


Sidelights of the Issue

## Heat to Electricity

A long-held dream seems at last to be approaching reality. For years, engineers have sought a way to convert heat directly into electricity. In the past decade, a growing emphasis on new power sources has increasingly focussed attention on the problem.
The military, for example, needs cheaper, better sources. Space programs require smaller, more efficient units for power. And some experts project the population explosion and data on known resources to draw the conclusion that our sources of fossil fuel will be dissipated in a relatively short time. What does this mean to the designer? How are his efforts being used to provide these new sources of power. In a status report entitled "Converting Heat to Electricity," Technical Editor Howard Bierman explores three aspects of design problems-thermoelectricity, thermionic converters, and magnetohydrodynamics. 11 begins on p 32 .

## Crazy, Mixed-Up Scales

One by-product of the recent increased interest in thermoelectricity and thermoelectric devices is the constant conversion that has to be done to and from the three basic temperature scales -Kelvin, Centigrade, and Fahrenheif. To make this a little easier, you can clip and file James R. McDermott's Temperafure Conversion Chart, which appears on p 145. It will come in handy as a companion piece to "Converting Heat to Electricity."

Weld It or Solder It?
A large and ever-growing number of engineers have become convinced, during the trend toward smaller and smaller components, that welded connections have decided advantages over soldered ones. For example, a welded joint, they say, has a physical strength of its own. Some time ago, a few companies, under the leadership of leo Bernstein of K-arfott, began to investigate the feasibility of welded connections. The few companies have now grown to more Itan 30, and the committee is now look. in $3_{3}$ into standardization for welded irsdules.
For a report on this field and where it is going, turn to $p 4$.

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AND TYPICAL OPERATION

| TYPES | CK6909 <br> CK6910 | CK6476 <br> CK6802 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
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as positive pulses with spparate amplitude control and as positive puises with separate amplitude control and
separate output or as keying pulses in sweening RF
signal. Five markers, at $10,20,30,4 \mathrm{~N}$ and 50 me,
 ditional frequencies on special order in the range of
10 me to mes mes
marker Amplitede: As positive pulse at separate output.





Never Too Early To Talk The Same Language

Converting Heat to Electricity
New uses for power are pointing up the need for new sources of power. Military and space programs require cheaper, more efficient. and more compact sources Top requirement ways to produce heat directly from electricity. An ELECTRONIC DESIGN Staff Report looks at three maior areas:
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2-Thermionics
3-Magnetohydrodynafnics (MHD) ................................................ 52

How To Account For Voltage Drops In Conducting Logic Diodes
A new method of determining the effect of conducting diodes on the output level of a complex gate-C. W. Johnson

Method Of Least Squares Helps Determine Potentiometer Linearity
A technique for determining how closely a potentiometer's performance curve comes to being linear-R. Burns, D. Burnett

Obtaining Variable Pulse Width From A Line-Type Modulator
Using two switching tubes instead of one in a line-type modulator, and delaying one trigger, gives variable-width pulses-V. N. Martinovitch

A Permanent Magnet Relay For Printed-Circuit Applications Designed to give improved reliability, reduced size and ease of assembly

Instrument Measures Rotary Movements As Small As 3 Sec Of An Arc will reach capability of 1 sec of arc in near future

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The Marka-Sveeep Model Fideo TTV providen
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 Attennators: Sifitched 20, 20, 10, and 3 db ,

Prles: $\$ 795.0$........ farciory. Substitute markers
$\$ 12.50$ each. Cabinet $\$ 35.00$.

Temperature Conversion Chart For Thermoelectric Data-J. R. McDermott 145 Characteristic Impedance Nomogram For Concentric Transmission Lines -D. P. Costa

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CIRCLE 4 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

# Russians Seen Catching Up in Automation 

But Recently Returned U.S. Specialists at MIT Meeting<br>Say Soviet May Place Too Much Emphasis on Theory

R
D USSIAN emphasis on adaptive control systems threatens to nullify the present American lead in automation. The Russians may well by-pass existing analog and digital concepts to create a new generation of automatic control equipment, warned a team of automation specialists at the Joint Automatic Control Conference held this month at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The experts, back from this summer's International Federation of Automatic Control congress at Moscow, reported that intensive theoretical studies by the Russians may soon enter the pay-off stage. While all the scientists were impressed with the magnitude and scope of Soviet control theory, some wondered if the Russians might not be going too far in theory at the expense of practical applications.
"I felt an intense lack of excellence in any thing but their mathematical work, and at times this consisted mainly of elegant solutions to nonexistent problems," said Gordon Brown, Dean of Engineering at MIT.
"Research in the Soviet Union is primarily directed by 50 -year-old academicians," commented Dr. John Truxal, head of electrical en gineering at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. "I

# Titan, Polaris Programs Spark Rise in Welded Modules 

Newly Organized Industry Committee Comprises More Than 30 Companies Seeks To Establish Standardization in Component-Lead Manufacture



AC Sparkplug welded module is placed up to weld heads to make a connection. Nickel leads are generally used on the welded modules, which are usually encapsuiated after welding.

WELDED-WIRE modules are taking a leading miniaturization role as an interim step before more advanced micromin concepts reach the hardware stage.
Welded modules make up the major portion of the advanced Titan inertial-guidance system being built by AC Sparkplug Div., General Motors Corp., Milwaukee, Wis. Another new computer system for the Polaris, being built by Raytheon Co., Waltham, Mass., will make use of the welded-wiring concept. Many developmental systems are also being constructed throughout the industry to illustrate the potential of the welded-module concept.
Several advantages of the welded module have led to its selection over soldered units in these vital missile systems. Chief among these are: - Bulky solder joints are eliminated, allowing greater miniaturization
u Test results indicate that welded joints are stronger than solder joints, and welded wiring gives the module mechanical rigidity.

- Flux residue is eliminated.
- Very short heat cycles can be used, so that extremely short leads can be used on semiconductors, and components can be stacked one right next to the other without the heat problems involved in making solder connections.
- Bad welds are easier to spot visually than bad solder joints.
- Circuit-board leakage problems are eliminated.
- Tube manufacturers have been improving the welding art for many years.
There have been difficulties with the weldedmodule technique along with successes. Nonstandard component leads is one of the toughest problems in the field. Joints between many dissimilar materials are necessary, and some commonly used lead materials, such as tinned copper, are not well suited to welding. Wide variations in lead diameter have also caused trouble.
In many cases welded-module producers have found it difficult to find out what lead material a component manufacturer is using, and even (continued on page 6)
wonder if 50 -year-old people are best qualified to direct research these days," he added.


## Theoretical Approach May Prove Practical

But despite the heavy emphasis on often abstruse theory, application of automatic controls in Soviet industry appears to be on the upswing. Dr. John Gibson of Purdue University noted the establishment of five new technical institutes for the sole purpose of implementing control theory in industry. The first of these, at Kiev, is said to employ over 5,000 engineers in automation of coal and steel production. Dr. Gibson described the Kiev institute as "Fantastic" and noted that "We've got some sweating to do."
Some of the experts thought that the theoretical approach traditional in Russia may prove more practical in the long run than the empirical approach generally followed here.
Dr. J. C. Lozier, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, reported seeing little of note in digital computers. "They seem to be behind us in this area," he said, but thought that Soviet efforts in adaptive systems might more than compensate for this.

## Americans Neglected Their Homework

Other speakers criticized American scientists for "dropping the ball" in not keeping track of Russian technical developments. "We went to the conference like babes in the woods," said Dr. Gibson.
"The Russians did their homework and came prepared to shoot down the various speakers, especially their own. Our preprints were not ready in time, while the Russians had complete translations. The Russian translators had even corrected errors in the original manuscripts."
Russian scientists were fierce in their discussions. "If a scientist did not get his paper accepted, he usually managed to present it as a critique of someone else's work," Dr. Gibson said.
The visitors to the Soviet Union also noted a great awareness of U.S. work and were questioned in surprising detail. In many instances it was reported that the Russians were more familiar with certain aspects of American research than were our own scientists. A highly efficient translation service maintained by the Russians was cited as one reason for this embarrassing tate of affairs.
"Over half the books on control engineering published in recent years are of Russian origin." )r. Gibson told the conference, "but we can't set translations over here."
In one instance, he said, U.S. and British publishers issued almost simultaneous translations if the same Russian book. - -

## For high-accuracy data logging...to checkout

missiles or meters, to test transducers or transistors... checkout a KinTel digital system
 experience, takes eight measurements at each of 7200 different data points. Outputs include visual readout, digital printer, X-Y recorder, and tape punch. Tape is perforated for direct entry into a digital computer. To provide 0.01\% accuracy for low-level inputs, alternate channels scan calibration signals. These, with the unknown input signal, are fed to the computer and correction is made for any inaccuracy in the system itself. Cost: about $\$ 20,000$.

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DIGITAL SYSTEM CAPABILITIES

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You can measure DC from $\pm 1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to $\pm 1000$ volts: The KIN TEL 501 DC digital voltmeter (\$2995) measures from $\pm 100 \mu \mathrm{v}$ to $\pm 1000$ volts. Addition of a KIN TEL digital preamplifier increases sensitivity to $1 \mu \mathrm{DC}$.
You can measure AC from $10 \mu \mathrm{v}$ to 1000 volts: Addition of a 452 AC converter ( $\$ 850$ ) to the 501 DC digital voltmeter permits measurement of voltmeter permits measurement of volts in the frequency range of 30 cps to 10 kc . A KIN TEL preamplifier cps to 10 kC . A KIN TEL preamplifier can be added to increase AC measurement sensi
30 cps to 2 kc .

You can measure DC/DC and AC/DC voltage ratios: The 507B digital voltmeter/ratiometer ( $\$ 3835$ ) measures DC voltages from $\pm 100 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to $\pm 1000$ volts and DC/DC ratios from .0001:1 to 999.9:1. Accuracy is $0.01 \% \pm 1$ digit. Addition of an AC converter permits AC/DC ratio measurements.

You can get 0.01\% DC and 0.2\% AC accuracy: The KIN TEL 502 AC/DC digital voltmeter ( $\$ 3845$ ) measures DC from $\pm 100 \mu \mathrm{v}$ to $\pm 1000$ volts with $0.01 \% \pm 1$ digit of reading accuracy; and AC from 1 mv to 1000 volts, 30 cps to 10 kc , with $0.2 \%$ of full scale accuracy.
You can have 10,000 megohm input impedance: The KIN TEL 458A digital voltmeter preamplifier ( $\$ 1225$ ) has gain positions of 100 (for DC and 30 cps to 2 kc AC measurement ) and +1 HI Z (for DC only). On the +1 gain position input impedance is $\mathbf{> 1 0 , 0 0 0}$ megohms and gain accurracy is $0.001 \%$. Input range for +1 operation is 0 to 40 volts.
You can have visual, printed, or any other form of output: KIN TEL digital voltmeters provide visual indication of the measured quantity on a singleplane in-line readout. They are capable of directly driving commercially available 10 -line parallel input digital printers. Converters are available for driving other types of printers, paper tape punches, typewriters, and IBM card punches.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | LINE | LOAD |  |  |  |  |
| 403 | 170.1530V | 0-3 ma | 0.01\% | 0.4\% | $\begin{aligned} & 0.02 \% \\ & \text { (Per Oay) } \end{aligned}$ | 0.002\% | 85 V steps | \$335.00 |
| 402m | 500-1600V | 0.1 ma | 0.03\% | 0.03\% | 0.01\% | 5 mv | 100 mv | \$320.00 |
| 412A | 500-2010V | 0.15 ma | 0.01\% | 0.01\% | 0.005\% | 5 mv | 10 mv | \$155.00 |
| 405 | 600-3100V | $0-15 \mathrm{ma}$ | 0.01\% | 0.005\% | 0.005\% | 5 mv | 10 mv | \$595.00 |
| 4084 | 500-6010V | $0-20 \mathrm{ma}$ | 0.01\% | 0.01\% | 0.005\% | 5 mv | 10 mv | \$695.00 |
| 4104 | 1000-10,010V | 0.10 ma | 0.01\% | 0.01\% | 0.005\% | 5 mv | 10 mv | \$1095.00 |

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## NEWS

when this is learned there is no assurance $t]$ at the material will not change from shipment to shipment. Breaking joints and rewelding is a so a problem, making maintenance difficult.

## Slow Production Is a Drawback

Relatively slow production requiring skilied workers is another drawback to the weld d package. Manufacturers point out, however, tlat the added costs are worth it in missile or satellite systems where size and reliability are critical. Automation on the order of that which might result from dip soldering is unlikely for the high-density packaging welding process, although some parts of the procedure might be automated to some extent where large production orders are received.
To pool information on overcoming some of these difficulties an informal industry committee was organized at the suggestion of Leo Bernstein of American Bosch Arma Corp., Garden City, N.Y. Mr. Bernstein, now with Kearfott Div. of General Precision, Inc., Little Falls, N.J, is currently chairman of the steering committee of this welded-packaging group. Other committee members, selected at a recent meeting of the group at North American Aviation, Inc's Autonetics Div., are P. J. Gray, Sippican Corp.; R. J. Jansson, MIT; M. H. Bester, Autonetics; and S. H. Posser, Airborne Instruments Laboratory More than 30 systems manufacturers attended

## Join Welded-Wiring Committee

Systems companies represented at a recent meeting on welded-wiring techniques held at Autonetics Div., North American Aviation, Inc., were:
AC Sparkplug Div., General Motors Corp.; Aeronutronics Div., Ford Motor Corp.; Airborne Instrument Laboratory; Alloyd Research; American Bosch Arma Corp.; Amphenol-Borg Electronic Corp.; Boeing Airplane Co.; Burroughs Corp; Convair Div. General Dynamics Corp.; Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratory; Engineered Electronics Co.; Emerson Electric Co.; Engineered Magnetics Co.; Francis Associates; General Electric Co.; Hughes Airciaft Co.; and International Business Machines Corp.
Also Kearfott Div., General Precision, Inc.; Litton Industries; Lockheed Aircraft Corp.; Martin Co.; MIT In. strumentation Laboratory; Remington Rand Univac Div., Sperry Rand Corp.; Space Technology Laboratories; Sperry Gyroscope Div.; Walter V. Sterling, Inc.; Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.; Westinghouse Air Arm Div.; Air Force Ballistic Missile Div.; and Navy Bureau of Weapons. with the welding approach, compared to some $3 ;, 000$ to 50,000 parts for printed-circuit-board r ckaging. -

Table shows materials combinations welded under Raytheon's WeldPak program. Dots represent required joints.

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## Maintainability Keys Computer Design

MAINTENANCE ease took a leading part in the design of a digital firecontrol computer for use in nuclear submarines, built by Librascope Div., General Precision, Inc., Glendale, Calif.
Critical equipment in nuclear subs must be designed so that shipboard repairs can be made by technicians without the aid of shore-based technical experts-so that failures do not reduce time on station. This consideration led to the development of a cookbook method of corrective maintenance, using only standard test equipment such as the vtvm, oscilloscope, or multitester.
A maintenance panel on the front of one of the four computer cabinets permits a technician to trace a malfunction in the machine down to a particular register, and even to the flip-flop in that register, without opening the computer.

## Test Points Permit Component Check

Test points at the outer edge of each circuit allow checking of the components on the boards. Marginal checking procedures for various critical components are provided, although it may take some years to learn whether this approach pays off in fewer operational failures, explained Jerome L. Dietz of Librascope's shipboard equipment de-
partment at the recent Electronic Pack. aging Conference in Boulder, Colo.
Removable doors are installed on the front of the four cabinets in the system, and mounted on the inside of each door is a circuit-card extractor along with a metal foil name plate showing the general arrangement of the cabinet, and giving pertinent instructions and operational precautions.


Test points at the edges of each card in a computer drawer consist of nylon bushings containing a CTC banana plug type socket. Marginal checking procedures are provided although the value of this technique in preventing operational failures has not yet been established.
cabinets that make up Librascope control computer for nuclear subs are Sll labeled to assist maintenance men. heck lights at left and internal test wiring rmit location of malfunctions down to a orricular flip-flop. Fans in stovepipes at b of cabinets give a little less cooling but o less noise than they would if located bottom of cabinets.

Preventive maintenance must be made simple, Mr. Dietz explained, or technicians won't do it.

## Computer Uses Air Cooling

Most of the computer is air cooled by a Rotron saucer fan placed in a "stove-pipe" at the top of each cabinet. A water-cooled heat exchanger is used in the power supply and checking cabinet which contains 32 heat generating components such as power diodes, regulator and power transistors. Some 600 w are dissipated by these devices.
Individual circuit cards are intraconnected within a module by a printed circuit mother board which covers one side of the vertical pullout drawers. The circuit cards are notched for identification, and in addition background color-matched nameplates identify the boards by function and assembly number.

## Space Governed Door Choice

The removable rather than hinged door was chosen because of the narrow space allowed the technician for maintaining the machine from the front-the only accessible side. A bracket on the inside of the checking and power supply cabinet door prevents closure when the computer is in the Test Mode rather than Computer Mode position on a Computer Mode switch. This ensures the computer being put back on line in mediately after repair or preventive maintenance.
Since only about 10 per cent of the circuit cards can be carried as spares, the boards most likely to fail were selected. The spare boards are stored in one of the four cabine 's so that they are immediately a) silable to the repairman.

CIRCLE 9 ON READER SERVICE CARD $>$


## THE TRANSISTOR FOR 100 mc COMPUTER CIRCUITS

Philco's new 2N769 is the world's fastest commercially available switching transistor! This new addition to the Philco line of MADTs features an 800 mc gain bandwidth product, low hole storage factor, and low emitter and collector diode capacities. It is intended for use in saturated switching circuits at switching rates up to 300 mc . For complete information, write Dept. ED-92860.

NEW PHILCO 2N769 ( $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { ndipl } \\ \text { cise }\end{array}\right)$

Storage Temperature

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Storage Temperature | $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Collector Voltage, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cso }}$ | -12 volts |
| Collector Voltage, YeEs | -12 volts |
| Collector Voltage, Vceo | -7 volts |
| Emitter Voliage, Vebo | -2 volts |
| Collector Current, Ic | -100 ma |
| Device Dissipation @ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $\mathbf{T}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Characteristics | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collector Cutoff Current, Icbo | $V_{C B}=-5 \mathrm{r}$ |  |  | -3 $\quad \mu \mathrm{a}$ |
| Current Amplification Factor, $\mathrm{hfo}_{\text {fo }}$ | $V_{C E}=-0.5 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{c}}=-20 \mathrm{ma}$ | 25 |  |  |
| Collector Saturation Voltage, VCE (SAT) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{c}}=-10 \mathrm{ma}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=-1 \mathrm{ma}$ |  |  | - 0.24 volt |
| Base Input Voliage, VEE ${ }^{\text {PE }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}}=-10 \mathrm{ma}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=-1 \mathrm{ma}$ | -0.30 |  | - 0.45 volt |
| Output Capacitance, Cob | $V_{C B}=-5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{E}}=0$ |  | 1.5 |  |
| Gain Band-Width Product, it | $V_{C E}=-5 v_{, ~}^{1} \mathrm{I}=7 \mathrm{ma}$ | 600 | 800 | mb |
| Hole Storage Factor, $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}$ s | $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{g}}=-2 \mathrm{ma}$ |  | 15 | $30 \mathrm{~m} \mu \mathrm{sec}$ |
| Emitter Transition Capacitanco, CTE | $V_{E B}=-2 \mathrm{lv}, \mathrm{lc}_{\mathrm{c}}=0,1=4 \mathrm{mc}$ |  | 5 | \& $\mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ |

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## Neuron Information Then

Bionics Symposium in Dayton Hears Application Is Possitle

RESEARCH in bionics-the science of using knowledge of biological systems to solve engineering problems (ED, Sept. 14, p 38)-is extending the usefulness of information theory from communications to computer design. Through analysis of networks of neuron models analogous to computer elements, ways are being opened to get positive results in applying information theory to computation systems. Some theorists have thought this impossible.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology researchers told Electronic Design at the first bionics symposium held earlier this month in Dayton, Ohio, that by creating functional redundancy of certain types, to operate with inputchannel redundancy, reliable computation may be achieved at definable rates of information transmission.

According to Jack Cowan of MIT, who delivered a paper at the symposium on "Logic for Parallel Computation in the Presence of Noise," only certain networks appear capable of realizing a non-zero rate of transmission. These are many-valued Post logics, which take the form of functionally redundant networks; elements of


Prof. Warren S. McCulloch of MIT explained the basic structure of a neuron to the first session of the WADD symposium on bionics in Dayton. Professol McCulloch was moderator of the session.

## NEW! SPRAGUE LOGILINE* CIRCUITRY

## lay Be Used in Computers

these networks would not receive inputs from all possible channels. Mr. Cowan reports that there is no non-zero rate for reliable two-valued logical computation but that there may be such a rate for reliable many-valued computation.

Reliable Computation with Unreliable Circuitry Another MIT researcher, Lam Vorbeek, reported at the symposium that related analysis has established that reliable computation can be obtained with unreliable circuitry.
Mr. Verbeek's method, he reports, is to design network redundancy into the computer system by adapting the "bundling" of input lines or channels as proposed by Prof. Von Neuman of MIT by interconnecting in a relatively complex way, relatively complex neuron elements.
Although such a network cannot process all logical functions it can treat one class of "universal elements" that permit synthesis of all other functions, reports Mr. Verbeek.
Among the existing bionics devices described at the symposium here:

- A speech-recognition device developed by International Business Machines. This unit, consisting of conventional components. including nuvistors, is programed to distinguish between strong and weak "friction" sounds like that made in saying "s" and the "voicing" sounds of letters like "b" or "l."
- An opto-electronic pattern recognition device that operates as an input filter that might feed a computer. This system, developed by E. E. Loebner, of the Radio Corporation of America, was designed to simulate the property filtering occurring in a frog's eye.
- A recognition machine that recognizes and laarns objects regardless of their size. This machine, developed at the Aeronutronic Div. of Ford Motor Co. has a "captive-state" feature( nce it has learned properly, it stops learning $l$ ut continues recognizing.
The Bionics Symposium, sponsored by the Vright Air Development Division of the Air orce, was attended by some 700 specialists of nany engineering and biological sciences. - .
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LOGILINE circuitry features a series of $5 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s}$ transistor switching circuits in building block form. Basically a pulse-level system, LOGILINE circuitry performs all of the digital functions required by computer designers, including combinational logic, temporary storage, pulse source, and pulse amplification.

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## LOGIPAK* encapsulated packages (see above phofo)

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## NEWS

## Computer Makes Weather Map for Navy

COMPUTER-PREPARED maps to provide the Navy with "instant weather" will be in regular use early next year. Weather data from up to 5,000 stations throughout the world will be rapidly processed by a computer installed at the Navy Numerical Weather Problems Group (NANWEP) in Monterey, Calif. The computer, Control Data Corp.s 1604, will generate and print maps of pressure, temperature, wind velocity and other meteorologic data and in addition, will prepare forecasts of
these conditions throughout the northern hemisphere up to 24 hours in advance. Computer programs developed during the past two years are now being refined in "dry-run" tests and digital-data links are being established to the naval centers that will use the weather information. NANWEP's first customer is likely to be the Pacific Missile Test Range at Point Mogu.
Raw weather data teletyped into NANWEP at $12-\mathrm{hr}$ intervals is converted into punched paper tape and then en

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NANWEP polar projection map is printed out on three separate sheets by an IBM 717 line printer which are then joined to form the map. Circles $A$ and $B$ enclose hurricanes near Florido and in the Caribbean, respectively



Equipment for preparing weather maps consists o a CDC computer and Ampex tape handlers installed a NANWEP. Equipment is expected to be in regular use early next year.
coded in digital form on magnetic tape. Since all weather stations do not report their data in identical form, the computer must first convert non-standard measurements to standard dimensions of temperature, pressure, etc. This involves conversions between centigrade and Farenheit measurements, statute miles per hour and knots, inches and millimeters of mercury and heights in feet and meters.
With all data now in standard units, the computer compares each report with other reports up to 400 miles away. The conditions at each reporting point are compared with values derived by interpolating measurements from the surrounding points. If there are fewer than three points within the $400-\mathrm{mile}$ circle, the data is com pared with the forecasts made earlier. In this manner, obviously incorrect reports and information garbled in transmission are discarded
The entire northern hemisphere is then divided into a $63 \times 63$ line grid. The weather at each point in the grid is computed by interpolating the data from the weather stations closest to each point. Separate computations are made for each weather quantity such as temperature, pressure, and wind velocity. The result is a separate "map" for each quantity.
Each "map" can then be printed out by indicating the computed values at each grid point. These values are arranged along the actual grid points rather than printed out in tabular form
The computer also scans the data to print out simultaneously isobars and isotherms at desired pressure or temperature intervals. Isolines are superimposed on the grid values by printing out andom numbers at the required points to form black and white pattern similar to a convenional weather map.
Having prepared maps of the reported weather conditions, the computer generates forecasts for p to 24 hours in advance and prints out maps ccordingly. The weather forecasting program ombines statistical theory, meteorological


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MIN. | MAX. | MIN. | MAX. |
| 2N698-hfe | 18 | 60 | 20 | - |
| 2N699 - hfe | 35 | 100 | 45 | - |
| 2N698( $\mathrm{hib}_{\text {ib }}$ | 20 | 30 ohms | - | 10 ohms |
| $\begin{gathered} 2 N 698 \\ \text { and } \end{gathered} h_{\mathrm{rb}}$ | - | $250 \times 10^{-6}$ | - | $300 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| 2N699 hob | 0.1 | 0.5 | - | $1.0 \mu \mathrm{mho}$ |



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CIRCLE 12 ON READER-SERVICE CARD


## NEWS

theory，and rule－of－thumb methods developed by weather men over the years．Each forecast in． volves some 30 million calculations and is Ire－ pared in 5 minutes．

Preparation of weather maps from incoming reports takes about 90 minutes，but almost an hour of this time is spent in transferring the dita paper tape to magnetic tape．A tape－to－tape con－ verter developed by Avco will soon be instal ed to free the computer from this task．
Also due to go into operation soon is a line plotter developed by Electronic Associates which will show isolines as continuous traces rather than as patterns of random numbers．Its use will further permit isolines of different quantities to be plotted on the same map．A map combin ing both pressure and temperature information for example，could thus be readily prepared．
NANWEP stems from the Joint Numerical Weather Prediction Unit（JNWPU）established in Washington，D．C．，in 1954 by the Weather Bureau and the Navy to develop computer－based forecasting methods．Since JNWPU is primarily a research unit，NANWEP was established to provide day－to－day forecasts of conditions pecu－ liar to naval operations such as sea height，move ment of ocean waves，and weather at high alti tudes．Since its establishment in 1959，NANWEP has spent more than 10 man－years in develop ing the computer program to be used in prepar－ ing daily forecasts and weather maps．－

## Electronics Is Down But Not Out In Turnpike Man－Machine Battle

Electronics has bowed，at least temporarily， to Man on the bustling New Jersey Turnpike The Turnpike Authority has discontinued its $\$ 12,000$ automatic toll－card dispenser until it can find one which can outfox the driver．
The fault，Turnpike toll director Jack Lasher was quick to point out，was not with the ma－ chine．The low level of reliability lay in the nut that holds the steering wheel．
Installed several months ago at one inter－ change，the device，which automatically hands out toll cards，was subjected to coins being shoved into its maw when drivers mistook it for an automatic collector，and to blows，kicks， and abusive language when that didn＇t work．
But although Machine has lost a battle，it has not lost the war，Mr．Lasher said．He is groom－ ing another fighter－a new type of electronic dis－ penser costing $\$ 15,000-$ which he hopes will win this time．

## Japanese Electronic Production May Go to \$1.4 Billion in 1960

The industry's displeasure with the prevalence of the "Made In Japan" label here may become even more pronounced. The Department of Commerce reports that Japanese electronics production for the first quarter of this year is substantially ahead of that in the first quarter of 1959.

The department said that if the Japanese electronics industry continued production at the same rate as between January and March, the value of its products this year would be $\$ 1.4$ billion. In 1959, the Japanese electronics industry produced $\$ 936$ million worth of goods.
According to the Department, the broad statistics on the value, in millions of dollars, of electronics goods produced in Japan are as follows:

|  | 1958 | 1959 | Jan.Mar. 1959 | Jan. Mar. 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consumer | 266.2 | 531.4 | 99.3 | 158.5 |
| Industrial, military | 85.2 | 110.6 | 26.8 | 34.4 |
| Tubes | 76.5 | 141.1 | 27.3 | 44.5 |
| Semiconductors | 24.5 | 52.9 | 11.5 | 19.1 |
| Other components | 45.6 | 99.7 | 19.5 | 25.6 |
| Total | 498.0 | 935.7 | 184.4 | 282.1 |

The Admiral Corp., Chicago, responded to these recently released statistics with a sevenpage pamphlet decrying the lack of U.S. restrictions on Japanese imports.

## Navy Orders Improved Plotters For Pacific Missile Range

The Navy has awarded a $\$ 208,497$ contract for higger and better plotting boards for the Pacific Missile Range.

The contract went to Computer Systems, Inc., Monmouth Junction, N.J. The boards, which will be 45 in . by 150 in ., will handle both digital and analog data.

The boards will have two plotting arms, and each arm, two pens. One pen will plot input data and the other will mark signals.
The analog source will represent input variahes as a dc potential between -125 and +125 v. Digital data will position the pen along the Y axis directly. Positioning along the $150-\mathrm{in}$. X axis will be done by a servo system. A portion of the digital signal will position the plotting arm tpproximately. The rest of the digital signal will be converted to an analog signal, which will give the more accurate position on the $\mathbf{X}$ axis.
The accuracy of the plotting board is expected to be $\pm 0.05$ per cent of full scale.


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JAN \& IN53 <br>
IN540 \& MIL-E-1/1085A

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

## (POWER SUPPLY-WISE) KEPCO'S "SM GROUP" sets a new transistor. ized design standard

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| MODEL | $\begin{gathered} \text { DC } \\ \text { OUTPUT } \\ \text { VOLTS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { DC } \\ \text { OUTPUT } \\ \text { AMPS. } \end{array}$ | PANEL HEIGHT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SM 14-30 | 0.14 | 0.30 |  |
| SM 36-15 | 0.36 | 0.15 | 83/4" |
| SM 75.8 | 0.75 | 0.8 |  |
| SM 160-4 | 0.160 | 0.4 |  |
| SM 325-2 | 0.325 | 0.2 |  |
| SM 14-15 | 0.14 | 0.15 | $51 / 4 \prime$ |
| SM 36-10 | 0.36 | 0.10 |  |
| SM 75.5 | 0.75 | 0.5 |  |
| SM 160.2 | 0.160 | 0.2 |  |
| SM 325-1 | 0.325 | 0.1 |  |
| SM 14.7 | 0.14 | 0.7 | 31/2" |
| SM 36.5 | 0.36 | 0.5 |  |
| SM 75-2 | 0.75 | 0.2 |  |
| SM 160-1 | 0.160 | 0.1 |  |
| SM 325-0.5 | 0.325 | $0 \cdot 0.5$ |  |

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Plots Findings from One Lab Against Results from Others

AA NEW approach to correlating results of sin: ilar tests performed in different laboratories has been announced by the National Bureau of Standards.
The technique is to plot the results obtained by one laboratory against those from a second laboratory-or against "average results" from a number of laboratories.
Agreement between the laboratories, or between a laboratory and the "average," is indicated if the straight line that best fits the plotted points is at a $45-\mathrm{deg}$ angle to the axes.

A departure of the best-fitted line from this ideal indicates a systematic or non-random difference. This departure must take either of two forms: the line must be parallel to the ideal or must intersect it.
A best-fitted line parallel to the ideal indicates the existence of a constant systematic difference -the results are consistently high or low by the same amount. Intersection of the line with the ideal indicates a variable systematic difference.
The extent to which random differences are present is shown by the scattering of the points about the line denoting systematic differences.

## Laboratory Results Transformed

The units of the plot are only infrequently the same as the units of the laboratory measurement. Generally, the units for plotting are obtained by transforming laboratory results thus: - For each laboratory, a plot is made of the standard deviation of replication error of the measurement vs the magnitude of the measurement. (Replication error is variation among results obtained in one laboratory by one operator using the same instruments on the same unit under test.) The plot is taken as the straight line that best fits the points in the plane. - From this plot, the standard deviation of replication error is determined for each laboratory measurement. Then the logarithm of each standard deviation is taken.

- It is this logarithmic transformation of the measured unit that is plotted for the inter-laboratory comparison.
Occasionally, however, the standard deviation of replication error is found to be independent of the magnitude of the laboratory measurement. Because of this, the transformation cannot be made. In this case, the inter-laboratory compari-


## ares Laboratory Results

sim
ories
tccuracy Is Our Policy . . .
On p 144 of the June 22 issue, the price of C. Moseley's AC-DC Converter was incorectly given as $\$ 2,500$. The correct price is $\$ 450$.
son plot is made directly with the unit of the measurement.
This comparison technique was developed by J. Mandel and T. W. Lashof. According to Mr. Mandel, the technique is being considered by the American Society for Testing Materials for adoption as a standard way of relating inter-laboratory results.
Previous studies of inter-laboratory tests usual$y$ considered three sources of variations among results without producing a useful mathemati(al tool for handling them.
The three sources, considered individually, vere systematic constant differences, replication error, and inter-laboratory variation due to working with one test unit rather than another.
The new approach effectively combines the last two sources into random error. They still can be handled individually to give information o supplement the comparison plot. - -

LECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

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in Bulletin D－460． in Bulletin D－460．

Other Ledex products include Rotary


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## NEWS

## Military－Contract＇Top－0it

## Electronics Slice of Defense Pie Will Be Near \＄5 Billion in 1961

DESIGN engineers should be prepared to broaden their military design experience to include both commercial and new military fields in view of the expected leveling－off in elec－ tronics spending for defense，an EIA committee has stated．
The Military Marketing Data Committee r ported at the EIA Fall Conference at French Lick，Ind．，that manufacturers of military elec tronic equipment can no longer expect the ＂prenomenal＂rate of growth experienced in the past decade and should adjust to growth rates comparable to those in other segments of the industry．The presentation was made by Ken－ neth L．Baker，EIA Military Economist，for the committee which is under the chairmanship of L．H．Orpin，manager of defense planning for the Radio Corp．of America．

## New Defense Opportunities

At the same time，the committee said that ＂stability＂in the military market also confronts the industry with a challenge to use effectively its skills in strengthening U．S．capabilities in areas where it believes prospects for future de－ velopment to be challenging．＇These include：
－Ballistic－missile defense．
－＂Exotic＂weapons，including some utilizing lethal radiation．
－Surveillance systems，such as battlefield－ scouting aircraft and＂spy＂satellites．
－Introduction of new communications sys－


The growth and expected top－off of the electronics portion of the U．S．defense budget were subjects of a presentation by EIA＇s Military Marketing Data Com－ mittee ar EIA＇s fall conference in French Lick，Ind．L．H Orpin（right）explains a chart to L．L．Waite，chairman of EIA＇s Military Products Div．

## e｜

 ECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28， 1960
## 1-Ofipredicted in EIA Report

tems for the control of combat forces and mili-tary-intelligence operations.

- Applications of electronics to solution of problems of civil defense. This, the committee said, would involve both the development of dis-aster-control communications and equipment to detect and warn civilian populations of the existence of radiation and other hazards.


## Growth Will Level Off

The report said that for the next 5 to 10 years, military electronic-equipment demand can be expected to run at a growth rate of between 8 and 10 per cent annually. Since the end of the Korean War, demand has risen from 15 to 25 per cent yearly.
The present slowdown, the report said, can be attributed to reductions in expenditures for military aircraft, the fact that principal U.S air-defense systems have been completed, and abandonment by the military of the practice of introducing new weapons in order to concentrate on relatively few major systems.
\$5 Billion for Electronics in 1961
The committee predicted that the electronics slice of the defense pie in the current fiscal year would be in the neighborhood of $\$ 5$ billion. At the same time, the report stated that slightly more than 10 per cent of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's \$915 million budget would go for electronics, while $\$ 130$ million of the Federal Aviation Agency's nearly $\$ 700$ million would be available to the industry. This would be close to the present levels of expenditure.

## No Lessening of Japanese 'Onslaught'

Mark Shepherd Jr., vice president of Texas Instruments, Inc., and a member of the EIA Electronics Imports Committee, saw the present lull in Japanese electronics imports as "a short and shallow breathing spell." The Japanese, he aid, have great possibilities for envisioning, lesigning, and producing quality electronic quipment, "and their capabilities are increasing ith each passing month."
Dr. Philip Lewis, director of the Chicago chool Systems Bureau of Instructional Mateials, asked electronic designers to their ducational-television equipment "more rugged" nd also called for design of closed-circuit sysms that can receive external signals. - $\quad$

## P.N.P PICKING?

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| 2N327A 2N328A 2N329A | 2N1238 <br> 2N1239 <br> 2N1240 <br> 2N1241 <br> 2N1242 <br> 2N1244 | $\mathrm{BV}_{\text {CBO }}$ | $-40 \mathrm{Vdc}$ |
| 2N1025 |  | $B V_{\text {EBO }}$ | -40V dc |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~N}_{1034}^{2 N 1035} \\ & \text { 2N1035 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $I_{\text {ebo }}$ | -0.002 «A |
|  |  | Offset Volt. | .003V dc |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~N} 1228 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N} 1229 \\ & \text { 2N1230 } \\ & \text { 2N1231 } \\ & \text { 2N1232 } \\ & \text { 2N1233 } \\ & \text { 2N1234 } \end{aligned}$ | LOW NOISE |  | min max |
|  |  | $\mathrm{hf}_{\text {fe }}$ | 28.65 |
|  | 2N1037 |  | min typ |
|  |  | $f_{a b}(M c)$ | 0.51 .2 |

Creating a new world with ELECTRONICS

## HUGHES

EMICONDUCTOR DIVISION hughes aircaatt compant


CIRCLE 18 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEWS

## NBS Develops Electronic Antenna To Measure Signal Reflection

A new stationary antenna swings its beam electronically through a 42 -deg azimuthal arc.

The device, developed by the National Bureau of Standards, achieves the swing only by electronic phase control. A mechanical sweep common with radar antenna is not used.
The antennas use a Yagi-type configuration. They are now used by the NBS in studies of high-frequency propagation by the forwardscatter effect of the ionosphere.
The antennas can measure the direction in which signals are reflected by electron clouds in the ionosphere. This direction, which appears to be somewhat random, previously had been impossible to determine.
According to the NBS, the antenna could be used as a small-space, multi-directional antenna for receiving, and-with design changes-for transmitting.

## 'Star' Measures Air Turbulence In Lake Michigan Wave Study

The turbulence in the air above the waters of Lake Michigan is being measured by the twinkle of an artificial star.

Light from the "star," a powerful lamp, travels a mile and a half across Lake Michigan through a telescope to a photocell. Thus, variations in the intensity of the light due to changes in the optical density of the air are translated into electrical signals. Changes in the optical density of the air reflect its turbulence.

The project is part of a study by the University of Michigon on the effect of air turbulence on evaporation and wave motion of water.

## \$1 Billion For R\&D in Fiscal '60, Government Gave Lion's Share

The National Science Foundation has estimated that $\$ 1$ billion were spent on basic research in this country in the fiscal year 1959-60.
The estimate is an extrapolation of statistics covering 1953-58. These statistics indicate that colleges and universities do about half the basic research in this country. Industry performs another third, and the government and non-profit institutions the rest.
The Federal government has been the source of the overwhelming portion of the funds used for basic research.

## NOW... AN IMPROVED 2N697 IN A WELDED MICRO-PACKAGE THIS SMALL!



## IICROBLOC RT697M

## ... Rheem's new solid-design silicon mesa transistor!

## WELDED HERMETIC SEAL

18
The MICROBIOC RT697M is the first microminiature silicon mesa transistor with a guaranteed welded hermetic seal. The glass sealing and welding techniques used in MICROBLOC production are the same techniques the industry has tested and perfected over the years, in the manufacture of millions of transistors. Each MICROBLOC is subjected to two hermetic seal tests-a helium leak test and a, Joy bomb test-to insure a vacuum-tight seal.

## MICRO SIZE

The MICROBLOC RT697M is .063 inches flat, .211 inches in diameter, weighs only $1 / 4$ gram, and occupies just 1/7th the volume of the standard 2 N 697 .
IMPROVED ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
This new Rheem transistor has a three watt power dissipation- $50 \%$ more than the standard 2N697 Result: cooler running junctions to assure wide BLOC RT697M also has a 35 volt guaranteed minimum switchback voltage with base open, controlled mall signal parameters and meets or exceeds every other specification of the 2N697.
SOLID DESIGN
As its name suggests, MICROBLOC is virtually a solid block - a silicon crystal embedded in an optimum
dimensioned, gas tight, hermetically sealed, welded fragilely suspended internal leads or non-integrated elements, and the crystal is protected from welding flash. Thus, the MICROBLOC RT697M design is mechanically more stable, more resistant to shock and vibration than any previous transistor. It will withstand at least 1.500 G shock and 20.000 G acceleration, and is guaranteed to survive thermal shock and temperature cycling per MIL-S-19500B. (Additional data will be published as more stringent tests are completed.) APPLICATION
The MICROBLOC RT697M is tailored for highdensity applications, such as micro modules and miniature circuit boards. In addition, because of its cooler running junctions, it is an ideal improvement/replacement for standard size transistors in applications where wider safety margins and great reliability are required. (Rheem will also continue to offer its standard 2N697, TO-5 package, per MIL-S-19500/99A.) OTHER MICROBLOC TYPES
Rheem is now producing a complete new series of MICROBLOC silicon mesa transistors. There is a MICROBLOC type for every electrical function that MICROBLOC type for every electrical function that level. For full details, see your Rheem representative. AYAILABLE IMMEDIATELY

## TV-Optical Scanning Lens Helps Air Force Gunners

All Air Force B-52G aircraft are being equipped with a special TV-optical scanning lens designed and developed by Eastman Kodak of Rochester, N.Y.

According to company officials, the tail gunner sits with the rest of the crew in the forward part of the plane and observes the optical lens image by closed-circuit TV and aims and fires the guns by remote control.

The older type of sight requires a gunner in the tail of the aircraft where air turbulence and vibration make it difficult for him to keep his eye glued to the eyepiece. In the new location, closer to the 156 - ft -long bomber's center of gravity where movement is less, the gunner can also carry out other duties and is in a less vulnerable position in case of emergency.

Prisms mounted in a glass dome serve as eyes for the optics and can be rotated to scan the entire area behind the aircraft. The optical system forms a small image, and projects the field of view through the lenses to the TV camera. Then, by closed circuit TV, an enlarged, properly oriented image is presented to the gunner. Through controls at the gunner station, the guns are aimed and, when the target is on the crosshairs, are fired.

The gunner has the choice of two magnifications, one for seeing distant aircraft, and one with low power and a wide field of view for aircraft targets close to the B-52. The TV gunsight has a built-in 16 mm movie camera for recording enemy aircraft and for bomb-damage assessment. The optical lens with TV link also has a practical use in collision avoidance; it is used to check behind both on the ground and during flight. The invention is basically a TVoptical viewing lens for the TV link of the fire control system used in the B-52G.

The Air Force has purchased approximately $\$ 7.5$ million worth of the optical units.

## Use of Infrared Heating Units Expected to Boom in Coming Decade

The use of infrared heating units may boom

MAXIMUM RATINGS AT $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ AMBIENT (unless otherwise noted)

| Collector--Base Voltage |
| :--- |
| Collector--Emitter Voltage (Base Open Circuit) : . . . . . . | Emitter--Base Voltage .

Total Device Dissipation at case temperature $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Operating Temperature Range Operating Temperature Range

All units are stabilized before testing at $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ AMBIENT

| PARAMETERS |  | TEST CONDITIONS |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $I_{\text {cbo }}$ | Collector Reverse Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CB}}=30 \mathrm{v}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{E}}=0$ | - | . 005 | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{h}_{\text {PE }}$ | D.C Forward Current Transfer Ratio | $\mathbf{I}_{c}=150 \mathrm{ma}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CE }}=10 \mathrm{v}$ | 40 | 75 | 120 | - |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CE (sat) }}$ | Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage | $I_{c}=150 \mathrm{ma}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B}}=15 \mathrm{ma}$ | - | 0.7 | 1.5 | v |
| $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{fe}}$ | A-C Common-Emitter Forward Current Transfer Ratio | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{c}}=50 \mathrm{ma}$ | $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{C E}}=10 \mathrm{vf}=20 \mathrm{mc}$ | 2.5 | 5 | - | - |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {ob }}$ | Collector Capacitance | $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{E}}=\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CB}}=10 \mathrm{vf}=1 \mathrm{mc}$ | - | 20 | 35 | $\mu \mu \mathrm{f}$ |
| SMALL SIGNAL PARAMETERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{h}_{\text {fe }}$ | Small Signal Forward Transfer Ratio | $\mathbf{1}_{\mathbf{c}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{c}}=5 \mathbf{v}$ | 30 | 70 | - | - |
| $h_{\text {ib }}$ | Common Base Input Impedance | $f=1 \mathrm{KC}$ |  | 20 | 26 | 30 | ohms |
| $h_{\text {rb }}$ | Common Base Voltage Feedback Ratio |  |  | - | $160 \times 10^{-6}$ | $250 \times 10^{-6}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{ob}}$ | Common Base Output Admittance |  |  |  | . 2 | 1.0 | $\mu$ mhos |

## FHEEM SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

A SUBSIDIARY OF RHEEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY Dept. G1, P.O. Box 1327, Mountain View, California - YOrkshire 8-9211
within the next decade, according to manufacturers of controlled infrared heating systems.

These units heat specific areas, indoors or out, without losses which come from heating large unused spaces. The electronics, automotive, printing, and plastics industries are employing such equipment on a broadening scale.

Industry is recognizing the fact that these new infrared units direct or channel the heat to the desired area without waste space.



## he DREW THE LINE at 1MC!

The most difficult task facing an engineering executive is to strike a sensible compromise between the ambitions of his development staff and the needs of the market. No one knows that better than Dan Mindheim, President of TSI. Twelve years of product development (including nine major patents) give him the designer's point of view - but ten years of management experience temper that attitude.

In determining the specifications for our Model 361 solid-state APTI®-METER,* for example, he drew the line at 1 MC . " $95 \%$ of all counter-timer applications fall below 1MC," he said. "Let's concentrate on optimizing flexibility, reliability, and portability. That's what engineers wantat a sensible price."

Dan was right. The 361 is selling like . . . well, like the world's best solid-state 1MC CounterTimer, which it is. Frankly, we're hard-pressed to maintain 30-day delivery. The same for its $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ rack twin, the 361-R.

Care to add to our production headaches? Send for the APTI®. METER bulletin. Buy a few our development group will forgive you.
*APTI®-METER is our registered trade-mark for an ACTIONS-PER-TIME-INTERVAL meter. Model 361 counts from $0-1 M C$, has o.3ppm/week stability, INLINE NIXIE READOUT, and identical-trein, high-impedance, high sensitivity amplifiers. Unbelievable versatility, light as a feather, tiny, yet the sensiblecompromise price is only $\$ 1645$.

## Ti <br> TRANSISTOR SPECIALTIES <br> I NCORPORATED

 Sophisticated Digital Instrumentation TERMINAL DRIVE, PLAINVIEW, NEW YORK - WELLS 5-8700 CIRCLE 20 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
## WASHINGTON貟 REPORT

Ephraim Kahn
SEPARATE RELIABILITY MONITORING contracts are being considered by NASA in connection with purchase of major items of complex equipment. Ernest W. Brackett, in charge of the agency's Office of Business Administration, says such contracts would be placed with engineering firms. Job of these firms would not be inspection of products, but making sure "that proper reliability steps are being taken by the contractor, and to assure that reliability measures being taken are up to the present state of the art." One such contract, worth $\$ 150,000$, has already been placed in connection with the Saturn booster vehicle. Reliability contracts will be let by NASA's Washington headquarters.

NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY of the Defense Department is adequate to assure that military supply needs are met, according to Perkins McGuire, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics). He has told the Senate Small Business Committee that no new authority is needed to make certain that there is real competition for defense orders. This would normally be used, he said, where (l) patents or trade secrets exist; (2) the skill and low cost of an existing supplier has forced others to withdraw from the market; or (3) high start-up costs have already been paid by an existing source but can not be competitively absorbed by others. McGuire says that "it does not seem right for us to make a regular practice of deliberately infringing patents" where production capacity is adequate.
"FUNCTIONAL" BUDGETING for the Defense Department should be looked at very carefully, states incoming Army Chief of Staff Gen. Decker. This would entail allocation of funds to types of weapons according to the job they do, with less than the customary observance of the relatively rigid inter-service lines of authority. Logical candidates: nuclear-retaliatory and air-defense forces.

NUCLEAR-ROCKET policy planning has been scored by Democratic Sen. Clinton Anderson. According to the senator, who is chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, it was "quite apparent" several years ago that "some of the manufacturers of conventional rocket fuels were not anxious to have a nuclear competitor." Now NASA has asked aircraft companies to study the situation and inform the agency what policy should be the first for flight-testing of a nuclear rocket."

ALLOCATION OF EXTRA FUNDS voted by Congress for anti-submarine warfare (ASW) has been made by the Navy. Of the $\$ 42$ million added by the lawmakers, electronics will share in at least half. The breakdown of planned use of the money

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960
shows more than $\$ 21$ million going for detection and classification; $\$ 14.2$ million for basic and applied research, development, test and evaluation; about $\$ 5$ million for weapons development ; and almost $\$ 1.5$ million for oceanographic research. Radar, sonar, and sonobuoy equipment accounts for most of the ASW detection and classification program.

NO MORE TARIFF CUTS for imports of electronic equipment or components should be permitted, according to an EIA brief filed with the U.S. Committee for Reciprocity Information. U.S. industry finds it hard to compete with foreigners, the brief states, because of "the great differential in wages, research and other costs." EIA also takes exception to the government's "vague and uncertain" language setting forth the products subject to tariff negotiation.

ONLY EXPERIMENTAL ITEMS will be manufactured by NASA, according to an agency spokesman. The agency has confirmed, at top level, its earlier decision to use commercial facilities whenever this is feasible. In the current fiscal year, NASA will spend about 16 per cent of its "hardware" budget on projects carried on within the agency, largely in research or design and specifications. Contracts will be let for the 84 per cent balance.

UNIFORM GOVERNMENT PATENT POLICY is an "obvious need," according to Lyndon Johnson. This is a major reason why the Senate failed to act on the House-passed bill to modify the stringent patent rules that govern NASA. The Democratic Vice-President candidate observed that so farreaching a change should be preceded by hearings and investigations, and there was not time for this or for adequate debate on the floor. Furthermore, Johnson says there is no conclusive evidence that the NASA patent policies - which have been reconfirmed by Congress, for all practical purposes, in passing this year's Helium and Coal Research Ac̣ts-deter industry from doing business with the agency. Some NASA officials do not agree on this point, though others feel that companies can be adequately rewarded for inventions through the agency's Inventions and Contributions Board.

OVERSEAS PURCHASE RULES of the Air Force have been clarified as a part of its "program of development of indigenous [foreign] sources and indigenous item descriptions." Extent of the impact of this policy of maximum purchasing from local suppliers upon electronics items apparently cannot be evaluated at present. Factors militating against foreign buying would include: excessive cost in comparison with U.S. price; excessive delay in delivery; and serious adverse economic effects on the U.S. or impairment of industrial-mobilization capacity. The Air Force says that when a meaningful price comparison between U.S. and foreign suppliers cannot be made, the first purchase is to be made from the foreign source and a second from the U.S. Price records will be kept so that there will be an adequate basis for future cost comparison.

## true ras

frequency range 5 to $500,000 \mathrm{cps}$

## FEATURES

Built-in calibrator . . . easy-to-read 5 inch log meter . . . immunity to severe overload . . . useful auxiliary functions

## SPECIFICATIONS

voltage ranae: 100 microvolts to 320 volts DECIBEL RANOE: - 80 dbv to +50 dbv PREQUENCY RANOE: 5 to 500,000 cycles per second
ACCURACY: $3 \%$ from 15 cps to 150 KC ; $5 \%$ elsewhere. Figures apply to all meter readings MAXIMUM CREST FACTORS: 5 at full scale; 15 at bottom scale
CALIERATOR STABILITY: $0.5 \%$ for line variation 105-125 volts INPUT IMPEDANCE: $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and $25 \mu \mu \mathrm{f}$, below 10 millivolts; $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and $8 \mu \mu f$ above 10 millivolts POWER SUPPLY: $105-125$ volts; $50-420 \mathrm{cps}$, 75 watt. Provision for $210-250$ volt operation 100 MICROVOLTS to 320 VOLTS
regardless of waveform

Price:
$\$ 445$.
$\$ 445$.

DIMENSIONS: (Portable Model) $143 / /^{\prime \prime}$ wide, Relay Rack Model is available
WEIOHT: 21 lbs ., approximately
Wrise for catalog for complote Information
BALLANTINE VOLTMETER Model 320

ballantine laboratories
Boonton, New Jersey
CMECK witm eallantime finst for laboratorv ac vacuum tube votimeters. mecanoless of voun reouirements fon

 CIRCLE 21 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Up-to-the-minute news about transistors and rectifiers

## MIL-TYPE SEMICONDUCTORS CREATE NEW DESIGN FREEDOM



DESIGN ENGINEERS And Bendix military-type power transistors and rectifers a virrual "parade" of ruggedness and reliobility. They also find Bendix engineers most helpful with eircuitry and application problems.

| MUPE | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mall- } \\ 19500 \end{gathered}$ | maximum ratimes |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TYPICAL } \\ & \text { OPERATION } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vce } \\ & v d d \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Veb } \\ V d c \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {lde }}^{l_{c}}$ | $\mathrm{Pc}_{\mathrm{W}}$ | ${ }^{\text {Tj }} \mathrm{C}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \\ & \\ & \text { storage } \\ &{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 2N297A | /36A (SigC) | -50 | -60 | 5 | 35 | 95 | $-6510+95$ | 70 | 0.5 |
| 2N331 | /4A | -12 | -30 | 0.2 | 0.075 | 85 | $-6510+85$ | 50 | 0.001 |
| 2 N 1011 | 167 (Sig C) | -70 | -80 | 5 | 35 | 95 | -65 to +95 | 55 | 3.0 |
| 2N1120 | 168 (Sig C) | -70 | -80 | 10 | 45 | 95 | -65 to +95 | 35 | 10.0 |

Ideal for such applications as:
HIGH CURRENT SWITCHING • AUDIO AMPLIFICATION
SMALL MOTOR AND SERVO DRIVERS

| MAXIMUM RATINGS OF MILITARY POWER RECTIFIERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { TYPE } \\ & \text { NUMBEA } \end{aligned}$ | MIL-E-1 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { at } 150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRV } \\ & \text { Vdc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L1b} \\ \text { at } 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Epp | $\begin{gathered} 116 \\ \text { at } 150^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |
| 1N1614 | /1240 | 5 Adc | 200 | $50 \mu \mathrm{Adc}$ | 140 | 750 MAdc |
| 1 11615 | /1241 | 5 Adc | 400 | $50 \mu$ Ade | 280 | 750 MAde |
| 1N1616 | 1242 | 5 Ade | 600 | $50 \mu \mathrm{Adc}$ | 420 | 750 Adc |

Ideal for such applications as:
MAGNETIC AMPLIFIERS - DC BLOCKING CIRCUITS
POWER RECTIFICATION

## Broad Bendix line

 meets both electrical and environmental military specs.Here, in Bendix* Power Transistors 2N297A, 2N331, 2N1011, and 2N1120, and Bendix* Power Rectifiers 1N1614, 1N1615, and 1N1616, is a versatile line completely designed to meet military specifications. This combination -most extensive series of its type - permits unusual design latitude -permits unusual design latitude tions. All units feature outstanding ruggedness and reliability to meet both electrical and environmeet both electrica
mental conditions.
The four transistors are especially suited to high-current switchcially suited to high-current switch-
ing, audio amplification, small ing, audio amplification, small
motor and servo driver applicamotor and servo driver applica-
tions. The three rectifiers, with tions. The three rectifiers, with reverse leakage current, are ideal for magnetic amplifier and DC blocking circuits, in addition to power rectification.

Write today for NEW BENDIX SEMICONDUCTOR CATALOG on our complete line of power transistors and power rectifiers. Bendix offers engineers many challenging opportunities in semiconductors. Write Personnel Manager for full details.
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semiconductor products
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Lono branch, M. J.


Conodian Afilione: Computing Devicese of Conodo, lid

## NEWS

## CHANGES IN

## PRICE \& AVAILABILITY

SILICON TRANSISTORS have been reduced in price up to 58 per cent by Raytheon Co.'s Seniconductor Div. of Needham Heights, Mass. Reductions in the silicon line range from 18 to 58 per cent for switching units, 18 to 32 per cent for power transistors, and 10 to 54 per cent for subminiature units. Switching types affected are the $2 \mathrm{~N} 333,2 \mathrm{~N} 334,2 \mathrm{~N} 335,2 \mathrm{~N} 336,2 \mathrm{~N} 337$, 2N338, 2N1386, 2N1387, 2N1388, 2N1389, and 2N1390. Power units affected are the $2 \mathrm{~N} 389,2 \mathrm{~N} 424$, 2N1470, 2N1657, and 2N1660. Subminiature types affected are the $2 \mathrm{~N} 745,2 \mathrm{~N} 746,2 \mathrm{~N} 747$, 2N748, 2N749, 2N750, and 2N751. Also included in the price reduction is the 2 N 1528 , a $6-\mathrm{mc}$, video amplifier. Price changes are effective immediately.

MAT AND MADT TRANSISTORS have been reduced in price by Philco Corp. of Lansdale, Pa. The MAT 2N393, a low-energy high-gain switch and the MADT 2N501, an ultra-fast switching device are affected by the price reductions. For quantities of 1,000 or more, the 2 N393 has been reduced from $\$ 4.15$ to $\$ 3.45$ per unit. The per unit reduction affecting the 2N501 in quantities of 1,000 or more shows a drop from $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 4.90$. Price reductions are effective immediately.

DIODES, TRANSISTORS, AND RECTIFIERS have been reduced in price from 10 per cent to 55 per cent by Hughes Aircraft Co.'s Semiconductor Div., Newport Beach, Calif. Examples of specific price reductions are as follows: 51 per cent cut in IN625 silicon computer diode prices and a 47 per cent reduction in IN662 diodes; germanium diodes, both point contact and gold bonded, show a 10 per cent reduction, with such types as IN98J showing a 46 per cent cut, IN277 a 38 per cent reduction and IN283 a 52 per cent cut; Zener voltage regulator diodes average an 11 per cent reduction with series IN702-707 and IN708-712 showing a 12 per cent price drop.

GERMANIUM-ALLOY JUNCTION TRANSISTORS have undergone an across-the-board price cut averaging 25 per cent by U.S. Transistor Corp. of Syosset, N.Y. U.S. Transistor is also expanding its production facilities to manufacture silicon mesa transistors for use in computers and military components. The silicon mesa transistors are scheduled for delivery in three months.

CIRCLE 23 ON READER-SERVICE CARD $>$
ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

## Long Island Futuronics Show Slated For Nov. 30-Dec. 2

The 3rd Annual Futuronics Exposition will be held Nov. 30 through Dec. 2 at the Roosevelt E.hibit Hall, Garden City, N.Y. The exposition, sponsored by the Long Island Electronics Manufacturers Council, is expected to have 100 exhibitors.
The Council is composed of 60 member companies representing most of the electronics industry on Long Island. A survey revealed that Long Island accounted for $\$ 750$ million, a significant proportion of the nation's total $\$ 9.2$ billion electronics sales estimated for 1959.

## Joint Computer Conference

Set For Dec. 13-15 in New York
The 10th Annual Eastern Joint Computer Conference (EJCC) will be held Dec. 13-15 at the Hotel New Yorker and Manhattan Center in New York City.
The EJCC is sponsored by the National Computer Committee which consists of representatives of the IRE, the AIEE, and the Association for Computing Machinery. The committee sponsors two meetings each year-one in the East, the other in the West.
General conferences chairman Nathaniel Rochester of International Business Machines Corp. said that no parallel sessions are planned and a $\$ 300$ prize will be awarded for the best presentation of a paper at the conference.

Separator Yields Nose-Cone Material


F ne quartz that ultimately will be made into nose-cone $n$ aterial is segregated from large quartz particles by th is air separator. An air stream intercepts a spray of pilverized quartz, and carries away the lighter, finer F irticles. Device was made by Sturtevant Mill Co., Bostin, for the Lycoming Division of Avco, Stratford, Conn. tin, for the Lycoming Division of Av

- cIRCIE 23 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
E.ECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960


Maguetic Amplifiers' 250V A Static
Inverter Model SIS-425041

Magnetic Amplifiers, Inc. of New York carefully manufactures its Static Inverters with a step-by-step quality control and testing program to build in the reliability required for aircraft and missile applications.

It found that AMP Taper Technique simplified this procedure. A high speed AMP Automachine pre-terminates circuit leads with crimp-type, pre-insulated solid Taper Pins. Components are then easily tested in the modular stage before final assembly. Crimping eliminates difficult soldering operations and the danger of burning wound components while Taper Technique permits checking and trouble shooting without destroying the main cable. After final assembly, when the Pins are inserted into the Blocks, this Technique provides rugged vibration resistance and operational reliability.

AMP solderless Taper Pins are made in formed and solid types, with or without pre-insulation and mate with a wide range of one or two piece stackable Taper Blocks. You'll find that AMP Taper Technique is ideal for your quality control or circuit density problems too.

AMP Pre-Insulated Taper Pins and stackable Taper Blocks

Write for our new Taper Technique brochure.

## AMP INCORPORATED

GENERAL OFFICES: HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA AMP products and engineering asssistance are available through subsidiary companies in: Australia. Conada - England - France - Molland • Italy - Japan - Weast Gormany CIRCLE 24 ON READER-SERVICE CARD


## NEWS

## Transistor Sales Up Two Thirds In First Half of '60, EIA Study Show:

Transistor manufacturers sold 67 per cent mcre transistors in the first half of 1960 than they ciid in the corresponding period of 1959, according to the Electronic Industries Association.
The increased sales were worth more than $\$ 52$ million to the manufacturers. A tabulation of transistor sales for the first half of 1960 follows:

| Transistor Sales |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Factory Sales <br> (Units) | Factory Sales <br> (Dollars) |
| June | $10,392,412$ | $\$ 27,341,733$ |
| May | $9,046,237$ | $24,146,373$ |
| April | $9,891,236$ | $23,198,576$ |
| March | $12,021,506$ | $28,700,129$ |
| February | $9,527,662$ | $24,831,570$ |
| January | $9,606,630$ | $24,714,580$ |
| Year-to-date '60 | $60,485,683$ | $152,932,961$ |
| Year-to-date '59 | $36,098,026$ | $99,813,775$ |
|  |  |  |

## New Japanese Weather Radar Doubles Range of Typhoon Spotting

## RAYTHEON

 RAYSISTOR*
## a new basic circuit component

The Raytheon Raysistor* can turn signals on and off with virtual isolation from switching transients and carriers. The control circuit of the Raysistor* consists of a light source which when excited lowers the resistance of a semiconductor device in the signal circuit allowing an AC or DC signal to pass. This new Raytheon development provides design engineers with the advantages of high signal-to-noise ratio, wide dynamic range. isolation between signal and control circuits, and long life.

For technical information, please write to: Raytheon, Industrial Components Division, 55 Chapel St., Newton 58, Mass. -trademark

## RAYTHEON COMPANY

A new Japanese weather radar on the island of Shikoku reportedly spots typhoons more than 300 miles away.

The maximum power output of the unit is 600 kw at 2740 mc . The $2 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ pulses are repeated at the rate of 220 per sec. The intermediate frequency bandwidth is 3 mc around 30 mc .

The unit's parabolic antenna is 15.7 ft in diameter and is rotated ten times per minute.
Previous "typhoon radars" in Japan have had a maximum range of 170 miles. The extended range of the new radar reportedly is due to the use of a parametric amplifier that is 99 to 110 db more sensitive than the customary parametric amplifiers.

The radar was made by the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.

## Adaptive Systems Symposium Set For Oct. 17-19 in N.Y.

A symposium on Adaptive Control Systems will be held at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. on Oct. 17-19.
The three-day symposium will be given over to definition of the problem, analytical and theoretical aspects and techniques, and the practical relationships of adaptive systems. Technical sessions will be chaired by Dr. John Ragazzini of New

York University, Lt. Phillip Gregory of Wright Air Development Division, and Dr. John Truxal of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, among others.
The symposium is sponsored by the Long Island Section of the IRE. For additional information contact Eugene J. Cronin, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, Box 148, Glen Cove, Long Island, N.Y.

## IBM Airborne Memory Drum Packs 100,000 Bits in 3"x3" Size

Techniques for achieving extremely high packing densities have been applied to an airborne memory drum which holds 100,000 bits with drum dimensions of 3 -in. long and 3 -in. diameter.
Incorporating up to 60 specially designed heads in an 8-lb assembly, the drum has a typical average access time of 5 msec with a 175 kc clock rate. Extremely high density is achieved by using the new head design and a special drum surface coating to reduce interference between tracks and bits in each track. A spokesman for International Business Machine Corp.'s Federal Systems Div., designers of the drum. said that the techniques could not be described because of proprietary reasons.
The airborne drum is designed to withstand stresses up to 15 g and severe vibration. The drum rotates at about $6,000 \mathrm{rpm}$, with heads held off of the surface by the cushion of air built up by the spin


Miniafurized drum assembly shows seven readwrite heads in place. Up to 60 heads can be used deFending on application.

# Experience is the optimum test for Energy Storage Capacitors... 

time-proven Sangamo Type DCM Electrolytic Capacitors exceed operating requirements of practically every application
 Electrolytic Capacitors are housed in seamless drawn-aluminum containers with a molded thermosetting plastic top that is sealed with a gasket to prevent electrolyte leakage and contamination. Terminal construc tion insures minimum contact resistance in cur rent-carrying members Cover design provides an Cover design provides an
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| 5 | 8 | 14,750 | 25,500 | 33,000 | 48,750 | 55,500 | 85,000 | 125,000 |
| 10 | 15 | 10,500 | 18,500 | 23,500 | 35,000 | 40,000 | 60,000 | 90,000 |
| 15 | 20 | 8,000 | 14,000 | 18,000 | 26,500 | 33,300 | 46,000 | 68,500 |
| 20 | 30 | 6,650 | 11,700 | 14,750 | 22,000 | 27,000 | 38,000 | 56,500 |
| 30 | 40 | 5,100 | 9,000 | 11,400 | 16,900 | 19,000 | 29,000 | 43,000 |
| 35 | 50 | 4,000 | 7,000 | 9,100 | 13,500 | 15,400 | 23,500 | 34,800 |
| 40 | 50 | 4,000 | 7,000 | 9,100 | 13,500 | 15,400 | 23,500 | 34,800 |
| 50 | 75 | 2,650 | 4,765 | 5,900 | 8,800 | 10,000 | 15,300 | 22,500 |
| 75 | 100 | 1,350 | 2,400 | 3,000 | 4,500 | 5,400 | 7,750 | 11,450 |
| 100 | 135 | 1,000 | 1,790 | 2,250 | 3,350 | 4,000 | 5,750 | 8,500 |
| 150 | 185 | 720 | 1,250 | 1,600 | 2,400 | 2,800 | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| 200 | 250 | 500 | 900 | 1,100 | 1,650 | 2,000 | 2,750 | - |
| 250 | 300 | 390 | 690 | 880 | 1,300 | 1,550 | 2,200 | - |
| 300 | 350 | 275 | 490 | 620 | 900 | 1,000 | 1,500 |  |
| 350 | 400 | 190 | 350 | 440 | 650 | 775 | 1,100 | - |
| 400 | 475 | 170 | 300 | 380 | 570 | 680 | 975 | - |
| 450 | 525 | 150 | 260 | 340 | 500 | 600 | 850 | - |

NOTE: Caso dimonsions includo insulating sloove ubtract $1 / 6^{\prime \prime}$ from diameter and $3 / 8{ }^{3 /}$. from length for overall dimensions of uninsulated case.

Sangamo was the first capacitor manufacturer to produce and establish standards in the manufacture of electrolytic energy storage capacitors. Since 1949, design and manufacturing techniques have been developed to such a scientific degree that Sangamo is still regarded as the leader in the field with the Type DCM. The timeproven characteristics of the DCM more than meet normal requirements of operating temperature, equivalent series resistance and life expectancy. Those techniques mean, too, that maximum capacity can be put in the smallest case size consistent with good engineering practice and performance reliability.

Occasionally applications call for energy-storage capacitors to meet special requirements - including higher temperature, and higher ripple current. Sangamo is uniquely qualified and equipped to engineer and produce to the most exacting specifications. We would appreciate the opportunity of supplying your future needs.

Complete data on capacitance and voltage combinations on Type DCM Capacitors is detailed in Sangamo's Engineering Catalog 2231. Contact your Sangamo Representative, or write us for your copy.

$\qquad$


## Congratulations!

## to WESTINGHOUSE for an exciting breakthrough.

A radar receiver noise figURE of 2.8 db at an X-band operating frequency has been achieved by engineers of the Westinghouse Air Arm Division. Dr. Robert Rampolla (left), and Mr. Thomas Hollis (right), using a true nondegenerate X-band parametric amplifier and a Microwave Associates "pill" varactor (MA-4253), achieved a 20 db gain with excellent stability and ample bandwidth.
This remarkable accomplishment in lownoise amplification at X-band resulted from research on a program sponsored jointly by Westinghouse and the U. S. Navy.

Sophisticated Varactor technology at Microwave Associates which made these results possible has produced the most complete line available of advanced varactors in standard, miniature "pill", and glass packages.

Write for detailed information and performance data on varactor techniques.

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## NEWS

# New Army HIPAR Radar 

Uses Multi-Megawatt Klystron; Provides Precise Azimuth Data

A NEW, high-power acquisition radar known as IIIPAR has been credited with a key role in the destruction of Corporal and Nike-Hercules missiles by other Nike-Hercules missiles in recent tests at White Sands, N.M. Developed by General Electric's Heavy Military Electronics Dept., the new radar employs a man-sized multimegawatt klystron and advanced moving-targetindicator circuitry said to be extremely resistant to electronic countermeasures.
HIPAR provides highly precise azimuth data through the use of a high-gain, narrow-beam tracking antenna. This information permits tar-get-tracking radars built by Western Electric to lock rapidly onto high-performance targets.

The HIPAR and target-tracking radars are but two aspects of a generally improved Nike-Hercules system, details of which are still classified. The new system is said to be more than triple the defensive capabilities of the present NikeHercules and to make it able to track and destroy any air-supported target in existence or known to be in development. The White Sands tests also indicate a capability against tactical ballistic missiles and air-to-ground missiles.

A mobile version of HIPAR is being developed to permit tactical deployment of the improved Nike-Hercules. Recently completed packaging studies have resulted in semi-automatic antenna erection techniques. A "Butterfly" type


Improved Nike-Hercules radars at White Sands. Radome in foreground contains the HIPAR acquisition antenna. Smaller radomes contain target tracking radars. New system has proven effective against tactical ballistic missiles.

## adar

Aids Nike Effectiveness

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Receiver and moving-farget indicator for HIPAR radar. At left is the multi-megawatt klystron used in the system. Tube was developed by GE's microwave laboratory, Palo Alto, Calif.
antenna will cut systems erection time by 80 per cent, according to GE. The entire radar system, including power generators, can be transported in 10 standard trailers and airlifted in four C-124 transport aircraft. ■ ■

## Computer Plays Dual Role In Hound Dog Missile Guidance

A computer developed by Autonetics of Downey, Calif., has two functions. In the air, it is the center of the guidance system of the GAM-77 Hound Dog missile. On the ground, the computer (called Verdan) automatically checks out the missile's inertial autonavigator.
Once the guidance system ground-calibration and checkout are complete, the flight program is fed into the computer to join the system calibration factors previously stored. At this point, the computer reverts to its primary role as the brains of the guidance system to direct a Hound Dog flight.
Using the computer in this dual role allows comprehensive automatic checkout to be accomplished through the versatile computation and memory capabilities of the computer. It eliminates the requirement for the step-by-step interrogating device usually associated with automatic checkout operations.
Test results are reportedly far more consistent tt an those resulting from manually conducted tests. The comprehensive checkout and calibration of this guidance equipment can be accomplished by technical personnel after a short training period.


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| ${ }_{150}^{250} \mathrm{~mA}$ Ambient Temporaturo | IN538 in540 INS47 | 200  <br> 100  | 750 madc © $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ${ }^{2550} 75 \mathrm{madc}$ C $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 250 made © $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br>  | $250 \mu \mathrm{AdC}$ $250 \mu \mathrm{Adc}$ $250 \mu$ ade | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
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| ${ }^{50} 150^{\circ} \mathrm{Cp}$ Case Temperature | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CH1162 } \\ & \text { CH16 } \\ & \text { CH16 } \\ & \text { CH16 } \\ & \text { CH16F } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & .50 \\ & .00 \\ & 200 \\ & \hline 400 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \text { Adc } \\ & 50 \mathrm{Acc} \\ & 50 \mathrm{Adc} \\ & 50 \mathrm{Adc} \\ & 50 \text { Adc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { mAdc } \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \text { mAdc } \\ & 20 \text { mAdc } \\ & 20 \text { mAdc } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.1 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ |
| 70 Amp $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Case Temperature |  |  | 70 Adc 70 Adc 70 Adc 70 Adc 70 Adc | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { mAdc } \\ & 15 \text { mAdc } \\ & 15 \text { mAdc } \\ & 15 \text { mAdc } \\ & 15 \text { mAdc } \\ & 15 \text { mAdc } \\ & 15 \text { mAdc } \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 | 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 |
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| ${ }^{80} 0 \mathrm{Amp}$ Case Temperature |  | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 50 \\ 100 \\ 200 \\ 200 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \mathrm{Adc} \\ & 80 \mathrm{Acc} \\ & 80 \mathrm{Ac} \\ & 8 \mathrm{Adc} \end{aligned}$ | 30 mAde 30 made 30 mAde | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \\ & 1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1500 \\ 1500 \\ 1500 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |

- Max. fiwd. voltage drop © 0.5 amp., $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ case temporature
- Full cycle avorage lof rectilier operating into inductive or resistive load at ratod current and voltage

$\uparrow$ Max. half sine wave peak curront for one cycle © 60 cps


Technical assistance is available through the following sales offices: Atianta, Ga.: Columbus, Ohio; Culver City, Calif.; Dallas, Texas; Denver. Philadelphia, Pa.; Seattle, Wash. Canada: Toronto, Ont.


## "Small size is not enough!"


#### Abstract

"Nothing fits . . . components too bulky . have to save space . . . have to trim size . . . maybe eliminate tubes . maybe brackets, too . . . maybe smaller relays. Yes, relays . . . if there's a smaller one that's fast enough, strong enough, tough enough. Better be careful though . . . can't sacrifice performance ... or reliability. Now, where are those sealed relay catalogs?" We at General Electric appreciate this respect for relay performance. Relay tasks are normally too critical to risk compromising reliability no matter

But we haven't forgotten the importance of miniaturization either. In fact, General Electric designers have pioneered in minaturized relays four times in the past ten years-Miniature (1951), Micro-miniature (1955), and 4-pole and Unimite (1959). Each relay represents an advance in performance, as well as a reduction in size. Superior performance is no accident with General Electric sealed relays. It is the product of General Electric's


 what the gain-small size not excepted.That's why performance always comes manufacturing processes, relentless testfirst in General Electric sealed relays. ing, and stringent quality control. advanced technology, ever improving

For relays that offer top performance and reliability in the smallest available packages, turn first to your G-E Sealed Relay Catalog. As always, more information is available from your nearby General Electric Sales Engineer. General Electric Co., Specialty Control Dept., Waynesboro, Virginia.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

GENERAL ELECTRIC SEALED RELAYS - UNMATCHED FOR RELIABILITY

## General Electric sealed relays for the '60's

 MICROMINIATURE

New grid-space, 4-pole double-throw mi cro-miniature relay features all-welde construction to eliminate flux contamin ants. Knife-edge armature bearing and other design features provide structure capable of mechanical life in excess of 10 million operations. Rated 2 amps at 28 volts DC, or 115 volts AC resistive requires only 100 milliwatts per pole Other specifications are:
Operating sensitivity: 400 milliwatts at pickup voltages; continuous duty
Vibration: 55 to 2000 cps at 30G's with $0.195^{\prime \prime}$ max. excursion 10 to 55 cps . Shock: 50G's for 11 ms operating.
Temperature range: 125 C to -65 C .
Operating time: 6 milliseconds max. including bounce
Insulation resistance: 1000 megohms min. Dielectric strength: 1000 volts rms except 600 volts across contact gap.
Contact resistance: 0.050 ohms maximum ( 0.1 ohms max. after life).
Release time: 5 milliseconds maximum in cluding bounce.


MINIATURE: Long-life type; rated 5 amps at 28 volts DC in 2- or 4-pole double-throw and 6PNO forms. Ideal for ground jobs.
MICRO-MINIATURE: Crystal can type, all popular coils and mounting forms; 2 amps, 28 v DC or 115 v AC. Grid spaced terminals available.

UNIMITE: World's smallest 1amp sealed relay! Operates in 1.5 millisecond, releases in 3.5 milliseconds. Isolated contact chamber; all-welded construction.

## Section C792-18

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## GENERAL ERECTRIC

## EDITORIAL

## Never Too Early to Talk the Same Language

Too often a manufacturer tags his product with an extremely high accuracy rating without any reference to exactly what is being measured. Accuracies stated in terms of 0.00015 per cent are not uncommon these days. But just what do they mean? Take, for example, the common, unglamorous 1 per cent panel meter. Not many engineers could say definitely whether the 1 per cent panel refers to repeatability, linearity, or preciseness. Needless to say, no rating, regardless how many zeros follow the decimal point, is definitive without a specific reference.

In at least one instance we know of, lack of agreement on terminology has held up delivery on a contract worth more than $\$ 1$ million. One of our authors informs us that it took several months to clear up the bind-at the expenditure of many manhours and thousands of dollars.
Lack of agreement on terminology and standardized test methods has hampered the potentiometer industry seriously. Rather than buck the confusion, some weapons systems manufacturers have resorted to producing their own potentiometers.

We welcome and wish success to the newly formed organization of potentiometer manufacturers which is tackling the problem of standards. They cannot act too soon in agreeing on a common nomenclature.
The Ultrasonic Manufacturers' Association also is to be congratulated for its activity in setting up standards. It most certainly should take up the job of defining cleanliness. Ultraviolet light has shown too many "clean" jobs to be considerably contaminated.
The business of making definitions is a never ending one. As technology makes an advance, old definitions prove inadequate. The electronics engineering profession cannot put up with Alice in Wonderland characters who claim, "I mean it to be just what I mean it to be."



FOR THOSE SEEKING PURE WAVE FORM, the Behlman INVERTRONs provides, among many other Tings, the best. Harmonic distortion remains an absolute minimum throughout the frequency range despite wide variations of line and load. Behlman provides exceptionally stable sources of $A C$ power from 20va to $100,000 \mathrm{va}$ in 1,2 , and 3 phase outputs from 1 cycle to 100 KC with less. tban $1 \%$ distortion and frequency accuracies up to $0.00001 \%$.
For those "at sea" about AC power sources, Behlman will send a free copy of its new guide, "AC Power Supplies."

CIRCLE 31 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

The direct conversion of heat to electricity has long been one of the engineer's dreams. Now it is rapidly approaching reality. In this Staff Report, ELECTRONIC DESIGN takes a long, hard look at three major areas of the power-source field and tells the engineer what is available what is being done, and what the future holds.

## 

Howard Biermen
Technical Edit)r

AHIGH DEGREE of emphasis by the military and public utilities has been placed over the past decade on direct heat-to-electricity conversion techniques, and from this increased scrutiny has come a wide variety of applications. Thermal energy, whether from fossil-fuel combustion, solar heat, or nuclear reaction, can be applied to thermoelectric generators, thermionic converters, and magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), as illustrated in the flow chart, Fig. 1.
The quest for power sources meeting various specifications calls for novel design ideas. The Navy, for example, despite its expanding nuclear-submarine force, is seeking less expensive noise-free power sources. These are highly desirable since submarines are relatively poorly armed and depend on surprise for fighting advantage. Space programs demand low-weight, long-lived power generators free from gyroscopic effects and the necessity for periodic lubrication. In the public-utilities field, newer power sources are seen as "toppers" or adjuncts to improve over-all efficiency, with future MHD generators expected to deliver power in the megawatt range.

Finally, experts have projected population increases, the improved standard of living, and other relevant factors to conclude that within a relatively short time, the supply of conventional fuels will be exhausted. Dates vary but the conclusion itself points up the need for consideration of solar and nuclear energy as acceptable alternate substitutes for fossil fuels.
Thermoelectricity, discovered by Thomas Johann Seebeck in 1821, resulted in a heat-to-electricity conversion efficiency of 3 per cent, which compared favorably with the mechanical efficiency of steam engines at that time. Unfortunately, little effort was directed towards achieving gains during the
next 100 years. Those who did experiment failed, since, as physicists later learned, the key to high output and efficiency was semiconductor technology, many years distant.
Thomas Edison, experimenting with light bulbs containing two independent filaments, observed current flow through the cold filaments when one filament was in operation. From this observation, Edison concluded that electrons moving in a vacuum could flow from a hot to a cold surface. Thus evolved the basis of thermionic converters.
Michael Faraday's discovery of current generation by the action of a conductor moving in a magnetic field is well over 100 years old and is the principle on which MHD operation is based.

Although each of the three approaches under discussion are many years old in concept, only recently have extensive efforts been directed toward practical device production. The present needs for such devices coincide with rapid strides in material technology over the years to permit a good starting point for research efforts.
Other direct conversion techniques and energy sources such as fuel cells, solar converters and primary and secondary batteries share present development studies and will be presented shortly in ELECTRONIC DESIGN.

At this time it would be presumptuous to attempt to choose the "ultimate" in a power device. Capital costs, fuel availability, over-all system efficiency rather than device efficiency and life expectancy are factors which vary with each approach. Only after careful consideration for one particular area of application can a positive decision be reached; for a slightly different application, further evaluation might lead to the adoption of an alternate power source.


Table 1. Characteristics of Three Heat-to-Electrical Energy Conversion Techniques

|  |  | Efficiency |  |  | Comparison to Conventional Turbine-Generators <br> (42 per cent efficient) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type Converter | Power Range | Present | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Near } \\ & \text { Future } \\ & (5-10 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Output |  |
| Thermoelectric | 1.10 kw present <br> 50 kw future | Material eff. $\approx$ $18 \%$ <br> Device eff. $\approx$ $6 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow 30 \% \\ & \rightarrow 20 \% \end{aligned}$ | DC | Advantages <br> 1. No moving parts. <br> 2. Noiseless. <br> 3. No gyroscopic effects. <br> 4. No lubrication. <br> 5. Infinite silielf life. <br> 6. Efficiency not proportional to output. <br> 7. Can operate from chemical, solar or nuclear heat source. <br> Disadvantages <br> 1. Low efficiency. <br> 2. Low voltage, low impedance output. <br> 3. Converter required to change to high voltage ac. <br> 4. Poor performance at high temperature. <br> 5. Devices difficult to machine. <br> 6. Oxidation must be avoided. |
| Thermionic | $1-500$ w present <br> 50 kw future | Diode eff. $\approx$ <br> 15\% <br> Over-all device eff. $\approx$ $6.7 \%$ | $\rightarrow 30 \%$ | DC IAC recently reported) | Advantages-same as thermoelectric. <br> Disadvantages-1,2,3, and 6 above plus 7. Higher temperature poses serious materials problem. <br> 8. Lifetime vs efficiency compromise must be made. <br> 9. Close spacing for vacuum type. <br> 10. Gas diode must be well-sealed at high temperature. |
| MHD | 10 kw present (short duration) <br> 100 megawatt future | - | 60\% | DC | Advantages-Same as $1,2,3,4$, plus 8 . The 60 per cent efficiency figure is a tempting goal for power and utility companies. $\qquad$ <br> Disadvantages <br> 1. Extremely high temperatures are involved (above 2000 C .) <br> 2. Thermal sources for this temperature range are limited. <br> 3. Special non-conducting heat materials must be developed for the generator walls. |

## THERMOELECTRICITY

## Thermoelectricity-

## From Microwatt Thermocouple to Kilovolt Generator

THERMOELECTRICITY, the reversible interchange between heat and electricity, offers promise in the fields of power generation, heating and cooling. As shown in Fig. 2, the basic operating principle of the thermoelectric generator is simple. However, although the Scebeck phenomena were observed 139 years ago, only small amounts of power could be developed because of the lack of proper thermocouple materials. With the relatively recent gains in semiconductor technology, thermoelectric research is enjoying a healthy revival.
Although present efficiencies for thermoelectric power generation are in the 10 per cent range compared to 42 per cent for the most modern rotating-machinery power plant, it is important to note that early versions of both systems were about 3 per cent efficient about a century ago. With the considerable emphasis placed on rotat-
ing machinery over the years, the 42 per cent figure (which appears to be the maximum limit) has been reached. Thermoelectricity, in less than 10 years, has advanced from 3 to more than 10 per cent efficiency; further advances in material research are expected to double or triple this.
Several companies are already seriously at work building thermoelectric generators. Westinghouse has produced a 5 -kw generator for the Navy, while General Instrument Corp. of Newark, N.J., has built a 5-w model, which uses propane gas, reported to operate at an annual cost of $\$ 10$

The four effects associated with thermoelectricity are:

- Seebeck effect: In a closed circuit consisting of two dissimilar materials, an emf will be produced if the junctions are maintained at different temperatures. For small temperature differences, the


Fig. 2. Basically, a thermoelectric generator may be considered as consisting of a ptype material and an n-type material which are electrically in series and thermally in parallel. Application of heat causes electrons in the n-type "leg" to move to the cold region placing this point at a negative potential; similarly, holes are moved by heat energy to the cold side of the $p$ "leg" placing this area at a positive potential. If a resistor is placed across both cold ends, a current will flow. By reversing the procedure and applying electrical inpul to the device, heating or cooling effects can be produced. The choice of heating or cooling depends on the direction of the applied current flow.

Seebeck emf is proportional to the temperature gradient and the property of the material termed the Seebeck coefficient.

- Peltier effect: When two dissimilar materials in a closed circuit carry a current flow, heat is absorbed at one junction and produced at the other. The rate of heat transfer is the product of the current flow times the Peltier coefficient $\pi$; $\pi$, in turn is a function of the materials involved and the junction temperature.
- Thomson effect: A potential difference will exist between two points, at a difference of temperature, in a homogeneous material carrying current.
- Joule effect: In a circuit carrying current. electrical energy will be converted into heat by an amount equal to $I^{2} R$. One-half of this heat is considered as flowing to the hot junction and onehalf to the cold junction.
The first three effects are reversible in the sense that a temperature difference can produce a current flow or application of current from an external source can result in heating or cooling effects. The Joule effect is irreversible since heat is produced by current flow through a resistor, but potential electrical energy cannot be produced by application of heat.


## Figure of Merit for a Material

In order to permit comparative evaluation of various materials used in thermoelectric devices


Fig. 3. For optimum efficiency, a compromise must be made between electrical conductivity and Seebeck voltage. Semiconductors fall in the center region of the curve with metals to the right and insulators at the left.
for power generation, heating and cooling, a fig ure of merit, $Z$, has been established as

$$
Z=\frac{S^{2}}{\rho k}
$$

where $S$ is Seebeck coefficient in mv/C $\rho$ is electrical resistivity in ohm-cm $k$ is thermal conductivity in $w / \mathrm{cm} / \mathrm{C}$ Since the efficiency of a thermoelectric generator, 1). is dependent on the figure of merit,

$$
\eta=\frac{T_{h}-T_{c}}{T_{h}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+Z T}-1}{\sqrt{1+Z T}+T_{h} / T_{c}}
$$

where $T_{h}=$ absolute hot junction temperature

$$
T_{0}=\text { absolute cold junction temperature }
$$

$$
\bar{T}=\left(T_{n}+T_{c}\right) / 2
$$

High thermoelectric power (Seebeck coeffi(ient), low thermal conductivity, k , and low resistivity are the targets of material research cfforts. Metals have low resistivity, Seebeck coefficients in the $\mu v / C$ range and are poor in terms of the low-thermal-conductivity requirement, see Fig. 3. Insulators, on the other hand, have fairly high Seebeck voltages (in the order of $10,000 \mu \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{C}$ ), meet the low-thermal-conductivity need, but have high electrical resistivity.
By turning to semiconductor technology, the carrier density of a material can be tailored to in optimum compromise between a high value of Seebeck voltage and low electrical resistivity. The Seebeck voltage is inversely proportional to he number of free electrons in a material, while
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## THERMOELECTRICITY


electrical resistivity is directly proportional to the number of free electrons.

Although it may appear that the choice of material would simply be directed towards selecting one with the highest Seebeck coefficient, this is not the case since electrical resistivity, thermal conductivity, and Seebeck emf are not independent of each other. Silicon and germanium, elements in the periodic table, are poorer in thermoelectric performance than compounds due to their temperature limitation. In diode and transistor fabrication, impurities are added to the basic material to obtain desired characteristics, With binary and ternary compounds, the final properties of the material are affected by the composition and concentration of the doping agent and the technique of preparation. Optimizing the Seebeck coefficient for highest figure of merit produces a value near $200 \mu \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{C}$, within the 50 to $1,000 \mu \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{C}$ range of semiconductors.

Tellurides, selenides, oxides, nitrides, carbides, arsenides, and silicides of metals have been investigated. Lead telluride alloys have been developed which operate up to 700 C ; the figure of merit at room temperatures approaches $2 \times 10^{-3}$. Bismuth telluride alloys, although limited to a maximum of 300 to 400 C , provide figure of merits in the 3 to $4 \times 10^{-3}$ region.

## Thermal Conductivity-A Key Factor

Although thermal conductivity is simple in definition, merely the quantity of heat conducted through a material of a particular area in a given time, the mechanisms involved in the transfer and techniques for measurement are complex.
The thermal conductivity factor, $k$, of a material is dependent on the heat conducted by the atoms of the crystal and the current carriers. Low-thermal-conductivity materials include heavy elements, with weak binding forces, such as bismuth, lead, tellurium and selenium compounds. A recent approach involves the alloying of two binary compounds to achieve still lower thermal conductivity, due to crystal disorder,
without seriously reducing other thermoelectric characteristics. High-figure-of-merit ternary compounds have resulted from research efforts carried out in this direction.

## Additional Materials Considerations

While Seebeck emf, thermal conductivity and electrical resistivity determine the figure of merit, Z, of a material, other properties must be considered for practical applications of thermoelectricity. Melting point, maximum tolerable vapor pressure, susceptibility to oxidation, compression strength, brittleness, and thermal expansion coefficient are important considerations to be made in material selection when reliability and long operating life are important generator requirements.

## Materials Research Efforts

Thermoelectric Liquids: The efficiency of a thermoelectric generator is limited by the Carnot efficiency; to achieve a high Carnot efficiency, the hot junction should be as high as possible. With temperatures in the order of $3,000 \mathrm{C}$ possible with solar concentrators, efforts to find materials which can function at this extreme have led to investigation of liquids as thermoelements.
Although many liquids have thermal conductivities which are considerably smaller than metals and Seebeck coefficients greater than metals, their electrical-conductivity characteristics are poor. Still, figure of merits from 100 to 1.000 times greater than metals are possible. For example, cuprous sulfide has a thermoelectric emf of $300 \mu \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{C}$ and a resistivity of $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$ ohm-cm at 1,200 C. Unfortunately, measurement of thermal conductivity still remains a problem at high temperatures, and thus figure of merit cannot be properly evaluated. Considerable study is being directed towards theoretical as well as experimental approaches to the practical use of liquid thermoelements.
Molten Salts: Molten salt, such as silver nitrate, can be combined with silver electrodes to develop a thermoelectric potential with electrical conduction taking place by means of positive and negative ion flow through the salt. Experimental efforts indicate an output of about $350 \mu \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{C}$ befween the ranges of 300 to over 1.000 C ; an in(rease to 500 or even $1.000 \mu \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{C}$ is indicated from experimental and theoretical studies.

Unfortunately, the flow of electricity produces permanent change in electrode material. In the silver, silver-nitrate system, silver metal is ${ }^{1}$ ransported from the hot to cold electrode as ( urrent flow takes place. For short-life applica$t$ ons, such as a missile, this may be unimportunt. For a long-term use, hot and cold electrodes

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Fig．4．Encapsulation tech－ niques developed by GE have extended the useful－ ness of lead telluride to 1，100 C．

could be periodically switched，but such practice would probably be considered impractical．

Refractory Materials：Refractory materials， having boiling points up to $2,000 \mathrm{C}$ ，are being in－ vestigated as thermoelements in order to achieve high Carnot efficiency by operation over a wide temperature range．Silicides，having Seebeck co－ efficients as high as $120 \mu \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{C}$ ，are being investi－ gated although present figures of merit lie in the $10^{-4}$ and $10^{-5}$ range．Due to the wider range of temperature usable in thermocouple devices using refractory materials，the efficiency can be as high as 10 per cent．A further advantage of silicides is their ability to operate in an oxidizing atmosphere with temperatures up to $1,700 \mathrm{C}$ ．

## Material Fabrication

First，single crystals are grown in a vacuum． After careful examination to detect any rejects due to flaws，the crystal is cut into the desired configuration．Due to the brittleness of present materials，considerable care is needed during slicing．In addition，the crystal lattice must be properly oriented with the direction of heat flow to obtain minimum thermal conductivity．

By using a pressed and sintered technique for material preparation，rather than a casting，it has been found that machining to a final shape is simplified．In addition，it is possible to prepare graded thermoelectric arms by having higher doping at one end than the other．This approach achieves improved efficiency without the contact and junction problems associated with stacking various sections of different materials．

At the hot junction，heat must be absorbed by the thermoelectric material while the cold end must be attached to a suitable cooling sink．To obtain high efficiency，a maximum temperature difference should exist across the junction，thus indicating a narrow diameter limitation．How－ ever，Joule heat losses are proportional to length and area．As a compromise，present junction legs are generally in the order of two inches or less in length and 0.5 inches or less in diameter．

Joining techniques represent a serious chal－ lenge in thermoelectric devices since the contact resistance heating loss reduces operating effi－ ciency．Soldering poses no serious problem at the cold junctions，but materials must be selected to join the hot sides without contamination．

## Materials Research Gains

In reviewing materials development over the past year，the U．S．Naval Research Laboratory reports that the thermoelectric program is mak－ ing good progress and，although costly and slow， shows no signs of diminishing returns．Promising new materials have been developed which are less expensive and more easily available than the telluride compounds．

Silicide combinations have been prepared by Transitron Corp．using rf－heating and argon－arc furnace techniques．Higher thermoelectric pow－ ers have been achieved than predicted by theory studies are underway to explain the results．

Operation of thermoelectric elements up to 1，450 C has been achieved by means of an en－ capsulation technique developed by General Electric．As shown in Fig．4，the encapsulation approach extends the operation of lead telluride to $1,100 \mathrm{C}$ as compared to 700 C without pack－ aging．

Ternary compounds have been investigated by Bell Labs and p－type $\mathrm{AgSbTe}_{2}$ specimens have been reported which indicate a Z of $2 \times 10^{-3}$ at room temperature at a melting point of about 600 C．Radio Corporation of America efforts with ternary compounds show similar results for $\mathrm{AgSbTe}_{2}$ in the range up to 400 C ．RCA Labs has built a thermocouple using binary and ter－ nary legs；the figure of merit between 25 C and 300 C varies from about 1.7 to $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$ ．P－type ternary alloys have shown figures of merit be－ tween 3 and $3.2 \times 10^{-3}$

## Wanted：A Handy Mixing Guide

A major necessity in the quest for improved thermoelectric materials is a dependable guide
to assist in the selection of elements for most efficient properties. Since a multitude of possible combinations exist for various semiconductors under consideration, a fantastic number of cross combinations is possible. For example, more than 10 years of effort have been spent on research in lead telluride combinations by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. with some details still under study. Obviously, a prediction scheme to eliminate the lengthy experimental approach now used would bring thermoelectric generation and Peltier heating and cooling devices much closer to the point of popular application.
A further complication in material selection exists in the temperature dependency characteristic of semiconductor combinations. It is generally not possible to use a single hot junction and a single cold junction material that will operate efficiently over a wide temperature range. Only over a relatively narrow temperature range will a given material exhibit optimum properties. As shown in Fig. 5 (a) and (b) various materials are efficient over narrow temperature regions; since highest Carnot efficiency can be realized with a wide temperature difference, it is necessary to stack several sections of different material in series, as shown in Fig. 6.
By stacking various materials, highest possible efficiencies are attainable. However, such problems as contact losses, thermal expansion coefficient discrepancies and joining techniques must be overcome to avoid excessive losses. From the plot of efficiency for n - and p -type materials, a theoretical efficiency of 18 per cent could be realized operating from $1,000 \mathrm{C}$ to 30 C .

## Device Efficiency to Reach 20 Per Cent

Although currently available thermoelectric materials are capable of a device efficiency approaching 17 to 18 per cent, various losses (chimney losses and heat transfer to other than the thermoelectric legs) lower this figure to about 5 per cent or less. Nuclear reactors, surrounded by thermoelectric legs, are inherently capable of liigher efficiency since all heat would be transfrred for conversion. However, experimental data must be completed to determine the effects of radiation on semiconductors exposed to nuclear sources before large-scale units can be constructed.
An important advantage of thermoelectric gentators lies in the ability to interconnect various rodules or thermocouples without a sacrifice in ficiency. For example, a low-power device may I ive an over-all efficiency of 5 per cent; if additonal power is required, several similar modules ( in be combined with an over-all efficiency of per cent.
continued on page 40

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## THERMOELECTRICITY (1)

Although the 5 per cent efficiency figure seems rather poor compared to a modern power plant efficiency of 42 per cent, devices such as small motor-generators operate at less than 10 per cent efficiency.
The automobile engine is about 15 per cent efficient, and diesel engines approach about 20 per cent. Thus, thermoelectricity, with additional evolutionary gains, may soon be considered com-
petitive at power levels up to 10 kw . Low noise, lack of moving parts and compact size are additional gains which make thermoelectric schemes attractive.

Experts involved in thermoelectric research conclude that the search for improved materials and improved devices will take between three to five years, barring an unforeseen breakthrough. At this time, an over-all efficiency of 20 per cent should be practical using materials with an inherent efficiency of about 30 to 35 per cent. Optimists foresee generators operating with outputs in the megawatt range.

## 5-Kw Generator Delivered to Navy

Under the Navy Bureau of Ships coordinated research program, new materials have been developed over the past several years which triple the efficiency previously available from thermoelectric devices.
Westinghouse has recently delivered to the Navy two $2.5-\mathrm{kw}$ generators which can be used independently or connected together to deliver 5 kw . Each $2.5-\mathrm{kw}$ generator is about the size of
a garbage can, 30 in . in diameter and 30 in . hi h. see Fig. 7. Thermoelectric modules line the inside; burning kerosene is used to heat the 10 t junction and circulating water serves to cool he cold junction. Temperatures from hot to cold side range from 650 C to 10 C . For maxim m efficiency, six different thermoelectric mater als are used, each maximized for its particular temperature range. By altering the connection of individual modules, the $5-\mathrm{kw}$ output can be cielivered as low voltage, high current ( 10 v at 500 amp ) or high voltage, low current ( 120 v at 42 $\mathrm{amp})$. The only moving parts in the equipment are the pumps required to circulate the kerosene and the cooling water; the motors are powered by the thermoelectric generator.

## Low-Voltage Thermoelectric Devices

Although "exotic" power supplies for space systems are generally high priced in terms of capital cost, the high cost of delivery into space (estimated at $\$ 10,000$ per pound) warrants the expense. For such applications, conversion effciency must be optimized.


Fig. 5. Efficiency of various n-type materials is shown in (a), p-types in (b).


Fig. 6. Since different materials exhibit maximum efficiency over a relatively narrow temperature range, cascading several materials over a wide temperature gradient is employed to achieve best results.

Fig. 7. This pair of $2.5-\mathrm{kw}$ generators, built by Westinghouse for the Navy, will be used to evaluate new thermoelectric materials.



In an early U. S. Navy experimental 5-w air-cooled thermoelectric generator, 24 -lead telluride thermocouple assemblies are inserted into a stainless-steel combustion chamber; cooling fins and Transite end plate are added to complete the assembly. Generator diameter is approximately $10 \mathrm{in.;}$ weight is 6.8 lb . Heat is from gas flame at $1,000 \mathrm{~F}$. Fins are cooled by natural convection. Electrical output is taken from binding posts on end plate.

For less dramatic, but nevertheless essential applications, such as remote weather stations or underwater equipment, thermoelectric generators must be designed with device and fuel costs in mind in order to remain competitive with existing power sources. Sacrifice in efficiency, for the purpose of reducing initial as well as operating costs, represents a logical design approach.
A 5 -w thermoelectric generator, 12 in . high by 12 in . in diameter (see Fig. 8), has been developed by General Instrument Corp., Newark, N.J. Using propane gas, the $10-\mathrm{lb}$ device is reported to operate for a year using 200 lb of fuel at a total fuel cost of $\$ 10$. Although efficiency is in the order of 3 per cent, GI engineers amphasize the fact that device costs would increase markedly to achieve higher efficiency; the improved efficiency might result in several dollars per year saving in fuel.

## Nuclear Thermoelectric Devices

The first "proof of principle" nuclear-fueled thermoelectric generator was developed by the Martin Co. and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. for the Atomic Energy Commission's SNAP (Space Nuclear Auxiliary Power) jrogram. A total of 27 couples were arranged radially around a $4.75-\mathrm{in}$. cylinder, 5.5 in . high. 1 leat was supplied by alpha-particle emission - mitted by polonium 210; operation at the hot inction was about 600 C and 200 C at the cold ind. The SNAP III generator, weighing only 5 b, produced 5.4 -w output with 5.5 per cent (fficiency.
(continued on $n, 42$ )


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| Binary | 707 (7070*) | 7 bits | 128 " |
|  | 713 (7130*) | 13 bits | 128 |
|  | 717 (7170*) | 17 bits | 128 |
|  | 719 (7190) | 19 bits | 128 " |
|  | 0.713 | oil-filled unit for increased life |  |
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Fig. 9. The SNAP I-A generator, developed by The Martin Co. for the Atomic Energy Commission, delivers 125 w using 277 thermocouples. Heat is obtained from tightly-sealed pellets of Cerium 144


Fig. 10. Shown above is one of three catalytic combustors used in a $1-\mathrm{kw}$ thermoelectric generator made by The Martin Co. A catalytic combustor forms the central element in each of three vertical burners; a total of 168 thermocouples are used.


Only slightly larger than a tennis ball Transitron Electronics Corp.'s thermoelectric generator delivers $0-12$ w output with $6-8$ per cent efficiency. The device, jvailable for engineering evaluation, uses lead teluride elements and operates at a hot temperature of 500 C and a cold temperature of 150 C .
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heat from three burners. Martin spokesmen report the hot couple temperature to be 900 C ; the weight of the device will be 20 lb or less in final form (see Fig. 10).

## A Look to the Future

Thermoelectric generators in the 1 to 100 w range have been constructed with efficiencies in the order of 10 per cent with 1 to $10 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{lb}$ power density. Due to the modular approach used, any desired generator shape can be prepared, thus permitting the use of "wasted" space
in such vehicles as missiles and submarines. Tie Westinghouse 5 -kw generator represents the fis step towards an eventual $10,000-\mathrm{kw}$ supply f r full-scale power systems for Navy surface shij s . The eventual goals of thermoelectric resear $h_{1}$ efforts include power levels up to 20 megawat s . 35 -per-cent efficiency and $100-\mathrm{w} / \mathrm{lb}$ power dellsity. To achieve these aims, the present temper Iture limit (of currently available materials) of 700 C will have to be increased to $1,200 \mathrm{C}$ or higher.
(Turn to p. 46 for next secti(in)


A Russian housewife inspects the contents of a small Soviet thermoelectric refrigerator.


Extensive research efforts in thermoelectricity began in the early 1930's in the USSR, pioneered by Prof. Abram F. Joffe at the Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences. In a concentrated drive to bring power to countless isolated villages and cities, Prof. Joffe gathered a staff of foremost Soviet scientists, physicists and chemists.

In 1931, Joffe predicted efficiencies of 4 per cent for thermoelectric elements then available. Experimental models were built and tested, and the first production devices were unveiled in 1953. Using zinc antimonide and constantan for thermoelements, 3-w output was developed for operating a radio receiver; the temperature difference for the TGK-3 kerosene lamp generator was 300 C ( 380 C to 80 C ). A vibrator converter was required to raise the low thermoelectric output to a reasonable plate voltage level.

In 1956, an improved model TEGK-2-2 was produced with 4-w output. Enough thermocouples were included to provide $100-\mathrm{v}$ plate voltage, thus eliminating the vibrator. Both kerosene lamp generators, of course, provided light as well as electrical energy.
A kerosene-burning 15-w generator, TGU-1, was developed for transceiver use in 1958. In addition, 200 -w and 500 -w units, using wood or gasoline as fuel, were reported in operation in remote areas. In 1956, 40 -w and 100 -w solar concentrated thermoelectric devices were announced. An interesting development underway is a thermoelectric unit using the exhoust heat of a motorcycle to replace the conventional generator.

Efficiencies in the order of 8 per cent were announced by Joffe in 1956 with service life approaching $6,000 \mathrm{hr}$. He stated that the Soviet goal for 1961 was efficiencies in the order of 15 per cent and $30,000 \mathrm{hr}$ service life. No information has been made available recently on the status of Soviet power generation using thermoelectricity.
Prior to 1956, Joffe indicated that efforts were underway on the construction of thermionic converter-thermoelectric cascade devices, but no information on the program has been revealed.


A Russian-built thermoelectric generator, used to convert heat from a kerosene lamp into electricity to power radios in remote Asian areas, is examined by J. D. Rauth (right) and Dr. M. E. Talaat of Martin Co.



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# THERMIONICS <br>  <br> <br> Thermionic Converters- 

 <br> <br> Thermionic Converters-}

## High Power Density Packages

ATHERMIONIC converter, in its simplest form, consists of a heated cathode to emit electrons and a cold anode to collect the electrons; both electrodes are enclosed in a vacuum or gas-filled envelope (see Fig. 11).
As heat is applied to the cathode, some electrons are driven over the work function barrier, $\phi_{C}$, at the cathode surface; the lower the work function, the easier will it be for electrons to
escape. The electrons which have left the cathode possess potential energy with respect to the electrons which remain in the cathode due to the energy used to overcome the work function barrier. Assuming no space charge effect, electrons reach the cold anode and drop in potential energy by an amount equal to the work function of the anode, $\phi_{A}$; this energy drop appears as heat. The difference between the work function


Fig. 12. In a thermionic converter, the space-charge effect develops a high potential barrier to the emitted electrons as shown by the dotted path. By closely spacing electrodes or injecting ions in the interelectrode region, a direct path (solid - line) is possible.
of both electrodes, $\phi_{0-\phi_{A}}$, represents the potential energy which can be offered to an external load, see Fig. 12. Anode work function should be as low as possible to achieve high output and the anode surface as cool as possible to minimize emission from anode back to cathode.

## Space Charge Reduction

Since electrons are charged particles, the accumulation of electrons moving from cathode to anode will form a space charge barrier which tends to repel new electrons leaving the cathode. The potential hill represented by the space charge effect is shown by the dotted line in Fig. 12; few electrons will surmount this obstacle and output will be low.
To reduce space charge barrier, and permit electrons to pass from cathode to anode with relative ease (solid line of Fig. 12), several basic approaches are under investigation:

- Close-spaced vacuum diode.
- Gas-filled diode.
- Magnetic triode.


## Vacuum Diode

The vacuum diode, which has been experimentally investigated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Thermo Electron Engineering Corp., Cambridge, Mass., operates with spacings closer than 0.001 cm between electrodes. This narrow gap is necessary since analy-

## Thermionic Converter Problem Areas

- For a high emitter work function, cathode remperature must be high. Cathode lifetime is considerably shortened and efficiency must be reduced to compromise for long life.
- Machining and maintaining close spacing, less than 0.001 in., between electrodes at high temperatures poses a serious challenge (even without taking into consideration shock and vibration).
- Close spacing results in high radiation of heat from cathode to anode with a resultant efficiency loss.
- Gas-filled diodes operate at higher temperatures than vacuum types, a condition which makes conventional fuels unsuitable. The high-temperature materials problem is likewise aggravated.
- Oxidation must be avoided; electrodes must be protected from the atmosphere.
- The gas-diode envelope must be sealed and remain leakproof at high temperature.
ses have shown that the maximum output power available is inversely proportional to the square of the electrode spacing. Feasibility models have been constructed and tested with efficiencies in the order of 13 per cent; operating temperature of the cathode was about $1,200 \mathrm{C}$.
RCA scientists have constructed an experimental thermionic diode, Fig. 13, designed to use the exhaust heat of a rocket. The device produced, during laboratory tests, an output of 270 w yet weighs only 3.5 lb for a power-to-weight ratio greater than $75 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{lb}$.


## Gas-Filled Diode

Positive ions may be introduced in the space charge region to neutralize the negative electron charge; one ion can effectively cancel the space charge of several hundred electrons moving towards the anode. Thus ion current is a small fraction of the electron current; the combination of ions plus electrons constitutes a plasma (thus r'sponsible for the plasma thermocouple name sometimes given to a gas-filled diode).
Cesium vapor, having an ionization potential of 3.88 ev , is used in gas-filled diodes for several rasons. First, cesium adsorbs to most metallic surfaces and reduces their work function. Seco Id, the density of the gas atoms can be varied bv adjusting the temperature of the cesium in its lquid state. In a practical example, a tube con$t$ ining cesium is enclosed in an oven and the


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temperature is controlled to produce sufficient vapor to neutralize the existing space charge.

By a technique known as resonance ionization, a gas such as cesium, with an ionization potential lower than the emitter work function, is injected into the diode envelope. Neutral atoms which bombard the emitter become ionized and appear as positive ions in the space charge region. In addition, cesium condenses on the surface of the cold collector and serves to reduce the work function to a value near 1.8 ev .

An experimental model of a low-pressure gasfilled diode, using a tungsten ribbon emitter ( $\phi_{C}=4.5 \mathrm{e} \mathrm{ev}$ ) and a nickel anode ( $\phi_{A}$ due to cesium action $=1.8 \mathrm{ev}$ ) produced approximately


Fig. 13. Designed for use with a small solid propellent rocket engine, the diode shown in (a) and (b) delivers $270-\mathrm{w}$ output, weighs only 3.5 lb .
2.5-v output, as reported by Dr. H. G. Hernqvist of RCA. The efficiency of conversion reached 10.4 per cent at a cathode temperature of $2,600 \mathrm{C}$. Unfortunately, the evaporation rate of the cathode material increases as temperature increases, thus limiting the useful life of the converter. Until additional research in materials provides a significant breakthrough, some compromise must be established between efficiency and lifetime; the intended application of the device determines the degree of compromise.

Another technique for gas-filled diodes uses the cesium vapor to neutralize the space charge and reduce the work function of the cathode as well as the anode. The reduced cathode work



Fig. 14. A proposed scheme, offered by RCA, for combining the hightemperature heat source of a solar concentrator to a thermionic diode is shown in (a) and (b).
function enables higher emissivity. Dr. V. C. Wilson of GE has reported efficiencies of 13.5 per cent at $18.5 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ using a tungsten filament.

A distinct advantage of the high-pressure ( 2 mm mercury absolute) cesium converter lies in the ability of the cesium vapor to replenish the cesium boiled off the cathode during high-current applications. High emission in the vacuum or low pressure gas diode severely reduces cathode life. Dr. Wilson has predicted that high pressure tubes could produce a theoretical output of $40 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ with 35 -per-cent efficiency; in practice, up to $30 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ at 30 -per-cent efficiency is expected as material research gains are made.

In July, 1960, RCA announced the development of a cesium-filled thermionic tube which had been operated at $1,100 \mathrm{C}$ with 14 -per-cent efficiency. The lower operating temperature, compared to $2,000 \mathrm{C}$ in previous gas-filled designs, permits the use of standard fuels as a heat source.

The device, developed under an Air Force contract, employs readily available materials and is reported to be non-critical in manufacturing. A proposed technique, suggested by RCA, for combining a thermionic diode with a solar furnace is shown in Fig. 14 (a) and (b).

## Magnetic Triode

Crossed electric and magnetic fields are used to reduce the space charge effect in a vacuum magnetic triode. As shown in Fig. 15, a hot emitter and cold collector are placed in the same plane, separated by a distance which is considerably less than the plate width. An accelerating anode is mounted parallel and close to both electrodes.
An electric field is produced by a voltage applied between the emitter and accelerator and an external magnetic field is directed perpendicular to the electric field. The combined action of both fields deflect electrons leaving the emitter to the collector in the path shown in Fig. 15.

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Fig. 15. The action of a combined electric and magnetic field is used to minimize the space-charge effect in a magnetic triode.

Compared theoretically under a similar set of conditions, the magnetic triode efficiency is about 22 per cent as against 12 per cent for a vacuum diode. Experimental models which have been built indicate considerable discrepancy from the predicted values; scattering of electrons and nonuniform fields apparently reduce the theoretical efficiency figure. Additional development effort is underway to eliminate or minimize these detrimental effects.

## AC Thermionic Generators

Thermionic converters are basically low-voltage, high-current dc devices. For maximum power transfer to a load, the load impedance must be extremely low; for example, a $1,000-\mathrm{amp}$, $1.5-\mathrm{v}$ unit would require a $0.0015-\mathrm{ohm}$ load. One approach to overcome the problem involves series connecting a number of thermionic converters. Other approaches under investigation include the application of a small modulating signal to produce an ac output which can then be matched to a high impedance load through a transformer. Modulation has been achieved through the use of a grid electrode in the emit-ter-collector region and by application of small external magnetic fields. In gas-filled devices, modulation of injected ions has been attempted. Early in 1960, General Dynamics Corp.s General Atomic Div., San Diego, Calif., announced the first successful conversion of heat to ac in significant amounts. Operation was reported to center around a high-temperature cesium cell.

One-Watt Thermionic Converter Available Now
1 small, ceramic closed spaced vacuum diode, $w_{1}$ ighing only 3 oz and the size of a silver dollar, is being made available by the General Electric Power Tube Dept., Schenectady, N.Y. Operating at a cathode temperature of $1,100-1,150 \mathrm{C}$ and an anode temperature of $600-650 \mathrm{C}$, the developm ntal Z-5386 will provide 1-w minimum out-- CIRCLE 41 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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put; the open circuit voltage is approximately 1 v and the short circuit current is approximately 3 amp . The device efficiency is 2.5 per cent (minimum) and power density is 0.2 w per sq cm .
Although output power and efficiency are relatively low, the transition from a "bell jar" laboratory model to a production line product is significant. Initial cost of the 1 -w device was reported to be between $\$ 300-350$. Cesium units are being readied in a similar package for near future delivery.

## Thermionic vs Thermoelectric Devices

In thermionic converters, the flow of electrons takes place through a vacuum or plasma; in thermoelectric devices, current flow is through


Fig. 16. Thermionic devices are more efficient than thermoelectric generators at high temperatures, but are noticeably poor at low temperatures.
a solid. Heat conduction is considerably less for thermionic devices although high electrical conductivity is limited by space charge. Thus, a thermionic converter can be considered as a thermocouple using an evacuated space in place of one of the conductors.
The thermionic power $\varepsilon$ of a diode

$$
\epsilon=\frac{\phi_{2}+\delta}{T}+2 K-\alpha
$$

where $\phi_{2}$ is the anode work function
$\delta$ represents the magnitude of the space charge barrier
K is the Boltzmann constant $\alpha$ is the Seebeck coefficient
By plotting the $Z$ factors for lead telluride in a thermoelectric application with impregnated tungsten used in thermionic converters, a relative comparison of the two approaches can be made. As shown in Fig. 16, thermionic devices (assuming zero space charge) are superior at high temperatures while thermoelectric generators are more efficient at low temperatures. Schemes have been proposed to cascade a thermionic tube with a thermoelectric device for maximum utilization of heat input. The thermionic converter would receive the high temperature input for cathode emission; the relatively high anode temperature would then act as the hot side of the thermoelectric unit.

## Efficiency Figures Sometimes Misleading

Individual devices have been constructed with announced efficiencies up to 14 per cent. However, it is most important to understand that the announced efficiency figures are often calculated from data collected under rather ideal conditions. For example, a device may be announced having an 11-per-cent efficiency. Checking the calculations involved, one might find that a heated filament was used to boil electrons off the cathode; thus, heat transfer and conversion losses are not included. Heat lost in the side walls may be disregarded. Data from the experimental setup is applied to previously calculated equations from which a final efficiency figure is obtained.
Thus an operating device, using a fossil fuel for example, might have an over-all efficiency of 3 or 4 per cent, in spite of its calculated 11-per-cent figure. When heat transfer losses are overcome, the device efficiency will nearly approach the calculated value.

## Prospects for Thermionic Converters

Thermionic devices have been constructed with output powers exceeding 250 w at efficiencies up to 14 per cent. Size and weight data indicate an improvement over thermoelectric devices.


GE's 1-w, 3-oz thermionic converter operates at a cathode temperature of 1,100 C. This device Z-5386, has a minimum power density of 0.2 w per sq cm and an efficiency of 2.5 per cent.

Experimental models have been constructed with power densities as high as $75 \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{lb}$. Dr. G. N. Hatsopoulos of MIT has predicted an eventual goal of 50 kw while Dr. V. C. Wilson of GE envisions efficiencies in the neighborhood of 40 per cent in 20 years. To achieve these goals, new cathode materials will have to be developed to operate above $3,000 \mathrm{C}$ without rapid deterioration.
(continued on $p$ 52)


Shown above is a 150 -w cesium-filled thermionic converter built by Thermo Electron Eng. Corp., Cambridge, Mass. The coaxial structure is 2.75 in. diam. and 6 in. long. Total weight is only 5 lb ., thus providing a 30 to 1 power-to-weight ratio.


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## MHD-

## Power Station of the Future



Fig. 17. A super-heated (above $2,000 \mathrm{C}$ ), electricallyconducting plasma is directed at high velocity lapproximately $1,800 \mathrm{mph}$ ) through a magnetic field to produce electrical output.


Fig. 18. In the Avco closed-cycle system, a nuclear reactor or chemical furnace heats and ionizes the working gas, which is then passed through a magnetic field. Electrodes pick off the dc generated. The gas is cooled in a regenerator and heat sink and then pre-heated betore routing to the furnace for heating and ionization.

THERMAL energy is available from combustion of a fossil fuel, solar heat and atomic heat produced by nuclear reaction.

Large power plants convert heat to electricity through the rather involved process of first converting the input energy into heat, then converting water to steam in a boiler, next converting the steam into rotational energy by means of a turbine and finally coupling a generator to convert the rotational energy to electricity. The equipment required is complex, involves moving parts and this then makes necessary periodic maintenance.

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) is a science dealing with electromagnetic and fluid-dynamic phenomena. Its basic principle was established by Michael Faraday more than 100 years ago, when he discovered that current is generated by a conductor moving in a magnetic field. In the MHD approach to power conversion, a fluid conductor rather than a solid copper bar is sent through a magnetic field to produce electrical output. The fluid used is a

## MHD Problem Areas

- Extremely high temperatures are involved (over 2000 C ).
- Thermal sources for the temperatures required are not readily available.
- Special non-conducting heat-resistant materials must be developed.
- Additional information is needed on electrical conductivity in both gases and seeding techniques.
- Economic evaluations must be investigated to assure that the MHD approach is feasible.
gas which has been sufficiently heated so that some of its atoms separate into ions. The electron stream produced during ionization, the positive ions and the main body of unionized gas combine to form a plasma which is then forced past a magnetic field, thereby producing an electric current, see Fig. 17. Electrons in the gas are deflected by the magnetic field applied perpendicular to the plasma and reach the electrodes. As electrons pass from anode, through the load, to the cathode and then return to the gas flow, current is produced. Voltage developed is proportional to magnetic field strength, gas velocity and spacing between electrodes.
In MHD and conventional generators, heat is converted to kinetic energy and then electrical energy. In an MHD device, however, no moving parts are involved; the hot working fluid acts as the conductor rather than a turbine driving Force. The efficiency of an MHD generator has 1 cen predicted as approaching 60 per cent as ( (mpared to 40 or 42 per cent for conventional nodern power plants.



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Fig. 19. Westinghouse scientist checking performance of a $10-k w$ MHD generator.

The major problems which must be overcome in the MHD approach are due to the high temperature (above $2,000 \mathrm{C}$ ) involved to ionize the gas and techniques to achieve high gas velocity. By seeding the gas with potassium or cesium, adequate electrical conductivity can be obtained at lower temperatures than an unseeded gas. Another problem exists in the materials to contain the high temperature plasma; sources of heat for the high temperatures required likewise pose a serious problem.

Westinghouse has successfully operated an MHD generator delivering $2.5-\mathrm{kw}$ output from a device whose cross section is approximately 1.5 in . by 5 in . by 16 in . in length. The generator (operating at one quarter of its rated $10-\mathrm{kw}$ output) is fueled from furnace oil and oxygen, with potassium soap dissolved in the oil as a seeding element. The external magnetic field produces 14,000 gauss and three pairs of graphite electrodes
are separated by 4.6 in .; the velocity of the gas is roughly $2,000 \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{hr}$ and operating temperature is about $2,500 \mathrm{C}$. The model is being used for investigating new materials and design approaches. It should be noted that operation is kept to less than four minutes to prevent deterioration.

Avco-Everett Research Laboratory has reported operation of a $10-\mathrm{kw}$ MHD experimental generator using a plasma jet operating in argon or helium seeded with potassium carbonate. Initial efforts have been directed towards improved gas conductivity, investigation of electrode properties and materials for thermal insulation. The Avco generator is reported to operate for only seconds at a time.

## Power Companies Behind MHD

Ten leading power companies have joined Avco Corp. in a research program directed towards the application of MHD to large-scale
power generation. The American Electric Power Service Corp. and Avco-Everett Research Lab. are studying two approaches; one plant would use a coal-fired furnace, and a second possibility is the use of a nuclear reactor to heat and ionize the moving gas.

In the open-cycle, coal-fired approach, a thermal efficiency of 55 per cent or $6,200 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{kw} \mathrm{hr}$ has been estimated. The closed-cycle nuclear system has an estimated efficiency close to 58 per cent or $5,800 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{kw}$ hr compared to 8,500 BTU/kw hr or 40 per cent efficiency with conventional turbine-generator combinations. Although nuclear fuel costs are difficult to predict at this time, the comparison between MHD) and conventional coal-fired systems indicates that relative fuel costs would be 1.78 mils $/ \mathrm{kw}$ for MHD and 2.12 mils $/ \mathrm{kw}$ hr for the conventional system. Both MHD plants under investigation are proportioned to deliver $450,000 \mathrm{kw}$. -

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## How to Account for Voltage Drops In Conducting Logic Diodes


C. Walter Johnson, a project engineer with tl.e Librascope Div. of Gen. eral Precision, developed this method of accoun:ing for diode voltage drop when he designed the logic circuits for his company's new com. puter. Mr. Johnson re. ceived his bachelor's degree in math in 1956 and his master's degree in physics a year later.
C. Walter Johnson

General Precision, Inc.
Burbank, Calif.

F THE DESIGNER of logical gates neglects voltage drops across conducting diodes, he may find he has designed not-so-logical gates. These voltage drops can be particularly critical because of the preferably small difference be tween the voltages representing the 1 and 0 logical states. The diode drops can make it difficult to distinguish between the two levels.

A small voltage is desirable because transistor collector voltages generally are low, the resulting time required to charge capacitances is low and power consumption is low.
An example with practical values will illustrate a simple method of calculating the worst case of this voltage drop.
Take $1 / 3 \mathrm{v}$ as the diode drop at 1 ma . (This


value is true for gold-bonded, germanium diodes.) Suppose a signal of 0 v (ground) represents logical 0 , and one of -2 v represents logical 1.

## Diode Voltage Drop Changes Output Level

If, in the AND gate of Fig. 1 , signal $A$ is at exactly 0 v , signal $D$ will be more negative than 0 v by the diode drop of $1 / 3 \mathrm{v}$. If $A$ itself is the output of an AND gate, $D$ would, in the worst case, be negative by the drop across two diodes.
Similarly, several $O R$ gates in series can produce an output signal that is significantly less negative than -2 v .
Obviously, if the diode drop is large compared to the voltage swing, it is impossible to design reliable circuits.
A more practical choice of logical states, in this case, might be zero volts for logical 0 and -5 v for logical 1. It still is necessary to exercise care in limiting the number of series diodes.
For this to be a reliable system, the input to a flip-flop or inverter (which would be the output of a diode network) should never be more
negative than about -1 v in the 0 state, and never less negative than about -4 v in the 1 state. This leaves a buffer zone of three volts for noise and safety factor.

## Two Numbers Assigned to Each Logic Signal

Apparently, there are two numbers of interest associated with each logic signal. They are: the number of diode voltage drops by which the signal is more negative than ground in the 0 state, (which we will call the 0-drop); and the number of diode voltage drops by which the signal is less negative than -5 v in the 1 state (which we will call the 1-drop).
In this method, a pair of numbers, $\left(a_{b}, b_{8}\right)$ is associated with each logic signal S. They are integers of either sign, and are defined as follows:
When $a_{8}$ is positive or zero, its magnitude is the 0 -drop, although if $a_{8}$ is negative, the 0 -drop is zero. When $b_{a}$ is negative or zero, its magnitude is the 1-drop, although if $b_{s}$ is positive, the l-drop is zero.

The pair of numbers, $\left(a_{\ell}, b_{\star}\right)$ is called the drop rank of logic signal $S$.

## Only Diode Voltage Drops Considered

A primary signal is one not produced by a diode network. Hence drops in other devices are ignored. The drop rank of a primary signal is (0, 0).
Rule 1. Conventional AND Gates. If signals $A$ with drop rank $\left(a_{A}, b_{A}\right), B$ with drop rank ( $a_{B}$, $b_{B}$ ) and $C$ with drop rank ( $a_{C}, b_{C}$ ) are combined in an AND gate as in Fig. 1, to produce signal $D$, the drop rank of $D$ is $\left(a_{D}, b_{D}\right)$ where

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a_{D}=\operatorname{Max}\left(a_{A}+1, a_{B}+1, a_{C}+1\right)^{*} \\
& b_{D}=\operatorname{Min}\left(b_{A}+1, b_{B}+1, b_{C}+1\right)^{\dagger}
\end{aligned}
$$

${ }^{-}$Read " $a_{D}$ is equal to the largest of the three numbers, $a_{A}+1, a_{s}+1, a_{c}+1^{\prime \prime}$.
$\dagger$ Read " $b_{0}$ is equal to the smallest of the three numbers, $b_{A}+1, b_{a}+1, b_{c}+1^{\prime \prime}$.
Rule 2. "Crazy" AND Cates. An AND Gate that eliminates one diode and its resultant diode drop is shown in Fig. 2. This can be used only if
all the signals $O$ 'ed to form $W$ come from AND gates. In this case, $Z$ has drop rank $\left(a_{7}, b_{Z}\right)$ where

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a_{Z}=\operatorname{Max}\left(a_{W}, a_{X}+1, a_{Y}+1\right) \\
& b_{Z}=\operatorname{Min}\left(b_{W^{*}}, b_{X}+1, b_{Y}+1\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Rule 3. Conventional OR Gates. If the $O R$ gate of Fig. 3 is used, the drop rank of $E$ is ( $a_{E}$, $b_{E}$ ) where

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a_{E}=\operatorname{Max}\left(a_{A}-1, a_{B}-1, a_{C}-1\right) \\
& b_{E}=\operatorname{Min}\left(b_{A}-1, b_{B}-1, b_{C}-1\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Rule 4. "Crazy" OR Gates. Corresponding to the "crazy" AND is a "crazy" $O R$ as shown in Fig. 4. This can be used only if all the signals $A N D$ 'ed to form $P$ come from $O R$ gates. The drop rank of $S$ is $\left(a_{s}, b_{s}\right)$ where

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a_{S}=\operatorname{Max}\left(a_{P}, a_{Q}-1, a_{R}-1\right) \\
& b_{S}=\operatorname{Min}\left(b_{P}, b_{Q}-1, b_{R}-1\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

By following these four rules, starting with gates that use only primary inputs, and working toward the final output signals, we can arrive at the maximum diode drop for the worst case.

If the resulting voltage drop is outside the allowable limit, a rearrangement of the network, using the above rules as guides, will reduce the diode drop to a proper value.

Consider an example. A diode network is shown broken down into simple sub-gates in Fig. 5 a to 5 g . Lower-case letters represent the outputs of diode gates; upper-case letters represent primary signals, such as the outputs of flipflops, with drop rank $(0,0)$.

## All Signal Drop Ranks Must Be Known

Suppose signal $g$ is to be the input to a flipflop, and we wish to find its worst-case diode
drop. Fig. 5a does not contain enough information, because the drop ranks of signals $k$ and $f$ are unknown.

To find the drop rank of $f$ we must know that of $t$, as is apparent from Fig. 5b. The drop rank of $t$ depends, in turn, upon that of $r$, as seen in Fig. 5c. But $r$ is made up of primary signals, and we can therefore calculate its drop rank by the use of rule 1 .

To find the drop rank of $k$, note in Fig. 5e that the drop rank of $a$ is required. A look at Fig. 5f shows that the drop rank of $a$ depends on that of $m$. Fig. 5 g shows that $m$ is made up only of primary signals, whose drop rank we know to be $(0,0)$.

The procedure that must be followed, then, is to find drop ranks first for all signals composed of primary signals, then for signals composed of primary signals and non-primary signals of known drop rank, until, finally, we have calculated the drop ranks of all gates.

Following this procedure, begin by calculating the drop ranks of $r$ and $m$. Applying Rule 1 in Fig. 5d:

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_{r} & =\operatorname{Max}(0+1,0+1) \\
& =\operatorname{Max}(1,1) \\
& =1 \\
b_{r} & =\operatorname{Min}(0+1,0+1) \\
& =\operatorname{Min}(1,1) \\
& =1
\end{aligned}
$$

So the drop rank of $r$ is $(1,1)$.

## Complex Gates Are Divided into Sub-gates

From Fig. 5g we now calculate the drop rank of $m$. Making use of past exeperience, we recognize at once that the drop rank of sub-gate $A G$ within the $m$ network is $(1,1)$ because it is in the
same form as the $r$ gate. The signal $A G$ is $O R^{\prime}$ d with $B, C$, and $D$.

Using Rule 3:

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_{m} & =\operatorname{Max}(1-1,0-1,0-1,0-1) \\
& =\operatorname{Max}(0,-1,-1,-1) \\
& =-1 \\
b_{m} & =\operatorname{Min}(1-1,0-1,0-1,0-1) \\
& =\operatorname{Min}(0,-1,-1,-1) \\
& =-1
\end{aligned}
$$

So the drop rank of $m$ is $(0,-1)$.
Calculating the drop ranks of signals $a$ and $t$ by applying Rule 1 is Fig. 5c:

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_{t} & =\operatorname{Max}(0+1,1+1) \\
& =\operatorname{Max}(1,2) \\
& =2 \\
b_{t} & =\operatorname{Min}(0+1,1+1) \\
& =\operatorname{Min}(1,2) \\
& =1
\end{aligned}
$$

So the drop rank of $t$ is $(2,1)$.
As we gain experience we can omit most of the written steps, and use intuition to find many of the values.

For example, in gate $a$, Fig. 5f, note that $K$, $F, G$, and $H$ are all primary signals with drop rank ( 0,0 ). From each of these we go down one diode (in an OR Gate), then up one diode (in an AND Gate) to arrive at $a$.

From Rule 3, we subtract 1 from both $a$ and $b$, and then from Rule 1 we add 1 , thus arriving at $(0,0)$ again. Gate $a$ is a "crazy" OR Gate, and the $(0,0)$ drop rank is the drop rank of signal $P$ in Fig. 4.

From Rule 4:



Fig. 6. The complex gate of Fig. $5 a$ with the diode associated with signal $k$ eliminated, thus removing one voltage drop.


Fig. 7. Another way of obtaining signal a for Fig. 6. Compare with Fig. 5 .

So the drop rank of $a$ is $(0,-2)$.
Applying Rule 3 to gate $k$, Fig. 5e, gives a drop rank for $k$ of ( $-1,-3$ ). For $t$, Fig. 5c, we get $(2,1)$ and for $f$, Fig. $5 \mathrm{~b},(3,1)$.
We are now ready to solve for the drop rank of $g$.

## Intuitive Approach Speeds Work

We can proceed formally, according to the rules, but intuitional short cuts make the work go much faster. In gate $g$ we see that from $Q$ and $H$ we go up one, then down one to get to $g$. Hence that part contributes $(0,0)$ to the drop rank of $g$.
We go down one from $k$, subtracting one from each of $a_{k}$ and $b_{k}$, getting ( $-2,-4$ ). Then from $f$ and $R$ we go up one, then down one, which gives us $(3,1)$ for $f$ and $(0,0)$ for $R$. We have then $(0,0) ;(-2,-4) ;(3,1)$ and $(0,0)$.
Taking maximum $a$ and minimum $b$, we have $(3,-4)$ for the drop rank of $g$. This result can be verified by proceeding formally.
The meaning of this drop rank is that when $g$ is in its 0 state and should be at ground, it can be actually negative by 3 diode drops (because $a=3$ ), and when $g$ is in its 1 state, and should be at -5 v , it can be actually less negative than this by four diode drops (because $b=4$ ).
If we have set 3 diode drops as a limit, something must be done to reduce $b_{g}$ from -4 to -3 . There are several ways this may be done. From Fig. 5a, using Boolean notation:

$$
g=Q H+k+f R
$$

But

$$
k=a+B+C
$$

Then $\quad g=Q H+a+B+C+f R$

## Circuit Changes Reduce Voltage Drops

Therefore, $g$ can be obtained as in Fig. 6, eliminating one diode from the chain. But, because the $k$ gate doubtless will be retained for use elsewhere, this solution costs two additional diodes. A way that costs only one diode, but adds to power requirements, is to form $a$ as shown in Fig. 7. The drop rank of $a$ now will be ( 0 , 1) resulting in $(3,-3)$ for $g$.

When one becomes adept at using the method, the drop ranks can be calculated from the Boolaan expressions, and the expressions can be altered to give proper drop rank values before circuits are drawn.
The advantage of this method is that for a $s$ gnal such as $f$ in Fig. 5b, which is the output of a diode gate and is used in several other diode gites, we can write down its drop rank after c alculating it once. With the less sophisticated nethod of simply counting diodes effectively in ries, the diodes would have to be counted jain each time $f$ is used in another gate. - -
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# Method of Least Squares Helps Determine Potentiometer Linearity 

"How linear is a linear potentiometer?" is considered by Ross Burns and Donathan Burnett in describing method for determining how closely an experimental curve comes to being linear. The technique-called the method of least squaresis readily programed for a computer.

## Ross Burns, Donathan Burnett

Texas Instruments, Inc.
Houston, Tex.

THE LINEARITY of a potentiometer can be determined by comparing its performance curve with a theoretical "best straight line." However, what is the slope and intercept of this theoretical line? These can be found by using the statistical method of least squares.
Independent linearity is defined as the maximum deviation of potentiometer voltage output (expressed as per cent of the voltage input) from the "best straight line" drawn through the out-put-versus-shaft-position curve. The slope and position of the straight line from which deviations are measured must be adjusted to minimize these deviations. ${ }^{1}$
By placing each pot in the bridge circuit shown in Fig. 1, and using a precision Goniometer to rotate its shaft through equal increments, the actual curve of output voltage can be obtained. A typical output curve superimposed on a "best straight line" is shown in Fig. 2.
The Goniometer is made by inscribing a circle on a large piece of tool plate, and dividing it into angular increments. The plate is punched and countersunk at each angular increment. One end of a pointer is fastened to the spot shaft and the other end to a steel ball. The ball fits into the countersunk holes.

The potentiometer is placed in the center of the plate so the pointer grips its shaft, and quickopen clamps hold it in place during the test. The cost of this "home-made" Goniometer is about $\$ 100$, which is a relatively low initial cost compared to that of a commercially-produced tester.
After voltage-vs-angular-position data are taken, the "best straight line" can be calculated using the method of least squares. ${ }^{2}$ The following example shows how this is done:
The general equation for a straight line is $y=a+b x$, and the values of $a$ and $b$ can be determined from the following two equations: ${ }^{2}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& N a+b x=y \\
& a x+b x^{2}=x y
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\boldsymbol{N}=$ number of points, $\boldsymbol{x}=$ mechanical
position in degrees, and $y=$ electrical position as a fraction of the applied voltage.
$N, x, y, x^{2}$, and $x y$ must be found to solve these equations. A set of values for these variables is shown in Table 1. From this table $N=18, \Sigma x=3,060, \Sigma y=8.8886, \Sigma x^{2}=$ 714,000 , and $\Sigma x y=2,052,062$.

Substituting these values into the equations:
$18 a+b 3060=8.8886$
$a 3060+b 714000=2052062$
Solving simultaneously, the equation for the calculated "best straight line" becomes:
$y^{\prime}=a+b x=0.01925+0.00279154 x$
The $\overline{y^{\prime}}$ value corresponding to each value of $x$ is shown in Table 1, and the deviation is indi cated in the $y-y^{\prime}$ column. In this example, the specimen was out of tolerance because it had a maximum deviation of 0.0022 , which was greater than the 0.0020 allowed.
This method of measuring potentiometer linearity, while relatively simple, is long and tedious when done by hand, even with calculators and adding machines, and would be impractical to repeat often.
However, by adapting it to a computer program, it can be done rapidly. A group of 100 sets of data can be computed in approximately 30 min , and, with computer time at about $\$ 60$ per hr , this amounts to about 30 cents per pot. The other cost involves time required to take data. Another operator, who need not be highly trained, can do this for about six "pots" per hour.
In considering the feasibility of using this method, the cost of replacing an out-of-tolerance "pot" after it already has been installed, must be considered. In some cases this could be many times greater than the cost of the "pot" itself. - "

## References

1. General Specification Sheet furnished by Spectrol; also "Potentiometer Definitions" used by Clarostat Manufacturing Co. from Engineering Report No. ER000301 of Jan. 9, 19.53.
2. Elements of Statistical Method by Albert E. Waugh, Mc.Graw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1952, pp 307-312.


Fig. 1. The bridge circuit used to measure potentiometer output voltage as a function of the angular position of its shaft.

Table 1. A set of data for determining "best straight line" by method of least squares.

| $\boldsymbol{X}$ | $\boldsymbol{Y}$ | $\mathbf{X}^{2}$ | $\boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{Y}$ | $\boldsymbol{Y}^{\prime}$ | $\boldsymbol{Y}-\boldsymbol{Y}^{\prime}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0^{\circ}$ | 0.0170 | 0 | 0 | 0.0192 | -0.0022 |  |
| 20 | 0.0741 | 400 | 1,482 | 0.0751 | -0.0010 |  |
| $4 C$ | 0.1311 | 1,600 | 5,244 | 0.1309 | +0.0002 |  |
| 60 | 0.1879 | 3,600 | 11,274 | 0.1867 | +0.0012 |  |
| 80 | 0.2437 | 6,400 | 19,496 | 0.2426 | +0.0011 |  |
| 100 | 0.2993 | 10,000 | 29,930 | 0.2984 | +0.0009 |  |
| 120 | 0.3550 | 14,400 | 42,600 | 0.3542 | +0.0008 |  |
| 140 | 0.4105 | 19,600 | 57,470 | 0.4101 | +0.0004 |  |
| 160 | 0.4658 | 25,600 | 74,528 | 0.4659 | -0.0001 |  |
| 180 | 0.5212 | 32,400 | 93,816 | 0.5217 | -0.0005 |  |
| 200 | 0.5774 | 40,000 | 115,480 | 0.5776 | -0.0002 |  |
| 220 | 0.6338 | 48,400 | 139,436 | 0.6334 | +0.0004 |  |
| 240 | 0.6893 | 57,600 | 165,432 | 0.6892 | +0.0001 |  |
| 260 | 0.7456 | 67,600 | 193,856 | 0.7450 | +0.0006 |  |
| 280 | 0.8005 | 78,400 | 224,140 | 0.8009 | -0.0004 |  |
| 300 | 0.8562 | 90,000 | 256,860 | 0.8567 | -0.0005 |  |
| 320 | 0.9125 | 102,400 | 292,000 | 0.9125 | 0 |  |
| 340 | 0.9677 | 115,600 | 329,018 | 0.9684 | -0.0007 |  |
| 3,060 | 8.8886 | 714,000 | $2,052,062$ |  |  |  |



An operator uses the bridge circuit to measure potentiometer output vs shaft rotation in photo at right. Amount of rotation is fixed by holes countersunk in top of cabinet. The pointer on top is rotated until a steel ball on its end fits into a hole. The fixed end of the pointer is attached to the shaft of the potentiometer (shown above), which is inserted in the bridge circuit through a hole in the cabinet.



ANGULAR POSITION $\longrightarrow$
Fig. 2. An experimental curve-the output of a poten-tiometer-is shown superimposed on the "best straigh line," determined by the method of least squares, through the experimental points.
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# Obtaining Variable Pulse Width 

From a Line-Type Modulator

## Vadim N. Martinovitch

Lockheed Electronics Co., Military Systems/Stavid Division Plainfield, N.J.

USING two switching tubes instead of the conventional single tube in a high-power, line-type modulator permits generation of continuously variable output pulses.

With the conventional line-type modulator, shown to the left of the dotted line in Fig. 1, pulse width is varied by changing the delay line. Adding the tube $V_{2}$, as shown in Fig. 1, obviates changing the delay line.
In this circuit $L_{c}$ is the charging choke, $V_{1}$ is the first hydrogen-thyratron switching tube, $D_{1}$ is the charging diode, $D_{2}$ is the clipping diode and $Z_{0}$ is the pulse forming network whose lump parameters determined the maximum output pulse length $t_{x \cdot}$. (In this case the load $R_{L 1}$ is in the cathode circuit of $V_{1}$.)
Pulse width is determined by the relative de-


Fig. I. Line-type modulator circuit for generating variable-width pulses. Portion of circuit to left of dotted line is a conventional line-type modulator.


Fig. 2. Delaying the trigger to the tube $V_{2}$ of Fig. 1, increases the length of pulses from $V_{1}$, and
shortens those from $V_{2}$.
lay between the triggers applied to the two tubes. Once both tubes are triggered, the puls forming network essentially discharges through two parallel impedances.
If the second tube were not triggered, all the charge accumulated in the pulse-forming network would pass through the first load resistance. If both tubes were triggered simultaneously, only half the accumulated charge would pass through the first load resistance. Hence, the pulse output would be half as long as in the first case.
Having the second trigger lag or lead the first makes more or less charge passes through the first load resistance. This produces longer or shorter pulses. The first case is shown in Fig. 2.
As $T_{2}$ is delayed from $t_{o}$ to $0.5 t_{x}$, the output pulse 1 increases in width from $0.5 t_{x}$ to $t_{x}$. Correspondingly, the output pulse 2 decreases in width from $0.5 t_{x}$ to zero. When $T_{2}$ is delayed more than $0.5 t_{x}$, there is no output pulse from the thyratron $V_{2}$. Hence, the output pulse from $V_{1}$ is $t_{x}$ in time duration.
 CIRCLE 51 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Practically, it is desirable to use pulses from oully one output. Therefore, rather than change oultput terminals from 1 to 2 to get pulse width less than $0.5 t_{x}$, it is only necessary to let $T_{2}$ lead $T_{1}$ instead of lag it. (Conversely, terminal 2 may be chosen as the output terminal.)
The clipper diode $D_{2}$ removes charge from the network produced by mismatches between either or both load resistors and the pulse-forming network impedance $Z_{0}$.
Experimentally, when the clipper-diode circuit was opened, and either load resistor shorted out, the resulting peak inverse voltage produced a substantial increase in peak anode forward voltage. This caused the modulator components to sustain excessively high voltages.
In practical applications, in which only a fraction of the total pulse width must be varied, the average current requirements of the second thyratron (control tube) are smaller than those of the first. Hence, a smaller tube can be used.
Both tubes, however, must be capable of operation at the same peak anode voltage determined by the pulse-forming network.
Fig. 3 shows the incorrect addition of a control thyratron to an existing line-type modulator. At time $t_{o}$ the polarity across the pulse transformer will be as shown. The output pulse will go, in effect, to the grid and cathode of $V_{2}$, making the grid highly positive with respect to the cathode.
This will cause $V_{2}$ to fire almost simultaneously with $V_{1}$, producing pulses equal to $0.5 t_{s}$ in each thyratron load. Thus, trigger-delay control of $V_{2}$ is lost.
Fig. 4 shows a properly isolated trigger circuit for the control thyratron.
After firing $V_{1}$, the control thyratron $V_{2}$ will have a negative voltage-equal to the pulse transformer primary voltage-at its cathode with respect to ground. The full, peak, forward anode voltage with respect to ground will be at its anode.
Therefore, in selecting a control thyratron to be added to an existing modulator, the peakallowable, forward, anode voltage must be approximately one and a half times, or greater, than the network voltage.
The thyratron must obtain its filament and reservoir voltages from low-capacitance transformers that can withstand the peak voltage at the cathode, and the trigger must be isolated.
It must be noted that for opposite-end disc large of a pulse-forming network, the front and rar inductors must be physically identical if the leading edges of the output pulses are to l ive identical shapes. - -

F A. Cormier, for his assistance in this work.

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| 4202 Dual Trace: | dc. 33 mc on both traces; 11 nsec rise time |
| 4203 Delaying Sweep: | 25 nsec to 10 sec delay. continuously variable |
| 4204 X Input: ${ }^{4205}$ Y Preamplif | deflection factor $2-10 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{cm}$; dc to 4 mc |
| 4207 Y-Test: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | provides signals for adjusting 425/425-R |
| 4208 Power Access: | Supplies multiple potentials for breadboarding or testing |
| 4209 Micro Delay: | $0-100 \mathrm{nsec}$ delay; resolution better than 0.1 nsec |
| 4211 Sweep Expander | permits time shared $X$ vs $Y$ and $Y$ vs Sweep displays: dc to 1.5 mc |
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THE PRINTACT relay has been designed to save space and weight, reduce assembly time and improve reliability. It mounts directly on a printed circuit board and eliminates intermediate connections to fixed contacts by doing away with the contacts. The contacts on the armature assembly mate directly with the printed circuit conductor pattern. This pattern is designed by the user to meet his specific application problem. In place of the usual spring, a permanent magnet is employed to hold the relay armature open. The entire relay assembly consists of an armature assembly and a magnetic motor assembly molded in a plastic housing.

The armature and moving contact assembly consist of a No. 5 relay steel
armature, a Mylar insulator, a high-in pact plastic molding and heat treated beryllium-copper springs with bar palladium contacts. The armature assem bly, carrying the moving contacts, is held in position against the edge of a U shaped fixed magnetic member by a small ceramic permanent magnet. Application of an electro-magnetic field opposing the field of the permanent magnet causes the armature to rotate. The balanced armature assembly is the only moving part in the relay.
The magnetic motor assembly is molded in a high-impact plastic housing. The ceramic biasing magnet is posi tioned between two U-shaped pole pieces made of No. 5 relay steel, which are cadmium plated and hydrogen an


Fig. 1. Typical printed circuit board conductor configurations for Printact relay.

Fig. 2. (right) Printact relay is designed for low cost assembly and reliable performance.



Memory module which registers up to 40 items of information has 20 Printact relays occupying $8-1 / 4 \times$ $5-3 / 4 \times 1 \mathrm{in}$. of space.
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nealed after forming. The pole pieces are assembled with the magnet between them to form an E-shaped structure with the coil surrounding the center leg. When voltage is applied to the relay the flux produced by the coil tends to attract one end of the armature across the open air gap. At the same time it opposes the flux of the permanent magnet, tending to cancel the force across the closed gap. Sufficient current through the coil will cause the armature to rotate; removal of this current permits the permanent magnet to restore the armature to its original position. As the armature rotates, the restoring force of the permanent magnet tends to decrease, giving the relay snap action.
Spokesmen for the Components Div. of Executone Inc., 47-37 Austell Place, Long Island City, N. Y., claim the balanced armature construction gives a high degree of freedom from shock and vibration which, together with the simplicity of design and absence of hand adjustments, gives high reliability to the relay The springs in the armature are prestressed during assembly to provide uniform contact pressure without hand adjustments. The form of the plastic mold plus the pre-stressing of the springs cause all the tolerances to be automatically picked up. Because of these design features Executone officials expect to go into fully automated production in the latter part of next year.
The Printact relay is available with two weeks required for delivery and will cost approximately $\$ 2.90$ ea in small quantities, $\$ 1.73$ ea in quantities of 1,000
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| 0-15 | 0-20 | QR-15-20 | 105-125 | 55.65 | 3 P-P | $\pm 0.01 \%$ or $\pm 1 \mathrm{mv}$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ |  | 60 | \$585 |
| 0-36 | 0.10 | QR-36-10 | 105-125 | 55.65 | 3 P.P | $\pm 0.01 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ |  | 60 | 585 |
| 0-60 | 0-6 | QR-60-6 | 105-125 | 55-65 | 3 P-P | $\pm 0.005 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ |  | 60 | 610 |
| 0.10 | 0.10 | QR-10-10 | 105-125 | 55.65 | 1 RMS | $\pm 0.005 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ |  | 41 | 485 |
| 0.18 | 0.6 | QR-18-6 | 105-125 | 55.65 | 1 RMS | $\pm 0.005 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ | $31 / 2$ | 41 | 485 |
| 0.36 | 0.4 | QR-36-4 | 105-125 | 55.65 | 1 RMS | $\pm 0.005 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ | $19^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{w} \times 165 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d}$ | 41 | 485 |
| 0.60 | 0-2.5 | QR-60-2:5 | 105-125 | 55.65 | 1 RMS | $\pm 0.005 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ | $\pm 0.02 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{mv}$ |  | 41 | 510 |

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Write for the new brochure "Consolidated Electrody. namics Multi-Contact Connectors." It describes CEC's modern connector manufacturing facilities. Ask for CEC Bulletin 4004-×28.
= CE C

# Instrument Measures Rotary Movements As Small As 3 Sec Of An Arc 

ROTARY movements as small as 3 sec of an arc can be measured and digitized by a new instrument called a Phasolver. Made by Telecomputing Corp., the unit is expected to reach a capability of $l$ sec of an are in the near future.

Potential uses for the Phasolver include antenna systems, gun-laying equipment, position control of mobile launching platforms, gyroscope readout, inertial platforms, and process control.

The Phasolver, which is claimed to be superior to any comparable system, converts small mechanical motions into large electrical phase shifts that can be digitized. Systems incorporating the unit will be available from the manufacturer in several months.
A Phasolver system consists of two main units: (1) the transducer (sensing device) attached to the element whose rotation is to be measured; (2) associated electronics and digitizing equipment. The transducer, essentially a highly accurate electrostatic shifter, consists of a pair of dimensionally stable, non-conducting disks. One rotates with respect to the other.

Each disk carries a pattern of conducting metal film. The two patterns, mounted facing each other and closely spaced, are called the driver and coupler. Input and output connections are made to the driver pattern. The coupler pattern \& CIRCLE 55 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
couples energy electrostatically from the driver pattern and produces the output signal which is transferred to the load by means of output coupling rings in the driver pattern. Since there are no physical connections to the coupler disk, it is fixed to the element whose rotation is being measured. The driver disk is fixed to the supporting frame.

The pattern configuration provides an output signal with constant amplitude and a phase angle (referred to the input signal), which is proportional to the rotary position of the coupler disk. It is accomplished in this manner:
The driver pattern consists of two sets of conjugate sinusoidal conductive areas phase displaced by 90 deg . On either side and between the sets are output coupler rings that are electrically connected to furnish the output signal to the load. This pattern is powered by two pairs of push-pull ac signals having a quadrature time relationship. The coupler patterns consist of two rows of alternate bars and spaces. The widths of the bars and spaces are the same and equal to half-wave lengths of the sinusoidal patterns on the driver disk. As the two disks move relative to each other. the first pair of conjugate sinusoidal areas on the driver disk couples a voltage into a corresponding area on the coupler disk which varies sinusoidally.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960


At the same time, the second sinusoidal pattern on the driver disk, which is phase displaced by 90 deg from the first pattern, couples a voltage into its corresponding rectangular area on the coupler disk.

Because of the quadrature relationship of the signal voltages for the two sinusoidal pattern pairs, the output of the first rectangular area is $E \cos \theta$; output of the second rectangular area is $j E \sin \theta$. When these two are combined electrically, the result is a signal of constant amplitude and rotating phase ( $E / \theta$ ). This phase angle increases continuously from 0 to 360 deg as the two disks move relative to each other, a distance equal to one sinusoidal pattern.

The foregoing principle is applied using both coarse and fine pattern pairs. A single sinusoidal pattern is used in the coarse pattern to produce an unambiguous output position. The number of pattern pairs in the fine pattern determines how many times the electrical phase difference will change through 360 deg for one mechanical rotation, or position of a rotation.

For more information (firm's address is 915 N. Citrus Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) turn to the Reader-Service Card and circle number 251.


OMATON DIVISION • P. O. BOX 817, TOLEDO 1, OHIO CIRCLE 56 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

Covering all new products generally specified by engineers designing electronic original equipment Use the Reader's Service Card for more information on any product. Merely circle number corresponding


## Microwave Diode Switches Up To 100 Mw at 1 Nsec

Type 1N3093 microwave crystal diode switches power up to 100 mw at speeds of less than 1 nsec. The X -band unit has insertion losses of less than 2 db and isolation values greater than 18 db at 9.300 mc . The diode is available placed in a conventional mount, centered on the waveguide axis. The mount has flanges on either end for easy incorporation into conventional waveguide systems. The forward current rating is 60 ma and the reverse voltage rating is 11 v .
Philco Corp., Lansdale Div., Dept. ED, Lansdale, Pa.
Price: Diode price varies from $\$ 27$ to $\$ 40$, depending on quantity. Diode with mount is $\$ 145$.
Availability: Within $3 \boldsymbol{w k}$ for diodes in quantities up to 10.


## Recorder-Reproducer Handles

253 14 Tracks On 1-in. Tape
Model CM-114 records and reproduces 14 tracks of both analog and pulse signals on 1 -in. magnetic tape. Frequency response on each of the 14 tracks is 400 cps to 1 mc at 120 ips . Predetection recording is a feature application of the unit, which is designed to incorporate both a receiver and a scope in the unit if desired. The unit has a selection of six tape speeds ranging from 7.5 to 120 ips . At 60 ips , frequency response is up to 500 kc . There is constant phase equalization of all six speeds. Playback speeds can be reduced by a ratio of 16 to 1 .

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., Mincom Div., Dept. ED, 2049 S. Barrington Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Availability: 90 days after order received.


Microdeck Building Blocks 254 Perform Many Functions
The Universal Microdeck, an approach to unified miniature circuitry, uses a $1.25 \times 0.6 \times 0.55 \mathrm{in}$. thick Fotoceram substrate. Its hole pattern accommodates a variety of circuits and adapts to deposited thinfilm or standard components. Any number of Mircodecks can be combined into a stacked Multideck by means of a standard interconnection panel. Two decks, for example, can provide a complete flip-flop. An amplifier and diode deck forms a multiple input NOR gate.
CBS Electronics, Dept. ED, Danvers, Mass.
Price: $\$ 55$ per deck.
Acailability: Sample units available.
Five Functional Electronic 255 Blocks Made Available
Five functional electronic blocks, two amplifiers and three computer components, have been made available. One amplifier is a high-level, two-stage unit, operating with output currents of 1 to 2 amp and current gains of 500 . Power gain is about 45 db . The other amplifier is a three-stage unit, operating with output currents of 1 to 2 amp ; current gains are up to 10,000 . The bistable multivibrator unit operates at frequencies to 500 kc and internal wiring is completely absent. The multiple Trinistor switch is a 1()-position, multiple three-terminal pup switch. Voltage level is 100 v and above. The pulse generator unit operates in the frequency range of 100 kc ; pulse widths can b less than $1 \mu \mathrm{sec}$.
Westinghouse Electric Corp., S miconductor Dept., Dept. ED, I ungwood, Pa.
A ailability: Developmental sample " its only.

## Creative Microwave Technology MOMOM

Published by MICROWAVE AND POWER TUBE DIIISION, RAYTHEON COMPANY, WALTHAM 54, MASS, Vol. 2, No. 3

## RAYTHEON 1,000,000-WATT MAGNETRON LOGS OVER 13,000 HOURS IN MOBILE RADAR

This is the first reported history of a Raytheon QK-358 magnetron substantiated with an exhibit. Still, there are numerous other cases in which these exceptional Raytheon tubes have been clocked in excess of 10,000 hours, radiating at peak power.
The case in point concerns the application of a QK-358 magnetron in an AN/FPS-8 radar, for which the General Electric Company is the prime contractor. When the tube was replaced after 13,000 hours of service for "preventative maintenance" reasons, it was returned to Raytheon where the tube was found to be operating within specifications. Findings showed it to be highly stable and still capable of radiating more than one megawatt of power.

A large measure of the reliable operation and outstanding life of the QK-358 was achieved through special attention given to its unique characteristics in the overall design of the radar transmitter.

For your information, the QK-358 is a mechanically tunable pulsed-type oscillator with an integral magnet and is designed for coupling to a standard $3^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$ vaveguide. Typical operating characteristics include:
Frequency Range ........................... ${ }^{\text {" }}{ }^{n}$ Band Peak Power Output. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.3 Mw Average Power Output . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,630 W


AN/FPS-8 high-power search system by General Electric, used primarily in aircrart control and early-warning operation. The complete mobile
version (AN/MPS-11A) shown here, can be airlifted or carried on nine trucks and two trailers.


Life testing of Raytheon tubes, such as the QK-358 magnetron for six weeks or more serves as a quality check of their performance characteristics as recorded and plotted against time.

## Excellence in Electronics

aAYTHEOL

You can obtain detailed application information and special development services by contacting: Microwave and Power Tube Division, Raytheon Co., Waltham 54, Mass. In Canada: E. Waterloo, Ontario. In Europe: Zurich, Switzerland.

## see these tubes at raytheon's wescon booth

A LEADER IN CREATIVE MICROWAVE TECHMOLOGY

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## NEW PRODUCTS

## Power Supply Tester <br> 572

## Checks all types

Model 9007 test console provides ac power for checkout testing of 60 and $400-\mathrm{cps}$ power supplies. It offers high and low-line and load transients, controlled rise and fall times, interchangeable loads, pulse generator to simulate sense line transients, and air-cooling of unit under test. The unit can be operated by unskilled labor.
Transval Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, El Segundo, Calif.
Price: $\$ 3,500$ ea.

## High-Temperature

## Oven

Provides temperatures to 260 C
This mechanical-convection oven provides temperatures from 35 to 260 C, regulated to 0.5 C. Designed for pre-heating, drying, baking, and curing applications, the oven has five pull-out drawers to permit inspection of test items without disturbing the environment of all items under test. Controls include a wattage selector switch, an automatic thermostat, and an overtemperature controller. Interior dimensions are $24 \times 20 \times 30$ in.
The Electric Hotpack Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 5065 Cottman St., Philadelphia 35. Pa.
Price \& Availability: About \$1,100; 30 to 60 clays.

## Proportional

Temperature Controller

Features pure dc output

The TC-203 proportional temperature controller features a pure dc output. Efficiency is in excess of $90 \%$ and the output is free from all switching transients. It is completely solid state, hermetically sealed, and potted to meet applicable military environmental conditions. Standard power capabilities are 100 or 200 w , in either 60 or 400 cps models.
Harrell, Inc., Dept. ED, 1788 First Ave., New York 28, N.Y.

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Termination Set
With calibration book
Termination set 1111, with a book calibrated for every 100 mc , supplies known vsiwr values below 1.05 from dc to 12.400 mc , for male or female type N connectors. The short and long terminations are rated 0 to $3,000 \mathrm{mc}$ and 2,500 to $12,400 \mathrm{mc}$, respectively. Four terminations and the calibration book are packaged in a hinged, plastic case.
Radar Design Corp., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 38, Syracuse 11, N. Y. Price \& Availability: From stock at \$175 ca.

## Coaxial Directional <br> 569

 CouplersDirectivity exceeds 30 db
These coaxial directional couplers provide flat coupling over a full octave frequency range. Directivity exceeds 30 db . Coupling values of 10,20 , and 30 db are within 1 db of nominal value over the specified range. Calibration is provided to an accuracy of $\pm 0.2$ db at five frequencies.

Narda Microwave Corp., Dept. ED, 118-160 Herricks Road, Mineola, N. Y.
Price \& Availability: $\$ 100$ to $\$ 500$; from stock.

## Mercury Switches

561
Are spdt type
These spdt mercury switches come in two types: Model HG 900 LO, make-before-make, and HG 901 LO, make-before-break. One of these units replaces two mercury switches in such applications as programers, annunciators, interlocks, and alarm systems. Minimum life expectancy is 50,000 cycles. Package dimensions are 0.4 in . in diameter and 1.75 in . in length.

Gordos Corp., Dept. ED, 250 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield, N. J. Price \& Availability: $\$ 0.30$ for bare switch in quantities of 10,000 ; $\$ 0.75$ for molded switch with leads. Delivery is from stock.

## 3 Steps TO EXCELLENCE IN PW BOARDS



FUNNEL FLANGE EYELETS
Only the United Funnel Flange Eyelet contributes that greater mechanical strength, improved reliability and uniform circuitry so necessary for achieving a superior PW or Etched Circuit Board. Wide range of sizes and lengths meet all board needs.

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Only United offers such a complete line of Eyelet Setting Machines. These are backed by more than 50 years' experience in the design and manufacture of precision production machinery for industry. The United Model G Eyeleting Machine Teeds eyelets automatically, and is equipped to compensate for variations in board thicknesses for more dependable production.

COMPONENT INSERTING machines should be considered. DYNASERT Component Inserting Machines automatiengineered single or multistage machines available.


Only from United can you get a complete line of high precision DYNASERT Component Inserting Machines that cut component inserting costs up $1080 \%$ ! If you insert only a few hundred components a week DYNASERT machines cally feed, trim, bend leads, insert components and clinch with uniform results. Highly

These "3 Steps to Excellence" - Funnel Flange Eyelets, Automatic Eyeleting Machine, and Component Inserting Machines . . can provide that vital extra margin of dependability and value in your PW or Etched Boards. And the investment is surprisingly small. Call or write for complete details.

## NEW PRODUCTS

HF Single Sideband Transceiver 448
Provides communication on $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 0 0}$ channels


Offering communication on 28,000 channels, model 618 T hf single sideband transceiver delivers 400 w peak and 100 w carrier for am operation. It covers the spectrum of 2 to 30 mc in l-kc steps. Multi-path distortion is eliminated; signal-to-noise ratio is greater than that of conventional am. Frequency control is provided by phase-locking circuits.

Collins Radio Co., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 1891, Dallas 21, Tex.

## Printed-Circuit Potentiometer

654

## Single-turn

The modular, Type $50-\mathrm{M} 60$ printed-circuit, horizontally mounted, single-turn trimmer potentiometer fits a $0.1-\mathrm{in}$. grid, is adaptable to dip and splash soldering, and has sealed construction. Adjustment is made from the front of the panel. Resistance values range from 25 to 50,000 ohms.

Maurey Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 7924 S. Exchange Ave., Chicago 17, Ill.
Price \& Availability: The units are made to order, and can be delivered within 35 to 40 days. Prices range from $\$ 9.94$ each for less than 10 to $\$ 7.64$ each in quantities of 1000 or over.

## Potentiometer Ratio Monitor

547

Is bridge balance system



This potentiometer ratio monitor is a servooperated bridge balance system. The error signal between an external potentiometer wiper voltage

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These assemblies will accomodate Micro-Miniafure relays as manufacfured by G. E., Elgin, Sigma, Allied, Potter \& Brumfield, Clare, Iron Fireman, Babcock and many others.

For additional information write for cafalog RS-160
AUGAT BROS. INC.
31 Perry Avenue
Attleboro, Massachusetts
CIRCLE 60 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960
ard the servo potentiometer voltage causes the servo potentiometer wiper to drive to a null position, which is read on a four-digit counter as a percentage of full scale. Operating power is $115 \mathrm{v}, 60 \mathrm{cps}$; power supply is internal, 0.05 to $12-\mathrm{v}$ de regulated; accuracy is $\pm 0.1 \%$ full scale; resolution is $\pm 0.05 \%$ full scale; response is 8 sec to full scale.
Physical Sciences Corp., Dept. ED, 389 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena. Calif.
Price \& Availability: Price is $\$ 1,295$ per unit; delivery is 4 to $6 w k s$. after receipt of order.

Transducers
441


Linear and rotary-motion types

Models 10-R-60-1 and 10-R-30-1 linear and rotary-motion transducers have sensitivities of 0.2 mv rms per deg and 0.4 v rms per deg, respectively. They measure 1.25 in . high and 0.937 in . in diameter. They are designed for size 10 servo mountings and are brushless. A typical linear, ac-ac unit has an input range of $\pm 30$ and $\pm 60 \mathrm{deg}$, an input voltage of 26 v ac at 400 cps , an output impedance of $5,000 \mathrm{ohms}$, and a usable frequency range of 300 to $3,000 \mathrm{cps}$. Applications include telemetry and data reduction.
Arnoux Corp., Dept. ED, 11924 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles 66, Calif.

## Silicon Rectifiers

652
Carry 200 amp
Specifications for these silicon power rectifiers, types ES-51 and ET-51, are: peak forward voltage, 1.25 v max at 200 amp ; peak inverse current, 50 ma at 100 C case temperature; thermal drop, 0.5 C per w max from junction to case; temperature range, -35 to +120 C (case) and -35 to +150 (junction); mounting torque, $800 \mathrm{in} .-\mathrm{lb}$ (ES-51) and 1000 in.-lb (ET-51) max; length, j-1/2 in. (ES-51) and 5 in . (ET-51) max; piv, 100 v steps from 100 to 400 v .
Syntron Co., Rectifier Div., Dept. ED, 283 Lexington Ave., Homer City, Pa.
Price \& Availability: Units, priced from $\$ 9.48$ to 526.84 depending on quantity and piv, can be lelivered 14 days after receipt of order.


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Distributed constant delay lines - Lumped constant delay lines - Variable delay networks - Continuousiy variable delay lines - Step variable delay lines - Shift registers - Video transformers - Filters of all types - Pulse-forming networks - Miniature plug-in encapsulated circuit assemblies

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## NEW PRODUCTS

## Digital Modules 553

Frequency range is dc to 1 mc
Series S plug-in, high-speed, diyital modules, called S-Pacs, oper te in the frequency range of de tol 1 mc. Typical performance of a 1-nc flip-flop allows driving six standard loads from each side through 400 pf of stray, distributed capacity. Signal levels of ground and -6 v are standard; 2-v noise margins are assured to allow reliable application in large systems. The complete series will consist of approximately 25 different packages. Currently the following items are available: gating package; diode package; flipflop; universal flip-flop; counter; shift register; power amplifier; delay multivibrator/pulse shaper.

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

## Airborne Tape Recorder

Tape speeds are 0.25 to 60 ips
Model MTR-800 tape recorder has a tape capacity of 300 ft of 1 mil Mylar tape and operates at tape speeds of 0.25 to 60 ips . Wow and flutter are less than $0.5 \% \mathrm{rms}$ at 60 ips. The unit can have 7 to 14 channels. It stands temperatures of -50 to +200 F . A vibration of 15 g at 5 to $2,000 \mathrm{cps}$ without shock mounting, an acceleration of 200 g , and an impact of $1,000 \mathrm{~g}$. It operates from 115 v of 400 -cps power at 30 w , weighs 9 lb and measures $7-5 / 8 \times 5-3 / 8 \times 4-5 / 8 \mathrm{in}$.

Leach Corp., Dept. ED, 516 E. Compton Blvd., Compton, Calif. Price \& Availability: About $\$ 5,000$; immediate.

## Servo Motor

Has no-load speed of 6,500 rpm
Measuring $1.5-\mathrm{in}$. in diameter and $1.5-\mathrm{in}$. log, type 2635 servo motor has a minimum no-load speed of $6,500 \mathrm{rpm}$. A high rotor-impedance unit, the motor has a linear torque-
< CIRCLE 63 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
versus-speed curve. It operates at 11.5 v with a maximum input of 8.5 w. Acceleration is 88,000 radians per $\mathrm{sec}^{2}$, torque at stall is 1.25 oz in. and torque ${ }^{2}$-to-inertia ratio is 110,000 oz-in. per $\sec ^{2}$. The unit weighs 9 oz .
Kollsman Motor Corp., Dept. ED, Dublin, Pa .
Price \& Availability: $\$ 148$ in quantities of 1 to 9: \$114 in quantities of $1(\mathcal{K})$ up. Delivery is 3 to 5 mo.

## Voltage Detector

For go, no-go comparisons
Series 224 signal comparators provide go, no-go comparison of a signal voltage with respect to a reference. All models have two signal channels and a sensitivity of $\pm 10$ mv . Model 224-021D operates on $2.5 \mathrm{va}, 115 \mathrm{v}, 400 \mathrm{cps}$ single phase power and has a signal range of 0 to 50 v dc ; model $224-023 \mathrm{~A}$ operates on 3 va, $115 \mathrm{v}, 60 \mathrm{cps}$ single phase power and has a signal range of 0 to 10 v dc; model $224-023 \mathrm{~B}$ operates on $3 \mathrm{w}, 28 \mathrm{v}$ dc power and has a signal range of 0 to 10 v dc; model 224-023C operates on 3 va , $115 \mathrm{v}, 60 \mathrm{cps}$ single phase or 3 w , $2 \delta \mathrm{v}$ dc powered has a signal sensitivity of 0 to 10 v dc.
Avien, Inc., Dept. ED, 58-15 Northern Blvd., Woodside 77. New York, N.Y.

## Unidigit Pulse Counter 555

## Electromagnetic

Type EZ 10/0 Unidigit pulse counter is a single wheel, electromagnetic counter designed for parallel entry. The unit may be stacked on common studs to the number of decades desired. The number wheels are positioned individually by pulse at stepping rates to 10 per sec. Provision is made for a litomatic reset to zero. Standard models are 24 v dc; other coils are alailable from 6 to 60 v .
Presin Co., Dept. ED, 2014 1 roadway, Santa Monica, Calif. Irice \& Availability: $\$ 9.80$ ea; 'Iantit!! discounts to 40\%; from sock.

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## FIVE YEARS OF PROVEN TRIMMER PERFORMANCE

## THE ONLY SQUARE SUBMINIATURE POT WITH

 1,750,000 FIELD-PROVEN APPLICATIONSFOR BETTER STACKING... up to 20 SQUARETRIMS in one cubic inch.
FOR MORE ACCURATE TRIMMING... $30 \%$ more resistance turns plus $45: 1$ adjustment ratio gives more precise trimming than conventional designs.
FOR MECHANICAL AND THERMAL STABILITY... worm gear adjusting device helps assure rugged mechanical stability, and unique circular mandrel eliminates expansion-contraction effects for thermal stability.


DAYSTROM, incorporated
PACIFIC DIVISION 9320 Lincoin Boulevard, Los Angeles 45, Calif.

## NEW PRODUCTS

Miniature Relay 386
SPDT contact arrangement
The type DF relay has an spdt contact arrangement rated at 2 amp, non-inductive, at 115 v ac. The de voltage-actuated models are rated at 6,12 and 24 v dc; cur-rent-actuated models have 2,500 , 5,000 and 10,000 -ohm coils. Nominal power for the voltage models is 180 mw ; it is 40 mw for the current models. Dimensions are: height, 1-3/16 in.; diameter, 3/4 in.
Line Electric Co., Dept. ED, 229 River St., Orange, N.J.
Price: Voltage models are $\$ 7.75$ ea.; current models are $\$ 7.75$ to $\$ 8.35$ $e a$.

## Power Supply

## Delivers 0 to 75 v dc

Delivery 0 to 75 v dc at 0 to 8 amp, model SM-75-8 power supply has a regulation for line or load of $0.1 \%$ or 3 mv . Stability is $0.1 \%$ or 6 mv for 8 hr , ripple is less than 1 mv rms, and temperature coefficient is less than $0.05 \%$ per deg C. Recovery time is $50 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. The output impedance is 0.01 ohms from dc to 1 kc and 0.1 ohms from 1 to 100 kc . Input is 105 to 125 v at 60 cps . The unit is transistor-regulated.
Kepco, Inc., Dept. ED, 131-38 Sanford Ave., Flushing 55, N. Y. Price \& Availability: $\$ 825$ without meter and $\$ 855$ with meter; 60 days.

## Shield Enclosure

458
For use in measuring electrical characteristics
The shield enclosure is an auxiliary unit for shielding materials and small components while measurements of electrical characteristics are being made. Applications include measurements of high-value resistors, charging phenomena, and electrical properties of semiconductors and insulation materials.
Applied Physics Corp., Dept. ED, 2724 S. Peck Road, Monrovia, Calif.

## No, it's not a transistor...

... it's the new spectrol ultraminiature trimmer... the smallest trimming potentiometer on the market! Measuring $1 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ in diameter, weighing only 1 gram, and designed specifically for transistor circuits, the Spectrol Model 80 is a remarkable breakthrough in component technology.
Design engineers can now shrink printed circuit packages in all three dimensions. The single turn adjustment is from the top, rather than the side. It is ideal for printed circuit applications. Sealed construction allows complete package encapsulation.

THE MODEL 80 is approximately one-quarter the size of ordinary trimmers, yet it offers greater resolution and resettability because the resistance element is nearly twice as long. These trimmers meet all applicable military and commercial specifications including the most severe humidity cycling and immersion tests.

## AND TWO NEW MINIATURE POTENTIOMETERS, TOOI

Sturdy construction provides reliable operation at a modest price. Only one-half inch in diameter, the new bantam weight Models 140 and 150 rotary potentiometers are well suited to trimming, control and servo applications where space and environmental conditions are critical. Standard linearity is $\pm 1.0 \%$ with $\pm 0.5 \%$ available on special order. Servo mount ball bearing type units have standard linearity of $\pm 0.5 \%$. Slotted shafts are standard on all models.

SPECIFICATIONS


Slotted shafts aremeications
specifical

The Spectrol name, your assurance of quality. New Spectrol trimmers and miniature potentiometers are produced to the same exacting standards of quality and reliability engineered into the entire Spectrol potentiometer line... the largest selection in the industry.

Available now for immediate delivery. Standard models of Spectrol trimmers and miniature potentiometers, as well as other standard precision potentiometers, are available from your nearby Spectrol distributor. For complete technical information, contact your Spectrol engineering representative or write directly to the factory. Please address Dept. 36.

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1704 South Del Mar Avenue - San Gabriel, California
Phone: ATlantic 7-9761
Manufacturers of precision and miniature wirewound potentiometers, trimmers, solid state power supplies, servo mechanisms and other precision electronic components. CIRCLE 65 ON READER-SERVICE CARD


Tests transistors as recommended by manufacturers at specified $I_{c}, V_{c e}$ and $I_{b} \bullet$ checks Collector Saturation Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ce-SAT }}$ ) • provides low voltage, high current tests-excellent for switching transistors - controls provide maximum set-up flexibility combined with speed-engineered layout for volume testing of transistors - Complete with roll chart giving test data for over 1,150 transistors.


HICKOK MODEL 850P TRANSISTOR ANALYZER
Tests under actual circuit conditions and is ideal for use as a "breadboard" and experimentation

The new Hickok Model 870 portable transistor tester-two transistor testers in onemeasures large signal DC Beta on power transistors as well as small signal AC Beta on low and medium power transistors. It features variable collector current and collector voltage. (Beta tests are meaningless unless tests are made at specified current and voltage values.) Collector test current is variable up to 2 amperes, permitting Beta measurement on power transistors rated at 5 amperes or more.

Write for complete details and specifications on Hickok Transistor Tesiers. Ask for Form TT-607.


1910-1960
the hickok electrical instrument co.
10525 Dupont Avenue - Cleveland 8, Ohio
CIRCLE 66 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

Subminiature Amplifier
For missile instrumentation


Model 96 subminiature amplifier, designed for missile instrumentation, contains a solid-state amplifier, an oscillator power supply, a demodulator and a line-voltage regulator. It raises millivolt signals from strain gages, bridge-type pressure transducers, or bridge-type accelerometers to 5 v . The output voltage san swing from 0 to $\pm 5 \mathrm{v}$ dc. Frequency response is 0 to $2,000 \mathrm{cps}$. The unit withstands acceleration of 50 g peak amplitude from 30 to $2,000 \mathrm{cps}$, also 100 g static acceleration. It measures $2.13 \times 1.33 \times 0.87 \mathrm{in}$.
Video Instruments Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 3002 Pennsylvania Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. Price \& Availability: \$655; 45 days.

## Antenna Amplifier-Coupler

The Model 9126 antenna amplifier-coupler is mounted directly at the antenna terminals and provides $10-\mathrm{db}$ gain from 2 to 40 mc with less than a $6.5-\mathrm{db}$ noise figure and low distortion. The device is a single push-pull parallel groundedgrid stage using four 6922 dual-triodes. It is enclosed in a weatherproof box and includes a lightning arrester. Power is transmitted through the rf lead-in cable from the receiver site. Input impedance is 600 ohms; output impedance, 72 ohms. Input vswr is less than 2:1. Power required is 110 v ac, 25 w , single-phase.
Trak Electronics Co., Communications and Reconnaissance Dept., Dept. ED, 49 Dạnbury Road, Wilton, Conn.

## D. 6 POWER

Precisely Regulated for Missile Testing, Battery Charging and General Use


## SILICON POWER <br> SUPPLIES

Over 200 standardized and. militarized models up to 1500 amps . . . 6 to 135 volts.CHRISTIE'S QUALITY CONTROL is approved by the leading aircraft and missile manufacturers.
write for
pomar Supply Bullotin Ac-co Battery Chargor Bulletin EG-co

## CHRISTIE

## ELECTRIC CORP.

3416 W. 67th Street
Los Angeles 43, Calif.

CIRCLE 67 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

## Dry Box

## Constructed of Plexiglas

The Hydrovoid dry box, adaptable to inert gases or room air, is suitable for production or laboratory use with semiconductors, miniature mechanical assemblies, and tube components. The dessicant system attains very low dew points. Airborne particles down to 0.5 microns in diameter can be removed. The cabinet is constructed of clear Plexiglas.
Air-Shields, Inc., Dept. ED, Hatboro, Pa.
Price \& Availability: \$815; two weeks.

## Chassis Slides

## Are self-aligning

These flat-groove chassis slides are self-aligning and will automatically adjust to fit misaligned chassis or cabinets. Two of the ball grooves in the intermediate channel extrusion have flat grooves which allow for side play between one channel and the next. When the demand of the cabinet changes, the flat groove shifts to the right or left as required and takes up the play while alowing the chassis to be fully extended in a straight line.
Grant Pulley \& Hardware Corp., Dept. EI), High St., W. Nyack, N.Y.

## FM Transmitter

## Is rated at 10 kw

This $10-\mathrm{kw} \mathrm{fm}$ transmitter consists of matched units, a $1,000-\mathrm{w}$ driver with Serrasoid modulation and two 5 -kw amplifiers with a power combiner. The driver is available separately as a 1 -kw transmitter or with one amplifier to provide a 5 -kw signal. Driver output, amplifier input, and output impedances are identical: 50 to 51.5 olims. This facilitates rerouting of tl e rf signal to patch over a temporarily inoperative driver or amp ifier.
Reeves Instrument Corp., Standa d Electronics Div., Dept. ED, F irmingdale, N.J.

- Wide operating temperature ranges-Models now available and in development, designed for ambients ranging from a low of $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- Closer frequency regulation-As close as $\pm 0.02$ (ps under full load at ambients from $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $175^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ in some models.
- Voltage regulation to $\pm \mathbf{0 . 8 7 \%}$ under full load at ambients ranging from $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $+175^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

Features like these, in addition to small size and high power output-to-weight ratios, make Hamilton Standard static inverters ideal for such military and commercial applications as:

- aircraft emergency power supplies
- missiles, satellites
- gyro and instrument power supplies
- stand-by power for remote stations
- mobile equipment power supplies
- industrial computer power supplies

Hamilton Standard static inverters have already been chosen by the three principal military services. A variety of 100 and 500 va models, single- and three- phase, are now under development for WADC, Army Signal Corps, NARDC.

HAMILTON STANDARD

> DIVISION OF UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION ELECTRONICS DEPARTMENT
> bROAD BROOK, CONNECTICUT

environmental conoitioning srstems - enaine a flight controis


- High-power-conversion efficiencies under full load 28 v dc input.
- Protection against outpuf overloads -100 va models will withstand 100 va overloading, for 10 minute periods once an hour.
- Transient voltage suppression-Transient suppressor removes or attenuates voltage spикеs-saıeguards semi-conductor elements.

CHARACTERISTICS OF IOO-VA STATIC INVERTERS

| catalog no. | ECB-1.1-AA | ECB-1.1.7-AA | ECB-1.1.13-AA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output |  |  |  |
| Voltage | $115 v \pm 1 v$ | $115 v \pm 5 \%$ | $115 v \pm 5 v$ |
| Frequency | $400 \pm 1 / 4 \mathrm{cps}$ | $400 \mathrm{cps} \pm 1 \%$ | $400 \pm 1 \%$ |
| Phases | Three | Three | Single |
| Transient protection | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Efficiency (Minimum) | 80\% | 75\% | 75\% |
| Input Voltage |  |  |  |
| Nominal Range | $\begin{gathered} 28 v d c \\ 18-29 v d c \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 v d c \\ 20-29 v d c \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28 v d c \\ 18-29 v d c \end{gathered}$ |
| Dimensions | $5 " \times 6$ " $\times 8 \%$ " | $5 " \times 6 \times 775 / 9$ | $51 / 8$ " $\times 51 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 8 / 6^{\prime}$ |

Complete specifications and data are available on these and other Hamilton
Standard static inverters from 100 to 500 va, single and polyphase.
STATIC INVERTER GUIDE-New Engineering data booklet available for the asking. Just clip coupon and mail today to:


HAMILTON STANDARD - Electronics Department 70 Main Street, Broad Brook, Conn.

## Name

Position
Company
Address

## 49 Fafnir Ball Bearings keep new <br> NEW PRODUCTS

 spectrophotometer"on the beam"

Beckman IR-7 Prism-Grating Infrared Spectrophotometer (with the cover removed), Fafnir-equipped, is first prism grating type with automatic, continuous scanning.

Sensitive, precise performance of moving parts is a must in an optical instrument like a spectrophotometer. To get it, Beckman Instruments, Inc., uses 49 Fafnir Instrument Ball Bearings in the IR-7.
The light beam choppers - two precisely synchronized, rotating halfmirrors - are mounted on Fafnir extra-small low torque ball bearings with snug internal clearances. "Shaft
end play" is eliminated - sensitivity, precision, and rigid support assured. Other Fafnir Ball Bearings are used in servo-motors, servo-geartrains, interchange assemblies, and various drives.

For the ball bearings you need and for the experience to help solve your problems - look to Fafnir. Write The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut.


## Multimeter

Measures to $10 \mu \mathrm{v}$ and $10 \mu \mathrm{u}$


Full scale ranges from $10 \mu \mathrm{v}$ to 250 v and 10 $\mu \mu$ a to $250 \mu$ a are available on the type MV-07A multimeter. Full scale accuracy of $2 \%$ is provided for most voltage ranges, and accuracy is $3 \%$ on the $10-\mu \mathrm{v}$ range and all current ranges. The unit has a cascode input stage and a twin T-filter.

Millivac Instruments Div., Cohu Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, Box 997, Schenectady, N. Y. Price \& Availability: $\$ 495$ and up; from stock.

## Two-Rate Rectifier Chargers

352
For use with most stationary batteries


For use with most stationary batteries, these two-rate rectifier chargers come in four models. Three units have manual switches and are rated at 3 amp for charging 6 or 12,15 or 18 , and 25 cells. Rate changing and shut-off are automatic on the $6-\mathrm{amp}$ unit which is designed for charging 60 cells. Applications include: emergency lighting, industrial process equipment, missile-base electrical equipment, and various laboratory uses Operating on 110 or 220 v of single-phase, $60-\mathrm{cps}$ current, the chargers convert the ac directly to de.

Electric Storage Battery Co., Exide Industrial Div., Rising Sun and Adams Ave., Philadelphia 20, Pa .

CIRCLE 70 ON READER-SERVICE CARD *


Fafnir Extra-Small Shielded Ball Bearings, prelubricated, assure precision, uniformiy lrom maintenance in IR-7 Spectrophotometer.
$\Delta$

## Power Transistor <br> Heat Sink <br> Maintains 85 C junction temperature

This heat sink, designed for use with type 2 N 257 or similar power transistor, will maintain a junction temperature of 85 C at maximum power conditions without forcedair cooling. The device, 1-13/64 in. high and $1-55 / 64 \mathrm{in}$. diameter, is bolted on top of the transistor. It may be used in either a horizontal or vertical position.
Augat Bros., Inc., Dept. ED, 33 Perry Ave., Attleboro, Mass. Price \& Availability: The units, available from stock, are priced from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ each in quantities of 500 .

## AC Power Supply

453
Provides 12 v of regulated output Model PS-12A power supply, designed to supply an excitation voltage to distance and displacement measuring electromechanical instruments, provides a regulated output of 12 v at 60 cps . Input is 115 v at 60 cps , unregulated line. Regulation is $1 \%$ for line variations up to $15 \%$; response time is $1-1 / 2$ cps.
Schaevitz Engineering, Dept. ED,
P. O. Box 505, Camden 1, N.J.

## Silicon Rectifiers

## Deliver 900 amp

Type 6D double-diffused silicon power rectifiers deliver up to 900 amp in full wave circuits. Using solid stack construction, the units have copper fins, melamine insulation, and materials which provide for operation at ambient temperatures to 150 C . All assemblies are for either forced or natural convectiin cooling and can be coated with multiple paint for operation in abni rmal atmospheric conditions. The $u$ its are furnished completely assf nbled for wiring directly into the ci cuit.
Trans-Sil Corp., Dept. ED, 55 H neck St., Englewood, N.J.
\& IRCLE 70 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Germanium Mesa 563 Transistors

For high-speed switching
Types 2N705 and 2N710 pnp, dif-fused-base, germanium mesa transistors are for high-speed switching operations. Hermetically sealed in TO-18 packages, the units meet MIL-S-19500B. For both types, turn-on time is $75 \mathrm{~m} \mu \mathrm{sec}$, storage time is $100 \mathrm{~m} \mu \mathrm{sec}$, and fall time is 100 musec.
Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Dept. ED, 730 Third Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Price \& Availability: Industrial net price for type 2N705 is $\$ 16$ ea for orders of 1 to 99 and for type 2N710, $\$ 13.35$ ea.

## Non-Overload Amplifier

 436Has integral discriminator
Mode N-371 linear non-overload amplifier with integral discriminator is designed primarily for use in routine scintillation or proportional counting systems. Specifications for the amplifier include: gain, 7,000; linearity, better than $0.2 \%$ from 4 to 100 v ; hum and noise, less than 0.5 v peak-to-peak at maximum gain. The discriminator has a range of 3 to 100 v , a linearity of $0.5 \%$, and $1-\mu \mathrm{sec}$ resolving time.
Hamner Electronics Co., Inc., Dept., ED, P. O. Box 531, Princeton, N.J.
Price \& Availability: \$490; from stock.

## Silicon Cartridge Rectifiers

 421Cover 600 to 16,000 pir
These silicon cartridge rectifiers, designated IN 1730, IN 2373, IN 2383 , and IN 1133, cover the range of 600 to 16,000 piv. Designed for high-voltage and high-current applications, the units can be furnished with axial lead-mounting or standard $30-\mathrm{amp}$, fuse-clip mount-

## These pages from the new (ap) catalo in WAVE ANALYZERS in 10 years! <br> (4) 302A WAVE ANALVZER

a

New, Transistorized - Directly

Advantages:
No calibration or stabilization needed
Direct readings ; accurate
Measures frequencies 20 cps to 50 KC
Completely transistorized
Battery or ac powered ; hum free
Low power consumption ; no warm-up needed
Very sharp acceptance circuits
AFC ; also frequency restorer circuit Compact, rugged, versatile

Uses:
. Measures and apalyzes fin inetering, carrier and intermodulation products in telincuits. Speeds vibration systems as well as audio characteranalysis of noise and broadcast amplifier characteristics; modulation amplifier, film sound track and recording distortion; hum, network characteristics, etc.

Measures Wave Components

Model 302A Wave Analyzer represents a si nificant improvement in wave analyzer design. mitely eransistorized, sophisticated in design, highlp Completely tratious calibration and stabilization betion selective, free but a few of the important convenience and use-these are but a the new 302A.
accuracy features inal features are low power consumption Other exceptional watts), provision for battery operation (in the order os as well as ac line power, and eliminati( 18 to 28 volss) of warmup time.

## simple Operation

in operation the instrument functions as a highly sele. In operation the ins. A front panel control selects the fro tive tuned volmeasured and voltage is then read directly on quency to be measerer.
the front panel metel 302A functions by separating an inown Basicaily, Model 0 components so that each-the founsignal into individual compony intermodulation producesdamental, harmonics and anately
may be evaluated separates by mixing the inpur signal with
The instrument operadjusted to provide a difference ifr. an internal 00 KC . An automatic frequency control cirain quency of 100 KC . Ant difference frequency between the is maintains a constan signals. This insures accurate measure put and oscila frequency drift in the input signal. After ments despite frequelage from the internal oscillator the

## Of <br> announce the first major improvement

signal is passed ther

## Frequency Restorer

A frequency restorer circuit makes accurate frequency measurements possible at each component's frequency of the input wave. This circuit supplies a sinusoidal signal at the frequency of the specific component which can be measured on an electronic counter or observed on an oscilloscope. The amplitude of this signal is determined by the level of the selected component. When the mode selector switch is in the normal or AFC position, the signal appears
at the output terminals if the meter is indicating
Model 302A is also particularly useful for measuring mall signals on noisy systems or transmission lines. When me mode selector is switched to "BFO" he instrument he mode an oscillator and euned voltmeter automatically becurd by one control to the same or ocillaror frequency. rilned by one cective tuned voltmeter then discriminates against The selectise measures the desired signal. he noise and measures the desired signal
Speed and accuracy of measuring is enhanced by a lin parly calibrated tuning control giving the same "tuning feel' throughout range.

Basic Laboratory Instrument
Covering the frequency range of 20 cps to 50 KC , the new (4) 302A is equipped to perform a wide variety of daily measurements. It has broad usefulness not only in audio measurements but in vibration work, telemetry, and carrie applications. The instrument is compact, rugged and fea tures conservative design and high quality throughout.

## Specifications

Frequency Range: 20 cps to 50 KC .
Frequency Calibration: Linear graduation 1 division per 10 cycles. Accuracy $\pm(1 \%+5 \sim)$.

|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 300 v | 300 vv | $300 \mu \mathrm{v}$ |
| 100 v | 100 mv | $100 \mu \mathrm{v}$ |
| 30 v | 30 mv | $30 \mu \mathrm{v}$ |
| 10 v | 10 mv |  |
| 3 v | 3 mv |  |

Ranges provided by an input attenuator switch and Ranges provided by in steps of $1: 3$ or 10 db . Mete neter is indicated by a dial mechanically linked to inpu range is indicate An absolute-relative switch, in conjunction with a variable 10 db control is provided for adjustment of intermediate values.
Warm-Up-Time: None.
Voltage Aceuracy: $\pm 5 \%$ of full scale value.
Residual Modulation Products and Hum Voftage: Greater than 75 db down.
Intermodiate Frequency Rejection: Intermediate frequency present in input signal rejected by at least 75 db .
pretivity: $+31 / 2$ cycle b.w.-at least 3 db down
Seloctivity: $\pm 25$ cycle b.w.-at least 50 db down $\pm 25$ cycle b. w.-at least 80 db down beyond $\pm 70$ cycle b.w.-at least 80 db down Input Impedanco: Determined by setting of input attenuator: 100,000 ohms on 4 most sensitive ranges, i megohm on remaining ranges.
Selocted Frequency Output: I v open circuit at output terminals for full scale meter deflection. Output level conminal provided. Frequency respense $\pm 1 \mathrm{db} 20$ cycles to 50 KC .
, F, O. Output: 1 vopen circuit at output terminals. Output level control provided. Frequency response $\pm 1 \mathrm{db}$, 20 cps to 50 KC . Output impedance approximately 60 U ohms.
Automatic Frequency Control: Range of frequency holdin is +100 cycles minimum.
is $115 / 230$ y $+10 \%, 50 / 1600$ cycles, 3 watts (apPower: $115 / 230 v \pm 10 \%, 50 / 1600$ cycles, 3 wats (approximately). Terminals provided Bartery supply range ment from
Weight: Net 43 lbs . Shipping 63 lbs . (cabinet mount). Net 35 lbs . Shipping 55 lbs . (rack mount).
Dimensions: Cabinet Mount: $203 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ wide; $121 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high $14^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ deep. Rack Mount: $19^{\prime \prime}$ wide; $10^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ high : $13^{1 / 21} 2^{\prime \prime}$ deep.
Price: $\$ 1,750.100$ (cabinet) ; $\$ 1,735.01$ (rack mount).
Data subject to change without notice.


Figure I. Block diagram, Model 302A Harmonic Wave Analyzer
ing. Both types have all-welded component connections in shatterproof cases. Average rectified current ratings range up to 250 ma at 25 C with maximum surge current ratings of greater than 2.5 amp for 8 msec . Operating temperatures are -55 to +150 C .

General Instrument Corp., Semiconductor Div., Dept. ED, 65 Gouverneur St., Newark 4, N.J
Price \& Availability: $\$ 6.10$ to $\$ 105$; from stock.

## Radar Interference <br> Eliminator

No modification of present systems needed

This beacon interference eliminator may be used with any standard radar having a beacon capability for IFF or ATC identification. The device is connected into the video lines connecting the radar-beacon receivers with the display, requiring no modification of present systems. The instrument eliminates spurious signals from radar displays through a passive operation, and the output is proportional to the input.

Lockheed Electronics Co., Dept. ED, Plainfield, N.J.
Booth 529B.

## Miniature Pressure Transducer

 456Measures to 15,000 psi

Having a 1 -in. diam, series 8416 pressure transducer measures up to $15,000 \mathrm{psi}$. The unit is 3.65 in . long and weighs 0.25 lb . Ranges are 0 to 400 psi up to 0 to 15,000 pso; several resistance values can be furnished. The sensing element is a twisted tube which moves a wiper across the winding of a precision potentiometer in response to pressure changes. Units can be made to measure gage, absolute, or differential pressure. Linearity is within $\pm 1.5 \%$.
Colvin Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 364 Glenwood Ave., East Orange, N.J.

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Miniature Power Rectifiers <br> 2200 piv

Series B2000 power rectifiers have a 2200 piv rating and current ratings from 200 ma through 10 amp . The diffused-junction silicon rectifiers are hermetically sealed and have an operating temperature range from -60 to +150 C . Forward voltage drop does not exceed 2 v .
Britton Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 19 Warren Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Availability: Immediate from stock.
Variable Delay Line
For coding systems


A variable delay line, model $72-22$, which has applications in variable coding systems, provides three variable taps over a total delay of $1.5 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. The taps can be adjusted over the entire range with a resolution of $0.025 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. Impedance is 300 ohms. Pulse rise time and attenuation for full delay is $0.07 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ and 2 db max, respectively. Variations to individual requirements are available.

ESC Corporation, Dept. ED, 534 Bergen Blvd., Palisades Park, N.J.

## Miniature Tape Recorder

## Has seven channels

The PMR-400 Series tape recorder provides up to seven record and reproduce channels at standard tape speeds up to 30 ips . Recording bandwidth is 100 kc for direct recording and 10 kc for fm carrier system. Adapters allow use of 8 -in. reels with NARTB 4-1/2 in. instrumentation hubs. The unit measures $10 \times 9 \times 12$ in., weighs 20 lb , and is designed to withstand shock and vibration. The standard unit is designed to operate from $24-\mathrm{v}$ de power at less than 40 w .
Pacific Electro Magnetics Co., Dept. ED, 942 Commercial St., Palo Alto, Calif.
Price \& Availability: Prices vary between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 10,000$, depending on number of channels; delivery is 90 days.

## Palladium Diffusion Purifier removes

 all impurities from commercial cylinder hydrogenThe Engelhard Palladium Diffusion Purifier is used to remove all impurities from commercial cylinder hydrogen. This includes such impurities as oxygen, nitrogen, argon, water vapor, hydrocarbons and any others found in commercially bottled hydrogen.
The hydrogen purity achieved is, without question, the highest obtainable-no trace of impurities are detectable in the purified gas, by any known method.
Electrical circuit interlocks prevent palladium and hydrogen contacting at $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to form beta phase $\mathrm{Pd}-\mathrm{H} 2$ system which is brittle and impervious. Impurities are not permitted to accumulate within the palladium tubes. Impurities are bled off continuously with a small hydrogen stream which is vented to a hood or a small burner. A check valve located in the pure product line prevents back flow into the tubes.

The Engelhard Hydrogen Palladium Diffusion Purifier is now manufactured in standard sizes for flowrates from 5 scfh up to 1000 scfh . Larger sizes are custom built to meet customer's requirement. Write for literature and price list.
CHEMICALDIVISION•IIB ASTOR STREET NEWARK, N. J.
CIRCLE 72 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
fine wire, thin foils, ribbon and tubing in noble metals and their alloys, for all applications.
The unique combination of properties of the noble metals continually recommend them for industrial applications. Our modern melting, wire drawing, rolling and heat treating equipment coupled with long experience in the field is at your service for production of standard and special items. WIRES: Bare drawn wire of ductile materials down to .004" - High temperature thermocouple wires-High temperature furnace windings - Potentiometer and Resistance wires Platinum clad tungsten wire.
FOILS: In platinum, palladium and gold down to .0001"In iridium and rhodium as thin as .001 ".
TUBING: Seamless in platinum, palladium, gold and their alloys. Sizes from $.018^{\prime \prime}$ with $.004^{\prime \prime}$ wall up to $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ with .042" wall.
For complete information write for our leaflets, "Fine Wire, Foils, Ribbons" and "Noble Metal Thermocouple Wire".
BAKER PLATINUM DIVISION - IIS ASTOR STREET NEWARK, N. J.
 CIRCLE 73 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

DIVEJTE DIVISIONSI AMERICAN PLATINUM O SILVER DIVISION. AMERSIL OUARTZ DIVISION - EAKEN CONTACT DIVISION - BAKER DENTAL DIVISION - BAKER PLATIML
 PROMPT PRECIOUS METAL SCRAP RECOVERY SERVICE - ENGELHARD PROCEDURES RECOVER


## Silicon Transistors

For high temperature applications
Types 2N328A and 2N329A transistors are pnp silicon fusion alloy units having high gain. They are designed for use in high temperature audio, switching and de amplifier circuits. Both transistors have low-saturation voltage, close parameter control from -65 to +160 C and good current gain at collector levels up to 50 ma . They are encased in welded, hermetically sealed JEDEC-TO- 5 cases. MIL specs are met.
Raytheon Co., Semiconductor Div., Dept. ED, 215 First Ave., Needham, Mass.

## Digital Voltmeter

Meets Mil specifications


This digital voltmeter conforms to MIL-E4158 A and is built for operational ground support equipment at missile sites. Designated Model 412, the instrument has a dual input with a toggle selector switch to connect either input to the digital printer. Accuracy is $0.01 \%$ of reading for dc, $0.1 \%$ of full scale for ac inputs. Common mode rejection for 60 cps is 86 db .
Kin Tel Div., Cohu Electronics, Dept. ED, San Diego, Calif.

## Bistatic Microwave Reflector

Energy reflected through a 25 deg bistatic angle
The Model 2BS-212 bistatic reflector is a spherically symmetrical unit which reflects microwave energy from a point source and disperses it through a solid angle surrounding this source. The reflected energy is thus spread through a conical volume of space with a bistatic angle of about 25 deg . The reflector is applicable to aerial weapons testing whenever the radar transmitter and receiver are appreciably separated. The first null common with monostatic reflectors is filled by the bistatic unit. Reflectors are available with diameters of 3 to 48 in .
Emerson \& Cuming, Inc., Dept. ED, 869 Washington St., Canton, Mass.


Amphenol's aggressive research and development program in electrical interconnections has, in a short time, produced significant results. A materials "breakthrough' in resilient dielectrics has resulted in a line of environmentally resistant connectors that operate at $400^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ continuously for 1000 hours. Advanced Micro Min connectors with contacts on $.050^{\prime \prime}$ centers and the Micro Mod connectors introduced in this advertisement are the first of many new product developments for micro-miniature circuitry.
A central staff of engineers, physicists, chemists and metallurgists - scientific manpower unrivalled in the connector industry - is concentrating on materials research and advanced product development, seeks to anticipate customer requirements up to five years in the future. Divisional staffs continue to develop specials and standards to current requirements.


Watch Amphenol for continued new product excitement! For micro-miniature modular circuitry, Amphenol's new 12 contact Micro Mod connectors are now available for evaluation. .380 square and weighing only 0.73 grams (pair), Micro Mod connectors can be obtained in standard and special constructions.

Send for catalog sheets on Amphenol Micro Mod and Micro Min connectors.

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Indicator Thyratron

## Subminiature

Type WC-23 subminiature il di. cator thyratron is for use in tral is. tor circuitry in computers, ciata processors, signal systems, and k ey. board equipment. The indicato is made of a glass bulb, a button bise with flexible leads, and a flla. mentary cathode; it can be mounied in any position. Filament voltage is 1.25 v ac; filament current is 250 ma.

Tucor, Inc., Dept. ED, 18 Mar. shall St., S. Norwalk, Conn.

## Variable Delay Line

Provides delays to $3,700 \mu \mathrm{sec}$
Model VM-1090 variable mag. netostrictive delay line has a continuous range of delays of from 3 to $3,700 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. It covers the range of relays in 5 sec. Impedance range is 50 ohms to 4 K , insertion loss at the end of the range is 63 db , and maximum pulse rate is 5 kc . The unit can be hand or motor driven. It is $3-5 / 8-\mathrm{in}$. in overall height and has an OD of 9 in. Weight is 5 lb
Control Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 10 Stepar Place, Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.
Availability: 60 days.

## Coaxial Frequency 402 Meter

Offers three-band range
Model N414A direct-reading coaxial frequency meter has a frequency range of 3.95 to 11 kmc . Covering three waveguide bands, this meter is suitable for use with either coaxial line or waveguide setups. It can be used with the firm's model N410A meter, having a frequency range of 1 to 4 kmc . A reaction type instrument, the meter absorbs power only at the resonant frequency of a half wavelength resonant cavity.

FXR, Inc., Dept. ED, 25-26 50th
St., Woodside 77, N. Y.
\& CIRCLE 76 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## Modular

## Semiconductor Mounts

For breadboard versatility
Breadboard versatility can be obPOITSTYRERNE tained with the use of these modular semiconductor mounts. New semiconductor devices can be incorporated directly into microwave and computer circuitry using standard Tri-Plate module building blocks. They are available for cartridge, double ended or pigtailed glass packages.
Sanders Associates, Inc., Dept ED, 95 Canal St., Nashua, N. H. Price \& Availability: Standard modules are availbale from stock, custom modules made to order. Prices range from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 230$ per unit for standard modules and from $\$ 655$ to $\$ 2,300$ for standard module kits.

## Microwave <br> Attenuators

## Cover 1 to 9 kmc

The PI line of continously variable, microwave attenuators covers the range of 1 to 9 kmc . The vswr is 1.5 max for all frequencies. Ninimum attenuation is 10 db at 1 kmc and maximum insertion loss is 0.5 db . Average power is 10 w . The units can be supplied with a micrometer or shaft drive and measure 5 in . in diameter and 1 in . high.
Antenna \& Radome Research Associates, Dept. ED, 27 Bond St., Westbury, L. I., N.Y.
Price: $\$ 150$.

## Frame-Grid RF Triode <br> 455

For TV tuners
The Mullard EC97/6FY5 framegrid rf triode for TV tuners has high gain and low noise characteristics. Other specs are: transconductance, 13,000 micromhos; amplifation factor, 70; plate voltage, 135 v ; heater current, 200 ma ; and I ater voltage, 6.3 v .
International Electronics Corp., Jept. ED, 81 Spring St., New York 12, N.Y.

CIRCLE 77 ON READER-SERVICE CARD $\rightarrow$

Excellent Retrace Performance Under Adverse Conditions - Time, Temperature, Environment

EFCON'S line of polystyrene dielectric capacitors provide greater dependability for precision circuit integration required in missiles, computers, industrial controls, etc. Reliability and Precision is ensured through carefully controlled processes in EFCON'S "clean room", where exacting conditions for humidity, temperature and airborne contaminates are maintained. Capacity
remains through thermal cycling over the range of 65 c to +85 c , without derating. Voltage ratings available $100,200,400,600$ volts and higher.

## Qurite today

FOR TECHNICAL
BULLETINS ON

- Miniature Polystyrene types PH, RH and PC
- Miniature Mylar
- High Temperature Teflon
- Solid Tantalum

NCORPORATED

## -AN EXTRA MEASURE OF RELLABILITY" -Elco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

"WE PLATE MISSILE CONTACTS WITH SEL-REX BRIGHT GOLD

The failure of a single component can put even the mighty Atlas Missile out of commission. That's why an electroplate of SEL-REX BRIGHT GOLD is specified to give an extra measure of reliability to Elco's patented VARICON Contacts used in missiles, rockets, computers and similar critical applications.

The VARICON Contact, with its forklike design and 4 coined mating surfaces, offers exceptional resistance to numerous punishing insertions and withdrawalsmeeting or surpassing the most exacting specifications. Patented SEL-REX BRIGHT GOLD, which produces a fine grained, dense electroplate-twice as hard as conventional 24 K Gold plate - is a major reason for the reputation of quality and reliability enjoyed by VARICON throughout all industry.
SEL-REX makes the world's largest selection of processes and systems which take the guesswork out of plating with precious metals. Baths are simply maintained with scientific precision by additions of pre-measured salts or solutions. Your assurance of consistent quality results from one batch to the next.


Photo shows Elco's patented Varicon Connectors and unique fork-like contact plated with Sel-Rex Bright Gold.


An internationally based network of sales and service technicians is at your beck and call to make sure you get the optimum results built into every SEL-REX PROCESS.

Complete technical literature free on request. Specify precious metal(s) and your application.
-Palented
Patented processes for plating with Gold. Rhodium, Platinum, Paladium, Silver, and to produce "custom alloys" for your particulur requirements.

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Germanium Diodes

For airborne and missile equipment
Types 1N276 and 1N277 diodes are golibonded germanium units meeting Mil specs. Th y are of rugged construction and highly reliable $f$ ir use in critical airborne equipment, space probrs, satellites, missiles and high performance commınications equipment.
Raytheon Co., Semiconductor Div., Dept. El), 215 First Ave., Needham, Mass.

Relays
376
Switch more than 3 kr at 200 ma


These miniature, high-vacuum switching devices, called Mini-Vac relays, are able to switch more than 3 kv in air at 200 ma . Actuating coils are 24 v dc and operate in an ambient temperature of 125 C . The relay assemblies weigh 1 oz and withstand about 50 g of shock. Contact arrangements are spst, normally open; spst, normally closed; and spdt, normally closed.
Resitron Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 2908 Nebraska Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.
Price d Availability: $\$ 25$ to $\$ 34$ ea; from stock.

## Silicon Rectifiers

## Carry 100 amp

Specifications for these silicon power rectifiers, types ES-40 and ET-40, are: peak forward voltage, 1.2 v max at 100 amp ; peak inverse current, 25 ma at 100 C case temperature; thermal drop, 1 C per w max from junction to case; temperature range, -35 to +150 C (case) and -35 to +150 (junction); mounting torque, 600 in .-lb (ES-40) and 900 in.-lb (ET-40) max; length, 5-9/16 in. (ES-40) and 4-7/8 in. (ET-40) max; piv, 100 v steps from 100 to 400 v .
Syntron Co., Rectifier Div., Dept. ED, 283 Lexington Ave., Homer City, Pa.
Price d Availability: Units, priced from $\$ 7.24$ to $\$ 15.28$ depending on quantity and piv, can be delivered 14 days after receipt of order.

## Tunnel Diodes

Rated at 20 amp
These tunnel diodes have peak currents in the range of 5 to 20 amp with peak-to-valley ratios of 5 to 10. The devices operate at high frequen cies and are relatively insensitive to temperature changes and radiation damage. They have a low noise figure. Anticipated applications include high frequency oscillators and high voltage power supplies having very low voltage and high-current inputs.

Delco Radio Div., General Motors Corp., Dept ED, Kokomo, Ind.

Tunable Oscillator Cavity
For use from 2650 to 3650 mc


Type 9127 S-band oscillator cavity is end-tuned in the range of 2650 to 3650 mc . Power output is 100 w , peak min . Output pulse risetime is less than $0.1 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. Temperature stability is $\pm 0.1 \%$ from 0 to +71 C . The unit stands shock of 100 g for 3 msec and vibration of 15 g to 3000 cps . It weighs about 7 oz and measures 1 in . in diameter and 4.5 in . long.
Trak Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 48 Danbury Road, Wilton, Conn.
Price \& Availability: \$97.50; made on order.

## Electronic Commutators

575

## For severe missile environments

Designed for use in severe missile environments, the Series LS line of electronic commutators are low-level, all solid-state units. They contain up to 90 differential channels. The $30-$ channel unit weighs 2.5 oz and is less than 1 in . in volume per channel. The commutators can sample at a rate up to 10,000 per sec at an accuracy of $1 \%$ or better with full-scale input levels at 5 nv or greater.
General Devices, Inc., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 53, Princeton, N.J.
Ivailability: Made on order only, delivered 45 lays after order received.


## AEROVOX "PGLYCAP" CAPACITORS

Now .. . get all the advantages of metal case con struction in a lightweight, attractive plastic "Polycap case that offers exceptional humidity resistant char acteristics and prolonged capacitor life.

Exclusive "Polycap" cases provide capacitors completely free of overall wax coatings and conse quently no annoying and unsightly lumps. bumps and humps. Uniform in size and appearance means faster and more efficient handling in automatic insertion equipment

AVAILABLE IN THE FOLLOWING TYPES


PAPER TUBULARS units with electrical and per: formance characteristics su perior to conventional molded tubulars. Avalable in a comtubulars. Availabie in a com-
plete range of voltage and plete range of voitage and
capacitance ratings and in capacitance ratings and in
radial lead construction by radial lead const
specifying P159N.

## REROVT 2161 4

MYLAR* TUBULARS units, for wide application in premium priced comimercial and military equipments Operating temperature range from - 30 C to -100 C . Com plete range of values. DuPont Trademark

Most important
Polycap case construction is avarlable to you on many Aerovox caparitir types at prices no higher than inferıor conventional type units. "Polycap" capacitors have established new standards of reliability. performance and appearance throughout the industry. Why not investigate these advantages today. Write for complete- technical details.

AEROVOX CORPORATION NEW GEBFRRD MASEACHUSE7TS

metallized-paper tubulars P82922N units in minaature sizes capable of operating over a temperature range of - 30 C to +100 C . Avaliable in volt ages of 200,400 and 600 VDCW in capacitances trom 01 to 2.0 mfd .

ELECTROLYTIC TUBULARS PII miniature 'Ivtics capable of handling full sue loads in industrial eoulioment Ideal tor all transistorized circuits Temperature range 30 C to +65 C. Voltage ratnes of 3 . 6. 10.12.15, 25 and 50 VDCW. for both leads out one end specify PTTD.


CIRCLE 80 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Silicon Rectifiers

For military use
Types JAN-1N538 and JAN1N540 are military versions of types 1N538 and 1N540 diffused-junction, silicon rectifiers. They are especially intended for use in power supplies of military equipment requiring rectifiers capable of operating at dc forward currents up to 750 ma over temperatures of -65 to +165 C

Radio Corp. of America, Semiconductor \& Materials Div., Dept. ED, Somerville, N.J.

## DC Power Supplies 383

Outputs are 6, 12, 28, and 50 v
This line of power supplies includes units providing $6,12,28$, and 50 v at currents from 1 to 25 amp . Typical of these units, model Q26-$30-15 \mathrm{M}$ has an output of 26 to 30 v at 0 to 15 amp . Line regulation is 8 mv per $10 \%$ line change at $50 \%$ rated load; load regulation is 5 mv from no load to full load at a nominal $28-v$ setting. Ripple is less than 2 mv rns at full load. Transient response is less than $50 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. Input required is 105 to 125 v ac, single phase, at 50 to 440 cps . Dimensions are 5-1/4 x $19 \times 14-7 / 8 \mathrm{in}$.
Universal Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 1720 22nd St., Santa Monica, Calif.

## Variable Capacitor 400

Comes with capacitance to 200 pf
The VUS variable capacitor is furnished in a range of capacitances up to 200 pf . It was originaliy designed for multi-band signal generators and is suitable for uhf as well as vhf use. Precision ground glass balls are used to eliminate variations in current paths. Rotor contact is made through one silver-plated, springtempered, bronze contact spring.

The Hammarlund Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 460 W. 34th St., New York 1, N.Y.

## Microwave Amplifier 387

## 5 band, 10 w

This amplifier, model TA-568, has a frequency coverage of 2 to 4 kmc with a power output of 10 w min. Specs are: saturated power gain, 30 db ; small signal gain, 30 db min; input impedance, 50 ohms ; output impedance, 50 ohms; spurious modulation, 30 db below signal; power supply, 115 v , ac, single phase, 60 or $400 \mathrm{cps}, 800 \mathrm{w}$; panel space, $21 \times 14-1 / 4 \times 24 \mathrm{in}$.; weight, 180 lb .
Menlo Park Engineering, Dept. ED, 711 Hamilton Ave., Menlo Park, Calif.

## Wirewound Resistors

Rated from 1 ohm to 2.3 meg
Rated from 1 ohm to 2.3 meg . these precision wirewound resistors measure $1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. in OD and $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. long to $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. in OD and $1 / 5 \mathrm{in}$. long. Fully encapsulated, they are built with nickel-chrome resistor elements and all-nickel leads. The impregnating material is glass epoxy having a temperature rating of 150 C . Units can be used in missile communications equipment and in transistor applications.
The Hanjohn Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 2711 E. Foothill Blvd., Pasadena, Calif.
Price \& Availability: $\$ 1$ to $\$ 11$; one to two weeks.

## Dual Output Silver-Zinc Battery

 406
## Has precise voltage regulation

Model P82A dual battery has two sections; one provides a current of 25 amp at 28 v with a capacity of $1.7 \mathrm{amp}-\mathrm{hr}$; the second supplies 28 v at 46 amp . Its capacity is 3 amp-hr. Activation time is 1 sec; signal required is 2 amp at 28 v . The battery measures $5 \times 5 \times 10.5$ in. and weighs 12 lb . It withstands 50 g shock, 10 g acceleration and vibration to 30 g .
Cook Batteries, Dept. ED, 3850 Olive St., Denver 7, Colo.

## Microminiature Amplifiers

Built by vacuum deposition
These microminiature amplifiers are built by vacuum depositing, simultaneously, all inter-connectors, resistors and capacitors and inserting active elements such as diodes and transistors to form a monolithic structure as small as $3 / 8$-in. square by $1 / 16-\mathrm{in}$. thick. Existing circuits and ideas of current design can be produced as miniature plugin modules.

Halex, Inc., Dept. ED, 310 E. Imperial Highway, El Segundo, Calif.

## Coaxial Couplers

## Broadband, bidirectional

These coaxial broadband, bidirectional couplers measures vswr by the incident and reflected power technique, make power and frequency measurements, and serve as standards of attenuation. The frequency range is 0.25 to 1 kmc for model N 616D and 1 to 4 kmc for model N617D. The nominal coupling value of 20 db includes the effect of low reflection terminations in the secondary arms and reflection from the connectors. Main line vswr is less than 1.02 and the auxiliary arm vswr is less than 1.25 , including the termination.

FXR. Inc., Dept. ED. 25-26 50th St., Woodside 77, N. Y.

## Photo Diodes

## Bi-planar type

The FW series photo diodes are bi-planar and are linear from $10^{-9}$ amp to 25 amp . The use of appropriate scintillator phosphors makes the series suitable for providing qualitative as well as quantitative detection of most types of short burst radiation. The units measure from 1.5 in . in diameter and 1.5 in . in length to 7 in . in diameter and 3 in . in length. In the $2.5-\mathrm{in}$. type, the dark current output is about one billionth of 1 amp with the
anode at $2,500 \mathrm{v}$. The tube is linear to 25 amp .

ITT Laboratories, Components and Instrumentation Laboratory, Dept. ED, Fort Wayne, Ind. Price \& Availability: Prices are $\$ 135$ for the $2.5-\mathrm{in}$. unit, $\$ 185$ for thie $1.25-\mathrm{in}$. unit, and $\$ 250$ for the $5^{*}$-in. unit. Delivery time is 30 days.

## Modular Microwave Components

For breadboard and prototype designs
These standard kits of modular microwave components are available as a design tool for breadboard and prototype work using the firm's Tri-Plate strip transmission line. The kits range in size, variety of components, and number of components; they are for the L-, S- and C-Band, and uhf. In addition, Circuit-Mated kits are furnished to specifications of any circuit, for specified modifications of that circuit, or for several circuits.

Sanders Associates, Inc., Dept ED, 95 Canal St., Nashua, N.H. Price \& Availability: Available from stock; price ranges from $\$ 645$ for the basic lab kit to \$2,190 for the largest size standard kit.

## Computer

 460High-speed type
The 7074 computer is claimed to be 20 times as fast in scientific computation as the 7070 system. Building block design is used; existing models of the 7070 can be converted to 7074 systems. Sizes with 5,000 or 9,900 words of storage can be furnished. Processing speeds, in operations per sec, are: addition or subtraction of six digits, 100,000 ; multiplication of ten digits times five digits, 23,250; division with a five-digit quotient, 14,280 ; and logical decisions, 250,000.

International Business Machines Corp., Data Processing Div., Dept. ED, 112 E. Post Road, White Plains, N.Y.
Price: Typically $\$ 1,284,350$. Rental: $\$ 29,300$ per month.


CIRCLE 81 ON READER-SERVICE CARD


## TRANSISTOR

 required. Both types are ${ }^{n}$ where hermetic sealing is C-25A designs types are smaller than comparable MIL-C-25A designs yet exceed all requirements of this specification. Their extremely miniature size saves space and weight with no sacrifice in reliability.CAPACITY TOLERANCES TO $\pm \mathbf{1 \%}$
Inherent stability of these designs leads to widespread use in tolerances of $\pm 5 \%, \pm 2 \%$ and $\pm 1 \%$.

## SUPERIOR STABILITY WITH LIFE

Exhibit excellent retrace following temperature cycling or accelerated life testing:

## HIGH RELIABILITY CAPABILITY

These designs are capable of being produced to high reliability specifications comparable to MIL-C-14157 and MIL-C-26244 (USAF). Such customer applications are handled on a "project" basis, and the amount of premium cost varies depending on the level of performance required and on the lot acceptance testing specified.


## Types 626C - 627C (Extended foil)

 Types 628C-629C (Inserted tab) Temperature Range-Full rating at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ - to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with $50 \%$ derating.Life Test- 500 hours at $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $125 \%$ of rated voltage.
Capacity Tolerance-All tolerances to $\pm 1 \%$. Insulation Resistance- 40,000 meg. $x \mathrm{mfd}$. at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ but need not exceed 70,000 megohms.
Case 'Styles-Available in all case style variations in MIL-C-25A.

Type 616C (Extended foil)
Type 617C (Extended foil)
Temperature Range-Full rating to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ - to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with $50 \%$ derating.
Life Test- 500 hours at $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $125 \%$ of rated voltage.
Capacity Tolerance-All tolerances to $\pm 1 \%$. Insulation Resistance- 50,000 meg. x mfd. at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ but need not exceed 100,000 megohms.
Case Styles-Available in all case style variations in MIL.C.25A.
-These troes neve one leed arounced to the case omeer nave

available at authorized INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTORS Write for defailed literafure

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Direct Writing Oscillograph

For low and medium-gain applications
The Type RD Dynograph is a direct writ ng oscillograph designed for low and medium- $\varepsilon$ tin applications. The instrument, transistorized, hi; a sensitivity from 10 mv to 100 v per cm . Drif is 0.2 mv max; frequency response is beyond : 00 cps . The unit is intended for systems and tre. metering applications, and is available for rack mounting.

Offner Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 3900 River Road, Schiller Park, Ill.

## Servo System Analyzers

727
For lab and production use


Series 400 controls analyzers provide all necessary functions for determining the response characteristics in dc and carrier-modulated feedback control systems. The instruments are designed for laboratory and production use. Three models are offered, covering frequency ranges of 0.3 to 20 cps, 0.003 to 30 cps , and 0.02 to 200 cps . All models provide test signals to 1 w at 10 v and may be used with carrier frequencies of 50,60 , 400,800 , and 5000 cps.

Superior Manufacturing \& Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 154-01 Barclay Ave., Flushing 55, N.Y.

## Silver-Zinc Battery

## Designed for missile applications

Model P-1542 silver-zinc battery is designed for missile applications. It is automatically activated and weighs 4.25 lb , including case, heaters and activation mechanism. The 19 -cell unit is 2.75 in . high, 5.07 in . wide and 6 in . long. Rated at 1 amp-hr, the unit can be discharged at 15 amp for 3 min . It has an open-circuit voltage of between 33 and 25 v and an operating voltage range of 26 to 33 v . Having a minimum dry shelf life of 5 yr , its operating temperature range is -35 to +165 F and its storage temperature range is -65 to +165 F.

Yardney Electric Corp., Dept. ED, 40-50 Leonard St., New York, N.Y.

Phase Meter
Has 15 to $1,500 \mathrm{mc}$ range

Ten harmonic generators incorporating solidtate elements provide generation of second, third, ourth, and fifth harmonics ranging from the Lband to the V-band. When high-voltage varactors are used, a harmonic power of 100 to 150 mw has seen generated at the third harmonic in the re,ion of 6 kmc with a conversion loss of 8 to 10 db . Microwave Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, Burington, Mass.


Type 205B3 visual detector measures phase or time delay from 15 to $1,500 \mathrm{mc}$ with an accuracy of 0.05 deg or $1 \%$. Resolution time is less than $0.01 \mu \mu \mathrm{sec}$. Time delay is continuously adjustable from .0 to 37.5 nsec . Characteristic impedance is 50 ohms. The attenuation is 0.02 db at 100 mc , 0.05 db at 200 mc , and 0.07 db at $1,000 \mathrm{mc}$.

Ad-Yu Electronics Laboratory, Inc., Dept. ED, 249-259 Terhune Ave., Passaic, N.J.

## Carbon Potentiometers

Push-push and push-pull switch types available
These push-push and push-pull switch type potentiometers are designed for use in radio, television, high-fidelity and stereo applications. They are produced in single, dual or twin types, are rated at $1 / 2 \mathrm{w}$, and are $15 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. in diameter. Depth of push-pull units is $13 / 16 \mathrm{in}$., and pushpush is $27 / 32 \mathrm{in}$. Breakdown is 900 v ac rms. Switches are 3 amp spst, 125 v ac. The units are available in a variety of tapers and resistances from 2500 ohms to 5 meg .
Globe Union, Inc., Centralab Electronics Div., 900 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Harmonic Generators
With solid-state elements


シLECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

## ELECTROLUMINESCENTPHOTOCONDCCTIVE <br> 

A phenomenon made practical... by SYLVANIA



EL "READOUT" DEVICE is composed of strips of alectroluminescent lamps, insulated from each other and separately torminated. By selective excitation of the "strips," alpho-numeric symbols are


ELPC "TRANSLATOR" makes practicable use of the luminous properties of EL phosphors on panel " $A$ " and of photoconductive olements on panel "C." Mask "B"' onables solective on readout panal "D."
featuring - Compact, flat construction - Minimal catastrophic failure - Exceptional reliability and long life •Simplified circuitry • Negligible power requirements

SYLVANIA combines photoconductive elements with the luminous properties of electroluminescent phosphors to provide design engineers with a group of alpha-numeric readout devices and components capable of performing simple and complex logic functions, the conversion of digital information, and the storage and memory of data. These offer new and significant possibilities for end-product miniaturization together with dramatically enhanced reliability.
For example, new "crossed-grid" panels have been developed that utilize conductive strips placed at right angles to each other on opposite sides of an
electroluminescent phosphor layer. These "strips" when separately excited glow at the points of intersection. This provides a point of light that can be moved in X-Y directions to create a display that is exceptionally small in front-to-back dimensions and is highly useful in position-plotting applications.
Sylvania Sales Engineers can give you details on specific EL-PC devices. Too, write for ten-page brochure, "Sylvania Electroluminescent-Photoconductive Devices," to Electronic Tubes Division, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Dept. 189, 1100 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.


Subsidiar of GENERAL TELEPHONE \& ELECTRONICS

## NEW PRODUCTS

Scan-Conversion Tube
For large-screen radar display


This tube, Type 7539, converts a standard radar scan signal into a TV picture signal suitable for display on a large screen in a bright room. Resolution is 150 range rings per display radius with a response of $50 \%$ or better. To utilize this resolution fully, the TV monitor system must have a resolution of over 1,000 lines. The tube is about 26 in . long and has a maximum diameter of $3-1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.
Radio Corp. of America, Dept. ED, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

## Pulse Generators

Fast rise time


Models $3450 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{Y}$ and $3450 \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{X}$ (illustrated) pulse generators are extensions of the Model 3450C. Model 3450C/Y provides two simultaneous pulses similar to flip-flop plate outputs. Repetition rate is variable from 2 cps to 1 mc , pulse delay from 0 to $10,000 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ and pulse width from $0.1 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to 1 sec . Rise time is $0.02 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ at 100 ohms. Open circuit amplitude is 10 v from 100 ohms, or 45 v from 470 ohms. Model 3450C/X supplies pulse pairs and pulse trains suitable for telemetering, missile guidance coding and time measurement stuclies. Output is 50 v into 50 ohms at $0.015 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ rise time. Repetition rate is variable to 1 mc . Pair delays are variable from $0.1 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to 1 sec , separation from $0.5 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ to 1 sec . Train separation and duration is variable from 0.02 $\mu \mathrm{sec}$ to 1 sec .
Electro-Pulse, Inc., Dept. ED, 11861 Teale St., Culver City, Calif.
Price iv Availability: Model 3450C/Y is priced at \$840; and Model 3450C/X at \$1480. Delivery is 60 days.

In Computers and Data Processing Consoles...

## Every touch of a Switch is a test of your equipment!

The design of switches for complex electronic equipment is a specialty, one place where you can save valuable engineering design time and insure reliable input. But, don't stake your reputation on less than the finest. MICRO SWITCH precision and reliability will safeguard your performance standards.


750

Consult the Yellow Pages for the location
of the nearby MICRO SWITCH branch office. Engineering assistance is available without obligation

## New MICRO SWITCH Synchronized One-Shot switch circuit assemblies save engineering time and equipment rack space

New Synchronized One-Shot push-button switch circuit assemblies for use in pulse and digital systems save design time required to develop flip-flop and gating networks.
The new MICRO SWITCH " 1 PB700" series assemblies have a special electronic circuit that generates a single square wave output pulse in synchronism with an external clock pulse with each operation of the push button. They can be used with clock pulse frequencies from 4 kc to 500 kc .
The electronic circuit is an integral part
of the push-button switch, resulting in a saving of equipment rack space. All circuit components are sealed in resilient potting material to insure protection from physical damage.
Three assemblies in the new series are patterned to fit a wide variety of $d-c$ supply voltages and clock pulse rise times, voltages and frequencies. They can be applied to manual loading of magnetic drums, setting and resetting flip-flops, and checking ring counters. Ask for Data Sheet 172.

MICRO SWITCH modular lighted push-button switches can be customized for complete design flexibility

Give your control panel the finest in styling with the customizing that will precisely fit your control and display functions.
MICRO SWITCH "Series 2" lighted pushbutton switch modules simply snap together to match your styling requirements, then snap into slots in the mounting panel-all without
tools. They perform both control and indi cator jobs to save panel space.
Select from 48 different units and 16 mounting barriers. Forty color display screens include lateral and longitudinal divisions. Available as operator-indicator switch units or indicator units only. Ask for Catalog 67.

## MICRO SWITCH precision toggle switches offer you the exact control arrangements you need

MICRO SWITCH manufactures hundreds of different toggle switches and toggle switch assemblies. They are available with 2 or 3 operating positions, 1 or 3 -hole mounting and a varicty of circuitry and electrical rat-
ings. All have enclosed type contacts. Ask for Catalog 73.

A new " 400 " Series Toggle Switch is now available with a paddle-shaped tab which can be numbered or color-coded as an indicator.

## MICRO SWITCH door interlock switches assure

 maximum safety during maintenanceMICRO SWITCH door interlock switches art: installed on high voltage cabiners to automatically cut the power circuit when the calinet door is opened for repairs or testing. Safety position adds protection against ting down" or wiring around a conven-
tional switch which might be forgotten after service is completed. By manually pulling the plunger out to the maintained-contact position, you close circuit for checking. When door is closed, plunger automatically returns to normal operating position. Ask for Catalog 63.


This series of plug-in and rack-mounted modular amplifiers is intended for color and black-andwhite video distribution. The Type VA-P-101 amplifier is a one-input, one-output, unity-gain unit. Type VA-P-102 plugs into any of these amplifiers when sync-adding is required. Type VA-P-103 amplifier is a one-input, one-output unit with a gain of 3 db , intended to recover the signal loss of standard equalizers. The VA-P-201 is a multiple-output amplifier which simultaneously feeds three identical signals to several different points. Eight VA-P-101 or -103 amplifiers occupy $8-3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. of shelf space.
The Daven Co., Dept. ED, Livingston, N.J. Price \& Availability: The VA-P-101 is $\$ 79.50$, and the VA-P-103 is $\$ 88.50$ in quantities less than 25. Delivery is from stock.

## Wideband RF Transformer

608

## Covers 1.5 to 130 mc



The Type 1214 wideband rf transformer covers a frequency range of 1.5 to 130 mc . Impedance ratio is 75 ohms, unbalanced, to 600 ohms, balanced. The unit will handle 1 w . It is hermetically sealed and has a single $4-40$ stud mounting. The case, nickel-plated, measures $5 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. OD by $5 / 8$ in. long. The transformer is designed for lowinsertion loss and good matching characteristics over a wide frequency range. Applications include antenna matching, interstage coupling, impedance matching, computer drive circuits, pulse applications, voltage step-up and dc isolation.
North Hills Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.
Price \& Availability: These units are carried in stock and are priced at $\$ 14.95$ to $\$ 7.95$ depending on quantity.

MICRO SWITCH . . . FREEPORT, ILLINOIS A division of Honeywell
in Canada: Honeywell Controls Limited, Toronto 17, Ontario


## temperature-compensated motor-tachometers

Only as Daystrom's Translcoll Division can you find such a splendid array of temperature compensated high-accuracy motor-tachometers.

Here's the lineup:
4- and 6-pole in Sizes 8 and 11;4- and 8-pole in Sizes 15 and 18; and a special high-torque 4-pole model in Size 18. But this is only the beginningit doesn't include all the variations in motor windings and shaft configurations that we can conjure up to meet unusual requirements.

And what abous performance? Let us merely assure you that these are the most temperature stable servo components of their kind we've ever had the opportunity to test.


Ask to see our specification sheets and then discuss your needs with Daystrom's Transicoil Division.
Foreign: Daystrom International Div., 100 Empire St., Newark 12, New Jersey. In Canada: Daystrom, Ltd., 840 Caledonia Rd., Toronto 19, Ontario.

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Planar Diodes

Switching time is $0.3 \mu \mathrm{sec} \max$
These Planar diodes have a switching time of $0.3 \mu \mathrm{sec} \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{x}$. Other specifications include: co 1 ductance, 150 ma at 1 v ; breakdor n voltage, up to 250 v ; and capat i . tance, typically 3.5 pf . Designated types 1N840, 1N837A, 1N841, 1N842, and 1N843, the units have working inverse voltage ratings of $40,80,120,160$, and 200 v , respectively.
Fairchild Semiconductor Corp)., Dept. ED, 4300 Redwood Highway, San Rafael, Calif.
Availability: Immediate.

## Dc Power Supplies

Output is 0 to 40 v at 0 to 500 ma
Model 865 regulated power supplies have an output continuously variable from 0 to 40 v at any current from 0 to 500 ma . The units can be connected in series or parallel for higher voltage or current applications. Line or load regulation is less than 5 mv ; ripple is below $500 \mu \mathrm{v}$. Line input is 105 to 125 v , at 50 to 440 cps . They measure $8 \times 5 \times 8$ in.
Harrison Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 45 Industrial Road, Berkeley Heights, N. J.
Price: $\$ 185$.

## Transistorized <br> Power Supplies

## For strain gages

These transistorized power supplies for strain gages have continuously variable outputs ranging from 0 to 30 v and 0 to 200 ma . Input is $117 \mathrm{v}, 60 \mathrm{cps}$. The noise level across a grounded 350 -ohm bridge is held to $1 \mu \mathrm{v}$ peak-to-peak. Line voltage regulation is held constant within $0.03 \%$ and load regulation within $0.03 \%$. Output ripple is 0.5 mv peak-to-peak or less.

Computer Engineering Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 350 N. Halstead, Pasadena, Calif.
\& CIRCLE 84 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## filters

Meet Mil specs Ofiered in 16 different types, hese filters meet MIL-F-18327A. There are eight telemetering bandnass filters in the group, as well s91- and $150-\mathrm{cps}$ glide slope inlicator filters. High, low, bandmiss. and discriminator filters are so included.
Chicago Standard Transformer Corp., Dept. ED, 3501 W. Addison t., Chicago 18. Ill.
rice \& Acailability: $\$ 15$ to $\$ 90$ a; four-week delivery.

Electronic Multiplier 424 Console

Uses solid-state devices
Model C404-13 diode electronic multiplier console uses solid-state levices in multiplier shaping netrorks. It is a self-contained unit, thich incorporates eight channels ff multiplication, eight A400-1 dc omputing amplifiers, a power supbly, and a metering panel. Designed or standard rack mounting, the unit shoused in a 7 -ft high cabinet and an be expanded to a total of 16 thannels of multiplication. It has a latic multiplication accuracy of $1125 \%$ that can be increased to 1.15\%. Maximum amplitude error is $15 \%$ at 100 cps .
Reeves Instrument Corp., Dept. D. Garden City, N.Y.

Instrument Counters 686
Are $1 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. wheel type
The $\mathbf{S}$ series $1 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. wheel coun-
ers are for use in missile tracking levices, radar equipment, navigaion instruments, and computers. tandard models are offered in 3-, , and 5 -figure instruments. The mit: are rated at a speed of 2,000 pm and tabulate 10 counts with acl revolution. They stand temcri tures from -60 to +85 C .
D irant Manufacturing Co., Dept. D. 1993 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee , 1 is.

IIRCLE 85 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

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 Celoo 0, 8
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Deflection yokes for difflcult character displays and hish resolution problems
are another achievement in advanced design and ensinearing at Celco..
Celco Deflection Yokes permit rapid presentation of random character, and alpha numerlc displays. Low hysteresis, high accuracy and fast Recovery time
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usual types of yoke.

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Single units or production quantities immediately available in wide range of inductance - resistance * Recovery time pin cushion corrected or optimum focus as required. Also available $2-1 / \mathbf{c}^{\prime \prime}$ and $2-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ neck CRT yokes.


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Transistorized encapsulat ed yokes for $70^{\circ} \quad 7 / 8^{\circ}$ neck CRT and $1^{\prime \prime}$ nec image storage tubes.


TYPE AY
Push-pull or single ended yokes for $52^{\circ}, 70^{\circ}$ and $90^{\circ}$ deflections for $1.7 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ neck CRT.


TYPE RY
Rotating deflection yokes for PPI displays. Gears, bearinks, slip rings and cluded.


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Minature light weight deflection yoke coils or
assemblies for incorporation into customer housings.

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Special bigh sensitivity deflection yoke with critical damping provisions.


PYuywoygmma
TYPE MS Miniature deflection yoke for rotating or fixed coil radar system.

TYPE CF Electromagnetic focusing coil for $7 / 8^{\circ}$. $1^{\prime \prime}$ and $1-7 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ neck CRT.


TYPE PI
Plus in type encapsulated deflection yoke for rapid insertion.

TYPE ER Encapsulated rotating, 4 axis slip ring procision defloction yoke.


Write for CELCO DEFLECTION YOKE Catalogue \& Design Sheets or for assistance Call your nearest CELCO, Plant listed below.

Constantine Engcweering Laboratories Company
Main Plant: маншан, M. J. DAvis 7-1123

- Pacific Division - Cucamonga, Calif. - YUkon 2-2688


Rotron Model A blowers are designed to cool consoles and cabinets comprising a part of broadcasting, T.V. point-to-point radio or radar systems where quiet operation and reliability is mandatory. Particularly effective for unattended locations under extreme climatic conditions. No maintenance necessary throughout life of equipment. Can provide either centralized or spot directed cooling t two different pressure levels where required.
Features include precision bearing alignment using Features include precision bearing aingmeer using
double shielded, double width, sealed ball bearings durning in stainless steel bearing liners. Eighteen blower
turn sizes with range of $41 / 2^{"}$ to $9^{\prime \prime}$ wheel dimensions. Available with choice of multiple inlet and outlet adaptors. eight possible outlet blast directions, CW or CCW blower rotation and simplex or duplex housings. Meets government specifications.

Power requirement is $25,50-60$ or 400 CPS. 1 phase or 3 phase. All standard voltages.

Write for complete details...

ROTRON mfg. CO., inc.
WOODSTOCK, NEW YORK ORiole 9.2401
In Canada The Hoover Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. CIRCLE 86 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

Solid-State Inverter
Converts dc to 400 cps ac


Model KB transistorized inverter will deliver up to $55 \mathrm{va}, 400 \mathrm{cps}$ from a 28 -v battery source. Output is in sine-wave form with less than $2 \%$ harmonic distortion. Both frequency and voltage are stable with variations of power factor from 0.1 to 1 , and temperature changes from -55 to +71 C , no-load to full-load. These modular units measure $2-1 / 2 \times 4 \times 2-1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. The inverter is encapsuled in moisture-resistant thermosetting foam, and is hermetically sealed. It meets MIL-E-5272C specifications for moisture, shock and vibration.

Arnold Magnetics Corp., Dept. ED, 6050 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif.
Availability: Units are available from stock.
Magnetostriction Delay Line
615
Low temperature coefficient


The Type 5912 delay line is designed for military or industrial use where severe environments may be encountered. Suitable for digital storage applications, it has a capacity of over 2000 bits at a $1-\mathrm{mc}$ (RZ) digit rate or 4000 bits at 2 mc (NRZ). The miniature units can be supplied with a temperature coefficient of delay of 0.5 ppm per deg C.

Ferranti Electric, Inc., Dept. ED, 95 Madison Ave., Hempstead, L.I., N.Y.
Availability: The units, made to order, can be delivered in 60 days.

## A familiar shape to DC amplifier devotees

## WIDELY

 RECOGNIZED WIDELY ACCEPTED K2 OCTAL PLUG-INS FROM PHILBRICKFAST DC: K2-W is an efficient, foolproof high-gain operational unit for all feedback applications, fast and slow. The K2-W features balanced differential inputs for low drift, high input impedance, low output impedance, and economy of operation. Its range of operation is from d-c to above 100 kc depending on external circuitry.
\$24*
SLOW DC: K2-P gives to other dc amplifiers, such as K2-W and K2-XA, drift stability well under 1 millivolt, long term. This chopper stabilized unit has the same case structure and octal base as the K2-W and sells for
HOT DC: K2-XA, a new amplifier of improved reliability, is primarily useful in operational circuits where an output voltage range from minus to plus 100 v (at 3 milliamperes) is required. Its pass band extends to beyond 250 kc depending on external circuitry. \$28*

*     - Military equivalents available - OEM's: write wire or phone for quantity prices - 29 page Applications Manual availsble on requast



## GEORGE <br> PHILBRICK

researches, inc.
285 Columbus Avenue, Boston 16, Mass. COmmonweallh 6-5375
CIRCLE 87 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## Epoxy Laminate

For the plated-through process
Grade EG-761-T Micaply epoxy l:uminate, developed primarily for the plated-through process, is nonadhesive and has no significant weave telegraph. Its smooth surface provides a more uniform bond with the plating material. The laminate meets or exceeds the requirements of existing military and commercial, specs for G-10 or GEE epoxy glass laminates.
The Mica Corp., Dept. ED, 4031 Elenda St., Culver City, Calif.
Availability: Standard thicknesses are furnished from stock.

## Coolant Circulating Unit

For electronic equipment
Model 101-123 coolant circulating unit is designed for operating conditions in airborne-type applications. The unit has a continuous duty life expectancy valve of 2,000 hr and operates in the ambient temperature range of -65 to +185 F . Its over-all weight is 22.5 lb. It meets MIL-M-7969A, MIL-1-618B, MIL-T-5422D, and MIL-E-5400B.
Great Lakes Manufacturing Corp., Dept. ED, 4223 Monticello Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

## Telemetry

## Preamplifier

Gain is 26 db
Type TP-5 telemetry preamplifier provides a gain of 26 db and a nominal noise figure of 3.5 db over the passband of 215 to 260 mc . An integral power supply proi ides regulated heater voltage. intire assembly requires a mounting space of $6.5 \times 6.5 \times 6 \mathrm{in}$. and veighs 6 lb .
Lel, Inc., Dept. ED, 380 Oak t., Copiague, L. I., N. Y.
rice d Availability: $\$ 995 \mathrm{ea}$; devery will be from stock in Sepember.


Amperex*5895 reaches $85 \%$ of full emission in $1 / 2$ second minimizes transisfor drift.

The Amperex 5895 allows "push-to-talk" operation in compact, transistorized mobile equipment - reaches a practical operating level of $85 \%$ of full emission in $1 / 8$ second (see curve). Minimizes transistor drift and reduces battery drain.

The 5895 RF power amplifier facilitates the design sud. manufacture of compact, mobile FM VHF/UHF inmsistorized transmitters.

## ask Amperex

for your copy of the latest condensed tube catalog
containing data on tubes for mobile operation.

Auto-Series* and Auto-Parallel* Operation


## *One-knob Master Control - Automatic Current Equalizing

 Automatic Voltage Equalizing . Full Range Control From Any Selected ModuleFor the ultimate in Regulated Power Supplies, look to H-Lab Model 865, a standout in every detail. The compact 865 is suitable for either bench or relay rack operation. This trouble-free unit features automatic transition to a current-limiting mode of operation. The current-limit is adjustable by means of a front-panel knob. This power supply is short-circuit proof, as are all H-Lab transistor supplies. In addition, the current-limit circuit of the 865 can be set for exactly the value of current which will provide maximum protection to the load device.

H-Lab Regulated Power Supplies are preferred $\$ 185$ by major laboratory and O.E.M. consumers. H-Lio Model 865 is priced at
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OTHER PRECISE, VERSATILE AND COMPACT POWER SUPPLIES INCLUDE:

| Model | E Out | 1 Out | Bench Model | Rack Model | Continuously Variable | Special Comments | Price |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4000 | 150-315 | 0.1.5 |  | $x$ | No | Vacuum Tube Type | \$595.00 |
| 5204 | 0.36 | 0.20 |  | $x$ | Yes | High Efficlency | 575.00 |
| 8000-2 | 0.36 | 0-1.5 | $x$ | x | Yes | Dual Output | 580.00 |
| 0000-2 | 0-36 | 0-2.5 | x | x | Yes | Low Cost Medium Current Supply | 339.00 |
| 8023 | 0-36 | 0-1.5 |  | \% | Yes | Dual Output Remote Sensing | 580.00 |
| 808AM | 0-20 | 0-2.0 |  | x | Yes | Remote Sensing Remote Programming | 350.00 |
| 808 A | 0.36 | 0.5 |  | $x$ | Yes | Constant E/Constant I | 425.00 |
| 8104 | 0.50 | 0.7 .5 |  | X | Yes | Remote Sensing | 895.00 |
| 8126 | 0.32 | 0.10 |  | x | No | Remote Sensing | 550.00 |
| 053 | 0.18 | 0-1.5 | x | $\times$ | Yes | Can be connected in series or parallel | 175.00 |
| 030 | 0.100 | $0-1.0$ | $x$ | $x$ | Yes | Wide Voltare Span | 375.00 |

Write on your letterhead for new, illustrated catalog describing the complete H-Lab line.


HARRISON
LABORATORIES. INC.
45 Industrial Road - Berkeley Heights, New Jersey
CIRCLE 89 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Motor Tach Generator 685

Temperature range is -55 to +125 C
For use from -55 to +125 C , type 6252-03 size 11 motor tach generator for damping in position servo and similar applications, meets MIL-E-17087 and MIL-E-5272. Housed in stainless steel, the unit weighs 7 oz . The motor has a $6,000-$ rpm no load speed, 6 oz-in. torque at stall and 25 C , and a rotor moment of inertia of $1.3 \mathrm{gm}-\mathrm{cm}^{2}$. Stall power is 3.5 w per phase and impedance at stall is $120+\mathrm{j} 1780=$ 2175 ohms.
John Oster Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 1 Main St., Racine, Wis.

## Antennas

## Have 20:1 bandwidths

Having 20:1 bandwidths, these antennas are offered in two types. Model 750 direct-finding antenna provides a wide band with me-dium-gain performance characteristics, 60 deg of beam widths from 50 to $1,000 \mathrm{mc}$, and a vswr of $2.5: 1$. Impedance is 50 ohms. Linear, vertical, or horizontal polarization may be remotely selected. Designed for mounting on a $36-\mathrm{in}$. guyed mast, the antenna is provided with a 360 -deg azimuth drive at 2 rpm with left-stop-right controls and position indication. Model 721 log-periodic array for non-frequency sensitive broad band performance and complete azimuth coverage, has a vswr under 3.6:1, relative to 50 ohms over the band.
Granger Associates, Dept. ED, 974 Commercial Street, Palo Alto, Calif.

## Environmental Test Rooms

## Provide temperatures to 140 F

These walk-in environmental test rooms provide temperature ranges of 0 to 140 F and ambient temperatures to 140 F . Accuracy is maintained to within $\pm 1 \mathrm{~F}$.

The construction eliminates all interior ducts and louvres. Dimensions are $6 \times 6 \mathrm{ft}, 6 \times 8 \mathrm{ft}$, $6 \times 10 \mathrm{ft}$, and $6 \times 12 \mathrm{ft}$; inside working height is 7 ft . Other sizes can be made to special requirements. All models have a $12 \times 12$ in. viewing window.

Labline, Inc., Dept. ED, 307082 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 22, Ill. Price \& Availability: $\$ 1,900$ to \$6,000; stock delivery.

## Precision

## Potentiometers

## Linearity is $0.08 \%$ to $0.5 \%$

These precision potentiometers have linearities ranging from 0.08\% to $0.5 \%$ and operate over the temperature range of -65 to +200 C . They come in resistances of 100 to 400 K . Power rating is 5.25 to 21 w . All units derate to 0 w at 200 C . Designed for servo equipment, they have applications in computers, recorders, and instruments. The environmental testing of these units exceeds standard testing requirements; customers are provided with failure-rate data.

Osborne Electronic Sales Corp., Dept. ED, 13105 Crenshaw Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif.
Price \& Availability: For a singleturn unit, $\$ 35$ and down. Delivery on standard models in three weeks.

## Ratio Detector

Increases audio recovery
Model DM-1 crystal ratio detector modifies wide band communications receivers to receive narrow ( $\pm 5 \mathrm{kc}$ ) transmissions. Able to replace standard ratio detector transformers, it fits in a chassis cutout. The unit was designed primarily for the firm's MR-10, MRC-10, MR33 units, but will improve the audio output in any wide band receiver using 10.7 -mc ratio detector circuitry.
I. D. E. A., Inc., Dept. ED, 7000 Pendleton Pike, Indianapolis 26, Ind.
Price: \$9.9.5.

## Audio Oscillator

Provides sine and square waves
Model 605 audio oscillator provides both sine and square wave outputs for checking hi-fi, stereo, and audio-amplifier response. The output is continuously variable. Frequency range is 20 to 200,000 cps in four ranges. Accuracy is $3 \%$ or 1 cps. The sine-wave output voltage is 0 to 5 v rms and squarewave output voltage is 20 mv to 7 v peak-to-peak. Power requirements are $50 \mathrm{w}, 110$ to 120 v at 50 or 60 cps .
Jackson Electrical Instrument Co., Dept. ED, 124 McDonough St., Dayton, Ohio.
Price \& Availability: \$129.95; stock to two weeks.

## Silicon Tunnel Diodes 566

## Come in 14 types

This line of extended-range tunnel diodes consists of 14 units, designated types 1 N 2928 through 1N2934. Included are types exhibiting peak currents above and below the 1 to 22 ma range. Peak currents range from $470 \mu \mathrm{a}$ to 100 ma. Standard units have a peak current tolerance of $\pm 10 \%$; other units can be furnished with a tolerance of $\pm 2 \%$. Temperature range is -85 to +200 C. The JEDEC TO18 packages are used.
Hoffman Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 3761 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Price: $\$ 12.50$ to $\$ 19$ in quantities of 1 to 99 for standard units; $\$ 17.50$ to $\$ 26.60$ for others. Custom engineered units can also be furnished.

## Pressure Controller

577

## Weighs 2 lb

Model 56A pressure controller consists of a transistorized servo amplifier measuring $7 \times 3 \times 5$ in., weighing 2 lb , and requiring 3.5 w of input power at $115 \mathrm{v}, 60 \mathrm{cps}$, single-phase. The controller incorporates a dc amplifier with an input impedance of 250 to 10 K and an
adjustable voltage gain of 0.5 to 20 , with an output current of $\pm 4 \mathrm{ma}$ into a $2-\mathrm{K}$ load. The amplifier can drive electrohydraulic servo valves in military and industrial applications.
Micro Gee Products, Inc., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 1005, 6319 W. Slauson Ave., Culver City, Calif.
Price \& Availability: Price is $\$ 250$ ea; delivery time is 30 days.

## Silicon Rectifiers

## Operate at 150 C

The Series 1R double-diffused silicon rectifier stacks operate at 150 C ambient temperatures. The units deliver up to 2.5 amp dc , for half-wave circuits, up to 12.5 amp for full-wave circuits. PIV is in 50 v multiples. The stacks may be mounted in any position and are completely assembled for wiring directly into circuits.
Trans-Sil Corp., Dept. ED, 55 Honeck St., Englewood, N.J.
Price \& Availability: Units are priced at from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 50$ depending on voltage and type of circuit; delivery is in 10 days.

## Tunnel Diodes

Gallium-arsenide type
These gallium-arsenide tunnel diodes are offered in several different types. Type 1 N 3114 has a peakpoint current of 2.2 ma held to $\pm 10 \%$ type 1 N 3115 has the same peak current held to $\pm 2.5 \%$. Type 1 N 3116 has a peak current of 4.7 ma held to $\pm 10 \%$; type $1 \mathrm{~N} 3117,4.7$ ma controlled to $\pm 2.5 \%$; type 1N3118, 10 ma held to $\pm 10 \%$, type $1 \mathrm{~N} 3119,10$ ma held to $\pm 2.5 \%$, and 1N3120, 22 ma , help to $\pm 10 \%$. The units have a peak-to-valley ratio of 15 and a voltage swing of 1 v .

General Electric Co., Semiconductor Products Div., Dept. ED, Charles Building, Liverpool, N. Y. Price \& Availability: Types 1N3118 and 1N3120, $\$ 4.50$ and $\$ 6$; other units, $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 18$ (for original equipment manufacturers). Delivery is immediate.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

Voltage Reference Standard
614
For printed-circuit insertion


These miniaturized voltage reference standards are made for printed-circuit insertion. Operating directly from an unregulated dc power source, output voltages of $5.8,8.5$ or 10.5 v dc $\pm 5 \%$ are provided with a regulation of $\pm 0.005 \%$ for a dc input variation of $\pm 10 \%$. Temperature coefficient is $\pm 0.0005 \%$ per deg C from 0 through 60 C . The units measure $1-9 / 16 \times 1-9 / 16 \times 3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. and mount on printed-circuit boards with standard 1/2-in. spacing.
Viking Industries, Inc., Dept. ED, 21343 Roscoe Blvd., Canoga Park, Calif.
Price \& Availability: Price range is $\$ 60.00$ Delivery is 1 to 3 weeks.

## Silicon Rectifiers

Deliver 1.5 amp


Series 1A double-diffused silicon stack rectifiers, which will deliver up to 1.5 mp dc half-wave, have a piv of several thousand volts and will deliver up to 9 amp , full wave. The hermetically sealed, solid-stack cells can be used at an ambient of 150 C . Melamine insulation is used throughout. They are available in bridge and center-tap assemblies and are delivered completely assembled for wiring directly into the circuit.

Trans-Sil Corp., Dept. ED, 55 Honeck St., Englewood, N.J.
Price \& Availability: Units are priced from $\$ 2.00$ to $\$ 50.00$ depending on voltage capacity and type of circuit; delivery is within 10 days. PRECISION Panel Meters
the complete line for every application


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 every step of production to ensure highest quality and dependability.

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- Scales fo cusfomers specifications

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## WALDOM ELECTRONICS, INC.

4625 W. 53rd Street, Chicago 32, Ill.
CIRCLE 92 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

Constant Mass Fan
For cooling electronic equipment
This fan and motor, coupled by means of a constant torque magnetic device, provide an essentially constant mass rate of air flow over the operational altitude range of the cooling equipment on which the assembly is used. The coupling permits the fan speed to vary directly with altitude or inversely with the square root of the relative density of the air being handled. The load-half of the coupling operates at variable speed ranging from $20 \%$ to $100 \%$ of motor speed.
Eastern Industries, Inc., Dept. ED, 100 Skiff St., Hamden 14, Conn.

## Dielectric Strength <br> Tester

427

Output to $5,000 \mathrm{vdc}$
Designated D-C Hypot Jr., these dielectric strength testers, designed for production and field testing of insulation, have continuously variable output ranges of 0 to 1,500 , 0 to 2,500 and 0 to $5,000 \mathrm{v}$ dc. Output current is 2 ma at full voltage and 15 ma on short circuits. Arcing, corona and insulation breakdown is indicated by an indicating light. Units weight 20 lb .
Associated Research, Inc., Dept. ED, 3777 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.
Price: Prices begin at $\$ 285$.

## 1,000-Mc <br> Oscilloscope

## Uses distributed deflection crt

The model 519 oscilloscope is designed for de to $1,000-\mathrm{mc}$ operation. Utilizing a distributed deflection crt, the instrument has a rise time of 0.35 nsec , linear sweeps to 2 nsec per cm, sweep delay to 30 nsec . The device has a $2 \times 6 \mathrm{~cm}$ viewing area. Vertical sensitivity is 10 v per cm .
Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 831, Portland 7, Ore. Availability: The oscilloscope is soon to go into production.

CIRCLE 93 ON READER-SERVICE CARD $>$

This is the First Announcement of our New Line of Hermetically Sealed Metal Film Resistors, which will operate for prolonged periods when subjected to severe moisture exposure. Tested in accordance with Method 106 A of MIL-STD 202 A, the change in resistance on an average is less than $0.1 \%$ ! This new hermetically sealed MH type resistor offers high stability under thermal shock or load, precise resistance temperature characteristics, optimum DC resistance at very high frequencies, and gives reliable performance under intense radiation concentration. These characteristics of performance have been made possible through the use of crystalline alpha aluminia substrate and sleeves with matched linear and thermal coefficients of expansion, and the inner protection of Electra's exclusive R-eliability epoxy dip-coat which further assures rapid heat dissipation and acts as a deterrent to moisture penetration.



Tenney's research and development in the field of orbital simulation and hyper environments has been bringing high altitudes down to earth throughout the Space Age. No other company can match Tenney's deep engineering facilities and its successful experience with America's most important aerospace projects. Write today for further information about your project!


## NEW PRODUCTS

High-Power TR Tubes
Cover UHF to S-band


Series T48U folded cylindrical TR tubes, for high average power applications, are available in a wide variety of sizes and in 7052, 707, Pyrex or quartz. Having been successfully tested in air-cooled duplexers at over $100-\mathrm{kw}$ average power, the tubes are designed to cover the uhf to S-band range.

Tucor, Inc., Dept. ED, 18 Marshall St., South Norwalk, Conn.
Availability: Delivery is stock to 30 days depending on type.

Servo Analyzers
Frequency accuracy is 2\%


Model 150A covers the frequency range of 0.1 to 60 cps , and Model 150 B covers 0.001 to 60 cps. The analyzers provide sine, square and modulated carrier output signals. A $100: 1$ attenuator is included. The analyzers will accept carrier frequencies from 50 to 5000 cps and have an internal source of 5000 cps . The phase of the output signal can be varied over $\pm 180$ deg. Frequency accuracy is $2 \%$.
Aetna Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, Readington Road, North Branch, N.J.
Price: Price of 150 A is $\$ 1470$; 150B is $\$ 1775$.

## High-Speed Calculator

## Solid-state circuitry

The IBM 609 is a solid-state punched card calculator for accounting, control and engineering CIRCLE 95 ON READER-SERVICE CARD $>$ ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960


D

appiications. Input, calculation, storage and output are combined in a $60-\mathrm{in}$. long, $29-\mathrm{in}$. wide, 50 -in. high unit. No air-conditioning or special power lines are required. Programing is by means of interchangeable control panels. The machine has 80 non-sequential program steps, increasable to 144 , each capable of three separate operations. 240 positions of magnetic core storage are available, increasable to 384 positions.
International Business Machines Corp., Data Processing Div., Dept. ED, 112 E. Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
Price: The calculator rents for $\$ 1,175$ per month. Selling price is $\$ 55,500$.

## Square Wave Generator

605
Range is 0.8 cps to 80 kc


The Model P-35 generator has an output of 0.8 cps to 80 kc , square wave, and 0 to 25 v , peak-to-peak. The baseline, monitored by a voltmeter, is continuously adjustable from 0 to $\pm 25 \mathrm{v}$ dc The load impedance is never less than 1,000 ohms, and internal impedance is less than 80 ohms. The unit is 7 -in. high.
Alto Scientific Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 855 Commercial St., Palo Alto, Calif.
Price: The instrument is priced at $\$ 2100$ for quanlities 1 to 4 and at $\$ 1900$ for 5 to 9 .

## IF Transistors

## Rated at -70 v emitter-to-collector

Two double-diffused mesa transistors, 2N1196 and 2 N 1197 , have power gains of 28 db at 4.3 mc and 22 db at 12.5 mc , respectively. Typical cutoff frequencies at 45 mc and 55 mc . They operate at temperatures from -65 to +200 C . Specifications for both units are: collector-to-emitter and collector-to-base voltage, -70 v max; emitter-tobase voltage, -4 v ; power dissipation, 350 mw ma <; power derating, 2.0 mw per C. Typical collector cut-off current is $0.005 \mu \mathrm{a}$. Enclosed in gold-plated TO-5 packages, the transistors meet MIL-S-19500B specifications.
Ilughes Aircraft Co., Semiconductor Div., Marketing Dept., Dept. ED, Newport Beach, Calif. Price \& Availability: Quantities of 100 or less, $\$ 2.80$ for the 2N1196 and $\$ 23.40$ for the 2N1197. Im nediate delivery is available for both types. \& (rdcle 95 on reader-service card
A. Model $43100.1 \%$ Linear Accelerometer. B. Model

## a Short Guide to Dorner Scuentifo

## LINEAR, ANGULAR, AND INTEGRATING ACCELEROMETERS, ACCELERATION SWITCHES, JERKMETERS, AIRBORNE ANALOG COMPUTERS, and other systems

Model $43100.1 \%$ LInear Accelerometer - This high output, high resolution transistorized accelerometer is designed for demanding measurement and control applications met in telemetry, gyro-erection, programming. and short range inertial guidance.
Key specifications: non-linearity plus hysteresis, within $0.05 \%$ deviation from best straight line; standard ranges, between $\pm 0.05 \mathrm{~g}$ full range and $\pm 30 \mathrm{~g}$ full range; resolution, better than $0.0002 \%$ full scale; weight, 3.5 ounces; standard output:
$\pm 71 / 2$ v dc and $/$ or $\pm 1.5$ ma full scale; options biased ourput liquid filled units; and or 28 v dc operation: 0 to 5 v dc output; price, standard unit, $\$ 450$
pur; price, standard unit, $\$ 450$
Model 4525 Angular Acceleromefor - Chief applications for this unique force balance ing the servo loop on ground launching equipment for missiles, detecting roll, pitch and yaw acceleration once they are airborne, and measuring induced angular acceleration when a missile is vibrated by a linear shaker.
Key specifications: ranges, from $\pm 2$ radians/sec to 50 radlsec or any intermediate grouping: frequency responses, essentially the same as that of a linear second order system; nominal full scale output. $\pm 20$ volts; resolution. $0.01 \%$ full scale or better; linearity, $0.1 \%$ of full scale; hysteresis, less than $0.01 \%$ full scale; damping. $0.6 \pm 0.1$ of critical; size, 3.7" diameler $x$ and liquid damped versions. filled and liquid damped versions.
Model 4710 Integrating Acceleromoter-The all solid state Donner integrating accelerometer is used to both close a set of contacts at predetermined velocities and provide analog outputs relative to acceleration and

ELCTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960
velocity. These outputs are used in turn to actuate various control dynamics in missiles and aircraft. Velocity contacts can be closed at any speed from a few feet per second to 50,000 feet per second, up to accuracies of 0.25 percent over extended operational periods.
Key specifications: temperature range $30^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$; vibration, will withstand $\pm 15$ g through 2000 cps; acceleration ranges, from 1 g to 100 g; shock, will with stand short shock pulses of 758 and long pulses of 50 g ; weight, 2 pounds.
Model 4403 Acceleration Swisch-Donner acceleration switches are used to accurately determine the point of thrust termination of their high natural frequency, they offer excellent dynamic response.
Key specifications: ranges, 0.05 g to 100 g Key specifications: ranges, 0.05 g 10100 g
unregulated power, $28 \mathrm{v} d \mathrm{dc} \pm 10 \%$; remunregulated power, 28 v dc $\pm 10 \%$; tem-
perature range, $30^{\circ} F$ to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$; output, relay closure; weight, approximately 12 ounces.
Model 4405 Jorkmeter-Unique Donner jerkmeters operate as subminiature servo systems of the force-balance type responsive to jerk along the sensitive axis of the linear unit and about the sensitive axis of the angular unit. Basically, each system consists of a transistorized accelerometer with an integrator inserted into the servoloop to generate a jerk signal. Applications include monitoring rate of change of $g$ 's in jet aircraft and using the signal to predict impending disaster, providing a veloc ity damping term. inertial indicator of first motion, and any other use where constant acceleration is required.
Key specifications: ranges, acceleration
ginil
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$\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{sec}$ full range to $\pm 20 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{sec}$ full range; output full scale, acceleration and jerk, 7.5 v dc; weight, 7.5 ounces.
Model 7005 Airberne Analog Computor-Technically known as a "maximum altitude sensor," this all solid state system is a fixed purpose analog computer housed in a magnesium case only 5 inches long. It is used to actuate rescue devices in the capsule developed for the project Mercury.
Under abort conditions, the computer provides output information which fires the explosive bolts holding the escape tower onto the top of the capsule and energizes the system which causes the escape ower jettison rocket to fire.

## OTHER DONNER SYSTEMS -

Donner Scientific specializes in the manufacture of accurate fixed and general purpose analog and digital systems designed to analyze, measure, and control inputs interlocking time, acceleration, jerk, velocity, and other dynamic inputs. Typical systirborne signal conditioner and event markers, escape and re-entry sub-systems, linear acceleration summing and storage devices, and peak reading vibration storage devices, and pea evices.
or more information, contact your nearby Donner engineering-sales representative or write Department 36.
28

## DOMnER Becientricic

a subsidiary of Systron-Donner Corperation Concord, California Phone: MUlberry 2-6161

## REC's.....

## Precision Temperature Probes ......at off the shelf prices!

Want low cost temperature probes on short notice - without sacrifice in quality? Rosemount Engineering Company now offers high-performance platinum resistance temperature sensors from stock.

## MODEL 179A

Sensing element fully supported, mount-
ed in ceramic insulation. Stainless steel
element tip gives maximum protection from flow.

## MODEL 1521

Sensing element supported by a light cage and exposed to working fluid to give extremely fast response in fluids which are not electrical conductors. Element protected by stainless steel guard tube with additional support at the element tip.
Fourteen stem lengths and 6 different fittings of each model available. These immersion probes have wide application in research, development and industrial process controls. Recommended for use in most hydrocarbons, gaseous or liquid air, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen or helium. Sensing elements, of precision platinum, are calibrated at liquid helium point and the ice point. General specifications:

- Temperature Range - from $-435^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $500^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
- Stability - Stable within $0.20^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ at $32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
- Pressure - 6,000 psi maximum
- Element Length from $11 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ to $23 / 4^{\prime \prime}$. in $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ increments
-Time Constant - 152T - 0.2 seconds $179 \mathrm{~A}-0.5$ Dow Corning No 200
15A-0.5 seconds)
1.5 CTSK Oil
- Resistance at $32^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-152 \mathrm{~T}-200$ ohms

For additional information write for advance bulletin number 5603.

## Plus Circuit Modules

Rosernount also offers a series of preassembled circuit components featuring small size and durability. Built to meet environmental requirements of MIL-E-5272 and MIL-E-8189.

- General purpose amplifier. Model $510 \mathrm{~A}, 40 \mathrm{db}$ voltage gain minimum, 10 cps to $100,000 \mathrm{cps}$, $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
- High impedance input amplifier, Model 511A, 20 db power gain, input impedance greater than 1 x $10^{6} \mathrm{ohms}, 10 \mathrm{cps}$ to $50,000 \mathrm{cps},-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Power supply. Model $531 \mathrm{~A}, 117$ volts, $400 \mathrm{cps} ; 20$ volt DC regulated, 10 milliamperes, 0.1 percent
Rectifier-filter Model
for two full wave DC 532 A , diodes and RC filter each at 0.1 percent ripple, $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

For additional information write for advance bulletin
 46028.
(Size $1 \times 1 \times 1$ Inch

## ROSEMOUNT ENGINEERING COMPANY

Wost Join Stroer, minneapolis 2a, Minn
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## NEW PRODUCTS

Metal Film Resistor
Density is 600,000 parts per cu ft


Packaging density of these resistor elements is 600,000 parts per cu ft . They utilize thin ceramic wafers $0.3-\mathrm{in}$. square by 0.10 -in. thick. As many as four resistors can be provided on a single wafer. The wafer carries a series of metalized notches on its periphery called lands which act as terminals and serve to locate the wave in its module assembly.
Ohmite Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 3669 Howard St., Skokie, Ill.

## Signal Meter

Provides maximum-level readings


Combining a meter-relay movement and special circuitry, this signal meter shows the highest level reached by an electrical signal. Until reset, an adjustable pointer remains at the maximum signal. The other pointer provides continuous signal indication. Ranges are 0 to $10 \mu$ a to 0 to 50 amp or 0 to 5 mv to 0 to 500 v , ac or dc. By using an extra transformer, ac ranges above 50 amp can be obtained. Cases are $2.5-\mathrm{in}$. round or 4.25-in. rectangular.

Assembly Products Inc., Dept. ED, 75 Wilson Mills Road, Chesterland, Ohio.
Price \& Availability: Under $\$ 100$; 30-day delivery.

You read it right. You can liy semiconductors from Xytar at prices that average only $20 \phi$ es $c h$ ! Low price doesn't mean ch ap

BUYproduct, hiw. ever. These are top-quality ilicon and germanium diodes that were originally portions of la ge orders made by the country's lead-

## DIODES

ing semiconductor manufacturers to meet rigid specifications for the government's space-age projects, A acting that as many as one-fifth of the units did not fully meet the rugged tests and could not be

TOshipped. That is why Xytan can sell them to you at unheard-of savings: The semiconductors do not meet all standard MIL specifications. © But for some commer-

$25^{\circ}$cial applications this is unimportant. These are excellent products made of expensive materials. They are fully tested. Their parameters are completely classified and

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what you're getting. Why pay for parameters you don't need? Why pay a premium price for mili-

1tary specifications if your projects don't call for them. Learn

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Synch

1755 Placentia
Costa Mesa, Califor

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Pressure Transducer 420 Incorporates a Bourdon tube This miniature, pressure transducer incorporates a Bourdon tube with a $3 / 16-\mathrm{in}$. radius and a $0.0015-\mathrm{in}$. deflection at full load rating. The transducer is provided with an adjustable preload which changes the initial tension on the cell. Units are supplied in various materials such as brass and stainless steel and have Nylon caps. Clark Electronic Laboratories, Dept. ED, Box 165, Palm Springs, Calif.
Price: $\$ 75$ to $\$ 85$.

## Silicon Mesa Diodes

552
For microwave applications
These two series of microminiature silicon mesa diodes have microwave applications. The D- 4140 Series is 0.105 in . in diameter by 0.235 in . in length and axial mounting studs. The D14141 series is 0.125 in . in diameter by 0.125 in . in length and has flange type end caps. Both are electrically similar to the D-4075 series and are capable of operation up to 100 C , with cut-off frequencies up to 70 kmc . Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Dept. ED, 730 Third Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Price \& Acailability: Priced from S50 to $\$ 100$ ea; sample quantities from stock.

## Synchro-Pulse Step <br> Motor System

## Bi-directional control

The bi-directional Syncro-Pulse step motor is normally furnished complete with a combination dc power supply and solid-state and a completely transistorized control circuit which has separate inputs for forward and reverse pulse signals. The control system will accept sine wave, square wave, or trig. gered pulse inputs as low as 6 peak. It operates at pulse frequ ncies up to 300 pulses per sec. Wiesner-Rapp Co., Inc., Farnhai) Electronics Div., Dept. ED 161) Seneca St., Buffalo 10, N. Y.

## The CARE That produces QUALITY in THERMISTORS

 ago. - Along with our complete laboratory, engineering and manufacturing facilities, our "people who care" have made Keystone the key name in thermistors today.
How do you benefit by all this? It's simple. Whether the thermistor you need is as large as your thumb or as small as a gnat's eye, it will perform as specified . . . on earth, in space, or below the seas . . . if made by the people at Keystone. We'd be more than pleased to hear from you about your possible application for thermistors. Chances are we can help. Write us.


## ...is setting the pace in space for years ahead

Lockheed Missiles and Space Division's progress transcends even that of an era marked by phenomenal scientific growth. To an important degree, the Division's research and development activities are considered to be the basis of its success.

As systems manager for the Navy POLARIS Missile and the Air Force AGENA Satellite in the DISCOVERER, MIDAS and SAMOS programs, the Division is engaged in extensive research in many diverse engineering and scientific fields. Some highlights of current research and development activities include: Operations research and preliminary design; nuclear and space physics; physical electronics; chemistry; materials; mathematics; engineering mechanics; electronic communications and instrumentation; and computer research and development.
Research is a concept which holds many different meanings to those concerned with science and technology. At Lockheed, a distinction is made between the nature of the work and its objectives. Consequently, such terms as basic research, applied research, systems or operations analysis, engineering and development are used. A given individual might find that his personal inclination often leads him quite
naturally from one type of research to another. Recognition of this desire is reflected in the scope of work conducted in the Research Branch at Lockheed Missiles and Space Division. Principal research activities are: Pure and applied research; advanced design; engineering analysis; electronic prototype development; and machine computation.
Organization is determined by the technical field rather than by the type of research. For example, a structural dynamicist, as a member of the Structures Department, may, on one occasion, work on future space vehicle configurations, at another time be associated with current projects such as the POLARIS or Satellite programs, or he may be engaged in basic research at the research laboratory. In each case, the individual has the opportunity to maintain as much or as little contact as he wishes with others in his field of interest. Important staff positions at Lockheed's Research and Development Branch in Palo Alto are available. Those scientists and engineers with experience related to the above areas are invited to write to: Research and Development Staff, Dept. I-21, 962 West El Camino Real, Sunnyvale, California. U.S. citizenship or existing Department of Defense industrial security clearance is required.


## NEW PRODUCTS

Crystal Detector Mounts


For the band of 9 to 10 kmc

These crystal detector mounts are designed to operate in narrow regions of the rf band of 9 to 10 kmc . Bandwidth is about 100 to 300 mc . The vswr is less than 1.8 with a tangential sensitivity of greater than -51 dbm . Measurements are made with a bias of $50 \mu$ a and a video bandwidth of 5 mc . The mounts can be supplied with or without a de return.
American Electronic Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 121 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia 6, Pa

## Static Frequency Changer

For commercial and military use


The Stativerter is designed to convert ac power from one frequency to another and to convert single-phase to three-phase power. For commercial and military use, the unit is applicable to ground installations, electronic laboratories, and production testing. Models are offered with outputs of 100 to $10,000 \mathrm{va}$. Cycle-to-cycle frequency accuracy is $0.005 \%$ of nominal. Internal impedance is less than 1 ohm and response time is 15 msec.

Electrosolids Corp., Dept. ED, 63.52 Bellingham, North Hollywood, Calif.
Availability: Immediate.

## Diode Recovery Test Unit <br> Uses mercury switch pulse generator

The Model 503 diode recovery test unit consists of a fast mercury switch type pulse generator with a 0.3 -nsec risetime, a coaxial test fixture and a metered, regulated power supply. Pulse height is variable from 0 to 100 v , and width from 5 to 50 nsec. The cabinet measures 7-1/2 x $14 \times 10-1 / 2$ in.
Lumatron Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 116 County Courthouse Road, New Hyde Park, L.I., N.Y.

## Variable Resistor

667


Is rated at 3/4 w

Series $3001 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. diam, 3/4-w variable resistor surpasses MIL-R-94B, style RV6, stability requirements for moisture resistance and thermal cycling. The power rating at 70 C is derated to zero at 150 C for higher load and temperature applications than specified in MIL-R-94B. Resist ance range is 1,000 ohms to 1 meg linear taper with tolerances of $\pm 20 \%$ or $\pm 10 \%$. Rotation angle is $295 \pm 3$ deg. The shaft diameter is 0.125 $\pm 0.001 \mathrm{in}$. and the shaft lengths are variable in 1/8-in. increments.
CTS Corp., Dept. ED, Elkhart, Ind.
High-Voltage Power Supply
574
Rated at 0 to $30,000 \mathrm{vdc}$
Model PHV30-1M60V power supply supplies a variable output from 0 to $30,000 \mathrm{v}$ dc at 1 ma . Designed for operation up to 85 C, the unit has all components mounted in oil and sealed. The input voltage can be varied from 0 to 118 v to obtain the required output voltage. Ripple is less than $1 \%$ at full rated output. The unit measures $7 \times 7 \times 8-1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. and weighs 25 lb . Suitable applications include dielectric testing, capacitor charging and cathode ray displays.

The Potter Co., Dept. ED, 1950 Sheridan Road, North Chicago, Ill.
Price \& Availability: Available from stock at \$169.

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 SILICON POWER RECTIFIERS AND TRANSISTORS NOW IN STOCKYOU CAN OBTAIN UP TO 1000 PIECES OF MOST TYPES

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PIONEER 6.6520 .
TWX G-CY-NY-s80u


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## if you need compact cooling devices

# WESTIN HEREMOE HCOLERS 

## NOW AVAILABLE AT REDUCED PRICES

Now you can have the space and weight savings of Westinghouse "Component-Matched" thermoelectric coolers-with new cost savings, too. Prices are reduced on standard units, up to $50 \%$ !
Exclusive Westinghouse "Component-Matched" configurations! With no moving parts, Westinghouse Thermoelectric coolers provide dependable, compact, lightweight cooling where it is necessary to reduce component temperature below ambient. These unique "Component-Matched" coolers feature exterior cooling surfaces or inner-cooled chambers with tailor-made dimensions to fit specific requirements. As a result of new production facilities, a wide range of configurations can be offered to electronic equipment designers.
Only Westinghouse guarantees minimum $\boldsymbol{\Delta T}$ ratings! Recent Westinghouse improvements in thermoelectric materials and assembly techniques have made it possible to guarantee minimum $\Delta \mathrm{T}$ ratings for each cooling unit. Thus, a designer can select the unit he needs knowing in advance what the temperature drop will be from the hot to the cold side of the cooler.
Immediate military and industrial applications include: Photocells, photomultiplier tubes / Germanium transistors / Infrared detectors / Mechanical and electrical instruments / Labo"atory and portable medical equipment / Controlling temperatures of solids, liquids and gases.

Westinghouse engineers who developed these new thermoelectric oolers will be glad to provide engineering assistance in your apolications. For full information, contact your local Westinghouse epresentative, or write: Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Semizonductor Dept., Youngwood, Pennsylvania.
sc. 1000


Typical $\Delta \mathbf{T}^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ versus input currentTypes WX814-H, WX816-H

## "Buy and Try"-from Westinghouse distributors - standard WX814 and WX816 Coolers for immediate delivery at new reduced prices.

 EASTERNcameradio Ent
Cameradio Pittsburgh, Pa./EX 1.4000 CRAMER ELECTRONICS, INC.
ELECTRONIC SUPPLY
Melbourne, Florida/PA
B. ELECTRONIC SUPPLY, Melbourne, Florida/PA 3-1441
GENERAL RADIO SUPPLY CO., INC. Camden, N.J./WO 4.8560 GANN-ELLERT ELECTRONICS, INC. Baltimore, Md./TU 9.4242 KANN-ELLERTELECTRONICS, INC. Baitimore, Md./IU 9.4242
MILGRAY ELECTRONICS RADIO \& ELECTRONIC PARTS CORP.
sChweeer electronics Cleveland, ohio/UT 1.6060 MIDWESTERN
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS FOR INDUSTRY CO NTER-STATERADIO \& SUPPLY S. Louis, Mo./WO 2.9917 LENERT CO. Houston, Texas/CA 4.2663 RADIO DISTRIBUTING CO. Indianapolis, Ind./ME 7.5571 SEMICONDUCTOR SPECIALISTS, INC. Chicago, III./ NA 2.8860 UNITED RADIO. INC. Cincinnati, Ohio/MA 1.6530 WHOLESALE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY

Dallas, Texas/TA 4.3001
western
ELMAR ELECTRONICS
Oakland, Calif./TE 4-3311 HAMILTON ELECTRO SALES Los Angeles, Callf./BR 2.8453 NEWARK ELECTRONICS CO. Inglowood, Calif./OR 4.8440

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OF MOST TYPES
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FACTORY PRICES
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 ELECTRONICS

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## FROM EIMAC:

## Breakthrough in tube technology opens up new range of reliability

You are looking at a major advance in tube design. This ceramic envelope is made with beryllium oxide -an amazing insulating material now introduced by Eimac for electron tubes. It offers thermal conductivity ten times greater than any other material in use today. It provides low losses, high breakdown strength and a comparatively low dielectric constant for improved bandwidth in critical applications such as output windows.
With the introduction of beryllium oxide, Eimac breaks through the problem of dissipating ever larger amounts of heat in dielectrics. And opens a
new chapter in power-output capabilities of high power microwave and certain negative grid tubes. The result: a whole new spectrum of tube reliability and performance. Beryllium oxide is now being used in several Eimac production tube types generating ten kilowatts and above.
This significant advance in the state of the art of manufacturing electron tubes has been pioneered by an Eimac sponsored research program. Eimac sponsored research has also resulted in the recent introduction of the first practical quartz-to-metal seal. Eitel-McCullough, Inc., San Carlos, California.

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Intermediate Power Transistors

## In stud-mounted hex packages

Types 2N1643, 2N1647, 2N1649, 2N1650 transistors are diffused-mesa, intermediate power units in $7 / 16$ in. stud-mounted hex packages. Their characteristics include a power dissipation of 20 $w$ at 100 C case temperature, low saturation resistance ( 1.7 ohm typical), good beta linearity with an operating current range of 50 ma to ? amp and voltage up to 120 v . Applications include regulated power supplies and amplifier output stages.
Transitron Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 168 Albion St., Wakefield, Mass.

## Frequency Standard




Model S-1159 packaged frequency source has a rated frequency of 1 mc with a short-term stability of 1 part per billion. Specifications include: warm-up time, 4 hr ; frequency adjustment range $\pm 3$ parts per $10^{6}$; output 50 mv sine wave; output impedance, 72 ohms ; and ambient temperature range for operation, -40 to +65 C . Power requirement is 10 w at 24 v dc $\pm 20 \%$; 2.7 w at $24 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{dc} \pm 1 \%$.

Dynamics Corp. of America, Reeves-Hoffman Div., Dept. ED, Carlisle, Pa.

## Broad-Band RF Filter

For radio interference reduction
The L-Cap is a broad-band rf filter designed for radio interference reduction in all types of electronic equipment. A typical unit will attenuate interference 40 db at 1 mc increasing to 80 db and 10 mc and above. The initial insertion loss is maintained up to maximum required frequencies with no performance dips or resonant points. The attenuation characteristics do not change with changes in the load.
Devco, Inc., Dept. ED, E. Longmeadow, Mass.


General Electric High-voltage Tantalytic* Capacitors

## RATINGS TO 300 VOLTS

General Electric announces a new high. voltage foil Tantalytic capacitor—rated to 300 volts at 85 C and to 250 volts at 125 C -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 -55 C are specified.
CLOSER CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE of $\pm 15$ percent is standard. This represents a significant improvement over the $\pm 20$ 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.
*Registered trademark of General Electric Co.

| Cat. No. | Volts | Temp. | Capacitance (uf) | Polarity | Max. Leakage at Rated Temp. (ua) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Max. Imp. } \\ & \text {-55C i } 20 \text { CPS } \\ & \text { (Ohms) } \end{aligned}$ | Diam. | Length |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29F2200 | 200 | 85 C | 0.35 | P | 32 | 5715 | ${ }^{\frac{3}{10}}{ }^{\circ}$ | $\mathrm{H}^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 29F2105 | 300 | 85 C | 25.0 | P | 500 | 82 | 部" | 23/6 |
| 29F2108 | 300 | 85 C | 2.0 | NP | 150 | 1010 | $8 / 80$ | 21/8* |
| 2952207 | 200 | 85 C | 0.15 | NP | 32 | 13330 | $\frac{3}{10}$ | ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 2952161 | 250 | 125 C | 2.5 | P | 100 | 830 | $88 /$ | $1 \frac{170}{16}$ |
| $29 F 2164$ | 250 | $125 C$ | 13.0 | P | 325 | 160 | $\frac{13}{3}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 28/4 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |

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

## GENERAL (\%) ELECTRIC

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> "Jobs once considered impossible are now handled with ease . . . thanks to the photographic versatility of CRONAFLEX ${ }^{\text {® }}$

-Mr. Harry Edelmann, President, En-Ser-Co, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio
"Clients come to us with an enormous variety of needs," reports Mr. Edelmann, "and it's our responsibility to satisfy them all. That's why Cronaflex is the mainstay in our shop. The extreme versatility of these fine films helps us not only to improve the quality of existing work; but also enables us to devise new systems to meet the ever-changing requirements of our customers.
"For example," Mr. Edelmann continues, "we undertook the task of reproducing a set of 60 -year-old production plates, containing handwritten copy, after every other method had failed. The plates were badly smudged and smeared. Using Cronaflex, we made crisp, sharply-etched reproductions, so legible they looked like ink copies. I'm convinced we couldn't
have performed a job like that with any other material!'
Offering a complete range of engineering reproduction services, En-Ser-Co uses Cronaflex for the production of everything from plant layout charts and printed circuits to architectural renderings and map reproductions. Concludes Mr. Edelmann: "the consistent quality of Cronaflex, coupled with simplified processing and handling ease, permits far better work at savings of $20 \%$ or more to our customers."

If photographic versatility, consistent quality and greater end-cost savings are high on your list of requirements, there’s a Cronaflex Engineering Reproduction Film to do the job. For details, just call your local Du Pont Photo Products sales office below.


Mr. Edelmann inspects finished reproductions on Cromaflex as they hang on drying lines. "Fast
drying time, because of its unique Cronar ${ }^{\text {D }}$ base, is another big advantage of Cronaflex," he states.


BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY
attanta 18, 6a., 1737 Ellsworth Ind. Dr. N.W.; Waltham 54, Mass., 45-4th Ave. (Boston); Chicago 46, III, 4560 Touhy Ave., Edgebrook Sta.; Cloveland 16, Ohio, 20575 Center Ridge Road: Dailas 7, Toxas, 1628 Oak Lawn Ave.; Los Angeles 38, Calif., 7051 Santa Monica Blvd.; New York 11, N.Y. 248 W. 18th St.; Wynnewood, Pa., 308 E. Lancaster Ave. (Phila.); Export, Nemours Bldg., Wilmington 98, Del. In Canada: Du Pont of Canada Limited. Toronto. CIRCLE 221 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Metal-Ceramic Tetrode

## For L-band radar

Type GL-7399 metal-ceramic tetrode is de. signed for rf pulsed amplifier service in L-bind radar transmitters. In plate-and-screen pulied service, the tetrode is rated at 50 kw peak pover at 500 mc ; power gain is 20 and a pulse width is $15 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. The tube provides useful output up to 1500 mc . It may also be used as a grid-pulsed or grid-and-screen pulsed rf amplifier.
General Electric Co., Power Tube Dept., Dtpt ED, Schenectady 5, N. Y.
Availability: Acailable in quantities suitable for prototype work.

## Voltmeter

Range is 250 mv to 1 v


The Microlter voltmeter measures hf voltages from 250 mv to 1 v . A combination of a $50-\mathrm{meg}$ vacuum-tube voltmeter and a video amplifier, the unit provides direct readings within $1 \%$ accurac! on a 6 -in. mirror-back meter without tuning. Maximum output of the amplifier is 0.5 v at 75 ohms with a gain of 45 db . Frequency range is 50 cps to 50 mc .

Kay Electric Co., Dept. ED, 14 Maple Ave. Pine Brook, N.J.

## Germanium Switching <br> Transistor

For computer and missile applications
Type 2N404A transistor is a germanium alloy switching device designed for missile and high speed computer applications. The unit is interchangeable with its military prototype, Type 2N404, but has extended voltage, current and temperature ratings. Maximum ratings for the 2N404 are: collector-to-base voltage, 40 v ; collector current, 200 ma , power dissipation, 150 mw ; junction temperature, 100 C .
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Semiconductor Div., Dept. ED, 730 Third Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

## From PSI ADVANCED SILICON MESA TRANSISTORS FOR

 ADVANCED CIRCUIT DESIGNSend for 1000 mc one watt generator data

12955 CHADRON AVENUE • HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA CIRCLE 108 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## Falcon missiles travel＂first class＂ in containers secured by LINK－LOCK



Before they take to the skies，Falcon air－to－air guided missiles are shipped or stored in containers sealed pressure－tight by Simmons LINK－LOCK fasteners．
These precisely engineered fabricated aluminum cases are produced to Hughes Aircraft Company specifications by the following companies：Vendorlator Manufacturing Co．，Fresno， California；Allison Steel Manufacturing Co．，Phoenix，Ari－ zona；Avco Corporation，Crosley Division，Richmond，Indiana．
Features like these make the LINK－LOCK ideal for use on military cases made to rigid specifications as well as on inex－ pensive commercial containers：
－Impact and drop resistant．
－Positive－locking without springs．
－High preloading and high load carrying capacity．
－Compact design－lies flat open or secured．
－ 3 sizes，for heavy，medium，light duty．
－Flexible engagement latch design．．．can be varied to suit different applications．

Write for Catalog＂1762．Contains complete details of LINK－ LOCK and other Simmons Fasteners with unlimited money－ saving applications．Samples and engineering service available on request．


Half－turn applies high closing pressure，counter－ turn disengages for opening．LINK－LOCK lies flat
open or closed．

## sIMMONS <br> FASTENER CORPORATION

North Broadway，Albany 1，New York
QUICK－LOCK－SPRING－LOCK • ROTO－LOCK • LINK－LOCK dUal－LOCK－HINGE－LOCK
See our 8－page catalog in Sweet＇s Product Design Fite

NEW PRODUCTS
DC Power Supplies
Have output currents of 1 to 25 amp


These fixed－voltage，transistor－regulated dc power supplies have output ranges of 5 to 8 v ， 10 to $14 \mathrm{v}, 26$ to 30 v ，and 45 to 55 v ．Each type is available in current ratings of $1,2,4$ ， $6,10,15$ ，and 25 amp ．For the supply providing 10 to 14 v at 25 amp ，line regulation is 5 mv for a $10 \%$ line change at 12 －amp load and load regulation is 5 mv no－load to full－load for a $12-\mathrm{v}$ output．All models have less than $2-\mathrm{mv}$ rms ripple at full load．Typical response time is $50 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ ．Remote sensing terminals are available．
T T Electronics，Inc．，Dept．ED，Culver City， Calif．
Price \＆Availability：$\$ 225$ and up；two to four weeks for delivery．

## DC Preamplifier

Measures down to $100 \mu \mathrm{v}$


Model 300 chopper－type dc preamplifier has a maximum sensitivity of $100 \mu \mathrm{v}$ per mm ．Other specs for the amplifier with oscillograph are：in－ put range， 0.1 to 200 mv per mm ；drift，$\pm 5 \mu \mathrm{v}$ ； input impedance， 500,000 ohms min；calibration， 1 mv ，internal；and frequency response，dc to 100 cps ．Noise and hum at 60 and 120 cps are less than $10 \mu \mathrm{v}$ ，peak to peak．Model PR－301，also offered，has the same electrical and physical characteristics，but has a zero suppression of $\pm 10$ mv．

Cohu Electronics，Inc．，Massa Div．，Dept．ED， 5 Fottler Road，Hingham，Mass．

## Sveep Generators

Cover microwave frequencies


Model ED series generators cover the band of frequencies between 950 and 2450 mc . Model ED-1A sweeps from 950 to $1,800 \mathrm{mc}$; model EI)-4A partially overlaps the first and sweeps to $2,450 \mathrm{mc}$. Both instruments have a variable sweep width, from $0.05 \%$ up to $8 \%$ of the center frequency. The signal flatness is within $\pm 5 \%$ across the maximum sweep width. The sweep rate is at the line frequency, 50 to 60 cps .

Telonic Industries, Inc., Dept. ED, Beech Grove, Ind.

## High-Voltage Capacitors

Capacitance range is 0.005 to $30 \mu \mathrm{f}$
The Deltaply 70 capacitors, for use in small equipment, are made of laminated film and paper. Capacitance ranges from 0.005 to $30 \mu$; voltages are 600 to $20,000 \mathrm{v}$. Size and weight are reduced $75 \%$ to $80 \%$ over MIL-C- 25 specs. Operating temperature ranges are -55 to +85 C and -55 to +125 C .
Dearborn Electronic Labs, Inc., Dept. ED, 1421 N. Wells St., Chicago 10, Ill.

## Switching Unit

100 channels


This compact transistor switching unit accepts 100 different on-off signals and within $100 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ $f$ teds information to a direct writing sequence recorder. The Trans-Switcher unit contains 10 plug-in, interchangeable decade boards, each able 1) handle 10 signals in a wide range of voltages ad pulse shapes. Signal levels as low as $5 \mathbf{v}$ dc in have a pulse duration of only 4 msec . Units re 13-1/4 in. deep, 19 in . wide and $5-1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. high. Brush Instruments Div., Clevite Corp., Dept. D, 37th and Perkins, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

##  $\pm 2 \mathrm{db}$ TRACKING with CLAROSTAT MATCHED ELEMENT CONTROLS

Now, a degree of accuracy in gain control for two audio channels equaling the accuracy of the associated circuitry. Clarostat now offers the stereo industry matched element controls with tracking in the order of $\pm 2 \mathrm{db}$ with a range of 80 db . For less precise toler-
ance requirements, Clarostat offers matched element controls in $\pm 4 \mathrm{db}$ or $\pm 6 \mathrm{db}$ tracking in 40,60 and 80 db ranges. Clarostat matched element controls are available in both the famous Clarostat 37 (1-1/8" dia.) or 47 ( $15 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ dia.) series.



## THE COMPLETE HIGH FIDELITY CONTROL LINE

- Single units in both wire-wound and carbon for single channel gain, tone, or balance.
- Dual controls with concentric shafts for individual control of two functions.
- Friction-type dual concentrics with both shafts turning simultaneously, but permitting individual adjustment by holding one and turning other.
- Clutch-type dual concentrics allowing optional operation as dual unit, or by disengaging clutch, individual adjustment.



## WRITE FOR MANUAL ON STEREO CONTROL -

CLAROSTAT MFG. COMPANY, INC.,
DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE


## $50 \%$ reduction in wiring costs of this electrical assembly

Originally， 82 color－coded wires were replaced the bulky harnesses（shown）． involved in the manufacture of air－Complete flexibility lessens－virtually borne junction boxes by John Oster Company，Chicago．
A switch to Sanders Flexprint wiring －flat，flexible printed circuitry－ replaced the 82 wires with 5 Flexprint cables and reduced total installed costs of the finished component by $50 \%$ ． Here＇s how this money－saving switch was accomplished：

BEFORE FLEXPRINT WIRING，assembly of junction boxes for an airborne elec－ trical system required a costly sequence of assembly line operations：each box called for the selection of 82 color－ coded wires ．．．cutting them to various lengths ．．．lacing and cabling identification and positioning ．．．then soldering into tight corners．Oppor－ tunities for human error and mounting costs were inherent in the job，as in most electrical assembly work．With conventional wiring one more trouble source occasionally cropped up－clos－ ing the junction box created strains on the folded harnesses，and was apt to cause broken connections．
WITH SANDERS FLEXPRINT WIRING， five flat，flexible cables and 4 shields
eliminates－the likelihood of broken connections when the junction box is once assembled and closed．

WHAT CAN FLEXPRINT WIRING DO FOR YOU？It costs nothing to find out．Just send dimensional drawings， sketches or artwork of your current wired assembles with the following information：

1．Electrical specifications
2．Termination requirements
3．Environmental conditions
4．Approximate quantity
We＇ll send you a proposal specifying estimated costs and delivery date．Or， if you＇d prefer，we＇ll send you a new brochure describing Flexprint wiring in detail．

## FLEXPRINT

PRODUCTS DIVISION
SANDERS ABSOCIATES，INC． MASHUA，MEW HAMPSHIRE
inglewood，Callfornia Washington，D．C．
 CIRCLE 220 ON READER－SERVICE CARD


Five Flexprint cables and 4 copper shields cut $50 \%$ of material－labor costs． Each cable is an accurate printed circuit， clearly numbered for easy，progressive assembly．Conductors of Flexprint wiring are totally encapsulated within the insula－ tion except at termination．Terminations connectors．The four unitized shields fold connectors．The four unitized shields pant coupling effects．


Assembly gets off to a fast start！One－piece Flexprint cables are self－positioning．They locate conductors and terminations with flawless accuracy．Each pierced termination pad automatically fits itself over its own connector pin．Wiring errors are almost impossible！And soldering becomes a high－ speed operation because each connection is completely visible，not hidden in the connector or lost in a tangle of wires． Assemblers can see at a glance that each

NEW PRODUCTS
Power Supplies

Provide 1,000 to 5,000 v dc

The Micropac series power supplies provide regulated outputs of 1,000 to $5,000 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{dc}$ ．Units are available for operation from a 60 －or a 400 － cps line or a 26 to 29 v dc line．Line regulation is $\pm 0.5 \%$ ；load regulation is $\pm 0.5 \%$ for a load of $20 \%$ to $100 \%$ ．Ripple is $1 \% \mathrm{rms}$ ．Standard outputs are $1,000,3,000$ ，and $5,000 \mathrm{v}$ dc at maximum currents of $100 \mu \mathrm{a}$ ．
Era Pacific，Inc．，Dept．ED， 1760 Stanford St．， Santa Monica，Calif．
Price：$\$ 115$ to $\$ 200$ ．

## Microwave Fixed Attenuators

541
For $L$ through $\mathbf{E}$ bands


Offered in 10 －and $20-\mathrm{db}$ values，these micro－ wave fixed attenuators can be furnished for $L$ through E bands．The attenuation is relatively insensitive to frequency variation．Calibration is permanently stable and independent of environ－ ment．Specifications include： $\pm 0.1-\mathrm{db}$ accuracy， mean attenuation $\pm 0.3-\mathrm{db}$ from nominal，and $\pm 0.5-\mathrm{db}$ variation across band．The units are short in length and operate over wide ranges of temperature and humidity．
Narda Microwave Corp．，Dept．ED，118－160 Herricks Road，Mincola，N．Y．
Price b Availability：$\$ 85$ to $\$ 450$ ；from stock．
Subminiature Thyratron Tubes
580

For control circuits

The type WC－27 xenon－filled，tetrode thyratron tubes are suited for use in counters，grid－control rectifiers and other control circuits．The bulbs are of T 2 subminiature glass and the bases are
suiminiature buttons with flexible leads. Electrical specs are: heater supply, 6.3 v at 150 ma ; peak anode voltage, forward and inverse, 300 v ; max average cathode current, 16 ma dc, max peak cathode current, 100 ma ; heater-to-cathode voltage, $+15 \mathrm{v} \max ,-100 \mathrm{v} \min$; average tube drop, 12 v .
Tucor, Inc., Dept. ED, 18 Marshall St., South Norwalk, Conn.
Price \& Availability: Available from stock; unit quantity prices start at $\$ 10$.

## Synchro Standard

Accurate to 2 sec of arc


This synchro standard, with a functional accuracy of 2 sec, eliminating the need for a null detector and control transmitter; it serves as a reference base for synchro-testing and control systems. The units are packaged in compact modules suitable for rack mounting.
Astrosystems, Inc., Dept. ED, 220 E. 23rd St., New York 3, N. Y.
Price \& Availability: Prices range from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1,200$ depending on degree increment. Delivery is 4 weeks.

## Diode Recovery Plug-In Unit

For use with oscilloscopes
Type S plug-in unit displays semiconductor diode switching characteristics on the CRT of an associated oscilloscope. It permits measurement of diode parameters from the display and allows prediction of diode performance in a circuit through analysis of the recovery and turn-on characteristics. Used with one of the firm's oscilloscopes, the unit displays a stored charge as low as 5 picocoulombs, base resistance as low as 0.25 ohms, junction capacitance to 2 pf , and a recombination rate of minority characters with a lifetime of 2 nsec. The unit can also be used to ${ }^{0}$ olserve transistor junction characteristics, and to measure circuit component resistance, capacitance, 0 inductance.
Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 500, Beav€ ton, Ore.
I ice \& Availability: Immediate delivery; 8750 ea.

## MINIATURE GLOW LAMPS



Signalite Glow Lamps offer unparalleled design flexibility in computer, communication and industrial equipment applications.
WRITE TODAY on your company's letterhead déscribing your particular application. Signalite will analyze your needs and send you samples and complete fechnical bulletins.


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INCORPORATED


CIRCLE 114 ON READER SERVICE CARD


FOR NAVIGATIONAL, GUIDANCE, AND FIRE CONTROL COMPUTERS

Newly-developed techniques enable Eclipse-Pioneer to solve coordinate transformation problems using size 10 (or smaller) resolvers with performance exceeding resolver chains using size 23 resolver and feedback buffer amplifiers.
Our design philosophy is based on the premise that all component parameters will be allowed to fluctuate with variations in excitation
voltage, frequency, and ambient conditions. All resultant signal variations can be closely predicted through digital computer analysis.
As a result of Eclipse-Pioneer's experience in utilizing resolver chains in its navigational systems, considerable data has been compiled which may be helpful in solving your problems. Write us today for complete information.

TYPICAL PROBLEM


PROBLEM: Design a computer to pro vide an aircraft with continuous bearing and range information olong the arc of a great circle.
$\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{A}}$-Bearing
$\mathbf{1 O T}_{\boldsymbol{T}}-\Delta$ Longitude measured from present position to torget
ep-Latitude of present position ${ }_{5}$-Latitude of larget
D-Great Circle distance from present position to target.

## SOLUTION



Eclipse-Pioneer Division Teterboro, N. J.

 CIRCLE 115 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Water Loads

Three types offered


These water loads provide flat terminations and accurate rf power measurement for high-power, uhf transmitting equipment. Type WL-120 is $3.5-$ in. long, and has a vswr of less than 1.1 with a frequency range of 550 to $2,400 \mathrm{mc}$. Type WL-130, $6-1 / 6-\mathrm{in}$. long, has a vswr of less than 1.1 with a range of 400 to 2.400 mc and a vsur of 1.15 with a frequency range of 300 to $2,400 \mathrm{mc}$. Type WL-140, 12.5-in. long, has a vswr of 1.1 with a range of 280 to $2,400 \mathrm{mc}$ and a vswr of 1.2 with a range of 200 to 2.400 mc .

Eitel-McCullough, Inc., Dept. ED, San Carlos, Calif.
Price \& Availability: Types WL-120, 130, and 140 are priced at $\$ 970.50, \$ 1,029$, and $\$ 1,088$ ea, respectively. Delivery is in one week.

## Capacitors

645
Oil-impregnated
Type PO9J metal-cased, oil-impregnated dc capacitors are for use in transmitters, amplifiers, and rectifier filters. Voltage ratings are 600 to $7,500 \mathrm{v} \mathrm{dc}$ in a wide range of capacitance values. Temperature range is -55 to +85 C . They meet MIL-C-25A.

Aerovox Corp., Dept. ED, New Bedford. Mass.
Cathode Follower
Range is 0.02 cps to 1 mc


Model 4003 cathode follower provides faithful reproduction of input signals as low as 1 mv from 0.02 cps to 1 mc . The instrument has an input impedance of $5,000 \mathrm{meg}$ and an output resistance of 290 ohms. The unit has a gain of 0.98 , an output noise level of $75 \mu \mathrm{v}$ and a transient response capable of reproducing a $25-\mathrm{v}$ pulse with a $0.4-\mu \mathrm{sec}$ rise time and a $1.0-\mu \mathrm{sec}$ decay time.

Columbia Research Labs, Dept. ED, MacDade Blvd. and Bullens Lane, Woodlyne, Pa.


OMNI-BEARING CONVERTER
Modular package permits smaller, lighter navigation recelver design


Compass heading and VOR signals are computed and converted by this radio receiver component into signals that position the displays in the Radio Magnetic Indicator of an aircraft radio navigation system. In is package measuring only $35 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 2 \frac{1}{16}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$, th module comprises a size 11 resolver,
differential, motor-generator, gear differential, motor-generator, gear
train assembly and indicator dial. Write today for complete information.

## SYMCHRO SLIP RINGS

Autosyn* provides electrical contact with both rotor and stator


In the compact Autosyn design, both housing and shaft can be rotated, permitting introduction of another variable into the system. Electrical contact with both elements is made through external slip rings, which replace the usual fixed leads or terminals. Slip ring location and configuration can be varied to meet specific mechanical or electrical needs. to minimize contact resistance and insure maximum reliability Write for details.
${ }^{*}$ rec. v.s. pat. off

GYROS • ROTATING COMPONENTS radar devices - INSTRUMENTATION PACKAGED COMPONENTS
Eclipse-Pioneer Division


Telerbero, N. J.
CIRCLE 116 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## Thermocouple Junction Compensator

Stability is $\pm \mathbf{0 . 1 5 ~ F}$


This 15-channel thermocouple reference-junction compensator has a temperature range of 150 to 280 F and a stability of $\pm 0.15 \mathrm{~F}$. Warm-up time is 3.5 min to achieve 250 F . Input is 24 to 28 v ac or dc or 110 v ac at $60 \mathrm{cps}, 6 \mathrm{w}$. The unit can be supplied in special models for aircraft use. Standard units weigh 1 lb .
Harco Labs., Inc., Dept. ED, New Haven, Conn.

## Cycling Chamber

643
Temperature range is -100 to +500 F
This cycling chamber, designed for use in testing electronic components and devices, is capable of completing a hot-cold cycle within the temperature range of -100 to +500 F in less than 10 min . Temperature stability is 0.5 F .
Delta Design, Inc., Dept. ED, 7460 Girard Ave., La Jolla, Calif.

## Electric Counter

Life is $30,000,000$ counts


Yodel 6-Y-1-RMF electric counter has a life rating of $30,000,000$ counts at a speed of 1,000 counts per min, with operating speeds up to $1,00 \mathrm{cpm}$ at normal voltage. The unit is made of corrosion-resistant materials and is housed in a or-piece die-cast frame.
Durant Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 1993 N Buffum St., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

## Delivery from stock

## NEW VHF-UHF POWER SOURCES

FULL-RANGE STABILITY

## 50 WATTS OUTPUT

## 25 to 1,000 MC!



## SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency range: $\quad$ Madel 215A-50, 25 to 50 MC Model 215A-150, 50 to 150 MC Model 215A-470, 150 to 470 MC Model 215A-1,000, 470 to 1,000 50 watts $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{db}$, into 50 -ohm load, adjustable $20 \%$ to $100 \%$ of full power
$\pm 5 \%$ after warmup
$\pm 0.05 \%$ after warmup
$\pm 2 \%$ Models 215A-50/150 $\pm 3 \%$ Models 215A-470/1.000 0.1\%

External AM
$\$ 3,300.00$.

Available in four off-the-shelf models covering the frequency range 25 to $1,000 \mathrm{MC}$, the new Sierra Electronic Corporation Model 215 Series VHF-UHF Power Sources provide extremely stable output to 50 watts. This unusual stability insures high repeatability for both routine check-out and precision laboratory work.
The instruments are continuously tunable over their respective ranges, offer high frequency stability and dependable operational stability under line voltage variation. Output power is adjustable $20 \%$ to $100 \%$ of rating. A plate current meter is provided for coupling adjustment, and a front-panel jack permits frequency monitoring with an external counter.
Sierra 215 Series Power Sources are easy to operate, completely self-contained and housed in sturdy bench cabinets. Rack mountable models also are available. They are ideal for accurate calibration of bi-directional power monitors and termination wattmeters, as well as for work in antenna design or other applications involving high attenuation of input signals.


THIS ASTRONAUT WILL BREATHE...


## THANKS TO A FAIRCHILD PRESSURE TRANSDUCER

At the heart of the Capsule Pressurization System, built by Garrett Corporation's AiResearch Division for the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation - as part of NASA'S Project Mercury Space Vehicle - is a miniature ( $1.75^{\prime \prime}$ Diameter) FAIRCHILD TPH-175, PRESSURE TRANSDUCER. It monitors the pressure of oxygen remaining in the storage tank under the most severe environmental conditions.
A dual output transducer: One output goes to the astronaut's control panel, reassures him that plenty of oxygen is still available. The second output goes to the telemetering system for relay to ground control stations.
Another example of how fairchild draws on the engineering skills that make them the foremost manufacturer of high. performance precision sensing devices. Write Dept. 40 El.

Fairchild TPH-175 Miniature (1.75" Dia.) Pressure Trans ducer has a dual output, can take pressure from 0 to 10,000 psi and up to $100 \%$ over pressure without damage. It is hermetically sealed and filled with silicone oil. Takes 75G shocks and accelerations in each of three axes without damage. Twin spring design eliminates all linkages and pivots. Also available in $2^{\prime \prime}$ and $3^{\prime \prime}$ sizes with linearities as low as $0.5 \%$.

Fairchild components . . . built and tested beyond the specs for Reliability in Performance.

## NEW PRODUCTS

Transistor Holders
For three-lead units


The TC-300 Teflon-insulated holders are for three-lead transistors. The long terminal acts as a heat sink, permitting soldering of the transistor in place without danger to the transistor elements. They can be used for color coding.
Sealectro Corp., Dept. ED, 139 Hoyt St. Mamaroneck, N.Y.

## Power Supplies

Line regulation is 0.005\%


These $100-\mathrm{v}, 3-\mathrm{amp}$ transistor power supplies have a line regulation of $0.005 \%$ of maximum rated load and a load regulation at 100 v of about $0.01 \%$. Ripple is less than $500 \mu \mathrm{v}$ rms. Recovery time at maximum rated current is less than 50 usec. Automatic overload protection is provided. Temperature compensation limits average drift to $0.02 \%$ per deg C. Units are suitable for rack mounting.
Mid-Eastern Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 32 Commerce St., Springfield, N. H.
Price \& Availability: $\$ 825$; from stock to three weeks.

## Power Supply

Outputs are 0 to 15 and to 25 vdc
Model PS-3 variable, power supply has outputs of 0 to 15 v dc at 0 to 200 ma and 0 to 25 v at 0 to 100 ma . Regulation is 500 mv max for these ranges. Input is 110 to 130 v at 60 cps . The ac ripple is below 1 mv rms for rated op-

# 700,000 

 OHMS 0.25\% tolerance

CINEMA MICROMINIATURE PRECISION WIRE-WOUND RESISTORS

Space at an absolute premium? Take advantage of Cinema's extremely compact design in precision wire-wound resistors to miniaturize your electronic assemblies.
Featuring rugged construction, Type CE200 resistors utilize unique winding techniques and are encapsulated in a superior epoxy formulation for complete protection against environmental conditions. Units are aged for long-term stability and high reliability. Performance characteristics per MIL-R-93B and MIL-R-9444. Standard temperature coefficients are $\pm 20 \mathrm{ppm}$, with finer coefficients on special order. The CE200 resistors are available in the following sizes and ratings:
eration and less than 5 mv for ac line voltage from 115 to 120 v . The $2 \%$ D'Arsonval meter has ranges of 0 to $25 \mathrm{v}, 0$ to 100 ma , and 0 to 200 ma. A Zener-diode reference is used in the threetransistor regulating circuit. The unit is suitable for filtering.
Electro Products Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 4500 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.

Transistor Oscillator
359
Range is 25 cps to 100 kc


The model S-100 transistor sinusoidal oscillator is an epoxy encapsulated unit operating from 25 cps to 100 kc . It measures 1.25 in . long by 0.875 in . in diameter and weighs 1 oz . Output is greater than 2 v rms with a $680-\mathrm{K}$ load. Power requirements are 28 v at 1 ma . It will stand $30-\mathrm{g}$ vibration from 0 to 2.500 cps .
Solid State Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 15321 Rayen St., Sepulveda, Calif.
Price \& Availability: Delivery is 3 weeks; prices from $\$ 175$ to $\$ 230$.

## Servo Amplifier

Occupies less than 1 cu in.


Occupying a volume of less than 1 cu in., this servo amplifier can be used for positioning gimbals, gyros, platforms, and compass systems. Available with a 0 or $90-\mathrm{deg}$ phase shift, the unit operates with an untuned load. Nominal gain is 300 , but may be reduced to any desired value with the addition of an external resistor. Normal input impedance is 5,000 ohms; at a low impedance a gain of up to 1,500 is possible.
Lear, Inc., Dept. ED, Box 688, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## GLADHAND, DOUBLEDRY, GIRTH AND MARKUP IN ELECTROLAND!



CIRCLE 121 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## CIRCLE 120 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

## NEW PRODUCTS

Waveguide Shorting Switch
Hand-operated plunger type


Model No. 1080 switch is a hand-operated, plunger type on-off unit and is applicable as a shorting switch in Ka-band waveguide transmission systems. The switch operates from 26.5 to 40 kmc with a vswr of 1.02 max with switch open and 125 min with switch closed. The device is ruggedly constructed of a RG-96/U waveguide and UG-599/U cover flanges. It has an insertion length of 3 in . and a max height of $1-1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.

Waveline, Inc., Dept. ED, Caldwell, N.J.
Sub-Audio Filter
524
Loss is about 2 db


Type 201 sub-audio, variable filter has a loss of about 2 db , a sharp cut-off, and a constant attenuation rate. Having no transistors, vacuum tubes, or power supply, the unit features an extremely low noise level. Input and output impedance is 600 ohms. Frequency coverage is 1 to 256 cps. Dimensions of the unit are $7-1 / 4 \times 17$ $1 / 2 \times 7-1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. and weight is 35 lb .
Allison Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 11301 E. Ocean Ave., La Habra, Calif.

Price: $\$ 6.9 .5$ fol factory.

## Shaft-Position Encoder

## Has direct binary output

Model TR-705 shaft-position encoder comprises a shaft encoder and a transistorized storage circuit. It stores 10 bits of data at encoder rates to 2,000 per sec. Output is in the binary code and

## 5 5-POUND PROGRAMMER <br> delivers <br> better than <br> 5 -PARTS-PERMILLION TIMING ACCURACY

in missile applications


MODEL DS. 500 PROGRAMMER

$$
5^{\prime \prime} \text { DIA. } \times 7
$$

Only 5 inches in diameter and 5 pounds 2 ounces in weight, the DS-500 Programmer delivers a typical timing accuracy of better than five parts per million. Over a total 15 minute program, it has a measured timing error of only .0045 seconds. This miniature tape programmer offers simultaneous, 6-channel, timing functions...incorporates amplifiers and control circuitry for remote operation control... provides contact closure at extremely precise intervals over the full program period after actuation of the "start time" signal. The programmer meets rugged environmental specifications: vibration -20 g at 5 to 2000 cps ; accelera-tion-30 g; shock-50 g operation. 100 g survival; temperature range -from $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; altitude $-250,000$ feet.
For complete information, write for Data File ED-1256-2.


INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LOS ANGELES 45. CALIF.
he complement. Designed to operate at a readout speed of 120 rpm max and a slew speed of $1,000 \mathrm{rpm}$ max, the unit has an accuracy of $\pm 1$ part in 1,000 . It stands 100 g of acceleration along the longitudinal axis and vibration of 8 g up to 1,000 cps.
Datex Corp., Dept. ED, 1307 S. Myrtle Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

Microwave Sub-System Package 368 For C- or X-band use


This sub-system package provides sampling, filtering and level control on the C- and X-bands. Units contain an octave-wide directional coupler, two band-pass filters and a flat coaxial attenuator. Attenuators of both units are continuously variable, zero-loss devices with flat attenuation-vs-frequency characteristics over octave bands. Package weighs 5 lb and measures $17 \times 3-1 / 8 \mathrm{x}$ - $-1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.

Merrimac Research and Development, Inc., Dept. ED, 517 Lyons Ave., Irvington 11, N. J.

## DC Amplifier

For strain gage and thermocouple applications


This dc amplifier, Model 100A, designed for applications with strain gages and thermocouples, converts low-level dc to $\pm 2.5-\mathrm{v}$. dc output. Gain is adjustable from 10 to 500 . Frequency response filters are interchangeable. The instrument meets applicable specifications of MIL-E5272. It measures $5 \times 2-1 / 2 \times 1-3 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.

Temco Electronics Div., Temco Aircraft Corp., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 6191, Dallas 22, Tex. Availability: Delivery is 60 days.


FROM COW PASTURE...

From the era of the " $\$ 2$ ride" to today's million dollar blast off's, the success of air vehicle performance has hinged on the reliability of components. Since 1933, Pesco products have been acclaimed for their proven dependability. As man prepares to meet the new challenges of flight, imaginative Pesco engineers are developing new concepts of reliability and . . . through creative engineering . . . are translating them into precision components to deliver volatile fuel, control the flow of hydraulic power, actuate guidance devices, generate and convert precise power, and cool vital working parts. Because today's high mach aircraft demand fail-safe operation, Pesco designs and builds components to meet and exceed all anticipated requirements to provide assured performance under critical operating conditions.

## ASSURE RELIABLE PERFORMANCE

FOR AIRCRAFT, MISSILES, AND SPACECRAFT


PESCO PRODUCTS DIVISION

## BORG - WARNER CORPORATION

24700 North Miles Road - Bedford, Ohlo

CONSULT PESCO FIRST FOR your specialized requirements in

- STATIC INVERTERS
- FREQUENCY CHANGERS
- ENVIRONMENTAL COOLING
- Auxiliary power systems
- electric power generation
8701.PC EXPORT SALES: Borg.Warner International Corp., 36 South Wabosh Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois CIRCLE 123 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

New Random Access Memory Package..

## uses only $18.75^{\prime \prime}$ IN STANDARD 19" RACK



GENERAL CERAMICS, continuing its leadership in the memory packaging field, has made available double and triple bay random access memories with up to 4096 characters $\times 32$ bits per character at cycle times up to 6 micro-seconds. Now you can get design economy since the basic G-C package requires only $18.75^{\prime \prime}$ of standard rack space-a reduc-
tion of up to $80 \%$ over typical units requiring a full six feet.
General Ceramics offers space-saving random access memory designs with varying number of characters, word lengths and logic.
Optional design features include parity checking, test cycles, indicator lights and power supply locations.

Write on your company letterhead for additional information. Please mention your requirements; address inquiries to Section ED.

## APPLIED LOGIC DEPARTMENT

## GENERAL CERAMICS

KEASBEY, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.
TECHNICAL CERAMICS, FERRITE AND MEMORY PRODUCTS CIRCIE 124 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Precision Temperature Control Oven

For crystals and components


This miniature, precision-temperature control oven, type RM-3, for crystals and components, has an ambient temperature range of -65 to +5 C below operating temperature. Temperature variation after warm-up is better than $\pm 0.1 \mathrm{C}$ at constant ambient. Heater voltage is 115 v , ac or dc, at 15 w max.

Monitor Products Co., Dept. ED, 815 Fremont, South Pasadena, Calif.

Energy Absorption Load
With type N connector


This energy absorption load adds only 0.65 in . in its type N connector. Impedance is 50 ohms, vswr from 0 to $1,200 \mathrm{mc}$ is 1.04 max and from 1,200 to $2,000 \mathrm{mc}$ is 1.1 max . The load can be supplied to meet specific bandwidth requirements from 2 to 10 kmc . Average power is 1 w ; peak power is 1 kw . Temperature range is -65 to +250 F .
Transco Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 12210 Nebraska Ave., Los Angeles 25, Calif.

## Solid-State Multicoder

## Measures 63 cu in.

Model S-857-1B houses in one package two high- and two low-level commutators, two power supplies, an inverter, an amplifier gate matrix and a probe. The unit measures $7-3 / 4 \times 3-1 / 4 \times$ $2-1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. and weighs $5-1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}$. Designed for PAM/FM telemetry applications in missiles and

CIRCLE 125 ON READER-SERVICE CARD $\rightarrow$
ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960
ircraft, the unit will operate from a 28 -v power source, in peak accelerations of 75 g and in temperatures up to 300 F . The multicoder can handle 112 channels of information, 28 in each of four commutators simultaneously.
General Devices, Inc., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 253, Princeton, N.J.
Acailability: Units made to order can be delivcred in 45 days.

Transistor Thermal Tester
Has direct-reading meter


This test set is designed especially for measuring transistor and diode temperatures. A special nomograph permits fast indication. Temperatures are read directly on the meter scale. Ambient temperature compensation is automatic. The unit is portable, needs no batteries or external power, and measures $9-5 / 8 \times 7-5 / 8 \times 7-7 / 8$ in.
Rescon Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 151 Bear Hill Road, Waltham 54, Mass.

## Damping Control

Weighs less than 1 oz
The Airpot air-damping dash-pot is for use in system stabilization, vibration damping, and time delay. Weighing less than 1 oz , the unit is constructed of a graphitized-carbon piston and a lowexpansion glass cylinder. These are fitted to a $0.0001-\mathrm{in}$. tolerance. The standard unit provides equal damping in two directions where a fast reset time is not needed. Other models are for oneway, push or pull damping. Units can be used in "amping voltage regulators, as time delays in witch gears, for speed control of recording pens, and oscillation damping in rate gyros.
Electric Regulator Corp., Dept. ED, Pearl St., Corwalk, Conn.
'rice d Availability: $\$ 4$ to $\$ 6.90$ ea; 14-day devery.
§ CIRCLE 125 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

## New Chassis-Trak Utility Slides Support 15 Times Their Own Weight

Three ModelsTILT, TILT-DETENT, and NON-TILT

With the introduction of the C-230 Utility Slide, Chassis-Trak can now offer a complete line of electronic cabinet slides in a capacity range from 50 to 275 lbs . The new Utility Slide can be used in any standard rack and in any type of mobile or stationary installation where the chassis load does not exceed 100 lbs .
Chassis-Trak's famous "pencil thin" design is an outstanding advantage of the new $\mathrm{C}-230$. A pair of these fully-extendable slides take up only $.620^{\prime \prime}$ of usable chassis space -far less than any other slides of equal capacity.

Made of hard, cold-rolled steel, each slide is cadmium plated and then coated with Poxylube 75. This is a bonded film of molybdenum disulfide which provides permanent dry lubrication and protects the metal against solvents, acids and corrosion.
Chassis-Trak C-230 slides are available in seven lengths- $12^{\prime \prime}$ to $24^{\prime \prime}$-and in a choice of tilt, tiltdetent or non-tilt models. The detent model locks in three positions $-90^{\circ}$ up, horizontal, and $90^{\circ}$ down -for convenience in servicing both tube and circuitry sections.

For complete details and specifications on the new C-230 Utility Slide, write for Engineering Data Sheet No. 1600.


CHASSIS-TRAK, INC. - 525 SOUTH WEBSTER AVE. • INDIANAPOLIS 19, INDIANA


You are ( Y ), the sum of your talent plus ambition plus capacity to expand your engineering knowledge.

LABORATORY FOR ELECTRONICS is $\frac{v}{\sqrt{m}}$. . a company with a multi-million dollar backlog velocity ( v ), and a number of significant new projects in the works. LFE's mass (m) is just about right - 2,000 people. Enough size and savvy for sustained momentum, yet small enough for you to loom large.

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Finally, there's (X), the LFE constant we call Management Awareness - an enlightened emphasis we place on self-expression. (X) encourages individuality, encourages you to poke your nose around freely, to explore beyond the entire range of scientific and technical knowledge.

This intermeshing of brilliant, probing minds, working in an atmosphere of free inquiry has achieved for LFE a solid reputation in RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF GCA RADAR, AIRBORNE NAVIGATION SYSTEMS, DIGITAL COMPUTERS, ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT, MAGNETIC MEMORY SYSTEMS, MICROWAVE COMPONENTS.

For a confidential discussion of a future for you with LFE write

## Keith A. Krewson

LABORATORY FOR ELECTRONICS
1079 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Gearheads

Size 8
These size 8 gearheads for servomotors and motor generators are for both military and industrial applications. Centered-shaft gearheads are available in 28 ratios from 7.62:1 to $1.254: 1$ and eccen-tric-shaft gearheads are available in 25 ratios from 7.62:1 to $903: 1$ Typical units, types M5701-002 and M5701-003, have no load speeds of 4.7 to 773 rpm , stall torques of 1.8 to $20 \mathrm{oz}-\mathrm{in}$. and from 30 to 45 min of backlash. Their weight is 0.7 to 0.9 oz .
Kearfott Div. of General Precision, Inc., Dept. ED, 1150 McBride Ave., Little Falls, N.J.

## Chart Recorder

Monitors voltage or frequency
This lightweight recorder monitors voltage or frequency with an
accuracy of $0.5 \%$. The unit consists of an inkless chart recorder and an expansion network. The recorder consists of a d'Arsonval meter with a free-moving pointer that is pressed against sensitized paper once every 2 sec, producing a record. Transducers for expanded scale recordings are provided.
Voltron Products, Inc., Dept ED, 1020 S. Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena, Calif.
Price \& Availability: DC Recorder \$170; ac recorder \$185; 60-cps frequency recorder $\$ 260$; 400-cps frequency recorder $\$ 220$; temperature recorder \$190; chart paper, 6 rolls, $\$ 13.50$. Delivery is 30 days.

## Phase Meters

378
Have 7-in. panel meters
Series 405 phase meters, for measuring a phase angle between two alternating voltages without amplitude or frequency adjustment, have


7-in. panel meters with mirror scales. The instrument also plots phase-frequency curves Stability is a fraction of 1 deg on all ranges. The three models offered have frequency ranges of 8 cps to $100 \mathrm{kc}, 8 \mathrm{cps}$ to 500 kc , and 1 cps to 60 kc , respectively. Phase ranges are 0 to 12,36 , 90 , and 180 deg. Accuracy is 0.25 deg relative and 1 deg or $2 \%$ absolute. Input signal amplitudes may vary from 0.3 to 70 v .
Ad-Yu Electronics Lab., Inc., Dept. ED, 249-259 Terhune Ave., Passaic, N.J.
Price \& Availability: Prices are $\$ 548, \$ 585$, and $\$ 595$ ea; delivery is one to two weeks after receipt of order.

Ultrasonic Welding
399 Device

Emits sound waves at $25,000 \mathrm{cps}$
Emitting high-pitched, silent sound waves at $25,000 \mathrm{cps}$, this welding device can join materials
previously considered extremely difficult or impossible to wet with fluxless solder or weld.
Raytheon Co., Commercial Apparatus and Systems Div., Dept. ED, 1415 Providence Turnpike, Norwood, Mass.

## 10-Pin Miniature Tube Design

 388Additional pin at center of base
A line of miniature receiving tubes with 10 -pin bases has been designed to combine multiple circuit function into a single tube envelope. The tubes adapt the conventional 9 -pin base arrangement on the T-6-1/2 miniature envelope by adding a tenth pin centered in the pin circle. The first tube incorporating the design will be a double tetrode and a triple triode for fm applications.
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 730 Third Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

now...analyze both SSB \& AM transmitters a receivers faster, with uniform sensitivity over entire $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{c p s}-40 \mathrm{mc}$ range

AT MINIMUM COST

new - improved
PANORAMIC SE= $5=$ SPECTRUM ANALYZER

Panoramic adds important NEW design features to the time-proven Model SSB-3! Now, in one convenient, compact package, you get the comprehensive adjust, monitor and trouble shoot SSB and AM transmitters and receivers.


TWO TONE TEST* Fixed swees width 2000 cps . Full
scole log sideband tones 1.5 kc ond order 1. M. Corrier (not shown). Odd
distortion products down


HUM TEST*
Indication of one sideband in obrive
photo increased 20 db . Sweeo width ef to 150 cps reveals hum sidebands down 53 db ond 60 db .

- See Ponoromic Anolyzer No ${ }^{3}$ deser Pibing festing
Anolyzer No
Techniques. ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$, etc., for single sidele
for the asking.
 quantities


GREATER FREQUENCY RANGE New Optional REC. 1 Range Converter extends SSB-3a $2 \mathrm{mc}-40 \mathrm{mc}$ range down to 100 cps speeds distortion analysis of receiver AF and IF outputs, transmitter bass band

NEW 2-TONE AF GENERATOR MODEL TTG-2 2 gen erator frequencies, each selectable from $100 \mathrm{cps}-10 \mathrm{kc} \cdot$ Resettable to 3 significant digits - Accuracy: $\pm 1 \%$ - Output Levels: each adjustable from 2 to 4 volts into matched 600 ohm load - Output D8 Meter - Spurious, hum, etc., less than -60 db .100 db precision attenuation in 1 db steps.

FASTER-NSW TUNING HEAD FEATURES RAPID "SIGNAL SEARCH* PLUS PRECISE FINE TUNING.

## ALL THESE NEW FEATURES . . PLUS

 A SENSITIVE SPECTRUM ANALYZERPanoramic's Model SB-12aS Panalyzor. Pre-set sweep widths of $150,500,2000,10,000$ and $30,000 \mathrm{cps}$ with automatic optimum resolution for fast, easy operation. Continuously variable sweep width up to 100 kc for additional flexibility. 60 db dynamic range. 60 cps hum sidebands measurable to -60 db . High order sweep stability thru AFC network. Precisely calibrated lin $\&$ log amplitude scales. Standard $5^{\prime \prime}$ CRT with camera mount bezel. Two auxiliary outputs for chart recorder or large screen CRT

## INTERNAL CALIBRATING CIRCUITRY

Two RF signal sources simulate two-tone test and check internal disfortion and hum of analyzer. Center frequency marker with external AM provisions for sweep width colibrations.

Wrife, wire, phone RIGHT NOW for technical bullein and now CATALOG DIGEST.

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CIRCLE 129 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## Now, from RCA, the name you know for reliability in computer transistors

## IBCA 2 NFOC <br> 1BCA 2ngoca

EILICOON MIEAA TRRANEIETOBS

## For your high-speed high temperature military switching requirements

RCA's stringent internal controls on types 2N706 and 2N706A include these important MIL-S-19500B requirements:

- 1,000 hour storage life at $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

1,000 hour operating life test at maximum rated power.Comprehensive mechanical and environmental testing including shock and vibration fatigue.

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The Most Trusted Name in Electronics radio corporation of america

## AVAILABLE NOWIN QUANTITY

For life test and delivery information, call your RCA representative at the field offices listed. For additional technical data, write RCA Semiconductor and Materials Division, Commercial Engineering. Sec. I-18-NN-2 Somerville. N.J.

[^0]
## NEW PRODUCTS

## Vibratory Bowl Feeder

Automatic control unit available
This vibratory bowl feeder is designed to feed axial lead components into the firm's lead straigh ening, taping, and testing and orienting machine; Hoppers are built to precise component configurations. An attachable photoelectric sensing devic automatically controls the bowl feed unit by ind cating when components stacked in the input chute have dropped below a minimum level.
Universal Instruments Corp., Dept. ED, 139 E. Frederick St., Binghamton, N.Y.
Price: The bowl feeder is $\$ 785$. The control attachment is $\$ 250$.

Transfer Function Analyzer
For automatic plotting


Type 308 transfer function analyzer is suitable for automatic plotting of transfer characteristics of a control system with a conventional X-Y recorder. Continuous plotting of Nyquist diagram can be achieved over the range of 0.3 cps to 3 kc in type 308 A and 30 cps to 300 kc in type 308B. Both the in-phase and the quadrature components of an unknown signal, either ac or dc, are indicated simultaneously in volts rms. Both meters have center zero.
Ad-Yu Electronics Laboratory, Inc., Dept. ED, 249-259 Terhune Ave., Passaic, N.J. Price \& Availability: $\$ 945$ ea; from stock.

## Instrument Enclosures

Use modular frame system
Aluminum modular instrument enclosures from 7 in . to 20 ft in width, height or depth can be developed from this modular frame system. They are suited for aeronautical or mobile installations where weight is a critical factor. The enclosures are made from MIL-spec heat-treated extrusions and castings. A hinged casting allows any degree of slope as standard. Built-in locking devices eliminate tools, bolts, nuts, etc. Units conform to EIA mounting standards.

Amco Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 7333 W. Ainslie St., Chicago, Ill.

## Ultrasonic Soldering Iron Solders without flux

This 8 -oz, $10-\mathrm{w}$ ultrasonic iron is designed to solder semiconductor materials, aluminum, magnesium and related alloys without flux. Surface pre-treatment and post-cleaning are unnecessary. The unit, model S-10, operates on $115-\mathrm{v}$ ac power and uses standard replaceable tips.
Gulton Industries, Inc., Dept. ED, 212 Durham Ave., Metuchen, N. J.
Price: $\$ 249$.

## Binary Digital Recorder

Records at up to 150 lines per second


This high-speed binary digital recorder, model 960, can record digital information at rates up to 150 lines (or words) of 32 bits each per sec. Over 50,000 recordings can be made on one standard roll of paper tape. Units haye up to 32 recording channels and a time-mark channel. Models for rack- or bench-mounting are available.
Electronic Counters, Inc., Dept. ED, 155 Eileen Way, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.
Price \& Availability: Price is about $\$ 2,000$; deliver!y is 10 to 14 weeks.

## Ceramic Coil Forms

## With constant-tensioning device

Type 2770 coil form with an internal constanttensioning device permits locking of tuning cores while still tunable. Type 2770 has an over-all length of $1-7 / 32 \mathrm{in}$. and type 2771 , also offered, has a length of $1-11 / 16 \mathrm{in}$. Both can be furnished with ring-type solder terminals or silicone fiberglass collar-type solder terminals. The powderediron tuning cores cover the following frequency ranges: 1 to $1.5 \mathrm{mc}, 1$ to $2 \mathrm{mc}, 20$ to $50 \mathrm{mc}, 30$ 10300 mc . The temperature stable cores cover: ? to 40 mc and 40 to 300 mc .
Cambridge Thermionic Corp., Dept. ED, 445 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.
rice \& Availability: Type 2770, $\$ 0.58$ ea in |uantities of 100; type 2771, \$0.89 ea in quantiies of 100 pieces. Delivery is from stock.


## MIL-S-901B reliability at 40 fathoms

must be an unqualified certainty - not a mere promise. Hi -G provides that certainty in its line of $A C$ or $D C$ high performance relays which have passed the severe shock requirements of MIL-S-901B of 2000 ft . Ibs. Excellent relay stability is achieved through the rigid mechanical construction and proven design features found in every Hi-G relay.
The rotary balanced armature, permanent magnet stabilization, full length armature bearing supported at both ends, contacts closer to the header, solid pole pieces and coil, and rugged can and terminal construction are the built-in qualities that provide superior shock immunity.
Standard catalog relays are rated at an operating shock of 50 G for 11 MS . Units are available with operating shock ratings of any value up to the requirements of MIL-S-901B.
Time delay units can be designed to MIL-S-901B and to meet individual customer rating specifications.

Send your relay requirements for prompt engineering evaluation - today.


HiEG THE ONLY COMPLETE line of balanced rotary relays


BRADLEY FIELD, WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN

## SARKES TARZIAN SILICON RECTIFIERS



We've added a new group of four rectifiers with option of positive or negative base polarity. The new J3's offer exceptionally large capacity for their compact design, with the reliability and long operating life that is characteristic of all Sarkes Tarzian silicon rectifiers. They are stud mounted, with an insulated flexible lead for ease of connection.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tarzian } \\ & \text { Type } \end{aligned}$ |  | PIV | RMSVivite |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10J3N } \\ & \text { 10J3p } \end{aligned}$ | 12 | 100 | 70 | 60 | 150 |
| 20J3N 2013P | 12 | 200 | 140 | 60 | 150 |
| 30J3N 30J3P | 12 | 300 | 210 | 60 | 150 |
| 40J3N 40J3P | 12 | 400 | 280 | 60 | 150 |

The 1.5-amp J1 SERIES has axial leads

| Tarzian | $\underset{\left(100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)}{\mathrm{Cm}}$ | PIV | Max. <br> RMS Volt | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Max. } \\ & \text { Recurrent } \\ & \text { Peak } \end{aligned}$ | surge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10.91 | 1.5 | 100 | 70 | 10 | 100 |
| 2031 | 1.5 | 200 | 140 | 10 | 100 |
| 3031 | 1.5 | 300 | 210 | 10 | 100 |
| 4031 | 1.5 | 400 | 280 | 10 | 100 | wirelead (cathode) Negative Base Only


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tarzian } \\ & \text { Type } \end{aligned}$ | Amps DC $\left(100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | PIV | Max. <br> RMS Volte | Max. Amps |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Rocurront peak | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8urge } \\ & \text { ( } 4 \mathrm{MB} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 10.2 | 10.0 | 100 | 70 | 50 | 150 |
| 20.2 | 10.0 | 200 | 140 | 50 | 150 |
| 30.12 | 10.0 | 300 | 210 | 50 | 150 |
| 40.2 | 10.0 | 400 | 280 | 50 | 150 |

The three J Series rectifiers described above are part of the Sarkes Tarzian line of more than 200 distinct types, all available from stock in production quantities. Application assistance is always available.

For more information about J Series rectifiers, call the Sarkes Tarzian sales representative or write Section 5176 J.

## SARKES TARZIAN, INC.

World's Lending Manufacturers of TV and FM Tuners - Closed Circuit TV Systems - Broadcasst Equipment - Air Trimmerrs o FM Radios - Magnatic Recording Tape o Semiconductor Devices SEMICONDUCTOR DIVISION - ELOOMINGTON, INDIANA in Canada: 700 Woston Rd., Toronto 9 - Export: Ad Aurlema, Inc., New York CIRCLE 131 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW PRODUCTS

## Silicon Power Rectifiers

Deliver $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ amp in full-wave circuits
Type 7D stacked silicon power rectifiers will deliver up to 2000 amp in full-wave circuits. For all types of power applications the double-diffused units operate to 150 C , ambient temperature. All assemblies use copper fins and melamine insulation.
Trans-Sil Corp., Dept. ED, 55 Honeck St., Englewood, N.J.
Price \& Availability: Price ranges from $\$ 40$ to $\$ 400$, depending on stack configuration and quantity. Delivery is in 10 days.

## Silicon Transistor

428
Dc beta range is 20 to 60
Type 2N753 double-diffused mesa silicon transistor meets the
specifications of the standard type 2N7C6 and offers: a dc beta range of 20 to 60 ; a $B V_{E B O}$ of 5 v ; a $B V_{C E O}$ of 15 v at $10 \mathrm{ma} I_{C}$; an $I_{C E R}$ ( $R_{B E}=100 \mathrm{~K}$ ) of $10 \mu \mathrm{a}$ at 20 v $V_{C E}$; an output capacitance of 5 pf ; a charge storage time constant of 25 nsec max; a turn-on switching time constant of 25 nsec max; a turn-on switching time of 40 nsec max; a turn-off switching time of 75 nsec max.
Texas Instruments Inc., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 312, Dallas 21, Tex. Price \& Availability: 1 to 99 lots are $\$ 18.50$ ea; 100 to 999 lots are $\$ 12.35$ ea; off-the-shelf availability.

## Choppers

With vibrator actuators
Using self-contained solid-state vibrators, these choppers eliminate the necessity of supplying an ac driving source at a fixed frequency.


CIRCLE 132 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

The units have high linearity and temperature stability over a signal range extending from a fraction of 1 mv to $\pm 15 \mathrm{v}$ for models 80 and 81 and up to $\pm 7 \mathrm{v}$ for models 90 and 91 . Models 80 and 81 have a frequency range of 1.5 to 6.5 kc ; models 90 and 91 have a range of 1.8 to 4.4 kc .

Solid State Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 15321 Rayen St., Sepulveda, Calif.
Price \& Availability: Delivery is from stock; price ranges from $\$ 155$ to $\$ 197$ ea.

## Germanium Transistors

## Composite emitter-collector type

Types 2N1169 and 2N1170 germanium transistors are designed for medium-speed switching applications. In these units, the emitter and collector can be used interchangeably, permitting either electrode to be used as the input or the
output electrode. Collector-to-base voltage ratings are 25 and 40 v , minimum de transfer ratio at an $I_{c}$ of 200 ma is 20 , and typical alpha-cut-off frequency is 7 mc .
Radio Corp. of America, Semiconductor \& Materials Div., Dept. ED, Somerville, N.J.

## Variable Voltage DC Power Supplies

## Regulated to 0.005\%

These transistorized dc power supplies, Series LQ, have outputs variable from 0 to 35 or 50 v at up to 15 amp , regulated to within $0.005 \%$ or 1 mv at any rated load. Regulation from no-load to fullload is $0.02 \%$. Power input is 115 v 60 cps . Instruments are intended for missile system equipment applications. Chassis are rack Universal Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 1720 22nd St., Santa Monica, Calif.
Price \& Availability: Prices start at \$495; delivery is 4 weeks.


## Samples on request

Ucinite's new test jack is designed for permanent, soldered assembly to printed circuit boards. Gold-over-silver-plated beryllium copper contacts provide lowresistance contact for repeated insertions of standard $.080^{\prime \prime}$ diameter test probes. Nylon bodies are available in eleven standard code colors. Uniquely simplified construction affords economical usage in all quantities. Immediate shipments from stock.

The UCINITE COMPANY
Division of UNITED-CARR Fastener Corporation Newtonville 60, Massachusetts
CIRCLE 133 ON READER-SERVICE CARD


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.j Chicago, Illinois.


SENSITIZED PAPERS \& CIOTHS - TRACING \& DRAWING MEDIUMS - DRAWING INSTRUMENTS \& SLIDE RULES ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT \& DRAFTING SUPPLIES - FIELD EQUIPMENT \& DRAFTING FURNITURE CIRCLE 134 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## ANOTHER R! ACHIEVEMENT...

## NEW $\frac{1}{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ I.F. TRANSFORMER

## T/NY in size!

 requiring less board area and less height.

## $B / G$ in performance!



Write for information based on your specific requirements
NDUSTRIES, INC.
INDUSTRIES, INC. Des Plaines, Illinois

## New PRooucts

## Capacifor-Charging Power Supply

Model K20-0.5 supply charges a 500 -uf capacit or to $20,000 \mathrm{v}$ in 2 min . It provides 4 kw instantane 1 s power. Average input is 1 kva .

Peschel Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, Towners, Patterson, N.Y.

## Multi-Unit Resef Timer Panel

Able to provide automatic control of eight sequelltial operations, model 8AZC has timing ranges of up to 10 min . Each timer is calibrated from 0 to 60 sec .
Zenith Electric Co., Dept. ED. 152 W. Walton
St., Chicago 10, Ill.
Availability: Delivery time is 10 to 14 days after receipt of order.

## Automatic Cylinder Prinfer

392
Able to process 2500 pieces per hr , this machine prints one or two-color trade marks or other designs on plastic, glass, wood, metal, and cardboard.
Apex Machine Co., Dept. ED, 14-13 118th St.. College Point 56, N.Y.

## Displacement Measuring System

The 904-1 permits non-contact static and dynamic measurements in the milli-inch to micro-inch region with a sensitivity of 0.2 v and a stability of $0.01 \%$ per hr.
The Decker Corp., Dept. ED, 45 Monument Road, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

## Self-Tapping Set Screw

372
Due to the design of the cutting edges, this selftapping set screw has a tendency to pull itself in. The screw can be used for sizing poorly tapped holes, for insertion in paint filled holes, and in standard applications. Slabbed, slotted, or socket heads are offered.
Hanson \& Stevens, luc., Dept. EID, 11 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.

## Temperature Control

Used as a high limit or controlling thermostat, this unit stands a vibration of 5 cps at 0.1 in . displacement on up through 200 cps at 20 g . It is a spst, normally open or closed unit with industrial applications. Temperature setting range is -65 to +325 F ; it carries 3 amp at 32 v , grounded.

Therm-O-Stats, Dept. ED, Box 303, Chartley. Mass.
Price \& Availability: Made on order only; delivered 20 days after order received. Price varies between $\$ 1.25$ and $\$ 2$ when ordered in quantities of 100 and up.

## Soldering Pencil Iron

The Radioman weighs 2 oz and has an over-all length of 8.5 in . It is ULA approved. Tip temperature is 800 F .
Wall Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, Grove City, Pa .

## Metal and Wire Bender

375
This portable tool bends metal up to $1 / 8-\mathrm{in}$. thick lb of pressure.
The Hahn Co., Dept. ED, 2311 Fox Hills Drive, Los Angeles 64, Calif.
Price: $\$ 4.95$ ea.

## Amplifiers

377
Series USA-4 and K2 operational amplifiers are described in this short-form data sheet, one page. The data sheet contains brief technical data, photographs of the units and price information. George A. Philbrick Researches, Inc., 127 Clarendon St., Boston 16. Mass.

## Wireways

607
The JIC, flanged hinged-latched-cover wireways line has been expanded by the addition of such components as: T fittings and pull boxes; cross pull boxes; junction boxes; telescope fittings; and trough collars.
Keystone Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, Warren, Mich.

## Eyelets for Printed Circuits

595
For printed circuits, USECO eyelets have a tolerance of 0.003 in . and are finished in gold or tin. Litten Industries, Dept. ED, 13536 Saticoy St., Van Nuys, Calif.

## Temperature Controller

718
Type E36N remote-bulb unit is suited for test equipment and plant processes. Range is 100 to 1,000 F. Three models are offered.

United Electric Controls Co., Dept. ED, 85 School St. Watertown 72, Mass.

## Soldering Iron Holder

## 467

No. 8000 soldering iron holder, for production line ue, protects the operator against hot-tip burns. It may be attached to the top of a bench, a wall, or $t \mathrm{e}$ underside of a bench.

Ungar Electric Tools, Dept. ED, 4101 Redwood A ve., Los Angeles 66, Calif. Pice: $\$ 2.00$.


## Lighter, smaller than solenoid focused versions

For microwave test equipment and other commer cial applications, Sylvania now has two S-band PM focused traveling-wave tubes which offer these advantages:
Low Cost Significant price reductions from the level of other PM focused tubes make these units competitive with the price of solenoid, tube, and power supply.
Light Weight These tubes weigh only 3 pounds, compared to the 15 to 35 pounds of a solenoid package.
Small Size The 2 $1 / 4$ " maximum diameter of these tubes means that they have about half the size, a quarter the volume of solenoids.

Simple Installation Since PM tubes are factory focused, they do not have the installation problems associated with solenoid tubes.

High Performance No electrical performance is sacrificed in attaining the advantages these long-life tubes have over solenoid types: TW-4260 delivers a minimum of 1 watt over the full $2-4 \mathrm{kmc}$ octave, and the TW-4261 achieves 10 mw minimum power and 37 db minimum gain over the same range.

For more information on these or other units in Sylvania's extensive line of TWT's, contact your nearest Sylvania tube sales office or write, wire or phone Sylvania Special Tube Operations, 500 Evelyn Avenue, Mountain View, California.


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## NEW PRODUCTS

## Copper Wire

463
This oxygen-free copper wire comes in round, square, rectangular, or flat form and in sizes of 0.002 in. in diameter and up. Called O. F. H. C., this wire can be annealed or welded in a reducing atmosphere. Little Falls Alloys, Dept. ED, 189 Caldwell Ave., Paterson, N. J.

## Cushion Packaging

464
For sensitive electronic equipment and instruments, the Hardi-Pads cut shock and vibration damage. A floating inner package is held firmly on all sides of the shipping container. Packages weighing 8 to 150 lb can be accommodated.
Hardigg Industries, Dept. ED, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

## Vacuum Gage

465
This gage and controller measures from 0.001 to 20 microns of mercury in a continuous reading without switching the scope. The unit is self-starting from 760 mm to 0.001 micron. It provides on-off switching for operations within and outside the system.
Central Scientific Co., Dept. ED, 1700 Irving Park Road, Chicago 13, Ill.
Price: $\$ 249.50$.

## Lubricant For High Temperafure Use 466

Anti-Seize lubricant is for use on metals operating at high temperatures. On soldering tip threads, it reduces seizure and breakage of tips.

Ungar Electric Tools, Dept. ED, 4101 Redwood Ave., Los Angeles 66, Calif.

## Circle Template

The No. 540 decimal circle template contains 66 circles from 0.1 to 1 in . in diameter. Diameter sizes from 0.1 to 0.5 in . are in increments of 0.01 in ., and from 0.5 to 1 in ., in increments of 0.02 in . The template is made of matte finish plastic. It measures $6-1 / 8 \times 8-1 / 8 \mathrm{in}$.

Rapidesign, Inc., Dept. ED, Box 429, Burbank, Calif.
Price: Unit price is $\$ 2$.

## Silver Solder Poł

473
Model 202 operates over a range of 1200 to 1700 F , requires 110 v , and has a built-in regulatory rheostat. The heating element is made to protect the windings from contamination by fluxes used in soldering.
Dee Electric Co., Dept. ED, 1101 N. Paulina St., Chicago 22, Ill.
Price \& Availability: Price is $\$ 62$; the unit can be delivered two days after receipt of order.


## A HIDDEN HELPER

Protects your tubes and components from damage by sagging cable.

- eliminates the old bugaboo of cable entanglement which damages tubes and components in lower chassis ach time the one above is withdrawn for service and refurned to position. Our new Cable Retractor's double action maintains constant tension and correct sus maintains constant rension and correct suspension of cable at ali times-permits ample chassis without hazard of snagging.
For use with all rypes of chassis or drawer slides, adiustable to fit varying chassis prove peration.
Mounts on rear support rails on standard $13 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ hole increments. Cadmium plated CRS Write for Bullotin CR-100
(wi) Western Devices, Imc.
600 W. FLORENCE AVE., INGLEWOOD, CA
CIRCLE 139 ON READER-SERVICE CARD


They'll do it faster, better, more economically - and without moisten ing. Easy, simple to apply, either by hand or with new Avery automatic Labeler. Labels can be applied in exacting register on flat, rounded, oncave or irregular surfaces. Ideal for special applications - specific beling problems. Speeds from 40 to 200 labels per minute. Avery self-adhesive Labels are profitable to use-use them in your business. llways ask for AVERY LABELS - what a difference they make


- Mave you soon Avery's now prossuro-seasitive Motallics

CIRCLE 140 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
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## Dry-Magnetic-Particle Clutch

This new, lightweight version of the $10-\mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{lb}$ Magneclutch, dry-magnetic-particle switch has faster response and longer life. Also offered are clutch units in sizes to $200 \mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{lb}$, air-cooled or water-cooled. Vickers, Inc., Dept. ED, 1815 Locust St., St Louis 3, Mo.

## Captive Panel Screw

Type 1805 is for panels $1 / 16,1 / 8$, and $3 / 16$ in. thick. It is made of corrosion-resistant steel per QQ-S-763b; bushing is brass per QQ-B-626a finished with 0.0005 -in. nickel plate.
Cambridge Thermionic Corp., Dept. ED, 445 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.

## Reflex Timer

These timers can be preset a week in advance and can make 144 switchings per day. They are suitable for start-and-stop industrial processes and control laboratory experiments. Relay capacity is 4 amp ; dimensions are $7-1 / 2 \times 7-1 / 2 \times 5-1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$.; weight $5-1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$.
Durant Sound, Inc., Dept. ED, 793 Lexington Ave., New York 21, N. Y.
Price: Approximately $\$ 100.00$

## Wrench for Small Screws

715
This torque wrench is for precision instrumentation and electronic assemblies. It is used with screws less than $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.

Techni-Tool Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 3860 W. Slauson Ave., Los Angeles, Calif
Price: Four wrenches and two screwdrivers are priced at $\$ 9.95$.

## Teflon Adhesive Treating Agent

716
The spot-bonding technique reduces the weight of adhesive and preserves the low-loss characteristics of Teflon. A treating agent is applied to the Teflon surface, a bonding agent is applied to the spots, and the components are assembled. The bonding agent can be used with metal, glass, and plastics, as well as Teflon.
Plastic Associates, Dept. ED, 2900 S. Coast Blvd., Laguna Beach, Calif.
Price: A kit containing the treating and bonding agents is priced at $\$ 8$.

## Insulation Tape

651
For use from -130 to +500 F , this insulating guideline tape requires only contact pressure for bonding. Standard sizes are 1.5 in . wide and 0.04 in . thick, $1.5 \times 0.05 \mathrm{in} ., 1.5 \times 0.06 \mathrm{in}$., $1.5 \times 0.07 \mathrm{in}$. and $1.5 \times 0.08 \mathrm{in}$. It can be used for color coding.
Minnesota Rubber Co., Dept. ED, 3630 Wooddale Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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MAGNETIC CLUTCHES AND BRAKES

A comprehensive series of components having proven perform ance characteristics, featuring fast and depandable response . . . positive engagement and disengagement . . . rugged design, stationary coils . . . Iow inertia and high forque. Both crown footh and friction types.

Available from stock . . . single-ended, double-ended and single-pole, double-throw in a variety of case sizes.

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## EXPERIENCE . . . PLATFORM FOR PRODUCT EXCELLENCE

## ITT WET ANODE TANTALUM CAPACITORS ...ITT's tantalum

 capacitors have demonstrated their superiority on the testing ground of experience. Incorporating the most recent advances of the ITT worldwide research and manufacturing organization, these rugged capacitors conform to MIL specifications, function with thorough reliability in temperatures ranging from $-55^{\circ}$ to +125 C. Extremely compact to meet every requirement of transis-torized equipment, ITT's tantalum wet anode capacitors feature a sintered slug in a fine-silver case that assures top performance even in the most severe environments. The tantalum-oxide dielectric provides the stability that insures trouble-free operation and long storage life.

## Additional Features:

- Large capacitance per unit volume - Extremely low leakage current
- Excellent low-temperaturestability
- Proven mechanical seal


## Gudeman Subminiature Tubular

 Paper Capacitors ... ITT also offers this noted line of capacitors which meet MIL-C-25A specifications (transition to MIL-C-25C as required) CP04-CP05-CP08-CP09. Featuring a capacitance range of .001 mfd to 1.0 mfd , a voltage range of 100 VDC to 1000 VDC and stand ard capacitance tolerances of $\pm 5 \%$, $\pm 10 \%, \pm 20 \%$, these capacitors operate in temperatures ranging from $-55^{\circ}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (Type X ), and from $-55^{\circ}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (Type XH).For all your design needs, choose from ITT's world of capacitors. Prompt off-the-shelf deliveries, factory prices up to 999 pieces, full factory warranty. Call your ITT distributor:

## CALIFORNIA:

Pacific Wholesale Co.
1850 Mission Street San Francisco

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Progress Electronics Co.
107 Franklin Street
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Bruno-New York, Inc.
460 West 34th Street
New York City


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## NEW PRODUCTS

## Transistor Clip

710
For vertical or horizontal mounting, this subminia ture transistor clip is made of tempered berylliu copper and is finished with a flat black matte. Th clip has a case of 0.3 to 0.324 in . in diameter. It fit medium-power, TO-5 transistor cases.

Atlee Corp., Dept. ED, 47 Prospect St., Woburı Mass.

## High-Temperature Motor

711
For use from -65 to +600 F , type HM420 motor, originally designed for aircraft use, has nickel-clad copper wire, insulated by glass impreg. nated with a special additive.
Airborne Accessories Corp., Dept. ED, 1414 Chestnut Ave., Hillside 5, N.J.

## Tape Splicer

712
Model 219 permits rapid splicing of punched tapes for editing, mending, or correction. New information can be added and deletions can be made without loss of information. It can also clean clogged punch-holes.
California Technical Industries, Dept. ED, 1421 Old County Road, Belmont, Calif.

## Sequence Timer

722
Model 4-23 provides an adjustable time span from zero to 45 min . Multiple switch closures can be provided to specifications. It is suited for missile experiment work.

Acton Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 533 Main St., Acton, Mass.

## Frames for modular installations

Type CPF-102 frames for modular multiple installations conform to the Prem-O-Rak Design. Adjustable panel mounting angles on the front and rear are tapped for 10-32 screws.

Premier Metal Products Co., Dept. ED, 337 Manida St., New York 59, N.Y.

## Modular Console System

656
These 30 - and $45-\mathrm{deg}$ wedge frames make possible semi-circular arrangements for pedestal and rack frames. The units are designed to fit Prem-ORak console types CHF-101 and 102 and series F transmitter racks.

Premier Metal Products Co., Dept. ED, 337 Manida St., New York 59, N.Y.

## Mica Capacitors

These silvered-mica button capacitors operate in the temperature range of -55 to +230 C , are rated at 200 wvdc, and have capacitance rating of 50 to 4775 pf.
Sangamo Electric Co., Dept. ED, Springfield, Ill.

## Glass and Metal Sealing Alloy

658
Therlo, a glass and metal sealing alloy, is provided in a vacuum melted form. It has good ductility, is metallurgically clean, matches hard glass in expansivity, and can be used for virtually any sealing application.
Driver-Harris Co., Dept. ED, Harrison, N.J.
Silicon Rectifiers
These 12 -amp silicon rectifiers, available in 1/2in. hex ceramic-insulated or $7 / 16-\mathrm{in}$. hex styles, have piv ratings from 50 to 600 v .
Cornell Dubilier, Electric Corp., Dept. ED, Norwood, Mass.

## Rolled Epoxy-Glass Tubing

660
Dilecto GB-125EFR rolled epoxy-glass tubing has the electrical and physical properties required of NEMA G-11 sheets. Suitable for military electronic equipment, the tubing is offered in ID's of $3 / 16$ to 12-3/4 and OD's of $1 / 4$ to $13-1 / 2$ with a length of 38 in . and a wall thickness of $1 / 32 \mathrm{in}$.
Continental-Diamond Fibre Corp., Dept. ED,「ewark, Del.

## Metal Ball Contacts

These ball contacts are made of fine and coin silver, Conmet 4, Conmet 17, Conmet 43, and other hoadable materials. Standard sizes range from 0.028 to 0188 in .
Contacts, Inc., Dept. ED, Wethersfield. Conn.

## Insulation Tape

662
Temp-R-Tape TSP pressure-sensitive Teflon tape is for high-temperature use and is non-corrosive Total thickness is 0.006 in . It accepts encapsulating resins and electrical varnishes. The tape comes in 0.5 - to 1 -in. widths in 18 -yd rolls.

The Connecticut Hard Rubber Co., Dept. ED 407 E. Street, New Haven, Conn.
Price \& Availability: A $0.5-\mathrm{in}$. roll is priced at $\$ 8$ ea Delivery is from sfock.

## Aluminum Handles

These aluminum handles for electronic equipment are made with straight or diamond knurling and with indicator dots, straightline pointers or arrows. Litton Industries, Dept. ED, 13536 Saticoy St. 'an Nuys, Calif.

## Leftering Equipment

For precise hand lettering, the adjustable Scriber rovides for lettering from $1 / 8$ to 1 in . in all 40 alhabets of the templets, which are also available Lettering up to 2 in . can be produced in several of he templets.
The Letterguide Co., Dept. ED., 2709 O St., incoln, Neb.
Price: The Scriber is priced at $\$ 9.50$. Templet prices ange from $\$ 5.50$ to $\$ 16.00$ ea.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

# Free from Thermal Fatigue 

GENERAL ELECTRIC 6. 12 AND 25-AMP. SILICON RECTIFIERS


SOFT SOLDER FAILURE-As soft-solder joints are stressed by cyclical loads, solder begins to re-crystallize. (Photomacrograph above shows soft solder after 7000 cycles from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.) This causes heat dissipation path of rectifier to deteriorate until junction temperature reaches melting point or thermal runaway condition, and device fails.

no thermal fatigue - General Electric uses only hard solders in medium and highcurrent silicon rectifiers. (Note sound condition of G-E hard solder shown above.) Cycling tests on large samples of G.E.'s 1 N2154 reveal no trace of thermal resistance deterioration after 70,000 temperature cycles from $-35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


A close look at the specs shows three more reasons why G-E medium currents are your best rectifier buy: (1) Lower leakage currents;
(2) high surge current ratings for the new 1N1341A through 1N1206A and 1N2154 through 1N2160; (3) transient PRV ratings which let you buy only the continuous rating you need and still be fully protected for occasional transients. All units are available with negative polarity (at no extra cost) and come in a choice of hex sizes.
For the industry's fatigue-free medium-current silicon rectifiers, see your G-E Semiconductor District Sales Manager or Authorized Distributor. In Canada: Canadian General Electric Co., 189 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ontario. Export: International General Electric Co., 150 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Circuit designers: Make your job easierl Write for a free copy of "Characteristics of Common Rectifier Circuits." Contains basic constants you'll use every day on rectifier circuits and transformer design - all in handy, easy-reference form.

| JEDEC or GE Type Number |  | Ropefifive PRV | Transiont PRV | Max. Poak Prole Cycle Cyrge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INI341A | 6 6 | 50 | 100 | 150A |
| INI342A | 64 | 100 | 200 | 150A |
| iNI343A | 6A | 150 | 300 | 150A |
| INI344A | 64 | 200 | 350 | 150A |
| INI345A | 6A | 300 | 450 | 150A |
| INI346A | 6A | 400 | 600 | 150A |
| INI347A | 6A | 500 | 700 | 150A |
| INI348A | 6A | 600 | 800 | 150A |
| INIT99A | 12A | 50 | 100 | 240A |
| INI200A | 12A | 100 | 200 | 240A |
| INI201A | 12A | 150 | 300 | 240A |
| iNI202A | 12A | 200 | 350 | 240A |
| INI203A | 12A | 300 | 450 | 240 A |
| INI204A | 12A | 400 | 600 | 240 A |
| INI205A | 12A | 500 | 700 | 240A |
| INI206A | 12A | 600 | 800 | 240A |
| IN248 | 10A | 50 |  | 200A |
| IN249 | 10A | 100 |  | 200A |
| 1N250 | 10A | 200 |  | 200A |
| IN248A | 20A | 50 |  | 350A |
| IN249A | 20A | 100 |  | 350A |
| IN250A | 20A | 200 |  | 350A |
| IN2154 | 25A | 50 | 100 | 400A |
| IN2155 | 25A | 100 | 200 | 400A |
| IN2156 | 25A | 200 | 350 | 400A |
| IN2157 | 25A | 300 | 450 | 400A |
| IN2158 | 25A | 400 | 600 | 400A |
| IN2159 | 25A | 500 | 700 | 400A |
| IN2160 | 25A | 600 | 800 | 400A |

Progress Is Our Most Important Product general (\%) ELECTRIC

Section S2390, Semiconductor Products Dept., Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y. CIRCLE 143 ON READER-SERVICE CARD


Virtually no maintenance (supplies can't be damaged even by direct short circuit of output); long life; extremely fast response; transient-free, ripple-free output; and wide input frequency tolerance-these are just a few of the major features you get in Sorensen Q and QR Series transistorized supplies.
They're ideal for critical applications like powering computer circuits, straingauge bridges, or low-level instrument circuits.
Q Series Supplies: Offered in 15 models with nominal output voltages of 6 , $12,28 \mathrm{vdc}$ (adjustable 2:1, approximately) and up to 220 watts power capacity. Models available for either $\pm 0.25 \%$ or $\pm 0.05 \%$ voltage regulation (combined line and load). Available in either cabinet or $19^{\prime \prime}$ rack-mounting styles ( 15 and 25 W models can also be provided for dual rack mounting on a single panel).
QR Series Supplies: Feature wide-range adjustable output voltage-zero to rated voltage, continuously, with COARSE and FINE front-panel controls. Two standard models: $0-36 \mathrm{vdc}, 4 \mathrm{amps}$ max., or $0-75 \mathrm{vdc}, 2 \mathrm{amps}$ max. Output is regulated to within $\pm(0.02 \%+1 \mathrm{mv})$. Output voltmeter and ammeter. Units are available for cabinet or rack-panel ( $19^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ ) mounting.
Get complete specs on these outstanding power supplies. Ask your Sorensen representative or write: Sorensen \& Company, Richards Ave., South Norwalk, Connecticut.

: New Sorensen catalog! Just off the press! 32. page catalog of more than 400 supplies plus valuable application data. Write for your copy today.
...the widest line lets you make the wisest choice 142

DESIGN DECISIONS
Featuring the clever and unusual in packaging, appearance design, and

## Environmental Immunity Greater With Pre-Formed Capacitor Cases

PRE-MOLDED cases for microminiature capacitors were found by one company to give the capacitors an environmental immunity greater than that available from customarily used dipcoated cases.

The company, Vitramon, Inc., also said the pre-molded cases offer the advantage of constant wall thickness. Varying wall thickness is a problem of dip-coating. Walls that are too thin can lead to operational failures.

The capacitors are potted in the cases. The company said this procedure eliminates cracking of the seal where the leads join the case. Such cracking is frequent with dipped cases.
The cases are molded of diallyl phthalate resin. This material was chosen because its properties are unaffected by high temperature. It absorbs little moisture, has high resistance, good color stability, and a coefficient of expansion
compatible with that of the potting com pound.
The cases' high temperature resistance allows the capacitors to be used in printed circuit boards that are dip. soldered at 600 F .
The property of low-moisture absorbtion minimizes leakage currents. Good color stability permits the capacitors to be color-coated. The coefficient of expansion minimizes cracking of the bond between the case and the epoxy pottingcompound.

The case's wall thickness is 0.015 in. The dimensions of the smallest case are $0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.1 \mathrm{in}$. The cases could be made smaller. However, the company said, the increased use of circuit boards with grids of pre-drilled holes 0.1 in . apart makes further size reduction pointless.

One reason is that minimum standard distance between printed leads is 0.2 in .

-the length of the capacitor. In addition, a thickness of 0.1 in . enables the capacitors to be mounted snugly between rows of other components, thus increasing the rigidity of the board.

Capacitors with pre-formed cases have withstood the following environmental conditions:

- Operation at 95 per cent relative humidity at 200 vdc .
- Alternate immersion in silicone oil at 160 C and water at 0 C for a minimum of $1 / 2 \mathrm{~min}$ in each bath.
- Vibration of the leads for 4 hr (on three mutually perpendicular axes) at 15 g from 10 to 2000 cps .
- Subjecting the leads to 100 g shocks of 1 msec duration in 3 mutually perpendicular axes.
- Operation at a minimum altitude of 100,000 ft and 150 per cent of rated voltage.
- Operation for 1000 hr at 150 C and 200 per cent of rated voltage.
The test to determine each environmental characteristic was made in accordance with the appropriate military specification.
The steps in the assembly of the capacitors are shown in the accompanying pictures. The pre-formed cases were made either by compression or transfer molding.

Procedure for assembling microminiature capacitors is as follows: (upper leff) Wire leads are positioned in iig. Leads have sufficient tension to hold capacitor chips. lupper center) Capacitor chips (silver wafers separated by ceramic dielectric) are inserted onto leads. (upper right) Assembled capacitor chips and leads are dip-soldered. Units are coated with a silicone plastic to give moisture resistance. (lower left) Soldered units are inserted into preformed cases. Cases are half full of epoxy potting compound. Units are cured for 2 hr at 150 C , which partially sels epoxy compound. (lower center) Remaining space in cise is filled with epoxy compound. Unit is cured for 24 Ir at 150 C to set remainder of potting compound.


## This rugged telemetry transmitter proved itself in hundreds of missile flights

Missile makers have come to rely heavily on Radiation's Model 3115 FM Telemetry Transmitter. . . and well they may. The Model 3115 has pioneered in an impressive number of successful missile programs, including Redstone, Jupiter, and Snark. Many of the current classified missile programs are using this highly reliable transmitter Most recent contribution has been to Tiros I, with over 20,000 tele vised cloud cover pictures transmitted from better than 300 miles
Model 3115 is a true FM, crystal-controlled unit which delivers 2 watts minimum output with excellent linearity under extreme environmental conditions. It is available in two frequency ranges. 215-235 MC and 235-260 MC.
The Army Ballistic Missile Agency has specified Radiation Model 3115 for use on the Jupiter missile. The agency also plans to employ the transmitter in other work.
For complete data, write Radiation Incorporated, Dept. ED.9, Melbourne, Fla.
the electronics field also relies on radiation for.. RADIPLEX 48-chonnel low-level multiplexer with broad data processing applications. Features rugged solid. state circuitry, olmost unlimited programming nexibility. unique modular consiruction for compaciness and exceptional ease of operation and maintenance.
RADICORDER-Multistylus recorder provides high-speed instantaneous readoul for wide range of data acquisition or processing systems. Eliminotes necessity of eleccomputer work loods.
TDMS - Telegraph Distortion Monitoring System pinpoints type and source of trouble on telegraph, dato processing and similar communications links without interrupting lraffic. Ulira-compact TDMS can replace most test equipment now required for telegraph maintenance and monitoring.

# NEW 

TRANSISTOR - REGULATED

- Five-Year Warranty
- Transient-Free Output
- Exclusive Regulator Circuit

Two new lines of power supplies - one high and one low voltage line - are available now from POWER SOURCES, INC. Both lines feature the exclusive POWER SOURCES regulator circuit that provides full protection for the transistors without DC fuses. Both lines are warranted for five full years. Warranty includes all semi-conductor components. Cooling systems of advanced design insure long life and trouble-free operation.

For prices and complete specifications on POWER SOURCES high and low voltage solid state power supplies, write, wire or phone today.

POWER SOURCES,


High Voltage Supply Specifications

|  | PS4222 | PS4230 | PS4232 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC Output Range | $35-215$ volts <br> $0-1.5$ amps | $90-300$ volts <br> $0-1.5$ <br> amps | $115-325$ volts <br> $0-1.5$ amps |
| AC Input | $105-125$ volts, $50-60 \mathrm{cps}^{*}$, all models |  |  |
| Regulation (line) | Befter than $0.1 \%$ or 0.2 volts over <br> entire input range (whichever is greater) |  |  |
| Regulation. (load) | Better than $0.1 \%$ or 0.2 volts for no- <br> load to full load (whichever is greater) |  |  |
| Transient <br> Response | Output remains within regulation limits <br> for step-function change of <br> in l05-125 volt input range volts <br> Output remains within regulation limits <br> for changes from no-load to full-load <br> or full-load to no-load |  |  |

## Low Voltage Supply Specifications

|  | PS4305 | PS4315 | PS4330 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DC Output Range | $0-36$ volts <br> $0-5$ amps | $0-36$ volts <br> $0-15$ <br> amps | $0-36$ volts <br> $0-30$ amps |
| AC Input | $105-125$ volts, $50-60 \mathrm{cps}$, all models |  |  |
| Regulation (line) | Better than $0.025 \%$ or 3 mv over input <br> range (whichever is greater) |  |  |
| Regulation (load) | Better than $0.05 \%$ or 5 mv , no-load to <br> full-load variation (whichever is greater) |  |  |
| Transient <br> Response | Output remains within regulation limits <br> for line voltage steps of $\pm 10$ volts <br> within input range <br> Output recovers in 100 usec for no-load <br> to full-load or fult-load to $50 \%$ load <br> step changes. |  |  |

[^1]
## NEW LITERATURE

## Infrared Radiation Defectors

Complete with diagrams, curves, and formula: this four-page bulletin describes static and dy. namic characteristics of thermistor bolometers, and also covers the various types of window materials available. A section on circuit design considerations is included. Servo Corporation of America, 111 New South Road, Hicksville, N.Y

## Thermosetting Laminated Materials

262
This engineering data chart of thermosetting laminated materials shows the principal grades and properties of each, with illustrations of component parts and sub-assemblies. Mechanical, electrical, physical and thermal properties of the laminates are listed, in addition to characteristics and applications for each combination. Comeo Plastics, Inc., 98-34 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill 18, N.Y.

## Low Torque Bearings

263
Features, applications, and low-torque performance information for the firm's electromagnetically powered ball bearing can be found in data sheet D-4. Outline drawings and dimension tables also appear. The Barden Corp., 200 Park Ave., Danbury, Conn.

## High-Dielectric Ceramic

These five data sheets contain specifications and price lists for high-dielectric ceramic. Dissipation factor vs temperature is plotted on graphs. Mullenbach, Div. of Electric Machinery Manufacturing Co., 2100 E. 27 St., Los Angeles 58, Calif.

## Metallized Glass Inductors

A description and an illustration of metallized glass inductors appear in this reference sheet. Also included are two curves showing typical Q vs frequency, a table showing minimum $Q$ at measured frequencies for 27 nominal values, and a dimensional drawing. Write on company letterhead to Corning Glass Works, Dept. ED, Bradford, Pa.

## Crimp-Type Connectors

265
A full line of plug-and-receptable connectors featuring crimp-type snap-locked contacts are described in this 52-page catalog, No. HYF-60. Charts, photographs, technical drawings are among the technical data presented. Burndy Corp., Norwalk, Conn.
(continued on page 146)

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## Temperature Conversion Chart For Thermoelectric Data

James R. McDermołt
Electronics Consultant
McDermott Associates
New York, N. Y.
THE RECENT revived interest in thermoelectricity and thermoelectric devices is currently producing a substantial amount of significant engineering information. One problem, emerging as a byproduct, is the random use of three basic temperature scales; namely, Kelvin, Centigrade, and Fahrenheit. The scale quoted depends largely on the background of the individual expert, his organization, or both.

To permit rapid conversion between any of these three scales, the temperature conversion chart shown here, was developed. The scales are based on the following standard relations:
(1) Absolute zero $=-273.16 \mathrm{C},-459.7 \mathrm{~F}$, or 0 K .
(2) $\boldsymbol{F}=(C \times 9 / 5)+32$
(3) $C=(F-32) 5 / 9$
(4) $K=C+273.16$

To convert directly from $F$ to $K$, lay a straight edge across the scales at the known value. In a limited number of instances, references to the Rankins ( $R$ ) scale may appear. To convert, use the following formula: $R=F+459.7$. $=$


This is the Clary Model 2000 series
Militarized Printer. This is the one that operates flawlessly... that prints characters in a straight line within 001 inch...it even withstands such severe conditions as a 15 g shock of 11 milliseconds duration and 10 g 's of vibration through. out the frequency range of 2 to 12,000 cycles per second. Constructed on a sturdy panel for rack mounting. it contains all the necessary electronic equipment for data decoding, digit selections, and control functions. It employs a simple, clean, basic design that makes it adaptable to print the output from a wide variety of devices, including computers, digital voltmeters, shaft position transducers, electronic counters, and digital clocks. In addition, it is ideal in industrial applications where continuous. unfailing operation is required.
 Printer
is the printer that can take it!

For complete information on how the Clary Model 2000 series printer can help you, write today for Engineering Bulletin S-120.

San Gabriel, California

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## NEW LITERATURE

## Thermoplastic Coil Bobbins

Bulletin 3003, two pages, describes precision molded coil bobbins available from stock and to specification. Engineering properties of the thermoplastics used-Nylon, Delrin, Kel-F, and Genc tron-are provided, in addition to a special table on the electrical characteristics of Nylon. Bobbin design features are listed and illustrated. Gries Reproducer Corp., 400 Beechwood Ave., Neiv Rochelle, N.Y.

## Legend Light

A flush-mounting legend light for airborne or ground support applications is described in this catalog sheet. Radar Relay, Inc., 2322 Michigan Ave., Santa Monica, Calif

## Custom Extrusions

This 72-page brochure deals with custom extrusions. Included are several articles describing the design and application of extrusions and information about the firm's facilities. Property tables, descriptions of materials and over 700 cross-sectional diagrams are contained in the brochure. Write on company letterhead to Anchor Plastics Co., 36-36 36 St., Long Island City 6, N.Y.

## Welding Process

This 12-page, illustrated catalog describes electron beam welding, the firm's newest welding technique. Covered are all the salient features, how the process operates, the principal advantages and the equipment required. A full page schematic drawing of the electron beam gun is included. Air Reduction Co. Inc., Air Reduction Sales Co. Div., 150 E. 42 St., New York 17, N.Y.

## Rotary Thumbwheel Switch

269
Illustrations, dimensional drawings and complete technical data on the firm's rotary thumbwheel switch are contained in this two-page, twocolor bulletin. Chicago Dynamic Industries, Inc., Precision Products Div., 1725 Diversey Blvd., Chicago 14, Ill.

## Tantalum Capacitors

Bulletin GEA-7008A gives specifications for the firm's complete line of porous-anode capacitors. Performance characteristics and typical curves for polar units are included in this four-page bulletin. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y.
(continued on page 14ヶ)

## SPECIFY

RAYTHEON ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS


## Characteristic Impedance Nomogram For Concentric Transmission Lines

## David P. Costa

Mechanical Engineer
New York Naval Shipyard
New York, N. Y

T
HE DESIGNER often must determine the characteristic impedance of a concentric transmission line.

Assuming perfect electrical conductors and lossless dielectric materials, this characteristic impedance can be calculated from the equation:

$$
Z=\frac{138}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \log _{10} \frac{D}{d}
$$

where: $Z=$ characteristic impedance, in ohms
$\varepsilon=$ dielectric constant of material between conductors
$l=$ wire diameter
$D=$ inner diameter of shield.
This nomogram gives solutions to the equation for any scale of dimensions.

Example: What is the characteristic impedance of a coaxial line if the wire diameter is 0.06 cm , the inner diameter of the shield is 0.85 cm and the dielectric constant of the material between conductors is 4 .
Solution: 1. Connect $d$ with $D$, intersect $m .2$. Connect $m$ with $\varepsilon$, intersect $Z$, and find $Z$ equals S0 ohms. - -



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So, when seeking more information about products you've seen in advertisements or in our New Products Section, simply circle the Reader Service numbers. It's the fast way. The easy way.

## NEW LITERATURE

## Vibration Transducer

The firm's type 4-123A vibration transducer for jet engine testing is described in this two-page data sheet, No. 1628. Application and construction information, outline drawings, tabulated specifications, and a characteristics chart are included. Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., Transducer Div., 360 Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif.

## Global Communication

272
"Recent Developments and Applications of Kineplex" is the title of this 12page reprint. Problems and requirements involved in global communication of digital data are considered, and the firm's techniques and equipment are described. Block diagrams accompany the text, and capabilities of the firm's instruments are tabulated. Collins Radio Co., Western Div., 2700 W. Olive Ave., Burbank, Calif.

## Silicon Stabistors

$2 ; 3$
The firm's types STC-135 and ST 3 235 Stabistors for transistor bias, clipping and regulator applications are described in this two-page data sheet, $\Lambda_{0}$. 11-133. Characteristics and maximum ratings are tabulated; forward characteristics design curves and current derating curves are included. Silicon Transistor Corp., Carle Place, L.I., N.Y.

## Counter Tubes

Construction, operational and application data on decade counter tubes is given in this nine-page handbook. Specifications and typical operating characteristics of the tubes are tabulated. Circuits for a short-pulse driver, a modified deuce-minimum circuit, a 100 -kc drive circuit, and an addition-subtraction circuit are included. Send 15 cents to Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 1100 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

## Size 8 Servomotor

274
Data Sheet No. 60250, four pages, gives performance data for model 8 SM 461, Size 8 servomotor. Electrical specifications, dimensional drawings, torquespeed curves, and construction data are included. Helipot Technical Information Service, 2500 Fullerton Road, Fullerton, Calif.

## Transistorized Chopper

275
The firm's model 65 plug-in, transistor chopper, which operates to 30 kc , is described in this two-page data sheet. Electrical and mechanical data are accompanied by curves and diagrams. Solid State Electronics Co., 15321 Rayen St., Sepulveda, Calif.

## Transistor Checkers

This one-page data sheet describes the firm's model 1003 transistor checker. Operation and specifications of the portable device are given. Dynatron Laboratories, 71 Glenn Drive, Camarillo, Calif.

## Transistorized Chopper

The firm's model 30 , miniature, tran sistorized chopper is described in this two-page data sheet. Mechanical and electronic data, a typical test application circuit diagram, and operating characteristics are included. Solid State Electronics Co., 15321 Rayen St., Sepulveda, Calif.

## Carrier Amplifier System

278
Two-page Bulletin, No. 1127, describes a 20 -kc carrier amplifier system for highspeed transient studies. Operation and applications are discussed: photographs and specifications are included. Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp., 360 Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif.

## Trimmer and Tuner Chart <br> 279

A listing and description of variable trimmer piston capacitors and L-C tuners is given in this two-page comparison chart. Electrical properties are tabulated. JFD Electronics Corp., 6101 16th Ave., Brooklyn 4, N.Y.

## PROTECT \& CONTROL



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"Termaline" 50 ohm Coaxial Line 5-WATT LOAD RESISTORS

## A Rnown Factor

In measurements of 50 -ohm coaxial systems, the Bird 5-watt coaxial terminations provide a known factor.
As primary test equipment in field or laboratory, they are used as.

- 50 -ohm impedance standards;
- terminations for slotted lines;
- measurements of filter characteristics.
- terminations for insertion loss measurements, and;
- other measurements where an accurate and reliable 50 -ohm termination is required.
The low VSWR of the 5 -watt "Termaline" resistors, their ability to withstand vibration, and their compactness in size makes their use applicable to a variety of electronic systems where a reliable 50 -ohm termination is required.


## SPECIFICATIONS

power rating: 5 Watle Max. NOMINAL IMPEDANCE: 50 ohms
USEFUL FREQUENCY RANGE: 0 to $11,000 \mathrm{mc}$
VSWR: 1.2 Maz 104000 me
1.2 Max under 1000 mc

SPECIAL VSWR: Can be provided
operating position: Any
CASE: Brass FINISH: Silver Plated
LENGTH: 3-3/8" Max.
WIDTH: $11 / 16$ Hex.
WEIGHT: 4 ounces

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TIMING FOR RELIABILITY of systems, sub-systems and modules is accurate, dependable with Houston Fearless "Alert" sub-miniature Elapsed Time Indicators. Measure life expectancy, provide operational warnings to prevent overuse failure. Tested for severe environmental use. Exceeds MIL-E-5272C. 1,000 and 10,000 hour models. Weight, 2 oz., $1^{\prime \prime}$ dia., $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ depth. Write for specifications.


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 11801 West Olympic Blva.. Los Angeles 64. California CIRCLE 154 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

## NEW LITERATURE

## Binary Encoder

Specifications of model E-101 modular binary encoder are given in two-page Bulletin, No. 124. The unit operates from 0 to 65 C . A dimensional drawing is included. Datex Corporation, 1307 S. Myrtle Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

## Transistorized Choppers

The firm's models 40 and 40P silicon transistor choppers are described on this two-page data sheet. Mechanical and electrical data, typical operating characteristics are given. Solid State Electronics Co., 15321 Rayen St., Sepulveda, Calif.

## Selenium Rectifier Bridge

Bulletin F-313, two pages, describes a selenium rectifier bridge rated at 155 v , 90 ma . Dimensional diagrams and mounting instructions are included. Radio Receptor Co., Inc., 240 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn 11, N.Y.

## Ramp Test Set

Model PBN portable, transistorize ramp test set is described in this fourpage bulletin. Applications and principles of operation of the device in testing TACAN and DMET receivers are included. Electrical and mechanical characteristics are given. International Tele phone and Telegraph Corp., Federal Div., 100 Kingsland Road, Clifton, N.J.

## Real Root Evaluation

284
This 27-page booklet, No. U-1888, contains a program for the Univac 120 computer for evaluating real roots. Part one covers theory of the Newton Raphson method, algebraic equations, and synthetic division, descriptions of decimal operations and an illustrative application. Part two covers card design, operating procedure, flow charts, coding and selector structure, and program charts. Remington Rand, 315 Park Avenue South, New York 10, N.Y.


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## Sinusoidal Oscillator

The firm's model S-200 silicon-transistor, sinusoidal oscillator with a 25 to $100,000 \mathrm{cps}$ range is described in this twopage data sheet. Mechanical data, electrical and physical characteristics are given. Solid State Electronics Co., 15321 Rayen St., Sepulveda, Calif.

## Capacitors and Relays

This four-page Bulletin, No. 2, catalogs General Electric's Tantalytic capacitors and microminiature relays. Voltage tables and photographs are included. Relay coil data are tabulated. Schweber Electronics, 60 Herricks Road, Mineola, L.I., N.Y.

## Delay Lines

A single-page data sheet tabulates specifications of lumped-constant, phaseand frequency-compensated delay lines. Characteristic impedance, time delay, rise time and size are given for 36 types. Allen Avionics, Inc., 255 E. 2nd St., Mineola, N.Y.

## Magnetic Components

This catalog covers the firm's regular line of subminiature and standard toroids, filters, laminated transformers, magnetic amplifiers and special packages for printed circuitry. Performance curves and dimensional drawings are included. Communication Accessories Co., Lee's Summit, Mo.

## Acceleration Switches

289
Bulletin No. 04591-4, two pages, tabulates specification, test, and performance data for eight uni-directional and bi-directional damped-type acceleration switches. W. L. Maxson Corp., Instruments Div., 475 Tenth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

## Facsimile Equipment

290
Several facsimile transmitters and recorders for both fixed and mobile operation, and various accessories, are described and illustrated in this four-page bulletin. Westrex Corp., Communications Equipment Dept., 540 W. 58th St., New York 19, N.Y.

## GUDELACE TAKES THE SLIPS OUT OF LACING



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Bulova escapement used as an integrating accelerometer

Bulova's unusually creative teams of scientists and engineers play an ever increasing role in the vanguard of precision design and development. Consider the nature of a Bulova escapement; it's generally employed as a second-order integrating accelerometer However, the basic mechanism lends itself equally well to rotational motion of unbalanced rotors in an accelerating field.
The drawing above shows an inertial element, or weight, coupled to a run away escapement by a rack. A safearm latch locks the system until missile launch. Under acceleration the escapement will delay the weight from moving through its stroke, $s$, according to the following:
(1.)

$$
t=\sqrt{\frac{K}{a g}}
$$

Where $t$ is the time for the weight, $W$,
to traverse its stroke, s, under an acceleration $a, K$ is the mechanism constant which takes into account the gear ratio; the moment of inertia of the system as reflected at the pallet wheel; and the number of pallet cycles involved during stroke $s$.
If the acceleration is constant, the change in distance of the missile during $t$ is

$$
\begin{aligned}
S & =\frac{1}{2} a g t^{2} \\
\text { (2.) } \quad t & =\sqrt{\frac{2 S}{a g}}
\end{aligned}
$$

Equating (1) and (2)

$$
\sqrt{\frac{2 S}{a g}}=\sqrt{\frac{K}{a g}} \quad S=2 K
$$

It is thus evident that, for a given esCIRCLE 158 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
apement with a given stroke, the distance integrated is constant, and is independent of acceleration.
Bulova developments in the field of time measurement are particularly significant because they advance the state-of-the-art with existing systems and elements... With existing comporacy. But cont nuing study of new concepts keeps ulova systems years ahead-ready $t$ meet the future needs of both the military and industry.
$\sqrt{\begin{array}{l}\text { Researet \& Development Latoraterins, Inc. } \\ \mathrm{s} 2-10 \text { Wondsile Avenue, Woolside } 77, \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{Y} \text {. }\end{array}}$

## NEW LITERATURE

## Acceleration Switches

Engineering specifications and performance data of seven snap-action type acceleration switches are summarized in this two-page bulletin. Manual, automatic and dual type switches are also described. W. L. Maxson Corp., Instruments Div., 475 Tenth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

## Impulse Counters

292
This six-page, two-color bulletin describes the firm's series of small electric impulse counters. Operating information, electrical data and dimensional drawings are included. A section gives details for operation on ac. Landis \& Gyr, Inc., 45 W. 45 St., New York 36, N.Y.

## Tantalum Capacitors

293
Capacitors described in this bulletin, No. GEA 7085, have plain or etched foil construction. The smaller-case Tantalytic foil capacitors meet requirements of Mil specifications. Data charts and life test tables are included in this four-page brochure. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y.

## Micromodule Resistor Elements

294
This one-page bulletin, No. 1007, offers dimensional drawing and a magnified illustration of the firm's metal-film resistor elements. These elements, used in micromodule circuit assemblies, have a packaging density of as high as 600,000 parts per cubic foot. Ohmite Manufacturing Co., 3678 Howard St., Skokie, Ill.

## Transistor Testing Equipment

295
The Itvac family of automatic test and classification equipment for semiconductor devices are described in this four-page, two-color brochure. Included in this illustrated pamphlet is a listing of tests performed and test limits available. Industro Transistor Corp., 35-10 36 Ave., Long Island City 6, N.Y.

## Audio Bandpass Filters

296
Typical characteristics of six audio bandpass filters designed for alternate band separation use are tabulated on data sheet No. 701. High off-passband impedances of the filters permit parallel inputs without adverse effects on other circuitry. Bandwidth, frequency range, shape factor and size are given for models BF115 through BF120). Control Electronics Co., Inc., 10 Stepar Place, Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

## Computer Paper Tape Accessories

This two-page, illustrated data sheet describes three paper tape accessories for the firm's G-15 disital computer. Dimensions, operating specifications and suggested applications of model PR-1 auxiliary photoelectric paper tape reader, Model Pli-2 multi-code high speed tape reader, and Model PTP-1 auxiliary paper tape punch are included. Bendix Computer Div., 5630 Arbor Vitae St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

## Coils

298
Specifications on over 600 coils and complete application are contained in this 28-page type catalog. Every coil type in general use is covered by the inclusion of 79 schematic diagrams. Chicago Standard Transformer Corp., 3500 W. Addison St., Chicago 18, 111.

## Synchros

299
Two four-page bulletins, Nos. 204 and 206, describe the firms' size 8 and 11 synchros respectively. Engineering data in tabular form lists technical specifications and characteristics, including input and output voltages, accuracy, shaft configurations, sensitivity, resistance and impedance. Induction Motors of Calif., Dept. S1, 6060 Walker Ave., Maywood, Calif.

## Silver-Zinc Batteries

300
The firm's Silvercel battery system for missile applications is described in this illustrated eightpage Bulletin No. Z-101. Data listed includes electrical, physical, environmental and typical application characteristics, and discharge curves. Yardney Electric Corp., 40-50 Leonard St., New York 13, N. Y.

## Graded Instrument Gears

301
A catalog of stocked gears graded for quality, material and price is being offered. Gears range in pitch from 20 to 120 , with composite tooth error of $0.002,0.0015,0.001$, and 0.0005 available ins steel, brass and aluminum. Armac Gears Div., Franke Gear Works, 4401 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.

## Absolute Level Mounts

This four-page brochure describes the Serval evl mount as a means of maintaining precisely constant level under changing load conditions. ('peration of the compressed-air support and an vample of its application are included. Barry ontrols, Inc., 700 Pleasant St., Watertown 72, lass.

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equipment all contribute to Synthane quality products. Our people, through years of experience, know how to machine laminated plastics to achieve the dimensions and tolerances you require.

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B. better than any we ve seen or heard of Tructure. We start with glass rods with metal oxide applied under heat. This in it-
self makes a moisture-resistant, almost abnormally stable resistor, as you well know if you have ever used our regular N -style resistors

We encapsulate this basic unit in a glass envelope and apply glass-to-metal seals at the leads...comparable to those in a vacuum tube.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY - There are two models of this gem in production, ready for quick shipment: the $1 / 8$-watt NF-60
and the $1 / 4$-watt NF-65. Resistance ranges fom 100 ohms to 360 K ohms. Voltage atings are 250 v and 300 v . Full rating a $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. with derating to $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. More data
Load life ............................. 0.0
Voltage coefficient . . . . . $0.001 \% / \mathrm{V}$ Temp. coefficient . 100,000 megohms Io get this and other data for your file To get this and other data for your file,
just write and ask for Data Sheet CE-2.02. Address: Cornit-Glass Works, 540 High Street, Bradfu.d, Pennsylvania.
F. CORNING ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS CORNING GLASS WORKS, BRADFORD, PA.


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## Cascode Amplifier Stage Extends Receiving Tube Use

By combining a cascode stage with degener: tion, small receiving tube types can be designed into circuits where considerations of voltagu swing and power output would ordinarily pre clude their use.
In the circuit shown, the feedback path to the grid of $V_{2}$ is of sufficiently low resistance to pass most of the load current when the series combi nation of the two tubes causes the load voltage to be at a minimum.
When, on the other hand, the load voltage is at its maximum value, and the tube voltage is at a minimum, the shunt path will contribute little current. However, tube dissipation is small due to the low voltage. Because of the series arrangement, the hold-off voltage rating is doubled.

For a typical design, $R_{81}=R_{82}=1 / 2 R_{8}$, and $K=1 / 2$. Both tubes operate at substantially the same point and $\mu_{1}=\mu_{2}=\mu, r_{p 1}=r_{p 2}=r_{p}$, and
$K=R_{s 2} /\left(R_{s 1}+R_{s 2}\right)$
Under these circumstances

$$
G=-\frac{\frac{\mu(1+\mu)}{r_{p}(2+\mu)} \cdot \frac{R_{s} R_{L}}{R_{s}+R_{L}}}{1+\frac{(1+K \mu) \frac{R_{s} R_{L}}{R_{s}+R_{L}}}{r_{p}(2+\mu)}}
$$

" $A$ " = Forward Gain

$$
=\frac{\mu(1+\mu) \frac{R_{s} R_{L}}{R_{s}+R_{L}}}{r_{p}(2+\mu)}
$$

" $A B$ " $=$ Feerlback Return Ratio

$$
=\frac{(1+K \mu) \frac{R_{v} R_{L}}{R_{v}+R_{L}}}{r_{p}(2+\mu)}
$$

For loads with a constant current characteris-


A cascode stage combined with degeneration extends receiving tube types usable in power ouipu stages.
tic, such as backward wave oscillator tubes, $R_{t} \rightarrow \infty$, and the gain becomes

$$
G^{\prime}=-\frac{\frac{\mu(1+\mu)}{r_{p}(2+\mu)} \cdot R_{g}}{1+\frac{(1+K \mu) R_{a}}{\left(r_{p}+2 \mu\right)}}
$$

George M. Strauss, Section Manager, The W. L. Maxson Corp., New York 18, N. Y.

## Biased Base Clipper Isolates WWV "Tick" Tone

We wanted to obtain the seconds "ticks" of station WWV without any other frequencies being present. The "ticks" from WWV consist of 5 msec of $1,000-\mathrm{cps}$ tone. In the application, the output from the WWV receiver was first passed through a $1,000-\mathrm{cps}$ filter. This didn't prove to be quite satisfactory since the other tones that WWV transmits ( $440,600 \mathrm{cps}$ ) were still audible, although at a lower level.
After some breadboard experimenting we came up with the circuit shown in the figure. Here, the 1N98 diode and the 2N525 transistor form essentially an automatically biased-base clipper. The audio signal input is rectified and filtered by the transistor and the large capacitor in the emitter circuit. The output across the $10-\mathrm{K}$ resistor in the emitter of the transistor is dc or slowly varying ac. This slowly varying ac is applied to the diode so as to reverse bias it.
The amplitude of the "tick" output from the $1,000-\mathrm{cps}$ filter is always quite a bit larger than the other tones, although all of the tones vary in amplitude according to the strength of the WWV signal and noise. When a "tick" comes in, the bias voltage can't respond quickly enough and the "tick" passes through the diode to the final audio amplifier. The $440-$ and $600-\mathrm{cps}$ tones are on for a longer period of time than 5 msec . Because these other unwanted modulations create a back bias on the diode, they do not appear in the output.


Short-duration 1,000-cps "ticks" ride through, but the onger, unwanted signals are squelched by the backviased diode.
Thomas E. Fay, Electrical Engineer, Mechancal Div. of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis 13, Inn.

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For export information, write: Hughes International, Culver City, California.



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CURLEY products/services

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## IDEAS FOR DESIGN

## Driver Closes Relays Rapidly With Almost Bounceless Contacts

A circuit was needed which would open two normally-closed relays for periods of about 6 msec, 5 times per sec. A $+100-\mathrm{v}$ pulse was available for control. The circuit shown opens the relays with 1 msec after the beginning of the control pulse and closes them within $1 / 2 \mathrm{msec}$ after the pulse termination. Contact bounce time is limited to less than $1 / 4 \mathrm{msec}$.

Normally, the bleeder current is great enough to keep the relays closed. The capacitor-coupled, positive $100-\mathrm{v}$ pulse from the cathode follower causes them to open by reducing the relay voltage to a low value.

During the 6 msec time of the $100-\mathrm{v}$ control pulse, charging of the coupling capacitor causes the relay voltage to increase gradually to a value just insufficient to cause closure. This value is determined by adjustment of the 25 K potentiometer. Upon the termination of the control pulse, the negative-going signal, coupled through the capacitor, causes rapid and firm closure of the relay contacts. In the relay used (Revere Glaswitch type), absence of bounce seems due to the fact that the reed-type relay contacts are brought very close together by the smoothly-increasing coil voltage during the "off" time. When the control pulse ends, there is not enough contact movement to the closed position to generate the impact forces that cause bounce.


Relays are opened with application of positive pulse to cathode follower; closed on negative-going pulse termination.
K. C. Herrick, Systems Engineer, Reflectone Electronics, Inc., Stamford, Conn.

## Diode Forward Voltage Drop Clamps Outputs to Zero

The outputs of a paralleled cathode follower were referenced to zero by clamping them to the

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Fig. 1. Diode clamps hold outputs at the diodes' for ward voltage drop (assumed equal).


Fig. 2. Cathode voltage of $D_{0}$ is equal to the negative of the clamping diodes' forward drop. Outputs are thus roferenced to zero.
forward voltage drop of a diode, instead of to ground.
Diodes connected directly from the outputs to ground, Fig. 1, reference the outputs, not to zero, but to the diodes' positive forward voltage drop. It is assumed that the diodes are operating past the knees of their characteristic forward conduction curves so that these forward drops are equal. (Operation below the knee may cause their forward drops to differ by an objectionable amount because of the greater dissimilarity between characteristic curves.)

The outputs are held at zero by returning the clamping diodes to the potential derived from the forward conduction of diode $D_{o}$, Fig. 2. This diode is of the same type as the others. Thus, diodes $D_{1}, D_{2}$ and $D_{3}$ are connected to a negative voltage equal to their own forward voltage drops. The outputs of the cathode followers are, then, at zero volt.

Typical values for a 12AU7/5814 driver are shown in Fig. 2. The current through $D_{4}$ equals the sum of the currents flowing in diodes $D_{1}$ through $D_{3}$. Clamping resistor sizes must be selected to restrict the current to below the maximum permissible forward current.
This clamping method has found application in the zero clamping of analog voltage generators and in output cathode follower stages.
V. J. Kaneski, Senior Engineer, Melpar Inc., Falls Church, Va.


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|  | 10 Amps, full load (1) 120 VAC | Duty: |
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## IDEAS FOR DESIGN

## Blocking Diodes Stabilize Multi Frequency Against $I_{\text {co }}$

Transistor multivibrator circuits can be stabi－ lized against the effects of the transistor reverse leakage current，$I_{c o}$ ，by inserting blocking diodes as shown in the figure．
By preventing $I_{c o}$ from flowing into the timing circuit，variations in multivibrator frequency as the operating temperature is increased are avoided．Resistor $R$ passes $I_{c o}$ ，blocked from Howing into timing capacitor $C$ ，to ground and holds the transistor off．Diode $D_{1}$ clamps the base of the off transistor to near ground．This prevents resistor $R$ from pulling the base so far off that the blocking diode will conduct prema－ turely．Except for the action of these new com－ ponents in blocking $I_{\text {ca，}}$ ，the circuit operation is conventional．


Blocking diodes prevent transistor reverse leakage current，$I_{c o,}$ from charging the timing capacitor C Multivibrator frequency is kept constant as ambient temperature varies．

Roy P．Foerstcr，Group Engineer，The Martin Co．，Baltimore，Md．

## Fabrication From Plastic Clay Speeds Microwave Matching

In the matching of various microwave com－ ponents，it is often necessary to optimize the matching structure used by a＂cut and try＂proc－ ess．Since each＂try＂involves a machining oper－ ation，the matching process can be very time consuming．
If，however，the matching structure is shaped from plastic clay，inserted in the waveguide com－ ponent，and quick drying silver paint applied to it，the clay structure will effectively simulate a metallic matching structure．When a clay struc－ ture is found that is approximately correct，a


CIRCLE 224 ON READER－SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28， 1960
|urmanent metallic duplicate can be fabricated.
The plastic clay used was "Plasticine" made by Harbutt's Plasticine Ltd., Bath, England. The silver paint was Silver Paint No. 378, made by Jlandy and Harmon, 82 Fulton St., New York 38, N. Y.
E. Kramer, Senior Electronic Engineer, Emerson Research Laboratories, Silver Spring, Md.

## "Inside-Out" Limiter Supplies <br> Constant Amplitude Square Waves

Simple limiters and clippers are often required for communication equipment. However, their use is sometimes precluded by the bulk of the low-pass filter required to remove the higher frequency components generated. The "insideout" clipper shown in the figure is an economical and compact circuit, which at normal clipping levels eliminates the need for a low-pass filter.
Diode $D_{1}$, capacitor $C_{1}$ and the effective shunt resistances comprise a negative clamp, clamping the signal at point $B$ in the positive direction. As long as the magnitude of the signal at points $C$ and $D$ is less than 6 v , Zener diodes $D_{3}$ and $D_{4}$ act as high resistances and allow undistorted signals to be summed in the resistive network $R_{1}, R_{2}$ and $R_{3}$. Signals which produce peak voltages at points $C$ and $D$ in excess of -6 and +6 v respectively are clipped. Zener diode $D_{3}$ removes the negative peaks of the input signal in the upper channel, while Zener diode $D_{4}$ removes the positive peaks in the lower one. Summing the signals of both channels results in a wave with the center section removed. Each channel's output is joined in the summing circuit to form a continuous wave of 4 v peak-to-peak maximum amplitude, regardless of the input signal's magnitude.


The upper and lower peaks of the square wave inout are clipped, by Zener diodes $D_{3}$ and $D_{4}$, to the values determined by their breakdown vo'tage.

Herbert L. Hardy, Research Physicist, Amerian Machine \& Foundry Corp., Central Rescarch Iaboratory, Stamford, Conn.

## BROADBAND COAX ISOLATORS FOR L\&S BANDS



## NEW COMPACT DEVICES PROVIDE MINIMUM ISOLATION OF 20 DB OVER EXTENDED BANDS

A single Raytheon L-band coaxial ferrite isolator now covers the full frequency range from 1,250 through $1,600 \mathrm{mc}$ while its S -band sister covers the band from 2,000 to $4,000 \mathrm{mc}$.

The new units, designated $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{LM} 3$ and $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{SM} 2$, open new design possibilities in $L$ and $S$ band equipment. Where performance over narrow frequency ranges is specified, increased isolation is possible with either unit.

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| TYPICAL SPECIFICATIONS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IcLM3 | IcSM2 |
| Frequency range | $1,250-1,600 \mathrm{mc}$ | $2,000-4,000 \mathrm{mc}$ |
| Isolation |  |  |
| Minimum | 20 db | 20 db |
| Maximum | 40 db | 31 db |
| Insertion loss |  |  |
| Minimum | .8 db | 1.3 db |
| Maximum | 1.0 db | 2.0 db |
| Power |  |  |
| Peak | 10 kw | 5 kw |
| Average | 25 watts | 5 watts |
| VSWR | 1.10 |  |
| Minimum | 1.25 | 1.02 |
| Maximum | 3.8 lbs. | 2.25 lbs. |
| Weight (max.) | $12 \mathrm{in}$. | 9.8 in. |
| Max. dimension | Type N | Type N |
| Connectors |  |  |

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We explained that the Readall instrument was originally developed for data display in flight control equipment. We described the Readall instrument as an electro-mechanical, D.C. operated, readout device for displaying characters in accordance with a pre-determined binary code . . . a compact self-contained device . . . which can be applied to the output of digital computers, teletype receiving equipment, telemetering systems, or wherever data must be displayed. And we wound up by asking about new applications for our Readall instrument. Here are some of the answers to our question:

1. A leading aircraft corporation is using Readall instruments in a visual intercom system in patrol aircraft that's connected with anti-submarine warfare.
2. Another company uses Readall instruments in ground checkout equipment for a new Air Force bomber.
3. An oil company uses these readout instruments in a data reduction system that converts magnetic tape seismographic data to printed digital data and graphic chart strips.
4. A missile manufacturer uses Readall instruments in an automated "Missile Skin" milling machine.
5. These readout devices are being applied in nuclear reactor work for remote control and indication of rod position.
6. Readall instruments are now used in an electric power station monitoring system in Philadelphia.
7. Readall instruments are being used in display boards for the Air Defense Headquarters.
8. Another aircraft manufacturer uses Readall instruments in a flight simulator.
9. A branch of the military designed the Readall instruments into an airborne bomb-direction computer.
10. An aircraft systems manufacturer uses Readall instruments for display and print-out of data with a computer in a high altitude weather reconnaissance project.

We would be happy to tell you more about the READALL and its applications,
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## PATENTS

Automatic Focusing Circuit
Patent No. 2,939,042, G. H. Fathauer. (Assigned to Thompson Ramo Wooldridge)

In a Vidicon camera, beam focus is maintained by sensing the change in current through the magnetic focus coil. This automatically adjusts the electrostatic focus in the proper sense. The circuit components are tabulated.

The current to focus coil $F$ is drawn through resistor 27 , located in the grid. cathode circuit of amplifier 34. With the tube initially biased through Zener diode 40, a change in voltage across resistor 27 is metered by plate resistor 38. The po tential on electrode 16 is adjusted $t_{i}$ maintain the focus of the electron bean in camera tube 10 .


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5528 Vineland Avenue, North Hollywood, California
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Electronic Function Generator
Putent No. 2,939,082, N. Nesenoff. (Assigned to Sperry Rand Corp.)
The function generated is a composite of the maxima of outputs of separate waveform generators. Each individual network couples through a diode; the cathodes of the diodes are joined to select the instantaneous maxima.
An array of RC waveform networks is driven by a pulse of constant amplitude generated by multivibrator 1 and diode clamp 20. At any instant, because the cathodes of diodes 34, 35, and 36 are joined, the diode which receives the highest voltage will cut the other diodes off. Thus, the generated voltage is the summation of the largest portions of the voltages appearing on the diodes.


High Frequency Energy Interchange Device
Patent No. 2,922,067, R. M. Van Dien. (Assigned to General Electric)
A TWT helix is cooled by conducting the heat through sapphire supporting rods which contact the inner wall of the metallic tube body. The rods are slotted to form line contact with the helix and to reduce dielectric loading.


Helix 14 is positioned by dielectric rods 42 which contact the body wall 13. Slots 39 are cut to remove the dielectric in the regions where the electric fields are high. The structure can be made more rigid by brazing along contact lines 40.


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linear within $1 / 2 \mathrm{db}$. Gain $13 \mathrm{db}, \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{B}$ : natio $30 \mathrm{db} . V / S / W / R(50 \mathrm{ohm}$
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## fboons

Electronic Processes in Solids
Pierre R. Aigrain, Roland J. Coelho und Gianni Ascarelli, The Technology Press of The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and John Wiley \& Sons, Inc. New York, N.Y., 67 pp.
Based on a series of lectures by Dr. Aigrain at MIT, this book presents the physical background needed for the study of electric conductive phenomena in crystals. It is inteaded for persons who have a background in calculus and wave mechanics. Band theory and transport theory in covalent semiconductors are presented on a level between detailed original work and an elementary treatment. The thermodynamic approach to transport theory and "hot electrons" problems are included in the text.

How to Use Meters
John F. Rider and Sol D. Prensky, Jolin F. Rider Publisher, Inc., 116 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y., 210 pp, \$3.50. (Sec ond edition.)

A practical book for the engineer or technician, this revised edition covers the most common meter types and includes the latest advance in measuring devices. Such developments as transistorized voltmeters, laboratory instruments with increased sensitivities, longarc meter scales, and digital display; are discussed.

The point of view maintained is that the basic principles behind these instruments must first be understood. Tables, diagrams, and illustrations are provided. Very little mathematics is used.

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## Ideas For Management

IV. R. Amos, Editor, The Systems and Irocedures Association, 4463 Benobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich., 573 pp.

Taken from the proceedings of the Twelfth International Systems Meeting, the articles in this book are of interest to those involved in the administration of personnel. Case studies show how problems in efficiency and productivity can be solved.

## Electronic Computers

Principles and Applications (second edition), T. E. Ivall, Philosophical Library Inc., 15 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y. $259 p p, \$ 15$.
The book is intended as a non-mathematical introduction to the principles and applications of computers. Written for engineers and students, the book includes some chapters that can be understood by the layman. The bulk of the text describes the circuitry and construction of digital and analog computers. Considerable emphasis is also placed on
application to automation techniques in industry and on computing techniques used in research and design work.

To include recent developments, most of the book has been rewritten since the first edition was published in 1956.

Epoxy Resins: Market Survey and Users' Reference

Harvard Business School Graduate Students, Materials Research, Box 363, Cambridge 39, Mass., 175 pp, $\$ 18.50$.
Though written from the standpoint of the businessman or the market research analyst, this report covers technical as well as economic considerations involved in the various uses of epoxy resins. Also provided are background material on the epoxy-resin industry and growth and changes expected in the next few years.
The Users' Reference, subdivided by application, gives technical specs of applicable epoxy resins, costs involved, and examples of problems solved by particular companies.



WHAT IS "IMPERVOHM'?... It is a new non-porous silicone encapsulant representing a significant moisture seal "break through," which has been developed exclusively for SAGE Characteristic " $G$ " and " $V$ " Power Resistors.
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## BOOKS

Progress in Dielectrics, Vol. II J. B. Birks, Editor, John Wiley \& Sons Inc., New York, N.Y., $225 \mathrm{pp}, \$ 9.50$.

This book is the second in an annual series for the engineer or physicist who needs up-to-date information on dielectrics. This volume deals with dielectric properties in weak electric fields. Specific topics covered are: theory of polarization and absorption in dielectrics, dielectric properties of polymeric systems, dielectric properties of glass, highpermittivity ceramics for capacitors, and artificial dielectrics. The articles, drawn from international sources, are in English.

Getting The Most Out Of Vacuum Tubes
Robert B. Tomer, Howard W. Sams d Co., Inc., The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6, Inc., $160 \mathrm{pp}, \$ 3.50$.
The thesis of this book, which is primarily of interest to the technician, is
that most premature tube failures $\mathrm{c} n$ be prevented through proper maint 3 . nance. It also covers the most comm in causes of failure in vacuum tubes. A glossary of terms is included.

## Electrical Systems Design

Joseph F. McPartland, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y. 208 pp, \$7.75.
A reference for practicing engineers, this book presents the standards of electrical systems design found in current use. It covers power, light, heat, air conditioning, signals, and communications systems. The engineering and applications of such systems in commercial, industrial, institutional, and residential buildings are explained.
Step-by-step procedures, complete with diagrams and illustrations, are given. This revised edition includes the changes recently made in the National Electrical Code.


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## Video Tape Recording

Julian Bernstein, John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., 116 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y., 272 pp, \$8.95.

Containing the techniques, mechanics, and descriptions of circuitry used in video-tape recording, this book is suitable for the non-specialist in need of a thorough background in this field. The book begins with the types of waveforms and signals required for tape recording. Considerable space is devoted to electronic photography. Various tape transports, video track patterns, and television tape recorders are discussed. Information on the latest equipment is included.

## An Introduction to Transisfor Circuits

E. H. Cooke-Yarborough, Interscience Publishers, Inc., 250 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N.Y. 158 pp, $\$ 3.50$ (Second Edition.)
Directed to the student or the engineer who is not a specialist in transistors, the book attempts to provide a physical picture of the functioning of junction and point-contact transistors. Discussion
of semiconductor theory is largely avoided.
The book begins by reviewing the properties of semiconductors that have an important influence on the electrical properties of transistors. This is followed by a description of the properties of the transistor as a linear amplifier, a discussion of nonlinear circuits, and a survey of some common transistor applications.

Digest of Literature on Dielectrics, Vol. XXII
Edited by Robert A. Soderman and Louis J. Frisco, Publication 713, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, D.C. 293 pp, \$5.
Compiled mainly for the specialist in dielectrics, this annual digest includes measurements, insulation, and engineering applications. The 1958 digest, now available, covers topics such as molecular and ionic interactions in dielectrics, conduction phenomena in solid dielectrics, ferroelectric and piezoelectric materials, and ferromagnetic materials.


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RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS

## J. George Adashko

## Transfer Function of a First-Order Element With Linearly-Varying Coefficients

T
THE TRANSFER function of a linear, firstorder element with linearity-varying parameters can be approximately determined by applying the inverse impulse transfer function.
Let us consider an element, described by the equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(a_{0}-a_{1} t\right) y^{\prime}-c y=-k(t) x \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $x$ is the input coordinate, $y$ the output coordinate, and $a_{0}, a_{1}$, and $c$ are constant parameters. Written in general form this equation is

$$
\begin{equation*}
y^{\prime}+P(t) y+Q(t)=0 \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where

$$
\begin{equation*}
P(t)=-\frac{c}{a_{0}-a_{1} t}, \quad Q(t)=\frac{k(t) x}{a_{0}-a_{1} t} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

The solution of Eq. 2 has the form

$$
\begin{aligned}
y=\exp & {\left[-\int_{t_{0}}^{t} P(t) d t\right] } \\
& {\left[y_{0}-\int_{t_{0}}^{t} Q(t) \exp \left(\int_{t_{0}}^{t} P(t) d t\right) d t\right](3 \mathrm{a}) }
\end{aligned}
$$

where $y_{0}$ is the initial value (at $t=t_{0}$ ) of the variable $y$.

If the initial conditions are taken to be $y_{0}=0$ at $t=0$, then taking Eq. 3 into account, we obtain for Eq. 1 the following solution

$$
\begin{align*}
y(t)= & -\exp \left[\int^{t} \frac{c}{a_{0}-a_{1} t} d t\right] \int_{0}^{t} \frac{k(\tau) x(\tau)}{a_{0}-a_{1} \tau} \\
& \exp \left[-\int_{0}^{\tau} \frac{c}{a_{0}-a_{1} \nu} d \nu\right] d \tau \tag{3b}
\end{align*}
$$

Considering that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int_{1}^{t} \frac{c}{a_{0}-a_{1} t} d t=\ln \left[\frac{a_{0}}{a_{0}-a_{1} t}\right]^{c / a_{1}} \tag{3c}
\end{equation*}
$$

then this solution can be written
$y(t)=-\left[\frac{a_{0}}{a_{0}-a_{1} t}\right]^{c / a_{t}} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{k(\tau)}{a_{0}-a_{1} \tau}$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left[\frac{a_{0}-a_{1} \tau}{a_{0}}\right]^{c / a_{1}} x(\tau) d \tau \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Putting for the sake of definiteness $k(\tau)=b_{0}+$
$b_{1} \tau$ and introducing the factor $a_{0} /\left(a_{0}-a_{1} t\right)^{0 / a}$ we obtain:

$$
y(t)=-\int_{0}^{t} \frac{\left(a_{0}-a_{1} \tau\right)^{\frac{e}{a}-1}\left(b_{0}+b_{1} \tau\right)}{\left(a_{0}-a_{1} t\right)^{c / a_{1}}} x(\tau) d \tau(5)
$$

The solution of Eq. 1 can be written in general form in terms of an inpulse transfer function $y^{+}(t, \tau)$. That is

$$
\begin{equation*}
y(t)=\int_{0}^{t} y^{+}(t, \tau) x(\tau) d \tau \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

Comparing solutions (5) and (6) we obtain the following expression for the impulse transfer function of this variable link.

$$
\begin{equation*}
y^{+}(t, \tau)=-\frac{\left(a_{0}-a_{1} \tau\right)^{\frac{c}{a_{1}}-1}\left(b_{0}+b_{1} \tau\right)}{\left(a_{0}-a_{1} t\right)^{\frac{c}{a_{1}}}} \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

As is known, the response of a linear element with constant parameters to an input disturbance, $x(t)$, can be expressed in terms of the impulse transfer function $y^{+}(t)$ of this element. This expression is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
y(t)=\int_{0}^{t} y_{1^{+}}(t-\tau) x(\tau) d \tau \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $y_{1}{ }^{+}(t-\tau)$ is the inverse impulse transfer function of the linear element under consideration. Thus, when $t$ is constant, the plot of the function $y_{1}{ }^{+}(t-\tau)$ coincides with the inverted plot of the function $y_{1}{ }^{+}(\tau)$, that is, $y_{1}{ }^{+}(\tau)$, is plotted, starting with the instant $t$, from right to left.
Comparing Eqs. 6 and 8 we note that the impulse transfer function $y^{+}(t, \tau)$ for a variable link plays the same role as the inverse transfer function $y_{1}{ }^{+}(t-\tau)$ for a constant link. Thus, considering only the magnitude of the output response $y(t)$ at the instant $t$, a variable link with an impulse transfer function $y^{*}(t, \tau)$ is equivalent to a constant link whose inverse impulse transfer function $y_{1}{ }^{+}(t-\tau)$ satisfies the condition

$$
y_{1}^{+}(t-\tau)=y^{+}(t, \tau)
$$

(8:a)
where $\tau$ is the variable parameter and $t$ is the constant parameter.

With a change of variable from $\tau$ to $t-u$, this condition can be written as

$$
\begin{equation*}
y_{1}{ }^{+}(u)=y^{+}(t, t-u) \tag{8b}
\end{equation*}
$$

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

The function $y^{*}(t, t-u)$ is the inverse im pulse transfer function of the variable link. We lenote this function by $y(t, u)$.
We see then that a variable link can be replaced, for a fixed instant of time, by a constant link having an impulse transfer function $y_{1}{ }^{+}(u)$ This new transfer function coincides in the range $0-t$ with the inverse impulse transfer function $y^{-}(t, u)$, of the variable link.
Making the substitution $\tau=t-u$ in Eq. 7 and putting $c / a_{1}=2$, we obtain the expression for the inverse pulse transfer function of a variable link.

$$
\begin{gather*}
y^{-}(t, u)=-\frac{b_{0}+b_{1} t}{a_{0}-a_{1} t}-\frac{\left(a_{0} b_{0}-b_{1} a_{0}\right)+2 a_{b} b_{1} t}{\left(a_{0}-a_{1}\right)^{2}} u \\
+\frac{a_{1} b_{1}}{\left(a_{0}-a_{1} t\right)^{2}} u^{2} \tag{9}
\end{gather*}
$$

The transfer function of the constant link is equal to the Laplace transform of the impulse transfer function $y_{1}{ }^{*}(u)$. Consequently, the transfer function of the constant link, which replaces the variable link for fixed values of $t$, should equal the Laplace transform of the inverse impulse transfer function $y(t, u)$ of the variable link. Note that the Laplace transform is taken with respect to the variable $u$, and $t$ is considered to be a constant parameter. Using the well known formula of operational calculus, $u_{n}=n!/ s^{n+1}$ we obtain from Eq. 9 the transfer function $W(s, t)$, of a constant link. This replaces, for given $t$, the variable link under consideration.

$$
W(s, t)=\frac{\left.\begin{array}{c}
-\left(a_{0}-a_{1} t\right)\left(b_{0}+b_{1} t\right) s^{2} \\
-\left[a_{1} b_{0}-b_{1} a_{0}+2 a_{1} b_{0} t\right] s+2 a_{1} b_{1}
\end{array}\right)}{\left(a_{0}-a_{1} t\right)^{2} s^{2}}
$$

The expression for $W(s, t)$ can be considered as the exact transfer function of the variable link Eq. 1 , with parameter $k(t)=b_{0}+b_{1} t$, and $c / a_{1}=2$.
Eq. 10 can also be obtained by the methods discussed in references 2-4. However, the method considered here has greater simplicity and clarity. N. T. Kuzovkov, News of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Power and Automation, No. 1, 1960, Jan.-Feb., 1960, pp 163-164

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L. A. Zadeh, Frequency Analysis of Variable Netorks, Proc. IRE, March 1950.

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## GERMAN ABSTRACTS

E. Brenner

## Difference Counters

BY MODIFYING the internal coupling, ordinary decade ring counters can be adapted for subtraction. For proper operation, such difference counters require a certain minimum spacing in time between input pulses. The use of an electronic resolver makes it possible to count the difference between the number of pulses in two pulse trains under asynchronous conditions. This can be done even if both pulse trains happen to occur simultaneously.

The design of the pulse resolver is based on the waveform study of Fig. 1. In the pulse train



Fig. 1. Waveforms illustrating the resolver action. of channel I, a pulse, $A$, is used to generate a trigger, $B$, which in turn generates a rectangular gate, $C$, of predetermined duration, $T_{\mathrm{c}}$. The first of these pulses, $F$, is selected to be the counted pulse of channel I.
For the second pulse train, $C^{\prime}$ is formed and sampled by $D^{\prime}$. The pulses $D^{\prime}$ are synchronous with $D$ but delayed by $T / 2$. Hence only one pulse, $E^{\prime}$, gives rise to the counted pulse, $F^{\prime}$. The two pulses fed to the counter, $F$ and $F^{\prime}$, are spaced at least $T / 2$ apart, regardless of the time interval between the original pulses.
The resolver, Fig. 2, consists of two identical channels and the pulse generator. In each channel a Schmitt Trigger produces a gate, MV. A low output impedance phase splitter $U^{\prime}$ furnishes an inverted pulse as well as the original pulse. The "and" gate is opened by the original pulse and transmits at most two sampled pulses to the bistable multi, $B V$. Only the first of these pulses trips the multi and generates a counted pulse. This is fed to the decade counter through a cathode follower. The trailing edge of the inverted pulse resets the bistable multi.
The pulse generator operates at 200 kc and is keyed through a cathode follower, $K_{I I I}$, and bistable multi $B V_{I I I}$ by start-stop pulses. The time delay $T / 2(5 \mu \mathrm{sec})$ is generated by the bistable multi, $B V_{I v}$.
In the original paper details of the resolver cuit and the counter are given.
Ibstracted from an article by M. Kalthoff Elcktronische Rundschau, Vol. 14, No. 6, June 150 pp 240-245.

## Electonic Products NEWS by carborundum ${ }^{\circ}$

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GERMAN ABSTRACTS
E. Brenne

## Capacitance Waveguide Din

ACapacitance bridge can be used to measure the inner dimensions of long cylindrical rectangular waveguides with a precision of $\pm 10^{-3} \mathrm{~mm}$. In the case of a rectangular guide, Fig. 1, a measuring head, smaller than the smallest expected guide cross section and supported at three points, is moved through the guide. The variable distance $d$, which measures changes in guide dimension $b$, is inversely proportional to the measured capacitance.

To eliminate tringing effects, the effect of capacitance to other walls, etc., the unit is calibrated with a precisely constructed and tem-perature-controlled guide having step variations in its cross section, Fig. 2. The bridge is balanced at every step in the calibrating guide. In use, a calibration for unbalanced bridge current as a function of dimensional change is used. Care is taken to maintain the working current of the bridge at constant value.
For cylindrical guides the movable head shown in Fig. 3 is used. An example of measured data obtained from cylindrical guide measurements is shown in Fig. 4. The diameter of the guide was


Fig. 1. Bridge and movable measuring head fo determining inner dimensions of rec:angular guide.

## S <br> cceBridge Measures ide Dimensions

$50 \pm 0.02 \mathrm{~mm}$ and the movable head dimension was 49.85 mm . The calibrating guide had four sections, the smallest diameter was $49.52-\mathrm{mm}$ diameter the largest, 50.07 mm . This resulted in capacitance variations from 4 to $5.4 \mu \mu \mathrm{f}$.
Abstracted from an article by J. Bachel, Frequenz, Vol. 14, No.4, April 1960, pp 1.31-1.34.


Fig. 2. Bridge-calibrating waveguide has step variations in cross section.


Fig. 3. Movable head used for cylindrical guide. The capacitance extends over the area $F$.


Fig. 4. Variation of guide diameter as a function of distance at two mutually perpendicular axes.


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#### Abstract

Upset over the fancy wiring your control package demands? Relax! AE can turn a bird's nest into a thing of beauty and high reliability. The reason is simple : we've had years of experience wiring complex dial telephone switchboards, to say nothing of little black boxes. And we have the techniques down so tidy and pat that our assembly and prewiring costs are more than likely lower than yours. As a beautiful example, take a look at the compact relay complex illustrated. This custom job is designed to do switching tricks over and over


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## A Simple Circuit Gives 3-Dimensional Scope Display

WHILE the effect of a three-dimensional display on an oscilloscope generally has been achieved by using sine-cosine potentiometers with matching amplifiers, it is possible to achieve an "acceptable" three-dimensional display with simpler circuits.
What is seen of course, is the projection, onto the plane of the screen, of the surface defined by one dependent voltage ( $z$ ) and two independent voltages ( $x$ and $y$ ).
Fig. 1 illustrates how a three-dimensional effect is achieved by rotating the normally two dimensional presentation about the $z$-axis. In this case, the angle of rotation is 45 deg . However, this angle can be any value $\Theta$ less than 90 deg as shown in Fig. 2.
To achieve this effect, what is termed the : voltage must be applied to the oscilloscope's vertical deflection plates, and the $x$ and $y$ voltages,

(a)

(b)

(c)

Fig. 1. (a) Cartesian coordinate system viewed along $Y$ axis. (b) The view when XY plane is rotated 45 deg. (c) The view of (b) along the $Z$ axis.


Fig. 2. View of $X Y$ plane along $Z$ axis, where the plane has been rotated through any acute angle $\Theta$. The coordinate $X^{\prime}$ is the apparent horizontal coordinate that would be seen on the oscilloscope face.
in the proper proportions, must be applied to the lorizontal deflection plates.
The rule for mixing the voltages is: To obtain a projection on a plane in which the axes $X^{\prime}$ and $Y^{\prime \prime}$ are specified by direction cosines $\left(l_{1} m_{1} n_{1}\right)$ and ( $l_{2} m_{2} n_{2}$ ) relative to the $X, Y, Z$ axes, mix the $x, y, z$ voltages in the proportions of the direction cosines of $X^{\prime}$ and $Y^{\prime}$. Algebraically:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x^{\prime}=l_{1} x+m_{1} y+n_{1} z \\
& y^{\prime}=l_{2} x+m_{2} y+n_{2} z
\end{aligned}
$$

and when $z^{\prime}$ is required (when the line of sight is oblique to all three axes):

$$
z^{\prime}=l_{3} x+m_{3} y+n_{3}{ }^{z}
$$

## Line of Sight Positioned In Two Stages

The line of sight is positioned in two-stages. First the pattern is rotated about the $Z$ axis through any angle $\Theta$. Then the resulting pattern is rotated about the $X^{\prime}$ axis through an angle $\Phi$.

The principle behind this second rotation is the same as before, but, in this case, the $z$ voltage must be combined with the voltage $y^{\prime}$.
Now, from Fig. 2:

$$
\begin{equation*}
x^{\prime}=x \cos \theta-y \sin \Theta \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

and $\quad y^{\prime}=x \sin 9+y \cos \ni$
For the second stage of rotation, we must produce the voltage:

$$
\begin{equation*}
z^{\prime}=z \sin \Phi+y^{\prime} \cos \Phi \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

and, if desired,

$$
y^{\prime \prime}=z \cos \Phi-y^{\prime} \sin \Phi
$$

where $y$ " is the "invisible" coordinate normal to the face of the oscilloscope.

It is possible to multiply a voltage approximately by the sine of an angle using the circuit of Fig. 3. The angle is proportional to the distance between the slider and the common wire. The potentiometer is linear.
$R_{s}$ is determined from the fact that the slider


F g. 3. A circuit whose output can be made a function $c$ the input and the sine of an angle proportional to $t=$ distance of the slider from the common wire.


Fig. 4. This circuit, a variation of Fig. 3, multiplies one voltage by the sine of the angle proportional to slider displacement and another voltage by the cosine of the angle.
in the half-way position should correspond to 45 deg . At this point:

$$
V_{2} / V_{1}=\sin 45 \mathrm{deg}=0.707
$$

$$
\text { and } \quad V_{2} / V_{1}=\left(2 R_{\mathrm{t}}+R\right) /\left(4 R_{\mathrm{t}}+R\right)
$$

Therefore, approximately,

$$
R_{n}=3 / 8 R
$$

Taking $\Theta$ as fractions of 90 deg (at this point the output equals the input, or $\sin 90 \mathrm{deg}=1$ ), the voltage transfer function as a function of $\Theta$ is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
V_{2} / V_{1}=\frac{(11-8 \theta) \theta}{3+8 \theta(1-\theta)} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

To provide full transformations of the type in Eqs. 1 and 2, four circuits of this kind must be used, with all sliders ganged. A circuit that ultimately will enable two sliders to perform the four transformations is shown in Fig. 4.

## Potentiometer is Linear

The potentiometer again is linear, and the resistors $R_{s}$ are chosen to make the output 0.707 of maximum at the halfway point. ( $R_{s}$ must include the source impedance.)

At the halfway point,

$$
V_{2} / V_{1}=R /\left(R+2 R_{s}\right)
$$

At maximum,

$$
V_{2} / V_{1}=R /\left(R+R_{v}\right)
$$

Therefore, $R+R_{s}=0.707\left(R+2 R_{n}\right)$ or, approximately, $R_{s}=0.7 R$
The voltage transfer function as a function of $\Theta$ is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
V_{2} / V_{1}=\theta /\left(\theta+R_{2} / R\right) \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

The performance of the circuits of Figs. 3 and 4, compared with the ideal sinusoidal variation, is


Fig. 5. Performance curves of circuits of Figs. 3 and 4 compared with ideal sinisoidal variation.


Fig. 6. A complete three-dimensional display circuit that uses the circuit of Fig. 4 as its basic unit. Displacing slider $R V_{1}$ rotates the coordinate system about $Z$ axis. Displacing slider $R V_{2}$ gives rotation about $X^{\prime}$ axis.
shown in Fig. 5. The error is reduced as $R_{8}$ comes closer in value to $R$. However, this also produces greater attenuation.

A complet, three-dimensional display unit using this simplified circuit is shown in Fig. 6.
Subtraction of $x \cos \Theta$ and $y \sin \Theta$ is achieved directly at the oscilloscope by applying the voltages to opposite plates. Addition is performed through mixing resistors such as $\boldsymbol{R}_{5}$ and $\boldsymbol{R}_{6}$. These resistors place an additional load on the other two sinecosine units. Therefore, they must be chosen so they and the input resistors $R_{3}$ and $R_{4}$ present an effective series input resistance of about $0.7 R$ both to the supplying and supplied potentiometer. The values indicated in the figure are not accurately optimum, but are preferred values that give acceptable performance. Greater accuracy is pointless because altering one potentiometer setting will change slightly the effective series input resistance to the other.
Ganged potentiometer $R V_{16}$ and $R V_{1 b}$ determine the first rotation $(\Theta)$ about the $\mathbf{Z}$ axis. The second rotation $(\Phi)$ about the $X^{\prime}$ axis is attained as follows. A voltage proportional to $y^{\prime}$ of Eq. 2 is supplied through $R_{5}$ and $R_{8}$ to $R V_{2}$, which also receives the input $z$ through $R_{7}$. The output from $R_{8}$ and $R_{8}$ is proportional to $z \sin \Phi+y^{\prime} \cos \Phi$. This voltage, which is $z^{\prime}$ (from Eq. 3), is applied to the scope's $\boldsymbol{Y}$ plates after amplification.

Digested from A Simple Multi-Dimensional CRT. Display Unit, by D. M. MacKay. The paper appeared in Electronic Engineering, published in London.


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 concept is basic to even human decision-making, it ignores many other important factors that humans take into account (even if unconsciously).

Among these are: efficiency, consequences, similarities, elimination, training, experience, motivation, practicality, trial-and-error, size, distance, and time.
To increase computer versatility in decisionmaking, it must be given conceptual abilities of these types. However, to build into the computer


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Decisions are reached by proceeding from points of indecision. Depending upon at which if-point decision is made, the number and type of consequences -paths-can vary. Thus, consequences of earlier decision (dotted paths) differ from consequences of later decision (solid paths).
only one of these concepts leaves the machine's capability little better off than if it has only "either-or" capability.

## New Instructions and Hardware Needed

What is needed is a general increase in versatility in all conceptual categories. The following suggestions for improving versatility ignore the possibility of building on the present repertoire of computers (for example, "store A at m" can be made into "store A at $m_{1}, m_{2}, m_{3} \ldots m_{n}$ "). Instead, they deal with creating new instructions through interpretive combinations of regular programming, or through new "hardware" components.
These new capabilities should be:

- Recall previous use of instructions
- Recall previous use of bit patterns
- Look for similarities in characteristics of reg ister contents. The characteristic can be a bit pattern, such as an operation code, or a whole word.
- Execute the instruction that has a character-istic-a specific bit pattern-similar to the instruction just completed.
- Execute or skip the next instruction depending upon the number of previous instructions.
- Execute or skip the next instruction depending upon the combined bit pattern of the registers


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## DIGEST

on either side of a given address.

- Execute or skip the next instruction depending upon whether or not the routine whose starting address is given has been repeated in previous times.
- Reverse the sequence of the execution of instructions, if the number of instructions and the starting and ending addresses are given.
- Modify the instruction at a given address after n msec of the instruction period have elapsed.
- Change the n registers on either (or one) side of a register at a given address, by the corresponding bits in another address.
- Execute n instructions in the same sequence as the given addresses, and return to the instructions following the last given address.
- Invert specific instructions at given addresses and return to the next instruction following the last given address. (The inversions are of the type: add-subtract; increase-decrease; multiply-divide; shift left-shift right.)
- Start with the instruction whose address is given and execute a sequence until an instruction similar to the first is reached. Then return.


## Should "Human Factors" Be Eliminated?

Several programing simulation models in the areas of machine learning are being constructed or contemplated. Using decision-making as a representative area, the factors influencing possible models are as follows:

1) Should the human element-training, background, prejudices, etc.-be retained or eliminated? Certainly, the more difficult task would be to build into the model rules or statistical formulas that approximate the "human factors" in the "average" human decision-maker.
This also suggests a new area for computer use -letting the computer measure to what extent "human factors," such as stress, fatigue and prejudice, are present in the decision-maker.
2) The computer probably can surpass the human in estimating the consequences of proceeding along each of many alternative paths.
Although the human is apt to see only a limited number of alternatives because of lack of time or improper evaluation of what is important, the computer can be made to spell out the consequences of hundreds of alternative events.

One method of making this model would be to assign a percentage-of-accomplishment value to each consequence. This would allow relative comparison of the possible consequences.
3) Decisions are approached as indicated in
the accompanying diagram. While one examines, investigates and weighs parameters, there is no decision, or one proceeds away from indicision. Depending upon at what relative state of indicision an actual choice is made, the number and type of paths from indecision to decision can vary. In the diagram, different paths present themselves at each point of indecision-or if-point. The sum of all if-points proceeding a given ifpoint must also be considered.
The if-points and corresponding decision paths could be simulated by random number generators. The if-points-inputs-also would be made dependent upon previous computer output.

## Reorganizing Internal Memory Locations

Computers do not use the full memory capacity built into them. In addition, computers generally are limited to one program at a time. Thus, the computer today does not approach the human brain, which has almost limitless memory capacity, and can handle several thought processes simultaneously (the thoughts being at different levels of instantaneous importance and consciousness).
Some of the methods being used to remedy these computer deficiencies are:

1) Saturate memory devices by using groups of memory cells with different capacities and by arbitrarily dividing large cells into smaller cells.
2) Improve "time-sharing" ability by using input/output mechanisms and an on-line smaller computer, and by using more than one program address register.

## Improved Communication

In working to increase speed in computer input/output devices, the exploitation of communication between computer and external equipment largely has been neglected. Initial problem parameters frequently must be modified before a conclusion is obtained. Entrance of new data should be possible while the problem is being solved.
It also should be possible to control succeeding events by periodic input to the computer. This input can then be a function of the output from previous executions.
Digested from "Factors influencing the Reseurch and Development of New Computer Progromming Techniques Required for Mechanizatien of Machine Learning," by R. E. Smith, Contr. Data Corp. This paper appeared in the proce dings of the June, 1960 conference of the IRE Pr fessional Group on Military Electronics.

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## REPORT BRIEFSi



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## Analog-Digital Conversion

A recently completed study program evolve 1 methods and circuits for sarnpling an input funi. tion by narrow sampling pulses, and storing the sampled value for a time long enough to real and encode it. A number of design specificatiors were set as an objective for the study. The cicuit work during the final three-month period was given to establishing the optimum design of the double diode-bridge circuit, and designing; and testing low-distortion input and output circuits. Study and Experimentation in the Field of Analog-Digital Conversion of Sampling and Holding Circuits, Joseph Yacyk, Philco Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1959, 27 pp, Microfilm $\$ 2.70$, Photocopy $\$ 4.80$. Order PB 14.5758 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

## Microwave Switch

High-power measurements were performed on a helium-filled encapsulated window switch. A number of techniques were investigated for employing synthetic mica, a readily machinable material, in tube construction. Satisfactory final designs for the electromagnet and switching power supply have been achieved, and both are being constructed. High-Power Microwave Switch, S. J. Tetenbaum, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Microwave Physics Laboratory, Mountain View, Calif., April, 1959, 38 pp, Microfilm $\$ 3.00$, Photocopy $\$ 6.30$. Order PB 145809 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

## Expendable Modules

Compared here are the costs to procure, support, and maintain an equipment designed with expendable modules to a similar equipment designed with repairable modules. It was found that the total costs in either case were approximately equal. Modules of various electrical sizes (from 1 to 12 tubes) were compared from the standpoint of total over-all procurement cost to determine an optimum module size. On the basis of the calculations made, it was concluded that the optimum module which would lead to lowest over-all procurement cost and at the same time be of aid in the solution of logistic and maintenance problems would be one containing from 4 to 8 tubes. This is true for both disposal-at-failure and repairable modules. Expendable Modules as Bases for Disposal-at-Failure Maintenance, R. O. Stone, P. Meissner and K. M. Schwarz, National Burenu of Standards, Washington, D.C., Feb. 1960, 84 $p p, \$ 2.25$. Order PB 151400 from OTS, Washington 25, D.C.

## [wo-Level Masers

Classical and quantum-mechanical treatments of paramagnetic resonance in isolated atoms and in assemblies of such atoms are presented. Interactions of paramagnetic ions with crystalline fields are discussed in detail. Relaxation times are introduced phenomenologically and treated more thoroughly in terms of the dipole-dipole and ionphoton interactions. Power transfer between paramagnetic material and the electro-magnetic field is calculated in both macroscopic and microscopic terms. The circuit properties of various amplifier configurations are then derived, and expressions are given for gain, bandwidth, noise figure, stability, etc. Theory of Two-Level Masers, J. L. Burkhardt, J. W. Culvahouse et al., Hycon Eastern, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 1958, 217 pp, Microfilm \$9.60; Photocopy $\$ 33.30$. Order PB 138136 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

## Reducing RFI

Interference-reduction possibilities of modes of modulation and detection other than doublesideband amplitude modulation, polyphase modulation, synchronous and polyphase detection were investigated. Reducing the carrier components of the amplitude-modulated signal reduces the interference generated within non-linear circuits. Study Program for Investigation to Aid in Reduction and Prevention of UHF Interference, Floyd P. Holder, Henry W. Mauldin, Jr., et al,, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Oct. 1955, 174 pp, Microfilm \$8.10, Photocopy $\$ 27.30$. Oraier PB 137653 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

## Variable Capacitance Diodes

A technique is discussed for measuring varactor cutoff frequency at X band. The main features of the techniques are: use of high frequency, exploitation of the variable capacitance property as an essential part of the measurement, and use of low-loss tuning elements to improve accuracy and simplify calculations. It is argued that this technique is the most reliable thus far dlescribed. Test results are given on a fairly large number of sample model varactors. The cutoff Irequency, measured at X band, varies from 50 1) 80 kmc for units with zero-bias capacitance less than 2 pf , down to 30 kmc for units with ero-bias capacitance of 5 pf. Variable Capaciance Microwave Diodes, Microwave Associates, nc., Burlington, Mass., Feb.-April, 1959, 52 pp, licrofilm $\$ 3.60$, Photocopy $\$ 9.30$. Order PB 45960 from Library of Congress, Washington इ, D.C.


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## REPORT BRIEFS

## Materials

This periodic review presents information on important technical and scientific highlights regarding materials research here and abroad principally in the polymer and plastics field. The information is intended to serve as a convenient reference for development personnel seeking information on engineering materials of actual or potential interest. Sixth Materials Review, Arthur Lyem, Army Chemical Warfare Labs., Army Chemical Center, Md., Nov. 1959, 93 pp, $\$ 2.25$. Order PB 161463 from OTS, Washington 25, D.C.

## RFI-Coaxial Cables

The behavior of electromagnetic leakage fields emanating from braid-shielded coaxial cables is studied. It is shown that a braid surface emf per unit length which is linked to the magnetic leak age-flux distribution in the braid apertures tends to support a slowly propagating surface wave along the cable. At higher frequencies, end effects play an important role in the shaping of the leakage radiation fields which acquire the typical tilted multilobe patterns of slow wave radiators. Measures to suppress the leakage through cable braids employing concentration and hysteresis type dissipation of leakage energy in ferrite coatings are suggested. Leakage of Electromagnetic Energy from Coaxial Cable Structures, K. Ikrath, Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, N.J., April 1, 1958, 51 pp, Microfilm $\$ 3.60$, Photocopy $\$ 9.30$. Order PB 145660 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

## Digital Speech Communication

A new approach toward compressed digital speech communication was based on speech data reduction in successive stages. First, the voice signal is measured in a Vocoder type of analyzer and the output information is digitized. The spectrum pattern data is then reduced by selecting the "best approximations" from a stored set of spectrum patterns, and reading out the pattern "serial numbers." This data is further reduced by selecting the "best approximations" from a stored set of pattern sequences and pitch sequences. The serial numbers of the sequences are transmitted. At the receiver, an inverse process expands the information to a voice output. The Use of Digital Computers in Speech Analysis and Synthesis, C. P. Smith, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Bedford, Mass., Nov. 1959, 13 pp, Microfilm \$2.40, Photocopy \$3.30. Order PB 145246 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.


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## Slow-Wave Tube Structures

Theoretical and experimental studies of possible new slow-wave structures for electron tubes are presented. The structures considered are formed on the surface of p-type silicon by means of solid state diffusion of an n-type impurity. The properties of these structures are dependent on the dc bias applied between the diffused structure and the bulk silicon. The techniques employed in producing intricate structures to close tolerances are discussed in detail. The results of cold tests are compared with the calculated behavior for simple geometrics. An application of simple distributed structures in the measurement of the microwave properties of semiconductors is considered. Physical Electronics at Millimeter Wave-Lengths, T. C. Pang and M. O. Thurston, Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 1959, 17 pp, \$0.50. Order PB 161493 from OTS, Washington 25, D.C.

## Paramagnetic Maser

The ampliflying bandwidth of the paramagnetic maser was increased by using slow-wave structures. The study was limited to the single crystal, chromium doped sapphire, or ruby, because of its stable chemical characteristics. A cavity maser using paramagnetic ruby was built and operated at 2600 mc with a 10 kmc pump. Gains of 28 db with 100 kc bandwidth were measured. Studies of slow-wave structures for $\mathrm{a}^{\text {B }}$ traveling-wave maser were started and the required characteristics formulated. See also PB 145548. Research and Development of a Solid State Paramagnetic Maser, Perry H. Vartanian, Microwave Engineering Laboratory, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif., Oct. 1958, 20 pp, Microfilm \$2.40, Photocopy \$3.30. Order PB 137990 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

## Ferrife Mixing

Microwave mixing in ferrites was experimentally observed by subjecting a magnetized ferrite to two X-band signals of differing frequency. Both sum and difference components were generated. A conversion efficiency for the sum frequency of -13 db was observed with a local nscillator power of 13 kw . The sum frequency output was observed to be linear with both signal and local oscillator inputs even when the two cignals were of equal level. Mixing in Ferrites at Microwave Frequencies, P. H. Vartanian and I. N. Skomal, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Microwave Physics Laboratory, Mountain View, Calif., May, 1957, 11 pp, Microfilm \$2.40, Photoropy $\$ 3.30$. Order PB 145880 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.


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## Printed Circuit Institute Revises Dimensional Tolerances

Dimensional tolerances for printed circuits were revised recently by the Institute of Printed Circuits, Inc. The new specifications, published in a four-page brochure, "Standard Tolerances for Printed Circuits," supersede those in the institute's book "How to Design and Specify Printed Circuits."

The tolerances are a guide to what dimensional requirements can be met by the industry. They permit designers to choose dimensions that keep the cost of printed circuits to a minimum.
The latest specifications are not to be taken as the last word on the subject, according to the institute. When closer tolerances than those specified are required, the institute recommends that designers consult the printed-circuit manufacturer.
The brochure is available from manufacturers who belong to the institute. The list of manufacturers may be obtained from the institute at 27 E . Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.

## Unplated Holes-Diameters

Drilled-Standard Drill sizes
$\pm 0.002 \mathrm{in}$.

Drilled-Other Sizes $\pm 0.003 \mathrm{in}$.
Reamed $\pm 0.001 \mathrm{in}$.
Counterbored or Aycut
(Diam $5 / 16$ to 4 in .)

|  | Papor | Glass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Punched $11 / 16$ in. thick) | Base | Base |
| Up to $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. diam | $\pm 0.003$ | $\pm 0.004$ |
| $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. diam | $\pm 0.003$ | $\pm 0.004$ |
| $1 / 2$ to 1 in . diam | $\pm 0.004$ | $\pm 0.004$ |

$+0.005$

For thickness of $3 / 32$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. add $\pm 0.001$ to above.
Routed slots and notches up to $2 \mathrm{in} . \pm 0.005$.
Milled or broached slots and notches to $2 \mathrm{in} . \pm 0.003$.
For punched slots and notches, consider both length and width as hole diameters.

## Plated Holes-Diameters

ADD the following tolerances to the unplated hole tolerances shown above.

> Drilled, paper base
> Drilled, glass base

Punched, paper base
$\pm 0.003$
$\pm 0.003$
$\pm 0.003$


Reference Hole To Hole Centerlines (piated or unplated)

| Cie punched | $\pm 0.005^{*}$ | $\pm 0.003^{* 1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Driled by eye | $\pm 0.00^{*} 2$ |  |
| Drilled by temporary iig | $\pm 0.010^{*}{ }^{*}$ |  |
| Drilled by iig bored iig | $\pm 0.005^{* 3}$ | $\pm 0.002^{* 3}$ |
| Drilled by etched steel iig | $\pm 0.010$ | $\pm 0.010$ |


|  | Eye | Tempo- <br> rary <br> Jig | Bored <br> Jig | Etrhed <br> Jig |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Plated holes, <br> either side: <br> standard <br> premium | $\pm 0.020$ | $\pm 0.015$ | $\pm 0.020$ | $\pm 0.015$ |
| Single side or <br> top of 2 sides: <br> toondard <br> premium | $\pm 0.015$ | $\pm 0.015$ | $\pm 0.015$ | $\pm 0.010^{* 4}$ |
| Botlom of <br> 2 sides: <br> standord <br> premium | $\pm 0.030$ | $\pm 0.025$ | $\pm 0.015$ |  |

Front to Back Pattern Registration
Standard $\pm 0.020$
Premium $\pm 0.010$

NGTES - 1. Add +0.001 for every inch over 2 in.

- 2. Tolerance based upon datum line passing through center of the referenr- hole pad.
-3. Add $\pm 0.001$ for every 2 in. over 2.
* 4. Tolerance based on premium printing methods and/or optical alignment, (continued on p. 184)
E.ECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

DRESSEN-BARNES announces
24 NEW TRANSISTORIZED MODULES
Ready for Wescon! All components accessible for easy maintenance. Unique packaging assures proper heat dissipation. Available with solder terminals or octal plug.


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sensitivity at null point with sharp square law at. tenuation to 100 va at end of scale in Type A. Intertenuat resisfance is 2000 ohms. Other sensitivities available. ASA/MIL $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ mounting. Standard and special colors. Bulletin on request. Marion Instrument Division, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Manchester, N.H., U.S.A. In Canada, Honeywell Controls Limited, Toronto 17. Ontario.

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This phase-locked oscillator transfers the accuracy and stability of a VHF driver into the microwave region, giving continuous coverage.
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CIRCLE 208 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

STANDARDS AND SPECS
Line Paftern to Outside Edge

|  | Standard <br> Rout or mill | Promium |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Turn | $\pm 0.015$ | $\pm 0.010^{* 4}$ |
| Sow or shear by eye | $\pm 0.030$ | $\pm 0.005$ |
| Sow by lig | $\pm 0.015^{* 1}$ |  |
| Blank | $\pm 0.015^{* 1}$ | $\pm 0.010^{* 1}$ |
| Compound or progressive die | $\pm 0.015^{* 1}$ | $\pm 0.010^{* 1}$ |

Reference Hole to Edge

|  | Standard <br> Rout or mill | Premium <br> Turn, T.I.R. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Saw or shear by eye 0.010 | $\pm 0.005$ |  |
| Saw by iig | $\pm 0.030$ | 0.005 |
| Blonk, or progressive die | $\pm 0.015$ |  |
| Compound die | $\pm 0.010^{* 1}$ | $\pm 0.005^{* 1}$ |
|  | $\pm 0.005^{*} 1$ | $\pm 0.005^{* 1}$ |

Overall Outside Dimensions

|  | Standard | Promium |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Rout or mill | $\pm 0.015$ | $\pm 0.005$ |
| Turn |  | $\pm 0.003$ |
| Sow or shear by eye | $\pm 0.030$ |  |
| Saw by iig | $\pm 0.010$ |  |
| Blank by die | $\pm 0.003^{* 1}$ | $\pm 0.003^{* 1}$ |

Line Width And Spacing Tolerances

|  | Standard | Premium |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| No plating | $\pm 0.010$ | $\pm 0.005$ |
| With plating | $\pm 0.015$ | $\pm 0.010$ |

Line width tolerances do not include nicks, pin holes and scratches. These imperfections are acceptable providing the line is nor reduced by more than $33 \%$.

## Plating Thickness

Plating thicknesses are specified as minimums only, a tolerance of minus 0 , plus $100 \%$ being generally accepted.

## Warp

Pottern one side-finished part.
Measured according to ASTM-D709 or Mil P-406

| Thickness | Paper Base | Glass Base |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $1 / 16$ | $0.025 \mathrm{in} . / \mathrm{in}$. | 0.010 |
| $3 / 32$ | 0.020 | 0.008 |
| $1 / 8$ | 0.012 | 0.006 |
| $1 / 48$ up | 0.006 | 0.005 |
| Pattern Iwo sides <br> (Any thickness) | $0.007 \mathrm{in} . / \mathrm{in}$. | 0.005 |

Closer warp tolerances may limit selection of raw materials or make necessary unusual manufacturing operations or shipping procedures.

## Plug-In Contact Fingers

Where close tolerances between on edge or a key slot and contact finger of the conductor pattern are required, special fabricating techniques may be employed which will allow specifying a tolerance of $\pm 0.005$ between the pattern on one side and the edge or slot. This will generally involve a premium cost. Remember to add front to back registry tolerance to deter. mine condition on the reverse side.


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CIRCLE 209 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960


[^2]Panel Thickness Tolerances in $\pm 0.000 \mathrm{in}$.

|  | PAPER BASE |  | GLASS BASE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Overall <br> Thickness | $\begin{aligned} & 102 . \\ & 1 \text { side } \end{aligned}$ | 1 oz. 2 sides <br> 2 oz. 1 side <br> 2 oz. 2 sides | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { oz. } 1 \text { side } \\ & 1 \mathrm{oz} .2 \text { sides } \\ & 2 \text { oz. } 1 \text { side } \\ & 2 \text { oz. } 2 \text { sides } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1/32 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.008 |
| 3/64 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
| 1/16 | 0.0055 | 0.0065 | 0.0095 |
| 3/32 | 0.0075 | 0.0085 | 0.0105 |
| 1/8 | 0.0085 | 0.0095 | 0.0135 |
| 5/32 | 0.0095 | 0.010 | 0.016 |
| 3/16 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 0.020 |
| 7/32 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.022 |
| 1/4 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 0.023 |

## Plating Thickness

All plating will be produced to a stated minimum thickness with a tolerance of plus $100 \%$ minus nothing. On boards with plated holes, plating build-up on plug-in fingers may add as much as 0.003 in. to finger thickness on each side over ond above specified minimum plating thickness.

## Catalog Lists Tubes Used

By Armed Services
A complete list of electron tubes used in the Armed Services or stocked in depots, is presented by this publication. It also includes a cross reference to any other type numbers or designations these tubes may have, serving as a convenient interchangeability guide. This 230 -page document is available from: The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for $\$ 1.50$. Specify Catalog No. D7.6/ 2:213.

## Methods For Testing

Electronic Parts Changed
Significant changes have been made to MIL-STD-202. A new test method is included for determining if a part, while performing its operational function, will ignite an ambient explosive atmosphere. The parts subjected to this type of test do not have casings designed to prevent flame or explosion propagation. A new test has been added to determine the electrical and mechanical effects upon parts from exposure to a dust-laden atmospheric environment. The method has three tests of severity. Additional test methods changed deal with: barometric pressure, thermal shock, life (at elevated ambient temperatures), high-frequency vibration, high-impact shock, and rotational life. MIL-STD-202B, Test Methods for Electronic and Electrical Component Parts.


The unit illustrated is the largest transformer manufactured by NWL. It can be made in either air, air-blast or oil-filled versions. The pulse transformer has an output of 10,000 ampere pulses at 1000 volts. The approximate weight is 11.000 lbs . This transformer is typical of the many special units currently being produced by NWL. Pulse transformers can be manufactured up to 200 KV and up to 50,000 KW peak power.

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## DESIGNING YOUR FUTURE

Make Your Point by Friendly Persuasion


William W. Duncan, a professor of speech at Queens College, New York City, often has to exercise his persuasive powers on students.

## William W. Duncan

Queens College,
New York City

PERSUASION is a subtle and complex art. Those who practice it successfully don't always agree how it is accomplished. Aristotle, whose "Rhetoric" is still almost a definitive text, saw persuasion as a social force used by men of good will as well as by charlatans, and believed every man in a democracy should know as much about the art as possible.

The time span between Aristotle in ancient Athens and Carl Hovland at Yale is roughly 2,200 years, but neither time nor scholarship has essentially altered Aristotle's basic pronouncements on the subject. Aristotle said persuasion is accomplished in three ways: (1) through the character and personality of the speaker, (2) through the arguments and reasons of the speaker, and (3) through the ability of the speaker to arouse and direct the feelings of the
listeners. Professor Hovland, in his book "Communication and Persuasion," accepts Aristotle's conclusions, although he talks in terms of the communicator, the content of the communication, and audience predispositions and responses.

Although these divisions are useful, they can be misleading. As necessary as it may be to study separately the three means of persuasion, we must keep in mind the whole process.

## The Speaker

1. Are you honest and sincere in what you do and say?
2. Is your articulation clear and distinct without being too precise and affected?
3. Do you use your voice freely and naturally, allowing yourself to express your feelings as well as your thoughts?
4. Do you stand straight and talk in a direct, communicative manner, or do you stand awkwardly and talk as if you were reciting words that mean little to you?
5. Do you make a good, neat appearance before an audience?
If you have a high score on these points, you lave the basic requirements for a dynamic, persuasive person. If your score is low, there is still no reason why you cannot become the appealing speaker you would like to be.

## The Speech

There are two general types of persuasive speeches. One is the controversial speech, such as political oratory, or an appeal to a legislative assembly, or a board of directors. The other type is the noncontroversial speech, such as an appeal for blood donors or contributions to the Community Chest.

The controversial speech relies more on evidence and logical reasoning than the non-controversial one. Good organization is necessary for both types, but is especially important in the controversial speech.
One technique is to state your position on a matter simply, give your reasons, and support each reason with as much factual material and as many expert opinions and examples as you can find and as time will allow.

If your opinion is strong, you may prefer to take the major arguments against you, and try to show the weaknesses of each before presenting your own case. Or it may be to your advantage to do it the other way around: state and develop your case; then take apart your opponent's case; and, finally, summarize your own case, reminding your audience of the strongest evidence in your favor.

In such a speech, knowledge of evidence and logical reasoning is essential. If you haven't had training in this area, there are many books that will help you. Stuart Chase's "Guides to Straight Thinking" is a good one, and so is Lionel Ruby's "The Art of Making Sense."
In the non-controversial speech you can't entirely ignore evidence and sound reasoning, but usually you can rely more on an emotional appeal to your audience. But, regardless of the type of speech, the audience is your judge and jury, and the successful speaker is an expert in adapting himself and his speech to his audience.
Audience adaptation means analyzing your audience and beginning your speech, regardless of its type, in such a way that your listeners will $r$ rspond to you as favorably as possible. (For a more detailed discussion on how to get into your speech, see "So You've Got to Make a Speechl" D, June 8, 1960, p 166.) In few cases should ne launch abruptly into a speech. Get attention with an appropriate and interesting story, a good ike, or another rhetorical device. Furthermore, stablish rapport with your listeners by display-

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CIRCLE 213 ON READER-SERVICE CARD


Author Duncan practicing what he preaches before three of his students. Sincerity, he says, is a large part of the battle.
ing a friendly manner and by using direct, personal language.
Also remember the importance of a good conclusion. A summary of your most cogent arguments plus a sincere, emotional appeal is usually the best way to wind-up.
The nature of your speech and its success may depend to a large extent on how much you know about audience psychology in general and the psychology of your audience in particular. But whether you know psychology or not, it's common sense not to slight the thoughts and feelings of your listeners.

## The Audience

The late Lane Cooper of Cornell University, in the introduction to his translation of Aristotle's "Rhetoric," wrote: "Everyone knows what it means to be persuaded. The emphasis is always upon the nature of the person to be persuaded, and means by which it is possible, and just, to persuade him. The one legitimate means is reasonable argument; but since man is an emotional creature, one's audiences are sure to be swayed by emotion. The speaker has to reckon with this side of his audience.
Dealing with the emotions of your listeners is, of course, the most difficult part of persuasion. You begin to arouse their feelings as soon as they see you. When they hear your voice they are further influenced. After that, every word you utter and every gesture you make become building blocks in your speech, which the listeners accept or reject depending on how you present yourself and your case to them.

Probably the most successful way to get an audience to accept you and your case is to align your purpose with the basic wants, interests, and purposes of your listeners. The author of "The

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CIRCLE 214 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

"They have been making them for years for their own systems! Now they're available to the industry. Why don't you write for further info?"


CIRCIE 215 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Psychology of Speech," Jon Eisenson, said, "The amount of organized human behavior that is not determined by wants, interests, and purposes is so small as to merit attention only because of its rarity." Hence, if we are to be persuasive we must take into account people's wants, interests, and purposes and gear our speeches to them.

Consider, for example, an appeal for blood donors. The person making the appeal may tell the story of a bright, attractive child who died in a local hospital because it lacked the right kind of blood. Such a story might touch you deeply. The fear that such a thing could happen to your child, or even to yourself, might motivate you to give blood.
Remember the bond drives during World War II? Your fear was aroused that the enemy might destroy our way of life if you didn't buy bonds. Moreover, you were urged to make an investment in your financial security. Thus, by buying bonds you served your country as well as your own self-interest.
What are these basic human wants that are so important in persuasion? Various lists have been compiled, and one list is about as good as another. Eisenson reminds us that we are all interested in satisfying our physical wants; that we do those things that will lead us toward success, mastery, achievement; that we like recognition, respect, approval; that we do those things that will give us peace of mind, security; and that we like adventure, new experience, and zestful living.
Apart from the wants and interests of your listeners, there are other factors that you should take into consideration: the place where you speak, the time of the meeting, the occasion, and the physical characteristics of the room. You may be able to use one or more of these factors to help you hold your audience. For example, if the room where you will speak is large, and you know the audience will be small, you may want to arrange to have everyone close to the front so you can more easily establish rapport with your listeners. If you have any control over the temperature of the room or its ventilation, you may be able to guarantee the physical comfort of your audience, thus assuring yourself of greater attention from those who will hear you.

Getting across to your audience, then, is a subtle process that must be developed. Many of the factors cited are related-what you say, how you say it and the apparent temperature of the room, for instance. You've probably got the general idea, though, if you're willing to think of the process as "friendly" persuasion. - :

Readers are invited to submit for publication accounts of their own successes or failures as persuasive speakers. The accounts will be published anonymously on request.



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## National Courses

## CBS's Transistor Home-Sfudy Course

The new 1960 edition of the CBS transistor home-study course is revised and expanded to include the latest information on transistor devices and applications. This new version of CBS Electronics' course offers ten lessons covering simplified basic semiconductor theory with practical experiments and service techniques for amplifiers, oscillators, rectifiers, and deflection circuits. For further information write to "Transistor Course," CBS Electronics, 100 Endicott St., Danvers, Mass.

## Lavoie Inaugurates Robotester Training Program

A monthly schedule of classes in the operation of the Lavoie Robotester for users and potential users of the instrument has been announced by Lavoie Loboratories, Morganville, N. J. The Robotester is a tape-programed testing device that performs rapid checkouts of complicated electronic circuits. It is employed widely in missile manufacturing and at electronic installations because it permits quick correction of equipment faults. Technicians become proficient in operating the Robotester after a short, intensive training period.

Quotas for initial Robotester classes, which are conducted on four consecutive days, have been filled. Interested Robotester users are requested to apply for participation in the classes at least 30 days in advance. For futher information write: Lavoie Laboratories, Morganville, N. J.
Training Program For Supervisory Personnel Af Purdue University
Starting in September and continuing through May, the Supervision Institute of Purdue University offers classes on job supervision and related topics in eight categories, and each of the eight is repeated approximately five times during the nine months. Although the program has been designed mainly to help in training foremen and su-
pervisors, results have shown it to be effective fo other levels of management also.

The catergories this year cover these eigh areas: responsibilities of the supervisor, humar relations in business and industrial situations, hov to teach an employe to do a job, methods of con ducting meetings, how to plan and improve worl procedures, methods of thinking and solving prob lems creatively, on understanding and being un derstood, and how to control and reduce costs.

Most industries utilize the two-and-a-half day concentrated courses on campus. Local plants may take advantage of an optional plan, which comprises half-day a week classes on campus for five consecutive weeks. For futher information write to: J. J. Wagner, co-ordinator, Supervision Institute, Division of Adult Education, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

## New York University Offers Degree in Nuclear

 EngineeringThe Graduate Division of New York University's College of Engineering, under an expanded program, will offer the degree of doctor of engineering science for students majoring in nuclear engineering.
The curriculum will include new courses in reactor heat transfer, reactor design, reactor theory, special topics in reactor theory, isotope separation, the shielding of accelerators and nuclear reactors, and the economics of nuclear power and radiation. These will bring to 25 the number of graduate courses in nuclear enginecring at NYU. In addition, the College offers three undergraduate courses in that field. For further information write to: Dr. James J. Barker, ássociate professor of nuclear engineering, College of Engineering, New York University, University Heights Center, New York 53, N. Y.

New York University Presents Symposium on Basic Science
New York University will present a Symposium on Basic Sciences in France and the United States on October 17, 18, and 19. It will take place at NYU's Loeb Student Center on Washington Square South.
Participating will be six French scientists who will discuss their fields at general meetings and six American scientists who will join them in panel sessions. One hundred American scientists have been invited to attend.
The following are the topics to be discussed: magnetic resonance; hydraulics; metal physics; astronomy; geology; science administration.
Chairman of the symposium is Dr. Serge A. Korff, professor of physics at NYU's College of Engineering. For further information write: New York University, Office of Research Services, Washington Square Center, New York 3, N.Y.

CIRCLE 904 ON CAREER INQUIRY FORM $\rightarrow$
ELECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

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Offers electronic features identical with those of 923 CR but has sir-place neon columnar readout. f 523DR (rack mount) $\$ 1,285.00$.


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[^1]:    $\cdot 400 \mathrm{cps}$ available on order

[^2]:    EECTRONIC DESIGN • September 28, 1960

