It has carbon bearings and can run dry.

Task Corp., Dept. ED, 1009 E. Vermont Ave., Anaheim, Calif.

Panel Console 374

Has a 22-1/2 deg inclined panel

This 22-1/2 deg inclined panel console has ball cornered, aluminum casting joints. Sides, top and bottom, are made of 1/8-in. aluminum alloy, and structural members are of aluminum extrusions. Top, front and panel are drilled and tapped to accept standard rack panels. A reinforced rear door will support heavy components. The console is available in four sizes.

Bud Radio, Inc., Dept. ED, 2118 E. 55th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Silicone Varnish 375

Cures in six hours at 150 C

This class H silicone dipping and impregnating varnish cures in six hours at 150 C. Supplied as 59% solids in diacetone alcohol, type 980 varnish has a higher flash point than xylene or toluene impregnating solutions. It meets AIEE requirements for use in 220 C systems.

Dow Corning Corp., Dept. ED, Midland, Mich.

435

Electrical Thermometer

Has accuracy of ± 1 to 1.5 C

Suitable for laboratory or production line applications, the model T-1 electrical thermometer has a range of -20 to +180 C and is accurate to ± 1 to 1.5 C. It operates through a probe 1/2 in. in diam \leq CIRCLE 75 ON READER-SERVICE CARD 373

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Fhp Motors

383

and 7 in. long that is connected to the instrument body by a 5 conductor cable approximately 30 in.

long. Applications include measurement of electronic components sur-

Ameresco Inc., Dept. ED, 7 Cen-

Price & Availability: Units avail-

able from stock. Contact firm for

face temperatures.

price.

t r Ave., Little Falls, N.J.

Are 2.2 in. wide and 2.66 in. high

Designated type KSB33-frame, these motors are rated from 1 to 20 mhp. They are single-phase, 115 v, 60 cps, 3000 rpm units and can be open or enclosed. The motors measure 2.2 in. in width and 2.66 in. in height. They may be used in electronic equipment fans, and other small fhp motor applications. General Electric, Dept. ED,

Schenectady 5, N.Y.

Silicone Rubber 382

Insulate cable and wire

Silicone rubber compounds K-1347 and K-1357 are low-shrink insulators for use with cable and wire. Both compounds are white, and can be color coded to desired shades. Type K-1347 is available in sheet form in 25 and 50 pound cartons. Type K-1357 comes in coiled strips for direct feed to the extruder.

Union Carbide Corp., Silicones Div., Dept. ED, 30 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Silicon Diodes 384

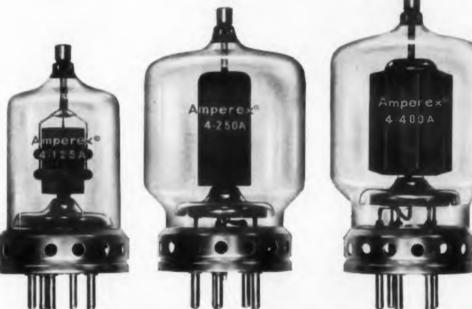
Maximum power rating is 300 mw

These diodes, designated MA-450A through MA-450E, feature reversible polarity by means of a base adaptor supplied with each diode. Cartridge shunt capacitance at 100 ke is about 0.4 µµf. Series lead inductance is less than 10-9 h. Power d ssipation rating ranges between 300 mw for lowest cut-off types to 1.0 mw for highest cut-off types.

Microwave Assoc., Dept. ED, NW. Industrial Park, Burlington, Mass.

CIRCLE 76 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ►

VERSATILITY



Whether intended for original equipment or as improved plug-in replacements, the 6 Amperex tetrodes shown offer the user optimum performance and maximum reliability, PLUS an unrivalled latitude of selection. Available either in a powdered glass base version or equipped with a standard metal base, these tubes feature massive zirconium treated graphite anodes to handle large temporary overloads. Ruggedized sintered glass bases provide lower lead inductance, excellent heat dissipation characteristics and dimensional compactness, while standard metal base types insure a complete range of replacement types to choose from.

Powdered Glass Base Types	Metal Base Types	Max. Diss. Watts	19 miles 2
6155	4-125A	125	
6156	4-250A	250	MIM
7527	4-400A	400	
AMPERE	X ELECT	RONIC C	ORPORATION

230 DUFFY AVENUE, HICKSVILLE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK In Canada: Rogers Electronic Tubes and Components, 116 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Canada

ANOTHER Amperex[®] **EXTRA** IN SIX **TETRODE** DESIGNS

ask Amperex for the name of your nearest franchised Amperex dealer.

; avail-**D**, 2118 nio.

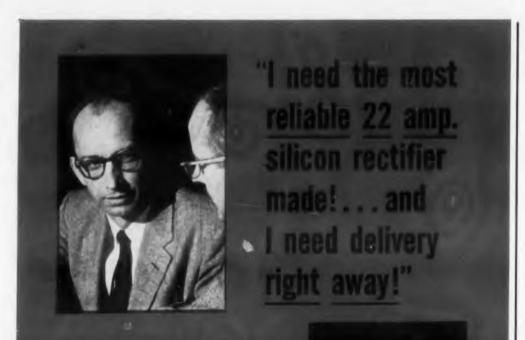
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"Call FANSTEEL... They've GOT IT!"

Whether you need one unit or thousands, the Fansteel Type 6A, 1N Series, is the 22 amp. silicon power rectifier that's always ready for immediate shipment from stock. No waiting.

And the reliability of Fansteel 6A silicon rectifiers is proved by the most complete and rigid testing methods ever devised. Painstaking thoroughness and care ... 100% testing ... and production in "white room" environment assures unquestioned reliability, and performance.

Ask for Bulletin 6.304.

94



Full 22 amp. load in halfwave circuits ... up to 66 amps in bridges ... peak reverse voltages from 50 to 400 volts ... ambients up to 165°C.... storage from -65° to $+200^\circ$ C.



CIRCLE 77 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS Power Amplifier

I ower Ampinter

For telemetry applications

462

368



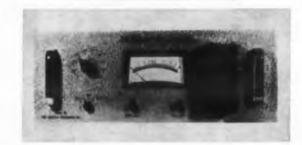
This 10-w amplifier withstands operating temperatures up to 200 F, an acceleration of 10 g, and a shock of 120 g. Designed for use in telemetry applications, it operates at all altitudes and exceeds MIL specifications for salt spray and dust. The amplifier uses low filament power, and has a push-pull grounded grid configuration. Its dimensions are $2 \times 1-9/16 \times 3$ in. Weight is 9 oz.

United ElectroDynamics, Dept. ED, 200 Allendale Road, Pasadena, Calif.

Price & Availability: Delivery is 30 to 45 days; price is \$475 when ordered in quantities of 1 to 9.

Wide Range Ohmmeter

For semiconductor testing



This rack-mounted wide range ohmmeter is especially suited to the measurement of semiconductors because of the low test potential applied to the specimen being tested. At one ohm, the power dissipated is 0.036 mw, and at 500 K it is 0.0004 µw. The self-heating phenomenon that is usual with thermistors is eliminated. The instrument has a range of 50 milliohms to 5000 meg, with center scale ranges of 0.5, 5, 50, and 500 ohms; 5, 50, and 500 K; and 5, 50, and 500 meg. Accuracy is about $\pm 3\%$ of scale length. The voltage applied to the sample is 30 mv at infinity, 15 mv at center scale, and 7.5 mv at quarter scale. The instrument can also be used for determining the resistance in moving coils of electrical indicating devices and for detecting low resistance copper paths, insulation leakage, and similar applications.

Mid-Eastern Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 32 Commerce St., Springfield, N.J.



CIRCLE 78 ON READER-SERVIE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

TEL : EDGEWOOD 4-560

a measure of perfection... IDEAL PRECISION

Panel Meters the complete line for every application

Model 350 P **Clear Plastic** 3 1/2 Inch Model 275 PR **Clear Plastic** 2 3/4 Inch Model 460 F Clear Plastic 41/2 Inch Model 460 B **Bakelite** 41/2 Inch

Here's the demand line that's setting sales records across the nation engineered and produced to the highest standards . . . assembled in controlled atmospheric and climatic conditions . . . 100% inspected at every step of production to ensure highest quality and dependability.

Accurate to within 2% of full scale

• All sizes and types available Scales to customers specifications

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For complete information, write to



LECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960



This transistorized power supply, model LQ5-32-25, has a voltage range of 5 to 32 v dc, and a current capacity of 0 to 25 amp. Line or load voltage regulation is within 50 mv, and ripple voltage is less than 2 my. The output impedance of the power supply is less than 0.005 ohm. Dimensions for rack mounting are 12-1/4 x 19 x 14-3/4 in.

Universal Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 1720 22nd St., Santa Monica, Calif.

Rotary Switch

Used in counters

399

358

Model I low force rotary switch is suitable for installations requiring sensitive snap action operation such as in counters or coin-operated devices. It is rated at 5 amp, 120 to 240 v ac. The brass actuating shaft is drilled and slotted to accept the actuator wire.

Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., Dept. ED, Box 449, Columbus 16, Ohio.

Synchro Repeaters

Are mechanically damped



Units R925-1 and R925-21 are mechanically damped synchro repeaters that provide a line to line output voltage of 11.8 v. Designed to resist corrosion, the housing, shaft and ball bearings are stainless steel, and laminations are corrosion resistant nickel steel. The stainless steel housing also provides mechanical stability, positive grounding, and shielding. A variety of shaft configurations are available to suit desired applications.

Kearfott Co. Inc., Dept. ED, Little Falls, N.J.

the biggest

in the smallest package ...

THE ORIGINAL **"PP" TYPE** FANSTEEL TANTALUM CAPACITOR

... still the biggest value ... still the workhorse ... still the most widely used of all tantalum electrolytic capacitors ... the Fansteel "PP" Type capacitor. Here's why-

UNQUESTIONABLE RELIABILITY proved in millions of applications since their introduction in 1949 ... exceptional SHOCK AND VIBRATION RESISTANCE because of special anode base support ... meets MIL-C-3965B for grade 3 capacitor ... outstanding LOW TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS . . . operating range -55° to $+85^{\circ}C$ at full rated voltage . . . HIGH ratings in minimum CASE SIZES with oustanding frequency stability and negligible electrical leakage.

Get complete specifications, application data and typical performance curves in Bulletin 6.100.



95

See *Gertsch* for any problem in precision AC or DC Voltage dividers

complete Gertsch line includes over 500 models featuring:

- up to 0.0001% accuracy and linearity
- high input impedance
- low effective series impedance
- very low phase shift



Gertsch produces many types designed for bridging, isolation, and calibration applications. Many models are available, varying in turns ratio, input impedance, and other specifications.



SHAFT-DRIVEN RATIOTRANS

CIRCLE 81 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

-precision shaft-angle to AC voltage ratio transducers, with the ratio reading visible through a window in the case. Units are driven by ¼" shafts, and supplied in either 100-turn or 1000-turn models.

You can set the ratios on these RatioTrans® by almost any method, from simple, manual in-line decade, to coaxial rotary set, proportional shaft position, or remote binary selection. MIL Spec. types available.



GERTSCH PRODUCTS, INC.

3211 S. La Cienega Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif. • UPton 0-2761 • VErmont 9-2201



STANDARD RATIO TRANSFORMERS Sixteen models of these variable, tapped auto-transformers are stocked, differing in mechanical construction, type of switching, number of decades, degree of resolution, max. input voltage, etc. Models available, either case-or rack-mounted.



RATIO STANDARDS

Combining precision RatioTrans with precise resistive dividers, these units offer the ultimate in accuracy (up to .0001%), for calibration and instrument standard labs. Available in 6 combinations of AC & DC sections.



PROGRAMMABLE RATIOTRANS

- for automatic checkout equipment and other programmed devices. Gertsch units accept decimal, binary-coded decimal, or straight binary data arriving from punched tape or card readers. Units can be designed to customers applications.



COAXIAL SWITCH RATIOTRANS

These small, lightweight instruments, accurate to 0.001%, are available in 2 typesone a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -diameter unit qualified to MIL Specs...the other a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -diameter unit, economically priced.

CRT models are available with up to 6-place resolution, and in a variety of decade arrangements. Gertsch also manufactures a complete line of coaxial-switched resistive dividers.

All types are built to typical Gertsch quality standards...many units available from stock. Requests for specials will be given prompt attention. For complete data, request Cat. #6.

NEW PRODUCTS

Subcarrier Oscillator

Weight is 2-1/2 oz

467



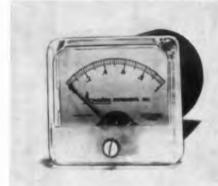
Measuring less than 3 cu in., and weighing 2-1/2 oz, model VC-11 RC phase-shift transistorized oscillator supplies an output of 3 v rms min into a 10-K load with 5 ma current drain at 20 v supply voltage. The unit operates over a temperature range of 32 to 160 F, and withstands shock and acceleration of 200 g. It is supplied for MIL-STD-442 bands 7 through 18.

United ElectroDynamics, Dept. ED, 200 Allendale Road, Pasadena, Calif.

Price & Availability: 90-day delivery. Price of unit with channels 7 to 17 is \$240; with channel 18 it is \$350.

Pulse Rate Integrator 367

Output is a function of frequency only



Model PI-100 transistorized pulse rate integrator indicates the frequency or pulse rate from transducers such as flowmeters, tachometers, and similar frequency signal sources. The output is a function of frequency alone and does not vary with the amplitude of the input signal. Input sensitivity is 0.005 to 30 v rms with an input impedance of 20,000 ohms. The unit is small and combined with an integrally mounted 2.5-in. indicator. It operates with a high accuracy. Additional outputs can be furnished for remote meter indications, counters, and a 0 to 50-mv output with 0.25% accuracy.

Anadex Instruments, Inc., Dept. ED, 13758 Victory Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.

CIRCLE 347 ON READER-SERVICE CARD > ELECTRONIC DESIGN ● January 20, 1960

S licon Diodes

....

385

Rated at 600 mw

Fused silicon diodes 1N645 through 1N649 have a power dissip tion rating at 25 C of 600 mw. Peak inverse voltage, at -65 to +150 C, varies from 225 v for type 1N645 up to 600 v for type 1N649. The remaining types are rated at 100 v intervals. The units are designed for use in missile telemetering links, airborne radar, and communications gear.

Hughes Aircraft Co., Dept. ED, Newport Beach, Calif.

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For recording and controlling instruments



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output

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This ball-point pen is designed for use with the Dynamaster electronic recording and controlling instruments. It can be used at chart speeds from 3/4 in. per hr to 240 in. per min, with instrument balancing speeds from 0.4 to 24 sec. The ink

standard office copying machines. The Bristol Co., Dept. ED, Waterbury 20, Conn.

used can be reproduced on all

Galvanometer

Has 15 cm scale

389

The Scalamp portable galvanometer comes with a projection system and has a 15-cm scale. An automatic short circuit foot locks the coil when the instrument is lifted. Floating, shock-resistant mountings eliminate the need for critical leveling. The unit is enclosed in a dustproof case.

The Ealing Corp., Dept. ED, 33 Iniversity Road, Cambridge 38, Iass.

CIRCLE 811, 812 ON READER-SERVICE CARD





High Voltage Cartridge Rectifiers Eliminate Warm-Up Time and Filament Losses Common to Tube Rectification . . . Save Space!

Cigar-Size High Current Silicon Cartridge Rectifiers Handle up to 20,000 volts!

......

If your application calls for highvoltage rectification in high temperatures or cramped quarters . . . these are the rectifiers to specify! You'll get all the basic advantages of tubeless rectification plus higher current ratings, wider operating temperature range (-55° G to $+150^{\circ}$ C) and a smaller unit than other rectifier types can offer. In some cases the reduction in space requirement can be as much as 95% over conventional types!

These hermetically sealed, ceramic housed units withstand the severe vibration and shock encountered in aircraft and missile flight with full reliability. For specialized industrial equipment such as magnetrons, electrostatic precipitators, dc overpotential test units, electric welders, etc., they offer characteristics you will want to know about for your future projects.



This rectifier configuration was developed and introduced to industry by International Rectifier. The recent addition of high current types makes this the widest selection available. The current range is from 45 to 440ma. PIV voltages range from 1500 to 16,000 volts in standard types. With modification, the PIV can be increased to 20,000. On special order, 72,000 PIV units can be supplied. For complete technical data on these units ...

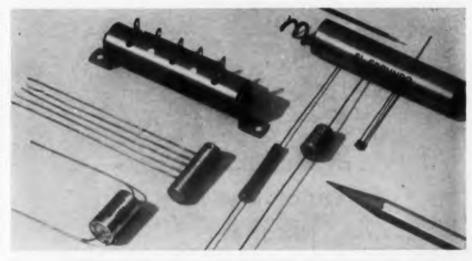
CIRCLE READER SERVICE CARD NO. 811

FOR SAME DAY SERVICE ON FRODUCT INFORMATION DESCRIBED ABOVE, SEND REQUEST ON YOUR COMPANY'S LETTERHEAD

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA · PHONE OREGON S-5281 · CABLE RECTUSA

NEW YORK CITY: 1800 LEMOINE, PORT LEE, N. J., WINDSOR 7-3311 + SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: 2360 JAMES STREET, HEMPSTEAD 7-8495 + CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: 205 W. WACKER DRIVE, FRAMELIN 2 3000 CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 17 DUNSTER ST., UNIVERSITY 4-6520 + ARDMORE, PENNSYLVANIA. SUBURGAN SQUARE BLDG., MIDWAY 9-1420 + BERKLEY, MICHIGAN: 1799 COOLIDGE HIGHWAY, LINCOLN B-1144 CAMADA: 1561 BANK ST., OTTAWA, ONTARIO, REGENT 3-6800

WORLD'S LARGEST SUPPLIER OF INDUSTRIAL METALLIC RECTIFIERS . SELENIUM . GERMANIUM . SILICON



TYPICAL CONFIGURATIONS AVAILABLE IN OVER 500 STANDARD TYPES

Semiconductor "cartridge type" rectifiers can bring simplicity and compactness to your high voltage power supply design. Freedom from warm-up time filament circuit complications, reduced heat radiation, increased physical ruggedness and a reduction in space requirements are advantages these components offer you over vacuum rectifier tube types you might be using.

Single selenium cartridge rectifiers may be employed in conventional and special voltage doubler, tripler and quadrupler circuits, as well as in simple half-wave and full-wave circuits. Polyphase operation is also possible. In addition to half-wave units, standard cartridges are available in full-wave, center tap, voltage doubler, and singlephase bridge types. Over 500 standard selenium cart-

ridge types are now in full production at International Rectifier Corporation, the firm that pioneered this configuration. With a voltage range of from 20 to 20,000 volts PIV and current ratings from 0.2 to 195ma, there is sure to be a type to meet your most exacting need. Operating temperature range for standard types is -65° C to $+100^{\circ}$ C with specially processed cells available to extend the upper limit to $+125^{\circ}$ C if needed. For complete technical data on selenium cartridges...

CIRCLE READER SERVICE CARD NO. 812

Compact High Voltage "Packaged" Rectifiers Now Provide Ratings to 100,000 volts... Up to 1 Amp!



Specially "packaged" rectifiers comprised of either silicon or selenium units in hermetically sealed housings provide up to 100,000 volts at current ratings from 1 milliampere to 1 ampere. They are operable in temperatures to +150°C. Individual units are available in half-wave, doubler or any of the conventional rectifier circuits.

If rectifiers in this voltage range fit into your project plans, write to our Electronics Products Department where ratings, configurations and package designs can be tailored to your most exacting requirements.

card > 1960



10" diameter standard drums offer impressive savings plus prompt delivery. These series, covering the majority of computer requirements, are:

TRACKS	BIT CAPACITY	R.P.M.
85 to 280	174,080 to 569,344	3,600 to 24,000
85 to 280	261,220 to 860,160	1,800 to 12,000
85 to 420	348,160 to 1,720,320	1,800 to 6,000

All Bryant standard magnetic drums are made to the same precision standards as are Bryant custom designed drums. A few of their many features: 1. Drums are precision ground and dynamically balanced. Guaranteed less than .0001" dynamic runout. 2. Powered by exclusive Bryant-designed-and-manufactured integral drive induction motors, 3. Superprecision ball bearings. 4. Exclusive Bryant tapered drum head-setting method, guaranteeing exact head-todrum spacing. 5. Standard heads providing .200" minimum register arc length. 6. Compatible with MIL-E-4158A and MIL-E-16400-B specifications. Bryant **Computer Products Division, P.O. Box** 620M, Springfield, Vermont, U.S.A.

CIRCLE 83 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

Stepping Motor

Accuracy is 99.9999%



This stepping motor has a special clutch mechanism which permits the translation of pulses to incremental shaft positions with 99.9999% accuracy. The unit is available in uni-directional and bi-directional models having angular increments of 36 deg per pulse, up to 15 steps per sec, and a load capacity up to 2 lb-in. starting torque. Weight of the units is from 4 to 13 oz. They are used to rotate potentiometers, counters, rotary switches, tape advances, and control mechanisms.

G. H. Leland, Inc., Dept. ED, 123 Webster St., Dayton 2, Ohio.

Interval Timers

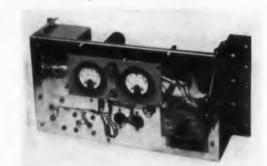
Push button, motor driven device

Series AT-36 push-button actuated, motordriven interval timer has a housing of molded phenolic. All terminal and blade configurations are of heavy gage spring steel without welded or staked joints. The switch is rated at 28 amp or 1 hp at 250 v ac. The timer is available for 120 or 240 v operation at 50 or 60 cps with intervals of 30 sec and 1, 5, 10, 30, 60, or 120 min.

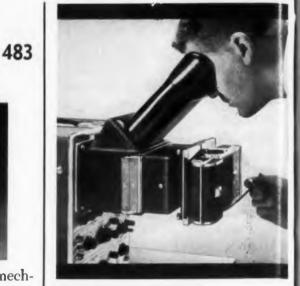
Haydon Div. of General Time Corp., Dept. ED, 245 E. Elm St., Torrington, Conn.

Power Supply

Output is 100 to 200 v dc



Designed to have excellent regulation characteristics and low thermal drift, model PS4023 power supply has an output of 100 to 200 v dc at up to 400 ma load current. The output voltage is selectable by a six-step range switch; a vernier potentiometer provides for the exact adjustment.



Beattie Oscillotron **DIRECT VIEW** Oscilloscope Recording Camera

Now, get a direct view with both eyes of the cathode ray tube while you're recording. No mirrors — full, clear vision. The new Beattie Direct-View Oscillotron is the most versatile instrument of its kind — actually three cameras in one and the only system to offer all these important features:

- Direct binocular view of CRT.
- Non-reversed image.

401

366

- Camera swings back for easy access to lens and shutter, or lifts off completely. Can be rotated.
- Available with large Polaroid[®] Land back or electrically-pulsed 35mm or 70mm camera for automatic, remote operation. Adapters for film pack or sheet film available.
- Continuous motion magazines available for 35mm and 70mm models.
- Electric shutter actuator optional with Polaroid[®] Land model.
- Attaches easily to bezel of 5" CRT. Adaptable to other sizes. No special tools.

"Polaroid" ® by Polaroid Corp.

Write today for full details



adjustment. 1000 N. Olive St., Anaheim, California Branch: 437 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. CIRCLE 84 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

98



ron

Model 1035 Transparent Polystyrene

RELIABILITY

NSTALL Hout 1000

PANEL MÉTERS

mannannan

MILLIAMPERES

Quality meters on the panel indicate quality throughout—and HOYT Panel Meters are quality in appearance and function . . . the complete Line of matching AC and DC Meters for original equipment and replacement applications. Get accuracy, readability, and reliability; plus economy. Specify HOYT Electrical Instruments—compatible components for production, research, and test requirements.

MICROAMPERES

Model 647 **Black Bakelite**

Moving coil, rectifier, and repulsion

types available from stock in a wide

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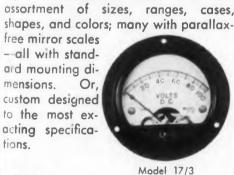
N.Y.

CARD

1960

nal with tions. 5" CRT. special

mensions.



Black Bakelite MASTER Send for latest fully illustrated brochure with descriptions, engineering data and moderate prices.

ELECTRICAL

Sales Division—Dept. ED 42 Carelton St., Cambridge 42, Mass. CIRCLE 85 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

The input is 105 to 125 v at 57 to 63 cps or 380 to 420 cps. Regulation provides less than 0.03% change in the set output for any combination of input voltage or load current conditions. Thermal drift is held to less than 0.006% per deg C change in output voltage. Ripple and noise are less than 2.5 mv rms. Recovery time with the vernier set at the low end of the range is 20 msec; with the vernier at the high end, recovery time is 150 msec.

Power Sources, Inc., Dept. ED, Burlington, Mass.

360

353

Pilot Light

Measures 2-9/16 in. long, 1 in. in diam



Made of stainless steel and phenolic with an acrylic lens which provides side vision up to 180 deg, this tricolor pilot light measures 2-9/16 in. in length and 1 in. in diam. It uses three MS-25237, 327, or 328 lamps, 28 or 6 v. Each lamp may be wired individually. The light is completely enclosed and may be mounted on 1-1/8 in. centers.

Ronan Panel Co., Dept. ED, 8156 Orion Ave., Van Nuvs, Calif.

Metallized Film

Is 0.000375 in. thick

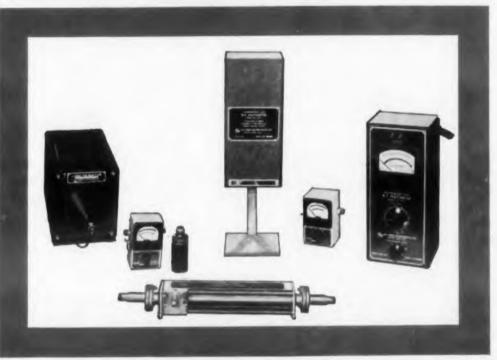


Type CM cast Teflon film comes in a full range of thicknesses from 0.000375 in. to 0.004 in. True margins eliminate flash-overs which result from jagged margins or left-over deposits. The film can be metallized on one or both surfaces. Areas of application include transformers, reflectors, antenna circuitry, and high temperature electrostatic shielding.

Dilectrix Corp., Dept. ED, Allen Blvd. & Grand Ave., Farmingdale, N.Y.

MicroMatch

RF POWER STANDARDS LABORATORY



equipment is used to establish a reference standard of RF power to an accuracy of better than 1% of absolute.

THE 64IN CALORIMETRIC WATTMETER establishes RF power reference of an accuracy of 1% of value read, and is used to calibrate other wattmeters. Five power scales, 0-3, 3-10, 10-30, 30-100, and 100-300 watts, are incorporated in the wattmeters for use in the 0-3000 mcs range.

711N and 712N FEED-THROUGH WATTMETERS, after comparison with the 64IN, can be used continuously as secondary standards and over the same frequency range as covered by the primary standard. The MODEL 711N is a multirange instrument covering power levels from 0 to 300 watts in three ranges, 0-30, 30-75, and 75-300 watts. MODEL 712N covers power levels of 0 to 10 watts in three switch positions, 0-2.5, 2.5-5, and 5-10 watts full scale.

636N and 603N RF LOAD RESISTORS absorb incident power during measurements. MODEL 636N is rated at 600 watts, and MODEL 603N is rated at 20 watts. Both models perform satisfactorily over the entire frequency range to 3000 mcs. These loads, in conjunction with the MODELS 711N and 712N Feed-through Wattmeters, form excellent absorption type Wattmeters.

152N COAXIAL TUNER is used to decrease to 1.000 the residual VSWR in a load. The tuner is rated at 100 watts, and its frequency range is 500-4000 mcs.

For more Information on Tuners, Directional Couplers, R. F. Loads, etc., write

M. C. JONES ELECTRONICS CO., INC.

185 N. MAIN STREET, BRISTOL, CONN. SUBSIDIARY OF



CIRCLE 86 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Now available in commercial quantities!

Sylvania D-1820 germanium High-Speed Switching Diode

4 museus Guaranteed Maximum Recovery Time! SYLVANIA D-1820 is the forerunner of an outstanding family of diodes, designed, produced and controlled specifically for logic circuitry. The cost of this new SYLVANIA diode is low enough to make it especially attractive for use in quantity-produced electronic computers. SYLVANIA D-1820, and the circuits designed around this diode, feature:

high-speed operation — with recommended circuits, all units are guaranteed to provide **a** maximum recovery time of 4 millimicroseconds. However, recovery times of 2.5 millimicroseconds are typical.

long-life performance – proved in 1000-hours operating and 7000-hours storage life tests.

high reliability – basic point-contact structure has been field-proved for more than a decade. Withstands environmental conditions of shock and vibration.

exceptional uniformity of electrical characteristics—assures complete interchangeability within the type—result of modern automated-production techniques employed in the manufacture of SYLVANIA D-1820.

economy – SYLVANIA pioneered the field of germanium point-contact diode manufacture, has "know-how" of superior-quality, large-quantity economical production. SYLVANIA is able to pass these savings on to you.

simplicity—diode-logic circuitry is relatively uncomplicated, requires few components. It reduces computer construction costs. It adds to equipment reliability.

compactness—SYLVANIA D-1820 "package" is miniature all-glass.

availability—units can be supplied immediately through your local Sylvania Semiconductor Distributor or through your local Sylvania Field Office.

Complete sales information on quantity prices, delivery and sampling for your own evaluation is available from your local Sylvania Semiconductor Distributor or Field Office. For engineering data sheets on the new Sylvania D-1820 High-Speed Switching Diode or on any Sylvania Semiconductor Device, write Sylvania Semiconductor Division, Dept. 18-1, Woburn, Mass.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS— SYLVANIA D-1820			
Absolute Maximum Ratings**	Typical Operating Conditions [®]		
Fwd. Volt 1.3 V † Fwd. Curr. 50 mA Back Volt 20 V Pwr. Diss. 80 mW	Fwd. Volt0.9 V Fwd. Curr2.0 μA Rev. Recovery2.5 mμα		

†at 10 mA [≉]at 20° C.

NEW PRODUCTS Miniature Connectors

Available in seven sizes

365

503

403



Available in square flange or bulkhead mounting receptacles, these miniature connectors with insertable or removable contacts come in 3, 7, 12, 19, 27, 37, and 61 shell sizes. Current rating is 7.5 amp for each contact. The connectors can be used at altitudes up to 110,000 ft and at temperatures from -67 to +300 F.

Deutsch Co., Dept. ED, Municipal Airport, Banning, Calif.

Connectors

For rf coaxial cable



For all standard sizes and types of coaxial cable, the Kellems spiral-wire cable grip gets tighter the more the cable is pulled. The woven wire retains complete flexibility of the cable to prevent excessive stress at the point where clamping stops. Pull is uniformly distributed. These light weight connectors are designed not to change the vswr.

Gremar Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 9 N. Wakefield Ave., Wakefield, Mass.

Electrometer

Full scale sensitivity is 10⁻¹² amp



Accurate to 2% full scale from 10^{-3} to 10^{-7} , model E-105 electrometer has a full scale sensi-

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

vity of 10⁻¹² amp. The unit uses double filament egulation to obtain long term stability. Some of s uses are back current measurement in silicon ansistors, static discharge levels, and insulator and conductor leakage levels. Two of these inruments can be mounted in 3-1/2 in. on a standard relay rack.

Gyra Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, Box 184, LaGrange, Ill.

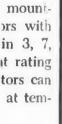
Price & Availability: Orders filled in 30 to 45 days. Price is \$350 fob, LaGrange, Ill.

405

369

Cathode Ray Tube

Has 1 mil spot size

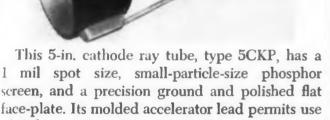


36;

in 3, 7, it rating tors can at tem-

Airport,

503



of 20 kv and operation at high altitudes. The tube weighs about 2 lb and uses conventional deflection and focus coils.

Allen B. DuMont Labs, Inc., Dept. ED, Clifton, N.I.

Price & Availability: Available from stock. Price is \$400. Quantity discounts available.

Code and Switching Drums Have imbedded circuitry

coaxial ip gets woven cable to where ributed. ned not

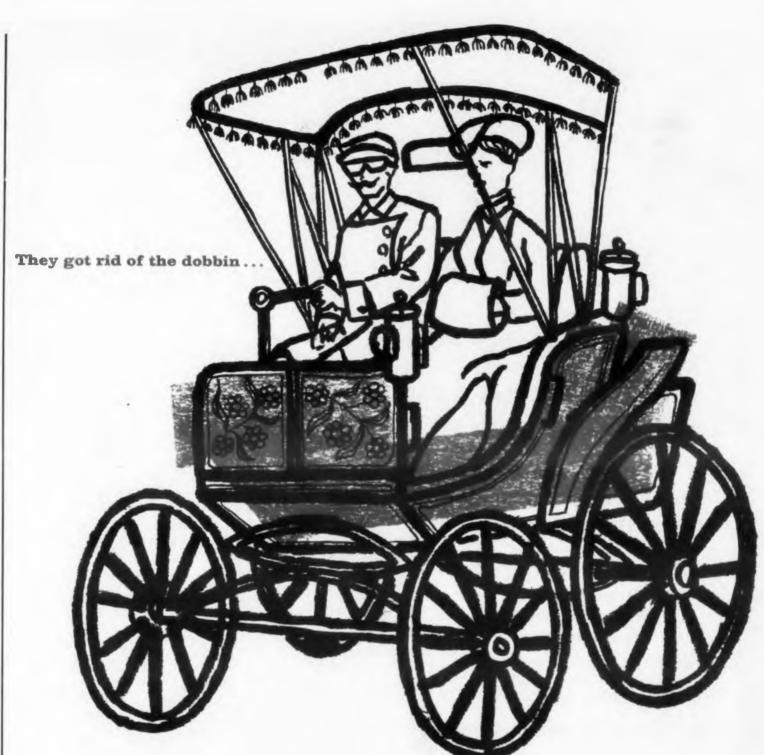
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to 10-7, e sensi-

1960

haracter drums and special drums for individual equirements. Beck's, Inc., Dept. ED, 300 E. Fifth St., St. aul 1, Minn.



We got rid of the bobbin!

Why should precision wire wound resistors continue to be wound on bobbins and encapsulated in epoxy resin ... when we know the life of the resistor is shortened and its stability lowered by the varying expansion rates of the wire, bobbin, and resin.

Let's face it: Bobbin's ready for the pasture! General Transistor has developed a precision wire wound bobbinless resistor that floats in a special viscous fluid. Result: a strain-free resistor with tolerances as low as 0.05% and Temperature Coefficients of Resistance as low as 2PPM/°C.

These facts alone are proof that it's time to learn more about GT Precision Wire Wound Bobbinless Resistors.



size

Get the full details! Write today for brochure GR-30.



FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK, CONTACT YOUR NEAREST AUTHORIZED GENERAL TRANSISTOR DISTRIBUTOR OR GENERAL TRANSISTOR DISTRIBUTING CORP. 91-27 138TH PLACE, JAMAICA 35, NEW YORK. FOR EXPORT: GENERAL TRANSISTOR INTERNATIONAL CORP., 91-27 138TH PLACE, JAMAICA 35, NEW YORK.

PRECISION MAGNETIC RECORDING HEADS AVAILABLE FROM GENERAL TRANSISTOR WESTERN CORP., 6110 VENICE BLVD., LOS ANGELES, CALIF CIRCLE 88 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

LECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

These code and switching drums are designed

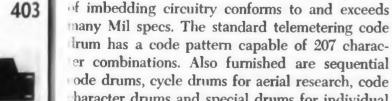
for use in automation, telemetering, and control

devices in aerial and missile research. The process

many Mil specs. The standard telemetering code lrum has a code pattern capable of 207 charac-

er combinations. Also furnished are sequential

ode drums, cycle drums for aerial research, code





NEW RAYTHEON "WORKHORSE" RECTIFIER FOR TV AND HI-FI

HANDLES LOAD OUTPUT TO 425mg

- Improves regulation
- Cuts transformer costs
- Eliminates one socket

In applications requiring up to 300 dc volts One tube does the work of two **Replaces 5U4GB and 5Y3GT**

FIRST FULL-WAVE CATHODE TYPE RECTIFIER

Raytheon's new 5CU4 "workhorse" rectifier tube will handle a load output of up to 425 ma. This first full-wave cathode type current rectifier is ideal for TV and hi-fi applications requiring up to 300 dc volts. Very low tube drop gives improved regulation and lower transformer costs are possible. Transformer secondary voltage may be reduced approximately 25 volts per plate as compared with conventional rectifiers.

For more information on the 5CU4 rectifier, call your local Raytheon Distributor or write to the Raytheon Company, Receiving Tube Division, Quincy, Massachusetts.

RAYTHEON

5CU4 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ratings*

Heater voltage	5.0 volts
Max. peak inverse plate voltage	800 volts
Max. AC plate voltage per plate	285 volts
Max. DC output current	425 ma
Max. steady-stage peak plate current	1.3 amp
Max, transient peak plate current each plate	6.0 amp
Tube voltage drop (conducting 350ma each plate)	24 volts
*Design maximum values	

FULL WAVE CATHODE TYPE

HEON COMPANY . RECEIVING THEE DIVISION

UTHCT. NATE

ECTIFIER

Typical Operation		
(Full wave rectifier with capacitan	ce input)	
Heater voltage	5.0 volts	
Heater current	3.5 amp	
AC plate supply voltage		
each plate (r.m.s.)	260 volts	
Input capacitance	40 mfd	
Effective plate supply		
resistance (each plate)	30 ohms	
DC output current	385 ma	
DC output voltage at filter input	300 volts	

NEW LITERATURE

Transistorized Power Inverter

90

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Transistorized power inverter model TPI-3, designed for power inversion in any airborne environment, is described in this two-page data sheet. Specifications, features, and a simplified circuit diagram are included. Southwestern Industrial Electronics Co., 10201 Westheimer Road, Box 22187, Houston 27, Tex.

Sclenoid-Lock Mechanism

Application of a solenoid locking mechanism to the firm's standard rotary switches is described in one-page bulletin No. 18. Dimension drawings, photographs of a typical installation, and data on solenoid ratings are included. Electro Switch Corp., King Ave., Weymouth, Boston 88. Mass.

Choppers

Bulletin C-43 describes types 600 and 800 dpdt choppers for 400 and 60 cps operation. It illustrates typical circuit applications, internal construction, and terminal connections. The twopage bulletin includes dimensional data. Airpax Electronics, Inc., Cambridge Div., Cambridge, Md.

Power Connectors

Island City 1, N.Y.

This six-page, illustrated brochure gives specifications, outline dimensions, and general information on series 1900 miniature power connectors with center screwlock. This series has closed ring entry design contacts. Types include 152, 104, 78, and 34 contacts with a choice of solderless taper pin, solder cup, and solderless wire wrap terminations. Electronic Sales Div., DeJur-Amsco Corp., 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long

Inverters

Information on the company's models 4309, 4311, and 4312 single and three-phase transistor inverters is contained in this 12-page booklet. Voltage regulation and frequency control under varied environmental conditions are discussed. In addition to an introduction into the theory of static inverters, diagrams and application notes are provided. Specifications include dimensions, weight, and efficiency at full load. Varo Manufacturing Co., Inc., 2201 Walnut St., Garland, Tex.

Annunciators

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This 36-page, illustrated catalog provides data in the operation and application of annunciator ystems for fields involving automation of autonatic control. Photographs, diagrams, tabular lata, and dimensional informations are included. The Scam Instrument Corp., 1811 W. Irving Park Road, Chicago 13, Ill.

Power Supplies

This four-page bulletin, GEA-6926, gives in-

formation on the firm's complete line of dc power supplies. Tube and semiconductor supplies, rated from 10 to 1000 kv, dc, and from milliampere values to 250 amp, are described. Data on silicon rectifier power supplies for electrostatic precipitation are included. Photographs are provided. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y.

vibration, Model T-1A vibration meter is described and illustrated in this two-page data

sheet. Included are the unit's specifications and

applications. Southwestern Industrial Electronics

Co., 10201 Westheimer, Box 22187, Houston, Tex.

Catalog C-1 contains a description of fluxes, solders and supplies for all soldering applications.

Technical data and photographs of available products are included. Johnson Manufacturing

Strain gage and transducer input conditioning equipment is described and illustrated in this

six-page, two-color folder. The conditioning equip-

ment is designed for front-end use on multi-

channel data acquisition systems to convert the output of variable resistance transducers from a variable resistance to a controlled and calibrated millivolt signal. Bulletin BBUC959 also describes

a line of models with provisions incorporated to

form resistance bridges, apply measured voltage

to each bridge, initially balance each bridge to

zero and to calibrate and standardize the entire

channel. The basic features of the fifteen standard

models are shown on a two-page chart complete

with specific notes keyed into the text. Input

wiring techniques are explained and diagrammed.

B & F Instruments, Inc., 3644 N. Lawrence St.,

Vibration Meter

Designed for accurate measurement of velocity, displacement amplitude and acceleration of

Fluxes and Solders

Co., Inc., Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Transducer Equipment

Philadelphia 40, Pa.

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More performance per pound This is the actual size of the Bendix-Pacific Subcarrier Oscillator. In addition to a sub-sub-miniature package, the Model TOE-300 Oscillator combines high density, extreme accuracy and extended reliability. Wire, write or call for complete specifications.

Bendix-Pacific, Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation, North Hollywood, California

CIRCLE 108 ON READER-SERVICE CARD





VERSATILITY <u>PLUS</u> – IN GROUND ANTENNA PEDESTALS

This Bendix Ground Antenna Pedestal is unique in that it can be easily modified to a variety of radar antenna applications, some of which are shown above. In addition, the pedestal is *air transportable*—weighing only 700 lbs.; accurate — better than 0.5 mils; arailable—already designed, tooled and available for your immediate prototype needs—the product of our extensive field and test experience in building for highly accurate tracking of aircraft and missiles.

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Optional control indicators for various servo drives.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 horsepower motors standard. Other power and speeds optional,

For further information about this unit—and others in the Eclipse-Pioneer "family" of radar antenna devices—write:



District Offices: Burbank and San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Dayton, Ohio; and Washington, D. C. Export Sales & Service: Bendix International, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. CIRCLE 112 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Tantalum Slug Capacitors

NEW LITERATURE

Series TS wet electrolytic, tantalum slug capacitors are described in bulletin No. 1004, a one-page data sheet. Specifications are listed for capacitances ranging from 1.75 to 30 μ f. Operating temperature range of the capacitors is -55 to +85 C. Ohmite Manufacturing Co., 3601 Howard St., Skokie, Ill.

Sensitive Relays

Bulletins 100 and 150, four-pages, illustrate and describe sensitive relays. Relays described range upward from 1 mw with contact arrangements from 1 Form C through 4 Form C. Input powers, contact ratings, coil resistance, enclosure dimensions, mounting arrangement, terminal styles, and weight are included. Photographs of the relays appear in the literature. General Automatic Corp., 12 Carlton Ave., Mountain View, Wayne, N.J.

Relays

General purpose and plate circuit relays are described in this two-page data sheet. Models RG and PC weigh 1-3/4 oz; models RGP and PCP weigh 2-1/2 oz. Coil and contact ratings are given. Bulletin No. 99 contains wiring diagrams and outline drawings. Artisan Electronics Corp., 171 Ridgedale Ave., Morristown, N.J.

Magnetic Memory Stacks

Bulletin 59-L, two-pages, describes the series 3000 apertured ferrite plate memory stacks, a line of miniature plug-in magnetic storage modules for use in high-speed, coincident current, random access memories and serial buffers. Capacity is from 356 to 4096 words and 4 to 16 bits per word. Complete specifications include the 150 ma half current drive and switching time of 1.75 µsec. Rese Engineering, Inc., 731 Arch St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Drafting Equipment

This 32-page book, "Functional Drafting" Supplement No. 2, deals with precision drafting equipment. Section headings include: The Drafting Table, Drafting Machines, Floor Space, Cost Reduction Factors, and Using A Drafting Machine. The illustrated book contains statistics on drafting efficiency and fatigue as affected by various types of equipment. Kuhlmann Straube Co., Ltd., Box 358, Oakville, Ont., Canada.



AZIMUTH COUNTER

113

114

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Presents angular information in 1° increments.



These lightweight digital display counters, featuring stainless steel types, are readily adaptable to fire control devices, aircraft and industrial instrumentation uses. Counter wheel numerals are $\frac{1}{16}$ high. They count in increments of 1° from 000° to 359° and repeat, with a cycle of operation infinitely repeatable and reversible. Available with either left-hand or righthand input shafts. Request details.

SOLENOID TOGGLE SWITCH

Corrosion-resistant unit for severe operating conditions.



Developed for the severe environmental conditions outlined in MIL-E-5272A, this small, lightweight unit consists of a miniature micro-switch actuated by a toggle held in place by a solenoid-operated detent. In case of circuitry failure, the manually-operated toggle switch is returned to normal position automatically. Write for details.

Manufacturers of GYROS • ROTATING COMPONENTS RADAR DEVICES • INSTRUMENTATION PACKAGED COMPONENTS

Eclipse-Pioneer Division



CIRCLE 118 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

E ectron Tube Directory

This 1960 edition lists tubes made by American frms. Receiving, television and special purpose tubes are listed by type number. Many discontinued tubes are included. Write on company letterhead to Metropolitan Supply Co., Dept. ED, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

Gasketing and Sealing Folder

"When You Need A Material With Extra Advantages" summarizes design and application data on the company's materials for high temperature, clectrical and electronic insulation, and gasketing and sealing requirements. Rogers Corp., Rogers, Conn.

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Bulletin No. 1, two pages, is the first in a monthly series involved with video tape. Storage and handling precautions, and physical and magnetic properties of tape No. 179 are covered. The tape is splice-free up to 5400 ft. Longer, special, or non-standard lengths have one splice per reel. A folder for file purposes is included. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., 900 Bush Ave., St. Paul 6, Minn.

Predetermining Counters

Several types of mechanical, electromagnetic, and photoelectric predetermining counters are described in this illustrated, four-page, two-color folder. The counters will register units and objects, linear lengths, angular movement, and other values. Outputs may be in the form of mechanical motion or an electrical impulse. Veeder-Root Inc., Hartford 2, Conn.

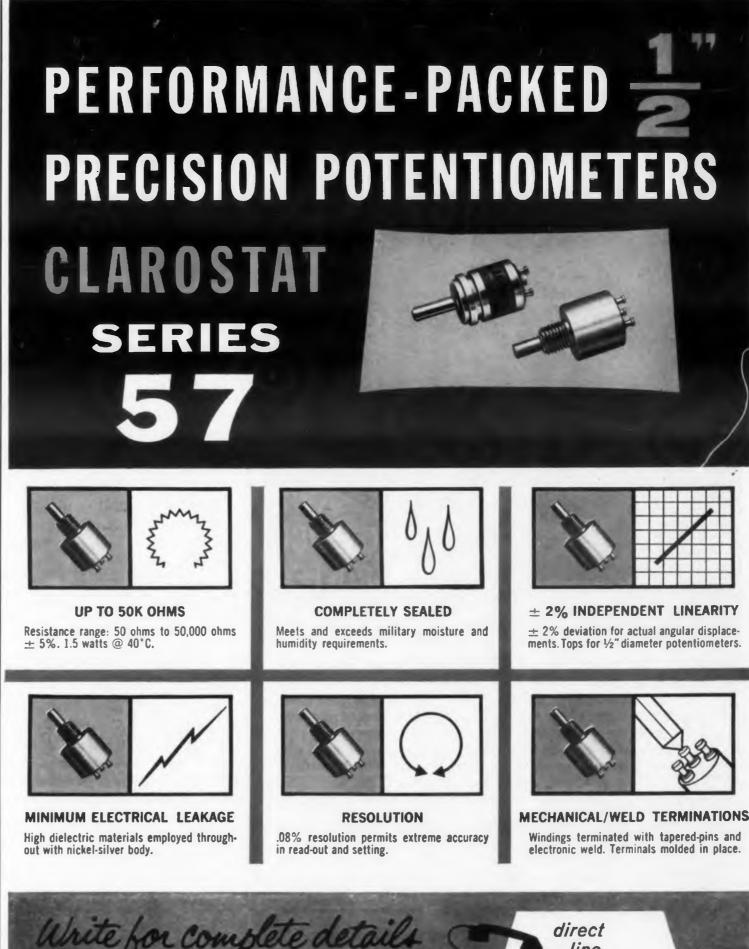
Transducer

Model 717 absolute pressure transducer is described in this two-page data sheet that includes specifications and dimensional information. The instrument employs a Bourdon tube design that eliminates mechanical linkage, bearings, and multiplication. Bourns Inc., 6135 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Calif.

Relays

Folder No. R-200 contains 13 data sheets decribing the firm's line of relays. Schematics and limension drawings of the 5 and 10 amp relay eries have been designed to meet one or more of the MIL-R-5757C, MIL-R-6106C, and MIL-R-5018 specifications. Write on company letterlead to the Relay Div., Dept. ED, Electronic pecialty Co., Los Angeles 39, Calif.

LECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960





CIRCLE 125 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



This unit is especially designed to produce a high magnetic field inside a high compression molding dye for the manufacture of magnetic ceramics. The output is 60 volts, 1000 amperes and the ripple is less than 5%. Sequence timers and reversing switches, located internally, make the output positive or negative to produce magnetizing and de-magnetizing fields as required. The output is varied over a wide range by a saturable core reactor. The intensities of the magnetizing and the de-magnetizing fields are controlled independently by manual adjustments.

The DC power supply illustrated, is only one of many special units manufactured by NWL, such as: Air and iron core reactors, large power, electronic and pulse transformers, chokes, etc.

Each NWL power supply is thoroughly tested and must meet all customer requirements before shipment. We shall be pleased to quote you up to 300 KV and up to 500 KVA, depending on your individual requirements.



Specialists in Custom-Building

CIRCLE 132 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW LITERATURE

Servomotors

The firm's entire line of size 11 servomotors are described in this 16-page catalog. Units described include 115 v, 400 cps servomotors, adjustable velocity-damp and inertia-damp servomotors, and servomotor-rate generators. Electrical and mechanical specifications are outlined. Individual schematics and torque speed curves are included. Helipot Div., Beckman Instruments, Inc., 2500 Fullerton Rd., Fullerton, Calif.

Electronic Tachometer

A self-contained tachometer with an accuracy of better than 0.25% is described in bulletin No. F-53, two pages. The unit employs a combination of transistor and magnetic circuits that convert a signal input from a magnetic pickup into a current output which can be read directly on a meter scale calibrated in rpm. Airpax Electronics, Inc., Seminole Div., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Electronic Instruments

Instruments for electronic measurement and control are described in this illustrated 32-page catalog. Specifications and performance data are included for the firm's complete line. Schematic diagrams and application circuits, as well as information on electrometers and micromicroammeters, are also included. Write on company letterhead to Keithley Instruments, Inc., Dept. ED, 12415 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Electronic Housings

The firm's line of modular electronic housings is described in this illustrated eight-page catalog, No. 100. Among the housings listed are: cabinet racks; sloping front consoles; instrument and turret cabinets; and equipment such as casters and sliding drawers. Complete dimensional descriptions and ordering charts are included in the booklet. Stantron Div., Wyco Metal Products, 6914 Beck Ave., N. Hollvwood, Calif.

Magnetic Modulators

Seven models of miniaturized magnetic modulators are described in an illustrated six-page brochure. The units are designed for subminiature circuit assemblies and printed circuit card configurations. Specifications are presented in table form, and amplitude response curves for all models are included. General Magnetics, Inc., 135 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N.J.

Get the Facts About These Cost Saving Terminals and Cable Clamps

STANDOFF AND FEED THROUGH TERMINALS

Low cost and high electrical specs. have made these the most popular in the industry. Choice of over 100 varietiesfork, single and double turret, post standard, miniature.

133

134

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136



sub-miniature ... molded or metal base...wide variety of body materials and plating combinations.

Request Catalog SFT-1

CIRCLE 709 ON READER-SERVICE CARD STRAPLOCK* CABLE CLAMPS



"Straplocks" reduce installation time to a minimum, reduce inventories and simplify production. Special self-locking stud eliminates nuts, bolts, lockwashers. Tough molded Nylon construction assures excellent electrical and mechanical performance. "Straplocks" provide a positive, vibration-proof, insulated and heat-resistant support for fastening electrical cables to either wood or metal cabinets and panels. Simply push "Straplocks" into a $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole, lay in cables and fasten adjustable strap to fit.

Request details *Patented CIRCLE 710 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

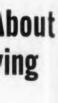
POINTER KNOBS

A military and industrial favorite by reason of price and practicability. Supplied in attractive black, satin-finished phenolic.



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CIRCLE 709, 710, 711 READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960







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2-2944 • Chicago 6 . Illing CIRCLE 142 ON READER-SERVICE CARD LECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

ELECTRIC COMPANY

pt. ED-6 • 223 W. Madison Street

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ELECTRIC CO.

Your Authorized

TI semiconductors are USE-PROVED

by thousands of customers and

GUARANTEED for one full year!

Now available at Factory Prices in

Silicon transistors, germanium tran-

sistors, silicon diodes and rectifiers

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1960 INDUSTRIAL ELEC-

TRONICS CATALOG #70

Order your copy now! Over 500

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minute guide to the latest listings of

electronic equipment . . . including

Texas Instruments complete line

of semiconductors and components

and carbon film resistors.

sensisto- silicon resisto s: 1-499

1-999 quantities:

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TI Distributor

Military Quartz Crystals

More than 50 military and scientific quartz crystals in all desired frequency ranges are listed in this four-page, illustrated catalog. In addition to such specifications as tolerances, temperature ranges, static capacity and resonance, diagrams and photographs of holder types are also shown. Scientific Radio Products, Inc., 2303 W. 8 St., Loveland, Colo.

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Electric Ovens

This four-page, two-color brochure covers recirculating, miniature batch, mechanical convection, and other electric ovens made by the firm. Specifications for individual units include temperature ranges and control points. The ovens are for applications requiring temperatures to 1300 F. Blue M Electric Co., 138th & Chatham St., Blue Island, Ill.

Potentiometer Pressure Pickup

Bulletin 1604, two pages, describes and illustrates the firm's potentiometer pressure pickup for missile applications. Design features, specifications, a general description and dimensional diagram are included. Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., 360 Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif.

Microwave Test Equipment

Attenuators, power bridges, frequency meters, power supplies, slotted sections, spectrum analyzers and dry calorimeters are described in fourpage bulletin No. 300. A photograph of each unit is included. The last page categorizes microwave test equipment. Polytechnic Research and Development Co., 202 Tillary St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Magnetic Tape Eraser

Designed to provide clean demagnetization of either direct or fm recorded tapes, this magnetic tape eraser is described and illustrated in the firm's one-page bulletin. Specifications are included. Southwestern Industrial Electronics Co., Div. of Dresser Industries, Inc., P. O. Box 22187, Houston 27, Tex.

Soldering Irons

Bulletin GED-3553, eight pages, describes and illustrates a line of soldering irons. Specific models (75-300 w, 60 w, 25 w and 12 w) are discussed. A table shows the results of high-speed melt tests on the firm's soldering irons and those of other manufacturers. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y.

Uses include such equipment as aircraft instrument panels, shipboard control centers, ground control equipment in either fixed or mobile installations, industrial process control centers, electronic test instruments and computers. Twelve important controls to meet your design problems provide a new standard in reliability of operation.

TP SERIES — Types TP05, TP09, TP11, TP13, TP17 and TP20, in 6 sizes from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" diameter. Each is a single-turn, high torque, rotary, wire-wound pot, engineered for peak performance under severe environmental conditions. Threaded bushings, precision register, mounting nut, lock washer and locating pin permit exact positioning for precise control. Available with non-linear functions, including complete series of sine-cosine functions. Accurate, dependable, long-life performance.

P1-1/4

high torque panel control POTENTIOMETERS MTF SERIES — Types M3TF, M5TF and M10TF. Housed in corrosion resistant box-like

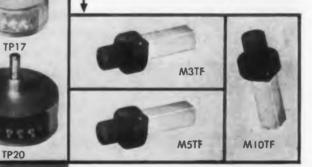
MPORTANT

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TP09

TP05

enclosures, all have a lead screw shaft arrangement for driving the wiper transversely from end to end of the resistance element. Encapsulated metallic film resistance element provides infinite resolution, 3, 5 or 10 turns (1080°, 1800°, 3600°) of rotation for accurate setting. Threaded bush-ing, with concentric locking device supplied to provide simple panel mounting knob for precise manual control.



P SERIES - Types P11/4, P15/8 and P3 with numerals designating diameters. Especially designed for low cost commercial applications. These rotary type pots feature low inductance and capacitance. Available in linear or nonlinear functions, single or ganged assemblies.

Get this new TIC catalog with complete details on the most complete line of precision potentiometers by calling, writing or wiring.

designed

for

precise

setting

P1-5/8

TECHNOLOGY INSTRUMENT CORP. 555 MAIN STREET, ACTON, MASS.

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CIRCLE 149 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



... specify STALWART!



washers or weatherstrips . . . you name it and we'll make it! And we'll produce it to meet your most precise design specifications! Stalwart offers you a complete rubber parts service ... Rubber Engineers develop your special compound from natural, synthetic or silicone rubbers ... Laboratory Technicians pre-test actual performance . . . our own completely equipped Tooling Department produces the necessary extrusion dies ... skilled Production Personnel operate the latest rubber machinery for maximum economy, dependable delivery ... and our Quality Control Department protects your interests! This means you get higher quality at a lower cost ... the result of nearly 40 years of fabricating experience! To solve tough rubber parts problems ... cut assembly costs, specify Stalwart.

RUBBER

Write today for complete information. Ask for your copy of Stalwart Catalog SR-59.

COMPANY



409 Northfield Road . Bedford, Ohio Manufacturing facilities in Josper, Georgia and Bedford, Ohio

CIRCLE 153 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW LITERATURE

Limit Switches

This two-page data sheet, No. 166, describes two oil-tight maintained-contact yoke-actuator switches, types 206LS1 and 6LS1. Actuator heads of these switches may be mounted in four positions, 90 deg apart. The voke actuator may be rotated 360 deg, positively locking in any position. Photographs, dimension drawings, mechanical characteristics, and electrical ratings are included in the data sheet. Micro Switch, Freeport, Ill.

Signal Generator

A description of model 238 pulsed signal generator appears in this two-page data sheet. The instrument produces pulse modulated signals of known levels and frequency in the 2160 to 2400 mc range. Its uses include testing of tropospheric scatter receivers, local oscillators for receivers, and drivers for transmitters. The bulletin contains specifications and a block diagram. General Measurements Co., Inc., 1108 Beacon St., Newton Highlands 61, Mass.

Power Transistors

154

155

Series 2N1031, A, B, C Power Transisto s are described in this four-page data sheet that includes electrical characteristics, performance curves, and dimension outlines. The transistors constitute a series of 12 power transistors with a typical current gain of 40 at 10 amp dc and a maximu n current rating of 15 amp dc. They are designed as high current switching transistors for dc-dc converter and dc-ac inverter circuits. Bendix Semiconductor Products, Long Branch, N.J.

155

Electronic High-Vacuum Pump 157

New leaflet describes a small permanent-appendage, electronic, high-vacuum pump identified as the UlteVac Series 110. Described with the pump is the model PS4 Ultek Power Supply designed to operate it. Specifications and a pressure vs. current chart are included. Literature is identified as Form 110-859. Ultek Corp., 920 Commercial St., Palo Alto, Calif.



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

Test Equipment

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1960

This 36-page catalog describes the company's complete line of equipment which measures the electrical characteristics of control synchros, torque synchros, and computing resolvers. The

163

chros, and computing resolvers. The theory of operation, operating procedure, and specifications for each item of equipment are described in detail. Photographs and outline drawings are included. Theta Instrument Corp., 520 Victor St., Saddle Brook, N.J.

Motor and Actuator Catalog 164

Ac and dc motors, linear and rotary actuators, gear boxes, turbine controls and electro-mechanical systems are covered in this 36-page catalog, No. EE-100. Included are descriptions of specific applications of these devices on aircraft and missiles, as well as a complete section detailing the firm's motor frame sizes. Photographs and outline drawings for all units are included. Write on company letterhead to EEMCO Div. of Electronic Specialty Co., Dept. ED, Los Angeles, Calif.

Assembly Fasteners

165

The company's line of self-retaining assembly fasteners is described in this eight-page booklet. Included are fasteners for use in the installation of tubing and wiring. The booklet contains photographs. Robin Products, 27027 Groesbeck Highway, Warren, Mich.

Line Clamp

166

Engineering drawings and other illustrations appear in bulletin No. TA209G, a two-page data sheet that describes two models of the firm's hinged line clamps. They may be applied to electrical lines of 1/4 to 6 in. in diam. TA Manufacturing Corp., 4607 Alger St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Trimming Potentiometers 167

Test data of the series 50 ceramic metal trimming potentiometer appears in this 16-page booklet. Test results appear in tables. Among the tests are acceleration, altitude, fungus, humidity, and load life. Helipot Div. of Beckman Instruments, Inc., 2500 Fullerton Rd., Fullerton, Calif.



Absolute Premium? AXIMAX°1 Ideal for flushing tightly packed "black boxes" aboard aircraft and missiles where size and weight must be held to a minimum, where reliability is critical and where high heat loads must be dissipated with cooling air. Dimensions 11/2" x 11/2". weight 4 ounces. The Aximax 1 will deliver 23 CFM free air or 19 CFM at 1" W.G. Choice of motors for 115 or 200 VAC, 400 CPS, 1 phase or 3 phase, for either pressurized or non-pressurized applications and for sine or square wave. Airflow instantly reversible by turning fan end-for-end. Meets military specifications.

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CIRCLE 169 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

WOODSTOCK, NEW YORK

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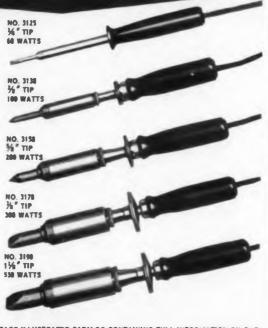
THE WORLD'S FIRST **24K Acid Bright Gold** 14.1 HEAT RESISTANCE CONTROL IRS 400°c Minimum **ONE ADDITION AGENT TEMPERATURE RANGE** 65°F to 115°F **OPERATION** BRIGHTNES **BARREL** or TANK MIRROR For complete information on ST 1-6100 **OROTHERM HT** Write.Wire. P.O.BOX 965 PROVIDENCE, P.I Phone or TWX 7001 NO. CLARK ST. CHICAGO 26 ILL CIRCLE 171 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



American Beauty electric soldering irons are the highest quality made. The finest engineering, best materials and on-the-job experience since 1894 is yours with every American Beauty. There is a right model, correct tip size and proper watt input to do any soldering job easier, faster and better.

TEMPERATURE REGULATING STANDS Automatic devices for controlling tip temperatures while iron is at restprevents overheating of iron, eliminates frequent retinning of tip, while maintaining any desired tempera-ture. Available with perforated steel guard to protect user's hand.





WRITE FOR 20-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG CONTAINING FULL INFORMATION ON OUR COMPLETE LINE OF ELECTRIC SOLDERING IRONS—INCLUDING THEIR USE AND CARE. American Beaut

AMERICAN ELECTRICAL HEATER COMPANY DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

CIRCLE 172 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW LITERATURE

Connectors

nectors now in production for delivery of 18, 20 and 22 shell size configurations. Features, materials, contacts and ordering information are included. Burndy Corp., H. H. Buggie Div., Toledo 1, Ohio.

Electronic Control Unit

An electronic control unit that automatically Vandam St., New York 13, N.Y.

Power Packs

A description, illustration and features of high voltage, miniaturized, solid state power packs appear in one-page catalog No. 116. The sheet lists available model types with their specifications and current prices. Electronic Research Associates, Inc., 67 Factory Place, Cedar Grove, N.J.

Temperature Indicators

Crayon, liquid, and pellet temperature indicators are described in this five-page folder, No. 5905. Temperature ranges for each type of indicator are given in Fahrenheit and Centigrade equivalent tables. Accuracy of $\pm 1\%$ is possible with the indicators. Tempil Corp., 132 W. 22nd St., New York 11, N.Y.

Power Supply

Model PS4000C transistorized power supply for general purpose use is described in this onepage data sheet. The unit has silicon rectifiers, a transistor regulator requiring no dc fuse, and a temperature-compensated silicon diode voltage reference. The sheet contains electrical and mechanical specifications. Power Sources, Inc., Burlington, Mass.

Magnetic Clutches

This 18-page booklet presents information on design, applications, and technical and testing specifications for magnetic clutches. PIC Design Corp., Subsidiary of Benrus Watch Co., Inc., 477 Atlantic Ave., E. Rockaway, N.Y.



174

175

This two-page catalog illustrates and lists con-

stops injection molding machines when molds are closing improperly is described in this twopage bulletin. The device does not slow the normal molding cycle. After installation, no settings or adjustments are required. Wintriss, Inc., 20

176 From a miniature 1/4 watt resistor, rated at 250 volts, to the 100 watt resistor, rated up to 125 KV. Tapped resistors and matched pairs also available. Low temperature and voltage coefficients.

177

178

Few can match—and none can exceed—the stability and performance of rpc **HIGH VOLTAGE RESISTORS!** Ask anybody who uses them.

High Voltage Resistors

Resistance

up to

100 Million

MEGOHMS

Tolerance—15% standard. 10%, 5% and 3% available. 2% in matched pairs.

Further information or engineering assistance gladly supplied.

RESISTANCE PRODUCTS COMPANY

914 S 13th St., Harrisburg, Pa.

CIRCLE 179 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS SEMICONDUCTORS

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DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY From Lafayette Radio Your Authorized TI Distributor

COMPLETE LINE AT FACTORY PRICES!

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Telephone or write now for your free copy of Lafayette Radio's new industrial electronics catalog ... over 300 pages describing the industry's latest electronic equipment, including Texas Instruments complete line of semiconductors and components.



CIRCLE 182 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

Time Delay Relays

Eighteen standard electronic time delay relays including factory preset, internally adjustable and externally adjustable units are covered in this eight-page, illustrated bulletin. Delayed pull-in, delayed drop-out maintained and delayed dropout momentary operation are discussed. Specifications and dimensional diagrams also appear. Master Specialties Co., 956 E. 108 St., Los Angeles 59, Calif.

Silver Zinc Battery System

This six-page, illustrated brochure describes a silver-zinc battery system which combines the features of primary and secondary battery types. Electrical and physical characteristics, construction and application data for the reusable primary batteries are given. Graphs and charts contrast the performance of this system with other battery systems. Yardney Electric Corp., 40-50 Leonard St., New York 13, N.Y.

Pressure Cut-off

185

186

187

183

184

Operation, maintenance, specifications and a description of the firm's pressure cut-off for simultaneous control of up to 30 pressure lines appear in two-page, illustrated bulletin 103. Dimensional diagrams and a wiring diagram are included. An external dc power supply and a suppression circuit are also covered. Datex Corp., 1307 S. Myrtle Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

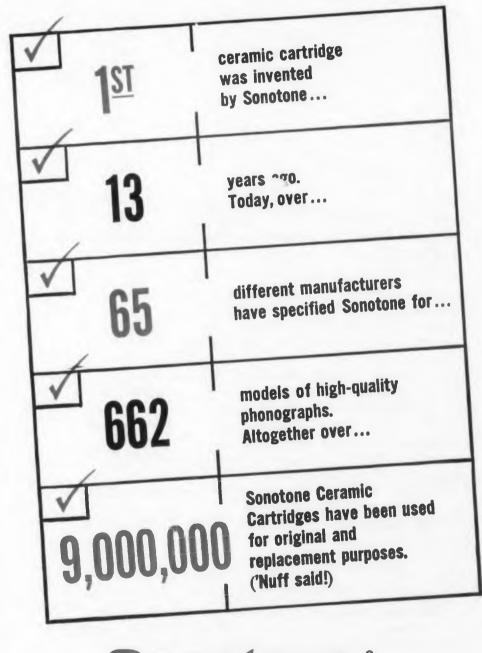
Servo Construction System

A servo breadboarding system that reduces production time is described in this 12-page, illustrated brochure. Basic components, stock parts, system kits, a schematic diagram and a grid layout are included. Specifications and dimensional diagrams for step motors and transmitters also appear. Gap Instrument Corp., 116 Merrick Road, Freeport, N.Y.

Fasteners

Self-locking fasteners are described and illustrated in this 20-page catalog. Dimensional diagrams, uses and coding for heavy-duty, light-duty and double-ended spacer nut plates are included. In addition to diagrams of typical equipment installations, the catalog also provides vibration test data, strength and weight data and drafting templates for the fasteners. Advantages, applications, installation tools and photographs of nylon flip grommets also appear. Western Sky Industries, 21301 Cloud Way, Hayward, Calif.

What's the latest score on cartridges?



In Canada, contact Atlas Radio Corp., Ltd., Toronto Leading makers of fine ceramic cartridges, speakers, microphones, electronic tubes.

111

Electronic Application: Division, Dept. C23-102

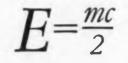
ELMSFORD, NEW YORK

CIRCLE 188 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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An Open Letter To Science On A New Physical Law

I all goes back to the laws of motion. We seem to have stumbled on one that has been overlooked through the ages, and it should prove a boon to all. The principle is simplicity itself:

An object moving at half the speed of a second object covers only half the distance in the same time.

Beautiful, isn't it? We thought so, too, but being hard-minded people we immediately set out to put this theoretical gem to practical use in our own business: magnetic tape recording. Suppose we pulled tape at half the speed and recorded the same amount of data. Say 30 ips instead of 60. The savings to the country in fine magnetic oxide, plastic tape base, and precision reels (to say nothing of hard cash) staggers the imagination.

But there was a rub: the same amount of data. That set us back a bit. Two years to be exact. Management was behind us though. They gave us an unlimited four-figure budget and told us to use both engineers if we had to, but solve it. And solve it we did. We won't go into the fine details of how we did it. (Some things are best kept under wraps, since management seems determined to get their four figures back — and a new engineer to boot.) Suffice it to say that by changing a few things here and there we increased that elusive thing bandwidth. (For the engineering reader: 125 kc at 30 ips and 250 kc at 60.)

The marketing people took one look at our new machine and said as one man: "We'll call it the FR-600. It has the ring of success to it." One thing still lacked. An equation to express the new law. You see it floating in all its pristine glory in the white space at the top of the page. E = mc/2. The import of this is undoubtedly painfully clear to our engineering colleagues, but for the lay reader we shall work a trial problem by way of illustration. Suppose you now use 100 14-inch reels of the finest bonded instrumentation tape per month. In surprisingly rough figures this comes out to about \$18,000 worth of tape per month. We enter this as 'mc,' monthly cost of tape, in our equation. The constant 2 is made possible by recording on the FR-600 at half your present tape speed. A quick calculation on the slide rule (any engineering friend will be glad to do this for you) solves the equation for 'E,' or Effective saving in tape cost per month. In case you don't have an engineering friend we will publish the answer in our next paper. We will say, however, that it's quite a lot of bonded instrumentation tape or bonded anything else.

We are happy to share this valuable discovery with the industry, and our marketing people have asked us to let you know they are quite anxious to share their stock of FR-600's as well.



NEW LITERATURE

Resin Selector Charts

Selector charts for potting compounds, coatings, foams and bonding agents appear in bulletin No. 121, four-pages. The charts show hard, semi-rigid, and flexible formulations for various processing applications. Illustration and coating are provided. Plastic Assoc., 185 Mountain Road, Laguna Beach, Calif.

Frequency Meters

Miniature, switchboard, and portable type frequency meters are described in bulletin No. 32-99, 20-pages. The meters are available in various ranges between 10 and 1700 cps and signal voltages from millivolts upwards. They are designed for continuous operation and are independent of waveform and exact input voltage. Specifications of each meter are given. Dimensions are shown in outline drawings. Photographs are included. James G. Biddle Co., 1316 Arch St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Plastic Fabrication

192

193

Machining of plastic sheets, rods and tubes for electronic equipment is illustrated in this four-page folder. Sanding, milling, and inspection operations are shown through photographs. Insulating Fabricators Inc., 150 Union Ave., Ξ . Rutherford, N.J.

Laminated Plastic

Available grades and properties of a variety of laminated plastic sheets, rods and tubes are listed in this 20-page catalog. Typical applications are illustrated, and fabricating and finishing information is included. Some of the laminate grades described are: phenolics, melamines, epoxies and silicones with paper, asbestos, canvas, cotton, nylon, and glass fabric bases. Copper-clad laminates for printed circuits are included. Physical and electrical characteristics are given in tabulated form. The catalog contains photographs. Cadillac Plastic & Chemical Co., 15111 Second Ave., Detroit 3, Mich.



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hoto-Co., Data sheet No. 151 explains how magnetic shield enclosures simplify the evaluation of test data by eliminating factors introduced by magnetic fields radiated by vibration exciter units. The data sheet provides photographs and an outline drawing. Magnetic Shield Div., Perfection Mica Co., 1322 N. Elston Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

Control Devices

203

202

Wiring diagrams, dimension and application information for the company's complete line of control devices appear in this 72-page catalog. The illustrated book contains hp selection charts for motors from 1/4 through 200 hp, providing quick selection of starters, heaters and push button stations necessary for control of these motors. Included are complete product description of motor starters (both manual and magnetic), contactors, relays, solenoids, limit switches, push buttons, static control and pilot devices. Pricing tables are included in catalog No. GEC-1260D. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y.

Test Equipment

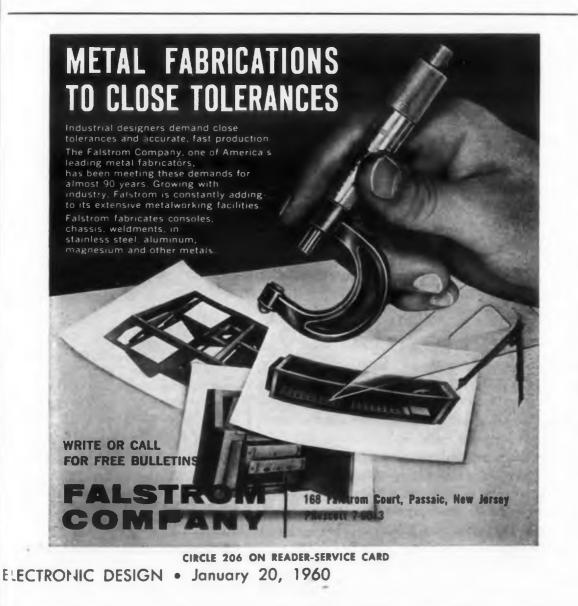
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Bulletin 500-T, four-pages with five individual flyers, describes transistorized test equipment, power measuring equipment and microwave instrumentation. The catalog gives brief descriptions and the individual specification sheets give complete data on the following instruments: model 500 waveform generator; model 504 transistor curve tracer; model 701-B klystron power supply; model 100-X peak power test set; and model MC-1B calorimetric wattmeter. Cubic Corp., 5575 Kearney Villa Road, San Diego 11, Calif.

Transducers

Model 304 gage pressure transducer is described in this two-page data sheet. The unit uses a Bourdon tube as the pressure sensing element and offers a selection of beryllium copper, stainless steel, and Ni-Span-C assemblies. Uses include control, telemetering or remote recording circuits. The data sheet contains specifications, outline drawings, and performance curves. Bourns, Inc., 6135 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Calif.



Not a worry | in the world...



...the Deutsch snap-in contact, of course – guaranteed to withstand 25 pounds pull. In Deutsch DS miniature connectors, each pin and socket is locked in place by an exclusive, patented spring mechanism.

WHAT'S MORE...Deutsch-designed tools whip the problem of fast, reliable crimping (hand or automatic)-insertion and removal.



- Deutsch-designed crimp, stronger than the wire itself (AN #18 wire and smaller)
- 7 shell sizes, with alternate clocking and insert arrangements
- exclusive Deutsch ball-lock coupling
- superior interfacial seal
- silicone inserts; no shrinkage, bonding or reversion
- temperature range −67° to in excess of 300° F
- seal before electrical contact
- interchangeable with existing Deutsch DM (MS) miniatures and hermetics
- meet all applicable requirements of MIL-C-26482

So why worry? For details on completely reliable snap-in type connectors, contact your local Deutsch representative or write for data file C-1.

> **The Deutsch Company** ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION Municipal Airport • Banning, California

CIRCLE 207 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Engineering DRAFTSMEN You really LIVE in the West



Sandia Corporation wants design draftsmen and drawing checkers with a minimum of eight years experience, including four years in product design of electronic computers and test equipment or airframe structures and mechanical devices.

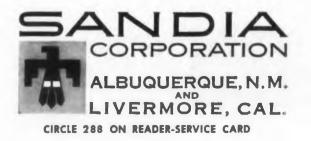
Sandia does research, design and development on nuclear weapons and other nuclear energy projects for the AEC. Our two laboratories . . . at Albuquerque, N. M., and Livermore, Cal. . . are located in the part of America most visited by people on vacations. But living and working there is much better than just visiting.

You'll find year-round fishing and hunting . . . skiing, golf, riding, and many other outdoor activities . . . all within easy driving distance of your home in Livermore or Albuquerque. And with our generous vacation plan. you'll try them all.

In Livermore, you'll enjoy suburban living plus all the attractions of the beautiful San Francisco Bay area which is only an hour away by car. In Albuquerque, you'll live in a modern, metropolitan city friendly, relaxed, and famous for its excellent climate.

Sandia is a good place to work. Our employee benefits include advanced educational programs, health care and retirement plans. You'll like the stimulating challenge of work in new fields, done in modern, well-equipped facilities.

If you'd like to know more about specific opportunities for you at Sandia, and more about the job advantages we offer, send a resume to General Employment Section 557, at either Albuquerque, N. M., or Livermore, California.



NEW LITERATURE

Electroforming

This one-page technical newsletter published "on occasion" by the firm discusses developments in the field of electroforming-the process of building structural parts of electro-deposition. Issue No. 1 describes electroforming as a method of fabrication for antenna components. Allied Record Manufacturing Co., Research and Engineering Div., 6916 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles 38, Calif.

213

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217

Relays

Operating characteristics of the firm's complete line of relays are given in this four-page folder. The listings itemize data of varied types of relays -sensitive, antenna, medium power, hermetically sealed, telephone and microminiature. Photographs are included. Kurman Electric Co., 191 Newel St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Magnetic Tape Recorder

Details of an airborne and mobile tape recorder are presented in this four-page illustrated bulletin, No. 1607. The recorder, which comes in 7 or 14 track models, is designed for high-altitude operation and a temperature range from -54 to +71 C. Specifications and operating description are included. Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., 360 Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif.

Mechanical Fasteners

This 12-page, two-color brochure describes the complete company line of mechanical fasteners and special cold headed parts. Illustrations of lockbolts, fasteners, tubular and blind rivets, setting machines, and a variety of solid rivets are included. The brochure contains photographs. Townsend Co., Engineered Fasteners Div., Box 71-Z, Ellwood City, Pa.

Germanium Diodes

The company's complete line of germanium gold bonded diodes is described in this 10-page brochure, GD-40. They have a permanent weldbonded solid gold whisker, germanium crystal, and flexible tinned leads. Specifications and characteristic forward and reverse curves are included. A guide to the use of the specifications and suggestions on the selection of diodes are contained in the brochure. Photographs are also included. General Transistor Corp., 91-27 138th Place, Jamaica 35, N.Y.



Regulates DC sources. In the laboratory or in missiles, for example, you can use it to regulate a master 28-volt supply. Un

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- **Increases computer efficiency.** You can locate these regulators directly at points of use, thus eliminating wire impedance.
- Eight models cover a range from 6 to 35 volts. Line regulation: 0.1%. Load: 0.2% at 25 volts. Size is only 3"x3"x5"... weight only 16 ounces. Models available with fixed outputs, and to Mil. specs. Off-the-shelf deliveries. Bulletin VR 1059 on request. Price: \$95.00.



Transistorized Power Supplies and Pulse Generators • Voltage Regulators • Transistor Checkers • Delay Lines • Pulse Transformers.

CIRCLE 289 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960



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DISTORTION Exclusive Celco core materials make it possible to achieve faster recovery times, minimum hysteresis, high linearities and

maximum sensitivities.

Uniform magnetic fields

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Contact Celce Engineering Department for a fast solution to all your yoke problems.

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CIRCLE 222 ON READER-SERVICE CARD E ECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960-

Batteries for Transistor Applications 223

Technical data on single and multiple-voltage type batteries for transistor applications appear in this 12-page booklet, No. TBA-107A. Tabulated material includes voltage, dimensions, weight, number and type of cells. The batteries are designed for use in compact portable radio receivers, communications equipment, and other applications utilizing transistors. In addition to performance curves, terminal and socket patterns are illustrated. Radio Corp. of America, Semiconductor and Materials Div., Somerville, N.J.

Wide-Band Transformers

224

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227

Illustrated bulletin 64-A, 19 pages, covers wideband transistor transformers which are designed for use as coupling and impedance matching transformers. Features, dimensional diagrams and turns ratios for the 58-series, one-watt; the 65-series, half-watt; and the 70-series, half-watt units are included. Power ratings, operating temperature range, frequency response and distortion are discussed. Aladdin Electronics, Div. of Aladdin Industries, Inc., Nashville 10, Tenn.

Encoders

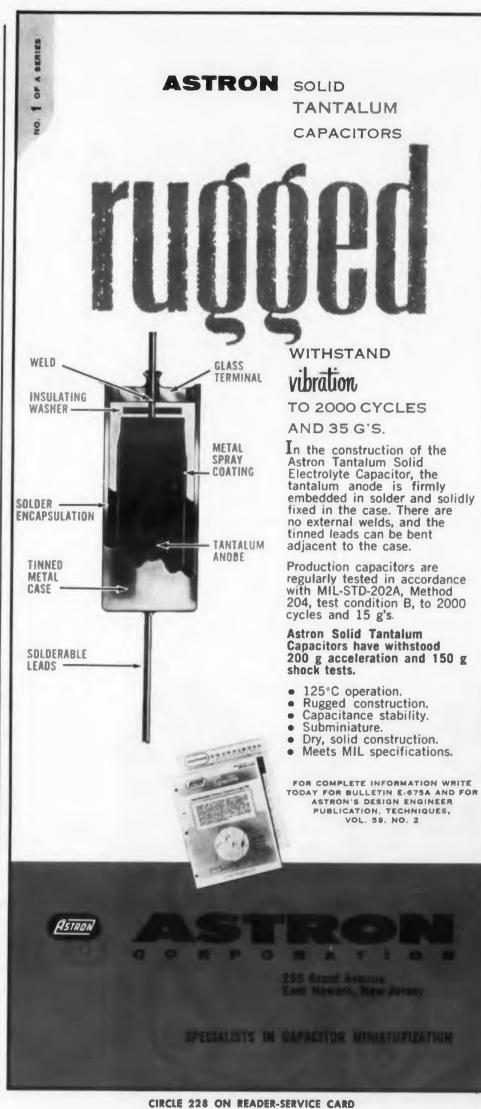
This two-page data sheet, No. 001, contains information on the firm's line of encoders. Arabic decimal to cyclic decimal conversion and binary coding are discussed and illustrated. Datex Corp., 1307 S. Myrtle Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

Backward Wave Oscillators 226

Voltage and modulation requirements needed to power backward wave oscillators are discussed in this eight-page booklet, entitled "Power Supply Requirements of BWO Tubes." The book describes theory and operation of M and O type tubes. Relationships between power output, frequency shift, and delay line current are graphically presented. Included is a discussion of the model 813 BWO/TWT power supply. Polytechnic Research & Development Co., Inc., 202 Tillary St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Microwave Couplers

Thirty types of microwave directional couplers are illustrated in this six-page brochure. In addition to mechanical dimensions for each of the units, their design and electrical performance data are discussed. Custom designed types are displayed and their functions outlined together with suggestions for submitting specification data for special assemblies. Waveline Inc., Caldwell, N.J.

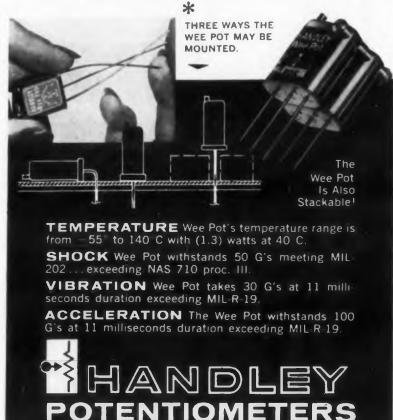




This illustration shows the unusual "lay-down" method as used by Electro Instruments in their digital multimeter.

Engineers Specify Wee Pot[®] For Their Numerous Applications

The Handley Wee Pot[®], because of its mounting flexibility, unusual configuration and long leads, can be mounted in many ways...laid down, vertical, or even "suspended" above the board[®]. Furthermore, exacting engineers like Wee Pot's extreme accuracy, low impedance, and treedom from back-lash. Under 900 KC, inductive reactance is not measurable. The Wee Pot can be sealed to meet MIL-E-5272A.



CIRCLE 232 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

2030 Colorado Avenue, Santa Monica, California

IDEAS FOR DESIGN

High Differential Monitor Detects Out-of-Bounds Voltage

A VOLTAGE sensing circuit was desired to sense an error voltage of either polarity and give an indication that the voltage had surpassed pre-established limits. In addition, the circuit had to be:

- 1. Small size
- 2. Reliable
- 3. Fail-safe
- 4. Temperature stabilized
- 5. Low drift sensitive
- 6. Fairly high in its input impedance.

Circuits of this type are used in monitoring

circuit faults, or as part of automatic checkout equipment. Many types of circuits were investigated, but the differential type consistently satisfied the above criteria. mm

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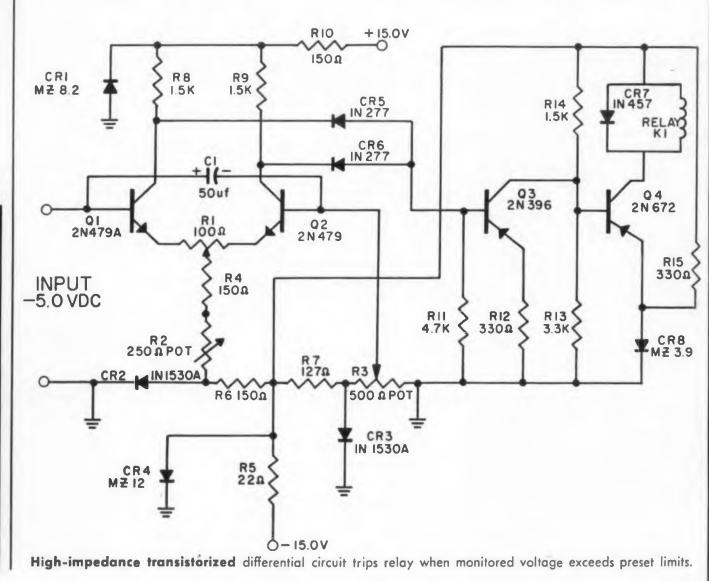
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The basic differential monitor consists of a differential stage followed by a two-stage relay driver. The diagram illustrates a circuit intended to monitor negative input voltages. Transistors Q1 and Q2 are npn types while Q3 and Q4 are pnp types. A negative reference is provided by CR3.

A revised version of this circuit can be used to



monitor positive input voltages. In this circuit, Q1 and Q2 are pnp types, and Q3 and Q4 are npn types. In addition, all power supplies and diodes are reversed, resulting in a positive reference at CR3. Otherwise, the differences between the two circuits are insignificant.

The circuit as shown is designed to monitor a minimum voltage of -5 v to a tolerance of ± 5 per cent with an accuracy of 25 mv. The input impedance of the monitor is approximately 50 K. For this reason, it should not be used to monitor a circuit with less than a 5 K impedance.

If the nominal voltage to be monitored is larger than 5 v, then it is necessary to use a voltage divider, as the circuits are designed to work with a nominal input of 5 v dc. Inputs with higher or lower output impedance than that recommended may be monitored at the discretion of the user. However, it must be remembered that due to the bootstrapping from Q1 to Q2, approximately 3.9 v are present at base of Q1 when there is no input.

The input impedance varies as follows:

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Circuit	Input Voltage	Input Impedance
negative	-4.75 v	50 K
monitor	— 5.00 v	170 K
(shown)		175 K
positive	+4.75 v	82 K
monitor	+5.00 v	139 K
	-+-5.25 v	350 K

Null Stability is held to a level no greater than 25 mv between 10 deg C and 40 deg C with power supply variations of ± 5 per cent. Component interchangeability is achieved by means of double regulation of the critical reference voltage and the choice of temperature stable complementary diodes throughout. Changes due to h_{FE} and I_{co} are substantially nullified by the common mode rejection of Q1 and Q2 as well as by the complementary symmetry arrangement of the circuitry.

Operating points of the circuit are set by the three potentiometers, R_1 , R_2 and R_3 . To set these adjustments, all three are set to mid-range and an input voltage of -4 v dc or less is applied. R_3 is adjusted for -5.25 v dc at its wiper. When the input voltage is raised to -5 v dc, relay K_1 vill pick up. The lower drop-out voltage is then be to -4.75 v dc by means of R_1 and the upper drop-out voltage to -5.25 v dc by means of R_2 .

Joseph T. Moses, Specialist, General Electric Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

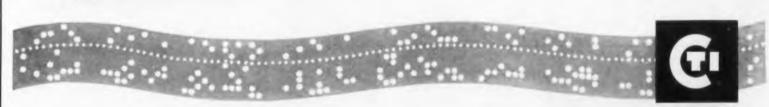
Electronic test and maintenance costs **REDUCED 90%** with the Tape-Programmed SUPERTESTER*



Drastically reduced test costs, increased equipment reliability and quality, incipient failures located during routine maintenance, decreased down time for vital equipment, production bottlenecks eliminated, no time wasted overhauling good units and needlessly replacing good components, exceedingly valuable in ground support—these are a few of the many reasons that CTI Supertesters are so widely used for all types of electronic and electrical testing from production to field maintenance. In making complete static and dynamic measurements on constituent circuits or in analyzing performance of entire systems, Supertesters have demonstrated time and again their advantages over other test methods.

Proved in over one year of use, the Model 180 Tape-Programmed Supertester is bringing a new versatility into automatic testing. With the accessory Tape Punch and Tape Duplicator, identical or revised copies of tapes can be made in seconds, an important feature where numerous design changes are of concern. Copies of tapes used by the original equipment manufacturer can be supplied for field use, always assuring that equipment is meeting the latest design specifications. In addition, lengthy test specifications are eliminated and the test instruments for a large variety of units are kept to a minimum -one CTI Supertester.

Write for complete specifications on the Model 180. A brief outline of your test requirements will enable us to advise you in more detail on the application of our testers to your needs. Related CTI products are the Model 165 Cable-Harness Analyzer, Model 176 card-programmed Component Tester, and Model 100 Supertester.



The new Model 180 Tape-Programmed Supertester has the same outstanding features that have made CTI automatic test equipment the leader in the field—high accuracy, go/no-go bridge measurements, widest scope of tests and auxiliary operations, and complete customer confidence in test results through fail-safe circuitry and self-testing ability.

Engineers: Career opportunities are currently available at CII

CALIFORNIA TECHNICAL INDUSTRIES DIVISION OF TEXTRON, INC. BELMONT 2, CALIFORNIA Foremost in Automatic Testing



A superior molded resistor manufactured under exacting quality control specifications assuring excellent performance under adverse operating conditions.

Designed for full load operation at 70°C. (derate to zero for operation at 150°C) these units meet and exceed the requirements of MIL-R-10509C.

TYPE		MIN.	MAX.	MIL-R10509C MAX,	Туре	Equivalent to MIL-R-10509C	
	OHMS MEG.	DC Voltage		Char.	Tol.		
CPM-1/2	¼ x .735	10	2,49	350	RN70	B	F
CPM-1	3∕8 x 1⅔2	10	5.11	500	RN75	В	F
CPM-2	3/8 x 21/32	30.1	10.0	750	RN80	в	F



CIRCLE 234 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

IDEAS FOR DESIGN

Zener Provides Initial Sweep Step

In many sweep circuit applications, there is a need for an initial jump, or pedestal, along with a linear sweep. The usual circuit to obtain such a waveform includes a resistor in series with a timing capacitor. The disadvantage of this arrangement is a longer flyback time. The discharge time constant, τ_d , is increased by the added resistor, Fig. 1.

A circuit which eliminates this increased flyback time but provides an initial step is illustrated in Fig. 2. The flyback time constant is $\tau_d = (R_{SW} + R_Z) C_T$ but in most cases, $R_Z \ll R_{SW}$ [or at least $R_Z \ll R_{STEP}$] so $\tau \simeq R_{SW}$. The initial step is now equal to the Zener diode breakdown voltage.

Joseph R. Kotlarski, Electrical Engineer, Hughes Aircraft Co., Bldg. 12, M.S. 1323, Culver City, Calif.

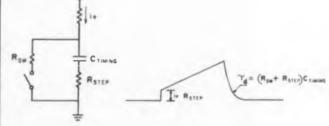


Fig. 1. Usual sweep circuit, with initial step resistor, has increased flyback time.

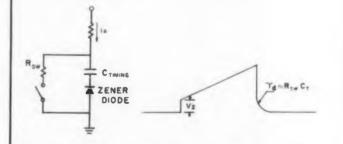


Fig. 2. Zener diode produces initial step with decreased flyback time.

Rotate Waveforms for Effective Values

The effective value, I_E , of a waveform i(t) over a period T is given by the formula

$$I_E{}^2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_a^T i^2(t) dt$$

Multiplying both sides by the product of the period by π yields:

$$I_E^2 T = \int_a^T \pi i^2(t) dt.$$

there's many a stop 'twixt the tick and the tock Model PT-244

Model PT-244 Pulse Timer ...\$1895 The Crosby-Teletr

\$1895 The Crosby-Teletronics Model PT-244 Pulse Timer is a highly sophisticated clock... or a paired trigger generator, to be exact. By providing a fixed and delayed pulse, it measures delays up to 10,000 microseconds with an accuracy of \pm 0.01 microseconds making it ideal for delay line measurement, calibration of radar circuitry, and pulse generation. Results are read directly from a combination of decade counters and a digital dial.

The unit is a full size module in the Crosby - Teletronics Modular Instrumentation System (described in brochure #249). It may be used with the system's Stack Pedestal for bench-mounting or, if preferred, with the Modular Rack Adapter for rackmounting.

Corporation

54 Kinkel Street, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

CIRCLE 235 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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WHY ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS PERFORM BETTER WITH BENDIX SPARK GAPS

Two big jobs are performed by Bendix Red Bank Spark Gaps in electronic circuits. The first is protection against high voltage surges that might damage circuit components, as in the case of radar equipment.

The second is acting as a "triggering switch," as on the ignition systems of jet engines. Here Bendix* Spark Gaps pass high currents with relatively low voltage drop in small space.

Due to inherent design characteristics, Bendix Spark Gaps can be made insensitive to ambient temperature variations and are not normally affected by pressure, altitude, or humidity changes.

Our broad line of Spark Gaps ranging from 750V to 50KV should contain a type to fit your needs. If not, we can design one to perform your particular job with the efficiency you require.

Call or write for complete information. *REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.





West Coart Sales & Service: 117 E. Providencia Ave., hurbank, Calif. • Export Sales & Service: Bendix International Division, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. • Cenadian Distributor: Computing Devices of Canada, Itd., P.O. Box 508, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

CIRCLE 236 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960-

As shown in Fig. 1, the right-hand side of Eq. (2) is the volume obtained by rotating the waveform i(t) about the time axis. The left-hand side of Eq. (2) is the volume of a cylinder of radius T_E and height T. This principle is put to use in the following example, where the effective value of the waveform shown in Fig. 2 is calculated.

The waveform is first divided into the four sections shown. It is seen that upon rotation, Sections I, III, and IV yield right circular cones, while Section II yields a right circular cylinder. The respective volumes are:

$V_{I} = \frac{1}{3} \pi (2)^{2} (2), \quad V_{II} = \pi (2)^{2} (3),$ $V_{III} = \frac{1}{3} \pi (2)^{2} (3), \quad V_{IV} = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2} (1)$

The total volume is:

$$\frac{8}{3}\pi + 12\pi + 4\pi = \frac{4}{27}\pi = 18\frac{22}{27}\pi$$

Therefore

$$\pi I_E^2 (9) = 18 \frac{22}{27} \pi$$
$$I_{r^2} = 2.09, I_E = 1.44$$

It is noted that π need not always be multiplied into the calculation, since it often cancels out, as in the given example.

If portions of the waveform do not yield an easily recognized rotated volume, the volumes may be determined by calculus methods. The result is then substituted in the total volume expres-

Saul Silven, Engineer, Hughes Aircraft, Bldg. 5, M.S. 2390, Culver City, Calif.

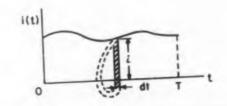


Fig. 1. The waveform is rotated about the time axis.

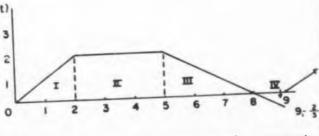


Fig. 2. The waveform is first broken up into segments, then rotated.

Another

BABCOCK FIRST!

New BR-1SZ 5 MW MINIATURE RELAY

Only 5 mw of power is required to operate the new Babcock BR-1SZ miniature 1¼ oz. relay. This extremely versatile, hermetically sealed relay is ideal for airborne and ground applications where requirements include very critical pull-in to drop-out ratios, long life and temperature ranges from -65 C to + 125 C. Relatively inexpensive compared to other sensitive relays, the BR1-SZ and BR2-SZ Relays operate within the same performance parameters as standard versions of the BR-1S and BR-2S. AN/USD-1 surveillance drones, RP-77 target drones, and thousands of telephone carrier systems today utilize BR-1 and BR-2 type relays, indicating accuracy and reliability of the highest order. The new BR-1S series meets MIL R 5757C, 6106C and 25018, and is available in a variety of mounting and header configurations. Bulletin BR-593 available upon request.



119



ICE



DEAD END FOR STRAY POWER

New rotary shutter for S-Band extends reliable standby protection to $RG \ 48/U$ waveguide systems.

Microwave Associates' new MA-788 rotary shutter puts up an effective secondary barrier to high level signals . . . forms an important element in the guaranteed crystal protection offered by Microwave's complete duplexing units.

NOW-SIX SHUTTERS AVAILABLE Six magnetically operated rotary shutters for S, X, Ku and Ka bands are now in our line and are charted below. They form the best-yet supplementary protection against crystal damage when radar system is inoperative. They may also be used as on-off waveguide switches for low power applications. In the closed position they create a dead end short circuit across the waveguide, reflecting essentially all the incident power.

COMPLETE DUPLEXERS OR SEPARATE SHUTTERS They're available as separate units supplied to fit your system or as components in complete duplexers carrying guaranteed crystal protection for life ... at full rated power and elevated temperatures.

Band	Туре	Frequency kMc	Isolation (Closed position)	Insertion Loss (Open position)	VSWR (Open position)
s	MA-788	2.7-3.1 kMc	25 db min.	0.2 db max.	1.10 max.
x	MA-710	8.5.9.6 kMc	30 db min.	0.2 db max,	1.10 max.
X	MA-750*	8.5-9.6 kMc	30 db min.	0.2 db max.	1.10 max.
Ku	MA-760	16.0-17.0 kMc	30 db min.	0.2 db max.	1.10 max.
Ku	MA-776**	16.0-17.0 kMc	75 db min.	0.2 db max.	1.10 max.
Ka	MA-761	33.0-36.0 kMc	28 db min.	0.2 db max.	1.10 max.

Write or call for complete data and prices to:

MICROWAVE ASSOCIATES, INC. BURLINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS . BRowning 2-3000 TWX 942

CIRCLE 238 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

IDEAS FOR DESIGN

Prevent Transient Damage

Power transformers deliver a husky transient "kick" when the primary current switch is turned "on" or "off." In many cases this can be costly. Two specific cases are:

(1) When using semiconductor rectifiers the transient voltage must be considered. This means higher rectifier cost, especially in the case of three phase full wave circuits.

(2) When a transformer-rectifier supply is used to power transistor circuitry, the transient is likely to exceed the transistor voltage rating, causing transistor failure.

Both of these conditions can be remedied in new or existing equipment by placing a small cover over the primary power switch. The cover is hinged, and must be lifted to operate the power switch. Lifting the cover operates a push button or microswitch, which disconnects the transformer from the rectifier in the first example-or disconnects the external load in the second case.

In one application, a high voltage supply, the cover switch operated an inexpensive relay, which disconnected the rectifiers. The relay cost \$12, the rectifier saving was \$180, a net gain of \$168!

Bernard Daien, Bogue Electric Co., Paterson, *N.J.*

An Uncomplementary, Exclusive **OR** Circuit

The Exlusive-OR circuit published in Ideas for Design (ED, July 22, 1959, p84) brought to mind the circuit shown below. This circuit, for two inputs only, uses no diodes and identical, rather than complementary, transistors. Compared to a pure diode equivalent, it may be slightly more expensive, but it delivers more current to the output, at a lower impedance level, and it does not require complemented inputs.

In operation, if the inputs are either both negative or both positive, both transistors are cut-off and the output is negative. If only one input is negative, then the other (positive) input supplies the emitter current, and the output is positive. Symbolically:

$C = A \cdot \overline{B} + \overline{A} \cdot B$

Use of npn transistors and reversal of power supply polarities gives the complemented function:

$C = A \cdot B + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$

Lansing E. Tryon, Senior Engineer, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N. Y.



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CIRCLE 851 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

WALLSON 20 AMPERE DYNANG BRACTIFIER BRACTIFIER ANALYZER Model 1414*

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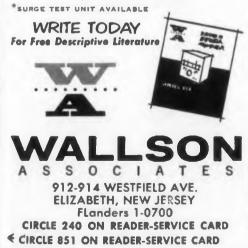
- INCOMING INSPECTION
- ON-LINE INSPECTION
- LABORATORY USE

This dynamic rectifier test set, with independent forward current and reverse voltage controls, is completely self-contained and measures average forward voltage drop and reverse current of any type of semi-conductor rectifier rated to 20 amperes forward current and 1000 volts PIV., in accordance with proposed JEDEC specifications.

OTHER WALLSON PRODUCTS

- Automatic High Vacuum Exhaust Equipment
- TWT Power Supplies
- Dynamic & Life Test Equipment for Semi-conductor Rectifiers with Ratings up to 500 Amperes and 2500 Volts

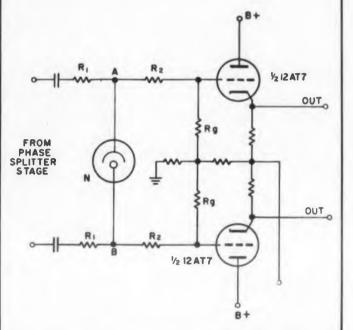
Wallson also produces a 5 Ampere Rectifier Analyzer



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

Neon Tube Lights And Limits

A cheap, commercial type neon tube can limit signals and, at the same time, provide a visual indication of its limiting operation. In the particular circuit shown, a signal limiter was required for a class B push-pull servo amplifier to prevent the output stage from being overdriven. Resistor R_2 is chosen so that, with the neon tube ignited, the



Neon tube limits symmetrical input to Class-B pushpull stage.

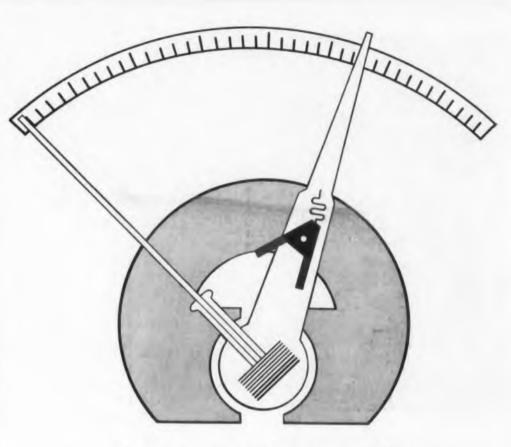
voltage difference across AB produces the maximum acceptable signal to the output stage grids. The waveform across AB is a clipped sinusoid, with its plateau at the neon tube conduction potential. The initial pip which is also present was, in this application, unimportant.

Andrew S. Williams, Senior Electronics Engineer, Stromberg Carlson Co., 1400 N. Goodman St., Rochester 9, N.Y.

Coiled Power Cord Eliminates Pickup

A sensitive vtvm was being plagued by undesired pickup from a nearby source of rf. The usual shielding methods proved ineffective, so it was decided that the spurious signals were coming in through the common power line. Wrapping several turns of the vtvm power cord around the palm of the hand provided the amount of inductance necessary to filter out the radio frequency energy. The exact number of turns was determined by trial and error, after which the cord was taped together to hold the coil shape.

Joseph Leeb, Project Engineer, Bulova Watch Co., Jackson Heights, N.Y.



newest principle ...for monitoring ...regulating ...controlling

<u>new</u> CRMR meter-relay offers <u>continuous</u> indication, <u>con-</u> <u>tinuous</u> control utilizing the simplest control system ever

The new CRMR (short for Continuous-Reading Meter-Relay) permits you to perform minor miracles in simplifying control circuitry. A new toggle-contact principle gives full-scale indication at all times with immediate, non-cyclic control response. An unrestrained D'Arsonval movement gives high sensitivity and versatility to measure any electrically-measureable variable.

The entire system consists of the CRMR and a load relay. Interrupters are eliminated. So is their associated circuitry. Reset is instantaneous and automatic.

Because of the exclusive API booster coil, contacting action is fast, firm and virtually without "dead zone." Control performance is uncompromisingly reliable.

THE COMPLETE STORY in pictures ... a clear, graphic presentation of the CRMR and associated circuitry is provided in Bulletin S-2. SEND FOR YOUR COPY





ASSEMBLY PRODUCTS, INC. Chesterland 17 Ohio

CIRCLE 241 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

The 11-T Series operates on the Therm-O-Disc free bimetal disc principle to provide a "snap action" of the contacts. Temperature calibration is factory preset and non-adjustable. This new series is designed for both single pole single throw and single pole double throw operation. Available with normally open or normally closed contacts. Surface or watertight mountings. Enclosed or exposed bimetal discs. Your choice of inclined blade, vertical blade or screw terminals.

> minimum production order quantity accepted—25

write for free bulletin THERM-O-DISC, Incorporated MANSFIELD, OHIO

designed for

space

Pilot Duty:

125 Volt

120/240 VAC

dependability, efficiency

and economy... in a minimum of

for operating temperatures up to 350° F. UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORY RATINGS (basis 100,000 cycles - max. temp. 350° f.)

Inductive Load: 10 Amps, full load @ 120 VAC 60 Amps, locked retor @ 120 VAC 5 Amps, full load @ 240 VAC 30 Amps, locked rotor @ 240 VAC

Recommended Direct Current Ratings 1 Amp, 125 VDC 12 Amps, 30 VDC

CIRCLE 242 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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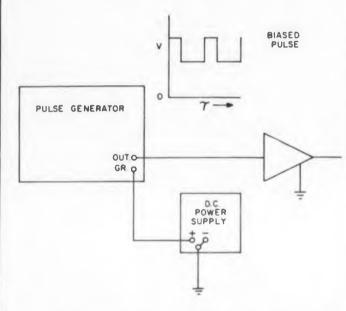
Therm DX

IDEAS FOR DESIGN

Generator is Biased, But So is Pulse

A biased pulse was needed for test purposes which would not be distorted, or otherwise disturbed, by the biasing method.

The bias was introduced by connecting the ground terminal on the pulse generator to an external dc source. The generator was left float-

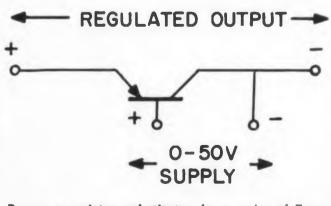


ing, but it should be noted that the ground terminal on the dc source had to be suitably grounded to the system under test.

Morris Suntop, Development Engineer, Remington Rand, Utica, N. Y.

Power Transistor Substitutes For a Series of Zener Diodes

During breadboarding trial and error, setting up a series of regulated power supplies with a range of output voltages can be time-consuming. What is more, the proper Zener diodes may not be readily available. This handy circuit is often



Power transistor substitutes for a series of Zener diodes in this variable voltage regulated power supply.

NEW FROM NARDA



Model 10001 \$**4700**.

MICROWAVE

accepts over 40 magnetrons!

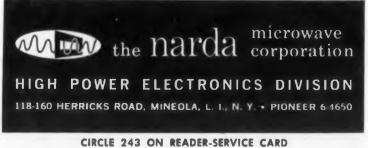
Here's the first of a series of new products from Narda's recently-established High Power Electronics Division! A high power Microwave Modulator that permits installation inside the unit of any of more than 40 magnetrons! Complete, compact and self-contained, it accepts magnetrons covering 3,200 mc to 35,000 mc, with peak outputs from 6 KW to 120 KW. Model 10001 features a completely interlocked circuit, with all high voltage leads and connections internal, for maximum safety; solid state high voltage bridge rectifiers for longer life and reduced heat output (prolonging life of other components, too); and built-in meters and viewing connectors for all principal parameters.

Other features are shown below. For complete specs and a list of at least 40 magnetrons suitable for use with the 10001, write Narda's High Power Electronics Division (HPED) at Dept. ED-7.

SPECIFICATIONS

High voltage supply: Continuously variable from 0 to 4 KV at 100 ma; Pulse power: 18 KV at 20 amps max.; Magnetron filament supply: Cont. variable from 0 to 13 volts at 3 A; Rep. rate generator range: Cont. variable from 180 to 3000 pps; Pulse width: 1 microsecond at 70% points, rise time 0.15 microseconds, max. slope 5% (other pulse widths available); Size: 38" h, 22" w, 18" d. Weight: 150 lbs.

Complete 1959 catalog available on request.



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Resistive

Heater Load:

6000 Watts, 240 VAC

3000 Watts, 120 VAC Greatest versatility! • Highest accuracy!

• Widest range!

NARDA transistorized POWER METER

What's most important to you in a power meter? Accuracy? Portability? Independence from line voltage deviations? Wide range? Stability? Rapid warm-up?

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Not that you have to make a choice... or a compromise ... any longer. The Narda Model 440 Power Meter gives you all these features! Completely transistorized and powered by a nickel-cadmium battery, rechargeable during operation or overnight, it offers two low-power scales in addition to the five standard scales (see below), a built-in charger with



MODEL 440 \$250

state-of-charge indicator and protection against overcharging, and freedom from internal heating caused by vacuum tubes.

Moreover, the 440 provides up to 18 ma bias current, enabling you to use the widest selection of bolometers and thermistors. In short, the 440 is the most versatile unit available to provide accurate direct-reading measurements of cw or pulsed-power automatically, over any frequency range for which there are bolometer or thermistor mounts. For complete data, contact your nearest Narda representative, or write us directly. Address: Dept. ED-11.

SPECIFICATIONS

POWER RANGES: 7 SCALES
*0.01 mw full scale -30 to -20 dbm
*0.03 mw full scale
0.1 mw full scale -20 to -10 dbm
0.3 mw full scale
1.0 mw full scale -10 to Odbm
3.0 mw full scale -5 to $+5$ dbm
10 mw full scale

Range Switch: 0.01 to 10 mw (full scale)
Accuracy: 3% of full scale reading
Bolometers & Thermistors: All 100 and 200 ohm
requiring up to 18 ma bias.
Battery Charger: Built-in, continuous or overnight
(Battery operable 16 hrs. before recharge required.)

4.5 ma bolometers give best results on these scales.



118-160 HERRICKS ROAD, MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y. • PIONEER 6-4650

found useful to simulate a series of 50-w Zener diodes rapidly with available materials.

An 80-v 50 w power transistor, wired as shown, permits a small laboratory supply (or battery) 0-50 v to simulate a regulated variable voltage at currents up to 3/4 amp. When the correct voltage is found, the proper Zener diode may be substituted.

John T. Lamb, Research Engineer, The Tappan Co., Mansfield, Ohio.



Hang Your Cord High

The photograph illustrates an idea which can prevent your soldering iron from burning its own cord. In addition, the cord is prevented from tangling, and interfering with, components on the bench.

The soldering iron cord is suspended from an easily purchased ironing cord holder. This holder is fastened to a metal rod which, in turn, is attached to a spring. The spring can bend in any direction with very little effort.

Another advantage of this holder is that when soldering in delicate areas, the cord does not drag upon the iron and prevent its free movement.

Ralph Rinaldi, Theta Instrument Corp., Saddle Brook, N.J.



A common ironing cord holder clamps the soldering iron cord and keeps it from tangling with components on the bench.



... proved by millions in use over several years! IERC TR type Heat-dissipating Electron Tube Shields are still the only effective heat-dissipating tube shield designed for retrofitting equipment having JAN bases.

Present TR's are unchanged from the original version introduced — and over the years, nothing has equalled their cooling and retention qualities. The greatly extended tube life and reliability provided by IERC TR's is acknowledged by the entire industry.

IERC's TR's have been right for the job—right from the start. For immediate, increased tube life and reliability retrofit now with IERC TR Shields.



Free IERC Tube Shield Guide, listing TR Shields, is available by writing Dept. TR for your copy.

International Electronic Research Corporation 145 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, California

CIRCLE 245 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

IDEAS FOR DESIGN

Low Current Steps High Current Stepping Switch

In operating large stepping type switches a large current is often required, particularly for low voltage units. Furthermore, if the stepper must be operated from a remote location, there may be an objectionable voltage drop in the connecting wires.

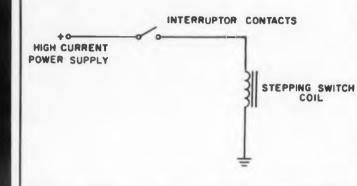


Fig. 1. "Old" circuit requires a high current power supply to directly feed the stepping switch coil.

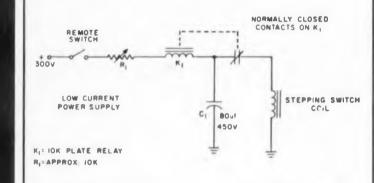


Fig. 2. The stepping switch is operated by the discharge current of capacitor C, in this "new" circuit. Hence, only a relatively low current supply is required.

The current shown in Fig. 2 does away with the need for a high current power supply, and uses relatively small cable wire between the control and operating switch positions.

When the remote switch is closed, the charging current capacitor C_1 is large enough to cause relay K_1 to operate. As C_1 charges, the current will decrease until the fall-out point of K_1 is reached. The relay again operates, closing the normally closed contacts. This causes C_1 to discharge through the stepper coil, advancing it one position. The time required for the operation is determined by the values of R_1 , the dc resistance of K_1 . C_1 and the pull-in, drop-out characteristics of K_1 . It is possible to make the time constant variable according to a pre-arranged program by inserting the proper values of R_1 in one bank of the stepping switch, and stepping to a different value during each operation.

W. E. Barker, Jr., Systems Engineer, Systems Incorporated, Orlando, Fla.



Wayne Kerr RF Bridge Type B-601

BALANCED OR UNBALANCED MEASUREMENT of complex impedance



Wayne Kerr VHF Admittance Bridge Type B-801

- Both bridges offer all these important features
- Balanced or unbalanced measurement
- Exceptional range
 Two or three terminal measurement
- High accuracy
 Transfer admittance measurement
- Iranster admittance measurement
 Series impedance measurement of semiconductors

RF BRIDGE TYPE B-601. Uses three terminal tapped-transformer ratio arm principle. Measures complex impedances, balanced or unbalanced, or balanced with center point grounded, and between any pair of terminals in a 3-terminal network. Extreme stability—very low impedance looking back into terminals and to ground at balance. Measures resistance, inductance, capacitance between 15 kc and 5 mc.

VHF ADMITTANCE BRIDGE TYPE B-801. Also uses 3-terminal, transformer ratio arm principle. Measures variety of components between 1 and 100 mc. Calibration independent of frequency, in terms of conductance and positive or negative capacitance. Separate external source and detector are available.

	B-601	B-801
Frequency Ran	ge 15kc-5mc	1-100mc
Capacitance	0.01-20,000 μμf	± 230 μμf Susceptance Equivalent
Inductance	0.5µH-50mH	
Resistance	10 Q-10M Q	10 Q-10K Q
Accuracy	±1%	±2%
PRICE	\$640.00	\$800.00
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OTHER INSTRUMENTS: Audio to VHF Bridges and Oscillators; Attenuators; Microwave Equipment; Vibration and Distance Meters; Waveform Analyzer; Voltmeters.



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Representatives in major U.S. cities and Canada CIRCLE 246 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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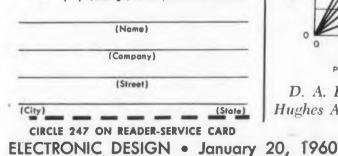
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A Feedback Design Chart

A nonlinear amplifier can be made more linear by inserting degenerative feedback. Unfortunately, a loss in gain is associated with the improved linearity. A handy relationship between the achievable linearity and the inherent gain reduction is derived here. Also, a design chart depicting this relationship is presented.

In the region of interest, the maximum and minimum values of gain are defined as A_2 and A_1 respectively.

When a constant feedback coefficient, B, is placed around the amplifier, the new limits of gain are

$$A_{fb_1} = \frac{A_1}{1 + A_1 B}$$
$$A_{fb_2} = \frac{A_2}{1 + A_2 B}$$

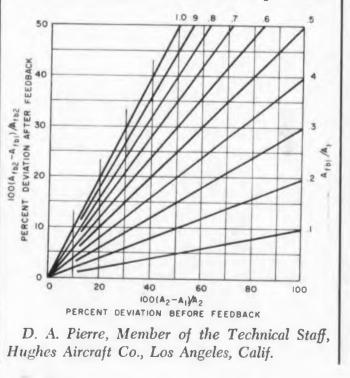
 $A_{fb_1} < A_{fb} < A_{fb_2}$ In terms of A_{fb_1} and A_1 or A_{fb_2} and A_2 , it can easily be shown that

 $B = \frac{1}{A_{fb_1}} - \frac{1}{A_1} = \frac{1}{A_{fb_2}} - \frac{1}{A_2}$

Rearranging the preceding equation produces the following desired relationship. It states that a reduction in the gain deviation by a factor of x can be accomplished by decreasing the lower gain limit with degenerative feedback by the same x factor.

 $\frac{(A_{fb_2} - A_{fb_1})}{A_{fb_2}} = \frac{(A_{fb_1})}{A_1} \cdot \frac{(A_2 - A_1)}{A_2}$

The design chart below plots this equation in percentage of gain deviation before and after feedback, with the ratio A_{lb_1}/A_1 as a parameter.





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SPECIFICATIONS

Time delay. Preset 20 to 180 seconds Contact arrangement. SPST, DPDT OR SPDT Temperature comp. -65°C to + 125°C Weight: 41/2 ounces Terminals Hooked solder type Mounting Bracket or stud Variations of the above relay characteristics available upon request.

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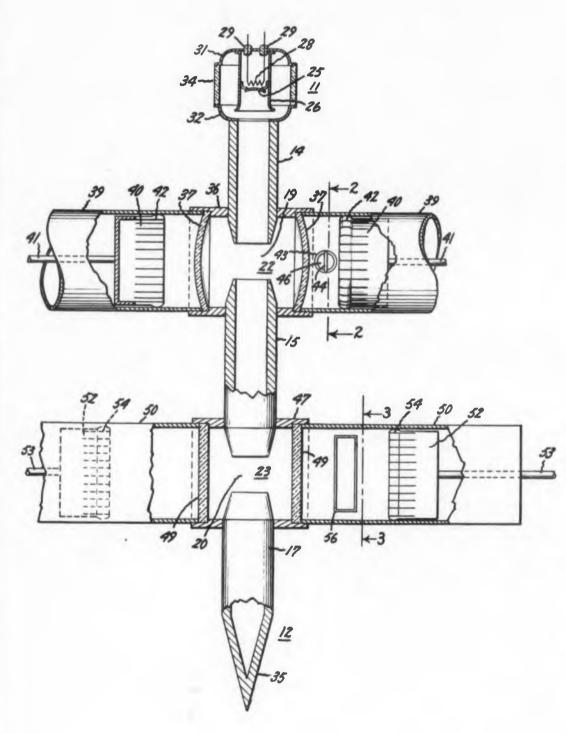
SPECIFICATIONS

Tolerance..... \pm 0.1 microsecond Signal to noise ratio......Greater than 10:1 Input and output impedance. 50 to 2000 ohms



CIRCLE 249 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

PATENTS



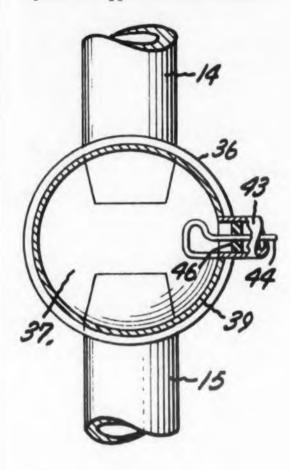
External Resonant Section Tubes

Patent No. 2,910,614. Ralph J. Bondley (Assigned to General Electric Co.)

The klystron tuning means is external to the tube and isolated from the electron beam by dielectric windows. This arrangement allows the window to be made thinner than is usual. Failure of the window due to heating is eliminated and the capacity loading is reduced. The structure is stronger since the window merely

E

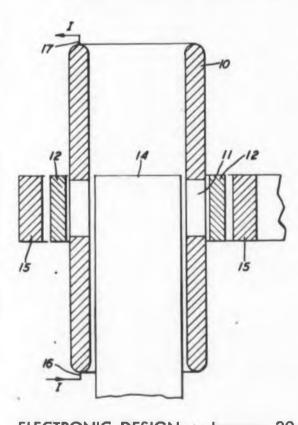
serves as an insulated air seal and is not required to support the tube elements.



Electromagnetic Stirring Method

Patent No. 2,890,940. William G. Pfann. (Assigned to Bell Telephone Labs).

In zone melting, the liquid is stirred due to the circumferential force created by passing an electric current through the liquid at right angle to the direction of the magnetic field. This increases the



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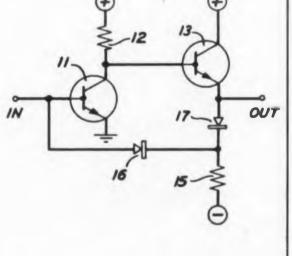
efficiency of both zone leveling and zone refining since the freezing rate increases and, in addition, the concentration of minor ingredient is made uniform.

The material is contained in hollow body 10 wherein region 11 is a molten zone in the presence of heater 12. Magnet 14 and ring 15 generate a radial field which reacts with the longitudinal current flow introduced by electrodes 16 and 17. Turbulent flow results in region 11, which, for example, is shown to correspond to a Reynold's number of 20,000.

Non-Saturation Junction Transistor Circuits

Patent No. 2,887,542. R. R. Blair and J. R. Harris. (Assigned to Bell Telephone Labs.)

A common emitter transistor stage achieves a high switching rate by combining it with an emitter follower amplifier and a diode. This combination prevents saturation of the switched stage. The arrangement avoids the carrier storage effect which causes the turn-off of a saturated transistor to lag the control signal. In the configuration shown, a small, positive going input signal to transistor



11 directly couples to emitter follower transistor 13. This drives the latter stage toward cut-off. Diode 16 is still reverse biased. As signal strength increases, transistor 13 goes to cut-off and diode 16 becomes forward biased, coupling the applied signal directly to load resistor 15. Diode 17 precisely sets the level above which diode 16 conducts to prevent saturation of transistor 11.

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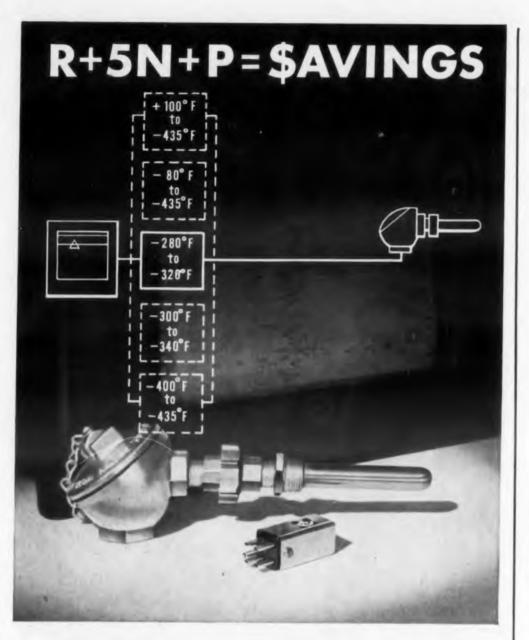
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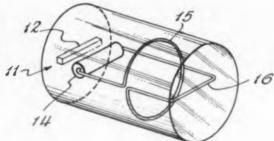
PATENTS

Decoupling Means for Electrical Circuits

Patent No. 2,908,858. Forrest A. Nelson. (Assigned to Varian Associates)

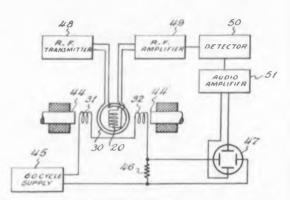
In a microwave spectrometer, the direct leakage from the transmitter to the receiver is cancelled by coupling an outof-phase portion of the transmitted signal to the receiver through a high resistance loop.

Gyromagnetic resonance in the test sample is generated by a magnetic field



produced by pole pieces 44. These poles are spaced between the sample and oriented perpendicular to the rf field set up by transmitter coil 30. A visual display on crt 47 is produced by slightly wobbling the magnetic field by means of 60cps coils 31 and 32. These coils drive the sample periodically through resonance. The vertical plates of the oscilloscope are driven by receiver coil 20 oriented normal to transmitter coil 30.

However, due to the proximity of coils 30 and 20, there is, induced in the latter, a residual, out-of-phase, component. This is cancelled by coupling loop 15 to coil 30. The voltage induced in loop 16, loaded by resistor 14, produces a field which cancels the direct leakage from the transmitter coil 30 to receiver coil 20.







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Patent No. 2,891,158. William D. Gabor. (Assigned to C.G.S. Labs. Inc.).

An oscillator contains a winding on a ferrite core; a second winding on this core is a component of a bridge circuit. External means unbalance the bridge and the permeability of the core is adjusted to restore balance. The resultant change in inductance of the first winding changes the oscillator frequency.

In the system shown, the oscillator, 366, has its coil, 356, wound on ferrite

core, 332. A second winding, 334, is connected in bridge 14c. Element 335, a variable resistor, for example, disturbs the bridge balance and the detection system 17c responds to cause motor 344 to position magnet 330 with core 332 to restore balance. This changes the inductance of coil 356 so that oscillator 366 is set at a different frequency.

A ferrite core is used particularly since the inductor has high Q (low loss) and the incremental permeability is greatly affected by a small change in the degree of magnetic saturation.

17c 160 AMPLIFIER AND OSCILLATOR PHASE DETECTION SYSTEM OSCILLATOR AND DISCRIMIN-ATOR 339 363 NI MARCONI MARCONI MARCONI MARCONI MAR MARCONI MARGONI M MARCO RCOMI MARCONI MI MA NDOW ARCOND MA RESEARCH NU MARCONI MARCO MARCONI MARCONI 01

Y AMPLIFIER DC-15Mc (-3dB) $.025\mu sec$ Risetime .25µsec delay 50mV/cm to 50V/cm

X AMPLIFIER DC to 2 Mc (-3dB) $.03\mu$ sec/cm to 1 sec/cm Automatic Triggering and **Voltage Selection**



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TP-100

40g with less than 1% error Acceleration 100g without damage Shock -54° to +100°C Temperature

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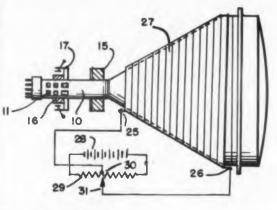
PATENTS

Electrically Energized Magnetic Shield

Patent No. 2,907,914. H. R. Brownell. (Assigned to Magnetic Metals Co.)

The magnetic shielding in a Langworthy strip-wound shield for a color TV tube is improved by passing a dc current through the helix. This increases the permeability of the shield in both magnitude and polarity.

Conical shield 27 is formed by wrapping annealed strips of high silicon steel, separated by asbestos paper, and shaped to the contour of the picture tube bulb. Potentiometer 30 is set for the desired magnetic field strength.



Three State Electronic Circuit

Patent No. 2,901,641. Edward L. Wolf. (Assigned to General Dynamic Corp.) CI

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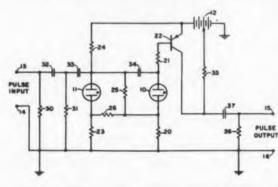
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A simple gas tube circuit indicates or counts pulses scaled down by a factor of three.

Initially if both diodes are cut off, the voltage across diode 10 is higher. A first



pulse is differentiated by capacitor 32 and resistor 31 to drive diode 10 to conduction and the transistor 22 couples a pulse to the output. The second pulse causes diode 11 to conduct and a pulse couples through capacitor 34 to cut off diode 10. Finally, the third pulse differentiated causes diode 11 to cut off. The cycle thereby repeats. Typical circuit components are suggested.





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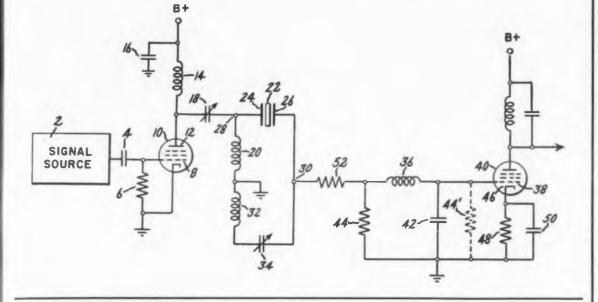
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P tent No. 2,908,877. Thomas T. True (Assigned to General Electric Co.)

Grid current loading of a series resomant circuit changes the bandwidth of a color TV crystal filter according to signal strength. This novel device uses a high resistance in shunt with a capacitor in the form of its analog, which is a low resistance in series with the capacitor.

In the schematic, crystal 22 is driven by tube 10 and its Q is conveniently preadjusted by resistor 52 in cascade with the series tuned network, inductance 36 and capacitor 42. When the strength of signal source 2 is low, the grid-cathode resistance of tube 40 is high and, in effect, the crystal is in series solely with resistor 52. However, when the signal strength increases, the grid of tube 40 draws current, reducing the grid-cathode resistance in shunt with capacitor 42. This, by equivalence, corresponds to a high resistance in series with resistor 52 and the crystal Q is reduced.



COMPACT Modine transistor coolers

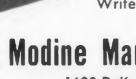
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MA and specified input

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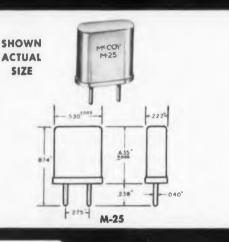
LECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

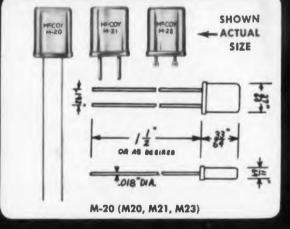


Possessing all of the fine characteristics of the regular size crystals that for years, have made the McCoy name a synonym for quality — these small counterparts can be relied upon to deliver the utmost in frequency control despite wide temperature variations and extreme conditions of shock and vibrations.

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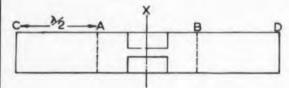
CIRCLE 261 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

PATENTS

Electron Discharge Devices and Electric Resonators Therefor

Patent No. 2,904,719. A. F. Pearce, G. Cross and K. H. Kreuchen. (Assigned to EMI Ltd.)

In a reflex klystron operating in a harmonic mode, the electronic tuning range is doubled by capacitive loading of the



cavity outside the voltage nodal surface. The loading appears as an inductance across the capacity gap of the resonator and extends the frequency range.

Normally, the external cavity 12 is dimensioned so that the nodal surface Acorresponds to the radius of the tube envelope. Silver may be evaporated on the outside of the tube to form a capacitor comprising sections 16a. At 9200 mc,

the tuning range of 40-50 mc corresponds

to a change in reflector voltage of 20-30 v.



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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Electron Tube

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20-30 v.

Patent No. 2,910,613. G. M. W. Badger. Assigned to Eitel-McCullough, Inc.)

In a klystron amplifier, the collector is insulated by a ceramic section from the tube body. This enables the dc collector current to be separately metered in tuning the cavities and in setting the magnetic focusing. Since all of the rf energy is not taken out of the final cavity, the collector radiates back some of the rf voltage and the device becomes unstable. The solution is to metalize the inner and outer walls of the ceramic to produce, in effect, a capacitor which filters the collector rf signal to the grounded tube body.

Ceramic section 34 is metalized at the ends and brazed to discs 31 and 32. The capacitor is formed by continuing the metalizing on the surfaces of the ceramic to form metal walls 40 and 41, suitably gapped at the opposite ends.

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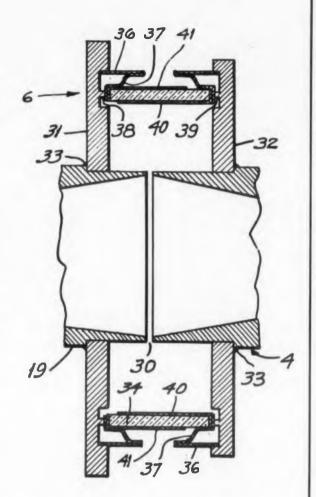
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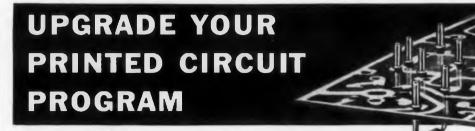
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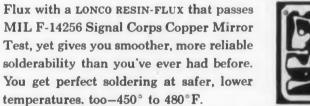
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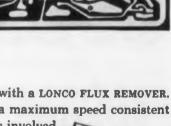


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100-

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For more information write for Product Bulletin 106A.



CIRCLE 265 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



Transformers: For the Electric Power Industry

R. L. Bean, N. Chackan, Jr., H. R. Moore, and E. C. Wentz, McGraw Hill Book Co., 327 W. 41st St., New York 36, N. Y., 426 pp, \$12.50.

This book is a practical manual on electric power transformers—giving ground work in transformer design, construction, application, operation, and maintenance. Besides empirical equations, tables, and other up-to-date reference data, the book includes new material on the economics of transformer design and application. It also covers recent advances in methods of temperature calculation; testing techniques; estimation of eddy and stray losses; gauging the transformer's life span; insulation materials and methods; and fault detection.

A chapter on "Insulating the Windings" shows what is actually going on within the insulation during transformer service. It coordinates the problem of voltages which appear in various parts of the winding with the types of structures which are used, their strengths, and characteristics of the materials. The section on "Maintenance, Detection of Faults, and Protection" is based on recent researches reported to the AIEE.

Extensive bibliographies and appendices, plus 277 photographs and drawings, are used to clarify both basic fundamentals and such practical matters as impulse testing, connections, oil deterioration,



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hightning protection, corona detection, magnetic principles, heat dissipation, and others. The book interprets much of the ASA Test Code governing transformers into less technical language and also includes a chapter on best shipping methods for transformers.

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Problems in Information Storage and Retrieval (Journal)

Pergamon Press, Inc., 122 E. 55th St., New York 22, N. Y., 400 pp per year. Subscription Rates are \$20.00 per volume to multiple reader organizations, \$15.00 per annum to private individuals.

This is a new international journal which hopes to establish a medium for the rapid publication of original work on the techniques and theory of information storage and retrieval, emphasizing scientific information and the intellectual problems involved.

On the theoretical side, papers will discuss new departures in indexing, classification and notation, recording and disseminating information, and the application of such disciplines as experimental psychology, semantics, linguistics, logic and information theory. Reports on techniques will include transmission of information, punched card methods, mechanical and electronic selectors, and mechanical translation. Articles will be concise, with a minimum of specialist terminology, and news items of international interest on meetings, symposia and specialized educational courses will be given. Letters to the Editor commenting on previous articles will also be published.

The publication will maintain a staff of regional editors located in Moscow, Tokyo, Paris, Milan, Frankfurt, New York and London.



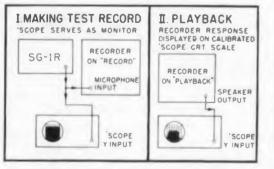


NOW rapid analysis of recorder frequency response 20 cps-200 kc

PANORAMIC SWEEP GENERATOR MODEL SG-1R

Plots recorder's relative amplitude response vs. frequency on oscilloscope screen. Trace repeats each second.

An optional version of the versatile Model SG-1, this new Panoramic Sweep Generator combines the swept signal with a synchronizing pulse. Sweep frequency test records are made using SG-1R. Calibrated CRT screen furnished.



Block diagram shows recorder test setup with oscilloscope and SG-1R.

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- Ideal for tape, wire, and disk recorders.
- Much faster than point-bypoint methods.
- One cps repetition rate permits easy synchronization with many oscilloscopes, e.g. H-P #150A, DuMont #304 and #401. We will supply oscilloscope if desired.
- Internal frequency markers speed set-up and insure accuracy.
- Precise enough for lab use.
- Simple enough for production test.

SG-1R features include 1. Separately adjustable swept signal pulse outputs. 1 volt rms signal with 75 db attenuation, 4 volt peak pulse reducible to zero.

2. Two log sweeps: 40 cps-20 kc and 400 cps-200 kc.

Linear sweeps: Any linear segment ad-justable within 20 cps to 200 kc range may be selected.

3. SG-1R log amplifier provides 40 db calibration in addition to linear amplitude calibration.

4. SG-1R may be used as normal SG-1 sweep generator for tests of filters, amplifiers, etc. Sawtooth output drives oscilloscope H axis in such applications.

BOOKS

The Servo Engineer's Handbook

Daystrom Transicoil, Div. of Daystrom, Inc., Worcester, Montgomery County, Pa., 128 pp, \$3.00.

This book, the author feels, is the first engineering text devoted primarily to the more practical aspects of servo system design, rather than to the theoretical concepts of system parameters and dynamic analysis. It is aimed at the practicing servo engineer instead of the control circuit scientist. Hence, rigorous mathematical derivations have been avoided wherever possible, and practical component information has been assembled in a way which permits the servo designer to apply it immediately. The handbook covers instrument type servomechanisms only. These are considered to be servomechanisms which operate at a load power of less than twenty-five watts. The first chapter serves as an introduction, showing how the different components are

related, and as a foundation for the ive succeeding chapters dealing individually with motors, rate generators, synch os. gear trains, and amplifiers. A separate chapter describes how these are ass mbled into a coordinated system for optimum control. The final chapter deals with methods of environmental testing for completed control units.

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Plastics Safety Handbook

The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., 250 Park Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y., \$5.00

This accident prevention handbook has been prepared by The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., in cooperation with Intro Rich the National Safety Council. It is devoted entirely to safety methods applicable to Inc., 331 the plastics processing industry. Many processes are specifically treated with the latest safety methods and practices exmat

How to keep computers compact

You can often save space, weight and money in equipment employing sine-cosine operations by "designing in" Gamewell Sinusoidal Potentiometers. Far lighter and more compact than gears, cams, and other complicated mechanisms, they're widely used in analog computers, data converters, Tacan systems, and radar components. Advanced design produces functions with smoothness and precision unobtainable by other resistive methods. For details and latest catalog, write THE GAMEWELL COM-PANY, Dept. 14D, 1397 Chestnut St., Newton Upper Falls 64, Mass.

> **CONDENSED SPEC OF RVG-30XS-4** Conformity......1.0% peak to peak Starting Torque.....0.5 oz. in. max. Angular Accuracy ±0.7° Mechanical Rotation..... Continuous

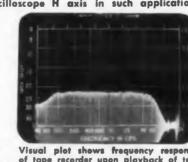
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INTEGRALS OF

POTENTIOMETERS



Visual plot shows frequency response of tape recorder upon playback of test record using SG-1R Log sweep; 40 cps to 20 kc.



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planed in detail. Processes covered inchule calendering, coating, casting, compression and transfer molding, extruding, injection molding, thermal forming, and tool and die making. There are also chapters detailing the planning for safety, maintaining of personnel's interest in or opti. safety, analysis of the cause of accidents, the keeping of accident records, and the economic and sociological reason for

accident prevention programs. Included are 128 photographs, charts, diagrams, tables and report forms illustrated throughout the text, as well as numerous suggestions on ways and means of promoting greater safety in the plastics industry.

of the Introduction to Matrix Analysis on with

Richard Bellman, McGraw-Hill Book Co., devoted Inc., 327 W. 41st St., New York 36, N. Y., able to Many 331 pp, \$10.00.

vith the Three basic fields in the analysis of ices ex. matrices are covered in this newly pub-

lished book. They are symmetric matrices and quadratic forms, matrices and differential equations, and positive matrices and their use in probability theory and mathematical economics. The book also presents part of the theoretical treatment of the use of matrices in the computation solution of ordinary and partial differential equations by means of digital computers.

Emphasizing the parts of matrix theory that occur in analysis and application, the contents of this book are specifically slanted toward the needs of analysts, statisticians, mathematicians, mathematical physicists, engineers, and mathematical economists. Each part is motivated with a discussion of the mathematical, physical, and economic background of the matrix theory introduced. Important chapters are included on dynamic programming and stochastic matrices.

Many references are given to original research papers containing further results. The material presented in this volume should enable the reader to make more complete use of current research papers.



These motors and amplifiers are designed to operate together as a precise, hard-working team in all sorts of measuring, positioning and balancing applications. They serve dependably in Honeywell instruments, and will serve you well wherever you use them as components.



MOTORS

Designed for servos and balancing circuits, the motors are available in three general types: Stack type, with easily maintained sectional housing; self-lubricated, oil-sealed type; and fungus-proofed, oil-sealed military motors. Prices from \$40.

Two Phase Induction Motors

Nominal No Load R.P.M.*	Gear Ratio	Intermittent Rated Load (ozin.)	Max. Starting Torque (ozin.)	Power (Watts) Loaded	Current (amps.) Loaded	Temp Rise °F
330	4.4:1	4	10	11.5†	0.11	70
144	10:1	5	23	11.5†	0.11	70
48	30:1	15	56	11.5†	0.11	70
23	60:1	30	105	11.5†	0.11	70

*1/6 less at 50 cycles. tField winding 11.0 watts, balance in amplifier winding. Note: Some speeds available at 25 cycles. Synchronous motors also available enclosed in same type case designs,



They amplify a d-c or a-c microvolt input signal sufficiently to drive one field of a two-phase balancing motor. Three stages of voltage amplification are followed by the power-output phase discriminator stage, which supplies power for the motor. Extremely low stray pickup . . . adjustable sensitivity . . . fast response. Priced from \$110 to \$250.

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Gain	Sensitivity (Microvolts)	Nominal Input Impedance (Ohms)			
10° 4 x 10° 12 x 10° 40 x 10°	4.0 1.0 0.5 0.1	400, 400, 400, 2,200	2,200, 7,000, 2,200,	50,000 50,000 7,000	

POWER SUPPLY-115 v., 60 cycles (fused power line)

OUTPUT-2 to 18 ma. into 12,000 ohm load

SENSITIVITY-Continuously variable screwdriver adjustment. Recessed slot protects setting

MOUNTING—Operation unaffected by mounting position

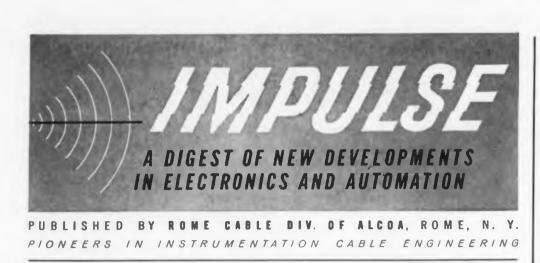
OPTIONAL FEATURES-(a) thermocouple burnout protection, (b) desensitizing, (c) parallel T feedback, (d) velocity damping, (e) special connecting cables and plugs, (f) without tubes, shields, and converter, (g) for 25 cycles. (h) Tachometer feedback.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL, Wayneand Windrim Aves., Philadelphia 44, Pa.

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MAN AND THE MOON. Was Lunik's photo of the moon's backside merely the first step in a larger Russian plan? Speculation since the October 4 moon shot has it that a special moon "package" may have been dropped from the Russian moon station-capable of relaying data continually back to the satellite and then back to earth. This possibility has not yet been verified as this column goes to press. Nonetheless, the general implications are evident: the Russians fully intend to explore the planets and may be beginning now. Can they do it? Well ... moon rocket control, according to the Reds' own opinion, requires 10 times greater precision than that needed to orbit an earth satellite. This seems to indicate a tremendous rate of achievement for the Russians-improving the precision of rocket control by at least 10 times in the last two years!

SMALL MATTER LOOMS BIG. Little things are becoming a bigger and bigger problem to the aerospace industries. The fact is, measurement techniques are not keeping up with the requirements of advance space projects. Aerospace equipment manufacturers lack the means of measuring, for example, 1/1,000,000 of an inch. Several manufacturers have entered a joint program designed to solve the problem and provide the answers that stand in the way of better calibration and improved standards. Any ideas?

HOW TO BE A CABLE EXPERT. Part of being an expert is knowing where to look for knowledgeable advice. When your problem is cable design or selection of cable materials, you can qualify as "expert" by calling on Rome Cable's specialists to solve your problem for you. In addition to solving the electrical problems inherent in the design of instrumentation and telemetering cables, Rome Cable engineers can also help you overcome certain environmental and physical handicaps under which your system must operate. You become the expert because you're backed by experts! Get acquainted with what Rome has to offer you by sending for the free booklet "Instrumentation Cables." Address IMPULSE, c/o Rome Cable Corporation, Dept. 1110, Rome, N.Y.

HOW MUCH FOR DEFENSE IN 1960? The Khrushchev visit of 1959 may cause reduced spending for defense in 1960. Speculators looked upon his visit to the U.S. early last fall as a turning point in the cold war. If predictions hold true, then the big electronic stock boom of 1959 will be over by 1960. As yet, there has been no indication of what this might mean to the large number of small firms that depend on R&D.

CABLEMAN'S CORNER. The subject of cable testing is an important one. This is the phase of production that determines whether or not the cable you are purchasing is in accordance with your standards and requirements. In the field of electronics and automation, cables are required to suit various stringent electrical, mechanical, and/or chemical environments. Many years of study and testing have gone into the design of test equipment to be used for these critical tests. It is not enough to know that a cable has been tested in a manner that is "essentially" the same as the required standard. Slight variations in equipment design or methods of tests can mean the difference between conformance and non-conformance. Make sure the test data you receive gives a true picture of the performance of your cable. When you need cable, call on a cable specialist. Our number is Rome 3000.

> These news items represent a digest of information found in many of the publications and periodicals of the electronics industry or related industries. They appear in brief here for easy and concentrated reading. Further information on each can be found in the original source material. Sources will be forwarded on request. CIRCLE 273 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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BOOKS

Advances in Electronics and Electron Physics

Edited by L. Marton, Academic Press Inc., 111 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N. Y., 523 pp, \$15.00.

This volume is the latest in the series which was devised to review the latest developments in the general fields of electronics and electron physics. The topics dealt with in this eleventh volume are best described in the section headings: Recents Advances in Photoemission. Parity Nonconservation in Weak Interactions, Quantum Efficiency of Detectors for Visible and Infrared Radiation, Automatic Data Processing in the Physical Sciences, Operational Amplifiers, Radio Telemetering, Electron Diffraction Structure Analysis and the Investigation of Semiconducting Materials, and Secondary **Electron Emission from Solids.**

Incidentally, this volume includes for the first time sections written by scien-

tists from the Communist countries. The chapter on photoemission has been vritase ten by P. Gorlich of the Friedrich-Sch ller University, Jena, Germany and the clapter on electron diffraction was written by Z. G. Pinsker of the Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

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Electronic Switching, Timing, And Pulse Circuits

Joseph M. Pettit, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y. 267 pp, \$7.50.

on The aim of this book is to promote both stor physical understanding and analytical ious techniques for dealing with several im-The portant classes of electronic circuits. ofw Tubes and transistors are used primarily aref as switches in these circuits and the reanta sulting waveforms of current or voltage ove may be rectangular, triangular, or a sucsisto



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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cl ap. cl ap. The basic analytical techniques preen by ented are based upon the graphical representation of the tube or transistor charf the acteristics, and approximate these by inear segments.

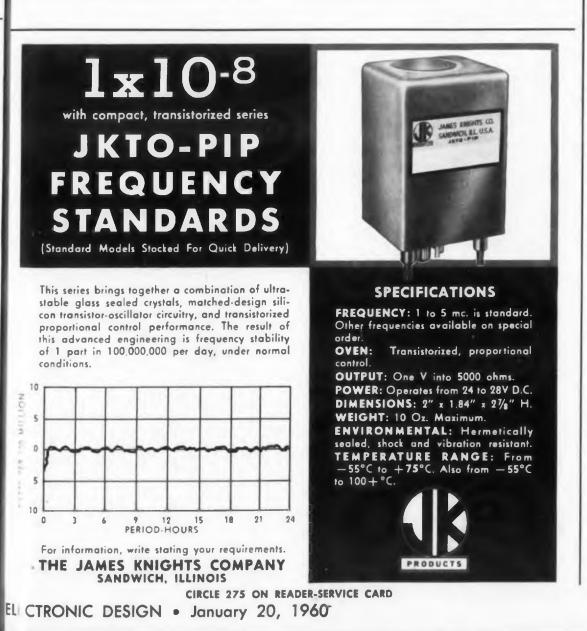
This book is unique in that it integrates the numerous circuits which were devised during the 1940's in connection with radar, nuclear instrumentation, and television, $C_{0_{3}}$ into a unified analytical framework. N. Y., Vacuum tubes and transistors are treated

n parallel fashion, in contrast to the comboth non process whereby a section on transistors has been added to books preytical viously devoted solely to vacuum tubes. l im-The author emphasizes the similarities cuits. between the two types of devices, but is narily careful not to obscure their relative ade revantages. Among the recent advances ltage covered are: the newer types of npn transucsistors and special circuits such as the sanatron. The numerous problems and numerical examples in this book are based on practical contemporary circuits and components, including both tubes and transistors.

True Position Dimensioning

D. Bibeau and D. Sweet, Bendix Aviation Corp., Scintilla Div., Sidncy, N. Y., 28 pp, \$3.00 per copy in lots of 1 to 10; \$2.50 per copy lots of 10 or more.

A well illustrated, 28-page booklet presenting a step-by-step explanation of True Position Dimensioning and Tolerance Principles. It is desigend to allow the reader to interpret more readily the drawings of various agencies and companies throughout the country, and in particular, the standard documents: MIL-STD-8, ASA Y14.5, and SAE Dimensioning Standard.





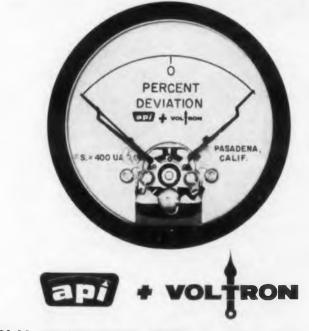
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Engineering progress at Chassis-Trak, keeping pace with the equipment mounting needs of the electronics industry, has resulted in two new slide designs. They are:

1³/₄-inch slide

Ideal for light-duty slide applications loads up to 50 lbs. Chassis-Trak "pencil thin" design plus an overall height of only 1.687" saves cabinet space, permits easy mounting without cabinet modification. Cadmium-plated cold-rolled steel construction. Phenol epoxy coating provides permanent dry lubrication. Tilt and non-tilt styles in eight standard lengths—10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches.

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Lightweight slide

Newly developed model for special equipment mounting problems. Exceptionally compact (1" high, ¹/₂" wide), yet supports up to 150-lb. loads. Saves space without sacrificing heavy-duty strength. Low in cost, easy to install. All stainless steel construction. Precision roller and ball bearings for effortless operation.

Check with Chassis-Trak engineers for the solution to your rack or cabinet application. Slides available in tilt, non-tilt, and tilt-lock models. Supports up to 275 lbs.



BOOKS

Resistance and Resistors

Charles L. Wellard, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 327 W. 41st St., New York 36, N. Y., 272 pp, \$8.50.

This newly published reference and guidebook presents groundwork in the basic aspects of resistance and detailed descriptions of the characteristics of each type of resistor, and the materials used in its manufacture.

Tables in the book include most manufacturers' data on given resistor types. Thus, it is possible to compare at a glance in one common table the full technical scope of available resistors. Charts and graphs also present useful information regarding power and voltage ratings of resistors, varieties of material used in their construction, and applications. Attention is given to such matters as reliability in resistors, measurement, etc. Precision films as replacements for wirewound resistors are treated in detail including information on the preparation of precision films by pyrolysis, evaporation, and re duction of oxides.

The Radio-Electronic Master

United Catalog Publishers, Inc., 60 Madk ⁵ son Ave., Hempstead, N. Y., 1551 pp ⁵ \$3.50.

The new 1960 (24th) edition of The Radio-Electronic Master is now available from local electronic distributors. Containing 1551 pages, it provides detailed descriptions, specifications, and prices a over 170,000 standard stock electronic items. The products of 330 manufacturen are catalogued and more than 12,500 illustrations are shown.

The Master is divided into 28 productions, with manufacturers arranged Er alphabetically in each section. A detailed index pinpoints the thousands of production which include: tubes, transistors, printed for circuit components, automatic equipment car



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960 E

an 1 m multiature and subminiature components, transformers, communication receivers, wire and cable, speakers, volume controls and components and equipment for microwave and telemetering. It is a valuable reference volume for those who buy, sell, specify, design, manufacture, and

51 pp service electronic parts and equipment.

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ices Mischa Schwartz, McGraw-Hill Book Co., actronic Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y., actures 461 pp, \$11.00.

,500 il This senior or first-year graduate level text stresses the basic unity inherent in modern information transmission systems. Emphasis is placed on the two fundamental limitations to the transmission of information: non-zero time response, and finite bandwidth and noise. The signifipenent cance of these two limitations is explored in a representative group of modulation systems.

Much of the book's material is devoted to pulse modulation and pulse code modulation systems. Am and fm systems are treated in a more unified way than is customary. Among the recent advances and special topics included in the text are: the relation between time and frequency response of networks using Fourier series and integrals; choppers as examples of balanced modulators, and the phase coherence necessary in suppressed carrier demodulators; sampling theory, time multiplexing, and pulse modulation systems; the concepts of power spectrum, autocorrelation function, and matched filters; noise reduction of fm pre-emphasis and de-emphasis networks; probability and its application to problems in noise phenomena, analysis of pcm systems, radar signals, etc.

Reference is made to practical systems wherever possible and mathematical topics are included when necessary.





Report No. 3

TR 2100 Force Balance Pressure Transducer

SMI is now producing a new, unusually flexible Force Balance Pressure Transducer that features both electrical and mechanical output capabilities. Extreme sensitivity and accuracy is combined with unique flexibility in the TR 2100. It is available in ten models and the functional "Mechatronics" packaging philosophy permits prompt delivery of standard transducers covering a wide range of applications: from subsonic to supersonic aircraft, drones and missiles, to ground support, and test equipment. The functional schematic, shown below, illustrates the basic force balance principle. The transducer measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ " dia. x 7" long, weighs 3.25 lbs., without shockmount, and conforms to MIL-E 5400 and 5272.

Typical Performance Specifications

Type No.	Inputs Physical	Compu- tation	Output Range	Output Form	Accuracy	Threshold
TR 2100	Total & Static Pressure	Mach No.	$0.1 \le M \le 1.0$ -1000 $\le Ait. \le 100,000 \ it.$	Pot. or Synchro	± 0.001 M	0.0001 M
TR 2100-2	Total & Static Pressure	Mach No.	$0.12 \le M \le 3.0$ -1000 $\le Ait. \le 100,000$ ft.	Pot. or Synchro	$0.003 \le M \le 0.015$	0.0002 M
TR 2100-5	Static Pressure	Altitude Deviation	\pm 500 ft. From -1000 to + 80,000 ft.	Pot. or Synchro	-	2 11.
TR 2100-6	Static Pressure	Pressure Altitude	— 1000 to + 100,000 ft.	Dual Speed Synchro	$ \begin{array}{l} \pm \ (25 \ \text{ft.} + 0.25\%) \\ -1000 \ \text{to} \ 5000 \ \text{ft.} \\ \pm \ (40 \ \text{ft.} + 0.25\%) \\ 5000 \ \text{to} \ 80,000 \ \text{ft.} \\ \pm \ 0.5\% \ \text{to} \ 100,000 \ \text{ft.} \end{array} $	2 ft. to 40,000 ft.
TR 2100-7	Turbine Out- let (^p ₂) And Compressor Inlet (^p ₂) Pressures	Engine Pressure Ratio (E.P.R.)	1≤ E.P.R.≤ 4	Pot. or Synchro	7 in $\leq P_2 \leq 30$ in. 1.9 $\leq E.P.R. \leq 2.6$ $\pm 0.010 E.P.R.$ 3 in. $\leq P_2 \leq 40$ in. $L.D \leq E.P.R. \leq 4.0$ $\pm 0.020 E.P.R.$	0.0005 E.P.R
a la	8	1	Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr Pr	UNCTIONAL		50 + K
-	100			UNCTIONAL	SCHEMATIC	
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For more information and complete operating specifications on the TR 2100 Force Balance Pressure Transducer, write or wire today. Address your inquiries to Stanley M. Ingersoll, Capabilities Engineer.

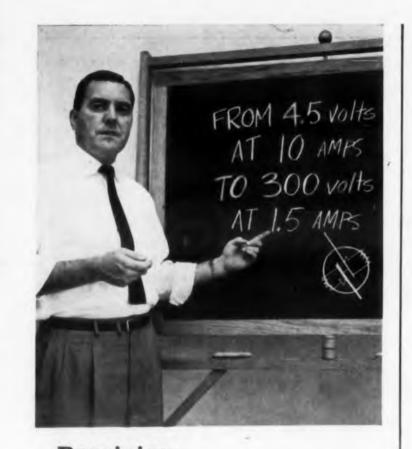


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Los Angeles Division 12500 Aviation Boulevard Hawthorne, California

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Precision, transistor-regulated power supplies for critical industrial and military applications

- All "short-circuit protected" for optimum reliability.
- All available for standard 19th rack mounting.
- For input voltages from 105-125 VAC, 50-62 cps.

SPECIFICATIONS	MODEL PS4000C	MODEL PS4017	MODEL PS4018	MODEL PS4019		MODEL PS4023
VOLTAGE RANGE (VDC)	250-300	200-250	125-150	25-32	4.5-9.0	100-200
CURRENT RANGE (AMPS)	0-1.5	0-1.5	0-1.5	0-1.5	0-10.0	0-0.4
REGULATION	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.01%
IMPEDANCE (OHMS) (1) DC to 100KC (2) DC to 1KC	0.2 (1)	0:2 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.02 (2)	0.8 (2)
RIPPLE (RMS)	2MV	2MV	2MV	2MV	2MV	2.5MV
METERS	2. output	at output things				voltage current
PANEL HEIGHT	5'/4"	5'/4"	5'/4"	5'/4"	9″	9″
DEPTH	12"	12″	12"	12"	9″	9~

Write for complete specifications



RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS

The Transistorized Schmidt Trigger

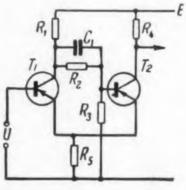
G. P. Petin

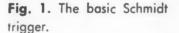
A GROUNDED-emitter junction transistor has a voltage and current amplification factor much greater than unity. Thus, it can be used as a substitute in many vacuum tube circuits, including the Schmidt trigger. The Schmidt trigger is used as a voltage discriminator^{1, 2} to shape a rectangular voltage from a sinusoidal one,^{3, 4} and to generate periodic and aperiodic, rectangular and triangular voltage pulses.

A Schmidt trigger circuit using junction transistors (Fig. 1), is an exact duplicate of the vacuum-tube circuit and has analogous properties: it has two threshold values of input voltage, U_1 and U_2 , such that when $U > U_1$, transistor T1 conducts and T2 is cut off.

When $U < U_2$, T1 is cut off, and T2 conducts. When $U_2 < U < U_1$, the circuit has two stable states, with T1 conducting and T2 cut off, or vice versa. When $U_2 < U < U_1$ the circuit can be flipped from one state to another by means of a short external pulse, applied to the collector of T1.

A characteristic of junction transistors is a very slight dependence of the electrode voltages and currents on the collector voltage. Therefore, the





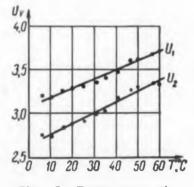


Fig. 2. Temperature dependence of the two threshold values of the input voltage to the Schmidt trigger of Fig. 1.

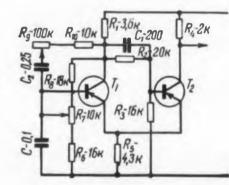


Fig. 3. This shaping circuit changes a sinusoid to a rectangular voltage.

Soviets Expand Research

Thermoelectric elements, semiconductors, and ferrites are due to receive more intensive study in the USSR. The August 1959 issue of the Soviet journal Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSR[•] reports that the presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences resolved to expand research activity in these three areas.

The presidium stressed the importance of further research on thermoelectric conversion and of developing higher-efficiency, cascadetype thermoelectric devices.

In the semiconductor field, the presidium urged research on complex-composition semiconductors as well as further work on the usual, crystal semiconductor types.

Regarding ferrites as a "cardinal" problem

in solid-state physics, the presidium said that ferrites have contributed to important progress in some of the most important fields of technology (computers, electrical acoustics, radioastronomy, radiospectroscopy, etc.), and without them, the progress would have been impossible. The presidium pointed to an interesting scientific sidelight: ferrite phenomena lie on the borderline between semiconductor physics and the physics of magnetic phenomena.

(Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSR is one of the many scientific journals abstracted semimonthly in the Central Intelligence Agency's Scientific Information Report. This is distributed by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Office of Technical Services, Washington 25, D. C. for an annual subscription rate of \$28.00.)

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characteristics of junction transistors can be linearized as follows

$$U_1 = h_{11} I_e$$
$$I_e = h_{21} I_e$$

A transistorized Schmidt trigger with linear characteristics should switch at the instant the cutoff transistor conducts, i.e., when the emitter voltage of the cut-off transistor equals zero. Taking this into account, two sets of Kirchhoff equations can be written for the circuit of Fig. 1, for the two possible states of the circuit. The solutions of these systems give the following approximate values of U_1 and U_2 :

$$U_{1} = E \times \frac{R_{3} R_{5}}{(R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}) (R_{5} + h^{0}_{11})} + (1 + h_{21}) (R_{1} + R_{2}) R_{3}}$$
(1)

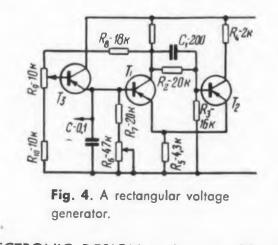
$$U_2 = \frac{R_3 (R_5 + h^{0}_{11})}{(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) R_5 - R_1 R_3 h_{21}} E \qquad (2)$$

In these formulas, h_{11}^0 is the total input impedance of the transistor, $h_{11}^0 = U_e I_e$; h_{21} is the current amplification factor of the transistor taken with a minus sign, i.e., $h_{21} = -\alpha$.

A great shortcoming of transistors is the strong dependence of their parameters on temperature. The temperature dependence of U_1 and U_2 shown in Fig. 2, was obtained for the following parameters of P1Zh transistors: E = 9 v, $R_1 = 3.67 K$, $R_2 = 19.7 K$, $R_3 = 15.45 K$, $R_4 = 2 K$, $R_5 =$ 4.22 K. Assuming for these transistors $h^{0}_{11} = 30$ ohms and $h_{21} = 0.95$, we obtain, from Eqs. (1) and (2), $U_1 = 3.21 v$ and $U_2 = 2.75 v$.

Fig. 2 shows that, at low temperatures, there is a rather good agreement between the theoretical temperature dependence of U [it is calculated from Eqs. (1) and (2)] and the experimental ones. The temperature coefficients for the voltages U_1 and U_2 in this circuit are about 0.003 to 0.004 parts per degree.

By substituting for R_3 a combination of several



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RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS

resistors and a thermistor with a negative terperature coefficient one can reduce the influency of the temperature. For temperature stabilizatio 1 of U_1 or U_2 , the resultant resistance should have 1magnitude R_3 and a temperature coefficient

$${}_{1} = \frac{1}{R'_{3}} \frac{dR'_{3}}{dT} \qquad (2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{U_{1}} \frac{dU_{1}}{dT} \times \frac{(R_{1}+R_{2}+R_{3})(R_{5}+h^{0}_{11})}{+(1+h_{21})(R_{1}+R_{2})R_{3}}}{(R_{1}+R_{2})(R_{2}+h^{0}_{11})}$$

The values of

Y

 $\frac{1}{U_1} \frac{dU_1}{dT}$ and $\frac{1}{U_2} \frac{dU_2}{dT}$

must be determined experimentally since they can be computed only if the dependence of the transistor parameters on the temperature is known exactly.

It is impossible to stabilize U_1 and U_2 simultaneously, since the lines in Fig. 2 for U_1 and U_2 have different slopes. However, if one threshold voltage is stabilized, the dependence of the second threshold voltage on the temperature is also reduced. This is because γ_1 and γ_2 have the same sign and are nearly equal.

As long as T1 is cut off, the input resistance of the circuit is approximately equal to the reciprocal of the junction diode resistance, i.e., several hundred thousand ohms. When T1 conducts, the resistance is reduced to approximately the magnitude of the input resistance of the circuit with the collector grounded

$$R_{in} \approx \frac{R_5 + h_{11}}{1 + h_{21}} = \frac{R_5 + h_{11}}{1 - \alpha}$$

The switching time in a transistorized Schmidt trigger is determined essentially by the time constant of the transistors themselves,⁵ which is about several microseconds.

Applications of the Schmidt Trigger

Reliable operation of Schmidt-trigger circuits with junction transistors is possible through the use of temperature stabilization or through manual adjustment of the operating threshold. We describe here, circuits with manual adjustment.

1. A circuit for shaping a rectangular voltage from a sinusoidal one is shown in Fig. 3. The voltage produced has good waveform, with a rise time of about 2 or 3 microseconds. Consequently June the voltage remains rectangular up to 50 kc.

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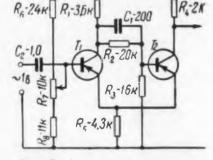


Fig. 5. A sawtooth generator.

If an alternating voltage of approximately one volt is applied to the circuit, there is no need for temperature stabilization, for in this case the amplitude of the applied voltage is much greater than the possible temperature drift of the discrimination voltages U_1 and U_2 .

2. The circuit of Fig. 4 can generate rectangular voltages. The operating principle of this circuit, as well as the one that follows, is well analyzed,⁶ for ordinary vacuum tube circuits. The duration of the front of the generated rectangular pulses is about 5 microseconds. Depending on the capacitance C, it is possible to obtain rectangular voltages up to 30 kc.

The frequency is continuously varied by means of resistor R_9 . By a suitable setting of potentiometer R_7 , it is possible to establish such an operating condition, that when a short pulse is applied to the collector of T1 the circuit generates a single rectangular pulse of constant duration and amplitude.

3. Satisfactory sawtooth waveform can obtain up to approximately 30 kc with the circuit of Fig. 5. The frequency can be continuously varied by resistor R_6 , and ranges can be changed by changing the charging capacitor C. The amplitude of the generated voltage is $U_1 - U_2$, i.e., about 0.5 v. By setting potentiometer R_9 , one can place this circuit in a slaved mode, at which it generates sawtooth pulses after a brief negative pulse is applied to the collector of T1.

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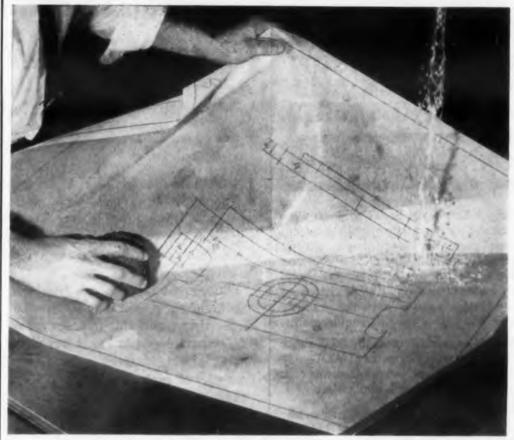
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1960 ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

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Electronic Control of Triggered Multivibrators

RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS

A. F. Ivanov and M. L. Tsetlin Moscow State University U. S. S. R.

N THE CONSTRUCTION of computers it is frequently necessary to delay pulses by an interval which is adjustable over a wide range. The adjustment must have a low time-lag, and if possible, little power should be required for the adiustment.

The circuits of this type heretofore known in the literature, permit only mechanical adjustment of the delay, and this imposes many limitations. The system shown in Fig. 1 has electronic adjustment, insuring sufficient speed, sensitivity, and flexibility of control.

This circuit differs from that of an ordinary triggered multivibrator with cathode coupling, in the presence of a cathode follower T3 and a control tube T4. In the absence of a triggering pulse, T2 is blocked by the plate current of T1.

When a negative triggering pulse is applied, the charging current of the capacitor C produces a voltage drop for T4, which results in the positive potential on the grid of the cathode follower T3, and consequently on the grid of T2, connected with the cathode follower. The charging time of capacitor C is determined by the current through T4, which in turn is regulated by the potential on its grid.

The use of a cathode follower makes it possible to exclude the shunting action of the grid-cathode

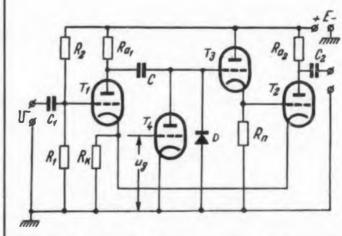


Fig. 1. A triggered multivibrator with a cathode follower and a control tube for varying the delay.



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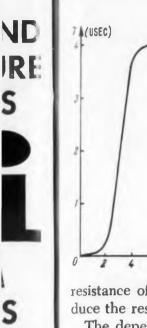
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Fig. 2. Pulse duration of the multivibrator can be varied by changing the grid voltage on the control 'ube.

resistance of tube T2. The diode D serves to reduce the reset time of the circuit.

6 -UG (V)

The dependence of the duration T of the output pulse on the voltage u_q on the grid of tube T4 is linear over a rather broad range. Here Tchanges from

 $T_{min} = (R_{a_1} + R_i) C I_{ii} (u_1/u_2)$ $u_q = 0$ when $T_{max} = R_b C \ln (\Delta_{ua1/u2})$ to

when

In these formulas R_i is the internal resistance of tube T4 when $u_g = 0$, R_b is the inverse resistance of the diode, Δu_{a1} is the jump in the plate voltage when TI is cut off, u_1 is the initial voltage drop across T4 when $u_g = 0$, and the voltage across T4 at the instant T1 conducts (T1's cutoff voltage)

 $|u_q| \ge u_{tr}$

$$u/g \approx R_1 E/(R_1 + R_2) + |E_{tr}|$$

The values of Δu_{a1} and u_1 can be found graphically.

In our experiments we used type 6N1R tubes. The parameters of the circuit were: E = 300 v, $R_{a1} = 1000$ ohms, $R_{a2} = R_K = 3.4$ K, $R_m = 47$ K, $R_1 = 18$ K, $R_2 = 110$ K, C = 100 µµf, $R_b = 41$ meg (for silicon diode D 204). Here the duration of the multivibrator pulse changes from three μ sec to four μ sec while u_g changes from 0 to -6 v (See Fig. 2).

Electronic adjustment of pulse duration makes it possible to control the time lag in servomechanisms. In a breadboard of such a model, the duration of the lag, which varied during the time of operation of the system, was compared with the duration T_0 , of a reference pulse.

In conclusion, we note that it is possible to generate a sequence of pulses of specified durations by using a scaler in conjunction with the circuit described here.

(Translated from Izevestiya Vysshykh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy (News of the Higher Institutions o Learning), Radiophysics Section, Vol. II, No. 1 1959.)



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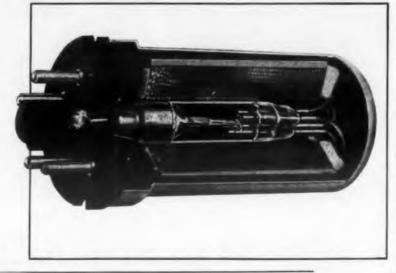
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Tubular Products NEWS

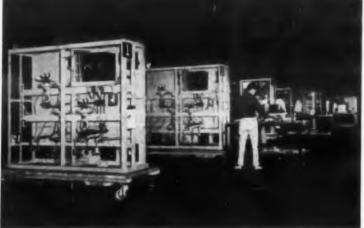
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Frequency Stability of Astable **Transistor Multivibrator**

GERMAN ABSTRACTS

E. Brenner

THE ASTABLE multivibrator, when designed symmetrically (Fig. 1 with $R_1 = R_2 = R$; R_{c_1} $= R_{C2} = R; C_1 = C_2 = C)$ generates a square waveform with the nominal repetition frequency f = 1/2 RC ln2. The actual frequency of the output depends on the supply voltage, temperature and component variations and tolerances.

The influence of supply voltage variation on frequency can be calculated but leads to a complicated expression. Using instead typical values, for example

> V_{CE} for $I_B \approx V_o/R = 0.1$ V_{BE} for $I_B \approx V_o/R = 0.1$ to 0.3

 $I_{CBO} = 3 \mu a \text{ at } 20 \text{ C}$

base-emitter voltage when loop gain reaches unity so that transition occurs = 0.04 to 0.2 v

one can show that a 10-per-cent variation in supply voltage results in the frequency change

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} \approx \frac{1.12}{V_o - 0.175} \,\% \tag{1}$$

where in addition to the above assumptions, the values R = 16 K, $R_c = 1$ K and transistor types OC602 spec are used.

Eq. 1 is verified experimentally as shown in Fig. 2.

Similar calculation for temperature variation

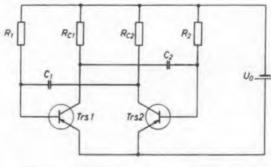


Fig. 1. Astable transistor multivibrator.

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

shows the dependence depicted in Fig. 3. Abstracted from an article by E. Brueckner, Nachrichtentechnische Zeitschrift, Vol. 12, No. 10, October 1959, pp 509-513. 41 Al Iur AUg = + 10% - 1

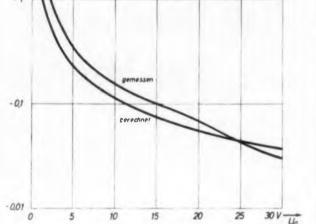
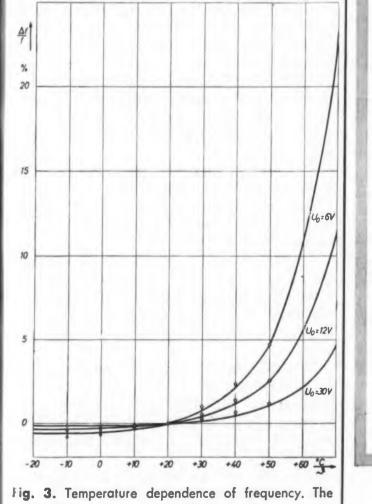


Fig. 2. Calculated and measured curve of frequency dependence on supply voltage for 10 per cent variation in supply voltage using OC 602 spec germanium transistors.



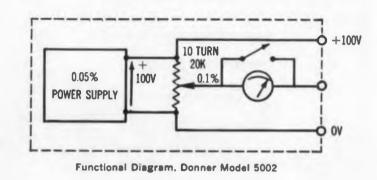
small circles indicate measured points, the curves are calculated.

Think about these 2 applications



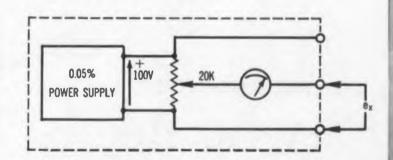
Donner Model 5002 Null Voltmeter costs only \$245 for cabinet model. \$230 for rack mount

Then you'll want a DONNER NULL VOLTMETER



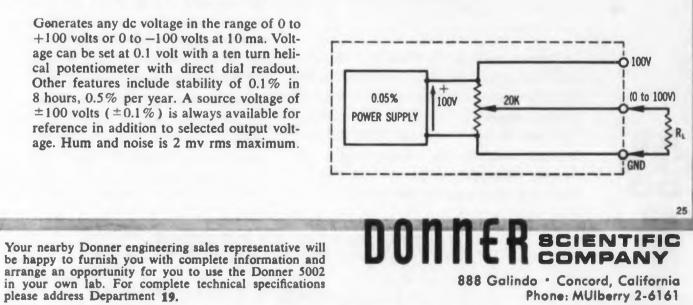
As a Sensitive 0.1% Direct Reading dc Voltmeter

In operation, the user measures voltage by simply twisting the ten turn precision potentiometer dial until the meter nulls. Voltage is read directly off the potentiometer dial to a resolution of 0.1%. Operation over a range of 0 to +100 volts or 0 to -100 volts without range switching. Features negligible loading over whole range with infinite impedance at null. The meter is protected against burnout from overvoltage.



As a 0.1% Reference Power Supply

Generates any dc voltage in the range of 0 to +100 volts or 0 to -100 volts at 10 ma. Voltage can be set at 0.1 volt with a ten turn helical potentiometer with direct dial readout. Other features include stability of 0.1% in 8 hours, 0.5% per year. A source voltage of ± 100 volts ($\pm 0.1\%$) is always available for reference in addition to selected output voltage. Hum and noise is 2 my rms maximum.



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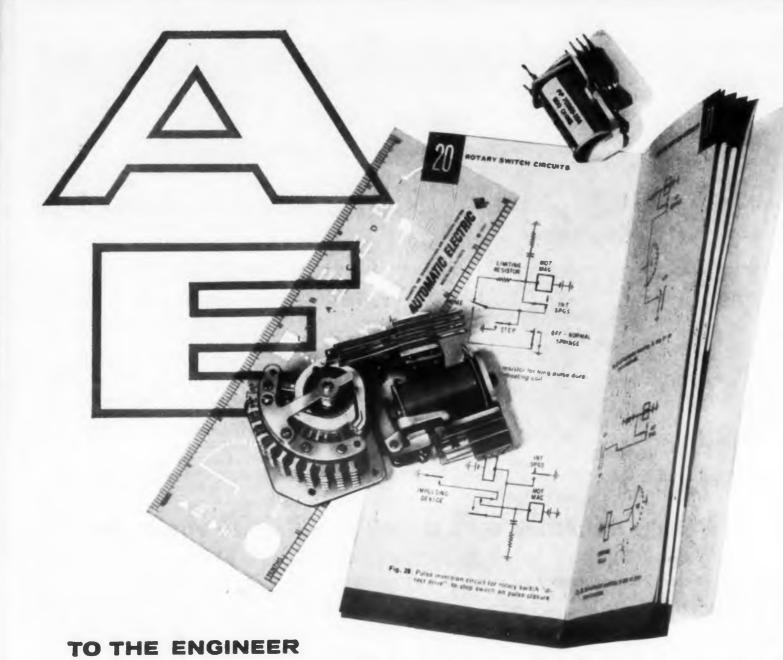
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who needs "for instances"

Take such a "for instance" as this: you want to step an indirectly driven rotary switch immediately on pulse closure. The schematic, Fig. 28, above, points out an easy way of doing it with a standard relay.

Or suppose you'd like to stretch a pulse with a relay – or set up a sequential programming circuit with stepping switches. You'll find the most practical methods among the 41 schematics in AE's new 32-page booklet on "Basic Circuits." It comes complete with a handy template for drawing relays and switches on your own circuits. And it's all yours for the asking! In case you don't find the solution to your switching problem in *Basic Circuits*, our engineers can find a solution for you. In fact, AE engineers can show you switching tricks that will cut corners on costs. Or, if you wish, they'll assume the job of designing and building to your specs, anything from a simple control package to an entire system.

To get your copy of *Basic Circuits* and/or the answer to your specific control problem, just write J. E. James, Director, Control Equipment Sales, Automatic Electric, Northlake, Ill. In Canada: Automatic Electric Sales (Canada) Ltd., 185 Bartley Dr., Toronto 16, Ont.



GENERAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRONICS CIRCLE 292 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

GERMAN ABSTRACT

Hall Generators For Magnetic _{Ta}

ALL GENERATORS can be used in reproducing heads of magnetic tape devices to avoid the following four disadvantages associated with conventional electromagnetic induction transducers:

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1. The output voltage, v, Fig. 1, is proportional to frequency. As a consequence, comparatively elaborate compensating schemes must be used in the amplifiers.

2. The output voltage is proportional to the recorded trace thickness, s, so that the storage capacity of a tape is limited since s cannot be reduced without adversely affecting signal-to-noise relations.

3. Increasing storage capacity by reducing tape speed and slit reluctance is possible only in a very limited sense because reduction of slit thickness leads eventually to excessive magnetic decoupling between tape and pickup.

4. The inductance of commercial induction units is so large (0.1 to several henries) that complete transistorizing is difficult since the low-input impedance of transistors in conjunction with this large inductance give rise to excessive time constants.

The Hall-effect transducer arrangement shown in Fig. 2 has much less frequency dependence than the conventional head and requires less elaborate equalizers. Down to recording trade thickness s of 1 mm, the output amplitude is independent of s.

Completely transistorized electronic circuitry can be used with the Hall transducer since the output impedance of Hall generators is purely resistive. In addition, slit thickness and speed

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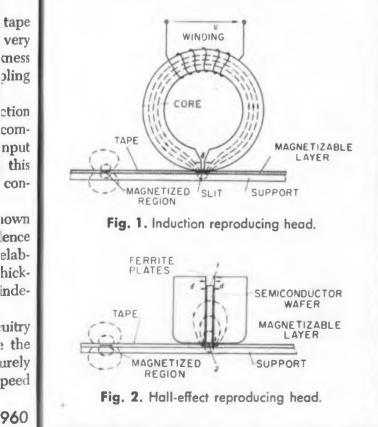
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reduction is possible without decrease in output voltage.

Because indium antimonide has the largest electron mobility of the known semiconductors, it is best suited for the attainment of large power capability. In addition, indium antimonide has only pure Nyquist noise while other semiconductors exhibit additional noise which varies inversely with frequency.

Abstracted from an article by F. Kuhrt, G. Stark and F. Wolf, Elektronische Rundschau, Vol. 13, No. 11, November 1959, pp. 407-408.



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"CRONAFLEX[®] gives us the highest possible degree of stability in a reproduction film" - North American Aviation, Inc., Los Angeles, California

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North American Aviation's Los Angeles Division photographic experts, left to right: Clay Chapen, Supervisor of the X-ray Photo Template Lab; Buzz Holland, Manager of Photographic and Reproduction Department; Bob Mease, General Supervisor of Photographic Services, inspect a CRONAFLEX print to be used by engineers working on the B-70 triple-sonic intercontinental bomber developed by the company for the U.S. Air Force.

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Thoroughly researched and job-tailored, Z-4448 transparent phosphor tube offers ultra-high resolution: for specialized photographic applications.



Designed for use under severe conditions of vibration and humidity, two-gun GL-4386 4 x 6" electrostatic deflection tube meets all design specs, is successfully job proven.

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BECAUSE ALUMINUM has less conductivity than copper, a greater cross section is needed to provide the same conductance. The actual cross-sectional area occupied by an aluminum conductor must therefore be greater than that of a comparable copper conductor.

If an aluminum conductor is in the same form as conventional insulated copper magnet wire, then a coil of it will occupy more space than a coil of copper and may require enlarging the magnetic circuit of iron and other components of the enclosure in which it is to be housed.

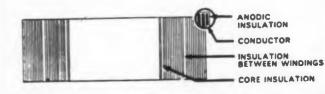


Fig. 1a. Transformer coil using anodized aluminum strip has a conductor space factor up to 30% of window opening.

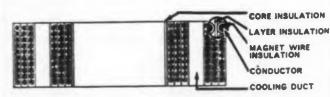


Fig. 1b. Conventional copper magnet wire coil has a conductor space factor approximately 25 to 35% of window opening.

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trated in Fig. 1.

Among these are:

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Winding problems are simplified. Traversing

However, a coil wound with aluminum strip

can be designed so it will occupy no more space

than a comparable coil wound with copper mag-

net wire. This is because the cross-sectional area

of a coil includes the conductor itself, the elec-

Advantages

With aluminum strip conductor, it is possible

Basically, a strip wound coil consists of a num-

ber of turns of aluminum strip with an exception-

ally thin layer of insulation between each turn.

The number of layers is equal to the number of

turns, and the layer-to-layer voltage is equal to

the turn-to-turn voltage. This eliminates the high

layer-to-layer voltage common in magnet wire

The result is a compact coil with practically no voids and a minimum of insulation. The contrast between strip wound coils and those wound

with conventional copper magnet wire is illus-

In addition, aluminum strip wound coils have

a number of other advantages over comparable

coils wound with round copper magnet wire.

coils wound with round copper magnet wire:

to eliminate some of the space required by the

trical insulation, and any voids in between.

insulation and to greatly reduce the voids.

available from inventory for immediate delivery silicon transistors with

400 mw POWER DISSIPATION 25°C All electrodes completely insulated from the JEDEC-30 package (TO-5)

These Hughes PNP fused junction silicon transistors...which are especially recommended for small signal current gain, DC amplifier and other applications...offer you the following advantages over competitive devices:

• BV_{CBO} , BV_{EBO} , and BV_{CEO} are symmetrical • lower leakage current • controlled gain band • lower saturation resistance • higher operating frequency

You receive still another benefit from these Hughes silicon transistors: proven reliability. Its reliability life tests at maximum operating temperature show a reliability factor of 4 X 10^{-5} or only one failure in 25,000 transistor hours of operating life.

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Specifications

Туре	BVEBO BVCBO BVCEO	Hin.	le Max.	Max. Vcc @ Ic = 10ma @ Ig = 2ma	Maximum Iceo" and IEEO"	Typ. Fat (MC)
2N1228	-15V	14	32	-0.2	0.1µA	1.2
2N1229	-15V	28	65	-0.2	-0.1µA	1.2
2N1230	-35V	14	32	-0.2	-0.1µA	1.2
2N1231	-35V	28	65	-0.2	-0.1µA	1.2
2N1232	-60V	14	32	-0.2	-0.1"A	1.0
2N1233	-60V	28	65	-0.2	-0.1µA	1.0
2N1234	-110V	14	32	-0.2	-0.1µA	0.8

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ARE YOU USING DOW'S EXTENSIVE FABRICATION FACILITIES?

Capacity and outstanding capabilities now available for both magnesium and aluminum fabrication, finishing and assembly.



"WRAPPER," or shell of housing is roll-formed of magnesium sheet.



AUTOMATIC ARC WELDER, using tungsten-inert gas process, joins end to wrapper.

400-TON PRESS draws end pieces of magnesium transmitter housing for missile ground support electronic system. Heated dies make possible one-step draws.

The electronic transmitter housing shown in various stages of production on this page is a good example of the type of work carried on at Dow's Bay City fabrication plant. It is a large and complex assembly which is produced in quantity, involves many operations, and must conform to extremely high standards.

Large or small jobs. The Bay City plant is a large, well equipped production facility set up to handle large or small jobs, and plenty of both. Its activities encompass every phase of fabrication—deep drawing, bending spinning, stamping, piercing, machining, arc and spot welding, assembling, chemical treating and painting. The facilities are government certified.

Engineering and quality control. Dow engineers working closely with the customer are frequently able to suggest design modifications which cut costs and or meet application requirements better. A quality control team using modern methods and equipment assures that high standards of craftsmanship are rigidly maintained.

Many "firsts." The Bay City fabrication plant has pioneered many developments in the production of magnesium parts and products. They were first to hot draw the lightest structural metal, and first to spot weld and automatically weld it. They have also been a leader in the production use of chemical treatments and finishes for magnesium.

Whatever your requirements, if they involve magnesium or aluminum fabricated parts or assemblies, it will pay you to make Dow your supplier.

For more information contact your Dow Sales Office or write today for an illustrated brochure discussing Dow fabrication services. THE DOW METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Midland, Michigan. Merchandising Department 1010BC1-20.



ASSEMBLY involves attachment of doors, hardware, components using riveting, bolting.

DOW THE DOW METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY Division of The Dow Chemical Company

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| DIGEST

mechanisms of conventional winding equipment are not needed. Bobbins and flanges can often be eliminated.

• Layer-to-layer voltage is reduced, eliminating the need for additional insulation required for wire wound coils.

• Heat transfer characteristics are better, and hot spots are eliminated. Since hot-spot temperature determines allowable current densities, it is often possible to use higher currents or a lower equivalent conductor cross section.

• It is practical to use the excellent insulating properties of anodic films for turn insulation.

• With anodized strip conductors, impregnation of coils is usually unnecessary. If it is the practice to impregnate, however, less material is required because voids are at an absolute minimum.

• Joining and insulating of taps and terminals are simplified.

Insulation for strip wound coils may be provided by an anodized film on the surface of the strip, or by a thin ribbon of insulating material interleaved between turns as the coil is wound.

It is possible also that adherent materials such as organic resins or enamels may sometimes be



Fig. 2. Aluminum strip wound coil and the conventional copper wire coil it replaced.

used. The type preferred will depend upon coil operating temperatures and upon relative costs; available thicknesses; electrical, mechanical, and physical properties of the insulating material.

Anodized Aluminum Strip

Aluminum oxide exists on all aluminum in the form of a microscopically thin layer. This provides aluminum with its excellent corrosion resistance. By the use of anodizing techniques, this thin layer is built up to a hard, inelastic, and highly insulating film approximately 0.00022-inch hick

Anodized films have certain properties that make them ideal for coil insulation. They are very thin; they are very hard and resistant to abrasion; they have a high breakdown voltage (good dielectric strength) for a given thickness (about 550 volts for 0.00022-inch film); they are inorganic and chemically inert; and, above all, they withstand extremely high temperatures without distress of any kind. Aluminum oxide has a melting temperature which is actually much higher than that of the aluminum itself.

The greatest single problem in the development of a practical anodized strip conductor was to obtain a satisfactory film on the edge of the strip. When a wide sheet is slit into narrower strips, the slit edges are ragged and may have slight burrs.

Such irregularities cause no trouble in most applications, but it is impossible to get a uniform anodized coating over such a configuration. The problem was overcome by a combination of chemical and mechanical processes which give the edge a smooth contour that can be anodized adequately. It is around these edge conditioning processes that the major claims of patent application are based.

Systems using bare strip conductor are quite flexible, since many arrangements of strip widths and thicknesses may be used, and a number of excellent interleaving materials are available. Materials for interleaving may be any of the conventional insulating materials such as paper, Mylar, Teflon, glass, mica, or others depending upon operating temperature requirements, relative cost, available thicknesses, electrical, mechanical, and physical properties. The excellent heat transfer characteristics of strip wound coils result in lower average operating temperatures and in much lower hot spot temperatures than in wire wound coils. These reductions are significant when the choice of interleaving materials is considered.

Abstracted from Reynolds Metals Company Product Description, "Aluminum Strip Conductor," No. 11c-2, August 20, 1959.

Editor's note: Recently, the first large-scale apwire coil horn.

plication of aluminum foil strip conductor was announced. The Sparton Automotive Division of Sparton Corp., Jackson, Mich. switched from copper and aluminum magnet wire coils to interleaved aluminum strip conductor coil units for its line of automobile horns. Fig. 2 shows the strip wound coil and the conventional copper wire coil it replaced. The sizes of the two coils are about the same but in switching to the strip coil, 12 bulky parts were eliminated from the old style, copper

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WORK WHERE YOU WANT TO LIVE Engineers have discovered the fun of fishing, water skiing, boating, and swimming in the 54 lakes inside Orlando's city limits. They cook out more, spend more time with their families out-of-doors, and play more golf every month of the year than ever before.



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CIRCLE 920 ON CAREER INQUIRY FORM, PAGE 18G

DIGEST

Pedestal-Free Switches

SEVERAL of the common switching devices have the disadvantage of causing a pedestal, or step function, to be transferred to the load by the switching signal. This pedestal can be very undesirable, particularly in the case where the switching frequency falls in the signal frequency band, and this paper describes several circuits which produce pedestal-free switching.

A two-diode type pedestal-free switch is shown in Fig. 1. It uses a transformer with a bifilar wound primary and a single secondary. When the switching current turns on diode D_1 , diode D_2 is turned off and the signal can be transferred to the load simultaneously with the switching current. During the interval when D_1 is turned off and D_2 on, the signal cannot reach the load and another switching current is passed through D_2 and the load. When the switching potentials are balanced around ground it is possible to obtain equal switching currents which then would maintain a constant current through the load. The load will then be pedestal free. When any distortion of the switching signal occurs in the transformer it will be found difficult to completely balance the two switching currents. Note that the switching signal has to be larger than the largest information signal in order to keep the diode D_1 properly biased.

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A pedestal-free transistor switch is shown in Fig. 2.

An alloyed junction transistor of either the pnp or the npn type can be used depending on the switching voltage polarity. In Fig. 2 when the switching voltage is positive the emitter-to-base junction of the transistor is biased in the forward direction and the transistor will present a very low impedance from collector to emitter. The signal now finds a return path to ground and the transformer passes the information to the load. When the switching voltage is negative, the emitter to base junction is back biased and the tran-

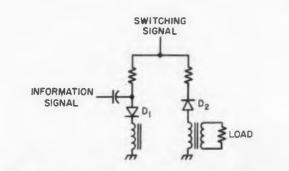
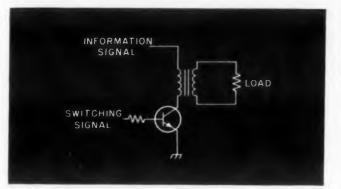


Fig. 1. Two-diode type pedestal-free switch.



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sistor will present a high impedance in the signal return path. Nearly all of the signal is then developed across the transistor and very little is reflected to the load. The transformed load impedance must be carefully selected to obtain useful efficiency in the "ON-time" and good isolation in the "OFF-time." The resistance of the collector to emitter junction will be in the order of several ohms, while several hundred kilohms can be obtained in the "OFF-time" with germanium transistors. Efficiencies of 95% with an isolation of 60 db can be obtained this way.

The transistor should have bilateral characteristics. This means that the collector and emitter of the transistor can be reversed in a circuit without a change in performance. As can be seen from Fig. 2, when the transistor is turned on, signal current through the collector to emitter junction should be able to flow in both directions.

During the off time, it is imperative to have the switching voltage larger than the largest signal voltage; otherwise, the collector to base junction would be forward biased and another return path is established.

The base current drive has to be larger than he largest signal current in the base in order to naintain the transistor in the "ON-state" and to produce a low impedance from collector to emiter. Therefore, the required switching power is a unction to both the maximum signal and the ransistor dc gain. (continued on following page)



Firm price and delivery on low noise parametric amplifiers

Firm price and delivery schedules are available for negative resistance, cavity type amplifiers in the L, S, C, and Lower X-Bands. You can choose from either development models for evaluation in your system, or custom designed, fully qualified units in production quantities. The table at right shows typical amplifier characteristics now being obtained in development models.

With noise figures as low as 2 db, these amplifiers are ideally suited to radar acquisition and tracking systems, tropo-scatter communications, telemetering, satellite tracking, and microwave relay links.

They recover from overload in milliseconds—are resistant to deterioration and failure from high power. Phase jitter and gain stability characteristics are excellent, and with the associated ferrite circulator, the amplifier is fall-safe in case of pump or diode failure.

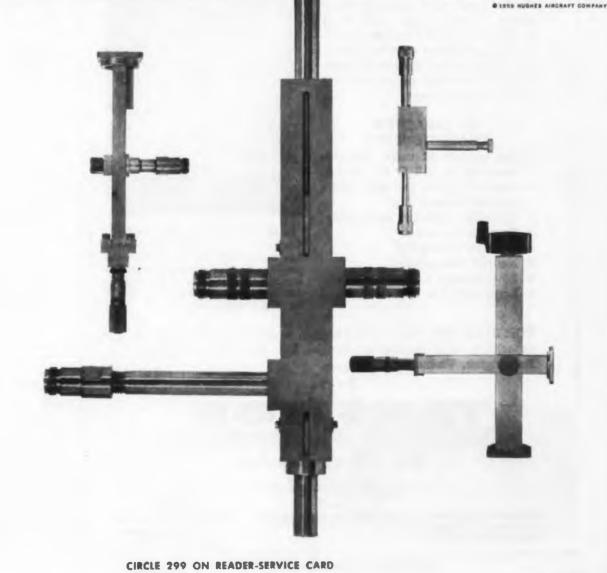
Small in size and weight, the amplifier can easily be retrofitted to many existing systems. Hughes Microwave Products can provide complete retrofit kits, including ferrite circulator, amplifier, pump circuitry, and pump klystron, custom fitted to your system configuration.

	HOUNED	PARAMETRIC	AMPLIFIENO-	-Typical Charl	Cleristics
-					

	L Band	5 Band	C Band	X Band	
Pump	50 mw at S or C Band	100 mw at X Band	100 mw at X or K _U Band	150 mw at K _U Band	
Gain	15 to 20 db	15 to 25 db	15 to 25 db	15 to 20 dt	
Bandwidth 2 to 10 r		Up to 26 mc	Up to 25 mc	2 to 8 mc	
Noise Flgure	2 to 4 db	2 to 4 db	2 to 4 db	6 db	
Remarks	Non- degenerate	Non- degenerate	Non- degenerate	Quasi- degenerate	

HUGHES

dates, or for further technical date. S. write Microwave Products, Advanced Program Development, Hughes Alrcreft Gompany, Culver City 4, Calif., er phone UPton 0-7111, Ext. 4727.



1960 LECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960



TES Plug-in Type are Rated at -55 to +85 C

Tansitor's new TES tantalum foil capacitors provide more capacitance in less space than axial types of comparable performance. That's because both leads emerge from one end, so only one seal is required, with consequent savings in length.

The welded leads are completely encapsulated too. Hence soldering can be done close to the end of the capacitor without damag-

ing the welds. The combination of shorter length and minimum leads makes possible space savings up to 50% - a mighty important factor in applications such as printed and transistorized circuits for miniaturized military or commercial electronic equipment.

TES CAPACITOR CHARACTERISTICS

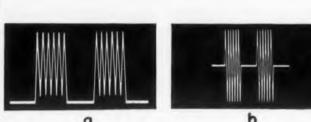
- · Can operate at surge temperatures up to 125 C for several hundred hours — with some voltage derating
- 150-volts operation and under
- Polar or non-polar
- Plain or etched foil
- Neutral electrolyte
- Low leakage current
- Long shelf life

FOR FULL DETAILS on TES plug-in or other types of tantalum capacitors, write Tansitor Electronics, Inc., Dept. 10, West Road, Bennington, Vermont.



CIRCLE 300 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

MORE CAPACITANCE, LESS WEIGHT Combined volume of 40 TES Capaci-tors equals that of large paper capacitor which far outweighs them. But combined capacitance of TES capacitors is 24,000 microfarads to only 4 for paper capacitor.

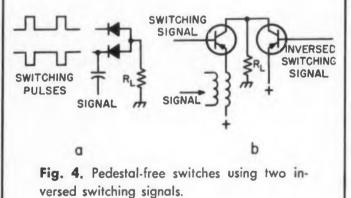


DIGEST

Fig. 3a. Typical voltage wave shape with signal voltage transmitted to load. b. Typical voltage wave shape obtained with pedestalfree switch.

The signal source should be at dc ground potential to avoid any dc current from the signal source through the load (and transistor) during the "ON-time." Having established this condition the switch operates as a true impedance switch and will cause no pedestal across the load. A typical voltage waveform is given in Fig. 3b. The maximum frequency that can be used is considerably higher than that of mechanically driven switches as the relay or commutator types.

Although the switch described above requires a floating load, it has the advantage over a parallel switch that the signal source is not shorted during the "OFF-cycle." Instead, the load is disconnected from the source and during this time another



load could be connected by means of an addi-

tional switch. Another form of a pedestal free switch can be used when two switching signals are available which are identical except for polarity. In Fig. 4a and b are given two types. Fig. 4a shows a two diode switch, turned on and off alternately and simultaneously, causing a continuous switching current to flow through the load, which does not produce a pedestal. The signal is only passed

for your voice communications

STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE HANDSETS

MODELS FOR MANY INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS



No. 26: short, lightweight, sturdy. Comes with capsule-type receiver and transmitter.

No. 27: high-gain version of No. 26 handset.



No. 28: "push-to-talk" handset. Rocker bar switch; various spring combinations.

No. 29: high-gain version of No. 28 handset.

Typical applications: mobile radio • intercom systems • carrier and microwave • aircraft and railroad.



Modern handset cradle for mobile or panel use fits any Stromberg-Carlson handset. Send for Bulletins T-5005 and T-5013. Write to Telecommunica-

tion Industrial Sales, 116 Carlson Road, Rochester 3, New York.

CIRCLE 301 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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through during the "ON-state" of transistor Q1. Both transistors alternately contribute to a steady switching current through the load, providing that sufficient drive is applied to the bases of both transistors to produce saturation current independent of transistor gain.

Digested from Pedestal Free Switches by Sybrand L. Anema, presented at the Sixth Annual East Coast Conference on Aeronautical and Navigational Electronics, Oct. 26-28, 1959, Baltimore, Md.

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ceiver No. 26

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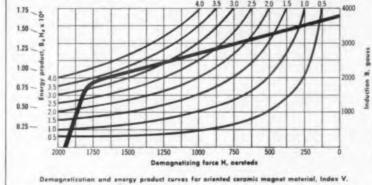
1960

Metallized **Capacitors**

ETALLIZED capacitor developments, us-Mage, and reliability have been of considerable interest to the Signal Corps, primarily for their improved volumetric efficiency. In 1952, the Signal Corps initiated a specification engineering program to better understand the relatively new metallized capacitor.

The results of this program showed, essentially, that the environmental and mechanical characteristics of hermetically sealed, metal-encased metallized paper capacitors were equal to the accepted conventional foil styles. In addition to standard climatic and vibration tests specified in MIL-C-25A, the program included high frequency vibration, shock, and acceleration tests now specified in the high reliability specification, MIL-C-14157, covering the foil styles. Electrically, approximately 99% of the specimens had dissipation factors of less than 1%, the limit specified in the foil specifications. The insulation resistance values, however, were lower than those found in conventional styles, quite unpredictable, and marginal with respect to MIL-C-25A requirements. It was found that the effect of the intermittent breakdown on the capacitance and dissipation factor, before the repetitive sparking point, is not significant, although the insulation resistance deteriorated with in reasing numbers of sparks. In one test group,

Permanne coefficient P 4.0 4.5 5.0 6.0 7.0 8.0 10.0 15.0 2.25 2.5 2.75 3.0 2.0 1.75 -8



INDOX V opens **NEW**

on any project that involves permanent magnets.

magnet applications

major users of permanent magnets.

design avenues in permanent

Use of Indiana Steel's INDOX V by design engineers continues to

grow by leaps and bounds. So much so that the company has just

completed a new plant solely for the production of this remarkable

ceramic magnet material. Designers find it the answer where other

materials didn't measure up. Today it's in big volume demand by

Here's a summary of basic data on INDOX V. Investigate this material. It has helped others outstrip competition — both in product design and cost reduction. It could do the same for you. What-

ever you're working on, keep this information close at hand — or write for the complete story on INDOX V, and ask about design help

What Is Indox V?

INDOX V is a highly oriented barium ferrite permanent magnet material-the first to be produced in this country on a commercial scale. Like other ceramics, it is a non-conductor, hard, brittle and lightweight-much lighter than metallic alloy magnets. It has an energy product $3\frac{1}{2}$ times that of non-oriented ceramic magnets.

Typical Characteristics of Indox V

Coercive Force (H _c), oersteds	2,000
Residual Induction (B,), gauss	3,840
Peak Energy Product (B _d H _d)	3.5x106
Reversible Permeability	1.05
Temperature Coefficient of Reversible Flux Change	-0.19%/°C.
Magnetization Field for Saturation, cersteds	10,000
Chemical Composition	Ba Fe12 019
Specific Gravity	5.0 or .181 lb/cu in

INDOX V is made of readily available, non-critical materials — an important design consideration for long-range production plans. In the precisely controlled manufacturing process, magnet shapes are dieformed from powdered material under high pressure, then sintered in a special high-temperature furnace. Standard shapes of INDOX V magnets available from stock include wafers, rings and cylinders in most practical sizes. Special shapes and sizes can be produced for unusual applications.

Special Properties

The unique characteristics of INDOX V often have indicated its use in areas of design where the application of permanent magnets formerly was considered impossible.

High resistance to demagnetization. The high coercive force of INDOX V

permits much shorter magnet lengths than is possible with other materials, but larger magnet area is necessary because of lower flux density

High resistivity. As a non-conductor, INDOX V can be used where other materials would create unwanted current paths. In the presence of high-frequency alternating fields,



eddy current losses and associated heating effects are extremely low.

Low incremental permeability. The change in flux that results from a change in demagnetizing influence is lower in INDOX V than in any other magnetic material. Thus, INDOX V maintains a more constant field in the presence of external fields because variations in its flux are small.

High energy per unit volume. On an equivalent weight basis, the energy product of INDOX V is comparable to that of Alnico V - the strongest permanent magnet material available — and $3\frac{1}{2}$ times that of nonoriented ceramic magnets. Optimum area is $5\frac{1}{3}$ times the area of an equal Alnico V magnet, about half the area of a non-oriented ceramic. Optimum length is 28 percent that of Alnico V. Since INDOX V requires less magnetic material and less space, the cost per unit of usable energy is extremely low.

Resistance to radiation environments. Recent comprehensive studies of the effects of nuclear radiation on permanent magnet materials indicate that INDOX V meets or exceeds environmental requirements for equipment likely to be used in nuclear-powered aircraft and ballistic missiles.

APPLICATIONS

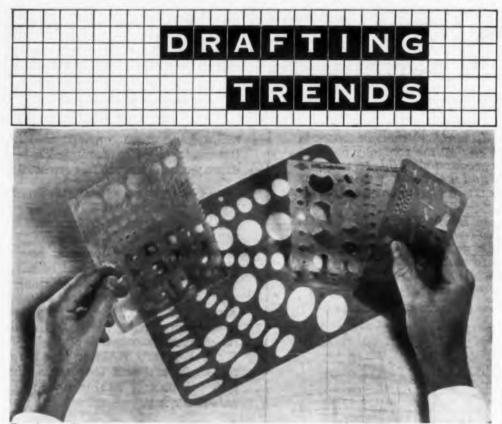
Electronic	Loudspeakers Ion pumps
Holding	Door closers: refrigerators Conveyors and automation Magnetic switches Magnetic chucks
Electro- Mechanical	Synchronous drives: Motors DC fields AC rotors Generators
Miscellaneous	Temperature control Magnetic separation

INDOX V has proved successful on the above applications. If you want to know more about this outstanding material in relation to your product write. M-1



IN CANADA: The Indiana Steel Products Company of Canada Limited, Kitchener, Ontario CIRCLE 302 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960



Drafting Templates are a valuable tool to faster drafting. They are available in an almost endless variety.

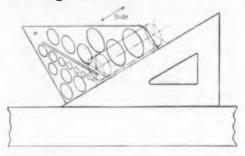
Specialized drafting templates speed drawing time

Always a handy tool, drafting templates are becoming increasingly in use to simplify everyday drawing techniques. Now vinyl plastics are used in the manufacture of the majority of templates. But the thickness, color and finish vary in almost endless profusion. Glare-saving colors, such as green and amber, are usual, both in clear and matte finishes. However, the white and clear plastics still are popular. The thicknesses vary with the different types of available templates from .020 gauge through .070 gauge.

Specialized template applications

A list showing the growing application for templates includes templates for: Electronic Symbols, Electrical Wiring, Landscaping, Screw Heads, House Plans, Nuts and Bolts, Screw Threads, Tooling, Windows, Plumbing, Mathematical Symbols, Map Planning, and many "all-purpose" templates for circles, ellipses, triangles, and other shapes.

Isometric ellipse template is a big timesaver



An isometric ellipse template may be more useful if it is cut in half to provide edges parallel to the minor axes of the ellipses. Halves of the template may then be moved along a 30-60 degree triangle so that ends of a shaft or any cylindrical shape can be drawn in a minimum of time and in perfect alignment.

A selection of 52 popular templates is illustrated and described in a special six page brochure, "Drafting Templates" recently published by Frederick Post Company. For your copy, write Frederick Post Company, 3644 N. Avondale Ave., Chicago, Illinois.



SENSITIZED PAPERS & CLOTHS + TRACING & DRAWING MEDIUMS + DRAWING INSTRUMENTS & SLIDE RULES ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT & DRAFTING SUPPLIES . FIELD EQUIPMENT & DRAFTING FURNITURE CIRCLE 303 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

for example, insulation resistance of representative specimens dropped from approximately 20,000 megohm/µf initially to 50 megohm/µf after only 14 breakdowns. One important observation, which is of added significance today since emphasis is being placed on low voltage ratings for transistor circuitry, is that no "self-clearing" was detected when the capacitors were derated to 90% of their nominal rating. Establishing a derating where no breakdowns are encountered is of importance when considering the use of metallized capacitors in circuits which cannot tolerate intermittent sparking and pulses.

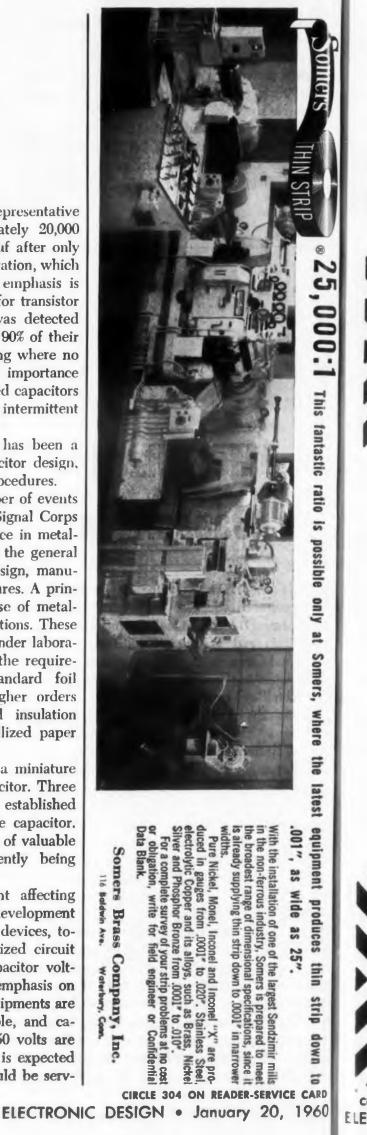
DIGEST

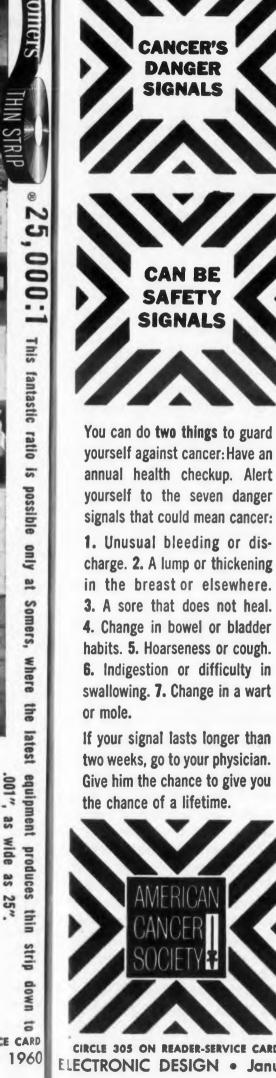
Since this study was made, there has been a general evolution of metallized capacitor design, manufacturing and quality control procedures.

Concurrent with this study, a number of events took place which further influenced Signal Corps thinking and added to their confidence in metallized capacitors. One factor has been the general evolution of metallized capacitor design, manufacturing, and quality control procedures. A principal design advance has been the use of metallized paper-metallized mylar combinations. These capacitors have proved themselves, under laboratory tests, to be capable of meeting the requirements of MIL-C-25A covering standard foil designs. They also demonstrated higher orders of insulation resistance values and insulation resistance stability than earlier metallized paper capacitor designs.

Also, the Signal Corps developed a miniature 0.2-mil. 50-volt metallized paper capacitor. Three large Signal Corps Industrial Studies established facilities for evaluating this miniature capacitor. From these programs, large quantities of valuable test data resulted which are presently being analyzed.

Perhaps the most influential event affecting Signal Corps thinking has been the development and acceptance of transistors. These devices, together with the many microminiaturized circuit projects underway, have changed capacitor voltage requirements and placed added emphasis on capacitor miniaturization. Military equipments are being transistorized, wherever possible, and capacitor voltage ratings of less than 50 volts are more the rule. In the near future, it is expected that almost 90% of capacitor needs could be serv-





SIGNALS

trend is in line with the recommended voltage derating of metallized capacitors mentioned DANGER earlier, and certainly is in the safe direction. The IGNALS engineer gains added confidence in the use of metallized capacitors when these capacitors are applied in 20,- 35,- and 50-volt circuits.

From a development viewpoint, the metallized electrode for capacitors is an important tool. Denied this, capacitor thin-film development programs would be seriously handicapped. The Army micromodule program, printed circuitry, and solid state circuitry require utmost miniaturization, and all, in some measure, depend on metallized electrode capacitors. A number of low voltage capacitor developments and production development programs employing metallized electrodes are underway at the Signal Corps. These developments are summarized briefly and the volumetric efficiencies of the metallized capacitors are compared with conventional foil-paper capacitor construction. For convenience of comparison, all capacitors are 1 uf and hermetically sealed. Using the 100-volt conventional capacitor as a reference, the following is noted:

iced with low voltage ratings. Fortunately, this

a. The 0.2 mil metallized paper capacitor mentioned earlier is approximately 25% the volume of the reference capacitor.

b. The Bell Telephone Laboratories 0.1 mil stripped lacquer metallized capacitor, presently under Signal Corps Industrial Study contract, reduces capacitor volumes to approximately 17%.

c. A novel, thin film Signal Corps development is presently underway for rolled, micron-thick teflon capacitors. Briefly, in this process, uniform, substantially pinhole-free teflon is discharged on a 0.25 mil metallized mylar substrate, and counterelectroded. Capacitors have been made in the laboratory in sizes approximately 12% of the conventional capacitor. With further development effort, and with dielectric thicknesses reduced and tailored to 10- and 25-volt applications, this percentage could be considerably reduced.

In view of the progress made since the early metallized paper capacitor production, the new styles available, and the engineering and production test information made available, the Signal Corps has, today, increased confidence in metallized capacitors.

(Digested from The Metallized Electrode Approach To Capacitor Miniaturization, a paper by Albert Lunchick, U.S. Army Signal Research & Development Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N. J., delivered to a recent meeting of the New York Metropolitan Chapter of the IRE's Professional Group On Component Parts.)



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COUCH RELAYS*

IMPORTANT SPECIFICATIONS Contacts: 4PDT - Dry circuit to 3 amperes Size: 132" D x 11/2" Weight: 3.2 oz. Pull-in power: 1/2 watt Ambient Temperature: -65°C to +125°C Vibration Resistance: 20G. 5 to 2000 cps Shock Resistance: 75G operating 200G non-operating

Couch Relays are used in the successful Hawk missile now being produced by Raytheon Company for the U.S. Army. Designed primarily to attack low flying aircraft from mobile launchers at a battle front, or from fixed installations in populated areas of the United States, the Hawk's mission leaves no room for error or unreliability of its systems. The production quantities of Couch Relays used in these systems measure up to this required reliability.



CIRCLE 306 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE 305 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

161

announcing the availability on the American market of HIRSCHMANN plugs • sockets • terminals

HIRSCHMANN precision made components, a standard of excellence in Europe for more than 30 years, are now available to meet your design, production and replacement needs from the Rye Sound Corp., its 20 sales offices and its national distributor organization. Hirschmann products are standard equipment on such well-known European brands as Norelco, Grundig, Nordmende, Blaupunkt, Lowe, Telefunken, Siemens, Braun, Uher and many others.

Hirschmann plugs, sockets and terminals offer two distinct advantages—American designed equipment for American consumption can use these products, and American designed equipment for European consumption can also use these products because they are designed to satisfy both American and European standards.

The Hirschmann line consists of miniature type plugs, connectors, and couplings for transistor and other small size applications, as well as standard sizes. The line includes multiple connectors from 2 to 36 poles, round types, flat types, wire mounts, panel mounts, wall mounts, etc. Depending upon the type of plug, they generally feature strain relief, axial and transverse wire connection, flexible sleeves, cord grips, unbreakable construction and shockproofing.

Included also are spring-loaded and insulated test prods, plus flexible and rigid types, alligator clips, banana plugs, continental type electrical plugs, universal multi-function panel terminals, spade terminals. A complete 52-page catalog with detailed specifications dimensions and applications is available by writing to S. M. Scher

Exclusive U. S. sales agent

RYE SOUND CORP., 145 Elm Street, Mamareneck, N. Y. West Coast warehouse: 1113 El Centro, Hollywood 38, Calif. Other precision Rye Sound products include: earphones, beadsets, miniature microphones, sub-miniature components



CIRCLE 307 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



REPORT BRIEFS

Transistor Alpha

Effect of ambient temperature on the transistor parameters alpha and alpha cut-off at various bias conditions, is studied in this report. The alpha decreases and the alpha-cut-off frequency increases with a lowering of the ambient temperature. Effect of Temperature on Alpha and Alpha Cut-off, Edwin Hirshmann, Diamond Ordnance Fuze Labs, Washington, D.C., April 17, 1959, 25 pp, Microfilm \$2.70, Photocopy \$4.80. Order PB 142852 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

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High-Temperature Insulation

Aluminum was plated and subsequently anodized on substrates of copper, chrome, iron and Inconel. Efforts to anodize aluminum plated over various layer metals on copper were unsuccessful, Frit-silicone resin compositions were applied to anodized wire in separate steps, and electrical properties of frit-resin coatings applied to anodized wire were determined. Colloidal silica was deposited electrophoretically on anodized aluminum as a possible substitute for frit-resin coatings. Work on a "one time at temperature coating" showed possibilities of continuous operation to 900 deg F. High-Temperature Insulation for Wire, J. N. Harris and J. D. Walton, Georgia Institute of Technology, Engineering Experiment Sta., Atlanta, July 1959, 43 pp, \$1.25. Order PB 151944 from OTS, Washington 25, D. C.

Nonlinear Elements and Circuits

Two methods of obtaining the response of an rlc circuit, containing a nonlinear inductor, to an arbitrary applied voltage are discussed. One method makes use of the phase portrait of the circuit; the other, of the phase-current relationship for the inductor. A method of evaluating the coefficients in a polynominal approximation to the two paths of a hysteresis loop is presented. This evaluation is made from a set of tuned voltmeter readings. An rlc circuit with nonlinear resistance is analyzed in a novel manner. A bibliography of material related to nonlinear circuits is presented. Analysis of Electrical Nonlinear Elements and Circuits, Harold E. Ellithorn and Robert C. Mc-Collum, Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., April, 1959, 96 pp, \$2.25. Order PB 151916 from OTS, Washington 25, D.C.

Frequency Control Systems

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A general analysis of the phase loop is made for a system employing division of the locked oscillator frequency. The analysis includes the effect of an external signal introduced to frequency-modulate the locked oscillator. The results of the phase loop analysis are then used to establish certain design criteria for various loop components, and to set limitations on the frequency of the external modulating signal. General problems associated with the introduction of frequency modulation in the system are discussed, and ways of using the frequency synthesizer to control a separate fm modulator are briefly considered. Frequency Control Systems, R. W. Stuart, General Radio Co., Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1954. 23 pp, Microfilm \$2.70, Photocopy \$4.80. Order PB 142534 from Library of Congress, Washington 25. D. C.

Spurious Radar Echoes

Radar echoes that are received from a sensibly clear atmosphere are commonly called "angels." In this paper the various types are described and the probable causes discussed. Also considered is the nature of signals from extra-terrestrial sources. Spurious Echoes on Radar, A Survey, Vernon G. Plank, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Bedford, Mass., May, 1959, 61 pp, \$1.75. Order PB 151952 from OTS, Washington 25, D.C.

Variable Capacitor Diodes

Alternative processes for the n and p+ regions of the hypersensitive type voltage variable capacitor are discussed. Units fabricated using one such process have shown hypersensitivity between -7and -10 volts. Based on the improvement of capacitance range, nominal capacitance, and figure of merit, the abrupt junction device having V-1/2 voltage sensitivity of capacitance is proposed as the best candidate for satisfaction of electronic tuning requirements. Characteristics of sample units produced to date are presented. Progress in characterization and measurement is outlined. Next quarter's activities are to be aimed at further device and process improvement in terms of electronic tuning, and the fabrication of "developmental model" units. Variable Capacitor Diodes, L. S. Chase and H. D. Frazier, Pacific Semiconductors, Inc., Culver City, Calif., Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1958, 32 pp, Microfilm \$3.00, Photocopy \$6.30. Order 1'B 142771 from Library of Congress, Washington . 5, D. C.



FOTOCERAM circuit board blanks are made using the micro-accuracy of photography. All holes and shapes are produced by simple exposure to light, heat, and an etching operation.

No bending, bowing or delaminating with a FOTOCERAM printed circuit board

Made of one solid piece of Fotoceram material, these printed circuit boards can't delaminate, because there are no laminations—the problem of bending, twisting and warping are eliminated, even under high ambient temperatures. Dimensional stability is so great you'll want to use them for environmental stress tests.

Through-hole plating presents no problems, either. We plate through the hole uniformly with the same conductor material. Thermal conductivity, as well as electrical conductivity, is exceptionally good. You can even make a solder bridge over a hole with no gap and without a wire.

Resolderability is excellent-we've removed and resol-

dered components over fifty times on a Fotoceram board without damage to runs or holes.

In addition, Fotoceram boards provide good adhesion, exceptional pull strength, zero water absorption. They are non-flammable, never blister.

We are now equipped to produce Fotoceram printed circuit boards in quantity on a mass production basis and at a practical cost.

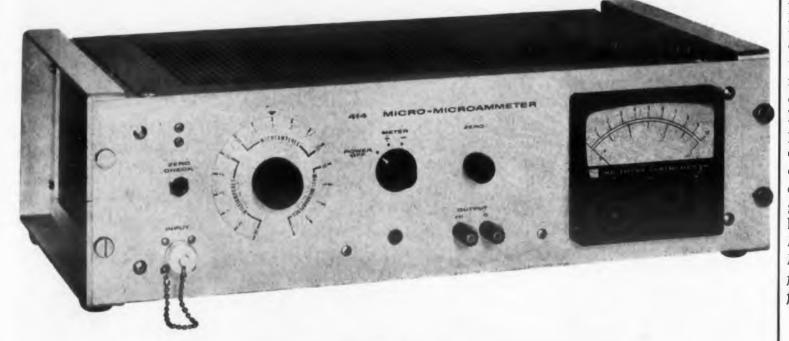
For more information, write for our data sheet to Corning Glass Works, 540 High Street, Bradford, Pa. Or contact our sales offices in New York, Chicago or Los Angeles.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

CIRCLE 308 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CORNING ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

new, low-cost Keithley micro-microammeter



MODEL 414 offers high performance over 17 ranges for just \$280

Think of the many ways you could use a truly dependable and economical micro-microammeter:

- testing reverse leakages in diodes and transistors, and grid currents in vacuum tubes. The 414 is ideal for many production tests, requiring only manipulation of a single range switch and very infrequent zero checks.
- monitoring and controlling nuclear reactors. The 414 costs less per channel than more complex systems, offers greater dependability and safety because each channel is independent of the others.
- measuring photocell currents, determining radioactivity in "tagged" biological samples, measuring leakages of insulators, resistors, and capacitors. You can convert the 414 for current integration, use it in a thickness gauge, or as an ionization gauge control.

The 414 is built to the same rigid standards as other, more sensitive Keithley products. It is available with a contact meter for go no-go production tests, alarm and control systems.

SPECIFICATIONS

17 RANGES in 1x and 3x steps, from 10 milliamperes to 0.1 milli-microampere full scale.

ACCURACY within $\pm 3\%$ full scale on all ranges down to 10 milli-microamperes, and within 4% on the more sensitive ranges.

INPUT DROP of less than five millivolts on all ranges, with full-scale signals.

RESPONSE TIME of less than 0.5 second on all ranges for any input capacitance up to 5000 micro-microfarads.

ZERO DRIFT of less than 2% of full scale, in any eight-hour period, on any range.

RECORDER OUTPUT of 5 volts with a 1-ma capability.

INPUT CONNECTOR at front; output connectors at both front and back.

DIMENSIONS 19" x 5¼" high x 10" deep. Net weight, 16 pounds.

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CIRCLE 309 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

REPORT BRIEFS

Nickel-Cadmium Batteries

The experimental program was divided into two main tasks. The first task includes a development and evaluation of Sonotone hermetically sealed nickel-cadmium batteries. The second task includes a study of the reaction mechanism and kinetics of a hermetically sealed cell. Experiments have been designed and initiated for two phases of Task 1 and also for Task 2. A cycling panel was constructed for life cycling studies on hermetically sealed cells. A reaction chamber was designed for the reaction mechanism study. Preliminary investigations were made at 1/2 atmosphere and 1 atmosphere pressures on the effects of the variations of volume and concentration of electrolyte on cell performance. This work indicates that an increase in electrolyte concentration gives increased capacity and decreased voltage level. Study of Sealed Nickel-Cadmium Batteries, Irwin M. Schulman, Sonotone Corp., Elmsford, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1958-Feb. 28, 1959, 48 pp, Microfilm \$3.30, Photocopy \$7.80. Order PB 142721 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Thermoelectric Generators

This project covered experimental engineering investigation leading to the construction of five breadboard thermoelectric generators. The maximum efficiency achieved was 1.47 per cent at a load of 2.6 v with a 10 watt-15 cc heat source. A method of improving commercial insulating materials was found. The design parameters governing the choice of the number of junctions, apportionment of heat flow, temperature difference, and internal resistance in their relation to efficiency was also studied. Thermoelectric Generators, Lloyd Owens, Horizons, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 7-Dec. 1, 1957, 65 pp, Microfilm \$3.90, Photocopy \$10.80. Order PB 142578 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

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Four-Level Masers

A new application of the push-pull pumping scheme is proposed, leading to maser operation with a signal frequency higher than pump frequency. Conditions are indicated under which such operation is possible, and a simple theory is developed. Experimental results obtained with a ruby maser are quoted. A Possible New Mode of Operation for Four-Level Masers, George Makhov, Willow Run Laboratories, University of

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960

Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., June 1959, 8 pp, Microfilm \$1.80, Photocopy \$1.80. Order PB 142782 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

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Antenna Beam Scanning

A brief outline is presented of some of the factors that affect radar range. A reduction in the noise figure of the radar receiver can greatly increase the radar range, especially if the antenna is pointing at the cold sky. An analysis is also presented of the diode up-converter, a new type of low-noise solid-state amplifier that converts upward in frequency and that is particularly suitable for use with electronic scanning antennae. The gain of the three-frequency up-converter is considerably greater than that of the two-frequency up-converter, while its noise figure is only slightly higher. When the three-frequency up-converter is connected in series with a down-converter in the usual fashion, the over-all noise figure of the combination can be lower than if a two-frequency up-converter were used. Investigation of Methods of Scanning the Beam of Large Antennae, E. M. T. Jones and J. S. Honda, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif., Mar. 1959, 32 pp, Microfilm \$3.00, Photocopy \$6.30. Order PB 142468 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

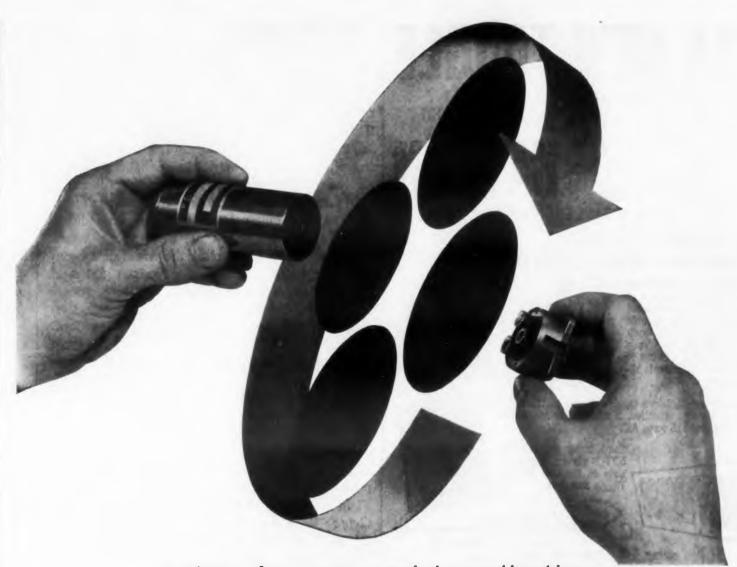
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1960

Transistor Environmental Testing

This standardization study is concerned with evaluating the effects of the following combined environments on the physical and electrical properties of four specified types of transistors: (1) high temperature vibration, (2) high temperature shock, (3) high temperature acceleration, (4) low temperature vibration, (5) low temperature shock, and (6) low temperature acceleration. In order to accomplish this objective, the study was divided into five phases of work. This report covers all phases of the study. During the task assignment, 600 transistors were procured and subjected to evaluation tests in accordance with a test procedure approved by USASESA. A summary of the results of each test is included and forms Appendix A of this report. As a result of this study program, recommendations have been prepared for including combined environmental testing in the applicable military specification. Effects of Combined Environmental Exposures On Transistors, Bernard T. Marren, Inland Testing Laboratories, Morton Grove, Ill., Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1958, 39 pp, Microfilm \$3.00, Photocopy \$6.30. Order 1 B 142461 from Library of Congress, Washington 15, D. C.



motors for commercial applications HIGHEST TORQUE FOR SMALLEST SPACES

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| REPORT BRIEFS

Transverse Field TWT's

Efforts were directed toward improving the over-all performance of earlier transverse field TWT's by reducing their noise figure and increasing their gain to meet specifications. The rf matching of the input and output to the helices was improved by changing their electrostatic focusing field pattern. Instabilities, present because of wall charges, were eliminated. Mechanical instabilities, caused by heating effects, are still present. An attempt was made to decrease the width of a beam crossover, found to exist in the electron gun used in the earlier tubes, in order to reduce the noise contributed by the initial transverse velocities. When mechanically accurate helices were used. noise figures in the region of 5 to 6 db were measured. A search was made for a material on which longer helices could be wound to obtain additional gain. Alsimag 243 (Forsterite) was very satisfactory. Tubes were built with helices twice as long as the originals; their gains were in excess of 20 db and their noise figures were in the region of 7.5 db. An impedance matching device and a package amplifier were constructed. Transverse Field Traveling Wave Tube, Robert Adler and George W. Hrbek, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25, 1957, 66 pp, Microfilm \$3.90, Photocopy \$10.80. Order PB 142577 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

Communications Systems Reliability

This report presents a new method of analysis of the reliability of a communications system. The method makes use of the matrix method of the theory of the linear graphs. The system under consideration consists of a number of communication stations connected by links. Associated with each link is a probability of failure. The problem is to express the probability of failure of the overall system in terms of some of the topological properties of the graph which represents the system. In this way, a connection is established between some quantitative measure on one hand and the structure of the graph on the other. To this end, a new matrix in the theory of linear graphs has to be introduced and its properties studied. These properties are derived and given in terms of a number of theorems. They include (1) a relation between the path matrix and the vertex matrix, (2) the rank of the path matrix, and (3) the correspondence of non-singular submatrices in the path matrix and the path cut sets. The probability of failure then is expressed in terms of the path matrix and is in fact given by the probability of the union of the "basic-cut-set products." Reliability Study of Communication

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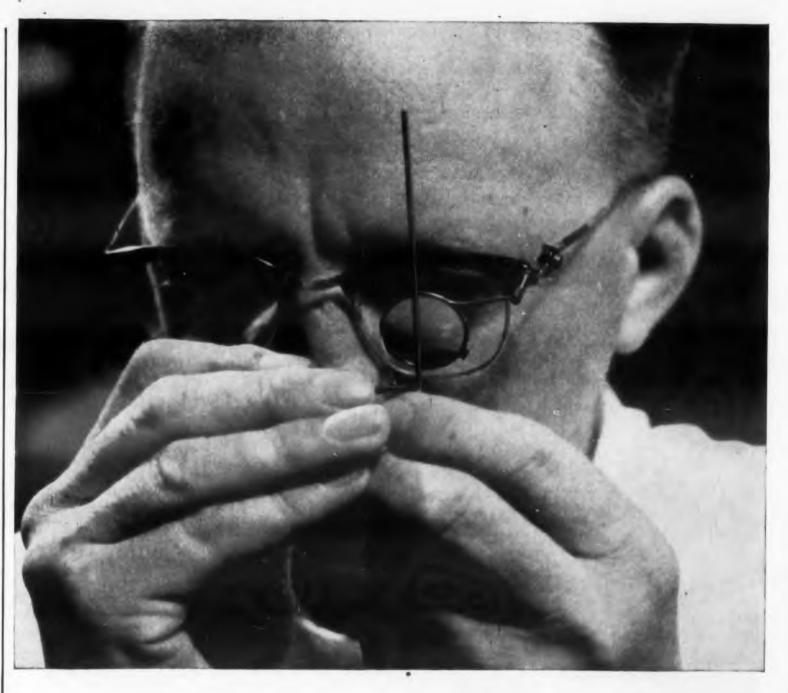
Systems, Omar Wing, Columbia University, School of Engineering, New York, Sept. 15, 1958. 24 pp, Microfilm \$2.70, Photocopy \$4.80. Order PB 139409 from Library of Congress, Washingten 25, D. C.

Broadband Recording Equipment

The Factual Data Section of this report is divided into two parts, one treating the work done on the equipment to improve it mechanically, the other part covers the work done in the attempt to make the required tests. The mechanical changes that were made were necessary in order to improve the tape tracking, to reduce tape flutter, to reduce the excessive noise of the rotor, and to provide protection to the operator from the rapidly moving parts. New tape guides, pressure pads, and pressure roller assemblies, were constructed. The electronics of the motor speed control system which maintains the lateral position of the tape on playback in synchronism with its position on recording were studied and improvements were made. A study was made of the effect of wear of the contact surface of the rotor signal heads. Tests were also made on the operation of the slip ring system which feeds the signal from the rotating heads to the amplifiers. Broadband Recording Equipment, R. A. Bierwirth, C. M. Minor and T. P. Cooper, Shoup Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1954-June 15, 1956, 36 pp, Microfilm \$3.00, Photocopy \$6.30. Order PB142744 from Library of Congress, Washington 25. D. C.

Sampled-Data Systems

The major purpose of this study has been to attempt to solve some of the problems which arise in the analysis of nonlinear sampled-data systems. In particular, attention was centered on relay systems and saturating systems because these two nonlinearities are often encountered in sampled-data systems and the methods which appear to be applicable to the analysis of these systems were studied. The method used to analyze the relay system was different from that developed to analyze saturating systems: the only feature common to both was that the starting point in each case was the difference equation which described the system. Since this is the fundamental description of the system, it is felt that this is the logical starting point in the analysis of nonlinear sampled-data systems. The Analysis and Compensation of Nonlinear Sampled-Data Feedback Systems, F. J. Mullin, Electronics Research Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. Aug. 22, 1959, 132 pp, Microfilm \$6.90, Photocopy \$21.30. Order PB 142560 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.



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The technician in the photo above is inspecting a .001" wire which is wound around the mandrel he is holding. This hair-like wire will become the resistance element for a Borg 900 Series Micropot Potentiometer. Because the resistance element is the most important single part of any potentiometer, every 900 Series Micropot



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STANDARDS AND SPECS

Two New Measurement Techniques Spotlight National Bureau of Standards Expansion

In an effort to meet the urgent need for standards and calibration services in the radio-electronics field, the National Bureau of Standards is expanding the facilities of its Radio Standards Laboratory in Boulder, Colo.

Concurrent with this expansion, comes the announcement of two important new measurement techniques perfected by the Bureau. The first technique provides an alternate basis for the determination of the basic electrical standards, and the second describes an ultra-precise calibration method for microwave attenuators.

1. New Basis For Electrical Standard

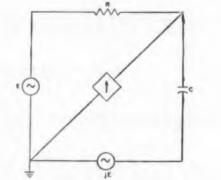


Fig. 1. Diagram showing the principle involved in the National Bureau of Standards' determination of resistance in terms of capacitance. The two-voltage sources are equal in magnitude but 90 degrees out of phase, and the capacitance is adjusted so that no current flows through the detector. At this balance $R = 1/\omega C$, so that the resistance can be determined directly in terms of the capacitance at the frequency of measurement.

N ATTEMPTING to improve the values assigned to the electrical standards, the Bureau has devised an alternate basis for absolute determinations. Based on a calculable capacitance standards and a highly accurate capacitance bridge, this alternate approach determines the electrical quantites of resistance and voltage, and provides a check on the ohm and the volt as currently maintained by the Bureau.

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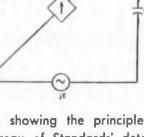
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There are many interactions between electrical and mechanical phenomena which offer possible methods for realizing electrical units by means of mechanical measurements. However, until recently only one relation could be exploited with the required accuracy. This is the dependence of the inductance of a circuit on its geometric size and shape. The Bureau has therefore been using this relation to realize the basic units of electrical measurements: the ohm, the ampere, and, from



(hm's law, the volt. The absolute ohm is based on a computable self or mutual inductor and the absolute ampere is based on the calculated force between two carefully constructed current-carrying coils.

The development of the computable cylindrical cross-section capacitor and the high-accuracy transformer-type capacitance bridge have changed this situation materially. The computable capacitor can now be used to provide an alternate and probably a more accurate basis for the electrical standards.

The realization of the ohm in terms of the computable capacitor involves comparing a resistive impedance with a capacitive impedance. The capacitance is adjusted until the current through it balances the current through the resistor when the two impedances are connected to voltage sources equal in magnitude but differing in phase by 90 degrees. This allows a value to be assigned to the resistor in terms of the known capacitance and the frequency of measurement.

However, the resistors used in maintaining the ohm are not suitable for use with alternating current. A critical part of the new determination is therefore the construction of a comparison resistor which will have the same value at the comparison frequency as when used with direct current. A resistor which is expected to meet this requirement has been designed and is now undergoing final adjustment.

A realization of the absolute volt through capacitance measurements is also being considered. This determination, like that of the ampere, will be based on a force measurement. Here the force between plates of the capacitor is proportional to the square of the impressed voltage and to the

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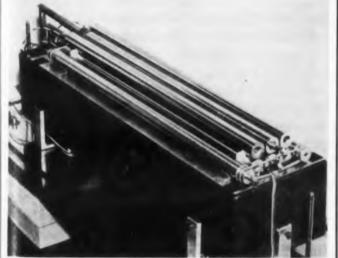
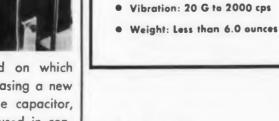


Fig. 2. Calculable capacitance standard on which the National Bureau of of Standards is basing a new realization of the ohm and the volt. The capacitor, omputable in terms of length, is being used in connction with an accurate capacitance measuring ridge to provide an alternate and probably a more occurate basis for the electrical Standards.



Honeywell Miniature Rate Gyra

Type M-100

shown actual size

Full Scale Range: To 400 de-

• Linearity: Less than 0.1 % of full

Shock and Linear Acceleration: to

Threshold-Resolution: Less than

Damping: 0.4 to 0.6 from - 65°F

• Size: 1" diameter, 21%2" long

0.01 degrees/sec.

to +250°1

scale to 1/2 range, less than 2 %

grees/sec.

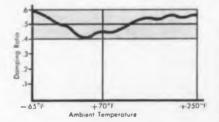
to full range

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+250°F. The gyro spin motor, requiring only 15 seconds run-up time, will operate on one (split), two, or three phase power, and is isolated from ground.

Other features of the Type M-100 include: unique quadrilever spring construction to produce greater shock and vibration capabilities than a comparable torsion bar gyro; elimination of one gimbal bearing for lower threshold; maintenance of preload throughout severe environmental conditions through exclusive spin motor construction.

Type M-100 is specifically designed for autopilot damping, radar antenna stabilization, and fire control applications. Its small size, high performance, and ruggedness suit it particularly for advanced military aircraft and guided missile applications. Write for Bulletin M-100 to Minneapolis-Honeywell, Boston Division, 40 Life Street, Boston 35, Mass.



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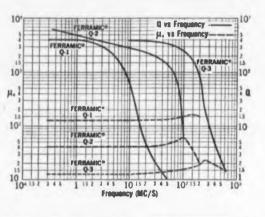
Q-1 Material

Ideally suited for IF transformers at 455 kc and antenna cores from 500 kc to 1700 kc.

Magnetic properties include: Initial permeability at 1 mc/sec. - 125; Maximum permeability - 400; Saturation flux density - 3300 gauss; residual mag. - 1800 gauss; coercive force - 2.1 oersted; temperature coefficient of initial permeability -.10%/°C max; Curie point - 350°C; vol. resistivity - high; loss factor at 1 mcs/sec. - .000020; loss factor at 5 mcs/sec. - .000050.

Standard Ferramic parts in various sizes and shapes offer a dependable, quick solution to design problems. Custom parts can be produced to your specifications. Contact General Ceramics' engineering advisory service. Our staff is ready to discuss your problems and make recommendations.





Q-2 Material

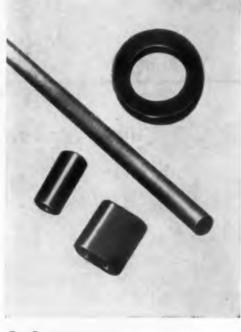


This material produces excellent results in TV receiver IF applications at 45 mc; and FM radio applications at 10.7 mc.

Magnetic properties include: Initial permeability at 1 mc/sec.-40; Maximum permeability -115; Saturation flux density -2400 gauss; residual mag. -750 gauss; coercive force -4.7 oersted; temperature coefficient of initial permeability -0.10%/°C max; Curie point -450°C; vol. resistivity - high loss factor at 10.0 mc/sec.-0.000085; loss factor at 50.0 mc/sec.-0.000017.

General Ceramics Corporation

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Q-3 Material

The exceptionally high Q, excellent temperature stability and high permeability of Q-3 ideally suits it for applications in the 88 mc-108mc FM band and television RF frequencies from 50 mc-216 mc.

Preliminary specifications include: Initial permeability $\mu_o - 14$; Maximum permeability $\mu_{max} - 42$; Saturation flux density $B_s - 2600$ gauss; Residual magnetism $B_r - 1470$ gauss; Coercive Force -21 oersted; Q at 100 mc -250; Q at 150 mc -150; Q at 200 mc -70; Resistivity high; Curie point 330°C; Temperature coefficient of $\mu_o - .09\%/°C$ max.



GENERAL CERAMICS

STANDARDS AND SPECS

rate of change of capacitance with displacement. It is expected that measuring this force will provide a realization of the volt with an accuracy at least as high as, and probably higher than, present absolute-ampere determinations.

Ultra-Precise Microwave Attenuation Measurement

A METHOD has been developed by the National Bureau of Standards for calibrating the lower ranges of a microwave variable attenuator to accuracies better than 0.0001 decibel (10 microbels). This accuracy exceeds the precision to which available attenuators can be set and read, and is the most accurate measurement of microwave attenuation yet made at the Bureau's Radio Standards Laboratory.

The work was done in connection with the Bureau's program to develop microwave standards and precision measurement methods at microwave frequencies. Calibrated microwave attenuators and directional couplers are used in such instruments as field strength meters and signal generators, and in alignment of radar transmitters and receivers. The use of attenuators for power measurements reduces high power outputs by a known amount to a level that can be conveniently measured with milliwatt instruments. Manufacturers of microwave equipment need their transfer standards calibrated against a national standard to insure the accuracy of attenuators made for industry, the military and the government. This present development provides the required accuracy in the lower ranges.

The improved accuracy was made possible by adapting a very stable power measurement system to attenuation measurements. The resulting calibration system (Fig. 1) consists of an amplitude-stabilized microwave signal source and a emen . ill preracy at present

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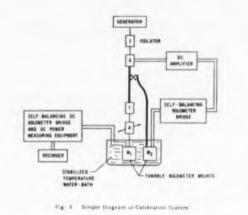


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the calibration system developed at the National Bureau of Standards for precisely measuring very small attenuations.

bolometer detector operated in a temperaturestabilized water bath. There are provisions for "tuning out" the reflections of the system at the place where the test attenuator is inserted, and for accurately measuring the dc power supplied to the bolometer detector. A second bolometer detector forms part of the amplitude stabilization loop.

The change in attenuation as the attenuator dial is moved from the zero position to some other position changes the microwave power input to the bolometer mount from P_1 to P_2 . The measured attenuation is given by the expression $A = 10 \log_{10} P_1/P_2$. The microwave power as measured by the bolometer technique is proportional to the amount of dc power withdrawn in order to keep the bolometer resistance constant. The constant of proportionality is the "effective efficiency" of the bolometer mount. This factor cancels out in the expression for attenuation, provided that it is independent of power level, which previous experiments have verified.

The bolometric measurements are made through use of a self-balancing dc bridge, a constant current generator, and associated dc measurement apparatus. This instrumentation provides a direct indication of changes in the microwave power input, which makes possible the determination of small attenuation values.

The attenuation of a rotary vane type of variable attenuator was measured by this method. To obtain an indication of the repeatability of setting the attenuator, the results of three independent settings were recorded. Although the main interest was originally in the lower ranges, the full range of the attenuator was measured.

Two sources of error were considered in estinating the limits of error in the resulting data. These were the mismatch error and the error aris-



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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Maximum allowable peak inverse voltage: Operating or transient to 50 to 500 volts.

Maximum allowable dc blocking voltage: 80% of PIV.

Maximum reverse current: 30 milliamperes peak at rated peak inverse voltage.

Maximum one cycle half-wave peak rating: 1200 amps.

- Operating temperature: Up to junction temperature of 190° C.
- Cell forward current: See curves.

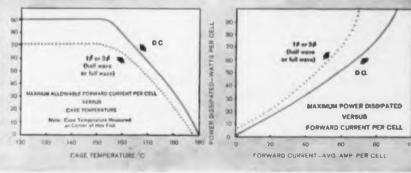
Operating frequency: For frequencies beyond 1 kc, refer to Westinghouse.

Thermal drop: Junction to case, 0.4°C/watt.

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STANDARDS AND SPECS

ing from the uncertainty in measuring the dc differences. Calculations of the limits of mismatch error are based upon system reflections corresponding to a VSWR less than 1.005 and on changes in the attenuator characteristics as determined from separate measurements. The error in measuring dc power differences is estimated to be less than 0.1 per cent $-\frac{1}{1}$ -0.1 microwatt.

A statistical analysis of the data indicates that the accuracy of the measurements exceeds the precision with which the attenuator can be set and read. This finding suggests that variable microwave attenuators with expanded scales and precise gears are needed if full advantage is to be taken of this calibration accuracy.

Radio Standards Research and Calibration Services Expanded

A S INDICATED by the recent Aerospace Industries Association Survey, the precision needs of the military services and industry are now outstripping the availability of standards and calibration services in the radio-electronics field. Although manufacturers have attempted to fill the gap by establishing procedures to calibrate their own working standards, these standards lose much of their value if they are not calibrated in terms of the national standards.

In an effort to meet these urgent needs, the National Bureau of Standard's Radio Standards Laboratory in Boulder, Colo., is expanding its



Fig. 1. Top reference laboratories of both military and industry, which were served by the NBS Electronic Calibration Center during its first year of operation. Most of these in turn calibrate lower-level standards. program of radio standards research and calibration services. Within the limits of its facilities and staff, the Laboratory is seeking to provide the improved standards, measurement techniques, and associated instrumentation that are needed for all radio frequency and microwave quantities. At the present time, standards are being established or improved for frequency, power, attenuation, voltage, impedance, noise, field strength, interference, conductivity, dielectrics, and magnetics. In addition, a new laboratory has recently been activated to use advanced techniques to study radio properties of materials.

Microwave Impedance

Impedance measurements play an essential role in the design, production, and evaluation of electronic equipment. However, impedance is one of the most difficult quantities to measure accurately. Recently the Radio Standards Laboratory significantly improved impedance standards and measurement techniques in the microwave range.

Three types of fixed impedance (or reflection) standards have been developed: an adjustable sliding termination for rectangular waveguide, which can be arranged to have practically no reflection; very precise short-circuited sections having almost total reflection; and half-round obstacles whose reflections can be calculated from Pr qu ele tio rea

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The adjustable sliding termination has a voltage standing-wave ratio of less than 1.0002 or a return loss greater than 80 db. Extremely fine mechanical tolerances and controls provide a fine adjustment and minimum variation in reflection.

In the short-circuited sections of waveguide the input flange is a quarter wavelength from the short circuit. In a typical example, a short-circuited section of X-band electroformed silver waveguide has a calculated VSWR at 10 kmc of approximately 5140, corresponding to a voltage reflection coefficient of approximately 0.99961.

To test these short-circuited sections it was necessary to know the effective conductivity of the metal. This conductivity was obtained by making attenuation measurements of the sections. In these measurements, an attenuator was calibrated by modifying a system used in microwave power research. The lower range of the microwave variable attenuator was calibrated at approximately 9.4 kmc to accuracies exceeding 0.0001 decibel. Such accuracy exceeds that to which fine attenuators can be read. This development illustrates the interdependence of basic measurements. In this case, the need to evaluate impedance standards revealed a need for attenuation measurements that was met by a modification of a power measurement system.

From a theoretical analysis, inductive halfround obstacles have been built for use as impedance standards over a wide range of reflections. Measurements of these reflections have agreed with calculated values to better than 0.1 per cent in VSWR.

The calibration and use of these standards required improvement in the measurement of microwave impedance. Accuracies of 0.1 per cent in VSWR to 2.0 were achieved by using magnified response and modified reflectometer techniques. The development of the latter technique included a rigorous analysis of the microwave reflectometer. This analysis describes the correct adjustment of auxiliary tuners, and provides quantitative values for errors resulting from incorrect adjustments. Work is in progress on the extension of these impedance measuring techniques to other sizes of rectangular waveguide and to coaxial systems.

The above description of recent research and development in microwave impedance illustrates advances in a specific area of standardization. Progress is also being achieved in other basic quantities throughout the radio frequency range.

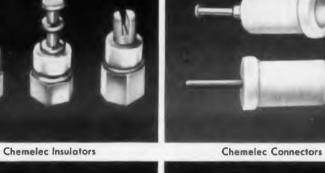
Atomic Frequency Standards

The physical quantity most important to the electronic field is frequency. To make the national standards of frequency and time intervals readily available, radio broadcasts are made con-



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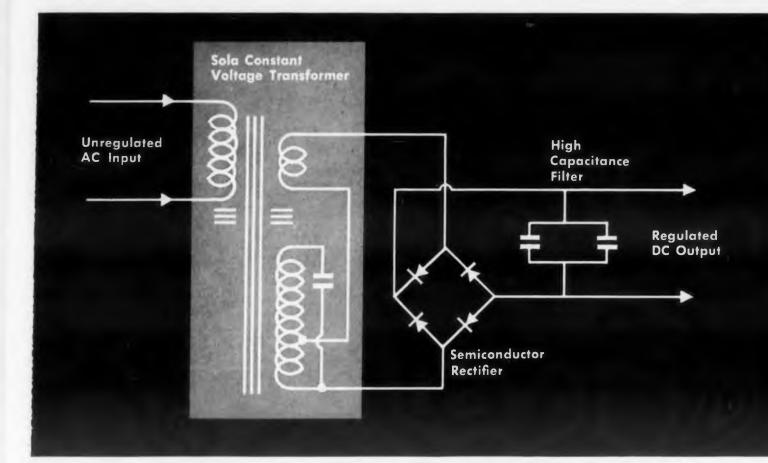
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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • January 20, 1960



Inherently simple design of the Sola Constant Voltage DC Power Supply is shown by this general schematic diagram. Its basic simplicity of design and its reliable components make this regulated power supply rugged and dependable, both electrically and mechanically.

Just three reliable components make Sola's regulated dc power supply simple and rugged

Sola Electric Co. (an outfit where complexity-for-itsown sake wins no promotions) has combined three simple, reliable components — a special type of Sola Constant Voltage Transformer, a semiconductor rectifier, and a high-capacitance filter — to make a regulated dc power supply that is rugged and dependable.

Electrical characteristics of the special CV transformer maximize most of the advantages of the semiconductor rectifier and the capacitive filter, while virtually eliminating their disadvantages. This particularly happy combination of components gives output in the ampere range, regulation within $\pm 1\%$ even under $\pm 10\%$ line voltage variation, and ripple less than 1% rms. It handles variable, pulse, or high-amperage loads without a second thought... it even puts up with dead shorts. Size? Maintenance? Cost? Sola's simplicity drive permits the units to occupy minimum space, to do without movable or expendable parts, and to sell at a reasonable price.

Simple construction, reliability and compactness are benefits common to the entire line of regulated dc power supplies. Sola designs and produces hundreds of ratings to meet widely varying electrical and mechanical requirements of equipment manufacturers; and also produces complete power supply systems to specification. It is set up to handle specific needs in production quantities. Your nearby sales engineer can supply all the facts.

In addition to custom service, Sola currently stocks six fixed-output models ranging from 24 volts at six amps to 250 volts at one amp. Six adjustable models are stocked, too.



STANDARDS AND SPECS

tinuously from WWV, in Beltsville, Md., and from WWVH in Maui, Hawaii. In addition, a 60-kc experimental station broadcasts from Boulder, Colo.

The Radio Standards Laboratory monitors WWV continuously. Its frequency is measured daily in terms of extremely accurate atomic standards. With recent improvements in techniques, comparisons can now be made to a part in 100 billion.

Experiments in the search for more accurate standards of time and frequency have shown that standards based on varying properties of atoms are more precise than astronomical or quartz crystal standards. Atomic standards are also simpler and more completely understood. They do not have secular variations inherent in astronomical time, nor do they suffer from the aging effects of quartz. In addition, they measure time and frequency very quickly, in contrast to delays of months or years necessary for evaluation of other systems.

Recent Improvements

Recent improvements in atomic frequency standards are opening up new possibilities in science and engineering. For example, atomic clocks provide high-resolution spectroscopic techniques that can be used to probe deeper into the molecule, atom, and nucleus. Also, more accurate time measurement will permit a closer study of the effect of land tides, sea tides, and the motion of air masses upon the rotation of the earth. It may even provide a means of detecting the effect of rarified gases and magnetic fields on the motion of planets or satellites. Another government agency is now planning to use atomic clocks in an experimental test of the special and general theories of relativity.

The atomic beam frequency standards under development in the Radio Standards Laboratory depend upon the transistions of cesium atoms from one energy state to another. These transitions can occur by the absorption or emission of an electromagnetic wave of a very definite frequency. This frequency is determined by the difference in energy of the two states involved in the transition. For an isolated atom the energy difference of these states-and consequently the emitted or absorbed frequency-is invariant. Of course, the apparatus used to observe the transition disturbs the atoms, and they can then no longer be considered isolated. However, the atomic beam technique creates the least such disturbance of all current methods. For this reason, it is thought to

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1960

provide the most accurate frequency standard, although perhaps not the most precise.

During the past 18 months a cesium beam atomic standard has been almost completely remodeled so that it now has a precision and accuracy of about 7 parts in 100 billion. A new cesium beam standard, designed to have a somewhat higher precision, has just been completed. These two cesium standards, an Atomicron, and an extremely stable crystal oscillator, are now being intercompared on a regular basis.

The new atomic beam is designed to use thallium as well as cesium (thallium has certain important advantages over cesium). Initially, however, cesium is being used and preliminary results (as of October 1, 1959) indicate that its precision and accuracy is 6 parts in 100 billion.

Two ammonia masers (microwave amplification through stimulated emission of radiation) are being used to study the character of the radiation which excites the cesium transition. At the same time they provide separate standards for frequency comparison. Frequency comparisons with atomic standards in other parts of the world are also made on a regular basis.

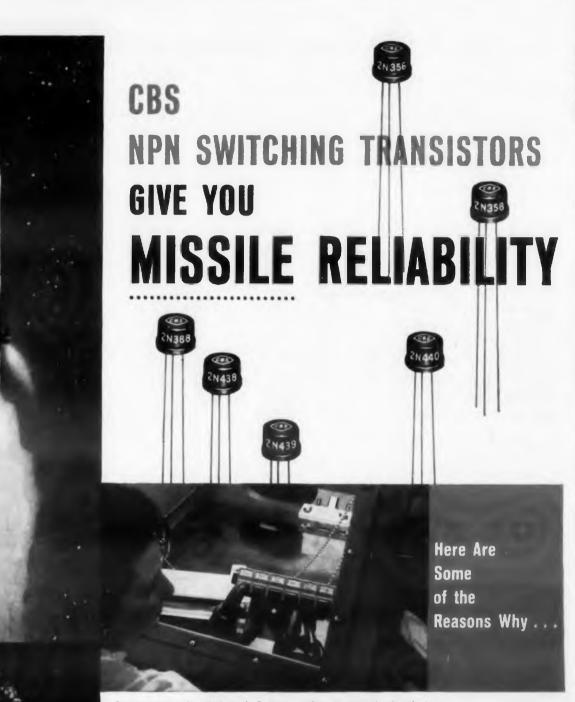
Electronic Calibration Center

For quantities other than frequency, the Radio Standards Laboratory disseminates its standards and measurement techniques to the Nation mainly through its Electronic Calibration Center, established in 1958. The primary mission of the

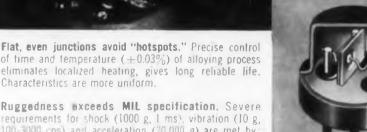


Fig. 2. David Russell adjusts the "magic T' input to the detector of the new NBS high-frequency piston attenuator developed by the Radio Standards Laboratory. The attenuator itself is in the Electronic Calibration Center. On the right is the large trombone phase shifter used in this dual-channel system.





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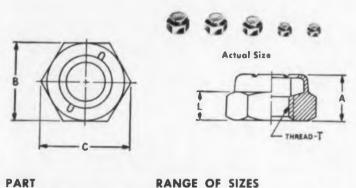
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STANDARDS AND SPECS

Center is to calibrate inter-laboratory standards for such quantities as voltage, power, and impedance in terms of the national standards maintained by NBS. These interlaboratory standards, in turn, are used to assure the accuracy of reference and working standards.

Although the Center was established primarily to meet critical needs within the Department of Defense, it is also designed to meet the needs of the electronics industry. Efforts are under way to increase the capacity of the Center to provide a larger number of individual calibrations each year.

Its calibration activities are divided into three units covering low, high, and microwave frequency measurements. Instrumentation is still incomplete but interim steps are used when necessary to help meet the calibration demand.

Low frequency (zero to 30 kc) instrumentation now provides for the calibration of resistors, bridges, potentiometers, capacitors, inductors, standard cells, electrical instruments, ratio devices, and instrument transformers. Within recent months the Center has received a transformertype capacitance bridge, constructed by the Electricity and Electronics Division, that will extend the capacitance calibration range, for low frequencies, downward to 1 micro-pico-farad. By modifying existing ratio sets and associated equipment, it is expected that the frequency range of current and potential transformer calibrations will be extended, within the year, from 60 to 400 cps.

To date, the saturated cells used by the low frequency unit to maintain the volt have been kept at a reasonably constant temperature in an air bath. A new oil bath that is now being completed should increase certified accuracies five times over the current accuracy of 0.001 per cent.

The high frequency unit (30 kc to 300 mc) is now equipped to calibrate standards of voltage (unbalanced), power, impedance, attenuation, and field strength. At the present time, these standards are limited to cw measurements. Calibration services for most quantities are at the fixed frequencies of 30, 100, and 300 kc, and 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, and 300 mc. Continuous frequency coverage is being provided, however, as rapidly as stable and accurate equipment can be devised.

A new precision piston attenuator to operate at 30 mc has just been completed by the Laboratory. This attenuator will measure a change in attenuation of less than 0.001 db, and will allow calibration accuracies of 0.01 db. These same accuracies are expected to be offered within the next year at 100 and 300 mc.

High frequency voltage is now being calibrated



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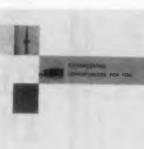
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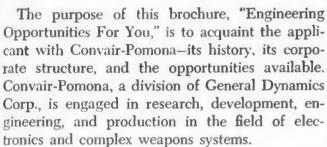
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NEWS AND NOTES

Labor turnover is causing splitting headaches in many engineering companies. If only there were some blueprint that all managements could follow to cut the rate. Unfortunately there isn't, says Dr. Frederick J. Gaudet, director of the Lab of Psychological Studies at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J. His study of the subject has just been published by the American Management Assoc.

One company's successful technique in checking labor turnover may be another's failure, he has found. But some approaches to solutions have been successful so often that they warrant consideration, he says.

Among these, Dr. Gaudet lists employe screening devices, such as the weighted application form and psychological testing; on-the-job methods, such as improved training and better communication; and, finally, devices aimed at finding out why employes leave a company.

One company, for example, noted a high turnover rate during the employes' first three months on the job. Analysis showed that new employes had no way of knowing how well they were advancing; they were told only that they were expected to reach a standard after a certain number of weeks. Setting weekly goals slashed the turnover more than 50 per cent, Dr. Gaudet reported.

Another concern traced a turnover problem to poor downward communication of company policy on merit raises. An investment of a few hundred dollars in a new pamphlet describing the policy solved the problem, Dr. Gaudet said.

One of the hardest undertakings, he says, is to find out why employes leave. Some company's use the "exit interview," with only spotty success. It has two objectives: to reclaim some of those who intend to quit and to gather information for management as a basis for corrective action.

Human nature being what it is, though, Dr. Gaudet notes that employes tend to give socially acceptable replies to the exit interviewer rather than risk "tattling" or receiving a bad reference.

A relatively new technique, he reports, is the "post-terminal interview." This sounds out the employes with a questionnaire after they have left. The findings are sometimes eye-openers. One company found that at the exit interview changes in jobs were attributed to such external factors as "other employment," "leaving state," "military service." But the post-terminal questionnaire turned up such internal complaints as "poor pay," "bad supervision," "slow advancement."

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ENGINEER-IMPROVEMENT COURSES AND SEMINARS

Below are courses and seminars intended to provide the engineer with a better knowledge of various specialties. Our grouping includes several different types of meetings: National Courses—those held on consecutive days and intended to draw attendees from all geographical areas; One-Day Seminars—one-day intensive seminars which move from city to city; and Regional Lectures—regional symposia or lecture series which generally run one night a week for several weeks.

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PAPER DEADLINES

Convention Program Chairmen have issued the following deadlines to authors wishing to have their papers considered for presentation.

February 1: Deadline for 3 copies of a 250-word unclassified abstract for the 4th National Convention on Military Electronics (MIL-E-CON) to be held June 27-29 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C. Suggested topics include, but are not limited to the following: current problems of space technology, space electronics, ranging and tracking, electronic propulsion, data handling systems, guidance and control, inertial systems, reconnaissance systems, communication systems and operation analysis. Send abstracts to: Dr. Craig M. Crenshaw, Department of Army, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, R&D Div., SIGRD-2, Washington 25, D. C.



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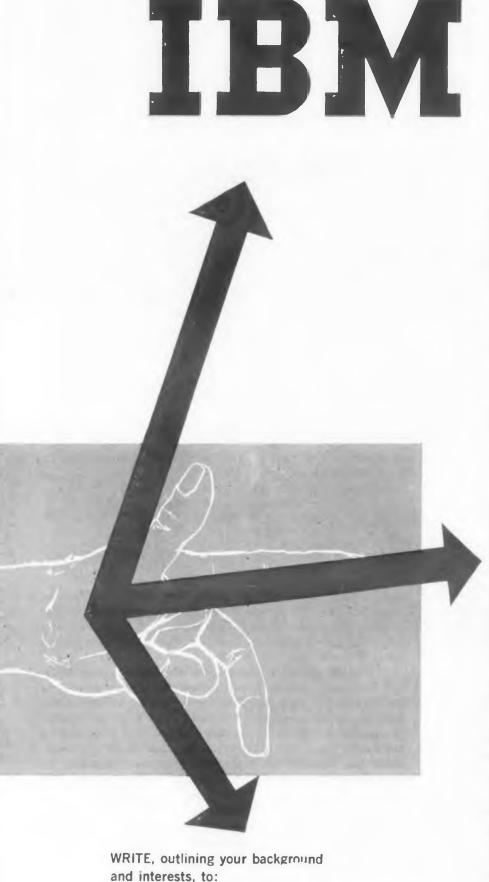


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Mr. T. P. Bianco, Dept. 555M3

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NEW GIANT narda SonBlaster





500 watts output

Generator features tank selector and load selector switches on front panel to operate one or two NT-5001 tanks alternately. Other combinations of tanks and submersible transducers available from stock; larger tanks available on special order.

for mass-production ultrasonic cleaning and high capacity chemical processing!

Here's a new Narda SonBlaster ultrasonic cleaner with tremendous cavitation activity and generating capacity! Featuring full 500 watts output, this SonBlaster is available with a fully transducerized giant 10-gallon capacity tank. In addition, it will operate from six to ten model NT-605 high energy submersible transducers, at any one time, for use in any arrangement in any shape tank you need, up to 70 gallon volume.

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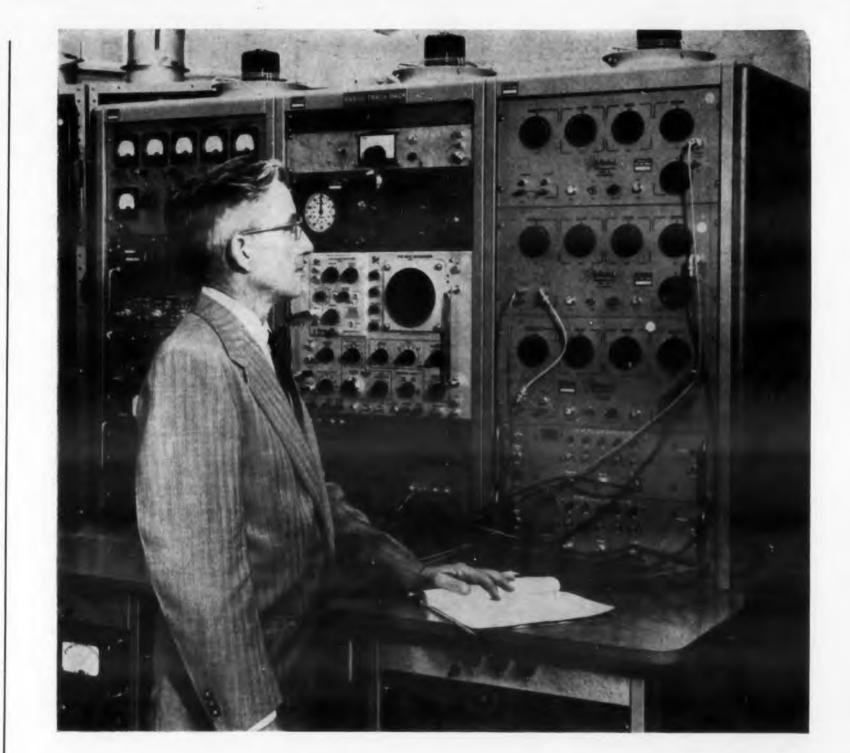
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Dual pulse presentation on @ 185A. Top trace shows pulse from mercury pulser applied to 2N1385 mesa transistor. Bottom trace shows responding turn-on of transistor. Dip in bottom trace at start of turn-on results from capacitance. Scope sweep speed 1 millimicrosecond/cm.

This new-concept

can help you now... and here's how!

Analyze millimicrosecond pulses

- Measure transistor response time
- Make fractional millimicrosecond time comparisons
- Measure diode switching time
- Determine pulse jitter
- Make permanent X-Y plots
- Measure memory-unit switching
- Measure uhf voltage amplitude

... here, now is the convenience of conventional pulse measurement in the millimicrosecond region.

The @ 185A 500 MC Oscilloscope is a completely new instrument that is virtually as simple, convenient and easy to read as conventional broadband oscilloscopes, yet provides a wealth of fast-circuit information never before available.

In such fields as computer and radar research and design, and semiconductor research, the Model 185A is the first practical, available answer to the pressing need for measuring and viewing millimicrosecond phenomena.

It should be emphasized that the 185A is an existing instrument—ready for you now, with bright, clear 5" scope traces that are totally comparable in information, clarity and usefulness with presentations you associate with much lower frequencies.

Sampling oscilloscope

185A is a sampling oscilloscope, whereas most previous oscilloscopes have been broadband instruments. The sampling technique avoids several inherent limitations of the broadband approach which arise in the millimicrosecond region. One of these is the intrinsic sensitivity-bandwidth-display-size limitation of cathode ray tubes; another is the characteristic gainbandwidth limitation of associated amplifiers.

A third critical problem with the broadband approach in the 500 MC band pass area is that, frequently, fast pulses or occurrences happen at low repetition rates. This means that the writing rate is not sufficient to provide a bright trace on the cathode ray tube.

185A adroitly sidesteps all these roadblocks by immediately translating the input signal to a much lower frequency, through the sampling technique, then proceeding with more conventional signal processing to provide standard oscilloscope operating ease and bright, clear, large-screen presentation.

"Sampling" in this application is analogous to stroboscopic light methodology in that both techniques simulate slowing down the "motion" for better visual study—and both depend on repetition to build a faithful image.

Operation described

In the case of the \oplus 185A, the sampling approach applied in the following manner.

The first step in building 185A's cathode ray tube picture is to apply a staircase voltage to step the beam across the CRT face. (Figure 1.)

Next, input voltage samples, each taken from a differing point on the waveform, are fed through the vertical amplifier to the scope face.

Now, between the staircase steps, the beam is blanked so that the signal becomes a series of dots. In operation, many dots are present, and the pattern appears continuous. (Figure 2.) TIME Figure 1

HORIZONTAL



Figure 2

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