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Tester with Scope Readout... p 64
Convertron—a New Concept in Frequency Comparator... P 65
Switching Time
Clifton Precision, pioneers in postless gearhead construction, introduces the finest in gearhead design—single, one-piece gearhead housing machined from a single block of metal. In these units, exact duplication of gear clusters is accomplished through simultaneous boring of permanently integrated bearing plates (patent pending). Positive and permanent alignment of gear clusters composed of AGMA precision Cluster I, II and III hardened-steel gears integral with shafts mounted at both ends in ABCD class 8 bearings, minimize deflection and backlash, maximize torque load capacity, insure smoother operation and continued reliability of performance beyond normal endurance life requirements. Caged-type construction facilitates inspection and lubrication while gearhead is mounted simply by removing motor.

CPPC motors will stand greater heat than ever before due to the use of new materials. See box at lower right.

Write for our free pamphlet which gives detailed specifications of our entire gearhead motor and motor-tachometer line, sizes 8, 10 and 11.

**STANDARD TYPES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size 8</th>
<th>Size 10</th>
<th>No. of Clusters</th>
<th>Dir. of Rotation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.09</td>
<td>19.96</td>
<td>2 (3 pass)</td>
<td>reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.63</td>
<td>32.19</td>
<td>3 (4 pass)</td>
<td>direct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.26</td>
<td>58.28</td>
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<td>direct</td>
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<td>58.44</td>
<td>93.89</td>
<td>4 (5 pass)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.07</td>
<td>160.07</td>
<td>4 (5 pass)</td>
<td>reverse</td>
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<tr>
<td>165.58</td>
<td>273.84</td>
<td>5 (6 pass)</td>
<td>direct</td>
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<td>direct</td>
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<tr>
<td>469.35</td>
<td>798.70</td>
<td>6 (7 pass)</td>
<td>reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>779.22</td>
<td>1445.92</td>
<td>6 (7 pass)</td>
<td>reverse</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 1. Any ratio (+/3%) is available within the limits of the ratio range at additional cost and may require longer delivery time. 2. Max. backslash = 30 minutes at 2 in./oz. reverse load in above units. Inquire if special tolerance is required.

**PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE 8 INTEGRAL GEARHEAD MOTOR</th>
<th>SIZE 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SERVO MOTOR TYPE ALC-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAMP 2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEAR HEAD OUTPUT RPM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearest Gear Head RPM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOTORS**

The following CPPC standard motors, electrical characteristics of which can be found in the current CPPC Rotary Components catalog, are offered with our gearheads.

**SIZE 8**

ACH 1.0 AMH B 3  
ACH 1.0 ALH 10 1

**SIZE 10**

ACH 1.0 AMH B 3  
ACH 1.0 ALH 10 5

**CURRENT LEAKAGE**

Superiority of insulation in CPPC motors is illustrated by actual comparative curves shown at the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAXIMUM LEAKAGE CURRENT</th>
<th>AMH</th>
<th>ALH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 mA</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- Gearhead and motor are selectable, individual parts enclosed in the same common motor housing.
- Will sustain 20 in.-oz. torque load for 1,000 hours operation and 100 in.-oz. momentary overload at the maximum ratio.

**CLIFTON PRECISION PRODUCTS CO., INC.**

CLIFTON HEIGHTS, PENNSYLVANIA

CIRCLE 1 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

**COVER:** As the Golden Gate bridge dominates the scene in the Bay area of San Francisco, WESCON will dominate the attention of the electronics world. Items listed include product features and the leading new products to be found in this issue.

**WESCON**

Are you on your way to San Francisco and four hectic days of WESCON? If you are, be sure to consult the New Products section of this issue of ELECTRONIC DESIGN. There you will find listed over 235 of the new products to be shown at the Cow Palace. Select those you are most interested in and, with the aid of the booth number listed at the end of each product description, make sure you see them first.

In the WESCON Round Up, p. 62, we have summarized what manufacturers told us they thought were outstanding recent developments in their particular fields. They also predicted for us the developments which they thought were most likely in the near future. Along with these answers to our questionnaire we have listed some of the products to be seen in each of the categories discussed.

Product features in this issue include descriptions of the Conventron power supply and the Jaguar series of inexpensive paper capacitors which are moisture resistant. We believe these products will be of more than ordinary interest to our readers. Both will be on exhibit at the show.

And, whether you are, or are not, going to WESCON, remember to make use of our Reader-Service Card to obtain more information on any or all of the items contained in the New Products section.

**Transistor Data Chart**

For your copy of ELECTRONIC DESIGN's Ninth Annual Transistor Data Chart, which appeared in the July 5th issue, turn to the Reader-Service card and circle 300.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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### ELECTRONIC DESIGN - ONE DAY SERVICE

**USE BEFORE SEPTEMBER 13th, 1961**

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<td>5 15 25 35 45</td>
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For employment brackets give home address.

| Name Address | City | Zone | State |

For Change of Address:
- Old Company Name
- Old Company Address

### ELECTRONIC DESIGN - ONE DAY SERVICE

**USE BEFORE SEPTEMBER 13th, 1961**

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<td>4 14 24 34 44</td>
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<td>5 15 25 35 45</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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Rx for Doctors

The horse-and-buggy physician's approach to diagnosing baffling ills ("Just give two sodas, bicafe pills and see what develops in the morning") may not be thoroughly obsolete, but it is yielding further ground to the fast-growing branch of medical electronics. The surrender is not as rapid or willing as some engineers would like, but the handwriting is on the wall.

Staunch supporters of the new system of substituting black boxes for black magic in the diagnosis of patient ills gathered by the thousands at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City for the Fourth International Conference on Medical Electronics. Engineers, doctors, medical and biological researchers, educators and others swapped ideas and engaged in big and small talk as advances were unfolded.

The new equipment includes blood flowmeters, portable electrocardiographs and FM telemetry for remote cardiac monitoring; automatic blood analyzers and a new method for measuring blood pressure by using an artery behind the eye.

Some of the problems that designers face in this pioneering branch of the industry have little to do with electronics. Example: Operating-room equipment must stand at least 5 ft above the floor; otherwise there is danger of explosions from anesthetic gases (which are heavier than air and concentrate below the 5-ft level).

Much of the new equipment must be operated by persons with little or no mechanical skill—nurses or doctors aides, for example. So the fewer controls there are on the outside panels of equipment the better.

More and more equipment is being turned out, the connoisseurs agreed, but is the medical profession using it to the fullest? Complaints were heard that physicians still preferred to rely—too heavily, from the engineers' viewpoint—on intuition. Suggestions were made that a new, more scientific orientation on the part of the practicing doctor should be encouraged.

For an over-all design engineering appraisal of the conference, turn to p. 4.

Another $50 Winner

ED's sixth Most Valuable Idea of Issue award goes to Donald W. Bramer, an engineer with General Railway Signal Co., Rochester, N. Y., for his design suggestion: "Bypassed Bias Resistor Increases Emitter-Follower Input Z."

Want to be the next winner? See p. 196.
We've got 'em at
2 watts 4 watts and 7 watts

in hundreds of resistance values, tapers, shafts and multi-ganged arrangements. And we're famous for engineering special models and delivering them at economical prices. Mallory Controls Company, Frankfort, Ind.
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Coming August 30

One of the fastest moving and most challenging areas of electronic
design, the design of digital data-processing equipment, will be fea-
tured in a special report in the August 30th issue of ELECTRONIC
DESIGN. Within this broad field, the report will focus attention on
three areas that have moved most rapidly and have received most
concentrated attention in the past year: Logic and Timing, Matrix
Memories, and Cyclic Memories.
UTICA UNWRAPS A NEW BENT CHAIN NOSE PLIER

“Electronic Plier-of-the-Month” • July and August

Never before available on an industry-wide basis! This month’s Utica special is the #25-5... a new bent chain nose plier designed to grip, twist and loop very fine wire in closely confined areas. It's ideal for work on chassis as well as other subminiature electronic assemblies. Special features include 60° angle bent chain nose • Beveled edges full length of jaw • Fine serrations in jaws to prevent nicking or marking • Primer coated dipped cushion grip handles and Bauer spring to reduce operator fatigue • Induction hardened edges • Gleaming finish • Backed by Utica's famous full guarantee. Write for complete information on the #25-5 or the Utica Electronic Plier of the Month program. Or ask to have your Utica distributor call!
Human Body Furnishing Clues to Circuit Design

Biological-electronic analogies presented; blood flowmeters discussed; and variety of medical-electronics equipment shown during Fourth International Conference on Medical Electronics.

ANALOGIES between the operation of electrical circuits and parts of the body were presented in many of the technical sessions and exhibits at the recent medical electronics conference in New York.

The extent of work going on in this field was illustrated by the following presentations at the meeting:
- Lumped-circuit constants were used to represent the functioning of the heart and the circulatory system.
- A hydraulic-type reflex klystron was used to closely approximate heart action.
- Theoretical cell models, particularly for neurons, were presented by several speakers.

An electronic circuit exhibited by Dr. M. P. Spencer of the Roman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N. C., performed like the human circulatory system and produced a waveform on a cathode-ray oscilloscope that almost duplicated that of an electrocardiogram. In his design, Dr. Spencer considers the left heart as a constant-voltage source discharging into a tuned circuit resonating at 3-6 cps. The tuned circuit represents the lumped-circuit compliance of the aortic arch, its branches, and the abdominal aorta and its branches. Inertia of blood in the descending aorta is represented as an inductance. When an electrical impulse is fed into the circuit, voltages and currents to match pressure and flow in the arteries are derived.

A hydraulic counterpart of a reflex klystron that functioned like a human heart was demonstrated by its inventor, Group Capt. John E. Malcolm of the Royal Air Force.

The model consisted of a system of plastic tubing, fed from a reservoir of fluid about one meter high. Pulsing was accomplished by passing a section of the tube through a larger tube. The air between the two tubes was alternately compressed and rarified imparting a wave to the fluid. The purpose of the model was to show that abnormalities of cardiac rhythm were related to modes of oscillation in fluid-filled elastic systems.

Many presentations at the conference were concerned with the construction of cell models based on electronic theories.

Dr. J. Polonsky, of the French Society of Electronics and Radio Technicians, pointed out that owing to the periodic and quasycrystalline structure of many sub-cellular components, cells might exhibit some of the properties of solid-state electronic devices, such as transistors, piezoelectric crystals, and others. He also compared neurons with coaxial-cable waveguide systems. The synapse was described as an electromagnetic radiation transfer.

W. B. Bishop of the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories discussed the relation-
ship of the neuron loop to an information-processing electronic system. He explained that synchronizing pulses were probably radiated from neurons and that they helped the brain process information from the various sensory organs of the body.

An electric analogy for nerve impulse transmission was also proposed, using successively activated filaments of a distributed fuel cell. The filaments were compared to an electronic circuit consisting of a succession of blocks, each containing a switch, battery, and relay. The relay would have two sets of contacts. One set would be the switch of the next circuit, and the other would control the contacts of the previous block.

These circuits could be built up into complex networks and used to simulate the ordinary nervous activity in man according to J. Rothstein of Edgerton, Germeshausen, & Grier, Inc., Boston.

A number of approaches to measuring the flow of blood in the human body were discussed at the conference. They included the ultrasonic flowmeter, ac and dc types, and the square-wave system.

The newest blood-flowmeter design, described by scientists from the University of Chicago, uses the oldest principle of operation: a conducting fluid moving through a magnetic field generates an emf in a probe coil. The university’s flowmeter incorporates a dc amplifier between the pickup electrodes and the meter. The electrodes are made of a silver-silver chloride compound that is electrochemically stable. Therefore no emf is induced in the probes by the electrolytic effect.

Several Japanese portable electrocardiographs as well as a number of American models were shown at the exhibits. Representatives of U. S. concerns said the Japanese equipment was well designed and reportedly gave good performance but had not yet sold well here because of the unavailability of spare parts and service representatives.

Bircher Corp.’s model 300R, for example, sells for $850 with a two-year service guarantee. If a unit fails, a serviceman will replace it with a new electrocardiograph the same day.

Among other U. S. models at the exhibit were Sanborn Co.’s Visette, priced at $625, and Minneapolis-Honeywell’s Cardioview.

Portable fm transmitters for telemetering cardiological signals from a person to a remote fm receiver were also shown by several manufacturers.

High-quality closed circuit television is now more practical than ever. KINTEL’s new 20/20 camera is the reason. It contains its own control circuits. This eliminates the separate unit so long traditional with high-quality TV systems... lets you connect the camera directly to a monitor—or home TV receiver.

The 20/20 is easier and less expensive to install, operate, service. Yet it gives the sharpest, clearest pictures in the industry – 650 lines of horizontal resolution. It is so sensitive that you can get usable pictures with as little as one foot candle of illumination—less than the light now falling on this page.

Trouble-free operation is designed into the 20/20. Transistor circuits are used whenever possible. Power consumption is only 25 watts. Protective circuits prevent vicdon damage in case of sweep failure. And the swing-out circuit boards make servicing easy.

Many standard accessories custom-fit the 20/20 to your exact needs. A light compensation circuit automatically adjusts the camera for light variations as great as 4000:1. Motors provide remote control of the lens turret, lens focus, and a lens-speed filter. Sync generators assure 2:1 interlace either in the standard industry-wide sweep/scan pattern, or in the FINELINE pattern that gives you greatly increased vertical resolution. RF modulators make the pictures available on standard TV channels 2 through 6.

Cut costs, reduce errors with one of KINTEL’S complete lines of high-quality, closed circuit TV. Other companies do. U. S. Steel uses KINTEL TV to see inside open-hearth furnaces. E. F. Hutton uses one to transmit stock quotations. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power uses KINTEL TV to check steam plant burners and to view remote water-level meters. The San Francisco Naval Shipyard uses one to guard against pilferage. American Potash & Chemical conveyor lines and warehousing operations are monitored by KINTEL TV as are radiation studies at General Atomic. KINTEL TV provides detailed surveillance of every type of ICBM outside the Iron Curtain. All told, hundreds of KINTEL TV systems are performing critical and routine jobs safely, inexpensively, tirelessly.

Application help is free for the asking. At no obligation, KINTEL field engineers will determine whether a TV system can be put to profitable use in your application. Just write direct for catalog 6-203 and the name of your closest KINTEL representative. There is one in every major city.
TRANSISTOR-KILLER: THE VOLTAGE SPIKE
TAMED BY PERKIN MTR DC POWER SUPPLIES

The "turn-on" transient above could destroy the transistors in your circuit in microseconds. Protect transistorized equipment against treacherous line and load transients with Perkin MTR tubeless power supplies. Combining the best of two solid-state regulation principles, they use magnetic amplifiers for high efficiency and transistors for instantaneous suppression of transistors and ripple. No tubes, no moving parts, no trouble! Units sustain shorts and overloads indefinitely, resuming normal operation automatically. Ideal for continuous-duty and untended operation. Prompt delivery anywhere.

HERE ARE JUST A FEW OF OUR MANY OFF-THE-SHELF UNITS
WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model No.</th>
<th>D.C. Output</th>
<th>Static Regulation</th>
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PERKIN ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
345 Kansas Street, El Segundo, California	© SPring 2-1711

CIRCLE 6 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE 7 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEWS

Thin-Film Hall Device Is Nearing Production

Beckman Instruments Generator Said To Give Higher Voltage Outputs

Thomas E. Mount
West Coast Editor

PILOT production of thin-film, indium-antimonide Hall-voltage generators, with outputs reported significantly greater than previously available, is being established at Beckman Instruments, Fullerton, Calif.

Kermit Heid, research engineer of the company's Helipet Div., and developer of the new Hall elements, says they will generate 1 v where conventional elements would only show 100 mv under the same circuit conditions. He attributed the greater output to the thinness of the elements.

Hall voltage is an inverse function of the thickness of the material used. With the exception of bismuth, materials showing a pronounced Hall effect (the appearance of a transverse electric potential gradient in a current-carrying conductor present on the application of a magnetic field) are quite brittle. Extremely thin elements have been impossible to use without costly hand-polishing, Mr. Heid said.

By evaporating thin (7-micron) films on substrates, Mr. Heid obtained elements with Hall constants of 120 cm² per coulomb and mobilities in the neighborhood of 10,000 cm² per v-sec. Input impedance of the new Hall elements is 150 ohms typical, and output impedance 200 ohms typical. Conventional units have about 1-ohm output impedance, Mr. Heid says, and as a consequence require more input power—400 mw nominal.

There are, however, advantages to the higher impedances, Mr. Heid continued.

"For a given configuration," he said, "the power available from an InSb Hall generator is 280 times as great as that from a germanium element if you can match the load to the Hall impedance. This is extremely difficult to do with input and output impedances on the order of 0.5 to 1 ohm, but somewhat easier with the same impedances in the range of 100 to 20 Ohms."

In addition to the higher output voltage for the same input conditions, reports Mr. Heid, the advantages of the new elements include higher frequency operation, better
heat dissipation and the feasibility of unusual configurations in production devices.

Output frequencies on the order of 100 kc are possible now, the only limitation being in the magnetic circuitry associated with the device. According to Mr. Heid, watt transducers are being designed with responses far faster than those of conventional bolometers (see schematic). If the magnetic field in a waveguide is used, instantaneous-response watt transducers could be designed for microwave systems; response of the Hall element itself is in the nsec range.

Open-circuit output sensitivity—Hall coefficient—of the new elements is put at 0.7 v per amp-kilogauss, with 5.6 kilogauss magnetic induction and a control current of 50 ma. This is said to compare with 0.12 v per amp-kilogauss for conventional devices. Misalignment voltage is 5 mv maximum, Mr. Heid asserted, but 1 mv can be specified. Input power is 750 mw maximum, 400 mw nominal.

According to industry sources, among the applications for such Hall generators are function multipliers (varying both input current and magnetic field), magnetic field probes, current-measuring probes, frequency doublers, magnetometers, choppers, frequency spectrum analyzers and displacement gages. Since the output can be made to depend only on how the Hall element is oriented in a magnetic field—being a function of the cross product of I and B—an efficient ac or dc resolver could be constructed.

With the introduction of the thin-film Hall generator to the production line, Beckman Helipot Div. will join Westinghouse, Ohio Semiconductors and Siemens and Halske (Germany) as makers of Hall elements.

In addition to the elements themselves, Westinghouse and Ohio are marketing watt transducers using Hall generators, while Dyna-Empire and Radio Frequency Laboratories are selling Hall gausmeters. Assembly Products, Inc., sells a wattmeter relay.

**BULOVA**

**SINGLE SIDE BAND CRYSTAL FILTERS**

With the ever increasing demand for Single Side Band Communication Systems for High Frequency Voice communications, facsimile and multi-channel frequency shift keying teletype operation, Bulova Electronics added Model 283 Single Side Band Filter to their standard line of crystal filters.

Designed to surpass the Signal Corps SM-D-180214 and SM-D-180215 Single Side Band Filter Specifications, the new Bulova Model 283 features an unusually flat passband, low insertion loss and operation over a large temperature range.

General Specifications include:
- Carrier Frequency—100 kc; Carrier Attenuation—13 db; Maximum Ripple—±0.5 db; Insertion Loss—less than 5.0 db;
- Input Output Impedance—1.5 k ± balanced or unbalanced; Operating Temperature Range —40°C to +70°C.

Type 10WL Lower Side Band—Model 283 features Passband—±0.5 db from 94kc to 99.875kc and Minimum 60 db Attenuation at 100.2kc and above.

Type 10WU Upper Side Band—Model 283 features Passband—±0.5 db from 100.125kc to 106kc. Minimum 60 db Attenuation at 99.8kc and below.

The new Bulova Model 283 can be driven from a balanced or unbalanced source and its low input and output impedance make it readily adaptable to transistor circuitry.

For additional information or application assistance, write Department 2155, Bulova Electronics, Woodside 77, N.Y.
WESCON Field Trips
To Feature Research, Automation

Latest research projects and modern production meth-
ods will be featured during numerous field trips in the
San Francisco Bay area during the Western Electronics
Show and Convention, Aug. 22-25. Here are some rep-
resentative samples of what the field-tripper will see
during plant and laboratory visits.

Numerically controlled milling equipment at Hewlett-Packard Co.'s Palo Alto plant represents
some of the modern production techniques to be seen during the trips. H-P is scheduled for Field
Trip 7 on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24. The milling is being done by a Milwaukee-matic tape-
programmed machine.

Cavity-type maser operating at 35 Gc using iron-doped rutile as the para-
magnetic crystal, is under development at Melabs, Palo Alto. WESCON dele-
gates will visit this microwave firm on Thursday morning, Aug. 24, Field Trip 6
on the planned schedule.

Cesium plasma tube operation is monitored on an
oscilloscope, being adjusted by Dr. Matthew A. Allen,
research associate in the microwave laboratory of
Stanford University. This laboratory will be visited dur-
ing Field Trip 4 on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23.

Micro-machining with an electron beam accomplished
this neat slicing of silicon thin-film spots only about
1 micron thick. This work will be on view at Stanford
Research Institute's Applied Physics Laboratory, Menlo
Park, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, during Field
Trip 8. Photo is an electron micrograph.
PHILCO EPITAXIAL SILICON MESA

FIRST TO COMBINE

120 V (BV_{CBO})
0.5 V (SAT)
150 mc. \( f_T \)

2N2087 NPN
CORE DRIVER
LINE DRIVER

You would expect Philco, as inventor of industry’s most capable germanium logic transistor—the MADT, to design Silicon memory components with extra capability, too. And Philco has done it. The 2N2087, forerunner of a broad line of Philco epitaxial silicon mesa transistors, offers an incomparable combination of parameters that may well be the special design solution you require: maximum \( BV_{CBO} \) of 120 V, minimum \( h_{FE} \) of 40 at \( V_{CE} \), maximum \( V_{CE} \) (SAT) of 0.5 V, minimum \( f_T \) of 150 mc., maximum \( C_{ob} \) of 12 pf., and maximum \( t_s \) of 100 nanoseconds.

The new Philco 2N2087 epitaxial silicon mesa delivers optimum drive for computer memory planes, serves as a medium power switch in airborne controls systems, and is ideally suited to a wide variety of other applications such as small power supplies, servo amplifiers, and automation controls. For complete information, write Dept. ED8261.
Two New Sessions Added by WESCON
Panel Discussion of Arms Control, Meeting on Quantum Devices Slated

A PANEL session on arms control and a technical session on quantum devices have been added this year to the Western Electronics Show and Convention, to be held in San Francisco Aug. 22-25.

Dr. John Grainger, technical chairman of WESCON, said the session on arms would be led by Dr. L. C. Van Atta, formerly Special Assistant for Arms Control in the Dept. of Defense and now director of Hughes Aircraft Co. Research Laboratories, Malibu, Calif. The quantum meeting will feature devices and technical papers.

Outlining the program on arms analysis, Dr. Van Atta said that experts would take up the nuclear, military, technical (other than nuclear), politico-economic and psychological aspects of control efforts.

Politico-economics and psychology will be discussed last, he observed.

"We consider these the most important aspects of the problem," he explained, "so we placed them last to stick in people's minds. We want to make members of the IRE aware that arms control is much more than how far you can throw a radar beam."

Dr. William H. K. Penofsky, a Stanford University Professor of Physics, will discuss the pros and cons of efforts to agree on limiting nuclear armament. He will outline the difficulty of monitoring nuclear stockpiles and testing, as well as techniques by which the Russians could cheat during a moratorium.

Military aspects of arms control will be presented by Rear Admiral Paul L. Dudley (Ret.), formerly Special Assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Dr. Donald G. Brennan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lincoln Laboratories, will consider technical aspects of arms control other than nuclear. He will cover such fields as delivery and electronic detection systems.

Dr. Harold Rowen, formerly of Rand Corp. and now Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense International Security Affairs will take up
Sylvania to Close Tube Plant; Expand Solid-State Production

Planned shutdown of the receiving-tube plant of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., in Shawnee, Okla., marks the third big cutback in tube manufacturing operations in recent weeks.

Philco Corp.'s Lansdale Div. and the Electronic Div. of CBS, Inc., previously announced plans to drop out of the receiving-tube business to concentrate on solid-state device production. Raytheon Corp. has taken over the CBS line of tubes.

The Shawnee plant closing will take place over the next six months to ease the impact on the 500 workers there, according to a Sylvania spokesman. Other Sylvania plants in Emporium, Brookville and Altoona, Pa., and in Burlington, Iowa, will continue receiving-tube production.

At the same time, Sylvania has announced plans to expand semiconductor production facilities by 42 per cent between now and next spring.
Tiros III Carries New Solid-State Timer

All Silicon Devices in Non-Pressurized Package Replace Mechanical Components in System for Weather Satellite

An all-solid-state timer on the newly orbited Tiros III weather satellite represents a significant electronic advance, ELECTRONIC DESIGN has learned. Radio Corp. of America engineers who designed the timer believe it and others like it will become widely used in space programs.

Tiros III is making possible studies of the formation of tropical storms over the Caribbean, Atlantic and Far East waters. Its completely solid-state timing system, using all silicon components, is probably the most significant design advance in the satellite's payload.

The timing system on earlier Tiros vehicles included mechanical sequencing and stepping switches, and germanium components.

Mechanical Components Face Severe Restrictions in Space

Serious problems are encountered with mechanical components in space environments, according to Walter Morgan, engineer in charge of the Tiros reliability program for RCA, Astro-Electronics Div., Princeton, N. J.

Mechanical switches must operate dry in the vacuum environment of space, since any oil on them is sucked away. Also, dust that might settle on contacts cannot be removed. These problems can lead to sticky contacts or cam wheels.

All-solid-state circuitry not only eliminates these difficulties but also gives significant savings in power dissipation.

The new system is built around an Incremog clock made by General Time Corp., Stamford, Conn., as was the previous mechanical version. The clock uses a high-precision quartz crystal oscillator (drift within 0.005 per cent over −25 to +85 °C temperature range) operating at about 18 kc to provide signals for synchronism and timing of events in the satellite.

As an example of power savings achieved, the mechanical system required 2-amp pulses of about 100-msec duration to stepping-switch solenoids every 2 sec. The new sys-
tem substitutes 100-ma pulses of 10-μsec
duration every 2 sec to provide a similar
function.

Further power savings were accomplished,
according to Mr. Morgan, by using npn-npn
complementary flip-flops rather than conven-
tional types. A saving of about 40 to 1 was
realized through this choice. Use of trans-
sitors rather than diodes in 2- and 3-input
AND gates also cuts down significantly on
power dissipation.

The mechanical system was hermetically
sealed in a pressure vessel for previous shots.
This vessel was not sealed in the Tiros III
package because of the elimination of the
mechanical components.

The Tiros program is switching over to the
new timer design, according to Mr. Morgan,
and this approach is under consideration for
future programs. General Time will produce
solid-state versions of the Increment timer
for the program.

IR Sensors Carried on "Outriggers"
Measure Radiation to and From Earth

New infrared equipment carried on the
Tiros III includes an omnidirectional sensor
system carried on outriggers extending from
opposite sides of the satellite's circular base.
These will be used for measurements of the
radiation directed from the sun toward the
earth, and the amount re-radiated from the
earth's surface and atmosphere. Tiros III
also has a second wide-angle camera in place
of the narrow-angle type used in previous
weather satellites.

The new Tiros is similar in size and shape
to the first two—drum-like. Most instru-
mentation carried differs in very few details
from the first two successful satellites.

Meanwhile Midas III, a missile-detecting
satellite also hurled into orbit recently, is
reported to have a more sophisticated infra-
red sensing system than those used in pre-
vious tests. Midas III is an experimental
vehicle designed to provide recognition of
hostile missiles rising above the earth's at-
mosphere through detection of their hot ex-
hausts (ED, March 16, 1960, p 4). Technical
details of the new satellite's sensing package,
designed by Baird-Atomic, Inc., of Cam-
bridge, Mass., are under tight security.

TUNG-SOL
HIGH
PERFORMANCE
GENERAL PURPOSE
MINIATURE COMPUTER TRIODE
7719

Directly replaces parallel-connected 5965 and 7062 twin-triodes
while providing these added advantages for designers of com-
puter circuits:

- Higher transconductance
- Much higher plate
dissipation
- Very high p erformance
- Improved reliability

The Tung-Sol 9-pin miniature 7719 general purpose triode is
the latest addition to the Tung-Sol family of top-rated, high-
reliability tubes for computer service. Rated at 6 watts plate
dissipation, the 7719 incorporates many design and construc-
tion features which assure computer users the maximum number
of hours of trouble-free peak performance.

CHECK THESE ADDITIONAL BENEFITS:

- Freedom from cathode interface and reduced electrical leak-
age...
- Achieved through use of a passive cathode alloy and
lower heater power per unit area.
- Minimization of grid emission...
The 7719 is designed with
heavy grid support wire and a double connection to the grid
for cooler operation allowing use of 1 megohm grid circuit
resistance.
- High stability...
Use of heavier stock plate material assures
more even distribution of heat and lower plate temperature.
Cool operation further guaranteed by cool cathode and low
bulb temperature (175°C at 6 watt dissipation).
- Very little "island" formation...
Optimized geometry
minimizes island formation thereby providing sharp cut-off,
linearity and high performance.

Typical applications of the 7719 are found in totem pole
amplifiers to drive function-generating potentiometers, cathode
followers, and multivibrators. Full technical details on the 7719
are available immediately on request.

RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heater Voltage (Series)</td>
<td>15.6±0.8 V</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heater Voltage (Parallel)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum Plate Dissipation</td>
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<td>Maximum Heater-Cathode Voltage</td>
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<td>Maximum Heater-Cathode Current</td>
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<td>Heater Positive With Respect to Cathode</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total DC and +Peak</td>
<td>100 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Bulk Temperature</td>
<td>175°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical assistance is available through: Atlanta, Ga.; Colum-
bus, Ohio; Culver City, Calif.; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colo.;
Detroit, Mich.; Irvington, N. J.; Melrose Park, Ill.; Newark,
N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Seattle, Wash. In CANADA: Abbey
Electronics, Toronto, Ont.

CIRCLE 14 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
NEWS

Ranger 1 Space Vehicle Designed For Data Rather Than Moon Impact

Design of the first Ranger spacecraft is directed at providing data useful in future lunar and planetary impacts rather than actual moon landing.

This vehicle, which contains some 19,520 electronic parts, is the most complicated yet attempted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Some of the systems vital to moon and planetary landings include:

- an attitude stabilization system based on celestial references—the earth and sun.
- a high gain directional antenna which can be automatically directed in the right direction for transmission.
- 8 scientific experiments.
- two solar cell arrays (8,680 cells) which will provide from 155- to 210-w power.
- a solid-state timing system which takes 400-cycle power from the spacecraft power source and converts it to pulses at a rate of one per second for timing vehicle functions.

Calibration of the solar cell system is one of the primary objectives of the Ranger shot. Four specially calibrated cells on Ranger 1 will provide needed data on attenuation of solar energy by the earth's atmosphere. The large number of experiments and systems require a vehicle weighing 675 lbs—with electronics accounting for 243 lbs.

10-60% Savings Reported With Wire Board Holders

Printed-circuit board holders made from wire weldments have proved 10 to 60 percent less expensive for ground-based military and commercial equipment, according to a wire goods manufacturer who has been developing this new type of holder jointly with a number of electronics firms.

The resistance-welded wire holders are also said to be lighter in weight than conven-
Tional holding assemblies made from castings of sheet metal. And because of their open, skeleton-like construction, they permit easier circulation of convection cooling currents, the manufacturer reports.

The welded-wire holders were developed and evaluated by E. H. Titchener & Co. of Binghamton, N.Y., in conjunction with the General Electric Co.'s Heavy Military Electronics Dept., Syracuse, N.Y., for missile ground-support equipment. More recently other companies, such as Radio Corp. of America, Westinghouse, Sylvania, Martin, Philco and Bendix are reported to have either started to use or evaluate the welded-wire holders for racks and module nests.

The rack mounting assemblies consist of mounting frames, guide wires to receive tops and bottoms of circuit boards and provisions for mounting connectors. In applications where severe shock loads are expected, steel springs would be used between the guide wires. The edges of the boards would force these springs back as the boards were pushed into place and the resulting bearing friction would hold the boards securely.

Telemetry Saves Valuable Data Despite Sinking of Space Capsule

Telemetry prevented the loss of vital data on both capsule performance and physical reactions of Astronaut Virgil Grissom despite the sinking of the Liberty Bell 7 vehicle July 21.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesmen told Electronic Design that the only important loss of data was the film of space pilot Grissom taken during the 16 minute flight. The loss of the $2 million capsule was regrettable, they commented, because there were plans to reuse it for later tests.

The data provided by telemetry and Capt. Grissom's descriptions may permit fairly sound evaluations of possible malfunction of the capsule manual control system during the flight. Capt. Grissom said that the response of the vehicle to his control maneuvers was not good—particularly in the roll rate system. He told newsmen at Cape Canaveral that he felt that some control valve might have been sticking open and causing difficulty.
Speech Recognized by Waveform-Matching System

Completely Analog Circuitry and Stored Memory Is Used In 10-Word, Developmental Signal-Comparison Equipment

A DEVELOPMENTAL signal recognizer that uses only analog techniques has automatically matched words spoken into it with the same words stored in its memory. Though equipment to recognize only 10 words has been built so far, the system is said to be readily expandable for use with hundreds of words and to be suitable for signals of any type.

The system is called Auditran, for Audio Information Transducer, and is under development at Bulova Research and Development Laboratories, Queens, N. Y. A Model I has been breadboarded with a tape memory, and detailed design is proceeding on a larger version that will have an optical memory, according to R. J. Bibbero, chief electronics engineer of Bulova. The company has applied for a patent on the Auditran concept, which is said to be based on an invention of Mr. Bibbero.

In operation, the equipment compares the waveform of an input word with a series of stored reference waveforms and selects the best match between input and storage. Best match is determined by the lowest value of a particular correlation function. In Auditran, this function is implemented with only analog circuitry, which is said to permit faster and less expensive processing than digital techniques. The system does not process raw waveforms; it uses internally generated envelopes based on amplitude or other characteristics to reduce bandwidth.

Input words are stored on a variable-speed tape assembly in the breadboard version of the system. By varying the tape speed, an operator is able to normalize the duration of each input word. The waveform is also normalized for amplitude with the aid of an oscilloscope. Although normalizing is now done manually, later systems will do it automatically, Bulova says. The normalized waveform is recorded on a continuous loop for further processing. The same technique is used to store reference waveforms.

Alan Corneretto
News Editor

Proposed design of speech recognizer for an industrial control application, like post-office mail sorting, includes optical storage system. Newly developed fast-erase circuitry may permit the use of two rather than three tubes for write and read cycles.

Proposed design of speech recognizer for an industrial control application, like post-office mail sorting, includes optical storage system. Newly developed fast-erase circuitry may permit the use of two rather than three tubes for write and read cycles.
VITRAMON, INC. Develops Dramatically Improved Dielectric Material

SOLID STATE PORCELAIN CAPACITORS

with NEW #155 "FRIT"

ASSURE 10 TIMES BETTER PERFORMANCE
AFTER A LIFE TEST 10 TIMES MORE DEMANDING!

Three years of intensive product research, and the desire to impose a more exacting quality control during production, have resulted in the development of a new porcelain "frit." Completely formulated and produced within our own plant, this high quality dielectric material, utilized for the improved "VY" Porcelain Capacitors, has produced dramatic results.

NOTE: Offered Exclusively For MIL-C-11272B Requirements.

© Vitramon, Inc.
For the first time, Motorola Mesa transistors tested to the rugged requirements of the Minuteman high-reliability program (conducted by Autonetics Division, North American Aviation, Inc.) are available for all military applications. Every process and quality control procedure that made these units the most reliable transistors in this high-priority program can now help you achieve greater reliability in your military circuitry.

The Minuteman units immediately available from Motorola include:

- 101A, 101B and 101M — PNP germanium high-frequency switching transistors for high-speed computer and data processing applications.
- 201A, 201B and 201M — PNP germanium amplifier transistors for use in communications equipment, radar IF strips, fixed IF strips, wide-band amplifiers and precision oscillators.

These Motorola units have successfully demonstrated a failure rate of less than 0.003%/1000 hours under accelerated stress conditions to the three-year end points of the program. They are now in the final test phase to assure a 0.007%/1000 failure rate level — the most stringent requirement of any transistor in the missile’s guidance system. The same life-test data required with Minuteman devices is also available to you.

FOR COMPLETE TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON MOTOROLA MINUTEMAN MESA OR INDUSTRIAL-TYPE MESA CALL YOUR MOTOROLA SEMICONDUCTOR DISTRICT OFFICE OR WRITE MOTOROLA SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS INC., DEPT. 101, 5005 EAST McDOWELL, PHOENIX 8, ARIZONA.

*At a 60% confidence level with an assumed acceleration factor of 32.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOTOROLA MINUTEMAN MESA TRANSISTORS</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Collector Current</td>
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<td>mA</td>
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<td>BC101</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Transfer Ratio</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: “A” units supplied to Measurement Acceptance Tests group A & B. “B” units supplied and certified to complete Minuteman specifications. “M” units certified to complete Minuteman specifications and supplied board mounted and serialized with computer card data.

INDUSTRIAL MESAS ALSO PRODUCED WITH MINUTEMAN PRODUCTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES

The same processes and quality control procedures used for Minuteman units are also applied to other Motorola Mesa. These germanium units incorporate the inherent reliability of the Minuteman process and are available in production quantities to industrial equipment manufacturers.

NEWS

determines which reference waveform is the best match for the input waveform. This is done in a black box in which tones associated with each memory signal are gated through until best match is indicated. Then, a tone-sensitive reed relay activates an indicator light.

The Model I Auditrans is being used to test various types of envelope detection. Bulova engineers have designed several different methods, including one based on generation of a frequency-formed envelope.

According to Bulova, initial tests indicate the system will have at least 99.96-per- cent reliability in identifying the right word when such place names as New York, Newark, Poughkeepsie and others are used. This reliability is not critically dependent on whether a male or female speaker is used, the company says.

The prototype Auditrans under design is expected to be able to recognize one word a second from a memory of at least 300 words at less than 2-mc system bandwidth. This would almost be real-time recognition, with one word being spoken as the previous word is being recognized.

Analog Method Faster, Requires Less Equipment Than Digital

Advantages cited for analog waveform recognition over digital methods include higher speed, compatibility with much existing equipment, less data to process, relatively small memory requirements, and lower equipment costs. The disadvantages are said to be the greater difficulty of coding speech by analog means and the greater bandwidth required. However, Bulova engineers say, although internal process is broadband, system output may be made as narrow as desired.

The existing Auditrans engineering model is based on recognition of whole words. Bulova says this method appears best for memories of up to about 1,000 words. For larger memories the company expects that phonetic elements might prove a better key to recognition and that digital logic would have to be used. The system is said to be suitable for formant-tracking-type recognition, in which the characteristic waveforms of resonance points in speech are used as a basis for recognition. For very large capacities, the company reports, more than one Auditrans can be paralleled. • •
MADT Transistor Encapsulation Increases Dissipation of Heat

A new encapsulating technique for potting the elements of Micro Alloy Diffused Technique (MADT) transistors is said to increase their heat-dissipating capabilities to double the normal rate while still maintaining normal electrical stability.

The encapsulating compound used is an alumina-loaded polysiloxane fluid. This medium increases thermal conductivity between the transistor's junction and case while maintaining electrical isolation.

The technique was developed by Dr. H. Thornton for Philco, Inc., Philadelphia. The use of alumina particles of varying sizes is said to have improved heat transfer.

Dr. Thornton said that encapsulated transistors would have a service range of -100 to +400 F. He also reported that the exact heat-dissipation and electrical stability characteristics had not yet been fixed.

The encapsulating technique is being used in a new line of MADT transistors for military applications by Philco, a company representative said.

Tiny Detector Records Neutrons

Miniaturized fast-neutron dosimeter, held by researcher, consists of a 0.1 by 0.03-in. silicon disk mounted between two electrical contact pins. Called Radiac Detector by its developers, Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, the device records fast-neutron dosage cumulatively. The fast neutrons passing through the dosimeter knock silicon atoms from their normal positions, permanently changing the electrical properties of the silicon. The detector is reported insensitive to all other forms of radiation. Damage to human tissue can be measured quickly and easily, Battelle reports.

A new method of consolidating tungsten powder into tungsten ingot has been created by LINDE's Crystal Products Department. This new material—in crystal form—changes the whole approach to use of tungsten in electronic applications.

Compared to metallurgically prepared (PM) tungsten, crystal tungsten offers 5 to 15 per cent higher electrical conductivity. Thermal conductivity is about 20 per cent higher at 500 F, resulting in improved heat dissipation. These properties can be advantageous in electronic design.

Useful in vacuum devices

The high purity and zero porosity of the crystal tungsten also suggest its use not only in electrical contact points, but also in vacuum switches, electrical leads of vacuum tubes, and applications where outgassing or leakage is a problem. Their purity and lack of grain boundaries provide more even electron emission, making them valuable in several high pressure vacuum or open air switches. Other uses include: flexible sheet in electronic tubes; x-ray and anti-cathode targets.

LINDE crystal tungsten is considerably more ductile than undoped PM tungsten. It can be drawn into wire as fine as 1 mil, giving greater yield of finished product from the starting ingot. Although undoped crystal tungsten has a lower recrystallization temperature, it does have a yield point at about 150°F.

Material easily worked

Significant is the fact that it can be easily worked and at temperatures 800°F lower than working temperature for powder metallurgy or vacuum-arc cast tungsten—making it useful for a wide range of non-electronic applications. Present shapes include swaged rods from 1/10 to 3/8-inch diameter, as grown ingots up to 3/4-inch diameter in production, and even larger diameters in development.

For more details on this new material, check the coupon below.

**Typical electronic shapes fabricated from crystal tungsten (l. to r.): target emitter, zero-porosity tungsten anode for high-powered electron tubes with fluid cooling, high-power vacuum switch contact of zero-porosity tungsten mounted to copper.**

**Crystal tungsten opens up a new era for the metal in electronics**

Super-hot process metal-coats and fabricates intricate parts

Dense, high-purity metal coatings for certain base materials, and the fabrication of odd shapes, are accomplished with "Plasmaplate," a super-hot plasma stream process developed by LINDE's Flame-Plating Department.

In operation, a high-current torch uses temperatures up to 30,000°F to produce a supersonic stream of ionized gas-melt and accelerate to high velocity particles of any inorganic material that melts without decomposition.

High-purity coating materials—such as tungsten or other refractory metals—are thus permanently fused to the surfaces of materials such as graphite, brass, copper, steel, molybdenum, titanium, aluminum and others.

Parts of intricate configuration can be fabricated by depositing the coating material on a mandrel machined to the desired internal shape of the finished part. After the desired thickness is obtained, the mandrel is dissolved out by chemical means.

**Tungsten grid cage—one of many complex shapes made by LINDE's "Plasmaplate" Process.**

Thin coatings of tungsten carbide and other hard materials can also be applied to base metals by the LINDE oxyacetylene Flame-Plating "gun" process, to increase surface wear as many as 40 times.

For details on either of these LINDE processes, check the coupon below.

**LINDE COMPANY**

"LINDE" and "Union Carbide" are registered trade-marks of Union Carbide Corporation
High-Capacitance, Small-Size 'lytics
Now Available for Computer Power Supplies

The Sprague Electric Company offers two series of "block-buster" electrolytic capacitors for use in digital power supplies and allied applications requiring extremely large values of capacitance in relatively small physical size.

With metal cases ranging from 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)" dia. x 2\(\frac{3}{4}\)" long to 3" dia. x 4\(\frac{5}{8}\)" long, Type 36D Powerlytic\(^*\) Capacitors pack the highest capacitance values available in these case sizes. Intended for operation at temperatures to 65 °C, their maximum capacitance values range from 150,000 \(\mu\)F at 3 volts to 1000 \(\mu\)F at 450 volts.

Where 85 °C operation is a factor, Sprague offers the Type 32D Com- pultytic Series, the ultimate in reliable long-life electrolytic capacitors for digital service. These remarkably trouble-free units have maximum capacitance values ranging from 130,000 \(\mu\)F at 2.5 volts to 630 \(\mu\)F at 450 volts.

Both 32D and 36D Capacitors have low equivalent series resistance and low leakage currents, as well as excellent shelf life and high ripple current capability.

Tapped terminal inserts, often preferred for strap or bus bar connec- tions, are available as well as solder lug terminals for use with permanently wired connections.

In addition to the standard bare case, either series may also be obtained with a new clear rigid plastic tube which adds very little to the bare case dimensions. They are also available with a Kraftboard tube.


CIRCLE 224 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

PULSE-FORMING NETWORKS
FROM WATTS to MEGAWATTS

\[ \ldots \text{and everything in between!} \]

When it comes to pulse capacitors and pulse-forming networks, many complexities in parameters and design factors must be considered. These specialized units must be designed and manufactured by a specialized organization. And because Sprague maintains a highly-technical special engineering section devoted exclusively to pulse capacitors and networks, it has been, from the very beginning, a major supplier of these complex units for radar equipment (ground, marine, aircraft, missile), tube testing, and similar pulse circuit applications.

This special engineering section performs four important functions: One group designs custom units in accordance with required parameters. Another group builds pulse capacitors and networks to precise specifications. In another area, a group of specially-trained field engineers provides application assistance wherever needed. And yet another independent group works toward the future developing new materials, new design concepts, and new techniques for manufacture, enabling Sprague to introduce product improvements such as hermetic sealing of cases, rugged alumina bushing assemblies, Fabmika\(^*\) dielectric, and improved hermetic sealing of closures.


CIRCLE 225 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
AIR FORCE REORGANIZATION

The Air Force is in the final stage of a major reorganization program that has a two-fold objective of streamlining management of systems projects and of upgrading the status of basic research. A reshuffling of field commands that began in April has been followed by a realignment of staff functions at the Pentagon.

Reorganization on the systems level is in recognition of the ever closer link between development and production. It began with the recent establishment of the Air Forces Systems Command, which combined the R&D responsibilities of the former Air Research Development Command and the production and procurement functions of the Air Materiel Command. The Pentagon has now combined the staff responsibilities for development, procurement, and logistic support of aircraft, missile, space and electronic systems under a newly designated Deputy Chief of Staff for Systems and Logistics.

The new set-up should enable defense contractors to get faster decisions on design and production problems that cannot be solved at the project level. It should also speed the Pentagon's review and approval of high priority programs.

By merging of development and production responsibilities in the supervision of individual projects, the Air Force hopes for more decisive action on such matters as weighing the feasibility of production changes against operational requirements, determining tradeoffs as between reliability and costs, etc.

Basic Research Functions at Air Force field installations were placed under the new Office of Aerospace Research at the time the new Systems Command absorbed the R&D activities of the former Air Research Development Command. New Pentagon staff functions relating to basic research, study projects and applied research in new areas of technology have been combined under a Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Technology.

This move should allay criticism that basic and applied research has been too much oriented to the requirements of specific weapons systems development programs. It is believed that under separate planning and direction the investigation of advanced technology will get higher priority and thus greater financial support.

SPACE COMMUNICATIONS BELT NEARS TEST

The military has high hopes for the distributed reflector version of a passive satellite communications system, which is scheduled to be tested this fall. Known as Project Westford, the test will involve orbiting a belt of tiny dipole reflectors, which will form a constant ring around the earth at an altitude of 2,000 miles.

Forming the reflector belt will be 500 million dipoles of 3/4-in. length and about 1/3 the thickness of a human hair. The 70 lb of dipoles will be ejected from a container, which is expected to be put in orbit by a Midas shot. Studies forecast the width of the belt at
20 to 40 miles, with spacing between the dipoles at from 500 to 1,000 ft.

Lifetime of the initial belt will be purposely limited to avoid space pollution, if the experiment does not pan out. At the projected 2,000-mile altitude, it is calculated that the combination of radiation pressure and gravitational effects will limit the life of the belt to from one to two years. At an altitude of only 200 miles less, the ring of reflectors would last an estimated two to three decades.

It is envisioned that this type of system would play a secondary role in military satellite communications because of economic limitations. Ground stations will require very large antennas and large amounts of power to pull signals from the extremely small reflecting surfaces. Moreover, unless developments prove otherwise, bandwidth capacity is unlikely to approach that of active systems.

The distributed reflector system, however, could give the military a foolproof backstop or auxiliary for the synchronous equatorial system being developed under the Army's Advent program. For obviously the dipole belt poses no reliability problems. And even more important from a military standpoint, it cannot be destroyed by enemy action.

**STORM MONITORING STATIONS IN PRODUCTION**

Seven unmanned, floating weather stations of the NOMAD type, which last year provided a 48-hr alert on Hurricane Ethel from a mooring in the Gulf of Mexico, will go into production for Navy use in storm areas of the Atlantic and Pacific. The Air Force and Weather Bureau also plan storm-monitoring station networks.

Meanwhile NOMAD I, which has been conducting experiments for the last seven years, has been placed 300 miles out in the Gulf for another hurricane season. Each year some refinements have been made in sensing devices and data-transmission equipment developed by the Bureau of Standards. But it is acknowledged that considerably more development work is required to guarantee reliability for the desired two years or more of unattended operation. Also, certain mechanical devices now used are not suited for operations in Arctic waters.

An experimental compass-bearing transducer will be the principal new device to be tested during NOMAD I's current tour of duty. Since last year circuitry has also been transistorized to a greater extent.

Solar batteries, which last year were deck-mounted in plastic boxes, suffered heavy power loss through overheating. This year they are being floated in plastic tubing in an effort to cut down heat. Further efforts to improve power supply include development by General Instrument Corp, of a thermoelectric generator that will be fired by liquid butane (ED, Dec. 21, p 16) and work on a nuclear battery at the Martin Co.

**ANOTHER ADVANCE IN PARTS RELIABILITY**

An industry-Government advisory committee will be named shortly to help implement DOD's parts reliability program, already beginning to have sharp impact on the component industry's design, production and testing functions.

The committee will provide continuing technical advice on the development of new quantitative reliability specifications and technical documentation. It will also advise on the establishment of priorities in the issuance of parts specs.
At Magnetic Controls Company, where power supply reliability is sacred, design engineers selected G-V Red/Line Thermal Relays over all others. According to Magnetic Controls, "The timing cycle does not change with ambient temperature change... a characteristic which is essential for maximum performance..." They have used the recognized quality of Red/Line in 13 different models of their power supplies without a single relay failure. That's reliability! So, at Magnetic Controls, the high quality of G-V Timing Relays is "paying off".

More and more companies are finding the reliable performance of G-V Red/Line Timing Relays makes them best for their products. G-V Red/Line Relays will pay off in your product, too. Your customers appreciate the importance of high quality, reliable components. G-V Red/Line Timing Relays are specially designed for industrial applications. They have the precision, reliability and long life needed to "pay off" in industrial use.

Your G-V distributor has them in stock now. Call him or write for Bulletin 131 today.

G-V CONTROLS INC.
Livingston, New Jersey
Adapted Typewriter Digitizes Negatives

Pattern Converter Provides Maps Of Isodose Areas From X-Ray Photos

With suitable electronics, biomedical researchers have been able to convert specialized X-ray negatives to maps that show areas of equal dosage. The analog-to-digital conversion is done automatically by an ordinary electric typewriter modified for the work at a rate of 10 readings or nearly 1/4 sq. in. per sec.

The automatic conversion system was developed at the Rosewell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., to aid studies of optimum procedures in using super-high-voltage medical X-ray equipment. Exposed negatives showing gradations in transparency caused by different degrees of exposure are converted to typed maps. The areas and contours of the maps are formed by numbers corresponding to discrete levels of dosage at corresponding points on the original negative being processed.

System Described at Rochester Meeting On Uses of Data in Medicine, Biology

The system was described at the Rochester Conference on Data Acquisition and Processing in Biology and Medicine, held at the University of Rochester, N. Y., on July 18 and 19.

Dr. Edwin Gordy of the Rosewell Park Memorial Institute reported that the mapping system provides a 1-to-1 scale, 10-level representation of a 14-by-17 in. exposed negative in about an hour. This was said to be a much faster performance than that of other types of converter-plotters. A total of 168 readings per sq in., in percent of maximum dose, are printed by the equipment, he said.

The system consists of an electric typewriter adapted to hold a sheet of paper over an X-ray negative so that a light behind the paper is focused through the film and paper to a photocell pickup that feeds a discriminator. This stage is connected to suitable amplifier, analog-to-digital, and print-rate-generation circuitry that operates...
Typewriter and associated electronics are able to provide typed-map versions of X-ray photos to show areas of equal dose or exposure. The system, essentially an analog-to-digital pattern converter, aids studies of optimum X-ray procedures in medical research. Print-rate generation is initiated by carriage return and is inhibited by completion of each scan. Discriminator is linear over four decades. The equipment was developed at Rosewell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

the basic print solenoids of the electric typewriter.

As the carriage moves and the film is scanned, appropriate numbers are typed at points on the paper corresponding to variations in the transparency of the film under each number.

Distributed-State-Response Pattern Recognizers Described

Several other developments in pattern recognition and processing were discussed at the meeting. This specialty was said to be growing increasingly important to medicine as researchers seek to automate the processing of medical data.

A sophisticated pattern recognizer said to be theoretically capable of learning was described by D. F. Parkhill, General Dynamics/Electronics, Rochester. Called a distributed-state response (DSR) system, and actually a special-purpose digital computer, the pattern recognizer has operated successfully in computer simulations and is now being built.

System Uses Neural Nets Like Perceptron Machine

Like the perceptron developed at Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories, Buffalo, N. Y., the DSR design is a neural-net system. It has 1,024 sensory elements, 256 association elements and 32 response elements.

A related type of pattern recognizer is being built at Brooks Research, Inc., East Rochester, N. Y., according to Kurt Enslein, who described its development. This also will be a system in which memory will be distributed throughout the internal components. In most data-processing systems bits of memory data are stored in discrete locations in memory subsystems.

Poly-Thermaleze

Has replaced as many as six standard wires in these important applications!

Phelps Dodge

Best balance of overall properties without sacrifice of any one property! High dielectric for thermal protection at operating temperatures (Class F 155C)! Cost reduction benefits through standardizing inventory to one wire for most applications!

Poly-Thermaleze—Patent applied for.
what every engineer knows about constant-current power supplies... How do you check the peak inverse voltage rating of a solid state junction? the breakdown voltage of a reference diode at a specified current? the dynamic impedance of a reference diode? and the many other parameters that are so easily checked with constant-current power supplies?

It's an easy matter to convert some voltage-regulated power supplies to current-regulated operation. At least it's easy with an E/M® Regatron Programmable Power Supply. But for true constant-current performance, there's no substitute for a power supply specifically designed for constant-current operation.

Take Electronic Measurements’ Model C638A shown here. It's an easy matter to set the current control to any value desired—from a few microamperes up to 100 ma—manually or programmably. And there's no juggling with makeshift, extra circuitry. Then you can adjust the voltage compliance to any value from 0 to 1500 V. There's no fear that the voltage may be too great or not enough; the voltage control sets the upper limit.

Here are some additional features of the C638A: Output impedance is 10<sup>3</sup> megohms at 0.5 mA to 0.5 megohms at 100 ma. Above 2.2 mA, regulation is better than 0.15%, line or load. Ripple is less than 0.01% + 1 µA rms. A modulation input is provided.

But to get back to the point; to check the peak inverse voltage rating of a solid state junction, simply set the output current control of an E/M Constant-Current Power Supply at the specified current. Connect the output to the junction, turn the power supply on, and measure the voltage drop across the junction. What could be easier? And other measurements can be made almost as easily.

For a complete discussion of constant-current power supplies with ratings up to 1A, ask for Specification Sheet 3072B. It lists all the models and specifications, too.

**NEWS**

**4,000-W Solar Power System Planned for Orbiting Satellites**

A 4,000-w solar power system is being designed for earth-orbiting satellites.

The system is intended to operate for a minimum of one year and a maximum of five. It would differ from previous systems in its extremely high-power capacity.

The design work is under way at Westinghouse Aerospace Electrical Laboratories, Lima, Ohio, for the Aeronautical Systems Div., Air Force Systems Command.

**Navy Orders Research Ship For Antisubmarine Warfare**

The Navy is spending more than $10 million to find new, better approaches to building and equipping antisubmarine escort ships.

An experimental vessel, to be used as a floating research center, is under development. It will be fitted with the latest long-range sonar, and its armament will include Tartar and ASROC antisubmarine missiles, antisubmarine torpedoes and helicopters. The ship is to have an over-all length of about 415 ft and a beam of about 43 ft.

The ship will be built by the Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Me., under a $10,227,300 contract.

**Solid-Stately Engineer Crowned**

A triumph of design is Marlene Schmidt, electronic engineer (no kidding) from Stuttgart, Germany, crowned Miss Universe for 1961. Fraulein Schmidt's design dimensions are 36.5-24.0-36.0 in. ±1 per cent. Resistance is not specified. The 24-year-old beauty, who fled from East to West Germany only a year ago, told reporters: “Engineering is my career, and I will return to my job [in West Germany at an equivalent of $53 a week] after my year as Miss Universe.”
CLEVITE TRANSISTOR
WALTHAM MASSACHUSETTS

RELIABILITY IN VOLUME...
Factors to consider in silicon diode selection

by DAVID E. HUMEZ
Technical Advisor to the Manager of Operations
Clevite Transistor, Waltham, Mass.

If your circuit does not require the superior forward conductivity characteristics of germanium diodes or if you require extremely low reverse currents or must operate at temperatures above 50°C, you will probably select a silicon diode.

Of the bewildering array of silicon diode types available some will almost certainly suit your circuit better than others. Current silicon diode types fall into four main categories with many sub-categories. The first category historically was the general purpose alloy junction silicon diode. These diodes are principally useful in those applications in which good high voltage characteristics, very low leakage currents, even at high temperatures, are necessary. They are available with comparatively high forward conduction and over a wide range of voltages up to several hundred volts.

The next category is that of computing application silicon diodes. These differ from the general purpose diodes in that the material from which they are made is doped or otherwise treated in such a way as to reduce its bulk lifetime. Reduction of the lifetime of the material makes possible much faster operation, that is, faster recovery when switched from the forward to the reverse condition. Such diodes have found wide application in military and commercial computing circuitry which is expected to operate at high temperatures. A price is paid, however, for higher speed since reducing the lifetime of the material results also in an increase of the reverse current and a decrease in the forward conduction.
The third and fourth groups are the most recent and employ a different method, namely, solid state diffusion for producing the PN junction. The third group, sometimes called rectifiers, are devices fabricated in either the same subminiature glass package familiar in other diode types or this glass package modified by the inclusion of a larger diameter stud at one electrode for improved heat conduction. They are large area devices compared to the diodes in categories one and two and are designed for conduction of as much as 400 milliamperes at a volt. Since their area is substantially larger, their capacitance is also larger though not as large as would be expected by the ratio of areas, since the method of producing the junction results in less capacitance per unit area than is characteristic of alloyed junctions.

**SWITCHING SPEED — REVERSE RECOVERY**

Units switched by mercury wetted chopper from 15 ma forward current to 1.2 volts reverse in series with a 100 ohm load resistor. Recovery to 1 ma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Time (m/\text{sec})</th>
<th>Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1N914</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>silicon mesa diode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1N625</td>
<td>60.</td>
<td>high speed silicon alloy diode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1N459</td>
<td>1500.</td>
<td>general purpose silicon diode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1N647</td>
<td>8000.</td>
<td>silicon diffused rectifier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fourth and newest category is that of extremely small area devices made by the newer techniques of the mesa or planar constructions. These types are also manufactured by a diffusion process. They are designed primarily for applications in which the very fastest switching speeds are required. For this additional speed, compared to conventional computing alloyed junction types, a further price must also be paid. Because they are tiny, they are also less rugged. Because their area is smaller, both the resistance of the connecting wires and the spreading resistance are larger. Consequently, these devices as a group are characterized by somewhat poorer forward conduction than is true of the larger area computing diodes.

Ask for Silicon Diode Bulletins

Clevite Transistor

Waltham, Massachusetts
Selective Data Retrieval System
Uses Keywords, Prints Abstracts

An information directing system that uses keywords to file and locate specific topics has been developed for use by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Coordinated indexing, the method used in the information handling system, catalogs the keywords that identify each document on file in the memory. The keywords, along with the location of the documents, are inserted into a punched card program. When a request is put in to the computer, it will print out an index of all documents in its memory concerning that topic, along with an abstract of each reference.

The actual information is stored as photographic images in a plastic file. Once located, the information can be viewed or reproduced without having to remove it from the file. Each file is made up of several modules, each containing 990,000 images.

Called Walnut, the system was built by International Business Machines Corp., White Plains, N. Y. A company representative reported that although the system is strictly for governmental use, it may become the forerunner of a commercially marketable unit.

EXPOSED... a reliable square trimmer design
set it... forget it

Superior shock and vibration characteristics... made possible by an exclusive self-locking, anti-backlash gear. Once you set IRC's new 1/2" square Circuitrim, forget it. The square trimmer remains at its set position even under conditions as severe as MIL-E-5272A, Procedure 1 vibration and MIL Standard 202 Method 202 shock test.

Superior humidity characteristics... pressure seals around leads and the drive screw make a lasting moisture barrier. Potting compound won't get in, silicone lubricant can't ooze out, even at the temperature extremes of dip soldering.

Superior mechanical design... fewer parts and inherently less noise. Rotation stops and slip clutch keep wiper from traveling off end of winding and prevent mechanical abuse. 10 ohms to 50K ohms, 1 watt. Teflon leads standard; printed circuit terminals available.

A NEW TRIMMER WITH INCREASED RELIABILITY ACHIEVED THROUGH SIMPLIFIED DESIGN.
Possesses the same quality electrical assembly as the 1/2" square Circuitrim. This unique design has eliminated the complex mechanical linkage used for adjustment, thereby giving a quality reliable trimmer for your highly competitive applications. 10 ohms to 50K ohms, 1 watt. 1/2" diameter.

Write for technical bulletins. International Resistance Company, 401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 8, Pa.

COMPLETE LINE OF PRECISION POTENTIOMETERS - STOCKED BY IRC MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTORS
Standard Single and Multi-Turn • Moisture-Sealed and High Temperature • Hermetically Sealed • Servo-Potentiometer • REVODEX 10-turn Dials

Leading supplier to manufacturers of electronic equipment
Thin-Film Cylinder Memory Gives Fast, High Output

New Device, Combining Features of Dot, Core and Rod, Provides 15-Nsec Cycle, 250-Mv Readout and High Temperature Stability

George Rostky
Technical Editor

A MAGNETIC thin-film cylinder that contains features of the thin-film dot, the ferrite core and the magnetic rod is bidding for an important role in future computer memories. Under development by CBS Laboratories of Stamford, Conn., the device, called the Toristor, is composed of a plating of nickel-iron-cobalt composition on a substrate of glass or stainless steel.

Like the conventional, toroidal, ferrite core, the Toristor has wires passing through its center. Its output voltage range, 50 to 250 mv, includes the 40-to-120-mv range of cores. But its write-read cycle time, as short as 15 nsec, is substantially faster than the 3 to 5 μsec of cores.

Very Rapid Cycle Times Combine With a High Output Voltage

The Toristor's cycle time compares favorably with the very rapid 200 to 500 nsec of thin-film dots. And the rapidity of switching its magnetic domains, 10 to 15 nsec, compares well with the 5 to 40 nsec of dots. But its 50-to-250-mv output voltage range is a lot huskier than the 2 to 20 mv common with dots.

Like the magnetic rod, the Toristor takes a circumferential winding to provide a transverse interrogation field. But the Toristor also takes axial wires through its center for sense and digit write. The 300-ma digit-read current is the same as that required for other computer memories.

The principal advantage of the new development lies in its true nondestructive readout. Other nondestructive elements, like the multiaperture devices, require priming before each read operation. The Toristor requires only the interrogation pulse, which can be unipolar. To save time, information in the Toristor can be changed during the interrogation interval.

Output from the Toristor is bipolar; a "one" is in the opposite direction from a "zero." With cores, the output for a "one" is represented by magnetization in the same direction as a "zero"—but of significantly different amplitude.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line-Up</th>
<th>Toristor</th>
<th>Thin-Film Dot</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Rod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage Range</td>
<td>50-250 mv</td>
<td>2.20 mv</td>
<td>40-120 mv</td>
<td>30-50 mv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digit-Write Current</td>
<td>700 ma</td>
<td>0.5-2.5 amp</td>
<td>150-500 ma</td>
<td>0.5 amp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digit-Read Current</td>
<td>300 ma</td>
<td>300 ma</td>
<td>300 ma</td>
<td>300 ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetization Switching Speed</td>
<td>10-15 nsec</td>
<td>5-40 nsec</td>
<td>700 nsec</td>
<td>15-20 nsec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-Read Cycle Time</td>
<td>15 nsec</td>
<td>200-500 nsec</td>
<td>3-5 μsec</td>
<td>500 nsec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High output voltage of this 64-bit, thin-wall cylinder memory—the Toristor—reduces the complexity of the sense amplifiers, which are similar to those found in conventional, word-organized core memories. CBS Laboratories is working on even simpler circuitry using tunnel diodes as sense amplifiers.
The Toristor with its normal wiring. The plastic tube here serves as encapsulation for the device.

The principal difference between the Toristor and other devices is that its magnetic domains are rotated through angles less than 90 deg—that is, through their hard directions. This makes for far less sensitivity to variations in temperature and in the composition of the magnetic material. The designer of the Toristor, George Henderson, manager of the CBS Memories and Subsystems Dept., says that it has much better temperature stability than other memory devices and substantially less internal heating. It can be operated at up to 150 C.

In a developmental model of a 64-bit Toristor memory, eight hollow-glass cylinders each support eight individual Toristors. The transverse-field interrogation coils—eight sets of them—are prepared by a weaving technique. The coils are woven so they look like a Lissajous pattern of a frequency comparison of 8 to 1. Eight of these sets of windings are lined up and eight glass cylinders inserted through the individual loops. The sense and digit-write windings are easily inserted through the hollow cylinders.

To minimize noise, connections to all the wires are made through simple, flat, 50-ohm transmission lines.

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The results of Videograph Data Presentation Systems have been achieved through the combined electronic, chemical and mechanical R & D capabilities of A. B. Dick Company . . . a combination of talents now available to help solve high-speed printing and display problems.

A. B. Dick Company offers its technical services and facilities for study, design and manufacture of systems and components. For further information, please contact: G. T. Gerlach, Marketing Manager, Videograph Data Presentation Systems, A. B. Dick Company, 5700 West Touhy Avenue, Chicago 48, Illinois.
NEW FLEXIBLE PRINTED CIRCUITRY from Garlock

Garlock flexible printed circuitry can be economically induction soldered due to high temperature resistance of Teflon FEP.
Teflon FEP— and its outstanding electrical, physical and thermal properties— has been incorporated by Garlock into an advanced circuit design that offers many distinct advantages over conventional wiring or rigid printed wiring boards.

**Greater design freedom.** Garlock Flexible Printed Circuitry can be bent or twisted into any desired shape to allow design freedom without compromise to overall reliability. It can be designed to conform exactly to package contours and component parts. Garlock offers terminations adaptable to common industry standards.

**Maximum reliability.** Garlock Flexible Printed Circuitry is made of etched copper completely encapsulated between two layers of Teflon FEP. Permanently bonded under pressure, this encapsulation affords both line-to-line and line-to-ground protection, and will resist penetration of harmful moisture and gases. No adhesive is used to effect the bond, eliminating any possibility of breakdown through aging.

**Reduced size and weight.** Garlock Flexible Printed Circuitry can often cut overall package dimensions by as much as 50%. Being extremely flexible, it will hug curves, go around corners, conform to the most eccentric layout. And, because of excellent electrical properties a thinner gauge of Teflon FEP can handle the same job that requires thick gauges of other insulating materials. This, combined with the use of less copper, greatly reduces package weight.

For more information, call your nearest Garlock Electronic Products representative for more data, or write Garlock Electronic Products, Garlock Inc., Camden 1, New Jersey.

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**NEWS**

**Balloon Will Hoist Copper Wire In LF Propagation Experiments**

A balloon will hoist a copper-clad wire 20,000 ft into the atmosphere as part of an experiment in low-frequency propagation studies.

The experiment will be conducted for the Air Force by Pickard & Burns Inc., Needham, Mass., from an ocean-going schooner off the coast of Fort Pierce, Fla. A 1-million-v generator in the ship will be used to charge the wire with low-frequency pulses similar to lightning.

The wire, which acts as an efficient low-frequency antenna, has recently been carried aloft with a helicopter to an altitude of 12,000 ft, with a 200-ft polyethylene leader insulating the top of the antenna.

The 90-ft long balloon, called Aerocup, built and flown by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., will be sent up to supplement the helicopter operation. The balloon can lift the wire through cloud banks that have proven hazardous to helicopters.

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**Superconductive Transformer Operates at 15-Kw Power**

An experimental superconductive power transformer using windings made of lead has been successfully operated at 15 kw.

The transformer is much lighter than comparable conventional types and would probably be much less costly according to its developer, Dr. Richard McFee, associate professor in electrical engineering at Syracuse University and consultant to Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

Before the superconductive power transformer could become feasible for widespread use, however, cryogenic refrigerating devices of sufficient reliability must be developed, Dr. McFee reported. He indicated that work on the Gifford-McMahon helium refrigerator showed promise of solving this problem. One of these units was operated at Arthur D. Little for 1,000 hours before failure.

The idea of a superconductive transformer is not new. It was not thought to be feasible, however, because of the superconductivity quenching effect of magnetic fields generated by alternating current in a transformer's windings.

Dr. McFee overcame this difficulty by in-
terleaving primary and secondary windings, so that the magnetic fields that were generated canceled each other.

The experimental transformer carried an alternating current of somewhat under 10 amps with a voltage near 2,000. Varnish paper was used for insulation between the primary and secondary layers.

The transformer consisted of about 2 miles of lead wire wound on a core of 2-by-2-in. cross-section. With about 0.5 amp dc and 10 amp ac through the experimental device, a dc galvanometer measured less than 0.5 μV across it when it was operated in a superconductive state.

A special magnetizing winding was used for the outer layer of the transformer to balance voltages in all coils, so that they could be paralleled without generating circulating currents.

Newer superconductive materials, developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories, that maintain superconductivity with much higher magnetic fields than previously attainable also show promise for use in superconductive transformers. Studies of possible hysteresis losses in these materials with alternating currents are necessary to confirm the feasibility of their use, according to Dr. McFee.

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**Argo D-4 Carried 48-Lb Payload**

A 48-lb, 15-in.-diam payload (above) rode in the recently launched and recovered Argo D-4 sounding rocket. Included was a 28-v nickel cadmium battery, a two-frequency transmitter-receiver, a two-channel fm/fm telemetering subsystem, programing, and control equipment. Airborne Instruments Laboratory of Deer Park, L. I., N. Y., developed the equipment. Launching of the rocket was a major step forward in the international project to measure electron density above the F2 layer. (ED, Mar. 16, 1960.)
HOPKINS
epoxy encased capacitors
—high capacity in small size—plus rectangular shape—saves space

A typical .01 mfd unit occupies only 1/40th cubic inch of space. Type GAA units fit flat against printed circuit boards...are easily stacked, hence minimize waste space.

Won't crack or break under environment changes. Capacitors are encapsulated with epoxy in pre-molded epoxy cases—both seal and case have the same coefficient of expansion.

Excellent moisture resistance — unique epoxy-to-epoxy seal provides heat and moisture resistance closely matching that of hermetic sealing.

High capacity — up to 1.5 mfd at 200 VDC. Similar high capacities in 300 to 600 volt units.

Wide temperature range: from $-55^\circ C$ to $+100^\circ C$.

Long life — units withstand 125% of rated voltage for 1000 hours at 100°C.

Choice of terminals — one lead out each end, or both leads out one end.

Write for GAA data sheet.
Stereo Adapters Based on 2 Designs

Sum and Difference, Time-Multiplex Approaches
Both Pursued in Receiving Systems

THE stereo-multiplex fm broadcasting system recently approved by the Federal Communications Commission makes possible two design approaches for receiving equipment. Both approaches have been used in equipment now, or soon to be, on the market.

One approach, the sum-and-difference method, treats the signal as a mixed waveform with the sum (left plus right) of both channels received as conventional fm. The difference (left minus right) is detected as two am sidebands of a 38-kc subcarrier.

The second approach, time-multiplex, uses a switching device in the receiver to sample the carrier at a 38-kc rate, corresponding to the subcarrier frequency. Alternate samples are fed to the left and right portions of the receiving system, thereby reconstructing the original left and right channels.

Most stereo adapters on the market at present use the sum-and-difference method of decoding the signal. This is done by a number of low-pass filters in a separating network. A few use the time-multiplex method, where decoding is accomplished by the use of a switching system controlled by an oscillator.

Stereo systems designer, D. R. Von Recklinghausen of the H. H. Scott Corp., Maynard, Mass., says there is no difference in bandwidth, linearity or gain in the two systems; they are merely a matter of the designer's prerogative.

The type 335 multiplex adapter of H. H. Scott is more inclusive than most other makes. It incorporates a number of switching circuits in its design, permitting it to act as a control center for the multiplex system. The five-tube unit, which uses the time-multiplex method of decoding, also incorporates a stereo noise filter, said to remove noise from both channels while maintaining full separation. The 335 can be used only with existing Scott tuners. It measures 7 by 5-1/4 by 13 in. Priced at about $100, it is now available.
Bogen's model PX-60, also self-powered, uses the same circuitry as the company's commercial multiplex receivers. Said to have a bandwidth of 23-53 kc and using the sum-and-difference decoding system, it is designed to operate with Bogen tuners. However, the company reports that after slight modifications the receiver can be used with many existing tuners. Measuring 4-1/16 by 3-1/4 by 8-1/16 in. and weighing less than 3 lb, the PX-60 is the smallest of the adapters reviewed. A company spokesman says the unit will sell for $69.50.

Adapter MX-101 built by Crosby Electronics, also uses the sum-and-difference method of detection. Its four-tube circuit includes separate noise filters for each channel, a diode-controlled automatic dimension circuit, and cathode follower output. Frequency response is said to be at least 15,000 cps while maintaining 20-db separation between channels. The adapter measures 5-1/4 by 4-1/2 by 9 in. The adapter is now on the market, selling for about $80.

The Fisher MPX-100 is a sum-and-difference type self-powered stereo multiplex adapter that can be used with all fm receivers and tuners having ratio detector design and MP output. Incorporated in the five-tube adapter is a Stereo Beacon, which indicates whether the program being transmitted is monaural or stereo. Included is a stereo balance control and cathode follower output. The MPX-100 measures 4-7/8 by 4-7/8 by 12-in. On the market now, it is priced at $89.50.
SYSTMS

Ultak contaminant-free electronic vacuum systems are completely self-contained and movable; usually need only an electrical outlet for operation. Standard and custom-engineered models are available for general industrial evaporation, environmental testing, thin film deposition, vacuum tube processing, and space simulation. Operating pressures from $10^{-4}$ to $10^{-9}$ mm Hg and below. Write for details.

FIELD SERVICE

Experienced Ultek sales engineers, devoted exclusively to the high-vacuum field, are available in major cities to evaluate your vacuum needs and demonstrate Ultek's leadership in electronic high-vacuum technology. For immediate information phone your nearest Ultek application engineer, or write direct.
DELCO POWER TRANSISTORS PROVED IN COMPUTERS
by IBM, UNIVAC, BURROUGHS, NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

Since Delco Radio produced its first power transistors over five years ago, no transistors have undergone a more intensive testing program to assure reliability—which accounts for their popular acceptance in hundreds of industrial and military uses. Before leaving our laboratories, Delco transistors must pass numerous electrical and environmental tests both before and after aging. This double testing, combined with five years of manufacturing refinements, enables us to mass produce any type of power transistors with consistent uniformity. And we can supply them to you quickly in any quantity at a low price. For complete information or technical assistance on our versatile application-proved family of transistors, just write or call our nearest sales office or distributor.

---

**NEWS**

**New Cathode Reported**

**To Heat in 100 Msec**

A recently developed fast-heating cathode, called the Harp, is now being incorporated in a new line of rf power-output tubes.

The cathode, which consists of a rectangular frame, with fine wires strung across the length like the strings of a harp, is said to be capable of delivering full power in 100 msec. The use of extremely fine wires in the emitting element is said to make possible a very high surface-to-volume ratio, resulting in fast warm-up and thermal equilibrium. The cathode is applicable in transistor and mobile equipment.

Because of the many fine wires, which are electrically in parallel, the cathode has low inductance and therefore less hum. A low voltage, on the order of 1.6 v, is said to be sufficient for operation because of the multiple current paths. This makes it possible for tubes employing the new cathode to be powered by the same power supply that serves transistor stages.

The cathode, developed by the Amperex Corp. of Hicksville, N.Y., has been incorporated into the Type 8012 tube, a fast-warm-up version of the company's 6146 with the same electrical characteristics and price. In the near future a line of Harp cathode twin tetrodes will be produced and marketed, the company reports.

---

**Epitaxial Growth Research**

**For Circuit Functions Slated**

Investigation of epitaxial growth techniques as a means of obtaining single-crystal circuit functions will be carried out by Motorola Semiconductor Products Div., Phoenix, Ariz., under a new program.

Thin-film functions will also be studied as part of the search which is being conducted for compatible circuit techniques for integrated circuit functions.

Also to be investigated are various modes of junction formation, construction of multiple p and n layers with controllable lifetime and impurity concentrations, and compatible masking techniques.

The studies will be conducted under an Air Force systems contract, which was recently awarded.
Listed below are silicon rectifiers representative of the Tarzian line. They are available in production quantities, at realistic prices, for both commercial and military applications.

Of particular importance in simplifying your power conversion circuitry assemblies are small size, high efficiency, mounting versatility and wide range of ratings offered by the Tarzian line.

### SILICON RECTIFIERS

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<th>max. RMS voltage</th>
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<th>Jedec No.</th>
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In addition, the entire line features extremely low junction current density for maximum reliability and operating life. This is due to the special Tarzian alloy process with supported junction that produces the largest junctions available.

Altogether, the qualities and availability of the units cataloged here are invitations to invention in circuit design. Application engineering service is also available without obligation. Call the Sarkes Tarzian representative near you, or write Sarkes Tarzian, Inc., for complete catalog information.
HIGH VOLTAGE SILICON CARTRIDGE RECTIFIERS

Each of the two series of Tarzian Silicon Cartridge Rectifiers shown below includes 18 different types with operating temperatures ranging from −55°C to 150°C ambient. Both the ferrule mounted and the axial lead series feature low voltage drop and low reverse current. Tarzian High Voltage Cartridges are manufactured to meet standard Jedecl classifications.

FERRULE MOUNTED SERIES—This high voltage series is equipped with a ferrule type mounting of silver plated brass and is available in both hermetically sealed glass or phenolic tubing in voltages ranging from 1000 to 10,000 peak inverse volts.

AXIAL LEAD SERIES—This high voltage series is available in units ranging in size from 5/32" to 5/8" and lead lengths varying from 1" to 25". Peak inverse voltage ratings are available from 1500 to 16,000 volts.

---

TUBE REPLACEMENT SILICON RECTIFIERS

Tarzian silicon replacement rectifiers, in addition to being directly interchangeable with over 95% of all popular vacuum tube rectifiers, are smaller, more compact, and carry DC current ratings as much as three times as great as the tubes they replace. They have proved highly satisfactory in applications requiring high efficiency, long life, rugged construction and wide temperature ranges. Tarzian solid state rectifiers are available in ten standard models, with special designs and modifications on request. Special tube replacement units designed by Tarzian engineers include special designs with peak inverse voltages to 19,000 volts.

---

MODULAR SILICON RECTIFIERS

Modular Silicon Rectifiers can be used individually—as open bridges—or in a variety of circuit combinations, and are designed for printed circuits on terminal strips. Each of the units illustrated and tabulated below is only one of a series of six in the 18-unit Tarzian line.

---

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<th>Individual Diode Current Rating</th>
<th>Circuit Connections</th>
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#### Specifications 25°C

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#### NOTES:
- Standard tolerance is ± 10%; however, closer or wider tolerances are available on request.
- Also available on request: (a) Special voltage ratings. (b) Symmetrical double anode types for (clippers).

### SARKES TARZIAN
#### ALABAMA
- Birmingham
  - Paul Hayden Assoc.
  - P.O. Box 311, Alpine 1-8271

#### ARIZONA
- Phoenix
  - W. Bert Knight Co.
  - P.O. Box 158, Van Nuys, CA 91406

#### CALIFORNIA
- Los Angeles
  - 13377 Purisima Blvd., Alhambra 2-0101

- San Francisco
  - C. E. Hayden & Co., Inc.
  - 1566 1st Ave., Alameda 3-3080

- Colorado Springs
  - F. E. Hayden & Co.
  - P.O. Box 2977, Spence 7-3678

- Connecticut
  - New Haven
  - G. C. Hayden & Co.
  - P.O. Box 2977, Spence 7-3678

#### FLORIDA
- Miami Beach
  - Raymond Hayden Assoc.
  - 100 N. E. 180 Terrace, Wilton 5-5783

#### GEORGIA
- Atlanta
  - Raymond Hayden Assoc.
  - 628 S Lindberg Dr., N.E., Cedar 3-4743

- East Point
  - Paul Hayden Assoc.
  - P.O. Box 331, East Point

#### HAWAII
- Honolulu
  - D. J. Hayden
  - Phone 252-4446

#### INDIANA
- Indianapolis
  - Leslie M. Hayden Co.
  - 8014 W. 73rd St., Indianapolis 15-0000

#### ILLINOIS
- Chicago
  - C. E. Hayden & Co., Inc.
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Micram Timer Has No Moving Parts

Digital timer for arming missile fuses, built with the Micram microminute packaging technique, has no moving parts. (ED, July 5, p 7). The technique, developed by the Cleveland Metal Specialties Co. in Ohio and other electronic companies, provides packing density of 300,000 parts per cu ft. The modularized unit, developed by the Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratory of Washington, D.C., times up to 200 sec in increments of 1/10 of a sec.

Additions to the Transistor Data Chart

Specifications for several groups of npn silicon power transistors, manufactured by Fanon Transistor Corp., Newark, N.J., were received too late for publication in our July 5 transistor Data issue. Please add FN (Fanon) to the "Remarks" column as alternate source for the following types listed on page 52 of the Transistor Data Chart:

2N389 2N1210 2N1490
2N124 2N1211 2N1616
2N1069 2N1487 2N1617
2N1070 2N1488 2N1618
2N1489

Also add FN to the 2N424A and 2N1620 listed on page 58.

A series of 75 and 85w npn silicon devices are also available bearing house numbers F101 to F116.

When considering the need for high power AC equipment, consult CML — specialists in the development and production of tube type or transistorized units for systems or laboratory use.

Another CML first... a new 3 kilowatt wide band sonar amplifier versatile enough to match any transducer load.

Model S-3000 operates at full power from 50 to 20,000 cps into load impedances of 15, 30, 60, 120, 250, 500 and 1,000 ohms. Half power is delivered at 30,000 cps. Harmonic distortion is less than 2% over entire frequency range. Available in dual cabinet (each 47" x 25" x 27").
COUCH RUGGED ROTARY RELAYS

SPECIFICATIONS

CONTACTS — 4 PDT (4 form C) 5 A @ 30 VDC
SIZE — 1¾" D. x 1½" H.
WEIGHT — 3.2 oz.
PULL-IN-POWER — ½ watt
VIBRATION — 50 G, 10 to 3,000 CPS
SHOCK, Electrical — 100 G minimum
TYPE — CVE with patented rotary armature

WRITE FOR DATA SHEET 7
Atomic Weather Station to Aid U.S.
Automatic Unit That Uses 60 Linked Thermocouples To Convert Energy to Be Set Up in Isolated Far North

A nuclear-powered automatic weather station, using thermocouples for power conversion, will be set up soon in a remote area of northern Canada.

The station was designed and built for the Office of Isotopes Development of the Atomic Energy Commission by the Martin Co., Baltimore. Recent tests of the equipment by the Weather Bureau included transmissions from Baltimore to Washington.

The unmanned weather station derives its power from about 1 lb of strontium titanate pellets, which generate heat spontaneously by radioactive decay. The heat is transformed directly into a continuous flow of electricity by a series of thermocouples. The electrical energy is stored in rechargeable batteries, which operate two transmitters.

The nuclear power source will be used to drive the transmitters with an output of 250 W on each of two frequencies. The effective range will be 250 to 1,500 miles. One transmitter will operate at about 3.4 mc and the other at about 5 mc. Both are crystal-
A core of strontium titanate pellets generates heat for thermoelectric conversion to 5 w at 4 v in the unattended weather station. The power charges batteries that drive 250-w transmitters.

controlled and completely transistorized, except for dual-output tubes. The two antennas used are 150 and 90 ft tall.

The transmitters will send data on four parameters: temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind speed and wind direction, to be measured by instruments in the station.

Because the radio-isotope-fueled power system uses no moving parts, long-term, maintenance-free reliability is possible, says Martin. The dumping of excess heat from the generator is regulated to keep electronic components within a constant narrow temperature range.

The thermoelectric assembly consists of 60 lead-telluride thermocouples arranged like spokes around the cylindrical heat source. They are connected in series to a single outlet. Output is 5 w at 1 v dc. This is converted to 28 v dc to trickle-charge the nickel-cadmium batteries.

Strontium titanate was selected because of its low solubility, which is said to minimize biological hazards.

In the operating generator, the fuel pellets are encaised in several layers of an alloy called Hastelloy-C. It would take centuries to corrode, even if immersed in the ocean, studies indicate.

Radiation from strontium-90 in the working generator could be blocked by a variety of materials. Lead, 4.4 in. thick, has been used in the first unit. Final protection for the whole generator is an outer cladding of stainless steel. The generator weighs 55 lb and the shielding 1,625 lb.

With hundreds of serious gaps in the present world network of weather-reporting stations, particularly in polar regions accessible only during a brief time each year, the unmanned device fills a long-standing need.

Experience earns leadership.
There are fifteen years of design and application experience behind Bendix-Pacific telemetry components—a depth of experience unmatched by any other manufacturer.

This is why the 300 Series equipment is the recognized standard—complimented by look-alike copies, but standing alone in accuracy, performance and extended reliability.

Bendix-Pacific Division
NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

CIRCLE 35 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
Important addition to the most complete submin line in the industry

More than 21 times smaller than the standard TO-5 case, these new Raytheon germanium NPN and PNP and silicon NPN types provide both the small size and mounting flexibility required for advanced techniques in miniature packaging. This double-ended feature lends itself to new design freedom in single and multiple-connection configurations. New solutions are possible for feed-through construction applications, welded assembly needs, and other assembly problems, such as jump wiring, and input-output isolation.

You can now choose from 52 ultra-reliable submin transistors. NPN and PNP, germanium and silicon, single-end and double-end — immediately available for large quantity orders at low cost. Complete technical and sales information can be obtained from the Raytheon office nearest you.

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For applications assistance, call offices listed below. For immediate availability and condensed data, call Distributors listed on opposite page.

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**NEWS**

### 19-Barreled U.S. Camera Shoots Planets by Day

A camera system that resembles an antiaircraft gun recently captured continuous bright views of Venus and Jupiter in daylight.

The giant Facet-Eye Camera System, developed by W. E. Woehl of the Air Force Missile Development Center, Holloman Air Force Base, N. M., was basically conceived for tracking missiles and satellites at extreme distances and in any kind of light.

The planetary images were transmitted to indoor viewing screens, where they were photographed with a plate camera. By using this method, distortion-free pictures were reported produced with a clarity and intensity ordinarily obtained only during night hours. The total field covered was reported to be many times the size obtainable by standard tracking telescopes.

The camera system, consisting of 19 long-barreled, 5-in. refracting telescopes linked to as many image-orthicon tubes, moves on a delicately balanced tracking mount. It is planned to increase the number of telescopes and oscilloscope screens to 25 to provide a viewing field of 21.2 by 7 deg.

The system has been installed at the Air Force Missile Development Center.

A battery of 19 optical telescopes linked to image-orthicon tubes forms the Air Force's new Facet-Eye Camera System. Bright views of Venus and Jupiter were shot in daylight with the system.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
U. S. to Orbit Satellite to Test New World Tracking Network

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is planning a satellite launching to test the recently completed worldwide Mercury tracking network.

A Mercury-Scout I will be orbited to provide real-time calibration, training and operational experience for the new 16-station Mercury network. It will also provide a flight test of Mercury communications gear.

The satellite will be launched into an approximate 300-mile-high orbit by a Scout vehicle.

Command Receiver Designed For Use in Skybolt Missiles

A new command destruct receiver for use in the Skybolt Missile Program is slated for production by the Ramo-Wooldridge Div. of Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., Canoga Park, Calif. The units will be delivered to Douglas Aircraft Corp., where the first engineering model is presently undergoing environmental testing.

The receiver, called the CR-10, weighs 2-1/2 lb. Reduction of the new receiver to one-third the size and one-half the weight of an earlier model was accomplished by using helically loaded cavities, magnetostrictive audio filters, and potted modular construction of basic circuitry.

Electrically Suspended Gyros Due in Polaris Missile Program

An electrically suspended gyroscope with only one moving part is to be used in the inertial guidance system of the Navy's Polaris missile.

The gyroscope is composed of a beryllium rotor suspended in a vacuum by an electrical field. It is set in motion by an induced magnetic field, which is then turned off. Once started, the rotor will coast for about a year because of a lack of friction in the vacuum container.

According to C. L. Davis of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Corp., under contract to the Navy Bureau of Ordnance to produce the gyroscope, a test model has been operated successfully for more than 6,300 hr without being restarted.

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THE COMPLETE LINE OF HIGH POWER SILICON TRANSISTORS


And... 2N1616A 2N1724 2N1617A 2N1618A

are the most popular series in this package, with dramatic improvements from STC.

BVCEO of 80 volts. Saturation resistance of 0.5 ohms. Minimum beta of 10 at 5 amps.

Both STC series have the lowest leakage currents in the industry... high temperature stability... low thermal resistance and reliability at full power ratings. Write for Catalog listing complete line of STC's high and intermediate power silicon transistors and silicon diodes.

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CARLE PLACE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK Pioneer 2-4100

CIRCLE 38 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
EDITORIAL

Space Successes Mounting

Despite the mild public hullabaloo over recent space successes compared to the massive publicity effort accorded the Project Mercury suborbital flight, we would like to express high enthusiasm for the following notable U. S. achievements:

- Automated ship navigation is very close with the successful orbiting of Transit IV-A.
- Long-lasting power sources, formerly a bugaboo in our space program, may have arrived with the SNAP isotope generator used in Transit.
- Great worldwide benefit can be provided as Tiros III spots cloud formations that may permit early detection of vicious hurricanes and typhoons.
- The infrared eye of Midas should permit early warning of missile launchings. Although intensified effort is needed so that we can do something when we do spot a hostile shot, Midas must be considered an engineering achievement of high rank. Implementation of such a new concept is not often achieved on such a short time-scale.

A quick glance at the record shows 28 U. S. vehicles in orbit around the earth with 13 of them still transmitting. We have launched a total of 45 space vehicles compared with 12 launched by the Soviets. Currently only one of these Soviet satellites is still in earth-orbit, and it has ceased transmitting. (The recent rapid succession of space triumphs could conceivably alter these figures by our issue date).

The Russians certainly have shown perceptive foresight in planning space spectaculars, but our own program reflects a sounder approach to the imaginative utilization of this new dimension.

We remain strongly in favor of continued criticism of our space program where it is obviously weak. But it seems that the major advances of recent weeks should bring due credit to the men of good sense who have made them possible.—R. H.

WESCON

As you browse through this WESCON preview issue you'll find some features of special interest. Product highlights are summarized on p 62, and descriptions of new products to be introduced at the show begin on p 64. Photographs of some of the research work to be viewed on WESCON field trips are presented on p 8.

If you make it to the show stop in and chat for awhile at our booth—P-1 & 2 in the Cow Palace Annex. We welcome your suggestions and any article ideas you may have. A crew of DESIGN editors will be on hand to talk over article possibilities and give you some help on getting them written.

Look for the new enlarged ELECTRONIC DAILY while you're at the show. For some time we've published an 8-1/2 x 11 in. magazine for visitors to the IRE Show and WESCON. With this year's West Coast show we are shifting to a tabloid sized magazine—10-3/4 x 16-1/2 in.—on quality paper. As in the past, coverage will be restricted to show and convention activities.—E. E. G.
new applications
for Sigma's Wonderful Electric
Stepping Machine
(Or, "Discrete ratchetless angular rotations from current reversals")

In the broad field of endeavor loosely called "instrumentation," one recurring problem is how to do a good job of converting pulses— or current reversals— into shaft positions. A dandy solution for present or future reference follows forthwith.

The Cyclonome® is a high speed magnetic stepping motor, whose shaft stays in one of 20 stable positions until a current reversal comes along; then it turns 18° (± ½°). Because the precise incremental rotation is due solely to magnetic forces, the wear, noise, slowness, short life and high input power of ratchet-and-pawl devices are completely avoided. The Cyclonome will step up to 400 times per second (20 rps), using ½ to 40 watts depending on the speed and what's hitched to the shaft as well. Here are some current (reversing) examples of jobs being done by Cyclonomes.

In response to voltage variation, a Cyclonome precisely moves the electrode in an automatic welder to maintain a constant arc length. "Positioning" Cyclonomes also drive magnetic tape, strip charts and movie film in very discrete amounts to a particular section of interest, on pulsed commands. The motors are also expert knob twiddlers, turning gain controls on amplifiers and scopes and tuning receivers for automatic band sweeps. An electric utility uses a Cyclonome motor driving a wiper arm around a printed circuit switch deck (see Cycloswitch® illustration) to indicate tap positions on remotely located tap changing transformers; in a medical research application, a Cycloswitch monitors blood temperatures at several points in the patient's circulatory system.

As "pulse translators," Cyclonomes are: measuring fuel consumption or liquid flow from a pulse-generating rotor inside a pipe; remotely controlling mix in a petroleum blending machine; counting traffic by converting input pulses into successive positions of memory code discs; counting the numerical difference between pulses from two sources, in an "impulse difference relay," indicating time as a "clock mechanism" in a precise time comparator. In some cases we've done the "packaging," with due regard for Cyclonome input, output, coupling, and compatibility of components with our motor.

We'd be glad to tackle your problem this way, or just sell you the motor with almost no questions asked. Give it some thought, particularly for unattended field equipment and where its ability to eliminate other bugs and headaches can mean a simpler, less costly overall answer.

If that's too much to ask, just give Sigma some thought.

In the palace with the cows at WESCON.

SIGMA INSTRUMENTS, INC.
91 PEARL ST., S.O., BRAINTEE 85, MASS.
CIRCLE 40 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
Tunnel Diode Sine-Wave Oscillators—
Part I

Series-parallel tunnel diode sine-wave oscillators offer excellent frequency stability characteristics—4 parts/10,000 drift for a 1-mc oscillator operating from −50 to +100 C. The design procedure is presented with examples of 1-ke, 100-ke, and 1-mc circuits. Device and circuit limitations are included in Part I. Part II, to appear in the August 16 issue, contains a complete circuit analysis of the starting and steady-state conditions as well as the derivation of the design equations. A wireless FM microphone and crystal-controlled oscillator will also be described in Part II.

Because of its inherent negative conductance characteristic, the tunnel diode is ideally suited for oscillator operation. The temperature stability of its characteristics is excellent and the frequency stability of the resulting oscillator circuit primarily depends on the associated circuit components.

Oscillator Configuration—
“Series” vs “Series-Parallel”

The simplest tunnel diode oscillator circuit is the “series” type, see Fig. 1. In this circuit the diode, appropriately biased in the negative conductance region, is connected in series with an external inductor.

In such an arrangement, the analysis shows that the circuit will oscillate freely in a sinusoidal manner when

\[
\frac{R_T}{g_d} = \frac{L}{C}
\]

at a frequency

\[
f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1 - R_T \cdot g_d}{L C}}
\]

Both the frequency and the stability of this circuit depend largely on \(g_d\); since this conductance is a time-average value which varies with voltage and temperature, such a circuit is rather unstable.

Another circuit approach, much less subject to the various causes of instability, is shown in Fig. 2. The operating frequency of this “series-parallel” circuit can be made primarily dependent on the \(L\) and \(C\) of the tank circuit and can therefore be quite stable. A detailed analysis for this circuit (see Equation Derivation section) shows that the operating frequency is determined by

\[
f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{L (C + C_1)} - \frac{g_d}{C_1 (C + C_1)}}
\]

and that for stable sinusoidal oscillations

\[
R_T = \frac{g_d}{\omega^2 C_1^2 + g_d^2}
\]

It should be pointed out that several approximations have been made in the analysis. First, the diode series resistance and series inductance have been neglected as they will generally be small compared to the external lumped constants. Secondly, the term \(g_d\), in reality should be a time-average value where \(g_d\) be expressed in function of time as:

\[
g_d(t) = g_o + g_1 \cos \omega t + g_2 \cos 2\omega t + \ldots
\]

is only approximated. Presently, only an average value of \(g_d\) is being specified by the manufacturer. This parameter is measured in the following manner. While observing the \(V-I\) characteristic, the tunnel diode is shunted by a variable resistance. When \(R = 1/g_d\), the slope of the negative conductance becomes zero over the active range and since \(R\) is known, \(g_d\) is thus established.

Limitations Include Low Output and Poor Efficiency

The use of the tunnel diode as an active device in oscillator circuits has certain limitations. Obviously the first of these is the small amount of power output obtainable from such a circuit. It is apparent from a rough approximation of the \(V-I\) characteristic that the maximum power output available from the tunnel diode is

\[
P_{o,max} = \frac{(V_r - V_p)(I_o - I_p)}{8}
\]

\[
= \frac{I_p}{35} \text{ (for germanium)}
\]

[For germanium, \(V_r - V_p = 350 - 65 = 285 \text{ mv}\).

\(I_p/I_r = 5\) (typ) \(\Rightarrow I_p - I_r = 0.8 I_r\) (typ)]

Hence it would take at least a 35-amp peak...
current unit to obtain 1 w of power output or a 3.5-amp unit to obtain 100 mw of output power. A 3.5-amp germanium unit has a negative resistance of 0.1 ohm or less. Driving such a resistance from a stiff voltage source is difficult and inefficient.

Another problem is that such a high power unit has a rather large junction area, hence a relatively large junction capacitance. The magnitude of this capacitance seriously limits the frequency at which this power is available.

Further limitations can be found in coupling this oscillator to a load. The tunnel diode oscillator circuit only delivers a fraction of 1 v (rms) to the tank circuit. Generally, as this circuit is coupled into other low impedance semiconductor circuits, a stepdown transformer only serves to lower this output voltage swing.

Finally, the efficiency of such a circuit, driven from present conventional power supplies (relatively high dc voltages) is low. An efficient tunnel diode supply would provide a fraction of 1 v with a large current capacity—just the opposite of conventionally used supplies. On the other hand, solar cells and thermoelectric generators could probably be used to advantage in tunnel diode circuits.

**Design Procedure for a 1-kC Sine-wave Oscillator**

Given the frequency and required output power, the choice of diode can be made. For 1 mw of rms power, a greater than 35-ma diode is required. Another consideration in the choice of diode is its capacitance and inductance for high-frequency applications, as these parasitic parameters can severely limit the frequency range. A further consideration is of a purely practical nature; at low frequencies, the size of the inductor becomes electrically and physically large. To mini-

Arnold 6T tape cores (aluminum-cased and hermetically-sealed) offer you three very important design advantages. **One: Maximum compactness,** comparable to or exceeding that previously offered only by plastic-cased cores. **Two: Maximum built-in protection against environmental hazards. Three: Require no supplementary insulation prior to winding and can be vacuum impregnated after winding.**

Now we've added a fourth vital advantage: **Maximum availability.** An initial stock of approximately 20,000 Deltamax 1, 2 and 4-mil tape cores in the proposed AIEE standard sizes (See AIEE Publication No. 430) is ready on warehouse shelves for your convenience. From this revolving stock, you can get immediate shipment (the same day order is received) on cores in quantities from prototype lots to regular production requirements.

Use Arnold 6T cores in your designs for improved performance and reduced cost. They're guaranteed against 1000-volt breakdown . . . guaranteed to meet military test specifications for resistance to vibration and shock . . . guaranteed also to meet military specifications for operating temperatures. The 6T hermetic casing method is extra rigid to protect against strains.

Let us supply your requirements. Full data (Bulletin TC-101A and Supplements) on request. Write The Arnold Engineering Company, Main Office and Plant, Marengo, Ill. Address Dept. ED-8

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[Arnold 6T Cores Advertisement]
power output of about 1 µW. A rough approximation indicates that a unit with $I_s$ over 35 µA will do the job. As tunnel diodes with $I_s < 1$ mA are not generally available, a backward diode (generally this device can be used as a low-current tunnel diode) is utilized. If a unit such as GE's gallium arsenide, 4FJ1-STD002, having a typical negative conductance of approximately 3 x $10^{-4}$ mhos, is used $R_f$ can now be 1 to 2 K without seriously impairing the dc stability of the circuit (see Fig. 3a).

Once $g_d$ is determined, the choice of $R_f$ can be made. The limits are that $R_f < 1/g_d$, but if $R_f$ is made very small, the dc power consumption of the circuit becomes too large. Hence $R_f$ is chosen somewhere between 0.3 and 0.7 of $1/g_d$, as this will yield adequate stability with reasonable power consumption.

If $R_f = 0.3/g_d$, $R_i$ will be about 1,000 ohms for the particular example. At this point, $C_i$ can be calculated, where (from Eq. 4)

$$C_i = \sqrt{\frac{g_d(1 - R_f g_d)}{R_f}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 10^{-4} (1 - 0.3)}{10^4 \times 4 \times 10^{-7}}} = 0.071 \mu F$$

Since:

$$C = \frac{C_i}{1 - R_f g_d} = \frac{1}{L_0}$$

If $L$ is chosen somewhat arbitrarily at 100 mh with a $R_{dc} \approx 100$ ohms

$$C = 0.25 - \frac{0.071}{1 - 0.3} \mu F = 0.15 \mu F$$

The dc bias circuit can now be calculated. Assume the circuit supply voltage $E_{1b} = 3.0$ v.

If $R_1$ (see Fig. 3b) is 1,000 ohms, then

$$I_{total} = I_{diode} + E_{diode}/R_1 = 310 \mu A$$

and

$$R = \frac{E_{1b} - (E_{diode} + E_{bias})}{I_{total}}$$

$$= \frac{3 - (0.25 + 0.03)}{310 \times 10^{-4}} = 8,800 \text{ ohms}$$

$$R_f = \frac{R_1 x R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + R_{dc} + R_s$$

$$= \frac{8,800 \times 1,000}{9,800} + 100 + 2 \approx 1,000 \text{ ohms}$$

The performance characteristics of such an oscillator meet the requirements used for tone generators of electronic organs as the stability data of Fig. 3c illustrate. In this figure, the frequency variation vs temperature is shown to be only in the order of 0.1 per cent from $-50$ C to $+100$ C, while over the more limited range of environmental conditions to which an electronic organ is normally subjected, the stability is considerably better. The amplitude variation is also minor while both the frequency and amplitude variation versus bias is quite acceptable over a wide range, Fig. 3d.

**Performance of a 100-Kc Oscillator**

Another example at 100 kc, would simply involve dividing $L$, $C$ and $C_i$ by 100. Thus:

$$C_i = 710 \mu F$$

$$C = 1,500 \mu F$$

$$L = 1 \text{ mH}$$

If the same tunnel diode is used, the bias circuit remains the same as shown in Fig. 3a. At 100 kc however, the size of the inductance will easily permit the use of larger peak current tunnel diodes and hence the circuit can be designed to accommodate a 1-ma peak current unit with greater power output. The performance characteristics of a 100-kc oscillator is illustrated in Figs. 4 through 6. Fig. 4 shows the circuit diagram and the oscilloscope presentation of the output waveform across the tunnel diode (upper) and across the tank circuit (lower).

Fig. 5 indicates the frequency variation vs bias voltage and Fig. 6 shows the frequency variation vs temperature characteristic of the diode. In these tests only the tunnel diode was exposed to temperature change in order to establish its contribution to circuit instability. The external circuit can be designed to provide temperature compensation for even greater frequency stability.

As can be seen from the data, the frequency stability of this circuit is quite good over a wide range of temperature and bias voltage.

**Fraction of Per Cent Frequency Drift In 1-Mc Oscillator**

The next circuit, a 1-Mc oscillator, was tested and showed considerable improvement, as illustrated in Figs. 7 through 9.

Fig. 7 illustrates the fact that by changing the bias voltage, the variation of frequency is only in the order of a few hundred cycles out of 1.14 mc, a change in the order of 0.05 per cent. Over the range of 155 to 200 mv, the amplitude of the output voltage varies only from 63 mv-rms down to 55 mv-rms.

Fig. 8 shows the temperature stability of this oscillator circuit over a range of $-50$ C to +100 C. It can be seen that the frequency
varies only \(-18\) to \(-16\) millipercent over this wide temperature range.

Amplitude and Distortion Unaffected by Variable Capacitor Tuning

The main variable creating the frequency shift versus bias and temperature is the negative conductance \((-g_d)\). As the operating frequency is increased, the variation of frequency \((\Delta f)\) caused by \(\Delta g_d\) remains the same; however, since \(f\) changes, \(\Delta f / f \times 100\) decreases, thus causing a lower percentage of frequency shift.

Finally, Fig. 9 shows that varying the capacitor \(C_2\) in the parallel tank circuit over an appreciable range accomplishes smooth tuning without change in amplitude or distortion. This latter point is especially important since in the “series” type oscillator circuit a change in either \(L\) or \(C\) affects stability and distortion greatly.

Limitations Imposed by High Power, High Frequency Demands

At higher power output requirements (in the milliwatt region) or at higher frequencies, further limitations cause the aforementioned sequence of design procedure to become somewhat impractical. After having chosen a tunnel diode with a sufficient peak current to furnish the required power output, \(g_t\) is essentially established. For example, it will take a 100-ma unit to furnish about 3 mw of available output power. A 100-ma unit has a negative conductance \(g_t\) in the order of 1 mho \((-rd = 1\, \text{ohm})\). If one keeps the product of \(R_t \times g_t\) at 0.5 then \(C_1\) is established by Eq. 4.

The problem arises in the heretofore somewhat arbitrary choice of \(L\). This inductance becomes much more restricted as \(g_d\) and the operating frequency increase. The inductance is determined by

\[
L = \frac{1}{\omega^2 \left[ \frac{C}{g_t} + \frac{C_1}{1 - R_t \cdot g_t} \right]} \tag{6}
\]

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The maximum value of $L$ is realized when $C$ becomes zero, at which time

$$L_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \frac{C_1}{[1 - K_T - \theta_T]}$$

If this value is now found by using a higher power example at, for example, 1 mc, then:

$$L_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{39.6 \times 10^{12} \times 0.32 \times 10^{-9}} \approx 78 \text{ nh}$$

If a small capacitance is now added and/or if the operating frequency is further increased, $L$ will quickly reach the package limitations of the tunnel diode.

For example, if $f = 10$ mc and $C$ is 10 pf, then:

$$C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.5 \times 39.6 \times 10^{12} \times (1 - 0.5)}} = 0.016 \mu\text{f}$$

and

$$L = \frac{1}{39.6 \times 10^{12} \times 10 \times 10^{-12} + \frac{(16 \times 10^{-6})}{0.5}} = 7.88 \text{ nh}$$

For the TO-18 packaged devices, this is the magnitude of the case and lead inductance and a further reduction would be difficult to achieve. Naturally lower inductance tunnel diode constructions as well as techniques for tuning out some of the inductance (in coaxial or triplate arrangement for microwave applications) might extend these limits somewhat.

The inductance $L$ can be further increased, however, if $C_1$ is reduced. The limit of $C_1$ is the tunnel diode capacitance $C_D$, at which time the circuit simplifies down to the simple...
"series" type:

\[ L_{net} = \frac{1}{\omega^2 \left( \frac{C_d}{1 - R_T g_d} \right)} \]

Rewriting this equation for frequency gives us, once again, Eq. 2 of the "series" circuit.

\[ n = \sqrt{\frac{1 - R_T g_d}{L_T C_d}} \]

Since \( C_d = C_s = \sqrt{\frac{g_d (1 - R_T) \cdot g_d}{\omega^2}} \)

the ratio of \( g_d, R_T \) will have to be reduced if \( C_s \) is reduced considerably. As \( R_T \) is dependent on \( g_d \), this essentially means that a lower \( g_d \) should be used; hence, a lower current tunnel diode. The use of \( C \) and \( C_s \) as stabilizing (or swamping) components being so desirable, one might not want to carry \( C_s \) to the limit and hence another design example might prove interesting.

Let \( C = C_s = 10 \ C_d \)

In this new circuit, Eq. 4

\[ \frac{g_d}{R_T} = \frac{C_d \omega^2}{(1 - R_T g_d)} \]

if \( R_T = \frac{R_a}{2}, \ \frac{2}{R_T} = 2C_d \omega^2 \)

and hence \( R_a = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C_d} \)

\( R_a \) (for the previous 10-mc example) now becomes: (assume \( C_a = 5 \) pf, thus \( C = 50 \) pf)

\[ R_a \approx \frac{1}{10 \times 10^{-11} \times 2,500 \times 10^{-12}} \approx 320 \ \Omega \]

\[ R_T = \frac{R_a}{2} = 160 \ \Omega \]

and \( L_T = \frac{1}{40 \times 10^{-14} (50 \times 10^{-12}) + 50 \times 10^{-12}} = 1.67 \ \mu H \)

The result is a circuit, with reasonable \( L/C \) and the tunnel diode capacitance and its variation vs temperature and bias is swamped out.

References
Backlighting:

Best for Electronic Control Panels

Backlighting is about the best way for an electronic designer to add another "information channel" to an already crowded, confusing, instrument panel, says Rohm & Haas's A. M. Blumenfeld. Here, he starts the designer off with the basics of panel selection and marking, and light placement.

A. M. Blumenfeld
Rohm & Haas Co.

BACKLIGHTING is often the most efficient method for illuminating a control console panel. For the job it can do, it is often the optimum solution, eliminating the shortcomings of front floodlighting, and the technical complexity and low brightness limitations of edge lighting, in man-machine communications.

This article will cover the basics of backlighting. Knowing the basics, the engineer will be able to estimate how he can tackle the more sophisticated man-machine communication and appearance problems.

For backlighting, you need only three things: a transparent or translucent panel on the instrument face, a graphic display on the panel, and sources of light behind the panel. From this basic start, you can gain other degrees of freedom by adding more than one pattern, colored lights, and logical switching for the lights. According to the number of different patterns and the amount of interrelated switching you add to the lighting circuits, you can end up with a panel, see photos, which is capable of transmitting a large amount of "human-engineered" information about the machine's status to the operator and do this within the confines of a fairly small panel.

Designing the Panel for Backlighting

The first choice of material for a backlighted "image panel" is usually a translucent (opalascence) acrylic plastic sheet, Fig. 1a. Suitable acrylic sheets are available in a broad range of transmission densities and colors. On the other hand, for certain effects, a clear acrylic sheet with translucent or opaque coatings on either or both surfaces may prove better, Fig. 1b.

If crisp outlines are essential, and translucent acrylic panels are used, the coating which forms the image must be applied to the front surface of the panel. Front coatings present durability problems, however, when the panel is handled or cleaned frequently. But when transparent plastic panels are used, patterns in coatings are sharp and clear on either side, and the coating can be put on the back for better protection.

Components and surfaces inside the lightbox plenum behind the panel should be either of silver-colored metal (but not highly polished) or be coated with a white matte finish of "high-reflectance" properties.

Placement of Back Lights

Light may be flooded from the top or sides onto a reflecting panel, Fig. 2, and thence through the transmitting image panel. Reflectors may be parabolic or simply flat (the angles are best established by experiment). Reflected backlighting produces less brightness than direct backlighting, but is useful where lamp access is a problem, or limited depth is available behind the image panel, or
some indicator mechanism is in the way.

The dual-panel system shown in Fig. 3a is a combination of edge lighting and backlighting and is useful where:

- Space behind image panel is severely limited.
- Image panel is predominantly dark but markings are illuminated.
- Extreme brightness is not required.

These conditions are common in military electronics and in the general run of communications equipment.

As Fig. 3a shows, the transparent image panel is coated on the back (or front) surface with an opaque material which carries the markings in negative (dropped-out) form. This coating is then backed with a high light-transmitting and uniform layer of white translucent paint. An edge-lighted panel is located immediately behind the image panel, but not adhered to it. This edge-lit panel has small areas of white paint on its back surface behind each marking or pattern to catch and diffuse the light rebounding inside the edge-lit panel. These white-painted areas should not exceed 20—30 per cent of the edge-lit panel's total surface. Long strips of markings parallel to the illuminated edge are acceptable, but 3/8-in. to 1/2-in. should be the maximum width of such strips.

Avoid Totally Transparent Areas

When designing back-lit image panels, totally transparent areas are generally to be avoided—to prevent glare and exposure of lamps and structures behind the panel. Accordingly, translucent paints on the backs of transparent panels are employed in combination with the opaque paints which form the images. Three variations are illustrated in Fig. 3, one in Fig. 3a and two in the upper part of Fig. 3b.

"Hidden Message" Technique with Backlighting

Specific segments of backlighted panels are often selectively illuminated by locating lamps within their own light-proof dividers, which may be labyrinths, egg crates, etc., Fig. 3b bottom.

Annunciator panels for control systems and count-down status boards in missile

---

Three Methods for Lighting Panels; Why Backlighting is Best

1. Floodlighting: This is the "brute force" approach. But while the designer needs no special knowledge and regular opaque panels can be used, a high contrast between the image and background is mandatory and excessive stray light and glare which may bother the operator or others in the area is difficult to eliminate.

2. Edge-lighting: Transparent plastic, usually acrylics, must be employed. This is excellent for low ambient light conditions, but poor for high-light conditions. A moderate amount of specialized knowledge is needed by the designer. This type of lighting is more widely used in consumer products such as home appliances than in electronic products. It does have limited application for illuminated sector dials, scales and digital readouts. (It is somewhat related to the bundles of optical fibers being developed for image transmission and light amplification.)

3. Backlighting: Transillumination, as it is sometimes called, is the best method for most electronic equipment because the same visual effectiveness is achieved whether the equipment is unlighted during the day or lighted by night. In addition, backlighting is best for illuminating elements such as control and warning devices which must appear luminous when observed under high ambient light conditions. Finally, backlighting is not too difficult for the designer to tackle. Such simple rules as the one for lamp spacing, "provide equal distances between adjacent lamps, and between lamps and control panel," can be used.

---

**Fig. 1.** Both translucent and clear panels can be used for backlighting.

**Fig. 2.** Light sources for backlighting do not have to take up space directly behind the panel. They can be used in conjunction with parabolic or flat reflectors.

**Fig. 3.** Where behind-panel space is really limited, a "dual panel" combination of edge-lighting and backlighting can be used (a). Design variations with backlighting (b) include the useful "hidden message" technique.
parabolic shape is better. If the viewer must sight along the face of the panel, a cylinder with a conical depression in the front face works best.

Finally, if the design requires equal illumination at all angles in front of the panel, the lamp should be mounted forward, projecting through the front panel surface, and should be covered with a transparent or translucent plastic dome. Dark adjacent areas, hoods and shallow wells aid in discrimination of the light when low brightness lamps must be used.

Reflector jewels or reflex lens designs are generally poor for backlighting. Fresnel patterns, radial grooves, faceting and combinations of polishing with frosting are all helpful, but require experiment with prototypes to assure that the desired optical effect is actually obtained.

Translucent plastics of high transmission value and brilliant color give excellent results as jewels, but lack the sparkle of colored fully transparent materials. Maximum brightness, of course, comes from a direct view of the lamp filament itself, and the intention of the designer should be to preserve as much of this brightness as possible.

Colors at the warm end of the spectrum (reds) are more readily discriminated under poor contrast conditions than colors at the cool end of the spectrum (blues).

What Type of Lighted Pushbutton to Use

If pushbuttons are to be individually lighted, they are generally designed so that the lamp is located directly behind the transparent button. Such buttons are in a sense jewels and give the brightest results when they are in the form of hollow cups over the lamps.

The selection of the physical type of pushbutton has a number of ramifications:

- Cup-shaped transparent buttons (top sketch, Fig. 4b), permit images and markings to be located on the rear surface of the frontal plane and permit changeable back-lighting inserts.
- Solid buttons which are backlighted (middle sketch, Fig. 4b) require longer mechanical connections to clear the lamp during action. When of transparent materials, with copy markings located on the back face, they suffer from the “deep-well” look.
- Long translucent buttons transmit light poorly unless very thinly dispersed colorants are specified and even then the markings must be on the front to be legible. Hence wear or damage may be a problem. Some designers have used thin diffuser disks cemented to the front of a clear button, but this is not a recommended technique.

For long service life, the lamp should be stationary to prevent jarring of the filament every time the button is operated. Ventilation to increase lamp life as well as to prevent heat distortion of the thermoplastic acrylics can be an important design consideration.

When multibutton switch assemblies are used, the button shape and lamp position must often be planned around the switch configuration. One approach is to sidelight the buttons by means of a 45-deg facet for total internal reflection as shown in the bottom of Fig. 4b. However, the markings must be located on the front face of the button, and the long light travel restricts the merging ray pattern so that effective viewing is limited to the nearly dead-ahead position.

Another solution is to sidelight a button of slightly translucent plastic, without providing optical control facets. The effect will be that of a smoke-filled room. Light is scattered by the translucent pigment and enough of it glows out the front of the button to do the job. This eliminates the “deep well” effect.

When space behind the panel is very tight, buttons may be lighted from the light “flux” emerging from a secondary brightly lighted panel. The light-receiving surfaces of the buttons must fall in the plane of the edge-lighted panel when they are actuated. This is useful only for buttons which remain depressed during the selected function. Where there are rows of such buttons, the accommodating holes in the edge-lighted panel must be in a line parallel to the light-entering edge of that panel, or radially around a central lamp to prevent shadowing of the button that is furthest from the light source.

Optical Control of Visual Images

Acrylics (as well as some other plastics to varying degrees) present challenging opportunities to the electronic designer. It is practical to incorporate, without great additional cost, many optical refinements such as magnifiers, reducers, collimators, and prisms as integral elements of molded panels and panel components. Pointer scale magnifiers and reflex prisms are probably the most useful, yet they are relatively simple to design and can be worked into backlit panel designs to advantage.
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How to Evaluate DC Differential Amplifiers

The principal features of dc differential amplifiers are much talked of, according to author William Royce, but they are little understood. Precise terms are being bandied about more and more loosely. As a result, design engineers are hard pressed to interpret manufacturers' data intelligently. In addition to the evaluation criteria he presents here, Mr. Royce gives simple tests for checking important features.

William G. Royce
Kin Tel
Division of Cohu Electronics, Inc.
San Diego, Calif.

The word "differential" is today being applied to more and more amplifiers. Most of the manufacturers' listed specifications differ so widely in terminology that a comparative evaluation of characteristics is impossible. Indeed, in some cases, the manufacturers' data sheets are so clouded with unclear terms and ambiguous qualifications and implications as to be misleading.

Consequently there is a need for a clear interpretation of all terms, a precise specification saying exactly how an amplifier is guaranteed to perform. Any implied, unstated, or nondefinitive specification can be ignored. It is better to have guaranteed exact limits on performance than implied or "typical" performance which may seem better. Typical performance information is very valuable, but thorough applications engineering must evaluate "worst-case" conditions.

One point in particular should be established about the specifications: do they apply simultaneously? One sometimes encounters examples of specifications which apply only for limited circumstances (not spelled out) which require modification to the standard amplifier normally supplied. For example, the bandwidth may be stated in one paragraph, and the common-mode rejection in another. Quite possibly this rejection represents a maximum, achieved only with filters that narrow the bandwidth considerably from the first value. Performance may also vary with gain setting. If such variation is not stated, then it must be assumed there is none, and evaluation tests must therefore be considered accordingly.

Differential Amplifiers Available In Three Basic Types

What is a "differential amplifier"? Actually, the term is now virtually meaningless. The three most commonly encountered data-amplifier types are the single-ended, the balanced, and the isolated input. Ignoring for the moment nonessential differences in detail performance, let us examine these for type distinction.

The single-ended has two input terminals, one of which is connected directly to one output terminal. The balanced-input amplifier has a three-terminal input, with one pair balanced (i.e., symmetrical) to the third or common terminal. The isolated-input amplifier has a pair of input terminals not connected, except for leakages, to the output terminals. In general, the input system of the isolated-input amplifier is shielded and the shield connection is brought out as a third terminal along with the signal pair.

Three Types Distinguished By Common-Mode Rejection

Operationally, these three types are distinguished by their relative ability to disregard an unwanted, interfering signal, appearing between the input and output terminals. This unwanted signal is termed "common-mode voltage" because it is common to all input leads and signal sources. Ideally, an amplifier would respond only to the signal applied to the input terminals and would neither connect this signal source to any other terminals nor respond to an extraneous voltage appearing between the desired signal source and other terminals.

Obviously, the single-ended amplifier does not meet these requirements at all with its direct connection to an output terminal. The balanced input, though not nearly meeting the ideal, can be used in limited applications to achieve some rejection of the spurious voltages. The isolated-input amplifiers now available are approaching the ideal in their ability to reject the spurious signal under general conditions.

In systems having only one "ground" point, the single-ended amplifier may generally be used. Typical of this type of system is an isolated, strain gauge bridge, excited by an isolated supply as a source, permitting a single ground near the amplifier regardless of the load. Because it generally has greater simplicity, reliability, and better performance, the single-ended amplifier is the preferred type if the system permits its use.

Systems having, of necessity, more than one ground connection seldom work satisfactorily with the single-ended amplifier. Such a system is typified by a bonded thermocouple source far from the amplifier, with the amplifier driving a grounded load. Multiple ground points never have the same potential; indeed, they may differ by volts. Sampling a portion of this difference will degrade the desired signal materially—even masking it completely in severe cases. For these sys-
tems, only the balanced or isolated-input amplifier is practical.

Balanced Input Amplifier Cancels Common-Mode Voltage

The balanced-input amplifier represents a bridge technique for canceling out the common-mode voltage (CMV). As with any practical ac bridge, there is a maximum dependable degree of balance. A data system deployed over hundreds of feet of distance, with varying temperature and other disturbances is a very difficult bridge to maintain balanced. Common-mode rejection (CMR) is the attenuation factor for the common-mode voltage, usually expressed in db. Under favorable conditions, the CMR may run 30 to 40 db.

The factors contributing to balance difficulties are resistive unbalance at the source, capacitive line and connector unbalance, and limitations inherent in the amplifier with gain switching, time, and temperature. There is also a limit on the maximum magnitude of CMV which may be applied. In some cases this may be well below the typical CMV present in a system.

For most systems, dependence on a questionable balance to reject typically large common-mode voltages is quite undesirable. This is not to say that the balanced-input amplifier is not useful. There are systems having very low common-mode voltages and relatively invariant signal sources. Here the practical CMR is adequate without resorting to the more complex isolated-input amplifier.

Isolated-Input Amplifier Offers Systems Flexibility

It is for the more general case involving varying source-impedance balance and rather large common-mode voltages that the isolated-input amplifier is intended. Although more complex and costly, it offers very great flexibility in system usage. In effect, the isolation and shielding of the input allow one to do electrically what is not possible physically—locate the amplifier input at the source and the output at the load.

It is for this type of amplifier that we shall outline a few simple tests which most quickly show its application possibilities. Certainly, before final acceptance of a chosen amplifier, its full compliance with specifications should be demonstrated. These full tests, however, can be lengthy. If an amplifier shows poor performance on the quick tests, then the full tests may be neglected.

No comparison of chopper-stabilized and straight-carrier or direct-coupled amplifiers is made here, principally because only chopper-stabilized or straight-carrier types are capable of the low dc drift required of modern systems, and secondly, because the direct-coupled amplifier (for example, an oscilloscope preamplifier) is not capable of isolated-input operation.

Tests for Common-Mode Rejection

The single unique feature of a “differential” amplifier is its ability to reject a common-mode voltage. The most troublesome CMV is usually at 60 cps, the power line frequency. Typically, the rejection for dc is greater than for 60 cps, and lower for higher frequencies. The common-mode rejection is most often defined as the ratio of applied CMV to the equivalent normal-mode signal it produces; that is:

\[ CMR = \frac{CMV}{Eq.\ Input} = \frac{CMV}{E_o/A} = \frac{A(CMV)}{E_o} \]

where \( A = \) differential gain of the amplifier and \( E_o = \) amplifier output resulting from CMV.

In Fig. 1 we have a set-up simulating an unbalanced source. This test should be made first as shown, then again with the input leads reversed; i.e., the 680-ohm and 220-ohm resistors interchanged. A good value of CMR at 60 cps in this test is 130 db (3 million:1) for either lead unbalanced. Although 130 db CMR at 60 cps is seldom needed, the corresponding rejection at higher frequencies (e.g., 120 cps or 400 cps) is very helpful. (Typically, CMR will drop at a 6 db per octave rate.)

As a second set of tests, repeat these tests using a 10-K resistor instead of the 680 ohms, retaining the 220 ohms. Again, test first one way then with the input leads reversed. This test gives as great an unbalance as is generally encountered with normalizing potentiometers on the input lines. For this test, a CMR of 120 db at 60 cps is excellent.

Test for Linearity

With the set-up of Fig. 2, one can determine the dc linearity and gain. Actually, the dc-gain accuracy is seldom very important since the amplifier may incorporate variable-gain controls or system gain may be controlled at several points. The linearity, or constancy of gain vs signal level and polarity,
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Fig. 3. Set-up for measuring dc drift.

the output device is not available, insert a low-pass filter (simple one-section RC) between the output and a suitable scope or meter. The filter should have a bandwidth approximating that of the typical load device which is likely to be used.

No "Ideal" Amplifier Serves All Applications

Consider the application carefully in choosing an amplifier, as there is no "ideal" type. The balanced or isolated-input types increase the connection possibilities greatly, but also increase cost and complexity. There are other factors to be considered, also. Among these are general flexibility, performance in up-graded systems at a later date, and completeness of a unit. This latter concerns such matters as self-contained vs group power supplies, and internal vs external means of achieving common-mode rejection.

The use of a single power supply for several amplifiers has only two significant advantages: less crowding of the amplifier package, and fewer over-all components. However, there are several disadvantages:

The module wiring is considerably more complex, lowering the reliability. There is an increased need for the power supply to perform well, since its failure may cause all channels to be lost. Common power supply and wiring impedances can lead to crosstalk, ground loops, or even instability depending on the quantity of amplifiers and individual operating conditions. There is no chance to "float" individual channel outputs.

System performance or power-supply reliability may depend on the number of channels loading the supply. Maintenance and calibration is more difficult and questionable since the amplifiers are not tested with the supply normally used, nor the supply with the load normally used.

After choosing an amplifier type and possible suppliers, perform the suggested test which simulates system requirements. If these tests are insufficient to pick a single unit as preferred, then run full tests and compare performance and guaranteed specs.
How to Choose Modifiers for Epoxy

Two previous articles by Mr. Harper (ED, May 10 and July 19) have outlined the basic epoxies and their many curing compounds. In this final article, author Harper tells of the modifiers, fillers and special formulations, such as flexible resins, which round out his presentation of the very large range of possibilities for this versatile electronic material.

Charles A. Harper
Air Arm Div.
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Baltimore, Md.

The designer who wishes to use the many remarkable qualities of epoxy resins has not only the handful of basic resins and the large number of curing agents listed in the first parts of this series to choose from, he has, in addition, many varieties of modifiers for epoxies.

These modifiers are classed as flexibilizers, diluents, fillers and colorants.

Epoxy-Polysulfide Blends For High Impact Strength and Crack-Resistance

Polysulfide flexibilizers such as Thiokol LP-3 are capable of reacting with epoxy resins to produce resilient and flexible high-impact, crack-resistant, cured epoxy-polysulfide end products. Epoxies and polysulfides can be reacted in widely varying proportions to yield considerably varied end properties. An aliphatic amine catalyst is also used in the reaction. Several properties of various epoxy-polysulfide blends are given in Table 1. Note how the properties vary according to the percentage of polysulfide modifier. Polysulfides in an epoxy formulation can easily be detected by a sulfur-like odor. Compound formulators market these compounds as two-or three-package systems.

Epoxy-Polyamide Blends Provide Range of Flexibility

Polyamide resin flexibilizers of the type marketed by General Mills under the trade name of Versamid represent another type of flexible resin material which is reactive with epoxy resins and can be blended with rigid epoxy to provide varying degrees of flexibility, again depending upon the blending ratio. One practical difference between the use of polysulfide resins and polyamide resins for blending with epoxies is that the polyamide resins have amine groups in their chemical structure. As this amine group serves as a curing agent for the epoxy resin, chemical reaction starts as soon as the epoxy and the polyamide are blended together.

The commonly used polyamides are Versamid 115 and Versamid 125. Versamid 115 has a viscosity in the range of 80,000 to 120,000 centipoises at 40 C. Versamid 125 has a viscosity of 40,000 to 60,000 centipoises at 25 C. These viscosities are quite a bit higher than the 5,000 to 19,000 values of conventional epoxies and could prove troublesome in potting operations where the epoxy should be able to flow around closely spaced parts. The gain in flexibility must be balanced against the loss of workability. Heating will reduce the viscosity of Versamid modified resin systems, however.

(continued on p 56)
Machine-Moulding With Epoxies

Most electronic designers think of epoxies mainly for hand operations—hand pouring (potting), hand dipping, or hand lay-up (laminating). These hand operations require little, if any, tooling or capital equipment and thus fit in ideally with short production runs.

However, at least one epoxy formulator claims that machine-molding with epoxy in dry powder form should also be considered by electronic designers, even for relatively short runs.

Paul S. Byrd of the American-Marietta Co., Newark, Ohio, explains that because his company's EMC molding powders become "watery-thin" in the molding operation, they are able to "soft flow" into the molding cavities at moderate temperatures and pressures. This means that inexpensive molds of aluminum, kirk-site, copper, or even epoxy, can be used for short production runs, he said. In addition, for electronic applications, the "soft" transfer flow and moderate mold temperatures (300 F) do not disturb the placement or properties of delicate parts. (In this latter respect it may encourage new packaging schemes, he said.)

The main benefit of epoxy machine molding is the possibility of high production rates (each mold cycle takes only 15 sec to 1-1/2 min), he said. The closer manufacturing tolerances usually associated with machine molding can also be an advantage in some applications.

Mr. Byrd believes that in some cases epoxy molding powders can compete with Diallyl Phthalates. He said that epoxies have shorter molding cycles than DAP and that they can be machined after molding without destroying their surface properties. Machining after molding might be important for finishing potentiometers, motor parts or slip ring assemblies where an embedded conductor must be exposed for a moving electrical contact.
How to Choose Modifiers for Epoxy (continued)

Fig. 1. Effects of various reactive diluents on the viscosity of a basic epoxy resin (Epi-Rez 510).

Protect Proprietary Designs
With Epoxy

An unpublicized use for epoxy is in potting proprietary circuit designs. Would-be imitators will have a hard time breaking apart the rugged epoxy encasement without pulverizing the circuit.

Sounds crude? One electronic engineer says this is the main reason he favors epoxy potting for commercial as well as military products. Of course the epoxy must be pigmented, not clear.

Table 2. Properties of Epoxy-Polyamide Blends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Barcol Hardness</th>
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<td>Versamid 125: Epon 815</td>
<td>35:65</td>
<td>65-70</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ASTM D648 (264 psi)

Epoxy compound formulators market epoxy-polyamides as two-package systems. The polyamide can be identified by its distinctive amine (fishy) odor and its viscosity. Flexible epoxy adhesives are also based on polyamide blends in many instances. Data on several epoxy-polysulfide blends is given in Table 2.

Several other flexibilizing materials which are reactive with epoxy systems are: trimer acids, Cardolite NC-513, and Lancast A. Trimer acids are flexibilizing curing agents. Cardolite is an epoxide type modifier (requiring one of the epoxy curing agents for its cure), and Lancast A is a reactive modifying agent.

There are numerous other acid or modified acid flexibilizing curing agents. Also, there are numerous unmodified flexible epoxy resins, such as Jones-Daney Epi-Rez 507.

Diluents Lower Viscosities and Cost

Diluents are used with higher viscosity resins primarily to reduce the viscosity for improved working and handling properties. Lower viscosities improve the ability of the resin to impregnate glass reinforcing cloth when the resin is being used for laminating and the ability of the resin to completely fill all voids when used for potting electronic components.

Another reason for adding diluents would be to permit a higher concentration of filler into the compound. The effects of diluents and the fillers can be combined to reduce the cost of embedment compounds.

Both reactive and nonreactive diluents have been proposed for use with epoxies. A reactive diluent is normally desired since it is considered less apt to degrade the cured resin properties. Nonreactive diluents, such as xylene, are used, however, in low concentrations (under 5 to 10 per cent) without degrading the resin so far as electronic packaging uses are concerned. Nevertheless, it is generally conceded that most diluents will to some degree affect the properties of the final cured resin.

A prime consideration for diluents is that they give the maximum viscosity reduction with minimum diluent addition. This will assure better retention of the original epoxy’s properties. Fig. 1 shows the effect of several reactive diluents on viscosity. Compatibility of the diluent with the resin and ability of the resulting mixture to wet the fillers are also important considerations.

Thin Epoxies Their Own Best Diluent

The most effective reactive diluents are the low viscosity epoxy compounds. Most basic epoxy suppliers also market low viscosity
Fillers and Colorants
Improve Properties and Appearances

Fillers and colorants are the nonreactive parts of an epoxy system. However this does not mean that they cannot have significant effects upon the final product. Fillers are added for improved crack resistance, improved mechanical properties, increased thermal conductivity, reduced exothermic temperatures, better flame retardancy, and reduced cost of the resin compound. Some general purpose fillers in use are silica, mica and calcium carbonate. Special hollow or spheroid fillers are also used to reduce compound density. Metallic fillers are often used for epoxy tooling compounds. Antimony trioxide is often used as a flame-retardant filler.

Colorants, as the name implies, are used to add color to resin systems. Most formulated systems incorporate some colorant. The wide range of colors possible, from clear epoxies to bright hues, can be used to advantage by the designer in color-coding equipment.

Full Use of Epoxy
Qualities Has Not Been Achieved

In the three articles of this series, we have shown the whole picture of this ideal electronic material. It is now up to the designer, knowing something about the breadth of obtainable variations, to ask himself where and how he can put the material to work in his designs. The new formulations, the new design approaches which are constantly appearing should keep him busy.

Acknowledgment
Table 1: Thiokol Chemical Corp.
Table 2: General Mills, Inc.
Fig. 1: Jones-Dabney Co.
AMCO 1000 G'S
CERTIFIED SHOCK TESTS

Amco Aluminum and Semi-Custom Modular Frames qualify for Airborne, Shipboard and Ground Support Applications

Certified Independent Tests prove Amco Aluminum and Semi-Custom Frames withstand shock & vibration under Mil-E-5272C; Procedure XI (5-500cps), Procedure III (approx. 1000g's shock Mil-S901), Procedure II (15g's and drop Mil-S4456). Write for Test Report Supplement E.

ALUMINUM...Unique! Meets any size... Flush or recessed mounting of panels. Almost any shape from 12 basic parts... 3 castings & 10 extrusions. Units from 6' to 20 ft.; slopes from 0° to 90° standard. MilSpecs 6062-T6 extrusions and 356-T6 castings.

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CUSTOM...When space and appearance are critical... 16 ga. double-channel steel frames, based on increments of 19½" widths, supports up to 3000 lbs. Multi-width panels and cowlings give single-unit appearance with series mounted racks. Meets EIA Standards.

Amco manufactures all necessary blowers, chassis slides, doors and drawers, writing surfaces, cowling lights and other accessories. Check the extra savings you get thru Amco's combined-discount system of racks and accessories. PLUS FREE ASSEMBLY.

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CIRCLE 48 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
A New Concept
In DC Power Supplies

A 2-KW regulated power supply, utilizing a "lossless" regulation technique, can now be housed in a standard 7-in. high panel. This development promises to revolutionize the design and manufacture of dc power supplies for a variety of electronic applications, from computers to navigational equipment.

The new concept has been pioneered by the Electronic Energy Conversion Corp., located in Bethpage, L.I., N.Y. The key to the Convertron's drastic reduction in size and weight is a unique circuit developed by Dr. Victor Wouk, president of the firm.

Power supplies of 2 kw and over usually weigh 200 lb and more and are extremely bulky. This is due primarily to the size and weight of the input transformer. As the power level of the supply goes beyond the 2-kw range, the transformer increases sharply in volume to accommodate the increase in power capacity. Additionally, heating effects pose many problems from the standpoint of materials of construction and installation geometry.

Another disadvantage of existing power supplies is a necessary loss in efficiency to gain voltage regulation. The regulation is normally accomplished through the use of an impedance or power dissipating network. At high power levels, a small change in voltage can mean a considerable loss of power in the impedance network.

In the Convertron the 115-v ac input power is converted immediately to dc with a full-wave bridge rectifier. The dc is then fed to silicon-controlled-rectifier switches which chop the dc into a 1,200-cps rectangular waveform. The high-frequency wave is then fed to a transformer to increase or decrease the voltage to meet application requirements. By stepping up the frequency of the input power to 1,200 cps, the size and weight of the transformer is greatly reduced over comparable units of equal power-handling capacity.

The Convertron's circuitry allows voltage regulation without the penalty of power loss. The voltage range of the dc output is determined by the "on" time of the SCR switches; increasing it raises the voltage lev-
Westinghouse announces new VOLTRAP surge suppressor

The Westinghouse VOLTRAP is a unique voltage limiting device which has been designed and constructed for the sole purpose of providing a shunt path for transient overvoltages. It provides positive protection, year after year for all static devices such as silicon and germanium cells and silicon controlled rectifier cells.

Westinghouse now offers a complete line of VOLTRAP surge suppressors. Most units are available for quick shipment.

**Ratings:**
- A-c rms voltage ratings in 30 volt steps: 30 to 480 volts.
- Clamping range: 75 to 1360 volts peak.
- Max. discharge current range: 2 to 80 amps.
- Polarized and non-polarized units available in all common rectifier circuit connections from 1 to 6 circuit elements.
- Suitable for operation in ambient at 50°C.

Special units can be constructed to meet specific requirements.

VOLTRAP has these exclusive advantages.
- Special open construction provides free air circulation for most effective cooling and longer life.
- Use of spring washer against alloy creates wide air gap to practically eliminate possibility of shorts due to overloads.
- No aging problem when operated within its rated value.

VOLTRAP improves greatly the reliability of static device circuitry, and permits the use of lower PRV silicon cells. No other surge protection needed.

Protect your static circuits with exclusive Westinghouse VOLTRAP. Your local Westinghouse sales engineer has complete circuitry and pricing information. Or, write Westinghouse Electric Corporation, General Purpose Control Department, P.O. Box 2025, Buffalo 5, New York.

You can be sure... if it's Westinghouse.

To: Westinghouse Electric Corporation
General Purpose Control Dept., P.O. Box 2025, Buffalo, N.Y.
□ Please send me your Technical Data 19-160 on Voltrap.
□ Please have a Westinghouse electronics engineer call for an appointment.

Name
Address
Company
City State

CIRCLE 49 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

For more information on this dc power supply turn to the Reader-Service Card and circle 251.

See at Show Booth 802-04.
In one versatile new BR-12 micro-miniature series, Babcock offers relay types suitable to a wide range of novel uses in extreme environments. The BR-12P is an especial boon to those designing for both sides of the component card due to low profile and side header mounting arrangement. A second type, the BR-12K, provides sensitivity down to 20 mw. Both types have contacts rated at dry circuit through 3 amps resistive. Performance characteristics are generally shared with other types in the BR-12 Series. All are available with activated getter material, providing lifetime prevention of contamination effects at dry circuit to rated current on contacts.

You are invited to request complete technical data.
Inexpensive Paper Capacitor Is Moisture-Resistant

Paper tubular capacitors, housed in a three-layer cardboard casing, offer characteristics approaching those of molded capacitors. Use of a solid resin impregnant and a rugged, wax-free case results in a moisture-resistant, high-temperature component at very low cost.

Made by Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Div., Federal Pacific Electric Co., Sanford, N. C., the Jaguar series type PTL capacitor is available in voltage ratings up to 1.6 kv, capacitances from 0.001 to 1.0 \( \mu \text{f} \). Case construction is glossy black kraft paper wound against polyester film and aluminum foil. Accidental contact with a soldering iron will not affect the case. The capacitors will withstand a moisture resistance test of more than 48 hours at 95 to 100 per cent relative humidity, temperature 75 C. Original insulation resistance is 10,000 meg-\( \mu \)f at 25 C, 100 meg-\( \mu \)f at 100 C.

Capacitance change and power factor of the PTL Jaguar cardboard tubular capacitor are plotted in relation to temperature. All measurements are made at 1 kc.

![Graph showing capacitance change and power factor vs. temperature](image-url)
C; four hours after moisture testing, insulation resistance is not less than 1/3 the initial value.

Dielectric combination of kraft paper and polyester film impregnated with Dykanol Y resin allows operation over a temperature range of -40 to +125°C with no derating in the wide-tolerance models. In applications requiring temperature stability to ±4% or less, type PTL-W is suitable. A mineral wax impregnant is used; temperature range is -40 to +100°C, with no derating. Both types avoid the leakage problems of oil-filled capacitors.

All ratings will withstand dc potential of 250 per cent of rated voltage applied for 5 sec, and 150 per cent of rated voltage applied at 85°C for 500 hours. Units rated at 600 wvdc and above are capable of withstanding a flash test of 900 v ac. Dissipation factor is less than 1 per cent. Axial leads, 1-1/2 in. long, withstand pull and bending tests.

Standard capacitances range from 0.001 to 1.0 μf in series rated at 200, 400, and 600 wvdc, to 0.22 μf at 1 kv and 0.047 μf at 1.6 kv. Size is 1/4 x 1 in. at 0.001 μf, 1 kv; the largest unit in the group is 1.0 μf at 600 v, measuring 1 x 2.5/8 in. With specified tolerance of ±20 per cent, price per 1,000 units ranges from $41 to $177. Production quantities are available.

For more information on these paper tubular capacitors, turn to the Reader-Service Card and circle 252.

At last! A truly passivated planar! New 2N708 silicon switch

For high speed logic switching with assured reliability, the General Instrument 2N708 npn silicon planar switch features the unique Molecular Shield™ surface-passivation process. Here's a planar that is stable, reliable and uniform...lot by lot...with excellent gain characteristics as well as extremely low leakage current. Designed for switching applications, this type, as well as others in the popular 2N706 class, utilizes the latest planar techniques. Extensive tests have proved that this type of transistor construction offers definite circuit advantages. Life tests, for example, indicate little degradation as a result of operation and storage at high temperatures. The immediate availability of the 2N706 series in production quantities should be of interest to designers now using our silicon mesa transistors. The 2N708 is also available in limited quantities. For microtransistors, pancake-package transistors...for all your silicon planar and mesa transistors, call the sales office or franchised distributor nearest you. Or write for complete details to General Instrument Semiconductor Division, 65 Gouverneur St., Newark 4 N J.

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WESCON Round Up

Equipment manufacturers, in response to a questionnaire sent out by ELECTRONIC DESIGN, volunteered information on what they thought were outstanding recent developments and what they believe will be the future developments in their fields of endeavor. We have summarized the responses received for several categories of products and, for comparison, listed several products in each category which will actually be shown at WESCON.

The Cow Palace of San Francisco will soon be the center of attraction for engineers from every part of the U.S.A. Electronic equipment manufacturers will be placing on display there the products which they hope will excite the interest of the industry’s leaders.

What will WESCON offer to justify the expenditure of time by many of the industry’s leading design engineers and managers? Most of the products they will see will be short of revolutionary but many will feature clever and worthwhile innovations on existing equipment.

The companies’ top salesmen and engineers will be there to explain and demonstrate, to all who will stop and listen, the merits of the products they are showing. Customer curiosity will be, to them, an indication of the appeal and marketability of their wares. Indeed, Sangamo Electric Co. changed its evaluation of trade shows quite radically because of the response to its 406 series magnetic tape reproducer-recorder at another show. They had so many engineers watching the demonstration that the aisle was blocked during most of the day. The same unit, with major improvements, will be shown at the current WESCON, Booth 2207-09.

Touring engineers will see what the competition has to offer, new approaches to the solution of problems common to the entire industry and new tools to use in the production of better, more reliable, more us-

able equipment in every field from computers to cable connectors.

In response to a questionnaire sent out by ELECTRONIC DESIGN manufacturers outlined what they thought were the outstanding recent developments in their particular lines, and what they felt the future would bring in the way of improvements and pricing. The great majority felt that improved products would cost less in the future. Smaller size, greater reliability and more universal use combined with simpler-to-use, more accessible controls are the goals of the industry’s planners. How well they are succeeding and how far they have to go will be evidenced in the wares that they will show.

Control Equipment

All responses in this category agreed that miniaturization, reliability and flexibility have been the outstanding recent developments in relays, switches, timers, counters and servos. Future development predictions were for increased reliability and further miniaturization. Price trends were indeterminate based on the complexity of the product, but the predominant feeling was that prices would be slightly higher at first cost but lower for the ultimate user due to longer life and reliability which would eliminate repairs and replacement. The Electro-Mechanical Specialties Co. is showing at Booth 1422, a 2-amp relay that weighs less than 0.017 oz and is 0.275 in. in diam x 0.9 in.

long. Automatic Electric Co. will feature at Booth 2201-03 their MM-22 microminiature dpdt relay which has a life of 10 million operations in dry circuit applications and 100,000 cycles at 3 amp. The type A switching relay shown for the first time at Booth 2502-04 by North Electric Co. has a life of 30 million cycles and an operate time as fast as 3 msec. Trans-Sonic, Inc., Booth 4414, has developed a pressure potentiometer which will deliver a 75-v output without amplification.

Semiconductors

The recent introduction of the epitaxial process is the choice of all as the outstanding recent development in the semiconductor field. Four-layer devices, particularly controlled rectifiers, were also mentioned as being in the fore of exciting developments. Faster devices with lower noise and more reliability are the goals of the semiconductor people. They would also like to see the early development of units capable of combining higher frequencies and power in one device.

Motorola, Booth 914-16, has developed pnp epitaxial transistors which handle 1/2 amp at switching speeds of a few sec. A high-speed silicon planar switching transistor by Fairchild Semiconductor is rated at 300-mw power and can be seen at Booth 814-16. A multiple diode for computer logic circuits by Delta Semiconductors, Inc., Booth 4512, consists of five separate diode junctions formed on a single silicon slice. The entire circuit is glass encapsulated.

Telemetry

Improved reliability, pcm circuits and radically new space instruments have caught the eye of the telemetry manufacturers. The consensus of opinion indicates that new approaches to transducer design and data handling are the improvements they will try for in the near future.

On hand at Booth 312 will be a receiver-decoder by Babcock Electronics which has up to 20 IRIG channels for remotely controlling missiles and pilotless aircraft. Up to six channels can be used simultaneously. Telemetry modules by Lockheed Missile Space Co., Booth 2711-15, are welded into their circuits and will stand severe temperature, shock and vibration environments. An inflatable, helical telemetry antenna, shown at Booth 182, weighs less than 10 lb and can be put into use with a hand pump. Manufactured by the Andrew Corp., it has a vswr
of less than 1.5 to 1 over the range of 215
to 285 mc.

Test Equipment

Improvements in performance, particu-
larly in accuracy and stability have been the
outstanding contributions to the test equip-
ment field according to the producers of these
units. With the introduction of many semi-
corductor test instruments, manufacturers
no longer have to improvise their own test
equipment. The extension of electronic fre-
quency modulation techniques to audio fre-
cuencies continues the trend established at
hf and vhf in eliminating the older mechan-
ic modulating systems. Future develop-
ments are expected to include greater reli-
bility and capabilities.

An increase is looked for in the amount
of information which can be made avail-
able automatically by instrumentation.

Sierra Electronic Corp. is offering at Booth
2006-08 a frequency selective voltmeter which
covers a range of 2 to 350 kc. A digital multi-
meter shown at Booth 3610 by Adage meas-
ures dc and ac absolute voltages for missile
computer checkout. Atlantis Electronics Corp.'s semi-
corductor tester, shown at Booth 4508, will per-
form 12 tests in 0.6 sec on either diodes
or transistors. All control functions can be
remotely operated in the voltm-ohmme-
ter which Non-Linear Systems, Inc., will show
at Booth 1518-20. It is accurate to ±0.01% ±1 digit.

Power Supplies

The continuing displacement of vacuum-
tube types by solid-state designs, including
the increasing use of scr's and the packaging
of more and more power into smaller and
smaller size units seem to be outstanding
developments in this category. Close regu-
lation also demands the respect of a good
segment of the manufacturers. For the fu-
ture, the prediction is that the use of tunnel
diodes will be explored in various types of
microniniature power supplies.

The Thermador Electrical Manufacturing
Co., Booth 1811, has a precision 800-eps
inverter which is regulated to ±4 cps for all
changes of line, load or temperature.

WESCON is the showcase in which the
electronics industry displays the harvest of
its relentless self-improvement program. The
engineer who wishes to refresh his point of
view and increase his knowledge of re-
cent developments will find no better invest-
ment of time that which he will spend
at the show.

TEKTRONIX, Inc. P.O. BOX 500 • BEAVERTON, OREGON / Mitchell 4-0161 • TWX-BEAV 371 • Cable: TEKTRONIX

AVAILABLE NOW

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<td>Wide-Band Unit</td>
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AVAILING SOON

For a demonstration, please call your Tektronix Field Engineer.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
NEW PRODUCTS

Featuring those to be displayed at WESCON

Covering all new products generally specified by engineers designing electronic original equipment. Use the Reader-Service Card for more information on any product. Merely circle number corresponding to that appearing at the top of each description.

Rack-Mounted Scope
Has 7-In. Panel Height

Oscilloscope indicator unit type RM561 provides a 5-in. rectangular cathode-ray tube in a rack-mounting chassis requiring 7-in. vertical mounting space. It accepts eight plug-in units: two time-base, six signal amplifier. Bandwidth is dc to 4 mc, accelerating potential 3.5 kv. Six calibrated square-wave voltages, from 1 mv to 100 v, are available at the front panel.

Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 500, Beaverton, Ore.

Price: $450

See at Show Booth 1726-28.

Electro-Optical Potentiometer
Offers Frictionless Pick-Off

Virtually unlimited life is claimed for the Betapot electro-optical potentiometer. Frictionless, torqueless operation makes the device ideal for gyro systems requiring negligible drift. Resolution is infinite, contact noise absent. Photoconductive material used for the resistance element is CdS or CdSe, with light-to-dark conductivity ratios ranging from 10^6 to 10^10.

Duncan Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 2865 Fairview Road, Costa Mesa, Calif.

P&A: Less than $100; samples, Sept. 1961.

See at Show Booth 808.

Switching Time Tester
Provides Scope Readout

Automatic switching time test set model 205 covers times of 1 nsec to 1 psec. An oscilloscope is provided for ease in setup and for observing switching waveform. Bandwidth is 800 mc. Go, no-go lights are incorporated for rapid checking. Test circuit uses rf connectors for best transmission of fast pulses.

Wiltron Co., Dept. ED, 717 Loma Verde Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.

P&A: $5,800; 7 weeks.

See at Show Booth 1212.
ELECTROLYTIC offers superior reliability being high ripple and low impedance. And it's used at full-rated voltage at 85°! Yet, this G-E unit is lower in price than other tantalum types, and the low price includes insulated sleeving.

Ask your G-E Sales Engineer about the five case sizes rated from 60V (2.5uf) to 6V (325uf). Or write for bulletin GEA-7085 to General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Capacitor Dept., Irmo, S. C.


The “space saver” of Tantalytic Capacitors

Because it packs the most uf into the smallest package, the General Electric 62F510 Porous Anode Tantalytic Capacitor frees up valuable circuit space. It's the smallest (0.075" x .250"), lightest (15 grams) 85° tantalum capacitor.

Though small, it provides more V uf than larger units. In fact, it has almost four times greater volumetric efficiency than the smallest solid type.

1. Non-acid electrolyte. No free liquids are used. "Gel" electrolyte eliminates acid-attack problems.

2. Paper spacer between case and anode prevents impurity migration and scintillation at the anode.

3. Re-healing capability contributes to long life in rugged applications including high ripple and low impedance. And it's used at full-rated voltage at 85°!

Yet, this G-E unit is lower in price than other tantalum types, and the low price includes insulated sleeving.

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Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL ELECTRIC

General Electric also offers these reliable Tantalytic capacitors

- High-Reliability Foil and Solid Capacitors
  Bulletin GEA-7227

- "A Case" Tantalytic Capacitors
  Bulletin GEA-7226

- 125C KSR Tantalytic Capacitors
  Bulletin GEA-6258

- High-Voltage Tantalytic Capacitors
  Bulletin GEA-7065

- 125C Cylindrical Tantalytic Capacitors
  Bulletin GEA-7085
NEW PRODUCTS
AT WESCON

DC Power Supply Has Dual Outputs

Transistor dc power supply model TQ35-2 has dual output voltages continuously variable from 0 to 35 v dc, 0 to 2 amp, each side. Each is independent; outputs may be added to give a range of 0 to 75 v at 2 amp. Regulation is held to 7 mv per 10% line change, and 7 mv no-load to full-load. Ripple is less than 500 μv rms. Two ammeter and one voltmeter which may be switched to either output are mounted on the 5-1/4 in. panel.

Universal Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 1720 22nd St., Santa Monica, Calif.
Price: $575.
See at Show Booth 807.

Automatic Welding System Is Tape-Programed

Made for work-station use, automatic welding system PAWS-1 provides tape-programed or manual sequencing of up to 10 weld conditions, with pre-determined force and energy value. Electrode force is adjustable from 4 oz to 15 lb, energy up to 80 w-sec. Housed in a movable console, the system operates from 115 v ac.

Weldmatic Div./Unitek Corp., Dept. ED, 950 Royal Oaks Drive, Monrovia, Calif.
P&A: $4,750; 90 days.
See at Show Booth 4808-10.

NPN Epitaxial Transistor Operates Beyond 600 MC

Silicon npn epitaxial mesa transistor 2N707A is said to offer a 60% improvement in gain-bandwidth product over existing types. Collector-base voltage rating is 70 v, power dissipation 1 w. Capable of oscillating at frequencies in excess of 600 mc, the device is intended for vhf oscillator and Class C amplifier applications. Collector saturation voltage is 0.18 v, collector capacitance 4 pf.

Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Technical Information Center, Dept. ED, 5005 E. McDowell Road, Phoenix 8, Ariz.
P&A: $15 ea, 100 to 999; stock.
See at Show Booth 911-16.
Latching Relay Simplifies Circuitry

Subminiature magnetic latching relay type LF uses two coils for complete internal control of the latching operation. Sensitivity is 150 mw per coil with an operate time of 5 msec at +25°C. Contact load life at 28 v dc resistive is 100,000 operations at 3.0 amp, 1 million operations at 1.0 amp or less.

C. P. Clare & Co., Dept. ED, 3101 Pratt Blvd., Chicago 45, Ill.
P&A: $9 to $15; 2 to 3 weeks.
See at Show Booth 1009-11.

How to shrink a filter!

Magnetics Inc. “120” solves the problem of core size vs. inductance in miniaturized circuits

Trying to squeeze high core inductance into a small space for use in miniaturized resonance, filter, audio, or carrier frequency circuits usually ends in a compromise. You either force more out of a smaller core, or you use a larger one. Not so, however, if you’re familiar with the Magnetics Inc. “120.”

This molybdenum permalloy core has a .655 inch outer diameter—is just between the .500 and the .800 inch core you may be using. What makes this little fellow unique is its inductance per 1,000 turns... higher than either of its neighbors, whether 60, 125 or 160 permeabilities.

Note, too, that like all Magnetics Inc. powder cores, the “120” is performance-proved and rated within realistic inductance limits. All permeabilities are available from stock now. What’s more, the 125 permeability core is inductance stabilized within ±0.1% from 0° to 55°C.

More information on this and other cores in the Magnetics Inc. line is contained in design bulletin PC-203 R. It’s yours by writing Magnetics Inc., Department ED-01, Butler, Pennsylvania.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Tape Recorder 594

Concentric reel instrumentation tape recorder model M-101 has a dual-differential capstan drive system. Transport handles standard 10-1/2 in. NAB and precision reels with the option of 1/4-, 1/2-, or 1-in. tape. Tape speeds up to 60 ips are available. Typical wow and flutter is 0.1% rms at 12 ips. Made for rack mounting, unit measures 19 x 12-1/4 x 14-1/2 in.

American Concertone, Inc., Dept. ED, 9449 W. Jefferson Blvd., Culver City, Calif.
See at Show Booth 121.

Commutation Switch 606

Handling 180 channels of information with a plate 1-3/4 in. in diameter, this switch can be operated up to 1,800 rpm. Unit is designed for telemetry applications in adverse environments. Contacts are gold plated. Noise level is less than 1 mV when 5-v signals are switched into a 150-ohm load.

Mycalex Corp., Dept. ED, 125 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
See at Show Booth 902-04.

Four-Element Meter 720

Four independent inputs are measured by this meter for readout or comparison. Called the Quad-Indicator, the instrument can be supplied with or without lighting. Self-shielded, coaxial movements are as sensitive as 100 µA. Rectangular, panel-mounted unit measures 3 x 2.75 x 3.25 in.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Precision Meter Div., Dept. ED, Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H.
Availability: made to order only.
See at Show Booth 3501-07.

Electro-Optical Components 718

Printed-circuit mounting electro-optical components, known as Raysistors, measure 1.94 x 0.37 x 0.40 in. Types CK1101P and CK1111P switch 300 and 60 v with closed-circuit resistances of 13 and 0.6 K. Respectively. Types CK1102P through CK1112P serve as variable resistances, and have control voltages up to 10 v.

Raytheon Co., Industrial Components Div., Dept. ED, 55 Chapel St., Newton 58, Mass.
P&A: $7.35 for 25 to 100; from stock.
See at Show Booth 3404-22.

Conductive Molding Compound 601

Thermosetting plastic material called Diall 1610 is a conductive molding compound with electrical resistance less than 1/2 ohm per cm. The material can be electroplated. The compound is available in granular form for compression or transfer molding, or at 500 to 2,000 psi. Cure time is 2 min.

Mesa Plastics Co., Dept. ED, 12270 Nebraska Ave., Los Angeles 25, Calif.
See at Show Booth 5021.

Oscilloscope Camera 609

Interchangeable camera backs and lenses permit recording of oscilloscope traces on Polaroid or standard films, in sizes from 4 x 5 in. to 35 mm, with object-to-image ratio ranges from 1:1 to 1:0.222. Sliding back with detented lock enables spaced multiple exposures per frame. Synchro shutters allow remote arming of scopes for single sweeps.

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Dept. ED, 750 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J.
See at Show Booth 1614-20.

Transmitter Converter 603

Range is 2,200 to 2,300 mc. Type 1090 transmitter converter provides an output of 9 w when driven by a standard telemetry transmitter having a range of 215 to 260 mc. Gain is unity with up to 6 w into 50 ohms at 500 v dc or 2 db with up to 9 w into 50 ohms at 1,000 v dc.

Availability: in samples.
See at Show Booth 1126-28.

Portable Electrocardiograph 615

Self-contained portable electrocardiograph called Cardioview is enclosed by a leather carrying case which contains all accessories. The unit is powered by a rechargeable battery. Chart speeds are 5, 25, and 50 mm per sec. A hot-stylus pen volatizes wax-paper surface to produce a dark black line. Amplifier, transistorized, has a response of dc to 60 cps, ±3 db. Carrying case measures 9-3/4 x 4-1/2 x 7 in.

New Electronic Products Ltd., Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Dept. ED, 2747 Fourth Ave., South, Minneapolis 8, Minn.
See at Show Booth 3501-07.

Precision Fluxmeter 597

Accurate within 10 ppm. Fluxmeter model 611, with readout and remote control provision, can measure fields with an accuracy to 1 part in 10 6. Four standard probes cover the 500- to 30,000-gauss range. The instrument can be used as a control unit to regulate a magnetic field. Fields need not be homogeneous for measurement. Special probes are available.

The J. C. Carter Co., Dept. ED, 671 W. 17th St., Costa Mesa, Calif.
See at Show Booth 111.
Continued on Galley 373
Dynamic evaluation of silicon-controlled rectifiers is provided by the model OA-1 test set. Instrument measures forward breakover voltage and gate current to fire at any anode voltage, forward and reverse leakage current, voltage drop and holding current. Power supplies have limiting load resistors, and are rated to 600 v, 10 amp.


Availability: from stock in October.
See at Show Booth 3720-22.

Digital Oscilloscope

Automatic digital oscilloscope model 5000 has all-solid-state circuitry and 10-mc vertical bandwidth. Sweep speed, vertical sensitivity, positioning, and triggering are automatic. Vertical sensitivity and horizontal sweep speed are indicated digitally on Nixie readouts. DC positioning is calibrated, with offset displayed on digital readout. Unit measures 8-3/4 x 14 x 22-1/2 in.

California Instruments Corp., Dept. ED, 3511 Midway Drive, San Diego, Calif.

P&A: about $1,500; from stock on October.
See at Show Booth 4412.

Spectrum Analyzer

Continuous, real-time spectrum and analyzer makes simultaneous, multi-channel graphic recording of all relative amplitudes and frequencies in any bandwidth. Recording electrode is on a loop. Bandwidths are 3 to 450 cps. Paper advance rates are 1 ft per hr to 1 ft per sec.


See at Show Booth 4314.

New model NC-1 performs transistor tests up to 50 amps at 750 watts peak power!

Here's the only direct reading, variable duty cycle test set for non-destructive measurement of medium and high-power transistors. The B/A Model NC-1 applies suitable pulse drive signals to the transistor under test and then peak detects the resulting current pulses so they have the same measuring value as steady state DC. Because the average pulse signal power is considerably lower than that of steady state DC, less stress is put on the transistor. This permits power tests to be made at a level many times that of rated dissipation.

- Minimizes heat sink requirements.
- Under optimum conditions, requires only 6/10ths of 1% of the input power used in conventional DC current tests.
- Permits 750 watts max. power with max. current of 50A or max. voltage of 250V.

- Provides DC meter readings of V, I, V, and I — common emitter configuration under pulse conditions.
- Measures leakage and breakdown currents by standard DC techniques.
- Evaluates switching capabilities of device under dynamic conditions.
- Pulses breakdown measurements at low-duty cycle with simple external hook up.

Write today for additional information and name of your nearby Baird-Atomic representative.

Engineers and scientists: investigate challenging opportunities with Baird-Atomic. Write Industrial Relations Director. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.
Efficient, Convenient, Contemporary

**New Torsion Auto-Shift Table**

**Advanced design**—A searching look will tell anyone who uses a drafting table that this is the equipment he'd create, given the time.

As any designer knows, simplicity is often difficult to achieve, and the appearance of simplicity even more difficult. Both are found in exclusive features of the new Hamilton Torsion Auto-Shift.

**Tailored to the user**—Unlike other designs, this is engineered, functional equipment for drafting, not just a drawing board slung on four legs or hung on a modified office desk. It is designed without compromise to promote greatest efficiency by adapting to the work habits and convenience of the individual using it. Its special characteristics will speed drafting substantially over conventional equipment in a one-man or one hundred-man department.

**Unique features**—The Hamilton Torsion Auto-Shift will counter-balance, regardless of table angle or weight of board accessories. It is attached and pivots at only two points—stop twin elevating columns, easily raised or lowered by foot pressure through a 12° vertical range. Operating and adjusting mechanisms are readily accessible—without the need for bulging sheet metal covers or protruding hardware.

**Stratacore® board**—Further features include the new Stratacore drawing board . . . a light weight, linoleum-surfaced top of remarkable strength and stability. Slide-type reference surface can be used from front or rear. All drawers are reversible for use from one side or the other. Tool and catalog drawers may be installed at left or right, or on both ends.

Clearly, the new Hamilton Torsion Auto-Shift now offers even greater dividends for long-term investment in space economies, increased drafting output and improved user comfort.

Ask your Post dealer for full details, layout aids and planning assistance to put this prestige drafting furniture in your near future. Or, write Frederick Post Company, 3644 No. Avondale Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Ceramic Capacitor 710

From 0.05 to 0.15 μf capacitances are available in this line of ceramic capacitors. Maximum working voltage is 600 v dc. Units are 1/2 in. in diameter and 1 to 2.2 in. long.

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

Availability: made to order only.

See at Show Booth 2112 and 2123.

Flexible Printed Circuits 714

Mounted on Teflon FEP, these flexible printed circuits are electrically insulated and protected from moisture and gases. Circuits, etched copper sandwiched between two layers of the plastic, can be bent or twisted without disturbing the conductors. Temperature range is −122 to +400 F.

Garlock Electronic Products, Dept. ED, Camden 1, N. J.

See at Show Booth 1118.

Wire Cutting Pliers 570

For subassembly work. Type 265-5 wire-cutting pliers loop and twist as well as cut fine solid or stranded wire, eliminating the need for several tools. Tips are designed to grip without scratching and can be used to attach connections in confined areas.

Kelsey-Hayes Co., Utica Drop Forge & Tool Div., Dept. ED, Utica 4, N. Y.

P&A: $4.85; stock.

See at Show Booth 3031.

Program Relay 706

Requires 0.05 w-sec for pulse operation or 2 w for conventional actuation. Series 1450 program relay is a 5-pole, 12-position switch for sequential control of computer, machine tool or TV remote or supervisory circuits. Speed is 10 msec for a 0.055-w-sec pulse.

Cornell-Dubilier Electronics, Dept. ED, Fuquay Springs, N. C.

See at Show Booth 3405-09.

Resolvers and Pancakes 704

High-accuracy resolvers and pancakes are manufactured with stainless-steel ball bearings and housings. Laminations material is nickel iron. The units are for use in ballistic-missile guidance control systems.


Availability: 75 to 90 days.

See at Show Booth 2913.
CANNON KPT/KSP MINIATURE
DESIGNED TO MIL-C-26482

Quick disconnect plugs for aircraft, missiles, and all applications requiring miniature plugs. Our standard solder-pot versions, including hermetic seals, are completely interchangeable with all bayonet-lock plugs designed to MIL-C-26482!

Solder pot version now available from Cannon CAPS Distributors

Also KPT/KSP plugs with crimp snap-in contacts and two shore insulator.

Maximum lead-in chamfer for positive alignment.

MIL-C-26636 contacts (plating gold over silver)

Two shore resilient insulators molded out of two different hardness materials (polychloroprene) into a homogeneous piece. The rear portion of the insulator is the softer in order that the conductors can be sealed properly, and the front portion is the harder to retain the snap-in contacts. The two shore insulator insures a continuous moisture and pressure seal from front to back to provide superior electrical performance at high altitudes. This method of sealing and contact retention offers the industry a most reliable crimp series meeting the requirements of MIL-C-26482. Write for catalog KPT/KSP-1 to:

CANNON ELECTRIC COMPANY, 3208 Humboldt St., Los Angeles 31, Calif.
For Long Life and Power Economy

**Specify the NEW CLARE LATCHING SUBMINIATURE crystal can RELAY**

The new CLARE Type LF, magnetic latching subminiature relay offers designers simplified circuitry in small space by providing latching effect without transistors. Magnetic latching results in power economy.

The Type LF is available with either 2-coil or 1-coil configuration. The 2-coil relay allows complete control of the latching operation within the relay and provides an extremely compact operating unit. The 1-coil relay is somewhat more sensitive; it is adaptable to existing circuits where outside control is provided. (See opposite page for specifications and circuit diagrams.) The Type LF provides the same wide range of mounting arrangements and terminals as the CLARE Type F relay.

**FOR NON-LATCHING OPERATION**

**CLARE Type F Subminiature Crystal Can Relay**

The CLARE Type F relay is extremely fast and more than moderately sensitive. It is built to withstand temperature extremes, heavy shock and extreme vibration. Contacts, rated at 3 amperes, are excellent for low-level circuit operations. Send for Design Manual 203.
TYPE LF

Relay shown (cover removed) is the 2-coil design which controls the latching operation within the relay. Shown twice actual size.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td>Wet Circuit:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0 amperes, 28VDC resistive—100,000 operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 amperes, 28VDC resistive—250,000 operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0 amperes, 28VDC resistive—1,000,000 operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 amperes, 28VDC inductive (100 millihenry)—100,000 operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.1 amperes, 115 VAC resistive—100,000 operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000,000 miss free operations when subject to conventional dry circuit requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>-125°C to +70°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shock</td>
<td>120g for 1/2 sine wave 11 ± 1 MS pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear Acceleration</td>
<td>107g's minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibration</td>
<td>250° DA or 30 g's, 5-2000 cps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity &amp; Salt Spray</td>
<td>MIL-R-5757D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosures</td>
<td>Tinned brass cover with fungus-resistant finish. Hermetically sealed and filled with dry nitrogen at atmospheric pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Arrangement</td>
<td>2PDT latching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminals</td>
<td>Plug-in (3/16&quot; straight), solder hook, 3&quot; straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiring</td>
<td>Two coils (as shown on drawing above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One coil (as shown on drawing above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weights</td>
<td>.34 oz. for plug-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.50 oz. for 2 studs, 3&quot; leads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For coil and mounting data on CLARE Type LF relay send for CPC-12. Address: C. P. Clare & Co., 3101 Pratt Blvd., Chicago 45, Illinois. In Canada: C. P. Clare Canada Ltd., 840 Caledonia Road, Toronto 19, Ontario. Cable Address: CLARELAY.

ELECTRICAL FEATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operate Time</td>
<td>Two coil: When applying—for a minimum of 5 milliseconds—a voltage of at least two times the must operate voltage, the operate time including bounce will not exceed 5 milliseconds. One Coil: operate time will not exceed 8 milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>Two coil, approximately 150 milliwatts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One coil, approximately 75 milliwatts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dielectric Strength</td>
<td>Sea level: 1000 volts rms—all terminals to case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000 volts rms—between contact sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600 volts rms—between open contacts of a set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70,000 ft: 350 volts rms—all terminals to case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation Resistance</td>
<td>1000 megohms minimum at +125°C between any two terminals and between all terminals and case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Interelectrode Capacitance</td>
<td>Closed contacts to case: 3.7 picofarads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open contacts to case: 2.0 picofarads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between contacts of a set: 2.0 picofarads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between adjacent contact sets: 3.5 picofarads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Coil Dissipation</td>
<td>Two Coil: .5 watts at +125°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.75 watts at +25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Coil: 1.25 watts at +125°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 watts at +25°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Adjustment</td>
<td>Relay will operate and hold when the must operate voltage is applied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Resistance</td>
<td>Maximum: 50 milliohm at 6 volts, 100 milliamperes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Typical: 25 milliohm at 6 volts, 100 milliamperes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Model HFL-2500 linear amplifier, has continuously variable tuning between 2 and 30 mc. Unit, including self-contained power supply, measures 60 x 24 x 24 in. and operates continuously at 10,000 ft. Signal modes A1, A2, A3, SSB, ISB, and TSBS can be accommodated.

Gates Radio Co., Dept. ED, Quincy, Ill.

See at Show Booth 514.

Magnetic Shield

For use with a crt, this magnetic shield can be furnished in sizes from 5 to 21 in. to fit tubes of various shapes and sizes. It is basically a thin laminar metallic enclosure to provide protection from nearby magnetic fields and other spurious electromagnetic influences.

General Dynamics/Electronics, Information Technology Div., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 2449, San Diego 12, Calif.

See at Show Booth 201-03.

Synchro Resolver

Size 11 synchro resolver has a built-in dual buffer amplifier to stabilize resolver operations. This arrangement improves signal-to-noise ratio and eliminates the need for chassis mounting of electronics.

General Precision, Inc., Kearfott Div., Dept. ED, 1150 McBride Ave., Little Falls, N. J.

See at Show Booth 3309-21.
This exceptionally small, lightweight single-phase static inverter supplies accurate 400 cycle power to rate gyros—and maintains it precisely throughout the entire temperature and environment range. For telemetry and guidance systems, the inverter offers the outstanding features of low distortion—less than 4%; an efficiency of more than 55% at full load; operation into variable power factor loads; non-dissipative regulation for greater dependability; light-weight—only 1 3/4 pounds; small size—20-cubic-inch volume. Designed, developed and produced by Temco Electronics, this rate gyro inverter is a solid state, off-the-shelf unit that meets or exceeds all applicable portions of MIL-E-5272. We invite your inquiries on this unit, as well as for information on higher power units also available.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Nonlinear-Potentiometer Tester 722

Tape-programmed conformity-tester measures deviation of nonlinear potentiometers from theoretical values. Potentiometer resistance is measured at 5-deg shaft increments, the measured value is compared to a predetermined resistance, and error up to 1% is indicated on a panel meter. Dual-channel oscillograph output is also provided.

Jonathon Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 720 E. Walnut St., Fullerton, Calif.

See at Show Booth 4830.

Character Generator 715

High-speed character generator, model TD-549, can display over a million words per minute in any alphabet. Output is 100,000 characters per sec. There are 64 plug-in characters and codes available. Display is on a cathode ray tube face.

Transdata, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 1369, San Diego 12, Calif.

P&A: $8,860; 30 days.

See at Show Booth 114.

Cleaning Device 574

For semiconductors, switches, relays and other components, model RT-S-8-6 cleaning device processes up to 600 units per hr. An atomized spray of solvent is combined with filtered steam. The turntable indexes automatically.

Cobehn, Inc., Dept. ED, 226 Passaic Ave., Caldwell, N. Y.

P&A: about $5,750; made to order.

See at Show Booth 4824.

Chassis Fixture 573

Rotates, positions and transports electronic chassis for assembly, test and servicing. The TD model A chassis fixture has adjustable spindle height, eight-point clamping and nylon glides. It can be adapted for a wide range of chassis sizes.

Technical Devices Co., Dept. ED, 11242 Playa Court, Culver City, Calif.

See at Show Booth 1802.

Size 5 Synchros 703

For 400-cps use. These size 5 synchros are housed in stainless-steel cases 1/2 in. in diameter. They meet all applicable requirements of MIL-E-5272. Operating temperature range is -55 to +95 C. Excitation voltage is 10.2 v.


Availability: 75 to 90 days.

See at Show Booth 2915.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Cordless Patchboarding Cuts Costs, Simplifies Operations, Saves Space, Extends Versatility of Systems

As every electronics engineer knows, programming and switching capabilities determine the parameters of a system or a piece of equipment. Until recently, field programming was an expensive, cumbersome and involved affair employing a confusing array of patchcords and plugs. Switching multiple functions in various combinations required expensive, and very limited multi-point switches.

A year ago, the Seelectro Corporation introduced the Seelectoboard. This device, so simple in concept, yet so functional to the design and operation of electronic systems, is now used by manufacturers of a wide range of equipment. Its dependability, versatility and performance has been proved beyond the doubts of the most critical users.

The Selecto-board offers a degree of versatility beyond that at any other switching device. It permits the interpositioning of components; the switching of functions in parallel or series operations; the interposing of associated circuitry at any point; test equipment analysis of any point in the system.

All these functions are carried out in minimum space. Function points are laid out in .250” matrix, providing 16 points in a square inch of panel area.

In operation, any function through the Selecto-board may be actuated by merely pushing a pin in at the desired X- and Y-axis coordinate point. There is no cord clutter, no polarization dual plugs. The Selecto-board automatically makes the desired circuit connections upon insertion of the single pin.

If you use multi-point switching, component interposing, programming in the field, or any of a host of other functions, it will pay you to investigate the Selecto-board.

Standard Selecto-board design incorporates contacts bussed together in each X- and Y-point. Selecto-boards are also available with each contact point on the bottom deck brought out individually for specialized applications. Special designs may be made up bussing pairs, or any specified number of points on the bottom deck. The application possibilities of these various designs are virtually unlimited.

PROTO-KIT Try one and see. An 8 x 9 or 10 x 10 Selecto-board with shorting pins and component holders permitting you to try and evaluate the versatility of the Selecto-board. Ask your Selectro distributor, or order directly...$19.70 or $28.00 Respectively

WRITE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS...

Pins are either of the straight shorting design connecting the two contact decks, or insulated coaxial design which brings both contacts out through the handle of the pin. These are used as component holders, or test lead pins.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Telemetry Modules 713

Welded into their circuits, the Weld-Stick series telemetry modules are made for missile applications. Units are said to withstand more severe temperature, shock, and vibration environments than soldered printed-circuit boards.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Missiles and Space Div., Dept. ED, Sunnyvale, Calif. 

Availability: from stock in September.

See at Show Booth 2711-15.

Photosensitive Devices 611

Ten-stage photomultiplier tube 7860 is 3/4 in. in diameter and 3-7/8 in. long. Fourteen-stage type 6810A has fast transient time and high gain. Ten-stage, tri-alkali tube type K1927, with S20 response, has photocathode with high luminous sensitivity and low thermionic dark current. Image dissector type K2035, 5 in. in diameter, can observe events as short as 10^-7. Response is 811.

See at Show Booth 1614-20.

Air Dryer 614

Handling from 500 to 16,000 cu ft per hr, the series MS-RD dryers recirculate air or gas through dessicant beds. Dew points of -100 F are obtained. Units weigh from 460 to 3,250 lb and have blowers of 3/4 to 7.5 hp.

C. I. Hayes, Inc., Dept. ED, 800 Wellington Ave., Cranston 10, R. I.

See at Show Booth 5030.

largest selection of adjustment potentiometers...

More engineers specify Trimpot because:

- Trimpot line is complete
- Bourns offers you the largest selection of leadscrew actuated potentiometers...
- 23 basic models—4 terminal types—three mounting methods.
- Trimpot is small
- Space saving size and rectangular shape permit the installation of 12 to 17 units in one square inch of panel area.
- Trimpot is accurate
- Multi-turn screwdriver adjustment provides up to 900° of rotation...you can make and repeat the finest adjustments.
- Trimpot is stable
- Adjustment shaft is self-locking...settings are virtually immune to severe acceleration, vibration and shock.
- Trimpot is fully tested
- All instruments are 100% inspected before shipment to assure you of reliable performance.
- Trimpot is proved
- It is used in more military and commercial equipment than any other leadscrew actuated potentiometer.

Only Trimpot potentiometers give you all of these outstanding features:

- TERMINATION—Alloyed with multiple turns of the resistance wire, the exclusive Bourns Silverweld® termination is virtually indestructible under thermal or mechanical stress.
- ELEMENT—Special metal mandrel is precision wound with low-tempereature-coefficient resistance wire.
- WIPER PICK-OFF—Spring pick-off provides positive electrical contact with wiper to improve potentiometer performance, reliability.
- "O" RINGS—Two high-temperature silicone rubber "O" rings provide effective double seal against humidity.
- ADJUSTMENT SCREW—Stainless steel lead-screw accommodates standard screwdriver, meets military requirements for salt spray.
- CONTACT—Precious metal wiper provides constant, positive contact under extreme environmental conditions.
- BODY—High-temperature, thermosetting plastic body is sealed, enabling potentiometer to meet MIL Specs for humidity, sand, dust, fungus, salt spray, etc.
- CLUTCH ASSEMBLY—Exclusive clutch design and positive stop at ends of wiper travel prevent internal mechanical damage.

This cutaway of Model 3250 is typical of the design of all Bourns Trimpot potentiometers though some features may vary from model to model.
Potentiometers

Longest record of reliability

High-line, low-differential strain-gage pressure transducer, model 35-G, operates in corrosive media. Silicon sensing elements operate from –65 to +250 °F, has combined linearity and hysteresis of ±0.25%. Ranges are 0-10 to 0-10,000 psid, or ±10 to ±10,000 psid. Standard electrical outputs are 0.05, 0.25, and 5 v dc.

Fairchild Controls Corp., Dept. ED, 219 Park Ave., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

See at Show Booth 820-22.
Here's the last word in versatility and precision, the ultimate instrument for all your IF-VHF-UHF requirements. The new Jerrold 900B offers unusual stability in sweep widths as narrow as 10 kc and as wide as 400 mc. Frequency range 500 kc to 1200 mc.

$1980* f.o.b. Philadelphia**

*Illustration of scope at left shows typical communications receiver response 4 kc bandwidth at 7 mc. Illustration at right shows typical distributed amplifier response 2-220 mc.

**Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

- Built-in crystal-controlled harmonic markers at 1, 10, and 100mc intervals.
- Each marker output individually controls from front panel.
- Built-in variable-gain dc-coupled scope preamplifier with 200X gain.
- Built-in precision attenuator from zero to 50db in 10db steps.
- Accurately calibrated frequency dial.
- High-level metered frequency output.

Write for complete technical data.

Electronics Corporation
Industrial Products Division, Dept. I7E-109

Jerrold Electronics (Canada) Ltd., Toronto
Export Representative: Rocke International, New York 16, N.Y.

Weschon Booths 1002-1004

CIRCLE 61 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Coaxial Termination Resistors 721
For 3/8 in. type N connectors, the type 5127 coaxial termination resistor assembly has a standard resistance of 50 ohms. A vswr of 1.05 is achieved from dc to 4 Gc; with impedance matching the range can be extended to 10 Gc. Tolerances to 2% are available, and units dissipate 1 w.

Filmohm Corp., Dept. ED, 48 W. 25th St., New York 10, N. Y.
Availability: from stock.
See at Show Booth 1006.

Power Wire Cutter 572
Air-activated, diagonal head wire cutter type UA-100 is for high-volume production work. Equipped with an 8-ft air hose, it operates on existing air supplies with 90-psi line pressure. Portable gas supply can also be used. No special valves or controls are needed.

Kelsey-Hayes Co., Utica Drop Forge & Tool Div., Dept. ED, Utica 4, N. Y.
P&A: $69.50; stock.
See at Show Booth 5031.

Servo Motors 705
Size 8 servo motors eliminate the need for damping tachometers. Theoretical acceleration is 130,000 radians per sec²; no-load speed is 10,000 rpm; stall torque is 0.35 min; maximum output power is 0.6 w.

Availability: 75 to 90 days.
See at Show Booth 2915.

Power Resistors 711
From 0.05% to 3% tolerances are available for this series of power resistors. Wattage ratings are from 5 to 11 w at 25 C, and resistances range from 10 ohms to 200 K. Temperature coefficient is 20 ppm per C between -55 and -350 C. MIL specs are met.

Dale Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, Columbus, Neb.
Availability: made to order.
See at Show Booth 2112, 2123.

Ratio Box 596
Miniature ratio box model RB-521, an auto-tapped transformer, offers a ratio range of 0 to 1.111 at 50 to 3,000 cps with an accuracy of 10 ppm. Device is made for calibrating resolvers, synchros, and related components in ground support equipment. Unit measures 3-3/16 x 2-7/8 in.

North Atlantic Industries, Inc., Dept. ED, Plainview, N. Y.
See at Show Booth 2812-14.
Printed-Circuit-Board Fasteners

Made for rapid ejection, these spring-action printed-circuit-board fasteners hold plug-in boards securely in place, but automatically eject the boards when lever arms are raised. Each board uses two fasteners.

Southco Div., South Chester Corp., Dept. ED, Lester, Pa.
See at Show Booth 4804.

Nanosecond Pulser

Providing 0 to 2,000 v amplitude, the model 961 nanosecond pulser has a repetition rate of 60 pps and an output impedance of 51 ohms. A light pulse is generated simultaneously with the electrical pulse, enabling phototube evaluation. Light output jitter is less than 4%.

Menlo Park Engineering, Dept. ED, 711 Hamilton Ave., Menlo Park, Calif.
See at Show Booth 2111.

Sampling Plug-Ins

Recurrent signals with rise times to 0.35 nsec can be observed with the type 4210 plug-ins, made for use with the 425 oscilloscope. Sweep speeds from 0.2 nsec per cm to 10 nsec per cm in 1.2, and 5 steps are provided.

Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Dept. ED, 750 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N.J.
See at Show Booth 1614-20.

Solid-State Chopper

Miniature chopper is all transistorized, has no moving parts. Noise level at 60 cps is 100 μv. Unit is encased in a standard seven-pin miniature plug assembly.

Hughes Aircraft Co., Semiconductor Div., Dept. ED, 500 Superior Ave., Newport Beach, Calif.
See at Show Booth 2421-27.

FROM TUNG-SOL... 
MIL TYPE GERMANIUM COMPUTER TRANSISTOR*

Type JAN 2N526 is a PNP alloy-junction germanium transistor designed for use in small signal audio amplifiers, low to medium power amplifiers, and medium speed switching circuits. The exceptional stability of Tung-Sol 2N526 has been proved by 1,000-hour life tests.

Others in the Tung-Sol family of PNP alloy-junction germanium transistors are 2N381, 2N382, 2N383, 2N460, 2N461, 2N1705, 2N1706 and 2N1707.

Rigid quality control at Tung-Sol is your assurance of rugged long life and superior performance. Tung-Sol is a reliable source of audio and switching transistors.

Write for complete technical details: Tung-Sol Electric Inc., Newark 4, N.J. TUNG-SOL.

*Meets all requirements of MILS 19308.A0C

RELIABILITY DATA
An analysis of 800 life test samples selected from latest production (several hundred thousand units) indicates the following:

1. ELECTRICAL LIFE
   a. no catastrophic failures
   b. no end point failures
   c. 100°C STORAGE LIFE
   a. no catastrophic failures
   b. no end point failures

2. 85°C STORAGE LIFE
   a. no catastrophic failures
   b. no end point failures

MAXIMUM RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Pn</th>
<th>Vce (max)</th>
<th>Ic (max)</th>
<th>Tj (max)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY</td>
<td>2N526</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIAL</td>
<td>2N189</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>450</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2N685</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TUNG-SOL • ELECTRONICS, TORONTO, ONT.
NEW 1" DIAL

The new Borg 3000 Series concentric-scale Microdial is a 1" diameter, ten-turn, precision turns-counting dial. Ideal companion units for the 1/4" Borg 2100 Series and 2440 Series Micropot® potentiometers, these dials can be mounted on 1 1/4" centers — 40 brakeless models would fit conveniently on this page! The 3000 Microdial offers the instrument designer functional color-keying versatility and distinctive panel enrichment. Five brake knob colors and three combinations of numeral and background colors are standard. Custom treatment can be given to control knobs, brake knobs, numeral configuration and color. Despite miniaturization, the 3000 Microdial is easy to read and offers the same smooth, silent gear action inherent with all Borg Microdial Series. Contact your nearest Borg technical representative, distributor or write for complete data.

STANDARD MODELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Numerals (without brake)</th>
<th>Numerals (with brake)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3021</td>
<td>White numerals on black</td>
<td>White numerals on black</td>
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<tr>
<td>3022</td>
<td>Black numerals on white</td>
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<tr>
<td>3023</td>
<td>Fluorescent numerals on black</td>
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<td>3041</td>
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<td>3042</td>
<td>Black numerals on white</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3043</td>
<td>Fluorescent numerals on black</td>
<td>Fluorescent numerals on black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Models With Brake:
Add one of these part numbers to the above numerals:
1 = White brake knob
2 = Black brake knob
3 = Red brake knob
4 = Dark grey brake knob
5 = Light grey brake knob

BORG EQUIPMENT DIVISION
Amphenol-Borg Electronics Corporation
Janesville, Wisconsin • Phone Pleasant 4-6616

See them at WESCON!! Booths 341-3413

CIRCLE 63 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Test Equipment 602
Clean, functional styling is featured in this line of test instruments, including VTVM's, VOM's, VSWR indicators, RF power meters, and signal generators operating from HF to SHF frequencies. Cabinets with low silhouettes have fold-away handles. Units have wind-up power cords. Panel meters are large and recessed.
Borg-Warner Controls, Dept. ED, P. O. Box 1679, Santa Ana, Calif.
See at Show Booth 2717-21.

Fault Indicator 719

Miniature magnetic latch-in fault indicator. Model HCM 3/4, is held permanently in off position until it receives an energizing signal, when it switches to on position, where it remains until reset. Indicating flag may be imprinted or color-coded. Indication is maintained under 500 cps vibration at 10 g.
Minneapolis-Honeywell, Precision Meter Div., Dept. ED, Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H.
Availability: 30 to 60 days.
See at Show Booth 3501-07.

Digital Oscilloscope 613
A 35-mc general-purpose oscilloscope, model 425 accepts a variety of plug-ins. It has direct digital readout on both axes, plus universal controls for one-hand positioning of wave forms. The instrument can be used as an analog-to-digital converter.
Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Dept. ED, 750 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J.
See at Show Booth 1614-20.

Convergence Coils 728
For CRT use. Convergence coils are solenoids which produce a magnetic field to return the CRT magnetic beam exactly to the tube axis. Originally designed for use with the firm's Charactron tubes, they can be supplied for a variety of tubes having a 2-in. neck diameter.
General Dynamics/Electronics, Information Technology Div., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 2445, San Diego 12, Calif.
See at Show Booth 201-03.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
If you've been seeking tubes with an optimum combination of high performance, resistance to environmental stresses, genuine interchangeability, small size/weight, assured reliability...let Sylvania shorten your search.

Few devices can fill those requirements so impressively as these five new Gold Brand Subminiature Tubes featuring Strap Frame Grids...Sylvania-7962, 7963, 8070, 8071, SR-2662A. Here's why—

**HIGH PERFORMANCE**—Sylvania Strap Frame Grid design significantly improves tube characteristics for Gm, Gm:1b, gain, bandwidth, and noise. (Fig. 1)

**ELECTRICAL STABILITY**—rugged Strap Frame Grids retain precise physical dimensions and, therefore, electrical stability, over an exceedingly long, useful life. Specially designed heaters tolerate wide voltage variations of ±10% of specified ratings. Too, Gold Brand Subminiature types exhibit an inherent resiliency to plate and screen voltage surges.
DURABILITY

Shock—Sylvania Gold Brand Subminiature Tubes are designed to withstand impact acceleration tests of 500g and fatigue tests of 2.5g for periods of 96 hours.

Radiation—they demonstrate remarkable resistance to radiation effects, tolerate dose rates of $10^6$nvt, total dosage of $10^7$nvt.

Temperature—not susceptible to thermal runaway, they perform at ambient bulb temperatures of as high as 220°C, withstand prolonged storage temperatures.

INTERCHANGEABILITY—exceptionally low dispersion of characteristics (electrical uniformity) from tube to tube within a given type offers genuine interchangeability without costly preselection and testing.

RELIABILITY—several authoritative, documented examples of reliability under field and laboratory conditions are cited on the following page.

NEW DESIGN SYLVANIA SUBMINIATURE TUBES

FEATURE STRAP FRAME GRIDS

Sylvania-7963, medium-mu double triode . . .

For use as an RF or pre-IF amplifier in missiles, radar, radiosonde and beacon receivers, telemetering equipment or as a blocking tube oscillator. It's a high-performance version of the general-purpose 6021 with higher heater power and husker cathode. Per section: Gm is 13,000 µmhos, Gm:1b is 1,730.

Sylvania-7962, medium-mu double triode . . .

Featuring very low heater power of 0.7W per section, low Eb of 30V per section. It's designed for application as an RF or pre-IF amplifier or multivibrator in conjunction with low B+ supplies. Per section: Gm is 9,500 µmhos (80% higher than conventional prototypes), Gm:1b is 1,055.

Sylvania-807D, high-mu triode . . .

Draws only 125mA @ 6.3V heater power. It's used as an RF amplifier in communication equipment, pre-IF amplifier in navigational radar and beacon receivers, telemetering receivers. Gm is 11,000 µmhos, Gm:1b is 1,222. 807D provides 2.5 dB better gain than usually encountered in present high-performance types.

Sylvania-8071, high-mu VHF triode . . .

Is the industry's first subminiature tube for grounded grid amplifier applications. It offers very low heater power of 125mA @ 6.3V, as much as 50% less than types with comparable Gm and Ib. Gm is 13,000 µmhos. 8071 exhibits a 2.5 to 7 dB gain improvement, 1.5 to 4 dB noise improvement at 480mc than normally encountered with popular grounded-grid RF amplifier types.

Sylvania SR-2662A, medium-mu VHF double triode . . .

Features 26.5V heater and plate operation. Designed for use as a cathode-follower or RF amplifier-mixer in hybrid systems. In airborne or mobile equipment using a 26.5V energy source, SR-2662A eliminates the need for special plate and heater supply circuits, enhancing equipment compactness and reliability. Per section, Gm is 9,000 µmhos.

Examine the extraordinary performance advantages of Sylvania Strap Frame Grid Subminiature Tubes for your design. Ask your Sylvania Sales Engineer for full information, or write for technical data to Electronic Tubes Division, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 1100 Main St., Buffalo 9, N. Y.
How to predict reliability of end-equipment!

A laboratory-proven design transferred to production line—then to actual field-use—may sometimes perform in an unexpected, erratic manner. Yet Management and Military are demanding increased assurances of reliability. How do you solve the dilemma for your design? One way: specify components offering documented, field-proven reliability.

Take the case for tubes. Tests by ARINC Research Corp.* illustrate the dramatic improvements in tube reliability since 1954. The results of tests conducted aboard naval vessels show a combined tube removal rate of 15% per 1000 hours in 1954. By 1960 this figure dropped to 1.2% for miniature tubes and a remarkable 0.19% for subminiature tubes. All the controlled subminiature types were Sylvania tubes.*

Survival tests by Sylvania (Figs. 3 & 4) on Gold Brand Subminiature types 5718 and 6111 demonstrate similar outstanding results. Sylvania-5718, UHF medium-mu triode, shows better than 90% survival at 12,000 hours. Sylvania-6111, medium-mu double triode, shows an average decline in Gm of only 2.4% per 1000 hours and better than 90% tube survival at 12,000 hours.

Further quantitative measure of reliability is provided by Sylvania acceptance criteria for Gold Brand Subminiature Tubes. Based on the average number of cumulative failures per 1000 hours for a 5-lot moving average, instead of the customary 1-lot, it offers a stringent control over an exceptionally wide range of production. And, it provides a highly accurate basis for statistical prediction of % failure rate in 1000 tube hours.

If you're being asked to predict reliability of your military or industrial design, call upon the expert assistance of Sylvania. Your Sylvania Sales Engineer will gladly supply detailed documentation of Gold Brand Subminiature Tube reliability.

*Sylvania-5636, 5644, 5647, 5718, 5719, 5840, 5899, 5902
The subminiature tubes were use-tested in SRR-13A receivers.
*Courtesy ARINC Research Corp. as published in publication 101-28-166, 101-26-160
Now available from Sylvania—a new family of traveling wave tubes designed for high-performance microwave amplifier applications where economy, compactness, light weight are vital design considerations.

Less than 4 lbs. in weight and 2¼” in maximum diameter, these TWT’s present unusual opportunities for compact design of such end-products as microwave test equipment. No electrical performance is sacrificed in attaining these advantages over bulky, 12-16 lb. solenoid types. In addition, they are priced at less than $1,000 each in quantity.

For further information contact your nearest Sylvania Sales Engineering Office, or write Electronic Tubes Division, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 1100 Main St., Buffalo 9, N.Y.

### Frequency Range (Gc) | Sylvania Type | Power Output | Min. Gain (db)
--- | --- | --- | ---
1-2 | TW-4267 | 15mW | 35**
1-2 | TW-4268 | 1W | 30*
2-4 | TW-4261 | 10mW | 35**
2-4 | TW-4260 | 1W | 30*
4-8 | TW-4281 | 10mW | 35**
4-8 | TW-4278 | 1W | 30*
8-12 | TW-4282 | 5mW | 35**
8-12 | TW-4273 | 1W | 30*

**small signal gain  
*at saturation

Hewlett-Packard specified Sylvania TWT in the new versatile 1-Watt amplifiers, Models 489A (1 to 2 Gc) and 491C (2 to 4 Gc).
Zener Diodes

Cover 3.9 to 33 v. Rated at 250 mw, types 1N1313 to 1320 subminiature glass Zener diodes cover 8.2 to 33 v; types 1N1927 to 1937 cover 3.9 to 27 v. Temperature coefficient is 0.06% per deg C and impedance is to 8 ohms at 10 ma. Both 5% and 10% tolerances can be furnished.

International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif.
Price: $1.93 to $3.60; stock.
See at Show Booth 1701-03.

Mounting Blocks

Of beryllium oxide. These mounting blocks insulate components electrically while providing a path for heat flow away from them. In some cases, blowers and other cooling devices can be eliminated.

National Beryllia Corp., Dept. ED, First & Haskell Aves., Haskell, N. J.
See at Show Booth 4824.

Telephone Pickup Coil

To eliminate stray hum pickup. This telephone pickup coil is for use with high-impedance input tape recorders, amplifiers and dictating machines used in transcribing telephone conversations. Model HP-71 is with a molded phone plug and model HP-70, without.

Microtran Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 145 E. Mineola Ave., Valley Stream, N. Y.
Price: $7.50 and $6.95.
See at Show Booth 911.

Time-Delay Relay

For up to 5 amp with spdt or dpdt contacts. Type B hydraulic-magnetic time-delay relay can have delays of 1/4 to 120 sec. Snap-action contacts are completely enclosed. A continuous-duty coil is used. The relay can be furnished for ac or dc operation.

Heinemann Electric Co., Dept. ED, 229 Magnetic Drive, Trenton 2, N. J.
Availability: sample quantities by September.
See at Show Booth 3701-3703.

If you manufacture electronic or integrated data processing equipment...

Expand your sales opportunities with expert nation-wide service

- without investing in service personnel or training!
- without spending for equipment and service overhead!

If your sales growth has been restricted due to lack of service facilities, RCA Service Company can open new frontiers of opportunity for you.

Through its network of Service Points from coast-to-coast, this highly skilled electronic service organization will function as your own service department to install and maintain your equipment on a regular basis. We'll work for you on a contract basis at a fixed annual rate which will provide Scheduled Preventive Maintenance, as well as Demand Service Requirements. More than this, we'll assume your warranty obligations covering both installation and maintenance, if you wish.

Many manufacturers of electronic products have found RCA Service Company to be a highly profitable adjunct to their sales efforts—for good service means satisfied customers, and satisfied customers mean more business.

FREE BOOKLET! For full information on how RCA Service Company can help you expand your sales opportunities, send for our free booklet, "NEW PROFIT FRONTIERS FOR ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS." Just clip the coupon, and attach it to your company letterhead.

RCA SERVICE COMPANY
A Division of Radio Corporation of America
Dept. A, Bldg. 205-B
Camden 2, New Jersey

Yes! I'd like to receive a copy of your new booklet, "New Profit Frontiers for Electronic Equipment Manufacturers," without obligation.

NAME: ________________________________
COMPANY: __________________________
ADDRESS: ___________________________
CITY: __________________, ZONE____, STATE____

CIRCLE 65 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
For severe environments. Series SM military-type circuit breaker is offered in two and three-pole types. Current ratings are from 0.05 to 15 amp; voltage ratings are 120 v ac at 60 or 400 cps or 50 v dc. Units can have fast or slow inverse-time delay.

Heinemann Electric Co., Dept. ED, 229 Magnetic Drive, Trenton 2, N. J.

Availability: sample quantities, September.

See at Show Booth 3701-03.

Magnetically Held Switches

DPDT magnetically held switches, type 6ET1-T are sealed momentary-action toggle switches with a built-in solenoid. The solenoid permits conversion to a maintained-contact type switch and provides remote electrical release of the toggle.


See at Show Booth 3501-07.

FM Transmitter

Rated at 12 w, type 1009 fm transmitter covers 215 to 260 mc. It has a 0.01% crystal-stabilized carrier. Sensitivity is 0.01 v per kc; modulation range is 20 cps to 100 kc. The rf power output can be increased to 20 w with plate voltage input. Volume is 37.5 cu in.


Availability: samples.

See at Show Booth 4126-28.

America's first "push-button" missile system, the Minuteman is predicated upon high reliability, maximum simplicity and greatly improved cost effectiveness. Supporting the effective misslemanship of Boeing, the Minuteman systems integrator, is the Cablemanship of Brand-Rex.

Linking the vast complex of Minuteman Communications systems are a broad range of Brand-Rex multi-conductor cables. By combining the most suited plastics for the specific purpose, they insure functional and environmental integrity. Polyethylene, with its excellent electrical characteristics, is used as primary insulation; nylon jackets impart dimensional stability to single conductors as temperature increases; and over-all neoprene jackets provide low temperature flexibility, abrasion resistance and resiliency. The processing problems inherent in such material combinations have been successfully solved by Brand-Rex technicians.

If your requirements for wire, cable and insulating materials demand the reliability, uniformity, and adherence to specifications of the Communications system of the Minuteman project, call on the Cablemanship of Brand-Rex.

*Brand-Rex Cablemanship — a combination of technology, skill, design engineering, 3-plant production capability and technical service provided by a tightly knit organization of cable specialists . . . all backed by the vast resources of American Enka Corporation.

See us at the Wescan Show . . . Booth 4604
CIRCLE 66 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
Carbon Potentiometers 426

Rating is 3/4 w. Model N hot-molded carbon composition potentiometers have rotation of 300 ±3 deg with a rotational torque of 5 oz-in. They meet environmental and test requirements of MIL-R-94B. Units with lock bushing or standard shaft can be furnished.

Availability: stock.
See at Show Booth 920-22.

Tuning Fork Oscillator 543

Output is 10 w. Series DFO-71 tuning fork oscillator has less than 3% harmonic distortion in the range of 60 to 6,500 cps. Frequency tolerance is ±0.005% to ±0.04%, depending on temperature and frequency. The unit uses silicon semiconductors and is encapsulated in a package 2 x 6 x 5 in.

Delta-F, Inc., Dept. ED, 113 E. State St., Geneva, Ill.
Availability: 6 to 7 weeks.
See at Show Booth 4503.

Power Supply 418

Output is 24 to 30 v dc at 35 amp max. Model EA-267 power supply has a regulation of ±0.1% for line changes of ±10% with constant load, ±1% for load changes of 2 to 35 amp. Input is 240 v ac, 60 cps, three-phase. Ripple is 100 mv max. MIL specs are met.

P&A: $2,870; 4 weeks.
See at Show Booth 1811.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Switches and Indicators

**Miniature** series 302PB1 pushbutton switches maintain operation when the button is depressed and released with the operating mechanism assuming a nonoperative position the second time the button is depressed. Series 302LT indicators are similar in appearance.


See at Show Booth 3501-07.

Connector Blocks

**Permit solderless connection** between chassis and terminal-card modules. Crossover connector blocks mount to the underside of the chassis and hold circuit cards carrying all interconnections. Circuits may be printed, etched or wired.

Alden Products Co., Dept. ED, 117 N. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

*Availability: stock.*

See at Show Booth 4219.

Axial-Lead Resistors

**Wirewound, military-grade** axial-lead resistor types RW67, 68 and 69 have resistance ranges of 0.1 to 3.6 K, 8.2 K and 910 ohms. Temperature coefficient is 20 ppm per deg C. Tolerance is ±5%.

Ohmite Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 3646 Howard St., Skokie, Ill.

See at Show Booth 1601-03.
TANKS AND HEAVY-DUTY COMBAT VEHICLES

New Hamilton Standard steam-proof inverter designed to meet rugged secondary power requirements in ambient to 150°F. ...shocks to 50G's

A new solid-state inverter has been developed by Hamilton Standard to meet the full range of combat conditions in tanks and other ordnance vehicles. This unit is the result of a comprehensive development program in which the primary design criteria were exceptional reliability in temperatures as high as 150°F and dependable performance despite shocks to 50G's and constant vibration.

Rated at 18-30 V DC input; 115 ±5, -3 V AC output, the inverter operates at 400 cycles ±1½ and in ambient from -65°F to +150°F. The unit is silent, fully silicon-transistorized, and utilizes conservatively rated components throughout. It is completely sealed against water, dirt, dust ... and impervious even to steam cleaning. Because the inverter is self-enclosed, internal temperatures may attain 285°F, yet performance is unaffected.

Although designed specifically for tanks, this static inverter suits power requirements for a variety of ordnance vehicles. It is an ideal power supply for gyros, servos, control motors, and power computers in such vehicles as: weapon or personnel carriers, missile launchers, tank destroyers, and gun directors.

An illustrated static power conversion guide is available on request. For your copy, write: Hamilton Standard Electronics Section 120, Broad Brook, Connecticut.
DC to 5000 cycles over an amplitude of 4" peak to peak

NEW SANBORN "650" SYSTEM
OFFERS DIRECT READOUT, 8 TO 24 CHANNELS, ALL SOLID STATE CIRCUITS, FOR RACK MOUNTING OR INDIVIDUAL CASES.

Here's the one system that lets you record inputs from DC to 5 KC within 3 db at 4" peak-to-peak amplitudes, without changing galvanometers. The "650" system consists of an 8-channel medium gain, general purpose amplifier unit driving a high speed, high resolution optical oscillographic recorder. It can be easily built into your system, packaged in a mobile cabinet or housed in individual cases. The single-chassis, 7" high amplifier module has 8 separate channels, complete from floating and guarded inputs to galvanometer outputs; each channel comprises a front end modulator and input transformer, carrier amplifier, demodulator, filter and driver amplifier. Power Supply and Master Oscillator Power Amplifier are built-in. All amplifier elements are plug-in transistorized units for easy servicing.

Immediately readable recordings are made on 8" wide daylight-loading ultra-violet-sensitive charts which require no chemical development. Features of the 12½" high recorder unit include 9 electrically controlled chart speeds from ⅛" to 100" sec; calibrated monitoring screen; automatic trace identification and timing lines at 0.01 or 0.1 sec. intervals; amplitude lines spaced 0.1" apart which can be blanked from ¼", ⅜, ⅜ or all of chart. Recorder is available with an 8-, 16- or 24-channel galvanometer block which is then equipped with the number of galvanometer elements desired by the customer. Either the Recorder or Amplifier are also available as individual units for use with other equipment.

Contact your Sanborn Sales-Engineering Representative for complete specifications and application engineering assistance. Offices throughout the U. S., Canada and foreign countries.

NEW PRODUCTS
AT WESCON

Subminiature Relay

Sensitivity is 20 mw. Designed for an operational life of over 100,000 cycles, model BR-12K subminiature relay withstands 50-g vibration through 3,000 cps and 125-g shock for 11 msec. It meets all requirements of MIL-R-5757D. Babcock Electronics Corp., Babcock Relay Div., Dept. ED, 1645 Babcock Ave., Costa Mesa, Calif.
P&A: $14.50; 2 to 3 weeks.
See at Show Booth 312.

Silicon Transistors

Rated at 150 w, types 2N1015 and 2N1016 silicon transistors are diffused-junction npn devices with a collector-emitter voltage of 100 v, a saturation resistance of 0.5 ohm and a minimum beta of 10 at 5 amp. Uses include in power converters, power-supply regulators and servo amplifiers.

See at Show Booth 1224.

High-Speed Multiplexer

A 50-channel unit, the MXV5 solid-state multiplexer has a rate of over 20,000 independent samples per sec. Comprised of five 10-channel 5 x 8 in. cards, it operates in conjunction with the firm's V16-AD converter which has conversion rates up to 1,400 per sec.

Adage Inc., Dept. ED, 292 Main St., Cambridge 42, Mass.
See at Show Booth 3610.

CIRCLE 70 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
RF Wattmeter and Load 427

For milliwatt ranges, model 6254 rf wattmeter and load can be furnished with ranges to 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 or 1,000 mw. It measures power output and terminates low-power 50-ohm systems. Power is direct reading from 30 to 500 mc with a vswr of less than 1.15.

Bird Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 3030 Aurora Road, Cleveland 39, Ohio.
P&A: $85; stock.
See at Show Booth 1922-24.

Microminiature Relay 391

For military use. Type MM-22 microminiature dpdt relay has a life of 10 million operations in dry circuit applications and a contact life of 100,000 cycles at 3 amp or 500,000 at 2 amp. Operate and release times are 5 msec max. Dimensions are 0.9 x 0.4 x 0.961 in.

Automatic Electric Co., Dept. ED, Northlake, Ill.
P&A: $20; by December.
See at Show Booth 2201-03.

Sonic Cleaning System 428

Cleaner, rinse and dryer comprise the 1420-A sonic cleaning system. Dimensions of the cleaning chamber are 14 x 20 x 11-1/2 in. Frequency is 21 kc; generator output is 800 w. Input is 205 to 250 v, 60 cps, single-phase. Each of the three units can be furnished separately.

See at Show Booth 2606.

New Transfilter® Combinations

Greater selectivity in a miniature package

... and increased stability at a decreased cost. Further, magnetic shielding can be eliminated as well as the necessity for factory and field alignment. That's why CLEVITE'S ceramic i-f filters are rapidly replacing conventional components in today's mobile or high quality commercial receivers. Basic component of these rugged fixed-tuned devices is the CLEVITE piezoelectric "Transfilter" developed especially for great stability of resonant frequency with respect to time and temperature. Cascading and coupling these resonators provide excellent selectivity at desired bandwidths. Size, 1 1/2" x 3/4" x 2.0" high; Center Frequency, 455 kc; Shape Factor (60/6db), 3.1 to 6.1; Bandwidth, 4 to 20 kc; Insertion Loss, 6 to 12 db max. (depending on bandwidth); Impedance, 2700 ohms in and out; Temperature Range, −20°C to +90°C. Call, write or wire for complete details.

CLEVITE ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS
232 Forbes Road, Bedford, Ohio / Division of CLEVITE Corporation
Do you have any of these transient analysis problems?

Development of a unique new instrument—the Hughes High-frequency Memo-scope Oscilloscope—now makes solving transient analysis problems quicker, easier and more economical. Secret of this instrument is its ability to freeze high frequency impulses until intentionally erased. It is the only instrument on the market today that can give you stored response at fast writing speeds! Here are six case histories which demonstrate the types of problems which can be solved:

Low Level Signal Data Processing—A leading West Coast research facility used the Memo-scope oscilloscope for passive satellite tracking. The instrument was able to integrate very small signal levels over a very high random noise level. Result: the company was able to track satellites in an environment where the noise amplitude actually exceeded the signal amplitude.

Quality Control Inspection—A large Eastern firm uses the Memo-scope oscilloscope to dramatically improve the reliability levels of incoming components and systems which were subject to transient behavior. Typical items tested included relays, switches, coils, capacitors, diodes, transistors, transformers, and complete computer and servo systems.

Shock and Impact Testing—A well-known missile manufacturer used the Memo-scope oscilloscope to calibrate accelerometers. Using a Model 105 Memo-scope oscilloscope, with a Multitracer Unit, this firm was able to compare a shock signal from a "calibrated standard" accelerometer against newly purchased units and those undergoing their periodic checks.

Medical Research—A large Texas medical institution used this unique Hughes instrument for a study of the human nervous system. They were able to obtain an early diagnosis of nervous system deterioration by measuring the exact elapsed time that an electrical pulse takes to pass between two points in the central nervous system.

Welding Control—To permit high-reliability welding of metals, a leading Southern California aircraft and missile manufacturer uses the Memo-scope oscilloscope as a precision monitoring device. They were able to precisely control heat, pressure and time throughout the entire welding process.

System Check-out: Production and Field—A well-known aircraft manufacturer used the Memo-scope oscilloscope as a key element in a check-out console. The communications and radar automatic gain controls, as well as the servo systems adjustments, were precisely monitored. It was also used in cross-talk analysis; interference monitoring; stress, vibration and flutter analysis; and general trouble-shooting.

If you have a transient analysis problem and would like a complete technical data sheet, you are urged to write: Memo-scope Oscilloscope, Hughes Industrial Systems Division, Hughes Aircraft Company, Box 90904, Los Angeles 45, California.

NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Power Supplies

With outputs of 500 ma or 30 amp at 0 to 40 v dc. Model TVCR-040-0.5 power supply has a response time of 25 μsec; model TVCR-040-30, 50 μsec. Line regulation is ±0.01% or 2 mv, ±0.02% or 50 μa; load regulation is the same. Remote programing and remote sensing are possible.

Perkin Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 345 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif.

P&A: type 0-40-0.5, $198; 040-30, $1,598; to 120 days.

See at Show Booth 516-18.

Radiation Thermometers

For airborne or field use, models 14-310 and 14-311 portable radiation thermometers measure radiation from remote water surfaces, clouds, backgrounds or other targets. Range is 15 to 85 F; accuracy is ±1.5 F; sensitivity is 0.5 F. Power required is 70 w.

Barnes Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 30 Commerce Road, Stamford, Conn.

Availability: stock.

See at Show Booth 1308-09.

Power Supply

Regulation is ±0.01% + 1 mv and ripple is 0.5 mv rms max. Model QCR 36-30 power supply has an adjustably output of up to 36 v dc. Remote programing is provided for. Dimensions are 8-3/4 x 19-1/8 x 13-1/2 in.

Raytheon Co., Sorensen Products, Dept. ED, Richards Ave., S. Norwalk, Conn.

See at Show Booth 3401-22.
Transitron

ANNOUNCES
NEW DEVELOPMENTS
IN ITS
ADVANCED LINE OF...

**Silicon Power Transistors**

The widest range of silicon power transistors is now available as the result of Transitron's development of an advanced line of competitively priced silicon transistors in the intermediate and high power ranges.

Electrical and mechanical advantages of the Transitron devices include low saturation resistances, voltages to 200 volts, and solutions to heat dissipation problems that have long plagued designers. Included in this broad line are a number of silicon power transistors that Transitron is marketing at prices geared to the budget of the industrial designer!

**In the High Power Range, the Transitron Units Feature:**
- the widely accepted stud-mounted package, pioneered by Transitron
- low saturation resistances
- voltages to 100 volts
- reliability-tested specifications

Write for Bulletin TE-1355-1210

**In the Intermediate Power Range, the New Transitron Units Feature:**
- 1½" hex base stud-mounted package
- saturation resistances under 3 ohms
- guaranteed Betas over normal operating range
- voltage ratings as high as 200 volts
- true intermediate power capability

Write for Bulletins TE-1355 and TE-1355-2018

**NEW STANDARD LINE OF NATURAL CONVECTION COOLERS**

Transitron has recently canvassed the market for the best available natural convection coolers. Under laboratory conditions, research engineers conducted series of unbiased tests to determine which coolers possess the best heat dissipation capabilities for Transitron power semiconductors.

As a result, Transitron now offers a new standard line of four natural convection coolers, backed by extensive applications know-how. Transitron is thereby the first company to offer its customers a systematic and continuing program of service for the solution of annoying heat dissipation problems.

For further information, write for Application Notes AN-1355C and Bulletin TE-1355-1.
NEW PRODUCTS
AT WESCON

Sonic-Energy Cleaners 429

Two types offered. Type 48 sonic-energy cleaner with one transducer has a tank measuring 4 x 8 x 6 in. Type 128 with three transducers has a tank 8 x 12 x 10 in. Frequency for both is 20 kc; both employ solid state generators and operate from an input of 117 v, 60 cps, single-phase.
P&A: $295; stock.
See at Show Booth 2606.

Digital Calendar 393
With BCD output. Model 2800-BCD digital calendar provides an 8-4-2-1 binary-coded-decimal output representing the month and day. Logic circuits adjust for different lengths of months.
Chrono-Log Corp., Dept. ED, Box 4587, Philadelphia 31, Pa.
P&A: $405; 4 weeks.
See at Show Booth 4503-05.

Permanent-Magnet Motor 430

With 1-in. diameter. The HYLM permanent magnet dc motor has ratings of 1 lb-in. of torque; 6,017 hp; 1,700 rpm; 0.85 amp; 23 w; 53% efficiency. Uses include program switches, tuning mechanisms, timing devices, cooling fans, blowers and electromechanical actuators.
Barber-Colman Co., Dept. ED, Rockford, Ill.
P&A: $50; 45 to 60 days.
See at Show Booth 3601-03.

LIES FLAT FOR GREATER PACKAGE DENSITY, HIGHER PERFORMANCE

This DPDT, permanent magnet, latching relay is superior on these counts: (1) shorter height for maximum compactness between stacked circuit boards; (2) greater sensitivity (80 milliwatts); (3) better vibration resistance (30 g to 2000 cps); (4) better shock resistance (100 g).
Designated the FL Series, this relay meets all applicable sections of MIL-R-5757D, MIL-R-6108C and ABMA PD-R-187.

FL SERIES SPECIFICATIONS

Contact Arrangement: DPDT
Block: 150 g for 11 milliseconds with no contact openings.
Vibration: 1.25 g max., excursions to 50 cps, 30 g from 50 to 2000 cps. No contact openings.
Linear Acceleration: 400 g minimum with no contact openings.
Prelime: 150 milliwatts, approx. (standard) at 35°C, coil temperature; 60 milliwatts, approx. (nominal) at 35°C, coil temperature
Operate Time: 3 milliseconds max.
Nominal Voltage: 35°C, coil temperature
Dimensions: 485 high, 1.188 long, .055 wide.

Printed circuit board using 4 FL relays was designed by the Martin Company, Orlando, as part of ground support equipment for a major missile project.
HOW P&B microminiature RELAYS can be tailored to your requirements

This large family of dual coil, permanent magnet relays can be supplied with built-in diodes, special terminals and mounting brackets.

A Non-latching or latching relays can be supplied in conventional crystal cases with or without shoulder brackets, studs or mounting plates. Straight pin, hook-end or 3" flexible terminals are available.

B Potting 3" terminals with epoxy resin at relay's header keeps glass beads from cracking through mishandling during installation...adds only .25" max. to height of case. Your production is speeded, reliability is increased.

C A diode becomes an integral part of the relay circuit in SC or SL relays. It is incorporated in the relay case and is used to minimize arcing in special applications. Four diodes can be used as a full-wave bridge rectifier for 400 cycles.

D Terminals spaced on .200" grids are available on all P&B microminiature relays. These carry a "G" suffix (SCG and SLG) and are only slightly larger in size, measuring .890" high, .900" wide, .400" deep, max.

SC/SL SERIES SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL:
- Sheet; 10µg for 11 million.
- Vibration; 30g from 85 to 3000 cps. 105° max. excursions from 10 to 30 cps.
- Ambient Temperature Range: -65°C to +125°C.
- Contact Arrangement: DPDT.
- Contact Lead; 2amps at 30 vac, 1 amp at 115 vac, 90 cycles.
- Sensitivity; 5 L—200 milliseconds at 25°C,
- RC—300 milliseconds at 95°C.
- COIL VOLTAGE; 20 vdc.

TERMINALS:
- Straight Pin: SC11D (8 pins)
- SL11D (10 pins)
- Hook Ends: SC11DA & SL11DA
- SC11DB & SL11DB
- SC11DC & SL11DC
- BOLTING:
- Plug in: SC11D & SL11D
- Shoulder Bracket: SC11DA & SL11DA
- Flat Plate: SC11DB & SL11DB
- Back Mount: 4-40 Studs; SC11DC & SL11DC

P&B STANDARD RELAYS ARE AVAILABLE AT YOUR LOCAL ELECTRONICS PARTS DISTRIBUTOR

POTTER & BRUMFIELD
DISTRIBUTED IN CANADA: POTTER & BRUMFIELD, DIVISION OF AMF CANADA LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Printed-Circuit-Board Relay

With seated height of 0.45 in. Features of model BR-12P printed-circuit-board relay include dry-circuit current requirement of 1 µA at 1 mv with 100-ohm max contact resistance, 3-amp contact rating at 32 v dc resistive, 5 microsecond max operate-release time.

P&A: $14; 2 to 3 weeks.
See at Show Booth 312.

AC-DC Calibration Standard

A precision voltage-current meter, model 1605A ac-dc calibration transfer standard measures dc to 1,500 v and 15 amp, and frequencies from 20 cp/s to 50 kc. Ac accuracy is ±0.05%; dc accuracy is ±0.05%. The unit is housed in a single package and can be used in mobile and field service.

Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, Powerville Road, Boonton, N. J.
P&A: $3,150; stock.
See at Show Booth 2912-14.

Semiconductor Tester

Performs 24 tests, 12 on diodes and 12 on transistors. Model T-350A semiconductor tester automatically makes 12 tests in 0.6 sec. The tests are interchangeable and may be programed in different combinations during any test sequence. Provision is made for ac beta tests.

Atlantis Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 451, Garland, Tex.
See at Show Booth 4588.

CIRCLE 75 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
Western Electric offers high reliability semiconductors from Laureldale

Western Electric's Laureldale, Pennsylvania, plant is now in its ninth year of producing semiconductor devices of ultra-high quality and reliability for government applications.

Devices designed by a resident Bell Telephone Laboratories group have performance standards exceeding specification requirements which are based on MIL-S-19500B.

Mechanized production facilities and a comprehensive statistical quality control program assure uniformity and contribute to obtaining ultimate process capabilities.

Reliability requirements specify 1000-hour elevated temperature life storage tests on all products shipped from Laureldale.

**Typical High Reliability Laureldale Semiconductors:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Device Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2N6550</td>
<td>Diffused Base Germanium p-n-p Mesa Transistor. For ultra-high reliability in large computer systems. Rise time of 1-2 nanoseconds and storage and fall times of 3-4 nanoseconds obtainable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2N5195</td>
<td>Diffused Base Germanium p-n-p Mesa Transistor. Excellent for video or rf applications and as a non-saturating switch. 100 MC gain is ±12 db. Alpha cut-off frequency is ~750 MC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1N606</td>
<td>Diffused Silicon Junction Diode. Outstanding high-speed, low-capacity diode, with a maximum recovery time of 5 nanoseconds and a maximum capacitance of 4 picofarads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2N1045</td>
<td>Diffused Base Germanium p-n-p Mesa Power Transistor. This transistor is designed to provide 1 watt of power output at 100 megacycles with an efficiency of 50%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2N1072</td>
<td>Double Diffused Silicon n-p-n Power Transistor. This switch is a current of 1 ampere with rise and fall times of 50 picoseconds. The 2N1072 is an excellent core driver.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Western Electric and Bell Laboratories have an applications engineering group in residence at Laureldale. The codes shown above (and a complete range of other high reliability semiconductor devices) can be purchased in quantity from Western Electric's Laureldale plant. For technical information on these and other codes, please address your request to Mr. F. A. Mark, Regional Sales Manager, Room 103, Western Electric Company, Incorporated, Laureldale Plant, Laureldale, Pa. Telephone—Area Code 215—Walker 9-9411.
Sunlight Sensing Device

For attitude control and orientation in space vehicles. Accuracy is ±0.05 deg. Called the Sun Sensor, this sunlight sensing device consists of a four-section photodetector and an optical system, which provides proportional displacement error signals. The optical system projects light on the detector elements by means of four light pipes, each covering 90-deg azimuth and 82.5-deg elevation.

The Bendix Corp., Eclipse-Pioneer Div., Dept. ED, Teterboro, N. J.
See at Show Booth 2801-03.

Military Resistors

Meet MIL-R-19365C. These adjustable military resistors are similar to the Dividohm industrial units. Resistance wire is wound on a ceramic core and covered with vitreous enamel. A complete range of sizes and resistances is offered.

Ohmite Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 3675 Howard St., Skokie, Ill.
See at Show Booth 1601-03.

Bandswitching Discriminator

For all IRIG channels. This bandswitching discriminator includes 23 frequency detectors and 23 input bandpass filters. Frequency deviation is ±7.5%; input impedance is at least 51 K; input sensitivity is 10 mv rms; input dynamic range is 60 db to 10 v rms, 30 v peak-to-peak.

Airpax Electronics Inc., Seminole Div., Dept. ED, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Availability: 3 to 6 weeks.
See at Show Booth 1716-18.

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The only contacts you pay for in an AMPin-cert printed circuit edge connector are the ones you actually use for your specific circuitry, and here's why: AMPin-cert contacts are not fully pre-loaded into the housing. The unique AMP design, crimping wire directly to the contact, permits you to attach conductors to contacts before you load them. When you don't need two or three or six or seven of the available contact cavities, or a complete row of cavities in the case of one-sided boards, you don't load the contacts... and you don't pay for them!

So much for economics. What about contact versatility? The AMPin-cert line has five distinct types of contacts:
Type I, AMP-leaf, a configuration which guarantees contact forces even on minimum-thickness boards. Type II, AMP-blade, a molded male tab housing to insure proper tab alignment, and a crimped type snap-in female receptacle offering three long, positive contact areas. Type III, DUO-Tyne, affords extremely high density, has four contact areas. Type IV, the right-angle AMP-flag DUO-Tyne, allows conductors to come out of connector at right angles, for easy cabling. Type V, AMP-taper in , ideal for quick jumpering, circuit change-over applications, accepts AMP taper pins.

Quality? AMPin-cert is quality, in the contacts and the housings:
- Contacts are phosphor bronze, gold over nickel plating
- Contacts accept single, multiple leads, and "snap-in" the housing without insertion tools
- Contacts are recessed in housing—no post insulation required
- AMPin-cert connectors will accept one-sided and two-sided boards

Ask us for the full AMPin-cert printed circuit connector story.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Silver-Zinc Battery

Two-section silver-zinc battery model P134A provides 29 v at 1 amp for 26 min and 28 v at 8 amp for 3 min. Designed as an auxiliary power source for an ICBM decoy system, the unit exceeds MIL-E-5272, has an activation time of 1 sec or less and weighs 3 lb.
Telecomputing Corp., Power Sources Div., Dept. ED, 3850 Olive St., Denver, Colo.
See at Show Booth 2022-24.

Horizon Sensors

For space vehicles, series 13-160 horizon sensors detect thermal discontinuity between the atmosphere of the earth and that of outer space. They sense a local vertical to within 0.1 deg, sense pitch and roll errors relative to this reference axis, and produce control signals proportional to these errors.
Barnes Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 30 Commerce Road, Stamford, Conn.
See at Show Booth 1308-09.

Magnetostriective Delay Lines

Long delays are featured in small units. Models 192, 157, 158 and 159 magnetostriective delay lines include fixed-output types as well as adjustable-time and multiple-output laboratory types.
Deltime Inc., Dept. ED, 608 Fayette Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
See at Show Booth 714.

SILICONE NEWS from Dow Corning

When Going Is Rough

For Environmental Engineering...
Select Silicone-Glass Laminates

LOX cold... high Mach heat... corona... ozone... launching and sonic shock—more and more environmental challenges are being met by Dow Corning Silicones.

Take glass laminates bonded with Dow Corning silicone resins, as examples. Silicone glass laminates have good mechanical strength, low loss factor, low moisture absorption, excellent resistance to arcing, corona, corrosive atmospheres, fungus and contaminants. What's even more important, they retain these properties despite elevated temperatures, storage, environmental aging, rapidly changing ambient, vibration and shock. Heat resistance of silicone-glass laminates is exceptional... up to 250 C continuous for years... much higher for short time periods.
Lastly, silicone-glass laminates, even in thin sections, have fine machinability and resist creep under pressure of terminal fasteners.

Lear, Inc., Grand Rapids, Michigan mounts the mica capacitors of their Model 2013J Stable Platform on this formed silicone-glass laminate terminal board. Lear engineers chose glass laminates after an intermediate material had been tried. Tolerance requirements, plus assembler variations, dictated a material that could be formed... would withstand soldering temperatures... would hold its form despite environmental extremes. Environmental conditions are: -40 to 160 F; shocks of 30 G's for about 11 milliseconds each; complex wave vibration for 20 minutes in each plane as follows - 30-100 cps: 0.46 g^2/cps and 100-2000 cps: 0.015 g^2/cps.
Silicone-glass laminates made with Dow Corning resins are available from leading laminators. Write for a list.

For 12-page manual
"Silicones for the Electronic Engineer"
Write Dept. 4020

Dow Corning

CIRCLE 800 ON READER SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
...Specify Silicones

Flexible from -100 to 300°F

Silastic®, the Dow Corning silicone rubber, is specified by Airtron, a division of Litton Industries, for the jacket of their silver-plated brass, and all-aluminum flexible waveguide designed to resist operating temperatures from -100 to 300 F. With its Silastic jacket, Airtron's Flexaguide is particularly suited for applications in the missile field where environmental operating conditions are severe. In addition, the jacket supports the waveguide during flexure, insures airtightness for pressurized applications. Silastic resists a long list of environments including: cold, heat, ozone, oxygen, voltage stress, thermal cycling, corona, corrosive atmospheres, and weathering.

Rigid, Void-Free Protection

This induction heating coil is used to keep metal molten. Metal splatter caused frequent insulation and coil failure until the decision was made to encapsulate the unit in Dow Corning solventless silicone resin. The resin — with zirconium orthosilicate filler — forms a tough, rigid armor that withstands temperatures as high as 300 C indefinitely... much higher for short time periods. With no solvents to evaporate, the resin cures without voids. Note the excellent fill between plates of an encapsulated test capacitor.

For Rapid Heat Dissipation

Dow Corning silicone fluids are used as dielectric coolants for rapid heat dissipation because of their thermal stability and relatively flat viscosity-temperature curves. They can be pumped at high speeds without breakdown due to shear; maintain consistency from -65 to 250 C; and they will not oxidize or act as corrosives to metals even at high temperature. For these reasons and because of low vapor pressure, Sierra Electronics, Menlo Park, California specifies Dow Corning 200 Fluid as the heat transfer medium in their 100 and 500 watt, 60 ohm coaxial RF loads.

VISIT OUR BOOTH 5102-06, AT WESCON SHOW
FOR PRECISION MEASUREMENTS

RESISTANCE DECADES—MODEL DR
Available in a wide variety of standard models. Accuracy at 1.0 and 0.1 ohm steps is ±0.5%. Accuracy of all other resistors is ±0.1% of indicated value. Self-clearing, molded nylon and silver plated brass switch mounted below panel. Zero resistance is less than 0.003 ohms per dial. Hardwood case. Models DR-1D to DR-40. 9" x 51/2" x 43/4" h. Weight 4 lbs. net, 6 lbs. shipping. Models DR-500 to DR-520, 5" x 6" x 43/4" h. Weight 5 lbs. net, 7 lbs. shipping. Models DR-700 and DR-710, 17'/2" x 5" x 43/4" h. Weight 6 lbs. net, 8 lbs. shipping.

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<th>ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Model No.</td>
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<td>DR-2D</td>
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<td>DR-3D</td>
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<td>DR-5D</td>
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<td>DR-6D</td>
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<td>DR-7D</td>
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WHEATSTONE BRIDGES—MODEL RN
Universally used for the measurement of all types of resistance devices and circuits where high accuracy is required. Models available for performing Murray-Valley Loop tests.

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<tr>
<th>ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Model</td>
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<td>RN-1</td>
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<td>RN-2</td>
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<td>RN-3</td>
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CAPACITANCE DECADES—MODEL DK
These are 3-dial units with the sum of the dial setting indicating total capacity in microfarads. Mylar and silver-mica capacitors are used for high stability, low-loss characteristics. Polished hardwood case, engraved dial graduations.

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<tr>
<th>ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Model</td>
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<td>DK-3A</td>
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<td>DK-4</td>
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<td>DK-9A</td>
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<td>DK-11A</td>
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<td>DK-10</td>
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NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Brake-Clutches

Size 8 and 11 electrically operated brake-clutches have Burdor mountings. Type size 11 has minimum brake or clutch torque of 16 oz-in. and a total response time from brake-engage to clutch-engage of 23 masec. The size 8 is similar with a brake-engage, clutch-engage time of 12 masec.

Bowmar Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 8000 Bluffton Road, Fort Wayne, Ind.
See at Show Booth 2922.

Static Inverter

Rated at 2.5 kw. This silicon-controlled rectifier static inverter operates from sub marine batteries and delivers three-phase, 400-cps power. Regulation is ±1.75% for voltage, ±0.1% for frequency. Load range is no load to 150% and power factor is 0.8 to unity.

Varo Inc., Dept. ED, 2201 Walnut St., Garland, Tex.
See at Show Booth 3699-11.

Integrating Gyro

Angular rate and position are provided by this integrating gyro, a single-degree-of-freedom instrument. The algebraic sum of the individual signals is provided on a single pickup. Gyro drift is 0.1 to 0.2 deg.

Telecomputing Corp., Whittaker Gyro Div., Dept. ED, 16217 Lindberg St., Van Nuys, Calif.
Raytheon encapsulation techniques are successfully applied to 3.25 KVA units for startling reductions in size and weight.

The transformer illustrated at left measures just 9 3/8 x 15 3/8 x 9 3/4 in. Yet, it will deliver 11,750 dc volts at 0.275 dc amperes in a full-wave bridge rectifier circuit.

Reliability? Raytheon produced over 500 units of this design for military applications without a single reported failure.

Epoxy encapsulation, now commonly used in small transformers, had never before been successfully applied to large high-voltage power transformers. Now, with newly developed techniques in casting and curing epoxy, Raytheon has solved one of the toughest encapsulation problems known.

This same kind of engineering experience and skill is being applied to a wide range of transformer design and production problems from small silicone rubber impregnated units for high-temperature application to high-voltage designs like the one described here.

Write today for descriptive folder and technical article describing Raytheon encapsulated transformers. Address Magnetics Operation, Microwave and Power Tube Division, Raytheon Company, Foundry Avenue, Waltham 54, Massachusetts.
Now, a new name from an old Company in the field of RF Shielding brings you a complete line of fine products, developed and produced by specialists in engineered shielding. The “old company” is the Electronics Division of Metal Textile Corporation—the “new name” is Metex Electronics Corporation!

Born of industry's growing acceptance and demand for Metex Shielding, Metex Electronics Corporation takes with it all the skilled key engineering and production personnel of the Electronics Division of Metal Textile Corporation. This is your assurance of continued and even better product performance and service.

With this new broadened operation, Metex Electronics can definitely deliver the finest materials and latest advancements to solve your present and future RF problems. Write today for a complete new fact-filled Metex Data File and the name of your local representative. No obligation of course.

**New Products at Wescon**

**Frequency Converter**

Range is to 220 mc with an accuracy of ±1 count when the unit is used with a 10-mc digital frequency meter. Model 420 frequency converter has an input impedance of 50 ohms, an input sensitivity of 2 mv and an output amplitude greater than 1 v.

Transistor Specialties, Inc., Dept. ED, Terminal Drive, Plainview, L.I., N.Y.
P&A: $710; 30 days.
See at Show Booth 4101.

**Primary AC Shunts**

Range is 5 ma to 26 amp. Model HCS-1 primary ac shunts are coaxial, four-terminal resistors with a minimum of self-induction. Accuracy of ac-dc difference from 5 cps to 50 kc is 0.02%. Since no ratio calculation is used, the absolute resistance of the shunt does not affect the measuring accuracy. Connectors are uhf-type.

Holt Instrument Laboratories, Div. of Holt Hardwood Co., Dept. ED, Oconto, Wis.
P&A: $700; 45 days.
See at Show Booth 3305-07.

**Vacuum Oven**

Range is to $10^{-4}$ mm Hg with temperatures to 400 C. Model 1631 vacuum oven has Fiberglas insulation and an all stainless steel interior. A thermocouple indicating-controlling pyrometer is used. The control box, mounted on top, contains all electrical equipment.

Temperature Engineering Corp., Dept. ED, 1 Tempcor Blvd., Riverton, N. J.
P&A: $1,695; 30 days.
See at Show Booth 4922.
NEW Fluke Precision Potentiometers Provide 10 TURN RESOLUTION...

WITH ONLY 1½ TURNS

—Save: Time-Space-Effort-Cost

The FLUKE Model 20A Vernier Potentiometer provides resolution equivalent to that of 10 turn helical potentiometers with only 550° of shaft rotation. At the same time, the 20A requires only a fraction of the space occupied by helical potentiometers, and, in fact, occupies less space than many single turn, low resolution potentiometers.

This high resolution, small size, and ease of operation, is achieved by a unique FLUKE patented design. A schematic of the Model 20A is shown below. Basically, the Model 20A consists of a main resistance element and a concentric smaller vernier. The vernier element is connected to the main element through two contacts spaced 30° apart. This spreads any 30° segment of the main winding over the 270° of vernier rotation. The vernier slider is rotated by the potentiometer shaft. As the shaft is turned and the vernier slider completes its rotation, a mechanical stop causes the vernier frame to turn, moving the spaced vernier contacts along the main element. This method provides a coarse adjustment at either end of the vernier adjustment.

This unique design results in a versatile, high performance potentiometer. For example, thin card-type windings reduce residual reactance and allow operation at much higher frequencies than other potentiometers with similar DC specifications. The one and one-half turn control of the entire adjustment range allows substantial time savings in frequently adjusted or multiple potentiometer installations such as analog computers and data logging systems. Equipped with a screwdriver slotted shaft, the Model 20A also makes an ideal high resolution trimmer.

The Model 20A is available from stock in resistance values ranging from 100 ohms to 25 K ohms, and can be provided with a calibrated readout dial and lock-type knob.

If greater resistance values are required, write for information on the FLUKE Models 21A, 22A, and 30A. The Model 21A and 22A have increased power ratings and are available in resistance values to 100 K. The Model 30A features resolution of 20 times that of the 20A series, resistance values from 1 K, to 100 K, and a power rating of 5 watts.

MODEL 20A PARTIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Standard Tolerance: ±5%, available to ±1% on special order. Linearity =0.5%.

Resolution: 1000 ohms, 1 part in 5600. Increased resolution for higher values.

Power Rating: 2 watts at 20°C, derated to 0 at 100°C. Price: As shown, $8.50.

JOHN FLUKE MFG. CO. INC.
P. O. Box 7428
Seattle 33, Washington

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRONIC TEST AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS FOR LABORATORY—PRODUCTION LINE

CIRCLE 87 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
NEW PRODUCTS
AT WESCON

Variable-Speed Drives 372

For 1/8 to 3/4-hp motors, the 400 series variable-speed drives have outputs from 0 to 1,200 rpm with 1,800 rpm input. Features include built-in overload protection, lever control for speed with no slipping and venting of the motor to reduce heat rise.
Zero-Max Co., Dept. ED, 2845 Harriet Ave., S., Minneapolis 18, Minn.
P&A: $15 to $500; stock.
See at Show Booth 416.

Logic Pack 407

Silicon transistor-diode logic pack, housed in a TO-5 case, provides an integrated circuit component with a fan-out of five diodes. Switching times are on the order of 20 nsec.
See at Show Booth 919-21.

Military Relay 374

High-speed, spdt, 2-amp military relay weighs less than 0.017 oz and measures 0.275 in. in diameter and 0.9 in. long. Called the Micro-Mite, it is offered in a wide range of ac and dc coil voltages and in several mounting designs.
P&A: $24; stock.
See at Show Booth 1422.

greater derating margin for higher reliability...at lower cost than lower rated types

Westinghouse 2N1015 and 2N1016 transistors—Circuits which use power transistors can be upgraded in reliability by changing to the Westinghouse 2N1015-2N1016 series. The low saturation resistance and high dissipation rating (150 watts) of these transistors mean cooler operation—more safety factor in service. In fact, the 2N1015-2N1016 series offers twice the derating margin you can get in competitive types. Their high voltage ratings—up to 200 volts Vce—also mean an end to series connections of lower rated types. Yet all this is yours at less cost than you are now paying.
In addition to these many circuit advantages, the 2N1015-2N1016 transistors give you the reliability assurance of
True Voltage Ratings verified by 100% Power Testing under full operating conditions. You also get the advantages of reduced inventory, and the convenience of single-source purchasing. Next time you buy transistors in the 2N1015-2N1016 family make sure they’re 100% power tested. You can be sure... if it’s Westinghouse. For complete information, write or call: Westinghouse Electric Corp., Semiconductor Dept., Youngwood, Penna.

**Silicon Mesa Transistor 406**

High-voltage high-speed type. This double-diffused, epitaxial silicon mesa transistor is for core driver and similar applications. It has a power dissipation of 2 w at 25°C and a maximum collector current of 500 mA.

See at Show Booth 919-21.

**Digital Multimeter 434**

For missile checkout, the DMM digital multimeter measures dc and ac absolute voltage: de to dc, ac to ac, ac to dc and dc to ac voltage ratios. It is comprised of the V16-AD converter with signal conditioner and programming modules. Military designation is AN/TS-5022.

Adage, Inc., Dept. ED, 292 Main St., Cambridge 42, Mass.
See at Show Booth 3610.

**Metal Pull Handles 409**

In 3, 4, or 6-in. lengths. These metal pull handles can be furnished in stainless steel aluminum, in bright or nonreflective finishes. Diameter is 5/16 in.

Raytheon Co., Industrial Components Div., Dept. ED, 55 Chapel St., Newton 58, Mass.
P&D: 80.94; stock.
See at Show Booth 3404-22.

**Magnetic Tape 394**

For audio use, this magnetic tape has a signal output strength regulated to less than 0.5 db. Base material is acetate or Mylar and is precoated. A static coating process is also used as the final prevention against dust. Tape is 1/4 in. wide; standard reel lengths can be furnished.

Burgess Battery Co., Div. of Servel, Inc., Dept. ED, Freeport, III.
See at Show Booth 1719.

**Westinghouse**

SC-1042
When engineering specifications require continuous duty and quiet long life, Air Marine offers multistage blowers for low volume, higher pressure applications to 1 psi with air delivery to 100 CFM. Featured is long life with low noise. Where high pressure is required or on such vacuum applications as tape retention, the Air-Marine multistage blowers are the efficient answer.

Our field engineers will gladly assist you in the selection and application of motors, blowers or fans.

Air Marine motors, blowers and fans have been designed and tested to meet the specifications of both the military and industry.

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR NEW CATALOG
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Electronic-Flash Unit

Exposure time is 1/2 μsec for photography of bullets and other high-velocity objects. With an adaptor, the Microflash electronic-flash unit becomes a light source of silhouette photography and shadowgraphy. A 1/16-in. aperture delivers 400,000 candle-power for 1 μsec. Edgerton, Germeshausen & Grier, Inc., Dept. ED, 160 Brookline Ave., Boston, Mass. See at Show Booth 3518-20.

Zener Diodes

Rated at 400 mw, these subminiature glass Zener diodes have a dynamic impedance of 5 ohms with an I of 20 ma. Voltage range is 6.8 to 33 v. Types 1N957 to 973 have ±20% tolerance; 1N957A to 973A have ±10% tolerance; types 1N957B to 973B, ±5%. Types 1N962B to 973B meet MIL-S-19500/117. International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif. P&A: $2.25 to $4.00; stock. See at Show Booth 1701-03.

General-Purpose Relays

Are 1, 2 or 3-pole, single or double throw with a contact rating of 5 amp at 115 v ac or 32 v dc. Model GR relays are available with coil voltages to 440 v ac at 60 cps or 230 v dc. They can be used in printed-circuit assemblies, for below-chassis, above-chassis or plug-in connections. Ohmite Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 3672 Howard St., Skokie, Ill. Availability: stock. See at Show Booth 1601-03.

Oscilloscope Plug-In

Dual-channel plug-in type 300 has a bandwidth of dc to 500 kc with a sensitivity of 1 mv per cm. Sweep range is from 0.5 sec to 1 μsec per cm in 18 ranges. Trigger and sweep circuits are built-in. It can be used with the firm's main frames. Analab Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 30 Canfield Road, Cedar Grove, N. J. P&A: $860; stock. See at Show Booth 1218.
Magnet Wires

High-permeability Netic, Co-Netic AA and Co-Netic B alloy magnet wires are available flat or round in sizes 3 to 40 AWG. They offer a low reluctance path to the magnetic flux concentrating the field in transformer and other inductance applications.


See at Show Booth 4606.

Transistor Drivers

For Nixie tubes, Called Trixie Modules, these silicon transistor drivers use 10 npn silicon transistors to amplify low-level signals. Type 41 operates miniature indicator tubes and type 58 operates standard and large sizes. They are suitable for both industrial and military equipment.

Burroughs Corp., Electronic Component Div., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 1226, Plainfield, N. J.

P&A: $40; stock.

See at Show Booth 2507-09.

Electronic Drawer Handles

With finger-tip action. The Power-Lock handles have a recessed lever which cams the last 3/4-in. of drawer travel with a mechanical advantage of 6.6:1. They provide a secure panel-to-rack lock and meet applicable Mil specs.

Jonathan Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 720 E. Walnut Ave., Fullerton, Calif.

P&A: $18; stock.

See at Show Booth 4830.

Tape Punch and Reader

Speed is 100 characters per sec. The BRPE tape punch and the CS tape reader operate together in tape-to-tape communications systems. The punch produces perforated tape and can be furnished for 5-level code or for 6, 7 or 8-level codes. The tape reader can read perforated or chadless tape and transmit data from the BRPE or slower-speed equipment.

Teletype Corp., Dept. ED, 5555 Touhy Ave., Skokie, Ill.

See at Show Booth 4418-20.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Oscilloscope Camera

With F/4.5 lens. Type 3005 oscilloscope camera is for use in applications not requiring the fastest possible recording capabilities. It provides prints in 10 sec with type 47 Polaroid film.

Analab Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, Cedar Grove, N. J.
P&A: $370; stock.
See at Show Booth 1218.

Voltohmeter

Five-digit model M25 has an accuracy of ±0.01%; ±1 digit in ranges of ±9.9999, 99.99, 999.9 v; 0.9999; 9.9999; 9.9999 voltage ratio; 9.999, 99.99, 999.99 K. All control functions can be remotely operated. Digital output signals are furnished to operate printed, tape and card punch systems and voltage comparators.

Non-Linear Systems, Inc., Dept. ED, Del Mar, Calif.
P&A: $8,000; by September.
See at Show Booth 1518-20.

Variable Inductor

Frequency drift is less than 1% over a wide temperature range due to built-in heater. Based on 1-w control power, model OM-101 variable inductor has a range of 10 to 20 mc min and 40 to 80 mc max. Maximum inductance is 1.6 μH, with 0.4 μH at saturation.

VARI-L Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 207 Greenwich Ave., Stamford, Conn.
P&A: $60; stock.
See at Show Booth 4312.

Military Blower

Provides 12 cfm at 0.2-in. SP. Equipped with a 60-cps blower, the STA-300-11050 blower is designed for military ground applications and can be used in test equipment, power supplies, radar, transmitters and other equipment. Weight is 0.5 lb.

The Torrington Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, Torrington, Conn.
Availability: 5 to 8 weeks.
See at Show Booth 4117.

REDUCE TOROIDAL COIL WINDING COSTS

with these NEW WINDING MACHINES

MODEL S — first to have fully transistorized in-line digital "read-out" counter and photo-electric turns and footage counting pick-ups. Toroidally winds #16-450 wire and down to 0.065" (#2 finished I.D. 9-
new twist-locking interchangeable heads for random and precise level winding.

MODEL LS-1...has high speed, 4-digit pre-determining electromechanical transistorized counter and photo-electric turns and footage counting pick-ups. Wire range #30-346 AWG. Finished I.D. OD65" (#3). Model 5: twist-locking interchangeable winding heads. $7750. Complete.

See us at WESCON SHOW Booth No. 4332

GURLEY

Photoelectric PULSE GENERATORS
Add...Subtract...Count

Gurley photoelectric pulse generators are shaft-driven, deliver electrical pulses at terminals. Pulse frequency is directly proportional to shaft speed; pulse amplitude is independent of shaft speed. Used basically as rate generators or angle-measuring devices. All available with direction-sensing photo cells.

Model 8601

Synchro Mount ... .1437" dia.
Length ............. 1.875"
Up to 1024 apertures
Inertia ............ 2.8 Gm-Cm²
Torque ... less than 0.1 in.-oz.

Model 8602

Housing Diameter .... 1.375"
Length ............. 1.844"
Up to 1024 apertures
Inertia ............ 2.8 Gm-Cm²
Torque ... less than 0.1 in.-oz.

Model 8603

Synchro Mount ... .340" dia.
Length ............. 2.65"
Up to 5000 apertures
Inertia ............ 340 Gm-Cm²
Torque ... less than 0.1 in.-oz.
Built-in amplifiers available.

Write for information on one or all. W. & L.E. GURLEY, TROY, N.Y.
505 Fulton Street

ALLIED CONTROL COMPANY, INC.
2 EAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 31, N. Y.
CIRCLE 87 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
Brushless Encoder

Output is true binary and has a total count of 2^n for each input-shaft revolution. The DiCap single-shaft encoder provides a serial or parallel output from pulse or step command. The output level is about +10 v for a "1" and about +1/2 v for a "0". Output impedance is about 2,000 ohms.

General Precision, Inc., Kearfott Div., Dept. ED, 1150 McBride Ave., Little Falls, N. J.
See at Show Booth 3309-21.

Frequency Meters

Two types. Model 1130-A digital-time and frequency meter include data storage for continuous display. Model 1142-A frequency meter and discriminator is an analog meter with a direct-reading accuracy of ±0.01%

See at Show Booth 2202-04.

Plug-In Unit

Vertical amplifier and two independent operational amplifiers comprise type O plug-in unit, for use with the firm's oscilloscopes. The preamplifier has a 20-mc passband and a sensitivity of 50 mv per cm. The operational amplifiers have 12-mc gain-bandwidth product and open-loop dc gain of 2,500.

Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 500, Beaverton, Ore.
See at Show Booth 1726-28, 1823.

Digital Clocks

Output is 8-4-2-1 binary-coded decimal and decimal in the same clock. Model 2000 digital clocks have parallel outputs with a separately wired common for each decimal digit position for easy conversion to serial form. Time resolutions of minutes, tens of seconds or seconds are available.

Chrono-Log Corp., Dept. ED, Box 4587, Philadelphia 31, Pa.
P&A: $335 to $600; 2 to 6 weeks.
See at Show Booth 4303-05.
NEW FROM FAIRCHILD

6 NSEC

SILICON PLANAR

2N709

3 NSEC PROPAGATION DELAY

An 11 stage Ring Oscillator for measurement of OTCL propagation delay

*O.TL = 1 msec Ga diode

VCC - COLLECTOR VOLTAGE POWER SUPPLY - Volts
ULTRA-FAST SPEED

100-200 mc saturated switching circuits are now made possible and practical because of: typical ft of 800 mc, average DC propagation delay time of 3 nsec. (6 nsec. max.), 3 pf Cob (max.) and 2 pf CTE (max.).

LOW LEAKAGE

With the 2N709 you can design micropower high speed satellite circuits with minimum allowances for leakage. Provides the parameter stability and uniformity characteristic of Fairchild's silicon Planar devices.

LOW COST

2N709 is on distributor shelves, ready for immediate delivery. You can have this ultra-fast, guaranteed, high-performance device at prices practical for the "breadboard" budget as well as quantity production.

Contact your Fairchild Distributor or Field Office. Or write for complete specifications and pricing information.

SEE US AT WESCON BOOTH NO. 814-16

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR
545 WHISMAN ROAD, MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF. - YORKSHIRE 8-1661 • TWX: MINN (CL 855)
A DIVISION OF FAIRCHILD CAMERA AND INSTRUMENT CORPORATION

CIRCLE 93 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
THE POTTER 906 II HIGH SPEED DIGITAL MAGNETIC TAPE HANDLER PROVIDES...

...a dramatic break through in HIGH DENSITY RECORDING

Each reel of 1-inch tape recorded by the new Potter High Density Recording System will hold as much data as eleven reels recorded by the most common computer system! This dramatic break-through makes recording so reliable that in 40 hours of continuous operation, less than 2 seconds of re-read time is required to recover drop-outs due to transient error! And you get data transfer rates of 360,000 alpha-numeric characters per second at densities up to 1500 bits per inch on 1-inch tape with drop-outs fewer than 1 in 10^6.

In the BENDIX G-20 COMPUTER SYSTEM delivered to the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Potter Hi-D technique has proved completely reliable. To learn how High Density Recording can be applied to your data handling problem... write for details today.

POTTER INSTRUMENT COMPANY, INC., PLAINVIEW, NEW YORK
Visit our booths at the Wescon Show

CIRCLE 94 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Transistorized Instruments

Use submodules including differential and chopper stabilized operational amplifiers to provide a variety of ranges. A typical instrument in the 1800 series provides a variable gain of 0 to 1,000 from 0 to 20,000 cps with an input impedance of greater than 1 meg and an output impedance suitable for driving a 100-ma galvanometer.

Burr-Brown Research Corp., Dept. ED, Box 6444, Tucson, Ariz.
P&A: $225 to $575; stock to 60 days.
See at Show Booth 3320.

Silver-Zinc Battery

Long-life Silvercel silver-zinc battery can achieve more than 440 cycles during 30 months of application. The compact unit is suitable for a wide variety of uses.

Yardney Electric Corp., Dept. ED, 40-52 Leonard St., New York 13, N. Y.
See at Show Booth 3402.

DPDT Chopper

For 400-cps use. This dpdt chopper has less than 1-mv spurious signal caused by both noise and thermal drift. Action is make-before-break. Maximum difference in phase lag is 3 deg. Vibration limit is 30 g at up to 2,000 cps.

The Bristol Co., Dept. ED, Waterbury 20, Conn.
See at Show Booth 3316-18.

Power Resistors

Rated at 10, 25, and 50 w. Types MC and MCX miniature, wirewound power resistors are inductive and noninductive units, respectively. Operating temperature range is −55 to +275 C; tolerance is 0.05%; insulation is better than 1,000 v ac; temperature coefficient is 0.00002 per deg C.

California Resistor Corp., Dept. ED, 1631 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.
See at Show Booth 3306-08.

Large stocks of many different glass types and sizes—including the unusual. Available for immediate redraw.

Customer minded—We constantly upgrade equipment and techniques to keep ahead of your needs. You’ll find us especially helpful on difficult requirements.

On-time deliveries—GARNER is geared for volume production to tight specifications—on a day-to-day basis. You get the parts you need... when you need them.

Send for complete data.

T. H. GARNER COMPANY
177 S. Indian Hill Blvd.
Claremont, Calif. • National 6 3526

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Vacuum-Tube Voltmeter 485

Direct-reading model 375 vacuum-tube voltmeter has ranges of 1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500 and 1,500 v dc and ac, rms and peak to peak; 5, 50 and 500 ma; 0.5, 5, 50, 500 K, 5, 50 and 1,000 meg. Accuracy is ±3% full scale; input resistance is 11 meg on all dc ranges.

B&K Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 1801 W. Belle Plaine Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.
P&A: $89.95; stock.
See at Show Booth 1122.

Punched-Tape Reader 524

Speed is 8,000 bits per min. Using 70-mm Mylar tape, this punched-tape reader simultaneously processes 32 parallel Form A contacts rated at 28 v, 150 ma. It is claimed to have a reliability of 99.99997%. It can be rack mounted or sealed for remote installation. Mil specs are met.
See at Show Booth 2703.

Energy-Storage Capacitors 488

Inductance is 0.04 µh or less. This 2,800-f energy-storage capacitor has a life expectancy of better than 100,000 ringing train discharges. Voltage reversal above 90% is possible. Units rated at 50 kv dc with an inductance of 0.015 µh are also available.
Sangamo Electric Co., Dept. ED, Springfield, Ill.
See at Show Booth 2207-09.

HOW TO GET HIGH TEMPERATURE STABILITY AND INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

With New TI Low-Cost Silicon Industrial Transistors...

You can assure your customers optimum circuit performance up to 125°C when you design-in new, low-cost TI silicon industrial transistors. Priced comparable to lower-temperature industrial devices, these new TI silicon industrial units provide the high performance your industrial designs require.

Get greater margins of operational safety by applying these new silicon industrial transistors to your process control, communication, aviation system, electronic instrumentation, and computer applications today.

Texas Instruments Incorporated
13500 N. Central Expressway
P. O. Box 5012
Dallas 22, Texas
Compact Solutions with Ledex Rotary Solenoids

The examples shown above have one thing in common. They fit into compact space. Design engineers, for example, often find that a Ledex Rotary Solenoid will fit into one-quarter to one-half the space of a straight pull solenoid.

This compactness results from the unique Ledex design which converts an efficient short axial stroke into a high torque to size rotary motion. A more uniform force is produced throughout the stroke, making use of otherwise wasted energy at the end of the stroke. This rotary motion can be used directly as in the cutting and sorting examples above, or can be converted into linear motion, as in the punching example.

Ledex Rotary Solenoids come in 8 compact sizes, with operating voltages from 3 to 350 VDC. Choice of over 250 stock models ready for immediate shipment.

Other Ledex products are ready to go to work as compact solutions to your actuating, stepping or circuit switching applications. Write for literature mentioning application to Ledex Inc., Dayton 2, Ohio; Marsland Engineering, Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.; NSF Ltd., 31 Alfred Place, London, Eng.; AEMGP, 115 Ave. Clement, Boulogne, France.

NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

FM Transmitter

Range is 215 to 260 mc. Type 1053A 1-w fm transmitter has a sensitivity of 0.01 v per kc, carrier deviation of ±150 kc and a modulation range of 100 cps to 150 kc. It operates at unlimited altitudes and withstands 20-g random vibration from 20 to 2,000 cps, 60-g acceleration and 100-g shock.


See at Show Booth 4126-28.

Lever Switch

Illuminated lever switch, called Lever-Lite, is designed to color code switching positions. It replaces an ordinary switch and up to three indicator lamps. It can be furnished in the series 25000, two and three-position, nonlocking types and the series 25000L locking types.

Switchcraft, Inc., Dept. ED, 5555 N. Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Ill.

Availability: 30 days.

See at Show Booth 1510.

Ratio Transformer

Range is 50 cps to 10 kc. Model RT-60 general-purpose ratio transformer is an inductive ac voltage divider with an accuracy of ±0.001%. Five decades of transformer switching are provided, enabling the unit to be used for checking and servos, voltmeter calibration, computer testing and transformer-turns ratio measurements.

Gertsch Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 3211 S. La Cienega Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif.

See at Show Booth 1602-04.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Weld Strength Testers

Portable weld strength testers are made to develop weld schedules in component packaging as well as for quality control in production welding. Model VTA-46 has a test range of 0 to 50 lb, and model VTA-47 has a range of 0 to 100 lb. Device has a jeweled meter movement, interchangeable jaws, and anti backlash provisions.

Hughes Aircraft Co., Vacuum Tube Products Div., Dept. ED, 2020 Short St., Oceanside, Calif.

$325; from stock.

See at Show Booth 2427.

Digital Circuit Modules

From 0 to 25 kc are handled by the U-series universal NOR digital circuit modules. Devices have welded electrical connections and are encapsulated. Rectangular units measure 0.95 x 0.95 x 0.5 in., and cylindrical units measure 7/8 in. in diameter and 1 in. high. MIL-STD-202B requirements are met.

Engineered Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 1451 E. Chestnut Ave., Santa Ana, Calif.

$310 to $144; from stock.

See at Show Booth 2320-26.

Size 8 Resolvers

Weigh 38 g. These size 8 resolvers are stable over the temperature range of -55 to +125 C. Constructed of corrosive-resistant materials, they meet applicable requirements of MIL-E-5272.


Availability: 75 to 90 days.

See at Show Booth 2915.

From Indiana Steel Products Division of INDIANA GENERAL CORPORATION

INDOX® V magnets improve space chamber vacuums

Indiana Steel's INDX V permanent magnets are helping Varian VacIon pumps obtain verified vacuums past 10-9 mm Hg. Result: better space chambers, plus many additional critical vacuum applications.

Advanced design ion pumps, manufactured by Varian Associates, Palo Alto, Calif., are providing ultra-high vacuums with greater efficiency. In fact, these pumps, using powerful INDX V magnets, are largely replacing diffusion pumps on critical vacuum applications.

After a mechanical roughing pump removes most of the air from a given vessel, the ion pump goes into operation. High voltage is applied, ionizing some of the gas particles and forcing electrons toward the anode. The powerful magnetic field of the INDX V permanent magnet deflects the traveling electrons into spiral paths, increasing path lengths and, therefore, the number of particle collisions and degree of ionization. Finally, the ions bombard titanium cathode plates which frees titanium atoms to form stable compounds with the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen which are then deposited on the anode grid. Inert gases are also removed by burial in the cathode and entrapment on the anode.

Varian selected Indiana Steel INDX V magnets both for their magnetic characteristics and their uniform quality. INDX V is a highly oriented ceramic magnet material with a peak energy product 3½ times greater than conventional unoriented barium ferrite materials. It is lightweight and extremely resistant to the effects of demagnetization.

Whether it's a question of choice of magnet or a design problem, why don't you take advantage of Indiana's wealth of experience, research leadership and specialized engineering "know-how"? Write today, outlining your needs. For further details on the INDX family of magnetic materials, ask for Bulletin 18A, Dept. M-8.

INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS

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VALPARAISO, INDIANA

INDIANA PERMANENT MAGNETS

CIRCLE 244 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
A toast to Itek for a wonderful thing . . . Itek Crystal Filter 968B, with a near-Gaussian attenuation characteristic makes possible a 10,000 channel receiver! In antenna circuits, this 5 MC Filter optimizes pulse response, minimizes overshoot, and eliminates adjacent channel interference.

Perhaps you don't need a Gaussian crystal filter. But could you use the ingenuity that built one? Could Itek technical leadership help you?

Of course, the world's largest and most complete selection of stock filters is available, too. Choose from more than 3,000 Itek-Hermes designs.

Write for free Brochure "WEEKKACFAACP" or, What Every Engineer Should Know About Crystal Filters At A Cocktail Party. You'll enjoy it.

Itek Electro-Products Company
75 Cambridge Parkway, Cambridge 42, Mass. A DIVISION OF

Itek

NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Microminiature Relay

Rating is 2 amp, resistive, at 28 v dc. Series A pillbox microminiature relays are especially suited for use on printed-circuit boards. Dielectric strength is 1,000 v; insulation resistance 150 g for 11 msec; design is dpdt.

Filters, Inc., Dept. ED, 30 Sagamore Hill Drive, Port Washington, N. Y.

See at Show Booth 513-515.

Plug-In Unit

Dual-trace sampling plug-in unit type 76 contains identical amplifiers having a sensitivity of 10 mv per cm. Each channel has a dc-coupled vertical output of 1 v per cm. Modes of operation include channels A or B, chopped and added. The unit is for use with the firm's 561 oscilloscope.

Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 500, Beaverton, Ore.

See at Show Booth 1726-28, 1823.

Tuned Amplifier

With null detector in a single unit measuring 8 x 6 x 7-3/4 in. Type 1232-A tuned amplifier and null detector is for use as a bridge detector, preamplifier, tuned audio amplifier and audio spectrum analyzer. Completely transistorized and battery operated, the unit is housed in a rack bench cabinet.


See at Show Booth 2202-04.

Pulse Generator

Remotely programmable pulse generator type B-11 can provide repetition rates of 20 to 2,000,000 pps, pulse delays of up to 10,000 usec and pulse widths of 0.05 to 10,000 usec. Pulse amplitude is 50 v to 60 db below 50 v; pulse risetime is 0.015 to 1 usec.

Rutherford Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 8944 Lindblade St., Culver City, Calif.

See at Show Booth 1501-02.
Molded Film Capacitors 650

With high humidity resistance. Type 157P Filmite "E" polyester-film capacitors have a rating of 100 v dc and may be operated at up to 105 C with derating working voltages of 75 v. They withstand 95% RH at 40 C for 250 hr. Molded housing also offers protection from shock and heat.

See at Show Booth 1904-08.

Teflon-Insulated Wire 676

For use at 260 C, continuous. This Teflon-insulated hook-up wire meets requirements of MIL-W-27300 and is available in AWG sizes 26 to 12. Nickel-plated copper conductors, manufactured to close dimensional and resistance tolerances, are used.

Tensolite Insulated Wire Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Tarrytown, N. Y.
See at Show Booth 4608.

Dual-Range Voltmeter 672

Frequency-selective voltmeter model 127A covers 2 to 350 kc and has a selectivity of 250 cps with audio monitoring capability. It measures −80 to +22 dbm. Powered by a rechargeable battery, the unit weighs less than 15 lb and has dimensions of 7-3/4 x 7-3/4 x 13 in.

Philco Corp., Sierra Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 3885 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park, Calif.
See at Show Booth 2006-08.

Counter-Timer 654

Range is dc to 20 mc. Model 925 solid-state counter timer has a sensitivity of 0.1 v rms on all three channels. Stability is 1 part per 108 per day; 5 parts per 108 per week. Time interval is 0.3 nsec to 108 sec. Accuracy is ±1 count, varying with time-base stability for all operating modes.

See at Show Booth 1710-12.
HERE IS A STRAIGHTFORWARD approach to the problem of preventing electrons from returning to the screen region of a transmitting tube. When channeled into beams like those above, electrons reach the anode, where they do their useful work. Penta's exclusive, patented vane-type suppressor grid does the trick.

THE CHARACTERISTICS of Penta tubes employing this electrode geometry approach those of the theoretically perfect beam tube. Plate current is practically independent of plate voltage. Kinks and wiggles are absent. Plate voltage can swing well below screen voltage without appreciable loss of current.

THE RESULT IS OUTSTANDING LINEARITY, efficiency, stability. Penta's PL-172, for example, delivers 1000 watts of Class AB, useful output at only 2000 plate volts...more than 1500 watts at maximum Class AB, ratings. Introduced in 1955, Penta tubes with vane-type suppressor grids are in important equipment the world over, and their use in high-quality linear amplifiers is growing daily.

YOU TOO CAN ENJOY the advantages of this years-ahead design by specifying the PL-177A, PL-175A or PL-172 for 100-watt to 1.5 kilowatt power output applications. Detailed, factual data sheets are available for the asking. Ask also for your copy of "Transmitting Tubes for Linear Amplifier Service," which explains how and why this exclusive Penta design provides outstanding performance.
NEW PRODUCTS
AT WESCON

Potentiometer 582

Molded carbon potentiometer type 65M is a 1/2-in. unit designed for use in better grade commercial equipment. A wide range of resistance values is offered.

Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. ED, Dover, N. H.
See at Show Booth 1714.

Magnetic-Detector 530
Test Set

For rapid testing, the CO 5495000 magnetic-detector test set determines whether magnetic detector windings are balanced or unbalanced, open or shorted. It can also be used to check wiring to the flux gate. It is powered by a rechargeable nickel-cadmium battery and is suitable for military use.

General Precision, Inc., Kearfott Div., Dept. ED, 1150 McBride Ave., Little Falls, N. J.
See at Show Booth 3309-21.

Transistor Adaptor 554

For use with diagraphs. Type BN 35616 transistor adaptor, for measurement of small circuit elements, has a range of 30 to 3,000 mc. Types ZDU and ZDD diagraphs, also available, have high or low frequency ranges. They are for the measurement of impedance and admittance, transmission characteristics and phase angles.

Rohde & Schwarz Sales Co., Dept. ED, 516 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
P&A: $4,990 to $5,300 for diagraphs; stock.
See at Show Booth 2526-28.
The name TRIPLETT has been on instruments of our manufacture for more than 55 years, and is regarded as a symbol of customer satisfaction to industrials and distributors in all parts of the world. Our instruments can be built to customer specifications or provided from our large stocks of standard ranges in hundreds of sizes and types. We also carry in stock many semi-finished movements which can be converted readily to special customer needs.

Accuracy is 0.01% ±1 digit, absolute, for a range of 1 mv to 1,000 v dc. Model V-46 digital voltmeter has an input impedance of 10 meg at balance, a sensitivity control continuously variable from 1 to 10 digits and a balancing time of less than 2 sec on any range.

Cubic Corp., Industrial Div., Dept. ED, 5575 Kearny Villa Road, San Diego 11, Calif.
Price: $1,340.
See at Show Booth 3001-03.

Voltage gain is 20 min; frequency response, 150 cps to 300 kc. Type 1170 transistorized wideband amplifier is used to amplify mixed signal outputs of subcarrier oscillators. It operates from -20 to +100 C at unlimited altitudes and withstands 30-g random vibration, 100-g acceleration and 100-g shock.

See at Show Booth 4126-28.

In ratings of 30, 40 and 50 w, at 120 v. The 30- and 50-w soldering irons have an integral ironclad tip and heater assemblies for maximum heat at the tip and fast recovery. The 40-w type has a dip holder and heater assembly to accommodate 20 different ironclad and copper screw-on tips.

General Electric Co., Dept. ED, 903 W. Burlington Ave., Western Springs, Ill.
P&A: Under $5; 30 and 50-w types, stock.
See at Show Booth 2214-16.
McLEAN REVERSIBLE FANS
COOL COMPUTER RACKS IN
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A lot rides with a Curtiss-Wright Simulator besides the trainees. Accuracy of data from the simulated flight is critical. And one way to insure this accuracy is to prevent fluctuating temperatures in the computer racks. The Electronics Division of Curtiss-Wright Corporation selected McLean cooling equipment to do this important job. By keeping temperatures uniform, McLean fans maintain accuracy and critical calibration prevent system failure and extend the life of sensitive and expensive electronic components.

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NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Magnetic Latching Relay

With 10 pins, Type BR-9FX magnetic latching relay can be installed without regard to polarity. Contacts enable usage from dry circuit to 10-amp resistive loads at 28 v dc or 110 v ac, 400 cps. Response time for a 10-msec, square wave or capacitor-discharge pulse is 12 msec max.

Babcock Electronics Corp., Babcock Relays, Dept. ED, 1645 Babcock Ave., Costa Mesa, Calif.

P&A: $27; 3 to 4 weeks.
See at Show Booth 312.

FM Discriminator

With up to 18 channels, mounted in a 19-in. rack with a height of 5-1/4 in. Model AD 8001 operates on input signal levels of 10 mv to 10 v rms with an input impedance of 10 K. The bandpass filter and discriminator select one channel frequency and provide an output of ±2.5 v dc into 1 K.

Natel Engineering Co. Inc., Dept. ED, 15922 Strathern St., Van Nuys, Calif.

P&A: $8,500, complete; 30 to 90 days.
See at Show Booth 910.

Oscilloscope

Range is dc to 7.5 mc. Model S32 portable oscilloscope is designed around a crt with post-deflection acceleration and operating at 3.5 kv. Balanced dc-coupled amplifier has a sensitivity of 100 mv per cm and risetime of 50 nsec. Time-base speeds are to 0.1 μsec per cm.

The Scopes Co. Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 56, Monsey N.Y.

See at Show Booth 207.

Tucor
Electronically primes TR Tubes

Wilton, Conn.—Tucor announces a breakthrough in TR tube design. The conventional TR tube requires the build-up of large RF voltages before the TR tube will "fire" and provide the high attenuation of which it is capable. These initial high RF voltages appear on the transmitted pulse as a spike containing large amounts of energy. This energy is often sufficient to damage the sensitive circuits which follow.

Tucor has now developed a type of TR tube which does not require the build-up of high RF voltages in order to initiate its attenuating function and, therefore, performs in such a fashion as to virtually eliminate spike leakage. In most cases this technique also allows an improvement in total attenuation characteristics and in recovery time characteristics.

In specific cases, Tucor’s new electronically-primed TR tubes have been built to have a spike leakage only 3 db above flat leakage and a recovery time without sweeping voltages superior to conventional tubes with sweeping voltages.

The new technique of electronically priming can be incorporated in tubes of conventional size which are interchangeable with most standard units. Tubes have been built in a variety of sizes suitable for use in 7/8” coax line (above), 1/2” coax line, 9/16” coax line and L-band waveguide cavities.

If your application suffers due to spike leakage, these tubes are undoubtedly your cure. Please let us know your problems.
High-Speed Switching at HALF THE COST with New CBS 2N2059 Economy MADT* Transistors

SWITCHING TIME is 22 nanoseconds in this high-speed circuit.

High-speed switching ... lower saturation voltage and resistance ... high current gain ... lower collector capacitance ... more uniform performance ... all the advantages of automatically produced Micro Alloy Diffused-base Transistors are available at half the cost of other commercially available high-speed transistors in the new CBS MADT 2N2059.

Check the high-speed switching circuit above. It is easily cascaded and permits a reduction in the size and cost of power supply because it operates at only three volts. The CBS 2N2059 is a particularly economical choice for logic, pulse generating and shaping circuits as well as high-current pulse amplifiers.

Call or write your nearest CBS Electronics sales office or Manufacturer's Warehousing Distributor for data, price and delivery information ... and order your engineering samples today.

*Micro Alloy Diffused-base Transistor, Trade-mark, Philco Corp.

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See us at Wescon! CBS Booths 2903 & 2905/Early
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Storage Tube 663

With 10-in. view screen. Type H-1059 storage tube has two writing guns, electrostatic focus and deflection and a Netic-Conetic laminated metal shield. The tube is 19-1/2 in. long and 11-1/4 in. in diameter. Useful screen diameter is 8-1/2 in.
Hughes Aircraft Co., Vacuum Tube Products Div., Dept. ED, 2020 Short St., Oceanside, Calif.
Availability: 90 days.
See at Show Booth 3106-08.

Pressure-Sensitive Tapes 678

Have silicone adhesives for high-low temperature use. Three types of pressure-sensitive tapes are offered. One is a thin glass cloth. Another is an aluminum-foil, glass-cloth laminate with unusual heat-reflective properties. The third is a thermosetting Mylar tape with a special coating which bonds to encapsulating resins.
P&A: $5.91 per roll (36 yd); 21 days.
See at Show Booth 5016.

Mica Capacitor Packages 632

Resin-encapsulated mica capacitor packages meet MIL-C-5. Called REMC packages, they provide temperature coefficients as close as ±5 ppm per deg C and tolerances as close as ±0.1%. A typical unit containing five capacitors measures 1/8 in. thick and less than 9/16 in. sq.
Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Div., Federal Pacific Co., Dept. ED, 50 Paris St., Newark, N.J.
Availability: made to meet customer specs.
See at Show Booth 3405-09.
TANTALUM CAPACITORS

"wet slug," high temperature (to 200°C)
"wet slug," microminiature to miniature
solid electrolyte, metal case or encapsulated foil type, polarized and non-polarized

Complete line of aluminum and tantalum electrolytics, motor start and run capacitors
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IF Test Set

Sweep-frequency if filter test set model 1701
has a dynamic range of 76 db with three nar-
row-band heads covering 2 to 50 mc. Sweep
output is flat to ±5 per 100 db over the highest
single octave. Sweep rate is 60 per sec to 1
every 2 min. RF reference is 2 mc calibrated,
variable from 1 mv to 12 v rms; dc reference
is positive or negative from 1 mv to 12 v.

Jerrold Electronics Corp., Industrial Prod-
ucts Div., Dept. ED, 15th and Lehigh Ave.,

Price: $3,925.

See at Show Booth 1002-04.

Logic-Circuit Tester

Automatic logic-circuit tester model 720
measures voltages, resistances and currents on
a high-go-low basis. Test capacity of the stand-
ard model is 22 pins. For a given test, param-
eters such as input resistance, driving cur-
cent at specified voltages and output levels
with or without loading can be programmed.

DIT-MCO, Inc., Dept. ED, 911 Broadway,
Kansas City 5, Mo.

P&A: $19,500; 90 days.

See at Show Booth 2625-26.

Plug-In Unit

Dual-trace plug-in oscilloscope unit type 82
has independent, dc-coupled amplifiers for each
channel. Maximum sensitivity is 100 mv per
cm; risetime is 3.5 nsec. For channel A, a dc-
coupled X10 amplifier extends sensitivity to
10 mv per cm, risetime to 4.5 nsec.

Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 500,
Beaverton, Ore.

See at Show Booth 1726-28, 1823.

Potentiometer

Electro-optical potentiometer, called Betapot,
uses a light source for pick-off, beaming a
stream of photons through the semiconductor
material. The movable light beam defines a
path of high conduction between the annular
collector and resistive elements. Uses include
in gyro systems, where negligible drift is re-
quired.

Duncan Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 2865
Fairview Road, Costa Mesa, Calif.

See at Show Booth 808.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Frequency-Selective Voltmeters 673

Cover 3 to 620 kc with continuous tuning. Model 125B-CR frequency-selective voltmeter provides variable selectivity, flat ac vtmv covering 1 to 620 kc and crystal calibrator. Model 125B-Y is similar with a 20-pin front-panel connector and expanded input circuitry for use with carrier rack fast-patch panels.

Philco Corp., Sierra Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 3885 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park, Calif. See at Show Booth 2006-08.

Crystal Mixers 628

Cover 225 to 6,000 mc in seven overlapping ranges. The XR series single-ended coaxial crystals are fixed tuned and require no rf adjustment. They use standard ceramic cartridge-type crystals and meet Mil environmental specs. Local oscillator coupling may be varied over a 13-db range.

Microlab, Dept. ED, 570 W. Mount Pleasant Ave., Livingston, N. J.

P&A: $120; stock.

See at Show Booth 4306.

SPDT Chopper 666

Range is 0 to 1,050 cps. Dwell time is constant within ±5 deg from 60 to 1,050 cps; phase lag is 76 ±15 deg at 1,000 cps. Model 2C-10 chopper has break-before-make action and model 2C-10M, make-before-break. Both are for operation at 6.3 v. Drive-coil resistance is 85 ohms; drive-coil current is 36 ma.

Collins Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, Stevensville, Md.

See at Show Booth 1110.

Oscilloscope Camera 677

For any 5-in. scope, the Mark II Oscillosotron oscilloscope camera provides external rack-and-pinion focusing, direct-viewing port, electric shutter, shutter-open indicator light, rotating back for vertical or horizontal pictures and Polaroid dark slide. Object-to-image ratio is 1:1 through 1:0.8.

Beattie-Coleman, Inc., Dept. ED, 1006 N. Olive St., Anaheim, Calif.

See at Show Booth 2426.
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P&A: $19.50; stock.
See at Show Booth 2124-25.

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New and now available to industry—a low cost, high temperature, high vacuum bake oven. Tri Metal’s O-8 oven operates at 800°C while maintaining pressures as low as 1 x 10^-4 mm Hg. The O-8 achieves temperature uniformity of ±3° at 0 to 800°C and the low cost oven that functions perfectly at temperatures above 250°C and pressures on the 6th scale without custom modification.

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See us in Booth #S117 WESCON Show, Cow Palace, San Francisco, Aug. 22-25
CIRCLE 112 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Character Generator  637

High-speed type TD-549 character generator displays up to 100,000 characters per sec. Accepting digital signals from computers, high-speed tape readers and high-speed data links, it presents information on a CRT. It has 64 plug-in characters and codes.

Transdata, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 1369, San Diego 12, Calif.
P&A: $8,860; 30 days.
See at Show Booth 114.

Latching Relays  660

Dual-coil, rotary-motor type PL Microlatch latching relays require a 6-msec pulse at nominal coil voltage to switch positions. The four coil leads are brought out through a 10-terminal header. The relay maintains its switch position under 20-g vibration at 2,000 cps and shock of 50 g for 11 msec. Design is dpdt.

Elmors, Inc., Dept. ED, Port Washington, N. Y.
See at Show Booth 513.

Switching Transistor  638

High-speed silicon planar switching transistor, type 2N709, is rated at 300 mw power. Typical charge storage time constant is 3 nsec; average propagation time delay is 2.5 nsec in direct-coupled transistor logic circuits, 7.5 nsec with 3.5 nsec rise time in diode-transistor logic circuits. Ratings include: $V_{CC}$ = 12 v min; $h_{FE}$ = 20 min, 120 max at 10 ma; $f_{c}$, 800 mc.

Fairchild Semiconductor, Dept. ED, 545 Whisman Road, Mountain View, Calif.
P&A: $8.50 ea, 100 to 999; from distributors.
See at Show Booth 814-816.

Plug-In Unit  641

Sampling sweep plug-in type 77 provides a calibrated sweep range of 1 nsec to 10 nsec per cm, continuously variable between the 13 steps, uncalibrated. Single-sweep facilitates photographic recording. The unit is for use with the firm’s 561 oscilloscope.

Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 500, Beaverton Ore.
See at Show Booth 1726-28, 1823.
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TO GET WORK DONE WHEN WIRE-WOUND POT
FAILURES OCCUR...

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CIRCLE 114 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

This booklet presents some novel "fixes" for frantic users of
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Circuits are opened or closed at each position or step according to preselected cam action.

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Loads are interlocked thru step switch cams without complicated relay circuitry.

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CIRCLE 115 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Coolant Pumping System 651

Provides 7 gal per min at 135 psi. Model 6449 coolant pumping system contains a centrifugal pump with an electric motor and an integral reservoir expansion chamber. Immersion heaters bring the fluid to an operating temperature of 41 ±5 F.

J. C. Carter Co., Dept. ED, 671 W. 17th St., Costa Mesa, Calif.
See at Show Booth 111.

Frequency Standard 670

Stable to 1 or 2 ppm 10⁻⁶. Model 1120 frequency standard is available in two types: 1120-A with outputs of 5 and 1 mc and 100, 10 and 1 kc (400 and 60 cps optional); 1120-AH with additional outputs of 10, 100 and 1,000 mc.

See at Show Booth 2202-04.

Plug-In Unit 644

Up to four signals can be viewed separately or in any combination with type M plug-in oscilloscope unit. It consists of individual input amplifiers, each having separate attenuator, variable gain and vertical position controls. Sensitivity is 20 mv per cm.

Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 500, Beaverton, Ore.
See at Show Booth 1726-28, 1823.

Encapsulated Transformers 652

Resist thermal shock, meeting the requirements of MIL-T-27A, class V. The encapsulation can be used with units of all configurations. It is resilient, resists abrasion, and has good adhesion characteristics. The coating thickness can be controlled to within 1/64 in.

Collins Radio Co., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 1891, Dallas 21, Tex.
See at Show Booth 1301-02.
Rectifier Columns

For radar and research. These rectifier columns provide voltages to 100 kv at up to 250 amp with dc surge capacities to 2,500 amp. A typical unit, consisting of two three-phase bridge rectifiers, produces 70 kv at 55 amp and withstands a 1,000-amp dc short circuit for 10 cycles.

International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif.
Availability: 4 to 10 weeks.
See at Show Booth 1701-03.

Accelerometers

Single-axis accelerometers employ fluid damping and torsion-bar spring restraint. Types C 70 2006001 and C 70 2408000 have scale factors of 1 and 2 v per g, respectively: a range of ±1 and ±0.5 g; linearity of 0.5% of reading, ±0.5% of full scale and 1% of reading. ±0.1% of full scale.

General Precision, Inc., Kearfott Div., Dept. ED, 1150 McBride Ave., Little Falls, N. J.
See at Show Booth 3509-21.

Laminate

For computer, TV, radio and other circuit applications where UL requirements must be met. Grade 11586 laminate, available in standard or copper-clad sheets, has good electrical properties under severe humidity, high dielectric reliability, good impact resistance, and easy machinability.

General Electric Co., Laminated Products Dept., Dept. ED, Coshocton, Ohio.
See at Show Booth 4811.

Molding Resins

For compression molding. The Epocast H-1469 series epoxy molding resins will mold under pressures of 200 psi or lower. Complicated moldings with or without inserts can be reproduced from thermostetting epoxy molding compounds.

Furane Plastics Inc., Dept. ED, 4516 Brazil St., Los Angeles 39, Calif.
P&4: $1.55 per lb, 100 lb; stock.
See at Show Booth 4806.

For RCA Receiving Tubes......R.I.Q.A.P.
The Highest Honor for Quality The U.S. Army Signal Corps Can Bestow

On May 17, 1961, the receiving tube manufacturing activity of the RCA Electron Tube Division received the coveted U.S. Army Signal Corps R. I. Q. A. P. award for product quality. Signifying 'Reduced Inspection Quality Assurance Plan', the award means the Army Signal Corps accepts RCA tubes under R.I.Q.A.P. with a minimum of inspection. Conferred only after long and consistent delivery of 'Quality' tubes, the award indicates the Army Signal Corps' acceptance of the quality control techniques in effect at RCA.

Why not assure your own circuits the same high standard of performance? Specify RCA tubes throughout! For information on specific tube types, see your RCA Field Representative or write Commercial Engineering, Section H-18-2-1, RCA Electron Tube Division, Harrison, N. J.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Frequency-Selective Voltmeter 671

Covers 5 kc to 1,620 kc in two bands. Model 126A frequency-selective voltmeter is designed for measuring frequencies in carrier systems with several hundred channels as well as laboratory wave analysis. It has a dual selectivity of 250 to 2,500 cps and bridging inputs of 75, 135 and 600 ohms. It measures -90 to +32 dbm.

Philco Corp., Sierra Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 3885 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park, Calif.
See at Show Booth 2006-08.

Receiver-Decoder 658

Range is 406 to 549 mc. Model BCR-50 receiver-decoder has up to 20 IRIG channels for remotely controlling missiles and pilotless aircraft. Up to six channels can be used simultaneously with each channel having ±20-kc deviation. A 10-µv signal energizes all six channels with 7.5 w input power.

Babcock Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 1640 Monrovia Ave., Costa Mesa, Calif.
See at Show Booth 312.

Silicon Rectifiers 646

Rated at 6 and 12 amp in ranges of 600 to 1,000 v, the Golden Line silicon power rectifiers are improved versions of the 1N1199 to 1N1206 series. Reverse leakage is less than 1 µa. Typical units have a forward voltage drop of less than 1 v and a dynamic impedance of as low as 0.0055 ohm.

Hughes Aircraft Co., Semiconductor Div., Dept. ED, 500 Superior Ave., Newport Beach, Calif.
Availability: stock.
See at Show Booth 2421-27.

Depth Recorder 667

Precision survey depth recorder model 418 provides dynamic tone shade response. Ranges are 400 ft, 400 and 4,000 fathoms at rates of 360, 60 and 6 rpm, respectively. Resolution on the 400-fathom range is better than ±1 fathom. Power consumption is less than 200 w at 115 v, 60 cps.

See at Show Booth 4314.

- Reduced Saturation Voltage! - Reduced Storage Time!

epitaxial GERMANIUM 2N781 2N782

Refined by intensive research, proven by extensive testing—Sylvania Epitaxial Mesa Transistors offer extraordinary performance characteristics. They combine the high electrical and mechanical reliability, power dissipation capabilities, and fast switching speed of the mesa with the low saturation voltage, reduced collector capacitance, decreased storage time, and high gain at high current levels that are characteristic of the epitaxial process. Electrical uniformity, too, is superior because the epitaxial technique is ideally suited to the highly automated, modern production facilities of Sylvania. Result: remarkable high-speed switching and high-frequency amplifying devices that illustrate the dramatic advances being made in the solid state art at Sylvania.

Sylvania 2N781 — World's Fastest PNP Germanium Switching Transistor

... is designed specifically for circuits with high speed and low saturation voltage as prime performance features. Sylvania 2N782 offers similar electrical characteristics at lower unit cost.

Explore the advantages offered your designs by performance-proved Sylvania Epitaxial Mesa Transistors. Available from your Sylvania Sales Engineer or Sylvania Franchised Semiconductor Distributor now! For technical data, write Semiconductor Division, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Dept. 188, 1100 Main Street, Buffalo 9, N.Y.

AT WESCON — see the Sylvania exhibit, Booth #2013, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 3302, 4, 6, 8.
SYLVANIA 2N783 - WORLD'S FASTEST NPN SILICON SWITCHING TRANSISTOR

...is designed specifically for circuits with high speed as a prime performance feature. Sylvania 2N784 delivers low saturation voltage combined with exceptional high-speed capabilities.

| SYLVANIA 2N783 - WORLD'S FASTEST NPN SILICON SWITCHING TRANSISTOR |
|---|---|
| Collector to Base Voltage | 40 | 30 | V |
| Collector to Emitter Voltage | 20 | 15 | V |
| Emitter to Base Voltage | 5 | 5 | V |
| Collector Current | 50 | 50 | mA |
| Power Dissipation (free air) | 300 | 300 | mW |
| Power Dissipation (case at 25°C) | 1 | 1 | W |
| Storage Temperature | -65 to +300 | -65 to +300 | °C |
| Junction Temperature | +175 | +175 | °C |

<p>| ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (AT 25°C) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>2N783</th>
<th>2N784</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By</td>
<td>Vce = 10 V, Ic = 10 mA</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By</td>
<td>Vce = 10 V, Ic = 10 mA</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>By</td>
<td>Vce = 10 V, Ic = 10 mA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceb</td>
<td>Vce = 10 V, Ic = 10 mA, F = 1 MC</td>
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<td>hfe</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vce</td>
<td>Ic = 10 mA, Ic = 1 mA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pressure Potentiometers 664

For airborne applications, Type P105 pressure potentiometers measure 0 to 10 up to 350 psia and deliver 75-v, full-scale output without amplification. They operate at vibration levels to 35 g at 2,000 cps and withstand 75-g shock and acceleration.

Trans-Sonics, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 328, Lexington 73, Mass.
P&A: $500; stock.
See at Show Booth 4414.

Capacitance Bridge 674

Precision capacitance bridge type 1615-A has a measurement range of 10^-7 to 10^-4 f. The resolution is 1 pp 10^6. Direct-reading accuracy is 0.02%.

See at Show Booth 2202-04.

Deflection Yokes 729

With push-pull operation from constant-current sources, these deflection yokes provide horizontal and vertical electron-beam deflection in a CRT. Magnetic damping allows rapid writing rates.

General Dynamics/Electronics, Information Technology Div., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 2449, San Diego 12, Calif.
See at Show Booth 201-030.

Two-Way Radio 656

Transmitter power is 1 w. The Duo-Comm 120, class D, pocket size two-way radio is fully transistorized, using 11 transistors and two diodes. The crystal-controlled receiver has a sensitivity of better than 1 mv. Power is from a 12-v, rechargeable battery.

Osborne Electronics Corp., Communications Div., Dept. ED, 13105 Crenshaw Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif.
P&A: $149.50; stock.
See at Show Booth 612.
now measure both complex and sine waves with 0.25% accuracy

'Til now, no VTVM has been able to measure complex waves with high laboratory standard accuracy. Average-reading and peak-reading instruments are subject to significant distortions created by spikes and harmonics.

New triolab Model 120 achieves direct-reading, true RMS values of both sine and complex waves with deflection directly proportional to the square of the current—by use of a special dynamometer movement.

- DIRECT-READING
  No knobs to twist or tedious balancing.
- INSTANT MEASUREMENT
  No sluggish, thermo-couple response.
- HIGHEST LEGIBILITY
  Full 7" custom-calibrated, mirror scale.
- CONSTANT OVERALL GAIN
  For long life.
- DIAMOND BEARINGS
  For perfect balance, smooth scale motion.

Ranges: 10MV to 500V rms, full scale. Input impedance: 1 meg. Fundamental freq. response: 50-2000 cps. Accuracy (above 50%, electrical deflection): ¼ % f.s. at 400 cps; ½ % f.s. at all other frequencies. Power: 115 VAC, 50-400 cps.

AVAILABLE RACK-MOUNTED OR PORTABLE

triolab other laboratory and build-in miniature precision instruments can help you. Write for Catalog ED-8

TRIO LABORATORIES, INC., Plainview, L.I., N.Y.
Export Dept: EMEC, 127 Grace St., Plainview, N.Y.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Miniature Chopper
For airborne servo systems. Series C1425
Syncroverter miniature chopper has an 83-
deg nominal phase lag at 400 cps which elim-
inates the use of phasing networks. Designed
to resist shock and vibration, the unit measures
1-3/8 x 3/4 in. and can be furnished with a
variety of mountings.
The Bristol Co., Dept. ED, Waterbury 20, Conn.
See at Show Booth 3316-18.

Trimming Potentiometers
High resolution and precision trimming are
features of series 150 trimming potenti-
meters. Standard resistance range is 10 to
50 K; power rating is 1 w at 60 C. Environ-
mental requirements of MIL-E-5272A and
MIL-STD-202 are met. Mechanical ratio
is 10:1 for screw-driver adjustment.
Duncan Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 2865
Fairview Road, Costa Mesa, Calif.
P&A: $3.70 to $7.80; stock.
See at Show Booth 808.

Oscilloscope
Dual-beam oscilloscope type RM565 has two
separate vertical systems and two separate
horizontal systems. Sweep ranges are 1, 5, and
5 sec per cm in 21 calibrated steps, con-
tinuously variable between steps and to 15 sec
per cm, uncalibrated with magnification of 10
times.
Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 500,
Beaverton, Ore.
See at Show Booth 1726-28, 1823

Resistor Decade Boxes
In-line, digital readout is provided by the
Dekabox decade resistor boxes for four to six
decades with resolution of 0.1 to 100 ohms per
step. Individual resistors have temperature co-
efficient of ±10 ppm per C above 100 ohms,
±20 ppm per C below 100 ohms. Decade adjust-
ment accuracy is ±0.003% + 0.01 ohm per
decade.
Electro Scientific Industries, Inc., Dept. ED,
7524 S. W. Macadam Ave., Portland 19, Ore.
P&A: $100 to $195; 30 days.
See at Show Booth 1928-29.

How to buy a
down payment
on a new home
for $1.25 a day

Will he ever save the down payment?
He'll be in his new home sooner than he
thinks, if he saves something every payday.
The effortless, automatic way is the Pay-
roll Savings Plan for U. S. Savings Bonds.

Saving for a new home, or any-
thing else in fact, is simply a
matter of spending less than you
earn. Thousands of Americans
have found an automatic way: the Pay-
roll Savings Plan where they
work. Through this plan your pay-
roll clerk sets aside a
certain amount each payday for
U. S. Savings Bonds. As little as
$1.25 a day buys a $50 Bond a
month (cost $37.50). In 5 years
you'll own Bonds worth $2,428.00
— enough for a substantial down
payment and closing costs.

Six nice things about
U. S. Savings Bonds

• You can save automatically on the
Payroll Savings Plan or buy Bonds
at any bank • You now earn 3¼ %
to maturity • You invest without
risk • Your Bonds are replaced free
if lost or stolen • You can get your
money with interest anytime you
want it • You buy shares in a
stronger America.

You save more
than money with
U. S. Savings Bonds

The advertising is done by The
Advertising Council and this magazine.
Shipboard Blower

Output is 350 cfm, 5.8 in. static pressure, 0.075 density. Designed for naval applications, type SVA-475-11000 blower can be furnished in speeds of 5,400, 7,500 and 11,500 rps, for ac or dc use. It weighs 5-3/4 lb.

The Torrington Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, Torrington, Conn.

Availability: 5 to 6 weeks.

See at Show Booth 4117.

Zener Diodes

Rated at 250 mw. These JEDEC glass Zener diodes include: types 1N465 to 1N479, covering 2.6 to 7.1 v, with tolerances of ±1% in the B series and ±5% in the A series; types 1N702 to 1N716, covering 2.6 to 12 v, with ±5% and ±10% tolerances; types 1N761 to 1N766, covering 4.8 to 13 v, ±10% tolerance.

International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif.
P&A: $2.60 to $12.50; stock.

See at Show Booth 1701-03.

Magnetic Alloy

Energy product is 7.5 megagauss-oersteds. Columax magnetic alloy has a residual induction of 13,500 gauss and a coercive force of 760 Oersteds. Tensile strength is 5,500 psi along magnetic axis. Weight is 0.264 lb per cu in.

Thomas & Skinner, Inc., Dept. ED, 1120 E. 23rd St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

See at Show Booth 1819.

Silicon Rectifiers

Piv is up to 3,000 v. Measuring 0.27 in. long and less than 0.1 in. in diameter, these silicon rectifiers handle currents of 100 ma. They use three junctions in a hermetically sealed glass enclosure and have a forward voltage drop of 2.5 v at 100 ma.

Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Dept. ED, 5005 E. McDowell Road, Phoenix, Ariz.

See at Show Booth 914-16.

Silicone-Resin Laminate

Glass-cloth, silicone-resin laminate grade 11589 combines good machining properties with high heat-resistance which permits operation at 250 C. It has high bond, mechanical and flexural strength.

General Electric Co., Laminated Products Dept., Dept. ED, Coshocton, Ohio.

See at Show Booth 4811.
EVEN AT HIGH HUMIDITIES, MYLAR® GIVES CAPACITORS LONG-LASTING STABILITY!

Mylar® polyester films resist the three main causes of capacitor failure—humidity, high temperatures and voltage stress. "Mylar" has 35 times the moisture resistance of rag paper and can't dry out because it contains no plasticizer.

Because "Mylar" is so stable, capacitors retain high electrical characteristics ...last longer...offer the highest reliability. And you get these benefits in capacitors insulated with "Mylar" at a cost comparable to the lowest-priced capacitor types. Motors benefit from "Mylar", too. Run service-free 50 to 100% longer.

In a wide variety of electrical applications, "Mylar" can improve performance, lower costs. Here are some more reasons: dielectric strength of 4,000 V/mil • thermal stability from −60°C. to over 150°C. • resistance to chemicals, aging, abrasion and tearing. Best of all, you can use less, often pay less...because you get all these advantages in thinner gauges.

Evaluate "Mylar" for your product. Write for free booklet (SC) detailing properties and applications. Du Pont Co., Film Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Potentiometric Transducer 538
Ranges are 0 to 10, to 350 psi. Model L-113 potentiometric pressure transducer withstands 100-g acceleration and is suitable for space satellite applications. High-level ac or dc output can be used without amplification for control or telemetry circuits.
Servonic Instruments, Inc., Dept. ED, 1644 Whittier Ave., Costa Mesa, Calif.
See at Show Booth 4107.

Frequency Generator 560
Range is 25 cps to 1 mc. This crystal-controlled microcircuitry frequency generator has a standard accuracy of 0.01% or 0.001% on special order. It weighs 1.75 oz and occupies 1.5 cu in. Models are available for chassis mounting, for soldering or plug-in connections.
Varo Inc., Dept. ED, 2201 Walnut St., Garland, Tex.
See at Show Booth 3609-11.

Cable Carrier 494
Mounts to chassis slides. This cable carrier consists of two telescopic-action supporting arms which expand with slide movement, providing uniform support. When retracted, it occupies about 1 in. of storage space. It meets applicable Mil specs.
Jonathan Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, 720 E. Walnut Ave., Fullerton, Calif.
P&A: $15 to $30; 30 days.
See at Show Booth 4830.

Subcarrier Oscillator 500
Low-level subcarrier oscillator type 1274A can be activated by a 5-mv differential signal with an input impedance of greater than 90 K. Time drift is less than 0.2% for 48 hr. True differential input allows the transducer to operate at ground potential, at any level to ±50 v dc, or it may be floated.
See at Show Booth 4126-28.

A BETTER SHAKE FOR POLARIS...Aerojet-General installs Ling vibration system with world’s highest force rating - 60,000 pounds

When faced with unsolved vibration testing problems on its vital part of the Polaris program, Aerojet-General Corporation, a subsidiary of The General Tire and Rubber Company, turned to Ling Electronics. To give its solid propellant rocket engines the severest shake-up, Aerojet-General improved its test facilities with two Ling vibration systems—controlled simultaneously or independently by one console. The system, now operating, includes two Model 249 shakers delivering 30,000 pounds force each and two Model PP 120.150, 120 KVA water-cooled amplifiers—for a total force delivery of 60,000 pounds. The special random/sine wave console not only provides simultaneous or independent control of both exciter systems, but features Ling’s famous ESD-ASD 20 spectral density equalizer/analyser, the industry standard. Like Aerojet-General, you too may find the superior quality and rugged reliability of Ling systems answer your testing problems. For more information, write Department ED-861 at the address below.
LING ELECTRONICS

The powerful Ling vibration system shown at the left is just one more example of the way Ling's continuing program of research serves industry and defense programs.

As package weights rise, so does the need for vibration testing systems of higher performance and reliability. And Ling engineers have consistently anticipated these demands with designs that keep pressing toward higher ratings.

The powerful Model 249 shaker shown below delivers 30,000 pounds of force when combined with its mating amplifier. Only the high force rating of the 249 shaker made it possible to meet the big systems needs of Aerojet-General as described at the left.

Ling amplifiers offer equally impressive ratings. Ling pioneered in the manufacture of electronic amplifiers for driving electro-dynamic shakers and has produced liquid-cooled amplifiers that deliver from 10,000 to 5,000,000 watts.

Listed below are performance ratings of high power Ling vibration systems employing the Model 249 shaker:

| LIQUID- | LIQUID- | FORCE | FORCE |
| LIQUID-COOLED | COOLED | LBS. | LBS. |
| SHAKER AMPHIFIER | SINE RANDOM | PP 175 | PP 120 | PP 75 |
| 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 | 249 |
| 240 | 150 | 90 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 23,000 |
| 32,000 | 28,000 | 21,000 |

Whatever you need in high power electronics—vibration testing, acoustics or sonar, you'll find Ling systems offer high performance, high reliability, and quality that sets the standard.

Computer-Console Blower

Provides 400 cfm at 0.8-in. SP at a density of 0.075, with a 3,100-rpm motor. Type SC-400-400-11112 blower can also be furnished with motors having speeds of 3,450 and 1,550 rpm, in 115 and 230-v models.

The Torrington Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, Torrington, Conn.

Availability: 6 to 7 weeks.

See at Show Booth 4117.

Rotary Stepping Switch

Plug-in rotary stepping switch provides 240 individual connections. It has bridging type wipers, is completely wired to connectors and measures 6-5/16 x 6 x 4-9/16 in. Applications include programing, sequence control and test equipment.


See at Show Booth 2502-04.

Fan and Driver

Output is 100 cfm or better. Both fan and driver operate from -20 to +40 C. Type 8-1003 driver unit requires 12 v dc and supplies a 60-cps output to operate any ac fan. Power consumption is 24 w and over-all efficiency is 85%. Total weight of both units is 2.2 lb.

Palo Alto Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 620 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, Calif.

P&A: $25 for both units; stock.

See at Show Booth 512.

Power Transistors

Dissipate 170 w. The eight power transistors in this series have maximum junction temperature ratings of 110 C. They will be available under the firm's Meg-A-Life program which provides lot-test data with each order.

Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Dept. ED, 5005 E. McDowell Road, Phoenix, Ariz.

See at Show Booth 914-16.
"twofer"

With Heinemann’s Type A Silic-O-Netic®, you get two relays for the price of one: a time-delay relay and a load relay. In one small package (shown actual size above), you get a time-delay relay that can double, if you wish, as a load carrier, too. (It’s got a continuous-duty coil; you don’t have to use auxiliary lock-in circuits or slave relays.)

The Type A tips the scale—barely—at three ounces. It comes with any delay you spec, from a quarter-second to two minutes, can be supplied for use on any one of twenty standard AC or DC voltages. Contact capacities range up to three amps. Maximum power consumption is two watts AC, three watts DC. Switching is SPDT or DPDT. Operating life is somewhere in the millions (the hydraulic-magnetic delay element is hermetically-sealed, fatigue-free).

The Type A (and the entire line of Heinemann time-delay relays) is described in full in our Bulletin 5003. A copy is yours for the asking.

HEINEMANN ELECTRIC COMPANY
156 BRUNSWICK PIKE TRENTON 2, NEW JERSEY
CIRCLE 124 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
CALIBRATES A.C.

**THERMAL TRANSFER VOLTMETER**

A new AC-DC transfer standard. Transfer measurement is made to a calibrated DC supply of the same voltage as the unknown AC being measured; thus eliminates ratio errors in the high frequency multiplier resisters.

**Range** — Three decade range multiplier. .5 volt to 1200 volts. Full resolution in 1 volt steps from 1 to 999 volts.

**Frequency Response** — .5 to 290 volts .02% to 50KC. 300 to 1200 volts .02% to 10KC.

**Thermocouple** — DC reversal error less than .02%. Couples, plug in replaceable, at $40.00.

**NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON**

**Power Supply**

Output in 245 to 255 v at 0 to 200 ma. Model PS4241M power supply with convection cooling operates at 71 C. Input is 105 to 125 v at 50 to 60 cps; line regulation is less than 0.05%; load regulation is less than 0.1%.


See at Show Booth 2816-18.

**Hand Tools**

Custom made for special applications, tools include: the 740-1372 combination screwdriver-nut-driver for adjusting recording equipment; the 2201357 long-shank, prong tipped tool for adjusting computers; and the 300-1675 insulated nut-driver-hammer for aligning and adjusting calculating machines.

Xcelite, Inc., Dept. ED, Orchard Park, N. Y.

**PNP Epitaxial Transistors**

For switching use. These pnp epitaxial germanium transistors handle 1/2 amp at switching speeds of a few nanoseconds. Current gain in the region of 100 mc has been improved 10-fold over previous models.

Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Dept. ED, 5006 E. McDowell Road, Phoenix, Ariz.

See at Show Booth 914-16.

**Transistor Fault Counter**

With 10 indicators, model C-10 transistor fault counter displays the number of transistors which do not pass tests 1 to 10. Also offered, model C-2 displays the total number of units tested and the total number which pass tests.

Optimized Devices, Inc., Dept. ED, 864 Franklin Ave., Thornwood, N. Y.

P&A: $800; 6 weeks.

See at Show Booth 1210.

**CALIBRATES A.C.**

**Twice as fast twice as fast twice as fast twice as fast**

**AUDIO VOLTAGE STANDARD**

NBS CERTIFIABLE

The output is continuously variable in frequency as well as voltage so that complete information about the response of the unit or system under test may be obtained.

**Range** — 1 to 1000 volts RMS 35 cps to 2 KC. 1 to 300 volts RMS 35 cps to 10 KC.

**Accuracy** — Regulated voltage equal to dial setting ± (0.1% + 2 mv) From 300 to 1000 volts accuracy is ±0.25%.

**Stability** — 30 days. Long-term drift may be corrected by simple adjustment.

**Internal Oscillator** — 60 cps, 400 cps or 1000 cps.

**COMpletely VARIABLE A.C.**

**SERVOMECHANISMS APPLICATIONS**

Many remote positioning applications can be solved by utilizing the Barber-Colman Micropositioner ultra-sensitive relay either as a null detector or a differential relay. In the circuit shown above, movement of the transmitting potentiometer introduces an error signal in Micropositioner coil P, which in turn energizes the positioning motor until balance is restored. Secondary relays R1 and R2 are operated by the Micropositioner handle larger loads. This circuit can also be applied to synchronization . . . or the Micropositioner can be utilized in the output of an electronic servo control.

Among the many applications for this simplified servo control relay are positioning of antenna rotators and tuning condensers . . . aerial camera mounts . . . valves . . . test cell apparatus.

If your projects involve servomechanisms, why not make a test with a Micropositioner designed for circuits similar to that shown above? Write for Engineering Bulletin No. 9.

**BARBER-COLMAN MICROPOSITIONER® POLARIZED D-C RELAYS**

Operate on input power as low as 40 microwatts. Available in three types of adjustment: null seeking . . . magnetic latching "memory" . . . and form C break make transfer. Also transistorized types with built-in preamplifier. Write for new quick reference file.

**HOLT INSTRUMENT LABORATORIES**

**OCONTO, WISCONSIN**

**CIRCLE 125 ON READER-SERVICE CARD**

132
You wire this new General Electric Silicon Controlled Rectifier as easily as a resistor!

**Power Relay**

Rated at 50 amp. Class 88D miniature power relay is for ac or dc use at 6, 12, 24 and 115 v. Contacts are spst, normally open or normally closed, double break, with silver-alloy points. Contact arms provide positive contact wiping. Magnecraft Electric Co., Dept. ED, 3350D W. Grand Ave., Chicago 51, Ill.
P&A: $4.25 to $6.75; most types, stock.
See at Show Booth 3017.

**FM Transmitter**

For 215 to 260 mc. Type 1008, a 2-w fm transmitter, provides 0.01% crystal-stabilized frequency control. Sensitivity is 0.01 v per kc; carrier deviation is ±150 kc; modulation range, 20 cps to 100 kc. It operates over the temperature range of -55 to +100 C.
See at Show Booth 4126-48.

**Glass-Epoxy Laminate**

Self-extinguishing grade 11587 glass-epoxy FR-4 laminate is especially suitable for applications where cyanide plating is required. It has high flexural and impact strength, insulation resistance of 1,000,000 meg and meets the humidity conditions of C-96/35/90
General Electric Co., Laminated Products Dept., Dept. ED, Coshocton, Ohio.
See at Show Booth 1811.

**Trimming Potentiometers**

Ranges are 10 ohms to 50 K. A monocrystal thick film with stable temperature characteristics provides these trimming potentiometers with long life, high power and infinite resolution. Units have the same dimensions as wire-wound models 110, 120, 210, 220 and 320.
Atohm Electronics, Dept. ED, 7648 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, Calif.
See at Show Booth 3508-08.

**IN LOW POWER SWITCHING AND CONTROL APPLICATIONS REQUIRING BLOCKING VOLTAGES UP TO 200 VOLS AND DC LOAD CURRENTS UP TO 1.1 AMPS**

The unique double-ended mechanical design of the new General Electric 2N1929-1933 low current SCR's now gives you the advantage of point-to-point wiring flexibility in circuit layout design . . . and you don't need any external heat sink whatsoever even for relatively high current loads! Other important advantages: transient PRV ratings up to 300 volts; maximum gate current to fire, 15 ma at 25°C.

For complete technical information on this new SCR, call your Semiconductor Products District Sales Manager or write Rectifier Components Department, Section 23H27, General Electric Company, Auburn, New York. In Canada: Canadian General Electric, 189 Dufferin Street, Toronto, Ontario.
Your complete source for all military type synchros with "off the shelf" delivery

| SIZE 11 | CT4c, 26V-CT4c, CX4c, 26V-CX4c, CDX4b, 26V-CDX4b, TR4b, 26V-TR4b, TX4b, 26V-TX4b |
| SIZE 15 | CT4b, CX4b, CDX4b, TR4c, TX4b, TDX4b, CT6b, CX6b, CDX6b, TR6a |
| SIZE 18 | CT4b, CX4b, CDX4b, TR4b, TDX4b, CT6b, CX6b, CDX6b, TX6a, TRX6a |
| SIZE 23 | CT4, CT4a, CT4b, CX4, CX4a, CX4b, CDX4, CDX4a, CDX4b, TR4, TR4a, TR4b, TX4, TX4a, TX4b, TD4X4a, TD4X4b, TD4X4a, TD4X4b, CT6, CT6a, CT6b, CX6, CX6a, CX6b, CDX6, CDX6a, CDX6b, TR6, TR6a, TX6a, TX6b, TX6a, TD6b, TD6a, TR6b, TD6a, TX6a, TRX6a |
| SIZE 31 | TR4d, TX4a, TX4b, TD4X4b, TR4b, TX6b, TD6b, TR6b |
| SIZE 37 | TR4a, TX4b, TD4X4a, TR4a, TR6b, TX6a, TD6a, TDR6a |
| TYPE 1  | 1D, 1F, HCT, 1HDG, 1HG |
| TYPE 3  | 3D, 3F, 3HCT, 3HDG, 3HG |
| TYPE 5  | 5D, 5F, 5HCT, 5HDG, 5HG, 5N |
| TYPE 6  | 6HDG, 6HG |

WRITE FOR FREE


Write on company letterhead for Synchro Engineering Catalog.

West Coast Sales and Service Office—117 East Providencia Avenue, Burbank, California
Canadian Sales Office—Aviation Electric Limited, 200 Laurierant Blvd., Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Export Sales and Service—Bendix International, 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, New York

Montrose Division
SOUTH MONTROSE, PA.
NEW PRODUCTS AT WESCON

Digital Voltmeter 484

Range is 0.0001 to ±1,200 V with an accuracy of ±1 count. Model 550 digital voltmeter has automatic polarity indication, effectively infinite input impedance and instantaneous reading. Modular plug-in construction is used.
Franklin Electronics Inc., Dept. ED, Bridgeport, Pa.
Price: $1,370.
See at Show Booth 3510.

FM Signal Generator 553

Range is 400 to 550 mc. Model 1001 fm signal generator is continuously tunable and has a frequency drift of less than 0.015% per hr. Dial calibration accuracy is ±0.5%. Fm deviation is controlled on two ranges, 0 to 35 kc and 0 to 350 kc, accurate to ±5% full scale.
R S Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 11386, Station A, Palo Alto, Calif.
Availability: 45 days.
See at Show Booth 3322.

Miniature Amplifier 550

Rated at 5 w, type 670 3146 001 amplifier is for use in ambient temperatures to 125 C. It occupies 1 cu in. Features include high stiffness-to-weight ratio for missile and aircraft environments and resistance spot welding.
General Precision, Inc., Kearfott Div., Dept. ED, 1150 McBride Ave., Little Falls, N. J.
See at Show Booth 3309-21.

READALL READOUT NEWS from Union Switch & Signal

New 64-Character READALL®
Readout Instrument designed for use in low-level and solid-state circuitry

The new sealed case 64-character READALL Readout Instrument was designed especially to meet the severe environmental requirements of MIL-E-5422D and other military specifications. The sealed case provides reliable operation at 100% humidity and at altitudes up to 50,000 feet.

The great reduction in the amount of associated equipment required when READALL Readout Instruments are used simplifies circuitry. Outstanding features in this one small package are: readability of display, binary decoding, data storage and electrical readout.

This new READALL is back-lighted with two miniature aircraft-type lamps. Even if one lamp fails, readability is assured. Under normal conditions the black-and-white character belt is readable even without internal illumination.

The new UNION sealed case 64-character READALL is 8T 1/8" long and weighs just 14 ounces. It will mate with military standard connector MS-24013, and is a companion to the UNION sealed case 12-character READALL. Write for Bulletin 1066.

READALLS reduce equipment requirements... simplify circuitry

Because READALLS are capable of so many functions, there is no need for the transistors, relays, magnetic cores and diodes and membrane translator units required to back up less sophisticated readout devices. Write for Bulletin 1057.

UNION SWITCH & SIGNAL
DIVISION OF WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY—PITTSBURGH 18, PENNSYLVANIA
CIRCLE 129 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Reversible synchronous motor type 46100 delivers 30 oz-in. torque at 1 rpm. Designed for computer applications, it can be used with printed circuitry, potentiometer drives and other devices. No external breaks, quenching circuits or phase-shift networks are needed. It can be furnished with outputs of 300 rpm to 1/6 rph.

A. W. Haydon Co., Dept. ED, Waterbury, Conn.

Availability: 60 days.

See at Show Booth 2802-04.

Switching Relay 556

Life is 30 million cycles. Type A miniature switching relay has dpdt contact arrangement with a 4-40 by 3/8-in. stud. Coils are from 100 to 2,500 ohms ±20%. Operate time is as fast as 3 msec; release time, to 6 msec. Contact resistance is 60 millihms at rated load.


P&4: $1.55; sample quantities.

See at Show Booth 2502-04.

Multiple Diode 544

For computer logic, this plug-in multiple diode, called the Poly-Diode, consists of five separate diode junctions with individual leads, formed on a single silicon slice. The entire circuit is glass encapsulated.

Delta Semiconductors, Inc., Dept. ED, 835 Production Place, Newport Beach, Calif.

See at Show Booth 4512.

Contact Redundancy in New UNION Crystal Case Relays

The UNION 2-pole double throw General Purpose Crystal Case Relay is designed to consistently meet the requirements of Mil-R-5757D and Mil-R-5757/10. Its essential features... from minimum size to optimum reliability... permit it to be used in aircraft, guided missiles, shipboard and ground control electronic equipment.

A unique torsion-wire armature suspension system and a rugged all-welded frame construction provide a high level of vibration and shock immunity. Contact redundancy, which assures reliability in dry circuit and higher level contact loads, is provided through the use of bifurcated contacts.

Available with 0.2" grid-spaced header or "S" type header, with various mountings, terminals, and operating voltages. Write for Bulletin 1064.

New 4-PDT-10-amp Relay Most Compact Rotary Type Available

This new durable relay is designed to meet the requirements of Mil-R-6106. It's a rugged relay featuring exceptionally sturdy terminals and husky contacts for high current applications. Glass-coated cylindrical contact actuators attached to the rotary armature provide square mating of contact surfaces, thereby assuring longer relay life. The balanced rotary armature provides maximum resistance to severe shock and vibration.

This small 4-PDT-10-Ampere relay is currently available with 115VAC and various DC operating voltages. Various mounting styles are provided. Write for bulletin 1069.

Why UNION Relays Are So Dependable

There's a good reason why our relays are the standard for reliability. For years, we've been building tough, reliable relays for use in airborne and guided missile electronic equipment and similar vital applications where perfect operation under severe environmental conditions is mandatory.

Our engineers created a compact 6-PDT miniature relay with just three major assemblies... instead of a fistful of small parts. This was accomplished by using a balanced rotary-type armature that provided a maximum resistance to the severe shock and vibration environment of aircraft and guided missiles. The rotary principle of operation is utilized in all our relays.

We have a reputation for building reliable electronic components and we intend to maintain our tradition for building reliable relays. And we supply these quality relays in quantity. Stocks are now available for prototype requirements in New York, Pittsburgh, Dallas and Los Angeles.

For additional information, write for Bulletin 1017 or call Churchill 2-5000 in Pittsburgh.
THIS

NOT THIS

DOT UNIPLANE SWITCH CUTS COST 50-75%

- **Monoplanar Switching** Ucinite's exclusive technique replaces bulky, multi-pole switch, component board and interconnecting harness with compact, accessible assembly for rapid, error-free, low-cost wiring.

- **Saves Time and Money, Enhances Reliability** All wiring and assembly is done on single printed board. Switch patterns are in plain view. Components are dropped into position and soldered in. In typical applications, 75% savings are accomplished by reducing labor, materials test-time, rejects, repairs. Solder joints typically reduced by 65%, for much higher reliability. Patented DOT UNIPLANE low-torque design eliminates many sources of rotary switch failure.

- **Creates Additional Degree of Freedom** Space savings of 30% to 80% plus the flexibility of orientation possible with Ucinite's exclusive 3-axis drive assembly, create a new degree of freedom in layout, often permit utilization of "waste space".

- **Convenient Standard Kits** Basic UNIPLANE parts are available in an inexpensive kit from which over 1000 different combinations of poles, positions, drive-axes and mounting surfaces can be assembled. In production selected kit-parts are factory-assembled by Ucinite at additional savings.

- **Custom Designs** Ucinite designs custom UNIPLANE assemblies with printed interconnections, special test points, edge connectors, etc., to your specifications.

Write Dept. EBG-1 or use Reader Service Card.

Application-engineered, standard electronics products: Printed Circuit Test Jacks • Printed Circuit Connectors • Monoplanar Switches • Printed Circuit Guide Channels, Polarizing Plugs and Keys • MIL STD and Commercial Jacks, Plugs, Switches • Molded Rotary Switches • Shock and Vibration Mounts • Magnetron Connectors • Anode Connectors and Grid Caps.
NEW PRODUCTS

Transistor Analyzer

Digital readout is available on model 2002 transistor dc analyzer. Measured parameters and operating ranges include: 0 to 100 V breakdown voltage; 0 to 10 V saturation voltage; 1.0 μA to 100 μA reverse current; and 5 to 1,000 dc beta. Variable test currents from 10 μA to 100 mA and voltages from 0 to 100 V are available. Accuracy is better than 1%. Merrill and Syphers, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 178, Syracuse 11, N. Y.
P&A: $2,975; six weeks.

Biotelemetry System

Six data channels are provided by vest-type biotelemetry system model 99. Parameters include electrocardiogram, respiration, temperature, galvanic skin response, electro-encephalogram and voice. Range is 200 yards with 10 hr of continuous transmission. Complete unit weighs less than 3 lb. Standard IRIG frequencies are used.
Space labs Inc., Dept. ED, 15521 Lanark St., Van Nuys, Calif.
Availability: 90 days.

Portable Antenna

Light-weight helical antenna has 4 or 7 turns, and is made for space and missile telemetry systems. Unit, consisting of 15 x 51 in. cylinder and 48-in. sq aluminum honeycomb plane, weighs 24 lb. Gain at band center is 10.5 and 13.5, beam width is 52 and 40 deg for 4- and 7-turn units respectively. Frequency range is 215 to 165 mc.
Temeo Electronics Div., Dept. NB6237, Dept. ED, P. O. Box 6191, Dallas 22, Tex.

TELEMETRY BY
TELE-DYNAMICS

Voltage Controlled Oscillator

Positive, reliable oscillator performance is essential to your aerospace telemetry needs. And Tele-Dynamic's newest—the Type 1270A Voltage-Controlled Oscillator is representative of Tele-Dynamic's creative effort in the complete telemetry field.
Characterized by excellent overall specifications, this new oscillator is high in electrical performance and environmental characteristics. Input 0 to 5 volts or ±2.5 volts, linearity ±0.25% best straight line...a power requirement of 28 volts at 9 milliamps maximum. Distortion is 1% and amplitude modulation 10%.
Environmental characteristics include thermal stability of ±1.5% design bandwidth from -20°C to +85°C, unlimited altitude, 30G random vibration and 100G acceleration and shock. The 1270A weighs less than two ounces and has a volume of two cubic inches.
For detailed technical bulletins, call the American Bosch Arma marketing offices in Washington, Dayton or Los Angeles. Or write or call Tele-Dynamics Division, American Bosch Arma Corporation, 5000 Parkside Avenue, Philadelphia 31, Pa. Telephone TRinity 8-3000.

TELE-DYNAMICS
DIVISION
AMERICAN BOSCH ARMA CORPORATION
CIRCLE 132 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
All-silicon power supply operates at 70°C ambient air. Designated model PS4241-M, the supply provides 245 to 255 V dc at 0 to 200 mA, with line regulation of 0.05% and load regulation of 0.1%. Transformer and choke are hermetically sealed, and meet MIL-T-27 requirements. Cooling is by convection, without blowers.


Delay Line 690

A 224-µsec delay for automatic machine control is designed into the FM-400-224 Magline series of magnetostrictive delay lines. Unit accommodates two information channels which can be separated by clocking. Bit rate is 250 kc per channel. Output is 40 mV min. with a 50 mA peak driving current. Units are mounted on printed circuit cards measuring 6 x 4-3/4 x 1-2 in.

Control Electronics Corp. Inc., Dept. ED, 10 Stepar Place, Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

Oscillograph 452

Dual-channel direct-writing oscillograph, model 500, has a measurement range from 0.0001 to 400 V and frequency response from dc to 100 cps. A variety of interchangeable plug-in preamplifiers are available. Chart speeds of 1, 5, 25, and 100 mm per sec have push-button selection.

Photron Instrument Co., Dept. ED, 6516 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 2, Ohio.

P&A: $1,325.00; 30 days.

CIRCLE 133 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
NEARLY PERFECT SWITCH
(And we don't mean a shell game)

HERE ARE THE FACTS IN A NUTSHELL . . .

- High breakdown ratings — 50 to 80 volts
- Two point control of current/voltage offset parameters
- Matched pairs to standard tolerance of 100 μV
- 10 million-to-1 minimum "off" to "on" resistance ratio
- Typically 30,000 megohms reverse resistance
- Typically 50 ohms forward resistance
- High temperature stability
- Unlimited quantities available
- Available from local Sperry Authorized Distributors

Don't gamble — you put your experience on the line when specifying for analog computers, D.C. amplifiers, electronic commutators and multiplex equipment.

Sperry now offers you a complete series of silicon transistors for single use or matched pairs that have the best combination of chopper characteristics — plus an extra margin of safety which provides true design flexibility.

<table>
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<th>Type Number</th>
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<th>BVCES (Volts)</th>
<th>BVCEO (Volts)</th>
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</table>

Write for 16 page Technical Application Bulletin #2107 and new Chopper transistor data sheets on types 2N1917 through 2N1922.
READOUTS THAT DO MORE THAN DISPLAY NUMBERS

I.E.'s complete line of rear-projection readouts display words, numbers, symbols, and color. The alpha-numeric Bina-View readout is self-decoding and operates direct from binary output. And all can satisfy human factors requirements!

The engineering staff and facilities of Industrial Electronic Engineers, Inc. have approached the problem of readouts as one of visual communications, the case in point being numbers are only one form in a host of methods in visual communications. The engineering talent at I.E.E. work under the formula that the complete! under the roof

Your inquiry to complete readout visual communications is invited.

Memory System

This 8,000-character, 56 bit-per-character random access core memory system, model 8000 K56 R, operates with a cycle time of 6 μsec. Access time is 2.5 μsec. Uncompensated temperature range is 15 to 40 C. The system contains 448,000 cores, and is available with a memory test unit.

General Ceramics Div., Indiana General Corp., Dept. ED, Keasby, N. J.

Gate Drive

Made for silicon-controlled rectifiers, the Flat Top gate drive has a pulse rise time of 1 to 5 μsec. Pulse leading edge advances linearly with control signal until the phase shift is 180 deg. This 180-deg phase shift is maintained even for excessive control signals. Unit is housed in a hermetically sealed metal case measuring 4-1/4 x 3-1/4 x 3-1/2 in.

VecTrol Engineering, Inc., Dept. ED, 87 Magee Ave., Stamford, Conn.

Epoxy Cement

For strain gages. The three-hour setting time of B-3 epoxy cement allows strain gage alignment while cement is setting up. Temperature limits are 200 F static, 250 F dynamic. Cement can be applied to porous or smooth surfaces.

The Budd Co., Dept. C, Instruments Div., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 245, Phoenixville, Pa.

Pulsed Ruby Laser

Less than 200 J are required to fire this pulsed laser. Chromium-doped ruby is activated by a single flash tube housed in an elliptical
reflector. Laser head measures 8 in. long and 5 in. in diameter. Power supply provides 2,000 v from a 400-mf reservoir. Instrument is made for industrial and institutional research.

Raytheon Co., Special Microwave Devices Operation, Dept. ED, 130 Second Ave., Waltham, Mass.
P&4: $5,580; 3 to 4 weeks.

Wirewound Resistors

Less than 1 pf distributed capacitance for resistances up to 800 K, and less than 1.5 pf up to 1.25 meg is held by these precision wirewound resistors. Units are noninductive, encapsulated, and have a temperature range of -65° to +125° C. Sizes up to 5 meg, 2 w dissipation are available, with tolerances as low as 0.01%. Units measure 3/4 in. long and 1/4 in. in diameter.

Kelvin Electric Co., Dept. ED, 5907 Noble Ave., Van Nuys, Calif.

Isolation Transformers

Dual-shielded isolation transformers have input-output capacitance less than 0.05 pf. Units are available in 1 to 2.5 kva sizes for laboratory isolation. Test equipment isolation can be achieved with 5-va to 500-va units, packaged in MIL-T-27A cases with shielded leads.

L J Products, Dept. ED, 7464 Girard Ave., La Jolla, Calif.

Multiplex Stereo Generator

Tests multiplex equipment. Multiplex stereo generator, model 830, operates with an fm signal generator, an audio oscillator, and an oscilloscope to provide a composite stereo signal. Stereo records or tapes may serve as input for listening tests.

H. H. Scott, Inc., Dept. ED, 111 Powdermill Road, Maynard, Mass.
P&4: $1,000; regular production in September.
Based on a concept developed by Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, special cable and connector assemblies offering maximum protection for underwater circuitry are now available from the Scintilla Division of The Bendix Corporation.

These watertight assemblies are available in a variety of configurations. The specification covering this design stipulates that the cable and connector assembly must be capable of operation, mated or unmated, at high pressures. Connector receptacle shells are fabricated of non-corrosive metal. Connector plugs are sealed to the cables by watertight, pressure-tight molding.

Bendix has a wealth of experience in fabricating cables and connectors for underwater applications. If you have needs in these areas—and want top quality at no premium in price—write today for complete information.

**BENDIX CONNECTORS**

**BENDIX CABLES**

*Designed together to work best together!*

Scintilla Division

Sidney, New York

CIRCLE 137 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
NEW PRODUCTS

Transistor Straightener

One thousand transistor leads an hour are straightened by model AL3S, or cut and notched by model AL3NS machines. Machines do not roll, twist or affect the seals or leads electrically. When a transistor is inserted into the machine, the leads are straightened, or cut and notched, and the transistor is ejected. Power requirements: 110 v, 60 cps, and 80 psi of compressed air.

Design Tool Co., Dept. ED, 1055 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I., N. Y.
Price: Straightener, $2,490; cutter-notcher, $2,790.

Glass-Epoxy Laminate

Copper-clad glass-epoxy laminate Textolite grade 11584 withstands severe mechanical and thermal shock. It retains 50% of room-temperature flexural strength at 150°C and 50% of the copper bond strength after seven days at 325°F, and is resistant to solvents and etchants. Thickness range is 0.010 to 1.000 in. unclad, 0.010 to 0.250 in. copper-clad.

General Electric Co., Laminated Products Dept., Dept. ED, Coshocton, Ohio.

Power Regulators

Ovens and furnaces can be controlled by these multi-channel ac power regulators. Up to 10 channels can be installed in a standard instrument rack. Model Y4079 is a single-channel, plug-in module rated at 40 amp. Model G4078 is rated at 100 amp per channel. Overloads of 200% can be tolerated for short periods. Cooling apparatus is contained in the rack.

Research, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 6164, Minneapolis 24, Minn.

IT'S SHOW TIME
AGAIN

at WESCON Booth 2412-14
WHERE
Boonton Electronics
WILL SHOW
A NEW
SENSITIVE RF
VOLTMETER
300 µV to 3 volts
1.2 KC to 1200 MC
Accuracy to 3%

WE WILL ALSO DISPLAY
• Capacitance Bridges
• Inductance Bridges
• DC Voltmeters
• RF Microwatt Meter
• AC & DC Null Detectors
• Grid Dip Meters
• Distortion Meters

Boonton ELECTRONICS Corporation
Morris Plains, N. J. • Jefferson 9-4210

CIRCLE 138 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Serial Memories

Five types are offered, with delays from 19 to 100 up to 1,501 to 2,000 µsec. Type SM-10 serial memories contain a driver circuit, a magnetostrictive delay line and an amplifier reshaper. Storage capacity is to 2,000 bits; greater loop storage can be obtained by cascading.

P&A: $294 to $427; from stock.

Audio Tone Oscillators

Specific frequencies from 50 cps through 30 kc are generated by these transistorized tone-oscillator packages. Plug-in and solder-terminal versions are available. Output load is 600 ohms or 10 K. Typical frequency accuracy is ±2%. Units, hermetically sealed, occupy 1-1/2 cu in. and are rated from 29 to –55 C.

M F Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 118 E. 25th St., New York 10, N. Y.
Availability: one to two weeks.

Plastic Tubing

Shrinkable plastic tubings, called Flexite, shrink on application of heat to provide snug fittings around wires, components, and irregular shapes.

L. Frank Markel and Sons, Dept. ED, Norristown, Pa.

Subcarrier Oscillator

Miniature subcarrier oscillator, model VOG-100-002, is designed for guided-missile and aircraft applications. Device measures 1-7/8 x 1-27/64 x 2-3/16 in. and weighs less than 7.4 oz. Dc voltage information is converted to an fm subcarrier signal on any standard RDB channel. Controls and test point are on front of oscillator. All MIL specs are met.

Astronautics, Inc., Dept. ED, Melbourne, Fla.

Only Ampex AR-300/FR-700 systems make all these wideband recording techniques practical and routine.

It takes 4 mc response to fully encompass all the above applications. Increasing tape speed past static heads would demand 1,300 ips and record only 3 minutes, using massive 19" reels. . . . but Ampex puts a full hour on standard 10½" reels, by rotating the recording heads at 12,000 rpm transversely across slow-moving tape (12½ and 25 ips) to get the needed relative head-to-tape speed for 4 mc. In so doing, the AR-300 and FR-700 recorders borrow from Ampex's VIDEOTAPE® Recorders, which use an identical technology to capture TV frequencies.

More bits per hour, another bonus from rotating heads. Rotating heads reconcile two ideals: relative freedom from information dropout, and maximum information recorded per reel of tape. With head-to-tape speed to spare, each bit of information can be permitted to occupy a greater wave length along the track to minimize dropout. At the same time, rotating heads are ideal for recording very narrow, closely-spaced tracks across the tape. This narrow spacing puts 64 tracks into each inch. Up to 5,000,000 bits of PCM data can be recorded per second, or 1.8 x 10¹⁰ bits on a one-hour reel.

750 similar recorders have written the reliability record. Better than 99% reliability from over 750 VIDEOTAPE® Recorders in worldwide use is a matter of record. Sole routine replacement necessary are heads and tapes. On a megacycle-hour basis, life compares favorably with lower performance recording methods.


*CIR Ampex Corp.

AMPEX INSTRUMENTATION PRODUCTS CO.
Box 5000 • Redwood City, California
Radar reconnaissance and tracking
Radar simulation and training
Pre- and post-detection recording
Wideband communications
Infrared recording
QUADRATURE-FREE AC SIGNALS!

...now possible with two entirely new AC pots
-precision-built by Helipot!

Even though today’s potentiometers are developed to a level of performance never before achieved, their use as AC voltage dividers introduces several problems not present under DC conditions. Most important of these are quadrature voltage and phase shift—the extraneous voltage 90° out of phase with the input signal, which results from capacitance between wire turns and metallic mandrels.

How do you eliminate quadrature? And the many other considerations associated with AC applications—what about them? Helipot solves all these problems with two new AC potentiometer series.

Let’s talk specifics.

YOU’LL WANT THE ANSWERS TO THESE 5 QUESTIONS...

1. WHAT IS AN AC POTENTIOMETER?
Simply stated, a pot that’s specifically designed for AC-excited circuits. It differs from ordinary wire-wound pots in that quadrature effects are eliminated without the addition of elaborate compensating networks. At the same time, it provides lower output impedance, and improves linearity and reliability.

2. HOW DO AC POTS ELIMINATE QUADRATURE ERROR?
Helipot combines a multi-tapped pot with a multi-tapped autotransformer. The voltage existing at each pot tap point is determined by the reference voltage at the corresponding autotransformer tap. The pot resistance element is divided into a series of independent low-resistance elements—hence a reduction in quadrature.

3. HOW ARE INPUT AND OUTPUT IMPEDANCE AFFECTED?
Input impedance remains high. Under AC applications, total pot resistance is paralleled by the AC impedance of the autotransformer. Since this impedance is 10 to 100 times greater than that of the pot, the addition of an autotransformer has a negligible effect on the input impedance.

Output impedance is much lower. The addition of an autotransformer to the basic pot results in a maximum output impedance occurring midway between each set of adjacent taps. It follows that total output impedance is greatly reduced—any energy required by the load is fed from the nearest auto-transformer tap.

4. HOW DOES THE AC POT IMPROVE LINEARITY?
The overall linearity of AC pots is dependent on the linearity of pot sections between taps—not total pot linearity.

An important feature of autotransformer application is the ability to easily adjust the voltage appearing at each pot tap—without affecting the voltage ratio at any other tap. It is therefore possible to pull all tap points into the desired linearity band, regardless of basic pot linearity.

Another AC pot feature: It is capable of truly zero electrical “end coil.”

5. ARE AC POTS MORE RELIABLE THAN BASIC POTS?
Yes—much more so. That’s because a pot winding or tap lead going open affects only that portion of the pot between taps adjacent to the open. Even the opening of CW or CCW terminals has no effect beyond the adjacent tap point. Or, simply stated—the more taps, the greater the inherent reliability. Models with up to 28 taps are available as special from Helipot.

Helipot offers two AC pot series and 26 standard models with frequency ranges from 20 to 20,000 cps. Choose your linear or non-linear version of either the 3” diameter single-turn Series 5800 or the 2” diameter multiturn Series 7800. They’re precision-built by Helipot to meet unusual conformities and perform in most any desired function.

Any more questions? Detailed specs and additional product information are included in a new 32-page potentiometer catalog. To get a copy, call your nearest Helipot Sales Engineering Representative...or write direct:

Beckman INSTRUMENTS, INC.
HELIPOT DIVISION
Fullerton, Calif.
POTS • MOTORS • METERS

NEW PRODUCTS

Variable Transformer

Panel-mounted variable transformer, model 250BU, is rated at 2.5 amp and 0.33 kva max. Input voltage is 120 v, and output is 0 to 132 v. Transformer is 2-13/16 in. in diameter and 2-1/16 in. deep. Brush and brush track, within the coil, are protected from damage.

Standard Electrical Products Co., Dept. ED, 2240 E. 3rd St., Dayton, Ohio. P&A: $8.50; from stock.

Antenna Tower

Light-weight tower, type G-10, is made for rapid, simple installation and low maintenance. Each 10-ft section weighs 29 lb. A climbable ladder is on each side. Withstands 55,000 psi.


Pulse Generator

All-transistor laboratory pulse generator switches up to 30 amp at 75 v. Repetition rate is variable from 1 to 5 pulses per sec, pulse width variable from 2 to 15 msc. Panel height of the rack-mounted instrument is 7 in.

Crane Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 4345 Hollister Ave., Santa Barbara, Calif.

Frequency Synthesizer

Provides 2,000 frequency channels for radar, telemetry, navigation, and communications systems. The model NC-3800 frequency synthesizer occupies less than 30 cu in. and has all solid-state circuitry, without mechanical elements. Power output is 30 mw. Frequency readout is in 23-bit binary code.


ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Filament Power Supply

Regulated filament power supply, model PS-130, gives 6.3 v ac, 5 amp regulated within 0.5% for an input range of 95 to 135 v, 360 to 440 cps. Regulator circuit is magnetic-amplifier, Zener-diode type. Response time is 10 msec. Components meet MIL specs, are rigidly mounted and encapsulated. Unit, hermetically sealed, meets MIL-E-5272 specifications.

Dynex Industries, Inc., Dept. ED, 170 Eileen Way, Syosset, N. Y.

Extensible Cable

For up to 1,000 conductors. The extensible cable consists of two multicore conductors, helical wounded cables one wound inside the other. They spiral in opposite directions, resulting in a flexible assembly. A number of wire types can be used.

Spectra-Strip Wire & Cable Corp., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 415, Garden Grove, Calif.

Availability: from stock or made to order.

Teflon Terminals

Stand-off and feed-through terminals are of one-piece Teflon construction. Press-fit mounting is simple and permanent. Dissipation factor is less than 0.0005 from 60 cps to over 10 Ge. Devices are made for nuclear instrumentation.

Tri-Point Industries, Dept. ED, Albertson, L. I., N. Y.

High-Voltage Capacitors

Miniature, encapsulated high-voltage capacitors function under severe environmental conditions. Capacitance values of series EF range from 0.005 pf through 1.0 pf; voltages range from 2 to 50 kv. No derating is required up to 85 C. Requirements of MIL-C25C are met.

Dearborn Electronic Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 3431, Orlando, Fla.

Coolant helps cut 800 lbs. "fat" from amplifier design

The exceptional heat dissipation properties of 3M Brand fluorochemical coolant FC-75 can make it possible for designers to achieve impressive advances in the miniaturization of airborne electronics equipment. Take the experience of The Martin Company ...

A VHF amplifier was of conventional design, weighed over half a ton, took a standard six-foot high relay rack for installation. At the time of design, overall size and weight were necessary factors of the cooling problem...to handle internally generated heat build-up encountered at extremes of temperature, aircraft speed, and altitude.

At work on miniaturizing the amplifier's design, Martin designers found 3M fluorochemical coolant FC-75 can effect heat removal at seven times or more the rate of non-volatile organic liquid coolants! Thus amplifier size and weight could be drastically reduced. Martin engineers designed a new VHF unit using FC-75 as coolant; it weighed less than 200 lbs., occupied less than 3 cu. ft. The new design completely eliminated heat build-up, saved 800 lbs. weight and many feet of rack space.

Other properties of FC-75 (as well as its companion product FC-43) are high dielectric strength, low solubility, great thermal stability, very low pour point. See "Profile" column (right) for details. Then write for further information.

PROPERTIES PROFILE

on 3M Brand Inert Liquids
FC-75 AND FC-43

These unique dielectric coolants possess unusual properties that can prove advantageous to the designer of electrical devices and instruments, as well as to the manufacturer. Increased range of operating temperatures, improved heat dissipation which permits miniaturization, and greatly increased protection from thermal or electrical overload are possible with their use.

FC-75 and FC-43 are non-explosive, non-flammable, non-toxic, odorless and non-corrosive. They are stable up to 800°F., and are completely compatible with most materials...even above the maximum temperatures permissible with all other dielectric coolants. Both are self-healing after repeated arcing in either the liquid or vapor state.

ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES

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<thead>
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<th>FC-75</th>
<th>FC-43</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Strength</td>
<td>35KV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dielectric Constant</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissipation Factor</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FC-75</th>
<th>FC-43</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pour Point</td>
<td>&lt;100°F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>212°F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (77°F.) (dynes/cm)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>0.65 min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centistokes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Stability</td>
<td>750°F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Stability</td>
<td>Inert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation Resistance</td>
<td>25% change @ 25% change @ 1 x 10⁶ rads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FC-75 and FC-43 have a nearly equivalent heat capacity in the liquid and gaseous state.

For more information on FC-75 and FC-43, write today, stating area of interest, to: 3M Chemical Division, Dept. KAP-81, St. Paul 6, Minn.
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For complete data on rare gases or combinations, write for a copy of F-1002C, "Linde High Purity Gases." Address Dept. ED081, Linde Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. In Canada: Linde Company, Division of Union Carbide Canada Limited, Toronto 7.
NEW PRODUCTS

Potentiometer 507

Up to 13 preset taps are available on the model 200-CEUS precision potentiometer, allowing it to be tapped and phased in the field. Nonlinear functions can be produced from stock potentiometers, or nonlinear units can be wound to any specified function. Up to 15 units can be stacked without decentering.

George Rattray and Co., Dept. ED, Hicksville, N.Y.
Availability: From stock.

Potentiometer 683

Encapsulated, molded-composition potentiometer model R1 is rated at 3 w standard and 2 w military (MIL-R-94B). Resistance range is 100 ohms to 5 meg, with 10% tolerance. Maximum operating temperature is 125 C, life is 100,000 rotations under full load. Size is 1-1/2 x 1-1/2 in.

Reon Resistor Corp., Dept. ED, 155 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, N.Y.
P&A: $2 to $10; 4 to 8 weeks.

Chopper 446

Transistorized chopper, model 20, switches or chops voltages up to ±10 v, and can be driven from dc to 100 kc. Output noise is about 20 µv rms, and does not increase with age. Device is housed in a transistor case and plugs into a standard 5-pin socket or can be soldered into a circuit. Unit is suitable for military, missile, and portable applications.

Solid State Electronics Co., Dept. ED, 15321 Rayen St., Sepulveda, Calif.
P&A: $39.00; from stock.

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CIRCLE 144 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Time Delay

Range is 1/2 to 90 sec. Having instantaneous reset, this time delay can be used in teletype circuits, heli-arc welding and process control. It can also be used for time delay between operation of an initiating relay or switch and the opening or closing of up to three circuits.

Pioneer Electric & Research Corp., Dept. ED, 743 Circle Ave., Forest Park, Ill.

Accelerometer

Three-axis linear accelerometer, type LA39-0301-1, has a range from ±2 to ±200 g. Accuracy is ±1%. Device, suitable for missiles, measures 2-1/2 in. in diameter and 2 in. high, and weighs 10 oz.

Humphrey, Inc., Dept. ED, 2805 Canon St., San Diego 6, Calif.

Low-Temperature Chamber

Capacity is 250 cu ft for model 6SR-110-250-R recessed chamber, measuring 120 x 60 x 60 in. Designed for metallurgical processing of ferrous and nonferrous aircraft materials at −110 F, it chills 1/2 ton of steel from ambient in 2 hr. Two 16-in. fans are flush-mounted in the backwall.

Cincinnati Sub Zero Products, Dept. ED, 3932 Reading Road, Cincinnati 29, Ohio.

Transistor Clip

For TO-23 cases. Type 100-320 cadmium-plated beryllium copper clip, designed for holding the 2N353B, 2N799 and other transistors, has two annealed tabs for insertion in printed-circuit boards. Tab lengths are 1/32 to 1/4 in. It is slotted to provide cooling area and to prevent shock and vibration.


P&A: $0.27 to $0.83; from stock.

Distinctively styled for the 60's, General Electric BIG LOOK panel meters offer you modern appearance, excellent readability, and improved reliability . . . for all your products and equipment. Complete line includes 2½, 3½, and 4½-inch AC, DC and rectifier designs . . . all 2% accuracy class (rectifier types, 3%). Self-shielded DC mechanism eliminates interaction, ends special calibration, minimizes effect of stray magnetic fields. Sealed cases on 2½ and 3½-inch meters protect internal mechanism in corrosive atmospheres . . . 4½-inch design features snap-on, snap-off cover. Priced right, BIG LOOK panel meters are available from stock for on-time delivery. Like to know more? Contact your nearest G-E Sales Office or Distributor. For informative bulletin GEA-7034, write to Sect. 597-13, General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y. In Canada, contact Canadian G.E. Co., Ltd., 940 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto 4, Ontario.

AT THE WESCON SHOW, discuss BIG LOOK applications with General Electric engineers in Booths 703 & 703, The Cow Palace, San Francisco, California, August 22-25

INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ELECTRIC
New Products

Digital Tape System

Portable digital magnetic tape recorder and playback system has direct decimal data entry, all-solid-state electronics, and playback compatible with all data-processing systems. Model R-1 recorder, designed for remote data recording, and model P-1 playback comprise the system. Recorder measures 8-3/16 x 4-7/16 x 3-5/8 in.

Infotronics Corp., Dept. ED, 1401 S. Post Oak Road, Houston 27, Tex.

**Switching Transistor**

Epitaxial mesa switching transistor, type 2N835, has a storage time of 16 nsec and an over-all switching time of 47 nsec. Typical collector capacitance is 2.8 pf. Saturation voltage is 0.15 v at 10 ma, and gain bandwidth product is 300 mc min. Junction and storage temperature is 175 C max. Dissipation is 1 w. Device replaces type 2N706.

Motorola Semiconductor Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 5005 E. McDowell Road, Phoenix 8, Ariz.  
**P&A:** $5.10; *from distributors.*

Heavy-Duty Switches

Snap-acting precision switches for heavy-duty operations have screw terminals, so that wires can be attached to either face of the switch. Designated series 2HL, the switches include plunger-operated, leaf, and lever-actuator types for operation at 2 hp, 250 v ac; 1 hp, 125 v ac; 20 amp, 125, 250, or 480 v ac; and inrush current of 75 amp, 480 v ac.

Unimax Switch, Dept. ED, Ives Road, Wallingford, Conn.
Germanium Transistors

Consumer germanium transistors are available in three series. Series GAM-1, made for radio receivers, have a current gain of 32 to 40 db at 455 kc and an output impedance greater than 1 meg. Series GAM-2, for fm applications, have a high-frequency response of 120 mc and collector-base time constant less than 20 psec. Power transistors for audio applications have breakdown voltages of 30, 45, or 60 v, dissipation of 25 w, and beta from 30 to 150 at 0.5 or 1 amp collector current.

Texas Instruments Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 5012, Dallas 22, Tex.

Transmission Line

Broadband coaxial cable, Spri-O-foam, is foam-polyethylene insulated, aluminum-sheathed, semi-flexible transmission line. Lengths up to 1,000 ft are available. Connectors are electrically matched to the cable.

Prodelin, Inc., Dept. ED, 307 Bergen Ave., Kearny, N. J.

Availability: Immediate.

Stroboscopes

High-intensity stroboscopes offer up to 4,000 flashes per min. Series 161 are triggered flash units with push-to-see switch, for permanent or semi-permanent inspection installations. Series 163 are general purpose units for motion study, having a built-in oscillator and triggered flash. Series 165 has a precision frequency meter and is suited for tachometer measurements. Both series 163 and 165 have synchronizing, triggered flash, and output pulse circuitry.

Slaughter Co., Dept. ED, Piqua, Ohio.

Price: $119.50, $147.50, and $245.00.

Immediate Minuteman and Dyna-Soar openings for Electronic and Electrical Engineers

Electronics is one of the fastest growing areas of engineering at Boeing. Electronic and electrical engineers interested in the advancement of space-age technologies will find challenging and deeply rewarding opportunities in advanced Boeing programs, including the Dyna-Soar manned space glider and the solid-fuel Minuteman ICBM. Assignments exist in your particular area of interest and at the level you require for career satisfaction and advancement. For your convenience, a professional application form appears at the right, and continues on the following page.
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Exceptional opportunities exist for logical designers and for specialists in systems design; in data processing associated with telemetry, and in digital design techniques embracing circuit and systems design, miniaturization, test and evaluation of airborne and supporting ground electronics.

You'll find space in the application at the left to indicate your special interests. Fill in and mail today.

* * *

(matching career advantages at Boeing)
Bi-Directional Couplers

Resistive-loop, bi-directional couplers, model S-61, are intended for power and vswr monitoring. Coupling value is 45 db ±0.5 db including frequency sensitivity over a 10% band. Directivity is 30 db min over the band from 1.27 to 1.40 Gc. Main-line vswr is less than 1.05 db while secondary vswr is less than 1.50 max. Coupling ratios are in values from 30 to 45 db.

Amphenol-Borg Electronics Corp., FXR Div., Dept. ED, 25-26 50th St., Woodside 77, N. Y.
P&A: $1,200 approx; 60 to 90 days.

Cutter Kit

Wire and ribbon cutters available in a kit include three hand-honed, hand-filed cutting tools for precision clipping of small wire and ribbon stock, and two tweezers for clip removal, wire bending and straightening. Cutters are guaranteed against failure.

The Sippican Corp., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 537, Marion, Mass.
P&A: $35.00; from stock.

Rack and Panel Connectors

“Do it yourself” connector components press into 0.136 in. diameter hole in the mounting panel. Probe type PR-400 and jack type SKT-400 comprising the series have Teflon bodies and floating contacts which allow for normal misalignment and rocking motions in connecting and disconnecting. No special tools are needed.

Sealectro Corp., Dept. ED, 610 Fayette Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
NEW PRODUCTS

Rotary Acceleration Generator

From 3 to 500 g are provided by model RA-ATC-500-1 rotary acceleration generator. Spin table is 20 in. in diameter. Variable speeds from 10 to 2,000 rpm ±0.5% are available. Above 40 rpm, wow is 0.5% and drift is 0.1%.

Pacific Southwest Instrument Laboratories, Dept. ED, 5705 Centinnella, Culver City, Calif. P&A: 83,400 fob Culver City; six weeks.

Coaxial Connectors

Aluminum, rf coaxial connectors are available in both TNC and TM types. Features include: heat treated beryllium copper contacts; gold plate over silver plate on all contacts; low vswr and insertion loss.

Availability: Immediate.

Solenoid Selector Assembly

Hermetically sealed, miniaturized solenoid selector assembly meets MIL specs and is protected from sand, dust, salt spray, explosion, humidity, altitude, and fungus. Device has a 12-position rotary switch coupled to a rotary solenoid. Switching circuits, arranged to customer's requirements, can have 28 external connections. Unit measures 3-1/4 in. long and 1-1/2 in. in diameter.

Oak Manufacturing Co., Dept. ED, Crystal Lake, Ill.
C-Band Isolators

Designed for the commercial frequency ranges in C-band, this line of 24 isolators ranges in length from 2.1 to 4.5 in. All are bilaterally matched with a max vswr of 1.10. Typical mid-band isolation: insertion loss ratios range above 60 to 1.

E & M Laboratories, Dept. ED, 15145 Califa St., Van Nuys, Calif.
P&4: $150 ea; immediate.

Shaker

For production testing of miniature components. Type V8-10 shaker is a bench instrument with a frequency range from 20 cps to 27 kc at full thrust, flat from 50 cps to 10 kc, and with useful power up to 100 kc. Force is 5 lb per amp. Shaker is 8 in. high and 6 in. wide, and weighs 45 lb.

Vibrasonics, Inc., Dept. ED, 10 High St., Boston, Mass.

Marking Ink

Permanent epoxy marking ink, series M, adheres to glass, metal, and thermosetting plastic surfaces and resists abrasion, solvents, chemicals, acids, and alkalis. Can be applied by marking machines, stamp pad, or roller printing.

Wornow Process Paint Co., Dept. ED, 1218 Long Beach Ave., Los Angeles 21, Calif.

Power Connector

Rack and panel power connector is designed for convenient mounting. Four No. 16 AWG conductors may be mounted, to carry maximum current of 12 amp. Molded-in positive polarizing guide pins and bushings are provided.

Precision Connectors Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 96, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.

CIRCUIT IDEA FILE

New Transistor Applications

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HONEYWELL TETRODE 3N52

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COMPANY ____________________________
CITY ____________________________ STATE ______

Send coupon to Honeywell, Dept. ED-8-120, Minneapolis 8, Minn.

CIRCLE 153 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
Announcing 30-Day Delivery on U Band,
Two-Cavity Oscillators
For Parametric Amplifier Pumping

Sperry Electronic Tube Division, Gainesville, Florida, announces an immediate solution to the drive source problems which have plagued developers of parametric amplifiers for some time. Now Sperry can deliver a U band, two-cavity klystron oscillator in just 30 days.

Fast delivery is possible because development work is completed on all tubes within the frequency and power output parameters described below. Soundness of the development work is already proved, since tubes of this type have been operating in several systems for some time.

Sperry has developed a whole family of these oscillators. They cover the entire U band, and deliver output powers from 200 mW to 1.5 W.

APPLICATIONS

All tubes in the new Sperry family operate with a characteristic flat-top mode. This constant relationship between beam voltage and output power makes tubes in the series particularly suited for driving parametric amplifiers, and for use in doppler radars and FM communication systems.

One important benefit of the flat-top mode characteristic is the availability of frequency modulation with very low incidental amplitude modulation. This inherent amplitude stability, together with high power output levels, makes the new oscillator family particularly useful for parametric amplifier applications. The same characteristics contribute to the desirability of these tubes for use in doppler radars and FM communication systems.

INHERENT BENEFITS

Tubes in the new Sperry family enjoy all the inherent benefits of two-cavity klystron design. These include precision tuning, high stability, amazing ruggedness and unusual stability at high output levels.

Power Output

Beam Voltage

A typical main mode, adjusted for optimum flat-top operation.

PRICE AND AVAILABILITY

At power output levels from 0.2 to 0.5 watts, tubes in the new Sperry family are priced at $2,295 each. With output from .5 to 1.5 watts, the price is $2,795 each. Tubes will be tuned to your specified center frequency, and they will deliver your specified power output level. All oscillators in this U band series will be shipped within thirty days of receipt of order.

Write for Sperry's new brochure which describes the new U band oscillator family in greater detail. For the brochure, or for application assistance and quotation, contact:

R. F. Farlow, Section 501
Sperry Electronic Tube Division
Sperry Rand Corporation, Gainesville, Fla.

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA • GREAT NECK, N. Y.

CIRCLE 154 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

NEW PRODUCTS

Printed-Circuit Connector

For 1/16-in. boards. Series 062 printed circuit connector is available with 6, 10, 15, 18, 22, 28, 30 and 43 single or dual-row contacts with eyelet, dip solder or other terminations. Contacts are self-aligning to residual warping along the length of the board.

Precision Connectors Inc., Dept. ED, P. O. Box 96, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.
Availability: immediate.

Digital Data Recorder

With 50 or 100 channels. Digital data recorder LP 981A commutates, digitizes and prints voltage outputs from 50 to 100 channels at a 2-per-sec rate with accuracy of 0.1%. Analog signals of either polarity can be converted into digital form for driving the printer. A four-digit voltmeter visually presents the output of each channel.

Solartron, Inc., Dept. ED, 1743 S. Zeyn St., Anaheim, Calif.

Automation Device

Assembly-line operations can be carried out by the TransfeRobot 200 which operates under the command of its own electronic brain. Device consists of an arm and actuator which can be fitted with various types of fingers and jaws. Machine is said to perform operations normally done by custom-built machines.

Price: $2,500.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Varian Associates' family of low-noise oscillator klystrons assures superior performance in such applications as CW illuminators, fixed-frequency doppler navigation transmitters, and similar uses.

All tubes in this low-noise family are two-cavity klystron oscillators. All are fixed-frequency. All are electrostatically focused. They cover a wide power range (from 1 W to 50 W). Tubes in Ku-band include the air-cooled VA-503B and the liquid-cooled VA-504B. Tubes in X-band include the air-cooled VA-514 and VA-508 and the liquid-cooled VA-511. All are available now.

Characteristics of the VA-511 are typical of the oscillators in this group. The VA-511 produces 50 W minimum power at 10 kMc, and operates at 10 kV, 60 milliamperes. FM noise is less than 1 cycle. Weight, less than 24 oz.; size: 6½ in. x 2½ in. x 1½ in.

For additional technical information on this fine family of klystron oscillators, address Tube Division.

That Extra Something

Renewed interest in the G-line, described in the article on the facing page, is merely one aspect of increasing research into new microwave transmission media—particularly for millimeter waves. In recent weeks there have been reports of new work in beam waveguides, dielectric waveguides, plastic waveguides, Fresnel zone plates and ultra-thin coaxial cables.

One can foresee an increasing number of alternatives to waveguides and coax cables in their present form. While these new techniques may not challenge the dominance of coax cables and rectangular metallic guides, the designer will in time have recourse to that extra something in meeting those especially difficult performance specs.

New interest in a long-known but little applied microwave transmission medium is reported in

New Applications Being Developed for Surface-Wave Transmission Lines ........ p 155

Magnetic radar modulators are being increasingly applied in radar systems because of their inherently superior reliability. A step-by-step procedure for design of these modulators is presented in

Practical Design of Magnetic Radar Modulators .......... p 160

Straight talk on Doppler modulators by two designers well-qualified to speak on

Doppler Modulation Systems—The Pros and Cons ........ p 166

The featured microwave product this issue is a

Microwave Power Meter Accurate Within ±0.5% .......... p 170

The newest in direct-reading frequency meters, backward wave oscillators and spectrum analyzers is described in

Microwave Products .......... p 172
New Applications Being Developed For Surface-Wave Transmission Lines

Manfred Meisels
Technical Editor

POTENTIAL competition to coaxial cables, waveguides and relay links for broad-band and high-power microwave communications is being posed by renewed design interest in surface wave transmission lines.

Advantages claimed for the so-called G-line (named after its inventor, Dr. Georg Goubau of the Army Signal Corps R&D Laboratory) include:

- Low propagation loss.
- Broad-band transmission characteristics.
- High power-handling capability.
- Convenient tap-off anywhere along the line without physical contact.
- Reduced weight.
- Lower cost.

Since its invention some 10 years ago, the G-line has been occasionally, but increasingly applied in antenna lines and in feeder lines for community antenna television systems. Until recently, the greater commercial and technical interest in G-lines has been evidenced overseas.

Of late, however, American advocates of the G-line have been stressing its advantages in railway and industrial applications and in long-haul microwave communications over existing pole lines. Simple probes can couple energy into and out of the G-line without physical interruption; and the line can be strung along existing pole routes.

The New York Central Railroad has recently completed extensive tests of a 4.5-mile G-line erected along its tracks. Television and vhf communications were successfully transmitted along the entire length of the line as well as to and from a specially equipped cart moving on the rails. Remote control of trains via television has been considered with a G-line system.

"Results of our test line have been extremely promising and we would like to conduct more conclusive tests over a 150-mile length of G-line," Robert C. Karwatt, the Central's director of communications told ELECTRONIC DESIGN. "Other railroads, especially those not already committed to microwave relays are also interested, but are waiting to see what luck we're having with the G-line," he added.

The Central's line is suspended from the poles by nylon strings—the generally accepted method of supporting G-line, though rigid plastic rods have also been used. No repeaters are required as propagation losses at uhf frequencies average only 10 db per mile. The line itself consists of polyethylene-coated No. 6 wire terminated at each end by launching horns. Installation cost averaged

Surface-wave antenna line on German television transmitter. The G-line is supported within the metal rings by nylon cords. Note the parallel coupling method used (lower half of photo) between two G-lines in close proximity. Such applications, while popular abroad, have lagged in this country despite major cost savings claimed for the G-line. Renewed interest in uhf television may, however, provide new impetus for G-line use here.
Nonradiating surface waves in conducting wire are excited by the finite resistivity of the wire. This causes a reduction in the phase velocity of the field as compared to the free-space velocity. By coating the wire with a suitable dielectric, phase velocity is further reduced and the surface wave is propagated with greater efficiency.

The G-line can also be derived from a coaxial cable in which the diameter of the outer conductor is gradually increased. Ultimately, the conductor becomes so large that its effect on the field is negligible and the coaxial wave is thus gradually transformed into a surface wave.

This is in fact achieved by the launching horn and tapered wire that terminate the G-line. The surface wave extends only a few wave lengths from the line. Within this region, however, signals can be coupled into and out of the wave by radial or parallel-wire probes.

Cross-talk among several parallel G-lines could occur if they are not separated by several wavelengths. It can be minimized, however, by using a different thickness of dielectric for each line so that each surface wave has a different velocity. There is little or no cross-talk between signals propagating in opposite directions.

**Termination and wave propagation** of G-line. Note the taper of wire and insulation at the narrow end of the horn. This structure converts the coaxial wave to a surface wave. Radiation extends a few wavelengths from the line.

**Coupling methods** for the G-line. Radial coupler at left is suitable for communication to moving vehicles such as trains and mobile TV cameras. Longitudinal coupler at right, developed in Russia, is for fixed applications. The several types of longitudinal couplers that have been designed are considerably more efficient than the radial couplers.

In industry, G-lines are being proposed in lieu of coaxial cables and open lines for mobile, closed-circuit television. Steel mills and atomic installations are considering use of G-line in such systems. A security fence, where the presence of intruders would disturb wave propagation along the surface of the line, has also been proposed.

Long-haul communications via G-line are presently limited to a few community antenna TV systems here and abroad and to an experimental telephone circuit in Paris installed by Lignes Telegraphiques et Telephoniques.

In this country, a 14-mile G-line provides community TV for Helena, Mont. The line, which has been operating reliably for almost five years employs eight intermediate repeaters. These were not, however, specifically designed for use with the G-line, and a lesser number of more efficient units would be adequate. Other G-lines for community TV and broadcasting have been installed at Muscle Shoals, Ala., France, England, Ger-
many, Austria and Japan. Costs are said to be a fraction of those for coaxial or microwave relays.

An apparent disadvantage of G-line for long-haul systems is that it cannot be buried but must be strung on poles.

"In this age of satellites, I suppose that telephone poles seem primitive, but it is unfortunate that this psychological barrier prevents designers from realizing the broadband, low loss and low cost advantages of G-line," declares Theodore Hafner, president of Surface Conduction, Inc., N. Y., licensors of the G-line. Dr. Hafner has proposed a world-wide "information thruway" of lines across the U.S., Latin America, and Eurasia, connected by a microwave link across the Bering Strait.

Dr. Hafner believes that such a system would be more reliable than communications satellites and do the job at a fraction of their cost. "For underdeveloped nations, the low cost and installation ease of G-line makes it an ideal transmission medium," Dr. Hafner added. He also noted that surface wave trans-

**New multi-purpose**

**BROADBAND FERRITE AM MODULATOR**

**First to cover the entire X-band, 8.2 to 12.4 Gc**

FXR's new X158A broadband ferrite modulator is the first absorption amplitude modulator to provide full coverage of X-band, 8.2 to 12.4 Gc. A primary use of this unit is to provide a clean AM microwave signal for high accuracy measurements. Previously any attempt to modulate a microwave oscillator left much to be desired because of error-producing FM, jitter and double moding.

The modulator coil of the X158A has been designed so that any standard, 1 watt, commercial audio oscillator will provide substantially 100% modulation at 1,000 cps.

**APPLICATIONS**

**Microwave Measurements**

As an amplitude modulator for high accuracy microwave measurements

**Microwave Transmitter Modulation**

With proper biasing of the control solenoid low distortion modulation is obtained over the audio range

**Fast Microwave Switching**

For front panel or remote switching of signal generators and other low power units

**Electrically Controlled Microwave Attenuation**

For electrically controlled microwave attenuation of system energy from either remote or local positions

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR MODEL X158A FERRITE MODULATOR**

- Covers entire X-band, 8.2 to 12.4 Gc
- Metallized plastic construction for high frequency audio response
- Low driving power required
- 30 db minimum dynamic attenuation
- Low insertion loss—with no coil current

**ATTENUATION-SOLENOID CURRENT**

**PRICE:** $250.00

**DEVELOPMENT FROM STOCK**

**ELECTRONIC DESIGN** • August 2, 1961
mission lines are being developed by Russia and Communist China.

Because the G-line propagates information via closed surface waves, it provides an essentially radiationless "private atmosphere" for broad-band transmission not regulated by the FCC. This, together with acceptably low loss over a wide part of the spectrum, has stimulated interest in the line for high-density microwave communications. With a 500-mc carrier, up to 250 mc of band-width would be available, it is claimed.

Somewhat wider acceptance of the G-line has occurred in antenna line applications. The Signal Corps has specified G-lines for its TRC-29 and AN/GRC-59 radio relay equipment. The first operates in the 2-Gc range, while the latter covers 4.4 to 5.0 Gc. The line for the AN/GRC-59 has a loss of 3 db per 100 ft in contrast to 14 db for coaxial cable, according to the Signal Corps.

The G-line is also smaller and more flexible than coaxial cable and can thus be easily reeled. It consists of 37 strands of No. 36 silver-plated, copper-clad steel and is Teflon-coated.

Above 5 Gc rain and ice accumulating on the line tends to affect performance since water droplets act as radiating dipoles. Losses of up to 15 db per 100 ft have been recorded under these conditions. However, Signal Corps engineers have designed a mechanical hammer that vibrates the line sufficiently to dislodge the droplets. In addition, a de-icing current equivalent to 3 w per ft is applied to the cable.

The G-line has also been used overseas in several vhf and uhf television transmitters, notably in a 10-kw system erected in Germany by Rohde & Schwartz. Considerable economy over coaxial lines is claimed and Surface Conduction, Inc., is preparing several bids for forthcoming vhf and uhf transmitters in this country. Dr. Hafner believes that the higher powers required in uhf television will increase the attractiveness of G-line to designers. Plans are also under way to market a complete uhf lead-in system for home and amateur use. This would consist of the line itself and launching and receiving horns.

Surface wave transmission lines may also prove useful in millimeter-wave work. Experiments in the 100- to 300-Gc range by
Electronic Communications, Inc., Timonium, Md., indicate that such lines exhibit much less attenuation than do rectangular waveguides. At 150 Gc, loss in the surface lines tested averaged about 0.03 db per ft.

These lines are uninsulated, solid copper. It is believed that surface irregularities and contamination provide sufficient wave slowing at the surface to excite the nonradiating modes.

---

**Plastic Waveguides Under Test in Labs**

Experimental plastic waveguides said to cost approximately $10 per ft are being tested by the Bell Telephone Laboratories and the Bendix Corp. The guides consist of copper-plated epoxy pipe manufactured by Resisto Chemical, Inc., of Wilmington, Del.

Resisto developed the pipe primarily for handling corrosive fluids, but the highly polished interior surface achieved in extruding the pipe suggested waveguide applications. For this purpose the interior is either copper-plated or silver-plated, with the metallic finish retaining the high lustre of the unplated pipe.

Samples of 2-in. ID copper-plated circular pipe are being tested by Bell, which for some years has done considerable research into metallic circular waveguides. These tests have just begun, and the findings are not available at this time.

Bendix, on the other hand, has ordered a rectangular pipe of 0.4-in.-by-0.9-in. interior cross-section for its test program.

Advantages claimed for the epoxy waveguide include low cost, uniform interior finish and good environmental characteristics.

Resisto has also developed an epoxy-carbon composition pipe of unusual electrical characteristics. Because of the orientation of the carbon particles achieved in extrusion, electrical resistance along the length of the pipe is much lower than resistance through the wall. Longitudinally the pipe has good relative electrical conductivity, while transversely it is an insulator.
Practical Design of Magnetic Radar Modulators

Because of their high reliability, series-type magnetic modulators are being increasingly applied in radar systems. In this article, author Philip gives a step-by-step procedure for designing such modulators and indicates the areas of possible compromise among weight, efficiency and other operating characteristics. A dc-operated version, made practical by the recent development of heavy-duty silicon controlled rectifiers, is also discussed.

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General Electric Co.
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The BASIC ac resonant magnetic modulator (first proposed by Melville) is shown in Fig. 1. Circuit consists of the following:
- Ac input source.
- Ac resonant charging circuit \((L, C)\).
- First compression stage \((C_1, P_1)\).
- Intermediate compression stage \((C_2, P_2)\).
- Final pulse forming network \((C_3, P_3)\).
- Bias circuit.

The pulsator in each of the compression stages acts as a closed switch when it is unsaturated and as an open switch when saturated. A sine wave from the input source thus passes through the modulator as a series of successively narrower half-sine waves. Sufficient compression stages are included to narrow the half-sine wave to the approximate pulse end value. The pulse forming network then generates the waveform required for the proper firing of the particular magnetron specified in the radar system.

Typical voltage and current waveforms for successive portions of a magnetic modulator are illustrated in Fig. 2. In a typical radar system the output pulse may have the following characteristics:
- Length—0.5 µsec
- Pulse repetition frequency—2,000 pps
- Peak voltage—1,500 v
- Peak current—15 amps

Design of the modulator is generally constrained by several pre-established system parameters. These include:
- Modulator load impedance \((R)\), in ohms
- Modulator load voltage \((V_L)\), in volts
- Pulse width of the modulator load voltage \((\tau)\), in seconds
- Angular frequency of the input source \((\omega_{\text{supply}})\), in radians

For rapid design of the modulator within these parameters, the following procedure is suggested:
1. Determine required number of compression stages.
2. Design pulsators for each stage.
3. Compute the capacitance values for each stage.
4. Determine the bias for the first pulsator.
5. Calculate the inductance of the resonant charging choke.
6. Determine the required supply voltage.
7. Breadboard modulator and modify component values to improve performance.
8. Redesign the modulator to contain one more and one less compression stage than initially chosen; then calculate performance and physical characteristics of the new designs.
9. Select final configuration from these designs to satisfy the most important requirement (weight, size, efficiency).

The methods detailed for each step assume lossless components in the initial design.

First Step — Determine Required Number of Compression Stages. The number of stages required in the modulator is to some extent a function of the over-all compression ratio \((\rho)\) achieved by the unit.

\[
\rho = \frac{1}{2\omega_{\text{supply}} \tau} 
\]

A fairly typical \(\rho\) of 400 is assumed in this article.

From the standpoint of minimum core ma-
Fig. 2. Voltage and current waveforms in various elements of the modulator. Note progressive compression of the voltage and current waves from input to output. The auxiliary schematic is a simplified version of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3. Nomogram to determine supply voltage for initial design of the modulator. To use the nomogram: (1) draw a line between known circuit values of $\Delta \beta$ and $I_n$ and mark its intersection on the $I_n - \Delta \beta$ line; (2) draw a second line between known circuit values of $A$ and $N$ for the first pulsator and mark its intersection on the $A-N$ line; (3) connect the points on the $I_n - \Delta \beta$ and $A-N$ lines and read intersection on the $V_{rms}$ scale.

Material, Mathias and Williams have derived the following optimum number of compression stages as a function of $p$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$p$</th>
<th>Optimum Number of Stages ($n$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If one considers the weight of the associated capacitors, chassis, wiring, etc., minimum total weight is achieved by selecting a lesser number of stages than $n$. A feel for this trade-off can be obtained from the following table which illustrates the effect on core weight when using a lesser number of stages in an optimally 11-stage design.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of stages</th>
<th>Core Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Referenced to three stages)</td>
<td>1,150.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The weights are expressed with reference to a three-stage design, as it has been found from experience that this number of stages is a good compromise in most applications requiring a compression ratio between 150 and 300. The selection of three or four stages is strongly suggested for the initial design.

Second Step — Design Pulsators for Each Stage. To assure satisfactory matching between the modulator and its load, it is preferable to begin the design from the load end and work back toward the supply. Proper matching is, in fact, the major consideration in design of the last stage. The design equations presented here for the last stage have been modified from generalized equations by inclusion of constants specifically calculated to result in optimum matching.

Melville shows that for maximum unidirectional current through the load, $L_{eg}$ (the saturated inductance of the pulse transformer secondary winding) is

$$L_{eg} = 0.265 \frac{R_{load}}{\beta_i} \text{ henries} \quad (2)$$

The turns-area product of this winding is

$$N_A = \frac{13.7 V_{load}}{2 \beta_i} \times 10^6 \text{ turns} \times \text{cm}^2 \quad (3)$$

where $\beta_i$ is the saturation flux density of the core material in $P$.  

This turns-area product is chosen to permit $C_i$ to charge fully in an interval of $10\tau$ and represents a compromise between efficiency of the final compression stage and application of minimum reverse voltage to the load. A charging interval shorter than $10\tau$ tends to increase the reverse voltage,
while one longer than 10; reduces efficiency. Core volume for the pulsator in the final stage is given by

\[ v_3 = \frac{4 \pi (N_3 A_3) \mu_{es} \text{cm}^3}{L_{es}} \] (4)

where \( \mu_{es} \) is the permeability of \( P_3 \) at saturation. At this point in the design a value of 1.0 can be safely assumed for \( \mu_{es} \).

For minimum initial total core volume in the three-stage modulator, the three pulsators should have equal core volumes.

\[ v_1 = v_2 = v_3 \] (5)

Assuming that identical magnetic cores are used in each stage, the turns on each pulsator are related by the equation

\[ N_1 = 10N_2 = 100N_y \] (6)

The progressive decrease of inductance between successive stages results in voltage compression from stage to stage. However, the unsaturated inductance of the third pulsator should be much greater than the saturated inductance of the second pulsator for efficient discharge of \( C_1 \) into \( C_3 \).

The saturated inductance \( \left( L_{s1} \right) \) of the first pulsator should be such that the circuit \( C_3 P_3 C_2 \) will resonate at \( n \) times the input frequency. The term \( n \) is known as the compression factor and is typically chosen between 5 and 10. Thus,

\[ L_{s1} = \frac{1}{4 \pi f_1^2 \left( \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_3 + C_2} \right)} \text{henries} \] (7)

where \( f_1 = nf_2 \).

Similarly, the saturated inductance of the second pulsator must form a series resonant circuit with \( C_2 \) and \( C_3 \) at \( nf_1 \), where \( n \) is the compression factor for the second stage. Therefore,

\[ L_{s2} = \frac{1}{4 \pi f_2^2 \left( \frac{C_2 C_3}{C_2 + C_3} \right)} \text{henries} \] (8)

With core volume and inductance for the first pulsator now established, the designer must determine the most practical number of turns for the core. Several considerations involved in arriving at a compromise between relatively many or few turns are listed in Table I.

**Table 1. Factors in determining number of bias turns on the first pulsator.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Many Turns on a Core Of Small Cross-Sectional Area</th>
<th>Few Turns on a Core Of Large Cross-Sectional Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input circuit power factor is improved if ( \alpha &gt; 2.1 )</td>
<td>Input circuit power factor is poor if ( \alpha &lt; 2.1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compression of the first stage is small. (( L_{s1} ) is large)</td>
<td>Compression of first stage is large. (( L_{s1} ) is small)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/R loss is large and larger ( C_1 ) may be required.</td>
<td>I/R loss is small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit may be heavier (more copper) but core may be smaller.</td>
<td>Unit may be lighter (less copper) but core loss may increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larger bias is required to reset core, larger rectifiers are thus needed.</td>
<td>Smaller bias is required to reset the core.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resonant frequency of a-c resonant charging circuit is affected only slightly.</td>
<td>Resonant frequency of a-c resonant charging circuit is affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maximum energy transfer between stages is theoretically obtained when all stages have equal capacitance.

\[ C_3 = \frac{1.06 \pi}{R_{load}} \text{farads} \] (9)

This approximation is adequate for the initial design. In practice, however, there should be slight, progressive increases of capacitance between stages.

**Fourth Step — Determine the Bias for the First Pulsator.** The first pulsator core must be biased via a separate winding so that saturation is not reached until one full cycle of input current has elapsed. The bias sets the operating point on the magnetization loop of the core and provides for stable, cyclic operation of the circuit.

The magnetizing force \( (H_2) \) that must be developed by the bias winding for proper operation of the modulator is

\[ H_2 = \frac{0.42 N_s (C_1 V_{rms}/I_{supply})}{l} \text{ oersteds} \] (11)

where \( l = \) mean length of the magnetic path of core \( P_1 \) in cm,

\( V_{rms} = \) peak charged voltage across \( C_1 \),

\( \frac{\sqrt{2} V_{rms}/I_{supply}}{} \) and

\( N_s = \) Number of turns on main winding of \( P_1 \).

**Fifth Step — Calculate Inductance of the Resonant Charging Choke.** The modulator described here employs full-cycle charging in which the voltage across the resonant charging capacitor \( C_1 \) reaches a theoretical (lossless) peak of \( V_{rms} \) where the input...
MicroWaves

voltage is \( V_m \sin \omega t \). The charging choke is thus designed to resonate with the \( C_1 \) at the supply frequency. Accordingly,

\[
L = \frac{1}{4\pi(f_{\text{supply}})^2 C_1} \text{ henry} \quad (12)
\]

**Sixth Step — Determine the Required Supply Voltage.** There are two separate methods the designer can employ to determine the required input voltage. He can note the energy required to saturate the first pulser, allow for losses in the charging circuit, and specify an input voltage that will deliver the required energy at the output.

Since over-all efficiency cannot be readily calculated before the breadboard is assembled, the first method is more suitable for the initial design. It has been found in practice that the equation

\[
V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{\Delta B N A f c}{0.66} \times 10^b \text{ volts} \quad (13)
\]

where all terms refer to the first pulser, is a useful approximation for the required supply voltage. This equation has been reduced to the nomogram of Fig. 3.

In the second method it can be shown that

\[
V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{0.707}{\pi} \sqrt{2(V_{\text{peak}})^2 + \frac{2}{R C_1 \eta/\text{modulator}}} \quad (14)
\]

**Seventh Step — Breadboard Modulator and Modify Component Values to Improve Performance.** Due to inefficiency in each stage, capacitor values should increase progressively from the supply end to the load end. In the three-stage modulator described here, \( C_2 > C_1 > C_1 \). The increase in capacitance is inversely proportional to the efficiency. In the circuit of Fig. 4, for example,

\[
C_i = \frac{C_1}{\eta_i} \quad (15)
\]

The total loss in each stage is the sum of the hysteresis and eddy current losses\(^1\) in the pulser core and the copper loss in the winding. Losses in the capacitors can generally be neglected.

\[
\eta_c = \frac{Q}{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\pi \eta} \right) \quad (16)
\]

where

\[
Q = \frac{m_0 L}{R}, \quad \text{and} \quad R = \text{all losses of the input circuit.}
\]

---

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Power loss breakdown in a typical magnetic modulator is illustrated in Fig. 5. The final stage generally has the greatest core loss which varies directly as the core volume of the final pulsactor.

The pulsactor in the first stage, however, has many more turns than the final pulsactor. Thus, the core initially chosen may not accommodate both the main and the bias windings. In this event, a core with a larger window area must be chosen.

The main winding of each pulsactor performs two functions. In the unsaturated state, the turns-area product must be such that the pulsactor can absorb the volt-second product applied to the core. In the saturated state, inductance must be sufficiently small to provide the required pulse compression. The turns on each core may have to be modified to arrive at a suitable compromise between saturated and unsaturated inductance requirements.

In some instances bias of subsequent pulsactor stages may be desirable. However, the designer must weight the advantage of increased efficiency against the disadvantages of added weight, size and circuit complexity if separate bias schemes are used for each pulsactor.

In practice, a self-biasing circuit can be used in preference to the separate dc supply shown in Fig. 1.

**Final Design Steps.** At this point the designer can consider alternate choices containing one stage more and one stage less than the trial breadboard. These can be de-
developed on paper and the trends in weight, size and efficiency noted. If either of the alternate designs appears particularly promising, it should be breadboarded and performance evaluated before arriving at a final choice.

A disadvantage of the ac resonant magnetic modulator is that the pulse repetition rate is identical to the input frequency. Pulse width may be varied by switching different components into the circuit, but this is at best a cumbersome process.

Greater flexibility of operation is possible through dc resonant charging in which pulse rate and width can be controlled by switching the input current. Until recently, however, such switching could be accomplished only with thyratrons, whose use is not consistent with the reliability desired of a solid-state device. However, the recent advent of high-power silicon controlled rectifiers has led to renewed interest in dc resonant magnetic modulators.

A typical dc resonant modulator is shown in Fig. 6. Apart from greater operating flexibility, replacement of the first pulsator by the silicon controlled rectifier provides greater pulse compression in the first stage.

In Fig. 6, the dc resonant charging capacitor \( C_r \) charges to \( 2E_{in} \), through resonant charging choke \( L \) and hold-off diode \( CR \). The charge remains until a gating pulse is applied to the silicon controlled rectifier \( SCR \). Energy is discharged into \( C_s \) and pulse compression occurs in the same manner as described for the ac modulator. The circuitry beyond \( C_s \) is identical to that in the ac modulator.

Detailed design procedures for the input stages of the dc magnetic modulator are described in the literature by Manteuffel and Cooper.①②

References
3. Ibid.
Doppler Modulation Systems—The Pros and Cons

Choice of modulation systems is a major element in the keen competition among manufacturers of Doppler equipment. Each of the four major systems now in use has inherent advantages and limitations with respect to its applications in a particular class of vehicle. Doppler experts Whitney and Laschever analyze the four modulation systems in a concise but to-the-point article that should be of value to designers interested in the fast-growing Doppler field.

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Laboratory For Electronics
Boston, Mass.

The way in which the transmitted signal is modulated is the most important factor in determining whether a Doppler velocity sensor will perform satisfactorily in a given aircraft or space vehicle.

Four basic modulation systems are used. They are:
- **Cw**—continuous wave
- **Self-coherent pulse**
- **Fm/cw**—frequency modulated cw
- **Icw**—interrupted cw

Block diagrams of the four systems are illustrated in Figs. 1 through 4. Each system employs several microwave beams and associated receiver/frequency tracker channels so as to measure velocity along more than one coordinate axis. However, Figs. 1 through 4 illustrate only one channel for each system as other channels operate in a similar manner.

The cw system transmits and receives continuously. The self-coherent pulse system transmits low-duty-cycle rf pulses and receives for the rest of its operating cycle.

The fm cw system receives continuously while continuously transmitting a cyclical frequency-swept carrier. The icw system alternately transmits and receives during nearly equal periods whose durations vary with the altitude of the vehicle.

Cw and fm cw systems derive the Doppler shift, \( f_D = \frac{2}{\lambda} v \), cps by continuous comparison of the transmitted and received signals. \( \lambda \) is the transmitted wavelength and \( v \) the velocity along the i-th beam.

An icw system operates in much the same manner except that the sample of the transmitted signal is derived from a cw oscillator coherent with the transmitted pulse during the receiving interval.

In the self-coherent pulse system signals from a forward pointing and rearward pointing antenna are compared (providing twice the Doppler shift noted above).

The pros and cons of each system are summarized in Table 1. Generally, advantages such as design simplicity, good utilization of transmitted power and stable operation are accompanied by such drawbacks as noise, signal leakage, complex antenna structures and altitude “holes”.

Cw systems offer simple design (a modulator is not needed) and maximum use of transmitted power. The performance penalties result from:
- Signals leakage form the transmitting to the receiving antenna.
- Uncontrollable noise content of the transmitted signal.
- Inability to discriminate between near and distant signals.

The advent of progressively quieter transmitting tubes should to some extent alleviate the signal noise drawbacks of cw Doppler. However, random, low-frequency modulation of the leakage signal induced by vibrating surfaces near the antennas introduces a masking noise level that remains a problem.

Lack of range discrimination results in noise figures of 30 db or greater above receiver thermal noise for cw Dopplers. High-altitude and low-velocity performance are thus limited.

In general, system performance of cw Dopplers can be considered signal-to-leakage limited rather than signal-to-noise limited. Increasing transmitter power is of little avail as working noise level is similarly increased.

Self-coherent pulsed Doppler overcomes tube noise and leakage problems by shutting
off the transmitter during the receiving interval of the operating cycle. These advantages are accompanied by three new drawbacks which may rule out this system in certain applications.

The frequency difference in returns from a single pulse of rf energy transmitted in two opposite directions provides sufficient information for measuring horizontal velocity in the plane of the two beams. However, one cannot distinguish which of the two return signals is of higher frequency. This information cannot be extracted because a coherent reference is not present. Additionally, the system cannot sense when both frequencies change by the same amount (as would be the case for vertical motion) since velocity is sensed as the difference between forward and rearward frequency shifts.

The antenna must be vertically stabilized to assure "simultaneity" (similar Doppler spectra) of returns which are to be compared.

Self-coherent pulse Dopplers employ conventional pulse radar receiver techniques, reaching typical system noise figures as low as 12 to 15 db above thermal noise. The duration and high peak power of the transmitted pulse, in addition to finite receiver recovery time, cause a low-altitude hole extending to at least 300 ft. Below this altitude, the return signal is obscured by the main bang.

Fm/cw Doppler avoids the noise and leakage problems of the cw system and the velocity sense and vertical sense problems of the self-coherent pulse technique but introduces serious "altitude hole" problems.

The transmitted and local oscillator signals are identically frequency-modulated. When the received signal is mixed with the local oscillator, no output is obtained from the mixer unless the signal is delayed by the round trip time. If the signal is delayed, the Doppler shift frequency is derived by combining the mixer output with the modulating frequency and measuring the resulting difference. Leakage signals, not being delayed by a detectable amount, produce no output from the mixer.

Altitude holes occur when the round trip time is equal to the period of the modulating frequency, or some multiple of it. These are due to the inability of the mixer to distinguish between a 0 delay and a 360-deg delay. This problem is less critical at high altitudes because there is a spectrum of round trip times within the finite width of the an-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Characteristics of Doppler Modulation Systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modulation System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Coherent Pulse (Low-Duty-Cycle Pulse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fm/Cw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icw (High Duty Cycle)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 2. Self-coherent pulse Doppler employs Janus antennas. (two antennas transmitting or receiving simultaneously). Since the antennas point in opposite directions, their Doppler shifts have opposite signs. The two received signals are combined so that the velocity is proportional to 2ν/λ.

Fig. 3. Fm/cw Doppler transmits continuous, frequency-modulated signal. Internal reference signal is similarly modulated. Signal leakage problem is thus eliminated as the system cannot generate an output when the leakage signal is identical to the reference signal. Signals delayed by a round trip will, however, be shifted in frequency and will be detected by the system.

Fig. 4. Icw Doppler combines pulsed transmission with variable prf to eliminate altitude holes and signal leakage. For any given prf there exist round trip times that coincide with the intervals during which the receiver is off. These are avoided by decreasing the prf in discrete steps as the altitude increases. An intermediate frequency detection system is then employed to determine the Doppler shift.

Table 2. Doppler Modulation Technique Applicability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Air or Space Vehicle</th>
<th>Medium Altitude, Low Maneuverability</th>
<th>High Altitude, Medium Maneuverability</th>
<th>Low-Medium Altitude, High Maneuverability</th>
<th>Extremely High Altitude, High Maneuverability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Commercial &amp; Military Jet Transports</td>
<td>Fighters, Bombers Reconnaissance A/C</td>
<td>Helicopters V/STOL</td>
<td>Space Vehicles Space Probes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doppler Modulation Technique</td>
<td>Cw</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-Coherent Pulse</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fm/Cw</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Icw</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the other hand, signal-to-noise ratio at some altitudes may be too small for reliable operation unless the antenna beam width is intentionally made quite large. Nevertheless, no reasonable amount of beam spreading will eliminate the lowest altitude hole extending from zero upward. Here, an advantage of the system, i.e., no interference from the near environment, works to its disadvantage. There is no recourse to such methods as transmit-receive overlap.

Interrupted cw (60 per cent transmit-receive duty-cycle) modulation employs time duplexing to avoid the leakage problem of the space-duplexed cw and coherency to avoid the velocity sensing problems of the self-coherent pulse system. Altitude holes are also eliminated.

These advantages are accompanied by a moderate increase in complexity and some reduction of signal efficiency. A local oscillator signal coherent with the transmitted pulse is provided during the receiving interval.

The transmitter pulse-repetition-frequency is varied with altitude so that a signal return will not occur when the receiver is off. Altitude holes are thus avoided.

The prf may be halved each time the altitude doubles. Transition altitudes are selected so that at least half of the received signal occurs when the receiver is on.

Icw Dopplers provide constant receiver output level, from 0 altitude up to the altitude at which the selected prf is optimum. This characteristic significantly reduces errors caused by backscatter from nearby clouds and rain.

The low-altitude hole occurring when round-trip time is insufficient to delay the transmitted pulse into the receiver “on” time is circumvented by resorting to short term (=5 per cent of transmitted pulse duration) simultaneous transmission and reception. This is not as troublesome as in the cw case, for at low altitudes, the return signal strength is high and the signal leakage problem is more easily dealt with.

Working against narrow band receiver thermal noise levels, an icw system achieves noise figures as low as 10 db, enabling use of peak transmitting power levels of 1 to 3 w at 70,000 ft.
In selecting a Doppler modulation system for a given application, one or more of the following criteria may apply:

A. Must performance be optimum over a large range of altitudes?
B. Is operation to 0 altitudes essential?
C. Is velocity demanded?
D. Is a knowledge of velocity sense needed?
E. Is vertical velocity required?
F. Is high dynamic response necessary for hovering control?
G. Must operation remain unimpaired under unusual pitch and/or roll?
H. Are installation requirements extreme? (available space for antenna aperture, vibration levels, etc.)

Table II indicates how the several Doppler systems can best be combined with actual vehicles. The vehicle in which the Doppler equipment is to be used may belong to any of four classes as defined in the table.

For the first class, consisting of medium-altitude, low-maneuverability aircraft such as commercial or military jet transports, all four types of modulation systems will perform satisfactorily. In practice, self-coherent pulse and fm/cw Dopplers are preferred because of somewhat lower cost.

In the high-altitude, medium-maneuverability class, encompassing many fighters, bombers and reconnaissance aircraft, cw Doppler, while used in some instances, is apt to be ruled out at altitudes above, say, 50,000 ft. Self-coherent pulse and fm/cw Dopplers have been used here, though their performance at very low altitudes may disqualify them for airplanes that may also be called upon to fly sustained high-altitude missions. Total coverage of all possible operational altitudes is likely to be best met by an icw Doppler.

Helicopters and V/STOL (Vertical/Short Take-Off and Landing) vehicles commonly employ cw or icw Dopplers. Low-altitude holes limit the use of self-coherent pulsed and fm/cw systems. The icw system may offer some advantage over cw Dopplers in performance near 0 velocity and at negative velocities.

Space vehicles and probes will likely employ icw modulation because of its favorable signal-to-noise ratio and high altitude capability. For short range terminal guidance in planetary landings, however, cw Doppler may also prove satisfactory.

Sierra introduces 3 versatile new instruments:

Model 126A Two-Band Frequency Selective Voltmeter
Here's new broad frequency coverage, 5 to 1,620 kc in two bands, in a continuously tuneable frequency selective voltmeter that offers

- Dual selectivity, 250 or 2,500 cps
- Level ranges, —90 to +32 dbm
- Three bridging inputs, 75, 135 and 600 ohms
- Two-speed dial drive for extra convenience
- Crystal Controlled calibration oscillator
- Sierra reliability and rugged, modular construction

Plus REAL convenience with the new
Model 127A Solid State Frequency Selective VM!
You can see it at WESCON: The new solid state Model 127A Frequency Selective Voltmeter, 2 to 350 kc, — only 7¾" x 7¾" x 13½"!
It weighs less than 15 lbs. It's completely portable with rechargeable battery pack! 250 cycle selectivity with audio monitoring capability, measures —60 to +22 dbm. You have to see it to believe it!

Model 160-1200 Coaxial Load
There's remarkable versatility in this new three-way coaxial termination... Sierra Model 150-1200. Power capacity to 1200 watts in standard form, to 2000 watts with accessory air cooler, to 3000 watts with accessory water cooler. Both accessories are easily attached, can be delivered with the termination... or order the power capacity you need now, expand it later. 0 to 1000 mc, low VSWR, may be ordered with Type N, SN or LC connectors.

ALSO TO BE SEEN AT WESCON:

Sierra model 186B 50-ohm Coaxial Water Load, dc to 4000 mc, 1000 W av., 10,000 W peak
Sierra Model 125B-CR Frequency Selective VM, with provision for carrier reinsertion
Sierra Model 125B-Y with front-panel 20-pin connector, expanded input circuitry for carrier rack fast patch

Don't miss the Sierra Instrumentation at WESCON! Booth 2006-8, Main Floor

Sierra ELECTRONIC CORPORATION
A Division of Philco Corporation
7300K BOHANNON DRIVE - DAVENPORT 8-2088 - AREA CODE 415 - MENLO PARK, CALIF., U.S.A.
Sales representatives in all major areas
Canada: Atlas Instrument Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver
Export: Fraser & Hansen, Ltd., San Francisco

CIRCLE 158 ON READER-SERVICE CARD 169
NEWS! API NOW HAS A CONTINUOUS READING METER-RELAY. No signal-sampling interrupters necessary. The CRMR indicates continuously, controls continuously, resets automatically. Built around an unrestrained D'Arsonval movement, it will monitor and control any variable translatable to analogous voltage or current values. Sensitive enough to operate on inputs as small as 5 millivolts or 10 microamps full scale, it will accept low-level signals without amplification. Compact as a panel meter, it needs only a power supply and load relay (both of which API can furnish) to make a complete little control system. Or, you can build it into an equipment control network. Bulletin S-2-1 will give you details on operation, along with specifications and price information. A copy is yours for the asking.

ASSEMBLY PRODUCTS, INC.
CHESTERLAND 17, OHIO
Microwave Power Meter
Accurate Within ±0.5%

DIRECT-READING microwave power meter model 450 provides measurement accurate within ±0.5 per cent of full scale on all scale ranges. Measurements may be made continuously over the range from 0.5 μW to 10 mw. The high accuracy results from the use of a precision constant-current dc power source and a self-contained potentiometric system of measurements.

Made by General Microwave Corp., 47 Gazza Blvd., Farmingdale, N. Y., the meter exhibits a stability of better than 2 ppm per deg C over a wide temperature range when used with the firm's 402 series of temperature-compensated coaxial and waveguide thermistor mounts. The coaxial series operates from 0.01 to 10 Gc, the waveguide mounts from 2.6 to 18.0 Gc. The meter may be used with any 100- or 200-ohm uncompensated detector, if some degradation in performance due to thermal drift can be tolerated.

Five scale ranges are provided with full-scale readings of 0.1, 0.3, 1.0, 3.0, and 10.0 mw. Corresponding scales are calibrated in decibels from -30 to +10 dbm. The 12-in. scale yields a resolution of 0.1 μW on the lowest range. Instruments are calibrated against dc transfer standards with certification traceable to NBS, and may easily be recalibrated by the user.

The accuracy obtainable by use of dc replacement power is combined with the direct-reading feature as shown in the diagram. The rf bridge network is supplied with power from both a dc constant-current supply and an adjustable ac bias supply. With these two independent and noncoherent sources, dc power can initially be kept at a fixed value and the barretter brought to its proper operating resistance (100 or 200 ohms) with the adjustable ac power. Any change
in dc power in the bridge which the operator may later effect with the potentiometer is then directly measurable.

In operation, the dc power level in the barretter is selected with the power range switch. The bridge is then applied and the dc power reduced to rebalance the bridge. The change in that dc power, which is equal to the rf power, is then read directly from the potentiometer dial.

To sense the bridge balance a sensitive differential amplifier and a synchronous detector circuit are used. This arrangement converts the low-level ac unbalance across the bridge to a dc current applied to the center-zero null meter.

Barretter sensitivity to ambient temperature changes is compensated by a dual-bridge system. The compensating bridge contains a thermistor whose characteristics parallel those of the rf thermistor. This thermistor is housed in close proximity to the rf thermistor so that it responds almost identically to environmental influences but is shielded from rf effects. A temperature variation in the compensating thermistor will produce a change in the ac bias power fed to the rf bridge, maintaining balance. When uncompensated detector mounts are used, a self-contained thermistor is switched into the compensating bridge network.

The model 450 is 7-1/2 in. wide, 11-1/2 in. high, and 14 in. deep. Weight is 18 lb. It is available off the shelf, price $495.

For more information on this precision microwave power meter, turn to the Reader-Service Card and circle 259.

MICROWAVE SWEEP GENERATORS
Still the industry's most advanced oscillators. Series 620 single band models and Model 605 use convenient plug-in generator heads covering 1-26.5 kmc. Models 6001B-6004C provide 1 watt output, electronically swept or stable single frequency, 1-12 kmc.

Features include built-in leveler and narrow band symmetrical sweep, adjustable frequency markers, and Quick Look readout. Drift, less than ±0.02% per hour; residual FM, less than ±0.025% peak.

These units save valuable engineering time by providing constant RF power input to microwave tubes and other components under test. With constant input, variations in output indicate directly component transfer characteristics. Microwave properties are examined over continuous spectrum, assuring accuracy during broad or narrow band testing. Prices: Model 620 series, $2,890-3,340; Model 605, $1,750; Generator Heads, $1,500-1,990; Model 6001B-6004C, $7,250-8,690.

MICROWAVE LEVELERS
Ideal instruments for maintaining constant power output (+1 db) with long term stability. CW or square wave modulation. Fast response, very high gain assure flat RF output from BWO's. Also available: Model 700 leveler amplifier, which may be used with external RF components. Prices: Microwave Levelers, $875-990; Model 700, $575.

MICROWAVE AMPLIFIERS
Alfred manufactures microwave amplifiers for virtually every requirement — general purpose, medium power, high gain, and low to medium noise figure. All models feature low spurious modulation and stable operation. General purpose amplifiers provide 30 db gain and 10 mw power output with 25 db noise figure. Medium power models offer power up to 10 watts. High power amplifiers provide up to 1 Kw pulse power. Low noise amplifiers provide noise figure from 6 to 15 db at frequencies from 5 to 12 kmc.

In addition to standard amplifiers, Alfred offers periodic or permanent magnet focused amplifiers where light weight and low input power is required as well as amplifiers designed specifically for phase modulation. Prices: General purpose amplifiers, $1,490-1,690; Medium power amplifiers, $1,550-3,590; Low noise amplifiers, $3,150-4,990.

POWER SUPPLIES
Alfred furnishes four basic types of power supplies. Model 250 Traveling Wave Tube Supply operates low and moderate power traveling wave amplifiers and oscillator tubes. This instrument provides all normal sources — helix, collector, four separate anodes, grid, heater, solenoid and blower — from one compact unit.

Microwave Power Supplies Model 252, with the unregulated and regulated solenoid supplies Model 253 and 254, operate all presently known low and medium noise figure TW tubes. Model 252 furnishes electrode and heater power for permanent magnet focused TW tubes. Electromagnet focused TW tubes require in addition either Model 253 or 254 solenoid supply. Alfred's Sweeping Power Supplies serve as general purpose sources for either electronically swept or fixed frequency operation of voltage tuned magnetrons, BWO's and similar microwave tubes. Alfred's floating high voltage supplies provide extremely stable and highly regulated DC voltages, featuring wide voltage and current ranges, very small ripple and accurate voltage adjustment. Prices: Model 250, $1,990; Model 252, $890; 253, $300, 254, $400; Sweeping Power Supplies, $1,650-1,690; High Voltage Supplies, $690-1,090.

Free catalog available. Write to:

ALFRED ELECTRONICS
897 Commercial Street • Palo Alto, California
Phone: Davenport 6-6496

CIRCLE 163 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

*SEE US AT WESCON BOOTH 1412
GERTSCH
VARIABLE PHASE STANDARD

--permits shifting of phase between 2 self-generated voltages to any desired angle, with accuracy better than ± .05°.

Precise generation of voltage vectors. The Gertsch VPS-1 generates 2 signals differing in phase by any angle from 0° to 360°, as determined by front-panel controls. The reference signal has a fixed amplitude of 50V rms. The vector output, which may be displaced in phase, has a maximum amplitude of 50V rms, and can be attenuated in steps of 50 mv within a range of 0-50V rms.

Operation at any 3 frequencies within a range of 150-3000 cps is provided by a front panel selector switch. Fine adjust control permits varying the frequencies ±5% max.

Completely self-contained—unit requires no accessories for operation. Case or rack mounted. Send for literature VPS-1.

GERTSCH PRODUCTS, Inc.,
3211 South La Cienega Boulevard, Los Angeles 16, California / Upton 0-2761 – Vermont 9 2201

See us at Wescon Show Booth No. 1802-04
CIRCLE 164 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
MICROWAVE PRODUCTS

Frequency Meter

Direct-reading frequency meter model S60-13, used from 7.5 to 9.6 Gc, offers continuous high resolution with 1 mc as the least dial division. Accuracy of ±1 mc is maintained from -32 to -85 F. High-Q resonant cavity is tuned by a noncontacting choke plunger.

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

P&A: On request; 60 to 90 days.
See at Show Booth 220-22.

Backward-Wave Oscillators

Compact, lightweight backward-wave oscillators QKB890 (12.4 to 18 Gc) and QKB891 (18 to 26.5 Gc) are rated at 20 mw min output power, and have a control grid for low-voltage pulsed applications. Both feature permanent-magnet focusing, and may be mounted with a spacing of 2 in. between tubes. The metal-ceramic tubes are useful as swept local oscillators, and as pump tubes for parametric amplifiers. Military requirements are met.


See at Show Booth 3410-12.
Broadband Ferrite Circulators 512
Rapid tuning over octave bandwidth is provided by this line of ferrite circulators. Models 2395-T through 2398-T cover 0.4 to 7 Gc in four units. Bandwidths range from 50 to 250 mc. Insertion loss is 0.5 db max, isolation 18 db min in all models. The vswr is 1.25:1 max. Average power rating is 100 w, peak 5 kw. The Narda Microwave Corp., Dept. ED, 118-160 Herricks Doud, Mineola, N.Y.
P&A: $370 to $450: 120 days.
See at Show Booth 2407-09.

Synchroscope/Spectrum Analyzer 514
Complete signal analysis, am, fm or pulse, as a function of time and as a function of frequency is provided by model TSA-8 synchroscope and spectrum analyzer. Plug-in tuning units span 10 mc to 44 Gc in five models. Resolution is 5 kc to 5 mc.
Polarad Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 43-20 34th St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.
P&A: DU-3A, $2,685; tuning units $1,590 to $2,650; 30 days.
See at Show Booth 1911-13.

New! SPERRY Microline®
MULTIHOLE

Couplers
- HIGH DIRECTIVITY
- MINIMUM COUPLING VARIATION
- CONVENIENT SECONDARY H-PLANE ARM

- Microline Multiholes are precision directional couplers characterized by flatness of coupling and high directivity over broad frequency ranges. These characteristics especially adapt them for broadband matching, reflection measurements and isolation of signal sources. Microline Multiholes may also be utilized as fixed attenuators.

Available in 3, 10 and 20 db coupling values, the Microline 45( )1 couplers cover the range of 2.5 to 40. Gc in eight waveguide sizes. The secondary arm of each coupler is an H-plane bend terminated in a standard flange.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Frequency Gc</th>
<th>W/G Type &amp; Flange</th>
<th>**Mean Coupling Accuracy (db)</th>
<th>Min Directivity (db)</th>
<th>**Input VSWR Max.</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45S1</td>
<td>2.6 — 3.95</td>
<td>WR-284 UG-53/U</td>
<td>±0.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>$375.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45C1</td>
<td>3.95 — 5.85</td>
<td>WR-167 UG-149A/U</td>
<td>±0.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45G1</td>
<td>5.85 — 8.2</td>
<td>WR-137 UG-344/U</td>
<td>±0.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45M1</td>
<td>7.05 — 10.0</td>
<td>WR-112 UG-31/U</td>
<td>±0.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45K1</td>
<td>8.2 — 12.4</td>
<td>WR-90 UG-29/U</td>
<td>±0.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45U1</td>
<td>12.4 — 18.0</td>
<td>WR-42 UG-419/U</td>
<td>±0.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45K1</td>
<td>18.0 — 26.5</td>
<td>WR-42 UG-425/U</td>
<td>±0.7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>$175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45V1</td>
<td>26.5 — 40.0</td>
<td>WR-28 UG-381/U</td>
<td>±0.7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When ordering, specify coupling by suffix number, eg 10 db X band unit is Model 45X1-10
* The mean coupling is the average of the maximum and minimum coupling values over the frequency range. The variation in coupling over the frequency range is within ±2 db of the mean coupling.
* Values given are for the 10 db and 20 db couplers. Input VSWR of the 3 db coupler is 1.10 max.

See it in operation at WESCON BOOTH Nos. 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121

SPERRY MICROWAVE ELECTRONICS COMPANY, CLEARWATER, FLORIDA • DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORPORATION
Microline Instruments • Radar Test Sets • Systems Instrumentation • Solid State Devices and Materials • Microwave Components and Antennas
CIRCLE 165 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Plug-in oscillators on the model MS-2000 sweep generator cover frequency ranges from audio to 3 Gc. Microwave and vhf heads are tuned over a 2:1 range about center frequency, and are swept at a 50- to 60-cycle rate. Low-frequency heads are swept electronically at any rate from 0.01 to 100 cps. Ranges up to 1,250 mc may be attenuated in 1 db steps to 60 db.

Telonic Industries, Inc., Dept. ED, Beech Grove, Ind.
See at Show Booth 2813-15.

Unmanned-aircraft receiver has 10 channels. Designated type BCR-47A, the instrument is crystal controlled for fm operation between 406 and 550 mc. Six channels can be used simultaneously with a ±20 kc deviation per channel. Each channel operates a 2-amp spst relay. Made for missile-target aircraft, unit is all solid-state.

Babcock Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 1640 Monrovia Ave., Costa Mesa, Calif.
See at Show Booth 312.

Continuously tunable fm signal generator model 1001 operates
RAYTHEON at WESCON puts emphasis on AEROSPACE MICROWAVE TUBES

Raytheon has been moving fast to break the bottleneck in the development and production of new microwave tubes for aerospace systems. WESCON engineers will see the evidence of this as a variety of new tubes for airborne, space and missile applications are introduced at WESCON.

Whether or not you plan to visit San Francisco, you'll want to skim the opposite page for tubes that will answer your aerospace systems needs . . . then let us know where to send the appropriate information bulletins.

WRITE TODAY, SPECIFYING TUBES that interest you, or tell us about your particular microwave problem. Address Microwave and Power Tube Division, Raytheon Company, Waltham 54, Massachusetts. In Canada: Waterloo, Ontario.

See us at WESCON — Booth 3410-3412
Micro alloy diffused-base transistor has a typical power gain of 10 dB at 1 Gc. Housed in a coaxial package, unit is designed to be used as a uhf amplifier. Philco Corp., Lansdale Div., Dept. ED, Church Rd., Lansdale, Pa.
See at Show Booth 919-21.

Waveguide Seals 520

Positive fluid sealing provided by Electr-O-Seals, prevents rf leakage, burning, and arcing. They fit standard EIA guides and are reusable.
Parker Seal Co., Dept ED, 10567 W. Jefferson Blvd., Culver City, Calif.
See at Show Booth 4828.

Coaxial Connectors 515

Weatherproof three-pin bayonet connectors are rated at 500 v rms, sea level. Characteristic impedance is 50 ohms to 10 Gc. Operating temperature range is −65 to +260 F. Metal parts are brass, with gold over silver plate. Series designation is TPS.
P&A: $2 to $10; stock.
See at Show Booth 314.
Polarad takes another giant stride in advancing the state of the art for microwave research and development—you can now observe a complete 4,000 mc bandwidth on one scope, at one time, with the new Model WSA Wide Band Spectrum Analyzer.

**Here's the value to microwave engineers.** To see the entire tuning range of transmitters, generators and all other broadband devices, just push one appropriate band selection button—no tracking, no further tuning.

**Here's the value in RFI work.** Because you can view a wide band of frequencies at one time, you can see interfering signals instantly. And by switching over to narrow band analysis, the exact nature of the signal can be determined—an aid in compiling a "spectrum signature."

Model WSA joins the most comprehensive line of visual microwave analysis equipment available today.

**SPECIFICATIONS MODEL WSA**

- **Frequency Range:** 10 mc to 40,000 mc in 20 Bands
- **Band Selection:** Automatic; with illuminated pushbuttons
- **Dispersion**
  - Narrow Band: 1 mc to 25 mc
  - Wide Band: 50 mc to 4,000 mc
- **Resolution**
  - Narrow Band: 20 kc
  - Wide Band: 1.5 mc
- **I-F Frequencies**
  - 8,200 mc, 3,600 mc, 1,000 mc, 160 mc, depending on band selection.
- **High Intermediate Frequency**
  - Assures image rejection and prevents video detection.
Which of these Polarad Microwave Spectrum Analyzers solves your problem?

From 10 to 100,000 mc, Polarad offers spectrum analyzers for every aspect of microwave research and development. Thousands of the instruments shown here are in use today throughout the electronics industry—in laboratories, on the production line, in systems, out in the field and at research centers.

Ask your Polarad representative to work with you in selecting the equipment that will most efficiently accomplish your objectives.

**ALL POLARAD SPECTRUM ANALYZERS FEATURE:**
- 1 to 30 cps adjustable sweep rate
- Direct-reading UNIDIAL tuning control, with no klystron modes to set
- High accuracy, resolution and sensitivity
- Non-contacting klystron cavity chokes for noiseless tuning
- Provision for use with Multi-pulse Spectrum Decoder (Model SD-1)

**SPECTRUM SELECTOR?**
- Multi-pulse Spectrum Selector
  - Permits analysis of individual microwave pulses in a pulse group when used with any Polarad Spectrum Analyzer. Any pulse in a complex coded signal may be isolated for examination

**SELF-CONTAINED UNITS COVER**
- 10 to 40,800 mc
  - Dispersion: 10 to 55 mc; 500 kc to 5 mc, adjustable
  - Resolution: 20 kc
  - Internal Marker: variable

**MODEL SA-84**
- Dispersion: 10 to 55 mc; 500 kc to 5 mc, adjustable
- Resolution: 20 kc
- Internal Marker: variable

**MODEL SA-84W**
- Wide Dispersion: 10 mc to 240 mc; 10 mc
- Resolution: 2 kc to 80 kc adjustable
- Internal Marker: variable

**MODEL SA-84T**
- Single Unit Covers
  - 10 to 40,800 mc
  - Dispersion: 500 kc to 25 mc adjustable
  - Resolution: 20 kc at all frequencies
  - Internal Marker: ±13 mc
  - Power Consumption: when battery operated, 110 watts, 12 vdc
  - Sensitivity: -50 to -105 dbm, depending on frequency
  - Weight: 70 lbs. One half the weight of conventional vacuum-tube equivalent

**MODEL TAA**
- 10 to 4,000 mc in 5 Plug-In Tuning Units
  - Dispersion: 400 kc to 25 mc
  - Resolution: 2 to 80 kc variable
  - Internal Marker: 
  - Resolution: Continuously variable
  - Internal Marker: ±14 mc

**MODEL TAA-5**
- SYNCHROSCOPE ANALYZER
  - 10 to 4,000 mc in 5 Plug-In Tuning Units
  - Bandwidth: 1 kc, 5 kc, 50 kc, 500 kc, 5 mc
  - Sweep: sweep sweep sweep sweep: 2, 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, and 100,000 μsec per second of sweep.
  - Resolution: Continuously variable
  - Internal Marker: ±14 mc

**MODEL TAA-5W**
- Narrow And Wide Pulse Analysis
  - 10 to 4,000 mc in 5 Plug-In Tuning Units
  - Dispersion: 200 kc to 80 mc (2 ranges)
  - Wide dispersion displays pulses narrow as 0.1 μsec.
  - For wide dispersion, may be adjusted down to 200 μsec.
  - Resolution: 2 to 80 kc adjustable
  - Internal Marker: 
  - Screen Display: Linear or log

**MODEL WSA**
- Self-Contained Unit Covers
  - 10 to 4,000 mc in 5 Plug-In Tuning Units
  - Dispersion: 1 mc to 25 mc in narrow band, 50 mc to 4000 mc in wide band
  - Resolution: 20 kc in narrow band, 1.5 mc in wide band
  - Internal Marker: 
  - Frequency difference marker up to 4000 mc
  - Sensitivity: -50 to -80 dbm, depending on frequency

**MODEL DA-70**
- 50,000 mc to 100,000 mc in Three Bands
  - Dispersion: Continuously adjustable from 50 mc to 1000 mc. Permits narrow pulse inspection.
  - Resolution: 1 Mc
  - High intermediate frequency assures image rejection and prevents video detection.
  - Internal Marker: 

**MODEL SD-1**
- MULTI-PULSE SPECTRUM SELECTOR
  - Permits analysis of individual microwave pulses in a pulse group when used with any Polarad Spectrum Analyzer. Any pulse in a complex coded signal may be isolated for examination.

**KLYSTRON**

**400**

This cw amplifier klystron, series VA-851, provides 2.5 kw min cw power from 10.00 to 10.55 Gc with low noise contributions. Each tube tunes over a 250-mc range. Device is water-cooled, ppm-focused, measures 6-3/4 x 10-1/4 x 11 in., and weights 30 lb. Cathode, impregnated tungsten, is said to have long life.


See at Show Booth 2009-17.

**BIDIRECTIONAL COUPLER**

**517**

Resistive loop coupler, model S61-2 is for use with L-band waveguide WR-650. Designed for power and vswr monitoring, it can be used in waveguides pressurized to 30 lb, carrying 15 kw average and 10 megawatts peak power. Coupling value is 45 ±0.5 db including frequency sensitivity over a 10% band.

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

P&A: Approximately $1,200; 60 to 90 days.

See at Show Booth 220-22.
In ruggedized and long-life image orthicons Westinghouse leads the industry. Development contract work, continuous since 1953, resulted in the first truly ruggedized orthicon WL 7198. The latest version of this same tube, WX 4493, provides a special S-20 photo cathode that extends the red response, and a rugged thin film storage target that enhances sensitivity for low-light level applications.

Westinghouse also developed the WL 7611—the first image orthicon with a glass target that minimizes sticking and increases life expectancy. This tube is the first in the industry to be warranted for 1000 hours, and tubes have been recorded operating satisfactorily after 7000 hours in field applications.

Present development work includes: • image intensifier orthicons. • fiber optic inputs. • ultraviolet and infrared sensitive tubes. • field mesh tubes. • higher resolution capabilities.

Whether your application is standard or special, write on your Company letterhead to: Westinghouse Electric Corp., Elmira, N.Y. You can be sure...if it’s Westinghouse.

### Examples of Westinghouse Image Orthicon Design Capabilities

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tube Type</th>
<th>Maximum Voltage Ratings - CNSL</th>
<th>Photocathode Volts</th>
<th>Maximum Illumination for 200 TV Lines</th>
<th>400 TV Lines</th>
<th>Spectral Response</th>
<th>Special Features and Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WL-5820</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>-550</td>
<td>7 x 10^-4</td>
<td>5 x 10^-4</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>WX-4323: 1350 -550 7 x 10^-4 4500 7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WX-6849</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>-550</td>
<td>3 x 10^-5</td>
<td>5 x 10^-4</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>WX-4323: 1350 -550 7 x 10^-4 4500 7500</td>
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<tr>
<td>WX-7198</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>-550</td>
<td>3 x 10^-5</td>
<td>5 x 10^-4</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>WX-4323: 1350 -550 7 x 10^-4 4500 7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WL-7611</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>-550</td>
<td>7 x 10^-4</td>
<td>5 x 10^-4</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>WX-4323: 1350 -550 7 x 10^-4 4500 7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WX-4799</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1st -20,000 2nd -800</td>
<td>5 x 10^-4</td>
<td>2.8 x 10^-7</td>
<td>4250</td>
<td>WX-4323: 1350 -550 7 x 10^-4 4500 7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WX-4720</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>-550</td>
<td>2.5 x 10^-4</td>
<td>1.3 x 10^-5</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>WX-4323: 1350 -550 7 x 10^-4 4500 7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WX-4723</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>-550</td>
<td>7 x 10^-4</td>
<td>4 x 10^-4</td>
<td>4250</td>
<td>WX-4323: 1350 -550 7 x 10^-4 4500 7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WX-4476</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>-650</td>
<td>2.5 x 10^-4</td>
<td>1.3 x 10^-5</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>WX-4323: 1350 -550 7 x 10^-4 4500 7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WX-4493</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>-650</td>
<td>7 x 10^-4</td>
<td>4 x 10^-4</td>
<td>4250</td>
<td>WX-4323: 1350 -550 7 x 10^-4 4500 7500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Design abbreviations: CNSL - Cathode; S-20 - Cell. A Max. usable range diagonal 1-8 inches except WX-4799, which is 1-8 inches. Max. over-all length 15-1/16 inches except WX-4799, which is 2-5/16 inches.*

### Impulse Generator

For portable use. Transistorized model IC-120 impulse generator has a frequency range of 1 kc to 10 kc flat within ±1/2 db. Pulse polarity is automatically reversed every second. Pulse width is 0.02 nsec; pulse train width is 0.06 nsec; pulse repetition rate is 1 kc, fixed internally. Output level is 710 to 7,100 μv, adjustable.

Polarad Electronics Corp., Dept. ED, 43-20 34th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

See at Show Booth 2109-10.
Attenuator 586

Multi-hole-coupler fixed microwave attenuator. Attenuation is adjusted by displacing the hole patterns relative to one another and fixing the waveguides in position.

ITT Federal Laboratories, Dept. ED, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Availability: Six weeks or less.

Coaxial Isolator 387

Ferrite coaxial isolator C993-100-910 provides isolation of 70 dB min over 5.0 to 5.9 Gc. Insertion loss is 2.0 dB max. VSWR 1.20:1 max. Weight is 2 lb. Type N female coaxial connectors are standard.

General Precision, Inc., Kearfott Div., Microwave Products, Dept. ED, 14844 Oxnard St., Van Nuys, Calif.

Portable Power Source 513

300 to 600 of cw or modulated rf microwave power from 350 mc to 10.5 kmc can be provided by this portable power source. Designated model L-3653, the equipment accepts modulation frequencies from 50 to 5,000 cycles, and requires about 300 w into 500 ohms for 100% modulation at full power. The source was designed for high-power testing of microwave components and for driving high-power amplifier tubes.

Litton Industries, Electron Tube Div., Dept. ED, 960 Industrial Road, San Carlos, Calif.

Tunable-X Band Filters

MAXIMUM REJECTION • LOW INSERTION LOSS • DELIVERY FROM STOCK

Now, Frequency Standards, world leader in microwave filter technology, introduces a new series of precision tunable bandpass filters covering the range of 7 to 12.5 Gc—assembled and delivered from stock in two weeks or less! These filters feature a bandwidth of 8 to 12 mc at 3 db and 50 mc at 30 db with 2 db insertion loss...VSWR of 1.5 max. at $F_0$...temperature stability of 3 cps Mcs/ C maximum drift over wide temperature range...two direct-coupled $TE_{11}$ mode cylindrical cavities with single tuning control...counterdial and calibration chart or slotted shaft adjustment. Price: $398.00 each (less quantity discount).

Frequency Standard's 14 years of experience in the development and production of high performance microwave filters is available to you without obligation. Look into our capabilities for special preselectors with balanced mixer as well as low bandpass and band rejection filters for both high and low power applications. Write for Bulletin P-26102 or send specific bandwidth and other requirements to Department KF.
X-band traveling-wave tube LY 10 is capable of supplying 20 kw power, 30 w avg. The gridmodulated tube has 15% min bandwidth to 3-db points. Gain is +13 db min from 9 to 10 Gc.


In this Calorimeter the R.F. power to be measured is compared to an accurately known D.C. power, by means of a null indicator and 260 thermocouples in 2 differential thermopiles, which sense the very low temperature rise of .0015 degrees C per milliwatt of the circulating fluid. This fluid is flowing at the rate of ½ of an ounce per minute.

Since R.F. power is compared to D.C. power, both of which will depend to an equal extent on the ambient temperature, the effect of the ambient temperature on this power measurement is cancelled out. The R.F. power is then read directly on a ¼% D.C. millimeter, calibrated in milliwatts. The null indicator pointer is deflected ¼" by a power difference of 100 microwatts.

Write today for complete information.
Phase Shifter

Has wide range. Phase shifter BLP-123 provides a shift of 360 deg at 2.6 Gc, 450 deg at 2.86 Gc, and 770 deg at 3.95 Gc. Made in RG48/U waveguide, it is also a two-terminal component consisting of mitered elbows, a short-slot hybrid and ganged moving shorts for changing phase. Electrical length is manually varied. Power level is 1.0-megawatt peak, 2.7-megawatt peak pressurized. Insertion loss is 0.15 db max, input vswr 1.1:1 max. Weight is 22.5 lb.

Bomac Laboratories Inc., Dept. ED, Salem Road, Beverly, Mass.

Coaxial Attenuators

Attenuations of 60, 70, and 80 db are now available in the model 50 line of coaxial attenuators. Insertion loss test data is supplied with each attenuator. Connectors, type N, are stainless steel. Units are identified by color coding.

Weinschel Engineering Co., Dept. ED, Kensington, Md.

Price: $90.00.

Bolometers

Accurate to 1%. A line of bolometers is made for absolute and relative power measurements up to 18 Gc. Ratings are 200 or 100 ohms at 8.75 or 4.5 ma. The hermetically sealed devices use gold-plated contacts. Square-law response error are less than 1% up to 0.2 mw.

Microwave Semiconductor & Instruments Inc., Dept. ED, 116-06 Myrtle Ave., Richmond Hill 18, N. Y.

P&A: $10 ea; stock.

FOR MILITARY ENVIRONMENTS!

Broadband parametric amplifiers for applications at L, S, C, and X band are available now from Texas Instruments. The S-band model, designed with a TI XD-500 gallium arsenide diode, gives bandwidths up to 75 mc at 15 db gain. Gain variation is no greater than 3 db over temperatures ranging from -40° to +50° C, and the unit meets the vibration requirements of MIL-E-5400D. Noise figure, including circulator loss is 3 db. The associated circulator is a miniaturized, three-port ferrite unit with 0.5 db insertion loss and 20 db isolation.

FOR MILITARY ENVIRONMENTS!

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TYPICAL MODEL S-22 SERIES SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
<th>Gain</th>
<th>Noise Figure</th>
<th>Pump Frequency</th>
<th>Diode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.8 to 2.96 Gc</td>
<td>40 mc</td>
<td>15 db</td>
<td>(includes circulator loss)</td>
<td>X band</td>
<td>Texas Instruments XD-500 F = 70 kmc at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40°C</td>
<td>3 db</td>
<td>-2v bias</td>
<td>XD-500 F = 70 kmc at</td>
<td>-40°C to +50°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Variation</td>
<td>per MIL-E-5400D</td>
<td>50 mw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For details on TI's S-band amplifiers, write for Bulletin No. DLA-1217. For information on specific applications at all frequencies, contact MARKETING DEPARTMENT.
Raytheon parametric amplifier

has lowest noise figure yet reported at Kß band

New degenerate amplifier has noise figure of 3 db with double sideband signal

This parametric amplifier offers a greater signal-to-noise advantage than any yet announced for 13.5 kMc operation. The model described here is ideally suited for application as a pre-amplifier in MTI radar receivers. However, Raytheon can supply units with comparable performance at other frequencies to meet your particular requirement.

Write today for details on this or other Raytheon developments in microwave devices. Special Microwave Devices Operation, Raytheon Company, Waltham Industrial Park, Waltham, Massachusetts.

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**TYPICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of Operation</th>
<th>Degenerate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal Frequency</td>
<td>13.5 kMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump Frequency</td>
<td>27 kMc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise Figure (double sideband)</td>
<td>3 db max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>17 db min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth</td>
<td>10 Mc min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunability of Amplifier</td>
<td>10% min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical Pump Power</td>
<td>50 mw max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (includes 6 oz. circulator)</td>
<td>2.0 lbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Raytheon Company**

SPECIAL MICROWAVE DEVICES OPERATION

CIRCLE 176 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

---

**High-speed switch** has three cascaded cells, giving isolation of 30 db min with insertion loss of 5.0 db max. Rise and decay times are 10 nsec max each. Switch naldes 100 mw, and requires 150 mw drive power. Length is 2 in. Operating range is 9.2 to 11.2 Gc. Similar characteristics may be obtained in C and Ku bands.

General Precision, Inc. Kearfott Div., Microwave Products, Dept. ED, 14844 Oxnard St., Van Nuys, Calif.

**L-Band Antennas**

Flush-mounted L-band antennas, made for aircraft applications, pass 75,000-ft seal tests. The vswr is 1.6 from 1 to 1.1 Gc. Probe is coupled 16 to 20 db down. Power is 10 w average, 2,500 w peak at 75,000 ft. Antenna weighs 13 oz, operates from -65 to +260F.

Transco Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 12210 Nebraska Ave., Los Angeles 25, Calif.

---

**Microwave Amplifiers**

Provide 2 and 5 w. Model 127 has an output of 2 w from 8 to 12.4 Gc; a similar 5-w unit operates from 7 to 11 Gc. Useful as stable power oscillators and broad- and narrow-band power amplifiers, each consists of a traveling-wave tube magnet, and a regulated power supply. Gain is 30 db; rated gain and power output are obtained over each range at 1 setting of controls.

Alfred Electronics, Dept. ED, 897 Commercial St., Palo Alto, Calif.
Both Portable and Stationary
FREQUENCY and TIME STANDARDS

DECADE FREQUENCY SYSTEMS
Generate and Measure Frequencies from Zero to Kilomegacycles with Crystal Accuracy

FEATURES
- Frequency range from d.c. to 12.6 kilomegacycles.
- Accuracy and stability better than 1 x 10^-7, according to crystal oscillator used.
- Smallest crystal locked step 10 cps.
- Smallest frequency increment 5 millicycles.
- Crystal control steps rigidly locked to frequency standard.
- Continuous variable output voltage from less than 100 \mu V to more than 1 volt.
- Simplicity of operation by small number of front panel controls.

The decade frequency measuring system is based on the principle of the frequency synthesizer, which generates a continuously variable frequency with the accuracy of the driving standard oscillator. Unknown frequencies are measured by heterodyning with this variable reference frequency, and the difference frequency is measured on a precision meter with magnifier. Facilities for recording also are available.

STANDARD TIME SYSTEMS
Permits Measurement of Drift in Frequency Standards by means of Comparison of Time Signals

FEATURES
- This system embodies more than 20 years' experience in the field of time and frequency standards.
- Simplicity of operation obtained by completely integrated system.
- Special time-comparison oscilloscope for photographic logging.
- Emergency power supply prevents loss of calibration due to line failure.
- Special accessories, such as sidereal time converters, are available.

The standard time system generates a time signal, derived from the frequency standard, for comparison with time signals from WWV, etc., on a special time-comparison oscilloscope. Daily log without calculation may be kept by a photographic recording. The system provides frequency divider, motor-driven phase shifter, and all-wave receiver for time signals from 14 kc to 28 mc. Frequency standard has built-in servo system for remote control from VLF standard frequency by means of a phase comparator.
MAKE **NEW** MICROWAVE IDEAS PAY OFF SOONER
right through production!
with Sanders' exclusive strip transmission line techniques and services!

YOUR NEW CIRCUIT IDEAS for microwave applications ... no matter how new, different or daring ... can now be breadboarded and tested without costly waste of time, effort and money. All you need is a kit of off-the-shelf ... 

... BREADBOARDING MODULES! These exclusive Sanders TRI-PLATE strip transmission line components ... standard or custom-engineered ... include hybrid rings, power dividers, bands, directional couplers, attenuator pads, cox transitions, mounts for transistors, tunnel diodes, varactors and switching diodes, etc. ... all with integral connectors. You assemble them in minutes with thumbscrews.

WORKING CIRCUIT built with modules ready to test! This sub-assembly is a balanced, single-end mixer. It could just as well be an oscillator, pulse amplifier, down converter, harmonic generator, parametric amplifier ... or a radically new microwave development of your own. Performance matches that of conventional plumbing as much as ten times larger and heavier.

PRODUCTION PROTOTYPE ready for quantity production! Unitized TRI-PLATE "packages" like this 4-way power divider for broad band operation at frequencies up through X band, feature low radiation and cross talk, precise reproducibility and mill-spec reliability. It weighs 1/8 as much, takes 1/8 the space of waveguide and at less cost.

QUANTITY PRODUCTION of customized TRI-PLATE "packages", employs automated photo-etching techniques. It reduces costs far below those of coaxial and waveguide units. Sanders' complete TRI-PLATE service ... modules, engineering, production ... is always on call. Write for your complete TRI-PLATE Data File with specifications and prices today to: Microwave Products Dept., Sanders Associates, Inc., Nashua, New Hampshire.

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Breadboarding Modules ... Custom-Engineering ... Quantity Production

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Tunable notch-band rejection filter C994-181-302 provides a rejection bandwidth of 45 db, 20 ±0.5 mc over its range of 9,000 to 9,300 mc. Insertion loss is less than 0.5 db, vswr less than 1.2:1 at f, ±90 mc; 3-db bandwidth is about 60 mc. Length is 4 in., weight about 11 oz.

General Precision, Inc., Kearfott Div., Microwave Products, Dept. ED, 14844 Oxnard St., Van Nuys, Calif.

Linear Actuator

Heavy duty type. Model C402 actuator has a positioning accuracy repeatable to within 0.0025 in. without feedback. Rated thrust is 500 lb, tension and compression. Maximum thrust is 1,000 lb. Unit also has a continuously adjustable stroke of from 0 to 6 in. with an optional potentiometer for position indication.


Directional Couplers

Handle 70 to 2,700 kw. Waveguide couplers are offered in three general configurations: cross-guide coupling, sidewall coupling, and top-wall coupling to meet requirements of low cost, high power and high directivity respectively. Devices are available with customer specified coupling value.

Bomac Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, Salem Road, Beverly, Mass.
Band-Pass Filter 697

For L band. Coaxial band-pass filter model 1319 has 0.5 db or less insertion loss. Standard center frequencies are 1,270 and 1,320 mc; 3-db bandwidth is 40 mc, 20-db bandwidth about 90 mc. Other center frequencies are made on order.

Radar Design Corp., Dept. ED, Pickard Drive, Syracuse 11, N. Y
P&SA: $300 to $245; 4 weeks.

Ferrite Attenuator 591

For X-band use. Unit provides up to 50 db of attenuation. Attenuation is adjusted by passing a direct current through a magnetizing coil around a waveguide containing a length of ferrite. The ferrite is tapered at both ends and has a rectangular cross section coincident with the waveguide axis.

ITT Federal Laboratories, Dept. ED, Fort Wayne Ind.
Availability: 6 weeks or less.

UHF Antenna 699

Has dual pattern. Data-link antenna type 35500 has dual radiation pattern coverage controlled by a coaxial switch. One pattern is essentially omnidirectional in azimuth; the other is a cardioid pattern with front-to-back ratio of -17 db or more over 225 to 400 mc. The VSWR is less than 2.5:1 in the omni pattern, 1.5:1 in the cardioid pattern. Antenna meets military specifications and environmental tests.

Transco Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 12210 Nebraska Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW DVM CONCEPT!

**FAST:** Two readings per second  
**ACCURATE:** 0.01% accuracy  
**LOW COST:** Only $1,580

In the above test of a satellite's telemetry and solar cells, it was necessary to make 100 accurate measurements every minute. The job was done with the new Cubic V-70 digital voltmeter that reads out four times as fast as any instrument with stepping switches. The V-70 uses ultra-reliable reed relays hermetically sealed in glass for a life expectancy of at least 10 years. It has no moving parts, requires no maintenance, will operate in any position, and is resistant to thermal and physical shock. The V-70 is the only DVM offering 0.01% accuracy and less than 1 second balance time for less than $2,000 (Model V-70, $1,580; Model V-71 with automatic ranging and polarity, $2,200). For details, write to Dept. ED-107.

OTHER OFFICES: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA • ROME, ITALY (CUBIC EUROPA S.p.A.) • REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL U.S. AND CANADIAN CITIES

Wescon Booths 3001 & 3003

CIRCLE 179 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
TEMPEREX HD electroplate meets or surpasses the most exacting specifications of the electronics industry. Its deposits of 99.99+ purity provide a uniformity of metallurgical characteristics never before attainable in gold electroplate.

Other advantages: 75 Knoop hardness; easy to solder or weld; and an exceptional ductility that permits cork-screw twisting of electroformed strips without fracturing!

Write for details.

*Patent applied for

**SELEX REX CORPORATION**

NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

World's largest selling precious metal plating processes

CIRCLE 181 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
Phase-Lock Receiver

Modular model SRA 506 is a fixed-tuned receiver with crystal control. Operating frequency, bandwidth, demodulation capabilities, phase-lock characteristics, and output can be adjusted by substituting modules. Frequency range is 38 to 2,500 mc, with phase-lock loop filter bandwidths from 20 cps up. Linear or logarithmic response is available.


Adjustable Attenuator

For X-band use. Insertion loss is less than 0.1 db. Maximum attenuation is up to 40 db and swr is less than 1.15 over the waveguide bandwidth. Calibrated dial plates (less index) can be supplied on the 270-deg units.

ITT Federal Laboratories, Dept. ED, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Availability: 6 weeks or less.

Coaxial Rotary Joint

For antenna-receiver and servo-drive applications, model 320 rotary joint operates from 0.8 to 12 Gc. Maximum vswr is 1.1 at 0.8 Gc and 1.3 at 12 Gc. Maximum insertion loss is 0.3 db at 0.8 Gc, 0.1 db at 12 Gc. Torque is 1 oz-in. max. Continuous-duty rotational speed is 1,000 rpm. Models can be supplied with any connector for a 50-ohm line.

Sage Laboratories, Inc., Dept. ED, 3 Huron Drive, East Natick Industrial Park, Natick, Mass.

P&A: $125.00; from stock in small quantities.
NOW...the smallest microwave oscillators we've ever made!

Directional Couplers

**Miniature** coaxial directional couplers operate from 200 to 4,000 mc in octave ranges, and couple from 3 to 20 db. Model CA has both ends of the auxiliary line available; the CB series has one end permanently terminated. Military environmental requirements are satisfied.

Microlab, Dept. ED, 570 W. Mount Pleasant Ave., Livingston, N.J.

**P&A:** $100 to $150; from stock.

Permanent Magnet Material

Ceramic material is used in periodic-focused traveling wave tubes. Called Indox VI-A, the material has an intrinsic coercive force of 3,000 oersteds at 20 C and 2,300 oersteds at -65 C. At 20 C, the maximum energy product is 2.55 million and residual induction is 3,300 guass.

Indiana Steel Products Div., Indiana General Corp., Dept. ED, Valparaiso, Ind.

Ferrite Switch

**Ka-band** switch operates on a 6% band, centered at 35.0 Gc. Designated type R-300LS, the device is 3.11 in. long and has four ports. Isolation is greater than 20 db, insertion loss less than 0.5 db, vswr less than 1.25, and switching time less than 1µsec. A permanent magnet can convert the device to a four-port circulator.

Ferrotec, Inc., Dept. ED, 217 California St., Newton, Mass.

**Availability:** 45 days.

GAIN MORE GAIN with Statham's new SA9-0 DC to DC Signal Amplifier

Here's a major advance in DC signal amplifier design that gives you the HIGHEST GAIN available today—combined with a wider temperature range, a smaller sized package, and unequalled stability! The new versatile SA9-0 provides complete utilization of low-level DC signals from thermocouples, thermal sensing to bridges and DC excited transducers, etc. It gives you the utmost in dependability under extreme environmental conditions. Modular construction makes the compact transistorized SA9-0 ideal for airborne applications requiring multiple channel installation in limited space. Write for complete technical data!

**GAIN:** Continuously variable from 50 to 500. (Special models up to 1000)

**TEMPERATURE RANGE**

- **OPERATING:** -65 F. to +165 F.
- **NON-OPERATING:** -65 F. to +225 F.

**THERMAL COEFFICIENT OF SENSITIVITY:** 0.02% / °F.

**THERMAL ZERO SHIFT:** 0.01% / °F. of full scale output.

**OUTPUT:** 0 to 5 V DC

**INPUT REQUIREMENTS:** 30 ma at 28 V DC ±10%.

**WEIGHT:** 8 oz. (approx.)

**SIZE:** less than 8 cu. in.

Statham Instruments, Inc., 12401 W. Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles 64, Calif. / G-Ranite 8-6361 / TWX: West Los Angeles CAL 6602

CIRCLE 184 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
NOW—ORDER YOUR PRINTED BOARDS AND EDGE CONNECTORS IN ONE READY-ASSEMBLED PACKAGE

New convenience, new reliability, new speed in delivery! Graphik Circuits now manufactures edge connectors of all types in their City of Industry plant, and can supply assembled printed circuit boards with mating edge connectors. This means guaranteed Graphik Circuits compatibility, edge connectors custom-designed for your boards if you wish—and exactly half the number of purchase orders for you to process!

Off-the-shelf deliveries can be made on Graphik Circuits bifurcated connectors with conventional wiring tail, dip solder tail for .051 hole, and wire post tail. All types with 6 to 25 contact positions. All connectors meet MIL-C-21097A (ships) specifications.

See samples of these complete assemblies at our WESCON Booth, No. 405.
NEW LITERATURE

Dip Brazing 261

This eight-page illustrated brochure covers the basic advantages of using the dip braze method for joining numerous aluminum segments into a complex assembly. It provides data on material selection and factors to be considered when designing a unit that is to be assembled by this process. Precision Dipbraze, Inc., 12031 Vose St., North Hollywood, Calif.

Commercial Glasses

“Properties of Selected Commercial Glasses,” 16 pages, covers mechanical, electrical and optical properties, thermal stress, heat transmission and viscosity of 32 glasses. Also included is information on evaluating the hardness of glass. Write on company letterhead to Corning Glass Works, Dept. ED. Corning, N. Y.

Ceramic Products 262

Industrial ceramics for electrical and electronic components, instrument and measuring apparatus and for laboratory testing and analysis applications are listed in a 20-page catalog. Electrical and mechanical properties and design recommendations are included. Saxonburg Ceramics, Inc., Saxonburg, Pa.

RF Connectors 263

RF connectors are described in a 120-page catalog containing illustrations and complete technical data. Included are telephone jacks and plugs as well as special items for specific applications. A cross reference index is supplied that matches the company’s numbers to MIL specification numbers. Kings Electronics Co., Inc., 40 Marbledale Road, Tuckahoe, N.Y.

MOLDED CHOKE COILS

Nicknamed the “Micro Mite”, these reliable, rugged coils exhibit high Q, very low distributed capacity, all concentrated into an amazingly small package.

Miller's new "Micro Mite" coils are perfect for use where weight, space and high Q considerations are involved. Their volumetric reduction ranges up to 80%, with current ratings approximately 75-308 millamps and standard series values up to 10,000 uh.

The “Micro Mite” coil construction permits miniaturization without the use of ferrite materials, thus maintaining temperature stability to 125°C. These hermetically sealed molded coils conform to MIL-C-15305A.

ASK FOR OUR MICRO-MITE BULLETIN

J. W. MILLER COMPANY • 5917 So. Main St., Los Angeles 3, Calif.

CIRCLE 186 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Electron Guns 264
Electrons guns for all types of cathode ray tubes are described in this 34-page catalog. A cross reference chart specifying the correct gun mounts for all categories of cathode ray tubes of domestic and foreign manufacture is also included. Superior Electronics Corp., 208-212 Piaget Ave., Clifton, N.J.

Silicon Transistors 265
Working principles of silicon field-effect transistors are described in a four-page booklet. It gives parameters and typical circuits. Crystalonics, Inc., 249 Fifth St., Cambridge, Mass.

Semiconductor Testing 266
In-circuit testing of semiconductor diodes, rectifiers, and transistors is discussed in this 12-page booklet. The firm’s in-circuit test set is described. Molecular Electronics, Inc., 87 Weyman Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Chopper Transistors 267
Bulletin No. 2107, 16 pages, describes transistor characteristics required in low level chopper applications. Included are circuit diagrams, performance charts and graphs, equations and general characteristics. Sperry Rand Corp., Sperry Semiconductor Div., Norwalk, Conn.

Digital Modules 268
The firm’s T-PAC series plug-in digital modules are described in this 12-page catalog. Block diagrams, specifications and prices are given. Computer Control Co., Inc., 983 Concord St., Framingham, Mass.

Coaxial Relays, Switches 269
This 28-page catalog describes and illustrates the firm’s series DX coaxial relays and switches. Characteristics and operating principles are included for the units. RF Products, 33 E. Franklin St., Danbury, Conn.

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Write or company letterhead for STOCK ARBOR LIST OF OVER 2000 SIZES

CIRCLE 187 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
WE'VE BEEN HIDING UNDER A BUSHEL BASKET

Not by choice, but because we've been up to our ears in developing some of the nation's most sophisticated electronic counter-measures systems.

With the lid off, we applied our hard earned engineering and production experience and knowledge in developing a line of IFI amplifiers that meet some pretty tough specifications at lower cost than you'll find elsewhere. Available for immediate delivery.

Take a moment now to write for data sheets on IFI amplifiers and judge for yourself.
NEW LITERATURE

Silver-Cadmium Batteries 270

The advantages of silver-cadmium batteries are presented in this paper. Physical characteristics and applications of the firm's batteries are described. Yardney Electric Corp., 40-52 Leonard St., New York 13, N.Y.

Coaxial Cable 271

Flexible air-dielectric coaxial cable is described in 16-page Catalog H. Characteristics of the cable are given, and terminals and various accessories are described. Andrew Corp., P. O. Box 307, Chicago 42, Ill.

Microwave Equipment 272

Klystrons, wave tubes, magnetrons, switching tubes, and other microwave and general electronic equipment are described in this catalog. Varian Associates, 611 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, Calif.

Parabolic Antenna Calculator

Performance data on parabolic antennas can be determined with this parabolic antenna calculator. The calculator provides information on: wavelength in inches or centimeters; beam width relative to frequency and parabolic reflector diameter; gain at given efficiency; free space attenuation at required frequency and range; subtended angle at given frequency and diameter; return and mismatch loss vs vswr; and the force exerted on the mounting structure at winds up to 200 mph. Send $2.50 to Technical Appliance Corp., Dept. ED, Sherburne, N. Y.

Amplifiers 273

A line of pulse, rf, and if amplifiers are described in six-page brochure No. 1010A. Detailed specifications are included. RHG Electronics Laboratory, Inc., 94 Milbar Blvd., Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

Relay Definitions 274

Terms commonly used in connection with relays are defined in this 18-page booklet, "Definitions of Relay Terms." The material has been approved as American Standard. National Association of Relay Manufacturers, c/o Dr. Charles F. Cameron, School of Electrical Engineering, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.
**Instrumentation Abstracts**

Abstracts of technical journals, U.S. patents, and selected papers are distributed to subscribers weekly on 5 x 8 in. cards. The abstracts inform instrumentation engineers of developments in their field. Lowry-Preston Technical Abstracts Co., 914 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

**Wire Coatings**

Electrical and physical properties of Tenite polypropylene formulas developed for solid and cellular wire coatings are described in Technical Report No. 7. The report describes extrusion conditions for the coatings and presents, with diagrams, techniques for applying the plastic material to wire. Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.

**Telemetering Instruments**

A line of airborne fm telemetering instruments is described in this four-page condensed catalog. Included are descriptions and condensed specifications of subcarrier oscillators, mixers and amplifiers, reference oscillators and calibration units, and rf power amplifiers and transmitters. Electro-Mechanical Research, Inc., Sarasota, Fla.

**Push Buttons**

Miniature industrial oil-tight push buttons are described in 12-page bulletin No. GEA-7127A. Four-color illustrations, dimensional drawings, and electrical specifications are included. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

**Power Resistors**

Fixed wirewound power resistors, including ceramic and enamel-coated, flexible, and stack-mounted types are described in 12-page catalog No. EEM-4600. Descriptions, specifications, dimensional drawings and photographs are included for eight different styles. Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dover, N. H.

**Pressure Transducers**

This data folder describes the firm's series SP-2 pressure transducers, giving physical and electrical specifications and application recommendations. It also contains a glossary defining standard terms related to pressure transducers. Standard Controls, 1130 Poplar Place, Seattle 44, Wash.

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NEW LITERATURE

Switching Components

Information on electromechanical and electronic switching devices and components is given in this 100-page handbook. Relay and switch terminology and theory, unique switching, and control circuits, and reference, application, and technical data are included. Specifications for some of the firm’s components are given. Send $1.00 to Component Products, Electronics Div., North Electric Co., Dept. ED, Galion, Ohio.

Vacuum Equipment

Vacuum pumps and related equipment are described in this 13-page condensed catalog. Pumps with capacities from 0.2 to 10,000 liters per sec, power supplies, valves, control units, systems and accessories are described and illustrated. Varian Associates, 611 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, Calif.

Waveguide Chart

Electrical performance and mechanical dimensions of standard EIA waveguides between WR10 and WR2300 are tabulated on this notebook-size waveguide chart. Standard JAN flange references and a cross reference between WR and RG numbers are given. Multiplication and scaling factors are also tabulated. Microwave Development Laboratories, Inc., 15 Strathmore Road, Natick Industrial Centre, Natick, Mass.

Data-Handling Systems

Product Digest No. 160, 18 pages, catalogs a line of data-handling instruments including oscillographs, telemetering equipment, instrumentation and audio tape systems, and servo devices. Illustrations, descriptions, and general specifications are given. Midwestern Instruments, P. O. Box 7509, Tulsa 18, Okla.

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CIRCLE 197 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
Rare Earths 284
Thorium, yttrium chemicals, and metals and alloys of rare earths are cataloged in this eight-page brochure. Properties and chemical analyses of over 50 products are listed. Vitro Chemical Co., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

High-Temperature Switches 285
Precision switches for use at high temperatures are described in this four-page folder, No. 84-449. Illustrations and specifications are included. Micro Switch Div., Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Freeport, Ill.

Crossguide Couplers 286
Data on a line of microwave crossguide couplers are supplied by eight-page catalog No. XT-61. Electrical and mechanical data are included. Microwave Development Laboratories, Inc., 15 Strathmore Road, Natick Industrial Centre, Natick, Mass.

Semiconductor Alloys 287
Physical properties of aluminum-indium, gold-silicon, and lead-silver alloys are given on data sheets No. 6R, 9R, and 12. Phase diagrams are included. Available die sizes are listed. Alpha Metals, Inc., 56 Water St., Jersey City, N. J.

Oscilloscopes 288
This 15-page abridged catalog describes the firm’s line of conventional, portable, and rack-mounted oscilloscopes. Auxiliary equipment is also covered. Illustrations, specifications, and prices are included. Tektronix, Inc., P. O. Box 500, Beaverton, Ore.

Vacuum Components 289
High-vacuum valves, baffles, traps, and adapters are covered by 27-page bulletin No. 10-1. Descriptions, cutaway drawings, and selection guides are included. Consolidated Vacuum Corp., 1775 Mount Read Blvd., Rochester 3, N. Y.

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NEW LITERATURE

Electromechanical Parts 290
Catalog No. 65, 552 pages, lists the firm's line of electromechanical components, including speed reducers, magnetic clutches and brakes, differentials, and hardware. Specifications are included. Designatronics, Inc., Sterling Instrument Div., 5 Sintsink Drive, Port Washington, N. Y.

Variable Capacitors 291
Military-type trimmer air-dielectric variable capacitors are described and illustrated in 16-page catalog No. 61. Physical and electrical specifications are given for over 20 different types. Hammarlund Manufacturing Co., 460 W. 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Capacitance Calculator
Nomograph permits rapid estimation of cable capacitance or necessary cable dimensions for required capacitance without using equations. Calculator is on laminated acetate, and contains information on cables and a chart on insulation and jacket combinations. Write on company letterhead to General Electric Co., Chemical and Metallurgical Div., Dept. ED, Bridgeport 2, Conn.

High Voltage Equipment 292
Ten high voltage test sets and power supplies are described in this eight-page catalog. Included are a special cable hi-pot tester, insulating oil dielectric tester, ac-dc test set, industrial high voltage dc power unit and a corona pick-up network. Peschel Electronics, Inc., Patterson, N. Y.

Magnetic Clutches
Miniature magnetic clutches, clutch-brakes and brakes are covered

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
by this 12-page catalog. Schematics and operational descriptions of each model are included. Write on company letterhead to Fae Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 16 Norden Lane, Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

Optical Comparators 293
Optical comparators and universal measuring machines are described in the 60-page catalog No. 6013. It contains complete specifications. Also included are an illustrated demonstration of how basic measuring is accomplished, details on accessories, and illustration of over 20 applications. Jones & Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt.

Power Supplies 294
Over 150 regulated dc power supplies, including semiconductor, vacuum tube, magnetic, and hybrid types, are listed with illustrations and specifications in this 32-page catalog, No. B-611. A nomograph of line voltage drop as a function of current and wire size is included. Kepco, Inc., 131-38 Sanford Ave., Flushing 52, N. Y.

Air Pumps 295
Catalog 660, 12 pages, describes rotary air motors, air compressors and vacuum pumps for original equipment manufacturers or plant use. Complete physical and electrical specifications are given for both oilless and lubricated models. Gast Manufacturing Corp., Box 117, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Cryogenic Sensors 296
Platinum resistance temperature transducers for use with cryogenic fluids are described in eight-page bulletin No. 2000. Operating principles, calibration techniques, and applications are considered. Trans-Sonics, Inc., P. O. Box 328, Lexington 73, Mass.

New Atohm catalog simplifies trimmer pot selection!

Atohm's new catalog has all the information you need to select the appropriate trimmer potentiometer for every application. Models and specifications, including terminal configurations, are clearly and simply presented to make selection easy. Write for your copy today.

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Q. Why does the Hughes Electronics Company use General Electric Silicon Controlled Rectifiers in its automatic battery chargers?

A. "The General Electric SCR replaces the magnetic amplifier used as the main regulator in less advanced automatic chargers. It permits substantial savings in weight and size with no increase in cost, plus higher efficiency, unlimited life and absolute stability."

Modular construction of the "fullloat" automatic battery charger developed by Hughes Electronics Co., Los Angeles, eliminates moving parts, relays, electronic tubes and transistors. Another example of advanced equipment design made possible by the use of the General Electric SCR.

Features of the Hughes Automatic Battery charger include:

- Improved voltage regulation (less than ½ of 1%)
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- Natural draft cooling

Now lower priced than ever before, the SCR opens new areas for engineering development. Can you afford to wait any longer? Write today for application information. Rectifier Components Department, Section 23H23, General Electric Company, Auburn, New York.

Q. Why are the new DC motor Speed Controls from ACF Electronics Division designed around General Electric Silicon Controlled Rectifiers?

A. "General Electric Silicon Controlled Rectifiers and patented ACF magnetic triggers are largely responsible for making ACF DC motor speed controls smaller, and provide longer reliable life in any application or drive using a DC motor whose speed is regulated."

Control for 10 H.P. motor illustrates dramatic size reduction made possible for DC Motor Speed Controls from 1/20 to 15 H.P. from ACF Electronics Division, Paramus, N.J. Another example of advanced equipment design made possible by General Electric SCR's.

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- More efficient over full speed range
- Less voltage drop
- Smaller, lighter weight
- Greater performance reliability

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 vote for ideas valuable to you

vote for the ideas which are valuable to you. other engineers will vote for the ideas which are most valuable to them. the idea which receives the most “valuable” votes will be judged “most valuable of issue.” its author will receive a $50 award.

choose the ideas which suggest a solution to a problem of your own or stimulate your thinking or which you think are clever.

the ideas chosen as the most valuable in each issue will be eligible for the $1,000 idea of the year award.

so vote for the ideas you find most valuable. and, after you’ve voted, why not send in an idea of your own?

vote for ideas valuable to you

positive feedback, as shown in fig. 2. and, the square-wave output has good rise and fall times.

any of the three common twin triodes may be used by changing the value of r.

which is a function of the tube rather than of frequency. the table lists values of r for maintaining a 50 per cent duty cycle. peak-to-peak output amplitudes are also indicated. the tuning fork used was a philamon laboratories model mj.

william c. whitworth, design engineer, scottsdale, ariz.

if this idea is valuable to you, give it a vote by circling reader-service number 746.

sixth $50

“most valuable of issue” award

for emitter-follower bias method

donald w. bramer, engineer with the general railway signal co., rochester, n. y., has won electronic design’s sixth $50 most valuable of issue award.

mr. bramer receives the award for his idea for design, “bypassed bias resistor increases emitter-follower input z,” which appeared in the may 10 issue. the idea described a method for biasing an emitter follower so that its input impedance would be greater than could be obtained with a conventional connection.

voltage comparator uses tunnel diode flip-flop

a voltage comparator was needed to detect a 5-mv output change from the “off” to the “on” state at a frequency of 2 mc.

the voltage comparator designed for the job proved to be extremely sensitive. it used two silicon 4.7-ma peak current tunnel diodes connected as shown in the figure.

essentially the tunnel diodes are biased as a flip-flop, one in the high conduction state, and the other in the low conduction state.

positive pulse at the input switches the diodes to the opposite states.

the bias point is chosen so that 0.8 ma or more is required to make the diodes switch. resistor r, is used to adjust the amount of switching current. this circuit was able to detect a voltage of 1 mv resolution from the “off” state to the “on” state.

as an example, assume that an output is required when the input is above +1 v.

when the input is just below 1 v the diodes do not switch; they remain at their initial bias point. as the input voltage approaches +1 v, the additional current switches the diodes. (r, is adjusted until the point is reached where the diodes switch.)

nicholas marchese, assistant electrical engineer, lockheed electronics, metuchen, n. j.

if this idea is valuable to you, give it a vote by circling reader-service number 747.
SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY AWARDS

IDEAS-FOR-DESIGN

How You Can Participate

Rules For Awards

Here's how you can participate in Ideas for Design's Seventh Anniversary Awards:
All engineer readers of ELECTRONIC DESIGN are eligible.

Entries must be accompanied by filled-out Official Entry Blank or facsimile. Ideas submitted must be original with the author, and must not have been previously published (publication in internal company magazines and literature excepted).

Ideas suitable for publication should deal with:
1. new circuits or circuit modifications
2. new design techniques
3. designs for new production methods
4. clever use of new materials or new components in design
5. design or drafting aids
6. new methods of packaging
7. design short cuts
8. cost saving tips

Awards:
1. Each Idea published will receive an honorarium of $20.
2. The Idea selected as the most valuable in the issue in which it appears will receive $50.
3. The Idea selected as the Idea of the Year will receive a Grand Prize of $1,000 in cash.

The Idea of the Year will be selected from those entries chosen Most Valuable of the Issue.

Most Valuable of the Issue and Idea of the Year selections will be made by the readers of ELECTRONIC DESIGN. The readers will select the outstanding Ideas by circling keyed numbers on the Reader-Service cards. Payment will be made eight weeks after Ideas are published.

Exclusive publishing rights for all Ideas will remain with the Hayden Publishing Co.

Entry Blank

I submit my Idea for Design for publication in ELECTRONIC DESIGN. I understand it will be eligible for the Seventh Anniversary Awards—$20 if published, $50 if chosen Most Valuable of Issue, $1,000 if chosen Idea of the Year.

I have not submitted my Idea for Design for publication elsewhere. It is entirely original with me and does not violate or infringe any copyrights, patents or trademarks or the property rights of any other person, firm or corporation.

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Name

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(Use separate sheet if necessary)

IDEA

(State the problem and then give your solution. Include sketches or photos that will help get the idea across.)
IDEAS FOR DESIGN

Sine-Cosine Pots Form White-Noise Signal Generator

Advanced design procedures of networks, control loops and communication systems usually require the testing of their response to signals found in their normal, operating environment. Such testing procedures can be aided considerably by the almost white-noise generator shown in Fig. 1.

The generator was built to produce the low-frequency, nonpredictable forcing function required for a certain tracking problem. It consists of 1 per cent accuracy potentiometers driven from a single, constant-speed reversible ac motor at nonharmonic circular frequencies. Successive gear trains reduce the speed of rotation from one shaft to the next by the same ratio, $r$. The value selected was

$$r = \frac{23}{28}$$

When the potentiometers are biased symmetrically by the voltages $\pm A$ and the outputs from the sine and cosine wipers are summed separately, they produce the signals:

$$f_s(t) = A\sin(r\omega_0 t + \phi_s), \quad (2)$$

$$f_c(t) = A\cos(r\omega_0 t + \phi_c), \quad (3)$$

where the phases $\phi_s$ are random.

By a gear shift, either one of the following two basic frequencies may be selected:

$$f_o = \frac{f_{\max}}{2\pi} = 1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ cps} \quad (1)$$

Consequently, for the first setting the twenty component frequencies cover the range 0.0228 to 1.0000 cps. By using one multiplier the following signal may be generated:

$$F(t) = f_s(t) [f_s(t) + f_c(t) + A] - 10A^2$$

Fig. 1. Twenty wire wound sine-cosine potentiometers are driven on a single shaft in this repeatable, white-noise signal generator.

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CIRCLE 208 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
IDEAS FOR DESIGN

is then reversed and the system returned to the original count M, it will be ready to generate the same signal with absolute repeatability. This is a great asset in cases where the forcing function must be repeated. It is also very valuable in comparing the performance of two or more systems, especially when these systems are nonlinear.

Various other combination possibilities exist. Thus, it is easy to find that the signal $[F(t)]^2$ will contain approximately 80,000 frequencies in the range 0.00 to 4.0 cps. However, 400 will have twice the amplitude of the rest as well as being the first harmonics of others.

N. D. Diamantides, Engineering Scientist, Goodyear Aircraft Corp., Akron, Ohio.

If this idea is valuable to you, give it a vote by circling Reader-Service number 730.

AF Tuned Amplifier

Has Adjustable Bandwidth

Here's a circuit for a tuned af amplifier with adjustable bandwidth and an essentially constant gain-bandwidth product. If desired, it can be made voltage tunable by adding a single varactor diode.

The amplifier is basically of the regenerative type. Transistor Q1 is used as a common-base amplifier. The second transistor Q2, together with the transformer T, form a negative-resistance generator that reflects approximately $-R_e$ ohms into the collector circuit of Q1. Transformer T can be either a center-tapped inductor or a small audio autotransformer.

Resistor $R_e$ is the equivalent emitter-cir-

Tuned af amplifier has adjustable bandwidth and fairly constant gain-bandwidth product.
circuit resistance of $Q_e$ at the signal frequency. Adjustment of the potentiometer $R_e$, which is part of $R_e$, controls both the gain and bandwidth of the amplifier.

The following measurements were obtained at a center frequency of 990 cps:

- Voltage gain: 500, 100, 20
- Bandwidth (cps): 6, 35, 180
- Input signal $\mu V$: 0.02, 0.1, 0.5
- Signal to noise voltage ratio: 12, 30, 50

These results correspond to a noise figure of approximately 7 db.

Clement A. Skalski, Engineer, Norden Div., United Aircraft Corp., Norwalk, Conn.

If this idea is valuable to you, give it a vote by circling Reader-Service number 742.

"See-Saw" Multivibrator 735 Uses a Single Capacitor

By ignoring the conventional approach to multivibrator design, it is possible to use a circuit configuration with a number of characteristics, which make it superior, in most applications, to the conventional designs.

The circuit shown has the following advantages:

1. It is inherently self-starting.
2. It has an output isolated from the timing circuits.
3. It has an input isolated from the timing circuits.
4. It uses only one capacitor.

The only design requirement for reliable operation is that the resistors be proportioned so that the transistors are not saturated in a dc analysis. (Assume the capacitor is omitted).

Roy P. Foerster, Group Engineer, The Martin Co., Baltimore, Md.

If this idea is valuable to you, give it a vote by circling Reader-Service number 735.
New from Raytheon . . .

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IDEAS FOR DESIGN

RC Pair Safely Sets Initial State of Relay Driver

Driving a relay by using the relay coil as a collector load of a flip-flop, as shown in Fig. 1, is not uncommon. However, when power is first applied to this circuit the relay will energize. This occurs because the coil inductance initially withholds current from the base $Q_1$. Thus $Q_1$ conducts first, energizing the relay.

![Diagram of standard flip-flop with relay coil as collector load. Relay will energize when $S_1$ is closed.]

It was necessary, in a particular application, that the relay not energize when power was first applied. This problem was solved by adding $R.C$, as shown in Fig. 2.

When power is first applied to this circuit, a negative pulse is coupled by $R.C$ to the base of $Q_1$, forcing it to conduct. This sets the flip-flop to the required initial state. After the power has been applied, the RC combination has no further effect on the operation of the circuit.

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of \( R_1 = 5.1 \, \text{K} \), and \( C_1 = 0.68 \, \mu\text{f} \) gave reliable performance.

Richard J. Bouchard, Electronics Engineer, Sanders Associates, Nashua, N. H.

If this idea is valuable to you, give it a vote by circling Reader-Service number 744.

AC Amplifier Is Wide Band, Less Bulky

Because of their large number of bypass capacitors, multistage transistor amplifiers become bulky and expensive, especially if designed for low cut-off frequencies. Wide-band performance can, however, be obtained if the stages are ac coupled as shown in the figure. Bulk and expense are reduced because only one capacitor is used.

Any number of these amplifiers can be connected in cascade, since the dc potential at the amplifier output is equal to the potential at the input. The peak-to-peak output voltage is equal to the dc supply voltage. The dc collector voltage of \( V_2 \) and the emitter voltage of \( V_3 \) are maintained at the same potential. The voltage drop across \( R_c \) can be made negligible.

Gain stability is obtained by a proper choice of open loop gain and \( R_1 \) and \( R_c \). A small capacitor is usually required to prevent oscillations near the transistor cut-off frequency. Transistors \( V_2 \) to \( V_3 \) should have substantial current gain at \( V_{B3} = 0 \). Most silicon and some germanium units meet this requirement.

The amplifier can be designed for excellent

Direct-coupled amplifier has wide band and high gain, and operates without bulky and expensive bypass capacitors.

temperature stability (1 db for a 100 C change in temperature) and wide-band performance (0.1 cps to 2 mc) at high gain.

Peter Laakmann, Project Engineer, American District Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.

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203
IDEAS FOR DESIGN

Trigger Pulse Generates Two Separate Outputs

A circuit was required which, after receiving an input trigger, would produce two separate pulses in sequence. These pulses were to be used to drive a cold cathode counter tube. The circuit we designed is shown in the figure.

![Circuit Diagram]

Negative trigger generates separate pulses of the transistor collectors. Variable delay between these pulses can be obtained by inserting RC elements at base of Q1.

Initially Q1 and Q2 are biased "on". A negative input pulse turns Q1 "off". Capacitor C1 then charges to B+ through R1 and the base of Q2 with a time constant R1C1. This positive going signal is transmitted to the base of Q2. Since Q2 is already conducting no change takes place at the collector of Q2.

When the input pulse passes, Q1 is again turned on. The negative signal at the collector of Q1 is transmitted to the base of Q2. This turns Q2 off. Capacitor C1 now starts to charge to B+ through R2 and the saturation resistance of Q1. It does so with a time constant of approximately R2C1. When it reaches 1/2 V it turns Q2 on again and the circuit returns to its quiescent state.

Thus, an output pulse is generated at the collector of Q1 as the input pulse begins, and a second pulse is generated at the collector of Q2 as the input pulse terminates.

The pulse at Q2 can be delayed from the input pulse by adding a time constant element, such as an RC combination, at the base of Q1.

Gordon Silverman, Senior Electrical Engineer, Loral Electronics Corp., Bronx, N. Y.

If this idea is valuable to you, give it a vote by circling Reader-Service number 740.
Regenerative Switch
Demodulates Sinusoid

By using what is basically a direct-coupled, regenerative switch, the carrier of a pulse-modulated sinusoid can be easily removed, leaving only the pulse modulation.

In fm-fm telemetry systems this function is usually performed by discriminator circuits. The output pulse can then be directly applied to digital circuitry.

The circuit shown is designed for a system where the digital transfer rate is at 2.5 kc, with a 20-kc carrier. Its hysteresis is less than 50 μsec. Bandpass filtering of the carrier was not necessary for the application in which the circuit was originally used.

Hysteresis is kept low by placing the filter in the feedback circuit. There, its time constant is effectively amplified by the gain of Q1 and Q2. This allows a smaller capacitor to be used at the input.

Positive feedback is adjusted by potentiometer R5 to eliminate all ac from the output. The adjustment from this point, to the point where the switch is locked on, is quite broad.

Transistor Q1 is held off by the drop across CR3 caused by the leakage current. Its base is held at ground potential by the return through R1 and RT2 in parallel. The Vcbo of Q1 flowing through this combination does not produce a drop sufficient to overcome the threshold voltage of Q1, plus the drop across CR3.

Transistor Q2 is similarly held off by CR4 and R3. An incoming signal is half-wave rectified by CR1 and clamped to ground by CR2. No filtering is used here since the discharge time constant of a filter of sufficient size would materially increase the circuit hysteresis.

The positive peaks of the rectified signal

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Capacitance (pF) & 6pf to 3300pf & 11pf to 4300pf & 25pf to 12000pf & 48pf to 72000pf & 75pf to 90000pf & 100pf to 120000pf \\
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IDEAS FOR DESIGN

turn Q1 on, supplying Q2 with a base current path. The output of Q3 is rectified by CR5 and filtered by the combination of C2, R4, R5 and the base return of Q1. This signal constitutes positive feedback on the base of Q1, switching it into saturation. This in turn causes Q1 to saturate, producing a pure digital output.

The feedback is actuated so that the dc from the collector of Q2 through R4 and R5 in series is, by itself, insufficient to keep Q2 on. Therefore, when the input signal is removed Q2 starts to turn off, causing a regenerative action in the reverse direction. Because the time constant associated with C2 is short, no appreciable hysteresis results.

As the temperature increases the circuit becomes much more sensitive. This occurs because as temperature goes up (a) the threshold potential of Q2 and forward drop of CR3 decrease approximately 0.2 mV/C and (b) ITO of Q1 increases causing a greater drop across R1 and thermistor RT2 in parallel.

However, the resistance of RT2 decreases with increasing temperature, reducing the positive feedback. The circuit operated satisfactorily from 0 C to 40 C.


If this idea is valuable to you, give it a vote by circling Reader-Service number 743.

Pulse Circuit Provides Sharp, Variable Pulse Delays

Here is a circuit we designed which yields a sharp, unattenuated and accurate pulse delay on either the leading or trailing edges of the pulse. The delay times of the circuit, Fig. 1, depend upon the time constant RC and the voltage factor K.

Assuming zero source impedance and a

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**Fig. 2.** (a) Equivalent charging circuit for capacitor $C$ is used to derive expression for $\tau_1$. (b) Circuit of (a) can be further reduced by combining voltage sources $KV$ and $V$.

very high input impedance for the emitter-follower, a circuit analysis shows that the delay times, $\tau_1$ and $\tau_2$, of the edges of the pulse are given by:

$$\tau_1 \approx \frac{RC}{2} \ln \frac{K + 3}{K - 1}$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

$$\tau_2 \approx \frac{RC}{2} \ln \frac{K + 3}{2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

These equations are derived from the following considerations:

When $v_c$ goes to $-V$, transistor $T_1$ saturates with low $V_{ce}$, and the equivalent charging circuit for capacitor $C$ is as shown in Fig. 2. From Fig. 2b it is seen that:

$$v_i = C \frac{dv_c}{dt} = \frac{2}{2} \frac{V}{R} = \frac{C}{2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

Integrating Eq. 3 and solving for $t_0$, yields:

$$t_1 = \frac{RC}{2} \ln \left[ \frac{-V}{2} \frac{(K + 3)}{v_c - \frac{V}{2} (K - 1)} \right]$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

since at $t_1 = 0$, $v_c = -V$.

When $t_1 = \tau_1$, the capacitor voltage has reached the value $V$ and $T_1$ is cut off. Thus Eq. 3 reduces to Eq. 1.

Eq. 2 is derived from the equivalent discharge circuit of capacitor, $C$, taken as $v_i$ goes to ground at the end of the input pulse.

For equal edge-delays, that is, for an undistorted pulse, Eqs. 1 and 2 are set equal. This yields:

$$\tau_1 = \tau_2 = 0.88 \frac{RC}{V}$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

The constant $K$ may be adjusted to compensate for the asymmetrical effects of storage time and stray capacitance. A similar analysis will yield the relationships for a nonzero source impedance.

David Borkum, Engineer, Lehigh Design Co., Newark, N. J.

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REPORT BRIEFS

Reliability

Laboratory tests are described for determining the reliability of ground electronic equipment including radar, communications, and navigational aids. The tests are designed to determine the mean life of equipments prior to their use in the field through the measurement of equipment characteristics. The test procedure followed for an AN/GRC-27 is presented as an illustrative example. Establishment of Methods and Procedures of Testing for Reliability in Ground Electronic Equipment, R. A. Miles, RCA Service Co., Camden, N. J., Dec. 1, 1957. 56 pp. Microfilm $3.60, Photocopy $9.30. Order PB 155152 from Library of Congress. Washington 25, D.C.

Acoustic Sources

Bibliography on acoustic sources and related fields is arranged in outline form under four major topics: single sources and receivers, arrays of sources and receivers, transducer properties, and acoustic fields. References listed are from 1935 through 1958. The subject outline is repeated by author, date, and topic title. Some entries are cross-referenced. A Bibliography on Acoustic Sources and Their Related Fields, G. B. Thurston and R. Stern, Willow Run Laboratories, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 1959, 68 pp, $1.75. Order PB 161330 from OTS, Washington 25, D. C.

Machining Methods

As an aid to defense contractors in planning manufacturing operations, the principles and applications of four novel electrical machining techniques are described, and information on chemical and ultrasonic methods is given. The techniques can be used as alternatives to conventional machining methods for removing material. They have their widest application for processing materials such as carbides and ceramics and high-strength and temperature-resistant alloys that are difficult to cut. Review of Some Unconventional Methods of Machining, Defense Metals Information Center, Battelle Memorial Institute, Nov. 1960, 20 pp, $0.50. Order PB 161225 from OTS Washington 25, D. C.
Organic Semiconductors

The specific resistivity as a function of temperature for a variety of organic compounds was determined. The resistivities were obtained of materials in various stages of purification, over a wide range of applied voltages, in nitrogen and in air, and in the solid, and, where feasible, in the liquid state. A zone refiner developed and used in the purification of several materials is described. A model for conductivity in organic compounds is advanced postulating that the primary process responsible for conductivity consists in the formation of biradicals. Investigation of Organic Semiconductors, G. P. Brown and S. Afterbut, General Electric Co. for Wright Air Development Division, U.S. Air Force, Sept. 1960, 76 pp, $2.25. Order PB 171340 from OTS, Washington 25, D.C.

Micro Flip-Flops

The feasibility of applying thin-film techniques to microminiature circuit plates or functional circuit blocks was demonstrated. The approach consisted of both active and passive elements fabricated by solid-state techniques on a silicon substrate. The active component, or transistor, which was unilaterally constructed, was found fully compatible with the one-sided approach to microminiaturization. Excellent switching characteristics were achieved with this active device. Research in Micro Flip-Flops, T. V. Sikina, Philco Corp., Aug. 1960, 91 pp, $2.25. Order PB 171566 from OTS, Washington 25, D.C.

Microwave Frequency Translator

Microwave circuitry was developed for a frequency translator which used a highly stable ammonia beam Maser output of 23-870 mc to stabilize a 300-mc signal. This was achieved through the use of harmonic conversion and dual mixing techniques. Detailed design information of a harmonic generator, TEmn mode filters, and polarization converters is included. Microwave Circuitry for a Frequency Translator, by Robert D. Standley, Charles P. Heinzman, and Nathan Lipets, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1958, USASRD Technical Report 1944, 22 pp, 10 refs, Microfilm $2.70, Photostat $4.80. Order PB 148112 from Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Publications Board Project, Washington 25, D.C.
Semiconductor Diodes

Study and investigation are reported of the use of semiconductors as low-noise amplifiers, harmonic generators, and fast-acting TR switches. The use of the nonlinear reactance of a reverse-biased PN junction diode as a low-noise sum-frequency amplifier is analyzed in detail. The problem of using semiconductor devices as fast-acting TR switches is outlined, and an analysis of pertinent TR system parameters in terms of the series resistance of the semiconductor diode is presented. The power-handling capability of presently available semiconductor devices most suited to this application is also discussed. Application of Semiconductor Diodes to Low-Noise Amplifiers, Harmonic Generators and Fast-Acting TR Switches, R. Gardner, J. C. Greene and others. Airborne Instruments Laboratory, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 1958, 83 pp, Microfilm $4.80, Photocopy $13.80. Order PB 155258 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

Magnetic Recording

The effect of direct current in a magnetic recording head was measured. The point of occurrence (with respect to the signal) of maximum noise can be controlled; unidirectional signal-handling capability can be increased. The direct current does not increase dynamic range or the average signal-to-noise ratio, and the low-frequency response is reduced. Effect of DC in a Magnetic Recording Head, J. C. Hoadley, Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratories, Washington, D.C., May 1960, 16 pp, Microfilm $2.40, Photocopy $3.30. Order PB 155618 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

Interference Studies

Research results are presented on the theory of interference prediction and interference measurement techniques. Eight separate sections are devoted to permissible interference levels or susceptibility, data presentation, methods and devices for measuring spurious and harmonic radiation, out of band pulsed and CW interference in a microwave receiver, loss of radar information due to blanking, bandwidth conservation in pulsed radars, graphical techniques...

Pulse Modulators

Presented here is a compendium of current “hard tube” modulator circuits, together with a detailed analysis of their circuit characteristics—rise and fall times, droop, charge storage, and power-handling capacity. The following circuits are considered: transformer-coupled, common cathode RC-coupled, common cathode direct-coupled, and gated modulators. From the detailed mathematical analysis presented, virtually all circuit design parameters can be computed for any desired modulator. Vacuum Tube Pulse Modulator Analysis, Henry Nettesheim, Electronic Defense Laboratory, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Mountain View, Calif., Jan., 1960, Nov., 1960, 109 pp. Microfilm $5.70, Photocopy $16.80. Order PB 154213 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

RFI

An investigation was made to determine a practical method for suppressing radio interference generated by a 25-lb wringer-type laundry washer. Measurements indicated that approximately every 20 sec (the time point at which the motor was reversed), narrow high-intensity pulses were radiated from the laundry washer. The magnitude of the pulses was of the order of 10^6 μV per meter at frequency of 200 kc to 20 mc, measured 5 ft from the machine. Interference of a higher repetition rate and a lower level was observed continually throughout the above frequency range. Radio Interference Suppression of a Prosperity No. 2C-jr. Laundry Washer, A. M. Intrator and E. D. Pettler, Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, Calif., Feb. 20, 1953, 14 pp. Microfilm $2.50, Photocopy $3.30. Order PB 154651 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

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REPORT BRIEFS

Organic Semiconductors
Results of experiments are presented for the temperature dependence of the resistivity of 13 organic compounds. Data are given on the rectification properties of copper phthalocyanine and other metal derivatives of space charge due to the presence of an oxidizing agent in the system. Preparations for a forthcoming study of the effects of high electric fields on anthracene and phenanthrene are discussed, and some qualitative results are presented. Organic Semiconductor Study, J. B. Rust and others, Hughes Aircraft Co., for Wright Air Development Division, U.S. Air Force, June 1960, 58 pp. $1.75. Order PB 171177 from OTS, Washington 25, D.C.

Digital Computers
Written for those who do not have specialized knowledge of electronics or digital computing, this report is an introduction to electronic digital computers. It reviews current applications of digital computers, and cites some of the varied uses of computers in science, engineering, and business, as well as uses psychologists have found for computers. Mathematical aspects of digital computing are discussed, and practical factors of computer programming are reviewed. An Introduction To Digital Computers, B. F. Green, Jr., Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology for Computers Committee, American Psychological Association, and U. S. Armed Forces under contract to the Air Force, Aug. 1960, 46 pp. $1.25. Order PB 171100 from OTS, Washington 25, D.C.

Carrier Frequency Networks
A unified theory is presented for the analysis and synthesis of linear carrier frequency networks, based on the work of various authors in the field. The response of the network to the modulation envelope is characterized by an envelope response function. This is a double complex expression, which depends on two independent parameters, the carrier frequency and the carrier phase resolution angle. The poles and zeros of the envelope transfer function are derived from the poles and zeros of the conventional network response function. A simple, practical method is described for the design of ac lead

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Broadband Components
An engineering study is presented of possible methods of fabricating single-ridged waveguide and for determining the most suitable method of fabricating the two sizes of waveguide designed for the 3.75-to-15-kmc and 10-to-40-kmc frequency ranges. The fabrication of lengths of 3 to 5 ft and lengths over 5 ft were considered. Research and Development of Extremely Broadband Waveguide Components, E. Lampner, Polytechnic Research and Development Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 1957. 75 pp, Microfilm $4.50, Photocopy $12.50. Order PB 155159 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

Endfire Antennas
The development of a new type of endfire antenna called the "Saucisson" antenna is described. It consists essentially of a two-wire line surrounded by a wire helix. The principle of operation is explained by the transformation of the excited antisymmetrical mode into the symmetrical radiation mode. The influence of different geometrical parameters is investigated and a scale model of a 350-600-mc range antenna working in the S band was built. A gain of about 20 db was achieved in the whole band with secondary lobes lower than 16 db. Feasibility and Research on a New Type of Endfire Antenna "Saucisson Antenna", Erich Spitz, Compagnie Generale de Telegraphic Sans Fil, France, Jan. 1-Sept. 1960, 62 pp, Microfilm $3.90, Photocopy $10.80. Order PB 153719 from Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

Accuracy Is Our Policy . . .
The New Product description of high-temperature resistors appearing on p 115 of the June 21 issue listed an incorrect tolerance range. Made by Omtronics Manufacturing, Inc., P. O. Box 1419, Peony Park Station, Omaha 14, Nebr., the series T units cover a tolerance range of ±0.05% to ±5%.
Angelica Uniforms and Victor Gloves Help Prevent Clean-Room Contamination

Victor Monofilament Nylon Gloves

Angelica has been appointed the only distributor of Victor Gloves, the finest protective gloves made. Victor's non-contaminating gloves of monofilament nylon with plastic coated palms, have maximum touch sensitivity for precision operations. Victor Gloves Inc. collaborated with Bell Laboratories, Inc., in developing these gloves and Bell is currently using them in the assembly of select devices sensitive to physical and chemical contamination.

Other models include ambidextrous gloves and gloves for LOX parts.

Static-Free Dacura* Uniforms

Angelica's coveralls and frocks, of comfortable moisture absorbent Dacura (Dacron** polyester and rayon), are non-linting, acid resistant and static-free. The tight weave of continuous filament yarns resists passage of contamination from the skin or undergarments.

There is a complete "engineer designed" line of Dacura, Dacron, or nylon uniforms and accessories by Angelica and Victor Gloves Inc.

Mail this coupon to the nearest Angelica office below.

Send literature on White Room Uniforms and Gloves.

Name
Title
Company
Address
City Zone State

*Reg. T.M. N. P. Ogden Co.
**Reg. T.M. of DuPont

CIRCLE 223 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
"Mechanize" Your Circuit Searches

How easily can you find particular types of circuits in your circuit collection? Here is how one reader evolved a simple "sorting-needle-and-punch-card" system which represents mechanization on a level which makes sense to the individual engineer.

Donald H. Schuster
Collins Radio Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The answer to "What was that circuit I saw...?" can be found quickly with an edge-notched card reference system. Multiple-access to published articles on electronic circuits is provided through the author's surname, date, type of circuit, frequency range, type of transfer function, and whether tube or semiconductor.

About 10 years ago I started a notebook with circuits that interested me. I copied the circuits by hand from the periodical or obtained reprints of the pages.

After the notebook had grown to about 100 circuits, confusion set in. A number of times I wanted a specific circuit but couldn't find it readily in the notebook. Classification was the answer—or was it? The circuit diagram pages were of different sizes. Also, there was the problem of refiling after a schematic had been used.

Then I happened to see an edge-notched card system for psychological conditioning and galvanic skin-response experiments. Why not do the same for electronic circuits? But what indexes to use, or how to classify types of circuits?

Perusal of a book by Perry, Kent and Berry (1956) helped a little. The book discussed aspects of information retrieval, code construction and encoding abstracts. The information, though of a general nature, was very helpful.

At that time I felt the need for a specific electronic index. I looked at the IRE classification system for abstracts, printed in the IRE Proceedings, but I did not use it. I wanted a classification scheme for circuits of personal interest.

Circuits Are Put On Unisort Cards

I put all of the circuits I had saved on Unisort cards and classified them several ways. Then I put the classifications aside temporarily. New circuits were saved and categorized. Then I examined the classification system. More specific types of circuits were added to the classification list. The source periodical of the circuit—e.g., Proceedings of the IRE—was dropped.

Fig. 1 shows a sample card in the filing system. The card serves several purposes. It is a bibliographic reference: it provides the author's name, title of article, and source information (such as name of periodical, volume, number, date and page numbers). Next, the circuit itself is presented. Finally, comments about the circuit, such as stability or reliability, can be added.

Fig. 2 shows the index card with several dimensions or types of circuit classification on it. The categories of information, starting at the bottom of the card, are: type of circuit, date of publication, type of basic active elements, approximate frequency range, transfer function, approximate complexity or size of circuit, and the author's surname (first and third letters).

Fig. 1. Sample circuit card shows the notches cut into the edges which permit the sorting needles to find circuits with certain features. An important advantage of this system is that it permits one to come up with new uses for circuits.

Fig. 2. Master index card shows where the sorting needles should be inserted for each category. Note the much wider latitude in cross-indexing permitted by this system as compared to ordinary filing systems.
Cards are coded on these seven categories. These 5 in.-by-8-in. cards are coded with a red pencil mark for all possible classifications of the circuit on the card. Then the marks are punched out with a V-shaped punch. The resulting circuit card is notched around its periphery according to the various classifications of the circuit. All circuit cards are piled together in random order.

Sorting Needles Used To Locate Circuits
To find a given circuit, the user inserts a sorting needle into the deck of cards at the spot (or hole) indicating the type of circuit desired. The deck is lifted and jiggled. Most of the cards remain on the sorting needle. Only those cards with that particular hole punched out will drop. And these, of course, contain the circuits of interest to the user.

If a circuit can be classified under several headings within one category, it should be. For instance, a hi-fi set with a tape recorder would be coded both for “Hi-Fi” and “Recorders.” If its amplifier circuitry were of special interest, then “Amplifiers, Class A and 2B” would also be coded. This over-classification is a real help when looking for a specific circuit, as one may be searching under a different classification than the one that prompted saving of the circuit originally. (This can produce “inventions.”)

Edge-notched cards can be obtained from at least two sources: the Royal-McBee Co. (Keysort cards) and the Todd Co., C. R. Hadley Div. (Unisort cards). These cards

Dr. Schuster using his card sort system. The needle has been stuck through the category hole in the index card and a circuit falls out.
added research projects and growing programs assure you a long and rewarding career as a member of the PHILCO Western Development Laboratories. What you think and what you do can be unhampered and uninhibited. Personal recognition and advancement promptly follow performance, with monetary rewards to match. Northern California provides an affluent climate for living, as PHILCO Western Development Laboratories provides a stimulating climate for working. For information on careers in electronic engineering, please write Mr. W. E. Daly, Dept. D-8.

**References**


Advancement Your Goal? Use CONFIDENTIAL Action Form

Electronic Design's Confidential Career Inquiry Service helps engineers "sell" themselves to employers—as confidentially and discretely as they would do in person. The service is fast. It is the first of its kind in the electronics field and is receiving high praise from personnel managers.

To present your job qualifications immediately to companies, simply fill in the attached resume.

Study the employment opportunity ads in this section. Then circle the numbers at the bottom of the form that correspond to the numbers of the ads that interest you.

Electronic Design will act as your secretary, type neat duplicates of your application and send them to all companies you select—the same day the resume is received.

The standardized form permits personnel managers to inspect your qualifications rapidly. If they are interested, they will get in touch with you.

Painstaking procedures have been set up to ensure that your application receives complete, confidential protection. We take the following precautions:

- All forms are delivered unopened to one reliable specialist at Electronic Design.
- Your form is kept confidential and is processed only by this specialist.
- The "circle number" portion of the form is detached before the application is sent to an employer, so that no company will know how many numbers you have circled.
- All original applications are placed in confidential files at Electronic Design, and after a reasonable lapse of time, they are destroyed.

If you are seeking a new job, act now!
Major Systems Programs
Pinpoint Opportunities In 26 Areas Of Specialization

Traditional boundaries of defense system definitions are giving way to new, vast-scale operational requirements that may extend from the ocean depths to deep space. Right now, a number of new programs at Defense Systems Department call for backgrounds ranging from Oceanography to Space Physics. Openings for graduate engineers at all levels of competence are immediately available on project groups undergoing expansion and new groups currently being organized.

Specific experience is sought in these fields:
- Applied Mathematics / Astronomy / Auto Pilots / Classical Mathematics / Communications / Computers / Computer Application Engineering / Data Handling / Guidance Equations
- Inertial Guidance / Infra-Red / Nuclear Physics / Oceanography
- Operations Analysis / Optics / Propagation Engineering / Radar
- Radiation Physics / Sonar / Space Physics / Systems Analysis
- Systems Engineering / Systems Synthesis / Systems Test Engineering / Technical Writing / Weapons Systems Analysis

All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

Write in confidence, briefly outlining your education and professional experience to Mr. P. W. Christos, Dept. 76-MH.
look for the

NEW

(TABLOID SIZE)

Electronic Daily

Visitors to this year’s WESCON in San Francisco will be greeted by an all new, tabloid, king-size *Electronic Daily*. Your familiar convention news magazine has been completely re-vamped—new layout, new, easy-to-read typography, new features and departments.

The 11” x 16½” size will enable the Daily to present more news in greater depth, jumbo photographs, more details about the show and its events.

Pick up your copy of the *Daily* in major hotels registering WESCON attendees—use it to plan your day at the convention. Other copies will be available in *Electronic Daily* booth P1, or at the entrances to the Cow Palace. The Daily is the only magazine published exclusively for the show.

Electronic Daily

WESCON Booth P1 and P2

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
You can bring new meaning to your career in engineering by investigating opportunities in state-of-the-art developments at ACF. Experienced engineers at all levels are cordially invited to inquire about challenging positions in the following fields:

ANALOG & DIGITAL TECHNIQUES
SIMULATOR ENGINEERING
IONOSPHERIC PROPAGATION
HF, RF COMMUNICATIONS
MICROWAVE COMPONENTS & SYSTEMS
OPTICS & INFRARED
AIRBORNE RADAR SYSTEMS
FIELD ENGINEERING

These openings involve assignments at our laboratories located in SUBURBAN WASHINGTON, D.C. and the New York metropolitan area at Paramus, New Jersey. Pleasant residential neighborhoods provide readily available housing. Advanced study under tuition refund may be conducted at nearby universities. All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

Send resume to:
A. C. SUGALSKI
Manager, Professional Employment
at our Riverdale Facility
Dept. 12

ACF ELECTRONICS DIVISION

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CIRCLE 904 ON CAREER INQUIRY FORM
ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 2, 1961
Leadership in action

Project leaders at Motorola are engineers and scientists who have won their right to leadership — with ideas, talent, and dedication — while working on challenging assignments in Project Groups. These teams are carefully selected — to get the optimum combination of experience and capabilities, and to utilize each man’s talents to the fullest. Opportunities for individual advancement and career fulfillment are broadened and enhanced by Motorola’s widely-diversified activities in advanced military electronics. Leadership in action is a vital force at Motorola. It provides the stimulus for challenging the state-of-the-art in Project Group assignments, assuring engineers and scientists of ever-broadening horizons for tomorrow. And Arizona’s world-famed climate and beauty add to the whole family’s year-round health and pleasure.

Immediate Opportunities

- Systems Test Equipment Design
- Communications and Navigation
- Systems Analysis and Preliminary Design
- Missile and Space Guidance and Control
- Digital Circuitry Design
- Microwave and Radar
- Reliability and Components
- Solid State Devices

All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard for race, creed, color, or national origin.

Write Phil Nienstedt Dept. 802

MOTOROLA
MILITARY ELECTRONICS DIVISION, WESTERN CENTER
P. O. Box 1417, Scottsdale, Arizona
Motorola also offers opportunities at Chicago, Illinois, and at Culver City and Riverside, California
Join Sanders Associates in Nashua, New Hampshire

"The company is interested in NEW ways of doing things", "work is carried on above the average level", "circuit design here goes all the way from DC through microwave"—so say Engineers who have joined Sanders Associates in the past few months.

Such progressive philosophy has led to this young company's growth from 11 engineers to 1800 employees in only 10 years, with a current contract backlog of over $50 million.

Still further expansion is planned for pioneering programs in many advanced areas including phased array radar, pulse doppler radar systems, space radar and communications systems.

If you are interested in working on the threshold of the state-of-the-art, unthethered by conventional techniques, send a resume now to R. W. McCarthy.

All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

SANDERS ASSOCIATES, INC.
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
(In the New Hampshire hill country about an hour from downtown Boston)

CIRCLE 906 ON CAREER INQUIRY FORM

ELECTRONICS DIVISION
of Space Technology Laboratories, Inc.
Offers Immediate Assignments in Southern California

The continuing growth and diversification of Space Technology Laboratories, Inc. creates immediate career openings in the Communication, Electromechanical, Guidance, and Space Physics Laboratories of STL's Electronics Division.

In supporting STL's expanding contributions to the Advent, OGO, Atlas, Titan, and Minuteman programs, this division's responsibilities include analysis, design, and development of advanced guidance, control, and communications systems—at every phase from applied research through electronic product and ground support equipment design.

Immediate career opportunities exist here for outstanding engineers and scientists in the fields of:

- Digital computers
- Logical design
- Communication systems analysis
- Parts application
- Electronic packaging
- Electromechanical systems development
- Ground support circuit design
- Systems design and integration
- Equipment systems—checkout and evaluation
- Support equipment systems design

All qualified applicants, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, are invited to communicate with Dr. R. C. Potter, Manager of Professional Placement and Development.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES, INC.
a subsidiary of Thompson-Ramo Wooldridge Inc.
P.O. Box 950051, Los Angeles 45, California
Those attending WESCON are invited to visit STL at Booth Number 209

CIRCLE 907 ON CAREER INQUIRY FORM

Now The Time To Convert?

Electronic engineers make good editors. ELECTRONIC DESIGN's editors have all "converted" from engineering duties to editing duties. You may be interested.

We have new assistant editor openings. EE's with 2-3 years circuit design experience have the ideal background.

If you get satisfaction out of communicating with others, if you enjoy pulling out the important, if you enjoy using words to convey ideas, you will like editorial work.

Write

Edward E. Grazda, Editor
ELECTRONIC DESIGN
850 Third Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.
Continued research and investigation into new areas of electronics and space technology has opened up a number of challenging opportunities for creative scientists and engineers at this rapidly growing division of RCA. Immediate openings are available in the following areas:

- **APPLIED PHYSICS RESEARCH**: Advanced space electrical power and propulsion
- **SPACE SYSTEM ANALYSIS**: Applied mathematics/Thermodynamics and mechanics
- **PROPULSION STUDY AND DESIGN**: For final stage space craft
- **ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS AND CIRCUIT DEVELOPMENT**: Communications/Video and digital data processing; TV camera and pickup tube design
- **INFORMATION PROCESSING**: Data systems analysis. Computer applications and programming research

To arrange a personal interview, call collect or write:

**Mr. D. D. BRODHEAD**, Hightstown 8-0474
Astro-Electronics Division, Princeton, New Jersey, Dept. PE-296

All qualified applicants considered regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.
New CORNING CYFM CAPACITOR has reliability you can see

You get total protection against environment for less money than ever before

The new Corning CYFM capacitor gives you reliability at a markedly lower cost than that of any like capacitor.

The CYFM goes far beyond MIL-C-11272B specs. It has proved its performance through more than 3,000,000 hours of testing. It took a 50-day MIL moisture test and a 96-hour salt spray test with no measurable effects. We stopped testing only when it became evident that no more significant data could be developed. The CYFM went through other tests, with solvents, fluxes, boiling salt, and steam, to make sure it is the most completely sealed capacitor you can buy.

You'll see why the CYFM can take such torture when you check its design. We stack alternate layers of stable ribbon glass and aluminum foil. Then we weld the foils to the bead-terminal assembly, which has a glass bead sealed to the Dumet wire lead. With heat and pressure, the entire capacitive element is frozen in glass for complete protection against environment and for structured protection against physical shock.

True glass-to-metal seals at the weld area and along the leads bar moisture. The seal of the leads to the glass shifts stresses from the leads to the entire monolithic unit, guarding the capacitance area. Of course, you get electrical performance to match this environmental stability, since the CYFM has our glass-foil capacitor construction.

The CYFM is machine made... each capacitor is the same as every other, to give you uniformity which hand production cannot match.

You can get immediate delivery on the CYFM in four types:

The CYFM-10 gives capacitance values from 0.5 to 300 pf; the CYFM-15, from 220 to 1200 pf; the CYFM-20, from 560 to 5100 pf, and the CYFM-30, from 3600 to 10000 pf.

For the rest of the story on this capacitor, send for our data sheet. Write to Corning Glass Works, 548 High St., Bradford, Pa.

This is the CYFM capacitor, 6 times actual size. The dark areas between the ends of the glass and the capacitance element are your visual proof of the complete glass-to-metal seal.
**New Dummy Antenna Load offered to ham operators**

This new coaxial antenna impedance simulator HL-CC-1 was developed by Carborundum for use with ham radio equipment.

Specifications are: Short time power rating 250 watts (up to 5 min.); continuous rating 150 watts; V.S.W.R. 0-30 megacycles; 1.5 maximum.

With design changes, similar loads can be supplied for operation anywhere in the frequency range up to 1 kilo megacycle and for dissipating up to 1 Kw continuously.

Resistive component of the load is one of Carborundum's high temperature non-inductive resistors. It is furnished with coaxial terminations.

Available from electronic distributors, these ham antenna loads prevent radiation and interference while tuning, testing and making measurements.

For more information on Carborundum's dummy loads for other applications, write to Dept. EDL-81, Global Plant, Refractories Div., Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Circle 804 on Reader-Service Card

**Carborundum insulators make possible 5-yr. guarantee for Electronic Air Cleaner**

Key to the operation of an electronic air cleaner made by The Electro-Air Cleaner Co., McKees Rocks, Pa., is the ionizing collecting cell shown here.

Insulators supporting the electrically charged plates are exposed to extreme conditions of dirt and moisture, yet must prevent high voltage leakage. The search for a suitable material ended with Carborundum's steatite insulators. Operation is so successful that The Electro-Air Cleaner Co. is able to guarantee its product for a full five years.

Ceramic insulating materials and parts, including met talized ceramics and ceramic-to-metal assemblies, are specialties of Carborundum's Latrobe Plant. For more information, write Dept. EDC-81, Refractories Division, Carborundum Co., Latrobe, Pa.

Circle 806 on Reader-Service Card
# LAMBDA Convection Cooled Transistorized Regulated Power Supplies

## LA SERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Voltage Range (V)</th>
<th>Current Range (A)</th>
<th>Price ($)</th>
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<td>0-34 VDC</td>
<td>0-5 AMP</td>
<td>395</td>
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<td>780</td>
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<td>LA 8-08B</td>
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</tr>
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<td>75-330 VDC</td>
<td>0-1.5 AMP</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 30-08B</td>
<td>75-330 VDC</td>
<td>0-3 AMP</td>
<td>860</td>
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Regulation (line): Less than 0.05 per cent or 8 millivolts (whichever is greater). For input variations from 105-140 VAC.

Regulation (load): Less than 0.10 per cent or 15 millivolts (whichever is greater). For load variations from 0 to full load.

Ripple and Noise: Less than 1 millivolt rms with either terminal grounded.

## Special Features

- Convection Cooled—No internal blowers or filters—maintenance free
- Ambient 50° C
- No Voltage Spikes or overshoot on "turn on, turn off," or power failure
- Short Circuit Proof
- Remote programming over Vernier band
- Hermetically-sealed transformer designed to MIL-T-27A
- Easy Service Access
- Constant Current Operation—Consult Factory
- Guaranteed 5 years

## Condensed Data

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DC OUTPUT (Regulated for line and load)</th>
<th>Temperature Coefficient</th>
<th>Less than 0.025° F/°C.</th>
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Ripple and Noise: Less than 1 millivolt rms with either terminal grounded.

"Send for new Lambda Catalog 61"
New Ampex FR-100C

Lightweight, single-rack recorder gives maximum performance in minimum space for your recorder dollar

Brand New Modular Solid-State Plug-In Circuits combined with the world’s most proved instrumentation tape transport have enabled Ampex engineers to design an exceptionally high performance recorder with great reliability and economy of operation. The new FR-100C offers:

Performance: Frequency response is 300 kc at 60 ips direct record—20 kc with FM record. Fourteen-inch reels provide 24 minutes record time at 60 ips (with 1-mil tape). Tape handling is fully comparable to the Ampex FR-100B.

Versatility: Take your choice of direct, FM and PDM recording; six tape speeds; 1” and ½” tape; and up to 14 data channels and one auxiliary channel such as voice log or clocking generator.

Economy: Because the new FR-100C features modular plug-in circuits, you can tailor your recorder to your immediate needs. You can specify only the features you need now without sacrificing future flexibility.

Operation: Signal inputs and outputs are available both front and back. All connection, adjustment and calibration points are easily accessible from the front. Lightweight single-rack unit takes minimum floor space.

Ampex Reliability Built In. In addition to its greater versatility and economy, the fourth-generation FR-100C is designed to the same high standards that have made Ampex recorders the standard of excellence throughout the world. For complete specifications, write . . .

AMPEX INSTRUMENTATION PRODUCTS COMPANY • Box 5001 • Redwood City, California • EMerson 9-7111
NOW!

Measure phase angle directly in degrees with counter speed and accuracy!

This new 526D plug-in unit for hp 524C/D Electronic Counters allows fast, direct phase angle measurements—ideal for servo applications.

Other Plug-ins for 524C/D Counters

Order the measuring capability you need at present, later add other plug-ins to increase the usefulness of your 524 counter.

- **525A** Frequency Converter, $250.00, extends counter to 100 MHz
- **525B** Frequency Converter, $300.00, extends counter to 200 MHz
- **525C** Frequency Converter, $405.00, extends counter to 500 MHz
- **526A** Video Amplifier, $800.00, increases sensitivity to 10 mV
- **526B** Time Interval Unit, $800.00, for measurement, 1 usec to 10 sec
- **526C** Period Multiplier, $225.00, allows measurement to 100 Kc of 100, 1,000, 10,000 period average
### ELECTRONIC DESIGN - ONE DAY SERVICE

**USE BEFORE SEPTEMBER 13th, 1961**

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### ELECTRONIC DESIGN - ONE DAY SERVICE

**USE BEFORE SEPTEMBER 13th, 1961**

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With the 524 Counter and the new 526D Phase Unit, you can measure phase angle between two signals conveniently, accurately and at any frequency from 1 cps to 20 KC. At 400 cps, readings are direct in 10ths of degrees; at other frequencies readings are in time units with a resolution of 0.1 microsecond.

The new phase unit plug-in, whose specifications are given in detail below thus adds still greater versatility to the unique 524C/D counter. Details of other 525/526 series plug-ins appear on opposite page.

**SPECIFICATIONS** **HP 526D Phase Unit**

- **Range:** Phase angle 0 to 360°, lead or lag
- **Frequency Range:** 1 cps to 20 KC
- **Reads In:** Time units with maximum resolution of 0.1 μsec over full frequency range. For frequencies 396 to 404 cps, x 3,600 frequency multiplier provides readings direct in 10ths of degrees.
- **Accuracy:** ± 0.1° ± F/F. x 360° (where F is frequency of phase-measured signal and F is counted frequency, assuming noise 65 db below signal).
- **Input Voltage:** 5 to 120 v rms; usable to 240 v rms.
- **Input Impedance:** Approx. 1 megohm, 80 pf shunt
- **Price:** $750.00

**8 other widely used HP Electronic Counters**

- **523C/CR Electronic Counter**
  - 10 cps to 1,2 MC with new 0.1 v sensitivity.
  - Bright Nixie in-line readout. Measures time interval 1 μsec to 10 sec, and period 0.000001 cps to 100 KC and phase angle.
  - Stability ± 1/10° per week. Improved circuitry prevents triggering by unwanted signals, noise. Results appear in seconds, μsec, msec, or KC with automatic decimal. **523C/CR (rack mount) $1,550.00; 523C (cabinet) $1,575.00.**

- **523D/DR Electronic Counter**
  - Offers electronic features identical with those of 523CR but has six-place neon columnar readout. **523D/DR (rack mount) $1,285.00; 523D (cabinet) $1,210.00.**

- **522B/BR Electronic Counter**
  - Popular 522B/BR measures frequency 10 cps to 120 KC, period 0.00001 cps to 10 KC, time interval 10 μsec to 10 sec. Reads direct in cps, KC, seconds, milliseconds. Time base stability 1/10° per week; counts automatically, resets, action repetitive. Applications include measurement of production line quantities, nuclear radiation, power line frequencies, very low frequencies, and, with transducers, a wide array of physical quantities and phenomena. **522B (cabinet) $915.00; 522BR (rack mount) $900.00.**

- **521 Series Industrial Counter**
  - Offers five Model 521 counters, all useful in measuring frequency, random events per unit of time, and, with transducers, speed, rps, rpm, weight, pressure, temperature, etc. Direct readings, display time variable or "hold" on output. 4 instruments covering frequency range 1 cps to 120 KC; the fifth measures to 1.2 MC. Two models with big, bright, in-line shunt numeric readout, three with colonar neon display. Prices $475.00 to $995.00. Cabinet and rack mounts available.

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| Type | Output (Watts) | Cycle (Mc) | Level (Volts) |
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| A-15238 | 300 (Peak) | 0.0001 | 2000 | 50 |
| A-15234 | 100 (Peak) | 0.0001 | 3000 | 50 |
| A-15231 | 30 (Peak) | 0.0001 | 1100 | — |
| A-15227 | 0.3 | CW | 2000 | — |
| A-15223 | 0.1 | CW | 3000 | — |

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