

DECEMBER · 1953

PRICE 75 CENTS

# electronics

A MCGRAW-HILL PUBLICATION

RADAR AIDS LOGISTICS

*In This Issue-*

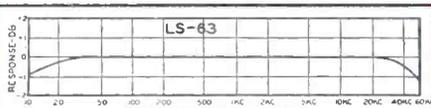
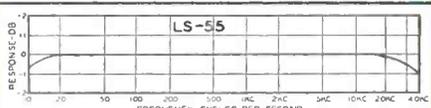
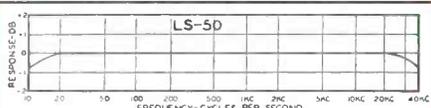
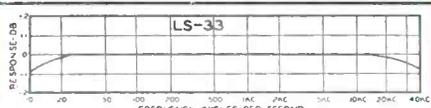
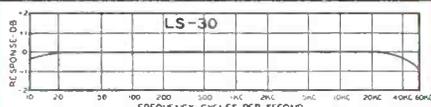
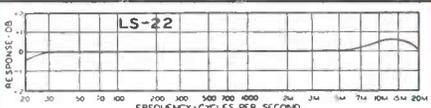
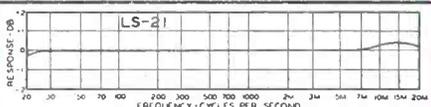
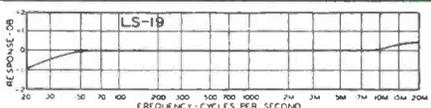
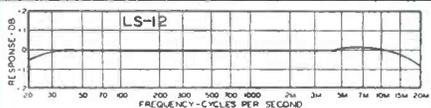
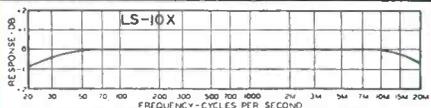
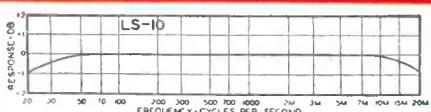
What Design Engineers  
Need to Know About  
The **NTSC COLOR  
TELEVISION  
STANDARDS**



**FOR Higher Fidelity\***

# THE Linear Standard SERIES

The ever increasing use of wide range equipment for broadcast service has reached the point where the major limiting factor is the frequency range of the transformers employed. UTC Linear Standard components represent the closest approach to the ideal transformer from the standpoint of uniform frequency response, low wave form distortion, high efficiency, thorough shielding, and dependability. Typical LS units are described below.



## INPUT TRANSFORMERS

Type No.	Application	Primary Impedance	Secondary Impedance	± 1 db from	Max.† Level	Relative* hum	Unbal. DC in prim'y	Case No.	List Price
LS-10	Low impedance mike, pickup, or multiple line to grid	50, 125/150, 200, 250, 333, 500/600 ohms	60,000 ohms in two sections	20-20,000	+10 DB	-74 DB	.5 MA	LS-1	\$25.00
LS-10X	As above	As above	50,000 ohms	20-20,000	+10 DB	-92 DB-Q	.5 MA	LS-1	35.00
LS-12	Low impedance mike, pickup, or multiple line to push pull grids	50, 125/150, 200, 250, 333, 500/600 ohms	120,000 ohms overall, in two sections	20-20,000	+10 DB	-74 DB	.5 MA	LS-1	28.00
LS-12X	As above	As above	80,000 ohms overall, split	20-20,000	+10 DB	-92 DB-Q	.5 MA	LS-1	35.00
LS-15X	Three isolated lines or pads to one or two grids	30, 50, 200, 250 ohms each primary	60,000 ohms overall, in two sections	20-20,000	+10 DB	-92 DB-Q	.5 MA	LS-1	37.00

Case Size  
Length 3 1/8"  
Width 2 5/8"  
Height 3 3/4"

LS-1  
4 1/8"  
3 1/2"  
4 1/4"

LS-2  
4 1/8"  
3 1/2"  
4 1/4"

## INTERSTAGE AND MATCHING TRANSFORMERS

Type No.	Application	Primary Impedance	Secondary Impedance	Response	Max.† Level	Relative* hum	Unbal. DC in prim'y	Case No.	List Price
LS-19	Single plate to push pull grids like 2A3, 6L6, 300A. Split secondary	15,000 ohms	95,000 ohms; 1.25:1 each side	± 1 db 20-20,000	+12 DB	-50 DB	0 MA	LS-1	\$26.00
LS-21	Single plate to push pull grids. Split pri. and sec.	15,000 ohms	135,000 ohms; 3:1 overall	± 1 db 20-20,000	+10 DB	-74 DB	0 MA	LS-1	26.00
LS-25	Push pull plates to push pull grids. Medium level. Split primary and sec.	30,000 ohms plate to plate	50,000 ohms; turn ratio 1.3:1 overall	± 1 db 20-20,000	+15 DB	-74 DB	1 MA	LS-1	32.00
LS-30	Mixing, low impedance mike, pickup, or multiple line to multiple line	50, 125/150, 200, 250, 333, 500/600 ohms	50, 125/150, 200, 250, 333, 500/600 ohms	± 1 db 20-20,000	+15 DB	-74 DB	.5 MA	LS-1	26.00
LS-33	High level line matching	1.2, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 125, 200, 250, 333, 500/600	50, 125, 200, 250, 333, 500/600 ohms	± .2 db 20-20,000	15 watts			LS-2	30.00

## OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

Type No.	Application	Primary Impedance	Secondary Impedance	Response	Max.† Level	Relative* hum	Unbal. DC in prim'y	Case No.	List Price
LS-50	Single plate to multiple line	15,000 ohms	50, 125/150, 200, 250, 333, 500/600	± 1 db 20-20,000	+15 DB	-74 DB	0 MA	LS-1	\$26.00
LS-52	Push pull 245, 250, 6V6 or 245 A prime	8,000 ohms	500, 333, 250, 200, 125, 50, 30, 20, 15, 10, 7.5, 5, 2.5, 1.2	± .2 db 25-20,000	15 watts			LS-2	35.00
LS-55	Push pull 2A3's, 6A5G's, 300A's, 275A's, 6A3's, 6L6's, 6AS7G	5,000 ohms plate to plate and 3,000 ohms plate to plate	500, 333, 250, 200, 125, 50, 30, 20, 15, 10, 7.5, 5, 2.5, 1.2	± .2 db 25-20,000	20 watts			LS-2	35.00
LS-63	Push pull 6F6, class B 46's, 6AS7G, 807-TR, 1614-TR	10,000 ohms plate to plate and 6,000 ohms plate to plate	30, 20, 15, 10, 7.5, 5, 2.5, 1.2	± .2 db 25-20,000	15 watts			LS-2	25.00
LS-151	Bridging from 50 to 500 ohm line to line	16,000 ohms, bridging	50, 125/150, 200, 250, 333, 500/600	± 1 db 15-30,000	+18 DB	-74 DB	1 MA	LS-1	27.00

The values of unbalanced DC shown will effect approximately 1.5 DB loss at 30 cycles.  
\* Comparison of hum balanced unit with shielding to normal uncased type. Q Multiple alloy magnetic shield.  
† 6 MW as ODB reference.

*United Transformer Co.*  
150 VARICK STREET • NEW YORK 13, N. Y.  
EXPORT DIVISION: 13 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. CABLES: "ARLAB"

\* UTC LINEAR STANDARD transformers are the ONLY audio units with a GUARANTEED uniform response... ± 1 DB from 20 to 20,000 cycles.

**RADAR AIDS LOGISTICS**—Civilian Signal Corps repairman adjusts antenna of pilot's radar on new Army logistical support vessel for supplying overseas installations having shallow harbors (see p 208).....COVER

<b>FIGURES OF THE MONTH</b> , includes Electronic Output Index, a business barometer for management.....	4		
<b>INDUSTRY REPORT</b> , top-level news, trends and market interpretations.....	5		
<b>PORTABLE MICROWAVE FOR ALLIED FORCES IN EUROPE</b> , by M. G. Staton.....	130		
<b>RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN IGNITRONS</b> , by G. M. Zins.....	135		
<b>FOR DESIGN ENGINEERS . . . THE NTSC COLOR TELEVISION STANDARDS</b> , by Donald G. Fink.....	138		
<b>FUSED-QUARTZ ULTRASONIC DELAY-LINE MEMORY</b> , by D. A. Spaeth, T. F. Rogers and S. J. Johnson.....	151		
<b>PRESS CONTROL SPEEDS AUTO BODY PRODUCTION</b> , by Anthony P. DiVincenzo and Charles E. Robinson.....	154		
<b>CONELRAD SWITCHER FOR SEQUENTIAL MODE</b> , by N. J. Thompson.....	158		
<b>MECHANIZED PRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT</b> , by R. L. Henry and C. C. Rayburn.....	160		
<b>MODIFIED PREAMPLIFIER IMPROVES MOVIE TELECASTS</b> , by K. B. Benson.....	166		
<b>MAGNETIC-CONVERTER D-C AMPLIFIER</b> , by William A. Rote.....	170		
<b>MONITOR FOR AUTOMATIC PILOTS</b> , by John J. Hess, Jr.....	174		
<b>COMPUTER MEMORY USES CONVENTIONAL C-R TUBES</b> , by A. W. Holt and W. W. Davis.....	178		
<b>SIGNAL COMPARATOR</b> , by Ralph Zito, Jr.....	183		
<b>SWITCHING CIRCUITS USING THE TRANSISTOR</b> , by Abraham Coblentz and Harry L. Owens.....	186		
<b>SINGLE-FREQUENCY HARMONIC ANALYZER</b> , by Jesse B. Sherman.....	192		
<b>SOUND-PROJECTOR AMPLIFIER FOR 16-MM MOTION PICTURES</b> , by J. A. Rodgers.....	194		
<b>PRECISION MEASUREMENT OF WAVEGUIDE ATTENUATION</b> , by Joseph H. Vogelman.....	196		
<b>AUDIO NOMOGRAPHS (Reference Sheet)</b> , by Joseph F. Sodaro.....	200		
<b>ANNUAL INDEX, VOLUME 26</b> .....	470		
CROSSTALK.....129	ELECTRONS AT WORK.....204	PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES.....262	NEW PRODUCTS.....308
PLANTS AND PEOPLE.....362	NEW BOOKS.....410	BACKTALK.....420	INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.....464

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# electronic frequency changers



**250VA and 1000VA capacity**  
**60 ~ to 60 ~ or 60 ~ to 400 ~**  
**accuracy to  $\pm 0.01\%$**

- accurate control of frequency
- accurate control of voltage
- good wave shape
- portable
- no special wiring or installation

#### SPECIFICATIONS

Model	FCD250	FCD1000	FC1000
Input voltage	95-130VAC, 1 $\phi$ , 50-60~	208 or 230VAC, 1 $\phi$ , 50-60~	208 or 230VAC 1 $\phi$ , 50-60~
Output voltage	115VAC, 1 $\phi$ , adjustable between 110-120 volts		
Output Frequency	400 ~, adjustable $\pm 10\%$	400 ~, adjustable $\pm 10\%$	60 ~, adjustable between 45 and 65
Output voltage regulation	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\pm 1.0\%$	$\pm 1.0\%$
Output frequency regulation	$\pm 1.0\%$ in standard models; $\pm 0.01\%$ with auxiliary frequency standard (output frequency is fixed when using frequency standard)		
Capacity	250VA	1000VA	1000VA
Load range	0.1 to full load		
Distortion	5% maximum		
P. F. range	Down to 0.7 F		
Time constant	0.25 seconds		
Envelope modulation	2% maximum		

These industrial and laboratory frequency changers resulted from contracts for precision inverters. They should prove useful for testing components or complete instruments that must operate over variable frequency conditions. They can also be used as sources for precision 60 ~ or 400 ~ for timing applications, or used with servo and/or gyro motors in design work.

Sorensen electronic frequency changers are also being used with field equipment such as geophysical vans, where motor generator set frequency control is often inadequate. Another use will be for checking equipment designed for 50 ~ (foreign) usage; conversely, the same instrument can be used to convert 50 ~ line to 60 ~ source.

Electronic frequency changers of other ratings are now in design. We shall be happy to send further information, or to correspond with you concerning your individual requirements. Address Sorensen & Co., Inc., 375 Fairfield Avenue, Stamford, Conn. In Europe, write directly to Sorensen A.G., Gartenstrasse 26, Zurich 2, Switzerland.

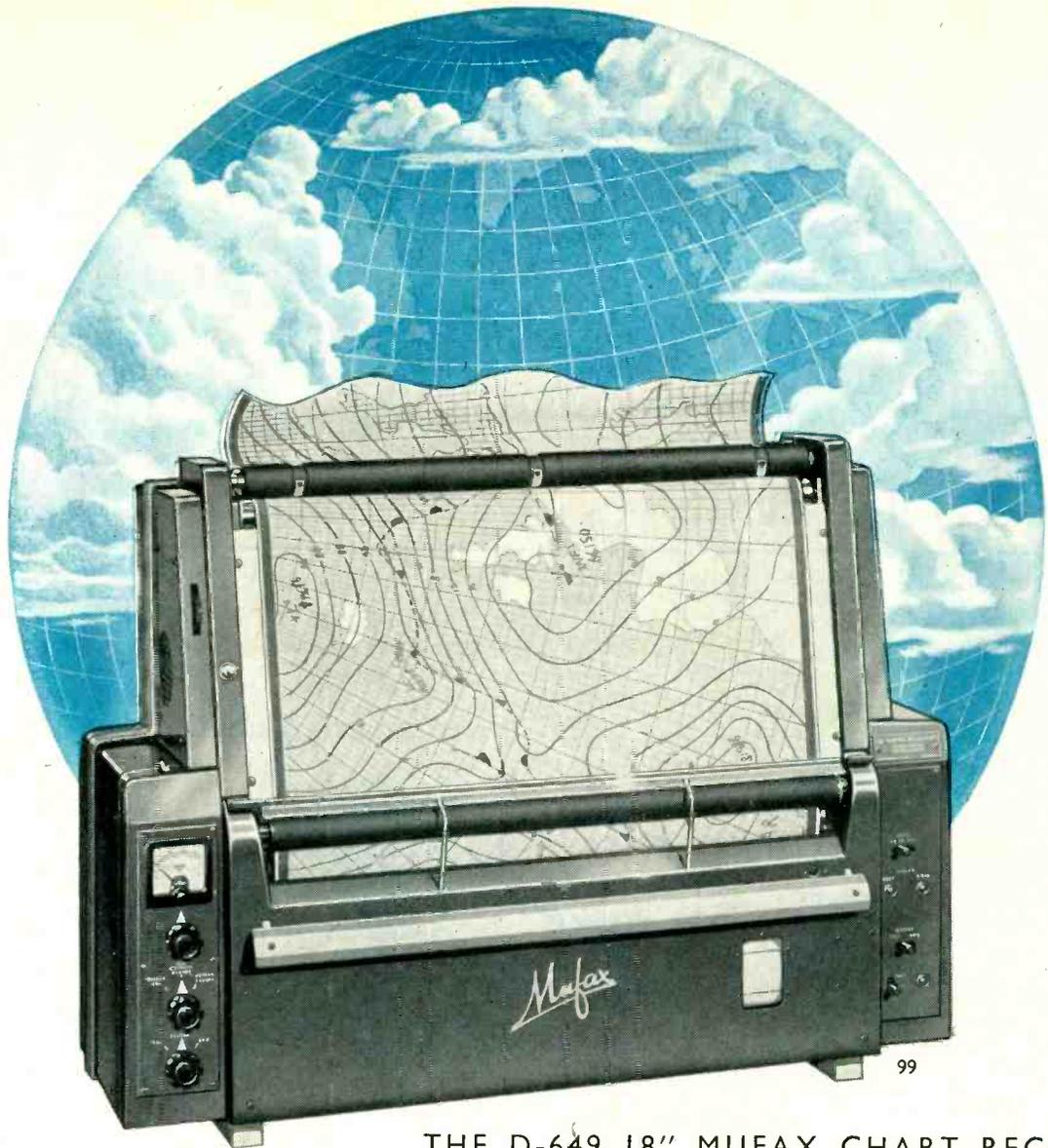


## SORENSEN

375 FAIRFIELD AVENUE, STAMFORD, CONN.

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

December, 1953 — ELECTRONICS



THE D-649 18" MUFAX CHART RECORDER

## ***All the world's weather on an 18" Facsimile Receiver***

The D-649 18" Mufax Chart Recorder offers the most convenient method yet devised of receiving facsimile weather maps transmitted by radio or landline. It can be used side by side with American equipment on existing systems; alternatively, a private network can be set up by using it in conjunction with the D-658 18" Mufax Chart Transmitter. Recording is on inexpensive Mufax paper supplied in 100-foot rolls, enabling the recorder to operate unattended for days at a time. The transmitted map, measuring 18" x 22", is received full size, and can be examined while recording is still taking place. Picture quality is better than that obtainable by any other direct recording system, even when using the double speed facility which is exclusive to Mufax equipment. The record, which is black on white, is instantly visible and requires no processing. No other system can offer these advantages—write now for full descriptive literature.

**MUIRHEAD & CO. LIMITED • BECKENHAM • KENT • ENGLAND**



## FIGURES OF THE MONTH

	Year Ago	Previous Month	Latest Month
<b>RECEIVER PRODUCTION</b> (Source: RETMA)	Sept. '52	Aug. '53	Sept. '53
Television sets .....	755,665	603,760	770,035
Home sets .....	324,786	299,939	529,427
Clock Radios .....	183,496	169,301	182,417
Portable sets .....	126,666	145,460	147,355
Auto sets .....	230,706	376,937	357,326

	Year Ago	Previous Month	Latest Month
<b>RECEIVER SALES</b> (Source: RETMA)	Sept. '52	Aug. '53	Sept. '53
Television sets, units...	875,290	430,101	753,953
Radio sets (except auto)	892,761	491,431	650,898

	Sept. '52	Aug. '53	Sept. '53
<b>RECEIVING TUBE SALES</b> (Source: RETMA)	Sept. '52	Aug. '53	Sept. '53
Receiv. tubes, total units	34,196,286	38,600,494	38,929,539
Receiving tubes, new sets	23,826,408	25,837,055	25,277,061
Rec. tubes, replacement	7,435,333	10,460,032	10,923,336
Receiving tubes, gov't.	2,032,539	560,565	720,081
Receiving tubes, export	902,006	1,742,842	2,009,011
Picture tubes, to mfrs.	640,793	704,495	685,666

	Sept. '52	Aug. '53	Sept. '53
<b>SEMICONDUCTOR SALES</b> (Source: RETMA)	Sept. '52	Aug. '53	Sept. '53
Germanium Diodes	.....	836,334	870,555

	Quarterly Figures		
	Year Ago	Previous Quarter	Latest Quarter
<b>INDUSTRIAL TUBE SALES</b> (Source: NEMA)	2nd '52	1st '53	2nd '53
Vacuum (non-receiving)	\$12,110,000	\$11,340,000	\$10,400,000
Gas or vapor .....	\$3,150,000	\$3,140,000	\$3,300,000
Phototubes .....	\$480,000	\$930,000	\$700,000
Magnetrons and velocity modulation tubes ..	\$9,830,000	\$10,070,000	\$10,500,000
Gaps and T/R boxes ...	\$2,140,000	\$2,050,000	\$1,700,000

## FIGURES OF THE YEAR

	1952 Total
Television set production	6,096,279
Radio set production	10,934,872
Television set sales	6,144,990
Radio set sales (except auto)	6,878,547
Receiving tube sales	368,519,243
Cathode-ray tube sales	6,120,292

	Year Ago	Previous Month	Latest Month
<b>TV AUDIENCE</b> (Source: NBC Research Dept.)	Oct. '52	Sept. '53	Oct. '53
Sets in Use—total .....	18,711,800	25,233,000	25,690,000

	Oct. '52	Sept. '53	Oct. '53
<b>BROADCAST STATIONS</b> (Source: FCC)	Oct. '52	Sept. '53	Oct. '53
TV Stations on Air .....	114	288	315
TV Stns CPs—not on air	77	246	230
TV Stns—Applications	840	415	424
AM Stations on Air .....	2,368	2,488	2,497
AM Stns CPs—not on air	138	113	106
AM Stns—Applications	255	183	187
FM Stations on Air .....	624	571	566
FM Stns CPs—not on air	17	21	20
FM Stns—Applications	8	5	5

	Sept. '52	Aug. '53	Sept. '53
<b>COMMUNICATION AUTHORIZATIONS</b> (Source: FCC)	Sept. '52	Aug. '53	Sept. '53
Aeronautical .....	34,462	41,541	42,427
Marine .....	37,437	42,578	42,931
Police, fire, etc. ....	11,615	13,966	14,094
Industrial .....	14,761	18,364	18,868
Land Transportation ..	5,250	6,148	6,201
Amateur .....	116,629	113,341	113,909
Citizens Radio .....	1,767	3,937	3,987
Disaster .....	80	251	251
Experimental .....	282	469	476
Common carrier .....	1,026	1,287	1,327

	Aug. '52	July '53	Aug. '53
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS</b> (Source: Bur. Labor Statistics)	Aug. '52	July '53	Aug. '53
Prod. workers, comm. equip.	280,300	390,400-r	404,900
Av. wkly. earnings, comm.	\$66.54	\$65.67	\$68.23
Av. wkly. earnings, radio	\$63.11	\$63.67	\$65.69
Av. weekly hours, comm.	41.2	41.4 -r	41.0
Av. weekly hours, radio	40.9	39.3	40.3

	Oct. '52	Sept. '53	Oct. '53
<b>STOCK PRICE AVERAGES</b> (Source: Standard and Poor's)	Oct. '52	Sept. '53	Oct. '53
Radio—TV & Electronics	310.9	265.5	272.1
Radio Broadcasters....	288.1	263.1	272.2

p—provisional; r—revised

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS

	1952	1953	Percent Change
Television set production	3,670,590	5,524,370	+ 50.5
Radio set production	7,528,412	10,149,163	+ 34.8
Television set sales	3,444,674	4,300,360	+ 24.8
Radio set sales (except auto)	4,296,982	4,526,186	+ 05.3
Receiving tube sales	245,689,629	347,152,450	+ 41.2
Cathode-ray tube sales	3,120,332	5,928,802	+ 90.0

# INDUSTRY REPORT

electronics—DECEMBER • 1953

## Color Video Tape Recording Achieved

TELEVISION tape recording in color as well as in black-and-white has been accomplished by RCA, according to an announcement made in November by Brig. Gen. Sarnoff. On Dec. 1, 1953, RCA will demonstrate at the Princeton, N. J. Laboratories the present status of tape-recording of television pictures both in black-and-white and in color. For recording the wide-frequency range of the video signal the iron-oxide plastic tape is a half inch wide. It travels at a speed of approximately 200 feet per second.

## Power Transistor Produces 20 Watts

EXCEEDING previous power levels by about 100 times, a new transistor represents a significant advance.

The unit, shown in the photograph, is a diffused-junction germanium transistor hermetically sealed in glass and metal and fitted with a screw mounting that permits solid connection of the metal can to a chassis or other support for cooling by conduction.

At present only enough of the 20-watt units are being produced by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. to meet its needs for aircraft fuel gages, but some may be made available for commercial use.



Conduction-cooled 20-watt transistor



**SIGNATURE** of branch depositor is recorded in bank's main office by wired autograph system. Tv and intercom give access to main office records as . . .

## Electronic Bank Cuts Space and Costs

CONNECTED to the accounting records of the main office by coaxial-line television, wired autograph and an intercom system, a new branch of the New York Savings Bank is capable of handling twice as many depositors in half the floor space usually required.

In addition, operating costs are estimated to be about 25 percent lower than for conventional banking methods. This saving is based on deposits of \$25 million, but the new office can handle up to \$50 million in deposits with no increase in equipment or staff.

► **Equipment**—The closed-circuit tv system, installed by Telescreen Corp., is similar to the set up installed in the main office earlier

this year (ELECTRONICS, p 20, May 1953).

An intercom unit is used by the teller to identify the account to the main office two miles away. The IBM account card is placed in front of a tv camera in the accounting department. The teller can then verify the account balance and signature on a tv screen mounted in his table.

The new-accounts department has a wired autograph system in addition to a tv and intercom unit. This permits immediate recording of the new depositor's signature at the main office.

Use of the centralized accounting system relieves the tellers of the after-banking-hours job of computing interest and filing ledger

cards. This permits the bank to extend banking hours without increasing working hours.

► **British Use**—Banks in England also look to electronics to handle routine accounting and communication jobs. A series of articles in *The Banker*, discusses the problems and possibilities of electronic banking. Use of magnetic memories, teleprinters and other electronic gear in a centralized banking system is felt to be highly practical, but requires development of specialized units suited to the amount and type of work handled in the bank.

The articles mention a tv link that has been used to connect a bank's main office in Whitehall with a ledger office twenty miles away in the suburbs.

## Industrial Control Applications Increase

Wartime gadgeteering grows into multi-million-dollar business serving many groups

ELECTRON TUBES are by no means newcomers to industry. In 1930, subscribers to *ELECTRONICS* read about tubes that counted red-hot ingots, controlled flying shears in bar mills and gaged the thickness of paper during its manufacture. However, these early applications were usually experimental; use of electronics in industry was the exception rather than the rule.

The exacting requirements of World War II munitions' production to a large extent overcame the industrialist's hesitancy to entrust his operations to a device as seemingly fragile as the electron tube was thought to be.

► **Forecast**—In wartime industrial applications, tubes proved useful and, when industry reconverted, the demand for control devices soon exceeded the gadgeteer's ability to produce.

By 1947, many manufacturers were active in the industrial-control field. By 1951, a variety of

## Color TV Timetable

BROADCASTERS, engineers, set manufacturers, with notable exception of the public, seem to be sitting on edge of their chairs . . . all agree FCC will release color soon . . . certainly by year's end . . . maybe before Christmas . . .

• • •

First coast-to-coast demonstration shows how well the system can work . . . points up economic fact . . . one color studio can serve all stations of a network until system takes hold . . .

• • •

Engineers who say they know predict rash of color demonstrations across the country around first of December . . . they say signals from coaxial cable will be fed into receivers now being

rushed to completion . . .

• • •

Receiver manufacturers anxious to put best color foot forward but not kill off sales of monochrome . . . one big company running advertising solicits names for advance orders . . . pitches hard for big-screen black-and-white . . .

• • •

Even amateur publications take color tv very seriously . . . one good reason . . . color information is sent on frequency spang in an amateur band . . . NTSC tests show good receivers probably will not be affected . . .

Production men who will talk agree that color sets won't roll in any quantity for several months . . . middle of April looks possible . . .

packaged control components was commonly available.

Electronics now has a multi-million-dollar share of the industrial-control business. Sales of control equipment are boosted by new plant construction but are not predicated exclusively on it since new applications appear each time a production line is set up. Nor does widening use of electronic equipment mean a decline in the use of pneumatic, hydraulic or mechanical systems; it reflects, rather, a broad trend toward all types of automatic devices for routine decision-making in industry.

► **Industries Served**—Large user of electronic control is the metal trade, where tubes control both the working and processing of metal and fabrication of parts, especially in the aircraft and automotive industries. A new magnetic-tape playback control developed by GE for machine-builder Giddings and Lewis runs a milling machine mak-

ing jet-aircraft skin structures.

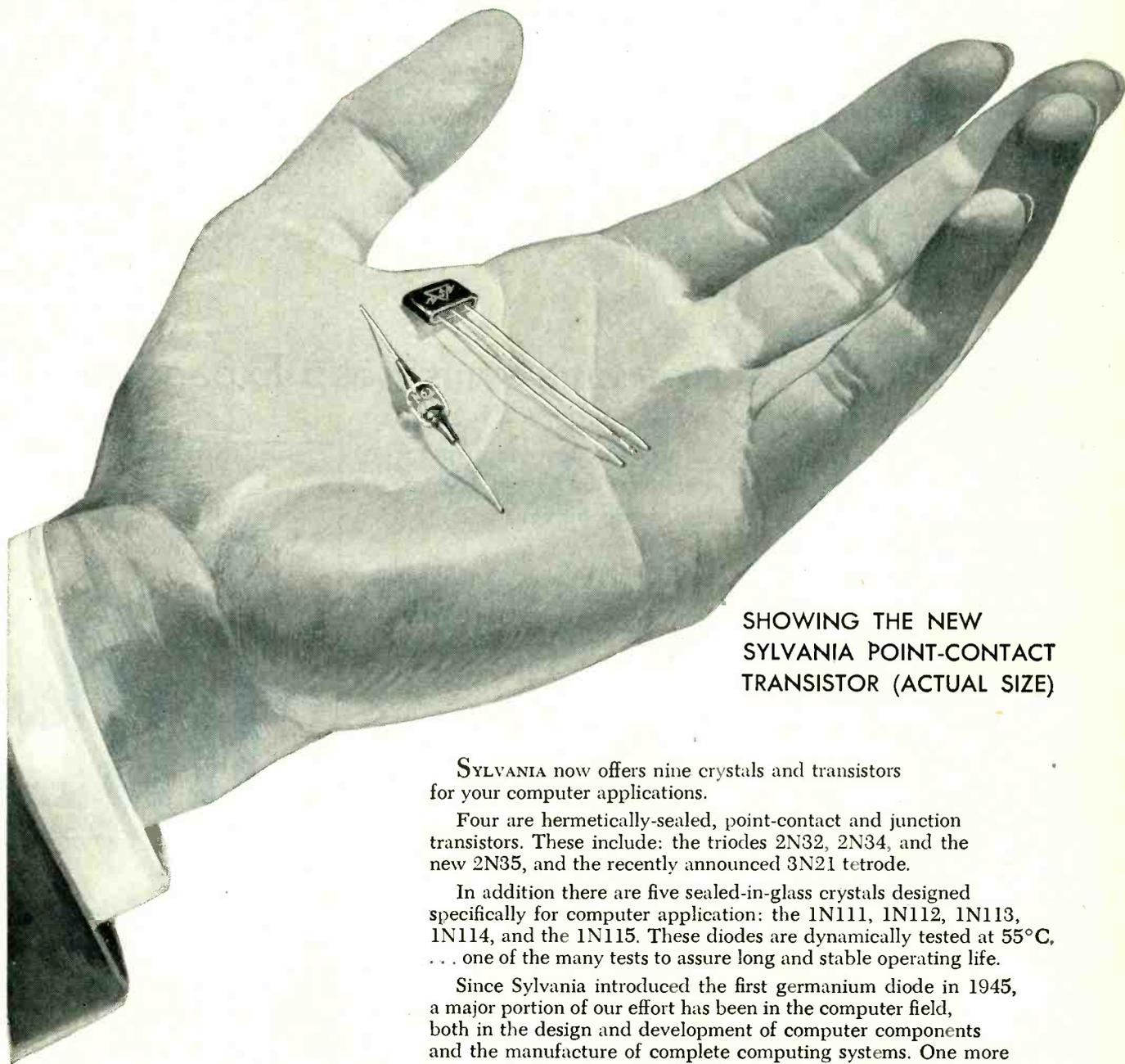
Another popular use of electronic control equipment is in the paper industry. In food processing, millions are saved annually by electronic machines that weigh and count automatically. Previously packers chose to err on the overweight side to avoid lawsuits. Electrical manufacturers use electronic devices to control such things as wire and cable making and manufacture of induction motors.

► **What They Do**—Specific jobs done by control units include: timing, sorting, gaging, detecting limits for size or registry control, positioning and speed control.

A control system includes a sensing element, discriminator, amplifier and actuator. The sensing element responds to changes in temperature, pressure, speed, radiation, field strength, voltage or current. The discriminator then determines what kind of control must be ap-

(Continued on page 8)

# Specify Quality-tested SYLVANIA COMPUTER CRYSTALS and TRANSISTORS



SHOWING THE NEW  
SYLVANIA POINT-CONTACT  
TRANSISTOR (ACTUAL SIZE)

SYLVANIA now offers nine crystals and transistors for your computer applications.

Four are hermetically-sealed, point-contact and junction transistors. These include: the triodes 2N32, 2N34, and the new 2N35, and the recently announced 3N21 tetrode.

In addition there are five sealed-in-glass crystals designed specifically for computer application: the 1N111, 1N112, 1N113, 1N114, and the 1N115. These diodes are dynamically tested at 55°C, . . . one of the many tests to assure long and stable operating life.

Since Sylvania introduced the first germanium diode in 1945, a major portion of our effort has been in the computer field, both in the design and development of computer components and the manufacture of complete computing systems. One more reason why it pays to specify Sylvania. For full details write to: Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Dept. 3E-1012, 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

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ELECTRONICS • TELEVISION



In Canada: Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd.  
University Tower Bldg., St. Catherine Street  
Montreal, P. Q.

# SYLVANIA

plied to achieve the desired result. The amplified control signal drives the actuator, which may be a relay, motor, synchro or amplidyne.

## U.S. Sets Limits On Transistor Orders

**Defense orders are regulated so manufacturers can accept more commercial business**

LIMITATIONS have been established by the new Business and Defense Services Administration on the amount of defense orders for transistors and crystal diodes that electronic manufacturers must accept.

The move, in the form of an amendment to BDSA order M-17 (formerly NPA order M-17), was made because of inability of several manufacturers to supply certain types of these components to commercial users for experimental and development use. Government officials believe the development of new circuitry for transistors can be accomplished best by making them available to commercial users.

► **Percentages**—The amendment provides that where a type of transistor or crystal diode is produced by only one company, that company need not accept defense orders in excess of 50 percent of its output of that type unless specifically directed by BDSA. Required acceptance of defense rated orders for types of transistors or crystal diodes produced by more than one company is 25 percent.

Electron tube percentage limitations remain the same under the new revision of order M-17. For electron tubes produced by only one company the limitation is 50 percent. For those produced by more than one manufacturer, the limit is 25 percent.

► **Delivery**—The new order retains the provision that, unless specifically directed to do so by BDSA, no manufacturer will be required to deliver more than the set percent-

age of his production schedule for any one month at any one producing unit, or the set percentages of his average monthly base period shipments, whichever is greater.

If a defense rated order for the transistors and crystal diodes covered by order M-17 cannot be placed, a request for assistance may be filed with the Electronics Division of BDSA, specifying the manufacturer who declined the order. The applicant will then be assisted by BDSA in locating sources of

supply for the components.

► **Rejects**—The transistors and crystal diodes covered by this revision are in the production development stage. Production of most types is on a pilot plant basis, and some are still produced in laboratories. The shrinkage in many types, according to BDSA, runs regularly as high as 98 percent, which makes it difficult for a manufacturer to accept orders for future delivery of the items.

## Electronic Firms Keep Expanding

**Outlays for new plant and equipment increased and are seen going higher**

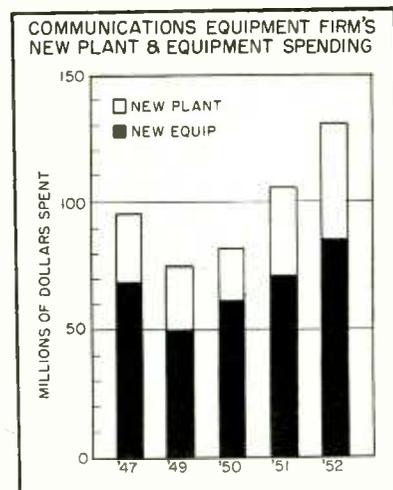
COMMUNICATIONS equipment manufacturers have spent record amounts for capital expenditures during the past few years and they expect to spend even more in the future.

Total expenditures for new plant and equipment have increased by larger amounts every year since 1949. In 1952, spending reached a total of \$131.1 million, a \$25.1 million increase over 1951's total, for the largest expenditure in the period.

► **Breakdown**—As indicated in the chart, the largest part of total capital outlays has been for new machinery and equipment. Since 1949 cost for equipment has accounted for an average of 68 percent of total expansion investment. The remainder has been for new structures and additions to plants.

Despite the large investment in machinery, as represented by communications equipment manufacturers, an industry-wide survey by the American Society of Tool Engineers indicates that 28 percent of all present production equipment and manufacturing processes are already obsolete or inadequate.

► **Future**—According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, new



plant and equipment expenditures in electrical manufacturing for 1953, including communications equipment manufacturing, will total approximately \$463 million, an increase of \$87 million over last year's total of \$376 million.

► **Survey**—For 1954, a 10-percent increase in spending is planned by electrical machinery manufacturers, according to a preliminary survey of manufacturing companies made by the McGraw-Hill Department of Economics. This will bring next year's spending to a record total of \$512 million.

For all manufacturing industries, an 8-percent decrease in new plant and equipment investment is expected for 1954. This decline, ac-

(Continued on page 10)



high-current, heavy-duty capacitors for r-f noise suppression

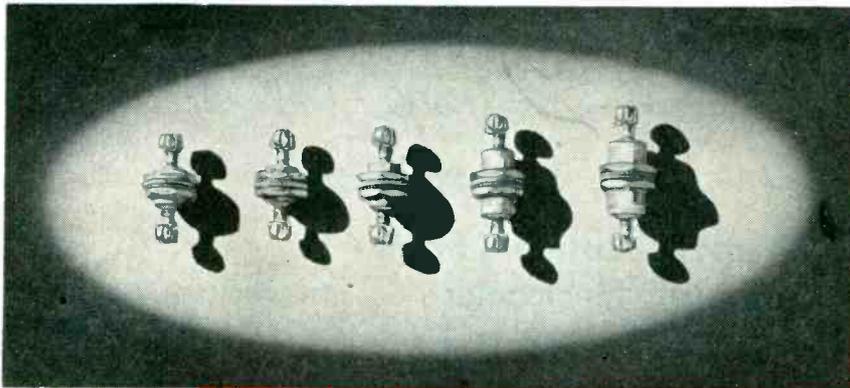
**50 ampere**  
**Vitamin Q<sup>®</sup> Impregnated**  
**THRU-PASS<sup>®</sup>**  
**CAPACITORS**

Now you can get a really effective r-f noise suppression capacitor for use in high-current, heavy-duty applications.

Originally developed for 115/250 volt a-c lines in mobile military power units, these new Sprague Type 112P Thru-Pass capacitors have now been released for general use.

The entire shell of these capacitors is threaded except for two straddle milled flats. When mounted in a flatted circular hole in a chassis or bulkhead wall, they will not rotate and loosen under vibration. There is always a noise-leakproof closed path encircling the feed-thru conductor so that the theoretical effectiveness of these capacitors is realized in actual practice.

The typical insertion loss curves for sub-miniature Thru-Pass units shown in Bulletin 215 are also representative of these larger capacitors. Other characteristics are fully described in Engineering Bulletin No. 216. Write to Sprague Electric Company, 35 Marshall Street, North Adams, Massachusetts.



**SPRAGUE**

**WORLD'S LARGEST CAPACITOR MANUFACTURER**

EXPORT FOR THE AMERICAS: SPRAGUE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL LTD., NORTH ADAMS, MASS. CABLE: SPREXINT

Sprague, on request, will provide you with complete application engineering service for optimum results in the use of radio noise suppression capacitors.

ording to the survey, is mostly related to the completion of defense expansion programs and there is no evidence of widespread cutbacks in anticipation of a business recession in 1954.

## Mobile Radio Service Bursts Seams

Special industrial, land transportation and automobile emergency changes proposed

INCREASING GROWTH in the mobile radio services has put pressure upon FCC to provide allocations for broadened categories of licenses. The Commission now proposes to change its rules, but requests comments before Feb. 5, 1954 on industrial and transportation licenses and before Dec. 14, 1953 on automobile emergency assignments.

► **Petroleum Specialists**—Hitherto excluded or limited groups to be given radio service are such petroleum industry specialists as acidizers, loggers and perforators.

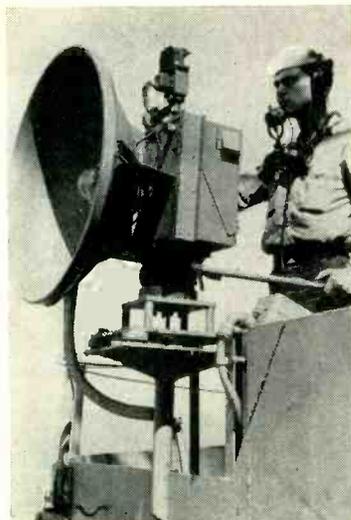
Agricultural specialists who spray or harvest crops will be assigned channels. Those who service and repair heavy construction machinery and deliverers and pourers of ready-mixed concrete will become eligible.

Professional and consulting engineers will be given on-the-job communications.

► **Motor Carriers**—A new service is proposed to cover use of radio in the operation of buses, street cars and trucks. Private truckers, such as those engaged in delivery of fuel oil and butane gas, will be moved into a so-called Special Industrial Radio Service.

Another change will make the frequencies 35.70 and 35.98 mc available to garages exclusively, while 452.55 and 457.55 mc will be given for sole use by auto clubs.

Any service now in operation that may be adversely affected by the proposed changes will be given an amortization period of five years from date of final action.



RADAR tracks plane to tell landing signal officer its speed is okay, as . . .

## Speed Meter Checks Jet Landings

Navy's radar speed indicator enhances operating safety of carrier-based jet aircraft

LANDING jet-powered aircraft aboard U. S. Navy aircraft carriers is a risky business. Too fast a landing speed will cause the plane to overshoot the arresting cables or the entire deck while too slow a speed will cause the plane to stall in midair, plummeting out of control into the sea. Windspeed and speed of the carrier help determine proper landing speed.

► **Equipment**—The new radar speed measuring device watches

the approach of the plane by microwave radar. Circuits determine the plane's true speed coordinating approach velocity, carrier speed and windspeed. The information is displayed on a low-mounted meter at the landing signal officer's post. The LSO then wig-wags orders to the pilot either guiding him in for a landing or waving him off for another approach.

The equipment, manufactured by Raytheon, has already been installed on several aircraft carriers and is expected to have an important effect on all-weather carrier flying.

## National Business Show Features Electronics

Manufacturers displayed larger lines of electronic gear and introduced new equipment

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES looking for new ways and means of reducing clerical costs found a variety of electronic equipment at the recent National Business Show in New York City. Electronic manufacturers displayed computers, electronic printing devices, dictation equip-

ment and intercom systems.

► **Computers**—On public display at the show for the first time was IBM's electronic calculator, type 607, a triple-unit computer capable of performing and checking as many as 14,000 computing operations a minute. It can handle in one operation calculations that previously required several machine operations.

► **Facsimile**—Four companies displayed new fax equipment with names such as Stenafax, Telefax,

(Continued on page 14)

STEATITE

ZIRCONITE

CORDIERITE

TITANATE



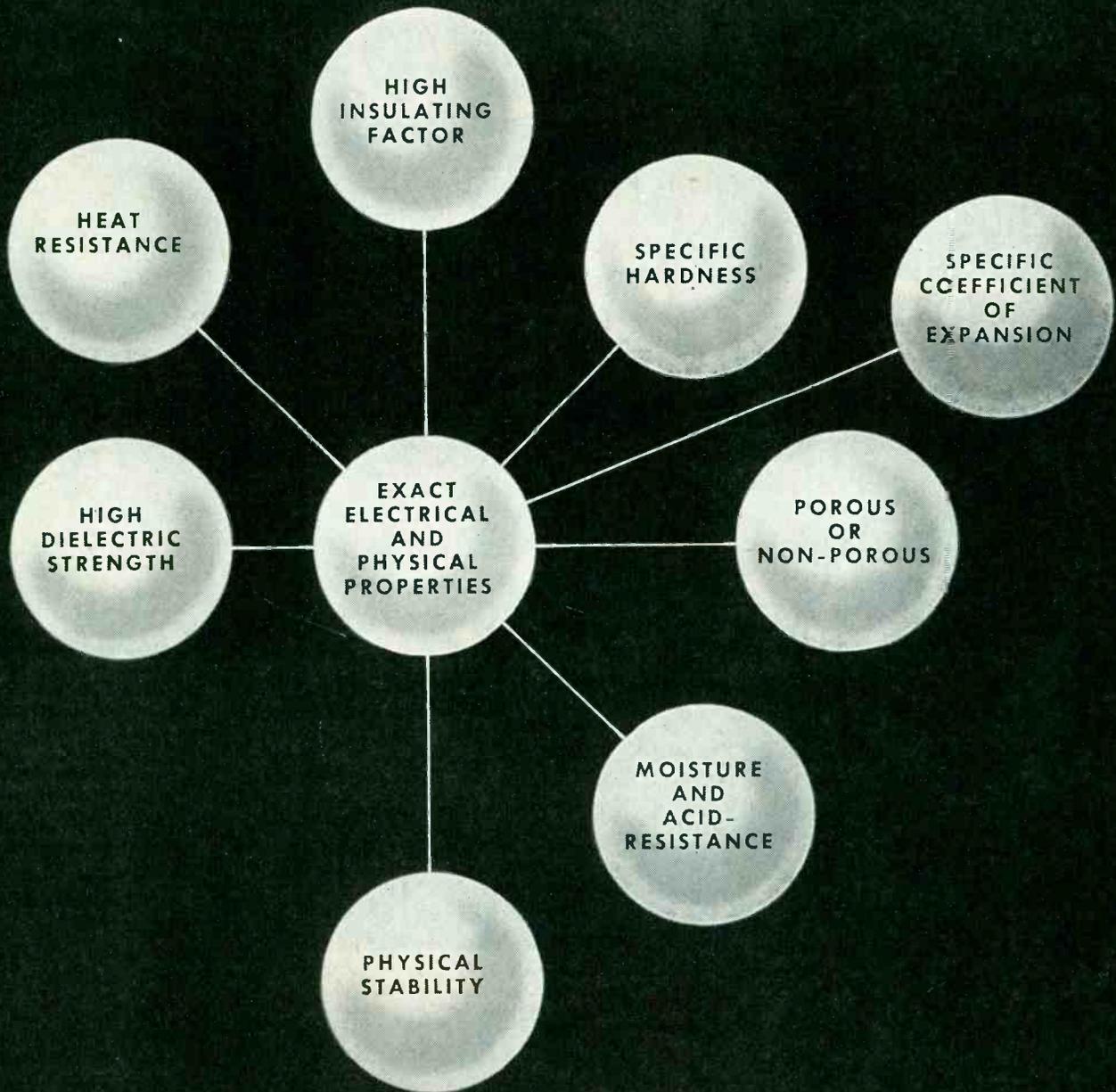
**What do these names mean to you?**

*These Centralab Engineered Ceramics solve electronic and industrial production problems . . . hold promise of wonders to come!*

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW THESE CENTRALAB ENGINEERED CERAMICS  
CAN OFFER YOU BIG SAVINGS,

SEE NEXT TWO PAGES

# If your product requires you can make it better with



**T**HERE'S a Centralab Ceramic material to match your individual requirements — electrically . . . physically . . . structurally. These materials are unique. We can extrude, mold or press them. What's more, Centralab Ceramics can be worked the same as metal—drilled, turned, ground or tapped. In addition, they can be metalized. Every Centralab Ceramic has some of the properties shown above, and they meet all

JAN-I-8 and JAN-I-10 specifications, without exception.

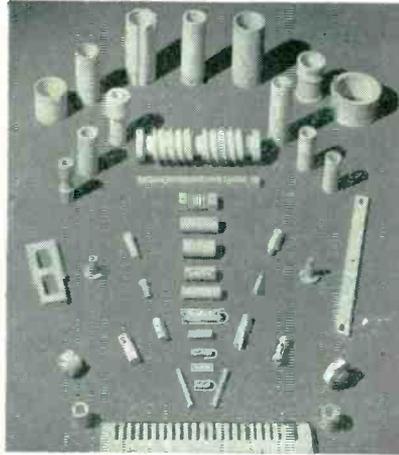
Centralab is the leader in ceramic development — making fine ceramics since 1928. Metalized ceramic material for close tolerance application was a CRL first. We have a complete staff of engineers, physicists and chemists ready to help you develop better product design through the use of Engineered Ceramics. Write for full technical details.

# any of these properties, CRL Engineered Ceramics!

Here are examples of special Centralab Ceramics produced for structural, electrical and electronic use



Note the Standoffs illustrated, upper center. Made to government specifications, they are available commercially at a price lower than most standard units. Note the many types of specialty items.



Specialty items include forms for coils and various electronic components, such as variometer rotor and stator bars, heater coils, etc. Commercial units are available in Grade L-5 and L-6 Steatite if required.



Many different ferrous and non-ferrous metals can be applied to ceramic bodies, combining the desirable properties of the metal plus the dielectric strength and other unique properties of ceramics.

**FULL Centralab design and production facilities are available to meet your exact need**



Centralab engineers constantly improve CRL Ceramics searching for new materials . . . developing more economical production methods. Consult Centralab on your problems.



Production operations—including mixing, molding, drilling, tapping and stamping are mechanized. This assures uniform quality, fast operation, low costs.



There's a quality inspection for Centralab Ceramics after each major operation. Modern methods are used to insure maintenance of unusually high "Average Quality Level."

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Please send me full technical information  
on Centralab Engineered Ceramics.

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Address.....

Company..... Title.....

Faxcoa and Electronic Printer. With the exception of Telefax, the systems were designed for use in internal office copying operations.

► **Dictation and Intercoms**—A large amount of electronic equipment at the show was displayed by manufacturers of dictation and intercommunication systems. Compactness seemed to keynote new dictation equipment shown.

Intercommunication system manufacturers stressed time and cost savings. One company estimates that inside calls average three out of four calls on business switchboards and concludes that intercom systems can pay for themselves in two to three years. Home intercom systems were also shown and manufacturers predicted that the home market would someday be as big as the business market.

## Industry Awake to TV Interference Problems

COMMISSIONER George E. Sterling of FCC speaking before RETMA, RTMA of Canada and IRE groups highlighted the problems arising from increased use of the radio frequency spectrum—particularly radiation hazards in color and uhf receivers. He reminded manufacturers of FCC's new power to crack down and cited an instance in which the manufacturer of industrial heating devices radiating energy was issued a cease-and-desist order.

► **Receiver Interference**—During fiscal 1953, FCC received 22,264 interference complaints. More than 12,600 resulted from spurious responses of broadcast receivers, over 6,100 being from tv receivers. Field measurements in Portland, Ore., show a high incidence of interference from improperly designed uhf receivers or converters. The 41.25-mc intermediate frequency single-conversion standard upon which FCC based its allocations has not been adhered to, Commissioner Sterling pointed out. However, he announced that 25 of 28 major companies will be

using the new standard i-f by late 1953. Oscillator radiation has also been severely reduced.

► **Amateur TVI**—Amateurs are being continually alerted through the American Radio Relay League to television interference (tvi) problems. This is particularly important because the color subcarrier in proposed NTSC standards will

be 3.579545 kc—at the low end of one of the amateur bands. For proper color reception, the transmitter must not vary from this more than 0.1 cycle per second.

Despite the Commissioner's warnings, his speech made it apparent that all concerned are aware of interference problems and are taking steps to eliminate the sources.



TRIPLE-INDICATION depth-sounder is used in . . .

## Fish Finder Costing One Whale

ULTRASONIC device recently demonstrated by engineers of Minneapolis-Honeywell enables the skipper of a fishing craft to examine the ocean or harbor bottom, navigate in bad weather with the help of a radar-like underwater beam or find schools of fish that may be more than a quarter of a mile away.

Although depth-sounders and sonar underwater locating devices are not new, the so-called Sea Scanar is a modern adaptation in one package. Technically it comprises a hull unit that can be raised or lowered below the under-

side of the craft, a transceiver and the audio-visual indicator shown in the photograph.

Indications are: an audible ping, an oscilloscope picture of intervening layers (small circle at right) and a ppi-type presentation to indicate the closest solid obstacle.

► **Special Features**—The ultrasonic transducer that sends out high-frequency sound impulses and then catches their echoes from obstructions can be pointed downwards as a depth-sounder. Or, with the protective covering low-

(Continued on page 16)

# SHOCK - VIBRATION - NOISE ISOLATION NOTES

These **NEW Product Bulletins** give **YOU**  
**COMPLETE ENGINEERING DATA**  
**on ALL-METL BARRYMOUNTS**



*Here's what's in them for YOU:*

1. Transmissibility curves showing performance under test conditions of JAN-C-172A.
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4. Curves showing effect of high and low temperature on isolator performance.
5. Shock-characteristic data, including curves showing vibration isolation after 15g shock test.
6. Application data, including curves that show you how to choose isolators for unsymmetrical loads.
7. Dimensioned drawings of unit isolators, channel pairs, and mounting bases.
8. Detailed data on the construction, operating principle, and weights of mounts and bases.
9. A complete list of load ratings and catalog numbers for unit isolators, channel pairs, and bases.

These are the first really comprehensive bulletins on knitted-wire vibration isolators. To get your **FREE** copies, ask for Barry Product Bulletins 534 and 536. *And, if you have a special problem, count on getting the right answer from our Field Engineering Service.*

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ered below the hull, a servomechanism turns the unit, pointed at right angles, now, from side to side as desired.

The return of echoes displayed upon the cathode-ray screen shows whether the obstacle is within 1,600, 800 or 400 feet and exactly

how far away.

The rated minimum range is 5 feet. Any range can be scanned 180, 90 or 45 degrees.

Cost of the equipment (but not installed) is \$4,900—about the price of one whale or one seine of salmon.

## Transistor Activity Abroad Expands

**More manufacturers enter the field as demand in overseas markets heightens**

REPORTS that an electronic manufacturer abroad plans to export transistors to the U. S. in the near future has caused electronic manufacturers to take another look at the status of transistor developments overseas.

► **Companies**—As far as can be determined, there are 13 manufacturers in foreign countries that are actively engaged in the development and manufacture of transistors. These companies, licensees of Bell basic transistor patents, are as follows:

Company	Country
Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi	Belgium
Automatic Telephone & Electric	England
British Thomson Houston	England
English Electric	England
Ericsson	Sweden
Felten & Guillaume	Germany
Ferranti Electric	England
Five IT&T subsidiaries	England, France, Germany
Northern Electric	Canada
Philips	England
Pye	England
Siemens & Halske	Germany
Tiefunken	Germany

Four more major foreign companies are reported as planning to enter transistor manufacturing as soon as license agreements can be completed.

At least 25 companies abroad are active in work on transistor applications in radio and tv equipment.

But, as far as can be determined, only one company abroad, Siemens & Halske of Germany, has offered transistors on a regular commercial basis. The other firms are reported to be in

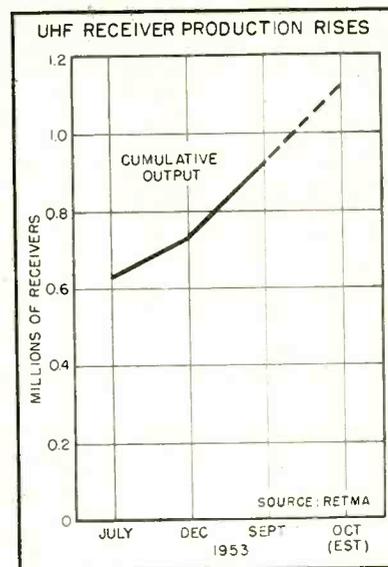
the laboratory or pilot plant stage of production.

► **Demand**—U. S. transistor manufacturers say they have had a substantial number of orders from foreign companies for transistors. Individual orders for as many as 50,000 units have been received here. Hearing aid companies in England and Europe are especially interested in them and plan use in their products as soon as sufficient quantities are available.

## Selective Calling Cuts Flying Fatigue

ONE annoying aspect of piloting an aircraft today is the necessity for continuous monitoring of certain frequencies to intercept messages directed to individual planes. A system of selective calling has been developed by the Pacific-Alaska Division of Pan American World Airways in which the pilot answers his radio as he would answer his home telephone.

Coded signals are transmitted which activate decoders in each airplane and appropriate signaling devices. A calling signal consists of two consecutive tone pulses of two tones each lasting about 0.75 second. Up to 1,200 different combinations are available through the system, which is similar to systems now in use by many police and taxicab communications systems. The Airlines Electronic Engineering Committee has approved specifications for the selective system.



## UHF TV Production Moves Ahead Faster

**Increasing number of uhf markets along with low prices and more promotion bolster sales**

TELEVISION receivers with uhf facilities are accounting for a larger share of total tv production. As shown in the chart, there was a total of 919,902 uhf sets produced this year through September, over 16 percent of total tv output. Monthly production for 1953 through June averaged about 110,000 a month. Production for September reached a total of 193,212, representing over 21 percent of total uhf production for the period.

► **Market**—According to FCC allocations, there will be uhf in nearly every major city in the U. S. Most of the cities with a 100,000 population and many of the areas with 500,000 population will have uhf stations only. Massachusetts will have all uhf stations except in Boston. New Jersey also will have all uhf stations except for one city. In Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont, 90 percent of the tv stations will operate in the uhf band.

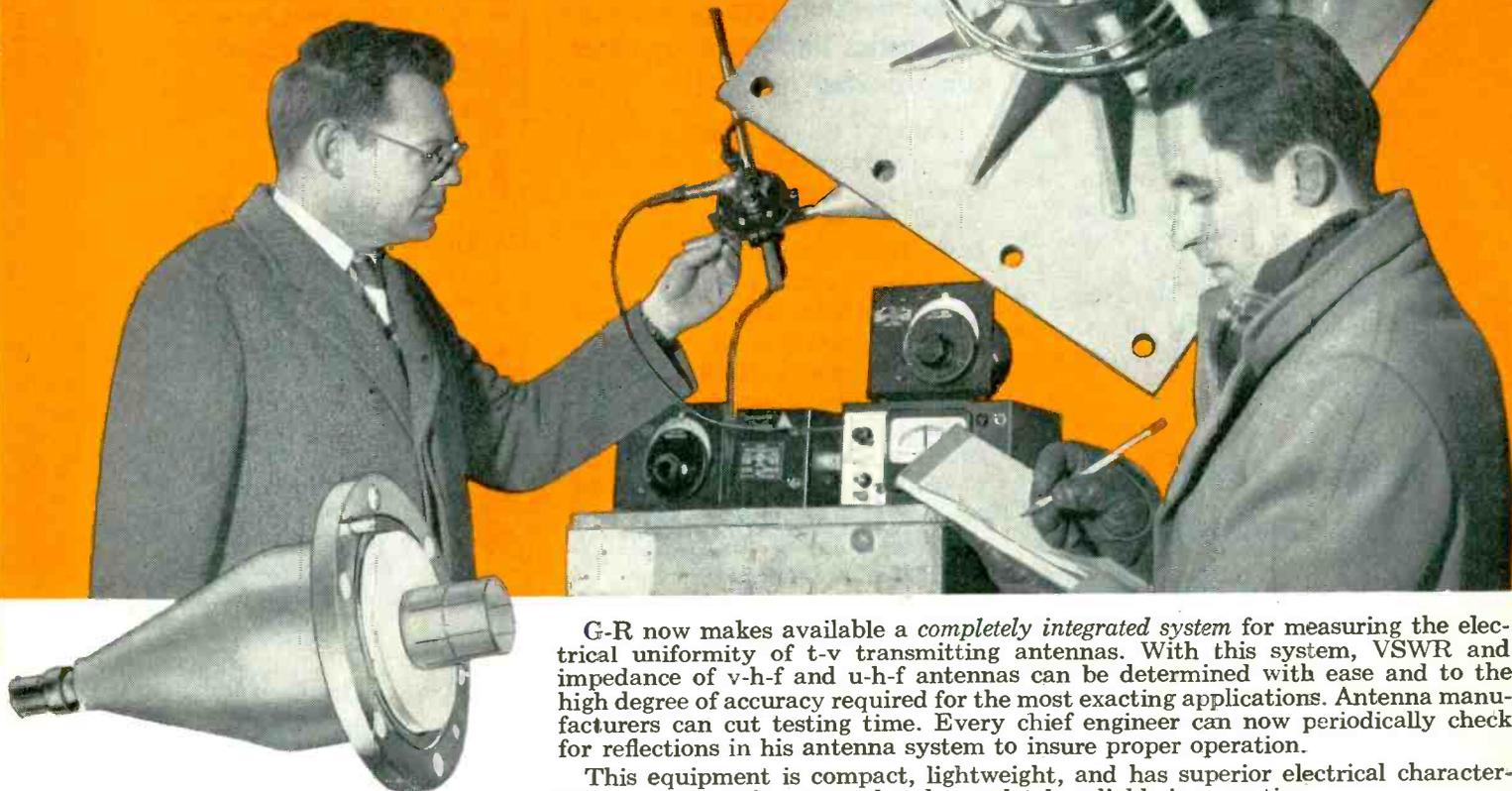
► **Prices**—There are indications that uhf receiver prices are coming down. Raytheon recently announced a new pricing policy that re-

(Continued on page 18)

# Announcing

## accurate VHF and UHF Transmitting Antenna Measurements

A typical example of the use of G-R coaxial measuring equipment for determining TV antenna characteristics. VSWR and impedance measurements are made rapidly and accurately with these units of the G-R integrated line of VHF and UHF instruments.



G-R now makes available a *completely integrated system* for measuring the electrical uniformity of t-v transmitting antennas. With this system, VSWR and impedance of v-h-f and u-h-f antennas can be determined with ease and to the high degree of accuracy required for the most exacting applications. Antenna manufacturers can cut testing time. Every chief engineer can now periodically check for reflections in his antenna system to insure proper operation.

This equipment is compact, lightweight, and has superior electrical characteristics — it is easily operated and completely reliable in operation.

874-QU3 Adaptor . . . now enables direct connection of any G-R Coaxial Equipment to the antenna system for measurements at the operating frequency. It is a tapered unit fitted with a G-R Type 874 Connector at the small end; the other end is equipped with standard flanges for connection to 50-ohm u-h-f transmission lines. Electrical characteristics are excellent.

Price \$87

The heart of the system is the versatile G-R Type 1602-B Admittance Meter . . . a direct-reading null device, which can be used to match a load to a line, to compare directly the impedance of one component or line to that of another, and to measure impedance or VSWR. Its scales are direct reading; they are independent of both frequency and calibration of the detector.

Two G-R Unit Oscillators, with wide-range "butterfly" tuning units and double-shielded construction, provide more than adequate power for sensitive measurements. The new Type 1216-A 30 Mc I-F Amplifier (with built-in attenuator) is used as the detector. This unit, designed specifically for uhf work, has a gain of 90 db and a  $\frac{3}{4}$  Mc bandwidth. The amplifier power supply also furnishes power for the local oscillator.

A *new* and important development which completes the link between measuring system and t-v transmission line is the recently announced G-R antenna adaptor. This precision-tooled unit is available in two types . . . the Type 874-QV2A which couples from the Type 874 connector to the standard  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch, 51.5 ohm v-h-f transmission line . . . and the Type 874-QU3, which couples to the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch, 50.0 ohm u-h-f line. These elements are silver-plated for minimum loss and have excellent electrical characteristics . . . VSWR of the Type 874-QV2A is less than 1.02 over the complete v-h-f range when used with the Admittance Meter . . . VSWR of the Type 874-QU3 is better than 1.03 to 900 Mc.

Write in for more complete information.



### GENERAL RADIO Company

275 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts, U. S. A.  
80 West St. NEW YORK 6 920 S. Michigan Ave. CHICAGO 9 1009 N. Seward St. LOS ANGELES 38

Admittance Meters ☆ Coaxial Elements ☆ Decade Capacitors  
☆ Decade Inductors ☆ Decade Resistors ☆ Distortion  
Meters ☆ Frequency Meters ☆ Frequency Standards ☆  
Impedance Bridges ☆ Modulation Meters ☆ Oscillators  
Variacs ☆ Light Meters ☆ Megohmmeters ☆ Motor Controls  
Noise Meters ☆ Null Detectors ☆ Precision Capacitors

Pulse Generators ☆ Signal Generators ☆ Vibration Meters ☆ Stroboscopes ☆ Wave Filters  
U-H-F Measuring Equipment ☆ V-T Voltmeters ☆ Wave Analyzers ☆ Polariscopes

duces the cost differential between straight vhf sets and all-channel receivers. According to the company, its all-channel receivers were repriced to stimulate activity in large metropolitan areas where uhf sales have been lagging due to wide price differentials. Converter prices seem to be holding steady but a few new models have been announced recently at reduced prices.

► **Future**—The policies of tv set companies in the face of growing uhf acceptance are seen in the results of a survey of receiver manufacturers made for ABC-TV by the American Research Bureau. For five manufacturers reported on, uhf production as a percentage of total tv output ranged from 3 percent to 40 percent. All five expect to raise uhf production in 1954 to percentages ranging from 60 percent to nearly 100 percent of total tv output.

Broadcasters are also planning ahead and a number of stations recently formed the Ultrahigh Frequency Association.

## Junction Transistors Get Frequency Boost

**Tetrodes and other special configurations extend useful range to radio and tv i-f region**

THOUGH differing as to approach, several major producers of transistors appear to be on the verge of announcing availability of high-frequency transistors for use in circuits hitherto considered practical only with tubes or one-in-a-million experimental transistors.

Recently released spec sheets from Germanium Products Corp. list transistors with alpha cutoff ratings of 7 mc as typical, with useful gains at 25 mc readily attainable. In terms of transient response, this means that outputs will reach 70 percent of final value within a few tenths of a  $\mu$  sec after application of a steep-front input pulse.

A response time of 0.05  $\mu$  sec has been observed.

These are conventional grown-

junction germanium transistors.

Some further frequency increases may be expected through use of special techniques such as extra base-bias leads and fat bases with carved depressions for bringing alloyed emitter and collector surfaces close together. Such techniques can raise alpha-cutoff frequencies by as much as

ten times, which points out the possibility of 100-mc junction transistor amplifiers.

Rumors of commercial radio and tv applications are plentiful. Some of the more reliable of these indicate use by several companies in portable radios plus a few applications in video and i-f circuits in next year's tv models.

## TV Set Makers Bypass Wood

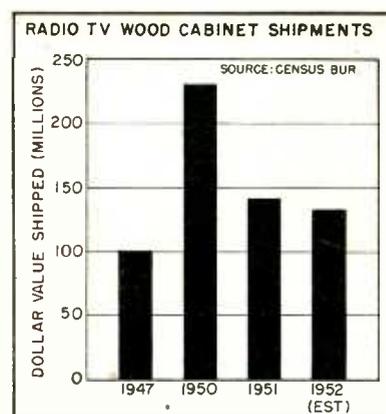
**Wood housings are giving way to plastics and metal as costs are trimmed**

BIG-SCREEN tv sets require larger, more costly tv cabinets. Manufacturers, in attempting to keep big-screen tv set prices competitive, have turned to materials other than wood to cut costs on price leader sets. Statistics recently released by the Department of Commerce show the extent of the change. Value of shipments of radio, phonograph and tv wood cabinets totaled \$133.2 million in 1952, a decrease of more than \$10 million from the total of \$143.9 million in 1951. In 1950, the value of these shipments was \$231.7 million.

► **Plastic**—Much of the drop in the use of wood in tv cabinets has been taken up by plastic materials. The value of shipments of plastic radio, phonograph and tv cabinets last year was \$12.7 million and in 1951 totaled \$13.5 million. Practically all table model radio cabinets are plastic and nearly all of the tv table models of six major set manufacturers use the material. This year one company introduced an all-plastic console cabinet for one of its 24-inch sets.

In addition to all-plastic cabinets, a number of manufacturers are using leatherette and plastic coatings. This also may account for some of the decline in the value of wood shipments since less costly wood can be used under the coverings.

► **Metal**—Television cabinets made of metal also account for some of the drop in wood cabinet shipments and may also be responsible for the



slight decline in plastic cabinet shipments of last year. At least five major manufacturers use metal in nearly all of their tv table model housings. Two companies make all-metal console tv cabinets.

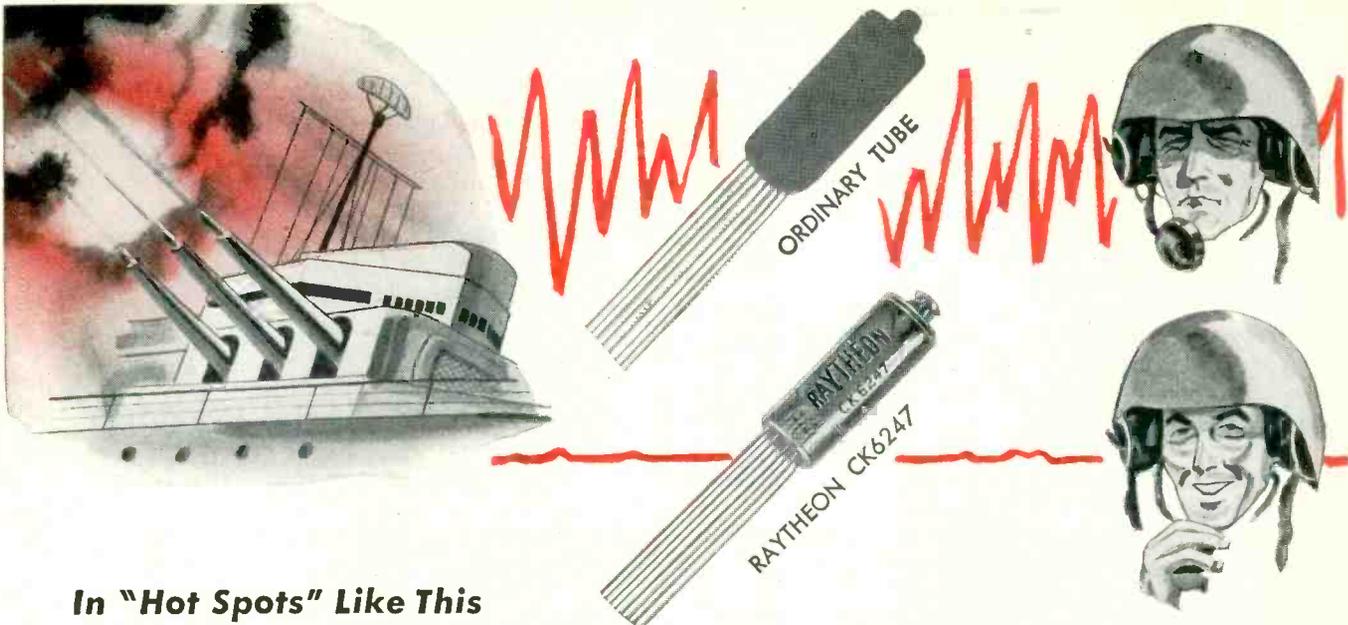
## RETMA Group Probes High-Fidelity Standards

LAST SUMMER'S flurry of excitement touched off by rapid expansion of the high-fidelity audio market brought about a feeling that perhaps the Radio-Electronic-Television Manufacturers' Association should look into the matter of establishing standards in the field.

In September, the marketing group began to study the feasibility of setting minimum engineering standards for high-fidelity equipment. Actual work devolved upon SE-8, an engineering committee of the sound-equipment panel whose previous work in the field had been in standardizing audio components for ease of interconnection.

Nearly 50 manufacturers of audio

(Continued on page 20)



In "Hot Spots" Like This

**for Lowest Microphonic Noise . . .**

# use **RAYTHEON'S CK6247** Reliable Subminiature Triode

**NOT MORE THAN 1 MILLIVOLT** across plate resistor of 10,000 ohms with applied vibrational acceleration of 15 G at 40 cycles per second

This extraordinarily low microphonic rating is 10 times better than the next lowest (Raytheon's Type CK5703WA) — 20 times better than any other tube. It is the result of Raytheon exclusive, advanced design, not a matter of tube selection. It is produced under the same controls as the other Raytheon Reliable Subminiature Tubes, including complete mechanical tests,

and 250°C high temperature life test.

Already designed into a number of military applications, its users will tell you it's in a class by itself for keeping out noise due to vibration and shock. You can use it freely in noisy, high temperature places where no previous type has ever been satisfactory even with shock mounts.

**Amplification Factor . . . . . 60**  
**Mutual Conductance . . . . . 2650 umhos**  
**Heater . . . . . 6.3 volts, 200 ma.**



*Excellence in Electronics*

**RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

*Receiving Tube Division — for application information call*

Newton, Mass. Bigelow 4-7500 • Chicago, Ill. National 2-2770 • New York, N. Y. Whitehall 3-4980 • Los Angeles, Calif. Richmond 7-5524

RAYTHEON MAKES ALL THESE:

RELIABLE SUBMINIATURE AND MINIATURE TUBES • GERMANIUM DIODES AND TRANSISTORS • NUCLEONIC TUBES • MICROWAVE TUBES • RECEIVING AND PICTURE TUBES

equipment including eight radio-tv setmakers participated in the committee's work. When the committee met in New York during the Audio Fair, members found themselves in substantial agreement on performance standards for f-m tuners, audio amplifiers and tape recorders. Performance measurements for phonograph pickups and loudspeakers, however, provided knotty problems.

► **Standards**—The engineering committeemen met with their opposite numbers from RETMA's marketing section November 11 in Chicago's Palmer House intending

to decide the feasibility of issuing performance standards, which would necessarily be minimum standards, and to finalize a report to the board of directors.

Some observers have sensed a changed climate of opinion from the near-hysteria that gripped hi-fi manufacturers about the time of last July's music show. A feeling currently gathering acceptance is that the best standards for high-fidelity lie in the ears of the listener and that the customer's final selection of a system will be governed largely by his listening preference and pocketbook irrespective of advertising claims.

are continuing to work for freer-trade also, and have formed a new committee for a national trade policy which has started a research project to illustrate the extent to which industry and labor in the U. S. are dependent on a high level of exports.

## Electronic Foreign Trade Changed

**Imports continued to rise steadily but exports dipped sharply last year**

FINAL figures compiled by the United Nations for 1952 U. S. imports and exports of electronic equipment show that "wireless" or electronic imports of all kinds increased to \$6.4 million in 1952, exceeding the 1951 total by \$1.1 million. However, as is shown in the chart, the import increase last year was the smallest of the past four years.

► **Exports**—For the first time since 1949, electronic exports declined in 1952, according to UN valuation figures which are based on fob prices, both for exports and imports.

Total U. S. exports last year of all electronic equipment, ranging from complete tv sets to resistors and capacitors, reached a value of \$76.2 million for a \$17.4 million drop from 1951's record total of \$93.6 million.

► **Companies**—Despite the drop in export trade that the U. S. electronic industry as a whole experienced last year, it is still big business for many companies.

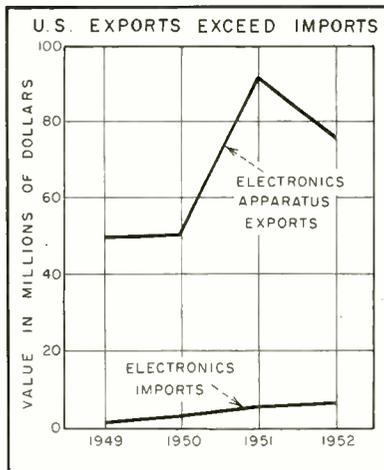
For example, one large company, Westinghouse, at the beginning of 1953 had 377 distributors and sales representatives

marketing its products in 145 foreign countries.

Sylvania reports that its total export sales for 1952 were the third largest in the history of the company.

IT&T, with 32 manufacturing companies in 19 countries and separate research laboratories in three countries, derived 55.3 per cent of its total manufacturing sales of over \$350 million from foreign markets.

► **Trade Action**—Electronic manufacturers are keeping an eye on the U. S. to see which way it will go with respect to foreign trade. The administration has indicated that it favors more trade with foreign countries which may mean a lower tariff policy. Importers



## Financial Roundup

PROFIT statements recently issued by companies in the electronics field indicate that the first nine months of this year were the best on record for the industry. Following are the net profits made during the period by 18 firms in the field:

Company	Net Profit	
	1953	1952
Admiral	\$6,564,848	\$3,741,107
AMF	3,053,000	2,594,000
AT&T	203,080,075	171,976,436
Avco	3,163,343	6,647,079
Clevite	2,771,221	2,432,693
CBS	5,661,343	3,618,489
DuMont	935,000	359,000
GE	116,386,000	94,750,000
Magnavox (3m)	923,353	637,827
Minnesota Mining	13,708,826	11,442,337
Motorola	6,176,837	4,079,262
RCA	25,152,018	17,847,110
Stewart-Warner	3,187,186	2,828,306
Stromberg-Carlson	1,328,391	779,614
Sylvania	7,562,941	5,031,701
Webster-Chicago	539,933	loss 350,793
Westinghouse	53,219,000	48,741,000
Zenith	4,098,074	2,576,212

► **Offerings**—Cook Electric offered 10,041 shares of common stock to its shareholders (\$12.50 par) at \$28 per share. Net proceeds will be used for working capital.

Lee Broadcasting Corp. offered 6,250 shares of 6-percent cumulative convertible preferred stock at par, \$20 per share. Net proceeds will be used to buy 45 per cent of the common stock of Petersburg Television Corp. and to complete payment on its new studios.

ORRadio Industries, makers of magnetic tape, offered 149,500 shares of common stock (par 25 cents) at \$2 per share. Proceeds are to be used to expand its magnetic iron oxide grinding and mixing department, to pay for advertising and promotion and for working capital.

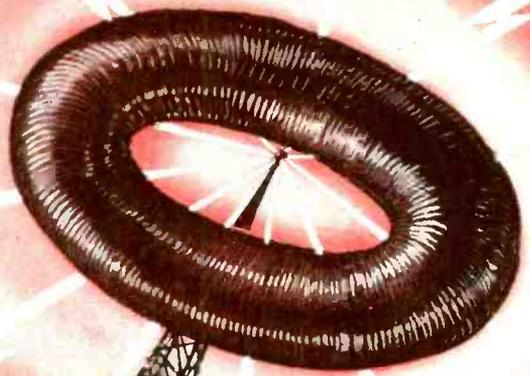
Triad Transformer offered 10,060 shares of common (par \$5) at \$10 per share. Proceeds will be used for bank loans, increased inventories and for working capital.

Superior Cable offered 600,000

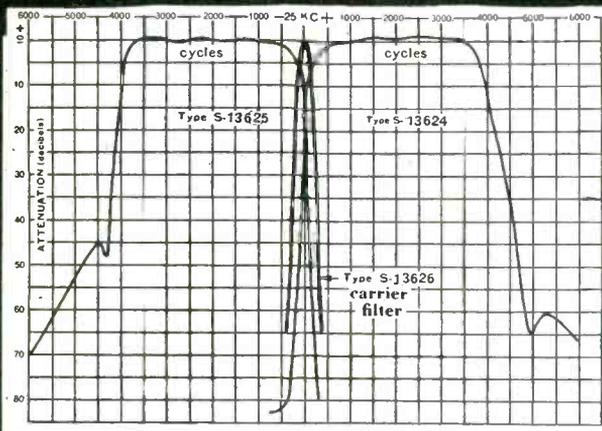
(Continued on page 22)

# RIGHT ON TOP

Burnell records a few of its most recent engineering achievements in Toroids and Filter Networks.

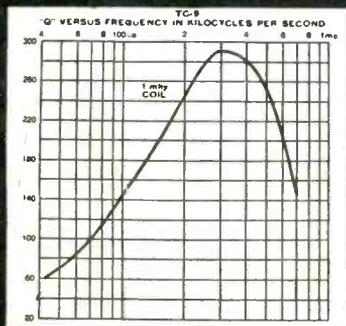


## SIDE BAND FILTERS



Our most recent engineering achievement in communications filters has already stirred the interest of the leading receiver manufacturers in the country.

Our new side band filters which eliminate, for most applications, the necessity for expensive crystal filters are expected to accelerate the advancement of single side band communications.



## SUB MINIATURE TOROIDS

Toroids for intermediate frequencies of 100KC to 1 megacycle. A wide variety of coils ranging in size from 1/2 inch provides high Q in the frequency range between audio and RF.

The tiny toroid about the size of a dime has been welcomed by designers of sub miniature electronic equipment for the transistor, guided missile and printed circuit field.



## PLUG IN DECADES

An entirely new development in inductance decades eliminating disadvantages of switch boxes. Inductance units plugged together in various combinations providing decade steps of inductance with minimum number of units required.

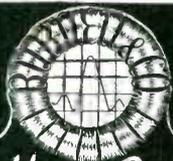
## MINIATURE TELEMETERING FILTERS

In recognizing the need for miniaturization of the presently bulky telemetering equipment, our engineering staff has succeeded in reducing the size of telemetering filters to as little as 25 to 50% of the original volume.

BURNELL & COMPANY is very pleased to announce that it now has available a 12 page catalog which includes valuable and complete information on toroids, high quality coils, and various audio filter networks.

The catalog includes complete descriptions, attenuation and Q curves that will prove valuable for equipment design engineers.

Write for Catalog 1C1-A.



**Burnell & Company**  
YONKERS 2, NEW YORK  
CABLE ADDRESS "BURNELL"

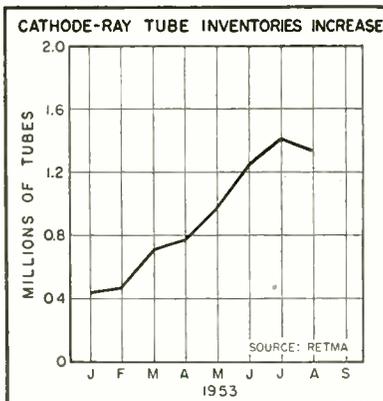
**Exclusive Manufacturers of  
Communications Network Components**

shares of common stock at \$1 per share. Net proceeds will be used for working capital.

► **Registrations**—AT&T registered with SEC covering \$625 million of convertible debentures to be offered to stockholders at \$100 for each \$100 debenture. Proceeds will be used to aid subsidiary plant expansions and for general corporate purposes.

General Precision Equipment registered with SEC covering 108,167 shares of \$50 cumulative convertible preferred stock. Proceeds will be used to repay \$3.9 million in bank loans and to increase general corporate funds.

## Picture Tube Inventories Settle Back



CATHODE-RAY TUBE manufacturers put away an increasing number of tubes in their warehouses every month but August. In that month the stockpile dropped, for the first time in 1953, from 1.4 million in July to 1.3 million units valued at about \$32 million.

Tube manufacturers have not been alarmed by the trend, even though the August drop made some breathe more easily. Larger inventories were to be expected because of increased production and sales. Sales this year are over double 1952 volume so that even doubled inventories are within accepted ratios.

► **Space**—Larger stocks have brought problems, one main one

being storage space. With over 70 percent of production in 19 to 21-inch tubes, which need about 12 cubic feet of space, the industry has had to provide, for present inventory alone, over 12 million cubic feet of storage space.

## Industry Discounts Fat Profits

**Wary optimism keynotes outlook for future business; Let-up signs appear**

FATTEST profits yet for any nine-month period were chalked up by many electronic manufacturers as the third quarter of 1953 ended. According to the National City Bank of New York, the net income of 21 firms in the field totaled \$232.8 million for the period, a 24-percent increase over the \$188.1 million taken in during the first nine months of last year. The increase for individual manufacturers ran as high as 50 percent.

Despite the record totals, many electronic companies view the future business prospects with caution.

► **Ahead**—Clevite president, James L. Myers, reported that his company looks for continued good business in the fourth quarter and while it is prepared to meet changing conditions by maintaining flexibility in operating plans, it is generally optimistic about the first half of 1954.

President Ralph J. Cordiner of GE said that the company saw no reason why consumer durables cannot continue to maintain a good volume with proper selling effort at all levels. He said that the cut back in personal income taxes and expiration of the excess profits tax, scheduled to take effect January 1, should help to sustain a good volume of business next year.

R. C. Tait, president of Stromberg Carlson said that indications point to continued high level of business in all divisions of the company for the final quarter of the year, and present projections for

As a result, nearly every major tv tube and set manufacturer has built additional tube warehouse space this year. GE's tube department alone has expanded its warehouse facilities by 171,000 sq ft so far this year.

1954 are most encouraging.

Sylvania's president, H. Ward Zimmer, said that there is every reason to believe that the firm's sales in the final quarter of the year will be the largest for any quarter of 1953. He asserted, in discussing the economic situation generally, that "it has been obvious for some time that the American economy has been running at top speed and would have to slow down a little to get its breath for the next forward move. A year or more of readjustment at a slightly slower pace will still be pretty good for most business."

► **Let-Up**—Signs of a slow down in the television field became evident in November. During the month six tv manufacturers announced cuts in production and employees ranging from 3 to 20 percent. The traditional fourth-quarter rush seemed to be slowing to a walk compared to 1952's record.

## Russian Radio Set For Move Into Guatemala

REPRESENTATIVE of the commercial section of the USSR Embassy in Mexico visited Guatemala for the first time recently and offered table model radios, reported to be exact copies of American-made sets, at prices substantially below U. S. models. The Russian representative stressed that tubes and parts for the sets are interchangeable with U. S. parts and said that the most popular radio in his line was the "Vostok" model.

► **Results**—Reception of the Russian offerings was less than en-

(Continued on page 24)

*News  
for welder  
manufacturers*

Save your customers 95% cooling water  
Help them banish tube burn-outs

—with G.E.'s new

# TEMPERATURE-CONTROLLED IGNITRONS!

Biggest ignitron advancement in 20 years!  
These new G-E tubes also—

- Keep down equipment and installation costs by eliminating cooling-water relays and interlocks.
- Do away with damaging tube surface-moisture condensation, or "drip".
- Have sealed-in optimum performance—need no adjustment for life of tube.

CLEAN, sediment-free cooling water costs your customers money. By using G-E temperature-controlled ignitrons in your equipment, you can save customers as much as *one million gallons* in a 3-shift day, when the welder installation is a large one. You cut water use and cost to 1/20 what they were . . . you safeguard busy plants against slowdowns from city water shortages.

Equally important, these new G-E ignitrons protect automatically against tube overheating and overloading—and can extend the protection to transformers and welding electrodes. What a saving for your customers in costly replacements! It's the biggest forward step yet taken toward welder-maintenance economy.

Get full information . . . today! Write for Booklet ETD-814, just off the press, with all the facts about G.E.'s new temperature-controlled ignitrons. *Tube Department, General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.*



## NEW GL-6347

Size C. Will replace  
GL-5552/FG-235-A

Also available are—

## NEW GL-6346

Size B. Will replace  
GL-5551/FG-271

## NEW GL-6348

Size D. Will replace  
GL-5553/FG-258-A

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

163-1A10

thusiastic by Guatemalan importers and retailers and as yet no actual orders have been reported. Nevertheless, Russian-made merchandise is expected to be on display in Guatemala City before long at prices considerably below U. S., Canadian and European products.

## March Named Electronic Division Administrator

COMMERCE Department has named Perrin G. March III as an assistant administrator of its new Business and Defense Services Administration in charge of activities that cover communications and electronics. He is president of the Cincinnati Shaper Co., manufacturers of metal-working machinery. W. Elmer Pothen, of Northwestern Telephone Co., continues as director of the communications equipment division. Donald S. Parris, a career government employee, named acting director of the electronics division of NPA last January, continues in that position in BDSA.

## Licensing Plans Are Set For Microstrip

ENGINEERS and scientists, representing many aviation and electronic firms, were told at an all-day session at IT&T Laboratories that the company plans to make its method of microwave wiring available to users under special licensing agreements. The microstrip process is covered by more than 30 IT&T patents and applications.

► **Parts**—Two license plans are offered by the company, one for end equipment makers and the other for parts companies. Microwave plumbing manufacturers and printed circuit fabricators are offered a special limited-term license that could enable them to sell the product commercially within the next three to six months.

Comparison of the weight of the two types of equipment showed that a receiver using microstrip weighed five pounds compared to 62 pounds for a conventional set.

# TV Table Model Output Is Up

**Consoles and consolettes have accounted for the bulk of production but table sets gain**

TYPES of television receiver models that lead in volume production have changed considerably in the past four years and indications are that further changes are in the making. Table model tv sets are gaining in importance. During the first nine months of this year, over 45 percent of total tv production has been in table sets for a six-percent increase since 1950.

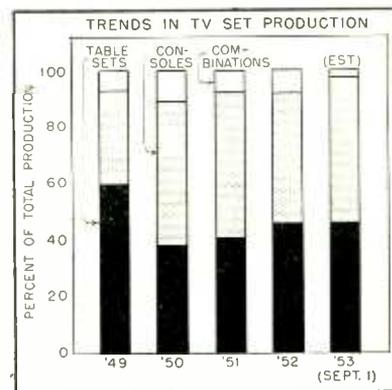
► **Large Cabinets Up**—But consoles and consolettes still account for the bulk of tv output. So far this year, they represent 52 percent of total tv production, the highest percentage on record.

Table and console model increases have been at the expense of tv phonograph combinations which, through September, have accounted for only 3 percent of total tv production, the lowest percentage on record. Last year their proportion of total output was 8 percent.

► **Reasons**—Television manufacturers see a number of reasons for the production changes that have occurred. As one manufacturer put it, distributors and dealers are constantly demanding lower list prices and larger ratios of price-leader sets. This has added up to larger proportions of lower priced sets.

The growing second set and replacement markets have also been causes for changes in model production. Manufacturers have found that in older markets, such as New York City, the demand for table sets is proportionately greater than ever before. Increased hi-fi sales along with greater sales of separate phonographs have also cut big-set sales and added to the volume of table and console business. Color tv publicity is also blamed for the decline.

► **Future**—Although final industry production figures are not in yet for the last three months of 1953,



there are indications that set makers are devoting more of their output to table sets. Two major manufacturers have announced that from 60 to 70 percent of their current output is in table models.

## R-F Heating Output Remains High

**Automotive industry leading user; tube equipment sales exceed \$20-million yearly**

KEEN competition is the watchword in the r-f heating business with many new firms entering the business each year. Happily, uses expand to accommodate the increased output and everyone presumably profits.

Sales of electron-tube equipment for induction heating stand at about \$20-million annually. This constitutes slightly less than half the induction-heating business; the balance is made up by motor-generator machines.

The average vacuum-tube unit is rated at 20 or 25 kw with many 5 and 10 kw being sold. Motor-generator equipment runs larger, starting at 50 kw. Units of 150 kw are popular.

► **Uses**—Largest user of induction-heating equipment is the automotive industry where it is used for selective hardening of small parts, generally not over ½-inch in diameter. The equipment is also used widely for brazing and soldering. The vacuum-tube industry is

(Continued on page 26)

# AUTOMATIC TRANSISTOR MACHINERY...

you can produce  
**1200\* EACH HOUR**  
with  
**KAHLE equipment**

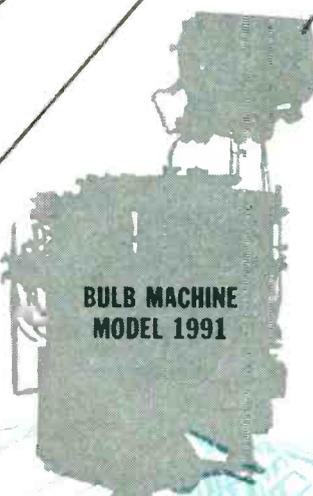
1 2 X 3 1/4" H (PHOTO ACTUAL SIZE)



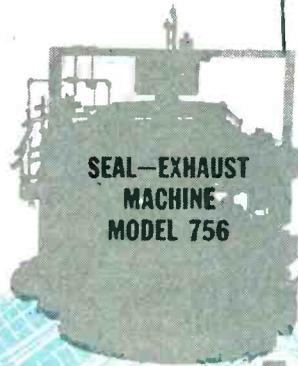
LEAD WIRE  
WELDING MACHINE  
MODEL 2148



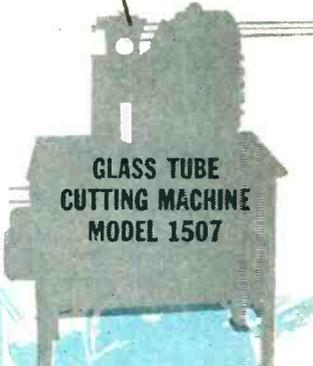
BUTTON STEM  
MACHINE  
MODEL 1384



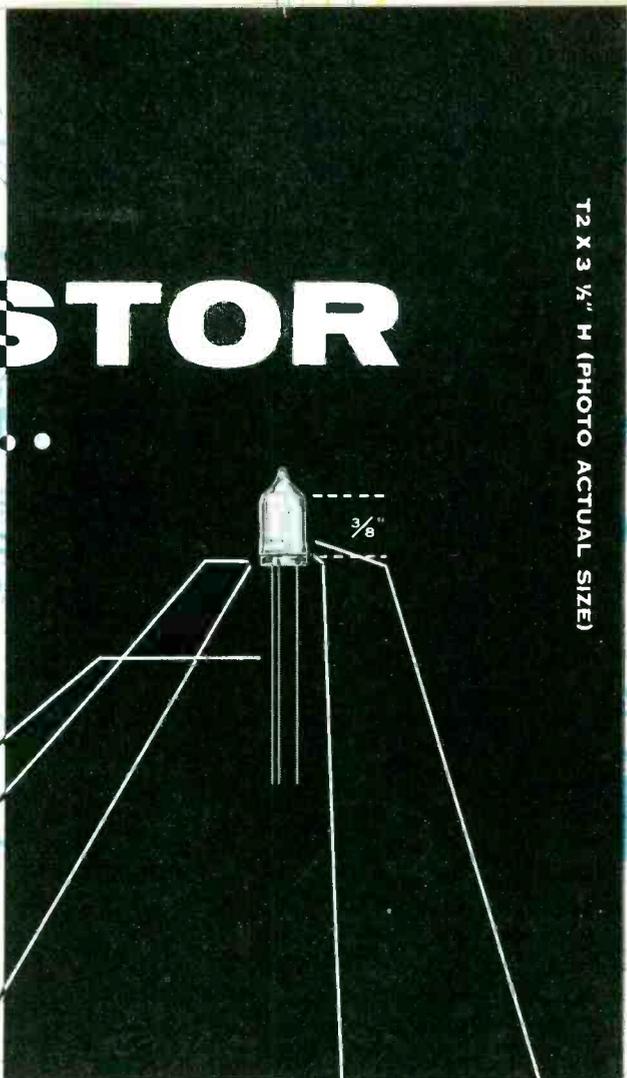
BULB MACHINE  
MODEL 1991



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MACHINE  
MODEL 756



GLASS TUBE  
CUTTING MACHINE  
MODEL 1507



Now you can mass manufacture transistors that are *evacuated and sealed in glass* at the rate of 900 to 1200\* per hour or more! KAHLE, the largest producer of custom machines for the glass and electronics industries, supplies the automatic equipment you need for every operation in making a transistor that is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch long.

(Write KAHLE now for complete details!)

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COMPANY

1313 SEVENTH STREET NORTH BERGEN, N. J.

another important user of induction-heating equipment employing it to make both vacuum tubes and transistors. A companion to induction heating, r-f dielectric heating is also used in industry, especially for heating preforms in plastic molding.

## Bigger Audio Fair Reflects Business Boom

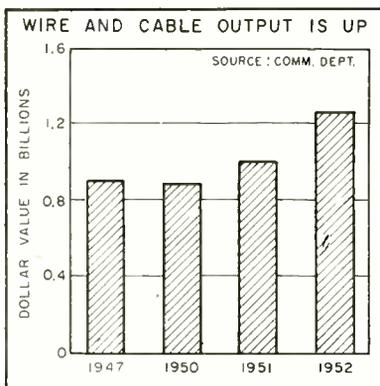
WITH both attendance and exhibition space double that of last year the fifth annual Audio Fair in New York City seems to indicate that the hi-fi field is still an expanding one.

Over 25,000 visitors looked and listened during the four-day show. The exhibits, by 150 manufacturers and distributors, took up four floors of the Hotel New Yorker.

► **New Lines**—New items at the show included the complete lines of hi-fi equipment shown by a number of the larger radio-tv manufacturers.

Barium titanate ceramic phonograph pickups shown by several companies got considerable attention.

## Insulated Wire and Cable Output Grows



Expanding production of electronic equipment has been responsible for an important part of increased sales by insulated wire and cable manufacturers. Value of shipments has increased annually by nearly \$200 million since 1950 and may total over \$1.4 billion this year

## MEETINGS

- DEC. 1-2: Frequency Response Symposium, ASME, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y.
- DEC. 2 and 9: Symposium On A Statistical Approach To Experimentation, AIEE, Edison Auditorium, New York, N. Y.
- DEC. 8-10: Joint AIEE-IRE-ACM Computer Conference and Exhibition, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- DEC. 10-11: Symposium On Electronic Plethysmography or Blood Volume Measurement, sponsored by IRE Professional Group On Medical Electronics in cooperation with the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
- DEC. 14-16: Second Annual Wire And Cable Symposium, sponsored by Signal Corps Labs and the wire and cable industry, Berkeley Carteret Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.
- JAN. 18-22, 1954: Winter Meeting of AIEE, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y.
- JAN. 26, 27, 1954: AIEE Scintillation Counters Conference, Washington, D. C.
- JAN. 1954: Conference on Radio Astronomy, Carnegie Institute of Washington, California Institute of Technology and National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C.
- FEB. 4-6, 1954: Sixth Annual IRE Conference And Electronics Show, Hotel Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
- FEB. 11-12, 1954: Joint IRE, AIEE, ACM West Coast Computer Conference, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
- FEB. 18-19: IRE, AIEE Conference on Transistor Circuits, Philadelphia, Pa.
- MAR. 22-25: IRE National Convention, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and Kingsbridge Armory, New York, N. Y.
- APRIL 22-23, 1954: AIEE Conference On Feedback Control, Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- APRIL 24, 1954: Eighth Annual Spring Technical Conference, Cincinnati IRE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- APRIL 27-29: AIEE Electronic Components Conference, Washington, D. C.
- MAY 4-6: The 1954 Electronic Components Symposium, Department of Interior auditorium, Washington, D. C.
- MAY 5-7, 1954: Third International Aviation Trade Show, 71st. Regiment Armory, New York, N. Y.
- MAY 7-8: New England Radio Engineering Meeting, IRE, Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.
- MAY 24-26, 1954: AIEE Conference On Telemetering, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- JULY 6-9, 1954: International Conference On Electron Microscopy, Joint Commission on Electron Microscopy of International Council of Scientific Unions, London, England.
- SEPT. 1-16: Golden Jubilee Meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- SEPT. 13-24, 1954: First International Instrument Congress And Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
- SEPT. 1954: International Scientific Radio Union, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- SEPT. 30-OCT. 2, 1954: Second Annual International Sight and Sound Exposition, Palmer House Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

## Industry Shorts

► **Sales of GM's autronic eye** for the first nine months of 1953 have ranged from 26 percent of total automobile production for one division of the company to lesser amounts for the others.

► **Houston jail installed \$45,000** worth of industrial tv equipment to watch inmates. Two utilities in California also installed it to keep an eye on boiler furnaces.

► **System that detects the degree of** a person's exposure to atomic radia-

tion, now being made by U. S. electronic manufacturers, consists of a phosphate-glass detector which is sensitive to radiation and a radiac computer-indicator which measures the amount of radiation the glass has absorbed.

► **First television manufacturer** licensed to produce the Lawrence Chromatron color tube is Crosley.

► **Price to tv set manufacturers of** \$125 for 15-inch color tv picture tube was set by CBS-Hytron.

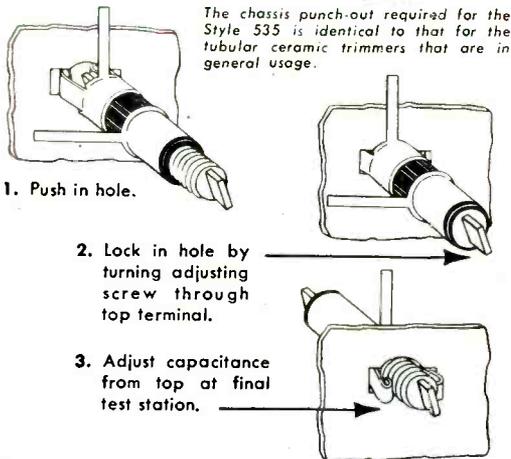
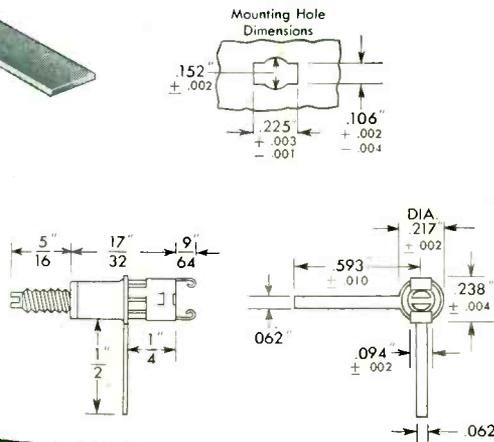
# REAL Miniaturization... PLUS Low Loss for UHF...



ACTUAL SIZE

**STYLE 535**  
PATENTED

## ERIE STYLE 535 TUBULAR TRIMMER



The chassis punch-out required for the Style 535 is identical to that for the tubular ceramic trimmers that are in general usage.

The capacitance adjusting plunger can be supplied with either screw driver slot shown in the large illustration, or with a milled flat end illustrated above.

Simplicity of design makes possible the extremely small size of the ERIE Style 535 Trimmer. The same simplicity of design results in very low inductance and uniform, straight-line, noiseless adjustment. It can be mounted close to associated circuit elements, and the ribbon type leads help to minimize inductance in UHF circuits.

As shown at the left, the operator works from only one side of the chassis when installing the trimmer . . . a production cost saving feature . . . no additional hardware required for chassis mounting. Also available with adapter for free-space mounting.

The ERIE Style 535 Tubular Trimmer combines the desirable features of small size, easy mounting, stable performance and economical price. Capacity range is from 0.7 to 3.0 mmf and working voltage is 500 volts. Write for full information and samples.

*ERIE components are stocked at leading electronic distributors everywhere.*



**ERIE RESISTOR CORPORATION . . . ELECTRONICS DIVISION**

Main Offices: **ERIE, PA.**

Sales Offices: Cliffside, N. J. • Philadelphia, Pa. • Buffalo, N. Y. • Chicago, Ill.  
Detroit, Mich. • Cincinnati, Ohio • Los Angeles, Calif.

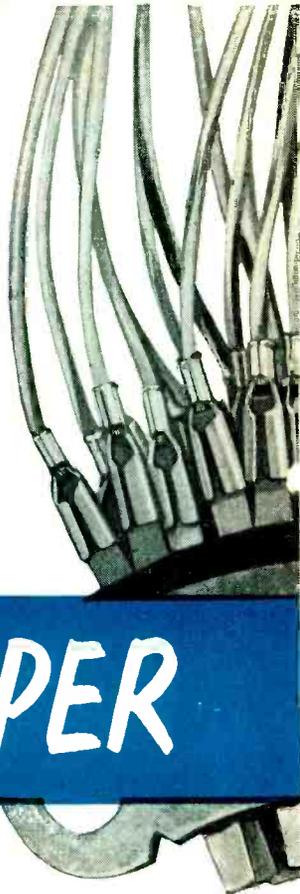
Factories: **ERIE, PA. • LONDON, ENGLAND • TORONTO, CANADA**

# A NEW TERMINATION TECHNIQUE FOR . . .

- COMPUTERS
- SWITCHBOARDS AND INSIDE PLANT EQUIPMENT
- RELAYS, SWITCHES, AND MULTI-CIRCUIT COMPONENTS

# AMP

# FLAT\* TAPER



If you are concerned with the wiring of close spaced equipment, investigate the new AMP Solderless TAPER TAB RECEPTACLE for flat relay or switch tabs shown at right. It is self locking when installed on a male tab with matching  $3\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  taper, yet can be removed and reconnected any number of times without solder or special tools. These terminals are supplied on reels in continuous strip. Customer crimps them on wires using AMP automatic machines at speeds up to 4,000 per hour!

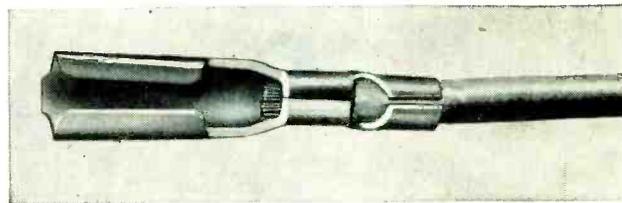
Performance of these miniature connectors meets exacting requirements for millivolt drop, corrosion resistance, and vibration. They are suited for critical low level circuits or power circuits up to several amperes.

Write to AMP Electronics Division for complete information concerning AMP TAPER TAB RECEPTACLES . . . you will receive data and samples by return mail.

An example of the savings possible with Taper Tabs and Receptacles. This disconnect block in Remington Rand's new electronic computer had more than 1,000 wires soldered to tabs in a space approximately 5" x 9"—an assembly operation requiring two weeks' time. After tabs were modified to taper shape (See picture insert), the same operator can now assemble two blocks per day—a 20 to 1 increase—using A-MP's Taper Tab Receptacle No. 41355. There are neither loose wire ends nor drops of solder in the assembly to cause shorts nor cold or rosin joints to open up in the field. Installation is simply a mechanical operation requiring little operator skill, resulting in greater uniformity.

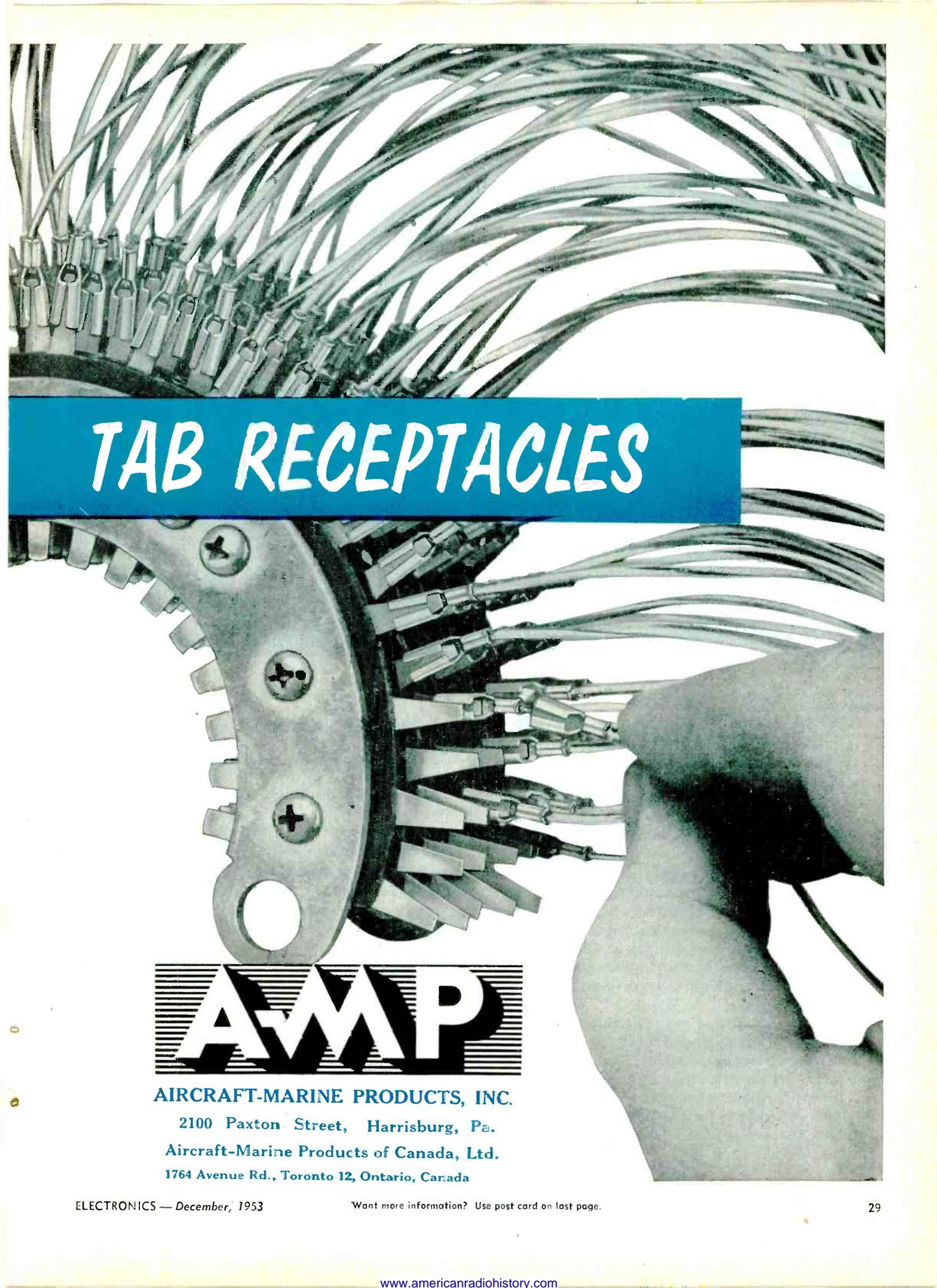
\*For connector plugs and other applications where a round pin is more adaptable, see AMP taper pins.

PHOTO AT RIGHT SHOWS AMP SELF LOCKING TAPER TAB RECEPTACLES BEING APPLIED TO MATING TABS ON A STEPPING SWITCH. LOCKING ACTION GIVES MAXIMUM ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL SECURITY . . . CONNECTIONS ARE SUITABLE FOR CRITICAL LOW LEVEL CIRCUITS.



© AMP

AMP Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



# TAB RECEPTACLES

**A-M-P**

**AIRCRAFT-MARINE PRODUCTS, INC.**

2100 Paxton Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Aircraft-Marine Products of Canada, Ltd.

1764 Avenue Rd., Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada

# BLUE RIBBON RESISTORS

"The finest flat Resistors made!"



Our Blue Ribbon Resistor—designed in 1939—was the first flat or strip resistor in the field. And now, though there are others of similar type, the Hardwick, Hindle Blue Ribbon still holds first place—and *is still winning "blue ribbons,"* and such comments as quoted above.

Although its basic design is the same, recent improvements assure you "the finest flat resistor made."

Our crazeless gray enamel completely eliminates the disastrous crazing which results in failure of the resistive element due to moisture penetration from humidity, salt and other severe atmospheric conditions—thus giving greater dielectric strength.

The aluminum thru-bar, in contact with the internal surface of the ceramic core, distributes the heat more uniformly along its entire length—than conventional tubular resistors.

The studs—corrosion and rust resistant—are peened to serve as mounting supports and also to permit the stacking of two or more units when space need be saved. And our unique method of fastening the tube to the thru-bar prevents loosening under vibration.

As compared to the conventional tubular resistor Blue Ribbons give you:

1. Higher wattage rating per unit space requirement.
2. Reduction in space behind the panel or mounting surface.
3. Sturdy but simple mounting, either single or stacked.
4. Lighter weight.
5. Lower induction.

Our Blue Ribbons are designed for and manufactured in accordance with JAN-R-26A specifications.

Send for our catalogue, showing these and other Hardwick, Hindle resistors of distinction.

## HARDWICK, HINDLE, INC.

Rheostats and Resistors

Subsidiary of

**THE NATIONAL LOCK WASHER COMPANY**

Established 1886

NEWARK 5, N. J.

U.S.A.

The mark  of quality

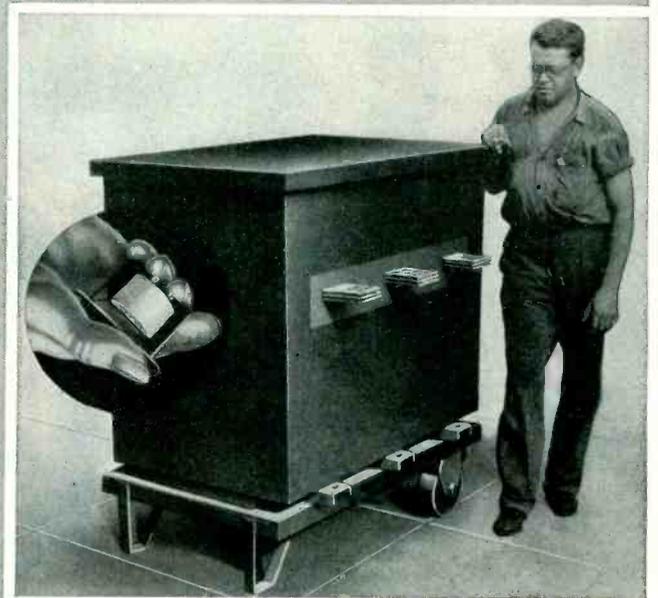
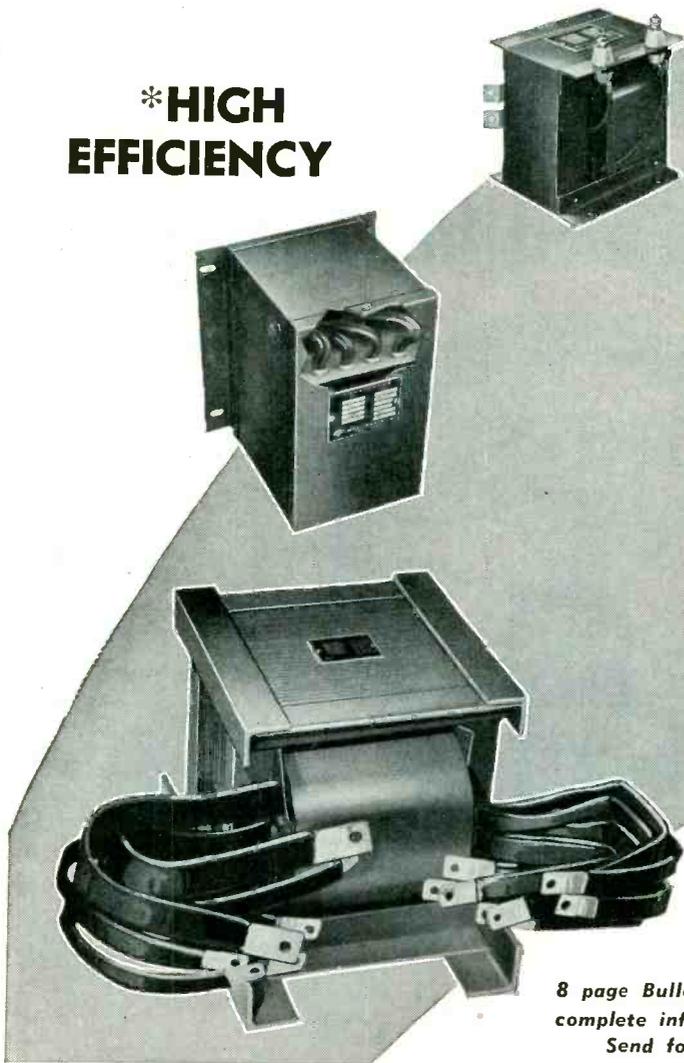
For more than a quarter of a century

interested in **H-E** \* ? . . . . . send for 8 page Bulletin

**YOU GET *Tops* IN Transformer PERFORMANCE**

**\*HIGH EFFICIENCY**

**WHEN BUILT BY NOTHELFER**



8 page Bulletin gives complete information. Send for it!

NOTHELFER Transformers are superior because they are vacuum-pressure impregnated, and all joints over 10 amperes are silver-soldered. Bus leads of over 100 amperes are silver-plated, conservative copper and steel.

Laminations, oriented and most silicon steels are annealed in accurately controlled nitrogen atmosphere electric furnaces.

From 10 VA to 300 KVA Dry-Type only. Both open and encased. 1, 2, and 3 Phase. 15 to 400 Cycles.



ESTABLISHED 1920

*Notthelfer*

**WINDING LABORATORIES**

9 ALBEMARLE AVE. TRENTON, NEW JERSEY



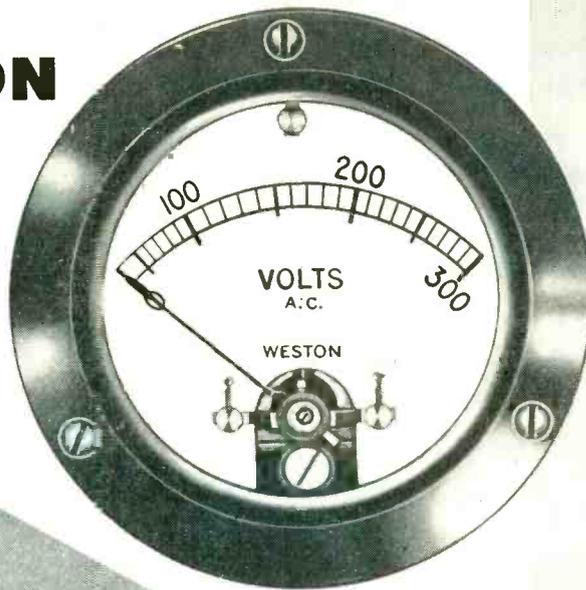
MEMBER

**Manufacturers of Electrical Transformers—  
Testing Equipment**

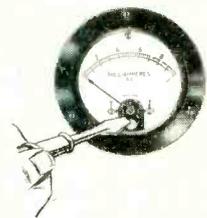
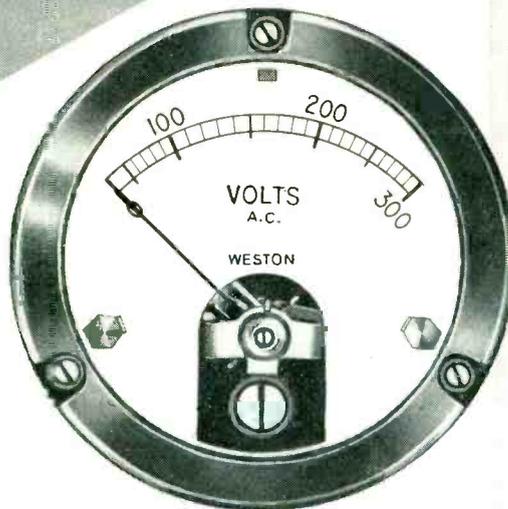


MEMBER

another **WESTON**  
**FIRST**



**ruggedized instruments**



All Weston Ruggedized instruments have externally operated sealed zero correctors.



Insulated, breakproof connection terminals are molded into internal rubber.



Tough, flat plastic windows are really shock resistant.

WESTON Ruggedized Instruments are available not only in D-C but in movable iron A-C, rectifier type A-C and thermo. All are supplied with essential sealed *zero correctors*—shock-resisting flat plastic windows—and connection terminals molded into internal rubber, *leakproof, breakproof and effectively insulated*. For complete details, write for bulletin. Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, 614 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey.

**WESTON ruggedized instruments**

Now...

**Precision Production**

**Faster Fabrication**

**with two new series  
of high quality**

**Taylor Laminated Plastics**

**Taylor XXXP-300**

**HOT-PUNCHING  
(AT 135°C)  
LAMINATE**

**Taylor XXXP-300**  
is the start of a versatile  
new family of paper  
base, phenol laminates  
for use in high quality  
electronic components  
requiring the ultimate  
in insulation resistance.

**Taylor XP-400**

**COLD-PUNCHING  
(AT ROOM TEMPERATURE)  
LAMINATE**

**Taylor XP-400**  
is the start of a  
versatile new family  
of cold-punch, paper  
base phenol laminates  
having good electrical  
properties.

**TAYLOR**  
Laminated Plastics  
Vulcanized Fibre

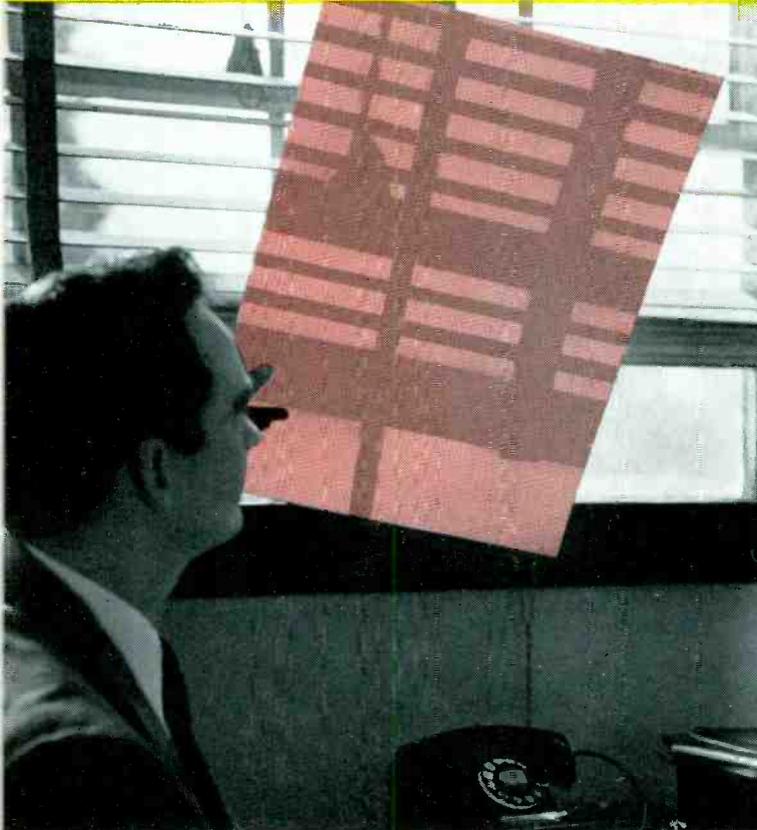
Turn the page for detailed information  
of value to Management, Engineering,  
Production and Purchasing...



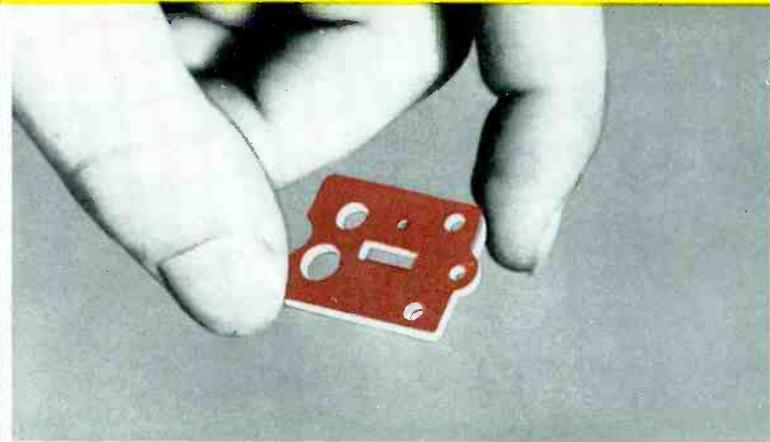
# Here's why you'll want to use

## XXXP-300

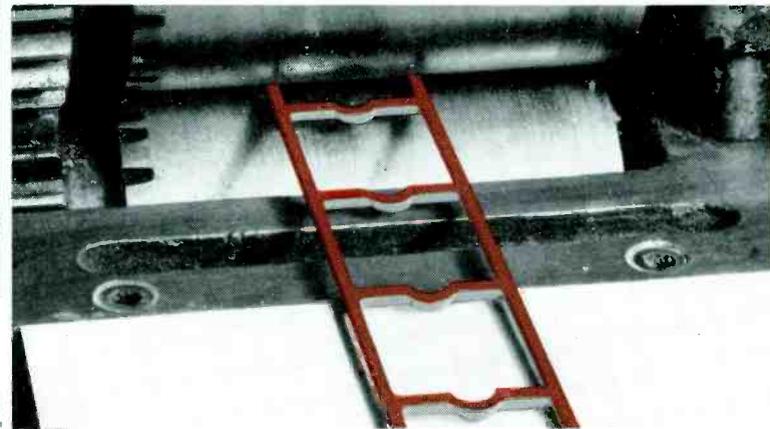
A completely new development, in both formulation and production, in the field of laminated plastics. . . . Extends the use of fabricated parts for a growing list of applications where high insulation resistance is a critical factor, yet meets the most rigorous *staking* and punching requirements. . . . Combines the most desirable specifications with an incomparable ease of fabrication that spells economy all along the line.



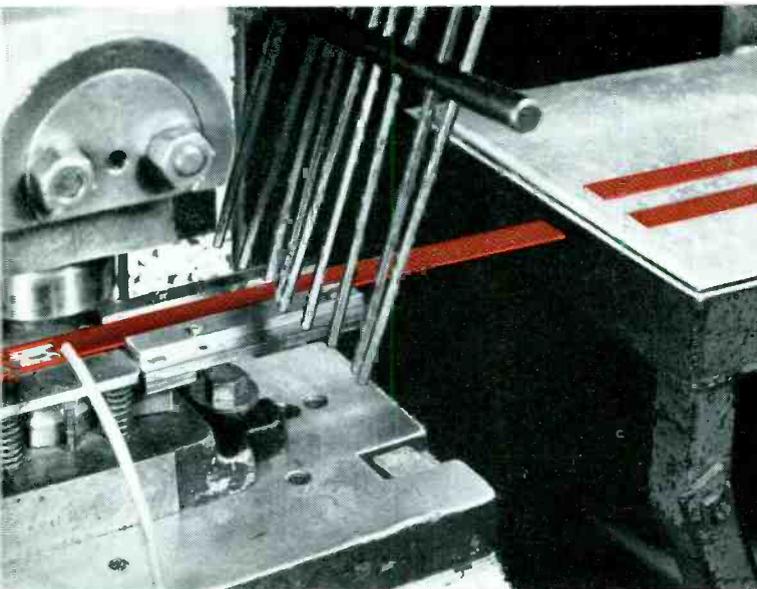
Sheet uniformity, directly related to punching quality, is demonstrated by the clear translucency of this material.



Smooth surface and clean-cut edges show absence of drag, raising, bulging and cracking with NEMA\* test die.



Clean, smooth edges of unmarred ladder indicate ease of fabrication under satisfactory temperature conditions.



Continuity of good, clean punching means uninterrupted production—no waste, higher operating efficiency.

### **XXXP-300 offers you**

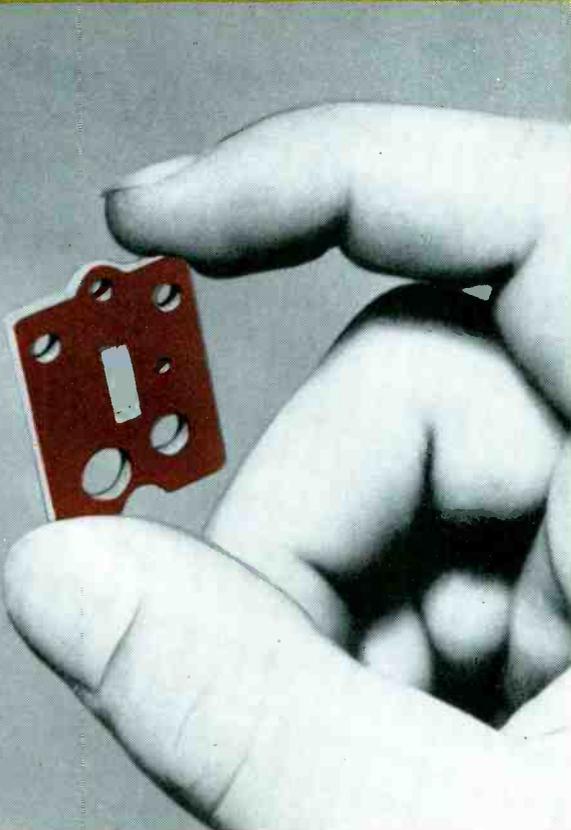
- excellent electrical properties
- low water absorption
- high dimensional stability  
—excellent *staking*
- low power factor  
—high insulation resistance
- flame retardance

*and, punches perfectly at 135°C.*

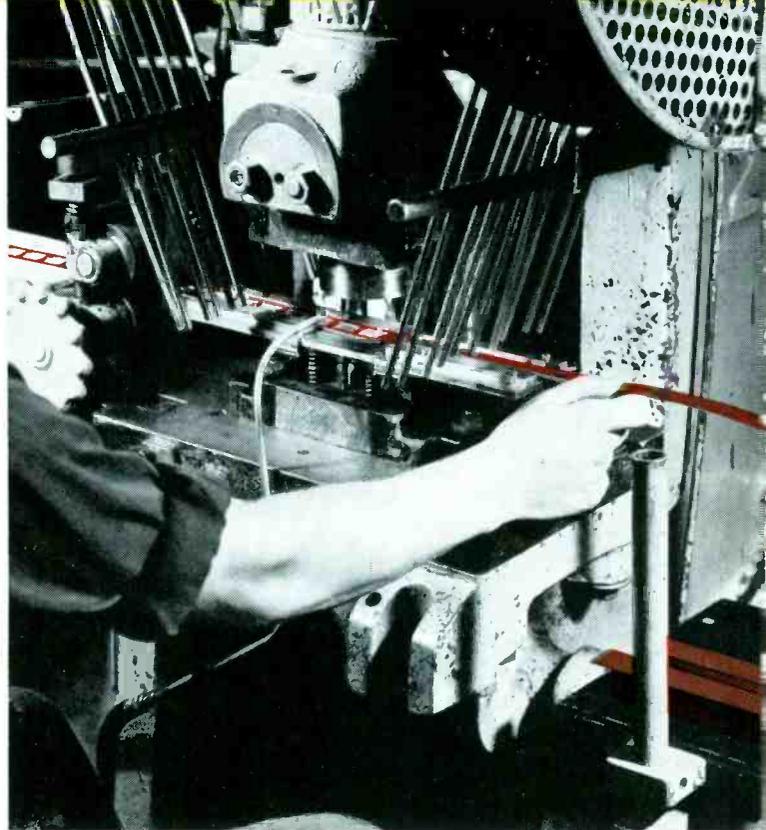
# these two new Taylor Laminates

## XP-400

A successful solution to the need for a true cold-punching laminate, one that actually punches without the addition of heat. . . . Brings a new ease of fabrication to the mass production of punched parts for thousands of applications. . . . Affords new opportunities for uniformity and efficiency in fabrication, resulting in a radical reduction of waste and the practical elimination of rejects.



*Cold-punching from NEMA\* test die—holes are clean-cut, surface is smooth, edges show no chipping.*



*The complete absence of heat in this operation demonstrates the practicability of true cold-punching.*

### **XP-400 offers you**

- low water absorption
- flame retardance
- excellent *steking*
- good impact strength
- high dielectric strength

*and, punches perfectly  
at room temperature*

Both of these new Taylor Laminated Plastics are the result of years of study and experience, *plus* 16 months of intensive research and development. They are now available in production quantities for applications where an outstanding combination of physical and electrical properties is required.

Sheet size: 49" x 49".

**TAYLOR**  
Laminated Plastics  
Vulcanized Fibre

\*National Electrical  
Manufacturers' Association

TURN THE PAGE FOR  
COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS





# STANDARD PRECISION TIMERS

Part of  
the  
Picture

**STANDARD**

ESTABLISHED

1884

TIME AFTER TIME . . . in centralized control systems, and in scores of other places where the precise measurement of elapsed time is of the utmost importance, you will be sure to find Precision Timers by

**STANDARD**

STANDARD ELECTRIC'S precision timer is an important component of the nuclear reactor control room (shown below) at Brookhaven National Laboratory . . . as is the STANDARD ELECTRIC experimental patchboard in the Brookhaven chemistry laboratory.



**The STANDARD ELECTRIC TIME CO.**  
97 Logan Street • Springfield 2, Massachusetts

LABORATORY PANELS  
PIPELINE NETWORK ANALYZERS

PRECISION TIMERS  
CHRONO-TACHOMETERS



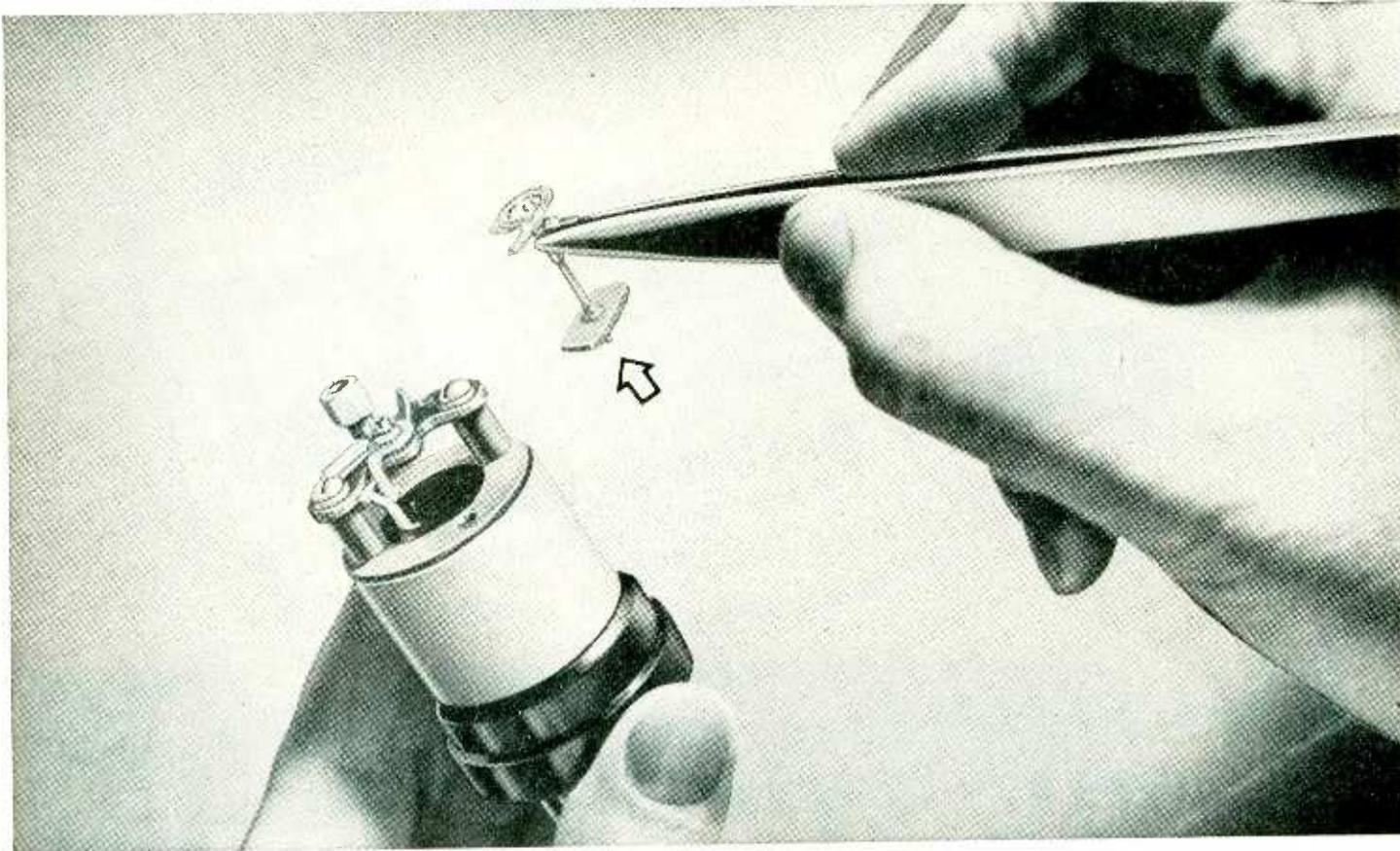
# For benefits\* like these, use

Here are typical benefits which you can *expect and get* by using Carboloy permanent magnets in your electrical products.

Check these case histories. Maybe a Carboloy permanent magnet can improve *your* product, too. Why not contact a Carboloy magnet engineer without delay. He'll lend you a hand in magnet design and application. His services will cost you nothing.

Carboloy permanent magnets retain their efficiency under most conditions of temperature, shock and vibration . . . high resistance to demagnetizing influence of stray magnetic fields . . . provide *powerful, lasting* magnetic energy.

Available in all sizes and shapes; can be cast or sintered to your needs. Send coupon for catalog and for design manual.



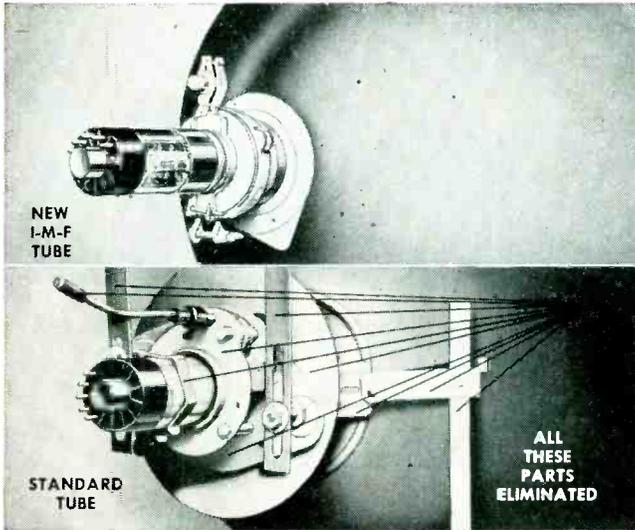
## \* Finer product performance

A small, powerful Carboloy permanent magnet enabled Thomas A. Edison, Inc. to design a revolutionary sensitive relay capable of operating from the current generated by a heated thermocouple. This power-packed magnet eliminated the need for electronic amplification, thus greatly simplified design of their aircraft fire-detecting system.

## \* YOU GET ALL THESE ADVANTAGES FROM CARBOLOY PERMANENT MAGNETS

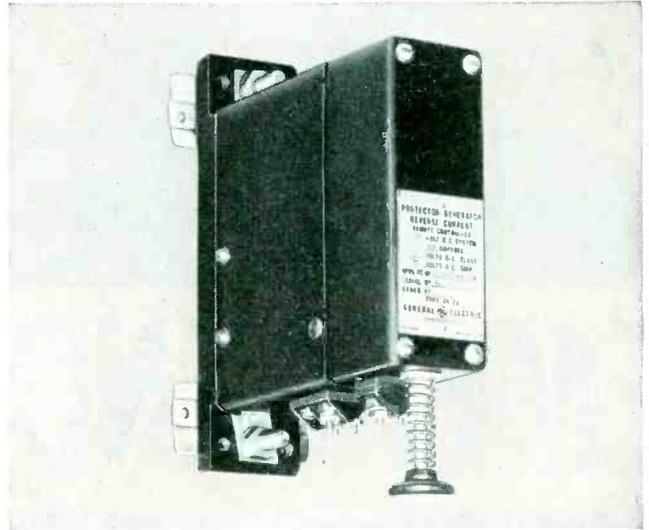
- Cool—generate no heat
- Require no electrical energy
- Cost nothing to operate
- Eliminate coils, windings, wiring, etc.
- Need no maintenance—no coils to burn out, no slip rings to clean or replace, etc.
- Simplify mechanical assemblies—exert strong tractive force for holding, lifting and separating devices that eliminates component parts, makes product design and fabrication simple
- Save space—great magnetic strength in small sizes
- Powerful—and power is constant
- Combine electrical and mechanical features—transform electrical energy into mechanical motion; mechanical motion into electrical energy
- No power failures ever
- Resist moisture—no coils to collect dampness
- Give uninterrupted operation
- Create savings—often eliminate costly, power-supplying parts
- Simple—no operating parts
- Reduce weight, product size
- Supply a permanent source of energy

# Carboloy® permanent magnets



**\*Fewer Parts**

New GE I-M-F television picture tube has its ion trap and magnetic focus device *inside end* of tube. Pictures are clearer, *prefocused* and many parts are eliminated . . . thanks to Carboloy permanent magnets.



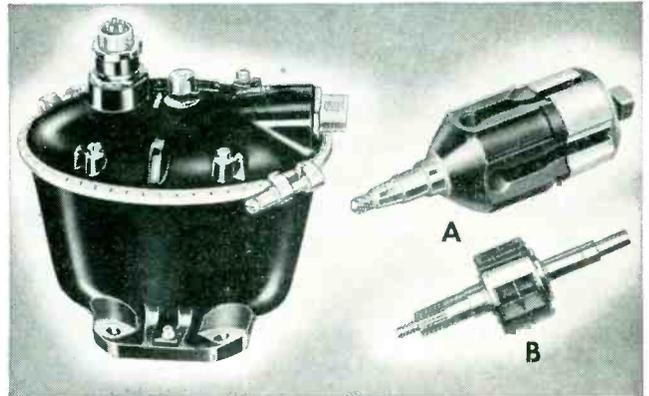
**\*Improved Design**

In this circuit breaker a Carboloy magnet assembly simplifies the trip element. It eliminates a coil and polarizing connection . . . makes possible reverse-current tripping independent of system voltage.



**\*More dependability**

New all-magnetic, all-transistor hearing aid (by E. A. Myers & Sons, Inc., Pitts.) uses magnets in *both* microphone and receiver. Hearing aid failure caused by operational heat and humidity is now eliminated.



**\*Less weight and space**

Fig. A shows chrome magnet rotor once used in Scintilla aircraft magneto. It weighed 4 lbs. 9 ozs. New rotor (Fig. B) is made of Carboloy Alnico. It weighs only 2 lbs. 4 ozs., is considerably smaller.



"Carboloy" is the trademark for the products of the Carboloy Department of General Electric Company

Carboloy Department of General Electric Company  
11139 E. 8 Mile Street, Detroit 32, Michigan

Rush me, without cost or obligation, copies of Permanent Magnet Design Manual PM-101 and Standard Stock Catalog PM-100.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



# EMERGENCY "AIRLIFT" KEEPS 1500 AT WORK

**BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT:** Responding to a special appeal from an electrical manufacturing plant facing shut-down because of an unexpected failure in supply of critical material, a local brass mill flew to the rescue both literally and figuratively.

On Thursday afternoon the General Electric Company's plant in Somersworth, New Hampshire, suddenly found itself on the point of having to lay off many or all of its people because of non-delivery of a limited amount of nickel silver flat-wire, made to extremely close dimensions and temper, and used in the manufacture of many small parts.

In exactly 5 days, including the week end, The Bristol Brass Corporation produced and delivered enough brass flatwire to meet these difficult specifications. On the following Tuesday the brass mill's truck transferred the wire to the mill's new Twin Navion plane at Bristol Air-



port, and less than 1 hour later the plane "delivered the goods" in New Hampshire.

General Electric's Somersworth plant management was impressed with the speed and resourcefulness with which the crisis was met and overcome by a relatively small supplier with experience and flexibility to move fast in an emergency. Well known for such service to many man-

ufacturers throughout the country, THE BRISTOL BRASS CORPORATION has been making brass sheet, rod and wire here in Bristol, Connecticut since 1850, and has offices and warehouses in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester. The Bristol Brass Corporation of California, 1217 East 6th St., Los Angeles 21.

*"Bristol-Fashion" means* **Brass at its Best**

# NO

## any Maintenance required with Adlake Mercury Relays!

**Yes**, thanks to their positive, leak-proof sealing . . . their sure-fire mercury-to-mercury contact . . . their immunity to normal vibrations and temperature changes . . . thousands of satisfied users in every branch of industry can testify that ADLAKE Relays literally require no maintenance whatever!

**ADLAKE Relays** have won their place by *proven dependability*—year in and year out—in jobs that conventional relays can do in an uncertain manner at best! For every ADLAKE Relay is tested—and guaranteed—to meet specifications!

**Yes**, in chick incubators or diesel locomotives—wherever sensitivity and dependability are required—you can always count on ADLAKE! Send for complete Relay catalog today . . . write The Adams & Westlake Company, 1171 N. Michigan, Elkhart, Indiana. In Canada, write Powerlite Devices, Ltd., Toronto.

**Every ADLAKE Relay is tested...  
and guaranteed... to meet  
specifications!**



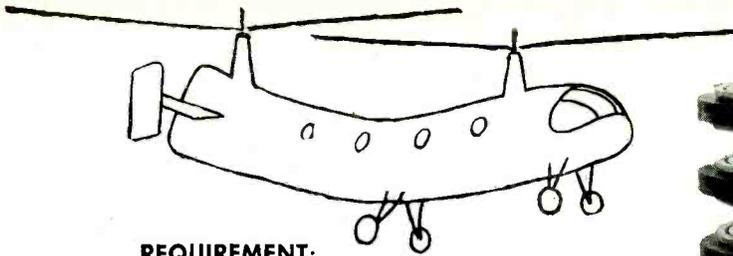
Type 1040 ADLAKE  
Time Delay Relay . . .  
contact normally open



**THE Adams & Westlake COMPANY**

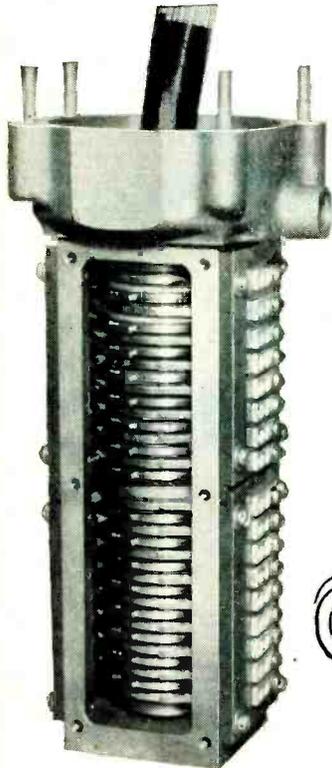
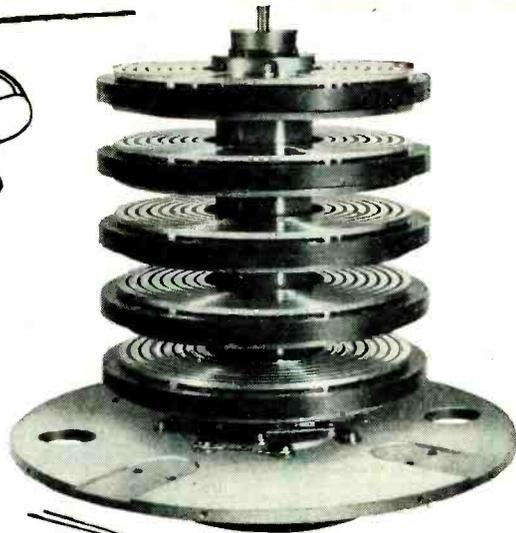
Established 1857 • ELKHART, INDIANA • New York • Chicago

Manufacturers of ADLAKE Hermetically Sealed Mercury Relays



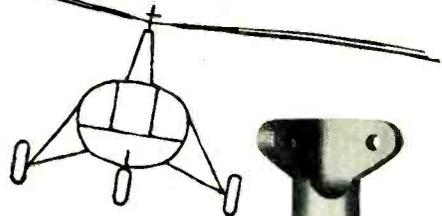
**REQUIREMENT:**  
80-ring S.R.A. for strain gauge circuitry  
for Bell Aircraft helicopter

**ACCOMPLISHMENT:**  
At a current of 15 milliamps at 300 RPM,  
no contact resistance or electrical noise  
detectable when measured with oscillo-  
scope adjusted to maximum gain.  
10½" total height



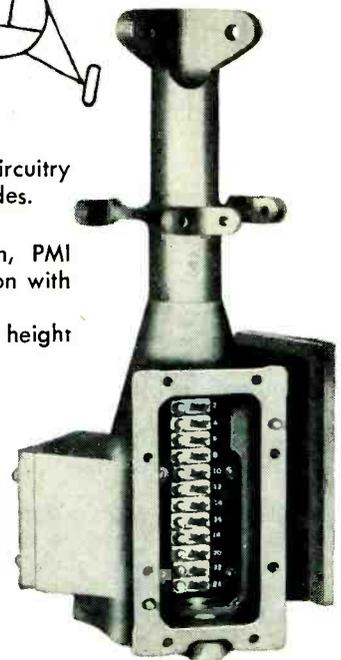
**REQUIREMENT:**  
34-ring S.R.A. for strain gauge circuitry  
for McDonnell Aircraft helicopter.  
(operating temp., 300° F.)

**ACCOMPLISHMENT:**  
No detectable noise at 300 RPM. Cross  
talk at carrier frequency of 3,000 CPS  
held to attenuation of 60 DB between  
circuits.  
9" total height



**REQUIREMENT:**  
25-ring S.R.A. for thermocouple circuitry  
for Prewitt Aircraft helicopter blades.

**ACCOMPLISHMENT:**  
When tested on Mt. Washington, PMI  
assembly performed to specification with  
no electrical noise detectable.  
10" mast height



## slip ring assemblies —

*for strain gauge instrumentation  
and thermocouple applications*

When you require a Slip Ring Assembly to transmit low potentials through electrical systems containing sensitive instruments, PMI can be of assistance to you. The success we have had in this field has been due to the following factors:

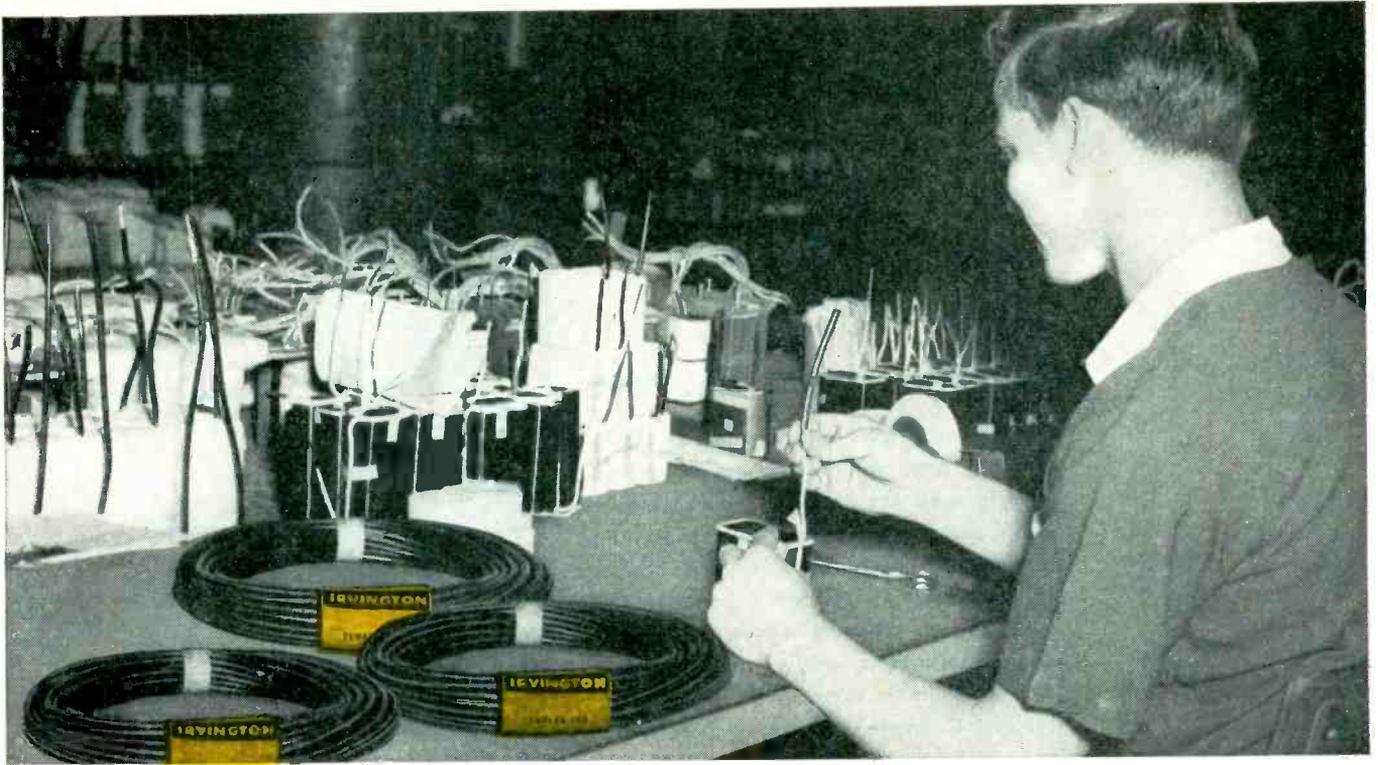
- Choice of brush materials
- Number of brush contacts per ring
- Choice of ring materials and finish on rings
- Adjustment of brush pressure to minimize voltage but still ensure long brush life
- Application of exacting tolerances between brushes and rings to eliminate introduction of contact resistance during rotation

For more information on how PMI might be of assistance to you, write for our Facilities Report and our new brochure "Slip Ring Assemblies to Your Specs."



DESIGN  
DEVELOPMENT  
PRODUCTION

**P M Industries, Inc / Stamford, Conn.**  
*Electro-mechanical devices*



“Protection up to 17,000 volts maintained by **TEMFLEX\* 105 TUBING,**” reports I-T-E

Irvington's Temflex 105 Plastic Tubing is the choice of I-T-E Circuit Breaker Company for protecting the leads of small transformers which are varnished and baked with the lead wires exposed. If the varnish insulation should crack after repeated bending, the Temflex 105 Tubing maintains protection up to 17,000 volts.

Specifically formulated for high-temperature service, this product of Irvington's Fibron division has Underwriters' Laboratories approval for *continuous* operation at 105° C. in air — and at 90° C. in oil.

Other advantages of Temflex 105 Tubing are its high dielectric strength, smooth interior surface which contributes to ease of assembly, attractive appearance, retention of flexibility under severe service conditions.

Temflex 105 Tubing is produced in all standard colors — and is identified by the continuously printed name on the smooth surface. Specify it by name when you buy.

\*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

A Technical Data Sheet gives complete information — mail the coupon for your copy

Look to  
for Insulation Leadership  
**IRVINGTON**  
INSULATING VARNISHES  
VARNISHED CAMBRIC  
VARNISHED PAPER  
VARNISHED FIBERGLAS  
INSULATING TUBING  
CLASS "H" INSULATION



ET. 12/53

Send this convenient coupon now

**Irvington**

VARNISH & INSULATOR

DIV. OF MINNESOTA MINING & MANUFACTURING CO.  
11 ARGYLE TERRACE, IRVINGTON 11, N. J.  
Plants: Irvington, N. J.; Monrovia, Calif.; Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Irvington Varnish & Insulator  
Div. of Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.  
11 Argyle Terrace, Irvington 11, N. J.

Gentlemen:

Please send me Technical Data Sheet on Temflex 105 Tubing.

Name.....Title.....  
Company.....  
Street.....  
City.....Zone.....State.....

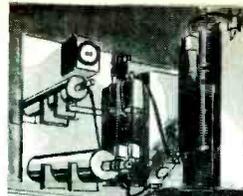
# this timekeeper never takes

# time off

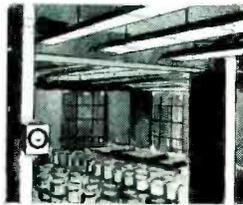


## RUNNING TIME METERS

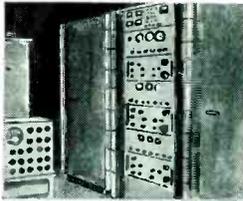
... record total operating time or down-time on any circuit, machine or system. Widely used for life test experimentation in laboratories and for preventive maintenance programs, especially as applied to such things as machines, power equipment, tools, vacuum tubes, fluorescent lamp installations, nuclear measurements, etc. Made in six standard 25, 50, and 60 cycle A.C. models — 400 cy., D.C. and sealed type also available. Write for information.



Laboratory life testing.



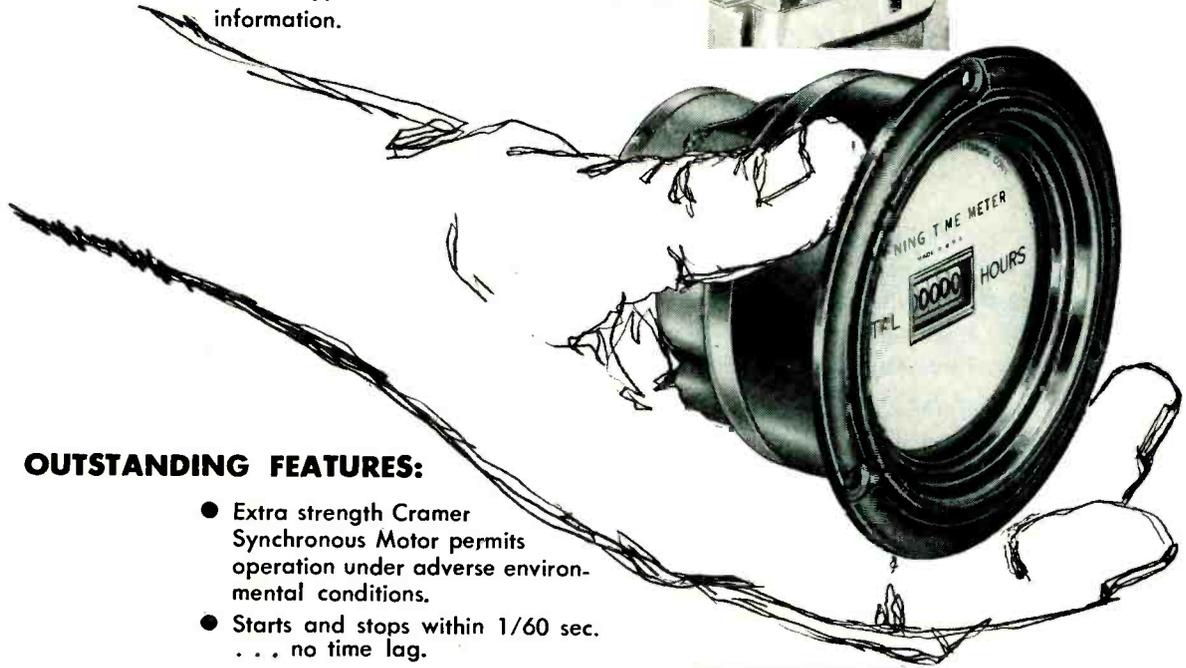
Indicates most efficient time to replace fluorescent lamps.



Replacement of vacuum tubes for radio transmitter.

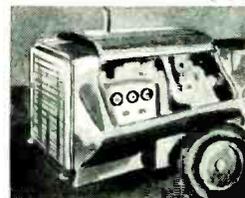


Records down-time on automatic screw machine.



### OUTSTANDING FEATURES:

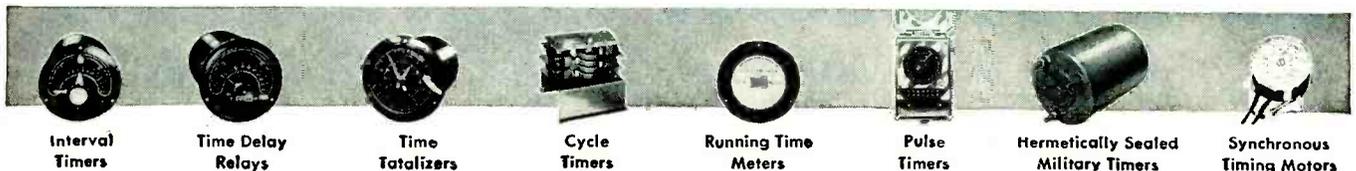
- Extra strength Cramer Synchronous Motor permits operation under adverse environmental conditions.
- Starts and stops within 1/60 sec. . . . no time lag.
- Convenient meter-type mounting.
- Precision-built 5-digit counter.
- Reset feature if desired.



Determines need for maintenance on portable power unit.

*the* **R. W. CRAMER COMPANY • BOX 3 CENTERBROOK, CONN.**  
**SPECIALISTS IN TIME CONTROL**

11CR53





Every plate in Bradley rectifiers is manufactured as an individual unit. It is a precision product and not a stamping from selenium coated material. That is why Bradley rectifiers give you superior stability, efficiency at high temperatures and long life.

# Vacuum-Processed Bradley Rectifiers

## *laboratory quality at production line cost*



Multiple layers of selenium are purified and bonded to each plate, under vacuum. Impurities cannot introduce variables in rectifier performance.



Phenolic insulating pad is applied to minimize counter-electrode pressure on selenium when plates are assembled under spring tension. Efficiency of rectifier is protected.



Counter-electrode is masked away from edge of plate. Periphery of counter-electrode won't chip or dig into selenium when plates are assembled. Counter-electrode shorting is eliminated.



Edge shorting of the counter-electrode under vibration is a performance hazard you can't foresee. Routine tests may or may not disclose its existence. Like any flaw, if it is slight, you won't know about it until the customer complains.

A sure way to eliminate counter-electrode shorting as a threat to your circuit's operation is to specify Bradley rectifiers. They are made to prevent shorting. Does this mean you pay a premium price for Bradley rectifiers? It does not. You get laboratory quality, but you pay production line costs. Try us and see. Specify Bradley as a source when you next consider rectifiers. Special problems are welcomed.

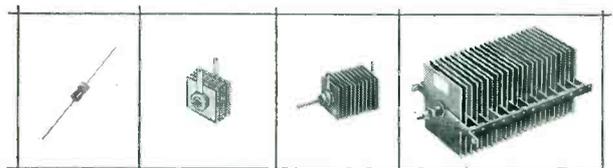
SELENIUM AND COPPER OXIDE RECTIFIERS

SELF-GENERATING PHOTOELECTRIC CELLS

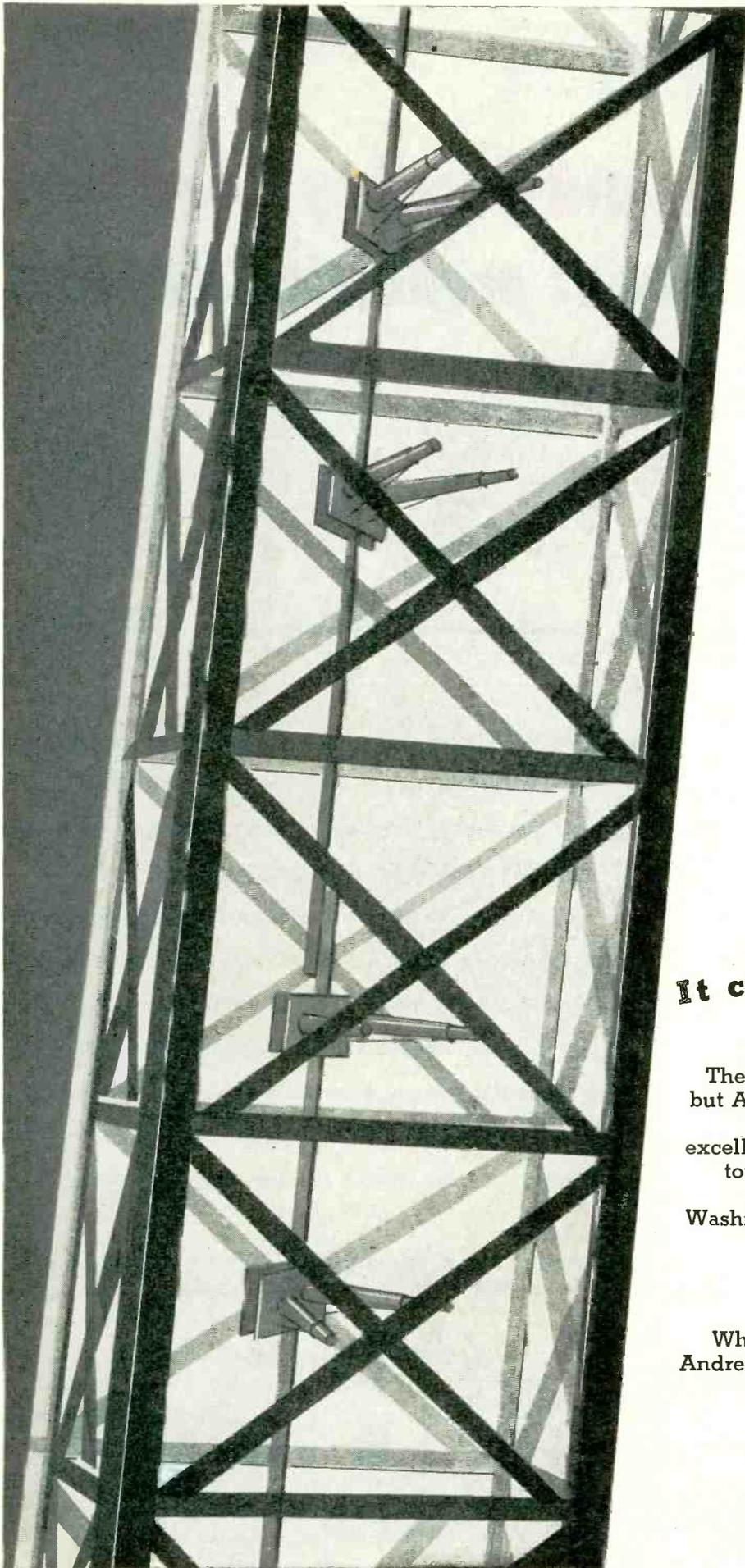
**VACUUM PROCESSED for PERFORMANCE AS RATED**



The complete selenium rectifier line — from microamperes to thousands of amperes



BRADLEY LABORATORIES, INC., 168E Columbus Avenue, New Haven 11, Conn.



**It couldn't be done?**

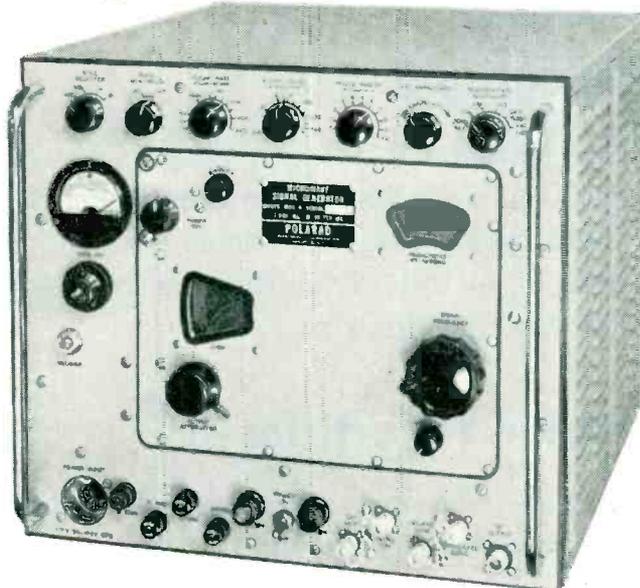
The books said it couldn't be done—  
but Andrew engineers went ahead and  
designed an antenna that gives  
excellent coverage mounted *inside* the  
tower! This ingenious development  
enabled station WTOP in  
Washington, DC to use their television  
tower for FM too—and so save  
thousands of dollars.

Whatever your problem in antennas  
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**Andrew**  
CORPORATION

363 EAST 75TH STREET, CHICAGO 19

# The Finest Signal Generator Of Its Kind



**POLARAD'S MODEL MSG-4  
IS A MASTERFUL  
COMBINATION OF  
ACCURACY—SIMPLICITY—  
LONGTIME RELIABILITY**

Frequency Range—7000 to 10,750 mcs/sec

## FEATURES:

One dial control  
Temperature compensated  
Klystron tube  
Accurate stable power measurement  
Oscillator cavity employs non-contacting choke—Long life  
Military ruggedness

## SPECIFICATIONS:

Frequency Range—  
7000 to 10,750 mcs/sec  
Frequency Accuracy—1%  
Power Output—0.2 mw  
Attenuator Range—120 db  
Output Impedance—50 ohms  
Internal Pulse Modulation  
Pulse Width—  
0.5 to 10 microseconds  
Delay—3 to 300 microseconds  
Rate—  
40 to 4000 pulses per second  
Synchronization—Internal or  
external, sine wave or pulse  
Internal FM  
Frequency Deviation—  
± 6 mcs/sec minimum  
Rate—40 to 4000 cps  
Synchronization—Internal or  
external, sine wave or pulse  
External Pulse Modulation  
Polarity—Positive or Negative  
Rate—40 to 4000 pps  
Pulse Width—  
0.5 to 2500 microseconds  
Output Synchronizing Pulses  
Polarity—Positive, Delayed  
and Undelayed  
Rate—40 to 4000 pps  
Voltage—Greater than 25 volts  
Rise Time—Less than 1 us  
Tube Complement—  
6B2-2; 5R4WGY-4; 6AK6-3;  
6AS7G-1; 6AU6-5; 6X4W-2;  
12AT7-13; 807-3; 5651-5; 5721-1.  
Power Input—  
105-125 volts, 50/1000 cps  
Size—17" x 15" x 19 1/2"  
Weight—90 lbs.

An unusually accurate and reliable laboratory tool, the Model MSG-4 is invaluable in the completion of complex microwave engineering tests.

In the factory, its simplicity of operation eliminates the need of microwave specialists at a time when highest quality must be maintained and economy is essential. Result: Exacting specifications are quickly verified and there are fewer rejects . . . faster shipments . . . more satisfied customers.

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For long lasting reliability, exceptional accuracy and simplicity of operation—the Polarad Model MSG-4 is unsurpassed for use in factory, field or laboratory. For further details contact your nearest Polarad representative or write us direct.

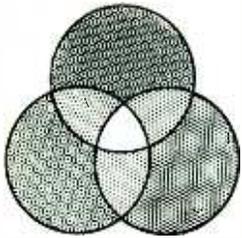
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# "Color Television"

A special issue containing

## ▲ 15 N.T.S.C. Monographs

The National Television Systems Committee has authorized IRE to publish its long awaited Monographs in the January 1954 special Color Television issue of "Proceedings of the I·R·E" — thus giving them industry-wide distribution for the first time in print.

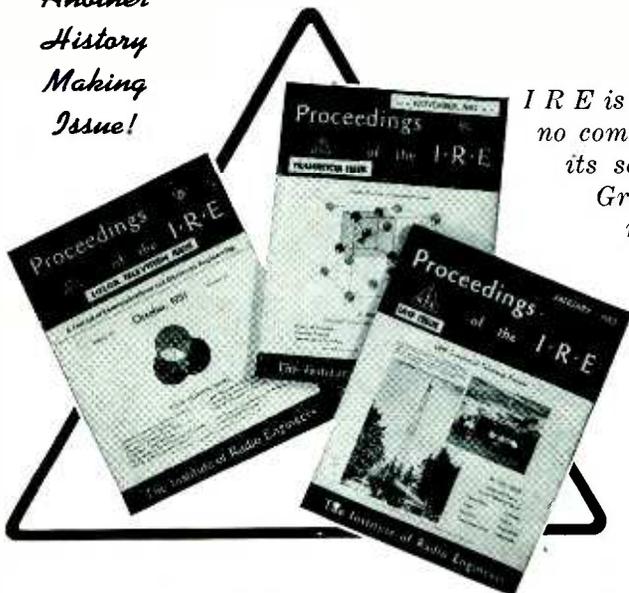
## ▲ 25 additional Color TV articles —

will also appear in this issue, which brings the reader up-to-the-minute on the developments of Color Television. Copies of the first Color Television issue are still available and combined with this second Color Television issue will form a complete bibliography of major historical importance. Also included in the January issue will be a complete listing of the N.T.S.C. system specifications as submitted to the F.C.C.; and field test reports on the system's performance.

## ▲ in "Proceedings of the I·R·E" January '54

Available to non-members for \$3.00. Extra copies to I R E members are \$1.25. All members get one copy free!

*Another  
History  
Making  
Issue!*



IRE is an organization of 33,312 member-engineers. There are no company memberships. Operating continuously since 1913, its sections meet in 78 cities. 21 specialized Professional Groups widen the scope of its member-services and 40 technical committees help the industry.

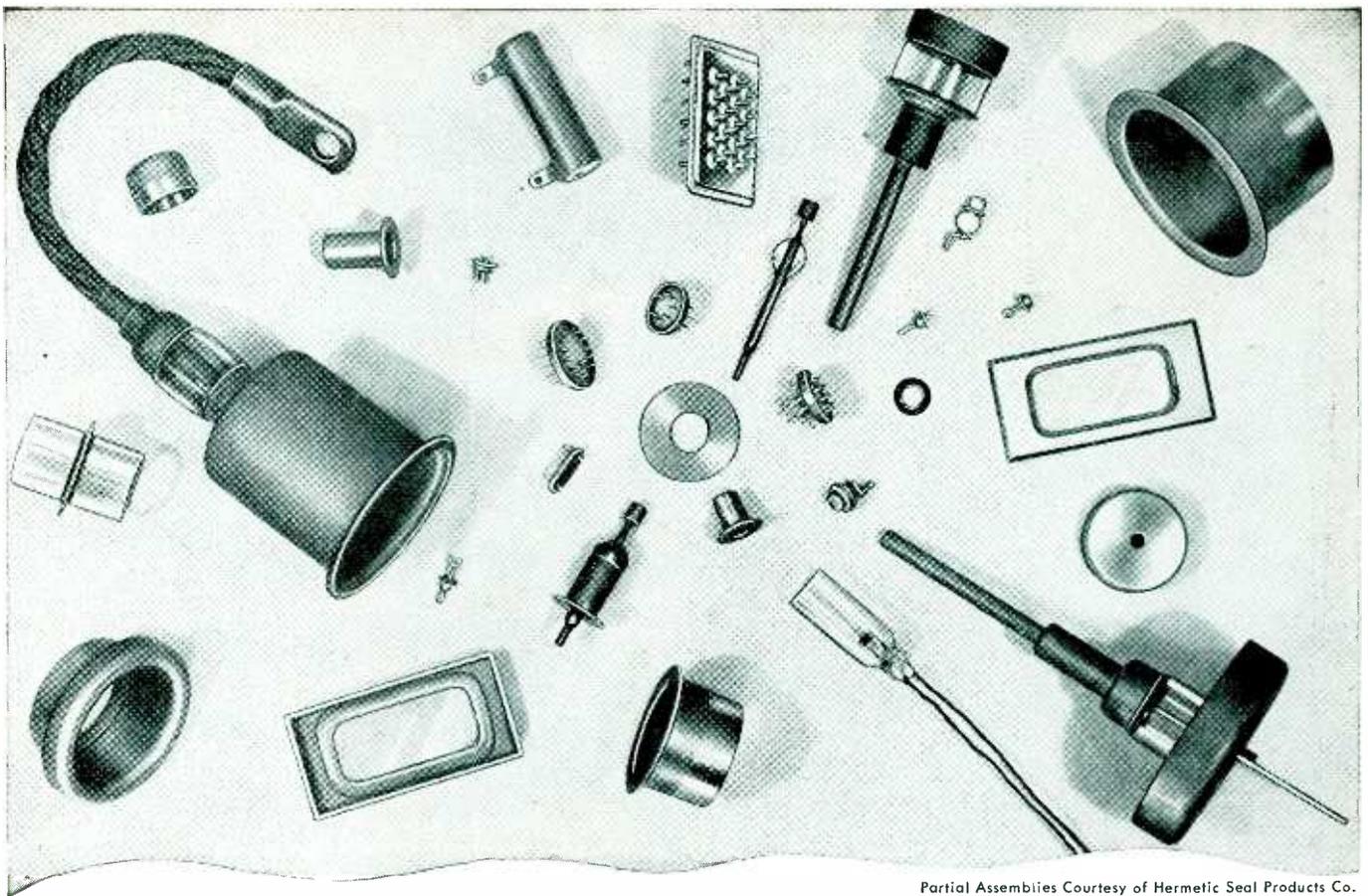
## "Proceedings of the I·R·E"

*Published by*

**THE INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERS**

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Please place orders before December 10th.



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From a single source, the Driver-Harris Company, you can now obtain metal alloys to meet your glass-to-metal sealing needs for both *hard* and *soft* glass.

**NEW ALLOY THERLO\*** This cobalt, nickel iron alloy, possesses ideal properties for sealing hard or thermal shock resistant glass. It matches such commercial hard glasses as Corning 7052 and 7040 in expansivity from 80°C to the annealing point. It produces a permanent vacuum-tight seal with simple oxidation procedure and resists attack by mercury. Readily machined and fabricated, it can be welded, soldered or brazed.

**DRIVER-HARRIS 142 ALLOY** contains 42% nickel. This is the standard alloy for sealing into sealed beam auto lamps using Corning 776 glass. Used with a borated copper coating, it is the accepted seal for incandescent lamps and radio tubes and matches 8160 glass.

**DRIVER-HARRIS 52 ALLOY** contains 50% nickel. It provides a slightly higher coefficient of expansion than the D-H 142 alloy and seals successfully with 0120 glass.

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Also sole producers of Nichrome\*, Advance\* and Karma\*

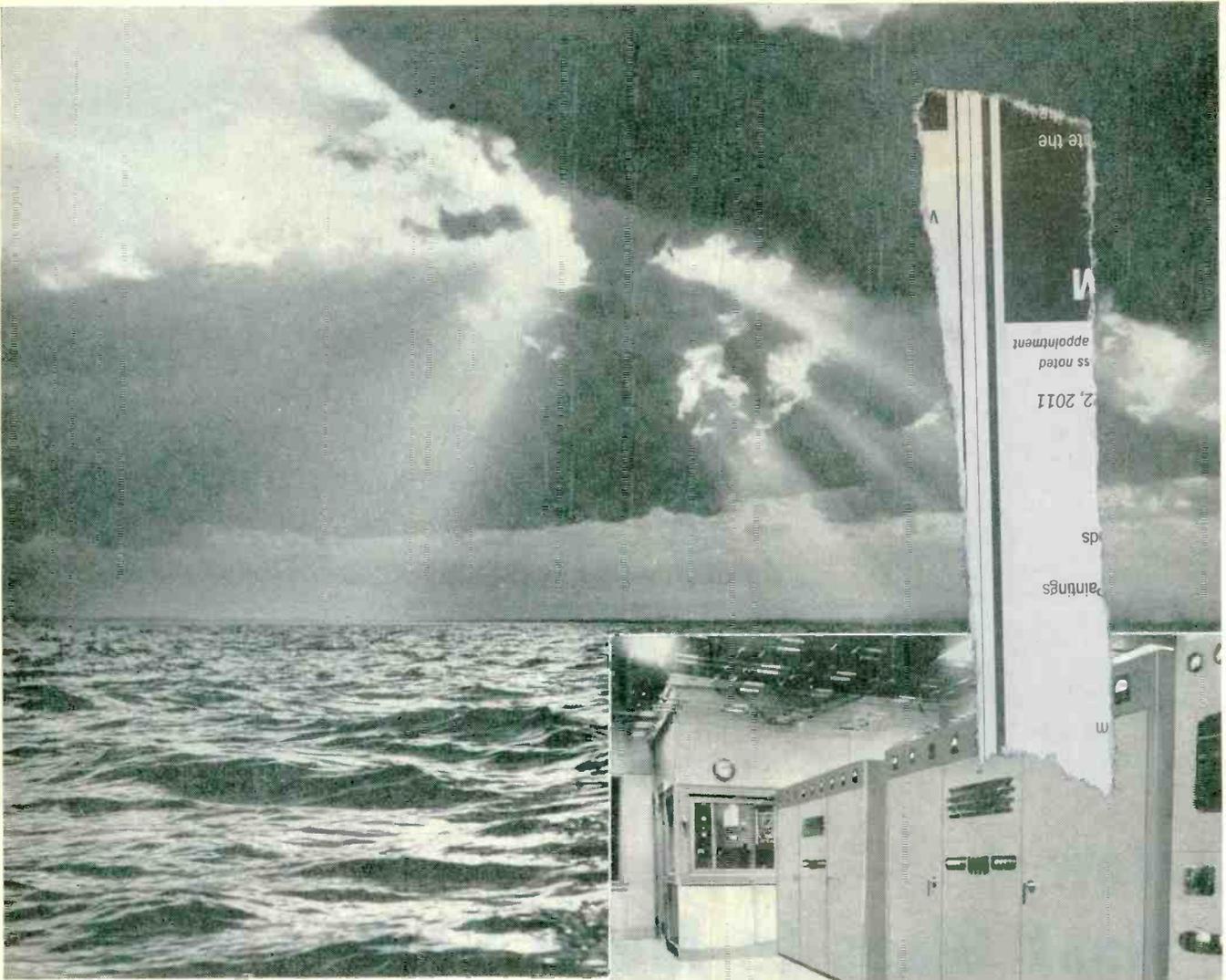
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BRANCHES: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Francisco

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 Cylindrical or Flat

Cross-sections: .005 to .060" or more

Finish: Polish to 4 Micro-Inches or Better

Breakdown: 1000 V or More Hi-Pot Inter-Circuit

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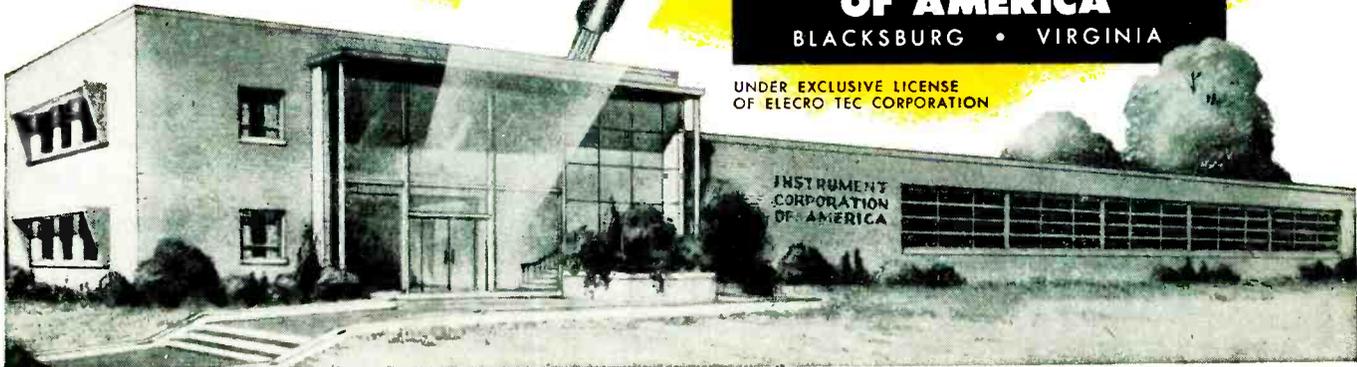
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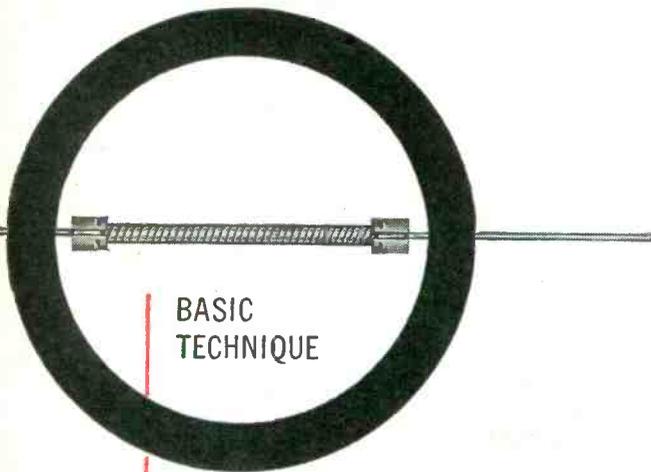
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Precision, high-speed winding equipment for IRC elements

# ONLY IRC WINDING SKILL OFFERS



## BASIC TECHNIQUE

Wire element is uniformly and tightly wound on an Insulated core. Axial leads or other terminations are secured to element by automatic machinery. Insulated housing may be used or omitted.

If you seek savings in component costs,  
IRC's winding skill may serve your need.  
IRC's mastery of winding wire elements  
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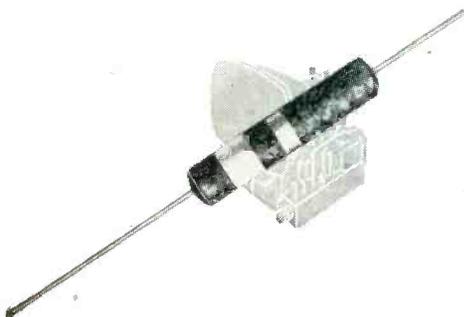
### 14c savings per car

Type AW Wire Wound resistors save automobile manufacturers an average of 14c per car. For quantity requirements, these low-cost windings can be made specially to suit individual designs. This adaptability has proved profitable to numerous appliance manufacturers.



### low cost—low wattage

Type BW insulated wire wounds offer excellent stability in low ranges—at low prices. Leading instrument manufacturers attest to their superiority. 1/2, 1 and 2 watt sizes are equivalent to Jan types RU-3, RU-4 and RU-6.



### 50% savings

IRC Insulated Chokes offer savings up to 50% over ordinary types. Available in two sizes, they are fully protected against humidity, abrasion, assembly damage and danger of shorting to chassis. A favorite source of savings for TV and radio set manufacturers.

## THESE SAVINGS



### inexpensive solution

4-watt Insulated Power Wire Wounds with axial leads can save several cents over conventional power resistors. Inorganic core and high-temperature plastic housing allow safe operation up to 165° C. Widely used in toys, juke boxes and amusement devices.

Boron & Deposited Carbon Precision Resistors • Power Resistors • Voltmeter Multipliers • Low Wattage Wire Wounds • Insulated Composition Resistors • Volume Controls •

*Wherever the Circuit Says*

Precision Wire Wounds • Ultra HF and Hi-Voltage Resistors • Low Value Capacitors • Selenium Rectifiers • Insulated Chokes • Hermetic Sealing Terminals •

# NEW specifications



## MIL-R-93A AMENDMENT 1

Government specifications for precision wire wound resistors have been revised. MIL-R-93A Amendment 1 is the new rigid standard.

## IRC PRECISION WIRE WOUNDS

meet and beat these new specifications. They are equivalent to Mil types RB-15 through 19.

## MAXIMUM STABILITY

Temperature cycling even beyond Mil requirements has only negligible effect. Send for new technical bulletin.

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Send me technical data on:  Precision Wire Wounds;  Insulated Chokes;  BW Resistors;  4-Watt Power Resistors

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

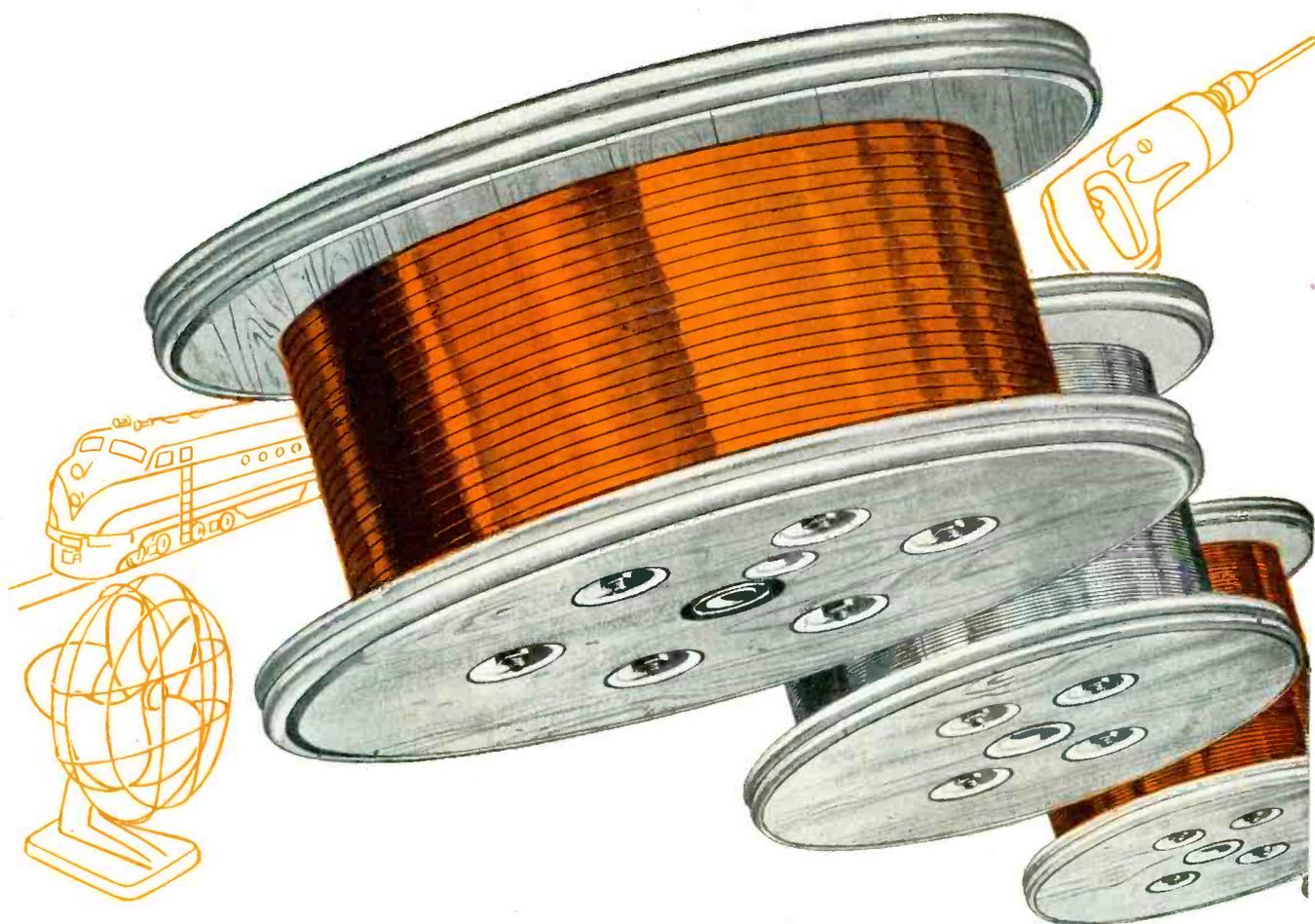
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*Rely on PHELPS DODGE for Magnet Wire and*

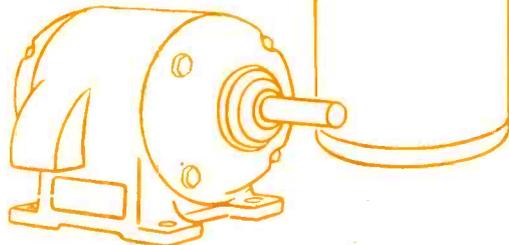
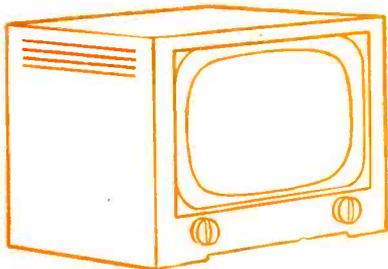
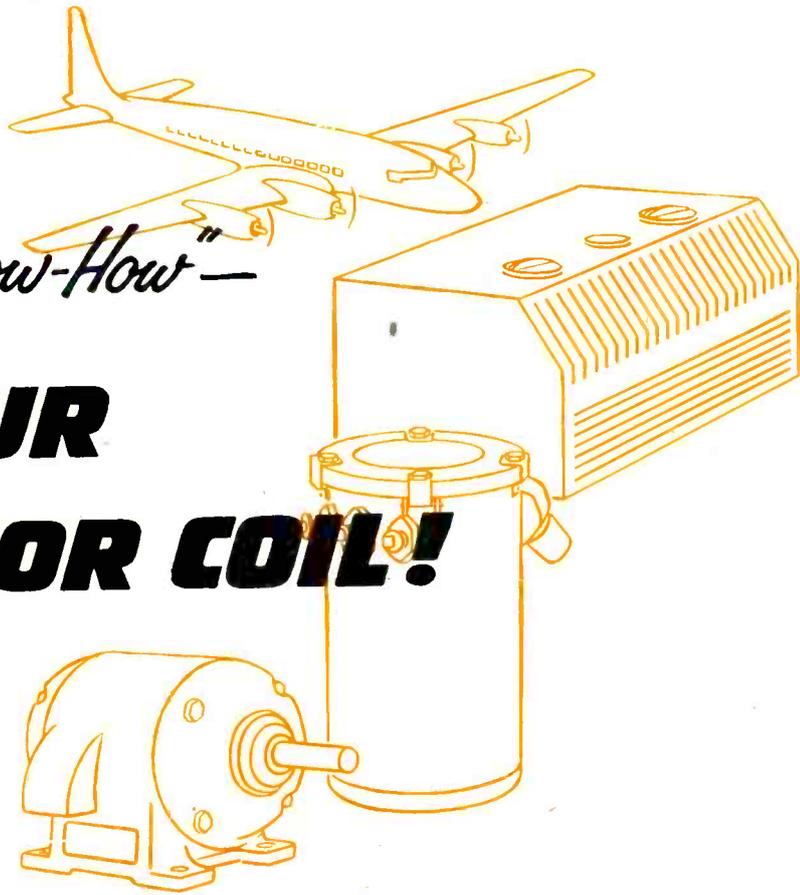
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Vast and varied experience in every field of electrical and electronic manufacture.



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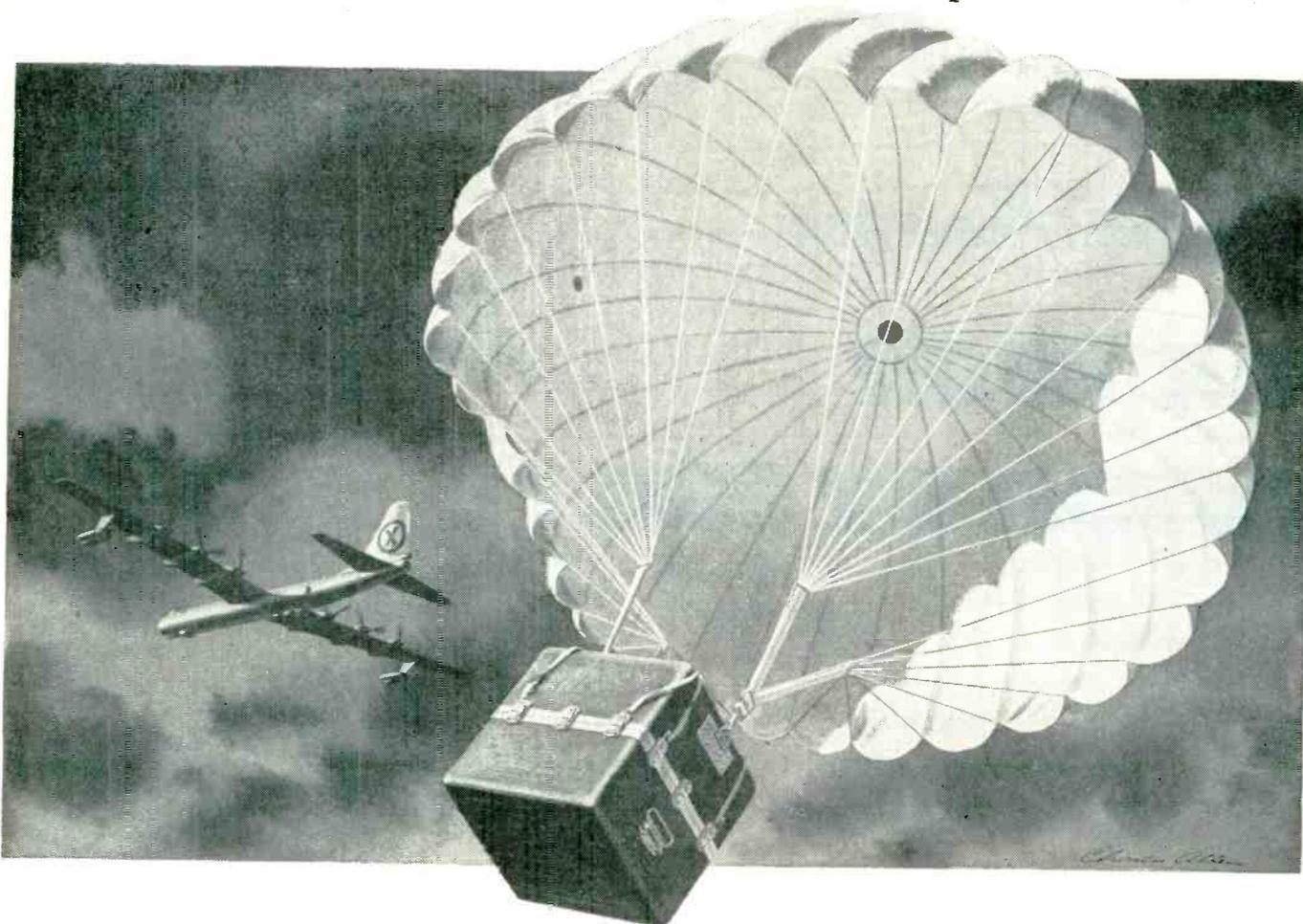


Practical help in selecting correct size, shape and insulation to meet exact design specifications.



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### **INCA MANUFACTURING DIVISION FORT WAYNE, INDIANA**



## Here's another way your Air Force saves money

Costly aerial cameras and other precision instruments are now protected by special Fiberglas cases built to Air Force specifications by Koch of California (specification MILC 4150A-USAF).

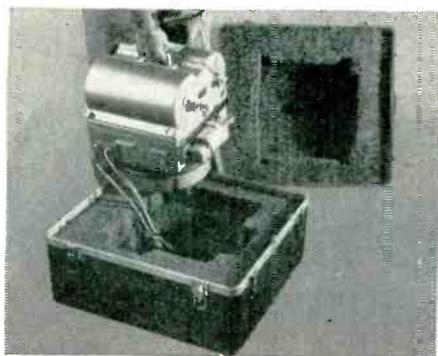
In the roughest kind of usage, not one of the 30,000 cases used all over the world, or its contents, has been damaged. The aggregate saving to U. S. taxpayers runs into millions of dollars.

The Koch Fiberglas carrying case protects equipment in shipping, handling and long

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The case doubles as both carrying case and shipping case, and can be shipped overseas without any additional packaging whatsoever. It can be re-used indefinitely.

If you manufacture a valuable product that needs maximum protection in shipment and subsequent handling or storage, it may pay you to investigate the experience and facilities of H. Koch & Sons, pioneer in Fiberglas reinforced plastics.



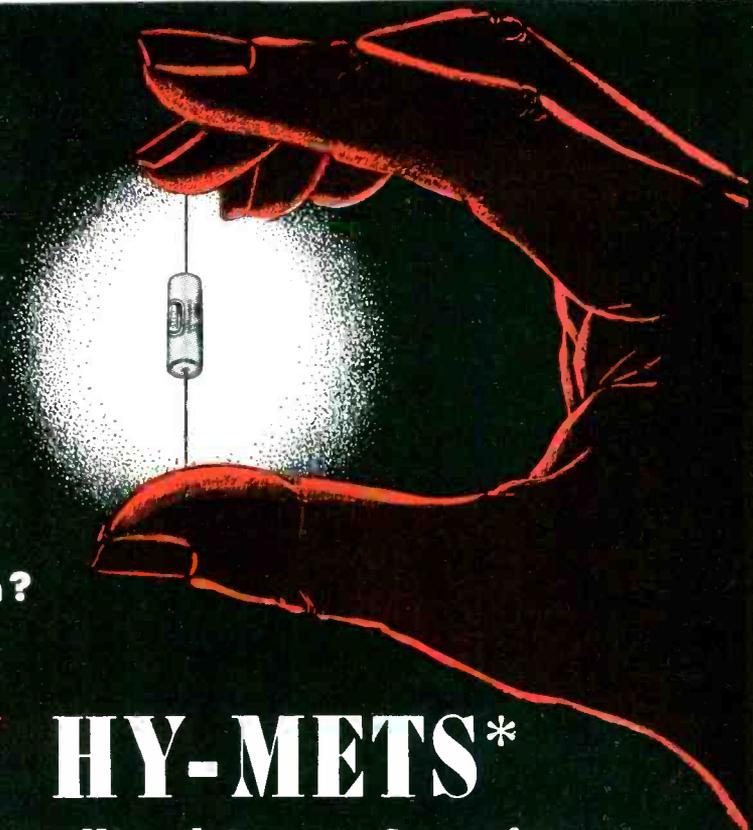
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**H. KOCH & SONS**

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small size?  
long life?  
and  
high temperature operation?



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Type MQL

Answer several of your capacitor and assembly problems with one quick stroke. Specify ASTRON Hy-Mets—for long life in high temperature operation. Now you can have the subminiature size of metallized paper capacitors for high temperature operation without derating.

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Write for Bulletin AB-19 on Hy-Mets, giving complete data on sizes, ratings, mounting styles, engineering performance characteristics and test specifications.

*Astron manufactures a complete line of dry electrolytic, metallized paper, plastic molded and subminiature paper capacitors, and standard and subminiature RF interference filters for every radio, television and electronic use.*



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frequency control is **VITAL . . .**

**NORTHERN RADIO NEW**

# VARIABLE MASTER OSCILLATOR

- 1 cycle per megacycle stability
- continuously variable to any frequency from 2 to 4 mc.



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It is excellent as the basic control oscillator for diversity receivers, HF transmitters, and other communication devices, or as a laboratory standard. It also provides both a crystal-controlled BFO and a time base 100 kc crystal oscillator as a secondary standard; stability of the latter is 1 part in 5 million.



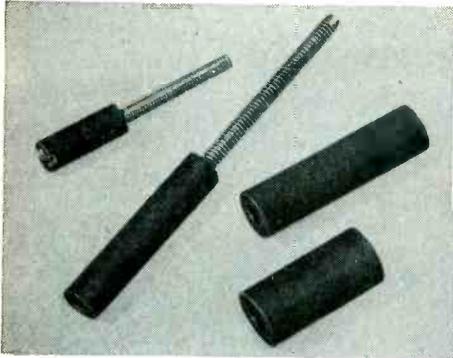
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147 WEST 22<sup>nd</sup> ST., NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK  
*Pace-Setters in Quality Communication Equipment*

Northern Radio has long specialized in the design and construction of Frequency Shift equipment of the types listed below. Their dependable performance for U. S. and Allied Commerce, Governments and Armed Forces all over the world has earned for Northern Radio a reputation for unquestioned leadership in communications engineering and precision manufacture.

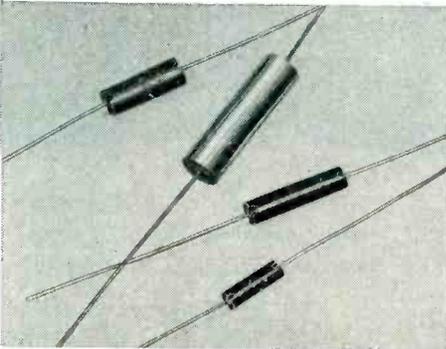
**Write for complete information.**

Frequency Shift Keyers  
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Diversity Receivers  
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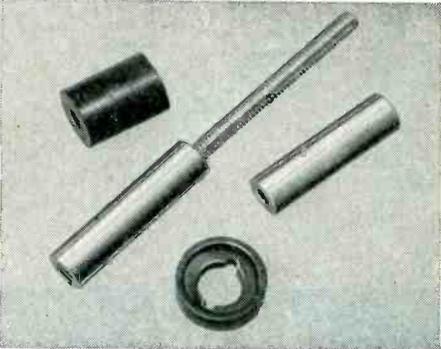
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Moldite's famed precision production facilities are now devoted to 3 major types of electronic components —to give the industry a superlative core or coil form for every electronic application. Through years of continued engineering and research Moldite has produced cores of guaranteed dependability, economy, quality and uniformity. Our customers' smooth running production lines tell the story best. Specify a Moldite core specially designed and precision made for you, with absolute uniformity from first to last.

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Samples promptly submitted upon request for design, pre-production, and test purposes

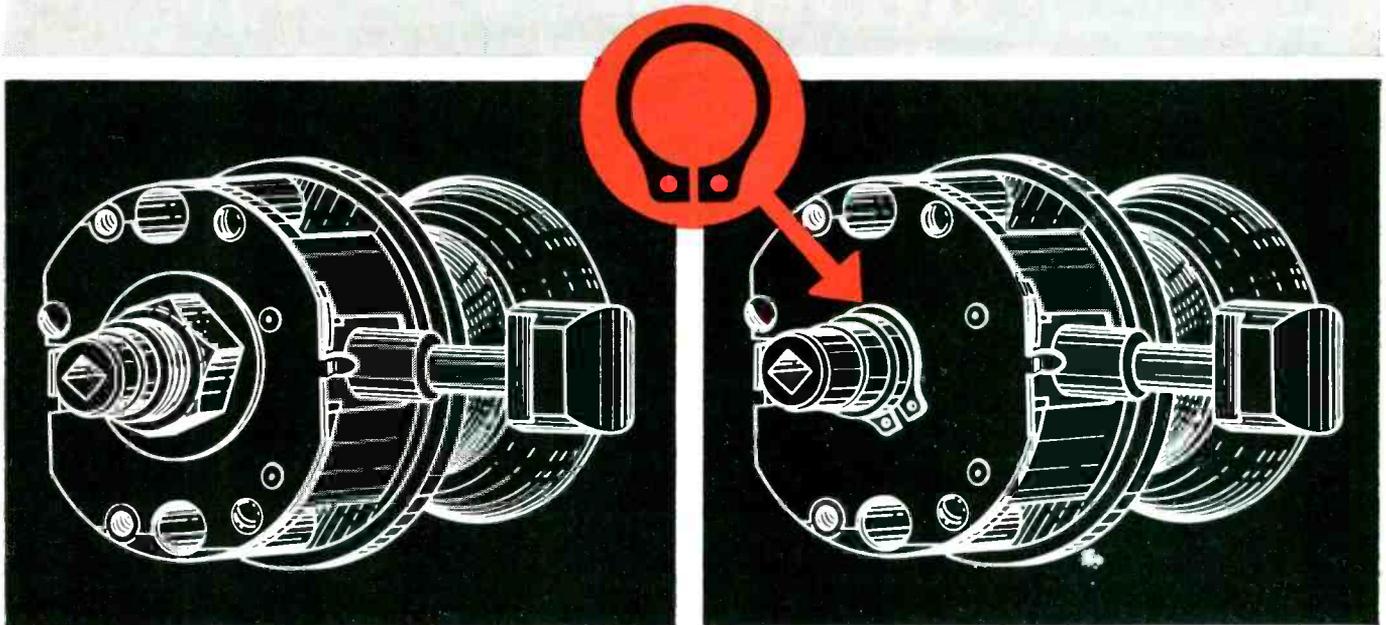


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# Waldes Truarc Ring Replaces Nut and Washer ...Cuts Costs \$5.28 Per M...Speeds Assembly by 50%



**OLD WAY.** Main shaft required costly threading. Assembly was slowed by the double application of washer and nut and time-consuming tightening operation.

**TRUARC WAY.** Truarc Retaining Ring snaps quickly and simply over shaft. Lock assembly is secured in one fast operation. Virtually all play is eliminated from lock.

### NEW DESIGN USING WALDES TRUARC RING PERMITTED THESE SAVINGS

#### OLD WAY

Cost of Nut . . . . .	\$10.00	per thousand
Cost of Washer . . . . .	3.80	" "
Labor for Threading . . . . .	2.00	" "
Assembly . . . . .	3.00	" "
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$18.80</b>	

#### TRUARC WAY

Cost of Truarc Ring and Grooving Operation . . . . .	\$11.52	per thousand
Assembly . . . . .	2.00	" "
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13.52</b>	

J. Chesler and Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., manufacturers of the pre-assembled "Reddi-Mount" cylindrical lockset, uses a single Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring instead of an old fashioned nut and washer to secure the entire assembly of their lock. This new, improved fastening method enables Chesler to eliminate costly threading . . . save money on material . . . speed assembly time by 50% and produce an improved, more durable product.

You, too, can save money with Truarc Rings. Wherever you use machined shoulders, bolts, snap rings, cotter pins, there's a Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring designed to do a better, more economical job. Waldes Truarc Rings are precision-engineered . . . quick and easy to assemble and disassemble.

Find out what Waldes Truarc Retaining Rings can do for you. Send your blueprints to Waldes Truarc engineers.

For precision internal grooving and undercutting . . . Waldes Truarc Grooving Tool

SEND FOR NEW CATALOG



## RETAINING RINGS

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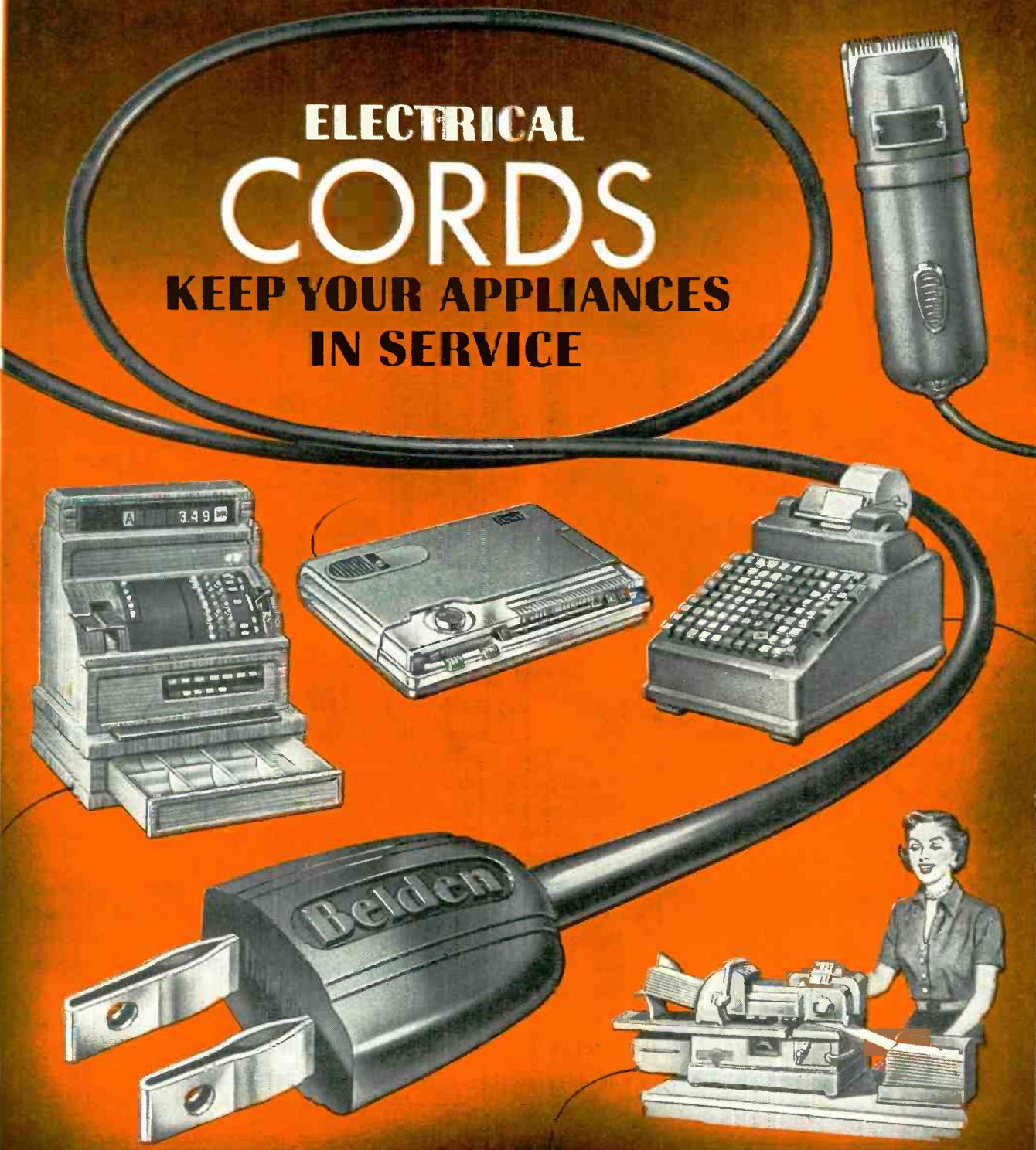


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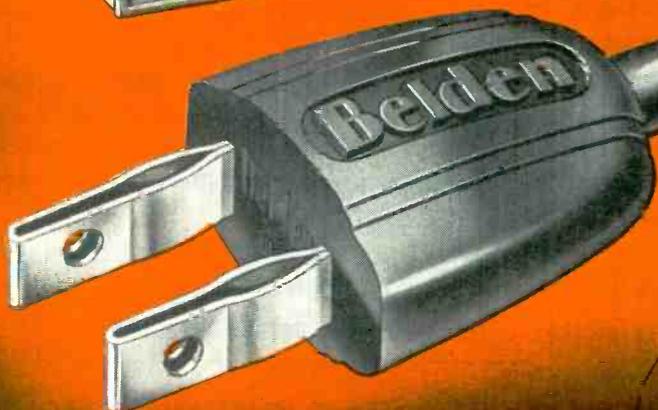
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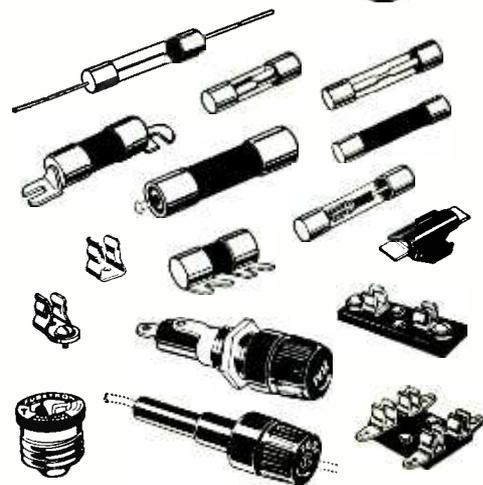
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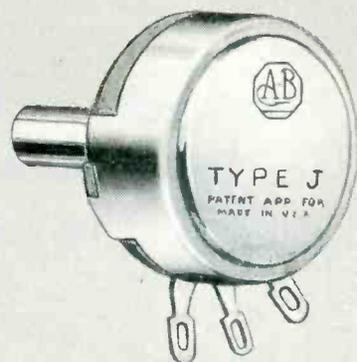
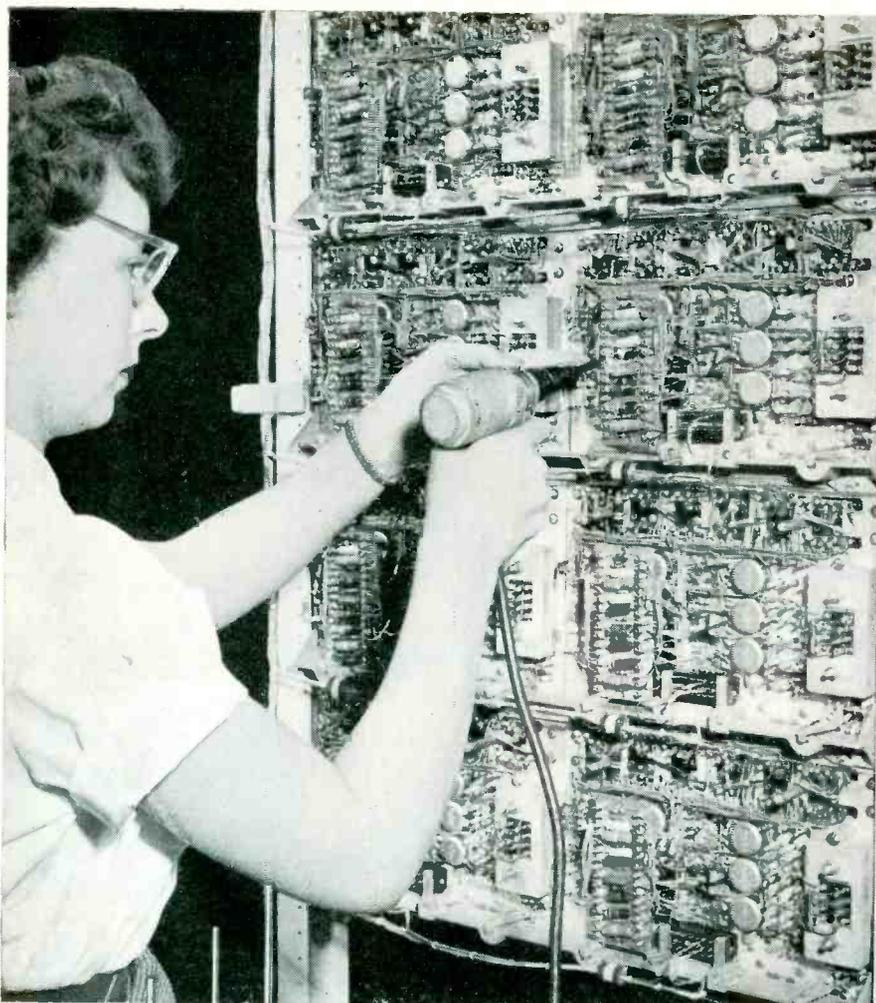
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For circuits requiring a high quality adjustable resistor . . . the Allen-Bradley Type J Bradleyometer is the only choice. It is not a film or paint type resistor. The resistor element is molded to satisfy your resistance rotation curve. After molding, the resistor characteristics remain permanently stabilized.



### BRADLEYUNITS ½ - 1 - 2 Watts

Bradleyunits function perfectly through a temperature range from -60C to +70C. Changes due to humidity are negligible. Bradleyunits are corrosion resistant and will easily pass the 200 hour salt spray test.

## Single Frequency Signaling Units Equipped with Allen-Bradley Resistors

The eight Western Electric single frequency signaling units, being assembled above, transmit and receive telephone dial pulses and supervisory signals over voice circuits. They convert direct current dial impulses to 2600 cycle signal that is transmitted to alternating current apparatus on telephone lines.

Each unit utilizes 4 Bradleyometers and 23 Bradleyunits.

Allen-Bradley Co., 110 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

The resistor elements of the Bradleyunits are encased in plastic insulating shells. Hence they can be closely grouped in a compact chassis.

Since Bradleyunits are rated at 70C instead of 40C, they assure stability and permanence which are important features in long distance telephone equipment.



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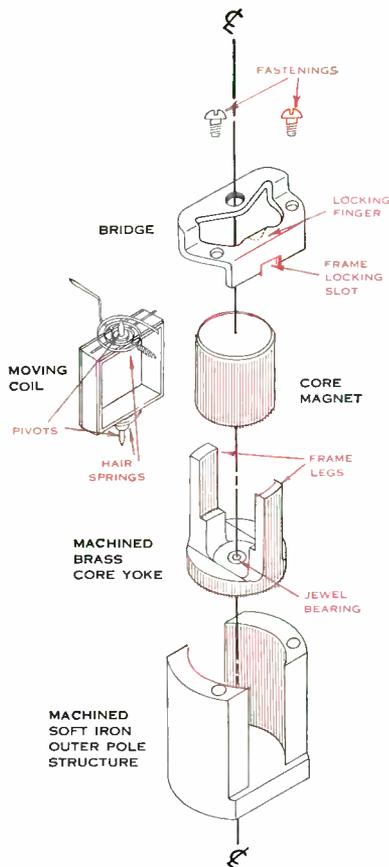
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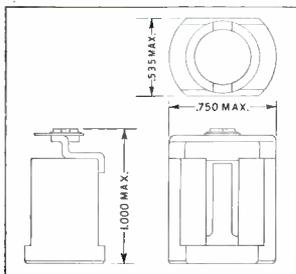


TWO VIEWS SHOWING COAXIAL MECHANISM  
 ACTUAL SIZE

(Total Weight 0.8 oz.)



EXPLODED DIAGRAM SHOWING  
 INTERLOCKING CONSTRUCTION



## COAXIAL METER MECHANISM DESIGN\* OPENS NEW FIELDS OF APPLICATION

A new Marion concept in the mechanical design of the moving coil galvanometer magnetic system has resulted in a "miniature" movement with performance characteristics and durability exceeding existing ruggedized or regular panel instruments of far greater size and weight. The Marion "Coaxial" assembly provides a magnetic field of great strength, uniformity and stability which is self-shielded. Ruggedness and stability are inherent in the basic simplicity of the design. The small size and weight make practical the application of the moving coil mechanism as a component of a great many electrical or electronic instruments or other products. This is especially pertinent in aircraft instruments where size and weight are of critical importance, yet no compromise can be made with performance and durability.

The new assembly (see exploded diagram) consists essentially of a soft iron outer pole structure, a non-magnetic yoke and a magnetized core of such diameters that the yoke fits snugly in the pole structure and the core within the yoke. The assembly is locked by attaching the bridge to the pole structure by means of two screws — the only fastenings in the entire assembly. A locking finger on the bridge holds the core and the frame in position. Rotation of the core yoke is prevented by the slot in the bridge flange which engages one of the legs of the frame. The moving coil is contained by its pivots, and bearings located in the bridge and the base of the frame.

The basic design in which all critical dimensions are machined from a common center (the bearing axis) gives far more precise and uniform alignment than is possible with stamped assemblies. The interlocked assembly assures maintenance of these close tolerances and affords far greater rigidity and strength than is available in conventional mechanisms, particularly when mass is considered.

### MECHANISMS BY MARION

The Marion "Coaxial" mechanism has many applications, not only in indicating instruments, but also as a component of equipment utilizing the moving coil galvanometer principle. It is one of a number of Mechanisms by Marion that extend the field of application of moving coil galvanometers where previously size, weight or performance characteristics prevented their use.

Marion Electrical Instrument Company, 401 Canal Street, Manchester, N. H.

\*Patents Pending



**marion meters**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

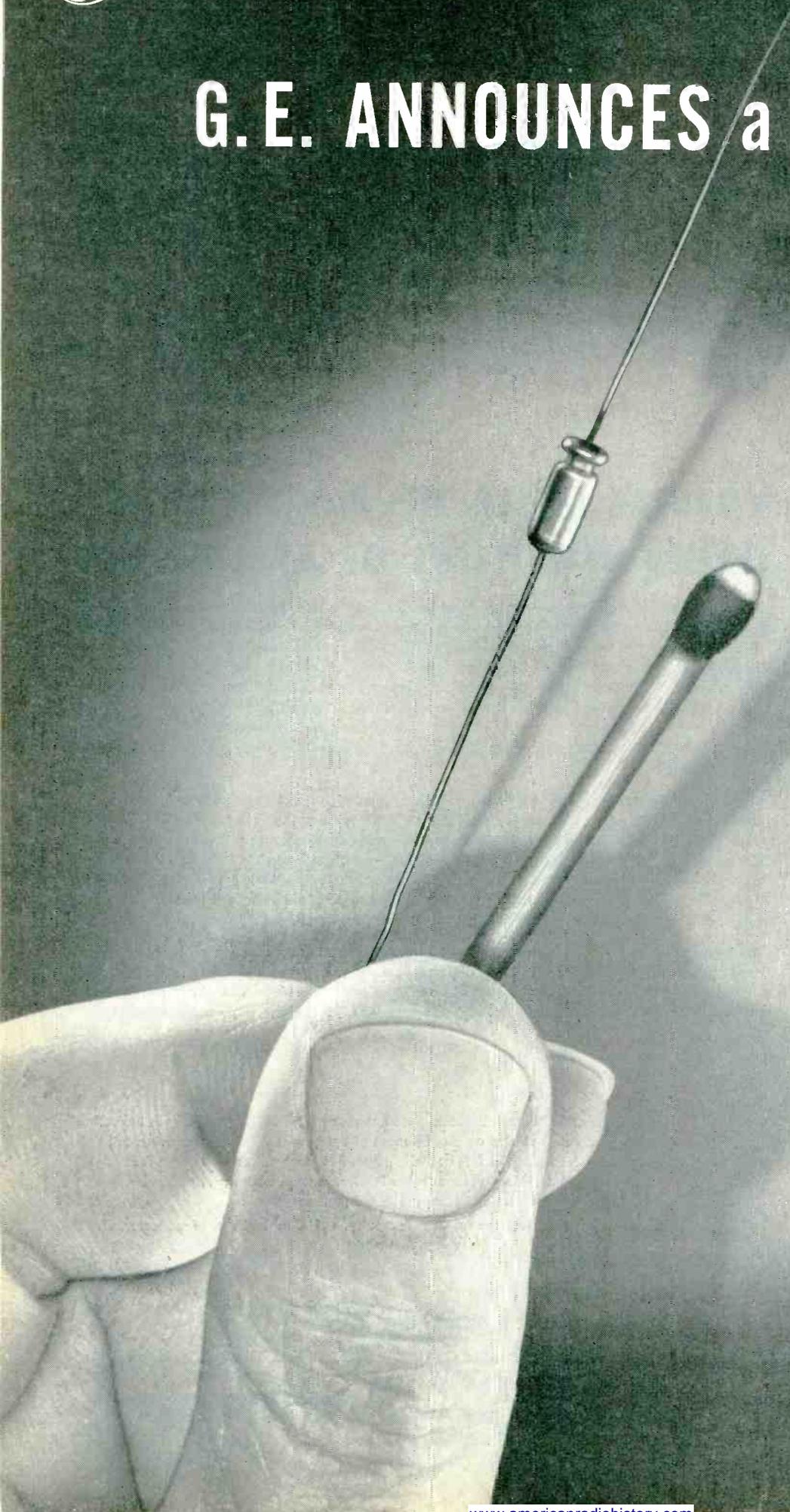
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CAPACITORS

# G.E. ANNOUNCES a new line of



# Micro-miniature Tantalytic Capacitors

Smallest electrolytic capacitors commercially available—  
 permit new design flexibility for low-voltage d-c applications

General Electric's new *Micro-miniature* Tantalytic capacitors combine *smaller-than-subminiature* size, large capacitance and low leakage current. They permit new design flexibility in low-voltage, d-c circuits . . . particularly transistorized subminiature assemblies where space is at a premium, such as hearing aids.

**SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE.** *Micro-miniature* Tantalytic capacitors outperform aluminum electrolytics in electrical stability, operating and shelf life, because of the inert characteristics of tantalum metal and the stability of its oxide. They gain added reliability from the use of silver cases, a non-acid electrolyte, and complete sealing that prevents leaking and contamination of the interior.

**WIDE TEMPERATURE RANGE.** *Micro-miniature* Tanta-

lytics can operate over a  $-20\text{ C}$  to  $+50\text{ C}$  range—may be stored at  $-65\text{ C}$ . With some capacitance derating, they can operate well below  $-20\text{ C}$ . At  $-55\text{ C}$ , units rated 10 volts and above will maintain at least 65% of their 25 C value. They also perform satisfactorily above  $+50\text{ C}$  with some life limitations.

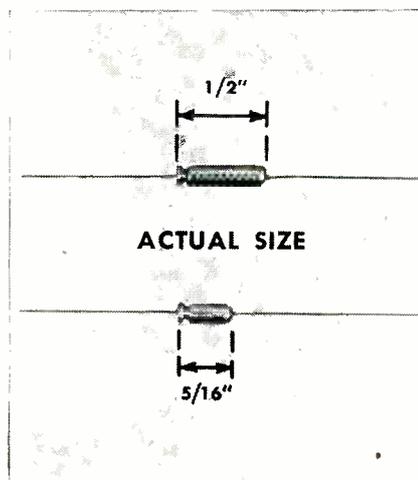
**AVAILABILITY.** Designed especially for non-resonant, non-critical applications such as coupling, by-pass and filtering, *Micro-miniature* Tantalytics can be obtained in sample lots 2 to 3 weeks after your order is received at the factory. Production lots can be shipped 6 to 8 weeks after your order is received. For more information, see your G-E Apparatus Sales Representative or write for bulletin GEA-6065 to General Electric Company, Section 442-13, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

*Progress is our most important product*

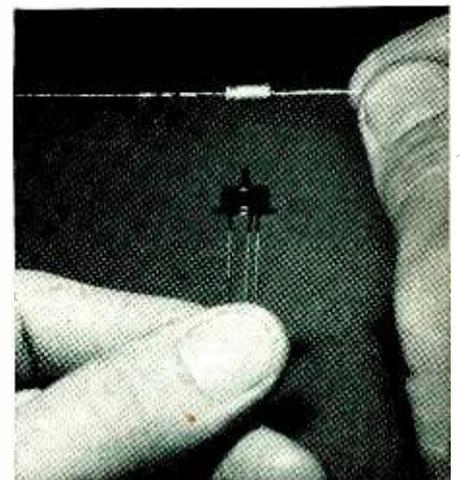
GENERAL  ELECTRIC

AVAILABLE RATINGS		
Working volts d-c	Maximum muf	
	5/16" Length	1/2" Length
2	3.0	6.0
4	2.0	4.0
6	1.5	3.0
8	1.2	2.5
10	1.0	2.0
16	.7	1.5

These ratings are based on known muf X volt capabilities. They meet the  $-15\%$  to  $+75\%$  capacitance tolerance. Other ratings, particularly whole muf values, can be supplied if the muf X volt rating is not exceeded for the voltage involved.



**LARGE CAPACITANCE** and small size make *Micro-miniature* Tantalytics valuable where space is at a premium. Diameters are .125 in.



**IDEAL COMPANIONS.** Transistors and *Micro-miniature* Tantalytics make ideal companions in low-voltage d-c miniaturized assemblies.

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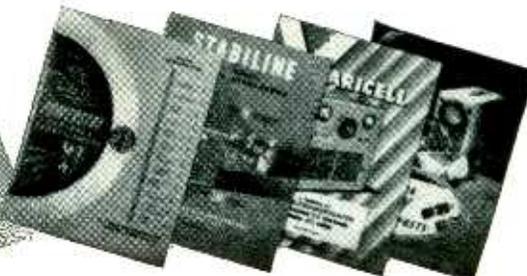
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THERE ARE MORE THAN 110 STANDARD P & B RELAY STRUCTURES

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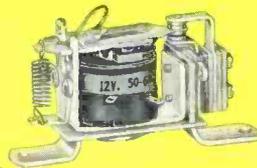
### PR Series—Heavy Duty—

For across the line power circuits, high current or high voltage switching. From SPST to DPDT. AC or DC actuation. Silver contacts.



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Medium duty, smaller in size. Positive wiping action and high contact pressure. From SPST to 3PDT. AC or DC actuation.



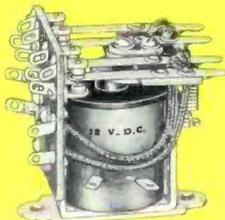
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**KR Series**—For applications where space and weight are important. Withstand high shock and vibration. From SPST to 3PDT. AC or DC actuation.



## 3 MULTIPLE CONTACT RELAYS—Light Duty

**KL Series**—Longer actuating coil gives power to actuate additional contacts and maintain 15 gram pressure. From SPST to 4PDT. AC or DC actuation.



## 4 MULTIPLE LEAF RELAYS

**SU Series**—For multiple circuit switching of power loads. Contact springs heavy tin-coated phosphor bronze. From SPST to 4PDT. AC or DC actuation.



## 5 LATCHING RELAYS

**LK Series**—Compact, high contact capacity, resists high vibration. Coils available for either AC or DC current or voltage operations. From SPST to 4PDT. 1/8" fine silver contacts.



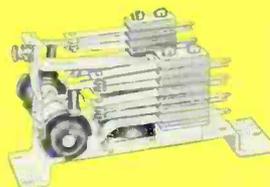
## 6 PLATE CIRCUIT RELAYS

**LM and LS Series**—Actuate on a few milliwatts. Easily adjusted. Small, rugged, low in cost. From SPST to DPDT. DC coils only.



## 7 IMPULSE RELAYS

**AP Series**—Automatic stop prevents backlash or overtravel. Precise switching regardless of operating speed. Either AC or DC current or voltage actuation.



see other side for more P & B Relays →

# more P & B standard relays

## 8 TELEPHONE RELAYS

**MH Series**—Smallest, most versatile. Maximum coil power 22,000 ohms. High contact capacity. Maximum 16 springs. From make to double break. AC or DC actuation.

**MJ Series**—Longer, more flexible contact arms. Lower spring load rate. Sensitive, fast acting. Has long life. From make to double break. AC or DC actuation.

**ST Series**—Short type for restricted space. Standard telephone design. Fast acting—50 MW per movable pole. From make to break-make. DC actuation only.

**LT Series**—For DC voltage or current. Operating time of less than 10 MS can be accomplished. 50 MW per movable pole. From make to double break. DC actuation only.



## 9 MOTOR STARTING RELAYS

**MS Series**—A voltage controlled relay insures throwout of the starting winding when motor reaches rated speed. Fast acting double break. High pull in, low pull out.



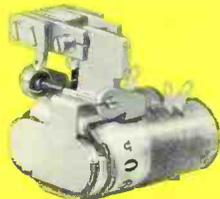
## 10 HEAVY DUTY—SHOCKPROOF RELAYS

**SP Series**—Can be mounted in any position. Particularly resistant to vibration and shock. Rugged construction. From SPST to DPDT. AC or DC actuation.



## 11 SUPER SENSITIVE RELAYS

**SS Series**—Ultra sensitive. Operate on less than 10 MW. Dual coils, 10G vibration resistance. Wide versatility. One form C-SPDT. DC actuation. Fine silver contacts.



## 12 400 CYCLE AC RELAYS

**AF Series**—15 gram or higher contact pressure. Withstand better than 10G shock. Heavy cast mounting foot. One form A to 2 form C. Silver or palladium contacts.



## 13 SUPER MIDGET RELAYS

**SM Series**—Tiny and rugged... plug-in—one form C. High degree of resistance to vibration and shock. One form C-SPDT. Coined silver to rhodium plated contacts. DC actuation.



## 14 SUBMINIATURE SENSITIVE RELAYS

**PW Series**—Standard 7 pin plug-in. Ruggedized for vibration and shock. Operating power 25 MW. Contact load 2 amperes.



## 15 MINIATURE DC POWER CONTACTOR

**MB Series**—High current contact capacity and rugged construction. Contact pressure approximately 250 grams rated 60A at 28V DC.



## 16 SPACE SAVER RELAYS

**CA Series**—Small size with large current carrying capacity. Fast armature release. Fiber mounting base. SPST-NO-double break. AC or DC actuation.



## 17 PHOTO FLASH RELAYS

**FR Series**—Suitable for photo flash or high voltage requirements. Contacts carry high current surge without sticking, burning or pitting. SPST to DPDT. AC or DC actuation.

## 18 DUST COVERS AND HERMETIC SEALING

All P & B Standard Relays can be supplied with dust covers or hermetically sealed cans with either solder or plug-in headers.

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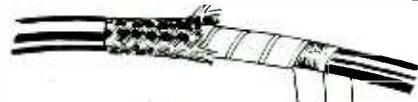
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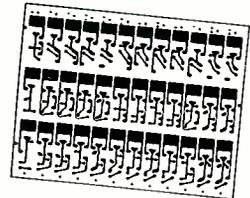
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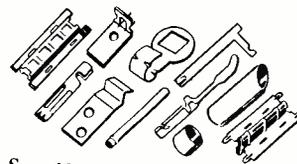


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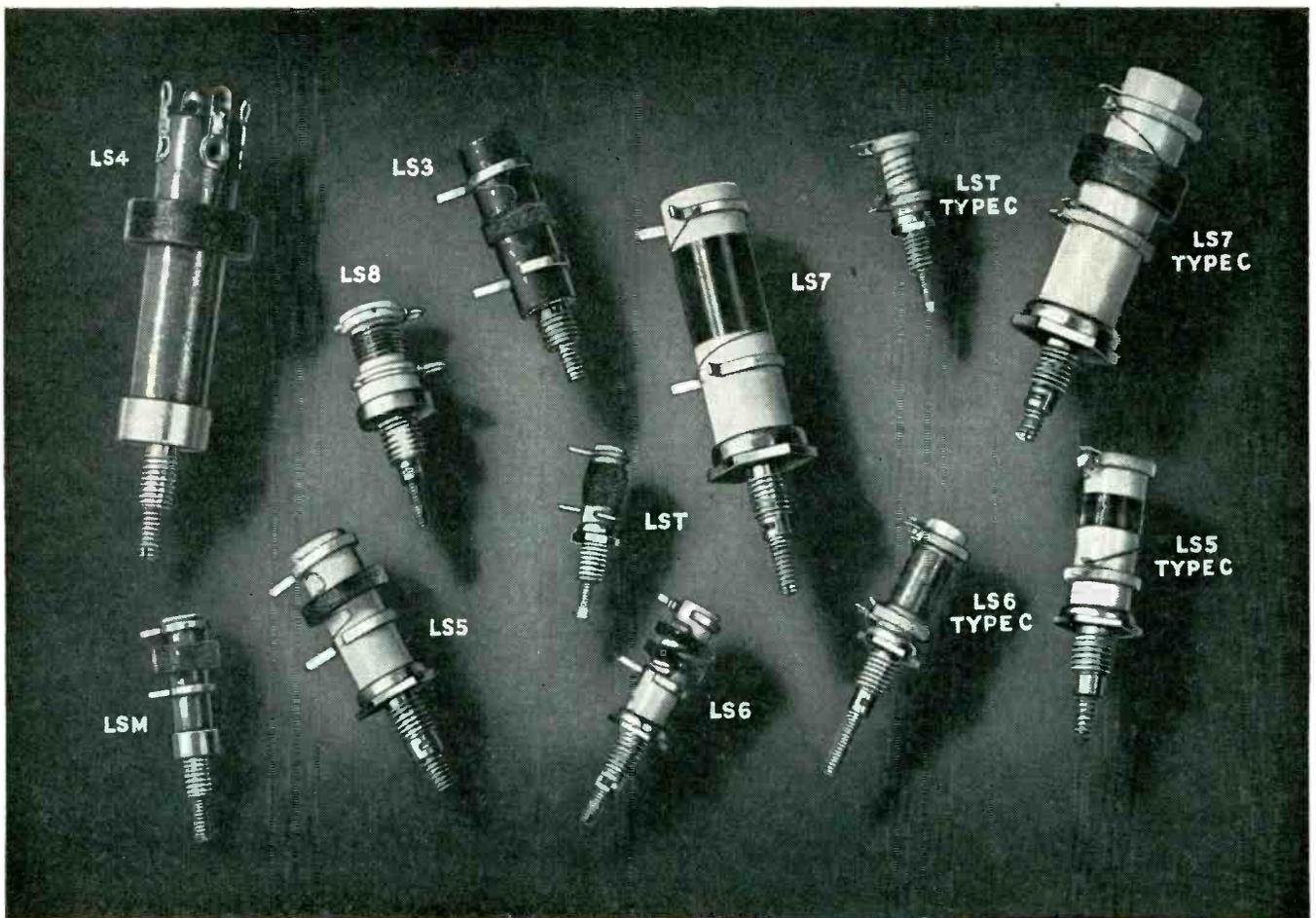
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**NEW COIL KIT X2060** for developing prototypes and pilot models contains 10 slug-tuned coils of LS6 size, type C, with silicone fibreglas collars. Range: from 2 Microhenries to 800 Microhenries, each coil slightly overlapping next coil in scale. Kit includes mounting hardware plus chart listing data of interest to designer. Coils are color-coded to chart, enabling designer to order in quantity once specifications are determined.

### COIL FORM SPECIFICATIONS

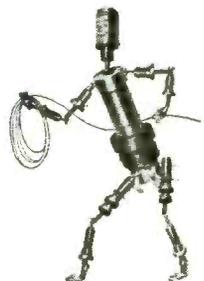
Coil Form	Material	Mounting Stud Thread Size	Form O.D.	Mounted O. A. Height
LST	L-5 Ceramic	8-32	3/16"	1 9/32"
LS6	L-5 Ceramic	10-32	1/4"	2 7/32"
LS5	L-5 Ceramic	1/4-28	3/8"	1 1/16"
LS8	L-5 Ceramic	1/4-28	2 5/64"	2 3/32"
LS7	L-5 Ceramic	1/4-28	1/2"	1 11/16"
LSM	Paper Phenolic	8-32	1/4"	2 7/32"
LS3	Paper Phenolic	1/4-28	3/8"	1 1/8"
LS4	Paper Phenolic	1/4-28	1/2"	2"

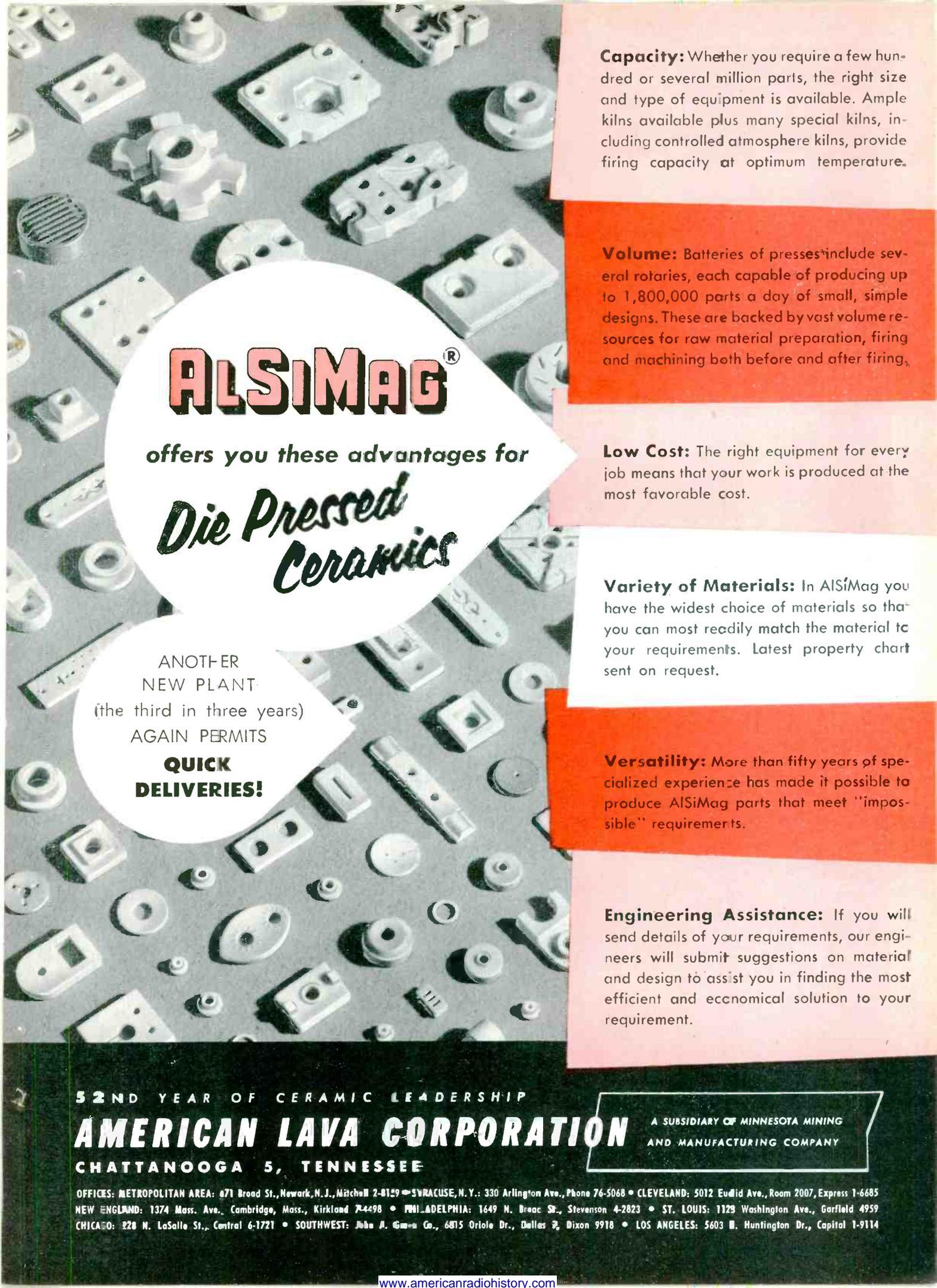
**NOTE:** Types LS5, LS6, LS7, LS8 have slug locking spring. Type LST, available with slug locking spring as type LSTL. Type LS4 has fixed lugs — all others have adjustable ring terminals.

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MX-195/U

KB-81-01

BN Connectors are small, lightweight connectors designed for use with small cables such as RG-55/U, RG-58/U and RG-62/U. They are widely used for Video, I. F., Trigger Pulse and Low-Power R. F. applications.

During its many years of collaboration with our Armed Forces, Kings has developed engineering skills and production know-how that have won them "top-priority" with radio and electronic engineers everywhere. Constant research and rigid quality control are responsible for the increasing demand for Connectors by Kings.

Our fully-staffed engineering department is ready to serve you promptly and skillfully. You'll be glad you called on Kings first.

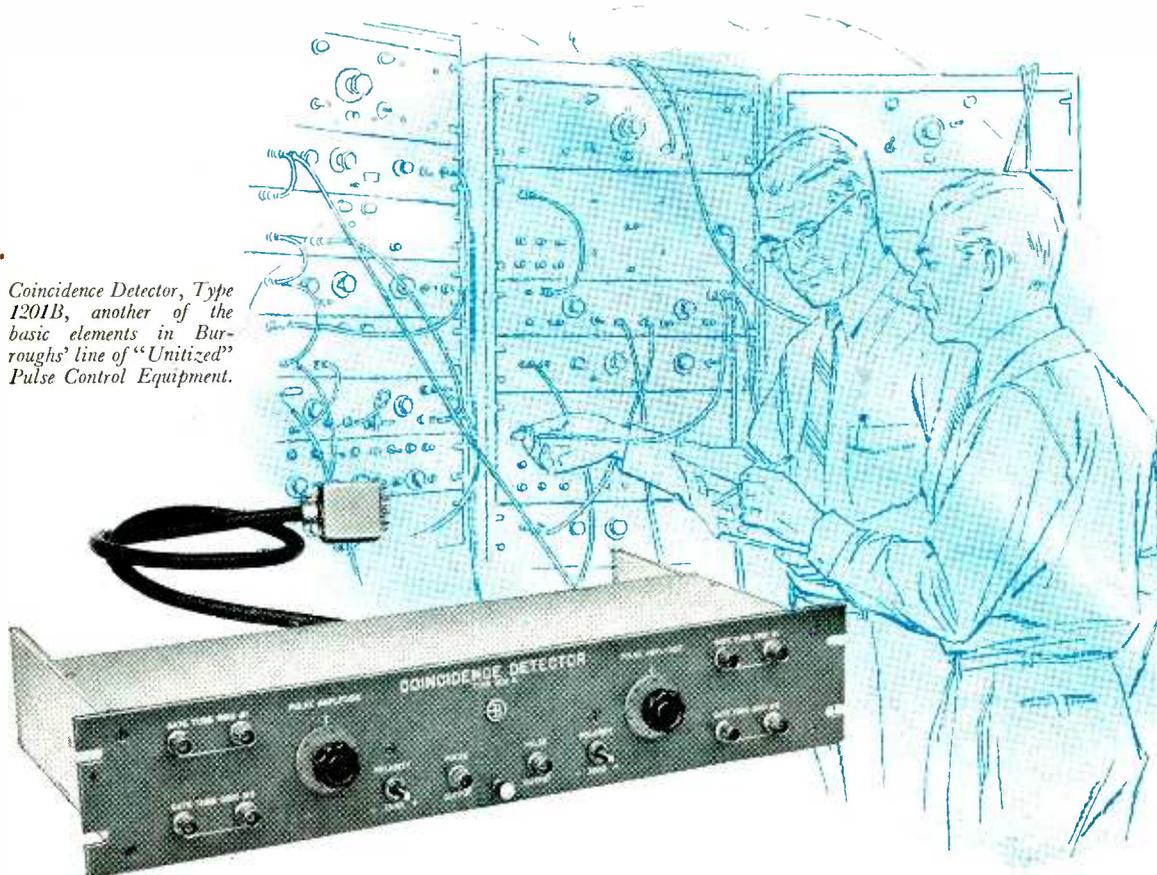


**KINGS** *Electronics* CO., INC.

40 MARBLEDALE ROAD, TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

IN CANADA: ATLAS RADIO CORP., LTD., TORONTO

Coincidence Detector, Type 1201B, another of the basic elements in Burroughs' line of "Unitized" Pulse Control Equipment.



## "Unitized" Pulse Control Equipment permits fast, easy readaptation of electronic test circuits

Speedy assembly of electronic testing equipment is one big advantage you gain when you use versatile Burroughs pulse control units . . . but there is another tremendous advantage that *only* "Unitized" equipment offers. Since each Burroughs unit performs just *one basic operation*—such as generating, counting, mixing, gating, or delay—it's easy to *reassemble* equipment for a *different* project when one set of electronic tests is completed. You simply make a block diagram of the new circuit needed and rearrange the cables to correspond to your diagram. This flexibility permits you to quickly perform tests which otherwise might require a very long time or not be undertaken at all.

### SIMPLY "PLUG IN"

#### BURROUGHS COINCIDENCE DETECTORS

Both of the coincidence detectors offered by Burroughs demonstrate the practical one-basic-function principle that makes Burroughs "Unitized" Pulse Control Equipment so suitable to your needs.

Burroughs Coincidence Detector, Type 1201B (shown here), is designed to detect coincidence between the output signal of a flip-flop and 0.1 microsecond pulses. Two inputs are provided for each unit. One accepts 0.1 microsecond pulses with

amplitudes of 12 volts or more. The other accepts the output of Burroughs Flip-Flop, Type 1101C or equivalent.

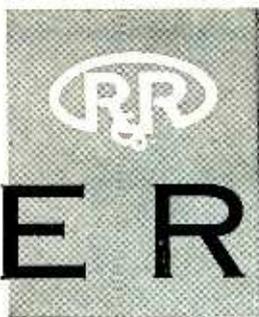
Burroughs "Unitized" pulse control assemblies have been in constant use for more than two years. Their proved dependability has led to their use by many leading electronic research organizations, including: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Consolidated Engineering Corporation, The Catholic University of America and Magnetics Research Company.

*For full information on Burroughs "Unitized" Pulse Control Equipment, write or call Department 12F, Electronic Instruments Division, Burroughs Corporation, 511 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 23, Pa.*

PULSE GENERATORS  
COINCIDENCE DETECTORS  
PULSE DELAYS  
FLIP-FLOPS  
PULSE GATERS  
CHANNEL SELECTORS  
MIXERS

**ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS DIVISION**  
**Burroughs**

THE BEST KNOWN NAME IN OFFICE MACHINES



# GERMANIUM

**D**o you know Radio Receptor Company gives

**I**ntant attention to Diode

**O**rders, and prompt

**D**eliveries on many types —

**E**specially JAN types 1N34A, 1N69, 1N70, 1N81.

**S**o why not consult with us now!

Other Types too,

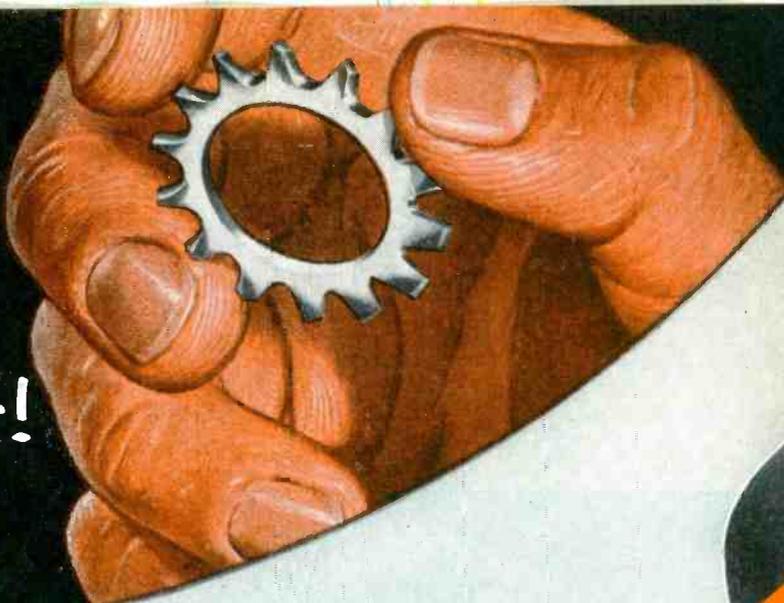
**AND**

# TRANSISTORS

*Diffused PNP Junction Transistors  
RR14, RR20, RR21 and RR34  
in production quantities for  
applications in low level audio  
circuits. Also available  
hermetically sealed.*



*Seletron & Germanium Division*  
**RADIO RECEPTOR COMPANY, INC.**  
*Since 1922 in Radio and Electronics*  
**SALES DEPT: 251 WEST 19th STREET, NEW YORK 11**  
**FACTORIES IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a small metal gear. The hand is positioned at the top right of the frame, with fingers gripping the gear. The background is dark, making the hand and gear stand out.

**THEY HOLD TIGHTER**  
because they bite deeper!

A large, detailed image of a metal gear, showing its teeth and the circular center. It is positioned horizontally across the middle of the advertisement, partially overlapping the headline.

**SHAKEPROOF<sup>®</sup> LOCK WASHERS**



Vibration? Use SHAKEPROOF Lock Washers. Exclusive tapered-twisted locking teeth bite deep . . . and actually lock even tighter as vibration increases.

They resist any backward rotation of screws or nuts . . . assure positive protection against loosening due to vibration.



**FREE...**  
**TESTING SAMPLE KIT**

. . . contains a wide variety of SHAKE-PROOF Lock Washer types and sizes for actual testing on your own product. End vibration loosening problems now . . . Send for your kit today!

**SHAKEPROOF<sup>®</sup>**



*"Fastening Headquarters"*

DIVISION OF ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS

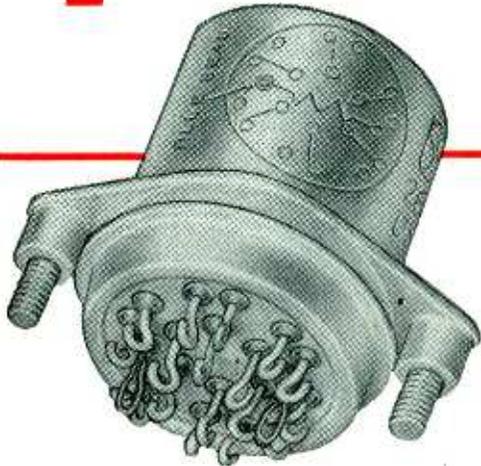
St. Charles Road, Elgin, Illinois • Offices in principal cities  
In Canada: Canada Illinois Tools Limited, Toronto, Ontario

America's Great Resources Plus A Free Economy Made This Business Possible!

# Available in



# quantity—NOW!



## UNION TYPE M MINIATURE RELAYS

**MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS OF MILITARY  
SPECIFICATIONS MIL-R-5757 A & B**

### TYPICAL PERFORMANCE DATA

Service Temperature	-65°C to 125°C	-55°C to 85°C
Style FM (6-pole)	303125	303085
Coil Resistance	325 ohms	325 ohms
Nominal Voltage	26.5	26.5
Max. Pull-In Voltage at Max. Rated Temperature	18	18
Max. Drop-Out Voltage at Max. Rated Temperature	13	13
Service	Continuous	
Shock	40 G's for 10 milliseconds	
Vibration	10 to 55 cycles per sec.— 0.060 total excursion	
Life Expectancy	1,000,000 operations minimum	
Contact Rating	2 amps. at 26.5 Volts— Resistive Load	
Breakdown Voltage at Sea Level	1000 volts a.c. between case and contacts or coil	

## GENERAL APPARATUS SALES UNION SWITCH & SIGNAL

DIVISION OF WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY

PITTSBURGH 18  PENNSYLVANIA

NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO

Now, you can buy Union type M miniature relays *in quantity*. And due to our large production facilities, you can expect a delivery date that will meet your needs. Both 6-pole and 4-pole doublethrow models are available. They meet all requirements of Military Specifications MIL-R-5757 A & B.

Here are the facts: shock load rating for the Union type M relay is 40 G's for 10 milliseconds, and this figure is obtained with the relay deenergized. This is an important point to remember, because some relays are shock-rated with the relay energized, resulting in a stiffer assembly with a higher (and non-comparable) G rating.

Breakdown voltage at sea level is 1000 volts between case and coil *or* contacts, a figure unmatched by any known comparable relay. The low 18-volt pull-in voltage is given for *maximum* rated temperature. You do not have to allow for temperature rise when you use this design figure.

This relay, weighing only 3½ ounces, is hermetically sealed containing nitrogen under pressure.

General Apparatus Sales Department E-67  
Union Switch & Signal Division  
Westinghouse Air Brake Company  
Pittsburgh 18, Pa.

Please send additional information on Union type M relays.

Name ..... Title .....

Company .....

Address .....

City, Zone & State .....

# Four different types of synchronous motor driven INTERVAL TIMERS

the answer  
to most interval  
timing-control problems

## MANUAL SET TIMERS • Series RS

Compact, rugged construction handles high load without auxiliary relay. Heavy-duty, snap-action contacts maintain continuous pressure and wiping action. 18" color-coded leads facilitate wire connections. 20-amp. rating—completely enclosed—2½" dia., 3½" length—easy-setting knob—elapsed-time indication. Time-cycle ranges, 15 min. to 12 hrs., dial calibration, 15 sec. to 15 min. 115-volt AC current, 60, 50, or 25 cycles. Complete information in Bulletin #59

## INSTANTANEOUS RESET TIMERS • Series PAB

For process control in industry. Have automatic reset, time-setting adjustment, large numerals. Extremely accurate. Built to stand hard usage. Timing range 1/10 sec. to 5 sec. in 1/10-sec. steps (PAB-3S)—to 2 min. to 3 hrs. in 2-min. steps (PAB-3H). Complete information in Bulletin #58

## AUTOMATIC RESET TIMERS • Series P and M

Series P have AC input line cord, built-in actuating start button, receptacles for plug-in remote-control and load circuits. Time cycle, 15-sec. to 5-min., dial calibration, ¼ sec. to 5 sec. 115 or 220 volt AC, 50 or 60 cycles.

Series M is similar to Series P, but start button cannot operate from remote position. Receptacle for plug-in load circuit. 60-sec. time cycle, calibrated in seconds. Complete information in Bulletin #68

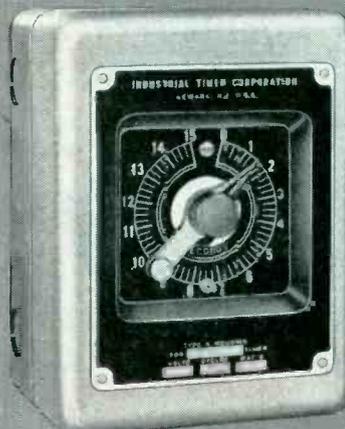
## SIGNALING TIMERS • Series S

Command eye and ear attention when time interval is completed. Automatically closes or opens circuit at end of elapsed time, and operates buzzers, bells, or lights at remote stations. 5"x5"x3", readily attached to wall, panel, or switch box. 115 to 230 volts AC, 25, 50, or 60 cycles. Slow-speed, self-starting motor. Pure silver contacts. Interval range, 1 min. to 3 hrs., dial calibrated, 1 sec. to 5 min. Complete information in Bulletin #98

Manufacturers of these and other timers and controls for Industry: AUTOMATIC RE-CYCLING TIMERS • TIME-DELAY TIMERS • RUNNING TIME METERS • INTERVAL TIMERS.



Series RS



Series PAB



Series P and M



Series S

Timers that Control  
the Pulse Beat of Industry



**INDUSTRIAL TIMER CORPORATION**  
131 OGDEN STREET, NEWARK 4, N. J.

# NEW .. SMALLER ..

## .. LIGHTER WEIGHT LINE SWITCHES

Here's real line switching versatility for Stackpole Types LP, LR and other standard variable composition resistors! These little switches measure only 7/8" diameter by 9/32" deep, exclusive of terminals.

Six standard types fill virtually every line switching need—from a low torque model for midget radios with small knobs, to a heavy duty SP DT type for large combination receivers and television sets. For auto radio and similar applications, there is a new high-current, low-voltage type with doubly anchored terminals that really takes the stress of heavy wires.

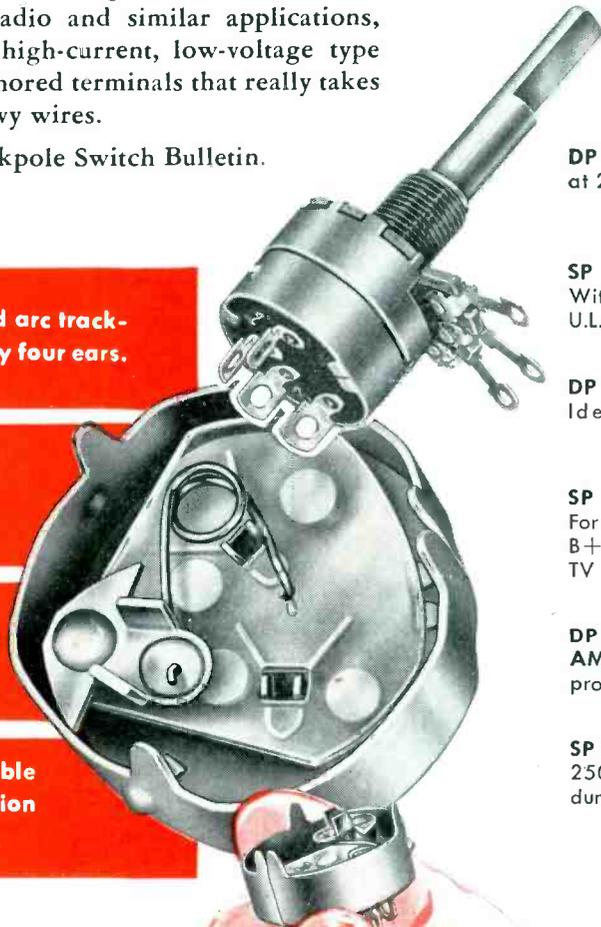
Write for Stackpole Switch Bulletin.

Laminated Bakelite base for reduced arc tracking. Securely locked to switch case by four ears.

Unique design prevents solder from reaching switch mechanism.

Tinned terminals—doubly locked in position by ears and rivets.

Silver-plated stationary and movable contacts give increased wiping action and positive indent.



DP ST 3 AMPS., 125 V.; 1 AMP., at 250 V. AC-DC. U.L. Approved  
**Type A-10**

SP ST 5 AMPS., 125 V. AC. With or without dummy terminal. U.L. Approved . . . **Type A-11**

DP ST 12 AMPS., 12 V. DC. Ideal for mobile radios.  
**Type A-12**

SP DT 3 AMPS., 125 V. AC-DC. For combined line switching and B+ discharge in large radio or TV receivers . . . . . **Type A-13**

DP ST LOW TORQUE TYPE, 1 AMP., 125 V. AC-DC. U.L. Approved . . . . . **Type A-15**

SP ST 3 AMPS., 125 V.; 1 AMP., 250 V. AC-DC. With or without dummy terminal. **Type A-16**



U.L. APPROVED SWITCH COVER is available for above switches.

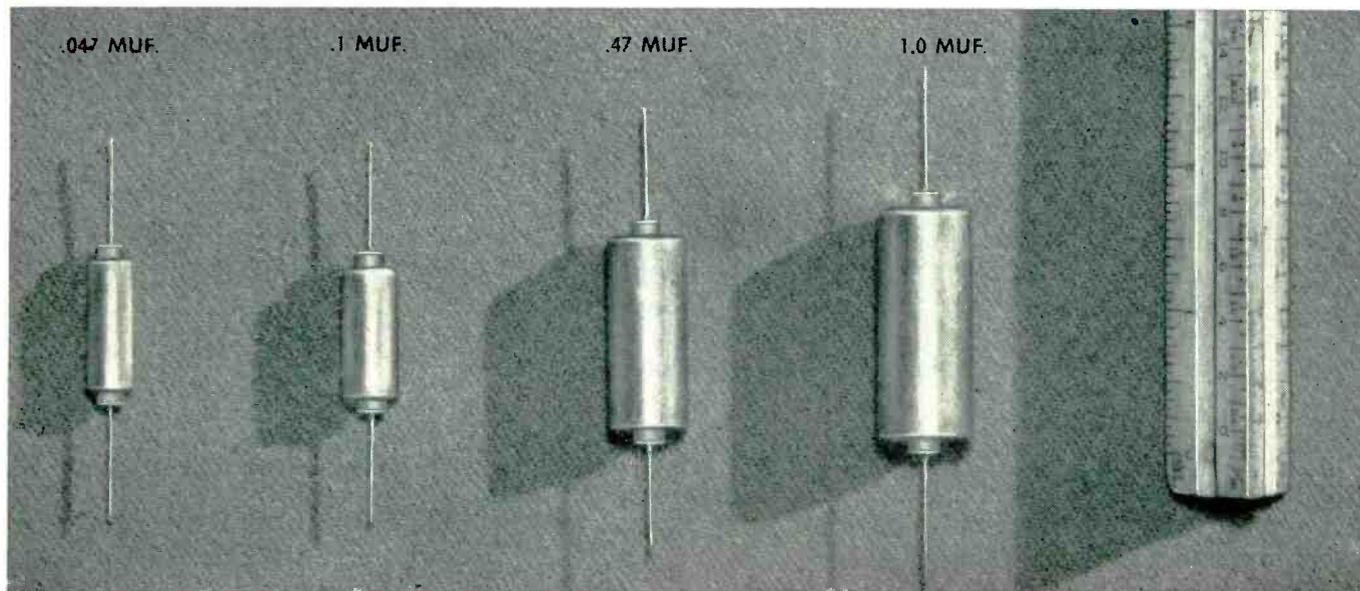
# STACKPOLE

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

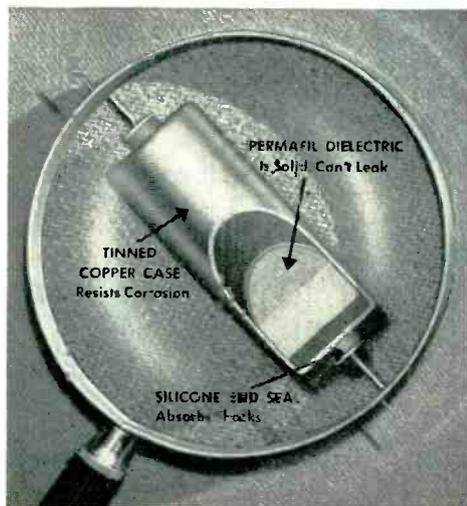
FIXED & VARIABLE RESISTORS • LINE & SLIDE SWITCHES  
CERAMAG® FERRITE CORES • IRON CORES • MOLDED  
COIL FORMS • "GIMMICK" CAPACITORS, etc.



# DESIGNER'S



## New metal-clad subminiature capacitors withstand extreme temperatures



RUGGEDLY CONSTRUCTED G-E subminiature metal-clad capacitors meet all requirements of JAN-C-25 and the proposed MIL-C-25.

### Permafil solid dielectric permits operation up to 125C without derating

Here's a complete new line of General Electric metal-clad subminiature capacitors designed to meet difficult operating conditions. Now you need no increase in capacitor size for applications with high working temperatures.

G. E.'s exclusive permafil solid dielectric eliminates the possibility of leakage without derating from -55C to +125C—and up to +150C with proper derating. Silicone bushings give high shock resistance—both thermal and physical—and leads can be soldered right up to the bushing.

Muf ratings range from .001 to 1.0 muf in 100, 200, 400 and 600 volts d-c working. They can be operated at full voltage up to altitudes of 50,000 feet.

If you need even smaller capacitors, G.E. has introduced another line of new Pyranol\* (liquid-filled) metal-clad capacitors! These are designed for operation from -55C to +85C without derating and offer the same electrical advantages as their permafil cousins. For further information on permafil capacitors, send for new Bulletin GEC-987.

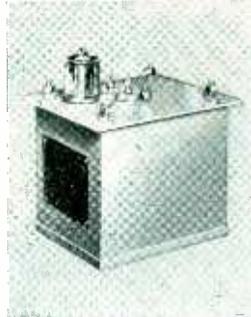


# DIGEST

TIMELY HIGHLIGHTS  
ON G-E COMPONENTS

## Compact high-voltage components built for extra long service life

These G-E high-voltage components offer a continuous-service life for long periods under extreme temperatures and mechanical shocks. All are oil-filled and hermetically sealed to resist moisture, dirt and dust. For applications 5000 volts and higher, where corona must be held to a minimum, a wide range of ratings can be tailored to meet your needs. In your inquiry, please include all functional requirements, any physical limitations, and expected quantities. Contact your G-E Apparatus Sales representative for more information.



Rectifiers



Reactors

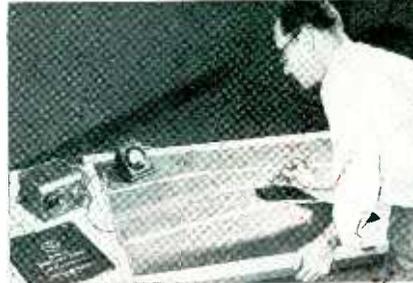


Transformers



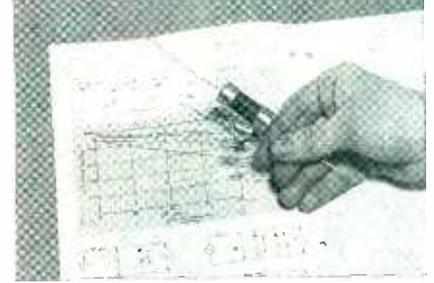
### Detects, measures light accurately

G-E photovoltaic cells—for applications where electronic amplifiers are not practical—provide extra-high output with stability and long life in capturing light energy and converting it into electrical energy. This self-generating power plant can detect, measure, and control light—and can measure variations in colors. These G-E cells are available in a hermetically sealed series with standard mountings, and in a wide variety of mounted and unmounted sizes. See Bulletin GEC-690.



### Speeds solution to field problems

The G-E analog field plotter offers a valuable aid to electronics equipment engineers in simplifying complex field studies. Problems in electrostatics, electromagnetics, and many other fields are rapidly solved with this sensitive, versatile plotting board and associated equipment. It needs only a low-voltage d-c supply, and is not affected by line-voltage variations. Explanation and instructions are covered in a 50-page manual accompanying plotter. For details, see Bulletin GEC-851.



### Cover wide temperature range

From  $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  through  $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$ —that's the wide range covered by these new G-E miniature selenium rectifiers. Stacks—available for either lead or bracket mounting—have the same outstanding features as larger G-E selenium cells: long life, good regulation, high reverse resistance, and low heat rise. For protection, they are enclosed in either Textolite\* tubes, or hermetically sealed in metal-clad casings. For more data, contact your G-E Apparatus Sales representative.



### EQUIPMENT FOR ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURERS

#### Components

Meters, Instruments  
Dynamotors  
Capacitors  
Transformers  
Pulse-forming networks  
Delay lines  
Relays  
Reactors  
Thyrite\*  
Motor-generator sets  
Inductrols  
Resistors  
Voltage stabilizers

Fractional-hp motors  
Rectifiers  
Timers  
Indicating lights  
Control switches  
Generators  
Selsyns  
Relays  
Amplidyne  
Amplistats  
Terminal boards  
Push buttons  
Photovoltaic cells  
Glass bushings

\*Reg. Trade-mark of General Electric Co.

#### Development and Production Equipment

Soldering irons  
Resistance-welding control  
Current-limited high-potential tester  
Insulation testers  
Vacuum-tube voltmeter  
Photoelectric recorders  
Demagnetizers

General Electric Company,  
Apparatus Sales Division, Section D667-26  
Schenectady 5, New York

Please send me the following bulletins:

- for reference  
 for immediate project
- GEC-690 Photovoltaic Cells  
 GEC-851 Analog Field Plotter  
 GEC-987 Permafil Capacitors



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

# Selenium Rectifiers

**INTERNATIONAL  
RECTIFIER  
CORPORATION**



EL SEGUNDO  
CALIFORNIA

**Largest  
Range in the  
Industry**

T  $\frac{1}{16}$ "

U  $\frac{1}{8}$ "

V  $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Y  $\frac{3}{8}$ "

Z  $\frac{1}{2}$ "

X  $\frac{3}{4}$ "

W 1"

B2

A5

B5

A10

B10

A15

INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER CORP.

PHOTOELECTRIC CELL

B-10-M

**PHOTOELECTRIC CELLS**  
Send for Bulletin PC-649

A-1" x 1"

B-1.2" x 1.2"

C-1.5" x 1.5"

L-2" x 2"

D-3" x 3"

E-4  $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4  $\frac{3}{8}$ "

N-5" x 5"

J-4  $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 6"

F-5" x 6"

H-6  $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 7  $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Pigtail Terminals

Ferrule Terminals

INTERNATIONAL  
RECTIFIER CORP.  
EL SEGUNDO, CALIF.

Stud Terminals

Selenium Rectifier  
TYPE WTSB  
INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER CORP.

**CARTRIDGE TYPES**

1.5 ma to 60 ma  
20 volts to 10,000 volts  
Send for Bulletin H-1

Selenium Diodes  
Send for Bulletin SD-1

Germanium Diodes  
Send for Bulletin GD-1

Hermetically Sealed  
Selenium Rectifiers

Metal Enclosed  
Selenium Rectifiers

Encapsulated  
Selenium Rectifiers



**POWER RECTIFIERS**

Single Stack Ratings:  
125 ma to 2300 Amperes

Single Plate Ratings:  
22 volts to 40 volts rms  
Send for Bulletin C-349

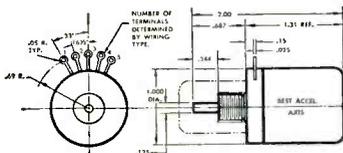
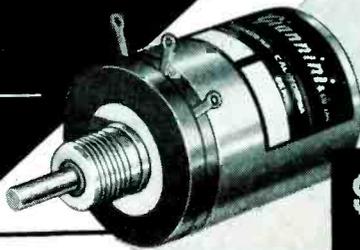
**INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER**

**C O R P O R A T I O N**

521 E. GRAND AVE. EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA. PHONE: OREGON 8-3778  
CHICAGO: 205 W. WACKER DRIVE. PHONE: FRANKLIN 2-3889  
NEW YORK: 501 MADISON AVENUE. PHONE: PLAZA 5-8665

advanced  
production  
techniques  
bring you...

advanced  
minitorque\*



**STOCK MODEL SPECIFICATIONS\*\***

- LINEARITY:**  $\pm 0.5\%$  of total resistance, or better.
- TORQUE:** Starting: 0.025 oz. in.
- SHAFT ROTATION:** 360°.
- WINDING ANGLE:** 354° Minimum. (A minimum gap is provided so that brush will not short winding in region of 354° to 360°.)
- TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT:** .00006 ohms/ohm/°C max.
- TEMPERATURE RATING:** Operating range from -54° to +71°C.
- ACCELERATION:** Will function during acceleration of 50 G's applied along any axis.
- VIBRATION:** Will function during vibration of 0.060 in. total excursion, at frequencies varying from 10 to 55 cps applied along any axis.
- VOLTAGE BREAKDOWN:** Will withstand 500 v AC (rms) at 60 cps, between any terminal and shaft at sea level.
- WEIGHT:** 0.6 oz. \*Reg. U. S. Patent Office

New design and advanced production techniques enable Giannini to bring you the advanced Minitorque\* potentiometer at a **NEW LOW PRICE**. Here, from the leader in low torque potentiometer design and production, is a rugged, high accuracy unit, at half the price of comparable potentiometers.

The Minitorque\* is a low torque Instrument Quality potentiometer 1" in diameter, with a stainless steel shaft and oilite sleeve bearing. Standard models with resolution from 0.06% to 0.19%, and linearities of  $\pm 0.5\%$  are now available for immediate delivery from stock. The Minitorque\* is especially adaptable to laboratory test equipment, computer systems, remote telemetering, and process control, where a dependable, lightweight potentiometer is required.

- Stainless Steel Shaft
- Dustproof Construction
- Positive Contact
- Low Torque Brush Design
- Moulded Plastic Body
- Platinum Alloy Wire

**\$20<sup>00</sup>**

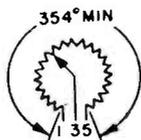
Standard Model

These resistance values in stock for immediate shipment:

500 ohms | 2K ohms | 10K ohms | 50K ohms  
5K ohms | 5K ohms | 20K ohms | 100K ohms

\*\*There are twelve wiring types available, in addition to special modifications to customer's requirements.

Resistance (ohms $\pm 5\%$ )	Maximum Current (ma at +25°C)	Average Total Turns
100	117	525
250	81	615
500	56	760
1,000	39	770
2,000	29	1,020
5,000	20	1,190
10,000	14	1,400
20,000	8.6	1,660
50,000	5.5	1,660
100,000	3.9	1,660



TYPE 9

For complete information, write for Minitorque\* Bulletin No. 111.

**Giannini**

G. M. GIANNINI & CO., INC. • PASADENA 15, CALIF. • EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

**OTHER GIANNINI POTENTIOMETERS**



**MODEL 85171A SPIRALPOT**

Slide-wire; infinite resolution; low noise; linearity to  $\pm 0.01\%$ . 1.812" dia. x 1.61" . 1/4" shaft. Resistances: 2 to 3750 ohms. 1 to 15 turns.



**MODEL 85173A SPIRALPOT**

Slide-wire; infinite resolution; low noise; linearity to  $\pm 0.025\%$ . 3.312" dia. x 2.4" . 1/4" shaft. Resistances: 6 to 25,000 ohms. 1 to 40 turns.



**MODEL 85111 MICROTORQUE**

Extremely low torque (.003 oz.in.). Resolution to .06%; 1" dia. x 1.31" . shaft .031" dia.; 1.63 watts (average). Resistance: 250 to 25,000 ohms; 12 wiring types. Linearity:  $\pm 0.5\%$  or  $\pm 0.25\%$ .



**MODEL 85193 MINIGANG**

Rugged—small; resolution to .06%; 1.125" dia.; up to six sections; 2 watts per section. Resistances: 130 to 70,000 ohms. Linearities:  $\pm 0.5\%$  or  $\pm 0.25\%$ .



**MODEL 8620 RECTIPOT**

Linear motion; rigid metal case; 1" dia.; one or two elements; strokes from 0.2" to 6.0". Resistances: from 400 ohms/in. to 15,000 ohms/in.; taps available.



**MODEL 85196 UNIVERSAL POTENTIOMETER**

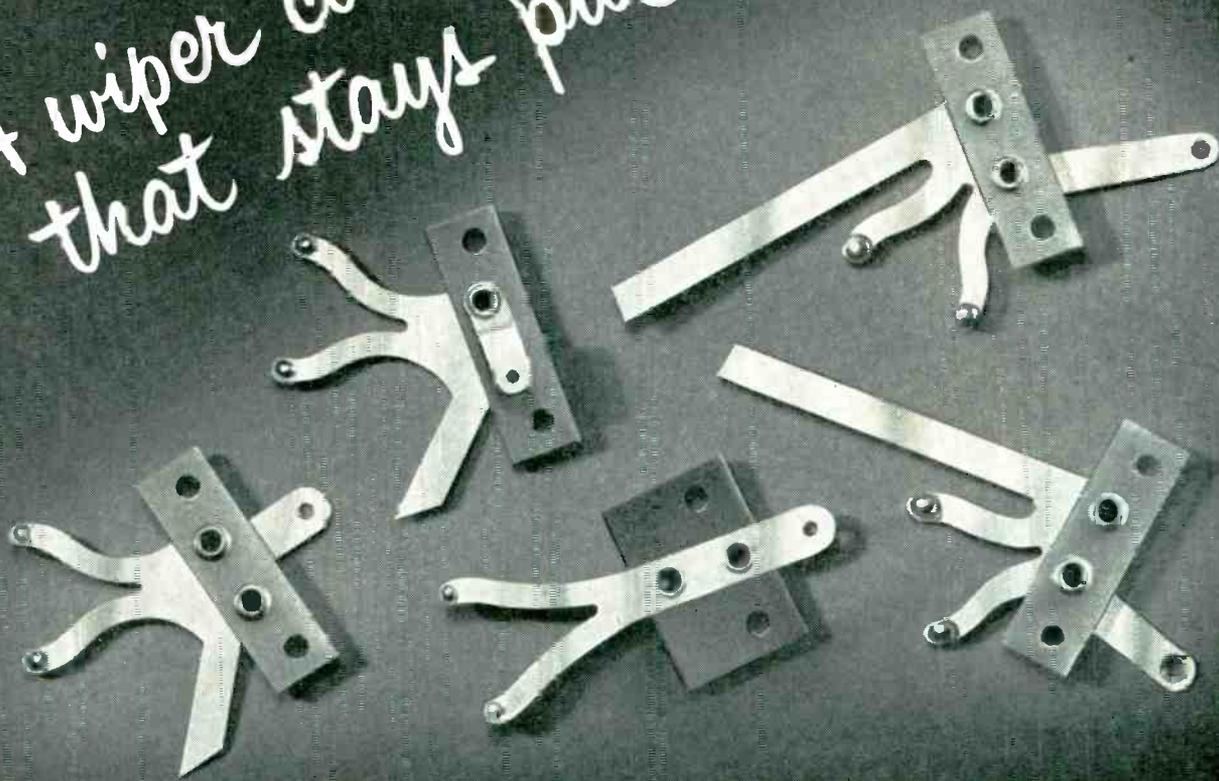
High accuracy; rugged. Resistances: 360 to 200,000 ohms. Linearities:  $\pm 0.3\%$  to  $\pm 0.15\%$ ; 12 wiring types; sleeve or ball bearing models; 1.740" dia. x .81"; available with sine-cosine or logarithmic outputs.



**MODEL 85197 UNIVERSAL GANGPOT**

Up to 12 sections; 2" dia. Resistances: 360 to 200,000 ohms per section. Linearities:  $\pm 0.3\%$  to  $\pm 0.15\%$ ; sleeve or ball bearings; sections phaseable 360°, solid shaft. Anodized aluminum case; log or sine-cosine outputs.

*A wiper contact  
that stays put*



Data supplied by the Radio Condenser Company, Camden, N. J.

## IT'S MADE OF **BERYLCO** BERYLLIUM COPPER

Why beryllium copper is specified more and more for electronic equipment is illustrated by this wiper contact for a variable condenser used in Signal Corps combat transmitting and receiving equipment. It is made of quarter hard Berylco 165 strip, .014" thick, cadmium plated. The contact buttons are silver.

Electrical conductivity here is a must, of course. But even more important is the degree of contact the part makes with the shaft. Too little pressure will make a poor electrical contact; too great a pressure will excessively load the shaft. In production, the wiper is tested with a combination leaf spring gage and electric continuity checker to register between 40 and 70 grams of pressure.

Once this adjustment is made, the Berylco contact will exert a constant pressure, come what may. In fact, it will remain in adjustment even after hand-forming during the checking operation.

It is just this ability of Berylco to solve conflicting mechanical, electrical and service requirements that makes it valuable to designers. Here, in one alloy, are combined such properties as strength, conductivity, corrosion resistance and elasticity—a combination no other alloy gives you.

If you would like to include beryllium copper in your plans for the future, we invite you to share the know-how of the world's largest producer of this unique alloy. For engineer-

ing help or sample material, call or write any of the offices listed below.

### INVALUABLE

This 16-page booklet, called **APPLICATIONS UNLIMITED**, contains nearly 40 case histories — shows how Berylco has solved many troublesome design and engineering problems. Send for your free copy today.



**TOMORROW'S PRODUCTS ARE  
PLANNED TODAY... WITH  
BERYLCO BERYLLIUM COPPER**

**BERYLCO**

THE **BERYLLIUM** CORPORATION

DEPT. 3L, READING 21, PENNSYLVANIA

New York • Springfield, Mass. • Rochester, N. Y. • Philadelphia • Cleveland • Dayton • Detroit • Chicago • Minneapolis • San Francisco • Los Angeles

*Representatives in principal world-trade centers*

# YOU helped create this superior Recording Oscillograph



## NEW Type 5-119

CONSOLIDATED'S new Type 5-119 Oscillograph was designed and built to customer specifications. Many major users were interviewed by our design engineers to determine the features desired in a "perfect" instrument. Foremost demand was for great dependability. Second need indicated was for high trace capacity.

Dependability is achieved by extensive warning and test circuits and by reserve lamps which assure continuous recording in the event of lamp burn-out. Indicators warn immediately of any condition which could cause data loss, while additional circuits permit quick testing

of the warning system. Design of the instrument assures reliable operation under the most rigorous environmental conditions.

Standard models provide either 36 or 50 traces. Consolidated's new Series 7-300 Galvanometers provide frequency response flat to 3000 cps. Standard record width of 12" greatly simplifies record interpretation. Only after several prototypes were successfully tested under actual field conditions did we go into production on the 5-119—the new recording oscillograph leader. Write for Bulletin CEC 1536-X7.

### SPECIFICATIONS

TRACE CAPACITY .....	36 or 50-trace models available
TRACE IDENTIFICATION ...	repeated, sequential trace breaks
RECORD WIDTH .....	12" standard; narrower widths adaptable
RECORD MAGAZINE .....	removable, integral type; holds 250' paper or film
RECORD SPEEDS .....	0.10 to 100 inches per sec. through quick-change gears, instantaneous switch-actuated, 10:1 speed jump
SCANNING SYSTEM .....	ground-glass screen and adjustable motor-driven polygon mirror; timing lines show on viewing screen
REMOTE OPERATION .....	accessory control unit with all essential controls & indicators
TIMING PROVISIONS .....	0.10 and/or 0.01 sec. lines photographed across record
EVENT NUMBERING .....	high-speed flash system operates as rapidly as one number per sec.
POWER REQUIREMENTS ..	115 volt, 60 cycle and 26 volt d-c models
INPUT PROVISIONS .....	all connectors on one rear deck; individual galvanometer plugs
CONTROL PANEL .....	all controls and indicators on single panel
ACCESSIBILITY .....	all adjustments can be made from one surface



The 5-119 can be panel mounted vertically with special shockmounts.

## Consolidated Engineering

CORPORATION

300 North Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena 15, California

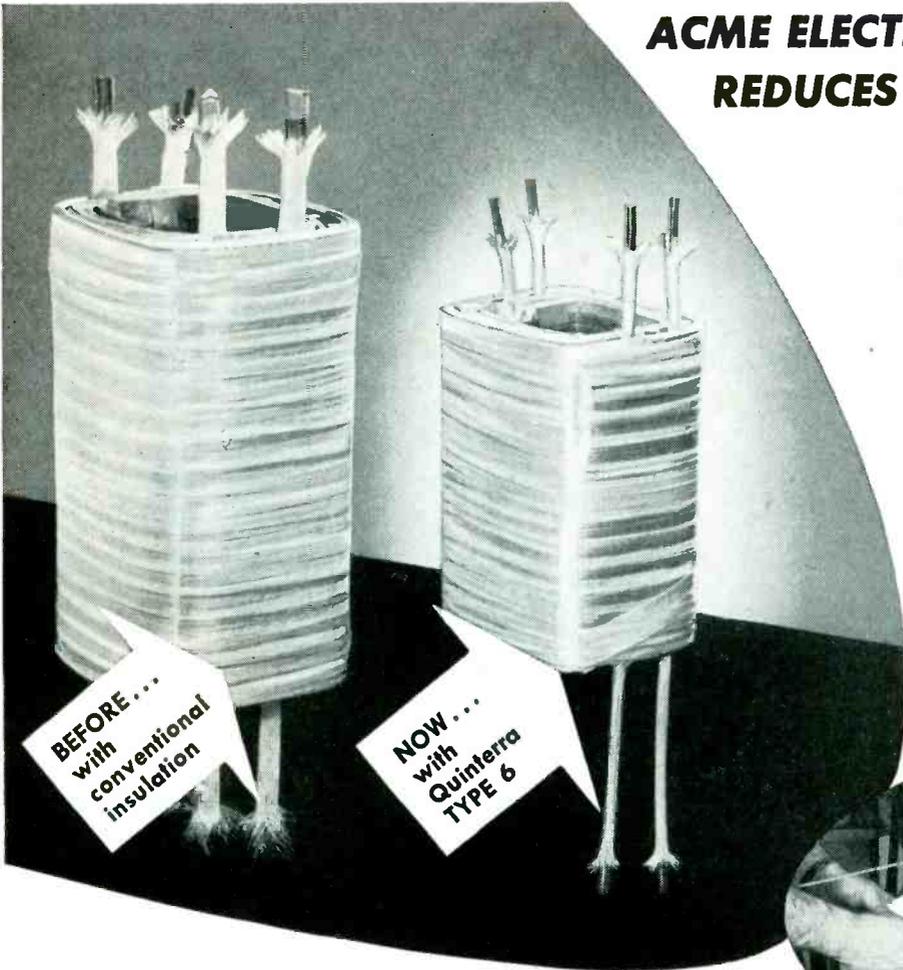
Sales and Service through **CEC INSTRUMENTS, INC.**,  
a subsidiary with offices in: Pasadena, New York,  
Chicago, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Dallas.

analytical  
instruments  
for science  
and industry

## Recording Oscillographs

The Type 5-119 is the newest of 7 Consolidated Oscillographs ranging from 9 to 50 channel capacity. These versatile instruments simultaneously record any physical phenomena that can be transformed into electrical impulses. All measurements are obtained in clear, permanent form during the same operational cycle for future detailed analysis.

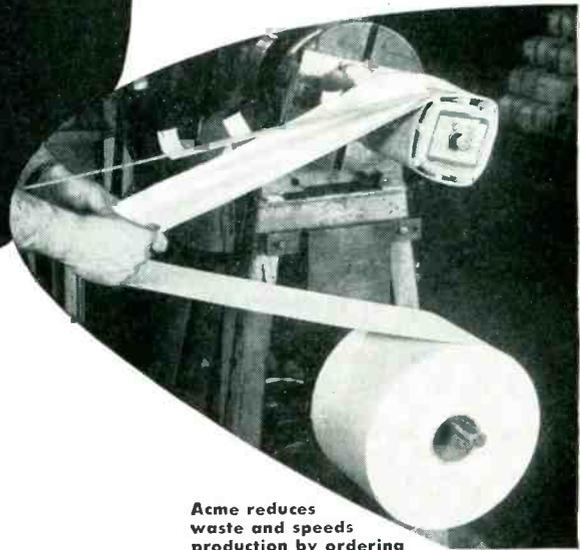
**ACME ELECTRIC CORPORATION  
REDUCES TRANSFORMER SIZE**



Saves **40%**  
on steel...

Saves **42%**  
on copper...

Saves **44%**  
on weight...



Acme reduces waste and speeds production by ordering Quinterra to exact width required—Production efficiency has been increased and waste has been reduced to an absolute minimum—without equipment changeover—by using Quinterra Type 6, factory-cut to Acme's dimensional specifications.

—by insulating coils with

*Quinterra*<sup>®</sup> TYPE 6

**the purified asbestos electrical insulation**

How have these tremendous savings in critical materials, weight, space, and production time affected the quality of Acme transformers?

The manager of Acme's Dry Type Transformer Division advises that not a single failure in operation of an Acme Quinterra-insulated transformer has been reported in the two years that they have been produced. Since several thousands of these units have been manufactured in this time, their quality is evident.

Here are the reasons why this Johns-Manville purified asbestos insulation has helped the Acme Electric Corporation,

and many other well-known manufacturers, turn out better products and at the same time lower production costs.

Quinterra Type 6 possesses high thermal stability and lasting dielectric strength. It is a twin-ply, polyvinyl, acetate-treated, purified asbestos insulation with a dielectric strength of 300 VPM. Even when its saturant is baked out by continuous exposure to 200 C, it retains the inherent dielectric of the base sheet which is at least 200 VPM . . . and it remains a dielectric up to 400 C.

Type 6 has high mechanical strengths because it is made by combining and

calendering two layers of Quinterra together into a dense, smooth-surfaced insulation. Its good tensile and bursting strengths enable operators to achieve favorable production rates. Further economies result from its large square-foot-per-dollar coverage.

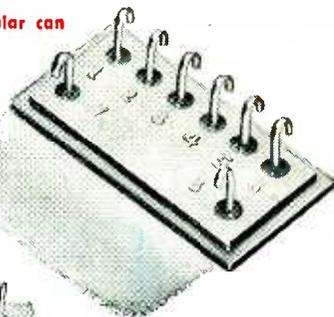
If you are a manufacturer of magnetic or resistance devices, Quinterra Type 6 . . . or one of the other Quinterras . . . may enable you to lower production costs and also to improve your product's performance. For samples and additional information, write to Johns-Manville, Box 60, New York 16, New York.



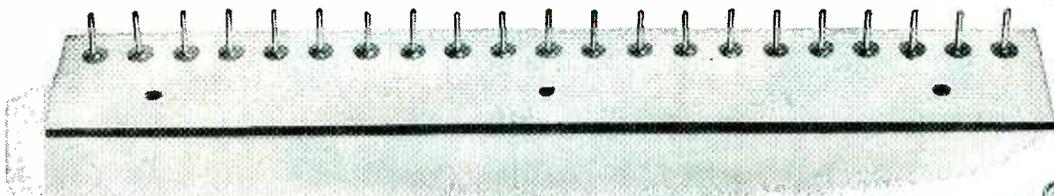
**Johns-Manville ELECTRICAL INSULATIONS**

the shapes of things to come...

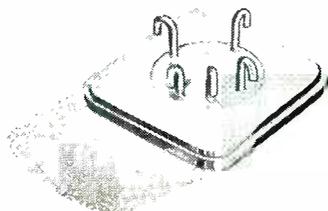
Fits rectangular can



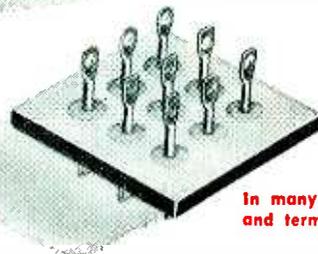
Terminal strip



Fits square can



are here



In many sizes and terminations

PLUGS AND HEADERS



Fits 3/4" round can



Fits 7/8" round can

with

# Hermetic's new *Vac-tite*\* Compression Seals

Shapes and sizes in hermetic seals that are now available in **VAC-TITE** Heavy Duty Compression Seals were formerly impractical due to the inability of conventional designs to withstand mechanical abuses and deflection during installation and in use. It is now practical to produce small runs with little or no tooling at reasonable prices. Vacuum tightness is guaranteed, proven by mass spectrometer tests. Applications include use as an integrally fused cover-header combination, making it no longer necessary to solder headers and terminals into the cover . . . and as terminal strips assembled as one piece instead of many individual terminals.

Let our design engineers provide you with the most economical, rigid, fused, multi-terminal assembly

for your requirements. Just tell us how many terminals you need and types of terminations (such as tubular, hooked, flattened and pierced, lug or turret) . . . the electrical characteristics such as current capacity and voltage breakdown . . . maximum size (rectangular coordinates or diameter) . . . and the type of enclosure or mounting.

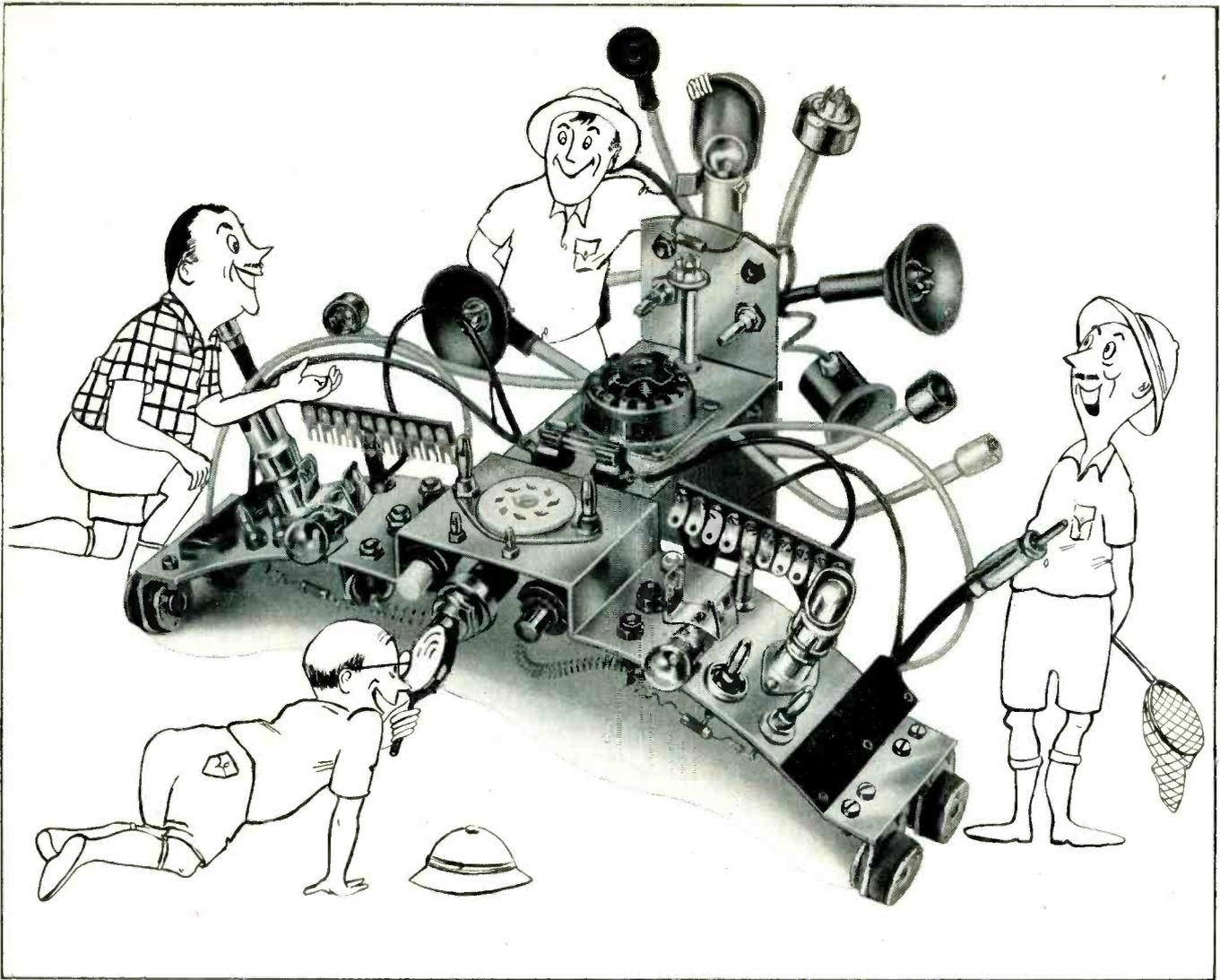
\***VAC-TITE** is **HERMETIC's** new vacuum proof compression-construction glass to metal seal. In addition to special shapes, many standard sizes such as .800 O.D. and .900 O.D. multi-terminal headers and a large variety of individual terminals are available in **VAC-TITE** Compression Seals.



*Hermetic Seal Products Co.*

31 South Sixth Street, Newark 7, New Jersey

F I R S T   A N D   F O R E M O S T   I N   M I N I A T U R I Z A T I O N



## Dielectric Gismatron

Completely silent in operation, the Gismatron was originally designed as an aid to entomologists. It has now won the approval, however, of *electronic* bug-hunters who find that its various component parts (all of them made by Ucinite) *add reliability, ease of assembly and smoothness of operation* to various types of electronic apparatus, thereby eliminating

many bugs before they have to be hunted.

With an experienced staff of design engineers, plus complete facilities for volume production, Ucinite is capable of supplying practically any need for metal or metal-and-plastics assemblies. Call your nearest Ucinite or United-Carr representative for full information or write directly to us.



**The**  
**UCINITE CO.**  
*Newtonville 60, Mass.*  
Division of United-Carr Fastener Corp.

}

**Specialists in**  
**ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLIES,**  
**RADIO AND AUTOMOTIVE**

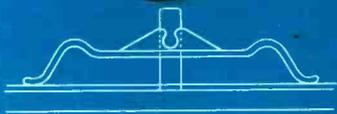
# Fishtail...

## New anti-rattle fastener for NAMEPLATES and trim holds threadless studs

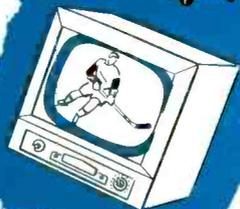
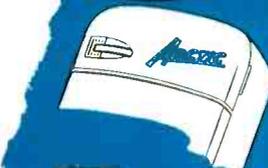
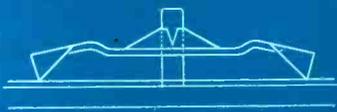
Quick, tight, permanent fastening for name-plates and other die-cast trim is now possible without nuts and washers, thanks to United-Carr's Fishtail fastener.

Easily attached with simple hand tools, its teeth actually bite into chrome-finished, threadless studs so that there is no chance of slippage or looseness.

### ROUND TAIL with blunt legs



### FISHTAIL with sharp legs



Fishtail's grip on welded, staked or extruded studs is independent of the pressure of the spring take-up legs. Leg pressure, however, allows positioning adjustments while it provides secure anchorage even when the studs protrude through oversize holes.

Fishtail fasteners can be used on flat or contoured surfaces and their cup-shaped centers hold and retain sealing compounds.

*Like thousands of other fasteners and allied devices, designed and manufactured by United-Carr, Fishtail fasteners help speed assembly and cut costs. Available in a complete range of sizes and in volume quantities; further details on request.*

# UNITED-CARR

MAKERS OF **DOT** FASTENERS

UNITED-CARR FASTENER CORPORATION, CAMBRIDGE 42, MASSACHUSETTS

**MITCHELL-RAND**

features electrical insulating tapes

# BI-SEAL

self-bonding  
Polyethylene,  
for resistance  
to corrosion  
and chemicals.

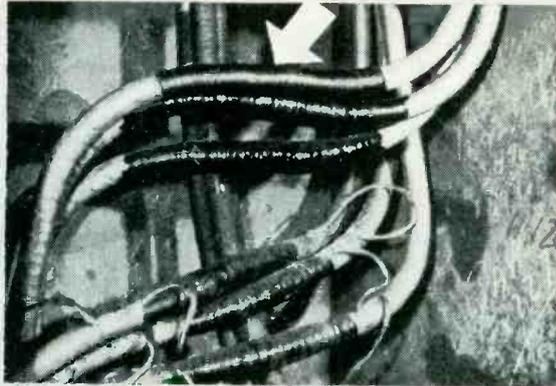


# BI-PRENE

self-affixing  
Neoprene,  
for resistance  
to oils  
and chemicals.



UNAFFECTED BY LOW TEMPERATURES • SUPERIOR  
AGING • CORROSION-CHEMICAL OIL RESISTANT •  
EXCELLENT CONFORMABILITY • SELF-BONDING •  
MOISTURE-RESISTANT • HI-DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

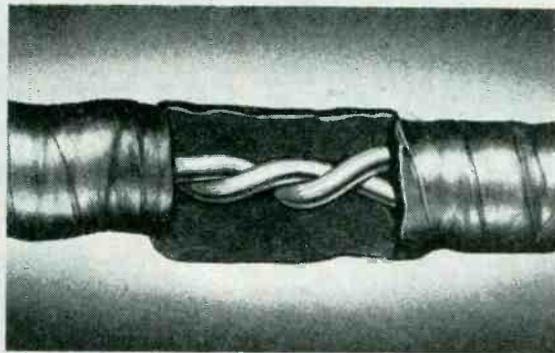


### BI-SEAL INSULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Properties	
Dielectric strength.....	1000 volts/mil avg.
Power factor.....	60 cycles...0.0006
	1000 cycles...0.0006
	106 cycles...0.0004
Dielectric constant....	60 cycles... 2.32
	1000 cycles... 2.34
	106 cycles... 2.13

### Physical and Chemical Properties Resistance to:

Ozone .....	Excellent
Oxygen .....	Excellent
Acids .....	Excellent
Alkalies .....	Excellent
Moisture vapor transmission .....	Negligible
Castor Oil .....	Good
Commercial Hydraulic Fluids .....	Excellent
Aging qualities .....	Excellent
Operating temperatures.....	197°F to -67°F
Application temperatures.....	150°F to -40°F



### BI-PRENE INSULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Physical Tests on Press	
Cured Slabs 10°/310°F	
Tensile .....	1980 p.s.i.
Elongation .....	400%
200% Modulus .....	1030 p.s.i.
Ozone .....	6 hours to cut
Physical Properties on Aging	
80°C Oxygen Bomb for 14 days	
67.4% of original elongation	
62.6% of original Tensile	

Air Bomb at 26°F for 30 Days at 80 p.s.i.	
160% of original elongation	
66% of original Tensile	
Oil Resistance	
A. S. T. M. Reference fluid number one —	
11.7% maximum swell in 24 hrs. A. S. T. M.	
Reference fluid number two—69.7% maximum swell in 24 hrs. 18 hr. exposure in oil at 121°C — Tensile decreased 4.5%. Elongation increased 70%.	

Here are two multi-purpose electrical insulating tapes for wire or cable splicing . . . the self-bonding BI-SEAL and the self-affixing (air-curing) BI-PRENE . . . to meet the strictest requirements for unusual as well as ordinary cable splice applications for the smallest wire or the largest cable . . . wherever tape can be used for splicing.

The outstanding characteristics and excellent insulation properties, plus the feature that once applied BI-SEAL and BI-PRENE tapes fuse into a solid mass, impossible to unwrap or delaminate, enables these products to offer complete and lasting protection against moisture, acids, alkalis, oils, chemicals, sunlight, corrosion, fungus, ozone, etc.

Write for samples and detailed data

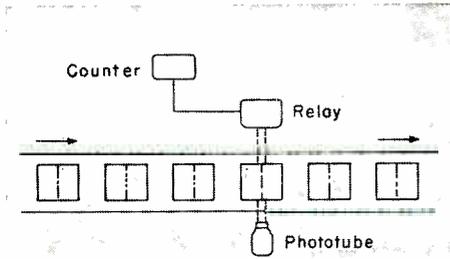
**MITCHELL-RAND** INSULATION COMPANY, INC.

51 MURRAY ST. • COrtlandt 7-9264 • NEW YORK 7, N.Y.



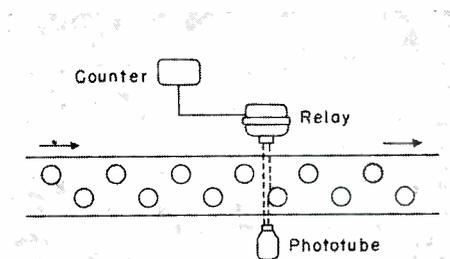
MIRAGLAS VARNISHED TAPES, CLOTHS AND SLEEVINGS • MIRAGLAS TAPES, BRAIDED SLEEVINGS AND TYING CORDS • MIRAGLAS SILICONE TREATED CLOTHS, TAPES AND TUBINGS • MICA TAPES, CLOTHS AND MICA-FIBERGLAS COMBINATIONS • FIBRE, PHENOL FIBRE AND MIRALITE POLYESTER RESIN SHEET INSULATING PAPERS—DURO, FISH, PRESSBOARD, ETC. • VARNISHED CAMBRIC TAPES, CLOTH AND SLOT INSULATIONS • COTTON TAPES AND SLEEVINGS • TWINES AND TIE TAPES • ASBESTOS TAPES, SLEEVINGS AND CLOTH, TRANSITE AND ASBESTOS EBONY • ARMATURE WEDGES AND BANDING WIRE • VARNISHED TUBINGS, HYGRADE, MIRAGLAS, HYGRADE VF, MIRAGLAS SILICONE • THERMOFLEX AND FLEXITE EXTRUDED PLASTIC TUBING • PERMACEL MASKING TAPES AND ELECTRICAL TAPES • BI-SEAL, BI-PRENE; FRICTION TAPES AND RUBBER SPLICE • COMPOUNDS—TRANSFORMER, CABLE FILLING, POTHEAD, ETC. • INSULATING VARNISHES OF ALL TYPES.

# G-E Photoelectric Relays Sort, Count, Signal — Automatically



## CR7505-K100 Simple, Inexpensive, Dependable

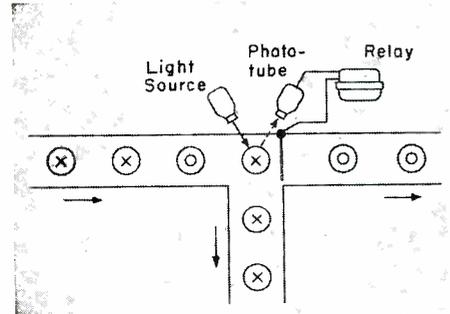
Ideal for applications not requiring extreme accuracy or extra high speeds, the K100 can relieve costly personnel for more productive jobs. A good example is the application at left, where this relay is being used to operate a counter on a conveyor line. The K100 is furnished in a sturdy NEMA Type I enclosure. *Bulletin GEA-3533D.*



## CR7505-K201 High-quality, General-purpose Relay

The K201 photoelectric relay, shown at left counting small cans on a high-speed conveyor line, offers sufficient sensitivity and operating speed for most applications.

The K201 is available in either weather-resistant and dust-tight (NEMA III and V) or explosion-proof (NEMA VII) or water-tight (NEMA V). *Bulletin GEA-5920.*



## CR7505-N210 High Speed, High Sensitivity

The N210 relay is an extremely sensitive device designed for operation at very high speeds.

In the example shown here, it is used on a conveyor to separate cans according to markings. It can also be used to sort unlabeled cans from correctly labeled ones. Available in same enclosure types as K201. *Bulletin GEA-5921.*

### SPECIFICATIONS

#### Maximum operating speed:

K100: 150 per minute  
K201: 450 per minute  
N210: 600 per minute

#### Maximum operating distance:

K100: 30 feet  
K201: 70 feet  
N210: 210 feet

#### Sensitivity\*:

(Minimum light intensity at phototube for successful operation)

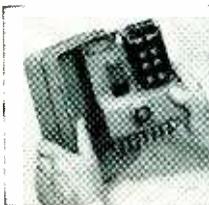
K100: 40 fc.  
K201: 3 fc.  
N210: 1 fc.

\* Depending on combination selected.

#### High contact rating

Can start f-hp motors directly, and operates all a-c motor starters through NEMA Size 4, without additional relay. Meets all NEMA standards.

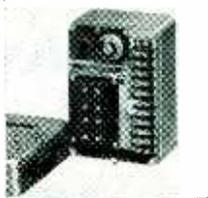
### ELECTRONIC TIMER CR7504-A142



Handles timing over three ranges. .06-1.2, .6-12, 6-120 seconds. Highly accurate, versatile. *Bulletin GEA-5255.*

### ELECTRONIC RELAY CR7511-A126G2

A versatile new relay which operates wherever there is sufficient change in circuit resistance. *Bulletin GEA-5893.*



FOR MORE INFORMATION, contact your nearest G-E Apparatus Sales Office or authorized G-E distributor, or write General Electric Company, Section E 785-8, Schenectady 5, New York for the following bulletins:

- GEA-3533D, Photoelectric Relay K100
- GEA-5920, Photoelectric Relay K201
- GEA-5921, Photoelectric Relay N210

- GEA-5255B, Electronic Timer
- GEA-5893, Electronic Relay

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

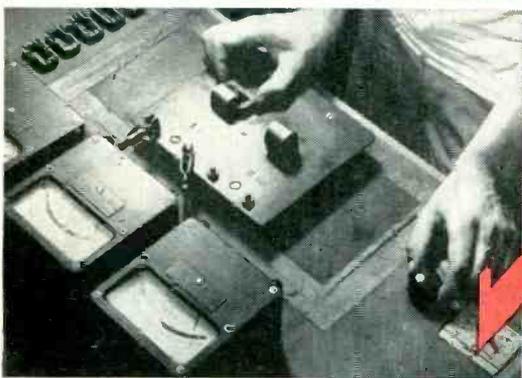
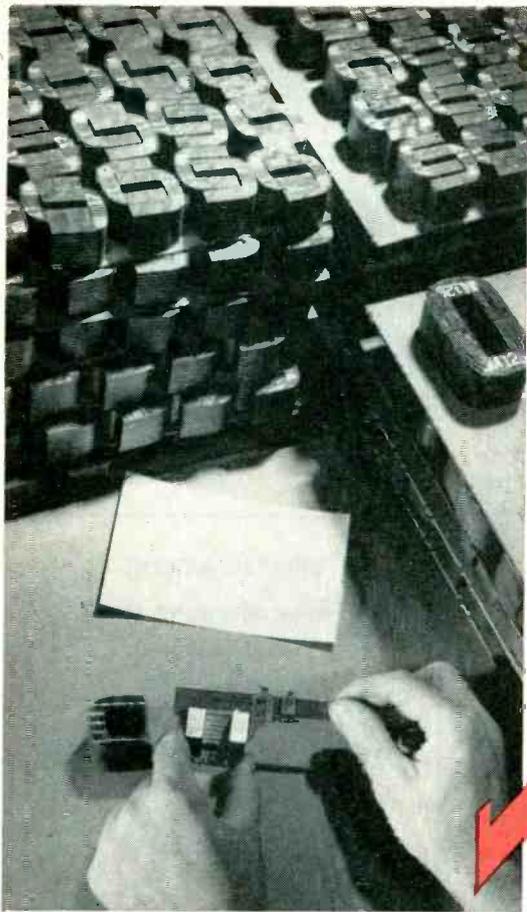
COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

ELECTRONIC DEVICES

GENERAL  ELECTRIC



**MOLONEY HiperCore  
ELECTRONIC CORES**

**Check and double Check**

HiperCore Electronic Cores measure up to the highest standards of quality and performance. One check is not enough . . . each core undergoes at least two rigid inspections. The first makes certain that it is of the specified size . . . and the second determines that the finished cores have the desired electrical qualities. All HiperCore electronic cores *must* test well within industry tolerances. Special tests for specific operating conditions can also be made if desired.

These tests are the real proof of the superior fabrication which combines the finest materials with superior "know how". Result; electronic cores that give better performance . . . have greater flux carrying capacity and lower losses. And since Moloney HiperCore Electronic Cores are wound cores of cold-rolled oriented silicon steel, they are smaller and lighter.

ME53-36



If your product requires a better electronic core and size and weight are critical, specify Moloney HiperCore Electronic Cores. Available in over 1000 standard sizes. Write today for Bulletin SR-205 containing specifications, performance data and prices.



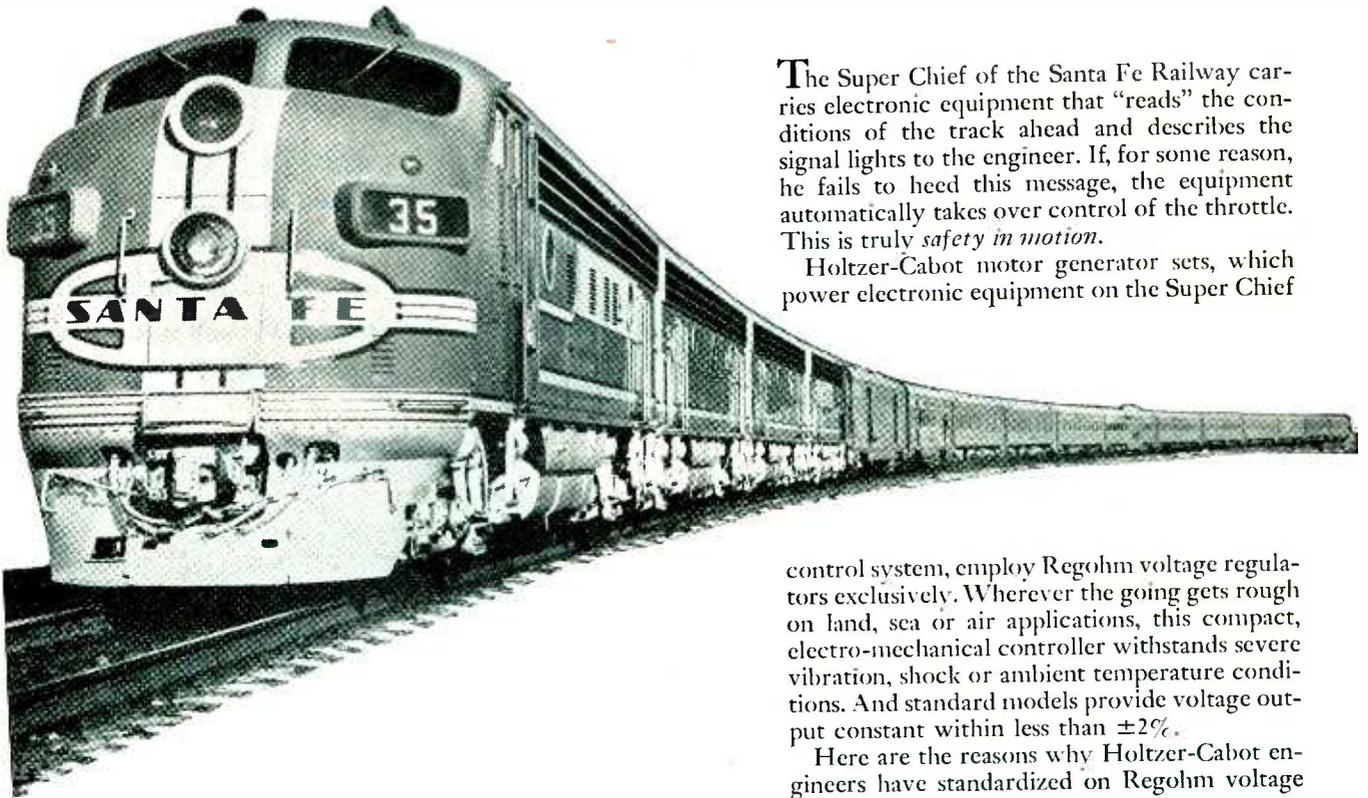
**MOLONEY ELECTRIC COMPANY**

*Manufacturers of Power Transformers • Distribution Transformers • Load Ratio Control Transformers • Step Voltage Regulators • Unit Substations*

SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES • FACTORIES AT ST. LOUIS, MO. AND TORONTO, ONT., CANADA



# The Iron Horse that **reads** and **heeds** with Electronic Eyes

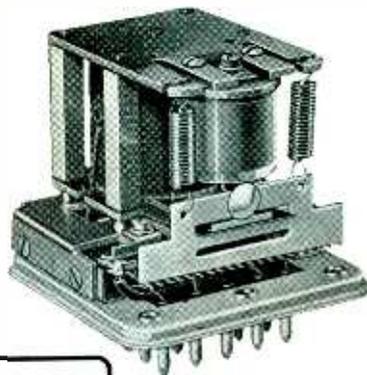


The Super Chief of the Santa Fe Railway carries electronic equipment that "reads" the conditions of the track ahead and describes the signal lights to the engineer. If, for some reason, he fails to heed this message, the equipment automatically takes over control of the throttle. This is truly *safety in motion*.

Holtzer-Cabot motor generator sets, which power electronic equipment on the Super Chief

Powered by Holtzer-Cabot Generators

## Controlled by **Regohm** Voltage Regulators



control system, employ Regohm voltage regulators exclusively. Wherever the going gets rough on land, sea or air applications, this compact, electro-mechanical controller withstands severe vibration, shock or ambient temperature conditions. And standard models provide voltage output constant within less than  $\pm 2\%$ .

Here are the reasons why Holtzer-Cabot engineers have standardized on Regohm voltage regulators:

1. **Low Cost**—Regohm costs less, does more, than the complex equipment that once was the only available solution to control problems.
2. **Ruggedness**—Upgrade, downgrade, working on a railroad demands the ability to "take it." Regohm has it, is sturdy and reliable.
3. **Long Life**—In properly engineered installations, Regohm's life is measured in years. This means low maintenance cost. Shelf-life is substantially unlimited.
4. **Simplified Maintenance**—Regohm's plug-in feature simplifies replacement and maintenance by unskilled crews. There are no parts to renew or lubricate.
5. **Good Regulation**—Regohm insures continuous control and will stabilize control systems with widely varying characteristics.

*Our engineering and research staff can help you develop optimum design for your equipment and system. Learn how Regohm can help you with your regulation problem. Write for Bulletin 505.00. The address: Department E., Electric Regulator Corp., Norwalk, Conn.*

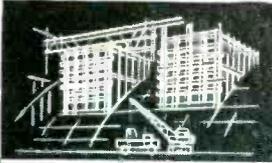
# REGOHM



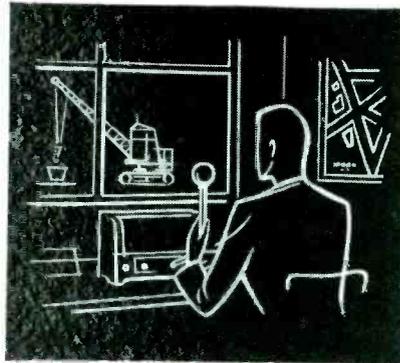
**CONTROL COMPONENT IN:** Servo systems • battery chargers • airborne controls • portable and stationary generators • marine radar • inverters • locomotive braking systems • mobile telephones • guided missiles • signal and alarm systems • telephone central station equipment • magnetic clutches • railroad communication systems.



# 50 watt VHF TRANSMITTER

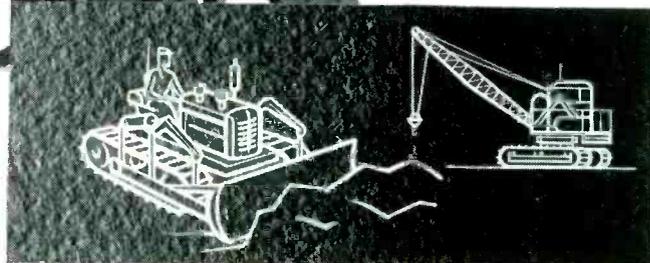
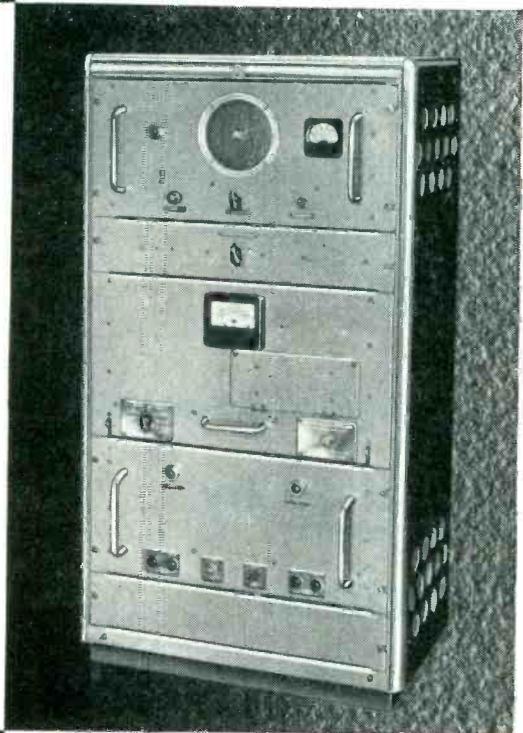


## PTC 35I FOR RADIO CONTROL IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

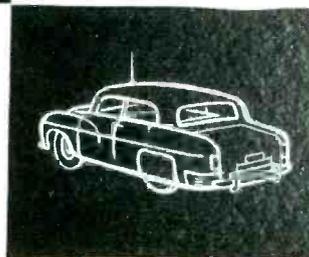


Of an advanced design using the latest techniques, the new Pye 50-watt V.H.F. Transmitter is ideal for use in normal fixed and mobile schemes where high powered transmitters are required. It may also be used for point-to-point radio-telephone links.

A further application is in the aeronautical band where the 50-watt transmitter, together with the standard Pye fixed receiver, provides one of the most efficient ground-to-air control stations at present available in the world.



## Telecommunications



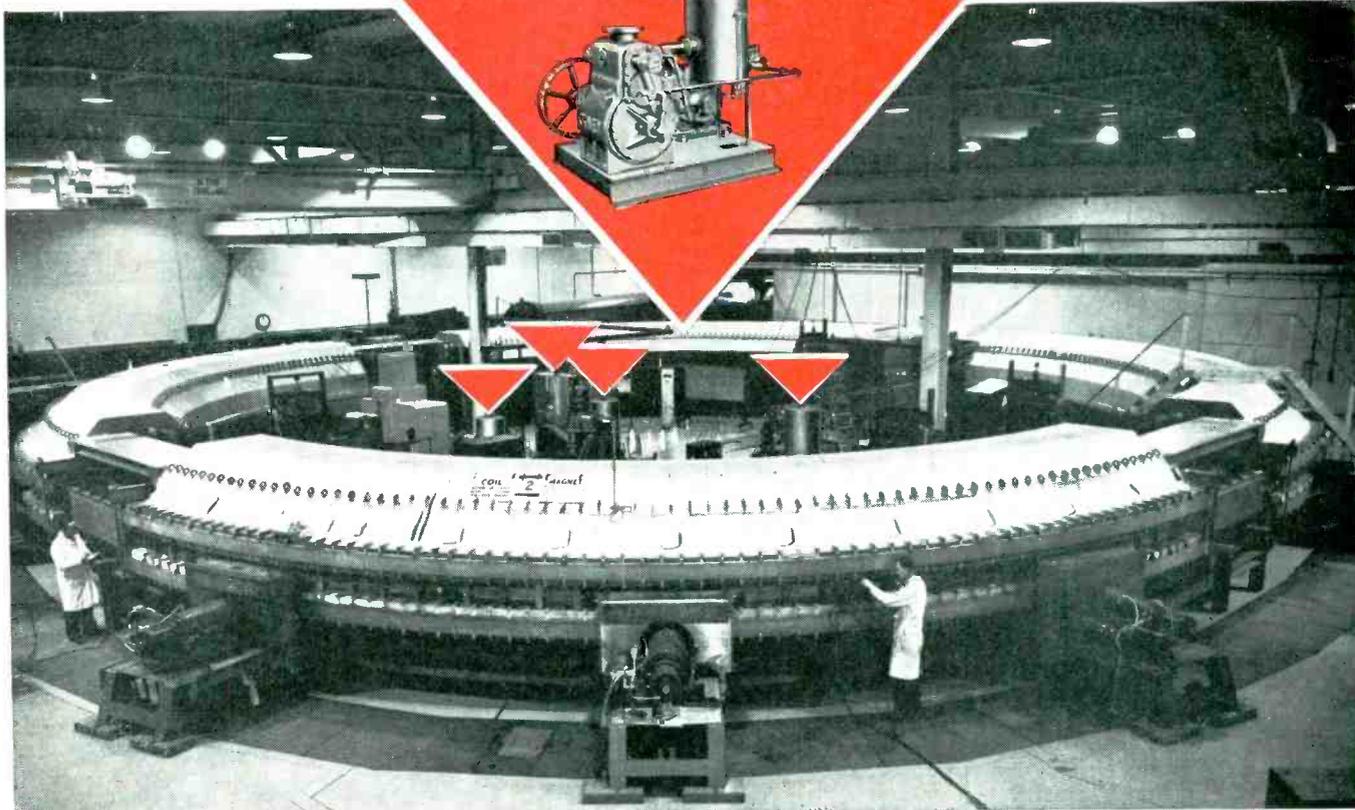
PYE LIMITED

CAMBRIDGE

ENGLAND

KINNEY MODEL DVD 14.9.18

SINGLE STAGE VACUUM PUMP



## Good vacuum lets particles go to 2,300,000,000 electron volts

▶ Four Kinney Model DVD 14.9.18 High Vacuum Pumps help the Brookhaven Cosmotron get down to business in a great big hurry. This gigantic magnet-type accelerator is roughed down to 50 microns in a matter of ten to fifteen minutes.

Here's a perfect example of the dependability of Kinney Vacuum Pumps. These Brookhaven Pumps have been operating continuously for over a year and have required only one oil change during this period.

Kinney High Vacuum Pumps are serving all types of

industries today: electronics, electrical, pharmaceutical, food, metallurgical, research, refrigeration, and many others. Kinney engineers have a wealth of practical, on-the-job experience . . . ready to serve you. Why not call in your nearby Kinney vacuum engineer today? Kinney Manufacturing Company, 3565 Washington St., Boston 30, Mass. — manufacturers of vacuum and liquid pumps. Representatives in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Atlanta, Houston, New Orleans, Charleston (W. Va.), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and foreign countries.



SUBSIDIARY OF THE

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE CO.

# KEPCO

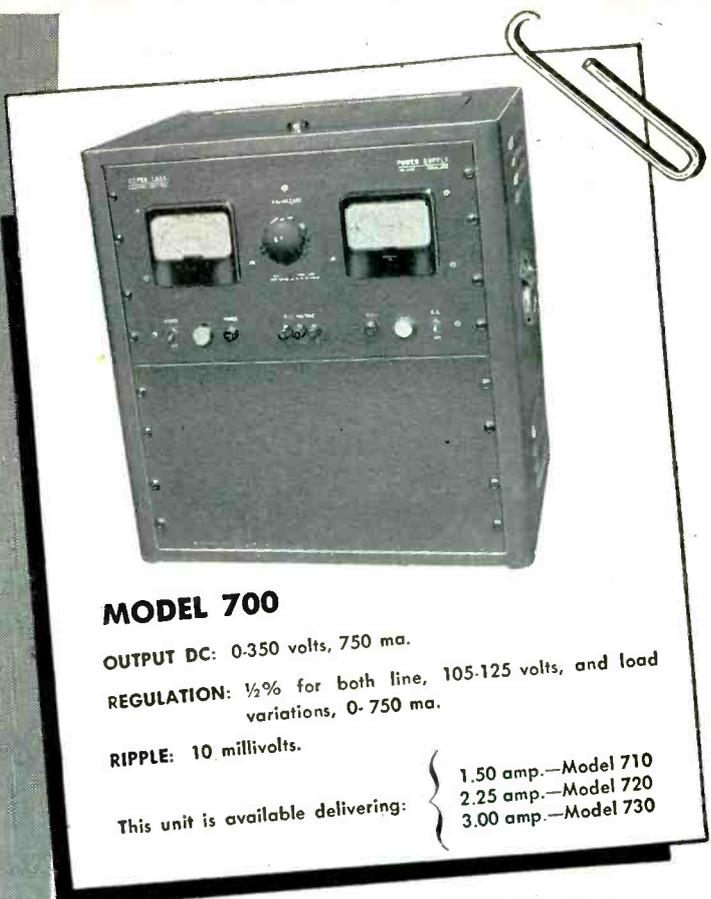
## VOLTAGE REGULATED POWER SUPPLIES

VOLTS	CURRENT	REGU- LATION	RIPPLE	6.3 V.† AC. CT.	MODEL
0-1500	0-200 Ma.	0.5%	20 Mv.		1520
0-1200	0-20 Ma.	0.1%	10 Mv.	10 Amp.	1220
0-1000	0-500 Ma.	0.5%	20 Mv.		1350
200-1000	0-500 Ma.	0.5%	20 Mv.		1250
0-1000	0-50 Ma.	0.1%	10 Mv.	10 Amp.	1020
0-600	0-3 Amp.	0.5%	10 Mv.		780
0-600	0-2.25 Amp.	0.5%	10 Mv.		770
0-600	0-1.5 Amp.	0.5%	10 Mv.		760
0-600	0-750 Ma.	0.5%	10 Mv.		750
0-600	0-300 Ma.	0.5%	10 Mv.	10 Amp.	
0-150 Bias	0-5 Ma.	*	5 Mv.		615
0-600	0-300 Ma.	0.5%	10 Mv.	10 Amp.	500R
#1 0-600	0-200 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	10 Amp.	
#2 0-600	0-200 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	10 Amp.	800
0-600	0-200 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	10 Amp.	
0-150 Bias	0-5 Ma.	*	5 Mv.		815
#1 200-500	0-200 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	6 Amp.	
#2 200-500	0-200 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	6 Amp.	510
200-500	0-200 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	6 Amp.	245
0-400	0-150 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	10 Amp.	
0-400	0-150 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	10 Amp.	2400
0-150 Bias	0-5 Ma.	*	5 Mv.		
0-400	0-150 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	10 Amp.	
0-150	0-5 Ma.	*	5 Mv.		400
100-400	0-150 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	10 Amp.	141
100-400	0-150 Ma.	0.01%	1 Mv.	10 Amp.	2000
0-350	0-3 Amp.	0.5%	10 Mv.		730
0-350	0-2.25 Amp.	0.5%	10 Mv.		720
0-350	0-1.5 Amp.	0.5%	10 Mv.		710
0-350	0-750 Ma.	0.5%	10 Mv.		700
100-325	0-150 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	10 Amp.	
0-150 Bias	0-5 Ma.	*	5 Mv.		131
0-300	0-150 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.	5 Amp.	
0-150 Bias	0-5 Ma.	*	5 Mv.		315
0-150	0-50 Ma.	0.5%	5 Mv.		150
3-30	0-30 Amp.	0.5%	0.1%		3030
1-13	0-10 Amp.	0.5%	10 Mv.		3200
0.3-3	0-100 Ma.	5 Mv.	1 Mv.		3100

### WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship is of a quality with the highest existing production standards and best instrument electronic practices consistent with the intended use of the item as a continuous duty voltage regulated power supply. Oil filled paper condensers and resistor-board construction are included in the design.

FOR NEW POWER SUPPLY CATALOG — WRITE DEPT. No. 789



### MODEL 700

OUTPUT DC: 0-350 volts, 750 ma.

REGULATION: ½% for both line, 105-125 volts, and load variations, 0-750 ma.

RIPPLE: 10 millivolts.

This unit is available delivering:   
 1.50 amp.—Model 710  
 2.25 amp.—Model 720  
 3.00 amp.—Model 730

## KEPCO

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

### DC POWER SUPPLY SPECIFICATIONS

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

**\*REGULATION FOR BIAS SUPPLIES:** 10 millivolts for line 105-125 volts. ½% for load at 150 volts.

†All AC Voltages are unregulated.

All units are metered except Models 131, 315 and 3100.

All units are designed for relay rack mounting or bench use.

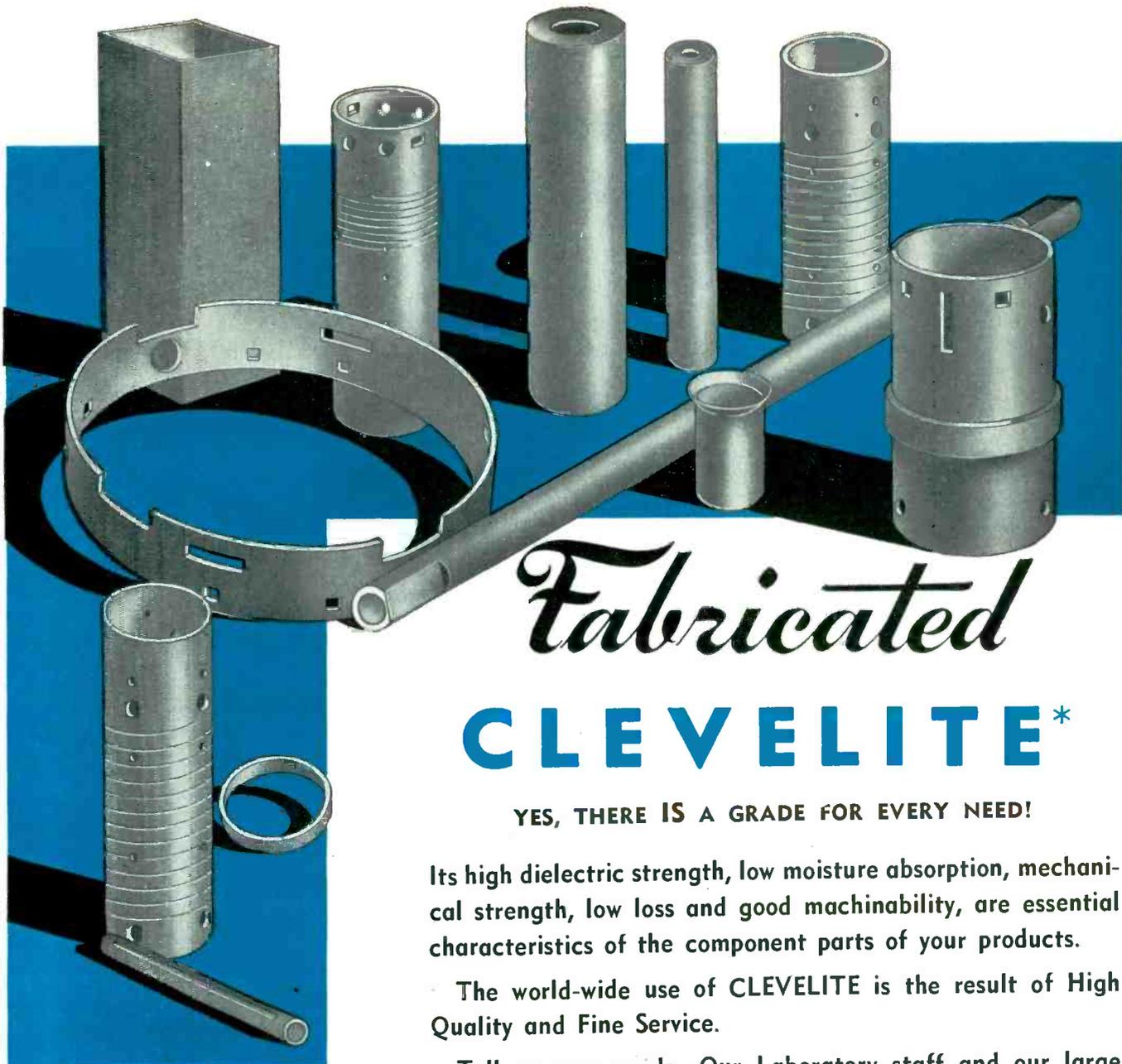


MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT • RESEARCH • DEVELOPMENT

# KEPCO

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Its high dielectric strength, low moisture absorption, mechanical strength, low loss and good machinability, are essential characteristics of the component parts of your products.

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Tell us your needs. Our Laboratory staff and our large production facilities are at your disposal.

Send for our new folder with complete details on the SEVEN GRADES of CLEVELITE and their applications.

**CLEVELITE MEANS HIGH QUALITY!**

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Each day  
sees some  
new problem  
solved by the  
outstanding  
electrical  
and physical  
properties of  
CLEVELITE.

*The* **CLEVELAND CONTAINER Co.**  
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PLANTS AND SALES OFFICES at Chicago, Detroit, Memphis, Plymouth, Wisc., Ogdensburg, N. Y., Jamesburg, N. J.

ABRASIVE DIVISION at Cleveland, Ohio

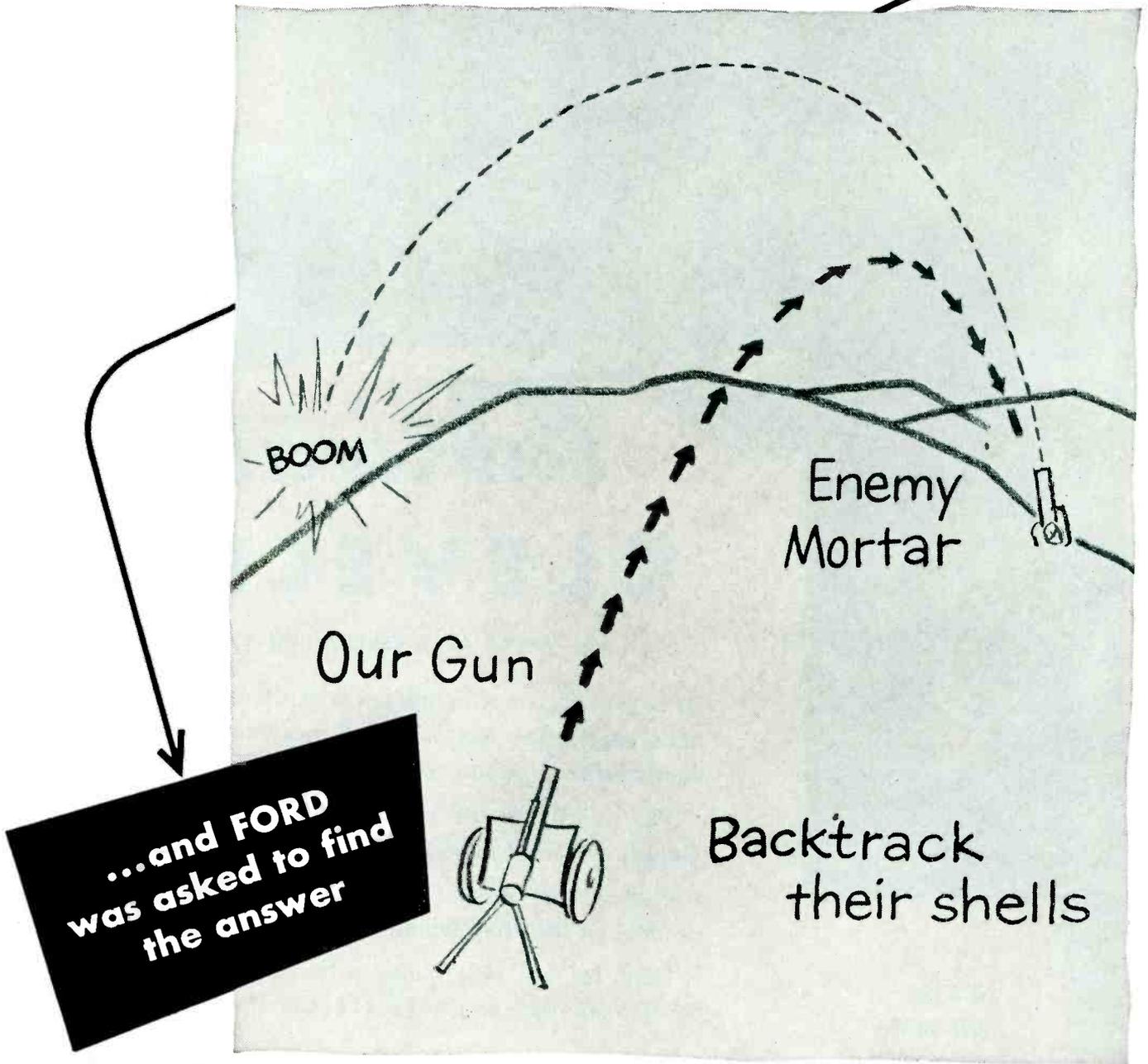
CANADIAN PLANT: The Cleveland Container, Canada, Ltd., Prescott, Ontario

**REPRESENTATIVES**

NEW YORK AREA R. T. MURRAY, 604 CENTRAL AVE., EAST ORANGE, N. J.  
NEW ENGLAND R. S. PETTIGREW & CO., 62 LA SALLE RD., WEST HARTFORD, CONN.  
CHICAGO AREA PLASTIC TUBING SALES, 5215 N. RAVENSWOOD AVE., CHICAGO  
WEST COAST IRV. M. COCHRANE CO., 408 S. ALVARADO ST., LOS ANGELES



# TO BACKTRACK SHELL TO GUN and destroy same



Can projectiles be "seen" approaching and their flight backtracked to locate the mortar or gun that fires them? This problem was simply reconciled with special computing equipment designed to be built right into the gun. The engineering of such a computer, the handling of such ballistic data, all falls into the pattern of previous Ford achievements.

You can see why a job with Ford Instrument Company offers a challenge to young engineers. If you qualify, there may be a spot for you in automatic control development at Ford. Write for brochure about products or job opportunities. State your preference.



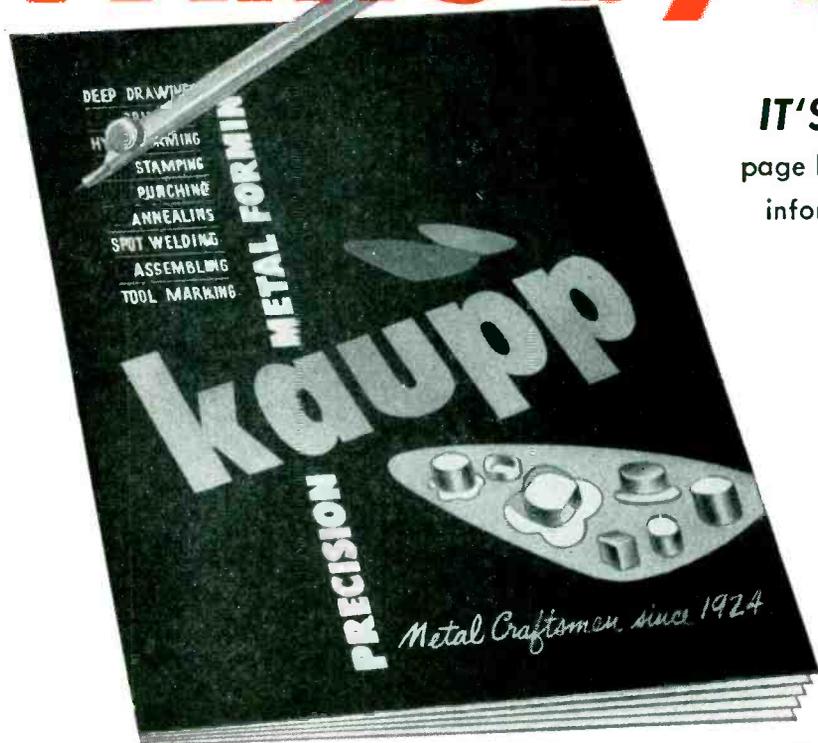
This is typical of the problems that Ford has solved since 1915. For from the vast engineering and production facilities of the Ford Instrument Company, come the mechanical, hydraulic, electro-mechanical, magnetic and electronic instruments that bring us our "tomorrow" today. Control problems of both Industry and the Military are Ford specialties.

## FORD INSTRUMENT COMPANY

DIVISION OF THE SPERRY CORPORATION  
31-10 Thomson Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y.

Here's your **COMPLETE GUIDE** to—

# PRECISION METAL PARTS by KAUPP



**IT'S FREE!** The new sixteen page brochure containing helpful information covering all phases of precision metal forming and sub-assembly work.

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**STAMPING**

**PUNCHING**

**DEEP DRAWING**

**HYDROFORMING**

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**TOOL MAKING**

Designers, production engineers and purchasing staffs are invited to request their copies, now!

New! For Experimental and development engineers—**HYDROFORMING** reduces costs, saves time on short runs and development components



New process sharply reduces tooling time and tool costs. Punch and nest ring are the only tool requirements as hydraulic oil functions as the die member. Send drawings for quotations and information.

**COMPLETE FACILITIES** and over a quarter century of metal forming to close tolerances assure precision components for the most critical applications. Kaupp experience includes forming and drawing of intricate shapes in stainless, inconel, aluminum, cold rolled steel, brass and other alloys. Gauges from 1/32 sheets to 3/8 plates. For full details ask for your copy of the new brochure.

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**C. B. KAUPP & SONS**  
NEWARK WAY • MAPLEWOOD • NEW JERSEY

*It will serve  
on any Panel...*



Added Evidence  
that \_\_\_\_\_

# Everyone Can Count on VEEDER-ROOT

REPORTER AT LARGE . . . that's what you might call this new Veeder-Root Reset Magnetic Counter . . . adaptable to remote counting from machines or processes to central boards or instrument-clusters, wherever you want to put them. NOW . . . what can

your imagination do with these few facts? For the *full facts*, write:

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*"Counts Everything on Earth"*

# DESIGN and PRODUCTION NEWS

FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

Published by TECHNICAL SERVICE, Chemical Manufacturing Division, The M. W. KELLOGG Company

DECEMBER 1953

## Unbreakable Miniature Test Jacks of Kel-F® Eliminate Leaks in 500 Volt RMS "HF" Circuits ... Block 8,000 Volt Current Surges

Small enough to permit mounting four to the square inch of panel area, these miniature jacks provide dependably insulated, damage-resistant test points on critical marine and aircraft electronic equipment. High insulation resistance and mechanical strength—with a minimum of bulk—are achieved by using "Kel-F" trifluorochloroethylene polymer as the insulation. The unique fluorocarbon plastic's non-wettability and zero water absorption provide protection against surface leakage and formation of conductive fungus.

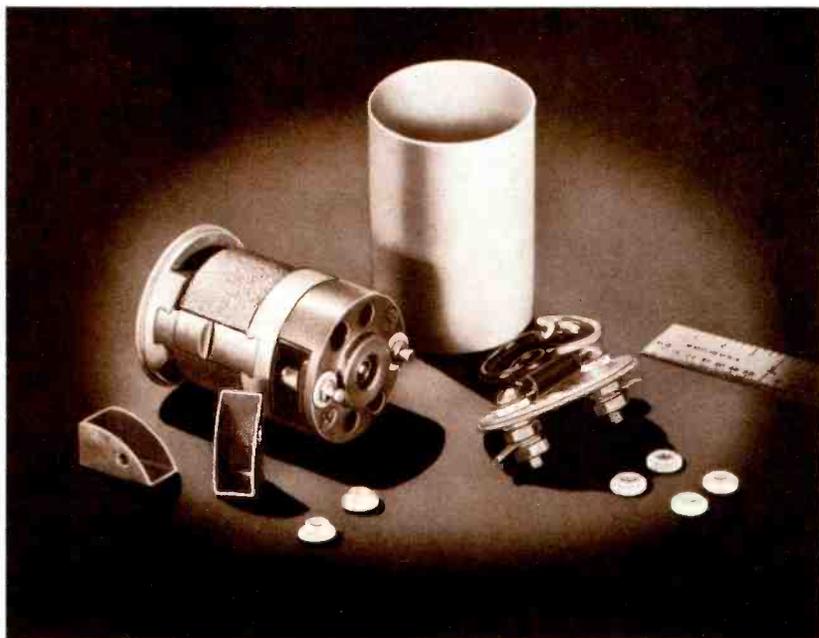
Compact, hot assemblies, or where severe thermal cycling occurs, are ideal locations for the jacks because of the consistently high dielectric strength and constant of "Kel-F" over a wide temperature range (minus 320°F to plus 390°F). Dimensional stability of the insulation at high temperatures, and in contact with moisture, prevents softening or distortion, loosening or misalignment of vital contacts. High strength—impact, compressive, and flexural—of "Kel-F" precludes damage from vibration or rough handling.

Since "Kel-F" is chemically inert, these jacks may be used successfully in equipment exposed to salt spray, oils, fuels and highly corrosive materials.

The Alden Products Company, electronic component manufacturer of Brockton, Mass., produces these "Mini-Test" point jacks. Injection molded from "Kel-F" trifluorochloroethylene polymer on special equipment designed by Alden, the jacks' mounting threads and contact slots are provided for during molding and require no finishing prior to use. The 360° spring contact of beryllium-copper is silver plated for corrosion resistance.

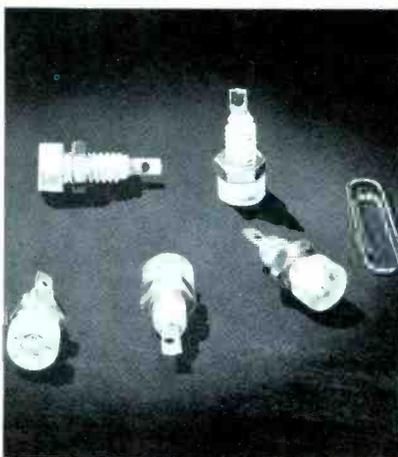
Refer to Report E-118

® Registered trademark for The M. W. Kellogg Company's trifluorochloroethylene polymer products.



## Kel-F® Guards Power Output of Miniature Motor ... Eliminates Failure Under 50 G-Plus Shock ... High Humidity ... Thermal Cycling

Increasing the service life and efficiency of the motor unit pictured—without increasing its size—was accomplished by using insulating brush holders and terminal washers made of "Kel-F" trifluorochloroethylene polymer plastic. Exceptionally high dielectric strength, toughness and dimensional stability over a wide temperature range and moldability to specific dimensions made "Kel-F" ideal for this critical application.



The results were higher efficiency and greater compactness.

The light, thin-section brush holders and terminal washers withstand sustained vibration, impact of 50-G shock loads and thermal cycling without becoming brittle, cracking or distortion. Under high humidity, insulation resistance is unaffected—zero water absorption, non-wettability of "Kel-F" prevent fungus formation or surface shorting.

Dimensional stability over a wide temperature range (minus 320 to plus 390°F) and a remarkably low plastic "cold flow" under compression keep terminal connections tight, prevent extrusion or loosening of vital insulators.

This miniature drive unit is produced by Globe Industries, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, for use on aircraft servos, camera guns and other devices. The insulating washers and brush holders are injection-molded from "Kel-F" by Norton Laboratories, custom plastics molders and designers of Lockport, N. Y.

Refer to Report E-117

(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

KEL-F

TRIFLUORO  
CHLORO  
ETHYLENE  
POLYMERS

KEL-F

MOLDING  
POWDERS

KEL-F

FLUORO  
CHLORO  
CARBON  
PLASTIC

KEL-F

DISPERSION  
COATINGS

KEL-F

TRIFLUORO  
CHLORO  
ETHYLENE  
POLYMERS

KEL-F

OILS  
WAXES  
GREASES

**KEL-F**

TRIFLUORO  
CHLORO  
ETHYLENE  
POLYMERS

**KEL-F**

MOLDING  
POWDERS

**KEL-F**

FLUORO  
CHLORO  
CARBON  
PLASTIC

**KEL-F**

DISPERSION  
COATINGS

**KEL-F**

TRIFLUORO  
CHLORO  
ETHYLENE  
POLYMERS

**KEL-F**

OILS  
WAXES  
GREASES



## RF Switch Rotor of Kel-F® Provides Positive, Rapid Action from Minus 67°F to Plus 165°F...Up to 10,750 Mc, 500 Volts RMS

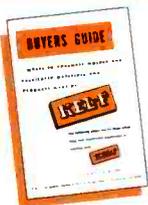
Channel selection in less than 1/4 second in aircraft circuits, without leakage of RF pulses or significant attenuation or "cross-talk", is the job of the compact coaxial switch shown here. Top performance under high humidity, extremes of temperature and shock, is assured by the switch rotor insulated with "Kel-F" trifluorochloroethylene polymer. Even after thousands of cycles, the damage-resistant insulation preserves its original form and insulating properties, provid-

ing positive electrical contact and smooth, non-jamming switching action.

The dielectric strength of "Kel-F" remains consistently high at low and high temperatures, eliminating leakage of RF pulses, at even the maximum 10,750 Mc/second... at voltages up to 500... permitting a continuous power rating of 100 watts at 3,000 megacycles. RF insulation remains high under saturation-humidity conditions due to the zero water absorption and non-hesiveness of "Kel-F" which prevent shorting or formation of conductive fungus. The plastic's dimensional stability prevents shrinkage or swelling—eliminating possibility of switch jamming.

The rotor of "Kel-F" is produced by Thompson Products, Inc. aircraft and automotive component manufacturers of Cleveland, Ohio, and used in their "Model C4N2AA" Coaxial Switch. The entire assembly weighs only 1 1/2 pounds, consisting of the RF head and an actuator which permits remote positioning.

Performance of the switch surpasses the rigid RF and environmental requirements of the Bureau of Aeronautics.



**New  
Quick-Reference  
"Buyers Guide"  
Off The Press...**

Up-to-date, simplified handy directory enables you to locate instantly the nearest source of "Kel-F" polymer stock materials, finished products... dependable, experienced firms who offer extruding, molding and fabricating services. Get your copy from Technical Service.

Refer to Report E-116

Registered trademark for The M. W. Kellogg Company's trifluorochloroethylene polymer products.

## Molders & Fabricators of the Month

Leading molders, extruders and fabricators specialize in the production of materials and parts made of "Kel-F"... each month this column will spotlight several of these companies with their principal services and products.

### American Durafilm Company Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Dispersion Coating

### Carmer Industries Elizabeth, N. J.

Extrusion  
Machining  
Tube

### The Connecticut Hard Rubber Company New Haven, Conn.

Compression Molding  
Gaskets, Seals  
Diaphragms

### Gasco Fabricated Products Akron, Ohio

Compression Molding  
Gaskets, Seals

### Hydro Molding Company Plattsburg, N. Y.

Injection Molding  
Coil Forms  
Electronic Components

### Plastics Manufacturing, Incorporated Orange, N. J.

Injection Molding  
Electrical & Electronic Components

For complete information regarding any item mentioned in DESIGN AND PRODUCTION NEWS, ask for detailed APPLICATION REPORTS, write

## Technical Service CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING DIVISION

### THE M. W. KELLOGG COMPANY

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Los Angeles and New York



# Power Gain of 1000 at UHF



EIMAC 3K50,000LF  
Length 49 inches  
Weight 48 pounds

**Eimac 3K50,000L Klystrons  
in typical CW operation  
give 10KW power output  
with only 10 watts drive**

**High power, high efficiency,** ultra-high frequency Eimac type 3K50,000L klystrons, widely heralded for UHF-TV, are proving outstanding for CW. Typical CW operation of these versatile klystrons shows 40% efficiency while delivering 10 kw output with only 10 watts drive—a power gain of 30 db., or 1000 times. Furthermore service at frequencies above and below the UHF-TV band is being obtained through flexibility provided by the externally tuned cavities of Eimac klystrons.

- For information about Eimac type 3K50,000L klystrons contact our Application Engineering department.

## TYPICAL OPERATION 3K50,000L Klystrons

	CW	TV
D-C Beam Current	1.65	2.15 amps
D-C Beam Voltage	15	17.2 kv
Driving Power	10	55* watts
Power Output	10	12* kw
Efficiency	40%	32%*

\*Peak synchronizing level (80% of saturation power)

## 3K50,000L KLYSTRONS FOR UHF-TV

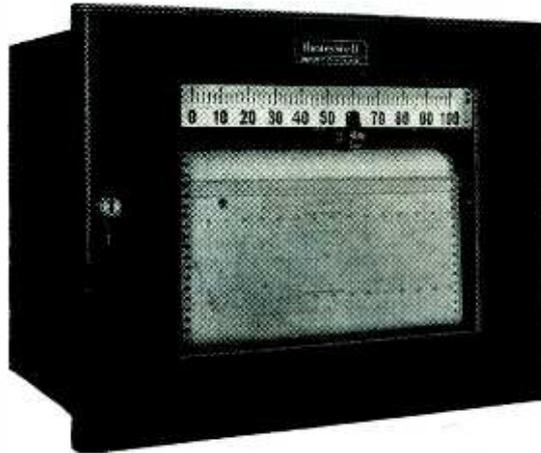
TYPE	FREQUENCIES
3K50,000LA	470-580 mc
3K50,000LF	580-720 mc
3K50,000LK	720-890 mc



**EITEL - McCULLOUGH, INC**  
S A N B R U N O • C A L I F O R N I A

for measuring low level potentials—

the narrow span *ElectroniK* recorder



## CHARACTERISTICS

**Ranges**—Recorders: 0-100, 0-200, 0-500 microvolts, 0-1 mv.  
Indicators: 0-500 microvolts 0-1.1 mv.

**Stability** (after warmup)—1 microvolt or less for all ranges.

**Accuracy of Adjustment** —  $\frac{1}{8}\%$  of span.

**Dead Zone**—0.1 microvolt or 0.006% of span, whichever is greater.

**Pen Speeds**—24 or 12 seconds full scale travel.

**Input Impedance**—3000 ohms.

**Input Signal Range**—(to recorder) approx. 0.05 microvolt to 1 mv.

**E**XTREMELY low level d-c potentials can be measured accurately . . . recorded to high resolution . . . and automatically controlled, by the self-contained narrow span *ElectroniK* potentiometer.

Ideal for radiation measurements, differential temperatures and a host of other laboratory applications, the instrument responds to signal changes as small as 0.1 microvolt. It spreads spans as low as 100 microvolts across the full width of its 11-inch chart.

Internal design practically eliminates thermal emf's and stray a-c pickup. Available models include the strip chart recorder (illustrated), Precision Indicator, and circular chart pneumatic controller. The instrument incorporates the Brown 40X high gain amplifier, mounted right inside the recorder's case.

This high-gain amplifier is also supplied as a separate unit for use in null detection, servo circuits, or other work where its extreme sensitivity and high stability prove valuable.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR Co., *Industrial Division*,  
4428 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.

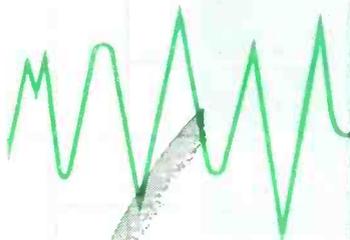
- **REFERENCE DATA:** Write for Data Sheet No. 10.0-8 on the Narrow Span *ElectroniK* Recorder . . . Data Sheet No. 10.20-4 on the 40X Amplifier . . . and for Bulletin 15-14, "Instruments Accelerate Research."



MINNEAPOLIS  
**Honeywell**  
BROWN INSTRUMENTS

*First in Controls*

# 3 twin power triodes



...for voltage regulation

## CHATHAM TYPE 6336

NEW TWIN TRIODE  
FEATURING HIGH  
PLATE DISSIPATION

The new Chatham Type 6336 is a twin power triode with special suitability for voltage regulating applications. Used as a series tube, it will pass a minimum of 150 milliamperes per section with 40 volts, D.C. plate voltage. Special features include a hard glass envelope, an 8-pin button stem with Jumbo Octal Base.

### CHARACTERISTICS (PER SECTION)

- PLATE DISSIPATION: 30 WATTS
- AMPLIFICATION FACTOR: 2.7
- TRANSCONDUCTANCE: 11,000 MICRORHMS
- PLATE RESISTANCE: 250 OHMS
- HEATER REQUIREMENTS: 6.3 V., 4.75 AMPS.

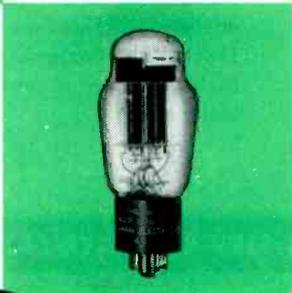


## TYPE 6394 TWIN TRIODE

Similar to Type 6336 in every respect except for Heater Requirements which are 26.5 volts, 1.25 amps.

The tubes shown are typical items from the complete Chatham line of general and special purpose tubes. Included in this line are Amplifiers, Mercury and Inert Gas Rectifiers, also Mercury, Inert Gas and Hydrogen Thyratrons.

Most Chatham tubes are available directly from stock and can be supplied promptly. Chatham also designs, develops and manufactures special tubes to exact customer specifications — inquiries are invited.



## CHATHAM TYPE 6AS7G IMPROVED TWIN POWER TRIODE —

This Chatham Twin Triode is built to close tolerance — features plate current and GM characteristics held within  $\pm 10\%$ , very low microphonics, improved triode balance, absence of grid current and greatly reduced plate current drift. Plate current is 125 milliamperes at 40 volts, D.C. plate voltage. The characteristics of this tube recommend it especially for voltage regulation circuits. Base is Medium Shell Octal.

### CHARACTERISTICS: (PER SECTION)

- Plate Dissipation: 13 Watts
- Amplification Factor: 2.0
- Transconductance: 7,000 Microhms
- Plate Resistance: 280 Ohms
- Heater Requirements: 6.3 Volts  
2.5 Amps.



## CHATHAM ELECTRONICS CORP.

Executive and General Offices: LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY  
Plants and Laboratories: NEWARK and LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY

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**I**VENTORY  
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ELECTRICAL INSULATING  
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Varnished Tubing  
Saturated Sleeving  
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Vulcanized Fibre  
Phenolite  
Fibre Wedges  
Wood Wedges  
Built-up Mica Products  
Asbestos Insulation  
Woven Glass Insulation  
Pressure Sensitive Tape  
Cotton Tape  
Cotton Sleeving  
Commutators Built To Specifications  
Teflon  
Silicone Resins  
Silicone Insulations

• **Guard Against Production Slowdowns** caused by delayed factory shipments of insulation materials. IWI gives you fast delivery from ample stocks.

• **Keep Inventories At A Minimum** by getting seldom-used items and small production lots of essential materials quickly from your nearest IWI Warehouse.

• **Only Nationally Advertised Quality Products** are sold by IWI. All are approved and used by leading electrical manufacturers.

• **Expert Technical Assistance** on any problem involving electrical insulating materials is offered without obligation by IWI's staff of experienced Field Service Representatives.

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In A Hurry  
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# Are you designing any electronic equipment that should have —

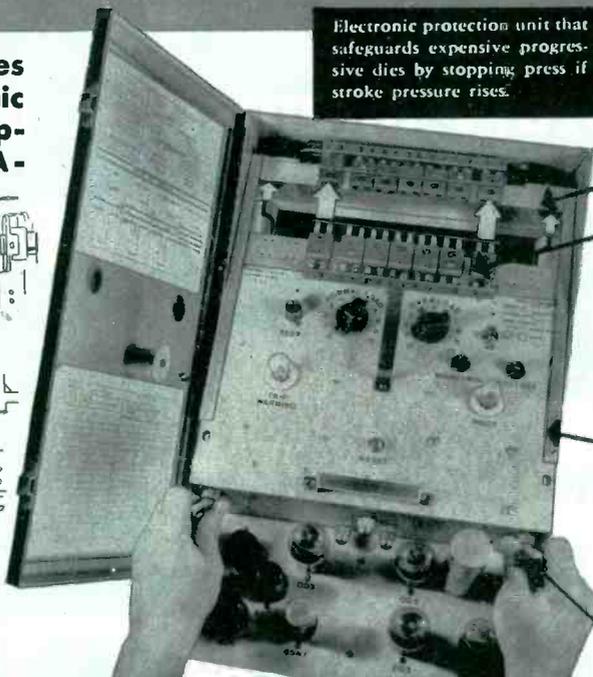
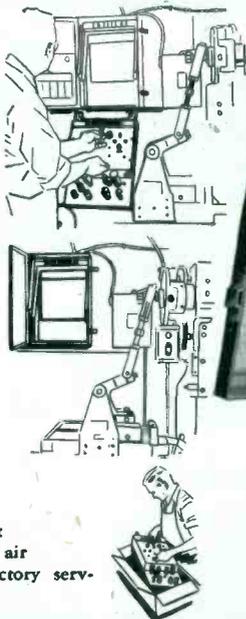
- ① Easy installation and maintenance by non-technical personnel?
- ② Widest possible use by being instantly interchangeable between machines?

See how easily these features were built into this electronic punch press protection equipment with the Alden Serve-A-Unit Kit.

① In 30 seconds, user's own personnel can install plug-in protection unit . . . replace with spare . . . or shift it to another machine.

② With plug-in receptacle for electronic protection unit installed at each press, 8 actual electronic units are enough to serve the requirements of 14 presses, because all presses are not simultaneously active, and each electronic unit can instantly be moved anywhere to cover the active presses . . . or replace an inoperable unit.

Inoperable unit easily shipable air express for factory servicing.



Electronic protection unit that safeguards expensive progressive dies by stopping press if stroke pressure rises.

(A) ALDEN LOCK FRAME mounts mating Alden Back Connectors and engages pilot heads of Alden Serve-A-Unit Locks.

(B) ALDEN SLIDE-IN BACK CONNECTORS spread all leads out accessibly at central check point, color coded and symbolized for easy identification and first-level service checks by user's personnel.

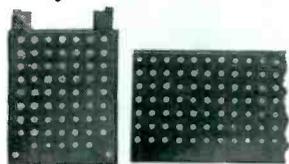
(C) ALDEN SIDE RAILS guide plug-in unit into position until pilot heads of Serve-A-Unit Locks take over.

(D) ALDEN SERVE-A-UNIT LOCKS pilot, draw in, lock and eject complete plug-in unit, with a half turn of the wrist.

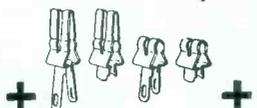
See how Alden Components for Plug-in Unit Construction make it easy to build USER SATISFACTION into your equipment.

## WITH ALDEN COMPONENTS, YOUR CIRCUITRY EASILY BECOMES PLUG-IN UNITS

Design your circuitry as compact vertical planes — It's as simple as this —



ALDEN PREPUNCHED TERMINAL MOUNTING CARDS cut to proper sizes for 7-pin, 9-pin, 11-pin and 20-pin packages. Or in 3' strips for chassis — cut it off as you require.



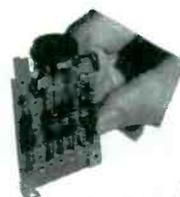
ALDEN MINIATURE STAKING TERMINALS lay out in any pattern on Terminal Mounting Cards; ratchet slots hold elements for soldering without pliering or wrap-around.



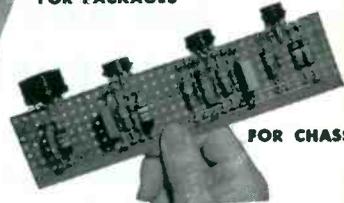
ALDEN JUMPER STRIP stakes right under Terminals providing common circuit without soldering.



ALDEN CARD-MTG. TUBE SOCKETS for min. 7-pin, 9-pin and octal tubes.



FOR PACKAGES



FOR CHASSIS

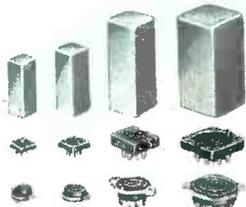
These vertical planes fit beautifully into plug-ins — It's as simple as this —



ALDEN PLUG-IN PACKAGE

### 4 SIZES OF PLUG-IN PACKAGES

Alden standard Bases, Lids, Handles, Cans, Sockets for 7, 9, 11 and 20-pin packages house Terminal Card Circuitry with tremendous flexibility for endless variety of open and shielded packages. . . making it easy and inexpensive to give your equipment reliability in service with instantly replaceable plug-ins for all sub-units.



7-pin 9-pin 11-pin 20-pin Package components and matching sockets.



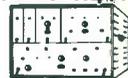
ALDEN BASIC CHASSIS

### 4 SIZES OF ALDEN BASIC CHASSIS 2", 4", 8", 17"

Your circuitry on Terminal Card strips snaps right into Alden Basic Chassis. Vertical mounting and hinged front panel give beautiful accessibility and space saving. Chassis can be plugged into Standard Racks, Alden Uni-Racks, Alden Portable Cases, Alden Rack Adapter mates Standard Rack to Chassis.



Plugged into Standard Rack with Rack Adapter



Mount in Alden Uni-Racks



Plugged into Portable Cases

— and assign to each unit a tiny tell-tale to spot trouble instantly — It's as simple as this —



See how compact front panel easily mounts six tiny Alden Sensing Elements — specifically designed to lick the problem of having only a small amount of space. Assembled by simplest methods.



ALDEN MINI-TEST POINT JACK

For checking critical voltages from front of panel.



ALDEN "PAN-I-LITE"

Miniature indicator light with unbreakable 1-piece light-lens unit replaceable from front.



ALDEN "FUSE-LITE"

Fuse blows — Lite glows. Simply unscrew 1-piece light-lens unit and blown fuse comes out with it.

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# want a **HIGH VACUUM** rotary pump that pumps **WATER VAPOR?**

Here's the **NEW**  
**GAS BALLAST PUMP**  
backed by  
**MILLIONS OF HOURS**  
of trouble-free operation

## Ends Water Vapor Trouble Maintains Fast Pump Down Time

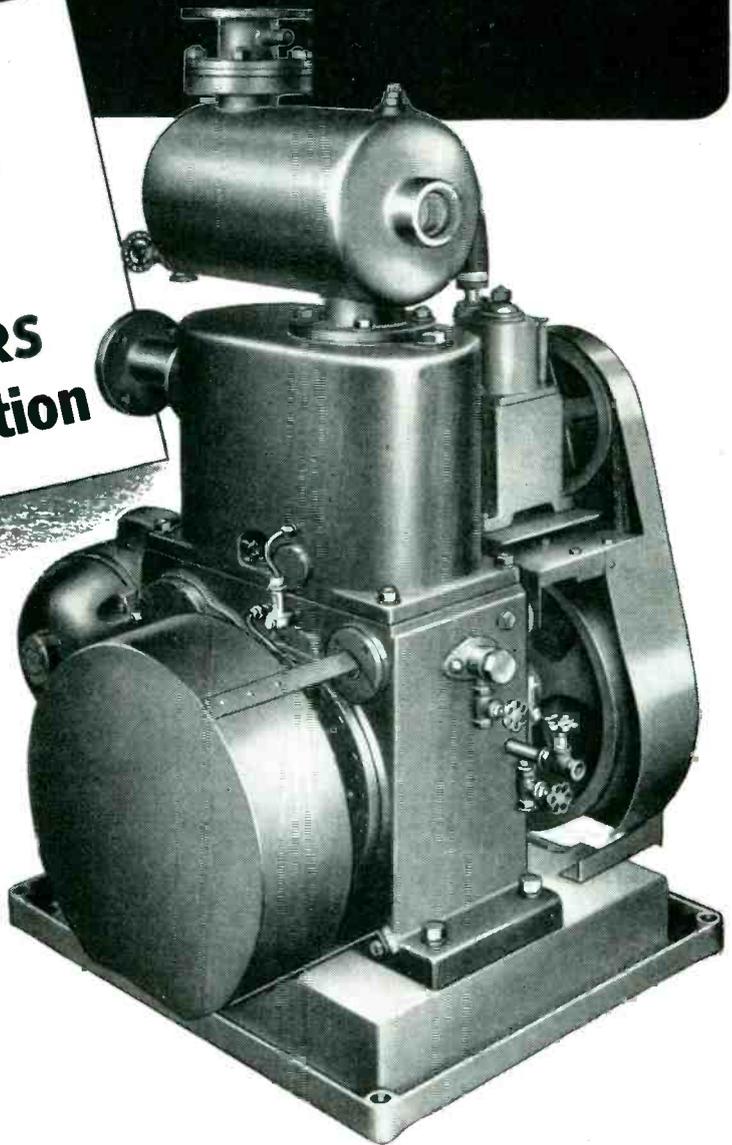
**Eliminates Oil Reclaiming**  
**Greater Capacity Under 1 mm Hg**  
**Up To 80% Less Oil Charge**  
**Capacities from 1¼ cfm to 400 cfm**  
**Pressures Down To 10<sup>-5</sup> mm Hg**

Here's important news for everyone who works with high vacuum. The new NRC Rotary Gas Ballast Pump gets it for you faster — saves you time and money and is backed by millions of hours of trouble-free operation.

By keeping water vapor from condensing, this pump prevents contamination of the pump oil. The result — it never loses capacity like conventional rotary pumps when pumping condensable vapors. It continually maintains a fast pump down rate.

NRC Rotary Gas Ballast Pumps are available in a complete line of vane, piston-type and 2-stage pumps.

Send today for new bulletin explaining principle, construction and operation data on the NRC Rotary Gas Ballast Pump.



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Corporation**

*Equipment Division*

*Seventy Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Massachusetts*

*"What picture tube can I use,  
and is it in production?"*

DESIGN "MUSTS", OUR NEW 21" TV

--smaller, more compact cabinet

--more picture area

--same low price, for volume sales

*New*

## 90° G-E 21ACP4 CUTS CABINET DEPTH 3", GIVES 7% BIGGER PICTURE!

**R**EADY and available now to TV manufacturers! And price is right in line with other 21" picture tubes. It takes not a single penny more of tube cost, for you to have the compact TV cabinet, the oversize picture, which will put your big-volume receivers 'way out front . . . features that *only* the 21ACP4 will give you. Get all the facts from *Tube Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.*

\* \* \*

**NEW G-E 21ACP4** is a full 3 inches shorter than 70° tubes of similar screen size. Means you can slice that much off cabinet depth . . . Has 262 square inches of screen area, against 245 for the popular 21EP4-A . . . or 7% more picture.

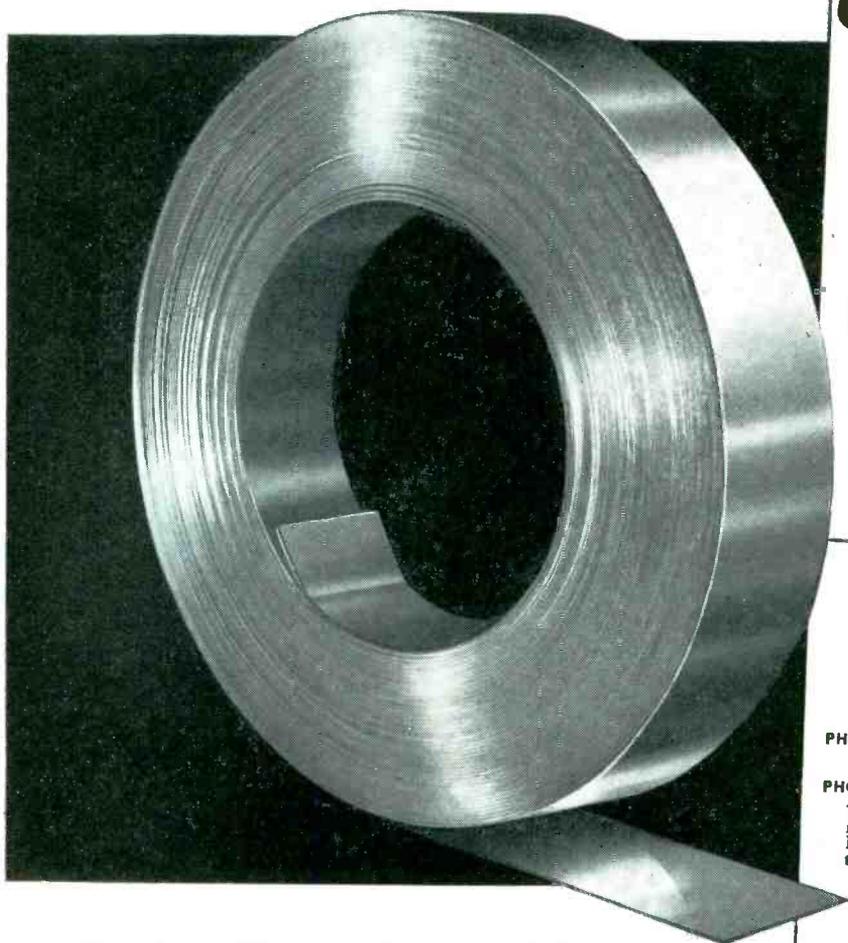
**STILL OTHER 90° G-E TYPES**—aluminized and non-aluminized—are ready, or on their way. Always keep in touch with General Electric for what's new and better in picture tubes!

**GENERAL**  **ELECTRIC**

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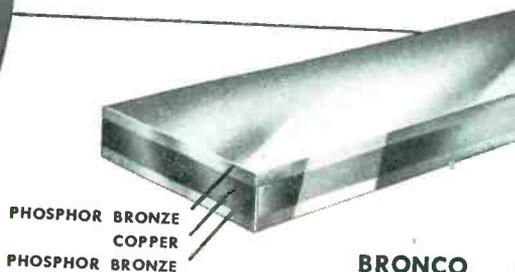


# NEED SPRING MATERIALS WITH HIGH CONDUCTIVITY?



## General Plate Composite Metals

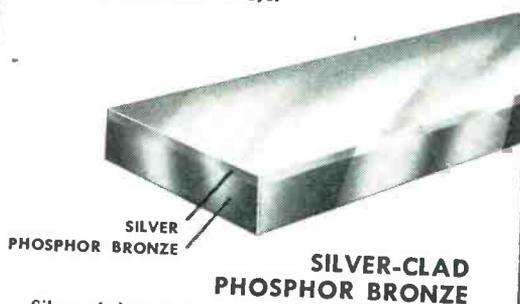
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CONFLEX and  
SILVER-CLAD  
PHOSPHOR BRONZE**  
  
**meet all  
requirements**



The phosphor bronze makes an excellent spring member. The copper increases conductivity. BRONCO 25/50/25 provides an electrical conductivity of 55% compared with solid copper.



Copper clad on one or both sides of hardenable steel in any thickness ratio. Its primary advantage is *low cost*. The hardenable steel provides greater stiffness than copper alloys.



Silver clad on one side provides an exceptionally good electrical contact surface... Offers higher electrical and thermal conductivity. Also available as silver-clad beryllium copper.

These General Plate composite metals, made by metallurgically bonding one metal to another, provide an economical solution to your electrical spring problems.

Each has specific physical and mechanical properties that make it better suited for certain applications. For instance, Bronco permits miniaturization, because you can reduce spring size without sacrificing conductivity. Conflex enables you to make fuse chips, flat springs, and electrical connectors at a lower cost.

No matter what your problem, it will pay you to consult with General Plate. Their vast experience in bonding any combination of malleable metals can overcome your problems... often reduce costs.

General Plate products include... precious metals clad to base metals, base metals clad to base metals, thin-gauge rolling, composite contacts, buttons and rivets, Truflex® thermostat metals, Alcuplate®, platinum fabrication and refining, #720 manganese age-hardenable alloy. Write for complete information and Catalog PR700 today.

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General Plate Composite Metals!**

**METALS & CONTROLS CORPORATION  
GENERAL PLATE DIVISION**

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of Ampex users

there is no better buy  
than the best

**AMPEX**  
MAGNETIC RECORDERS

**AMPEX Magnetic Tape Recorders cost less per hour, per week  
and per year than any others you can buy:**

**BECAUSE THEY LAST MORE YEARS**

Over three years ago an Ampex 300 was put on a 17 hour per day continuous music service in Honolulu. After 11,000 hours of running time, the machine was still using the original set of heads. When checked, their performance was within the published specifications for new machines. Based on the replacement price, the cost of head wear was 0.7 cents per hour.

**BECAUSE THEY GIVE SUSTAINED SATISFACTION**

When you buy the best, you don't soon buy a "better" machine to replace it. An Ampex Tape Recorder provides a combination of fidelity, responsiveness, timing accuracy and reliability that has no equal. Ampex owners don't make expensive trades; they keep their machines and get full value in long-time service and satisfaction.

**BECAUSE THEY HOLD THEIR VALUE**

It's a matter of supply and demand. Because of a well earned leadership, Ampex machines are the most wanted — but the most seldom resold. An Ampex is built to last, and after one, two or even five years, it will have far more real value left in it than any tape recorder that was "built to a price."

**BECAUSE THEY'RE EASIEST TO MAINTAIN**

On the New Ampex Model 350, a pivoting top plate and sliding electronics make all working parts accessible for checking even when the machine is running. Motors and other individual components have plug-in connections which make replacement extremely simple. But because the Ampex is "professional quality," it will require far fewer adjustments and parts replacements than other recorders.

**SEE THE NEW AMPEX 350**

It's the newest of the best. It offers new accessibility, new convenience of operation and attractive new price. Recorders priced from \$975.00; reproducers from \$495.00. For further information write today to Dept. E-1472.

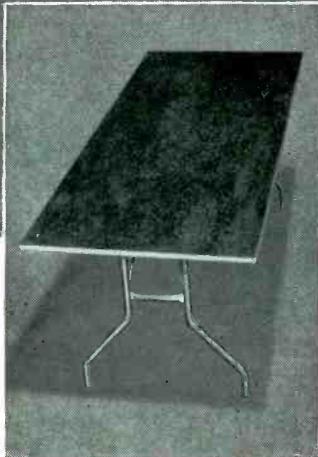
IF YOU PLAN  
FOR TOMORROW,  
BUY AMPEX TODAY



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CORPORATION

**AMPEX CORPORATION**  
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*Distributors in principal cities; distribution in Canada  
by the Canadian General Electric Company*

**PRODUCTION INCREASED 33%**



**SOUTHCO DRIVE RIVETS**

*eliminate surface holes...  
improve appearance...speed production*



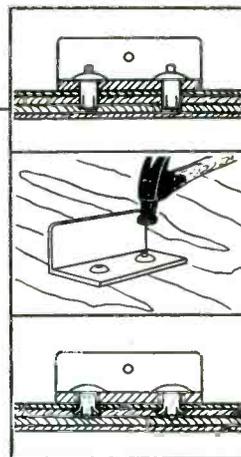
A Philadelphia manufacturer of food display equipment and banquet tables fastens folding aluminum legs to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood table tops. SOUTHCO Drive Rivets are used to fasten leg assemblies to table tops because they are fast, strong and don't mar the table top.

Previously nuts and bolts were used but these required countersunk surface holes which, even though filled and sanded smooth, still marred the surface. Wood screws were tried but they pulled out. Four assemblies are now made in time formerly required for three.

In addition, the sales manager says "SOUTHCO Rivets have increased sales value of tables immeasurably".

SOUTHCO Drive Rivets are ideal for metal-to-wood applications. Just place in a blind hole, hit the pin and the rivet's in. No special tools, no bucking, nothing to finish off, no waste of time or material. SOUTHCO automatic pull-up draws parts tightly together, makes a tough, strong joint—quickly.

How can you benefit from using SOUTHCO Drive Rivets?  
Write for complete details to Southco Div., South Chester Corp.,  
1417 Finance Building, Philadelphia 2, Pa.



Place rivets in blind holes

Hit the pin . . .

Rivets expand in wood, pull-up is perfect



**F A S T E N E R S**

**PAWL • SCREW AND SPRING • DRIVE RIVETS • ANCHOR NUTS • ENGINEERED SPECIALTIES**

**O F F I C E S I N P R I N C I P A L C I T I E S**

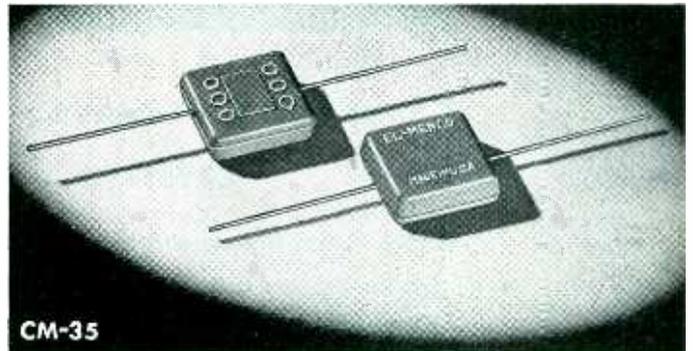
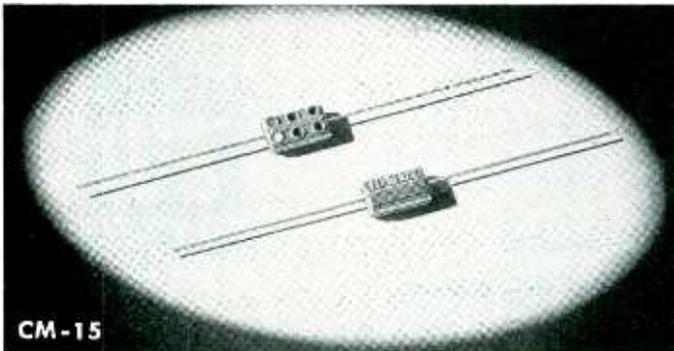
WHEREVER TWO OR MORE PARTS ARE FASTENED TOGETHER. STANDARD AND SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR IMPROVED PERFORMANCE AND LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS

**IT ISN'T LUCK THAT MAKES A WINNER...**



## IT'S SUPERIORITY

Though they all looked like potential Kentucky Derby winners and all had an equal opportunity, only Dark Star had the swiftness and the stamina to break the ribbon first. He *proved* his superiority.



**AND IT ISN'T LUCK THAT MAKES A GREAT....**

## CAPACITOR

Don't wait to see whether you've bet on a winner. Buy El-Menco Capacitors that have already *proven* their superiority . . . because they've all been factory-tested at more than double their working voltage. Even under the most adverse conditions of application, with an El-Menco Capacitor there's

a wide margin of first-class performance.

Choose either the midget CM-15 (2-525 mmf. cap) or the mighty CM-35 (5-10,000 mmf. cap). Both will always prove their superiority in any military or civilian service.

Jobbers and distributors are requested to write for information to Arco Electronics, Inc., 103 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y. — Sole Agent for Jobbers and Distributors in U. S. and Canada.

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# MOLDED MICA **El-Menco** MICA TRIMMER CAPACITORS

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**THE ELECTRO MOTIVE MFG. CO., INC.**

**WILLIMANTIC, CONNECTICUT**

ELECTRONICS — December, 1953

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in Communications...

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**WELLS-GARDNER**

... Put Their Confidence in

 **Midland** CRYSTALS

These names are synonyms for quality. The products they identify are famous for dependable, precision performance in every detail. These manufacturers must be sure that suppliers of every component have similar high-level reputations to uphold.

The fact that the great names in communications rely on Midland Crystals is evidence enough that Midland Quality Control methods of crystal production insure completely reliable frequency control.

*Whatever your crystal need, conventional or highly specialized,  
When it has to be exactly right, contact*

**STEWART  
SW  
WARNER**

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**MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.**  
3155 Fiberglas Road, Kansas City, Kansas

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF QUARTZ CRYSTALS

# Choose the right Presto disc for your job

Orange  
Green  
Brown

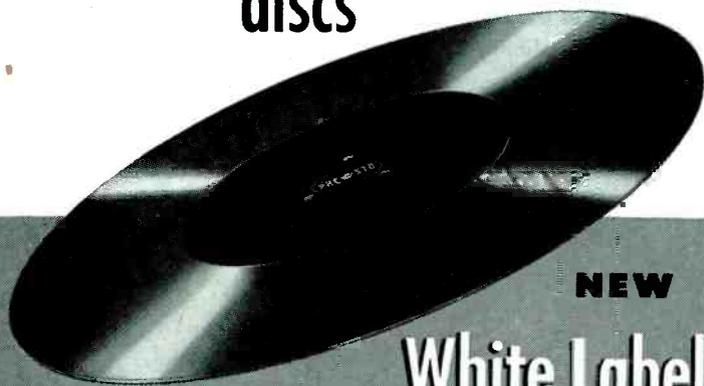
and now **White label**

Presto  
discs



The choice of the right recording disc for every job is not difficult if you'll stop reading conflicting claims and listen to the experts. The nation's top recording engineers say PRESTO discs are best for performance, permanence and price.

After you have made the important choice of *brand*... select the proper *grade* PRESTO disc for your use. See the box on this page for a ready reference guide. And, be sure to consider the advantages of the new PRESTO White Label disc!



**NEW**

**White Label**

The newest addition to the Presto line: Both surfaces are warranted to be useable without breaking sapphire cutting stylus. Ideal all-purpose disc.



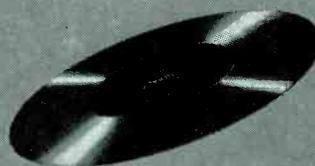
**Green Label**

As Presto's finest disc, the Green Label offers consistently high quality. Virtually no surface noise even after repeated playbacks. Both sides warranted flawless.



**Orange Label**

A lighter aluminum base, but the same high quality lacquer makes the Orange Label disc popular as a "playback" where good quality at low cost is desired.



**Brown Label**

Identical to Green Label except only *one* side is warranted flawless. Ideal for high specification recording where only one side is to be used.



**PRESTO**

RECORDING CORPORATION

PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY

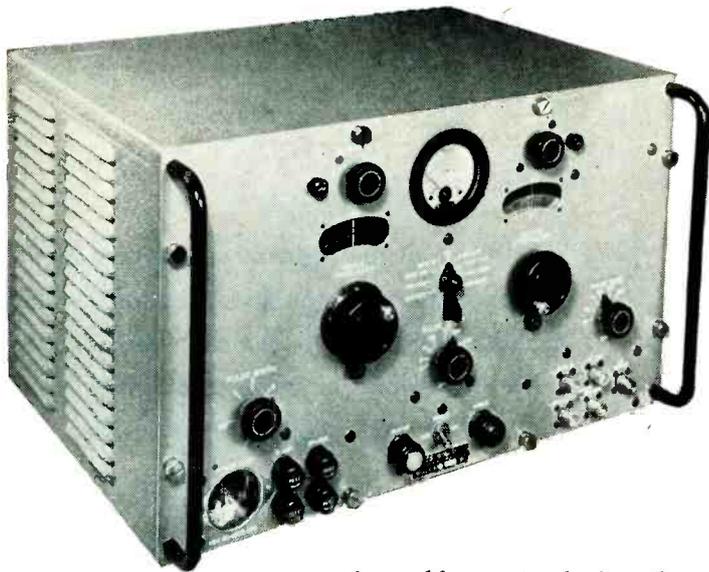
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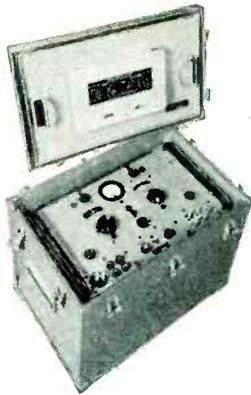
RECORDING EQUIPMENT AND DISCS

[www.americanradiohistory.com](http://www.americanradiohistory.com)



# TS-419/U SIGNAL GENERATOR

This compact portable Signal Generator is a self-contained, directly calibrated generator of continuous-wave or pulse modulated radio frequency signals. It is a reliable source of accurate signals for:



- testing radio and radar equipment in the frequency band from 900 to 2100 MC/S (single dial control directly calibrated to  $\pm 1\%$ ),
- receiver measurements and other applications that require less than one milliwatt of CW or pulsed type r-f signals in this band,
- generating delayed and undelayed video pulse that can be used by external equipment,
- accurate determination of small increments of frequency, as required in certain types of selectivity and filter characteristics.

## Specifications:

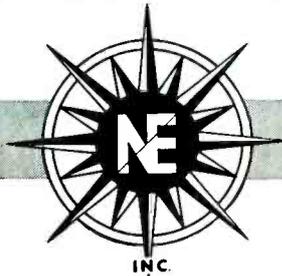
Frequency Range .....	900 to 2100 mc/sec in one band.
Frequency Stability .....	Warm up drift less than 0.2%; ambient drift less than 0.005% per °C.
Power Output .....	Zero dbm to -120 dbm continuously adjustable.
Output Impedance .....	50 ohms with VSWR of 2:1.
R. F. Pulse Shape .....	(a) Rise time: less than 0.5 microseconds. (b) Decay time: less than 0.9 microseconds. (c) Flatness: within 10% of amplitude of initial rise.
Modulation .....	(a) by external pulses, positive or negative. (b) by internal pulse generator. (c) by synchronization to an external pulse generator. (d) by synchronization to an external sine wave generator.
Power Requirement .....	115 V $\pm$ 10%, 50 to 1600 cycles, single phase, 200 watts.
Size .....	17 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 12 inches deep.
Weight .....	43 pounds (less transit case).

*We will gladly furnish all details regarding specifications, prices and delivery.*

Write, wire or telephone for information.

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**Manchester, New Hampshire**

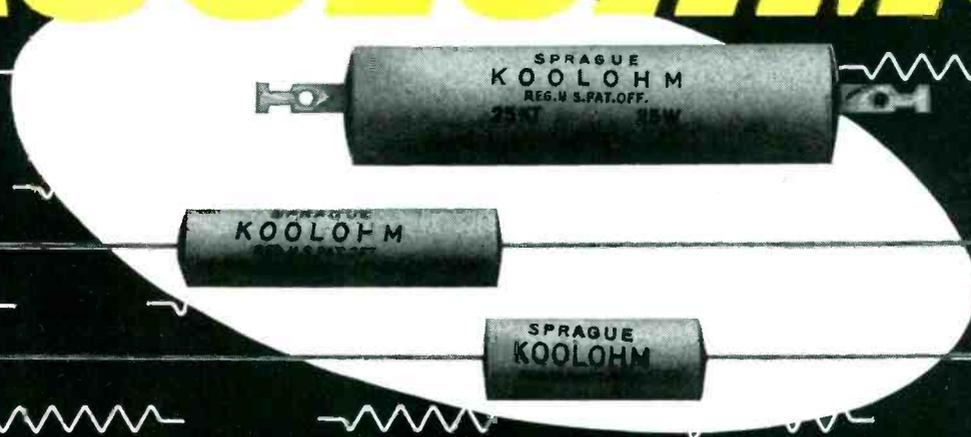


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**KOOLOHM RESISTORS ARE AVAILABLE IN RATINGS FROM 5 TO 120 WATTS**

You can simplify many of your production design problems because Koolohm power wire-wound resistors will fit into tight spots! They are not only small in size for their wattage ratings—but the Koolohm outer ceramic protective shell will withstand a 10,000 volt breakdown test to ground!

**ONLY KOOLOHMS ARE MADE WITH CERON<sup>®</sup> WIRE!**

Sprague's patented Ceron ceramic-insulated resistance wire makes possible the use of multilayer windings to achieve much higher top resistance values than in resistors using conventional bare

wire and enamel or cement constructions. Ceron insulation permits *truly non-inductive* windings when required!

**KOOLOHMS ARE UNIFORMLY DEPENDABLE!**

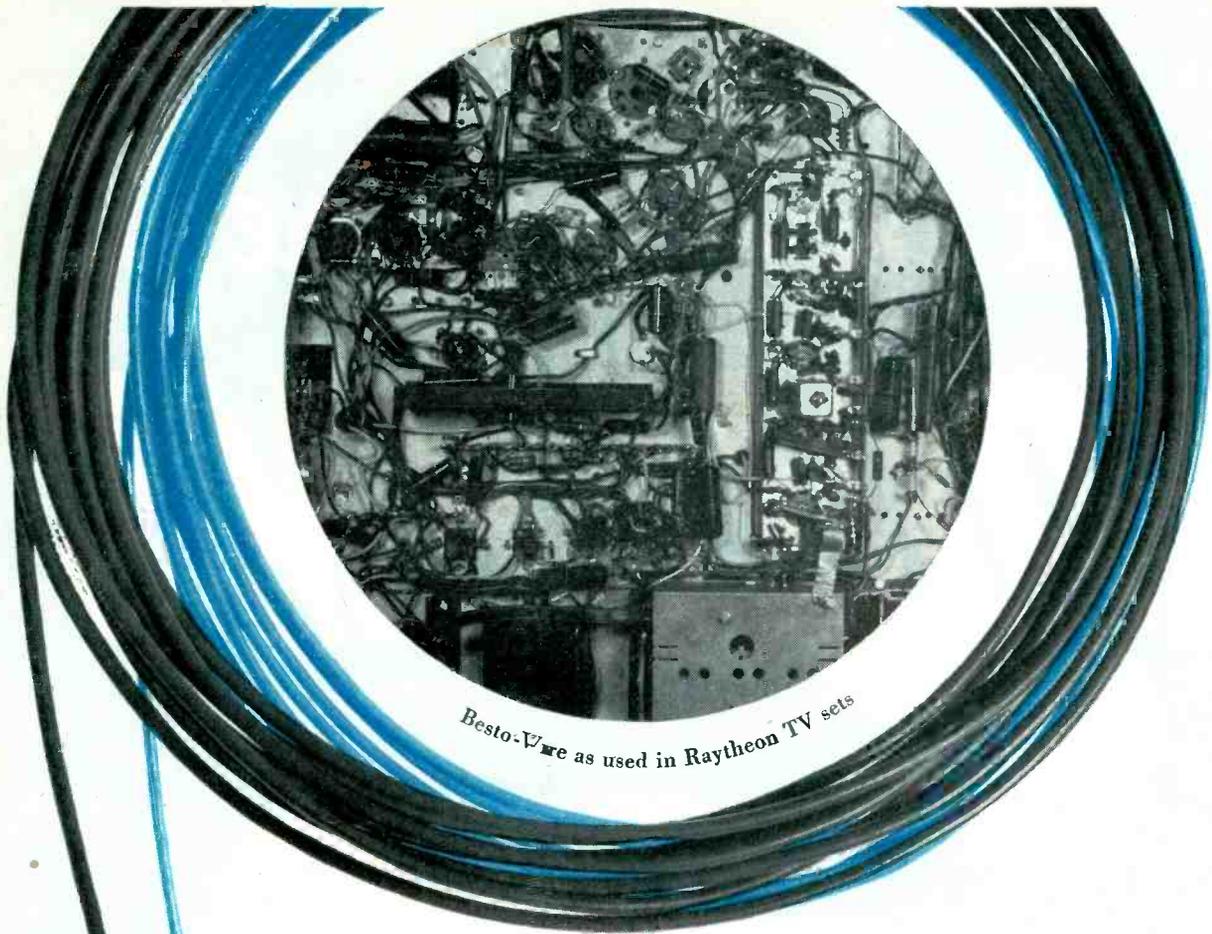
Sprague aging processes and statistical manufacturing quality control assure a stable and dependable product for your most critical needs. Catalog 100E tells the Koolohm story on Resistors for Television and Industrial Electronics. Catalog 101 shows Koolohm types to meet Military Specification MIL-R-26 B. For copies, please write on company letterhead to:

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*Besto-Wire as used in Raytheon TV sets*

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Rhode Island plastic insulated *Besto-Wire* provides maximum efficiency... highest degree of protection against heat, cold, flame, moisture, and corrosive vapors. • Typical applications of Rhode Island's quality thermoplastic insulation are: U. L. approved fixture wires covering service for 300, 600, and 1000 volts at 80°, 90°, and 105° C. . . . thermostat cables used in low voltage heating control circuits . . . lamp cords of all types and descriptions . . . hook-up wires approved for 80°, 90°, and 105° C. . . . appliance wiring material for use in harnesses for all major electrical assemblies.

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*The second of two articles on profits*

# What Are PROFITS Used For?

This is the second article on the role of profits in our economy. The first was addressed to the question: "How High are Profits?" The answer was found to be: not high when compared with previous years and the present investment in corporate facilities. This second article is addressed to the equally important question: "What do corporations do with their profits?"

In 1953 corporations will earn about \$20 billion *after taxes*, if the recent rate of earnings is maintained throughout the year. These profits will be used (1) to expand and improve productive capacity through purchases of new plant and equipment, (2) to finance the operations involved in a growing volume of business and (3) to reward the people who have invested their money in American industry. Of the \$20 billion, the corporations will pay about \$9 billion to their stockholders as dividends. They will use the \$11 billion that remains to purchase new plant and equipment and to increase their working capital.

This year corporations are increasing their plant, equipment and working capital by a total of approximately \$32 billion. Of this amount, about \$26 billion is for new plant and equipment. The remainder is for working capital. As this

article will show in greater detail, about \$21 billion of this will come from depreciation allowances and sales of new securities. The other \$11 billion will come from retained profits.

It is impossible to trace exactly how each dollar of retained profits is spent. This money is mixed with other money that goes into the company treasury in the form of proceeds from loans, sale of securities and depreciation allowances. *However, it is a fact that by retaining \$11 billion of their profits this year, corporations have provided \$11 billion toward their total capital requirements, including the money needed for expanded and improved capital equipment.*

## **Profits Mean New Plants**

This year American industry is engaged in a very large expansion of plant facilities. This will increase the industrial capacity of the nation by about 7 per cent. Since 1950, our capacity has been increased by about 12.5 per cent. And all of this expansion has been privately financed, even though about one-third of it was certified as necessary for national defense.

The expenditure during 1953 of \$26

billion for new plant and equipment—an alltime record—imposes terrific financial responsibilities on our corporations. About one-half of the amount required will come from depreciation allowances. In general, these allowances are supposed to pay for the replacement of worn-out or obsolete equipment. Another \$8 billion will be raised by corporations through new security issues and long-term mortgage loans. All together, depreciation allowances, security issues and long-term loans will provide about \$21 billion. But this is still \$5 billion short of the \$26 billion needed for new plant and equipment this year. Thus, it is retained profits that spell the difference between expansion and standing still, between growth in the productive capacity of the economy and running downhill.

As plant facilities are expanded, corporations also need more working capital. A larger volume of business requires larger inventories, larger accounts receivable and larger amounts of ready cash to meet payrolls and bills for materials. The increase in these items during 1953 is estimated at \$8.5 billion, of which about \$2.5 billion will be supplied by short-term bank loans. The other \$6 billion will come from retained profits. Thus, retained profits provide an essential \$11 billion—\$6 billion for working capital, \$5 billion for new plant and equipment—to meet corporate financial requirements.

### **Incentive for Investment**

The role of the profits that are paid to stockholders as dividends or to employees under profit-sharing plans is even more important than the role played by retained profits in providing plant, equip-

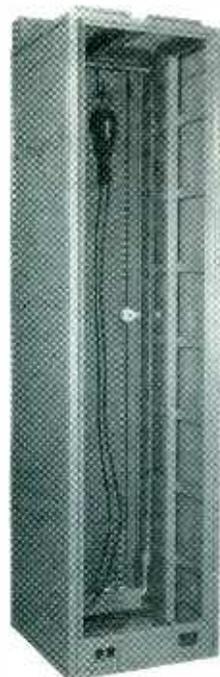
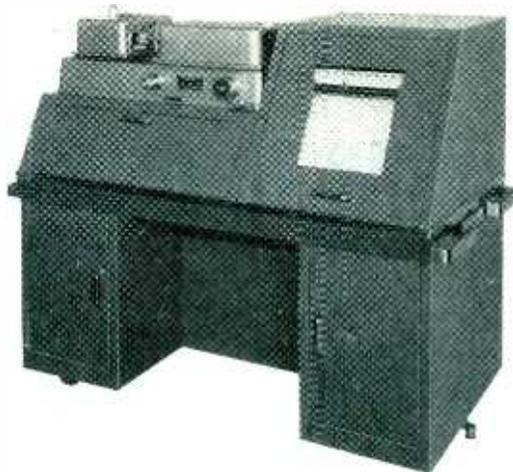
ment and working capital. Dividend payments provide the main incentive for investment in the stocks of corporations. They are the reward for risks taken by investors. Dividends paid by corporations whose common stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange provide an average return of about 6.5% at present prices, and dividends on preferred stocks average about 4.5% return. Dividends are distributed among 6.5 million stockholders. Also, it is estimated that 3 million employees now are covered by profit-sharing plans. These plans increase the incentives of both production workers and managers to work harder and more efficiently.

Thus, more than 9 million Americans have a *direct* financial stake in corporate profits through ownership of stock or participation in profit-sharing plans. But *all* Americans share indirectly in the rewards of a successful business year. Investment of a major part of 1953 profits in new plants and equipment means more employment opportunities and better working conditions for labor. For the nation, it means new industrial capacity that is essential both for national defense and to produce more and better goods for a rising standard of living.

Corporate profits after taxes represent about 6% of the nation's total income. But the job they do to stimulate investment and to finance industrial expansion and improvement is more far-reaching and more essential to the prosperity and well-being of the American people than would be suggested by that small figure.

**McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc.**

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**KARP** SHEET METAL FABRICATIONS  
WILL MEET YOUR HIGHEST  
STANDARDS OF QUALITY

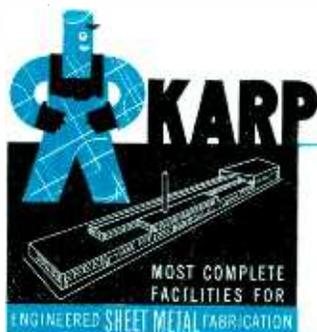
**KARP** FABRICATIONS WILL CUT  
YOUR ASSEMBLY COSTS

**KARP** FABRICATIONS  
ARE COMPETITIVELY PRICED...  
FOR LONG RUNS OR SHORT

**W**ith a Karp-built enclosure, chassis or rack, every dimension is correct; every hole accurately located. Your production costs are cut, for your components are easily assembled. No more slow-downs due to poorly built cabinets. And Karp Metal will supply you with these custom-built fabrications at competitive prices. Let us help you with your sheet metal problem. Send us your blueprints—we'll promptly quote prices and delivery.

## **KARP METAL PRODUCTS CO.**

*Division of H & B American Machine Company*  
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### **FACILITIES**

**FOR ENGINEERED SHEET METAL FABRICATIONS:** in aluminum or steel  
long run or short • spot, arc, gas or heliarc welding • any type finish.

- Modern plant—3 city blocks long
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- U. S. Air Force Certified Welding Facilities
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# How to use **GLOBAR** **TYPE BNR** **RESISTORS** to advantage



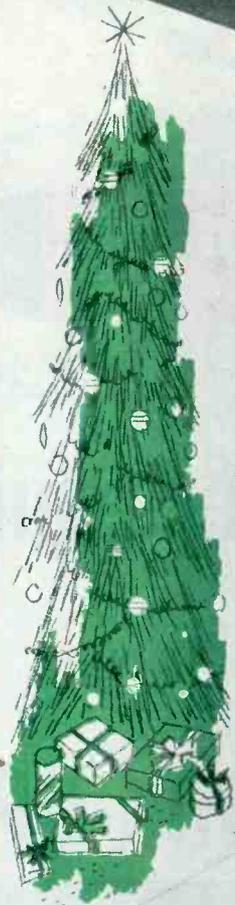
● The unusual characteristics of GLOBAR type BNR ceramic resistors make them practical for a diverse number of advantageous uses. Charted here are five typical applications where these resistors are being used to advantage at present.



Our Bulletin GR-2 contains detailed engineering data which may well suggest applications in your own products. It will give you facts that will help you decide how these ceramic resistors can be of value to you. Let us send you a copy. Write Dept. E-87-101.

APPLICATION	RESULT
Oil burner ignition transformer	High voltage feed back into line is prevented.
Small motors	Arcing of governor contact points is greatly decreased.
Rectifier circuits	Peak voltages are limited thus stabilizing circuits.
Electronic devices	Successful use in voltage control circuits.
DC Circuits	Solenoid valve coils are protected.

**GLOBAR** Ceramic Resistors  
BY **CARBORUNDUM**  
TRADE MARK



## Where are **YOU** going?

Christmas is a time to be proud of your profession. As an engineer, you contribute to your country, and to mankind, scientific advancements that you hope will someday make "peace among all men" a thrilling reality.

If you feel that there is a more stimulating, challenging and rewarding niche for you, in an organization that recognizes and respects engineering for the vital profession it is, we invite you to inquire about the current openings at Westinghouse Baltimore Divisions.

Physicists

Electrical Engineers

Mathematicians

Mechanical Engineers

Please send résumé to:  
R. M. Swisher, Jr.  
Employment Supervisor, Dept. D - 5  
Westinghouse Electric Corporation  
109 W. Lombard St.  
Baltimore 1, Maryland



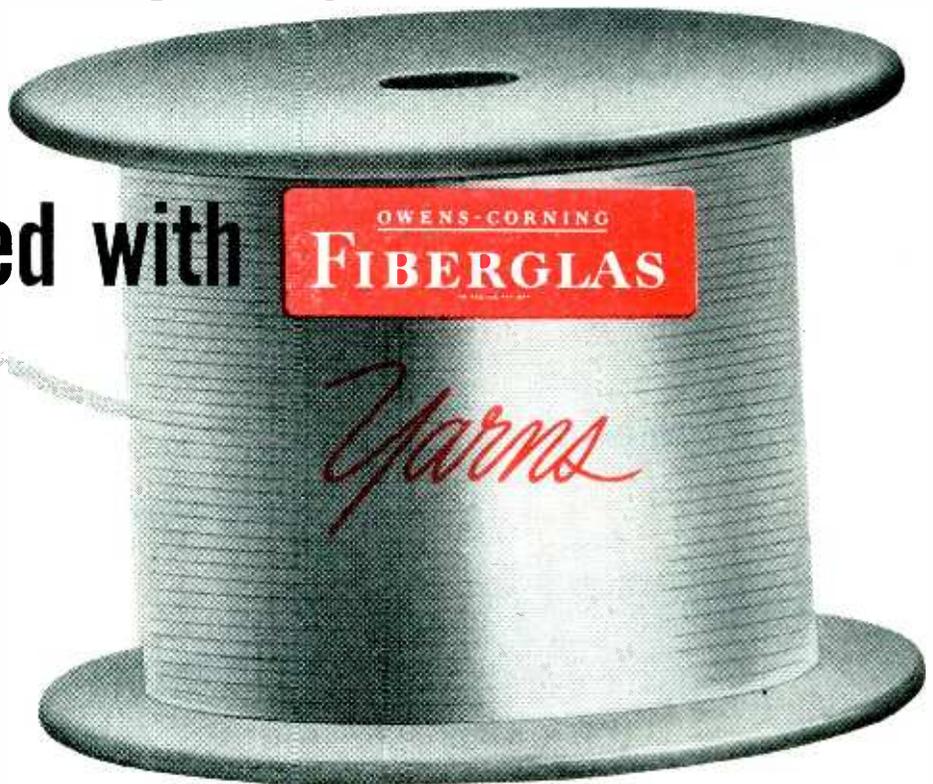
BALTIMORE DIVISIONS



**You build better, safer equipment**

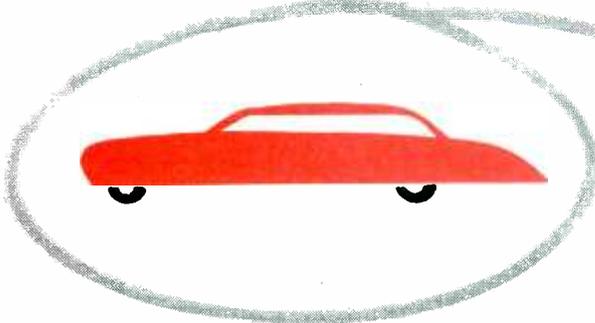
**when you specify HOOK-UP WIRE**

**insulated with**

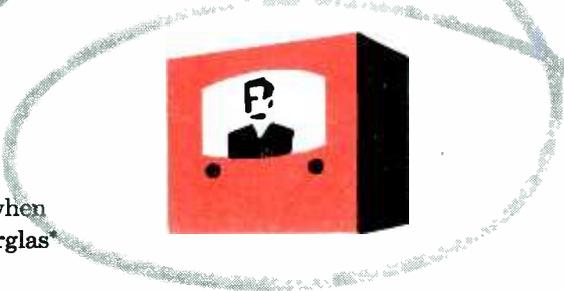


*\*Fiberglas is the trade mark  
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) of  
Owens-Corning Fiberglas  
Corporation for a variety of  
products made of or with  
fibers of glass.*

OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORPORATION • TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION •

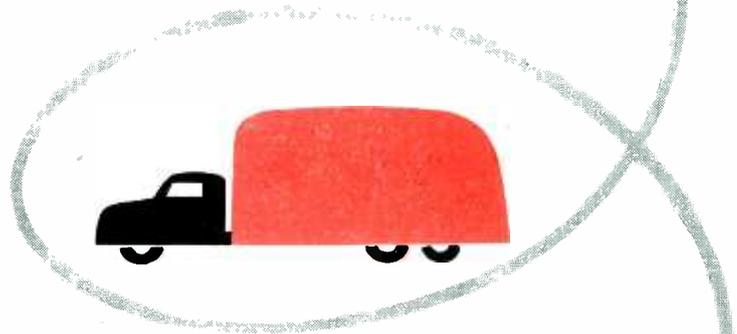


Equipment performs better, lasts longer when you use hook-up wire insulated with Fiberglas yarns.



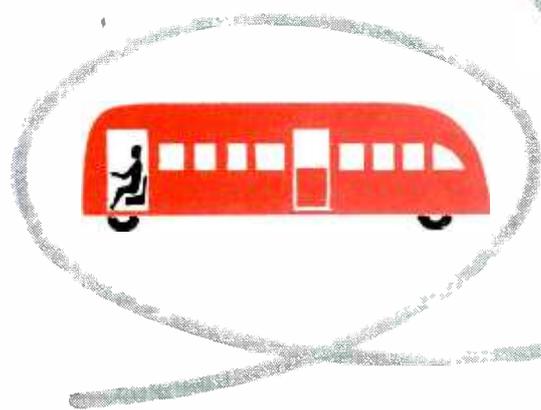
Performs better, lasts longer . . . because glass is rotproof, withstands higher temperatures, resists moisture and most chemicals.

Safer, too, because glass won't burn . . . isn't damaged by solder heat during installation . . . provides less fire hazard even under overload operating conditions.



And today you get better identification of circuits . . . because wire manufacturers are now using the *improved Treatment 023 Fiberglas Dyed Yarn* . . . with its better light fastness and superior heat and bleed resistance!

*Smaller diameter, easier-to-install hook-up wire braided with Treatment 023 Fiberglas Dyed Yarn is available in all standard NEMA color grades. For further details check your supplier today—or fill in and mail the coupon below.*



**OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORPORATION**  
*Electrical Sales Division, Dept. 860*  
 16 E. 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Please send me further information on glass-base hook-up wire.  
 I would also like to receive a copy of your Data Kit on the complete line of Fiberglas electrical insulating materials.

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**STONE'S accurate fabrication  
SAVES rejects and excessive  
assembly COSTS.**



Stone's specialty has always been the manufacture of unusually small spiral wound tubes. This specialty requires extremely close tolerances and precision engineering.

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It is obvious that this characteristic to "do it ourselves" makes for faster delivery and for a quality controlled end product at a lower cost.

Stone's tubes are available in such a wide variety of materials including hi-dielectric kraft, fish paper, plastic films, and phenolic impregnated that you may select the one which meets your specifications at the lowest possible cost.

A phone call or letter to us today may mean a worthwhile saving to you.

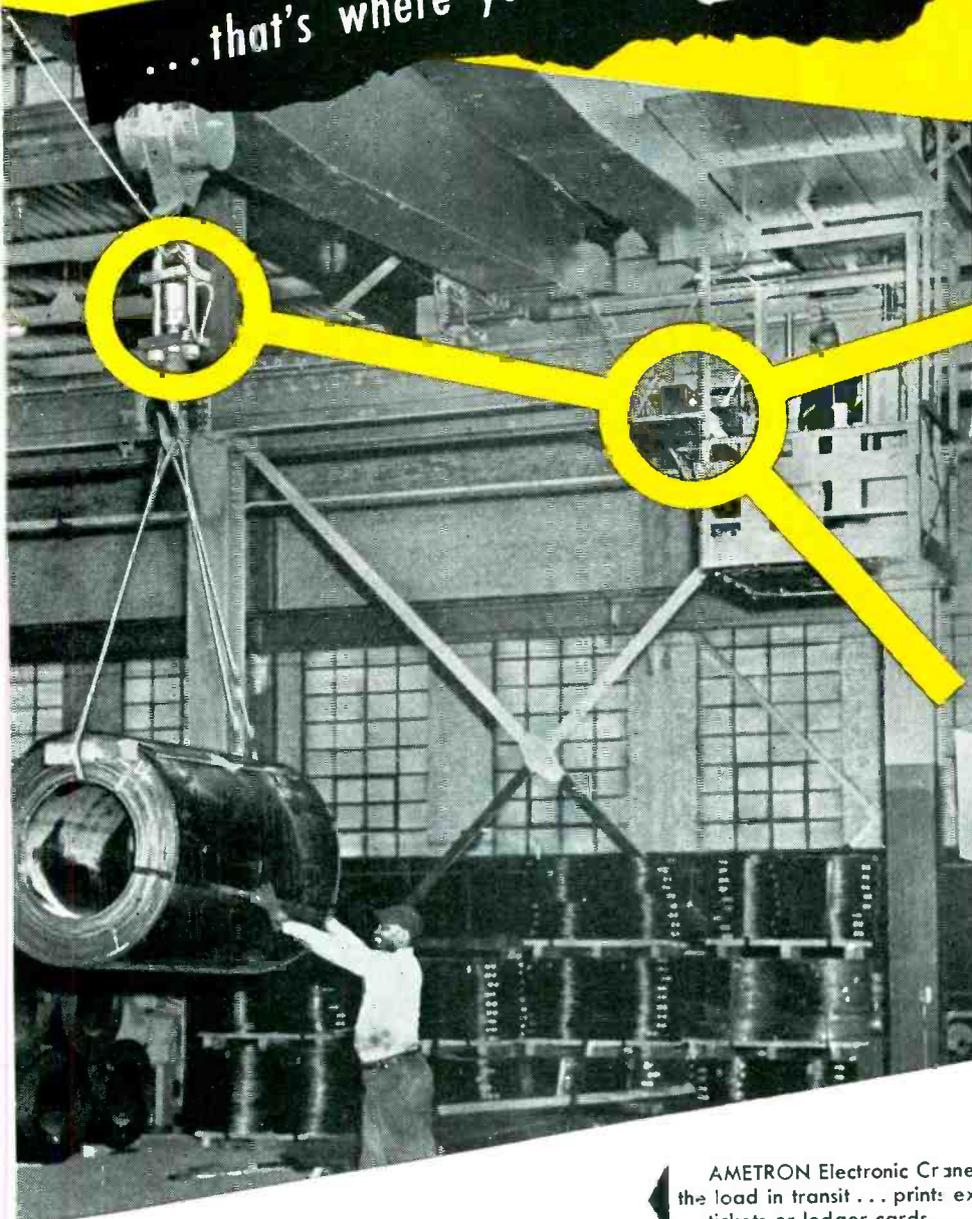
## **STONE PAPER TUBE COMPANY, INCORPORATED** **STONIZED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.**

**900-922 Franklin Street, N. E., Washington 17, D. C.**

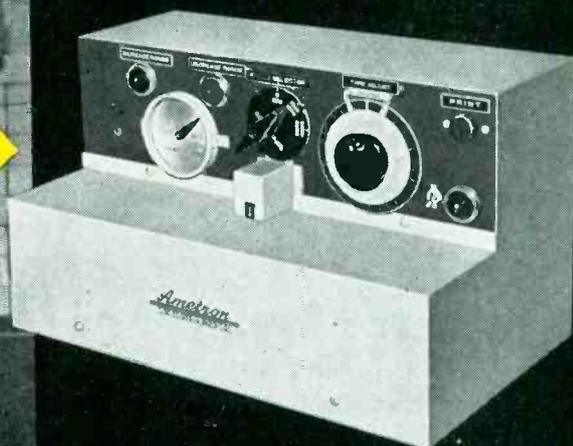
Where ordinary relays won't do...

...that's where you find **CLARE RELAYS**

# For example—the **AMETRON** Electronic Scale



Type GAC Relay... three of which are used to control steps in weight-printing cycle.



Desk model AMETRON printer mechanism which uses CLARE GAC Relays to control precision step-cam printing system.

AMETRON Electronic Crane Scale which weighs the load in transit... prints exact weight on tape, tickets or ledger cards... all in the crane cab.

Because weighing and transporting operations can be performed simultaneously, the Streeter-Amet AMETRON Electronic Scale permits tremendous savings in production time.

Such savings can only be maintained, however, because all the components of this highly specialized device can be counted on for sustained accuracy under heavy-duty operating conditions... with minimum maintenance requirements.

Ordinary relays would not meet such rugged operating conditions. Clare Relays were selected by Streeter-Amet engineers because of:

- ★ Sustained accuracy of operation under difficult operating conditions.
- ★ Ability to withstand wide variations in temperature range.

- ★ Long-life dependability.
- ★ Small size for compact installation.

Clare Relays have been the choice of Streeter-Amet engineers for many years in every type of electronic weighing device. If you manufacture a precise, quality product... one which calls for utmost relay performance... it will pay you to investigate Clare Relays. Sales engineers, fully experienced in every type of relay problem, are located in principal cities for consultation. Call them... or write C. P. Clare & Co., 4719 West Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois. In Canada: Canadian Line Materials Ltd., Toronto 13. Cable address: CLARELAY.

**FIRST IN THE  
INDUSTRIAL FIELD**

# CLARE RELAYS

# Dear

Here is some news from Hewlett-Packard we believe you'll find interesting - and helpful

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
*Laboratory Instruments for Speed and Accuracy*  
395 PAGE MILL ROAD, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA  
PHONE: 606-5000

## The New Look in - hp - instruments

In the near future, we will begin to supply all our instruments in new, lightweight, rugged all-metal cabinets. These cabinets are styled for good looks as well as utility; we think you'll like them. We're already supplying -hp- 200AB and 200CD Audio Oscillators, -hp- 410B Vacuum Tube Voltmeters and -hp- 715A Klystron Power Supplies in the new cabinets. We'll continue, of course, to offer rack mounting or end frames where desired.



## Our plant is still growing

Again this past year, we've built new factory space. During 1953, new construction increased our manufacturing area by 50%. Work is now under way on still more structures.



INSTRUMENTS

COMPLETE  
COVERAGE

# Sir:

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

To give you better, faster, local service, our representation in the Northeast has been reorganized

About mid-year, several of our representatives formed their own companies. Their names and faces are familiar to you; but now they have new offices, new telephone numbers, more personnel, are better equipped to help you. Here they are:

**Syracuse 2, New York**  
J. D. Ryerson—J. D. Ryerson  
412 East Genesee Street  
Syracuse 76-8344

**Bridgeport 8, Connecticut**  
Yewell Associates  
Peter Lahana  
1101 East Main Street  
Bridgeport 66-0000

**Waltham 54, Massachusetts**  
Yewell Associates  
Paul G. Yewell  
751 Main Street  
Waltham 5-7420

**New York 21, New York**  
R M C Associates  
Robert Asen, Milton Lichtenstein  
170 East 80th Street  
TRafalgar 9-2023

**Bogota, New Jersey**  
R M C Associates  
Charles Sargeant  
114 East Main Street  
Diamond 2-5343

**Asbury Park, New Jersey**  
The I. E. Robinson Co.  
Leon Levy  
702 Mattison Avenue  
ALlenhurst 3-2404

**Philadelphia (Upper Darby), Pennsylvania**  
The I. E. Robinson Co.  
I. E. Robinson  
7217 Marshall Road  
FLanders 2-5911

**Washington 9, D. C.**  
Harman Associates  
Frederick Harman  
2017 S Street N.W.  
DEcatur 2-8000



Elsewhere in the country, Hewlett-Packard instruments are represented as before by these fine organizations:

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Neely Enterprises  
107 Washington St. S.E.  
ALbuquerque 5-5586

**Chicago 40, Illinois**  
Alfred Crossley & Associates  
4501 North Ravenswood Ave.  
UPtown 8-1141

**Cleveland 15, Ohio**  
M. P. Odell Co.  
2536 Euclid Ave.  
PRospect 1-6171

**Dallas 5, Texas**  
Earl Lipscomb Associates  
P. O. Box 8042  
ELmhurst 5345

**Dayton 2, Ohio**  
Alfred Crossley & Associates  
11 W. Monument Avenue  
Mlchigan 8721

**Denver 9, Colorado**  
Ronald G. Bowen Co.  
446 Broadway  
SHerman 2501

**Detroit 35, Michigan**  
S. Sterling Company  
15310 West McNichols Rd.  
BRoadway 3-2900

**Fort Myers, Florida**  
Arthur Lynch & Associates  
P. O. Box 466  
Fort Myers 5-6762

**High Point, North Carolina**  
Bivins & Caldwell  
Security Bank Bldg.  
High Point 3672

**Houston 5, Texas**  
Earl Lipscomb Associates  
2420-B Rice Blvd.  
P. O. Box 6573  
Llnden 9303

**Los Angeles 46, California**  
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7422 Melrose Ave.  
WEbster 3-9201

**Phoenix, Arizona**  
Neely Enterprises  
32 West Jefferson St.  
ALpine 4-7311

**Sacramento 14, California**  
Neely Enterprises  
1317 - 15th Street  
GIlbert 2-8901

**San Diego 6, California**  
Neely Enterprises  
1029 Rosecrans Street  
BAyview 8106

**San Francisco 18, California**  
Neely Enterprises  
2830 Geary Blvd.  
WAlnut 1-2361

**Seattle 9, Washington**  
Ron Merritt Company  
217 Ninth Avenue North  
SEneca 4948

**St. Louis 9, Missouri**  
Harris-Hanson Company  
5506 S. Kingshighway  
SWeetbriar 5584-85

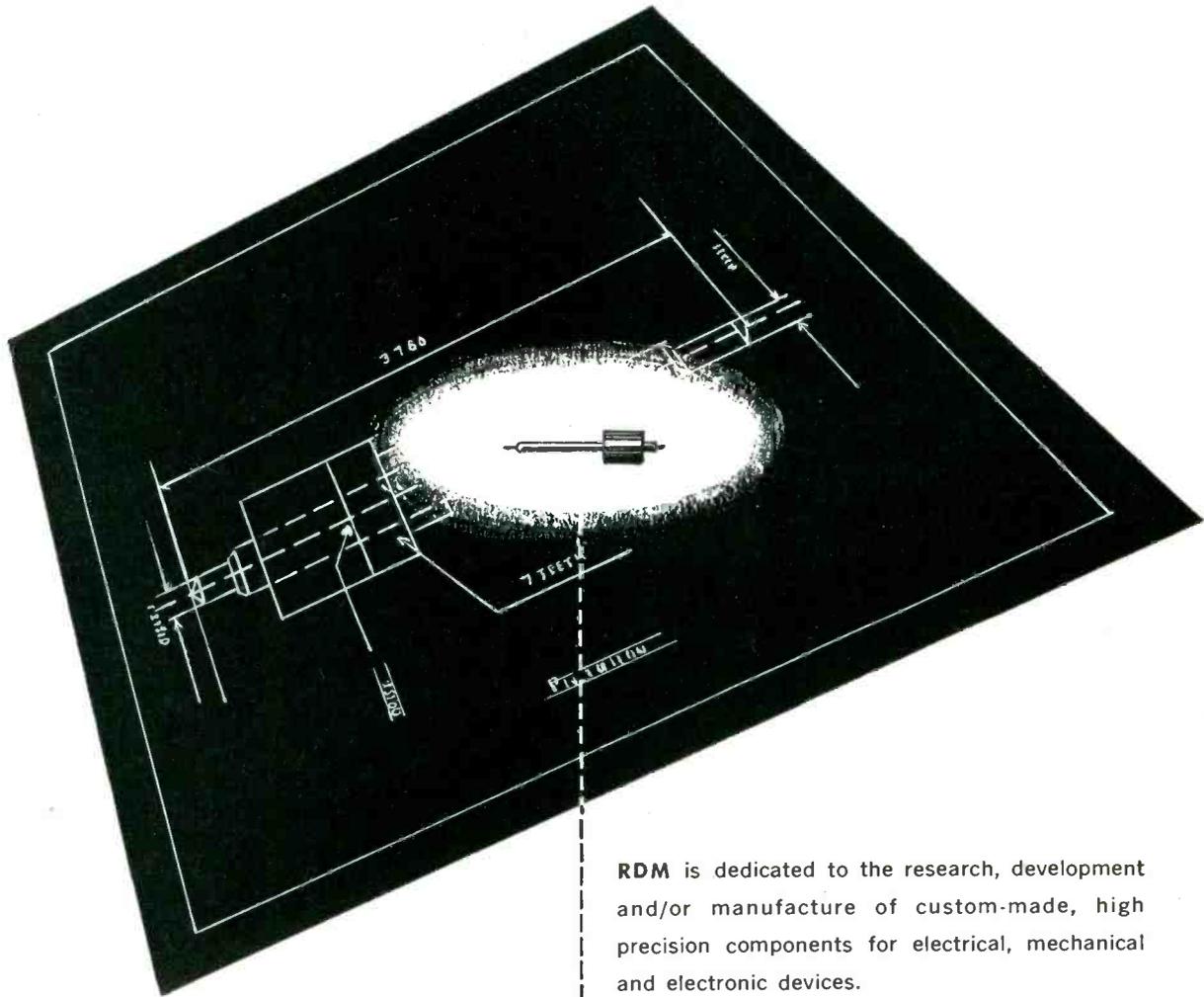
**St. Paul 4, Minnesota**  
Alfred Crossley & Associates  
2388 University Avenue  
PRior 4955

**Toronto 2-B Ontario, Canada**  
Atlas Radio Corporation, Ltd.  
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miniaturization through critically precise components



FOR DESIGN ENGINEERS,  
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UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR SAVING  
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Component reliability is the sole aim . . . the result, a perfect reproduction of the design. Made-to-order parts meet your most exacting tolerances and diverse requirements.

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The  
Invention  
of Compression-Type  
Seals is about as  
Old as  
Grandma's Phonograph—

but Constantin's  
Production Facilities  
and Methods are  
as New as Tomorrow



The invention of compression-type seals in general is quite old as evidenced by U. S. Letters Patent No. 1,184,813, issued to Wilfred T. Birdsall and assigned to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. on May 30, 1916, for the original compression-type seals, expired in 1933. It is now public domain.

Yes, the idea of high compression glass to metal seals is thirty-seven years old and public domain. The compression principle can be employed by anyone, but Constantin makes the *quality* seal.

The wise buyer now is concentrating on quality of manufacture and materials. For over eight years L. L. Constantin & Company has been operating the most modern machine shop facilities for die construction, stampings, and bending—a glass department capable of compounding, tableting and sintering—latest ovens for fusing—multi-slide machines for pin fabrication. In this way, our completely self-contained plant operating all under one roof, can produce

true compression seals of highest quality, in addition to our regular line of hard glass to KOVAR and RODAR alloy seals.

*We at Constantin realize that adding color to the already pure white glass does not add to the strength, and for identification purposes, whether you buy green, gray, blue, brown or other colors, you will find Constantin seals to be consistently uniform and superior in strength.*

Constantin can proudly say that it is not selling an idea. Constantin is selling precision engineered high compression glass-to-metal vacuum seals. See them, test them, and compare.

**Seals also available in KOVAR and RODAR alloys to hard glass types.**

Also manufacturers of—  
MULTI-PIN HEADERS  
TERMINALS  
TRANSISTOR MOUNTS  
MULTI-PIN CON PLUGS  
END SEALS  
CRYSTAL HOLDERS  
VACUUM COATING EQUIPMENT

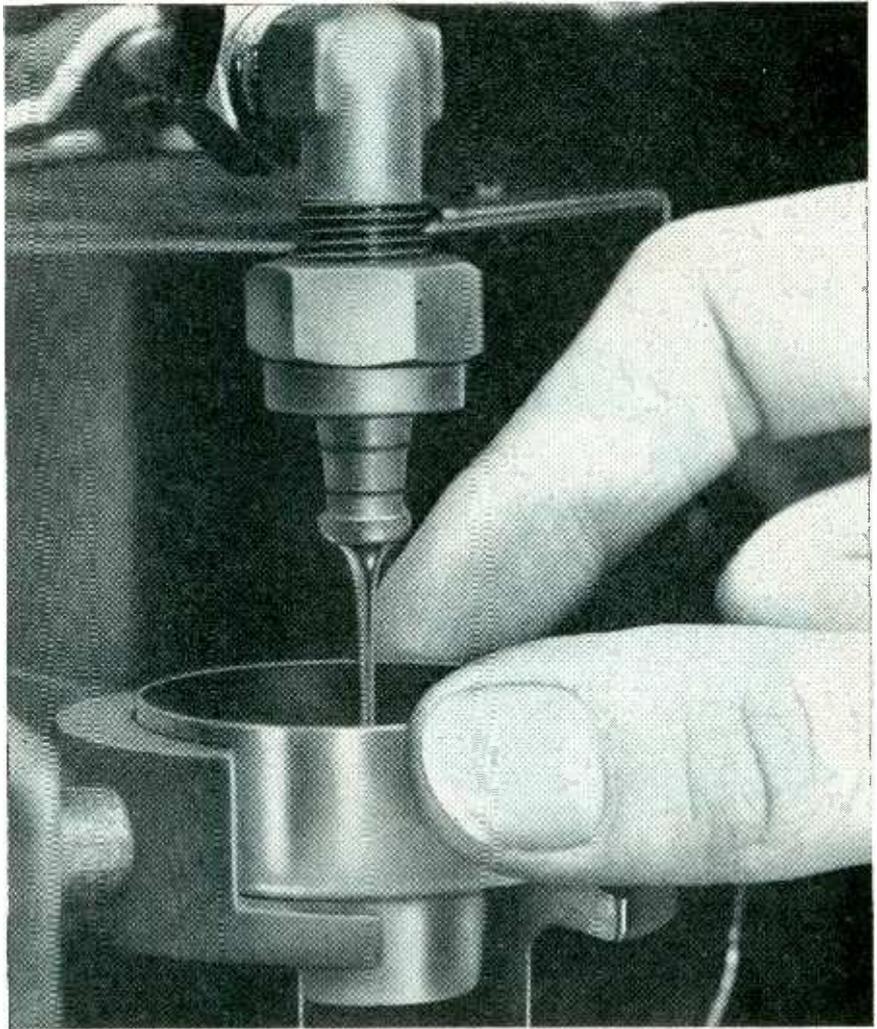
*L. L. Constantin & Co.*

**MANUFACTURING ENGINEERS**  
Rt. 46 and Franklin Ave., Lodi, N. J.



# FILLING STATION

... FOR LONG-LIFE  
LUBRICATION



## Telechron Synchronous Timing Motors



MODEL H-10. Low-cost, light-duty motor capable of handling high momentary peak loads. Ideal for washing machines, dish-washers, refrigerators, and other appliance timer uses.

Seal the oil in with the moving parts, and they'll both last longer. That's the simple reason behind the long, dependable life of Telechron Synchronous Timing Motors.

Into each motor goes a measured amount of special oil—carefully formulated for the particular service the motor is to perform. Then the unit is sealed. Dirt and dust can't get in. Lubricant is lifted by capillary action from the reservoir to all bearings, and flows continuously to all gears, efficiently . . . so efficiently, in fact, that many Telechron motors are still operating accurately and dependably after 20 years of continuous use.

There are other advantages, too, in Telechron Synchronous Timing Motors. Quick starting, due to the lightweight rotor. Power-line accuracy, because of true synchronous operation. Cool running, with the field coil isolated from the rotor unit. Altogether, a combination of worth-while features unique in the field of electric timing.

Telechron motors are available in a wide range of speeds and torque ratings, and for any standard AC power source. Get full details. Write Telechron Department, General Electric Co., 412 Homer Ave., Ashland, Mass.





Photo Courtesy  
NEVCO SCOREBOARD CO.

# GUARDIAN® STEPPING RELAYS tell the score!

As thousands of football fans watch the speed and drive of their favorite teams up and down the gridiron—Guardian Stepping Relays are there, too, operating the big electric scoreboard. At the touch of a button, the special Guardian Stepper (illustrated) lites up changing scores, downs, yards to go and the quarter being played. Guardian Stepper Applications also include control of animated signs and displays—intricate timing devices—automatic elevators—automatic business machines—automatic circuit selections from a pulsing dial—automatic wave changing on short wave transmitters—plus an endless variety of “special” operations.

Standard Guardian Steppers include the series M. E. R. (Midget Electrical Reset); the series M. A. S. (Add and Subtract); the heavy duty series M 120 (Automatic Sequence); and the famous series “R”, among others. If your application requires a stepper—contactor—switch—solenoid—or a popular relay such as the Guardian Series 595-P shown here—singly or in complete control combinations—send your b/p specifications for specific cost free recommendations.

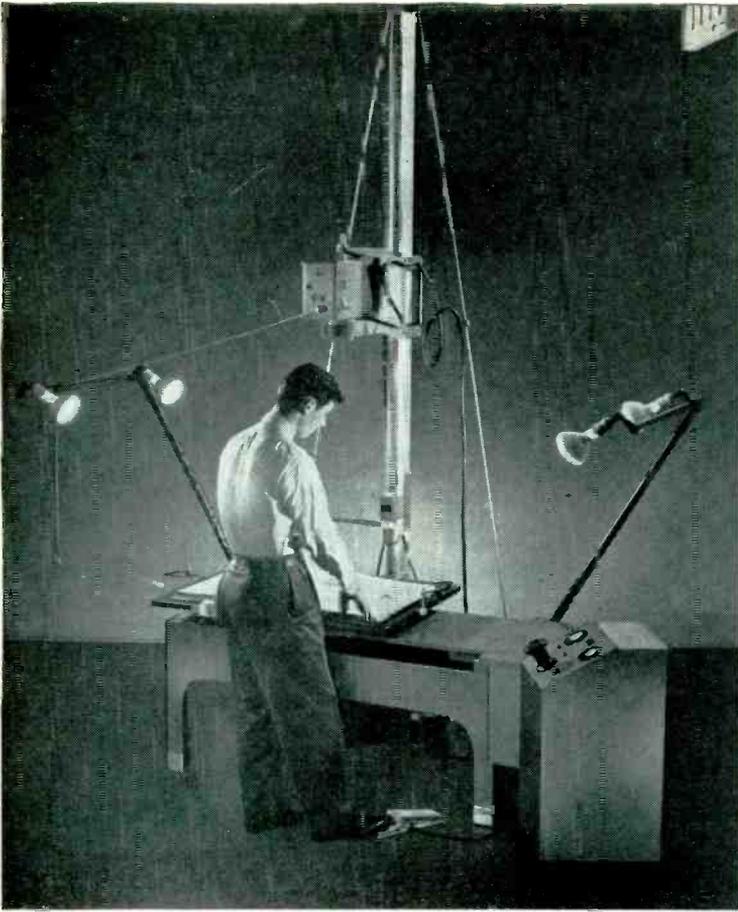


GUARDIAN SPECIAL STEPPER

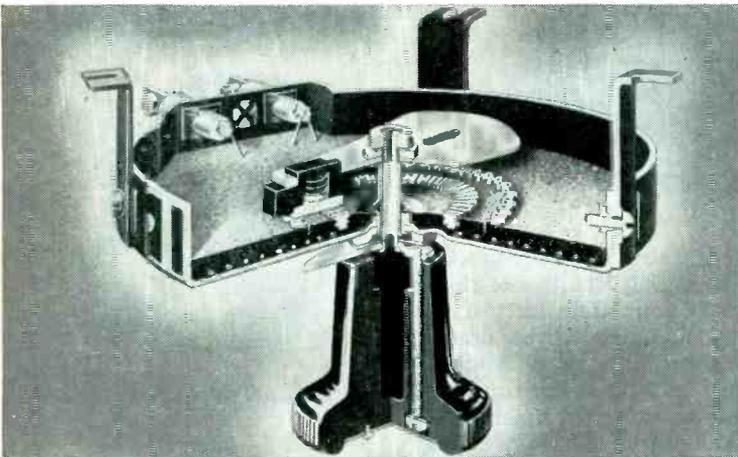


SERIES 595-P RELAY

**GUARDIAN**  **ELECTRIC**  
1625-P W. WALNUT STREET CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS  
A COMPLETE LINE OF RELAYS SERVING AMERICAN INDUSTRY



**EASTMAN KODAK'S RECORDAK MICRO-FILE MACHINE** can microfilm 32 acres of valuable records for storage in only 12 cubic feet of filing space. Accurate performance of Ward Leonard Vitrohm rheostat (in circle) helps to assure clear, sharp, reproduction on microfilm.



**CUTAWAY VIEW OF TYPICAL WARD LEONARD RHEOSTAT.** Eastman Kodak's Recordak engineers chose a 13-in. Vitrohm rheostat to control lamp voltage in the Recordak Micro-File machine. It provides 161 graduated steps of smooth, accurate, dependable control.

# Recordak Corporation uses Ward Leonard rheostat for accurate light control in microfilming

- Light plays a critical role in committing billions of industry's valuable records to microfilm every year. Its intensity must be carefully controlled for each exposure on Eastman Kodak's Recordak Micro-File machine in order to make proper allowances for paper texture, color and reflectivity.

To handle the job of adjusting lamp voltage to meet these varying requirements, Recordak engineers selected a dependable 13-inch Ward Leonard rheostat. It's the only adjustable control used in operating the unit.

Accurate performance of this rheostat in Recordak Micro-File units helps to assure clear reproduction of every detail in the documents being photographed.

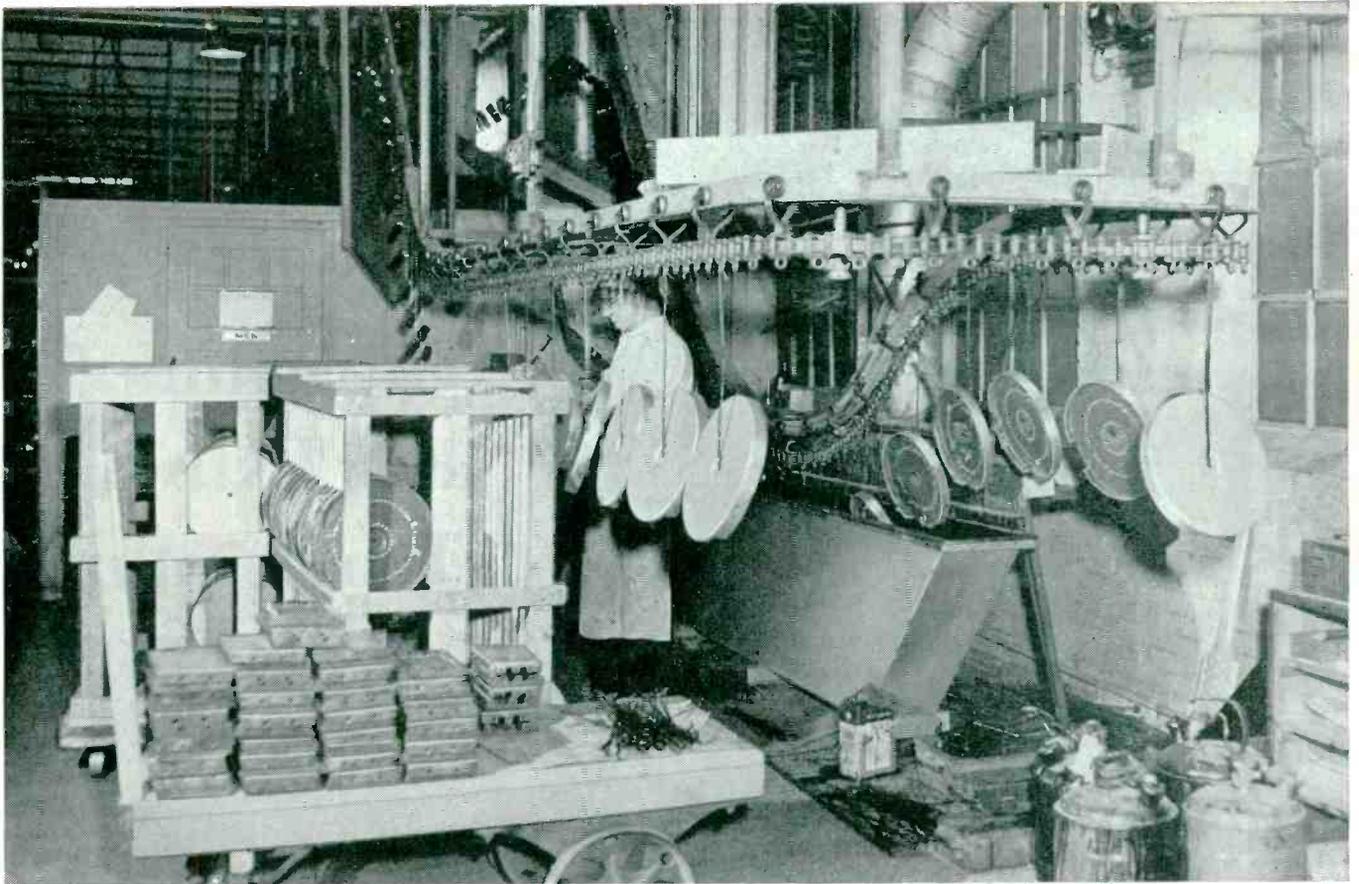
If your product requires accurate electrical controls, our engineers are ready, willing and able to help you select the right ones for the job. Write Ward Leonard Electric Co., 31 South St., Mount Vernon, New York.



## WARD LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

*Result-Engineered Controls Since 1892*



# Here's how dependable performance is built into every Ward Leonard rheostat

- All rheostat materials, from vitreous enamel frit to heat-resistant finish, as well as all manufacturing processes, are carefully controlled by Ward Leonard engineers.

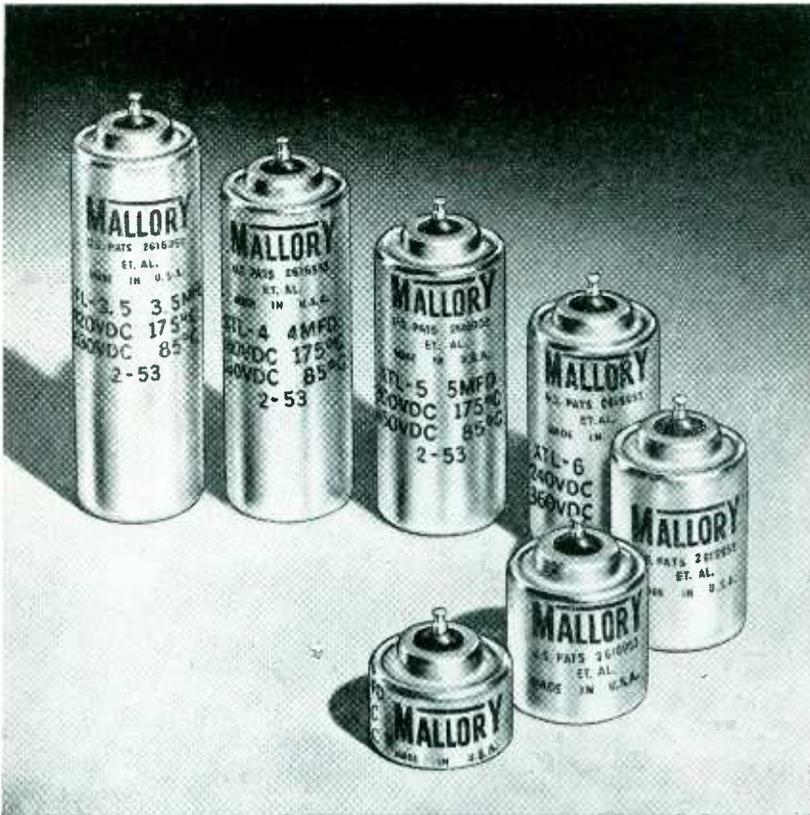
After assembly, rheostats are given thorough mechanical and electrical tests to guard against any constructional defects that might impair operating life or accuracy.

That's why you can depend on the performance of any Ward Leonard rheostat you select from the most complete line ever offered for industrial control applications.

You'll find a complete description of the entire line, including standard and special designs for all current ratings up to 400 amperes, in the new Ward Leonard Bulletin 60A shown at the right. Write for your free copy today.

**HEAT-RESISTANT FINISH** is automatically applied and infra-red baked on all Vitrohm pressed steel rheostat plates.





# ← Tantalum Capacitors For Extreme Temperatures

—55°C to +175°C

*New Standard 7/8 Inch Case Size  
Saves up to 20% in Weight . . . 16% in Volume*

When the Tantalum Capacitor was introduced by Mallory, it provided the first answer to dependable operation in the extremely high ambients such as result from miniaturization of electronic equipment.

Now, Mallory has reduced the higher capacity 1 1/8" Tantalum Capacitors to 7/8", thereby establishing a single standard case diameter. This refinement not only simplifies installation and mounting

hardware; it will also produce substantial reductions in the weight and size of high capacity units.

Be sure and look into the advantages of Mallory Tantalum Capacitors for your equipment. Our engineers will be glad to talk over any problem you may have in the application of capacitors, the development of special types, or the simplification of related circuits.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION...

*Write for your copy of the new Technical Bulletin on Mallory Tantalum Capacitors. It contains complete mechanical and electrical data and performance characteristics.*

*Expect more... Get more from **MALLORY***

Parts distributors in all major cities stock Mallory standard components for your convenience

**P. R. MALLORY & CO. Inc.**  
**MALLORY**

**SERVING INDUSTRY WITH THESE PRODUCTS:**  
Electromechanical — Resistors • Switches • Television Tuners • Vibrators  
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**P. R. MALLORY & CO. INC., INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA**

# CROSS TALK

► **FORETASTE . . .** In the year immediately ahead many of the best technical brains of our industry will be heavily concentrated upon the business of developing color television receivers at prices within the reach of the American public. Color-tv may very well be the tail destined to wag the electronics dog for some time to come.

NTSC-suggested transmission standards constitute the base upon which design engineers must build. That is why we devote 13 pages within this issue, over and above our normal editorial program, to a thoroughgoing yet easy-to-understand description of the standards and how they got that way. From this beginning **ELECTRONICS** embarks upon a long-term program which will present to its readers every practical circuit dealing with color-tv equipment problems that the editors can find.

► **RUMOR . . .** While the first color-tv sets to be seen in the market will quite probably use 15-inch picture tubes it is known that several manufacturers are working feverishly to produce larger sizes. One, at least, has publicly stated that practical 21's may be available by the end of 1954.

Considerable progress has been made in the design and production of suitable screens and masks.

Somewhat less attention has so far been paid to the refinement of electron guns. It seems likely, therefore, that gun design will come in for special attention during the next twelve months.

Less well founded in fact but nevertheless possible in the more distant future is the development of shallow "picture-frame"-type tv screens utilizing an entirely different illumination principle. So far we can report only smoke, no fire.

► **RESEARCH . . .** The best ideas of man have frequently come straight out of the blue. That is why educators are becoming concerned with the spread of a new disease called "projectitis."

The president of a college which trains many men in electronics recently defined projectitis as "an unhappy addiction to limited objectives", expressed the opinion that grants from government and industry earmarked for certain very specific purposes were not likely to lead toward the basic discoveries that have in the past marked man's progress.

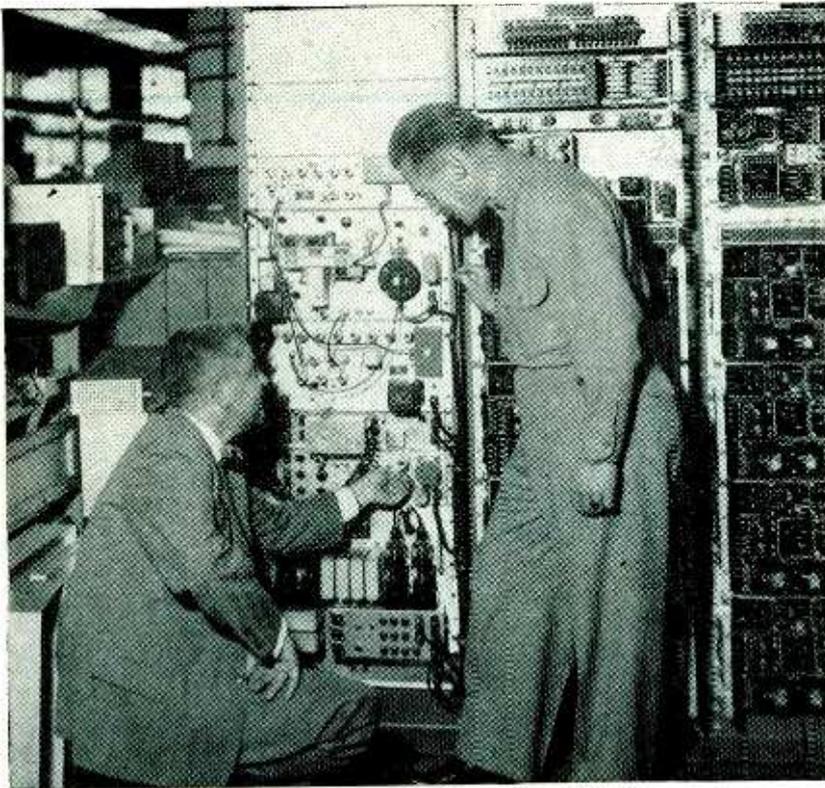
► **CHOICE? . . .** Engineers differ on the question: "Is unionization consistent with professional status?" We've talked with a good many men in both camps and expect to talk with a good many more be-

fore anything resembling a personal conviction results. Meanwhile, one thing does seem apparent: Any man who succeeds in obtaining all the advantages of each, and none of the disadvantages of either, will have accomplished the neatest trick of our age.

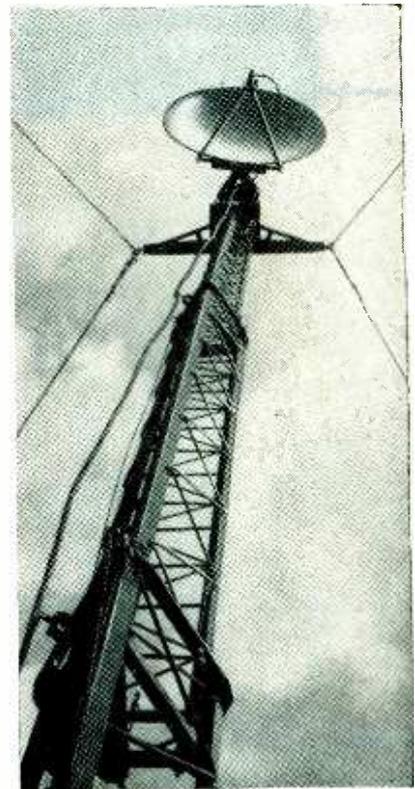
► **INTERFERENCE . . .** Idea being considered by the work-ridden and dollar-conscious FCC is the delegation of certain duties to local authorities. When flagrant interference is noted from, say, medical diathermy apparatus, this information might be passed along to a cooperative city attorney for prosecution under intrastate public-nuisance laws.

► **COMPLAINT . . .** "Why should commercial orders play second-fiddle to military orders in peacetime?" asks one of our constituents who badly needs electronic component parts.

We don't know any reason why commercial shipments should be delayed for anything except truly critical military needs but we can think of two reasons why they frequently are: Uncle Sam is a big customer and suppliers like big customers. And Uncle also has a substantial crew of expeditors, some of whom do not know that the war is over.



Terminal-station equipment. Rack at left contains microwave transmitter receiver, modulator and afc circuits; multiplex equipment occupies remaining racks



This 58-ft antenna mast telescopes to 20 feet for transporting

# Portable Microwave for

Truck-mounted 2,000-mc radio-relay system provides 24-channel communications links between various field headquarters of Allied Air Forces in Central Europe. Wide-band f-m signals are difficult to intercept insuring privacy for users

**By M. G. STATON**

*Radio Corporation of America  
RCA Victor Division  
Camden, New Jersey*

**M**ODERN WARFARE dictates that a communications network linking important field headquarters provide ample channel capacity to meet peak traffic loads, sufficient mobility to follow the field headquarters group and security against enemy interception.

The microwave radio-relay system used by the Allied Air Forces in Central Europe provides 24 voice channels one of which may be used

to carry 16 teleprinter channels. The equipment is mounted in trucks for mobility. The 2,000-mc signals are largely confined within a line-of-sight path reducing chances of enemy interception while the multiplexed f-m signal is difficult to demodulate in an intercept operation.

### **Basic Equipment**

The system comprises seven terminal stations with 24-channel

voice-band and 16-channel teleprinter multiplex, and 18 repeater stations with 5-channel voice-band and 16-channel teleprinter multiplex. Duplicate equipment is supplied at each location to insure against sabotage. The electronic equipment is installed within a military van. Two trailer-mounted power units, a 58-ft telescoping tower and antennas complete each station's equipment complement.



Microwave equipment in use during NATO maneuvers somewhere in France. Military van contains electronic equipment; 5-kv gasoline-driven generator follows in trailer

# Allied Forces in Europe

A terminal station consists of one radio rack and five multiplex racks. A repeater station has one radio rack and three multiplex racks. Each group of racks is mounted on two aluminum channels under which shock mounts, four to each rack, are fastened to the truck floor. Horizontal aluminum braces with shock mounts on each end brace the center of each rack against the truck wall.

Duplex r-f filters, which permit transmission and reception with the same antenna, are mounted on an aluminum panel supported on the truck wall by four shock mounts.

Flexible coaxial cables connect the radio equipment to the duplexing filters.

The 58-ft tower is composed of three telescoping triangular sections and collapses to 20 ft for

transporting. A winch and boom on the tower base pulls the collapsed tower from a horizontal to a vertical position. The winch then extends the tower to its full height by means of cables threaded through the sections.

The top of the tower is equipped with two stabilizing arms from which four guy wires radiate at right angles. The guy wires are attached to 8-inch screw-type anchors. The top section of the tower consists of a short square framework for antennas mounting in either of two positions on all four sides.

## Terminal Equipment

A terminal station employs one 6-ft offset-horn-feed parabolic antenna while each repeater requires two. Antennas are connected by 100-ft lengths of RG-17/U coaxial

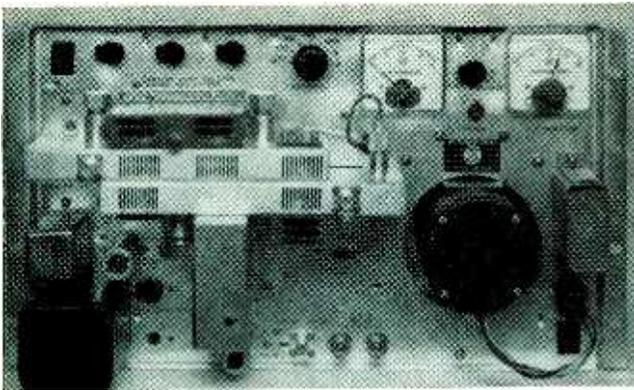
line. Physical details of the tower and antenna system are evident in the photograph.

The terminal station shown in Fig. 1 consists of transmitter, receiver, power supply, automatic-frequency control unit and a baseband amplifier that links the multiplex and radio equipment.

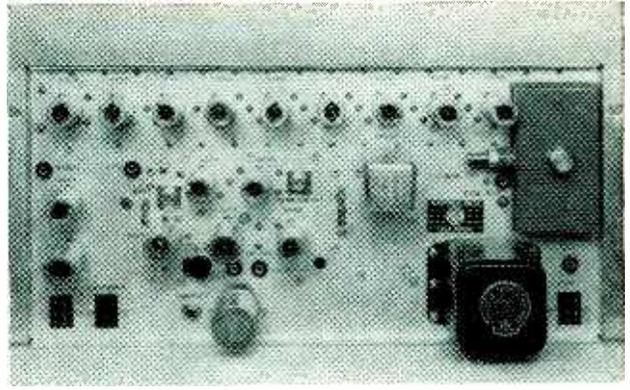
The transmitter oscillator, mixer and r-f amplifier employ 2C39 triodes. The r-f amplifier is an isolation stage that disassociates antenna and transmission-line discontinuities from the r-f mixer.

The 2C39's are located under the hinged covers visible in the photograph of the transmitter chassis. The four large thumbscrews on the r-f subchassis tune the r-f cavities.

The receiver includes modulation circuits for the transmitter in



Microwave transmitter 2C31 triodes are mounted below hinged cover on r-f subchassis. Thumbscrews tune r-f cavities



Receiver-modulator chassis 2C31 local oscillator is housed in shielded compartment at right

addition to the 30-mc i-f strip, limiters and discriminator.

The radio equipment provides a broad-baseband modulation channel from 300 to 135,000 cps in two blocks. The lower block, 300 to 3,000 cps, is the service channel. The frequency block 4,000 to 135,000 cps transmits 24 single-sideband frequency-division-multiplex voice channels. The radio equipment contains no components or circuits requiring high stability in voltage or frequency of primary power supply. Neither temperature-controlled cavities nor crystal ovens are employed.

#### Automatic Frequency Control

The afc circuit continuously monitors the transmitter frequency—comparing it to a harmonic of a quartz-crystal oscillator. Should the transmitter frequency deviate from the standard, a d-c voltage is generated that adjusts the frequency of a 110-mc oscillator feeding the transmitter modulator circuits.

The baseband signal from the multiplex equipment passes through the baseband amplifier to frequency modulate a 40-mc oscillator in the receiver modulator. The modulated signal is then mixed with the 110-mc signal from the afc panel to produce 70-mc and 150-mc sidebands. The 70-mc sideband is selected, amplified and fed to a high-level mixer in the transmitter, where it is heterodyned with an r-f oscillator signal to produce the final frequency-modulated r-f carrier. The proper sideband from the high-level mixer is selected and amplified in the r-f

amplifier before being passed to the transmitting filter and antenna.

The carrier is sampled at the output of the r-f amplifier for the afc circuit. Should the carrier shift, the 110-mc oscillator in the afc unit will be adjusted to bring the carrier back into agreement with the proper harmonic of the crystal. The time constant of the afc unit will not permit the frequency-control adjustment to follow the frequency modulation of the 40-mc oscillator.

#### Receiver Operation

The received signal from the antenna passes through the duplexing filter to the input cavity where it is heterodyned with the signal from the r-f oscillator in the transmitter to produce a 30-mc i-f signal. Most of the system amplification takes place in the 30-mc i-f strip. It is followed by limiters and a discriminator. The complex baseband signal from the discriminator is fed through the baseband amplifier to the receiving bus of the multiplex equipment.

A d-c signal is also extracted from the receiver discriminator to adjust the frequency of the transmitter r-f oscillator so that the signal produced in the receiver r-f mixer is always centered on the 30-mc pass band of the i-f strip. This control circuit has a slow time constant and no hunting is produced between the afc circuits.

#### Repeater Stations

The repeater station illustrated in Fig. 2 is almost identical with

a terminal station. The same transmitter, receiver, power supply and baseband amplifier are connected in a slightly different manner to perform the duplex repeater function. The afc panel used in a terminal station is not required at the repeater. Since the repeater is of the heterodyne type, the frequency of the transmitted signal is determined primarily by the frequency of the received signal. The repeater station transmitted frequency is shifted 40 mc from the received frequency.

The received signal is fed from the antenna through the duplexing filter to the receiver input mixer, where it is heterodyned to 30 mc by an r-f signal from the oscillator in the associated transmitter. After being amplified the signal is heterodyned to 70 mc by the 40-mc signal from the modulator circuit in the receiver. This 40-mc oscillator is used to insert intelligence at repeater stations. As a result the 70-mc signal carries both the intelligence received from the preceding station and the intelligence inserted at the repeater.

The 70-mc signal is then fed to the transmitter where it is heterodyned in an r-f mixed with a signal from the r-f oscillator to produce the output carrier frequency that is further amplified in the transmitter r-f amplifier. Sidebands in the receiving mixer and the high-level mixer of the transmitter are so selected that variations in r-f oscillator frequency do not produce changes in the outgoing carrier. The outgoing carrier frequency is locked to the in-

## MILITARY MICROWAVE

Communications between military field headquarters, usually carried over land lines, has been given a needed third dimension with the introduction of microwave radio relay. Security from intercept is provided as well as mobility and protection from the elements. In military dress too, microwave gets through when land lines come down.

Last March, when high winds and tides caused disastrous floods in the Low Countries, part of NATO'S microwave relay system was rushed to Holland to re-establish an important communications link that had been washed out. Two terminal stations provided 24 voice channels across the inundated 27-mile path from Middel-harnis to Rotterdam.

Field maneuvers have attested to the ruggedness and mobility of the equipment. Recently two terminal vans completed a 1,000-mile tour of France—250 miles of which were over cobblestone roads. Despite rough handling, not a single radio or channeling unit required retuning during the trip

fiers in the baseband amplifier before being sent to the receiving bus of the multiplex equipment. Therefore, intelligence inserted at a repeater carries in both directions on the system and intelligence entering the repeater on r-f carriers from both directions feeds out on a common bus to the multiplex equipment.

Intelligence inserted on the transmitting bus of the baseband amplifier does not return as side tone on the receiving bus to the multiplex equipment. This further simplifies system layout problems and provides for party-line terminations at the repeater stations.

The voice-band multiplex equipment operates on the single-sideband suppressed-carrier frequency-division principle.

Voice-frequency signals from the telephone pass from two-wire terminals through a hybrid to the modulating branch of the duplex terminal unit. The modulating branch includes a balanced modulator, carrier oscillator and channel filter. In the balanced modulator, voice signals are heterodyned with the signal from the carrier oscillator to produce two sideband signals.

The filter following the balanced modulator passes one of the two

coming carrier frequency except for the 40-mc shift produced by the modulated oscillator used to insert intelligence.

If there is a slight shift in the received carrier frequency, the afc circuit in the repeater adjusts the r-f oscillator so that the signal produced in the input mixer is centered on the 30-mc i-f strip.

Since the outgoing carrier of the transmitter is dependent upon a received carrier, provision is included to reestablish the outgoing signal if the received signal is lost. A single-tube 110-mc oscillator is included in the receiver for this purpose. As long as a received signal is present, operation of this oscillator is blocked; ab-

sence of a received signal releases the oscillator and its output is mixed with the output from the 40-mc f-m oscillator again to produce the 70-mc signal for the transmitter. In this manner the circuit is reestablished on each side of a break.

### Inserting Intelligence

Intelligence from the multiplex equipment is split in the baseband amplifier by isolating amplifiers before being sent to the modulator circuits in each half of the repeater.

Intelligence received from the discriminator in each receiver is combined through isolating ampli-

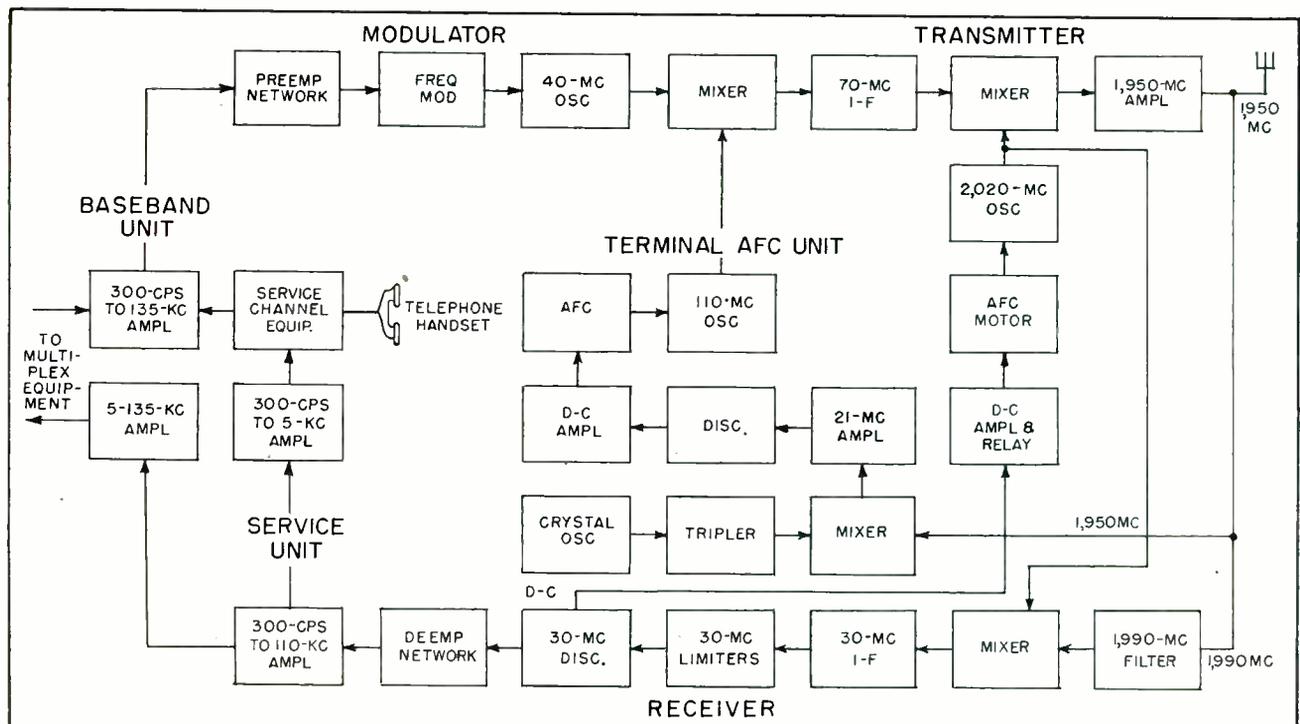


FIG. 1—Terminal station comprises transmitter, receiver-modulator, afc unit, baseband amplifiers and service-channel equipment

sidebands, rejecting the other. The carrier and voice frequencies are suppressed in the balanced modulator.

This carrier sideband is then combined with carrier sidebands produced by other duplex channel modulators and the complex signal is fed to the transmitting bus of the baseband unit.

At the remote terminal, the complex signal from the baseband amplifier is fed to demodulating branches of the multiplex equipment. A bandpass filter selects the proper sideband from the complex baseband signal. A carrier-oscillator signal is mixed with the selected sideband to reproduce the voice frequency. The demodulator is followed by a filter that passes all frequencies below 3,400 cps. The recovered voice frequencies are then passed through a hybrid to the two-wire line for telephone connection. Operation in opposite directions can take place simultaneously without interference.

### Group Modulation

Twenty-four voice channels are obtained by combining three groups of eight. Carrier sidebands

of the first group of eight channels are transmitted in the frequency block 10,000 to 50,000 cps. The second group of eight channels is passed through a group modulator-demodulator having a carrier frequency of 105 kc. It operates in the same manner as a voice-band modulator-demodulator except that the complex signal produced by combining eight channel sidebands is heterodyned with a 105-kc carrier to produce two sidebands. The lower sideband is selected for transmission so that the second group of eight channels is actually transmitted over the radio system in the frequency block extending from 55,000 to 95,000 cps. In a similar manner, the third group of eight channels is heterodyned in a group modulator with carrier frequency of 145,000 cps to produce a block of sideband carrier frequencies in the range of 95,000 to 135,000 cps.

At the receiving terminal, the second and third groups of eight channels are each demodulated as a block to lower each group to the frequency range 10,000 to 50,000 cps. The original voice frequencies are recovered by voice-band

demodulators in the duplex terminal units.

Each station includes a 16-channel multiplex teleprinter assembly capable of providing a maximum of 18 channels spaced 170 cps apart within a single voice band.

### Performance

During equipment test, voice channels were set up for 6-db loss between transmitting and receiving terminals. Each voice channel was loaded with a 1,000-cycle tone adjusted to a level of zero dbm, approximately 10 db higher than the level of an average talker. Under these conditions, the tone was removed from each channel in turn and the signal-to-noise ratio measured at the output terminal of the quiet channel with all other channels loaded. The lowest signal-to-noise ratio was 52 db, and ranged up to 58 and 60 db. To check crosstalk limits, the system was operated with plug-in receiver-modulator units taken directly from stock. Tests proved that critical parts of the system can be directly replaced with other standard units without affecting the overall operation.

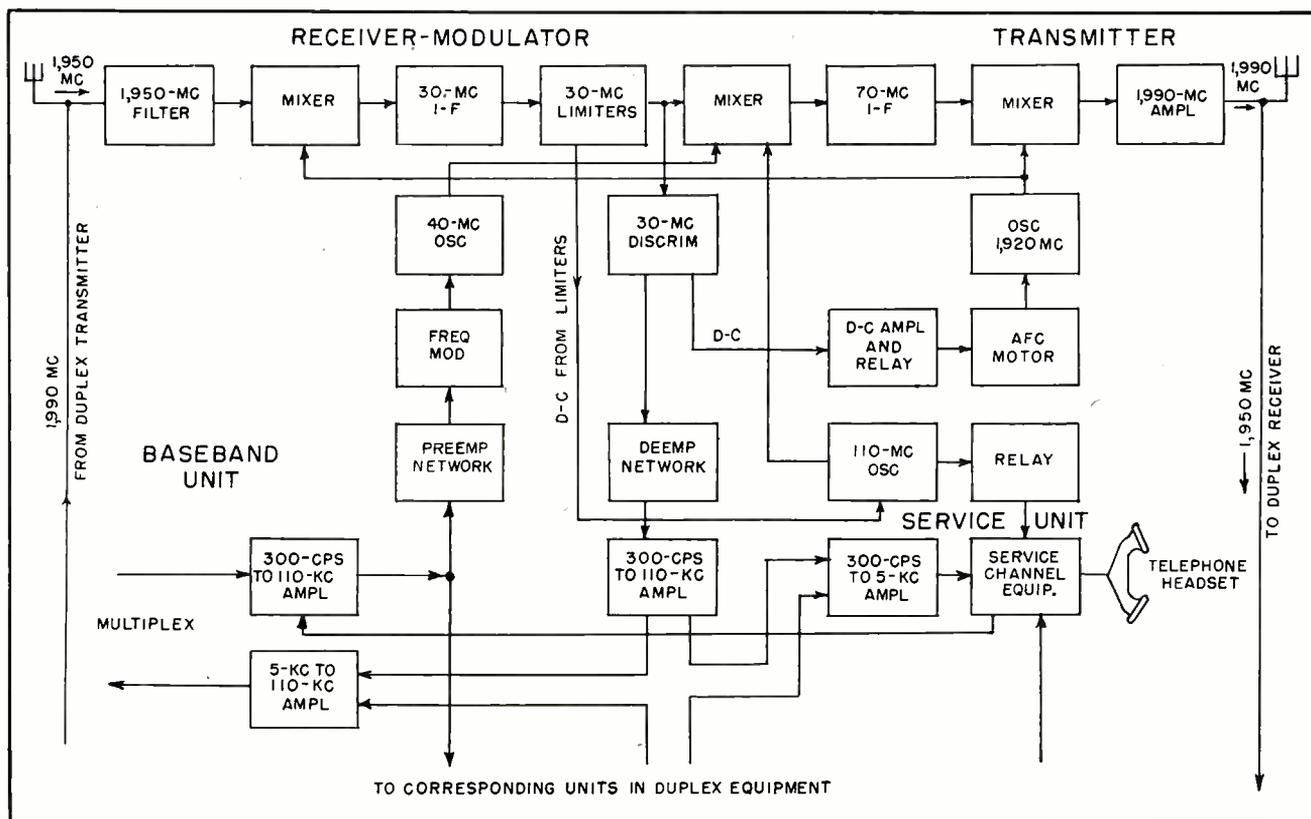
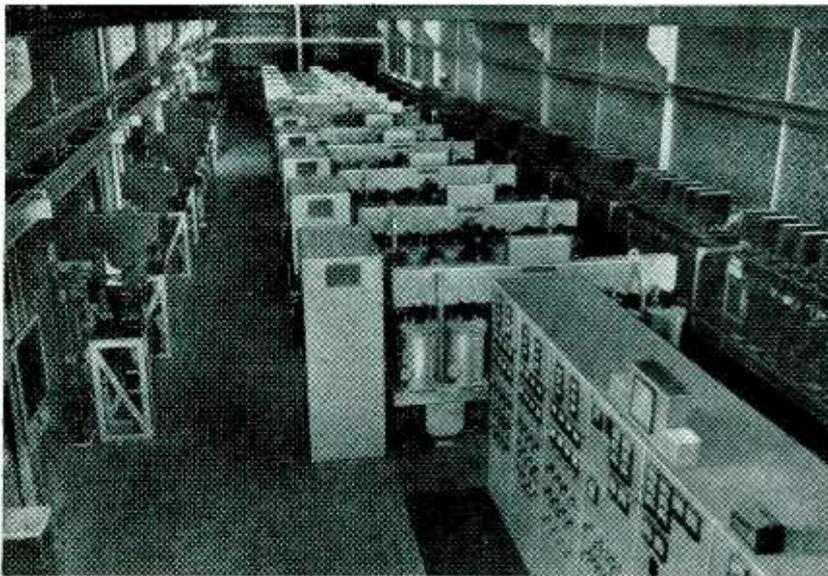


FIG. 2—Repeater stations have duplex transmitters and receiver-modulator units. Baseband amplifiers, service-channel equipment and multiplex gear are shared



Rectifier station for an aluminum pot line. Anode and cathode circuit breakers are on right and left walls respectively. Master switchboard is in foreground

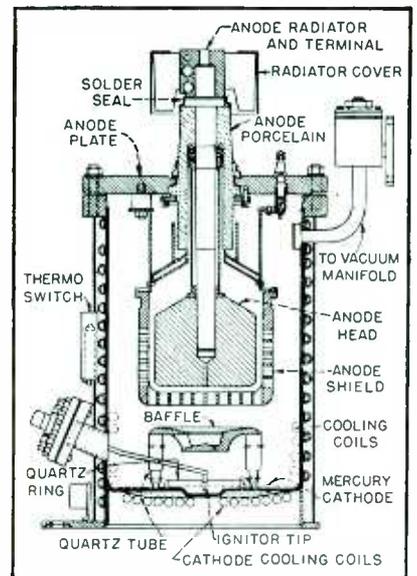


FIG. 1—Cross section of typical pumped-type ignitron

# Recent Developments in Ignitrons

Growth in industries needing large blocks of d-c power conversion equipment led to the sale of 1,600,000 kw of mercury arc rectifiers from 1948 to 1952. The ignitron finds application in locomotive drive, strip mill drive and pot lines

By **G. M. ZINS**

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Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**I**GNITRONS have proved to be of great value in the industrial, electrochemical and railway applications which require conversion of large quantities of a-c power to d-c power at voltages of from 250 v d-c to 20,000 v d-c. Characterized by an ignitor which initiates the arc at the beginning of each desired conduction period, the ignitron offers high efficiency and relative freedom from arc back.

Recent design improvements have extended ignitron ratings to 150 percent of previous values and opened the door to a variety of new applications and extensions of old.

Use of ignitrons as inverters for converting d-c to a-c has already been made in certain industrial applications. They have also been applied to variable-voltage electronic drives, such as required for hot-strip steel mills and paper presses.

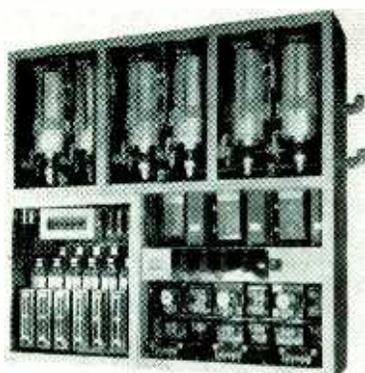
### ***Ignitron Locomotive***

Because of its inherent ruggedness, high power handling capability and high efficiency, the ignitron is well suited for use in locomotives and multiple unit railway cars. The economic advantages of an a-c trolley system can be combined with

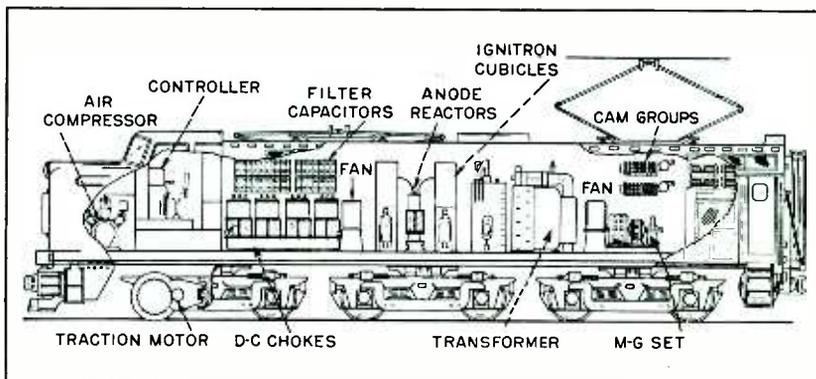
the inherent advantages of d-c traction motors.

Improvements in sealed type rectifiers have considerably accelerated the acceptance of ignitrons (Fig. 1) by the railroad industry. An intensive development program was initiated which included field studies on an experimental mobile rectifier installed on a multiple-unit car.

The many problems of mobile operation were examined, and special tubes, excitation circuits, control circuits and filters were developed specifically to meet mobile operating conditions of a single-



Locomotive ignitron cubicle houses six tubes and associated apparatus



Artist's drawing of electric locomotive shows position and relative size of ignitron cubicles located in center of cab

phase full-wave rectifier. Experience indicates ignitron locomotives have relatively low initial cost, low maintenance, low standby losses, high overall efficiency and low weight.

A typical twin-cab locomotive is rated at 6,000 hp or 3,000 hp per cab. It operates from an 11 kv, single-phase, 25-cycle trolley system. The essential equipment in each cab consists of: the main rectifier transformer which is designed for a single-phase full-wave rectifier circuit; two ignitron cubicles each containing six sealed ignitrons together with their associated excitation circuits, protective devices and switching apparatus; a water-to-air type heat exchanger; control circuits; anode reactors; and an a-c and d-c filter. Each pair of ignitrons forms a separate cathode circuit, or a total of six separate cathodes, each connected to a 500-hp series-wound d-c traction motor. The arrangement of the ignitron cubicles is shown in the photograph.

The rectifier transformer is provided with tap-changer-under-load equipment to cover the operating range required for accelerating and motoring. Vernier steps between transformer tap positions are obtained by phase control of the ignitrons. This combination of transformer taps and phase control provides 35 different notches for motoring.

Dynamic braking is also obtained. Two of the twelve ignitrons supply exciting current to all six motor fields which are connected in series for the dynamic braking operation. By varying a series resistor, changing taps on

the transformer, and changing phase delay on the ignitrons, fourteen notches of braking are obtained.

Overall performance curves for the ignitron locomotive are shown in Fig. 2. These curves give an indication of the locomotive's ability to perform at low speeds and to provide a smooth no-slip start and acceleration.

### Special Tubes

The ignitron tubes developed for this application contain a special baffling arrangement and special mounts to eliminate the effects of vibration in service. New firing circuits were required to provide reliable firing over a wide range of trolley voltages with the wave shape of voltage obtained from the main power transformer which was tapped to provide the necessary auxiliary voltage. One master cooling system was developed to allow one fan to cool the rectifier heat exchanger, power transformer, filter and anode reactors along with the other auxiliaries on the locomotive.

The telephone interference problem caused by the rectifier harmonics has been eliminated by a relatively simple and inexpensive a-c and d-c filter. Present tests indicate that the filters applied on these first locomotives may be materially reduced or even eliminated on future models.

### Aluminum Pot Line

The original aluminum pot lines in this country were installed using 300-v synchronous converters with pot line capacities in the neighborhood of 50,000 amperes. Many of

these rotary converters were later rewound for 600-v service to increase station capacity. First costs coupled with high maintenance costs left this field ripe for the mercury arc rectifier.

During World War II the ignitron completely dominated all other equipment in this field with typical pot lines consisting of twelve rectifier assemblies of twelve tubes each supplying pot-line loads of 60,000 amperes at 600 v d-c.

Improved designs of these same tubes are now being applied at 72,000 amperes and 750 v d-c. Recent improvements in protective switchgear for rectifier service are permitting the addition of even more rectifier assemblies on a single pot line, with pot lines up to 120,000 amperes now being considered at voltages of 750 v d-c. One station now in operation has power requirements in excess of 700,000 kw.

It is customary practice on these large installations to operate two twelve-tube rectifier assemblies from a common rectifier transformer with a quadruple-wye secondary connection and employing anode balance coils. The individual pot lines are now operated multiphase by employing both delta and wye connected primaries on the rectifier transformers and employing autotransformer type phase shifters to provide 30 or 36-phase operation per line. Similarly, pairs of pot lines are operated out of phase to give overall operation of 60 or 72-phase operation. With additional units now being contemplated stations may go up to 108-phase operation. Multiphase operation of this order of magnitude is required where such large blocks

of power are concentrated in one station to eliminate telephone interference and improve the wave shape of the line current for the station.

Since all pot lines are attended stations the breaker control and voltage control are manual, except for the automatic reclosing of the anode breakers.

Because of the large number of units in each station, special provisions are normally made to degas the entire pot line simultaneously upon installation by supplying reduced voltage to the a-c bus. Subsequent degassing is normally done on the line since there is adequate capacity to allow removal of one unit at a time without overloading the remainder of the rectifiers.

A pot line is usually started by closing all breakers with the ignitor short circuited and then releasing the ignition on all rectifiers simultaneously. This provides reliable pickup of the pot-line load without unbalance between units.

This process must be closely controlled. If one unit were to be released in advance of the others this unit would attempt to carry the entire pot-line load and would then trip on overload. Each succeeding unit could follow and also trip out. Simultaneous release is therefore a feature essential to proper operation.

The anode and cathode breakers provide normal protection against arc backs and permit the removal of individual units from service. Normal dumping of the pot-line load is best accomplished by tripping the master a-c breaker which feeds the entire line.

Two of the most notable features of the electrochemical industry are the tremendous concentrations of power and the unvarying 100-percent load on these pot lines up to one year without shutdown. The rectifier has a well-earned reputation for reliability even on this rugged duty.

### Hot Strip Mill

Although many ignitrons have been applied for hot strip mill service, most of them were used in conjunction with motor-generator sets, the motor-generator sets

being used to obtain the variable voltage feature and the rectifiers being used for full-voltage service and in parallel with these motor-generators. There has been a definite trend, in recent years, to all electronic drives for hot strip mill service.

An all-electronic drive for hot strip mill service provides many interesting features. A typical hot strip mill may consist of five or six finishing stands each stand being driven by an individual compensated d-c motor. These finishing stand motors range from 2,500 to 5,000 hp per motor.

In a continuous hot strip mill, the strip may be in all stands simul-

taneously for periods up to 40 seconds. It is, therefore, essential that the speed of the individual stands be very closely controlled to prevent pulling or excessive looping of the strip. To control the motor speeds accurately it is necessary to regulate the rectifier bus voltage to obtain a flat voltage characteristic over the entire load range (Fig. 3). To accomplish this a magnetic-amplifier regulator is used. High speed of response and high sensitivity of the regulator used permit an extremely flat voltage characteristic to be obtained even with the impact load of the strip entering the rolls.

Another feature which is required in a drive of this type is the inching operation. A regulated bus voltage in the order of 5 to 10 percent of rated is required. This feature is used to line up the couplings on the rolls and to calibrate the rolls by test samples.

Reduced voltage for the inching operation is obtained by phase control of the ignition point on the ignitrons. Operation of the rectifier at the high angles of delay necessary increases the probability of arc backs and sets up the possibility of forward fires occurring. To minimize these tendencies a blocking bias is applied to the ignitron grid, driving them negative with respect to the cathode. A pulsing circuit is employed to overcome this negative bias and drive the grid positive when the ignitor is fired and conduction is desired.

This inching voltage is also regulated as described previously for full-voltage operation.

Phase control is provided to allow the mill to be accelerated from inching voltage to full voltage in the prescribed time interval. It is sometimes desired that an idle run voltage be incorporated into the drive. Approximately 20 percent of rated voltage is supplied for this operation, the reduced voltage being obtained by phase control. The mill is run at this speed during extended idle periods between strips to reduce power consumption and still maintain uniform cooling of the rolls. If the mill were shut down completely during such periods heat distortion could damage the rolls.

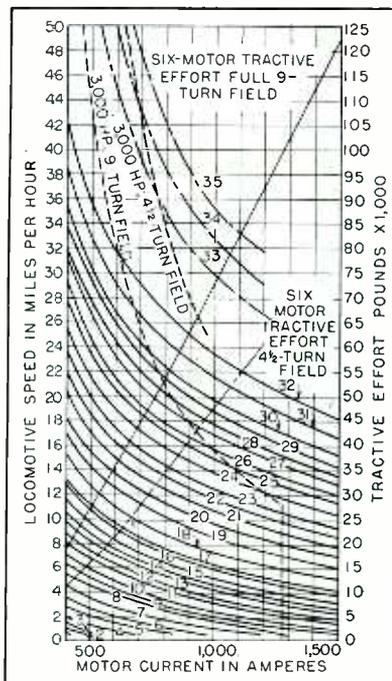


FIG. 2—Performance curves of ignitron locomotive. Speed for a given motor current is indicated by solid curves

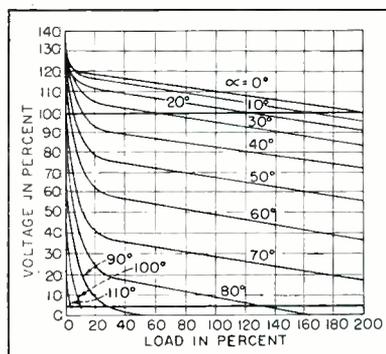


FIG. 3—Regulation curves of a typical ignitron rectifier for steel mill service. Solid sloping lines indicate inherent regulation curves for various angles of delay

# What Design Engineers Need to Know About the

# NTSC COLOR TELEVISION STANDARDS

Point-by-point discussion of the 22 color standards and the reasons why specific techniques and numerical values were chosen for transmission of color signals without disturbing reception on a monochrome receiver

ON JULY 21, 1953, the National Television System Committee approved unanimously two documents of historical significance in the development of television. The first is a petition to the FCC, stating that the NTSC has completed the development of technical signal specifications for compatible color television and requesting the Commission to adopt them as standard for commercial television broadcasting. In the petition, the NTSC asked that the Commission adopt the compatible color system "in place of the present (field-sequential) color standards."

The second NTSC document, presented as an appendix to the petition contains the signal specifications in the form of 22 proposed standards and three diagrams. This paper reviews the background of these specifications for the benefit of television engineers unfamiliar with the detailed findings of the NTSC panels. Extensive tutorial treatment will become available<sup>1</sup>; the present treatment confines itself to the following questions—"What exactly is the significance of each proposed standard, and why was it chosen in the precise form given by the NTSC?"

## By DONALD G. FINK

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IN ORGANIZING the specifications for the color television signal, the editorial committee of the NTSC arranged the proposed standards in three groups, I—General Specifications, II—Sound, and III—The Complete Color Picture Signal. The first two groups contain material with which television engineers are familiar, since these specifications are similar to the present FCC monochrome standards.

The NTSC signal is a compatible signal; it must produce on existing black-and-white receivers a monochrome version of the color image

of quality equal to or superior to normal monochrome reception, without any modification of the receivers. The color standards must employ the same frequency distribution (channel width, location and spacing of sound and picture carriers and their sidebands), the same types of modulation (including modulation polarity and reference levels in picture modulation, frequency deviation and preemphasis in sound modulation), the same scanning methods, and the same synchronizing signals as are used in black-and-white broadcasts.

To preserve compatibility to the fullest extent the color standards can differ from the monochrome only in two ways: the numerical values may be specified more pre-

cisely in the color system, so long as the values lie within the tolerances permitted in the FCC monochrome standards, and additional signals may be employed in the color system, so long as the effect

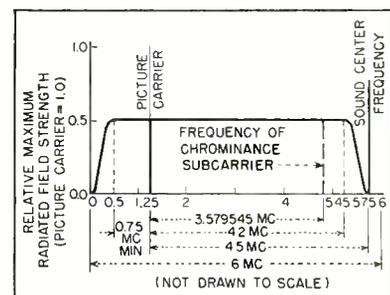


FIG. 1—Idealized picture transmission characteristic, showing relative positions of carriers (item I-D)



# Scanning Frequencies and Chrominance Subcarrier

of the chrominance signal.

The extension of the transmitter characteristic to include the chrominance signal places a burden on the television transmitter, which must be adjusted to have excellent amplitude and phase responses in this region. The extra signal energy in this region may affect the sound reception of monochrome receivers, and this fact is taken into account in the choice of the sound carrier and chrominance subcarrier frequencies (Table II, item II-A and Table III, item III-A) and in the picture/sound power ratio (Table II, item II-C).

## Scanning Standards

Item I-E, the aspect ratio, has the usual value of 4 units of width to 3 units of height, as compatibility in scanning requires.

Item I-F-1 gives the broad outline of the scanning pattern. This is identical to black-and-white practice in every respect, specifying the 525-line interlaced pattern for which 25,000,000 American monochrome sets are designed. The specification of direction of scanning from left to right and top to bottom is intended to apply to normal operation of studio facilities.

When the director wants to show performers dancing on the ceiling, artistic license permits him to use a reversing mirror or to reverse the connections to the vertical scanning coils of the camera. Such off-standard operation to produce particular artistic effects is also anticipated in the transmission of reference colors, as noted in the discussion under item III-D.

Item I-F-2 contains the first notable change from monochrome practice. The scanning frequencies are specified precisely as 15,734.264 cps horizontally and 59.94 cps vertically. These values are about 0.1 percent lower than the nominal values specified in the monochrome standards (15,750 cps and 60 cps respectively). The FCC monochrome regulations do not state a tolerance in the latter figures (although they do allow a change as great as 0.5 percent in the instantaneous horizontal fre-

quency relative to the average frequency).

It is customary practice, permitted by the FCC, to tie the scanning frequencies to the local 60-cps power frequency when scanning film programs. The typical short-time variation of the frequency of 60-cps commercial power in automatically controlled systems is about 0.1 cps or 0.16 percent (in manually controlled power systems the variation may be 0.5 percent or more). Consequently, the actual tolerance employed by tv stations today is wider than the 0.1 percent departure of the color frequencies from the nominal monochrome frequencies.

While it is true that the scanning frequencies specified for color fall within the established tolerance of monochrome transmissions, the question still remains: Why were these frequencies not chosen to conform exactly to the previously established values of 15,750 and 60 cps? The answer lies in the relationship between the scanning frequencies and the chrominance subcarrier frequency.

The chrominance signal must be substantially invisible on mono-

chrome receivers. Such invisibility can be achieved if the chrominance subcarrier frequency is an odd multiple of one-half the line scanning frequency (this relationship provides that the chrominance sideband frequencies are interleaved with the luminance sidebands). Conversely, then, the line frequency must be an odd submultiple of twice the chrominance subcarrier, as implied in item I-F-2.

## Other Frequencies

The chrominance subcarrier frequency might be so chosen that a particular odd submultiple would produce a line frequency of precisely 15,750 cps. But there were reasons (relating to the mutual interference between chrominance, luminance and sound carriers) for choosing a chrominance subcarrier whose frequency is 0.1 percent smaller than that required for 15,750 cps.

In summary, the luminance carrier is the fundamental frequency of the system. The radiated frequency corresponding to the chrominance subcarrier is located precisely with respect to the luminance carrier, and the scanning frequen-

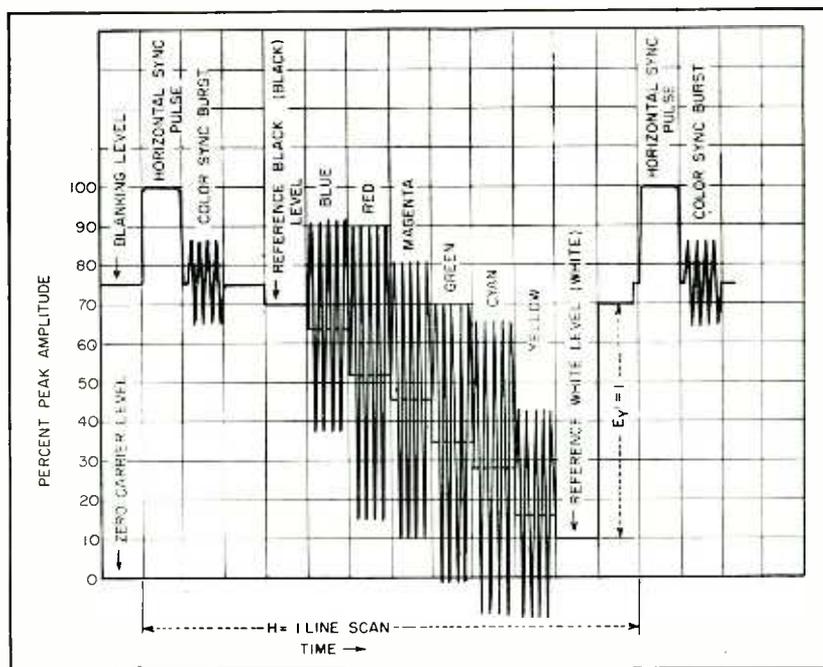


FIG. 3—Video modulation waveform resulting from scanning a single line of a bar chart containing fully saturated primary and complementary colors. The dashed line (average of chrominance oscillations) represents corresponding luminance levels. Burst and chrominance frequencies not drawn to time scale

cies are precisely derived from the chrominance subcarrier to establish the interleaved relationship between the luminance and chrominance sidebands.

The particular odd multiple relating half the line frequency and the chrominance subcarrier is 455. This was chosen because it consists of small odd factors ( $455 = 5 \times 7 \times 13$ ), which are advantageous in the design of counter circuits to establish the frequency relationship. The relationship between twice the line frequency and the field frequency is 525, as is required for the standard 525-line picture.

### Reference Levels

Item I-F-3, following monochrome practice, states that the picture signals and synchronizing signals are transmitted successively and occupy different amplitude ranges in the picture carrier envelope. But several important exceptions are noted. A portion of the color-synchronizing signal (section 5 of Fig. 2) extends below the blanking level into the picture-signal range, for reasons stated in the discussion of item I-F-4. Moreover, during the transmission of fully saturated blue, red or magenta at full luminance the chrominance signal extends above the blanking level into the synchronizing signal region.

Finally, during the transmission of fully saturated yellow and cyan at full luminance, the chrominance signal extends below the zero-carrier level and is in fact clipped off. These amplitude excursions are shown in Fig. 3. It may well be wondered how a black-and-white receiver (or a color receiver for that matter) can deal with such excessive signal excursions. Fortunately, circumstances conspire to produce an entirely satisfactory result.

Consider first the excursion of the color sync burst below the blanking level (Fig. 3 and section 5 of Fig. 2). The portions of the sinewave below the black level can brighten the viewing screen, but the brightening cannot be observed under ordinary viewing conditions. In the first place, the brightening

## Table I—General Specifications

### A. Channel

The color television signal and its accompanying sound signal shall be transmitted within a 6-mc channel.

### B. Picture Signal Frequency

The picture signal carrier, nominally 1.25 mc above the lower boundary of the channel, shall conform to the frequency assigned by the FCC for the particular station.

### C. Polarization

The radiated signals shall be horizontally polarized.

### D. Vestigial Sideband Transmission

Vestigial sideband transmission in accordance with Fig. 1 shall be employed.

### E. Aspect Ratio

The aspect ratio of the scanned image shall be four units horizontally to three units vertically.

### F. Scanning and Synchronization

1. The color picture signal shall correspond to the scanning of the image at uniform velocities from left to right and from top to bottom with 525 lines per frame interlaced 2:1.
2. The horizontal scanning frequency shall be  $2/455$  times the color subcarrier frequency; this corresponds nominally to 15,750 cps (with an actual value of  $15,734,264 \pm 0.047$  cps.) The vertical scanning frequency is  $2/525$  times the horizontal scanning frequency: this corresponds nominally to 60 cps (actual value is 59.94).
3. The color television signal shall consist of color picture signals and synchronizing signals, transmitted successively and in different amplitude ranges except where the chrominance penetrates the synchronizing region, and the burst penetrates the picture region.
4. The horizontal, vertical, and color synchronizing signals shall be those specified in Fig. 2, as modified by vestigial sideband transmission specified in Fig. 1 and by the delay characteristic specified in III.B.

### G. Out-of-Channel Radiation

The field strength measured at any frequency beyond the limits of the assigned channel shall be at least 60 db below the peak picture level.

occurs during the horizontal retrace, which in typical receivers involves a scanning velocity ten times as great as that of the active scan. This reduces the brightening due to the burst by a factor of ten in itself. Secondly, few monochrome receivers have full video response at 3.6 mc, and the attenuation present at this frequency reduces the amplitude of the color burst.

### Retrace Brightening

Even in a set having full response at the burst frequency, the portion of the burst extending below the blanking level is not great, only about 10 percent of the peak signal amplitude. A portion of this amplitude is rendered invisible by the setup interval specified in item III-C-2, the visible remainder occupying only about 8 percent of the range reserved for the scale of grays, and in the blackest portion of the range at that. Finally, the transfer characteristic of the pic-

ture tube compresses the darkest grays. The net retrace brightening is a small fraction of one percent of the peak brightness, to all intents and purposes undetectable.

The peak excursions accompanying fully saturated colors are similarly harmless. Highly saturated colors at maximum luminance almost never appear in ordinary subject material; it is practical to obtain such color signals only by artificial generation, as in a color bar chart generator. With saturation levels occurring in nature, the peak excursions lie between 12.5 percent of peak carrier and the blanking level. If the transmitter is operated for any reason at full saturation and at maximum luminance, clipping occurs (with yellow or cyan) at zero carrier and (on red, blue or magenta) the signal extends into the synchronizing region.

Fortunately, all black-and-white receivers know what to do with such unwanted information in the

# Effect of Color Burst on Sync Signal

sync channel. The bandwidth of the sync chain is very narrow, well below 3.6 mc, so attenuation occurs. If any residual chrominance energy should remain above blanking, the sync circuit treats it like noise and, through the normal gating and stabilizing functions of the sync system, prevents it from affecting the sync timing. Such above-blanking excursions have no effect on the picture, of course, since they extend into the infrablack region.

Item I-F-4 specifies the synchronizing signal by reference to the complete sync diagram (Fig. 2). This bears a close resemblance to the sync-signal specification of the monochrome standards, with one major difference and several minor ones. The major difference is the color synchronizing signal (color burst) mentioned, which is located on the blanking level immediately following each horizontal sync pulse. As indicated in Note 7 of Fig 2, these pulses are omitted following the equalizing pulses and during the broad vertical pulses.

## Limit Maximum White

The minor differences are changes in dimensions and additional notes relating to the burst and related quantities. The minimum amplitude level for maximum white in the proposed color standard is 10 percent of peak amplitude (specified as 12.5 percent  $\pm$  2.5 percent), whereas in monochrome the maximum white level may go to zero carrier (the actual specification is 15 percent +0, -15 per-

cent). The proposed 10-percent limit is already in effect in most monochrome stations, since this protects the quality of sound reception in intercarrier receivers. Here, again, the proposed color standard is within the monochrome tolerance and in line with present monochrome practice.

The amplitude difference between the blanking level (the pedestal at the base of the sync pulses) and the black level (corresponding to black in the intended picture) is known as the set-up interval. The monochrome standards, in the interest of providing the maximum possible amplitude range for the scale of grays, state that "the black level shall be made as nearly equal to the (blanking) pedestal as the state of the art will permit." This implies a setup of zero, but the FCC recognized that this is difficult of achievement, as proved by monochrome network operations. The regulations state that this particular standard will not be enforced for the present.

The absence of an established value of set-up is in large measure responsible for the absence of d-c restoration circuits in many recently-designed monochrome receivers, since such circuits are not effective unless the black level is under reasonably tight control. In color receivers d-c restoration is a must, so the black level and its tolerance must be established. It is hoped that the set-up tolerance will be adopted for monochrome transmissions, leading to a resumption

of d-c restoration in future monochrome receivers.

The color standard for set-up, as shown in Fig. 2 and spelled out in item III-C-2, is 7.5 percent  $\pm$  2.5 percent of the video amplitude range. This mode of operation is currently used by many black-and-white broadcasters as an objective, although operating practices in studios and on the networks often prevent its attainment. In any event, close control of set-up is a strict requirement in color transmissions, so it was impossible to avoid coming to grips with the issue. In writing a definite standard, the NTSC recommends that the FCC assert jurisdiction over set-up and suggests as a standard 7.5 ( $\pm$  2.5) percent.

## The Color Burst

The major change in the synchronizing signal is the addition of the color burst (section 5 of Fig. 2). This burst is utilized only by color receivers; for reasons given it is not visible on monochrome receivers. Moreover, it does not affect the synchronizing of monochrome receivers because the sync circuits do not respond to the burst frequency of 3.6 mc. Thus the portion of the pedestal following the horizontal pulses (the back porch) is stripped clear of the burst oscillations as it passes through the horizontal sync chain, and the burst is replaced by its average value, which is the pedestal level itself.

At an early stage in the NTSC work, a different form of color burst was devised by Panel 14. This early specification is of more than historical interest since it represents an important step in achieving full compatibility in the NTSC system. The early form of sync pulse, recommended to the NTSC by the Panel in October 1951, is shown in Fig. 4.

This signal closely resembles the final form, with two important differences. To provide additional room on the back porch for the burst, the duration of the horizontal sync was reduced from its monochrome value of 0.08H to a proposed value of 0.06H. The burst

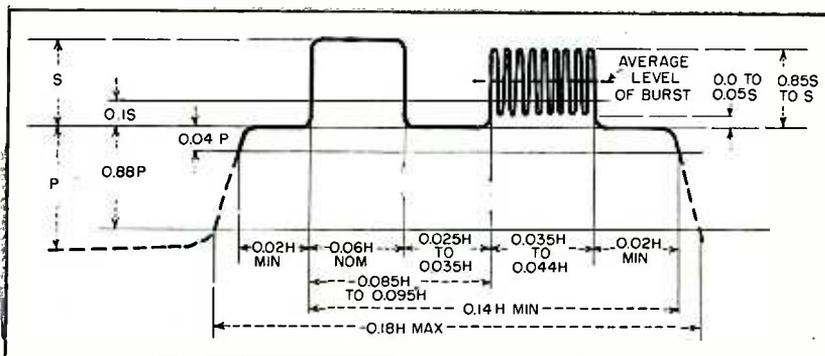


FIG. 4—Early form of color synchronizing burst, having average value above blanking. Compatibility difficulties resulted in revision of this waveform to final form shown in (5) of Fig. 1

itself was elevated above the blanking pedestal to remove all portions of the burst from the picture portion of the amplitude range.

This early signal proved faulty on two counts, when it was tested for compatibility by Panel 15, using many models of existing monochrome receivers. Certain receivers (a small fraction of those tested but a serious matter from the compatibility standpoint) showed unstable horizontal sync. In some cases the instability could be traced to the shorter than normal duration of the horizontal sync pulses; in other cases, the trouble was found to be the average value of the color burst, which did not coincide with the blanking level, but extended, as shown in Fig. 4, upward by about 50 percent of the sync-pulse amplitude.

The majority of the receivers proved completely insensitive to the extra averaged energy in the back porch; but a significant fraction found the burst pedestal (as it was called) an attractive alternative to the horizontal sync pulses, and the sync timing wandered between the two positions. When Panel 15 reported this difficulty, Panel 14 revised the burst specification, specifying the horizontal pulse duration as  $0.075H$  (which lies within the tolerance of the monochrome standard), and removing the burst pedestal, arranging the average value of the burst to coincide with the blanking pedestal).

### Burst Limits

The color burst, as finally specified, consists of a minimum of eight cycles of a sine wave (maximum 11 cycles) having precisely the chrominance subcarrier frequency, and having a phase relationship to the chrominance modulation as specified in Fig. 5. The phase of each successive color burst must match that preceding and following it, as specified in Note 11 of Fig. 2.

The purpose of the color burst is to synchronize the chrominance demodulation process at the color receiver with the chrominance modulation process at the transmitter. The chrominance carrier (see dis-

cussion of item III-A and III-D) is modulated by two signals, such that phase modulation is produced to represent hue and amplitude modulation to represent saturation. If these two modulations are to be recovered independently at the receiver, synchronous demodulation must be used, and the synchro-

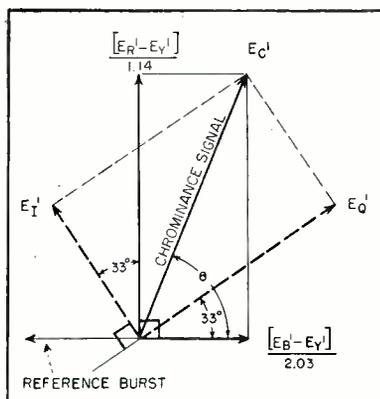


FIG. 5—Phasor diagram showing relative phase angles of color burst and chrominance components (item III-D-1)

nizing process must be highly precise.

Phase errors greater than 20 electrical degrees are readily detected as incorrect hues in the reproduced image, and the phase error should be kept below 5 degrees to insure that the corresponding hue error is undetectable in normal viewing. Any error in the phase of the color burst appears directly as an error in the recovered phase modulation of the chrominance subcarrier. The question of whether such phase accuracy could be maintained in practical receivers (5 degrees at 3.6 mc is a timing error of only 0.004 microsecond) was demonstrated by Creamer and Burgett<sup>2</sup> and investigated theoretically by Donald Richman for Panel 12. A summary of this work was recently published<sup>3</sup>; the full paper will appear<sup>4</sup>. The conclusion, confirmed in practice, is that a phase accuracy of 5 degrees can be maintained by simple circuits even when the signal-to-noise ratio is unity.

Item I-F-4 states that Fig. 2 represents the synchronizing signal waveform prior to its application to

the transmitter proper. After emerging from the transmitter as the envelope of the picture carrier, it is modified by vestigial sideband transmission (Fig. 1) and by the delay characteristic (item III-B). These modifications are considered at length in a Panel 12 document by Fredendall and Morrison<sup>1</sup>.

The final item in the general specifications (I-G) states that the radiation of the transmitter outside the channel shall be at least 60 db below the peak picture level. This specification conforms to the recently issued FCC regulation now applying to monochrome broadcasts.

It does not necessarily follow that a transmitter which meets this requirement when broadcasting monochrome will do so when radiating a color signal, since the chrominance subcarrier, when modulated on the picture carrier, may appear in the lower adjacent channel at a substantially higher level than the vestigial sideband filter is designed to handle. An additional notching filter will be required, in that case, at a frequency 2.33 mc below the channel edge.

### The Sound Signal

The second group of specifications (Table II) comprises three items relating to the sound signal. The first (item II-A) states that the separation between picture carrier and sound carrier shall be 4.5 mc, the same as in monochrome broadcasts. There is, however, a tighter tolerance in the proposed color standard.

Current FCC regulations specify that the separation between picture and sound carriers shall be held to  $\pm 5,000$  cps, an amount small enough to insure proper operation of intercarrier receivers. The NTSC proposed standard of  $\pm 1,000$  cps is required because the sound carrier must be held in an offset-carrier relationship to the picture-signal sidebands associated with the chrominance subcarrier, to minimize mutual interference between sound and chrominance signals (see discussion of item III-A). The tolerance of offset-

# Details of Chrominance and Luminance Modulation

carrier operation must be a small portion of the offset spacing, which is approximately one-half the line scanning frequency (7,875 cps). It is evident that the existing tolerance of  $\pm 5,000$  cps is far too large a percentage of the offset interval, so the smaller value of  $\pm 1,000$  cps was chosen. One result of this tighter requirement is that the tighter spacing between sound and picture carriers should be controlled by reference to one or the other of the carriers.

Item II-B, giving the deviation and preemphasis characteristics of the sound transmission, is identical in all respects to the monochrome standard.

The power ratio, item II-C, represents another proposed color standard having a tighter tolerance than the existing monochrome standard, but still within the range of existing black-and-white practice. Present FCC rules state that the effective radiated power of the sound transmitter shall be not less than 50 percent nor more than 150 percent of the peak power of the picture transmitter. Experience has proved that the sound signal coverage exceeds the picture coverage (with receivers of current design) when the ratio is greater than 50 percent, so economy dictates that the lower limit of the ratio be used. Examination of the published power ratings of 205 vhf and uhf stations operating as of July 6, 1953, reveals that the large majority operate at 50 percent and only two of them employ ratios higher than 70 percent. Therefore, item II-C, limiting the ratio to 70 per-

cent, represents no major change in established practice.

It was deemed advisable to set the upper limit at 70 percent to insure a minimum of sound-signal interference with the chrominance subcarrier and sidebands. If a high power ratio is used, and if the sound-signal traps have marginal attenuation (as they do in some monochrome receivers), the beat between sound signal and chrominance subcarrier may produce sound bars, shimmering horizontal bands, in the monochrome image.

Careful tuning of the receiver sometimes eliminates these bars, but to obtain a maximum of compatibility (which implies ordinary tuning of the monochrome receiver), the power ratio was given an upper limit of 70 percent, and an offset-carrier relationship was set up between sound and chrominance carriers, as previously mentioned. The offset method assures that the beat structure shall have opposite polarity on successive fields, and hence tends to integrate the visual effect to zero over many fields. This condition applies, strictly speaking, only in the absence of sound modulation, but some improvement is nevertheless noted during modulation.

## The Chrominance Subcarrier

The central feature of the NTSC color system, the chrominance subcarrier and the method of modulating it, is listed in the third group of specifications (Table III). The first item in this group (III-A) states that the complete color picture signal consists of a luminance

component and two chrominance components producing independent modulations of the chrominance subcarrier. The chrominance modulation is described as two amplitude modulations of a pair of subcarriers in quadrature, the subcarriers themselves being suppressed in the absence of modulation. The luminance signal and modulated chrominance subcarrier are added and the resulting composite signal is used to modulate the picture carrier.

An equivalent statement of this proposition appears in equation form in item III-D, in which the chrominance signal is given as the sum of a sine term and a cosine term of the same angular frequency and phase. These terms vanish when the modulating signals,  $E_o'$  and  $E_r'$  respectively, vanish, that is, the carrier system is of the suppressed variety.

The suppression serves the following purpose: When white and grays having zero saturation and colors of low saturation (light pastel shades, such as flesh color) are transmitted, the chrominance signal is absent or of such low magnitude that it is invisible on monochrome receivers. Highly saturated colors, on the other hand, may produce interference, visible on very close inspection, as a fine dot structure in the images of some existing monochrome receivers. In color receivers, the 3.6-mc demodulation frequency between chrominance and luminance is removed by filtering and no dot structure due to the chrominance subcarrier is visible.

## The Subcarrier Frequency

The remaining specifications in item III-A relate to the subcarrier frequency and its tolerances. There are two basic questions concerning the subcarrier frequency itself: why was it chosen in the vicinity of 3.6 mc and why was the particular value of 3.579545 mc selected?

The general location of the subcarrier in the video spectrum resulted from a compromise among several opposed factors. Initially the NTSC chose a higher value,

Table II—Sound Specification

- A. Sound Signal Frequency  
The frequency of the unmodulated sound carrier shall be 4.5 mc  $\pm$  1,000 cycles above the frequency actually in use for the picture carrier.
- B. Sound Signal Characteristics  
The sound transmission shall be by frequency modulation, with maximum deviation of  $\pm 25$  kc, and with preemphasis in accordance with a 75-micro-second time constant.
- C. Power Ratio  
The effective radiated power of the aural-signal transmitters shall be not less than 50 percent nor more than 70 percent of the peak power of the visual signal transmitter.

3.898125 mc. A high value of subcarrier frequency has the following advantages: the dot pattern resulting from the higher beat frequency between picture and chrominance carriers is of finer texture, and hence somewhat harder to discern at normal viewing distances. The response of typical monochrome receivers falls off rapidly at video frequencies above 3.5 mc; consequently the degrading effect of the chrominance subcarrier on monochrome reception is reduced by moving the chrominance subcarrier from 3.6 to 3.9 mc; a similar reduction in the 0.9-mc beat frequency between the subcarrier sideband and the sound carrier also occurs. The choice of a high chrominance subcarrier frequency permits correspondingly high values of horizontal resolution in color receivers. This is true because the luminance response of color receivers is cut off, as a practical matter, at a value somewhat lower than the chrominance subcarrier, to avoid color errors due to crosstalk between the luminance and chrominance signals.

### Frequency Moved

On the latter count, the change in the subcarrier frequency from its early value of 3.9 mc to the final value of 3.6 mc removes 0.3 mc from the luminance bandwidth (equal to about 25 lines of horizontal resolution) in color receivers. It does not affect the horizontal resolution of monochrome receivers, however, which utilize whatever video bandwidth they possess (the transmitter radiates a luminance signal having sidebands extending to 4.2 mc within terms of the standards, as shown in Fig. 1 and 8).

A low value of subcarrier frequency, on the other hand, has the following advantages: the spacing between subcarrier sideband and sound carrier is increased, so there is less mutual interference between them (but note the higher amplitude of the beat frequency, for the reasons mentioned), and the lower frequency permits wider chrominance sidebands within the confines of the channel. In par-

Table III (A-C)—The Complete Color Picture Signal

#### A. General Specifications

The color picture signal shall correspond to a luminance (brightness) component transmitted as amplitude modulation of the picture carrier and a simultaneous pair of chrominance (coloring) components transmitted as the amplitude modulation sidebands of a pair of suppressed subcarriers in quadrature having the common frequency relative to the picture carrier of  $+3.579545 \text{ mc} \pm 0.0003$  percent with a maximum rate of change not to exceed 1/10 cycle per sec per sec.

#### B. Delay Specification

A sine wave, introduced at those terminals of the transmitter which are normally fed the color picture signal, shall produce a radiated signal having an envelope delay, relative to the average envelope delay between 0.05 and 0.20 mc, of zero microseconds up to a frequency of 3.0 mc; and then linearly decreasing to 4.18 mc so as to be equal to  $-0.17 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}$  at 3.58 mc. The tolerance on the envelope delay shall be  $\pm 0.05 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}$  at 3.58 mc. The tolerance shall increase linearly to  $\pm 0.1 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}$ , down to 2.1 mc, and remain at  $\pm 0.1 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}$  down to 0.2 mc.\* The tolerance shall also increase linearly to  $\pm 0.1 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}$  at 4.18 mc.

#### C. The Luminance Component

1. An increase in initial light intensity shall correspond to a decrease in the amplitude of the carrier envelope (negative modulation).
2. The blanking level shall be at 75 ( $\pm 2.5$ ) percent of the peak amplitude of the carrier envelope. The reference white (luminance) level shall be 12.5 ( $\pm 2.5$ ) percent of the peak carrier amplitude. The reference black level shall be separated from the blanking level by the setup interval, which shall be 7.5 ( $\pm 2.5$ ) percent of the video range from the blanking level to the reference white level.
3. The overall attenuation versus frequency of the luminance signal shall not exceed the value specified by the FCC for black and white transmission.

\* Tolerances for the interval of 0.0 to 0.2 mc should not be specified in the present state of the art.

ticular, a frequency of 3.6 mc permits double-sideband reception of the chrominance signal out to  $4.2 - 3.6 = 0.6 \text{ mc}$  either side of the subcarrier, whereas a subcarrier of 3.9 mc would reduce the sideband limit to 0.3 mc. The wider band (lower chrominance subcarrier frequency) thus permits better rendition of small colored areas.

### Compromise

These opposed tendencies can be summarized as follows: A low subcarrier frequency improves the color reception on color sets while a high subcarrier frequency improves compatible reception on monochrome sets. Careful study of test results by Panel 13 finally resolved the issue in favor of the lower value. Based on these tests the Panel voted that the notable improvement in color reception outweighed the slight degradation of monochrome reception.

A subcarrier frequency below 3.5 mc was suggested by the American Radio Relay League, since this would remove the carrier from the 3.5 to 4-mc amateur band and hence lower the possibility of mutual in-

terference between color television and the amateur service. A careful study of this matter by an NTSC Ad Hoc Committee, on which ARRL was represented, revealed that such interference could be brought under control by care in receiver design and that moving the subcarrier outside the amateur band by a small amount would not materially alter the interference levels in any event. Since the 3.6 mc value was, otherwise, as low as compatibility would allow, it was finally decided upon as the approximate value of the subcarrier frequency.

### Subcarrier Precision

The precise value of 3.579545 mc arose from considering the mutual interference between sound, chrominance and picture carriers in the light of the established value of the sound-picture intercarrier frequency. In the previous discussion it was shown that the chrominance carrier should be in offset relation both to the picture carrier and the sound carrier, to minimize mutual interference. The

# Reasons Why Scanning Frequencies Change

luminance-chrominance offset was provided by choosing the chrominance subcarrier as an odd multiple of half the line frequency. Similarly, the chrominance-sound offset is achieved by choosing the frequency interval as an odd multiple, such that the sum of the two frequency intervals (luminance-to-chrominance and chrominance-to-sound) equals the established picture-sound separation of 4.5 mc (item II-A). The line scanning frequency on which the calculation is based must be very close to the established monochrome value of 15,750 cps. These requirements are sufficient to define the chrominance subcarrier frequency exactly, when its general location in the channel has been selected for the reasons outlined.

To start the calculation, half the line frequency was taken as 7,875 cps. A particular odd multiple, 455, produces from this frequency a tentative chrominance subcarrier frequency of  $455 \times 0.007875 = 3.583125$  mc. Another odd multiple had then to be found to produce the required chrominance-sound interval of roughly  $4.5 - 3.6 = 0.9$  mc. The closest odd multiple was found to be 117, producing an interval of  $117 \times 0.007875 = 0.921375$  mc. The two intervals, in turn, produce a picture-sound interval of  $3.583125 + 0.921375 = 4.504500$  mc, which is 4,500 cps higher than the standard value of 4.5 mc.

Since many millions of intercarrier monochrome receivers had been constructed on a design-center intercarrier value of 4.5 mc, it was

decided that this value should be retained exactly and that all the other frequencies in the computation should be reduced in the ratio of 4.500000/4.504500, that is, by approximately 0.1 percent. When this is done, the sound-picture intercarrier spacing retains its design-center value of exactly 4.5 mc, the chrominance subcarrier becomes 3.579545 mc, the line frequency 15,734+ cps, and the field frequency 59.94 cps. The slight change in the scanning frequencies has no practical consequence since, for reasons already outlined, all monochrome receivers are designed to accommodate a variation in scanning frequencies of not less than several tenths of a percent.

## Crystal Control

The tight tolerance imposed on the subcarrier frequency ( $\pm 0.0003$  percent or 3 parts in a million) is intended to ease the task of the receiver in establishing the reference phase in the chrominance demodulation process. The tolerance places a corresponding burden on the transmitter studio equipment, which must employ temperature-compensated crystal control in generating the chrominance subcarrier, color burst and synchronizing signals. This is, however, a very small price to pay for the benefit obtained in receiver performance. The tolerance originally suggested by Panel 14 to the NTSC was  $\pm 0.001$  percent, but this was later reduced by a factor of three when it became clear that a sub-

stantial benefit would thereby result in the design of color receivers.

The NTSC color system will operate properly even if the chrominance subcarrier frequency departs from its specified value by several thousand cycles, so long as the scanning frequencies are derived precisely from the actual subcarrier frequency in use. The only deleterious effect, so far as the transmitted signal is concerned, would be the corresponding degradation resulting from the shift in the offset-carrier position of the chrominance carrier with respect to picture and sound carriers. If such off-frequency operation were permitted, the receiver would have to be capable not only of following the variations in subcarrier frequency, but also of determining, to an accuracy of five electrical degrees or better, the absolute phase of the varying frequency.

Stated in other words, the phase detector which measures the phase of the color burst against that of the chrominance signal must possess a bandwidth wide enough to follow any variation in the subcarrier frequency. If the variations are great, the bandwidth must be correspondingly great, the Q of the circuits correspondingly low, and the benefit of energy storage in the circuit (fly-wheel effect) proportionately reduced.

## Noise Problem

The net effect is that the phase detector would then possess poor performance in the presence of noise. Since it is desired to maintain the service range of color transmissions as closely as possible to that of monochrome, the phase detection process must operate successfully even in fringe areas. Actually the effective Q of a simple phase-establishing circuit for a signal-to-noise ratio of unity and a phase error of 5 degrees is about 30,000, and the corresponding noise bandwidth of the circuit is of the order of 150 cps.

It is evident that the subcarrier frequency tolerance must fall well within this value, since the transmitter tolerance should be only a

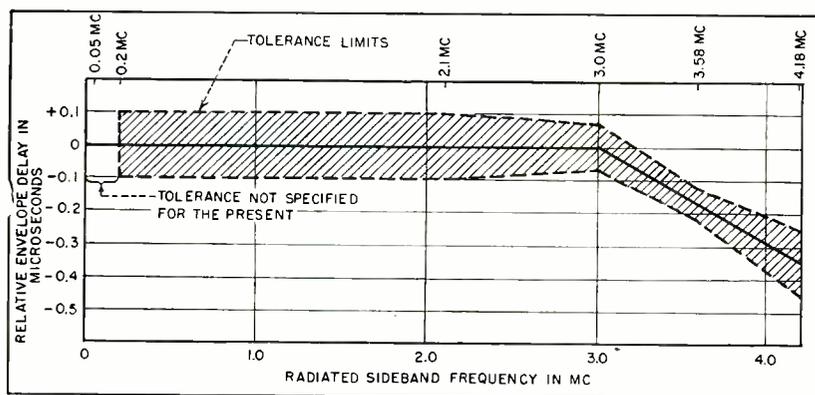


FIG. 6—Transmitter time delay specification which compensates for phase characteristic of average receiver (item III-B)

part of the system tolerance. Accordingly, the 3-parts-per-million figure was chosen (this corresponds to  $\pm 11$  cycles, or 22 cycles bandwidth).

An important aspect of the phase-synchronizing process is the question of pull-in when the color receiver is tuned from one color broadcast to another. If the chrominance subcarriers of the two transmissions are as much as 100 cps apart, the ability of the phase-detector and color oscillator to lock on to the new frequency is seriously impaired, when the Q of the system is chosen high enough to give good performance in the presence of strong random noise.

The rate of change of frequency tolerance ( $\frac{1}{10}$ th cps per second) in item III-A is intended to protect against sudden changes in frequency which certain color oscillator circuits might have difficulty in following while holding the 5-degree phase tolerance.

### Transmitter Delay Characteristic

Item III-B gives a detailed specification of the relative time delay permitted in the transmission of the various sidebands of the luminance and chrominance carriers. Figure 6 shows the specification in graphical form. The relative timing of all the picture sideband frequencies, chrominance and luminance, must be kept under strict control if color receivers are to reproduce the colors accurately, since a small error in timing (which may alternatively be expressed as a phase angle) can produce corresponding errors affecting horizontal resolution and the hues of the image.

To coordinate this requirement, the NTSC decided to specify a time delay characteristic for the transmitter which would take into account the observed phase responses of typical receivers. The basic data on receiver phase responses includes that reported by Kell and Fredendall<sup>4</sup> and supplementary measurements which revealed that, at the higher video frequencies, monochrome receivers showed a remarkable similarity in their

Table III (D-I)—Equation of Complete Color Signal

1. The color picture signal has the following composition:

$$E_M = E_{Y'} + \{E_{Q'} \sin(\omega t + 33^\circ) + E_{I'} \cos(\omega t + 33^\circ)\}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} E_{Q'} &= 0.41(E_{B'} - E_{Y'}) + 0.48(E_{R'} - E_{Y'}) \\ E_{I'} &= -0.27(E_{B'} - E_{Y'}) + 0.74(E_{R'} - E_{Y'}) \\ E_{Y'} &= 0.30E_{R'} + 0.59E_{G'} + 0.11E_{B'} \end{aligned}$$

The phase reference in the above equation is the phase of the (color burst + 180°), as shown in Fig. 5. The burst corresponds to amplitude modulation of a continuous sine wave.

Notes: For color-difference frequencies below 500 kc, the signal can be represented by

$$E_M = E_{Y'} + \left\{ \frac{1}{1.14} \left[ \frac{1}{1.78} (E_{B'} - E_{Y'}) \sin \omega t + (E_{R'} - E_{Y'}) \cos \omega t \right] \right\}$$

In these expressions the symbols have the following significance:

$E_M$  is the total video voltage, corresponding to the scanning of a particular picture element, applied to the modulator of the picture transmitter.

$E_{Y'}$  is the gamma-corrected voltage of the monochrome (black-and-white) portion of the color picture signal, corresponding to the given picture element.\*

$E_{R'}$ ,  $E_{G'}$ , and  $E_{B'}$  are the gamma-corrected voltages corresponding to red, green, and blue signals during the scanning of the given picture element.

The gamma corrected voltages  $E_{R'}$ ,  $E_{G'}$ , and  $E_{B'}$  are suitable for a color picture tube having primary colors with the following chromaticities in the CIE system of specification:

	x	y
Red (R)	0.67	0.33
Green (G)	0.21	0.71
Blue (B)	0.14	0.08

and having a transfer gradient (gamma exponent) of 2.2\*\* associated with each primary color. The voltages  $E_{R'}$ ,  $E_{G'}$ , and  $E_{B'}$  may be respectively of the form  $E_{R'}^{1/\gamma}$ ,  $E_{G'}^{1/\gamma}$ , and  $E_{B'}^{1/\gamma}$  although other forms may be used with advances in the state of the art.

$E_{Q'}$  and  $E_{I'}$  are the amplitudes of two orthogonal components of the chrominance signal corresponding respectively to narrow-band and wide-band axes, as specified in paragraph D.5.

The angular frequency  $\omega$  is  $2\pi$  times the frequency of the chrominance subcarrier.

The portion of each expression between brackets represents the chrominance subcarrier signal which carries the chrominance information.

\* Forming of the high-frequency portion of the monochrome signal in a different manner is permissible and may in fact be desirable to improve the sharpness on saturated colors.

\*\* At the present state of the art it is considered inadvisable to set a tolerance on the value of gamma and correspondingly this portion of the specification will not be enforced.

phase curves. It was assumed that color receivers would also display similar characteristics.

### Tolerance

The delay characteristic is based on the average delay in the region from 0.05 to 0.2 mc, since this is a region within which the phase properties of the vestigial sideband filter are not a factor; this implies that in the cut-off region of the latter filter (corresponding to video frequencies from 0.75 to 1.25 mc) its phase characteristic must be brought in line so that the overall transmitter characteristic meets the specification. At higher frequencies, up to 4.18 mc, the pro-

posed transmitter characteristic is intended to compensate for the average receiver characteristic.

The tolerance of 0.05 microsecond, at the most critical region (close to the color subcarrier frequency), corresponds approximately to the duration of one half a picture element. At frequencies remote from the color subcarrier, the tolerance is approximately equal to the duration of one picture element.

No specific tolerance is recommended for the video-frequency region from 0 to 0.2 mc; this corresponds to the sloping portion of the receiver i-f characteristic surrounding the picture i-f carrier (nominally at the 50-percent ampli-

# Nature of the Complete Color Signal

tude level). Since the performance of existing receivers varies widely in this region, it is not feasible to specify a tolerance at present. However, when this aspect of color receiver design is stabilized, it may be desirable to specify a tolerance to assume optimum color reproduction.

## The Luminance Component

The items listed under III-C are proposed standards for the luminance component of the complete signal, that is, the modulation of the picture carrier. Item III-C-1, specifying negative polarity of picture modulation, is identical to the monochrome standard. Item III-C-2 spells out the reference levels (blanking, reference white and reference black) discussed in connection with Fig. 2.

Item III-C-3 states that the overall transmitter attenuation characteristic applicable to the luminance signal should not be inferior to that used in monochrome transmissions. The present FCC tolerance in this matter is rather loose (as much as 12 db attenuation is permitted at a sideband frequency of 3.5 mc). While the color system will operate with a luminance signal attenuation as great as this, the transmitter characteristic for the chrominance signal, from 2.1 to 4.18 mc, must be flat within  $\pm 2$  db (see item III-D-4). It would appear that the actual attenuation characteristic of a transmitter properly adjusted for compatible color transmissions will have a luminance attenuation characteristic substantially better than the present monochrome regulations require.

## Equation of the Color Signal

The final group of specifications comprises the six items under III-D, which are concerned with the make-up of the complete color signal.

Item III-D-1 gives the complete color signal, luminance and chrominance, in equation form, defines the terms, specifies the NTSC reference primary colors, and indicates the nature of the gamma correction process. The equation of the complete color signal

$$E_M = E_Y' + \left\{ E_Q' \sin(\omega t + 33^\circ) + E_I' \cos(\omega t + 33^\circ) \right\} \quad (1)$$

states that  $E_M$ , the total video modulating voltage applied to the transmitter, consists of two components:  $E_Y'$  (the luminance signal) and the terms within the brackets (the chrominance signal).

As specified in Fig. 1, the luminance component  $E_Y'$  is radiated with full video bandwidth and therefore contains the full pictorial detail of the image. It is the signal to which monochrome receivers respond; the signal which produces the detailed structure of the color image; and the signal that supplies the luminance component in color reception. When the chrominance signal has zero amplitude (when the saturation of the colors is zero), the luminance signal alone is operative. It is, in other words, intended

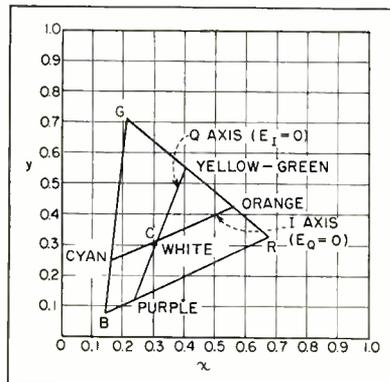


FIG. 7—The I and Q axes, showing colors reproduced when only one chrominance component is active. The color triangle RGB bounds color gamut covered by proposed NTSC primary colors (item III-D-1)

to produce an image having no saturation, that is, an image in black-and-white.

The black-and-white image of a colored scene is most realistic if the luminances in the image are directly proportional to the luminances of the corresponding colors in the scene. The make-up of the NTSC luminance signal conforms to this rule, as follows: The color camera is designed and adjusted to produce three equal signal voltages  $E_R' =$

$E_G' = E_B'$  when viewing a reference white color (defined in item III-D-2). The luminance signal is then made up by combining the three signals in the proportions 0.30 : 0.59 : 0.11 respectively. This is stated in the definition of  $E_Y'$  given in item III-D-1 just below the basic equation

$$E_Y' = 0.30 E_R' + 0.59 E_G' + 0.11 E_B'$$

These proportions represent the respective contributions to luminance of the three particular primary colors specified in the table in the notes of item III-D-1, when these primaries are mixed to produce the reference white.

The portion of Eq. 1 between brackets consists of the two chrominance subcarriers, of angular frequency  $\omega = 2\pi(3.579545)$ , in quadrature (as implied by the sine and cosine forms of the terms) each having a fixed phase angle of 33 degrees, and having amplitudes  $E_Q'$  and  $E_I'$  respectively. The phase reference in the equation is related to the phase of color burst, as follows: The  $E_Q'$  signal lags the burst by 180 degrees - 33 degrees = 147 degrees while  $E_I'$  lags the burst by 90 degrees - 33 degrees = 57 degrees, as shown in Fig. 5.

## Chrominance Components

What exactly are  $E_Q'$  and  $E_I'$ ? In the first place, as Fig. 5 shows, they are two right-angle components of the chrominance signal. More generally, they represent two axes of the CIE color diagram<sup>5</sup>, as shown in Fig. 7, which represents linear transmission. When only the  $E_Q'$  component is active ( $E_I' = 0$ ), the system is capable of depicting colors only along the Q axis, which runs from yellow-green to purple. When the  $E_I'$  signal alone is active ( $E_Q' = 0$ ), the colors depicted lie along the I axis, which runs from cyan (blue-green) to orange. When both signals are active, depending on their relative amplitudes, any point in the color triangle defined by the receiver primaries R, G, B, can be represented by the resultant chrominance signal. When gamma correction is employed, the straight-line axes of Fig. 7 are replaced by

curved lines which produce the same general effect.

Thus we have three conditions: if the luminance signal  $E_Y'$  and both chrominance components  $E_Q'$  and  $E_I'$  are active, the system reproduces in three-primary (full-color) fashion; if only  $E_Y'$  and  $E_I'$  are active ( $E_Q'$  having been removed by a bandwidth restriction), the system reproduces in two-primary (orange-cyan) fashion; and finally, if both  $E_Q'$  and  $E_I'$  are removed by bandwidth limitations, only  $E_Y'$  is active and the system reproduces in monochrome.

### Bandwidth Limits

The respective bandwidth limits, given by Fig. 1, and item III-D-5, are illustrated in Fig. 8. There,  $E_Y'$  has full bandwidth to 4.2 mc,  $E_I'$  has a band limit at 1.3 mc, and  $E_Q'$  has a band limit at 0.5 mc. Corresponding to these band limits are three ranges of pictorial detail. Fine details corresponding to video frequencies above 1.3 mc are reproduced in monochrome; larger areas corresponding to frequencies between 0.5 mc and 1.3 mc are reproduced in a two-color orange-cyan system; and still larger areas, corresponding to frequencies below 0.5 mc, are reproduced in a three-color red-green-blue (full-color) system. This particular division of color

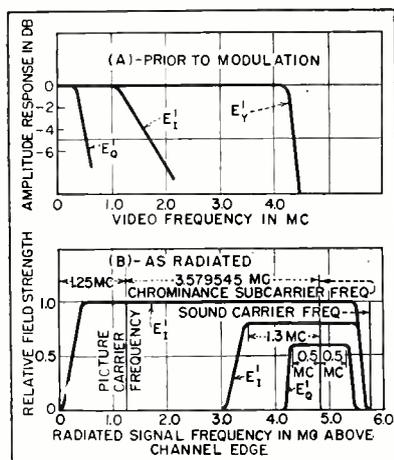


FIG. 8—Bandwidths assigned to luminance and chrominance signals (A) prior to modulation and (B) as radiated. Relative amplitudes of Y, Q and I signals shown are not significant, will vary with picture content

### Table III (D-2 to D-6)—Chrominance Signal

- The chrominance signal is so proportioned that it vanishes for the chromaticity of CIE illuminant C ( $x = 0.310$ ,  $y = 0.316$ ).
- $E_Y'$ ,  $E_Q'$ ,  $E_I'$  and the components of these signals shall match each other in time to 0.05  $\mu$ sec.
- A sine wave of 3.58 mc introduced at those terminals of the transmitter which are normally fed the color picture signal shall produce a radiated signal having an amplitude, (as measured with a diode on the r-f transmission line supplying power to the antenna) which is down 6 ( $\pm 2$ ) db with respect to a radiated signal produced by a sine wave of 200 kc. In addition, the amplitude of the radiated signal shall not vary by more than  $\pm 2$  db between the modulating frequencies of 2.1 and 4.18 mc.
- The equivalent bandwidths assigned prior to modulation to the color-difference signals  $E_Q'$  and  $E_I'$  are given below.

#### Q-channel bandwidth

- at 400 kc less than 2 db down
- at 500 kc less than 6 db down
- at 600 kc at least 6 db down

#### I-channel bandwidth

- at 1.3 mc less than 2 db down
- at 3.6 mc at least 20 db down

- The angles of the subcarrier measured with respect to the burst phase, when reproducing saturated primaries and their complements at 75 percent of full amplitude, shall be within  $\pm 10$  degrees and their amplitudes shall be within  $\pm 20$  percent of the values specified above. The ratios of the measured amplitudes of the subcarrier to the luminance signal for the same saturated primaries and their complements shall fall between the limits of 0.8 and 1.2 of the values specified for their ratios. Closer tolerances may prove to be practicable with advance in the art.

reproduction was found by investigation of a Panel 13 subcommittee to represent a proper compromise to assure adequate color fidelity under the bandwidth limitations of the system.

### Use of Sidebands

It will be noted that the  $E_I'$  signal, like the luminance signal, is transmitted by vestigial sideband;  $E_Q'$  is transmitted by double sideband. The receiver designer has the option of designing the passband of the chrominance channel so that the video frequencies of  $E_I'$  above 0.5 mc are cut off. This gives double sideband treatment to both chrominance components. In this case only two types of transmission are used: details corresponding in size to the range 0.5 mc to 1.3 mc are transmitted in monochrome; larger areas, corresponding to frequencies below 0.5 mc, are transmitted in three colors, and the two-color mode of operation is not employed.

The narrow-band case is spelled out in the first note in item III-D-1, which states that, for frequencies below 500 kc, the color signal can be represented in terms of the sig-

nals  $E_B' - E_Y'$  and  $E_R' - E_Y'$ . These signals are seen, by reference to Fig. 5, to be another set of right-angle components of the chrominance signal, spaced 33 degrees from  $E_Q'$  and  $E_I'$  respectively. Moreover, these chrominance signals have a particularly simple relationship to the phase of the color burst (180 and 90 degrees respectively), which makes for simplicity in the design of narrowband-chrominance receivers.

### Color-Difference Signals

The representations  $E_B' - E_Y'$  and  $E_R' - E_Y'$  reveal an important general property of the chrominance signals: they are color-difference signals. At the transmitter, subtracting the luminance signal from the blue output signal of the camera forms the blue color-difference signal; a similar operation with the red output signal forms the red color-difference signal. These may then be further combined to obtain  $E_I'$  and  $E_Q'$  as indicated in the definitions of the latter quantities in item III-D-1.

At the receiver the color-difference signals are recovered by syn-

chronous demodulators, using the burst phase as a reference. In wide-band-chrominance receivers the signals recovered are  $E'_I$  and  $E'_{O'}$ . From these the two color-difference signals  $E'_B - E'_Y$ ,  $E'_R - E'_Y$  are obtained by performing matrix operations inverse to those at the transmitter. In narrowband-chrominance receivers,  $E'_B - E'_Y$  and  $E'_R - E'_Y$  are recovered directly. From them in turn, using the relationship of Eq. 2, the third (green) color difference signal  $E'_{G'} - E'_Y$  is obtained.

When the luminance and color-difference signals are combined throughout the frequency range occupied by the color-difference signals (up to 0.5 mc in narrowband receivers, somewhat higher in wideband receivers), the luminance component is thereby cancelled out. The remaining primary signals  $E'_{R'}$ ,  $E'_{G'}$  and  $E'_{B'}$  (corresponding to the output signals of the camera) control the formation of colors in the image. Outside the frequency range occupied by the color-difference signals, the primary color signals are absent and the luminance signal produces the fine structure of the image in monochrome.

### Gamma Correction

It should be noted that all the luminance and chrominance quantities bear the prime sign ('). This indicates that gamma correction has been applied to the respective signals. Gamma correction provides that the luminances of the picture-tube primary colors shall bear a linear relationship to the corresponding luminances in the original scene, as fidelity of color reproduction requires. To achieve linearity it is necessary to take into account the fact that the luminance-vs-voltage curves of picture tubes are nonlinear, being very closely power law functions.

Studies of the transfer gradient (exponent of the power law) by Panel 13 showed that the number most nearly describing typical picture tubes is 2.2. Accordingly, this value is stated in the notes of item III-D-1.

One form of gamma correction is to pass the camera output signals individually through root-law amplifiers having output amplitudes

proportional to the 2.2th root of the respective inputs. This was the form of gamma correction actually employed in the NTSC field tests, but it is recognized that other forms of gamma correction may prove desirable in the future.

### Reference White

Item III-D-2 states that the chrominance subcarrier vanishes when CIE illuminant C (a reference white having the slightly bluish color of north-sky daylight) is to be reproduced. This implies that the output signals of camera should be equal when this reference white is presented to the camera. However, the actual color in the studio producing the zero-chrominance condition is left to the discretion of the producer of the program, who may wish to produce artistic effects by shifting the reference color. The proposed standard has the effect of notifying the producer that the reference color he adopts for zero chrominance will in fact be reproduced as bluish-white daylight on receivers designed in accordance with the standard.

Item III-D-3 provides that the luminance and chrominance signals (the respective carrier envelopes as radiated) shall match each other in time within about half the duration of a picture element, 0.05 microsecond. In color sets, since the luminance signal and chrominance signals pass through circuits of different bandwidth, delay circuits are required in the wideband circuits to bring the respective signals into time coincidence at the picture tube. The proposed time coincidence standard has the effect of setting a tolerance in these delay circuits.

Item III-D-4 has been previously mentioned as indicating the allowed attenuation tolerance of the transmitter sidebands in the region occupied by the chrominance signal. Since in practice both luminance and chrominance signals are radiated by the same transmitter, this specification has the effect of superseding the looser tolerance now permitted in monochrome transmitters, referred to under item III-C-3.

The "6 db" mentioned in the  $(\pm 2)$  db tolerance merely indicates the fact that the chrominance

carrier, being transmitted by single sideband, has one-half the amplitude of the 200-kc sideband, which is transmitted by double sideband. The allowable tolerance is, therefore,  $\pm 2$  db throughout the region occupied by the subcarrier and its sidebands. This tolerance assures that the saturation of the colors in the image (which depends in part on the amplitude of the chrominance signal) can be held within a reasonable percentage of its nominally correct value ( $\pm 2$  db tolerance equals + 26 percent or - 21 percent of the nominal value).

### Phase Tolerance

Item III-D-5 gives the bandwidths assigned to  $E'_{O'}$  and  $E'_I$  prior to modulation, as previously described under item III-D-1.

The final item, III-D-6, allows a  $\pm 10$ -degree tolerance on the subcarrier phase and a  $\pm 20$ -percent tolerance on its amplitude, under the load condition of transmitting saturated primary and complementary colors at 75 percent amplitude. The phase tolerance is somewhat wider than the 5-degree tolerance previously mentioned in the discussion of the color burst; the proposed standard mentions that closer tolerances may be required as the art advances. This item is of particular interest in that it shows the basis on which the NTSC field-test transmissions were certified as falling within the proposed standards, before conclusions were drawn by Panel 16 regarding the overall performance of the system.

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# Fused-Quartz Ultrasonic Delay-Line Memory

Inexpensive fused-quartz slab serves as a propagation medium. Folded-path configuration, proper transducer bonding and 40-mc carrier permit storage of digits at rates greater than 5 mc with dynamic range of 40 db for high-speed computing and data processing

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**W**HERE the computational operations are permitted to take place on a successive time sequence rather than random time bases, the delay-line type of memory affords several distinct advantages for high-speed computing and data-processing equipment. This type of memory is relatively simple, small, reliable, has high capacity and, while not as flexible as some other kinds of memories, has none of the difficulties attendant upon complex electronic circuits or mechanically moving parts.

In a delay-line memory, a compromise must be made between the access time or time delay and the number of pieces of stored information. For many purposes, a delay time of some 100 to 1,000 microseconds seems reasonable. Accepting this access time as a basic design parameter, it then becomes important to pack in as many information bits as possible.

If the information is to be stored in pulse form, two ways of doing it are available. The bandwidth can be increased in order that either time or frequency spacing of the pulses may be accomplished, and/or the dynamic range can be made as large as possible in order to use pulse-amplitude discrimination.

The requirement for large bandwidth and dynamic range presents the problems of overcoming large insertion losses and lowering spu-

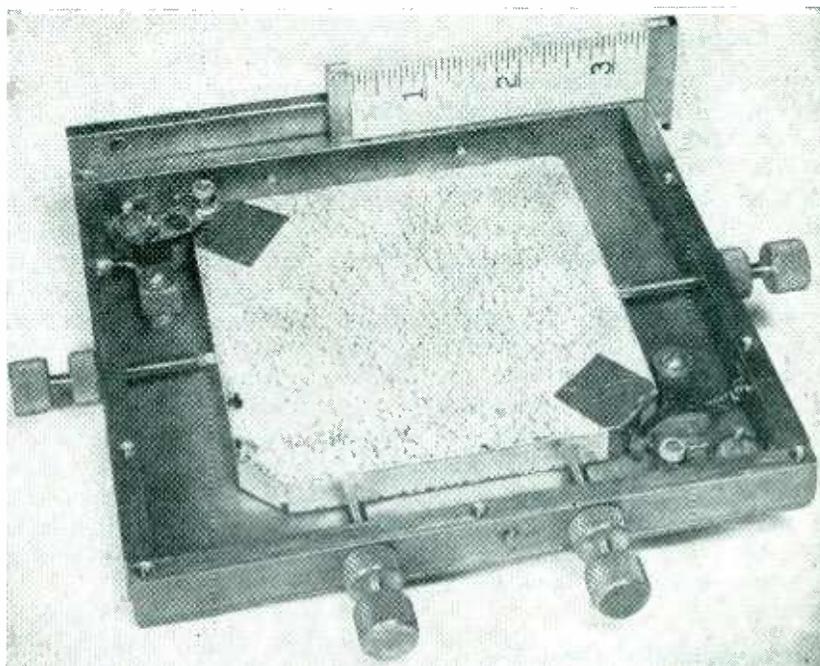
rious responses within the line. When adding to this such further requirements as light weight, comparatively small size and operation over large temperature ranges, the solid type of delay medium offers the most promise.<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

## Design of Solid Lines

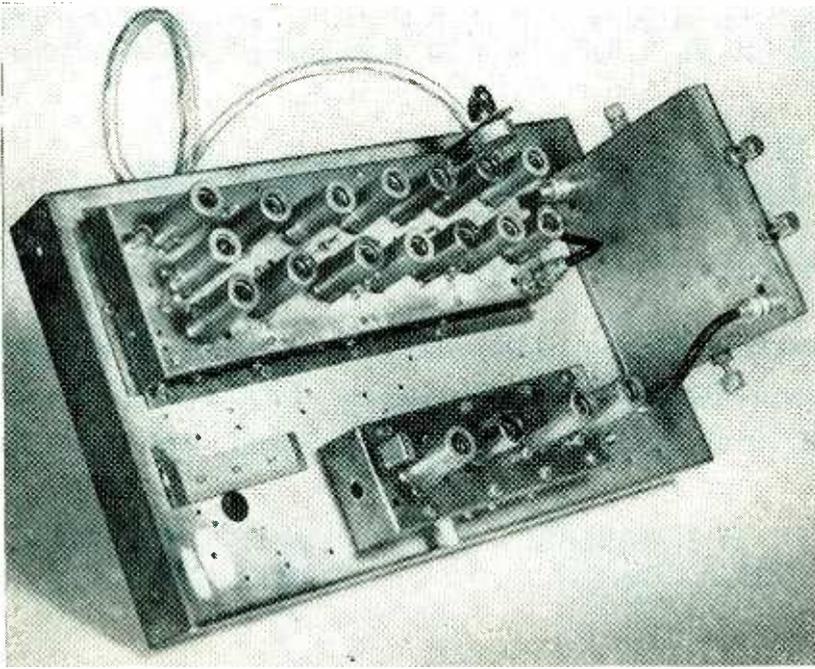
Solid lines are light in weight, relatively simple to construct and

inexpensive to manufacture. With the proper piezoelectric crystal bonding substance and its successful application, they will work over extreme temperatures and pressure changes and will withstand large acceleration forces.

Of all the solids, the metals must be excluded because of high attenuation at the carrier frequency needed to provide a sufficiently wide



Fused-quartz slab mounted in holder for use as 400-microsecond solid ultrasonic delay-line memory, with cover removed. Inexpensive commercial-quality material can be used, as internal strains and small bubbles do not produce any spurious signals greater than 60 db down from the main received signal. Projecting knurled adjusting screws permit shifting position of quartz slab to get desired folded-path configuration and hence desired delay



Complete memory device, with quartz slab in its holder at right on chassis

bandwidth, or because of ultrasonic velocity dispersion arising from crystalline anisotropy in the metal structure. Of the other solids, fused quartz has received the most study<sup>3,4,5</sup> mainly because it has physical toughness, structural isotropy and a low ultrasonic absorption coefficient.

#### Fused Quartz Used

Research work at carrier frequencies around 10 mc confirmed the fact that an acceptably low total insertion loss coupled with reasonable bandwidths could be attained with ordinary fused quartz. The ratio of main delayed signal to peak spurious signals, however, was not encouraging. The reflection areas around the peripheries of many solids were traced by means of an ultrasonic probe, and the propagation paths through the media were determined. From this and other work it was concluded that the main sources of spurious responses were mode conversion at the reflection surfaces and beam spreading.

#### Beam-Spreading Problem

Mode conversion was eliminated by using shear crystals oriented such that the particle displacement is parallel to the quartz-air boundary reflecting surface.<sup>9</sup> Even after

a considerable effort was devoted to the selection of proper transducer bonding materials, the method of application, curing processes, the thickness and shape of the line and the internal path configuration, the ratio of main delayed signal to peak spurious signals remained unencouraging. It was necessary, therefore, to reduce this beam spreading.

This can be done by two methods. The transducer area can be increased, which is inadvisable because it decreases the bandwidth-insertion loss ratio, or the carrier frequency can be raised, which decreases the radiated wavelength. Since for a given Q the bandwidth of the transducer is proportional to the center frequency, the latter method is helpful in two ways. A carrier frequency of 40 mc was therefore chosen. The use of acoustical trapping (absorbing) materials around the outer edges of the quartz blank caused an increased insertion loss and was regarded as unsatisfactory.

The delay time is proportional to path length. Since a delay time of several hundred microseconds is desired, and the velocity of propagation is approximately  $3.76 \times 10^7$  cm per sec for transverse wave propagation in fused quartz, a total path length of several feet is

needed. As with other lines of this type, the path length is folded into a small square piece of quartz, a shape chosen for its relative grinding simplicity. A compromise here must be reached between the desire to have as compact a piece of quartz as possible and the necessity of having a sufficiently loose folded-path configuration to avoid secondary paths between input and output transducers.

The delay line is used in the r-f system shown in Fig. 1. The incoming pulses to the modulator chassis are converted into pulsed r-f signals at 40 mc and sent into the delay line. They are received by the wide-band r-f amplifier, where they are amplified, detected and filtered. The signals are then fed to the synchroscope.

#### System Details

The four-tube modulator chassis includes a 40-mc crystal-controlled oscillator fed into a 6AS6 amplifier which is normally biased off. This amplifier is gated on by the incoming pulses. Stagger-tuned r-f voltage and power amplifiers follow. The maximum output is some 20 volts peak-to-peak. The output rise time with a step-function input measures 0.05 microsecond on a Tektronix model 513.

The delay line is encased in brass and connected to the modulator and r-f amplifier through short 50-ohm cables. The r-f section of the amplifier chassis has a grounded-cathode triode-connected 6AK5 input tube, followed by three stagger-tuned quadruples; the pulsed r-f is detected by a 1N56 crystal diode which is followed by a two-stage video amplifier. The 3-db bandwidth of the r-f amplifier is 35 mc, and the entire amplifier chassis

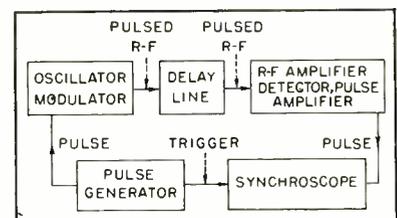


FIG. 1—Method of using delay line as memory, and associated test circuit employing pulse generator and synchroscope

does not deteriorate the modulator output to a measurable degree. The gain can be varied from 30 to 70 db by controlling the d-c voltage on the screens of the first five tubes. A delay-line insertion loss of 60 db provides an amplifier signal-to-noise ratio of about 60 db.

A number of memory units of this general type have been built, and several lines made of General Electric fused quartz have been tested. The test results appear in Table I.

The short rise times which were measured allow high pulse rates to be maintained in the memory. Figure 2 shows a 0.1-microsecond timing pulse followed by four 0.1-microsecond pulses at a 6.67-mc rate at the memory output; the second pulse in the train of four has been reduced to a level of 40 db below the other three. The spurious responses of this line are 45 db down from the main signal. With such low spurious signals, great dynamic range is possible.

The quartz used in these lines does exhibit, to wavelengths of visible light in a polariscope, the usual internal strains peculiar to its method of manufacture, and contains a number of small bubbles, but these do not contribute appreciably to the spurious signal response.

Such internal strains and small bubbles do refract the main beam away from the receiving transducer, and do scatter energy toward the highly directive receiving aperture which arrives at a time different from the main beam. At ultrasonic wavelengths however, these effects do not appear to produce spurious signals greater than 60 db down from the main received signal.

### Performance Data

Figure 3 shows the same memory output with the synchroscope gain increased 30 db. The large pulses are limiting severely in the synchroscope, but the dynamic range can

be clearly seen since the small second pulse, now clearly visible, is not masked by the large pulses on either side even though they are 100 times greater in amplitude.

In many digital computer applications such a large dynamic range may not in itself be necessary. However, availability of such a high bandwidth-insertion loss ratio along with such low spurious response would permit storage rates greatly in excess of the 6.67-mc rate if overlap and reshaping

(slicing-gating) techniques were employed as in certain mercury-line applications.<sup>7</sup>

### Conclusions

Summarizing, a solid ultrasonic delay line memory has been developed which is characterized by low insertion loss, wide bandwidth and large dynamic range. Relatively inexpensive commercial quality fused quartz is the propagation medium, and a folded path configuration is used. A delayed pulse rise time of appreciably less than 0.1  $\mu$ sec is obtained at a total insertion loss of approximately 55 db. Spurious signals, shown to arise from spreading of the ultrasonic beam and its accompanying side lobe distribution, are effectively controlled by using shear crystals and operating at a carrier frequency in the 40-mc region; peak spurious amplitude rejections of 99 percent of the main delayed signal are achieved. Such bandwidth, insertion loss and spurious rejection values allow pulses to be stored at a greater than a 5-mc rate with 40 db dynamic range. Many advantages inherent in the use of a delay line memory are therefore realized in a small, lightweight and physically stable structure.

### Acknowledgments

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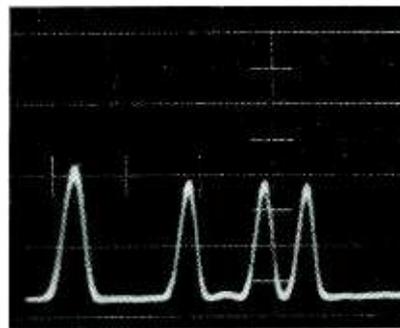


FIG. 2—Timing pulse (left) and four 0.1-microsecond pulses coming out of memory output at 6.67-mc rate, with the second of the four pulses decreased 40 db in input amplitude so that it just barely shows

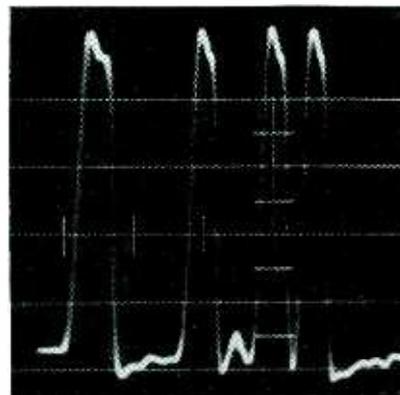


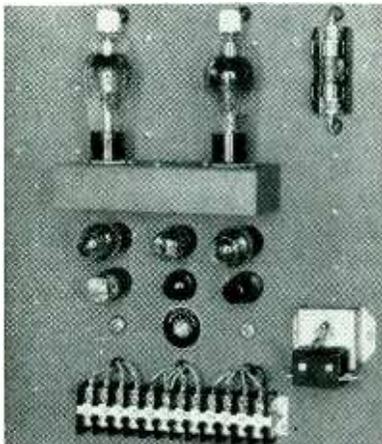
FIG. 3—Same situation as Fig. 2 but with synchroscope gain boosted 30 db so that the second of the 6.67-mc pulses shows more clearly; spurious responses of delay line are here 45 db down

Table I—Test Results Obtained with Fused-Quartz Memory Units

Delay Length	Attenuation	Spurious Signal	Rise Time or Bandwidth
300 $\mu$ sec	57 db	26 db down	0.08 $\mu$ sec
400 $\mu$ sec	47 db	45 db down	0.08 $\mu$ sec
400 $\mu$ sec	59 db	40 db down	0.08 $\mu$ sec
400 $\mu$ sec	55 db	35 db down	12 mc

# Press Control Speeds

Thyratron regulator controls drawing-press motors to obtain rapid accelerations and most efficient operating cycle. System has increased production on automobile roofs by 25 percent while cutting rejection rate. Tie-in to automatic assembly line is possible



Panel of thyratron control unit for press drive motor

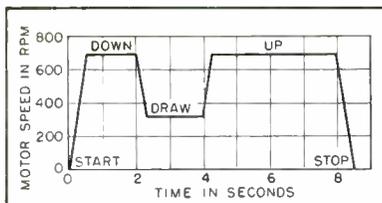


FIG. 1—Range of motor speeds required during one press cycle

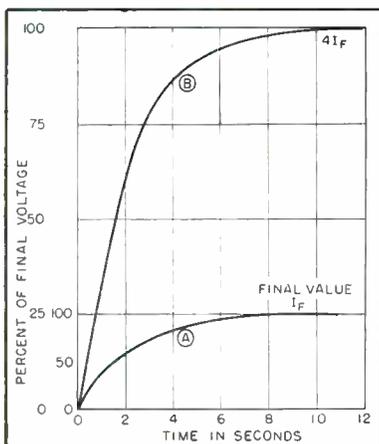


FIG. 2—Time required for field current to reach maximum value, curve A, is reduced by applying overvoltage, curve B, and cutting it off when desired value is reached

By **ANTHONY P. DIVINCENZO** and **CHARLES E. ROBINSON**

*Control Development Engineer*      *Application Engineer*  
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**A**UTOMATION and deeper drawing requirements on automobile assembly lines have required radical changes in the design of electric drives for drawing presses. As drawing operations, such as forming automobile tops from sheet steel, become deeper, conventional press drives using an a-c squirrel-cage motor, flywheel and clutch soon reached the point where flywheels of sufficient energy storage could not be accelerated rapidly from rest without burning out the rotor of the driving motor.

In drawing metal, greater effort is required to start the metal flowing than to continue the operation. If initial drawing speed is too high, the metal tears instead of flowing. Because of this, the production rate is limited by die speed at the initiation of actual drawing.

Present drives employ adjustable-speed motors. The metal is drawn at low speed and press cycle time is decreased by running at high speed during the remainder of the cycle. This permits setting the press speed to conform with automatic feed devices. Speeds can be adjusted to operate without starting and stopping the press for each piece. A press operated in this manner can produce 25 percent more pieces with reduced wear and tear, and less demand on the electrical drive machinery.

Adjustable drive speed is obtained through an adjustable-voltage, direct-current drive system. This system comprises a d-c shunt drive motor, supplied by an a-c to d-c motor-generator set. Speed is controlled by varying motor armature voltage and field current. Armature voltage, in turn, is controlled by varying generator field current.

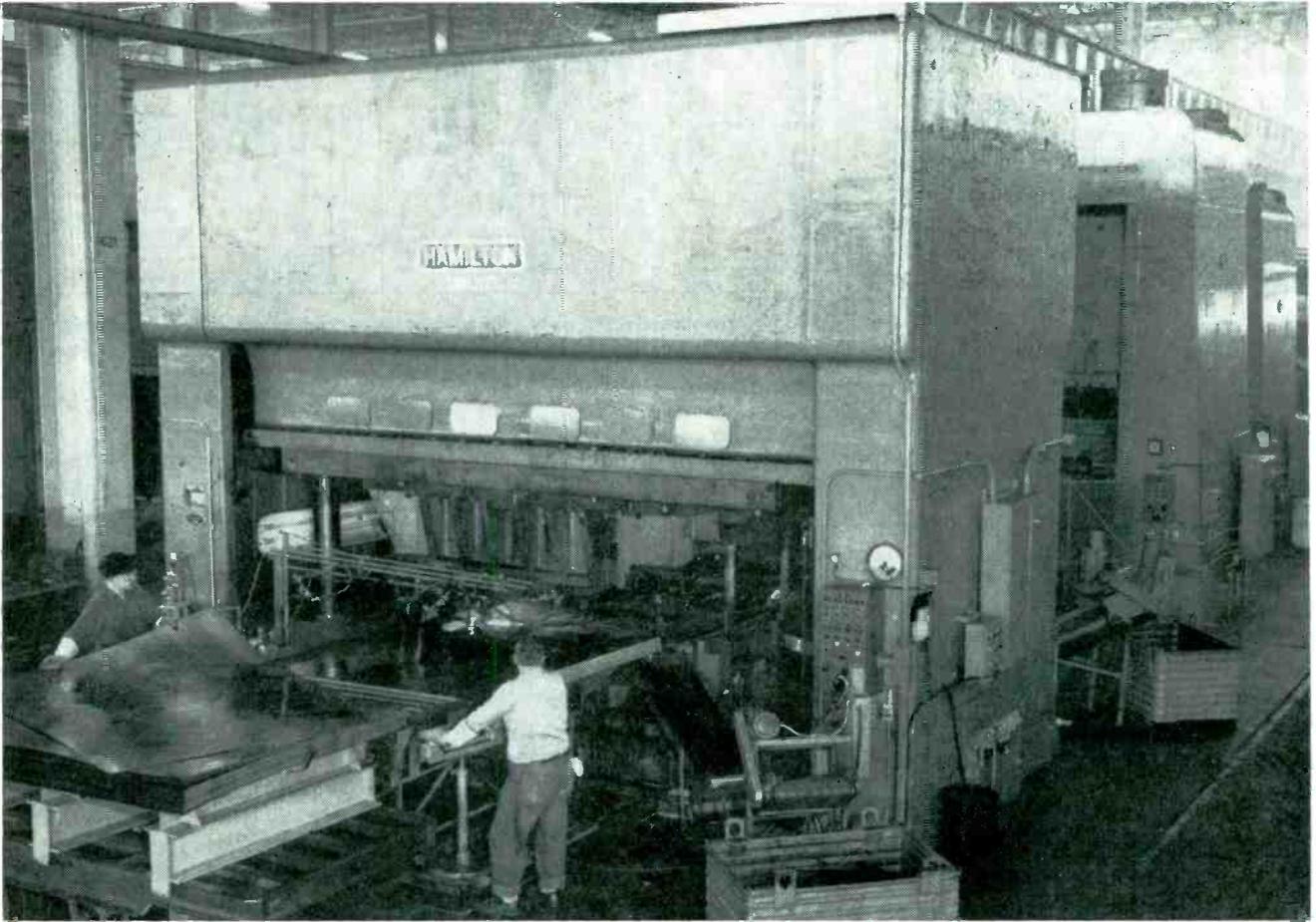
Speed requirements on a 500-horsepower drive motor for a 1,000-ton press are shown in Fig. 1. The motor must accelerate from rest to high speed in 0.5 second, decelerate to approximately half-speed in 0.3 second, reaccelerate to high speed in 0.3 second, and stop in 0.5 second.

## Field Forcing

To meet these requirements, the generator and motor field currents must be changed in less time than is allotted for motor accelerating. With the d-c machines used, the time constant of the fields is 2 to 3 seconds.

Field current changes are obtained by using field forcing, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The curves show the exponential rise of field current for a field having a time constant of 2 seconds. Curve A is for an applied voltage which will give the required final value of  $I_f$ . It takes approximately 9 seconds to

# Auto Body Production



Output of thousand-ton press has been increased 25 percent by installation of electronic drive-motor controls

reach this value. Curve *B* is for an applied voltage of four times the final value. In this case, the current still rises to 63.2 percent of its final value in two seconds, but takes only 0.6 second to reach  $I_r$ .

Field forcing, then, consists of applying overvoltage to the field during the time a field-current change is required and then quickly removing the overvoltage when the desired field current is reached.

The regulator system should apply as square an applied voltage as possible to the generator field. Field forcing increases the gain of the system so that stability becomes a problem and some form of stabilizing network is required. The time constant of the regulator system must be small. With the number and magnitude of time con-

stants involved, a regulator having an appreciable time constant would require a considerable amount of antihunt signal, thereby destroying the approximate square-wave response required. A thyatron regulator will meet these requirements.

Since gain can easily be obtained in an electronic regulator, components in the stabilizing circuits become more effective and thereby smaller in size. For example, the generator regulator is stabilized with 0.08- $\mu$ f and 6- $\mu$ f radio-type capacitors. A nonelectronic regulator would require capacitances of hundreds of microfarads or possibly antihunt transformers.

Another requirement of the regulator is a fast-acting limit circuit to clip the initial motor accelerating-current peak and limit it at

the final value. With a practically square waveform of motor accelerating current, the maximum available torque for accelerating the motor and load inertia is obtained. A high-gain, fast-acting and easy-to-stabilize limit circuit is readily available from an electronic regulator. By use of a simple anticipating or lead network in the limit circuit, the regulator prevents armature-current peaks and gives a practically square waveform accelerating current.

## Basic Circuit

Figure 3 is the basic circuit of the drive, using one electronic regulator for generator or motor armature voltage and one for motor field current. Control of motor shunt-field current for par-

tial field-weakening speed control is necessary to reduce the size of the generator. Field-weakened speeds are only required for the down and up portion of the press cycle.

The generator-voltage regulator system consists of a d-c reference voltage supply, the electronic regulator and a d-c control generator which supplies excitation to the generator field. The speed-setting potentiometers adjust the d-c reference voltage. This voltage is compared to a negative feedback voltage taken from the generator armature voltage being regulated. The difference voltage is applied to the regulator input. The electronic regulator supplies excitation to the control-generator field which excites the main generator to equalize the feedback and reference voltage.

An anticipating or lead network consisting of resistors  $R_8$ ,  $R_9$  and capacitor  $C_1$  stabilizes the generator voltage-regulator system. This network gives a feedback signal proportional to armature voltage plus the rate of change of armature voltages.

Use of field forcing makes the main-generator field a low-voltage, high-current field and increases current requirements beyond the practical range of the electronic regulator. A control generator or exciter is used to supply field current. Since field forcing is required on both acceleration and deceleration, the output of the control generator must be reversible. This is obtained by adding to the control generator a bias field which gives full output voltage when the electronic regulator

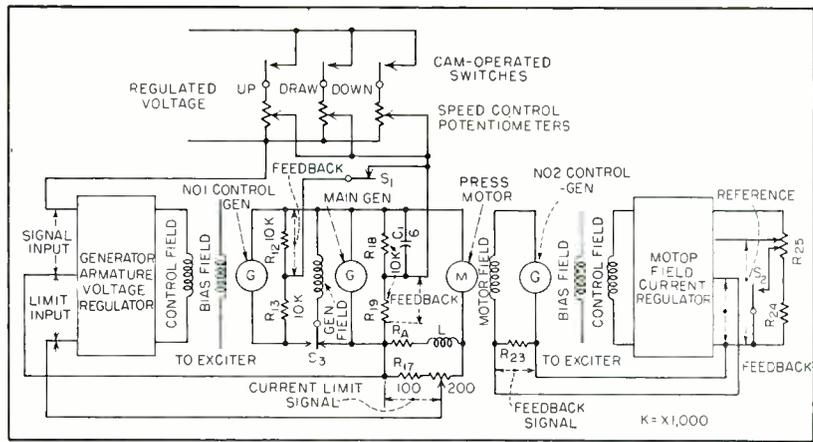


FIG. 3—Draw-press drive uses two regulator units to control generator armature voltage and motor field current. Cam-operated switches select proper reference voltage for different portions of press cycle

is completely off. When the electronic regulator is full on, the control field completely nullifies the bias field and gives full output of the generator of opposite polarity than with bias field alone.

The signal for the current-limit circuit is obtained across  $R_A$  and inductance  $L$ . This signal voltage is an anticipating signal proportional to armature current plus rate of change of armature current.

### Motor Field Regulation

In the motor field regulating system, negative feedback voltage is proportional to field current, thereby regulating it and minimizing speed changes due to field heating. The regulator is similar to the generator voltage regulator but supplies its own reference voltage. Field forcing is employed to overcome the time constant of the motor field; a control generator similar to No. 1 is used.

Cam-operated relay  $S_2$  modifies

the regulator reference voltage to call for weak-field speeds during the down and up stroke of the die.

The armature loop circuit is connected in solid, eliminating a main-line contactor which would have a severe duty cycle. When stopped, the main generator residual voltage must be reduced to practically zero to prevent motor creep. In standby, contactor  $S_3$  connects the generator field across the generator armature so that it cannot build up as a self-excited machine.

When stopped, another normally-closed contact on  $S_3$  picks up a negative feedback signal from the No. 1 control generator. The reference voltage at this time is practically zero so that the regulator maintains the No. 1 control-generator voltage at about zero.

### Electronic Regulator

The circuit of the electronic regulators is shown in Fig. 4. The regulator consists of two-stage d-c

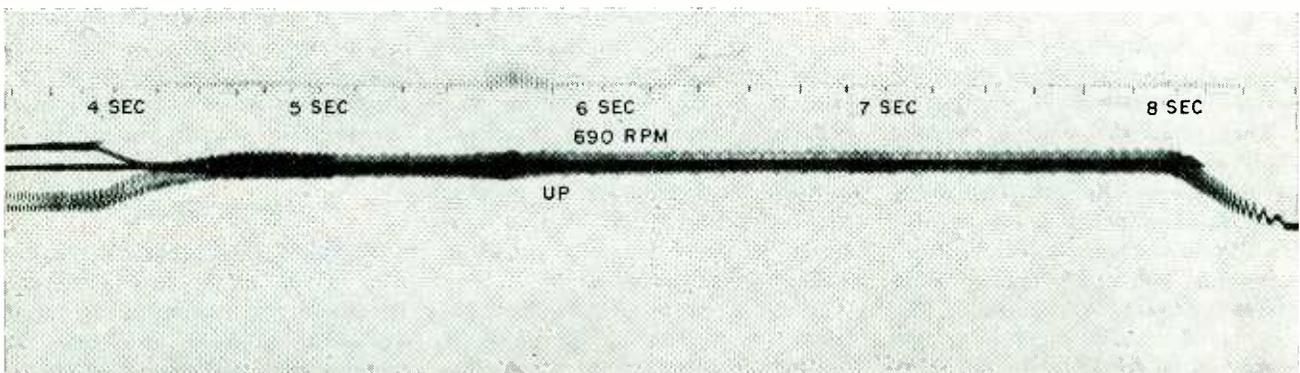


FIG. 5—Oscillogram of complete press cycle, showing rapid speed changes made possible by use of thyatron regulator system

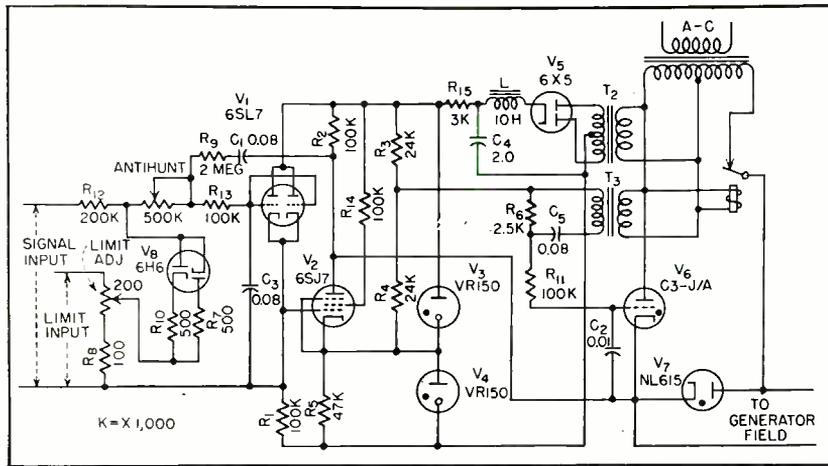


FIG. 4—Generator armature voltage regulator obtains reference voltages from external regulated source. Motor field current control is similar but obtains reference voltage internally

amplifier  $V_1$ - $V_2$ , and thyatron rectifier combination,  $V_6$ - $V_7$ . Input to the regulator is applied to  $V_1$  grid.

Thyatron  $V_6$  is controlled by a-c rider, d-c bias grid control, so that the voltage across  $R_2$  is a positive bias tending to increase the thyatron-rectifier output while fixed negative bias across  $R_3$  tends to turn off the thyatron.

The a-c grid rider, 90 degrees lagging the thyatron anode voltage, is obtained from transformer  $T_2$  through  $C_5$  and  $R_6$ . Thyatron  $V_6$  and diode  $V_7$  comprise a half-wave rectifier with back rectifier circuit which can be used with highly inductive loads. The self-induced voltage in the load inductance makes the diode conduct during the half-cycle that the thyatron is not supplying current to the load. Such a circuit has the advantage of using only one thyatron and making the load appear resistive, so that a practically linear d-c grid-control voltage versus output volt-

age characteristic is obtained.

Approximately 0.025 volt change across the signal-input terminals is sufficient to obtain a 0 to 250-volt output change. Thus, the regulator has a voltage gain of approximately 10,000 to 1, sufficient for practically any industrial application. With such a large gain the regulator requires a stabilizing or antihunt circuit to prevent flickering or definite instability. This is obtained by  $C_1$ ,  $R_9$ ,  $R_{12}$ , and the antihunt potentiometer. This circuit provides a negative feedback signal from  $V_2$  to the input of  $V_1$  proportional to the rate of change of the voltage output of  $V_2$ . The amount of the negative feedback to the grid of  $V_1$  is adjusted by the antihunt potentiometer.

### Regulator Limit Circuit

The limit circuit of the regulator is a simple and effective circuit consisting of diodes,  $V_8$ , biased so that they normally do not conduct. Bias

voltage is obtained across  $R_{10}$  and  $R_7$  which are the load resistors for a conventional selenium rectifier, not shown. The limit signal voltage is applied across the limit adjust potentiometer and  $R_8$ , and is added in series with the diodes and their bias voltages; this circuit shunts grid and cathode of  $V_1$ .

When the limit signal reaches a magnitude that overcomes either bias, then one of the diodes conducts and applies the limit signal voltage to the grid of  $V_1$ . The limit voltage overrides the signal voltage due to the low shunt impedance of the limit circuit.

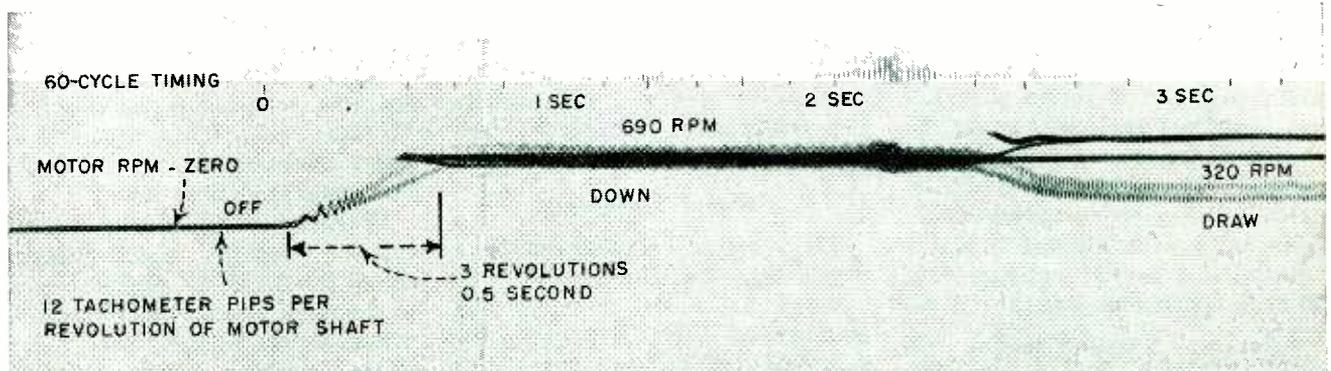
Polarity of the limit signal determines which diode conducts, turning the regulator off or on as required to limit the accelerating or regenerative motor armature currents, respectively.

Figure 5 is a speed oscillogram for the 500-hp drive. The oscillogram, as determined by tachometer commutator ripple, shows that the motor, starting from rest, attains a speed of 700 rpm in less than 3 revolutions of the shaft, or approximately 0.5 second.

Through the use of electronic control, a simple control circuit has been achieved requiring only five relays. All are small industrial-type, not required to break circuits carrying larger currents.

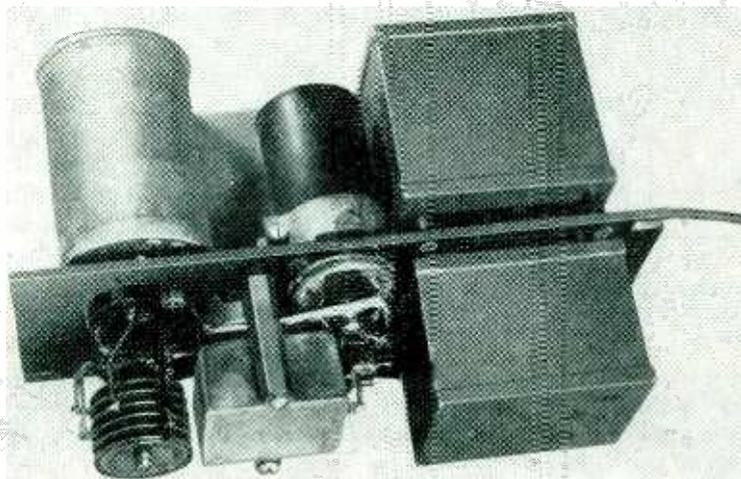
Five drives of the type described have been constructed. They have been in use for over a year with high production rates, less scrap and longer die life.

A similar drive has been applied to feeders and conveyors in a press line, tending toward complete automation of the whole production process.

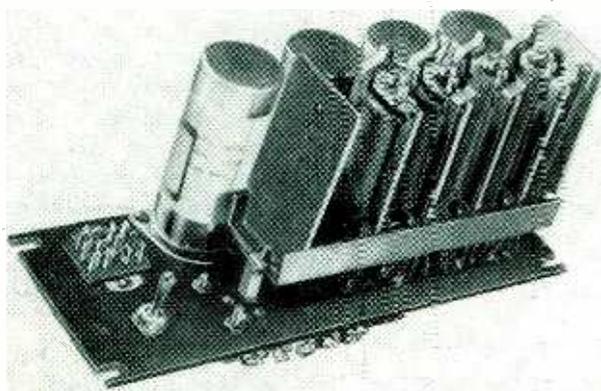


Speed can be changed from zero to 700 rpm in less than three shaft revolutions

# Conelrad Switcher



Tone generator produces filtered 20-cps tone to operate transmitter control circuits as program lines are switched. Basic unit is telephone ringing vibrator



Time-delay switcher transfers audio program and control tone from one set of lines to other every 30 seconds. Large capacitors across relay coils provide delay

**E**QUIPMENT DESIGNED to fulfill existing Conelrad (Control of Electromagnetic Radiation) requirements for operation of standard broadcast transmitters in the sequential mode may vary in complexity. The simple device to be described receives program audio from any source, at slightly above transmission levels; superimposes 20-cycle continuous tone at a level

Satisfactory for two stations, the switcher described is now undergoing modifications for four-station control, using additional circuits—The Editors

between 10 and 20 db below program level; switches the combined program alternately between two transmitter groups; and isolates two transmitter lines from each other within each group.

## Control Switching

The starting impulse can be a simple toggle switch.

Space is at a premium for switches, although facilities on the jack field used to connect the unit are ample, as is the supply of 28-v

By **N. J. THOMPSON**

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Madison, Wisconsin*

power. Thus the start circuit is made a break relay, connecting power to the timer when restored. The coil of relay  $K_1$  is supplied with battery and returns through the CONELRAD IN jack and through one of a pair of resistors that bridge the CONELRAD IN circuit, to ground. If a make circuit on the jack were available, insertion of a plug could then be made to start the timer directly.

The isolation section, designed to provide protection against a short on any line at minimum cost and complexity, comprises series resistors in each arm of each output of the switching circuit. With the 50-ohm values (100 ohms for the combination) and with a 500-ohm source, level on one circuit drops less than 14 db when there is a short on the circuit with which it is paired. This loss can be made up at the receiving end until the short is cleared.

## Relay Operation

Operation of the timer depends upon relays and storage properties of capacitors. Grounding the start lead through the top contact of  $K_1$  prepares a circuit to the open contacts of  $K_2$  and  $K_3$ . It completes a circuit from battery, the coil of  $K_2$  and the 50-ohm spark suppressor through the break contacts on  $K_1$  to ground.

After a short charging delay,  $K_2$  operates, completing the circuit to  $K_4$ . When relay  $K_4$  operates, it completes the circuit to  $K_3$ , and transfers audio from lines X to Y.

Operation of  $K_2$  breaks the circuit to relay  $K_3$ , which remains closed for 15 to 20 seconds owing to the large shunt capacitance connected across its coil; then  $K_3$  restores, breaking the circuit to  $K_4$ . De-energizing this relay shifts the

# for Sequential Mode

Time-delay relay circuits establish timing interval of approximately 30 seconds during which program and control lines are switched between two pairs of broadcast transmitters. Tone control signal on program operates transmitter carrier

audio connections from lines Y to X. With opening of the right-hand contact, the circuit to  $K_2$  opens. Relay  $K_2$  remains closed for 15 to 20 seconds because of the large shunt capacitor across its coil, and then  $K_2$  restores, its contacts re-completing the circuit to  $K_3$ . The cycle then repeats.

Only one contact is used on relays  $K_2$  and  $K_3$ , the coils of which have the heavy shunt capacitance and do the actual timing. To obtain the requisite delays with the 2,500-ohm coils at hand and to avoid undue capacitor bulk, relays  $K_2$  and  $K_3$  are operated with all unused contacts bent free. Subnormal contact pressures are employed on the springs of the contacts in use. This arrangement necessitates an extra relay  $K_4$  to do the actual audio switching. Relays  $K_2$  and  $K_3$  even with reduced spring tension operate dependably to the extent that their closing has been predicted within a second for periods up to five minutes.

Accuracy of timing is not desirable for Conelrad purposes. However, it was felt that the principal requirement was that of divorcing the time segments from the regularity of a synchronous clock motor, or from exact multiples of seconds that might be chosen in another sequential group within the country. The actual time interval in use at present approximates 30 seconds each way, made long to save wear on transmitter components. The two halves of the time interval are not the same, being dependent on spring tension of relays  $K_2$  and  $K_3$ .

The 20-cps tone generator for which the circuit diagram appears across the top of Fig. 1 interconnects with the timer and switcher unit. This is used in the studio at

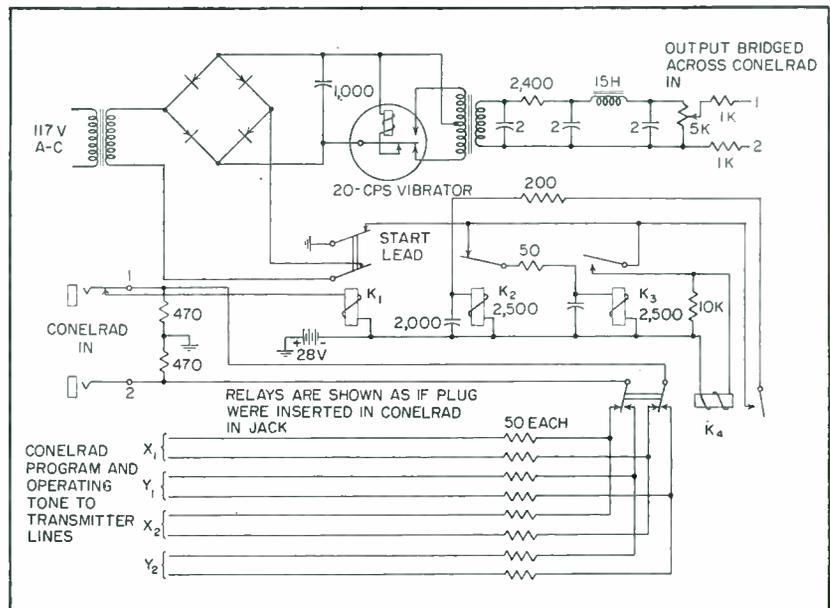


FIG. 1—Complete circuit diagram of the switcher with tone generator, relay time-delay unit and output-line isolating resistors

the control point to activate control relays located at the transmitters.

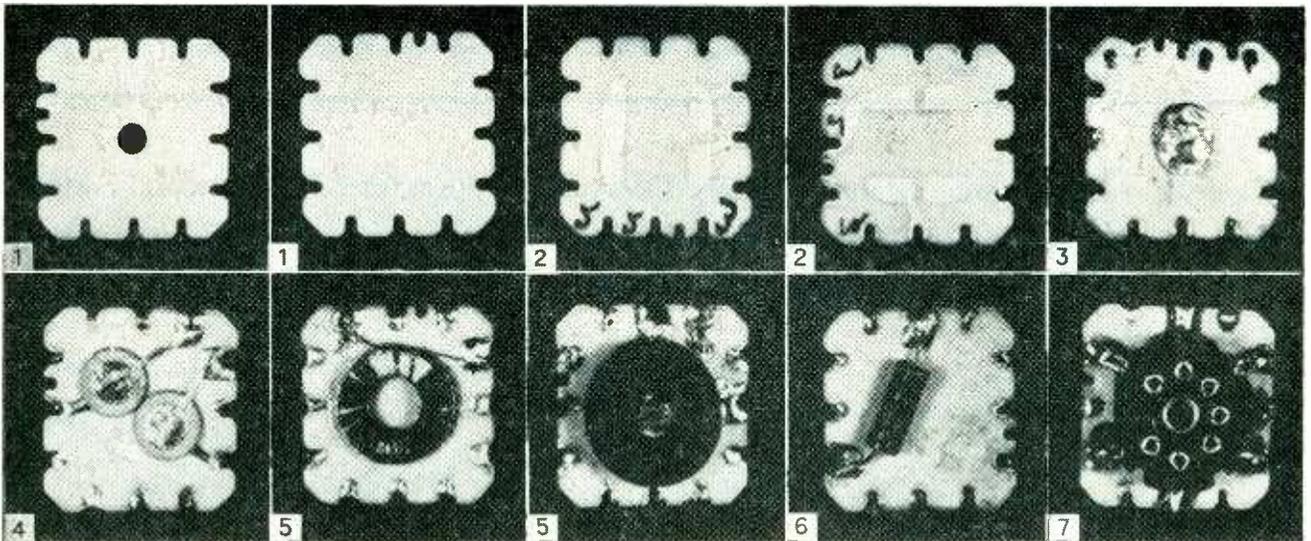
The purpose of the tone is to assure cyclic operation of the transmitters involved during periods when no audio information is being transmitted. These periods might be rather frequent under actual emergency conditions. In the absence of the 20-cps tone, neither transmitter of a pair would be operative if program were stopped. Listeners would hear a jumble of distant stations, and would be uncertain whether failure of the carrier was deliberate or caused by actual damage. They might tune the band searching for the carrier and thus be unavailable when information was transmitted.

Some transmitters filter the 20 cps out of the transmitted program, although poor low-frequency response may make this unnecessary. Some transmitter-relay units filter the program out and operate from

20-cps triggering signals only. Some operate on either 20-cps or speech, the latter procedure being preferable because it is independent of failure of the 20-cps generator.

The telephone-type ringing generator produces 20-cps at about 90 v a-c. Any telephone bell ringing source could be used. This one is part of a Signal Corps 101B voice-frequency ringer. The filter sections, designed to the telephone-type components at hand, reduce harmonic content to 5 percent and voltage to some 10 db below program level when bridged across the 500-ohm line and its two 600-ohm loads in parallel. Thus the harmonic content is about 36 db below program level.

The units, designed and built by the author and J. D. Kingsley of the Madison staff of the Wisconsin State Broadcasting Service, have been giving entirely satisfactory service since their installation.

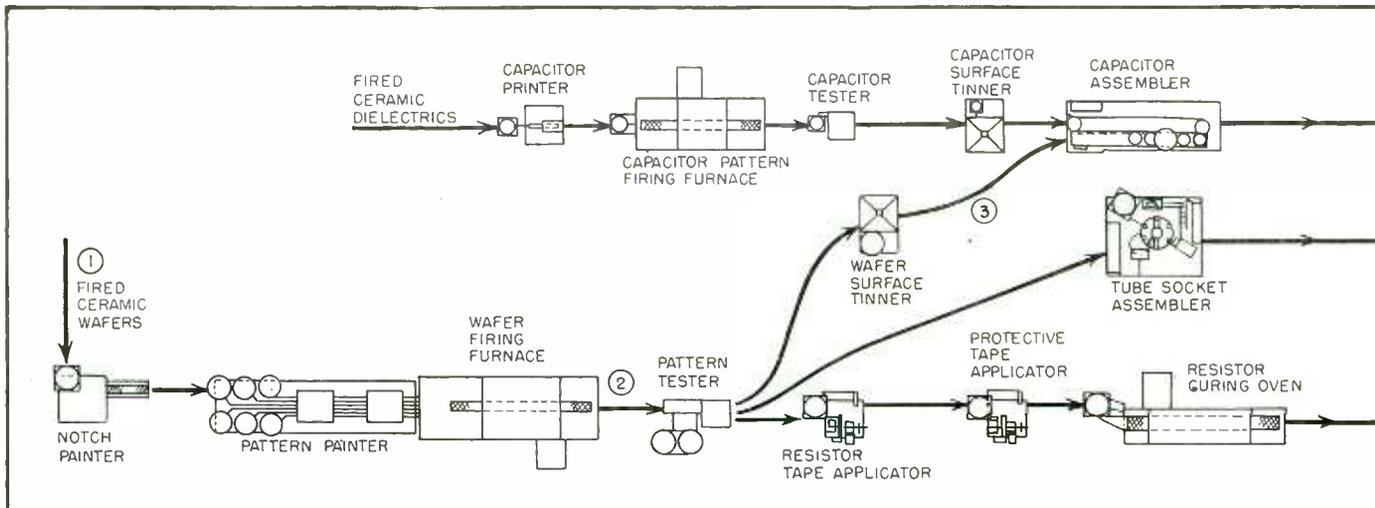


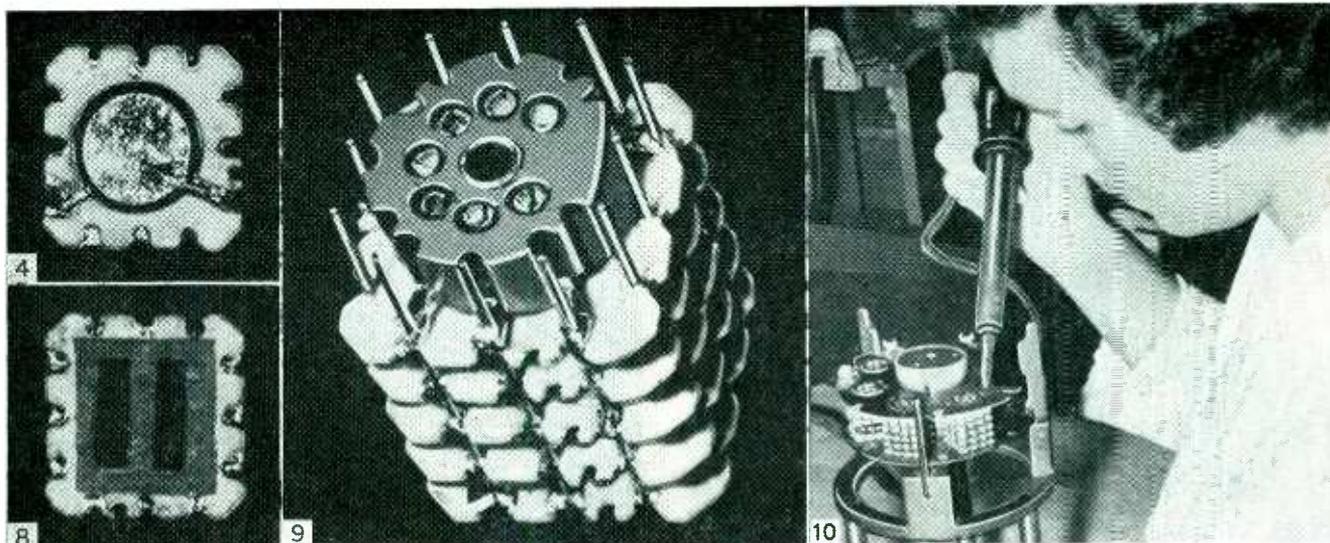
# Mechanized Production of Electronic Equipment

A submarine detector is first electronic unit to go into pilot-plant production using the modular wafer design and the automatic silver-painting, tinning, dip-soldering and testing machines developed by the National Bureau of Standards

By **R. L. HENRY** and **C. C. RAYBURN**

*Process Technology Section, Electronics  
Division  
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Washington, D. C.*





Wafers, modules, mechanized production line and (at right) the final submarine detector unit. Numbers on diagram correspond to numbers shown on photos above

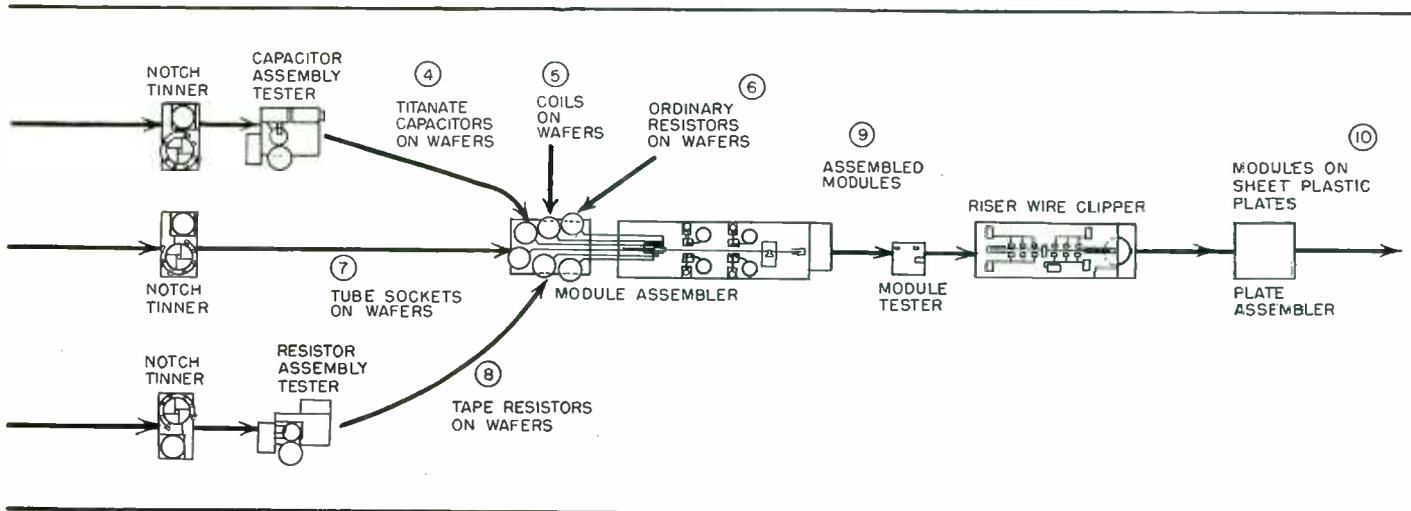
**S** PONSORED by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, the National Bureau of Standards began a study in 1950 to ascertain the feasibility of mechanizing the construction of electronic equipment. This has resulted in development of a machine line capable of building practically any type of electronic equipment, with complete versatility in converting from one equipment to another. Several types of military electronic equipment, including a submarine detection device, have already been redesigned for mechanized production and a pilot plant has been set up (ELECTRONICS, p5, Oct. 1953).

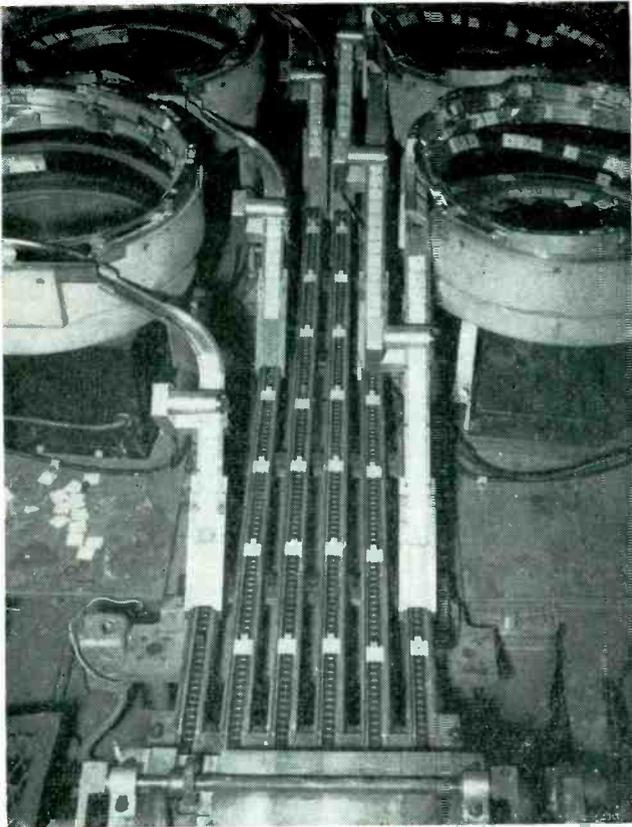
The input to the mechanized line consists largely of raw or semi-

processed materials, which alleviates the necessity of obtaining completed components from many sources. Such a self-contained system has definite military significance, since from a dormant state it can be almost immediately placed in operation to produce essential electronic equipment.

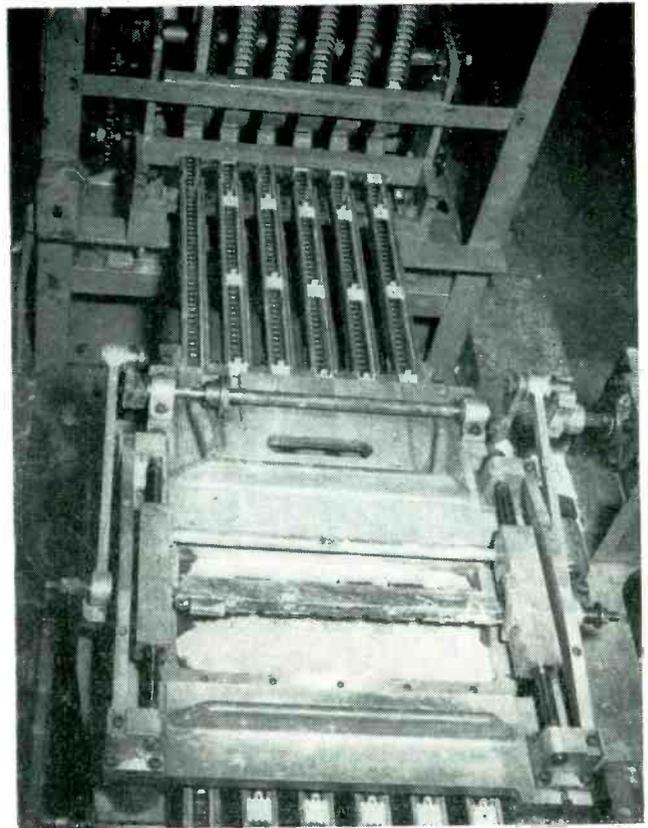
### Basic Elements

To facilitate mechanical handling of all components with minimum machinery, a steatite wafer  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch square by  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch thick is employed as the basic modular unit on which components are machine-printed or mounted over printed wiring. Six of these wafers are automatically





**PATTERN PAINTER** orients molded ceramic wafers and applies required pattern of silver paint to both sides of the six different wafers that are to make up a module. At left is input to machine.



showing some of the six vibratory work feeders that sense the position of orienting notch end tip over any wafers that are upside-down. At right is output end, showing silk-screening.

selected, stacked and then joined mechanically and electrically by machine-soldered riser wires, to form a standard module which generally has a tube socket on the top wafer.

Any number of these modules can be mounted manually on plates having etched wiring, to provide the desired plate assembly for any specific application. The riser wires extend through the top and bottom wafers to serve as terminals which fit into punched holes in the etched wiring of the plates.

Ceramic capacitors, NBS tape resistors, tube sockets and terminals are compatible with this system of construction and can be produced by automation from basic bulk materials. Capacitor values are varied by changing the dielectric constant and/or electrode area on the standard size of wafer. Tube socket bodies are molded from the same steatite material as the wafers, and tube pin connectors for the socket body are formed from beryllium copper strip.

Specialized components, occur-

ring less frequently, can also be handled. For example, the bottom wafer is molded with a center hole when a potentiometer is required. The  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch-thick miniaturized potentiometer is mounted on the top surface of the wafer, with the shaft going down through the hole.

Precision resistors are made by evaporating and adjusting a nickel-chrome alloy on a specially prepared wafer surface. Spiral and toroidal inductors are mounted on the wafers. A dielectric film and associated strips of foil are folded in a square configuration to form a high-value capacitor compatible with the modular construction system.

### **Production System**

Central wafers of the module are sometimes removed to accommodate installation of larger components, or one component can occupy the entire space of the module. In all cases, the specialized components require initial hand work, but can be fed into the automatic line at an advanced position for completion of assembly and testing.

The entire production facility occupies approximately 10,000 square feet, with one-half of this area being allocated to the mechanized assembly line and the remainder to supplementary facilities for producing the ceramic wafers and sockets, tape resistors and etched-circuit interconnecting plates.

A standard punched control card must also be prepared beforehand for each wafer. The cards serve the following functions:

- (a) Inform operators of the initiating time.
- (b) Inform operators of exact quantity to initiate.
- (c) Accompany parts transfer box, identifying the wafer batch as it is processed through the line.
- (d) Provide machine setup information.
- (e) Upon insertion in a tester, complete the tester circuitry to pass only correctly processed wafers identified by the card.
- (f) Provide space to record yield information at each automatic testing station.
- (g) Provide space to record each processing date and time, with operator's initials confirming completion of each process.

After all wafers of a module converge in the module assembly, their cards are filed as a permanent production report. Another punched card accompanies the batch of modules to the plate assembly. This

card sets up a module tester and serves to record final production data.

### **Wafer Orientation**

To obtain wafer orientation in the machines, an identification notch is molded in an asymmetrical position on each wafer. Feeding and orienting is achieved with a vibratory orienting feeder performing in conjunction with a standard chute, escapement and photoelectric level control. As many as 3,000 wafers may be poured into the feeder bowl at one time. The oscillatory motion forces the wafers to rotate and simultaneously move up the spiral track of the bowl to indexing segments placed around the top rim. Directly under the indexing segments is a collecting ring into which fall the correctly oriented wafers.

If the wafer orientation notch is directly over a projecting pin at the first indexing station, the wafer drops; if not, the wafer goes past and is rotated 90 degrees as it walks over a ledge to the next indexing segment. Since the wafers may lie flat in a guided track in eight possible positions, eight indexing segments are provided. A wafer that fails to go through the first four indexing segments is tumbled laterally to turn over as it travels to the fifth indexing segment, after which it gets four more chances to drop. When a backlog of about ten wafers has stacked into the inclined output chute, a phototube senses the level and interrupts the feeder motion to maintain the level.

### **Wafer Notch Painting**

Wafer notch painting is the first metallizing operation. The wafers come down the chute from the vibratory feeder to a rotary loading device which places them on chain-driven fixtures. These lower the wafers through four sets of three cork notch-painting wheels, one on each side of the wafer passage. Constant-level paint reservoirs supply the silver paint at the bottom of each set of wheels. The peripheral velocity of the wheels and the down-travel velocity of the wafers are the same, hence there is no scraping of wheels in notches. The painted

wafers fall to a belt which conveys them to a heated zone. This dries the paint sufficiently to prevent smearing during handling.

Redesign for mechanized production is done on a modular work sheet. This has top and bottom outlines of six wafers, with appropriate numbering to identify each notch in the wafer, each riser wire, and the electronic component that is to be placed on the wafer. The conventional wiring diagram for a stage is translated to modular design by marking the position of each component on its wafer and indicating how the circuits between wafers are to be connected.

### **Wafer Pattern Printing**

The next operation is performed by the wafer pattern printing machine, which applies the appropriate conductive patterns to both sides of the wafers. The 165-mesh stainless steel printing screens can accommodate circuit patterns for as many as six wafers.

The scrambled wafers from the notch-painting oven are manually loaded in batches into six more vibratory orienting feeders, each of which feeds oriented wafers to mechanically controlled escapements that drop the wafers on a chain-driven channel chute. Upon advancing to the printer head the wafers are elevated to a position directly under the patterned screen. At this instant a squeegee drives across the screen surface, forcing silver paint through the screen pattern onto the wafer surfaces. A conveyor then carries the wafers to a heated drying zone and inverts them prior to their entry into a second printing station. After a second drying the wafers are released onto a conveyor belt which passes them through a 1,350F electric furnace which fires and fuses the silver paint to the ceramic. Time for passage through the 12-foot-long furnace is 45 minutes.

A partitioned guide at the end of the furnace distributes the six lines of wafers to six transfer boxes. Each box in turn is carried to the wafer pattern tester and dumped into its vibratory feeder, after which the punched control card for the batch is inserted in the tester. The punched card places a

relay in series with each wafer interconnection, then connects the contacts of these relays in series. A correct wafer pattern is denoted by a completed circuit through the relay contacts. The test head, in its energized position, contacts the ten possible surface electrodes in addition to the twelve notches.

If wafers fail the check, they are dropped into a reject compartment. Acceptable wafers are released through a chute to the identified-wafer transfer box. When a predetermined consecutive reject count occurs, the tester automatically ceases operation and visually signals the operator while identifying its specific difficulty.

### **Capacitor Printer**

Capacitor patterns are printed simultaneously on both sides of molded titanate dielectrics in another machine, as the first step in producing ceramic capacitors that are subsequently soldered directly to the tinned surfaces of the standard ceramic supporting wafers. Each pattern has a central electrode area and four spots that fall on the rounded corners of the titanate ceramic body. One of the faces of the dielectric piece is also provided with a bar that connects two diagonally opposite corners. When the capacitor is later assembled, this bar serves to connect the top electrode over the rounded corner and down to the surface of the standard wafer.

A small vibratory feeder discharges titanate bodies into a loaded chute. Spring-loaded fingers mounted radially on a wheel pick up the bodies and index them at the printing position. Here two rotating squeegees force silver paint through their respective screen patterns. A photoelectric monitor discontinues the printing operation if there is no piece in the holding fingers. Following printing, the capacitor is indexed through a heated paint-drying zone prior to removal from the wheel, then fired in much the same way as for wafers.

The capacitor dielectric tester first checks all silvered surfaces for continuity. The capacitor is then automatically released and falls between the contacts of a precision

1-kc comparison bridge. The output of the bridge controls three inspection circuits for accepting good capacitors and rejecting those which are above or below the specified tolerance limits.

### Capacitor Tinner

Wafers for capacitors are given a thin coating of lead-tin solder with one-percent silver on their metallized areas by the wafer surface tinner. The wafers are fed into the tinner by a vibratory feeder. At the loading station they are clamped in holding fingers which are mounted around the periphery of a wheel rotating about a vertical axis. As the wheel is rotated, camming surfaces cause the parts to be lowered into baths which progressively flux, solder and wash each part.

### Capacitor Assembler

In the capacitor assembler, oriented wafers and capacitors slide through chutes which load them on chain-driven holders. These insulated holders clamp the surfaces together while carrying the package through two stages of induction heating in which all contacting tinned surfaces are mechanically and electrically bonded. An unloading station is sufficiently displaced from the heating station to permit solidification of the molten solder.

### Notch Tinner

Additional solder is added to the twelve peripheral notches of the wafers, to facilitate their assembly into modules, by the capacitor notch tinner. A vibratory feeder loads the capacitor assemblies into clamping fixtures, which elevate and descend as they are carried by an indexing support. In four stages, the assemblies are sequentially immersed in flux and solder, each time only immersing the bottom three notches. A fixed indexing pin causes each assembly to rotate 90 deg about its clamping axis between successive solder-dipping operations.

A capacitor value and breakdown test completes the capacitor assembly operation. This tester employs a rotary table which indexes the

capacitor assemblies under the value and breakdown test positions. Four fingers elevate through the table, clamping the wafer by its corners to insert and withdraw the capacitor assemblies from the test position. Testing contact is provided by twelve spring fingers contacting the solder-filled notches.

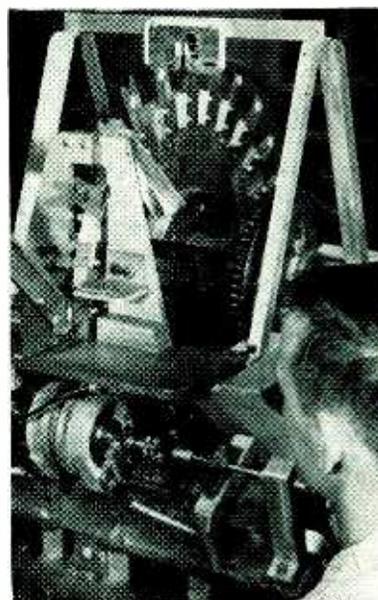
Between tests, while the assemblies are being transported and inserted, each tester automatically checks itself. Should it fail the self-test, it automatically ceases operation and alerts the operator. It also ceases operation upon attainment of a preset consecutive or cumulative reject count. Rejected and accepted yield figures are automatically tabulated by counters. The accepted wafer is now ready to be assembled into a module.

### Resistor Production

The resistor tape applicator automatically applies resistor tape to both sides of printed wafers. Two rolls of tape are placed on spindles located on each side of the path along which the wafers are driven in chain-supported holders. The tape is guided along a series of rollers to an eight-sided applicator wheel. Vacuum acting through small holes in the octagonal wheel holds the tape while it is cut into  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch segments, indexed and pressed against the wafer surface. Two tapes are accommodated by each wheel. After receiving as many as four resistors, the wafer is indexed to a pressing position which makes the tape adhere more firmly. The wafer assembly is then ejected into a transfer box.

Next, Quinterra asbestos tape is applied over the tape resistors by the protective tape applicator. On one side of the tape is a sprayed coating of silicone resin protected by polyethylene tape. In machine operations resembling those employed in applying resistor tapes, the polyethylene tape is stripped off and the  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch wide protective tape is cut into squares and centrally pressed on each surface of the resistor-bearing wafers.

The resistor-curing oven produces and stabilizes the desired resistance value. The heat also serves to fix the tape securely to the wafer



**CAPACITOR PRINTER** applies silver paint to both sides of titanate dielectric pieces. Blank wafers come down chute at left from vibratory feeder

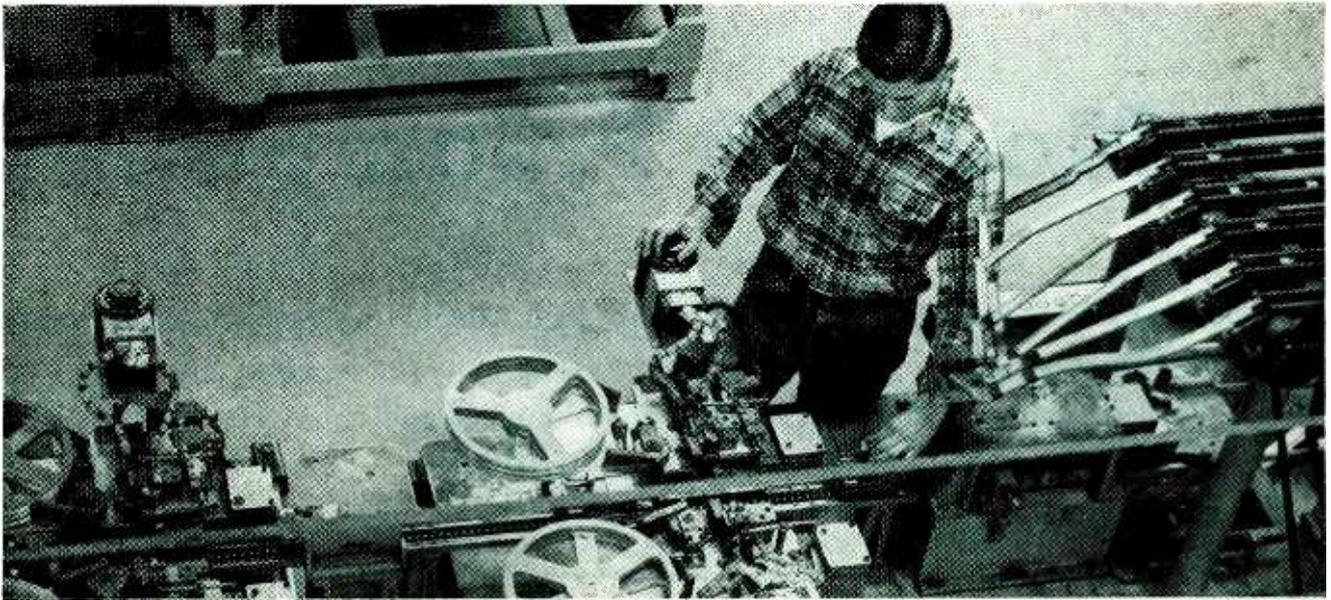
backing. A feeder distributes the wafers to ten gated channels. Cam-operated lever arms sequentially open each gate and permit single wafers to drop down between the turns of spiral coils woven into a metallic belt. The belt then conveys the rows of resistor wafers through the curing oven. Four hours later, the wafers have completed the curing cycle and fall off the conveyor belt into a container.

After notch tinning, the resistor assembly tester provides final inspection. The bridge-type instrument is mechanically and electrically identical to the capacitor value tester.

### Tube Socket Production

The ceramic facility has previously prepared 7-pin or 9-pin miniature tube socket bodies. Tube pin connectors have been formed from beryllium copper ribbon in an eleven-stage progressive die. A short narrow segment is left between the connectors to permit winding them on a reel. While on the reel, the connectors are electroplated with silver. The reel, socket bodies, tube socket wafers and eyelets to connect the socket to the wafer are all brought together at the tube socket assembler.

A vibratory feeder loads the socket bodies in an oriented posi-



**MODULE ASSEMBLER** receives the six different finished wafers from chutes at the right, positions them in correct sequence and stacks them correct distance apart, then presses riser wires into notches on opposite sides with heated electrodes. Machine rotates module 90 degrees at center, for soldering riser wires to remaining two sides at left-hand position. Finished modules come off at left here. The four large reels contain the heavy riser wire, which is automatically cut to correct length as it is applied

tion into a rotary nest which carries them underneath a die position. Here the connectors are severed from the continuous string and lowered into the connector holes in the socket body. This operation continues sequentially until the socket body has been loaded with connectors. The inverted body is then indexed to the next station, at which oriented wafers are dropped on top of the loaded socket body. The next table movement brings the wafer socket unit to an eyelet hopper from which an eyelet is issued and placed in the center holes of the wafer and tube socket. The eyelet is set at the following station, making the socket and wafer a single unit. An eject mechanism removes the unit and deposits it in a transfer box.

The connector extensions and wafer notches of the tube socket assembly are next filled with solder by a notch tinner. This completes socket production, as testing is not required.

### **Module Assembly**

For final assembly of modules, wafer assemblies are manually dumped into six vibratory feeders. From here, the wafers travel down chutes that converge and twist to vertically align the wafers in their final stacked relationships.

A holding fixture traverses di-

rectly beneath the loading position, and clamps the wafer array after it is released from above. The loaded fixtures are then chain-driven to the first soldering station. Here, six riser wires are guided from reels and stopped in the proximity of their final soldered position on opposite sides of the wafer stack. Specially designed soldering heads approach the stack, melt the notch solder and force the riser wires into the notches while simultaneously cutting the wires from the reeled supply.

The module is rotated 90 degrees as it proceeds to the second solder station, where the remaining six riser wires are applied in an identical manner. A mechanism at the exit end of the assembler removes the completed module from the holding fixture and deposits it in a transfer box.

A riser wire clipper is provided to sever riser wire segments between wafers or clip riser wire extensions which do not require connection on the plate assembly. The clipping action is accomplished by preset knives which are actuated by solenoids as the module is indexed past the clipping stations. No automatic feeding device is in current use on this or any modular processing equipment.

Prior to wire clipping and plate

assembling, modules are checked by the module tester to verify the correctness of their construction. This instrument automatically operates on a 7.2-second cycle to completely test any module produced by the mechanized line. Test setup is accomplished by plugging in a standard test head and the identifying punched card. Each component and connection in the module is checked twice during the test cycle, to assure its correct placement and connection. Should any fault be detected, its location is visually indicated.

### **Plate Assembly**

The finished modules are placed on etched copper-clad interconnecting phenolic plates by hand. Riser wire extensions are pressed through holes in a bottom plate. After applying flux to the ends of the protruding riser wires, the assembly is placed in a fixture which aligns the plate as molten solder is admitted to each joint through accurately positioned tubes. Sufficient solder remains at each junction when the solder level is withdrawn. The assembly is then turned over and the top plate is attached in an identical manner. From here, conventional production-line techniques are applied for assembly of plates into sonobuoys or other equipment.

# Modified Preamplifier

Feedback cascode iconoscope preamplifier used with existing cameras enhances quality of motion-picture programs in television broadcasting by reducing noise and permitting use of low beam currents. Spurious signals are minimized and improvement is achieved in gray-scale tonal rendition

**A**LTHOUGH the iconoscope is one of the first camera tubes to be used extensively for television pickup purposes, its full potentialities have only recently been realized in practice. Since the early days of television, iconoscope operation has been plagued with the presence of spurious signals and the resultant pictures characterized by edge flare, uneven shading and a high noise level<sup>1</sup>.

Furthermore, in the pickup of motion pictures (the major use of the iconoscope in present-day telecasting) the problem of video amplifier overload introduces additional picture degradation in the form of poor gray-scale rendition. This paper describes methods applicable to existing iconoscope cameras that completely remove edge flare, practically eliminate shading, materially improve signal-to-noise ratio and enhance tonal rendition.

To obtain an acceptable ratio between the noise level of the video preamplifier and the video signal, it has been common practice to operate the iconoscope in a manner to produce as great an amplitude of output signal as possible. The high levels of beam current and mosaic illumination necessary to accomplish this result in the generation of excessive flare and shading signals.

These signals are of large amplitude compared to the picture signal and they vary radically in shape

and amplitude with changes in picture content. Their elimination by compensation is difficult and in some cases impossible. If the iconoscope is operated with moderate mosaic illumination and at a beam current in the order of 0.05 to 0.1 microampere, the edge flare can be eliminated easily by high-intensity edge lighting systems<sup>2</sup>.

Spurious shading signals are reduced to a relatively low level. What is more important, they remain fairly constant for wide variations in picture content. At such small beam currents, although the signal current is practically noise

free, it is of such low amplitude that both the thermal-noise current generated in the output coupling resistance and the shot noise resulting from random fluctuations of first-amplifier plate current can be of significant magnitude compared to the picture signal.

## Ratio

Fortunately, as postulated in the literature<sup>3</sup> and proved in practice, a satisfactory ratio between the signal and thermal-noise currents can be obtained where the coupling resistance is in the order of 100,000 ohms. With this high value of resistance, the signal level at low frequencies will be in the order of a few millivolts. At the higher frequencies, because of the severe capacitive loading effects, the signal level will drop to less than 100 microvolts. In the past it has been customary to compensate for this loss in a high-level stage of the associated video amplifier. In this case, the relatively low level at the higher frequencies results in an unsatisfactory signal-to-noise ratio unless the noise level of the first stage of the video amplifier is exceptionally low.

In attempts to reduce the noise effects in the camera video amplifier, the design trend has been toward the use of triode tubes, particularly those types having high transconductance at fairly low values of plate current. By using

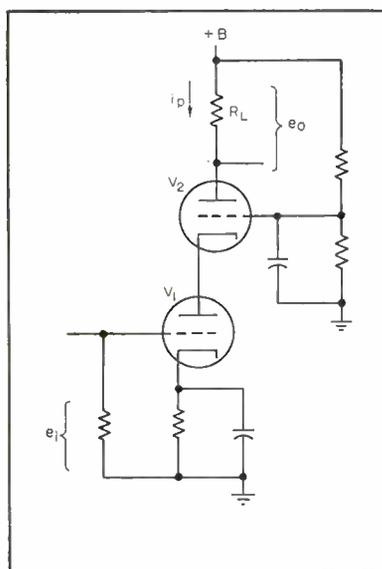
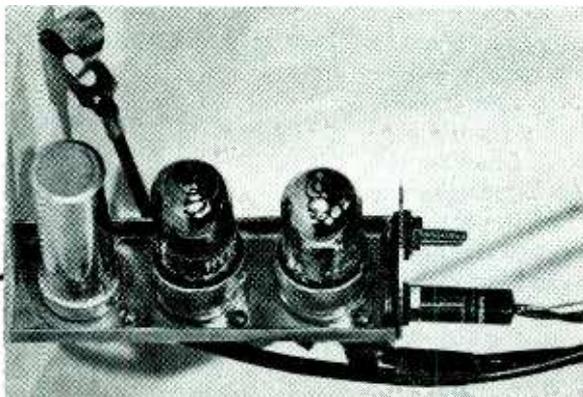


FIG. 1—Basis circuit used as preamplifier for motion-picture iconoscope

# Improves Movie Telecasts



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Preamplifier is constructed on small sub-chassis before mounting in iconoscope camera

a triode rather than a pentode of equivalent transconductance, shot noise from the screen current flow is eliminated in exchange for a small sacrifice in gain. However, without the shielding provided by the screen grid, a portion of the output voltage is fed back to the input as a reactive component.

Consequently, unless the triode amplifier is operated at very low gain, this additional reactive loading of the already heavily loaded grid-coupling resistance is appreciable. Furthermore, it will vary with changes in the transconductance resulting from grid-bias variations or aging of the amplifier tube. Thus, the additional capacitive loading of the grid circuit, because of its variable nature, not only creates an operational problem in the maintenance of correct frequency compensation, but also increases the amount of compensation required.

In other words, the ratio between amplitudes of the low and high frequency components of the video signal is increased. There is a further problem; in the transmission of motion pictures where the storage properties of the iconoscopes are used, the video signal includes a relatively high-level 60-

cycle application pulse. Inability of the video amplifier to accommodate this signal often results in white or black compression.

## Cascode Circuit

The desirable features in the low-noise level of the triode tube and the high-gain and negligible grid loading of the pentode are combined in the two-stage direct plate-to-cathode-coupled triode amplifier<sup>4</sup>. This arrangement, known to television receiver designers as the cascode circuit, has only recently been applied to video-frequency amplifiers<sup>5</sup>. The circuit can be examined to determine how the characteristics of a pentode are provided in a triode circuit.

As noted above, if a triode is operated at very low gain, the voltage fed back from the plate to the grid through capacitance coupling is small and the additional capacitive loading of the grid from this source also is small. Figure 1 indicates that this requirement is met. Here, the plate load for the first triode stage,  $V_1$ , consists of the low-impedance cathode circuit of the second stage,  $V_2$ . Tube  $V_1$  operates at a little over unity gain.

The overall gain  $A$  of the amplifier may be expressed as  $A = e_o/e_i$ ,

where  $e_o$  is the output voltage and  $e_i$  is the input voltage. Since the same plate current  $i_p$  flows through both tubes,  $e_i = i_p/g_m$  and  $e_o = R_L i_p$  where  $g_m$  is the transconductance of the first tube and  $R_L$  the plate load of the second tube. Substituting in the expression for overall gain,  $A = g_m R_L$ . This is the same as the gain of a pentode, whereas a single triode amplifier has a lower value,  $g_m R_L R_o/(R_p + R_L)$ . Thus, the cascode amplifier has the advantageous features of high gain and low input loading of the pentode combined in a triode amplifier.

## Feedback Compensation

While the cascode circuit satisfactorily solves the problem of unacceptable signal-to-noise ratio in the video amplifier, when the iconoscope is operated under conditions of low beam current several other major problems still exist. As is the case with most high-gain amplifiers, the stability and immunity from microphonics of the cascode leave much to be desired. With the usual adjustable high-pass filter as the means of compensation for the capacitive loading of the iconoscope coupling resistance, any changes in the required compensation through tube aging, drift of circuit con-

starts, or change in the iconoscope internal impedance must be corrected by a manual adjustment. When preamplifier gain is in the order of 20 to 30, the pulse resulting from the motion-picture light application may under certain conditions reach such proportions as to overdrive a following amplifier stage.

The limitations of the cascode can be overcome without sacrificing any of its essential advantages by incorporation of inverse feedback. Preamplifier gain can thus be stabilized and virtually complete freedom from microphonic disturbances obtained.

Furthermore, if the frequency characteristic of the feedback loop is determined by the time constant of the preamplifier input circuit, the need for any manual adjustment of frequency compensation is eliminated.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to these factors, the large-amplitude projector application pulse is reduced at the input circuit to a level comparable to the higher-frequency picture signal components without any loss in signal-to-noise ratio. Overloading of subsequent amplifier stages is thereby avoided.

### Circuit Analysis

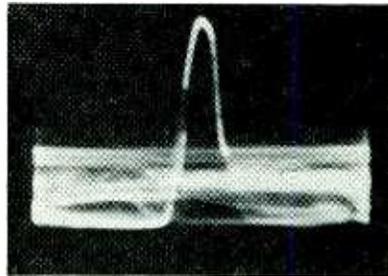
The circuit of a cascode preamplifier incorporating inverse feedback compensation is shown in

Fig. 2. Signal voltage is obtained across a parallel network consisting of the iconoscope load resistance and the distributed circuit capacitance fed from the essentially constant current source of the iconoscope.

The voltage developed across such a combination will vary with frequency in the same manner as will the feedback voltage, where the same resistance and capacitance are fed in series from a constant voltage source. Knowing the input reactance, an expression for the output voltage of the amplifier related to the iconoscope signal current can be derived in the following manner.

Where

$e_o$  = preamplifier output voltage



Output waveform of film camera video amplifier showing large-amplitude projector-application pulse compared to useful video signal. Light horizontal band is picture video. Larger rectangle enclosing it is formed by iconoscope beam-blanking pulses. Amplifier does not distort or overload under extremes of signal level

- $e_i$  = preamplifier input voltage
- $e_f$  = feedback voltage
- $G$  = gain of amplifier without feedback
- $i_s$  = iconoscope signal current
- $X_c$  = reactance of amplifier input capacitance
- $R$  = iconoscope load resistance
- $B$  = fraction of output voltage fed back to input

The relationship including the feedback may be written

$$e_o = (e_i - e_f) G$$

The values of  $e_i$  and  $e_f$  depend upon  $R$ ,  $X_c$ ,  $i_s$ , and  $B$  as follows

$$e_i = i_s \frac{(-jX_c R)}{R - jX_c}$$

$$e_f = e_o B \frac{(-jX_c)}{R - jX_c}$$

Substituting in the expression for  $e_o$

$$e_o = \left[ i_s \frac{(-RjX_c)}{R - jX_c} - e_o B \frac{(-jX_c)}{R - jX_c} \right] G$$

Rearranging and solving for  $e_o$

$$e_o = \frac{-i_s R j X_c}{R - j X_c + B G j X_c}$$

Since  $R$ ,  $i_s$ , and  $B$  are constant throughout the video band, this may be rewritten as a proportion

$$e_o \cong \frac{-j X_c}{R - j X_c + B G j X_c} \text{ or}$$

$$e_o \cong \frac{1}{\frac{R}{-j X_c} + (B G + 1)}$$

As the expression for the relative frequency and phase response for the amplifier indicates, if a low enough coupling resistance and a

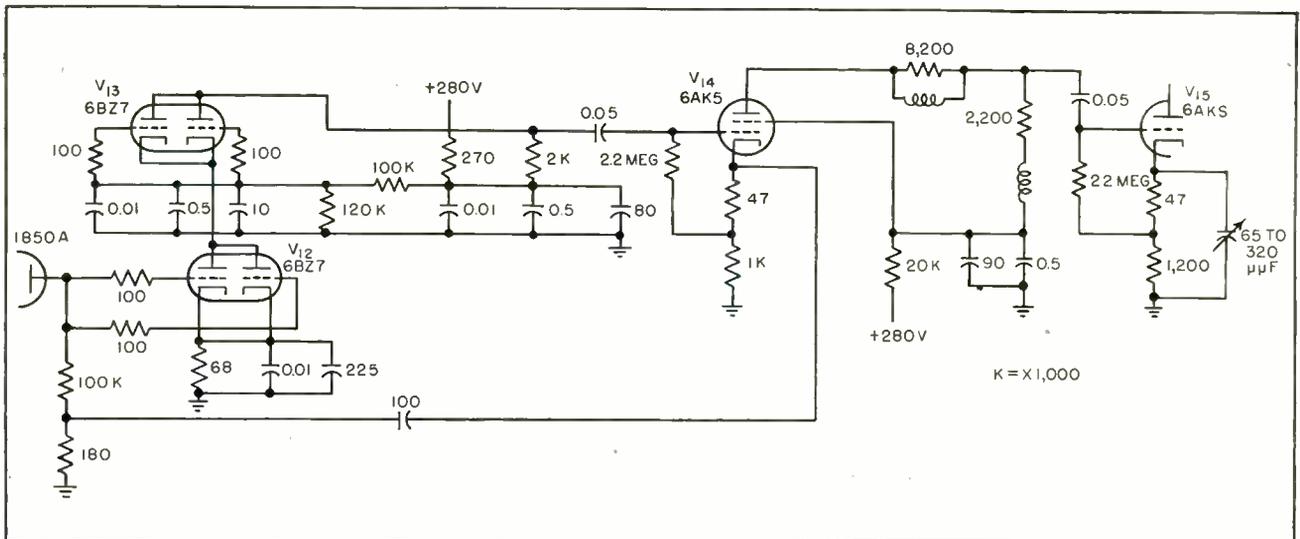


FIG. 2—Complete video amplifier circuit, showing its relation to the iconoscope output

high enough amplifier gain are employed, a feedback arrangement avoids additional compensation for loss of high-frequency response in the input coupling circuit.

### Design Limitations

There are practical limits to incorporating such circuits in existing iconoscope cameras. If an acceptable signal-to-noise ratio is to be maintained in the input coupling circuit, a large value of resistance must be used. With the gain of the cascode preamplifier limited by the transconductance of available low-noise amplifier tubes from 30 to 40 times, complete compensation would require feedback over more than the input stage.

Such high-gain video feedback loops tend to be unstable because of the difficulty at the higher frequencies in keeping phase shift within acceptable limits. Excessive phase shift either through the coupling circuits or through inevitable multiple ground paths produces regeneration and non-uniform frequency response.

### Compromise

Considering all these factors, a good compromise can be found in a design in which, by proper choice of load resistor and feedback voltage, the compensation is limited to the spectrum below a megacycle. In this range of frequencies, any slight variation from uniform frequency and phase response seriously affects the picture quality. Consequently, the automatic compensation provided by feedback is far superior to any manual adjustment. Inaccuracies in compensation above this range produce much less objectionable variations in picture quality. Use of techniques such as cathode degeneration are therefore entirely satisfactory.

The overall result from the combination of these two types of compensation is an exceptionally stable and flat response-frequency characteristic over a pass band of approximately seven megacycles. The only operating adjustment required is an occasional readjustment of

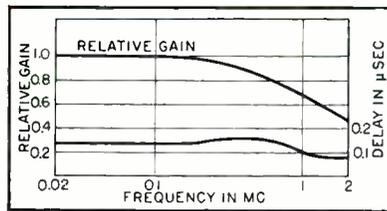


FIG. 3—Phase and amplitude characteristics of feedback-compensated preamplifier described in text

the high-frequency peaker when preamplifier or iconoscope tubes are replaced.

### Camera Modification

Figure 2 is an example of the circuit modifications necessary to install a cascode preamplifier and degenerative compensation in the video amplifier of a commercial film camera chain. Two type 6BZ7 receiving tubes (6BQ7A or 6BK7 will give equivalent performance) are employed in a direct-coupled cascode circuit and replace the former triode-connected 6AK5 preamplifier.

Physical layout of the preamplifier is shown in the photograph. Feedback voltage taken from the cathode of the following 6AK5 amplifier  $V_{14}$  is coupled to the iconoscope load resistor through a resistance-capacitance circuit having a low-frequency loss approximately equal to that of the interstage coupling network. This characteristic is necessary to reduce the tendency so common in feedback circuits toward low-frequency damped oscillations in the order of 10 cycles or less.

Using an iconoscope load resistor of 100,000 ohms, a gain of 30 in the cascode amplifier and a feedback factor of 0.5, the relative gain of the circuit is down only 3 db at 1 mc and the phase variation over the pass band is not over 0.03 microsecond. The calculated characteristic is plotted in Fig. 3.

For compensation necessary above those frequencies covered by the feedback preamplifier, the cathode components of  $V_{15}$  are chosen to provide a rising frequency characteristic from 1 mc to

approximately 7 mc. By use of the variable capacitance in this circuit, the characteristic may be adjusted to match the roll-off of the preamplifier without any variation in low-frequency gain. The measured overall characteristic of cameras employing this combination of feedback and cathode degenerative compensation has been found to be well within a db of flat response to 7 mc.

### Broadcast Use

Criticisms of poor motion picture film reproduction have been unjustly leveled at the iconoscope when the faults have been either directly or indirectly a result of shortcomings in the video preamplifier. By use of the preamplifier design described, it is possible to operate the iconoscope under conditions that allow full realization of its inherent capabilities. The lower amplifier noise level permits the use of low beam currents and consequently greatly minimizes the spurious signal problem. At the same time, an improvement in gray scale is achieved. Resultant picture quality excels that obtained by application of the image orthicon to film pickup.

Preamplifiers employing this circuit have been used in iconoscope film cameras at WCBS-TV and KNXT since early in 1952. The low noise-level combined with the high degree of stability and reliability of performance provided by the inverse feedback has made possible a degree of quality of film reproduction that had not previously been realized consistently on a day-to-day operational basis.

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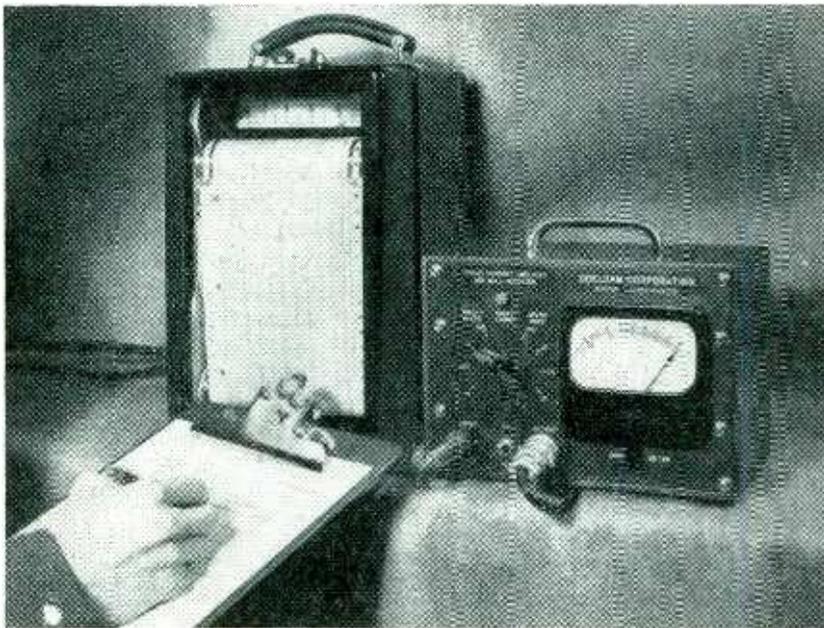
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# Magnetic-Converter

Second-harmonic magnetic converter with a-c amplifier can be used to amplify d-c signals as low as  $2 \times 10^{-15}$  watt. Long-time drift is less than  $5 \mu\text{v}$ . Applications include thermo-couple-operated temperature monitors and voltage-regulated power supplies

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The d-c amplifier and null indicator using magnetic converter has low and high impedance outputs for recorder or control-system use. Direct-reading meter will respond to signals as low as  $1 \mu\text{v}$  at  $0.002 \mu\text{a}$

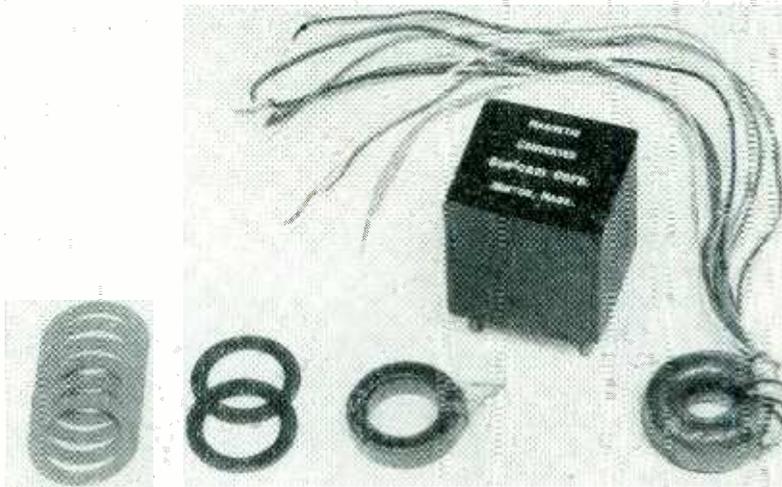
**P**ROPER functioning of any servo, feedback or control system requires that the amplifier or gain-producing block possess excellent zero stability. The a-c amplifier meets this requirement admirably and hence is almost universally used in stable, high-gain systems.

There are, however many advantages to using direct current in the low-power measuring and rebalancing part of the system. By using d-c, only resistance of the line becomes a factor, and difficulties caused by phase and a-c waveform are eliminated. Since stable high-gain d-c amplifiers are difficult to attain, a converter is usually employed between the d-c measuring system and an a-c amplifier. For use in null systems there should be no a-c signal out of the converter when the d-c input is zero.

Because of their inherent stability, vibrator-type converters<sup>1</sup> have largely been used for this application. Difficulties with either contact or capacitor converters are mainly mechanical in nature, particularly where extended frequency response is necessary. Other non-mechanical converters have proved troublesome due to excessive drift or noise.

## Magnetic Converter

A new type of d-c amplifier has been developed employing the even-



Built-up cores of magnetic converter are wrapped with excitation and control windings and the entire unit is mounted in a box about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. square

# D-C Amplifier

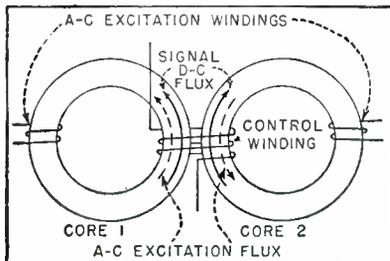


FIG. 1—Signal on d-c control winding of magnetic converter will aid the excitation flux in one core while opposing the flux in the other

harmonic converter or magnetor.

Any nonlinear element symmetrical in shape about its origin will produce only fundamental frequency or odd harmonics. However, if the axis of symmetry of a symmetrical nonlinear element can be made to shift by an external signal, even harmonics will be produced. This principle forms the basis for the converters to be described.

The nearly perfect symmetry of paramagnetic materials makes them suitable for use in converters. In addition they have the advantage of a large conversion gain when used in proper core and winding arrangement. Any even harmonic of the fundamental can be used as the signal carrier, but because of its strength, the second harmonic is generally chosen.

## Construction

The second-harmonic converter used in the d-c amplifiers described here consists of two cores with signal and excitation windings. For high sensitivity, the core material must have a reasonably high permeability, and must be suitably laminated. Insulation between laminations is used to increase the resistivity of the core for reduction of eddy-current losses at higher frequencies. If high power levels are to be handled, a material having a high maximum flux dens-

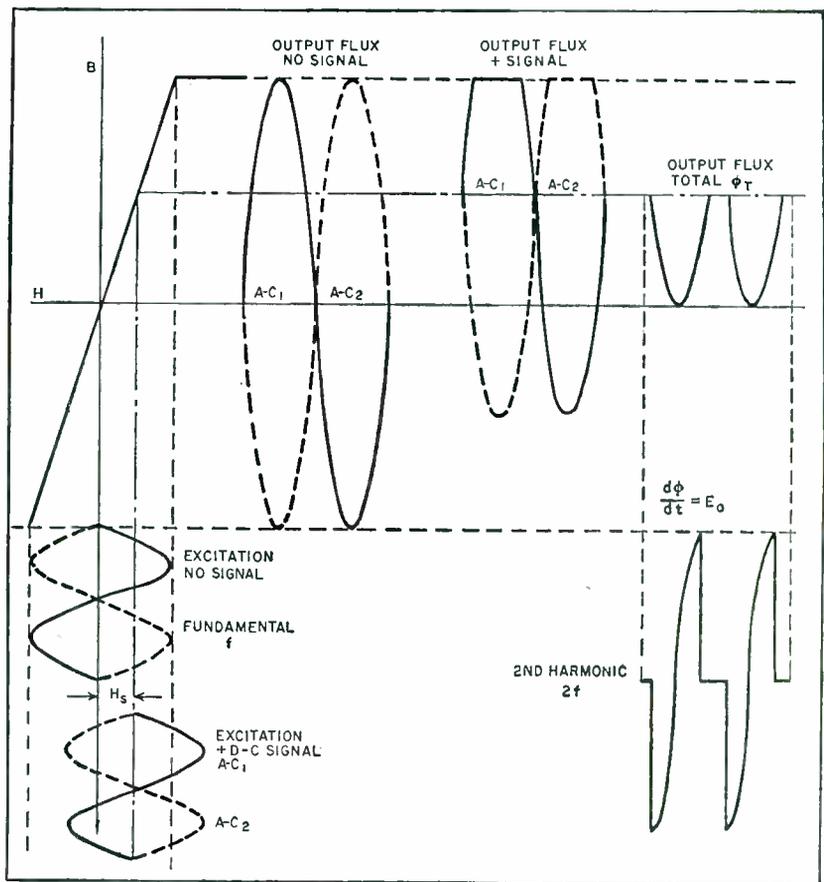


FIG. 2—Second-harmonic signal is produced in magnetic converter by displacement of the axis of symmetry by the d-c signal

ity should be used. A magnetic converter in various stages of assembly is shown in the accompanying photograph.

The converter windings are arranged so that the direct-current signal flux will aid the instantaneous a-c flux in one core while opposing in the other, as shown in Fig. 1. The signal winding, which is common to both cores, may be used to couple out the resulting even-harmonic carrier or a separate secondary may be used for this purpose.

## Operation

Production of the second harmonic by the opposing a-c fluxes

when the axis of symmetry is disturbed by a unidirectional input signal is shown in Fig. 2. If the core loops are slightly different, some fundamental frequency will result but this is filtered out later and does not affect overall operation. If the polarity of the input d-c signal is reversed, the output second-harmonic wave will reverse in phase 180 degrees.

## Stability

The greatest difficulty in balance devices of this kind is maintaining zero stability with changing ambient temperature. The principal change in core materials with temperature is permeability, and

this effect may manifest itself not only as a net change in permeability but also a differential change from one matched core to another. A pronounced fundamental unbalance may occur with temperature change. However, the second-harmonic output does not depend on the slope of the magnetization curve but rather on the symmetry of the curve. This property of the materials used is stable with respect

since harmonics contained in the excitation may appear in the output by transformer action.

### Filters

The overall gain and performance of the second-harmonic converter depends to a large extent on the filters used. Since, in the practical case, large amounts of fundamental frequency as well as other harmonics will appear in the output, it is necessary to incorporate a bandpass filter characteristic in the overall device. Two filtering methods are shown in Fig. 4. The parallel-tuned high-Q filter in series with the control winding is particularly desirable since the flow of odd harmonics in the input winding will increase the output. However, second-harmonic current should be prevented from flowing in the input, and to this end, the parallel-tuned L-C filter is tuned to resonance at the second-harmonic frequency. The capacitor across the d-c input serves as a low-impedance path for harmonics and unwanted a-c in the input line.

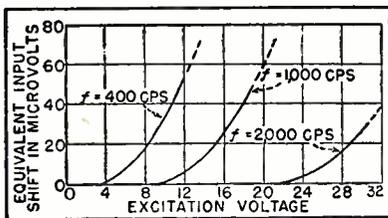


FIG. 3—Shift in zero caused by variation of excitation voltage in second-harmonic magnetic converter

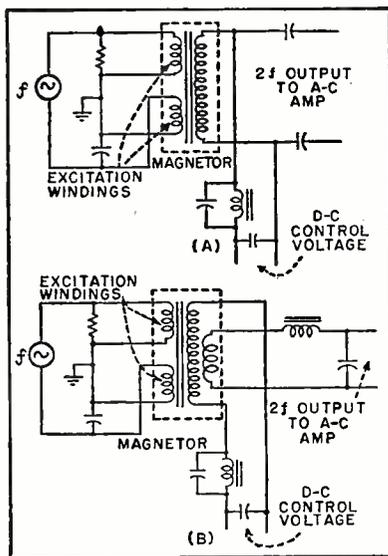


FIG. 4—Methods used for filtering fundamental from output of second-harmonic converter. Converter (B) has a separate secondary for output

to temperature change.

Within reasonable limits, changes in a-c excitation voltage will not affect balance since the equal  $B_{max}$  characteristic of the cores will not produce the second harmonic until a signal flux destroys the symmetry. The zero shift caused by a change in excitation voltage is shown in Fig. 3. A reasonably pure sine-wave excitation current is required

### Overrange

Two other effects which must be considered in practice are external fields and overloading. The external-field problem is easily solved since the converter is in toroidal form which inherently protects the device from external fields. Addition of one or more high-permeability shields will render the device insensitive to extremely high permanent-magnet fields.

If the converter is excited at high flux density it will stand at least 15,000-to-one overload with less than 0.1-percent zero shift when operating in a high-gain condition. Should it become overloaded by application of high voltage to the input, rezeroing may be accomplished by raising the excitation voltage till both cores are saturated and then lowering again to the operating point. The unit cannot be damaged by overloading short of the burn-out point.

The magnetic converter has been

incorporated in several instrument designs for measurement and control. A multirange d-c amplifier and meter which may be used for amplification or measurement of signals as low as  $2 \times 10^{-16}$  watt (1 microvolt at 0.002 microamp) is shown in the photograph. Measured drift over periods of several days for this instrument did not exceed 5 microvolts ( $5 \times 10^{-14}$  watt). Linearity of the overall amplifier is better than 0.1 percent when the input range is 10 millivolts or greater. Frequency response of such an amplifier without feedback is mainly limited by the design of the converter, the excitation frequency and the bandwidth of the filters used. Millivolt amplifiers having flat response to about one-hundred cycles, are practical at present.

### Complete D-C Amplifier

A simplified schematic of the amplifier circuit is shown in Fig. 5. In this case, the a-c output of the converter is filtered by a simple series-tuned circuit and supplied to a two-stage voltage amplifier. The amplifier output is transformer-coupled to a peak-reading phase-sensitive demodulator.

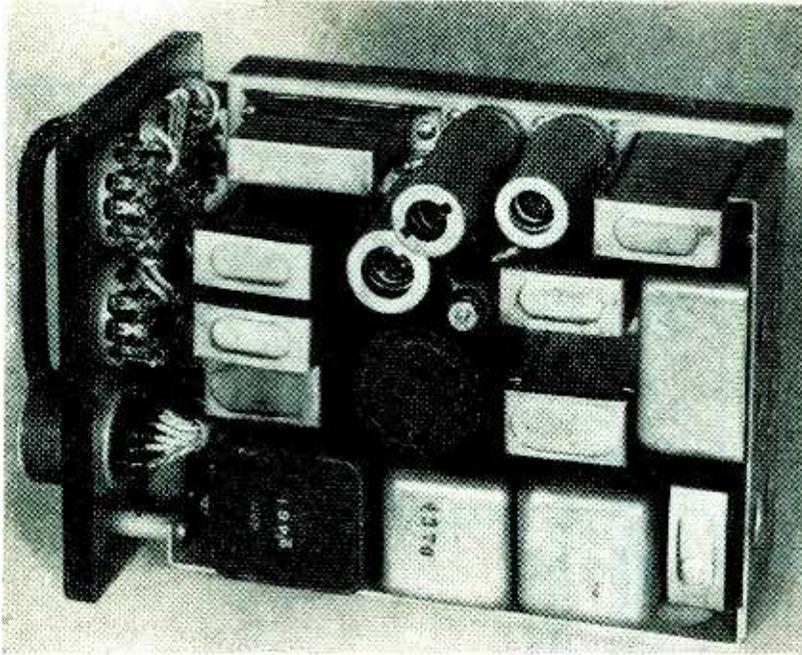
The demodulator is somewhat unique in that the reference voltage is of fundamental frequency and the signal the second harmonic. A graphical explanation of its operation is shown in Fig. 6. Since the fundamental is shifted 90 degrees with respect to the second harmonic, the sum of  $f + 2f$  adds to give a greater peak voltage on one side of the axis than the other as shown. Thus the circuit is phase sensitive. Capacitors  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , in Fig. 5, charge to the peak of the reference voltage, and the  $2f$  signal adds to one side and subtracts from the other depending on the phase of the  $2f$  carrier. Since the time constant of the capacitor discharge path of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  is long compared to the carrier period, the peak-reading capacitors discharge very little during each cycle, and the charging diode conducts only a small portion of each cycle. This fact plus



# Monitor

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Top chassis view shows little space has been wasted in automatic pilot monitor. Fail-safe circuits monitor the monitor's activities

**W**ITHIN every automatic control device lies the possibility that at some time the device may cease to operate as it should. In many cases, this failure of the automatic control mechanism will do little more than delay operation of the equipment.

When the automatic control device is an aircraft automatic pilot, failure of the mechanism to operate in its prescribed manner is an entirely different matter. Certain possible malfunctions of the automatic pilot may cause it merely to cease functioning with no particularly bad results, provided the pilot makes himself aware of this situation in a reasonable amount of time.

However, if the automatic pilot should fail in a manner in which the servo output assumes a value different from zero, the amount of time the pilot has to detect such a malfunction before the aircraft attains an unsafe attitude is considerably reduced. The detection of such malfunctions is the primary purpose of the automatic pilot monitor described in this article.

## Sensing Errors

Monitoring of the pitch axis of the automatic pilot is considered to be the most important from the

point of view of safety. Although monitoring of the roll and yaw axes is also important, the length of time a pilot has to disengage the automatic pilot, should a malfunction occur, is considerably greater. The method of approach used in the automatic pilot monitor for the pitch axis is equally applicable to the roll and yaw axes.

The most straightforward approach to the monitoring problem would provide a duplicate automatic pilot for each axis. If, for example, the output of the two channels for the pitch axis should differ at any time, it would be an indication that a malfunction had occurred and the automatic pilot would be disengaged. The chance that the same malfunction would occur in each of the channels of the pitch axis at the same time is extremely remote.

## Practical Approach

While the duplicate channel approach is conceptually a simple one, the method calls for undue duplication of equipment. It was desirable to design the monitor to be simpler than the device it was protecting and to be more reliable.

If automatic pilot malfunctions were of such a nature that the resulting servo signal was distinguishable from that due to

normal operation, it would be sufficient to put a suitable detector on the servo output and detect this difference. However, in severe turbulence, the output of the servo system can be higher with less airplane motion than in the event of a malfunction. The problem, therefore, amounts to measuring the aircraft motion, computing what the servo output should be due to this motion and comparing this with the actual servo output. In this manner, it is possible to ascertain whether the servo output is correct for the motion of the aircraft.

The output of the servo system can be measured in a number of places such as the input to the control generator, the output of the control generator and the position of the servo motor. Measurement of the aircraft attitude can also be done in a number of ways, such as by a displacement gyro, a rate gyro or an angular accelerometer.

## System Used

In the equipment under discussion the output of the servo system is measured at the input terminals to the servo motor, and the aircraft attitude is measured by an angular accelerometer. In turbulent air these two signals will not, in general, be equal at all times and therefore they must be suitably modified before they can be compared. Each of these signals is modified by an electrical network so that for any arbitrary motion of the aircraft in rough air, the modified servo signal and the modified angular accelerometer signal will be equal and opposite.

If these two modified signals are matched when the aircraft motion is due to turbulent air, they will not be matched when the servo and accelerometer signals appear due to a malfunction. The resulting

# For Automatic Pilots

Prevents violent maneuvers as might occur if automatic pilot ceases to function properly. Coincidence-type circuits prevent monitor acting on turbulence-caused movements of aircraft. Fail-safe operation is incorporated

signal due to this mismatch is then amplified and used to release the automatic pilot electrically so the pilot can take over.

## Theory of Operation

Figure 1 represents a simplified block diagram of an aircraft under automatic pilot control. The inputs shown in the diagram represent a signal  $\theta_1$ , equivalent to a malfunction of the automatic pilot and a disturbing signal  $M$ , due to turbulence. It is shown in the following development that the response  $\delta$  of the servo system for a given aircraft motion  $\theta$  is different when the disturbing signal results from a malfunction and when the disturbing signal is due to turbulent air.

When the system (see Fig. 1) is disturbed by a malfunction  $\theta_1$ , the servo response in terms of attitude is  $\delta/\theta = 1/\mu_3$ . When the system is disturbed by turbulence  $M$  the servo response in terms of attitude is  $\delta/\theta = -\mu_1\mu_2$ . Comparison of these two equations shows that the relationship between servo output and attitude is different depending on the nature of the system disturbing signal. If  $1/\mu_3 = -\mu_1\mu_2$  at any time, the closed-loop system would be unstable; this condition is precluded by good automatic pilot design.

Figure 2 shows in block diagram form the aircraft under automatic pilot control with the angular accelerometer and corrective networks added. To obtain satisfactory operation of the monitor in the presence of turbulence  $M$ , it is necessary that the network outputs be equal.

The difference signal  $D$  can be designed to have any desired characteristic with respect to  $\theta$ , by suitable choice of  $\mu_6$ . Once  $\mu_6$  has been determined in this way,  $\mu_6$  is taken as the value that will maintain the

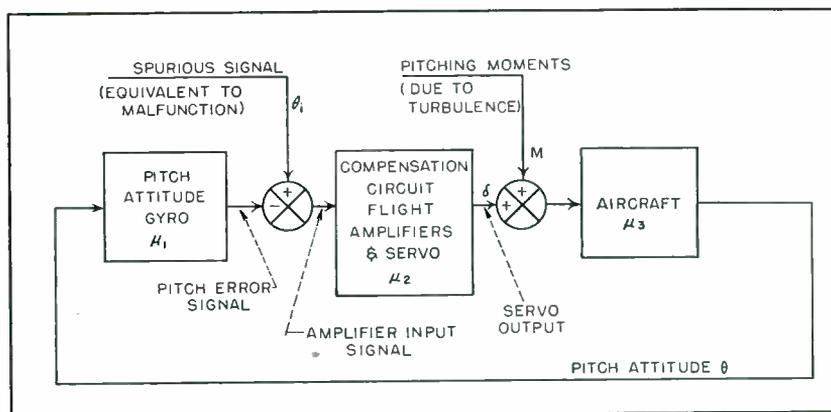


FIG. 1—Simplified block diagram of aircraft under automatic pilot control

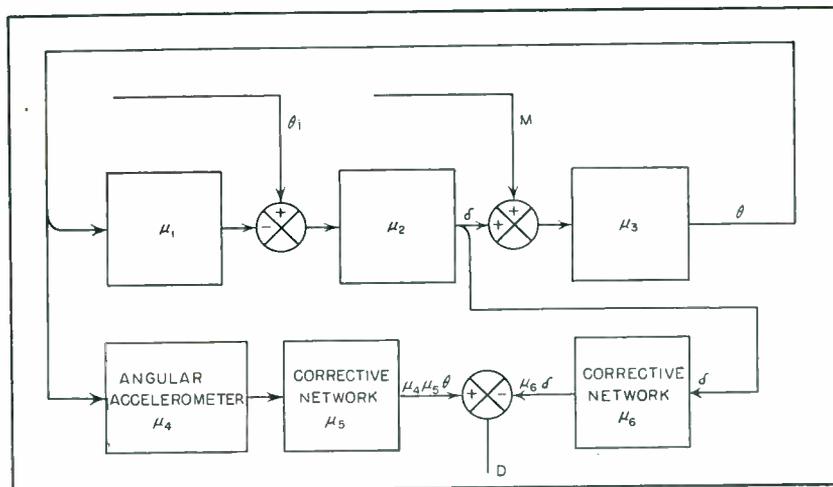


FIG. 2—Diagram shows addition of provisions for monitoring

network outputs equal in the presence of turbulence  $M$ .

## Angular Accelerometer

The angular accelerometer consists of two linear accelerometers mounted sufficiently far apart in the aircraft. These two accelerometers are connected electrically so that the resultant signal represents the difference in linear acceleration at each accelerometer and is, therefore, a measure of the angular acceleration of the aircraft.

Each accelerometer consists of a spring-restrained pendulum with magnetic drag-cup damping. Angu-

lar displacement of the pendulum results in rotation of the electrical pickoff which in each accelerometer is a synchro. These synchros, shown schematically in Fig. 3, are connected electrically in a data transmission system, such that the output represents the difference in rotation of each synchro or the difference in linear acceleration at each accelerometer.

## Servo System

The servo system of the autopilot is shown schematically in Fig. 4. It consists of an amplifier, the output of which controls the out-

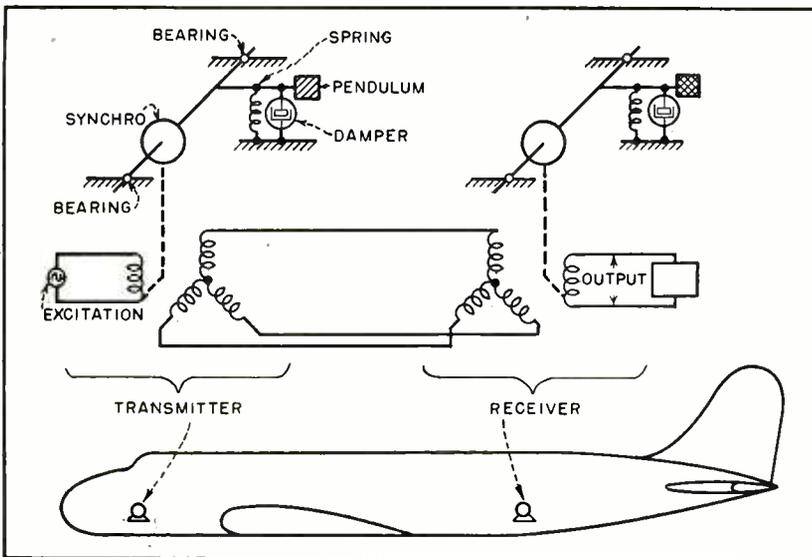


FIG. 3—Schematic diagram of angular accelerometer arrangement

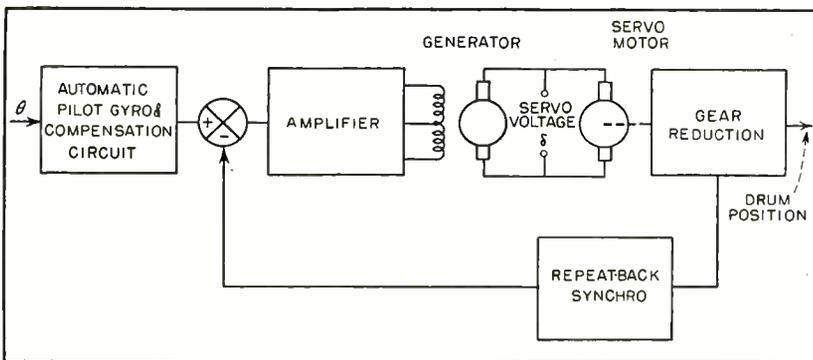


FIG. 4—Simplified diagram of automatic pilot servo system

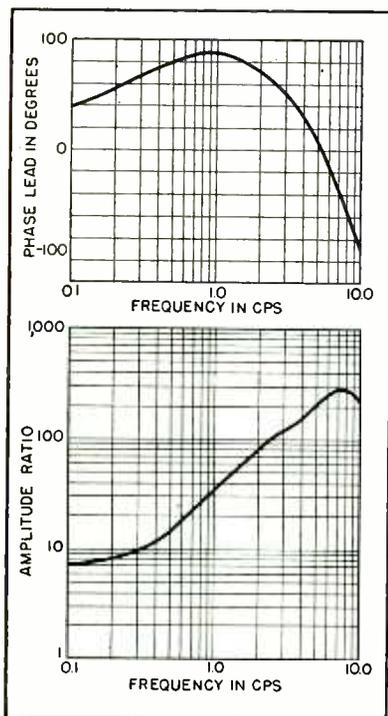


FIG. 5—Servo response versus attitude due to turbulence

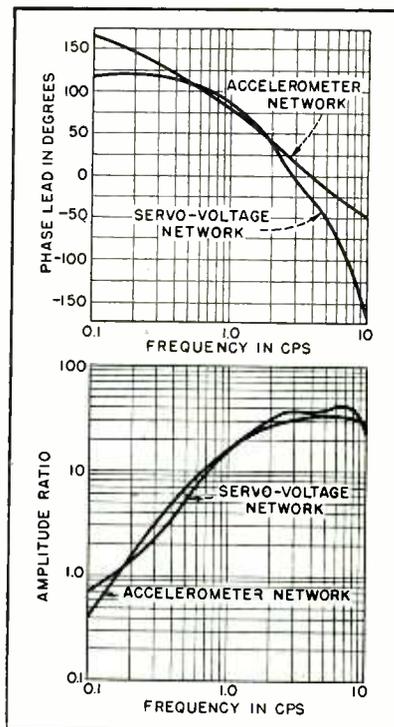


FIG. 6—Comparison of network outputs for disturbances due to turbulence

put of the generator. The output of this generator is, in turn, applied to the servo motor. The resulting motion of the servo drum is fed back to the input of the amplifier to obtain the fast response and accurate positioning characteristics of the servo system. The voltage applied to the servo motor from the generator is used as a measure of output of the servo system for the monitor. However, for the purpose of clarifying the analysis, the output of the servo system is assumed to be a moment as shown in Fig. 1 and 2.

### Corrective Networks

The design approach for the corrective networks,  $\mu_5$  and  $\mu_6$ , (Fig. 2) in the monitor made use of the fact that if the frequency responses of two separate systems are identical in phase and amplitude at each frequency, the transient response of each system for the same arbitrary input will also be identical. Thus if  $\mu_5$  and  $\mu_6$  are chosen so that

$$\frac{\mu_5}{\mu_6} = - \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2}{\mu_4}$$

any transient disturbance  $M$  will result in equal and opposite outputs from the two corrective networks.

The response of the aircraft was determined by flight measurements. These consisted of phase and amplitude measurements of aircraft attitude and servo system output, with respect to a forcing signal at several frequencies over a sufficiently wide range. From these measurements it was possible to determine the servo output with respect to aircraft attitude that would exist in sinusoidal turbulence. In this manner the relationship expressed in the above equation is determined.

These characteristics are shown in Fig. 5. To modify the servo and accelerometer outputs so that a perfect match would be obtained at all frequencies, it would be necessary to use resistors, capacitors and inductors in the corrective networks. For simplicity of fabrication a sufficiently good match could be obtained with resistors and capacitors only in the corrective networks.

The natural frequency of the

angular accelerometer was determined by a compromise between obtaining sufficient sensitivity in the accelerometer on one hand and a sufficiently high natural frequency so that variation in damping would not cause too large a change in the matching of the network outputs. Even though magnetic damping represents a considerable improvement over viscous fluid damping from the point of view of stability, variations in damping constant with temperature remain substantial. However, the natural frequency of the accelerometer is high enough so that these variations in damping are of no practical consequence.

Corrective networks were synthesized by establishing the minimum number of R-C meshes that would be required for each network. The resistor and capacitor values required for matching the two outputs at as many points as possible were then determined. These points were chosen in the frequency range considered to be most important, from  $\frac{1}{10}$  to 10 cycles per second.

Figure 6 shows the extent to which the network outputs,  $\mu_4 \mu_5 \theta$  and  $\mu_6 \delta$  were matched for turbulent air. The calculated performance of the system is shown in Fig. 7. Curve B shows the attitude when the disturbance is due to turbulence. Curve C shows the ratio of A to B, which is the amount of protection afforded by the monitor.

### Mismatch Signal Detector

The signal resulting for the difference between the two corrective-network outputs is at a low power level because of the relative high impedance of the networks. In amplifying this signal to a level sufficient to operate a relay, it was considered necessary that failure of the amplifier should result in a release of the automatic pilot. Thus the pilot would be made aware of any malfunction in the monitor as well as a malfunction in the automatic pilot.

The release circuit (Fig. 8) consists of an overcurrent relay and an undercurrent relay in series in the plate circuit of the relay tube. The relay tube plate current is adjusted to a value between the

operating points of the relays with no signal. A signal of either polarity coming from the networks will drive the relay tube plate current either up or down, resulting in operation of either the overcurrent relay or the undercurrent relay.

If a short or an open should develop in the relay tube, the overcurrent or undercurrent relay will release the automatic pilot. To reduce relay tube current fluctuations with line voltage, the relay tube circuit is a cathode-follower circuit at very low frequencies. The plate current is established by applying an accurately known reference voltage to the grid with an accurately known resistor in the cathode circuit. This accurate reference voltage is obtained by regulating the a-c line voltage with the VR tube and rectifying the output before applying it to the grid of the relay tube.

### Maneuvering Commands

The design of the monitor is such that there is no difference as far as

the unit is concerned between a malfunction and a maneuvering command which is inserted in the automatic pilot by the pilot. The rate at which maneuvering commands are inserted into the automatic pilot is sufficiently low so that the resultant mismatch signal from the networks to the relay tube circuit is insufficient to release the automatic pilot. If the pilot should inadvertently insert too large or too fast a command signal into the automatic pilot, the automatic cutoff would monitor this signal and release the automatic pilot. Although it is possible to insert a switch which will disable the monitor while large maneuvering commands are being inserted, this feature has not been included.

### Test and Performance

Testing of the monitor is done in three steps. In the first step the aircraft is flown in as severe turbulence as it is expected it will normally encounter. Under these conditions it can be determined whether the network matching is adequate. This procedure is followed by a test of the unit with the aircraft flying in smooth air to determine that the degree that the monitor must be desensitized to permit maneuvering commands to be put into the automatic pilot without releasing it.

After this level of sensitivity has been established, the third step consists of simulating malfunctions by inserting signals into the automatic pilot and determining the level at which the monitor will operate. The sensitivity of the monitor is such that a malfunction which would call for an abrupt attitude change of approximately two degrees is sufficient to release the automatic pilot.

The automatic cutoff described protects the aircraft from automatic pilot malfunctions of the type which are the most difficult for the pilot to detect quickly and which are potentially the most damaging or disconcerting. Future developments will undoubtedly result in monitoring equipment which protects against slow malfunction as well as rapid ones. This is a necessary step toward the goal of completely automatic flight.

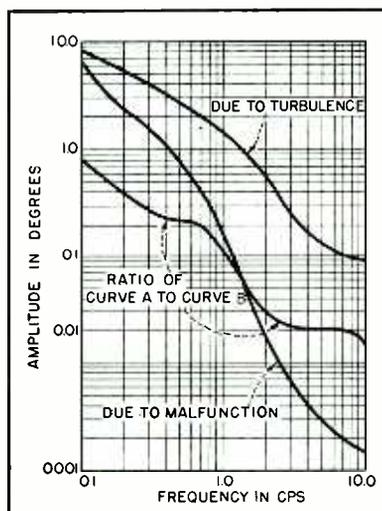


FIG. 7—Allowable aircraft motion before cutoff. From top to bottom (at 10 cps) curves are B, C and A

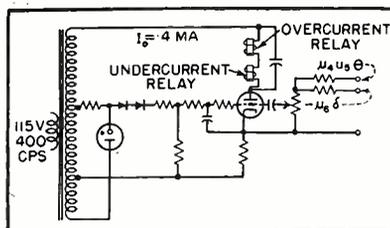
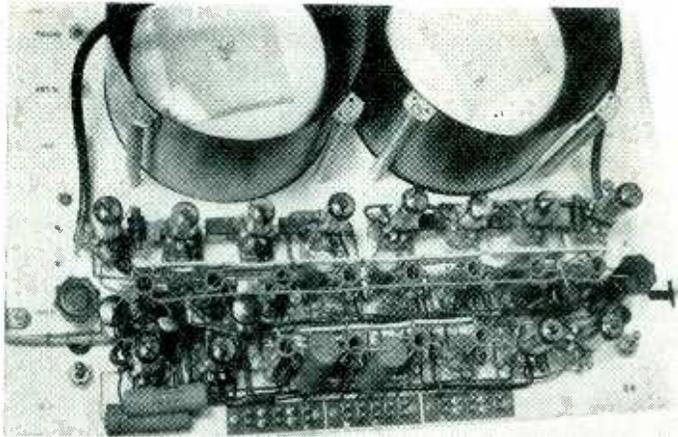
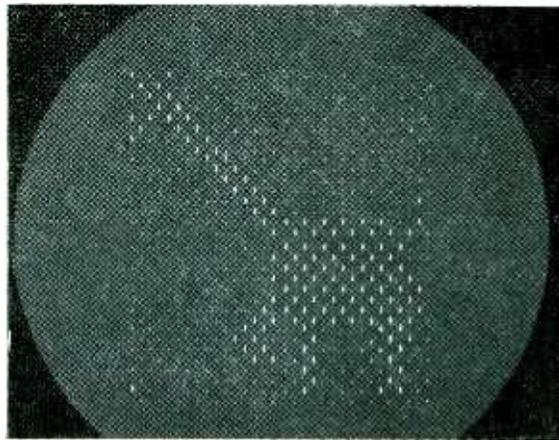


FIG. 8—Circuit of relay-tube amplifier shows fail-safe arrangement with two relays in series with plate



Shields removed from pair of tubes show copper mesh screen held to face of tubes with transparent cellulose tape. Pairs of tubes are rack-mounted (see photograph on opposite page)



Demonstration pattern of stored dots and dashes shown on monitor tube reveals pattern that would be obscured by wire screening of storage tube

# Computer Memory Uses Conventional C-R Tubes

Digital computer memories with speeds up to 100,000 words a second have been constructed using the Williams system for rapid calculations. Comparable equipment in SEAC at Bureau of Standards delivers 21,000 words per second from battery of 45 c-r tubes

**M**EMORY SYSTEMS in digital computers have tended to lag behind control, arithmetic and input-output elements in their speed capabilities. The many memory devices now in use—punched paper tape, magnetic tape, magnetic drums, magnetic toroids, acoustic delay lines, bistable flip flops, capacitors and several types of cathode-ray tubes—are generally the limiting factor in the overall speed of computation.

Especially promising at the present time is the so-called Williams electrostatic memory system, the invention of F. C. Williams and T. Kilburn of the University of Manchester in England. Using the ordinary oscilloscope type of cathode-ray tube, the Williams tech-

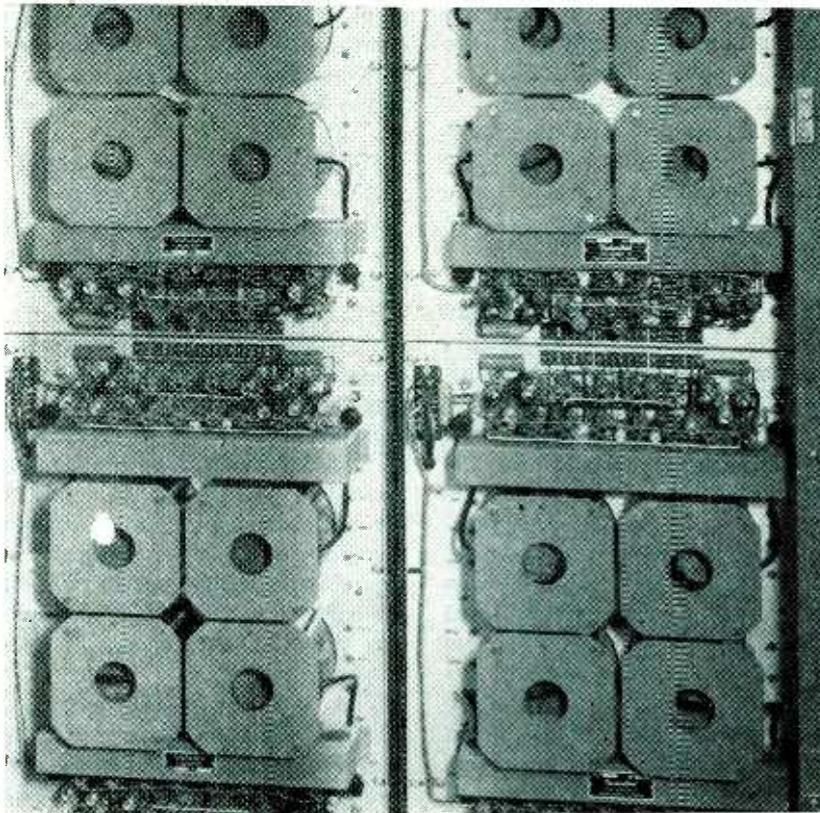
nique combines low cost with unusually rapid access to any of a large number of stored digits. An ingenious aspect of the system is the way in which stored numbers are read. A piece of ordinary metal screen is fastened to the face of the cathode-ray tube.

By capacitive pickup it is able to respond to the small changes in the charge on the inside of the face that take place when the electron beam in the tube strikes a selected storage position. The Williams system is inherently fast because of the great speed with which the electron beam can be directed to any of the storage positions on the face of the tube. Because the charge pattern tends to leak off, each of the storage points must be

regenerated—read and then rewritten—at a rate of about 100 times a second.

Although there are a number of ways of producing suitable charge patterns on the phosphor, most of the new Williams-type machines in the United States, such as the NBS SEAC, are using the dot-dash method, or slight variations on it. This method derives its name from the fact that one of the two binary choices (all present electronic computers use binary symbols rather than decimal symbols) looks like a dot when stored on the face of a cathode-ray tube, and the other looks like a dash.

In the dot-dash method the electron gun can be aimed at any one of a number of positions, or ad-



Partial view of four-tube rack assemblies showing shields over tube faces. There are three four-tube units in each rack for the SEAC computer at National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C.

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dresses, on the phosphor. If a dot is to be written at a particular position, the beam is directed to the position and left on for 0.5 microsecond. If a dash is to be written, the beam is held on for a longer time—about three micro-seconds—and is deflected about one spot diameter during this time. To read the information at some later time, the same procedure is followed as in writing a dot; when the beam is turned on, a negative signal appears on the pickup screen if the information was a dot. If the information was a dash the output signal is positive. However, the reading operation changes any dash to a dot. Therefore, if a dash is to be kept in storage, it must be rewritten immediately after

being read for proper operation.

Operation thus depends on the fact that, in reading, the beam gives a negative signal when it hits a dot but a positive signal when it hits a dash. The reason why a cathode-ray tube behaves in this way is not easily explained, and attempts at analysis indicate that rather complicated phenomena are involved.

A simple explanation based on well-known behavior of secondary-emitting surfaces was proposed by Williams and Kilburn in their original paper<sup>1</sup>, but it soon appeared that there were some phenomena not explained by their theory. Among those who have contributed more recently to the theory are: C. V. Parker<sup>2</sup>, J. Kates<sup>3</sup>,

L. Brillouin<sup>4</sup> and A. W. Holt<sup>5</sup>. Although it must be emphasized that no complete theory of Williams storage is yet thoroughly established, the mechanism as it is presently understood is as follows.

Assume that the phosphor of a cathode-ray tube, connected as shown in Fig. 1, is initially at ground potential. When a well-focused beam is turned on a spot near the center of the tube, the following progression of events occurs, as shown diagrammatically in Fig. 2.

First, a current of secondary electrons greater than the incoming beam current is emitted from the surface under primary bombardment (Fig. 2A). The secondary electrons have an average energy of about two volts. These low-energy electrons fall back on the insulating surface, charging it negatively with respect to the third anode (Fig. 2B). In the initial stage few electrons have the proper energy and direction to reach the third anode. As the potential of the emitting spot drops lower and lower, more and more secondaries are collected at the third anode (Fig. 2C). It is apparent that a point of equilibrium must exist, because if ever the current away from the emitting spot (total secondaries minus returning secondaries) exceeds the primary current, then the potential of the emitting spot must rise.

Finally, the equilibrium distribution of potential across the face of the tube at which the third anode current is equal to the incoming primary current is attained (Fig. 2D). The negative ring around the bombarded spot is caused by the space-charge minimum, which in turn is caused by the emission velocities of the secondaries. Using a one-microampere beam current, this equilibrium is attained in a time of the order of milliseconds.

If the beam is turned off, the potential of the phosphor will rise towards ground, mostly by leakage through the glass face to the pickup screen. For a five-inch tube made of high-resistance glass this time constant is of the order of seconds.

Assuming the foregoing mechanism and equilibrium potential dis-

tribution, the source of the negative and positive signals which form the basis of the Williams storage system can be explained.

### Negative (or Dot) Signal

Consider that the waveforms of Fig. 3A have been applied to the equipment shown in Fig. 1 for a long enough time so that the equilibrium potential distribution is assured. Assume also that the phosphor charge does not leak appreciably during the time between pulses. There appears at the pickup screen during each pulse of beam current a negative signal that

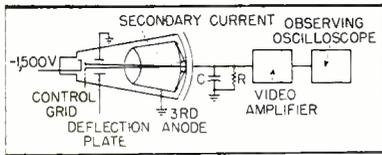


FIG. 1—Elements of Williams storage

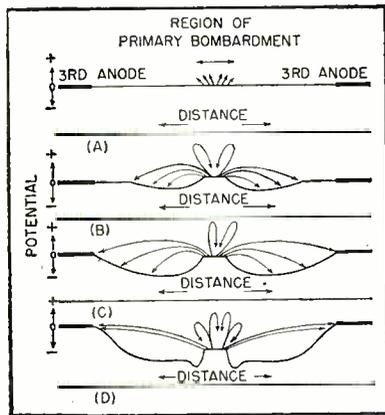


FIG. 2—Potential diagrams show distribution across tube face. Successive steps in charging of screen when beam is turned on a single spot

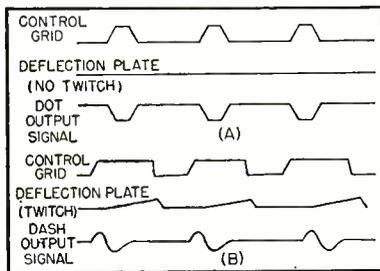


FIG. 3—Waveforms for observing dot signal (A) and dash output (B)

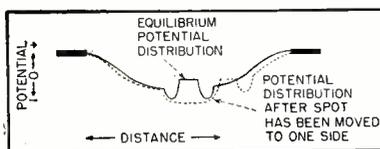


FIG. 4—Effect of splash upon potential distribution when spot is moved

is caused by the sheet of secondary electrons flowing radially from the bombarded spot to the third anode. This current is at all times equal to the primary current, and the resulting negative signal is directly proportional to the beam current. The potential of the phosphor does not change.

If the spot is moved to one side or twitched while the beam is on, as shown in Fig. 3B, a small perturbation is produced in the equilibrium as illustrated on Fig. 4.

Secondary electrons from the new spot simply splash onto the old plateau and thus push down the potential of that part of the phosphor until it reaches the potential of the space charge minimum. The beam is turned off in the deflected position. The next time the beam is turned on the original spot, the potential rises quickly to its equilibrium value, thus producing a positive signal on the pickup screen. The signal, in this case, is due to a change in phosphor potential and is not, as in the dot case, due to a sheet of secondary electrons.

### NBS Version

The dot-dash mode of operation was chosen for the full-scale experimental Williams system that has been built at the National Bureau of Standards. The NBS memory, like most Williams memories that have been designed in the United States, is fully parallel in its operation. The binary digits (bits) of a number are stored in corresponding positions on different cathode-ray tubes, one digit (dot or dash) per tube. Forty-five cathode-ray tubes are used, permitting storage of words, each consisting of 45 binary digits. Each tube has 512 storage positions, or addresses, so that 512 45-digit words can be stored simultaneously.

The block diagram for the NBS Williams memory is shown in Fig. 5. The dominating consideration in the design of the control system is the fact that the two functions of regeneration and access by the computer must be intermixed. A binary counter, with parallel output, supplies the address of the next position to be regenerated. The address register supplies the address to which the computer de-

sires access. The outputs of the counter and address register are accepted by the staticizer according to the following plan. Every memory cycle is 12 microseconds long regardless of whether it is used for regeneration or for access. So long as the computer does not call for access, regeneration takes place at a rate of one address every 12 microseconds. This means that each address will be regenerated once every 6,144 microseconds since there are 512 addresses. Each regeneration cycle follows the pattern of Fig. 5. Every fourth cycle may be an access cycle, but if no demand for access is made, another regeneration takes place. The synchronizer provides control pulses to the counter and staticizer in such a way that the intermixing function is performed.

The output of the staticizer, which is held stable for 6 microseconds, is utilized by the deflection generator to provide proper voltage levels for the deflection plates of all 45 cathode-ray tubes, which are fed in parallel. Design of the deflection generator is highly critical, because it must be able to drive 1,200 micromicrofarads through a 100-volt swing and stabilize to  $\pm 0.05$  volt in three microseconds.

### Timing Cycle

Figure 6 shows a complete timing cycle of writing, reading, or regenerating. The top pulse, marked staticizer output, is the transformer-coupled 6-microsecond pulse originating in the staticizer. The waveform immediately below represents the waveform actually applied to the deflection plates. This waveform, which determines the beam position, has a precisely determined amplitude corresponding to the location of the information to be examined. The process of sensing and regenerating a dot or a dash in the tube is as follows. Three microseconds after the beginning of the original staticizer pulse, the beam is turned on by the third waveform (Fig. 6C). This is a 0.5-microsecond pulse. Approximately 0.25 microsecond later, the strobe pulse is applied. If a positive output is sensed during this strobe interval, the spot being examined is recognized as storing

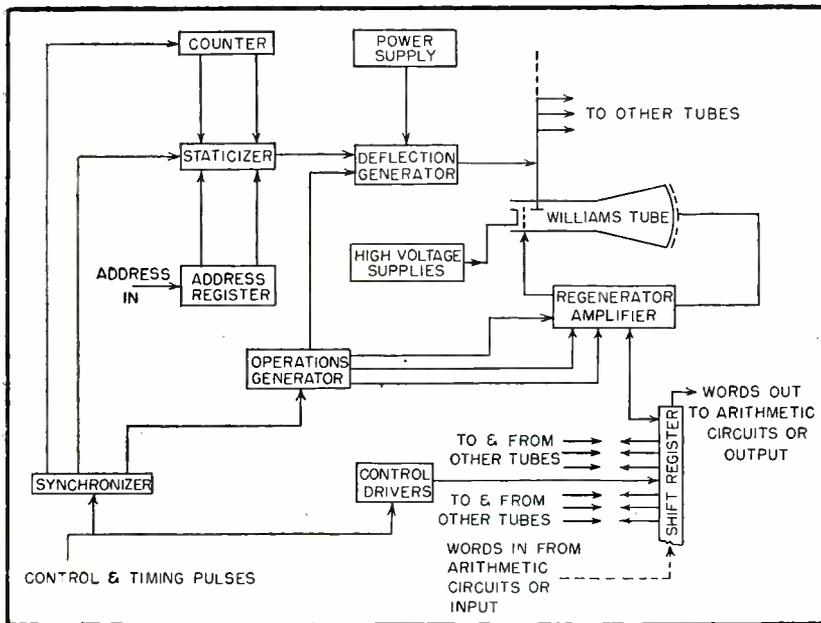


FIG. 5—Block diagram of electrostatic memory system using modified conventional cathode-ray tube

a dash, and the fourth waveform (Fig. 6D) locks in and holds the beam on for two more microseconds. The pulse marked twitch causes the beam to deflect slightly during this later period, thus re-writing a dash into the tube. The beam is deliberately held in the deflected position for an extra 0.5 microsecond, until it is thoroughly turned off. The next 6-microsecond period is left inactive so that the staticizer transformers may recover.

If no positive output is sensed, the spot is recognized as storing a dot, and the beam is turned off immediately. Although the twitch remains on the deflection plate, it has no effect since the beam is off.

To illustrate the functions of the units shown in the block diagram of Fig. 5, a typical word can be followed from computer input through a Williams memory. The word, composed of 45 binary digits, enters the shift register from Teletype or magnetic tape at some rather slow speed, perhaps one digit per millisecond, and is shifted serially through the register until all 45 flip-flops are properly set to represent the complete word. At this instant the address register is given the information from machine control that the incoming word is to be written into a certain address, such as position 346, and

all 45 electron guns are aimed at position 346. During the next six microseconds a Williams write cycle occurs. The write cycle is exactly the same as the regeneration cycle, except that the output of each shift register flip-flop is substituted for the amplifier output of its corresponding Williams tube. At those tubes that receive a shift register pulse, a dash will be written into address 346; all others have the dot written automatically.

When the computer desires to read address 346, it demands access to this position, and during the next access period all guns are aimed at this address. The Williams read cycle is identical to the regeneration cycle as far as the memory is concerned. The only difference occurs in the shift register, which has each stage set to a one or a zero according to whether its corresponding Williams tube senses a dash or a dot at address 346.

A general idea of the physical construction used in the SEAC Williams system can be obtained from the photograph, which shows some of the mounts. Twenty-four tubes of various types (5UP1, 5UP11, and 3KP1 types are all satisfactory) are in operating position under the square shields; each of the long rectangular shields contains two video amplifiers. The shift register (not shown) is to

the right of these relay racks.

Physical details of the tube, amplifier and gating assembly are shown in another photograph. The pickup screen is nothing more elegant than  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch-mesh copper screening wire, held on by transparent cellulose tape. The critical controls of focus, astigmatism and intensity are all brought out to the front.

### Gating Function

Figure 7 shows some of the electrical details of the gating amplifier. The amplifier gain control, although available, is always set at full-gain position, since the two-polarity input signal makes the system (at least theoretically) insensitive to variations in amplification so long as there is at least a certain minimum gain. Full gain is about 30,000. The twin problems of amplifier recovery and microphonism are both solved by using a one-megacycle resonant circuit as plate load for the first stage. The gating functions of the gating amplifier can be followed by referring to Fig. 6 and 7.

The negative pulse  $-T$  turns the grid driver tube off, delivering a positive pulse to the grid of the crt. The pickup screen at the front of the crt receives a positive or negative signal depending on whether the spot interrogated was a dash or dot; this signal is amplified and fed to the AND gate 1 where it is gated with the strobe pulse. If a positive amplifier signal is coincident with the strobe, a positive pulse is delivered to the OR gate, through which it passes and turns

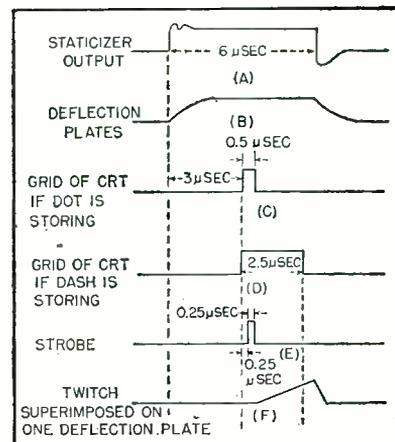


FIG. 6—Timing of the memory cycle is explained in text

on the tube-transformer unit. The positive output of this unit is fed back to AND gate 2, and the output from AND gate 2 serves as a positive feedback loop to the grid as long as *H* stays up, thus acting as a pulse-stretcher for the original short signal output from AND gate 1. The positive output from the tube-transformer unit also serves to indicate to the shift register that a 1 was stored in the address just read. In order that the dash be rewritten, the negative output of the tube-transformer unit is fed to the grid driver tube. The grid of the crt is held on for the total duration of *H*, during which time the beam is twitched sideways, thus rewriting the dash.

If, instead of a positive signal, the amplifier delivers a negative signal to AND gate 1, there will be no output from the gate, the tube will not be turned on, the information sent to the shift register will be a zero, and the grid of the crt will be turned off at the end of the *-T* pulse. During a write cycle the information from the shift register is substituted for the amplifier output. The strobe is inhibited and the lead labeled WRITE INTO WILLIAMS is pulsed. Coincidence of the two inputs to AND gate 3 results in a dash being written; a zero signal results in the dot condition being written.

### Deflection System

Some details of the deflection generator are shown in Fig. 8.

The equipment shown drives 45 deflection plates, each one in a separate tube. This particular chassis may be thought of as driving the positive *X* direction in an oscilloscope tube. There are three other generators, one for the negative *X*, one for the positive *Y*, and one for the negative *Y*. The equipment shown has four binary inputs and is therefore limited to 16 possible voltage levels at the output. The *Y* deflection generators, on the other hand, have five binary inputs and 32 possible outputs. The product of 16 by 32 gives 512 possible storage locations.

### Evaluation

The speed of the system may be defined as the number of words per second that can be delivered from random addresses to the arithmetic unit. In the SEAC Williams system this speed is about 21,000 words per second, comparing favorably with the speed of the SEAC acoustic delay line memory—about 6,000 words per second. Other Williams systems being designed have speeds up to 100,000 words per second, but when speeds this high are used, another important factor comes into operation.

This factor is the interaction between adjacent storage elements, and it is particularly severe if the same address is demanded by the computer several hundred times in a row, before neighboring elements are regenerated. In this case all the storage elements close to this address receive excessive secondary

electron splash, which has the same effect as if these elements were being deliberately written to the dash condition, and errors are thus produced. It is noted, therefore, that the splash that makes storage possible is also the phenomenon limiting the application. Difficulties resulting from interaction can be decreased by careful programming, by the addition of equipment for selective regeneration, and by improvement of the storage tube itself.

Aside from interaction, the primary sources of error are external interference such as machine relays and high-frequency induction heaters, small variations in d-c voltages and imperfectly manufactured or deteriorated cathode-ray tubes. Blemishes are a serious problem; these are nonuniformities in the phosphor surface that prevent storage at certain points. Although the difficulty can be partially sidestepped by careful selection of tubes, this is not a fully satisfactory solution because the irregularities tend to get worse as the tube is used.

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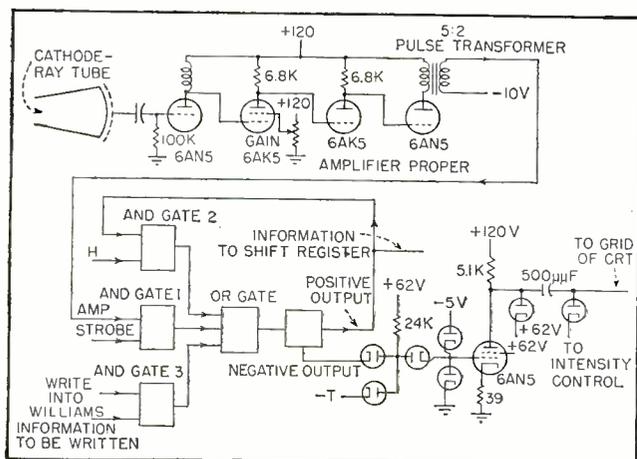


FIG. 7—Gating-amplifier circuit employed in Williams system for Bureau of Standards SEAC computer

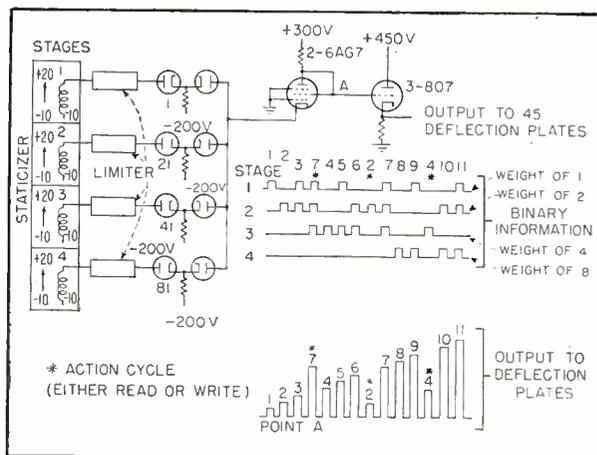
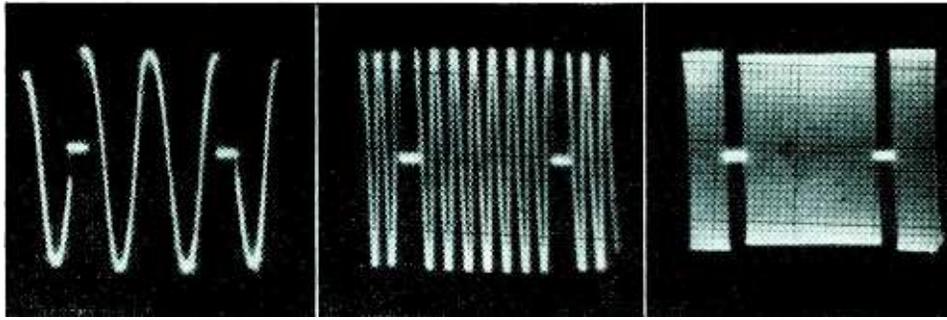


FIG. 8—Binary address digits are converted to weighted currents and summed before being applied to plates



Vibrator output terminal 1 (Fig. 2) with 200 cps, 1 kc and 25 kc, respectively fed to inputs. The 25-kc input signals are unequal by 4 percent

# Signal Comparator

Method for measuring small steady-state voltage changes is illustrated by reference to circuits useful in the audio-frequency range. Developed to check frequency response of passive networks in analog computers, the voltage comparator comprises a clipper amplifier with two inputs and single output to a c-r tube

**M**EASUREMENT of very small voltage or current changes presents a number of problems. Most voltage-reading instruments are capable of giving readings to an accuracy of about 1 percent. When a measurement of 0.01 or 0.10-percent change in voltage level is desired, most conventional test equipments prove inadequate.

If a direct-reading meter is used for this purpose, the instrument must have inherent stability and regulation to a comparable order of magnitude. Since such stability and reproducible accuracy is difficult to maintain, the method to be described was developed. It has been used to check attenuation required to be constant within 0.10 percent over a given frequency interval in the pass band of a network.

## Principle of Operation

The voltage comparator is essentially a clipper-amplifier with two inputs and a single output. The two inputs include a reference signal and a signal whose amplitude variations are to be measured. The comparator output is placed across the vertical-deflection plates of a cath-

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ode-ray oscilloscope. Since only small changes in signal amplitude are of interest, most of the signal is thrown away in the clipping stages, with only the peaks of the signals retained.

By the use of appropriate auxiliary circuits, changes in frequency, phase and modulation may also be measured. Suppose it is desired to determine the response of a passive network with respect to frequency. The input to the network is used as a test or reference signal, and the output furnishes the second signal. The frequency of the network input signal can be varied over the range of interest. The comparator output then provides a means for measuring the change in

the network amplitude with respect to frequency.

By comparing the network output with its input, the factor of network input variations with respect to time and frequency is automatically eliminated. In addition, the frequency response and gain fluctuation of the comparator are eliminated because the electrical path for both signals is the same.

The only factor that must be considered is the loading effect of the minimum input impedance of the comparator, about 200,000 ohms, during signal transfer. Signal transfer is that part of the cycle in which the signal appears at the comparator output.

A block diagram of the system is shown in Fig. 1. As an example of the basic procedure, assume that the network attenuation increases as the signal frequency increases. The input and output of the net-

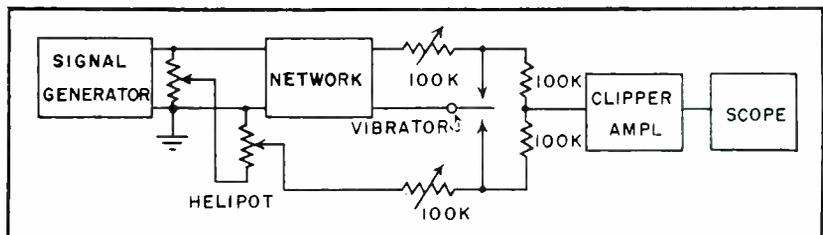
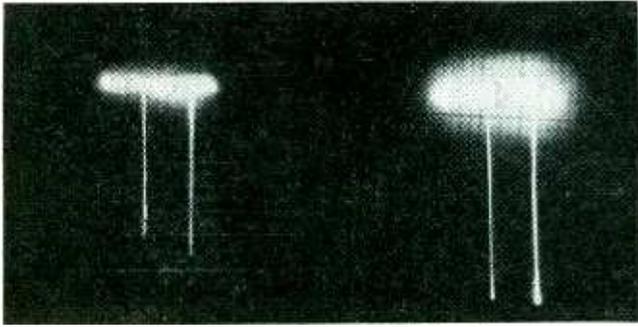
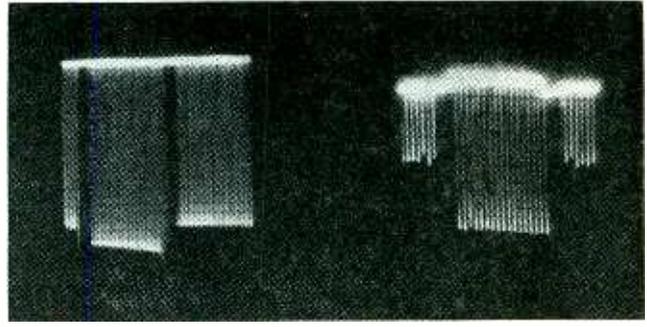


FIG. 1—Block form of the signal comparator

The work described was carried out while the author was employed at General Precision Laboratories, Pleasantville, N. Y.



Clipped output signal 3 (Fig. 2) with two d-c inputs unequal by 0.10 percent (left) and by 0.05 percent (right)



Two 2-kc inputs unequal by 0.8 percent gives stage 2 (Fig. 2) output (left) and stage 3 output (right)

work are set equal at the low end of the frequency range by means of the two 100,000-ohm rheostats with the Helipot in its zero-attenuation position. As the frequency is increased, the signals as seen on the oscilloscope will become unequal. The Helipot is moved until the signals are again equal.

The amount of attenuation necessary for this rebalancing of relative amplitudes gives the percentage change the network output signal has undergone from the first to the second frequency. The process is repeated for other values of frequency. The instrument is usable for d-c input signals in the same manner as for a-c. Direct input voltages appear as pulses whose amplitudes are proportional to the value of their d-c level.

### Circuit Description

The two input signals are monitored by the 60-cycle mechanical vibrator that alternately grounds each input signal through a 100,000-ohm resistance in Fig. 2. Operation

is make-before-break. The signal that is permitted to pass through one half the vibrator cycle is amplified by the first stage, one half a type 12AX7. The amplified signal is then clipped by the first diode, a half 6AL5, whose cathode is positively biased at a level determined by the setting of a 20,000-ohm potentiometer.

The final output signal gives a visual comparison of the peaks of one signal against a standard. The standard may be any signal that is convenient.

During that part of the cycle in which the input signal is transmitted through the comparator, its circuit consists of a 100,000-ohm rheostat in series with two 100,000-ohm resistors to ground. The signal appears on the grid of the first 12AX7 across the second 100,000-ohm resistor.

The circuit for the reference-signal branch is similar, with an additional 20,000-ohm Helipot across the terminals as shown. The two 100,000-ohm rheostats are a rough con-

trol for setting the two signals equal at some reference point. With the Helipot set at maximum excursion, approximately one-third the amplitude shows at first stage grid.

Amplification and clipping occur again through the second half 12AX7 and half 6AL5. Here the diode polarity is reversed to maintain the same sense of clipping and the biasing occurs in the same manner as before. The last half 12AX7 is the final stage of amplification.

The three stages of amplification are necessary not only to maintain a high signal-to-noise ratio, but also to diminish the effects of contact potential within the diodes. A regu-

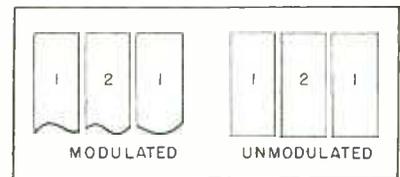


FIG. 3—Modulation on input (left) results in distortion, whereas clean signals (right) allow easy comparison

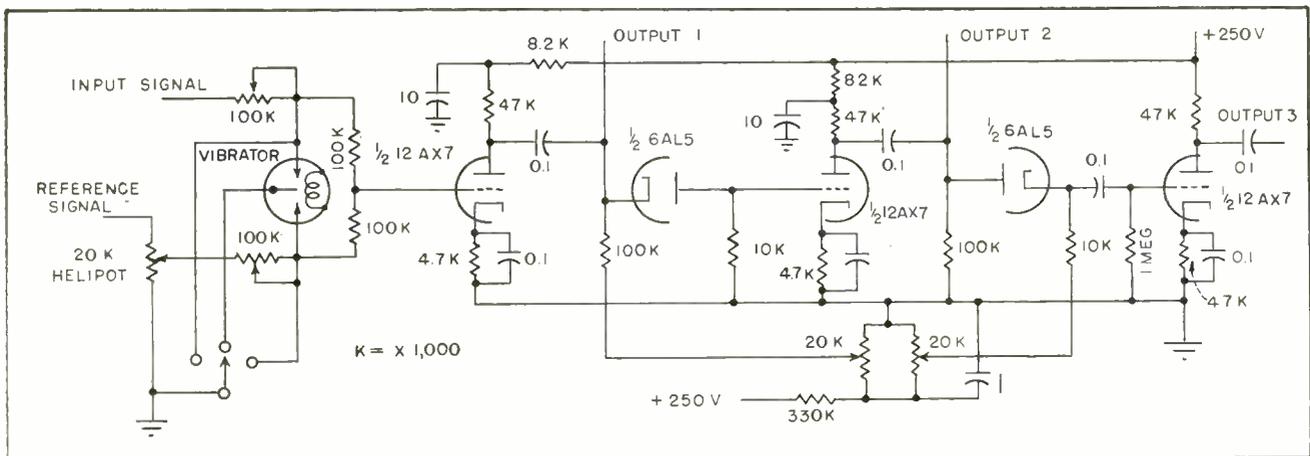


FIG. 2—Fundamental circuit of the clipper-amplifier comparator that can be used with either d-c or a-c inputs

lated power supply is required because variations in gain during operation have a greatly magnified effect on the output-signal amplitude.

### Performance

Slight variations in diode bias or amplifier gain cause a magnified change in output signal level. Any ripple from the power supply also appears as modulation of the output signal. The degree of modulation produced by the ripple is directly proportional to the degree of clipping.

The same effect is noticed with any 60-cycle pickup at the input of the comparator. Most of this 60-cycle pickup occurs at the vibrator terminals; hence, the need for relatively low input and output impedances at the vibrator. If the ratio of the 60-cycle pickup amplitude to the input-signal amplitude is 0.001 and the clipping ratio is 100 to 1, the resulting output signal is  $100 \times 0.001$  or 10 percent 60-cycle modulated.

As seen in Fig. 3 this modulation is undesirable for one main reason. If the signals appear modulated, it becomes difficult to determine the exact point of their equality on the oscilloscope. Thus, care must be taken to reduce hum and pickup to a greater than normal degree.

If the system undergoing measurement permits the use of detector stages at the two inputs to the comparator, the effects of modulation and hum may be eliminated. Alternating-current signals then appear

as narrow pulses in which the effects of superimposed hum are greatly reduced.

A means of regulation of the comparator input signal level should be provided for ease of measurement.

Variations in overall input signal level do not affect the accuracy, but small input variations result in large output fluctuations.

A practical range of input level to the comparator of Fig. 2 is from 2.5 to 0.25 v rms. If the input signal amplitude exceeds 3 volts, the first amplifier stage begins to limit, causing erroneous readings in voltage change. A set of experimental values of diode bias and signal input level at both recommended extremes of operation are

Signal Input	Diode 1 Bias	Diode 2 Bias
2.5 v rms	+18 v	+1.7 v
0.25 v rms	+ 9.4 v	+3 v

For the above settings a 1.0 percent change in relative amplitude of two signals will be seen as a 25 percent change in amplitude on the oscilloscope. This resolution may be increased somewhat by resetting the bias control levels. As the signal level decreases more of the clipping occurs at the second diode. This condition is desirable to maintain as high a signal level as possible throughout the system.

Since small changes in input level manifest themselves as large changes in the output, a 2 or 3-percent loss in amplitude can cause a complete loss of output signal. Therefore, a means must be provided

at the signal source for changing the overall level whenever the two signals are equalized. This level should be adjusted such that the same scope area is always utilized without changing the gain controls on the scope. This readjustment procedure maintains a constant degree of sensitivity in the comparator. The instrument in its present form is usable from 0 to about 40 kc.

Figure 4 is a modified circuit of the comparator in which the shape of the clipped wave is improved and the input impedance is increased. In order to achieve sharper clipping additional diodes are introduced in the shunt legs of the clipping stages. This creates the effect of a near-zero-impedance shunt leg and near-infinite-impedance series arm L-section during the rejected part of the cycle and the inverse during the transmitted portion of the signal cycle.

The two cathode followers at the signal inputs serve the purpose of high input impedance. However, with this gain in higher input impedance level the factor of identity in electrical paths is sacrificed, and only a-c input signals may be compared.

An additional advantage of the cathode followers is the elimination of the change in input impedance as seen by the circuit undergoing measurement during alternate parts of the vibrator cycle. For some circuits this isolated input impedance will reduce errors due to loading or transient response effects.

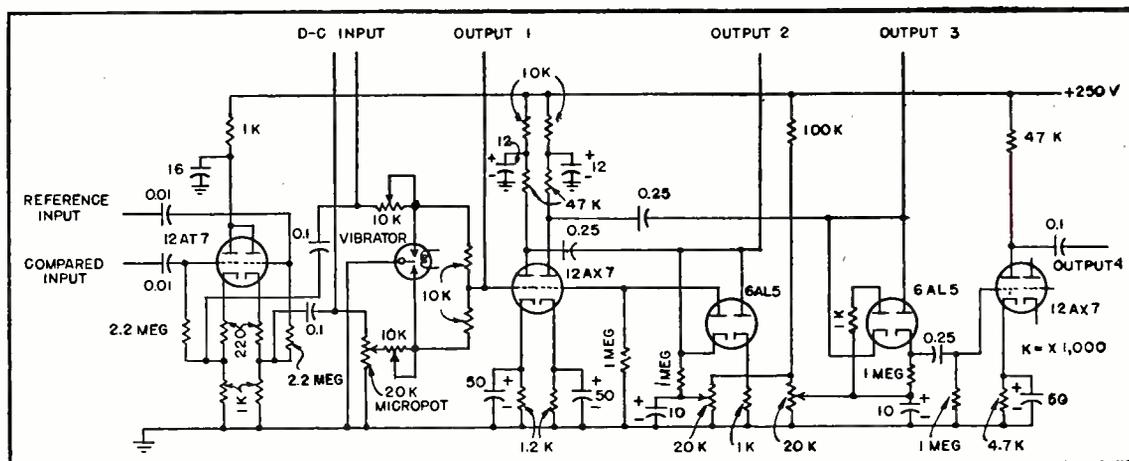


FIG. 4—Modified design comparator is superior to circuit of Fig. 2 but requires special input for d-c signals

## Switching Circuits

### Part X

By ABRAHAM COBLENZ and HARRY L. OWENS

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SO FAR in this series emphasis has been placed on the small-signal characteristics of transistors and their operation in circuits where stability was essential. In this article, attention will be focused on large-signal characteristics, and the behavior of the transistor in portions of its  $V$ - $I$  characteristics where it is unstable. Large-signal behavior is important in switching operations as well as in class-C operation, particularly where the unit is used as an oscillator, or in clipping or pulse forming. In switching, the instability of the transistor is used to advantage, and circuit rearrangements are made to bring the device into and out of its unstable region.

#### Large-Signal Theory

No true large-signal theory for transistors that can be applied directly by the design engineer exists today.

The small-signal parameters may be used to describe large-signal operation—at least in the case of switching circuits. The region of operation is divided into three main parts where the small-signal parameters may be applied. The switching characteristic for transistors is extremely nonlinear, and the division of the overall characteristic into three regions is intended to bring the curve for each region, nearer to linearity. In general, even in the three regions into which the operation is divided, (these regions are illustrated in Fig. 7) small-signal theory cannot truly be said to apply, because relatively large signals are involved in

each of the three regions. The use of the small-signal parameters implies that in each of the three regions, the characteristics being used depart to a negligible extent only from true linearity. This assumption, in general, is an approximation at best.

Several of the voltage-current characteristics considered in previous articles of this series are suitable for analysis of switching action. The  $V_c$ - $I_c$  characteristic, modified according to the following ideas, will be used for the analysis because of its simplicity. It is also possible to use  $V_c$ - $I_b$  or  $V_c$ - $I_e$  characteristic, but in any case the common factor that must be possessed by the curve is that it shall have a region where the slope is negative; or, since the slope is  $V/I$ , a resistance, it must display a negative-resistance portion.

#### On-Off Condition

In vacuum-tube switching circuits an external system, to sense whether the switching tube is ON or OFF, must be able to distinguish between several megohms and, say, 20,000 ohms or less.

To distinguish between ON and OFF conditions for transistors, a circuit must sense, unambiguously, a change from 20,000 ohms to perhaps a thousand ohms. The OFF condition focuses interest on  $I_{co}$ , the parameter which expresses collector current for emitter open or biased into its reverse current region.

Often the switching analysis is carried on in the emitter circuit, and the sensing circuit connected as a load in the collector circuit. Experience with switching circuits indicates that the effect of a collector load resistance is very nearly the same as that of the emitter load resistance. In any case, since the resistance presented by the circuit in the OFF condition is  $V_c/I_{co}$ , one can see why it is desirable to make  $I_{co}$  small.

Thus it is seen that the switching circuit involves two unambiguous conditions, ON and OFF. The transition from one operating point to the other should be as fast as possible. Not only does rapid switching increase the maximum possible repetition rate for switching, but in addition it decreases the duty cycle so that larger transient pulses are permissible.

The system must be capable of setting and resetting itself, not merely following an impressed signal. Thus one can easily apply a pulse to the emitter which brings the transistor operating point from a region where transistor action occurs to one where there is none. But then the rate of switch-over for a nonswitching system is a function of the pulse applied, and the

Table I—Typical Transistor Parameters

	Point Contact	Junction
$r_e$	150 ohms	25 ohms
$r_b$	120 ohms	500 ohms
$r_m$	35 kilohms	0.96 meg
$r_c$	15 kilohms	1.0 meg
$R_{\theta}$	500 ohms	500 ohms
$R_L$	20 kilohms	0.1 meg
$\alpha$	2.3	0.96

# Using the Transistor

Negative resistance characteristics of point-contact transistors provide wide variety of switching applications such as counters, computers, relaxation oscillators of all kinds and data transmission systems

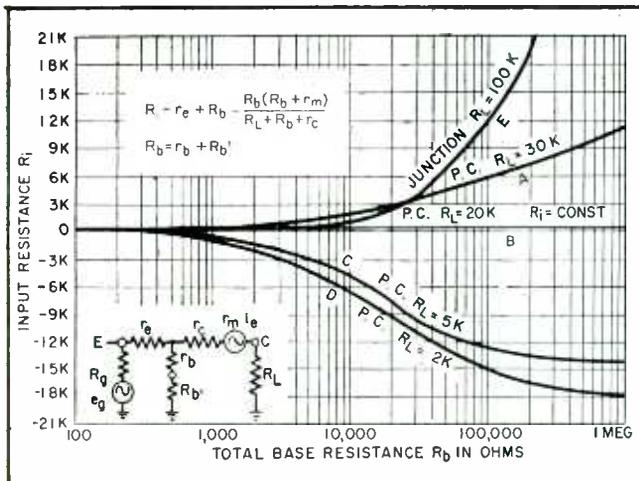


FIG. 1—Variation of input resistance of the grounded-base transistor with total base resistance

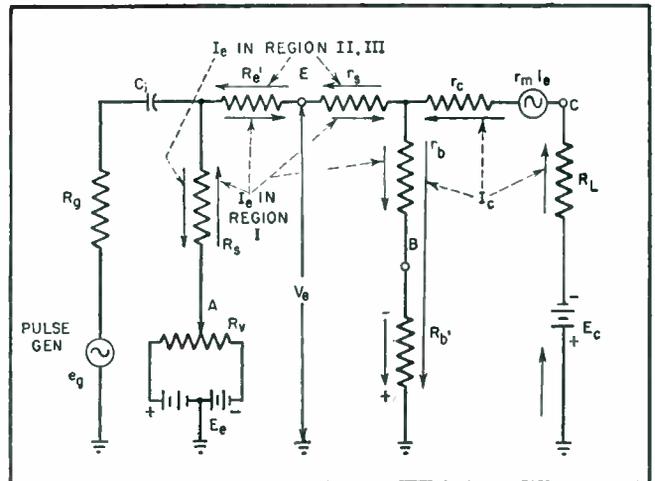


FIG. 2—Basic point-contact switching circuit for bistable operation. Regions are defined in Fig. 7

system will not stay in the OFF position when the pulse is past.

## Base Resistor

In previous articles of this series several cases have been encountered where  $R_i$  or  $R_o$  was negative, but in such cases fortuitous combinations of parameters might give a positive resistance. For switching action, a controlled method is needed to be sure of getting the desired negative resistance. For the grounded-base connection, the input resistance is given by<sup>1</sup>

$$R_i = r_e + r_b - \frac{r_b(r_b + r_m)}{R_L + r_b + r_e} \quad (1)$$

Assuming other parameters in Eq. 1 constant,  $R_i$  is plotted as a function of  $R_b$  in Fig. 1 for both point-contact and junction transistors, using the typical values in Table I. Here  $R_b$  represents the  $r_b$  of Table I plus added series resist-

ance to bring the total to the value shown in the abscissae. Curves A through D are for point-contact transistors, with various values of  $R_L$ , and curve E represents a junction unit. For the point-contact units, after  $R_b$  reaches approximately 200 ohms,  $R_i$  is negative; but for the junction units,  $R_i$  never goes negative. We may infer two significant facts from this information:

(1) It is possible, by addition of series resistance into the base, to force the point-contact transistor connected grounded base to exhibit a negative resistance characteristic. It can be shown that this characteristic is associated with alphas greater than unity.

(2) It is not possible, by addition of series resistance, to bring a junction transistor into a negative-resistance range; thus it is uncondi-

tionally stable. According to Table II of Part IX of this series,<sup>2</sup> junction transistors are stable not only in the grounded-base connection, but in the grounded-emitter and grounded-collector connections as well. This explains why junction transistors, with average or typical values of parameters, are not ordinarily suitable for switching. Combinations of *pn*p and *np*n transistors can be made to exhibit negative resistance characteristics<sup>3</sup>, and considerable attention is now being given to this application for junction units.

## Switching Action

In Fig. 2 is shown a basic transistor switching circuit using the grounded-base connection.

The input load resistance  $R_o$  is usually considered to include the internal pulse generator resistance

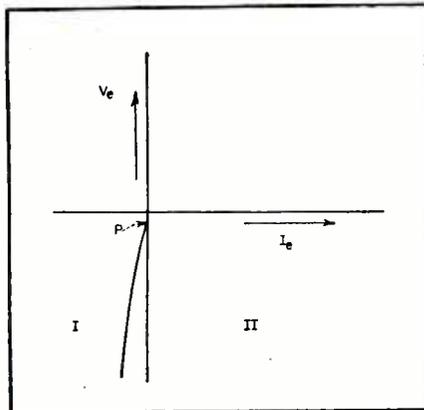


FIG. 3—Emitter characteristic curve in region I before any switching action takes place

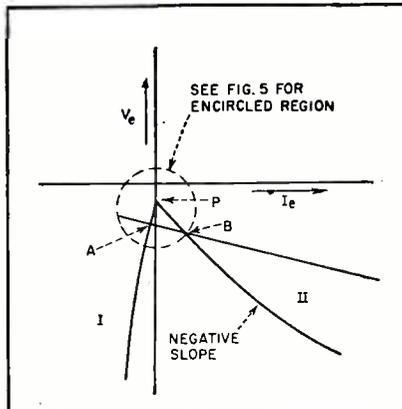


FIG. 4—Emitter characteristic curve in regions I and II. Note negative slope in region II

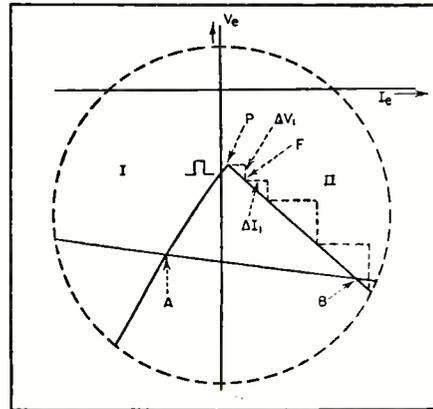


FIG. 5—Magnified portion of characteristics encircled in Fig. 4 around turn-over point

$R_p$ . In Fig. 1 there is a transition point between the regions of positive and negative resistance where  $R_i = 0$ . In the negative-resistance region beginning at  $R_i = 0$ ,  $i_i$  can easily become high enough to damage the unit—assuming, as usual a recurrent phenomenon—and one of the principal functions of  $R_e$  is to limit this current to permissible values.

The addition of the external base resistance  $R_b'$  is indicated in Fig. 2. As the curves of Fig. 1 shows, for  $R_L$  greater than 20K,  $R_i$  never goes negative; for  $R_L = 20K$ ,  $R_i = r_b$  and is constant; for  $R_L$  less than 20K, values of  $R_b$  greater than a few hundred ohms bring the input characteristic to a negative-resistance region. A typical value of  $R_b$  is 10,000 ohms.

In the OFF condition, as mentioned, the emitter is biased in its reverse or high-resistance direction. Emitter bias potentiometer  $R_e$  is adjusted so that the amplitude of the pulse is just sufficient to shift the emitter diode operating point from the reverse to the forward current region where transistor action can take place. For many purposes, it is convenient to consider the transistor as consisting of emitter and collector diodes.<sup>4</sup>

### Circuit Details

Insofar as the triggering action is concerned, the transistor requires only that the leading edge of the triggering pulse bring the emitter diode operating point into the forward current region. However, if freedom from jitter is desired,

steep leading edges and well-formed pulses must be used for triggering. Regarding repetition rates, 100,000 pps is an average value easily attainable from available switching transistors. Rates of 1 mc and greater are obtainable from new high-speed switching transistors.

In Fig. 2,  $R_e$  provides d-c bias. Replacing  $R_e$  with an inductance to provide a high a-c shunt impedance may be impractical because inductance at critical frequencies may markedly affect the operation of the switching transistor.

As shown in Fig. 3, in region I the emitter bias is such that the emitter diode is biased in the reverse direction and, at least for the region of primary interest, the current varies approximately linearly with the voltage.

The point of transition  $P$  is not in the plus  $V_e$  region nor even at  $V_e = 0$ . The criterion for determination of whether the emitter is biased forward or reverse is the polarity of emitter voltage with respect to the base. When the emitter is positive with respect to the base<sup>5</sup>, and a forward current of 50  $\mu$ a or more flows, transistor action may be initiated. From Fig. 2 it will be observed that the collector current, flowing through the added base resistance  $R_b'$ , biases the emitter positive with respect to the base. Thus the measured emitter voltage, which is the ordinate in Fig. 3, may be negative, and yet the emitter is actually biased in the forward direction to permit transistor action to take place.

Region I corresponds to the

switching transistor OFF condition, when the emitter diode is biased in the reverse direction. It is desirable for the emitter diode resistance to be as high as possible to reduce loading effects. When the transistor is in the OFF condition, the collector current is  $I_{e0}$ . For switching applications, transistors with low  $I_{e0}$  are desirable to limit the  $I^2R$  loss. A low value of  $I_{e0}$  tends to make the ON and OFF conditions more readily distinguishable. A typical value of emitter diode reverse resistance is 100K, and for the collector diode, 20K.

The straight line relationship (Fig. 3), particularly at low current values, is only an approximation. Germanium diodes exhibit a nonlinear decrease of resistance in the neighborhood of  $V = 0$ . This points up further desideratum for the emitter diode; a high order of linearity for low current values in the reverse direction, at least near the turnover point  $P$ . The penalty for marked deviations from true linearity is unreliable or ambiguous switching, where the start of the next portion of the  $V$ - $I$  characteristic, in region II, cannot be predicted with certainty. This rounding off of the transition point, as well as a gradually-rising pulse, may lead to jitter.

### Typical Values

In Table II are shown the values of the parameters used to characterize point-contact transistors when operating in region I.

Note 1. When the transistor is first assembled, the collector diode

**Table II—Region I Parameters**

$r_e$	100K	Reverse resistance of emitter diode
$r_b$	120	Nearly independent of operating point
$r_c$	25K	See Note 1 below
$r_m$	0	See Note 2 below
$\alpha$	0	See Note 2 below
$R_e'$	2k	Added series emitter load (Fig. 1)
$R_b'$	10K	Added (Fig. 1) to obtain negative resistance
$R_L$	2K	Compare with 20K for amplifier use (Table I). Small values insure positive switching action (Fig. 1)
$R_o$	500	

may have a reverse resistance of the same order of magnitude as that of the emitter. To make a satisfactory transistor the collector point must be formed. This is achieved by pulsing with a relatively high current for a short interval, using a specified polarity, (point-, base+). In this process, the collector diode resistance may drop by half or more. When the device is operating as a transistor<sup>8</sup>, holes injected at the emitter modify the collector resistance, and hence for  $I_e = 0$ , (no hole injection) the collector diode resistance is somewhat higher than  $r_e$  of Table I.

Note 2. Since there is no hole injection in region I there is no transistor action and therefore no current gain. Since  $\alpha = r_m/r_e$  has no significance in this region,  $r_m$  similarly has none.

Assigning the definitions

$$R_b = R_b' + r_b \quad (2)$$

$$R_e = R_e' + r_e \quad (3)$$

the expression for  $R_i$  becomes

$$R_i = R_e + R_b - \frac{R_b(R_b + r_m)}{R_L + R_b + r_c} \quad (4)$$

and using the values of Table II  $R_i = 109\text{ K}$  indicating that in the

no-transistor-action region, region I, the input resistance is of the order of the emitter diode reverse resistance.

The output resistance is

$$R_o = r_e + R_b - \frac{R_b(R_b + r_m)}{R_e + R_b + R_b} \quad (5)$$

$$= 34,000 \text{ ohms}$$

### Region II

Assume a quiescent operating point at A in Fig. 4. Since further switching action is to occur in the right-hand portion of Fig. 4, we infer that a positive pulse will be required to bring the circuit into region II.

When the initiating pulse brings the operating point far enough over to the right so that the emitter can inject holes into the bulk material, transistor action is instituted, and the operating values are those of Table I, except that  $R_L = 2\text{ K}$  as noted in Table II. Equations 2 and 3 also apply since the circuit of Fig. 2 is still being used. Using the typical values of Table I

$$R_i = -4,600 \text{ ohms}$$

The negative input resistance in region II is shown in Fig. 4. For subsequent application we shall also need  $R_o$ , the output resistance:

$$R_o = -10,700 \text{ ohms}$$

To facilitate analysis near the turn-over point P the encircled region of Fig. 4 is redrawn in Fig. 5 to a larger scale.

In a typical transistor for which measurements were made the turn-over point was very nearly at  $V_e = -8$  volts for the parameter values shown in Table II.

Consider the action in the input circuit after turnover point P, bearing in mind that  $R_i$ , the input circuit resistance, is negative in this region. Note that the load line intersects at point A in region I,  $R_e = 2\text{ K}$ , and represents a stable operating point since  $R_i$  is positive

in this region; in region II, the point of intersection is B, a non-stable point since  $R_i$  is negative.

The input pulse shifts the instantaneous operating point from A to B along APB. After point P has been reached, transistor action commences, and  $I_e$  goes positive. By observing the direction of  $I_e$  in region II as indicated in Fig. 2, it can be seen that once transistor action has started, all current is supplied by the collector battery  $E_c$ . The polarity of  $E_c$  makes the emitter negative with respect to ground.

In Fig. 6A is shown the equivalent circuit seen by the battery  $E_c$  in region II, and  $R_o$  is negative. The transistor internal resistance from emitter to collector is represented by  $R'$ , and  $E_e'$  is the potential at point A in Fig. 2, and represents the net potential at the negative terminal of  $R_o$ , so that the internal resistance of  $E_e'$  is zero.

The ordinate in Fig. 5,  $V_e$ , is measured from point E of Fig. 6A to ground, and  $I_e$ , the abscissa is the current through  $R_e'$ , the series load in the emitter circuit. While the pulse lasts, some of the current through  $R_e'$  is needed to charge capacitor  $C_i$  (Fig. 2), but when the pulse is past, the d-c paths are indicated in Fig. 2; the circuit is then equivalent to that in Fig. 6A insofar as the collector battery is concerned.

In Fig. 6B (equivalent to Fig. 6A) two principal effects must be observed: (1)  $E_e'$  has zero internal resistance by definition and therefore the return of  $R_o$  may be made as shown without error. (2) The current through  $R_o$  is reversed with respect to the current in  $R_e'$  and  $R'$ . Therefore, the current in  $R_e'$  is increased by the presence of  $R_o$  when it is negative. When  $R_o$  is paral-

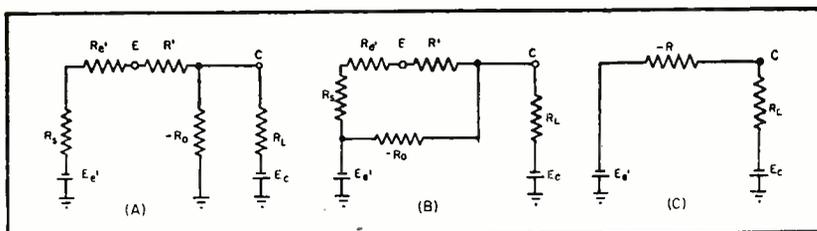


FIG. 6—Equivalent circuit in region II as seen by the load

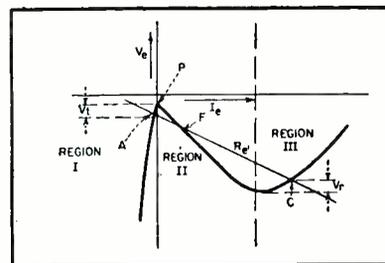


FIG. 7—Emitter characteristic in regions I, II and III. The emitter current and voltage vary along the N-shaped line indicated, with stable points at A and C

leed with  $R'$  and  $R$  the circuit which is equivalent to Fig. 6B is shown in Fig. 6C, and the circuit as seen by the collector battery consists of  $R_L$  in series with an equivalent negative resistance  $R$ . The current in this loop is

$$I = \frac{E_o}{(R_L - R)} \quad (6)$$

The voltage  $V_o$  is measured from point  $E$  of Fig. 6B to ground. When  $I_c$  has been made to increase by virtue of the pulse applied, the voltage at point  $E$  would normally drop, due to the drop in  $R'$ . But, because  $R_o$  is negative, the voltage at point  $C$ , Fig. 6C, will rise (in the negative direction), because

$$V_o = (-R) I \quad (7)$$

If  $V_o$  increases,  $V_e$  will also increase. Hence, the effect of the negative resistance is to increase loop current  $I$  and at the same time, decrease the drops so that  $V_o$  increases. This is represented by point  $F$  in Fig. 5. When  $V_o$  (and  $V_e$ ) increases, the potential acting in the loop of Fig. 6C increases, and  $I$  increases again, but this time without benefit of the outside pulse. Thus the increase in current in the negative resistance region causes an increase in voltage  $V_o$ , which in turn causes a further increase in current, and so on.

The opposing effects are a decrease of alpha, and emitter-current saturation (with no further increase in  $V_o$ ).

### Region III

When  $I_c$  becomes very large, the transistor operating point is such that the parameter values given in Table I and Table II no longer apply. The negative resistance of region II exists only if alpha is greater than 1, and this is why junction units, without special arrangements, will not switch (see Fig. 1). When  $I_c$  becomes high,

Table III—Region III Parameters

$r_e$	100	Function of forward biased emitter diode resistance
$r_b$	120	See Table II
$r_c$	1,000	Large $I_c$ , lowers collector diode resistance
$r_m$	100	With $I_c$ high, alpha is small.

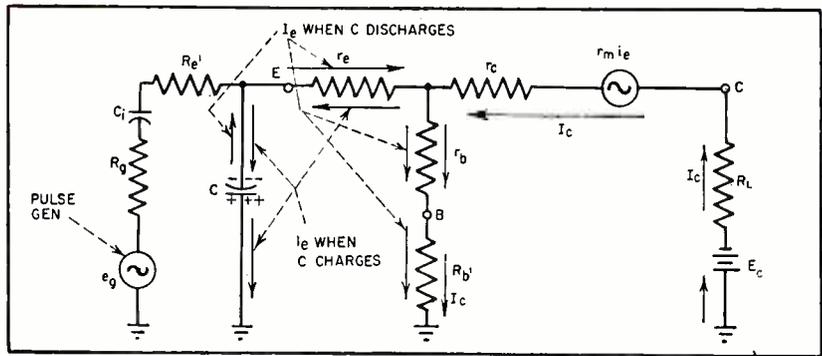


FIG. 8—Basic circuit for one-shot transistor action, where a trigger pulse causes the operating point to move to region III and return to region I without a second triggering pulse

$r_m/r_o \cong 0.1$ . The effect on the remaining parameters may be seen by examination of Table III.

Other parameters have the same values as in Table II. With the values of parameters as in Table III, the input resistance is no longer negative.

$$R_i = r_o + R_b - \frac{R_b(R_b + r_m)}{R_L + R_b + r_c} = 2,000 \text{ ohms}$$

The operating point goes briefly through a point  $G$  (see Fig. 9) of zero resistance and settles at the new equilibrium point  $C$ . The reason why the system settles down at point  $C$  is that for the value of positive input (and output) resistance at  $C$ , current  $I_{cc}$  flows when  $V_o$  is given by  $V_{cc}$  as in any d-c circuit. Note how  $R_o'$  is in series with the circuit where emitter current flows and therefore determines the operating point  $C$ . Here the emitter current is high, of the order of several milliamperes, and the input resistance relatively low, of the order of 2K, compared to 109K for region I.

### Reverse Process

When at point  $C$ , a negative trigger such as  $V_o$  in Fig. 7 brings the operating point once more to a negative-resistance region. When  $I_c$  decreases,  $V_o$  decreases, Eq. 6 and 7, and the decrease in  $V_o$  still further lowers  $I_c$ , so that the action is cumulative and avalanches to the nearest equilibrium point, point  $A$ , and a switching cycle is complete. In general, the angle at point  $P$  is much more acute than that at point  $G$ , which, without special precautions, tends to become obtuse. The effect is that triggering from point

$C$  is not so well controllable as from point  $A$ .

### One-Shot Switching

Where one-shot switching or monostable switching is desired, as opposed to counter type switching, the circuit may be made to return to the starting point by use of a capacitor across the emitter. When the sudden change of  $V_o$  occurs in the negative-resistance region, the capacitor presents a short circuit load line. (load line of 0 slope in Fig. 9). The capacitor therefore holds the terminal voltage constant, while a large value of  $I_c$  flows to charge the capacitor.

At point  $H$ , the value of  $I_c$  is so large that transistor action is poor (region III). Point  $H$ , Fig. 9, is reached along the straight line  $PH$ . While the transistor is internally changing to operating point  $H$ , values of  $V_o$  corresponding to points  $PGCH$  are not observed, of course, due to the capacitor  $C$ , so that this curve must be considered merely auxiliary to the discussion, and not a realizable path for the circuit of Fig. 8.

The current  $I_c$  is supplied by the collector battery, as before, and at point  $H$  it is as high as the transistor parameters will permit it to rise. This action is extremely rapid, and no appreciable charging of the capacitor occurs until region  $HG$ , where the voltage across  $C$ , which is  $V_o$ , rises as the capacitor charges through  $r_e$  and  $r_c$ . When point  $G$  is reached, operation is again in a negative-resistance region. The transistor moves rapidly through this region, but  $V_o$  cannot follow, and again voltage inertia

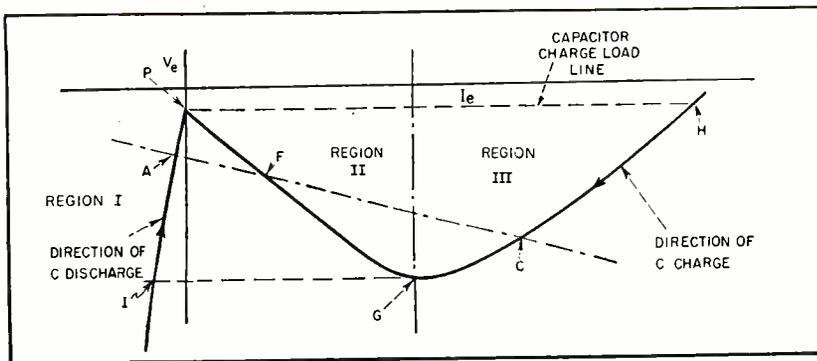


FIG. 9—Emitter characteristic curve for monostable operation of the circuit in Fig. 8. Capacitor C charges from point P to H and to G, then discharges from point I back to A

causes the  $V_e-I_e$  curve to go along a horizontal line,  $GI$ , until the current is negative and small, and determined by the series resistance of the emitter diode.

The charge and discharge paths indicated in Fig. 8 determine the time constant and therefore the pulse width. The flat top of the pulse begins when C begins charging, at H, and the width of the pulse is a function of  $r_e$  and  $R_L$ . The circuit started at point A and went through a complete cycle back to A with the application of a single pulse. This is typical of the monostable type of switching circuit operation.

### Refinements

One of the difficulties presently encountered in transistor switching circuits is concerned with the interchangeability of units. To improve the reliability in switching stabilization of operating points is achievable by suitable circuit techniques. Added series resistance, separate bias supplies, and a biased diode in the base lead have been successfully used to effect a marked stabilization of operating points and obtain a high order of interchangeability in switching transistors.<sup>6,7</sup>

While such circuit information as switching points, magnitudes of  $V_e$  and  $I_e$  involved, and required amplitude of trigger pulse may be obtained from  $V_e-I_e$  characteristic, to predict waveform it is necessary to use in addition the  $I_c-I_e$  curves.<sup>8</sup>

Since the discharge path of the capacitor is through  $r_e$  and the latter is high in region I, see Fig. 8, the time constant is high, and

the repetition rate is reduced. To circumvent the high emitter path resistance during the interval when the operating point moves from point I to A of Fig. 9, a diode may be used across the emitter circuit, so placed that when  $V_e$  is greater than a preassigned (negative) value, the diode presents a low-impedance path. In this way the repetition rate can be noticeably increased.

The width of the pulse obtained at the output has already been shown to depend on the time involved in going from point H to G. It turns out that it is almost equally sensitive to changes in alpha and temperature ( $r_e$  decreases with  $T$ )<sup>9</sup>. Closest control of this width is obtained if a transmission line is used.<sup>8</sup>

If multivibrator action (astable) is desired, inductance or capacitance may be used to get a free-running action. The inductance or capacitance charge or discharge sets up the initiating trigger pulse.<sup>10</sup>

Using the grounded-base connection, either a positive trigger may be used in the emitter or, to achieve the equivalent result, a negative trigger pulse may be used in the base.

Where the triggering source is seriously disturbed by the negative resistance input of the transistor, an isolating diode may be placed in series. The diode is so biased that after passing the triggering pulse in the low-resistance direction, the added current, as the input resistance turns negative, reverses the diode and it exhibits a high resistance.

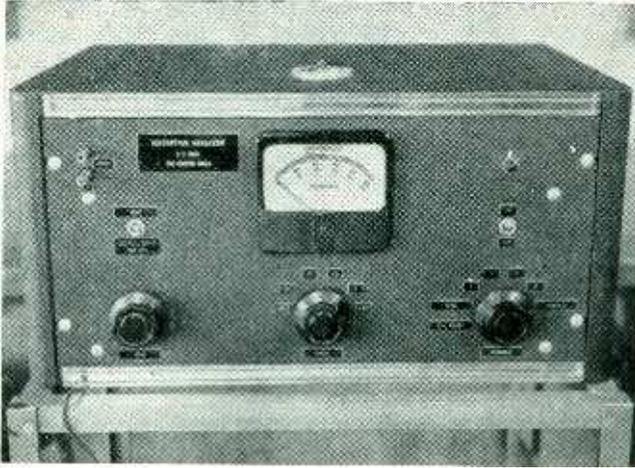
An interesting and important phenomenon connected with transistors for switching applications is that of hole storage. In region II (Fig. 8) holes are injected and sent on their way to the collector. After point H, the unit should switch back rapidly and return to the OFF condition, either due to an applied trigger, or due to the capacitor action described. Unfortunately the desired effect is not always observed. It seems that holes are trapped<sup>11</sup> or stored during regions II and III and keep moving to the collector after point H has been passed in time, keeping the circuit ON for a few microseconds.<sup>12</sup> Such an effect can seriously disturb normal circuit operation and acts to decrease the maximum possible switching rate.

Also, if accurately controlled switching times are essential, the triggering pulse must extend into the turn-off time, since the storage effects are at present neither too well understood nor predictable. Since turn-off time for different types may vary between one and twenty microseconds, this phenomenon is important and is receiving considerable study. For low-frequency applications, however, it does not introduce any special problems.

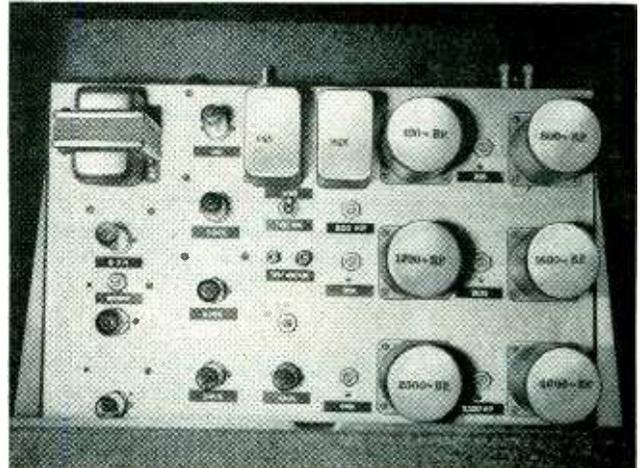
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# Single-Frequency



Front control panel of harmonic analyzer has adjustment for input amplitude, meter-range selector and harmonic selector



Layout of shielding filters and tubes on analyzer chassis. Screw-driver-adjusted potentiometers equalize insertion losses of filters

Bandpass filters in 400-cps harmonic series provide inexpensive analyzer for laboratory measurements of distortion versus load-resistance characteristics of tubes. Information on non-frequency-dependent harmonics can be obtained more rapidly than with conventional wave-analyzer method

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**M**EASUREMENT of harmonic and intermodulation distortion in an audio system usually calls for data taken over an extensive frequency range. There are occasions, however, when a considerable amount of non-frequency-dependent harmonic information is required. An example is the preparation of distortion versus load-resistance data furnished by tube manufacturers. In such a case, the apparatus to be described will measure the individual harmonic amplitudes much more rapidly than will the usual wave analyzer.

The device uses a set of bandpass filters in a 400-cycle harmonic series, which are successively switched

between the signal under test and a suitably calibrated vacuum-tube voltmeter. A low-distortion amplifier precedes the filters.

### **Method of Measurement**

Operation of the analyzer consists of switching the fundamental filter into the circuit, tuning the signal generator for maximum deflection and setting the input voltage for full scale. The filter selector switch is then turned to the desired harmonic and the amplitude is read directly on the meter as a percentage of the fundamental frequency.

Provision is made for reading the second, third, fourth and fifth

harmonics. Total of harmonics above the fifth is obtained by means of a 2,400-cycle high-pass filter. An 800-cycle high-pass filter is used to measure total distortion. Figure 1 and the photographs show respectively the circuit and external and internal views of the equipment.

The bandpass filters have attenuation greater than 80 db per octave. Under practically any conceivable set of conditions, this permits reading individual harmonic amplitudes down to the limit imposed by the input amplifier, which develops second and third harmonics, each below 0.02 percent. The filters are sufficiently well aligned

# Harmonic Analyzer

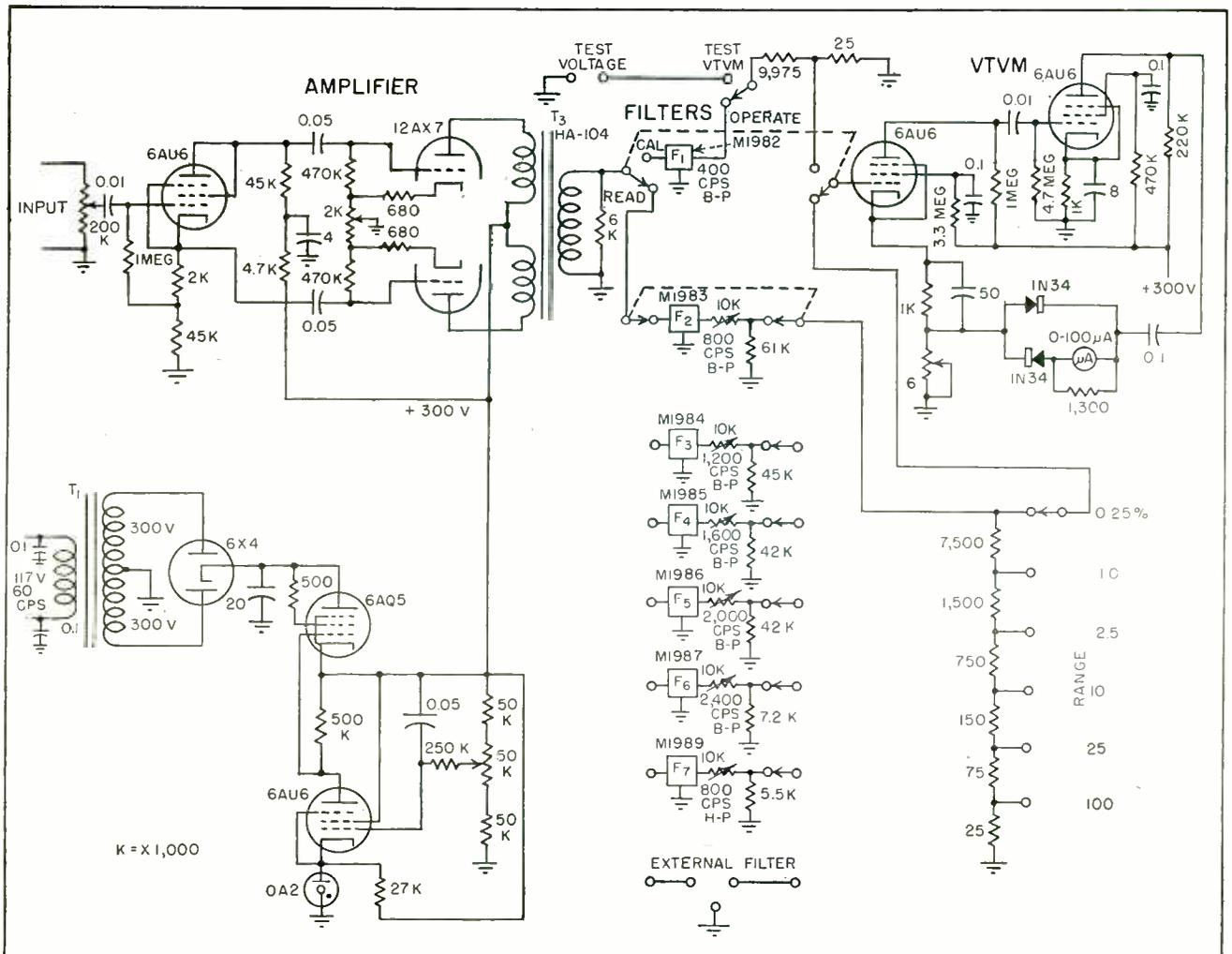


FIG. 1—Circuit of harmonic analyzer. Bandpass filters are placed between signal and vtvm calibrated in percent.

so that the only tuning necessary is accomplished at the fundamental. Because the filters have different insertion losses, decreasing with increasing harmonic order, a compensating pad is connected at the output of each filter above the fundamental.

The vacuum-tube voltmeter is of the average-reading rectifier-feedback type and has a full-scale sensitivity of 1 millivolt. Six ranges are provided from 0.25 percent to 100 percent. The indicating meter is shunted for approximately critical damping.

Overall frequency-response with no filter between the input amplifier and the vacuum-tube voltmeter is

flat  $\pm 1$  db from 50 cps to 44 kc. This permits connection of filters other than the internal set and also allows the apparatus to be used as an a-f voltmeter.

The accuracy of the analyzer is limited by slight nonlinearity of the filters. Because this varies among the filters, direct correction of the meter scale is not feasible. There is also slight nonlinearity of the vtvm itself which tends to oppose that of the filters and is not corrected. Maximum error due to these effects does not exceed  $\pm 2$  percent of full scale for the measurement of any individual harmonic. For the total and residue readings, there is present the usual

variable error dependent on waveform, resulting from the use of a voltmeter which indicates average rather than rms values.

Making the reference adjustment at the fundamental is facilitated by a CALIBRATE-READ switch which in the CALIBRATE position disables all panel controls except the input potentiometer.

The input impedance of the analyzer is 200,000 ohms, and the minimum input required for full-scale setting at the fundamental is 0.35 volt.

The author acknowledges the cooperation of Theodore Craige of the United Transformer Company in developing the filters used.

# Sound-Projector Amplifier

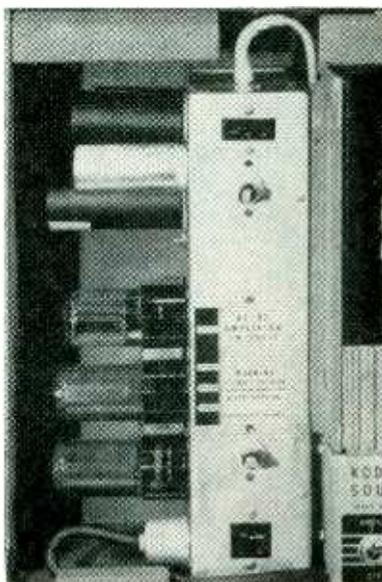
**D**ESIGNED FOR A-C/D-C operation, the 16-mm sound-projector amplifier described here incorporates a high-gain low-distortion input stage that compensates for widely varying phototube signals obtained from different sound tracks. The amplifier has special treble-boost characteristics built into it to overcome high-frequency losses inherent in sound-projector systems. Other features include a d-c exciter-lamp supply and insulated microphone with a three-wire connection.

## Response Characteristics

Projector amplifiers require special audio-response characteristics to compensate for high-frequency losses in the system. These losses are caused by shunt capacitance in the high-impedance phototube circuit, limited definition in the sound track and the time constant of the phototube itself. In this design, the increase in the amplifier gain at treble frequencies is accomplished in two circuits. Cathode capacitor  $C_1$  was selected to afford by-passing at the higher frequencies while providing degeneration at the lower frequencies. Capacitor  $C_2$  performs the same function in the following stage but produces an additional increase in the treble frequencies by a reduction of the inverse feedback voltage from the output stage. The amplifier gain from these two effects increases up to about 8,000 cycles where resistor  $R_1$  imposes a limitation on the rise.

## Sensitivity

An amplifier of this type must have high gain because the signal from the phototube is quite small and actually covers a considerable range in level. Black-and-white film sound tracks of the variable-area type may provide as much as 50 millivolts of signal at the input of the amplifier, while some of the tracks reproduced with colored film may furnish as little as 3 millivolts.



Kodascope Pageant project cabinet showing vertical mounting of a-c/d-c amplifier chassis behind operating mechanism

In the design it therefore became necessary to provide sufficient sensitivity for the weak sound tracks and yet design the input stage for low distortion for the larger signals.

For this purpose the 12AY7 dual triode was selected because it provides more gain than can be obtained with a pentode and it generates less distortion.

Hum and microphonics are satisfactorily low, an important factor when the amplifier must be mounted in the same case with an electric motor and an intermittent film-moving mechanism that produce vibrations difficult to isolate from the tubes.

## Microphone Input

Occasionally it becomes desirable to use a microphone with the projector for spot announcements or to amplify a commentary for silent films. This becomes a problem because the a-c/d-c circuits do not allow isolation from the power line and the danger of serious shock exists unless special precautions are taken.

By using a three-terminal con-

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necting and a special insulated microphone the unit was connected properly into the circuit for minimum hum pickup yet providing full safety for the user. The circuit diagram shows how the signal from the microphone entering on terminal 1 of the input socket is reduced by the dividing resistors before being applied to the grid of the first tube. A jumper wire in the microphone plug connects socket terminals 2 and 3 together shorting out the film sound coming from the phototube. Also it further reduces the microphone voltage applied to the first tube grid.

## Power Supply

The amplifier power supply consists of a 250-milliamperere selenium rectifier  $SR_1$  (Fig. 1) and a 150- $\mu$ f 150-volt electrolytic capacitor  $C_3$ . The d-c voltage is supplied to all the amplifier circuits with the exception of the output-tube plates, which are raised to 250 volts by the second rectifier that serves as a voltage doubler during operation on a-c power lines; 150 milliamperes d-c flow through the series string of tube heaters, the special negative temperature coefficient resistor  $R_2$ , and the exciter lamp. The additional 50 milliamperes required by the exciter lamp is furnished by the plate circuits of the amplifier tubes. Capacitor  $C_4$  completes the filtering of the direct current supplied to the exciter lamp so that the scanning beam is constant in light amplitude.

Resistor  $R_3$  has an initial resistance when cold of about 700 ohms, which, in series with the tube heaters that have a low resist-

# for 16-mm Motion Pictures

Four-tube amplifier operates on either a-c or d-c power. Circuit provides high gain with low distortion and a treble-boost characteristic peaking at 8,000 cps; d-c exciter-lamp supply reduces unwanted output variations

ance when cold, limits the current to 150 milliamperes. After the warm-up period the resistor stabilizes at 150 ohms. The adjustable resistor  $R_3$  sets the lamp current to exactly 200 milliamperes. Resistor  $R_2$  also acts as a regulator, tending to keep the current fairly constant in spite of line-voltage fluctuations. This prolongs the life of the exciter lamp while reducing variations in the light output.

## Hum

To maintain the hum in the amplifier output at a satisfactorily low level, the d-c voltage applied to the plate of the first amplifier stage and to the phototube must have a low ripple voltage. A small choke was used to provide most of the ripple-voltage reduction with negligible drop in the d-c voltage. This also permitted the use of a simple voltage divider to establish the potential for the phototube. The arrangement, however, is carefully controlled since too high a voltage would cause ionization of the gas

with consequent distortion and frequently, destruction of the active surface, while too low voltage will result in loss of output signal through insufficient gas amplification.

## Voltage Doubler

Neither a full-wave nor the common half-wave doubler circuit will work on a d-c line because there is either a capacitor or a backward rectifier to block the current flow.

In this circuit, the power line is connected as shown. For d-c operation, polarity must be observed. Under these circumstances, rectifier  $SR_2$ , which acts as a doubler by rectifying line current on the alternate half of the wave during operation on a-c lines, now blocks the current flow to the output-tube plates by being connected into the circuit backwards. By adding rectifier  $SR_3$ , current is permitted to flow to the output-tube plates from the circuit of rectifier  $SR_1$ . On a-c lines rectifier  $SR_3$  has a reverse

potential developed by the doubler rectifier  $SR_2$ .

On a d-c line, the low plate voltage provides an audio-output power of only two watts, while the doubled plate voltage obtained during operation on a-c lines raises the output power to over seven watts.

## Power Line Isolation

Capacitor  $C_5$  is connected between the amplifier-circuit ground and the chassis, which must be tied down to serve as a shield for the circuits.

To reduce shock hazard, resistor (3.3 meg) has been added to maintain the chassis at the power-line potential with respect to d-c charges that might otherwise accumulate. The 0.10  $\mu$ f value of  $C_5$  keeps the shock current within the limits established by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

## Exciter-Lamp Supply

Since sound tracks are usually scanned by projecting a narrow beam of light on the track and converting the resultant light modulation on the other side of the film to electrical variations by a phototube, all variations in the amplitude of the light result in signal voltages. It becomes important therefore to select a light source that has essentially constant amplitude. A direct-current supply offers several advantages, even though it makes necessary a fairly high-current power supply. Its greatest advantage is that d-c heater current is desirable from a hum reduction standpoint, particularly for the first amplifier tube. Tube heaters can be used to drop the voltage as necessary.

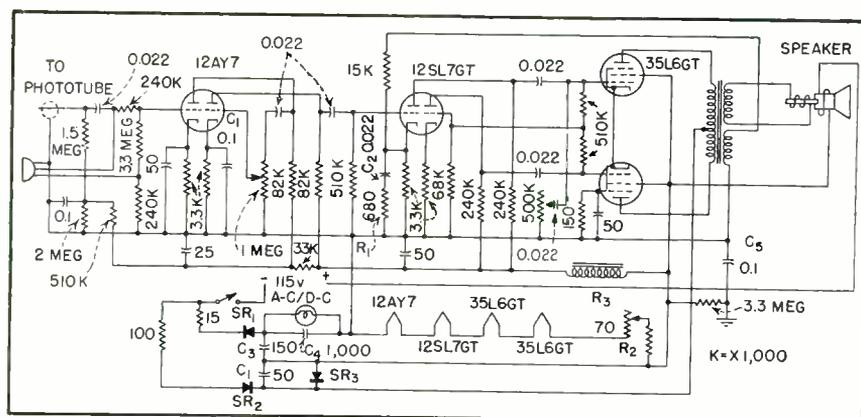


FIG. 1—Circuit of amplifier; d-c to filaments and exciter lamp reduces both light fluctuations and hum

# Precision Measurement

Standing-wave measurements permit accurate determination of waveguide attenuation values as low as 0.001 decibel. Techniques and equipment described are useful in selecting optimum waveguide fabrication, plating and finishing processes

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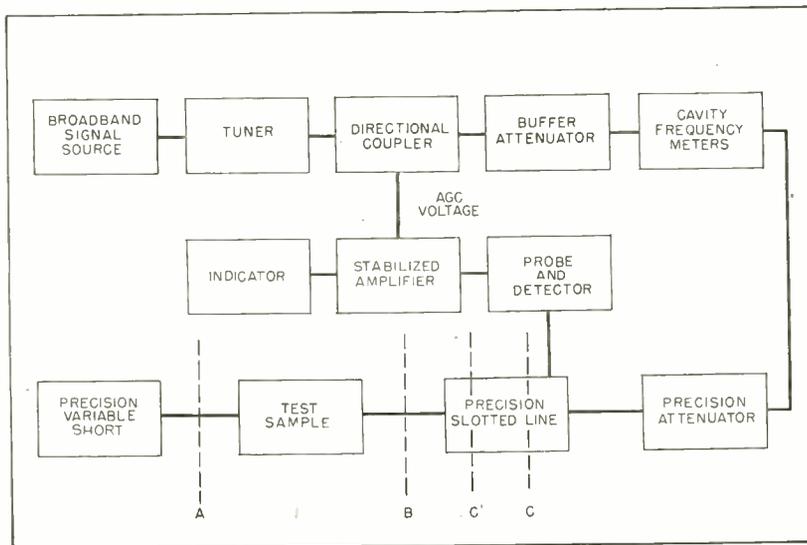


FIG. 1—Equipment setup for millidecibel attenuation measurements

**P**RECISE ATTENUATION measurements of four-terminal waveguide structures having very small losses are necessary to furnish quantitative data on waveguide structures fabricated by different methods and with various finishes, platings and surfaces.

The method to be described permits accurate measurement of attenuation values between 0.01 and 0.5 db. Measurements with decreasing accuracy can be made down to 0.001 db. Errors due to detector nonlinearity, reflections from the sample, noise in detector amplifiers, long-line effects and attenuation in the measuring line are minimized.

## Quantities Measured

The measurements are based upon the relationship between atten-

uation and the resultant voltage standing wave at the input terminal when the output is terminated in a short. Two physical lengths are measured: displacement between points in the standing wave 3 db above minimum and distance between minima.

## Measuring Equipment

A block diagram of the equipment required for millidecibel attenuation measurement is shown in Fig. 1. The broadband signal source is an external-cavity klystron, square-wave modulated at 1,000 cps by a square-wave generator built into the power supply. The rise and decay times of the modulation pulse are continuously monitored on an oscilloscope to insure minimum frequency modulation of the r-f signal. The output of the signal source is

fed into a directional coupler through a tuner.

A small fraction of the energy is removed by the coupler for use in stabilizing the overall system. The major portion of the r-f energy is fed through a buffer attenuator to a pair of reaction-type cavity frequency meters. The frequency meters cover the 40-percent normal operating range of the waveguide; each meter covers half the range. The output is then fed through a precision attenuator calibrated precisely at 0 and 3 decibels to a precision slotted line used to measure the vswr. The signal then goes through the sample under test to a precision variable short.

The output of the probe in the slotted line is fed to a narrow bandwidth, high-gain, low-noise amplifier after detection by a crystal or bolometer. The amplifier is stabilized against fluctuations in the r-f signal source by agc voltage derived from the portion of the signal removed from the directional coupler. The signal is detected, amplified, then rectified and filtered in the monitor channel of the amplifier.

The resultant d-c voltage, proportional to the output of the signal source, is used to control the amplifier gain. Thus the output voltage

# of Waveguide Attenuation

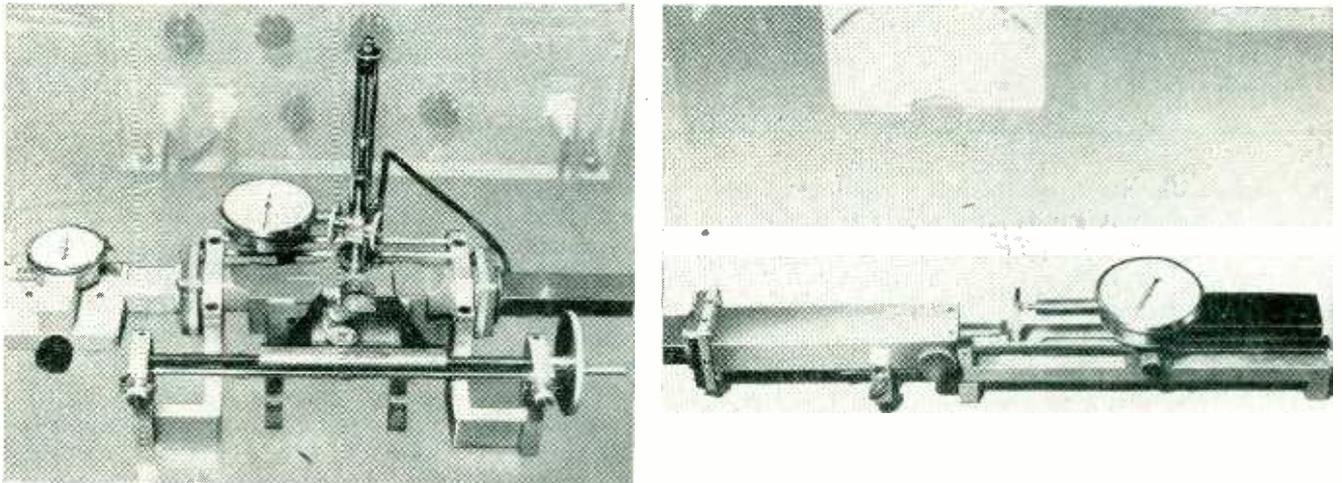


FIG. 2—Left, precision-drive slotted line and attenuator; also x-band precision variable short with finite, calibrated loss, at right

from the amplifier remains constant though the r-f power fluctuates. The rectified signal from the amplifier is fed to an indicating meter. This meter is biased by a battery to permit zeroing in the presence of amplifier noise.

If a receiver for the frequency of the test is available, the need for good square-wave modulation can be eliminated. The signal source is then operated continuous wave and the d-c output of the receiver second detector can be used as an indication of the slotted-line probe output.

### Theoretical Considerations

A transmission line when terminated in a perfect short circuit will show a vswr that is a function of the energy dissipated in the line. If a line has a loss factor  $S$  then a unit-voltage magnitude at the input will result in a magnitude  $S$  at the short circuit. The reflected wave with voltage magnitude  $S$  at the short circuit will be reduced to  $S^2$  at the input. Resulting vswr  $r$  is

$$r = (1 + S^2)/(1 - S^2) \quad (1)$$

$$S = [(r - 1)/(r + 1)]^{1/2}$$

Defining the one-way attenuation in decibels  $\alpha$  as

$$\alpha = 20 \log_{10} (1/S) \quad (2)$$

The attenuation in terms of vswr is

$$\alpha = 10 \log_{10} [(r + 1)/(r - 1)] \quad (3)$$

\*In any practical case the wave impedance of the sample and that of the slotted line are not identical. Thus a reflected wave is set up by the discontinuity at the input to the sample. This reflected wave will add in some arbitrary phase to the reflected wave from the short circuit.

The minimum and maximum measured attenuation will occur when the reflected waves either add in phase or  $180^\circ$  out of phase. From the maximum and minimum measured attenuations the true attenuation is

$$\alpha = (\alpha_{\max} + \alpha_{\min})/2 \quad (4)$$

Table I—Attenuation Error Due to Inaccuracies in Measuring Displacement

Attenuation in db	Attenuation error in percent		
	$\lambda_g = 30$ cm	$\lambda_g = 10$ cm	$\lambda_g = 1$ cm
0.005	0.78	0.26	2.34
0.010	0.52	0.16	1.57
0.100	0.16	0.05	0.91

For small losses in the structure under test, the resultant vswr's are large and ultimate accuracy depends on the determination of the relative magnitude of the minimum with respect to the easily determined maximum. To minimize the errors due to nonlinearity of detectors or inaccuracy in variable attenuators over large attenuation ranges, the vswr is determined by measuring the double-power points or the displacement between points 3.01 decibels above the minimum in the standing-wave pattern. A mechanically precise attenuator calibrated at the 0 and 3-db points is used to set this level to eliminate errors in the detector and indicator.

Knowing the relative amplitude of the standing wave at the minimum, the position of the 3-db points can be determined. The displacement between two 3-db points about a minimum and the distance between minima can be converted into vswr by

$$r^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{\sin^2[(\pi \Delta X_p/2)/(\lambda_g/2)]} \quad (5)$$

where  $r$  is the vswr  $\Delta X_p$  is displacement between 3-db points and  $\lambda_g/2$  is distance between minima.

The attenuator and precision-

**Table II—Total Attenuation Error in Percent**

Attenuation in db	$\lambda_g = 30$ cm		$\lambda_g = 10$ cm		$\lambda_g = 1$ cm	
	Absolute Error	Resetta- bility Error	Absolute Error	Resetta- bility Error	Absolute Error	Resetta- bility Error
0.001	15	10	15	10	30	15
0.010	5	2.5	5	2.5	10	5
0.100	5	2.5	5	2.5	10	5

drive slotted line shown at the left of Fig. 2, are commercial equipments modified for this application. The attenuator is equipped with a pair of stops corresponding to 3.01 and 0-db attenuation respectively. The slotted line is adjusted for a negligible slope along its longitudinal axis and it is equipped with a micrometer-drive screw of 40 threads per inch, friction coupled to the roller of the carriage. A dial-type depth gage with adjustable zeroing and positioning is mounted on a pair of guide rods and is used to measure displacement between 3.01-db points. This particular design was used since it does not affect the inherent precision of the ball-bearing probe carriage and at the same time provides for precise positioning of the probe and measurement of displacement.

The precision variable short, Fig. 2, incorporates that amount of inherent loss which will result in a standing wave whose minima are sufficiently above the noise level to permit accurate measurement with

available power sources. A dial-type depth gage is mounted on the short to permit accurate setting of positions a quarter wavelength apart.

The internal construction of the variable short is shown in Fig. 3. Finite attenuation, excellent resetability and stability are achieved in the variable short by mounting the shorting plunger on roller bearings placed at points of low electric field and spacing it approximately 0.001 inch from the walls of the waveguide. The walls of the plunger and the waveguide form a low-impedance coaxial transmission line.

This line is terminated in its own impedance with a lossy carbonized cloth. The plunger is slotted and the slots filled with attenuating material to suppress higher-order modes. The energy dissipated in the coaxial lines determines the attenuation of the short. The spacing between the plunger and the waveguide walls is designed to give a coaxial line impedance that will

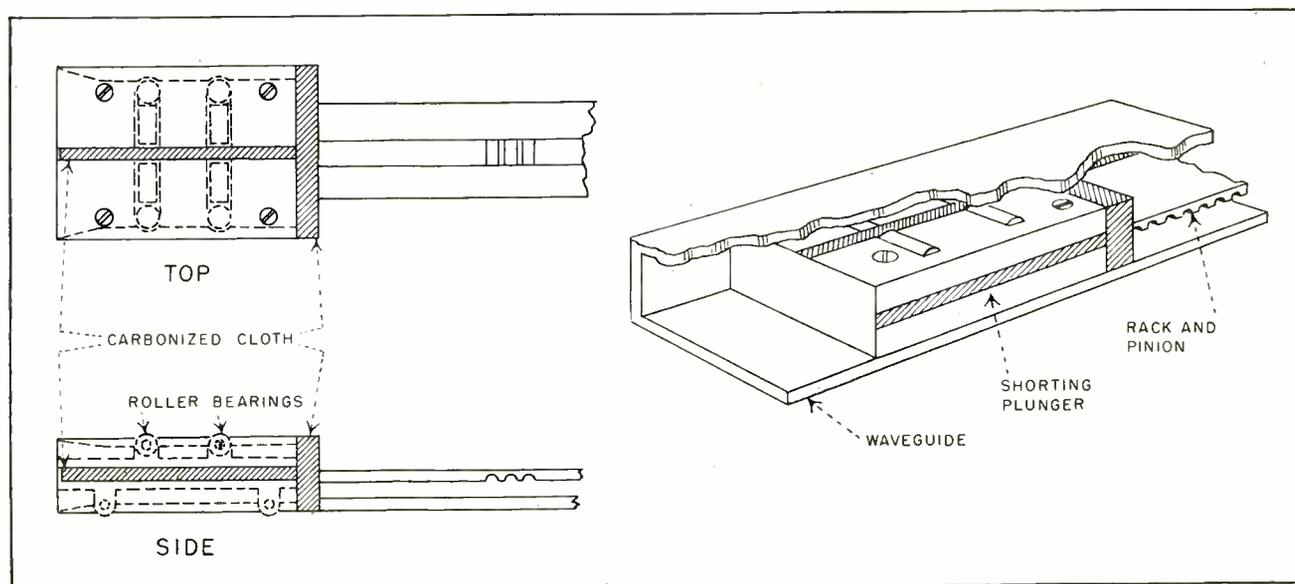
result in the desired attenuation.

The roller bearings in the top of the shorting plunger are spring loaded to eliminate variations due to gravity. The inside dimensions of the short-circuit wayguide and the slotted line are made as nearly identical as possible to eliminate discontinuities.

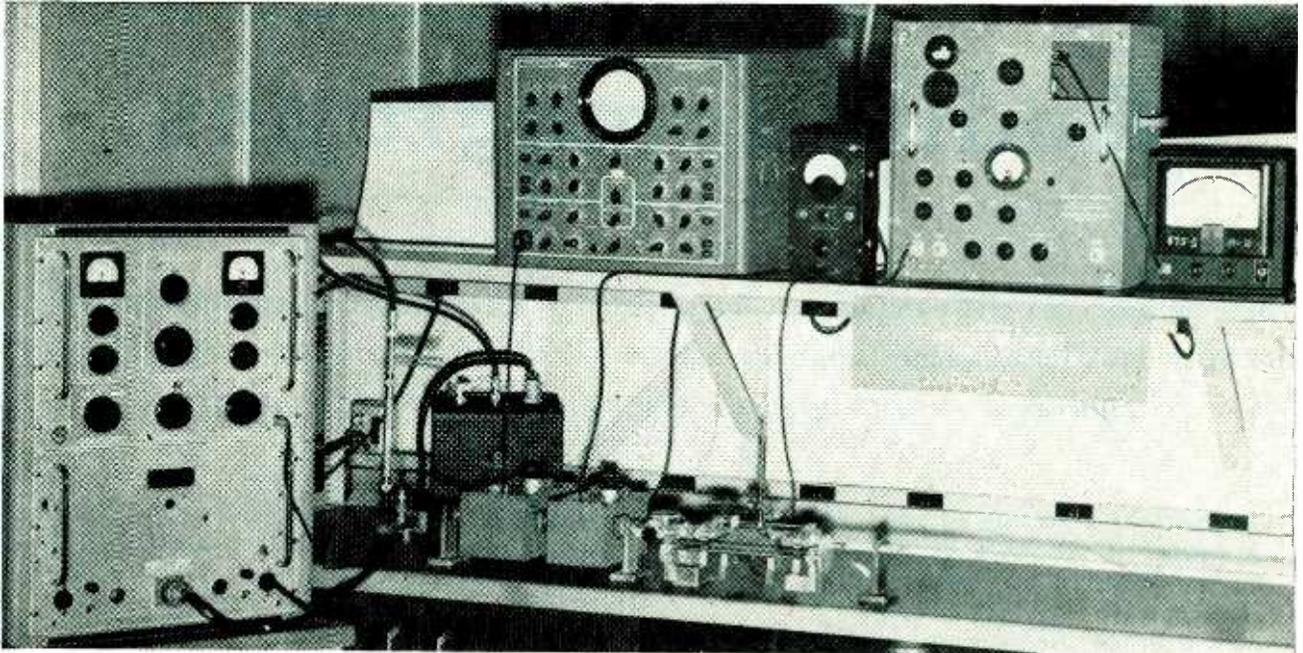
**Measurement Technique**

The first two minima *C* and *C'* that give the lowest amplitude for the minimum are located by setting the variable short. This is the case where the reflection coefficient of the variable short and the composite reflection coefficient of the test sample due to discontinuities at *A* and *B* in Fig. 1 add in phase. The precision attenuator is set to 0 db and the amplifier adjusted for a convenient reference level on the indicator. The attenuator is switched to the 3.01-db setting and the probe carriage moved to the points giving the reference indication about the minimum at *C*.

The distance between the 3.01-db points and between the minima *C* and *C'* are the values required. The measurement is repeated at *C*. The variable short is then moved a quarter wavelength and the displacement measurements made again. From these measurements the combined attenuation of the slotted line, short and test sample can be determined at points *C* and



**FIG. 3—Construction of shorting plunger shows how carbonized cloth is used to provide finite, calibrated loss**



Millidecibel test setup. Equipment on shelf includes: monitor scope, agc voltmeter, amplifier and indicator. Lower deck holds: power supply, signal source, tuner and directional coupler, buffer attenuator, two cavity wavemeters, precision attenuator and slotted line and test sample. Variable short is not shown

$C'$  from Eq. 3, 4 and 5.

The difference between the attenuations at  $C$  and  $C'$  gives the attenuation per half wavelength in the slotted section. By subtracting the slotted line and short attenuations from the total measured attenuation, the attenuation of the test sample is determined. The variable short is calibrated for various settings in the same manner. In general, the attenuation in the slotted line is negligibly small in comparison to that of the test sample. Thus, it is necessary to make measurements at only one of the minima for two positions of the variable short, a quarter wavelength apart.

#### Sources of Error

The amplitude and frequency variation of the signal source will radically affect the accuracy of measurement. The amplitude-variation error is reduced to less than 1 percent by using a rectified portion of the signal output to control the amplifier gain. The f-m is reduced to a minimum by fast-rise-time square waves and is continuously monitored to insure optimum operation. Residual f-m causes a broadening of the standing-wave voltage curve about the minima. The resultant error, how-

ever, has been reduced to less than 1 percent.

The precision attenuator will determine the 3.01-db points to an absolute accuracy of better than  $\pm 0.2$  db over a 40-percent waveguide bandwidth without individual frequency calibration. The resultant inaccuracy is less than 1.9 percent. Resettability is considerably better and the inaccuracy in relative attenuation measurements is less than 0.5 percent.

The displacement measurements with the available slotted lines are accurate to  $+ 0.0001$  cm for waveguide wavelengths between 1 and 20 cm and  $+ 0.001$  cm for waveguide wavelength greater than 20 cm. This causes the attenuation errors given in Table I.

The error due to the mismatch caused by the discontinuities between the test sample and the slotted line and variable short is removed by measuring the maximum and minimum attenuations for phase addition and subtracting the reflections from the mismatch and the short. The attenuation error due to movement of the short over a quarter wavelength is less than 0.0005 db and the calibration error can also be held below this value by taking the average of a series of repeated measurements.

The relative error resulting from the use of any particular short is in the order of 0.0002 db. The error due to amplifier noise is minimized by using the attenuation designed into the short to bring the minimum of the voltage standing wave well above the noise.

Table II summarizes the total inaccuracy of this measurement.

#### Conclusion

The technique has proved capable of determining differences in finishes and surface conditions not detectable visually. Tests on the general run of commercially available silver-plated waveguide has shown that the silver plating is so crystalline and porous that the resultant attenuation is not significantly less than for unplated brass.

One silver-plating technique known as the periodic-reverse process has resulted in silver-plated waveguides with greatly improved attenuation characteristics as indicated by measurements made on a limited number of samples. Further work is in progress at the general engineering laboratory of Griffiss Air Force Base, to evaluate the effects of scratch marks and various surface treatments on the attenuation of waveguides.

# Audio Nomographs

Three nomographs give component values needed to obtain desired gain and bandwidth in a pentode audio-frequency amplifier, without use of sliderule. Method involves use of equivalent circuits for high, low and middle frequency ranges

**D**ESIGN of a pentode a-f amplifier is simplified by reducing the basic circuit to equivalent circuits for mid-range, high and low frequencies<sup>1</sup>, as shown in Fig. 1. Optimum values of circuit components can be obtained directly from the nomograph in Fig. 2, 3 and 4. An actual example will serve to illustrate the design procedure, after which the condensed instructions alongside Fig. 4 should suffice for practical use.

*Example.* Design an amplifier having 40 db (100 times) voltage gain with a -3 db passband of 50 to 20,000 cps. This is to drive a 6V6 self-biased power amplifier, for which a 500,000-ohm grid resistor  $R_p$  is recommended for self-biased operation.

Choose a pentode that will give the required gain. Here the 6SJ7 would seem to be a good choice since it has high transconductance and the same heater voltage requirement as the 6V6. Reference to a tube manual gives a  $g_m$  of 1,600 micromhos and  $R_p = 1$  meg for 250 plate volts and -3 grid volts.

To find  $R_L$ , first locate 40 db (or 100 times) on the A scale and 1,600 on the  $g_m$  scale of Fig. 2. Draw a straight line through these points and read 63,000 ohms for  $R_{equiv}$ . Draw a second straight line from  $R_{equiv}$  to 0.5 meg on  $R_p$ , to intersect  $R_L$  at 75,000 ohms. Use 82,000 ohms, the closest 10-percent RETMA value, as the plate load resistance.

By **JOSEPH F. SODARO**

*Los Angeles, Calif.*

To check the upper 3-db-down frequency limit  $f_1$ , add 7  $\mu\text{f}$  for the 6SJ7 output capacitance  $C_o$ , 9.5  $\mu\text{f}$  for the 6V6 input capacitance  $C_i$  and an estimated 13.5  $\mu\text{f}$  for stray and wiring capacitance  $C_w$  to get 30  $\mu\text{f}$  for  $C_s$ . (A safe guess for  $C_w$  in conventional circuits is 10 to 15  $\mu\text{f}$ .) Draw a line from 63,000 on  $R_{equiv}$  (Fig. 3) to 30 on  $C_s$  and read 83,000 cps on  $f_1$ . Thus, the upper 3-db-down frequency  $f_1$  is

more than adequate with the estimated shunt capacitance. If  $f_1$  is too low, the shunt capacitance or  $R_L$  must be reduced. Lower  $R_L$  will reduce the mid-frequency gain, however.

To determine the minimum allowable coupling capacitance  $C_c$ , add 500,000 and 82,000 to get 582,000 ohms for  $R_p + R_L$ . Draw a line on Fig. 4 from this to 50 cps on  $f_2$  and read 0.0055  $\mu\text{f}$  on  $C_c$  as the minimum allowable coupling capacitance. The reactance of this capacitance equals  $R_p + R_L$  at the lower 3-db-down frequency  $f_2$ . Use 0.006 or 0.01  $\mu\text{f}$ .

Next, determine the minimum allowable screen bypass capacitance. From tube and circuit data, choose 370,000 ohms for screen dropping resistor  $R_s$ . Divide  $f_2 = 50$  by 10 to get 5 for  $f_3$ . Draw a line through these  $R_s$  and  $f_3$  values on Fig. 4, and read 0.09  $\mu\text{f}$  on  $C_{sp}$ . Use 0.1  $\mu\text{f}$ .

Finally, determine the minimum allowable cathode bypass capacitance. From tube and circuit data, choose 680 ohms for  $R_k$ . Multiply this by  $G_m = 1,600 \times 10^{-6}$  mhos to get 1.08, which is approximately one. According to the tabulation alongside Fig. 4,  $f_1$  is then  $f_2 \div 10$ , or 5. Connect 680 on  $R_k$  with 5 on  $f_1$  and read 47  $\mu\text{f}$  on  $C_k$  as minimum allowable cathode bypass capacitance.

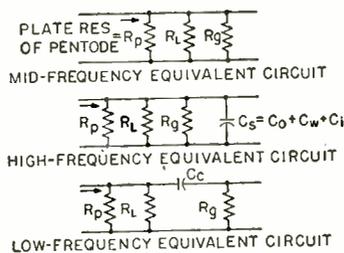
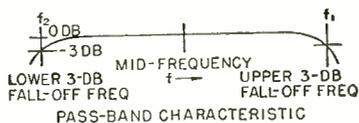
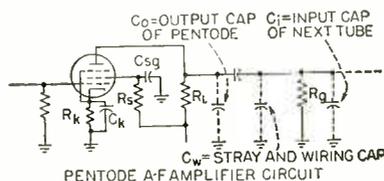


FIG. 1—Basic circuit, characteristic response curve and equivalent regions for three different regions of the audio spectrum

#### REFERENCE

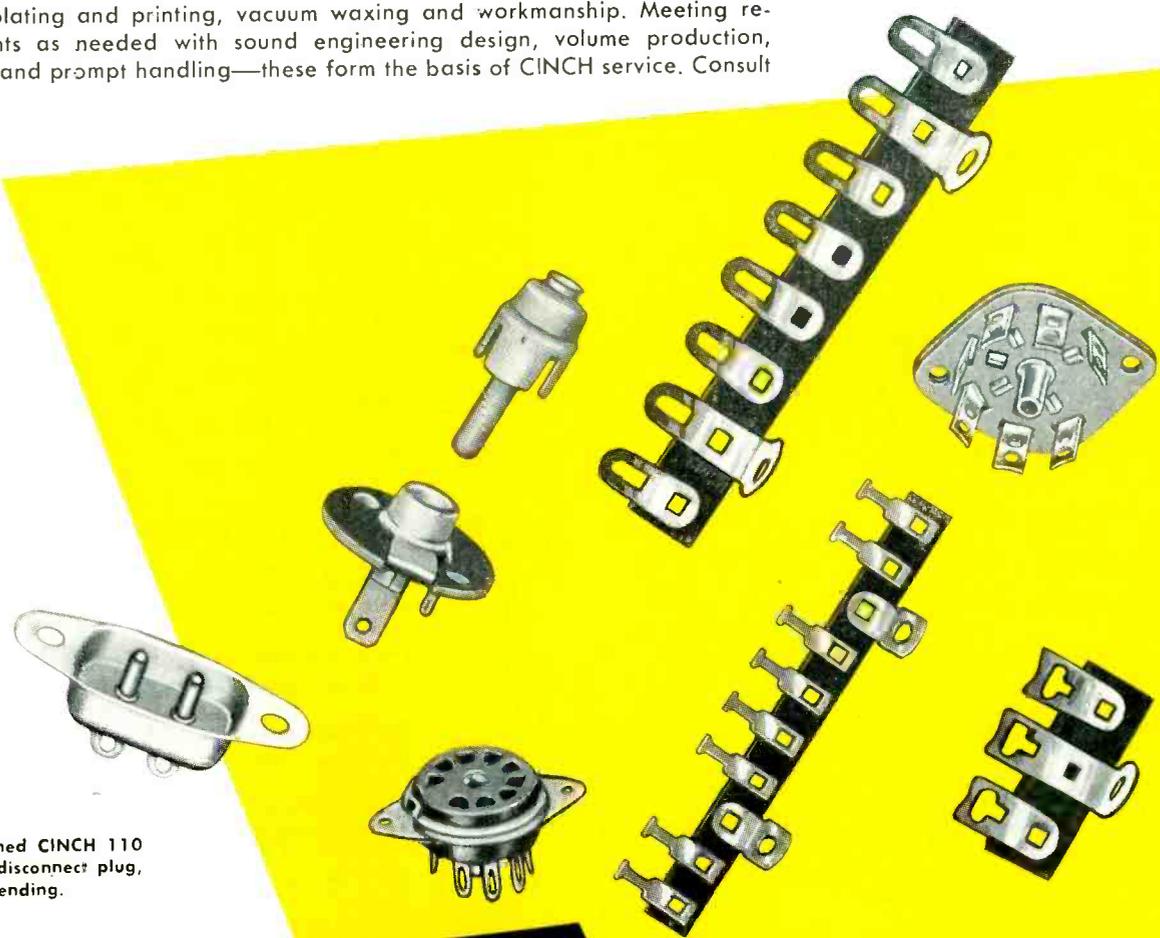
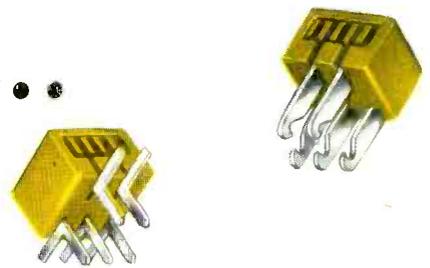
(1) F. E. Terman, "Radio Engineers' Handbook," McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1943, p 354-366.

(Continued on p 202)

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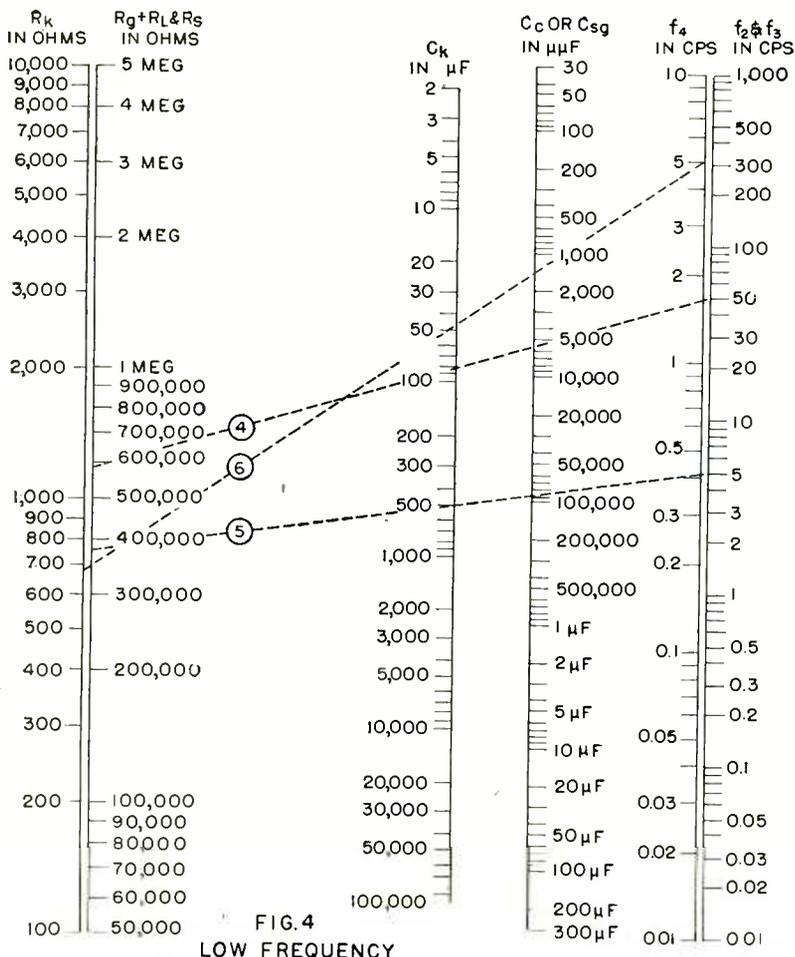
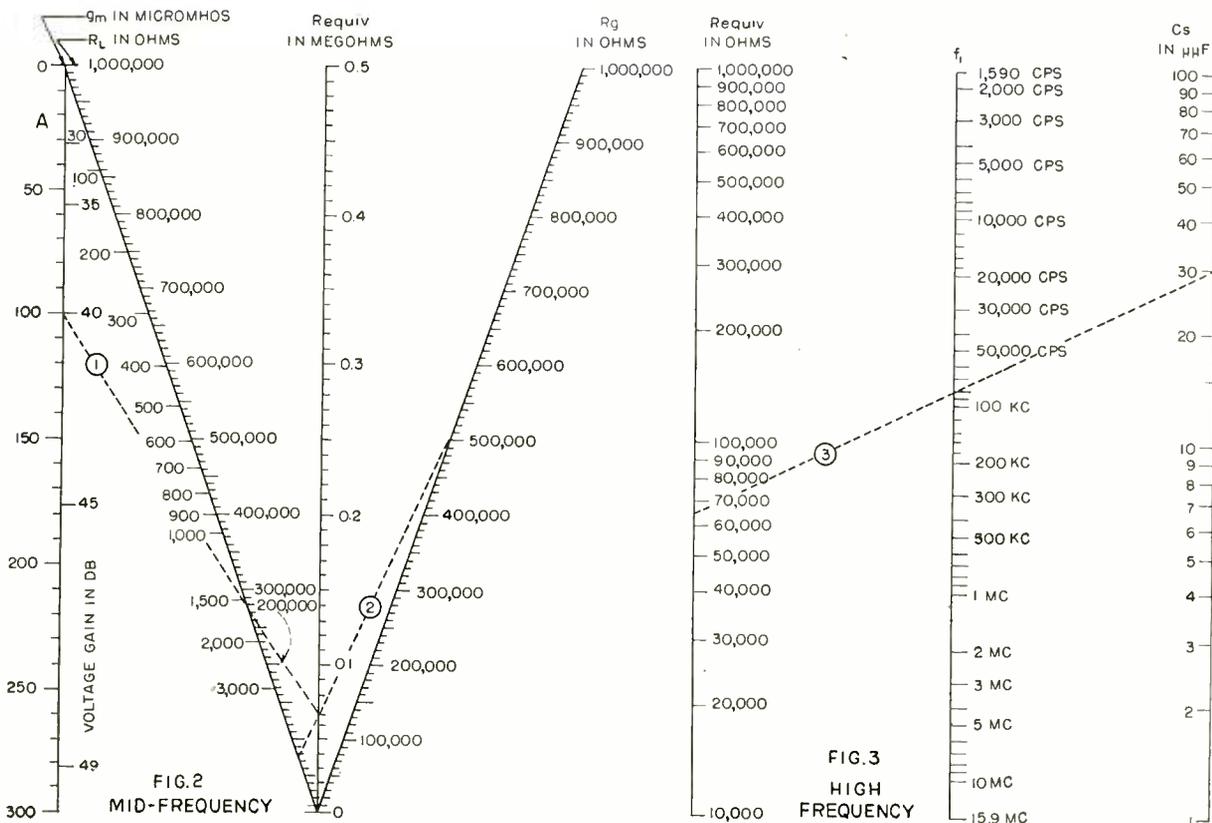
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GIVEN: A AND PASSBAND LIMITS  $f_1$  AND  $f_2$   
 FIND  $9_m$  FROM TUBE MANUAL

- ① FROM A AND  $9_m$ , READ  $Requiv$   
 FIND  $R_g$  FROM TUBE MANUAL
- ② FROM  $Requiv$  AND  $R_g$ , READ  $R_L$   
 FIND  $C_o, C_i$  AND  $C_w$ , AND ADD TO GET  $C_s$
- ③ FROM  $Requiv$  AND  $C_s$ , READ  $f_1$   
 ADD  $R_g$  AND  $R_L$
- ④ FROM  $R_g + R_L$  AND  $f_2$ , READ  $C_c$   
 CHOOSE VALUE FOR  $R_s$   
 DIVIDE  $f_2$  BY 10 TO GET  $f_3$
- ⑤ FROM  $R_s$  AND  $f_3$ , READ  $C_{sg}$   
 CHOOSE VALUE FOR  $R_k$   
 MULTIPLY  $R_k$  BY  $9_m$   
 FROM  $R_k 9_m$ , FIND  $\alpha$ :

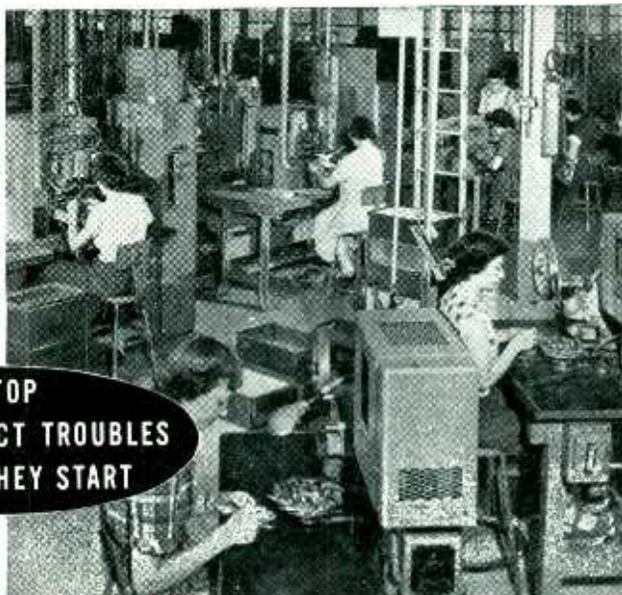
- IF  $0 < R_k 9_m \leq 1$ ,  $\alpha = 10$
- IF  $1 < R_k 9_m \leq 3$ ,  $\alpha = 20$
- IF  $3 < R_k 9_m \leq 5$ ,  $\alpha = 30$
- IF  $5 < R_k 9_m \leq 10$ ,  $\alpha = 70$
- IF  $10 < R_k 9_m \leq 20$ ,  $\alpha = 100$
- IF  $20 < R_k 9_m \leq 50$ ,  $\alpha = 300$

DIVIDE  $f_2$  BY  $\alpha$  TO GET  $f_4$

- ⑥ FROM  $R_k$  AND  $f_4$ , READ  $C_k$

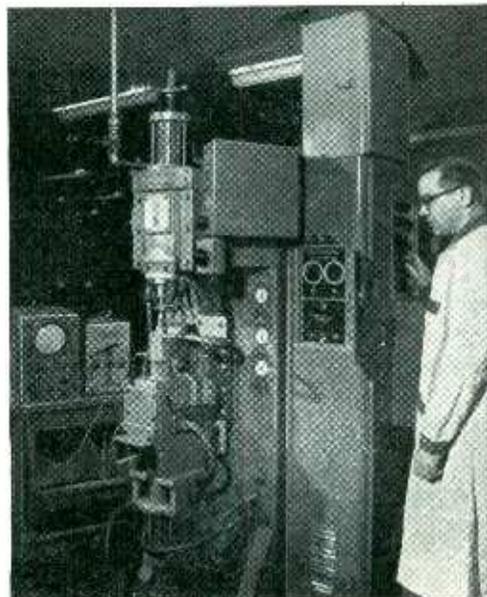
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Edited by ALEXANDER A. MCKENZIE

Pi Matching Networks.....	204	Magnetron Power Indicator.....	210
Radar Chart Comparator.....	204	Vest-Pocket Transistor-Alpha Meter.....	216
One-Tube Color Camera.....	206	High Output Oscillator Converter.....	224
The Front Cover.....	208	Sensitive Photorelay .....	250
Stabilized Transistor Audio Oscillator ..	208	Water Load For High Power UHF.....	232
Environmental Testing Lab.....	208	Ceramic Magnets Focus TV Tubes.....	238
Magnetic-Amplifier Phase-Shift Correc- tor .....	208	High-Speed Facsimile .....	246
		Pertinent Patents .....	248

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS featured in this issue:

	Page
Production Techniques ..	262
New Products .....	308
Plants and People .....	362
New Books .....	410
Backtalk .....	420

## Pi Matching Networks

R. W. JOHNSON  
*Electronic Engineer  
Pasadena, Calif.*

USUAL SOLUTIONS for the circuit parameters of pi matching networks require reference to charts or curves, or substitution in quadratic formulas. This article will discuss a simplified approach based on transmission-line analogy.

A transmission line of arbitrary electrical length  $\theta$  can be repre-

present discussion. The equivalent for a lossless line is shown in Fig. 1A on this page.

In a transmission line an odd number of quarter-wavelengths long, an impedance transformation takes place between input and output terminals. The input impedance is given by  $Z_o^2/Z_L$ , where  $Z_o$  is the characteristic impedance of the line and  $Z_L$  is the load impedance. The

pi equivalent of Fig. 1A reduces to either the network of Fig. 1B, or Fig. 1C for the odd-quarter-wave case.

The selection of the parameters of a lumped-constant pi network can be made by calculating the required  $Z_o$  as the square root of the input-output impedance product, and using reactances of this value in Fig. 1B and Fig. 1C. Where

## RADAR CHART COMPARATOR

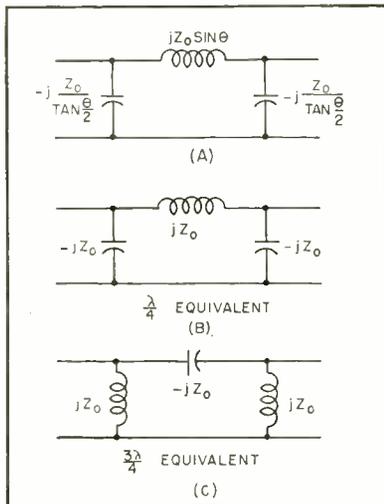


FIG. 1—Pi network equivalent for a lossless line (A) reduces to (B), or to (C) for odd-quarter-wave cases

sented by a pi equivalent network, for the purposes of analysis. The equivalence, while not valid for all considerations, is exact for the



Identification of light blobs on a radar screen, indicating objects surrounding a ship, is often difficult for a navigator. A British invention makes it possible to superimpose the radar display upon a standard chart of the area. The chart comparison unit, which is attached to the radar indicator, also projects an arrow upon the chart below to show the navigator his position and heading

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### SPECIFICATIONS:

**RF RANGE:** 175-250 megacycles in one range, accurate to  $\pm 0.5\%$ . Main frequency dial also calibrated in 24 equal divisions for use with vernier frequency dial.

**VERNIER FREQUENCY DIAL:** This dial is divided into approximately 100 equal scale divisions and is coupled to the main frequency dial by a 24:1 gear train. The approximate frequency change per vernier division is 35 kc.

**FREQUENCY MODULATION (DEVIATION):** The FM deviation is continuously variable from zero to 240 kc. The modulation meter is calibrated in three FM ranges (1) 0-24 kc., (2) 0-80 kc., and (3) 0-240 kc. deviation.

**AMPLITUDE MODULATION:** Utilizing the internal audio oscillator amplitude modulation may be obtained over the range of 0-50% with meter calibration points of 30% and 50%. By means of an external audio oscillator the RF carrier may be amplitude modulated to substantially 100%. A front panel jack is provided which permits direct connection of an external modulating voltage source to the final stage for pulse and square wave modulation. Under these conditions the rise time of the modulated carrier is less than 0.25 microseconds and the decay time less than 0.8 microseconds.

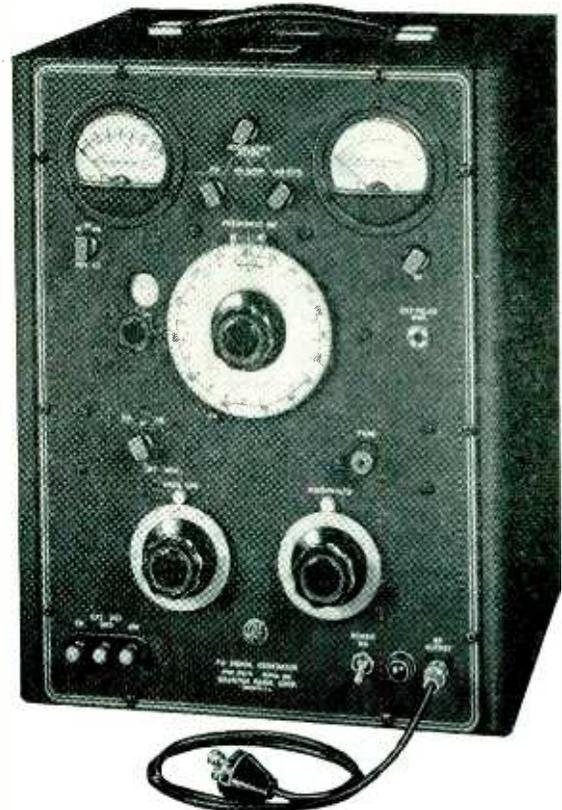
**MODULATION CONTROLS:** Separate potentiometers are provided for continuous control of FM and AM levels.

**MODULATING OSCILLATOR:** The internal AF oscillator may be switched to provide either frequency or amplitude modulation. It may also be switched off. Eight fixed frequencies between 50 cycles and 15 kilocycles are available, any one of which may be selected by a rotary type switch.

**RF OUTPUT VOLTAGE:** The RF output voltage is continuously variable over a range from 0.1 microvolt to 0.2 volts at the terminals of the output cable. The impedance of the RF output jack, looking into the instrument, is 53 ohms resistive.

**DISTORTION: FM:** The overall FM distortion at 75 kc. is less than 2%, and at 240 kc. less than 10%.

**AM:** The distortion present at the RF output for 30% amplitude



modulation is less than 3% and for 50% AM less than 6.5. At 100% the distortion is 12% to 15% depending upon the modulating frequency.

**SPURIOUS RF OUTPUT:** All spurious RF output voltages are at least 25 db. below the desired fundamental. Total RMS spurious FM from the 60 cycles power source is down more than 50 db., with 75 kc. deviation as a reference level.

### EXTERNAL MODULATION REQUIREMENTS:

**Frequency Modulation:** The deviation sensitivity is 50 kc. per volt. For external FM the input impedance is 1500 ohms.

**Amplitude Modulation:** Approximately 45 volts are required for 50% modulation and 100 volts for 100% modulation. For external AM the input impedance is 7500 ohms.

**Audio Voltage for External Use:** There is available at the FM external oscillator binding posts about 5 volts a.c. maximum and at the AM external oscillator binding posts, 50 volts maximum.

**DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT:** Outside cabinet dimensions: 17" high, 13½" wide, 11½" deep. Weight: 35 pounds.

Price: \$980.00 F.O.B. Boonton, N. J.



**BOONTON RADIO**

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the load is made up of a parallel combination of resistance and reactance, the shunt susceptance need only be properly combined with the susceptance of the corresponding shunt arm of Fig. 1B to maintain a resistive input impedance.

#### General Unbalanced Case

The general pi network shown in Fig. 2A can be considered as made up of a balanced pi with ad-

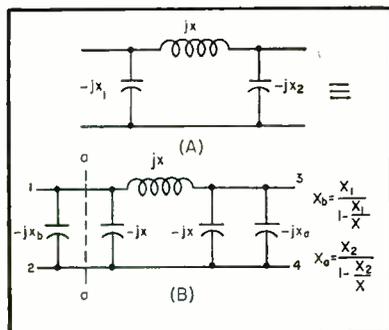


FIG. 2—General pi network (A) can be considered as a balanced pi network with added reactances (B)

ditional reactances shunting both input and output, as shown in Fig. 2B. A similar equivalent can be constructed for reactances of opposite sign and can be used to examine the effects of changing frequency.

In this case, the impedance seen looking to the right of line  $a-a$ , when a load impedance  $Z_L$  is connected across terminals 3-4, is  $X^2/Z_L + jX^2/X_a$ . This is a series combination of resistance and inductive reactance when  $Z_L$  is resistive and  $X_a$  is capacitive. This series combination is then shunted by the capacitive reactance  $X_b$ , similar to an ordinary parallel tuned circuit of finite Q.

It is evident that a value of  $X_b$  can be found for which this total combination, which is the input impedance at terminals 1-2, becomes resistive. This value of  $X_b$ , however, depends on resistance  $R_L$ , and so the input impedance will be resistive only for a given value of  $R_L$ . This is another way of saying that the exact resonant frequency of a parallel resonant circuit depends on the Q of the circuit. In the balanced case previously considered, where all three reactances

are equal, the input impedance is a pure resistance for any value of  $R_L$ , as long as frequency remains constant. Where a variable pure resistance is to be transformed, therefore, the balanced pi offers obvious advantages over the unbalanced pi, at any given frequency.

#### Tandem Networks

An interesting property of matching networks arises when such networks are connected in tandem, as shown in Fig. 3. This connection is analogous to the tandem stub-matching system commonly used in antenna work. The impedance seen looking to the right of section  $a-a$  is  $Z_{o1}^2/Z_L$ . This impedance is the load for the second network, and so the input impedance  $Z$  becomes  $Z = Z_L (Z_{o2}/Z_{o1})^2$ . The double transformation cancels the usual reciprocal relationship, as will any even number of quarter-wave sections. Here, the transformation ratio between  $Z$

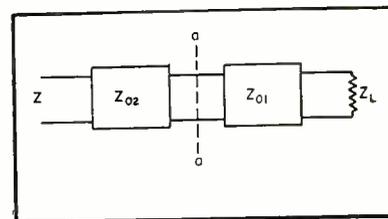


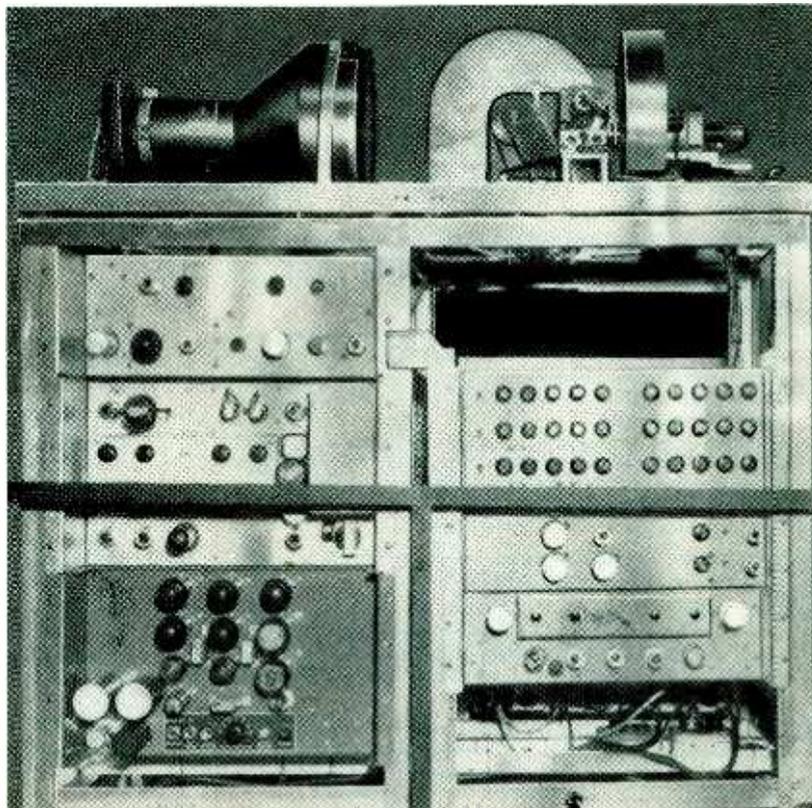
FIG. 3—Tandem network has transformation ratio dependent only on the ratio of the impedances

and  $Z_L$  depends only upon the ratio of  $Z_{o2}$  to  $Z_{o1}$ , and not upon their actual values, in this lossless case. This property has considerable utility when the desired transformation ratio is large, and would require an abnormally high value of  $Z_o$  for the single case.

Transformations of much greater than 10 to 1 are easily possible with the tandem circuit. The same principle can be extended for more tandem sections, and in the limiting case, is analogous to a tapered transmission line.

(Continued on p 208)

## ONE-TUBE COLOR CAMERA



Color television pickup using only one camera tube is accomplished with the CBS Chromacoder. The picture is viewed first with a field-sequential camera using a single image orthicon. The 525-line, 180-field picture is then displayed on the monochrome picture tube at the left. The red, blue and green fields are then scanned by each of three Vidicons (right) according to NTSC-proposed standards. The outputs of the three Vidicons are then encoded in the manner normally used to produce an NTSC color signal

The first characteristic which the user has a right to expect in a precision potentiometer is accurate performance...and in precision potentiometers, performance depends upon the coil.

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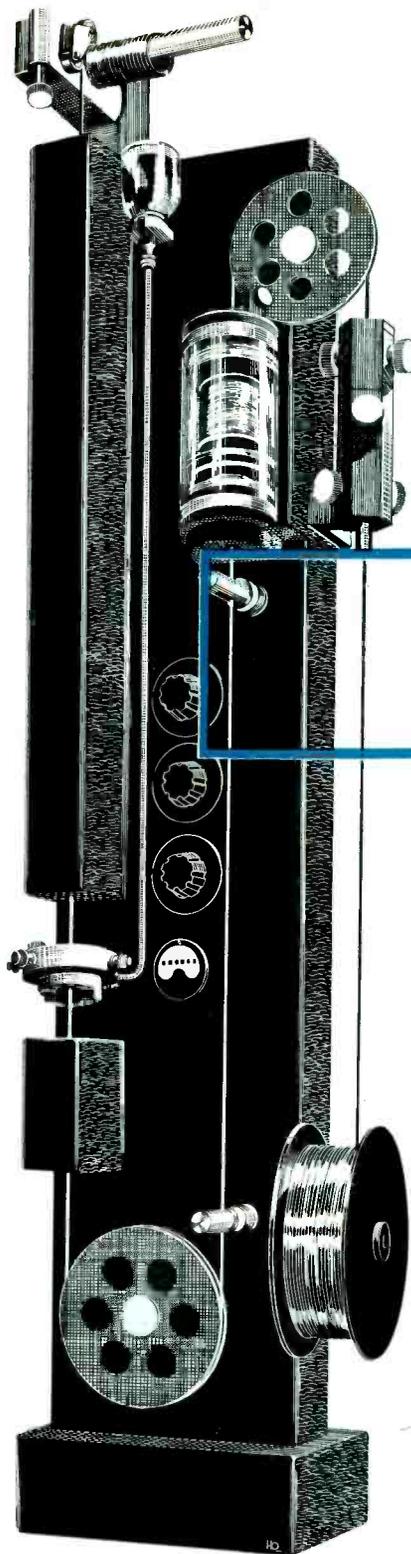
The wire travels on...through a small pre-heater...then past jets which coat it with just the right amount of insulating varnish...and through an infrared oven to dry the varnish. Finally, the wire is coiled into a helix of the correct diameter by another set of rollers...and cut to the desired length of one to forty turns.

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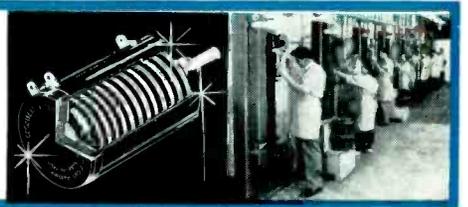
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ELECTRONICS — December, 1953



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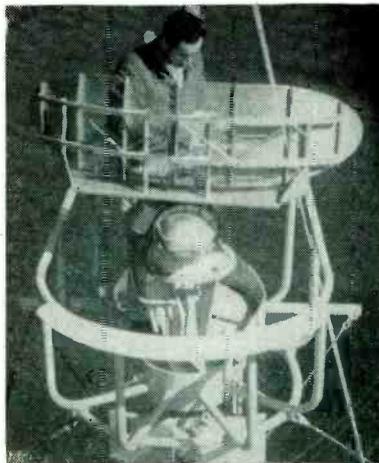
221

207

## THE FRONT COVER

**C**OMMERCIAL-TYPE RADAR is used on new Army craft designed to traverse shallow rivers, harbors and waterways. Prototype of the new 220-foot barge was launched last month. It will be employed in overseas military installations. Navigator's display screen in pilot's room will enable maneuvering among buoys, banks of rivers and channel markers in dark or foggy weather.

Similar electronic equipment is used on countless military craft, the exact number being classified. More



than 2,300 merchant craft, which require radar licenses from FCC, are so equipped.

## Stabilized Transistor Audio Oscillator

THE AUDIO-FREQUENCY oscillator circuit shown in Fig. 1 uses two transistors in push-pull class-C operation. Overall efficiency is on the order of 75 percent. Distortion is low, and signal-to-noise ratio

of the oscillator is better than 100 db.

Amplitude is stabilized to about 1 percent over a wide range of supply voltages, output loads and temperatures by making use of silicon junction diodes that exhibit Zener effect. The Zener effect is the property of a semiconductor

junction that causes a sharp decrease from thousands of megohms to a few hundred ohms in the back resistance of a diode when the applied voltage reaches a certain value. This voltage is called the Zener voltage.

The action is similar to the sharp increase in conduction in a gas-discharge voltage-regulator tube. In the circuit shown, Zener diode is used in place of a reference battery. Series and shunt thermistors make compensation for changes in the

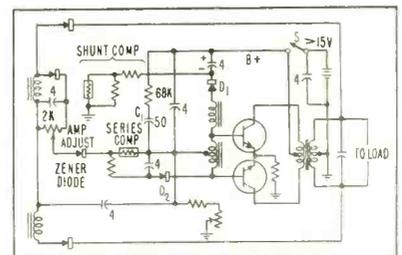


FIG. 1—Audio oscillator circuit uses temperature-compensated Zener diode for stabilization. All transformers windings are on a common core

temperature-sensitive Zener diode. Diodes  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  supply d-c voltages for compensation.

Capacitor  $C$ , and the 68,000-ohm series resistor supply a surge of current to the base winding when switch  $S$  is closed. This is needed to start oscillations since zero bias would cause cutoff.

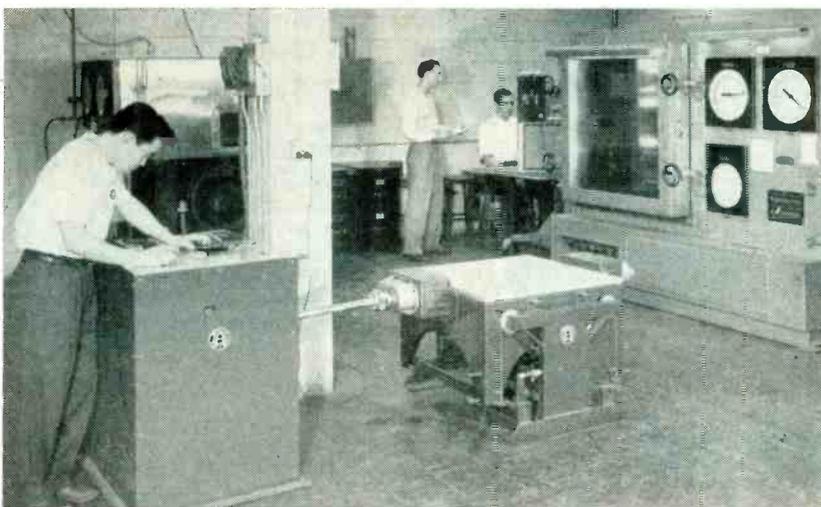
This article has been abstracted from a paper "An Amplitude Stabilized Transistor Oscillator" by E. R. Kretzmer, presented at the National Electronics Conference, September 1953.

## Magnetic-Amplifier Phase-Shift Corrector

ONE OF THE problems in servo-mechanism work is the provision of satisfactory compensating or phase-correcting networks for a-c carrier-type systems. The problem arises from the fact that such networks must shift the phase of the envelope of a suppressed-carrier amplitude-modulated signal without shifting the phase of the carrier. Some difficulty is encountered in meeting these requirements without excessive attenuation

The circuit shown in Fig. 1

## ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING LAB



Environmental testing laboratory of the Admiral Corp. in Chicago, Ill includes vibration table in foreground and weather simulating unit at right. The vibration table produces 4,000 vibrations a minute for testing aircraft and shipboard electronic equipment. Climatic-test chambers can subject equipment to a temperature range from  $-100$  to  $185$  F. Relative humidity can be varied from 20 to 98 percent. For testing aircraft equipment, altitudes from sea level to 80,000 feet can be simulated

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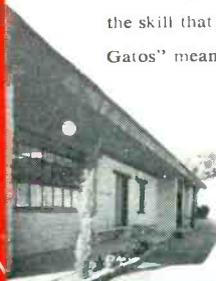


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maintains output carrier in phase with input carrier within 20 degrees. Carrier frequency is not allowed to vary more than 10 percent and attenuation is held to a minimum. A suppressed-carrier signal  $E_s$  is applied at  $T_1$ . The

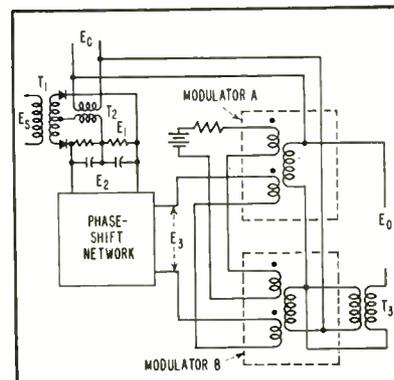


FIG. 1—Two magnetic modulators are used in circuit to maintain input carrier in phase with output carrier

carrier is injected by the secondary of  $T_2$  providing an a-m carrier  $E_1$  to the phase-shift network. This is demodulated and  $E_2$  appears as an a-c voltage of signal frequency.

If no d-c phase-shift circuit is used  $E_2$  will equal  $E_s$  and the input to the modulators. The low-frequency input of each modulator is used to vary the output of the modulators. Carrier output of modulator B is reversed in phase by transformer  $T_3$ , having its secondary in series with the output of modulator A.

Using this arrangement the output is a suppressed carrier at the same signal frequency as the input. Desired lead or lag characteristics can be introduced by the d-c or lag network.

This article has been abstracted from a paper "The Magnetic Modulator in A-C Servo Corrective Networks" presented at National Electronics Conference by C. Voltz.

Magnetron Power Indicator

BY MARCUS NOWOGRODSKI AND  
VICTOR J. STEIN

Amperex Electronics Corp.  
Hicksville, N. Y.

THE HIGH PEAK power levels generated by pulsed magnetron oscillators make possible the use of

gas-discharge devices for detection of r-f energy in the magnetron output transmission line. When these visual-indication devices are used in conjunction with measuring instruments, they may appreciably reduce testing time, particularly on production-type test stations.

In the instrument to be described, the extinction properties of the plasma discharge in neon bulbs are used.

Equal concentrations of electrons and positive ions exist in the plasma. If these equal distributions are destroyed by causing electrons to drift unidirectionally forming regions of positive-ion accumulation within the plasma, the discharge can be locally extinguished. This is the mechanism of the formation of the series of striations frequently observed in the positive columns of gas-discharge tubes.

An NE-2 neon lamp is loop-coupled to the waveguide transmission line so that one of its electrodes is at the waveguide potential for low-frequency signals. The coupling is very loose, so that the r-f energy reaching the neon bulb is just capable of sustaining a plasma discharge within the tube. If a d-c, or low-frequency a-c, potential difference is applied between the two electrodes of the neon lamp, the glow will extinguish. The voltage required to extinguish the discharge is proportional to the pulse power in the waveguide transmission line.

The upper limit of power levels for which the device will operate is determined by the coupled energy level for which no extinction occurs, while the lower limit of operation occurs at energy levels for which no continuous discharge can be sustained. Thus the coupling must be adjusted for the desired range of power levels in the waveguide. This is not a serious limitation, as the instrument is meant to be calibrated and used for measurements of output power of a specific magnetron type.

It was found advantageous to decouple the neon lamp from the waveguide to the point where the propagated energy levels are insufficient to start the discharge

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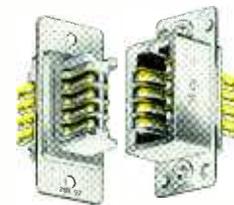
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Gold-plated contacts are also featured on AMPHENOL's blue Ribbon connectors. These connectors provide absolute ease of insertion and extraction in plug-in type sub-assemblies—incorporate the finest materials, including the new 1-501 blue dielectric.



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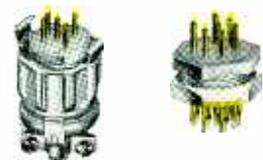
AMPHENOL precision-manufactured coaxial cables have polyethylene or new high low-temperature plastic dielectrics and provide years of top quality performance. Constant inspection during every phase of manufacture insures the quality of the final product.



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## MINIATURE CONNECTORS

AMPHENOL miniature connectors are for positive interconnection of miniature electronic equipment. Contacts are gold-plated, dielectric material is AMPHENOL 1-501 blue diallyl phthalate and hardware is nickel-plated brass. Available with either socket or pin contacts.



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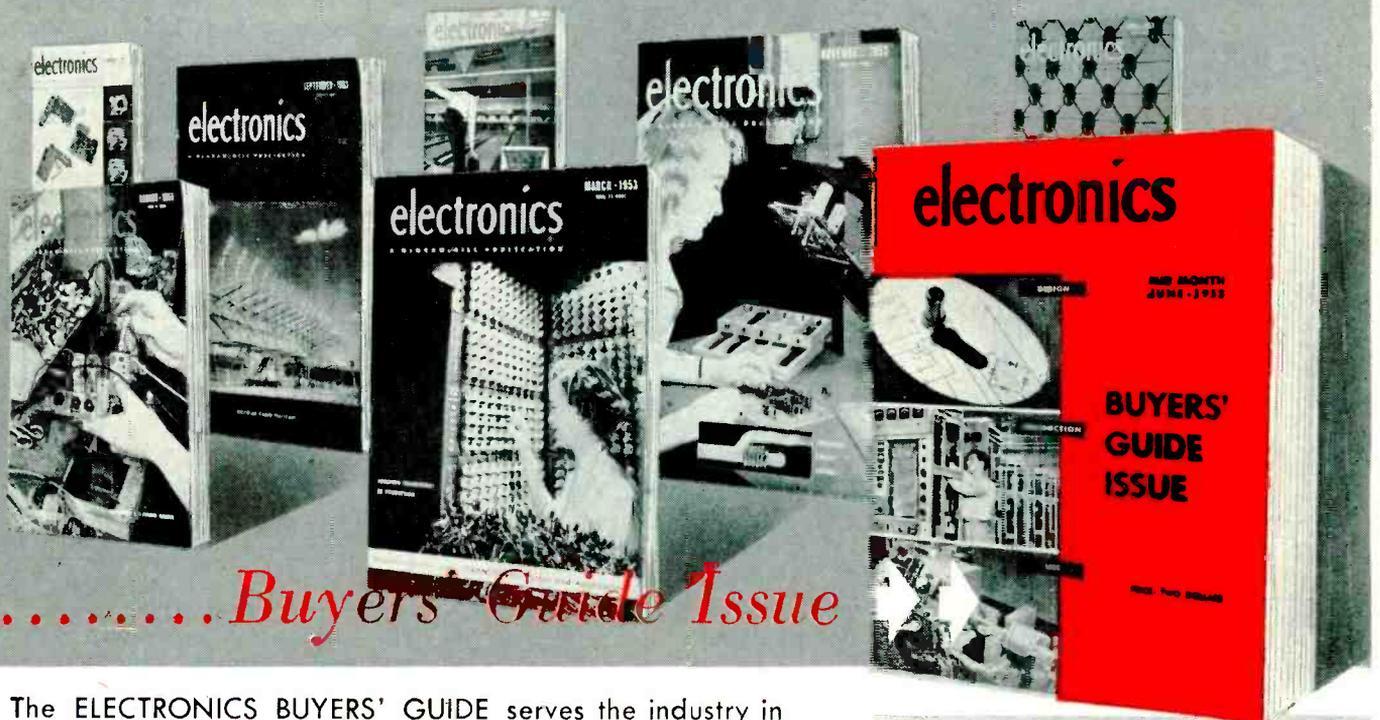
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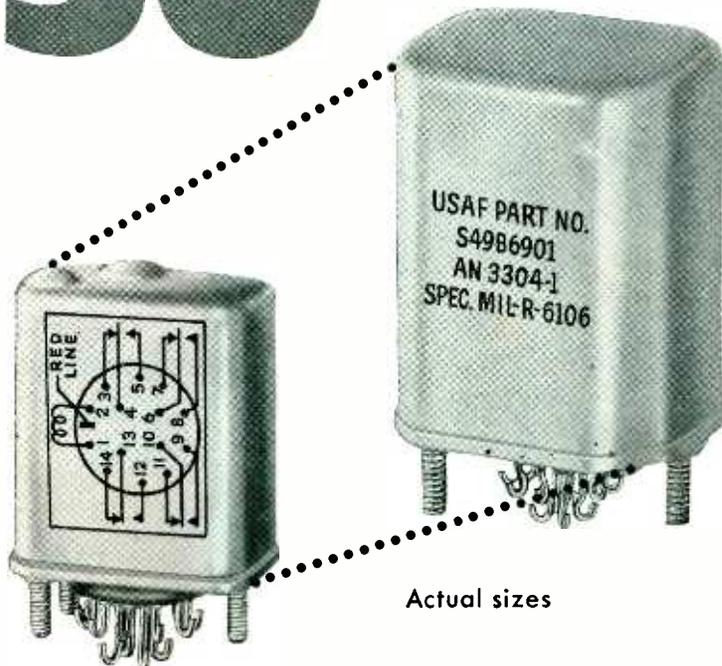
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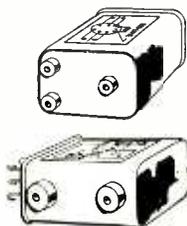
## R-B-M 22300 SERIES

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Maximum contacts—6 Form A and 4 Form C—3 ampere 28 Volts. D. C. coil construction only. Maximum coil resistance 5000 ohms. Minimum power .75 watts. Also available in AN 3304 can for dynamotor or low capacitance application.



Optional Mounting Arrangements

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without additional priming with momentary application of low-frequency potential difference to start the glow. This priming feature, while easily accomplished in practice, greatly extended the range of powers for which the instrument performed reliably. Since the energy required to sustain the discharge is lower than that required to start it, the neon lamp, once

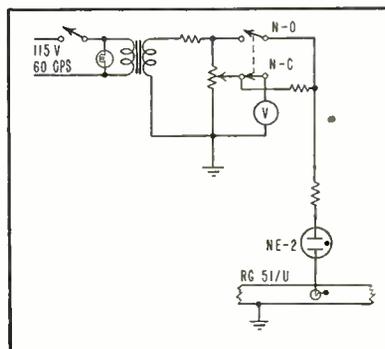


FIG. 1—Magnetron pulsed-power indicator uses extinction point of NE-2 lamp to measure power

primed, remains lit until the application of the metered extinguishing voltage across its electrodes.

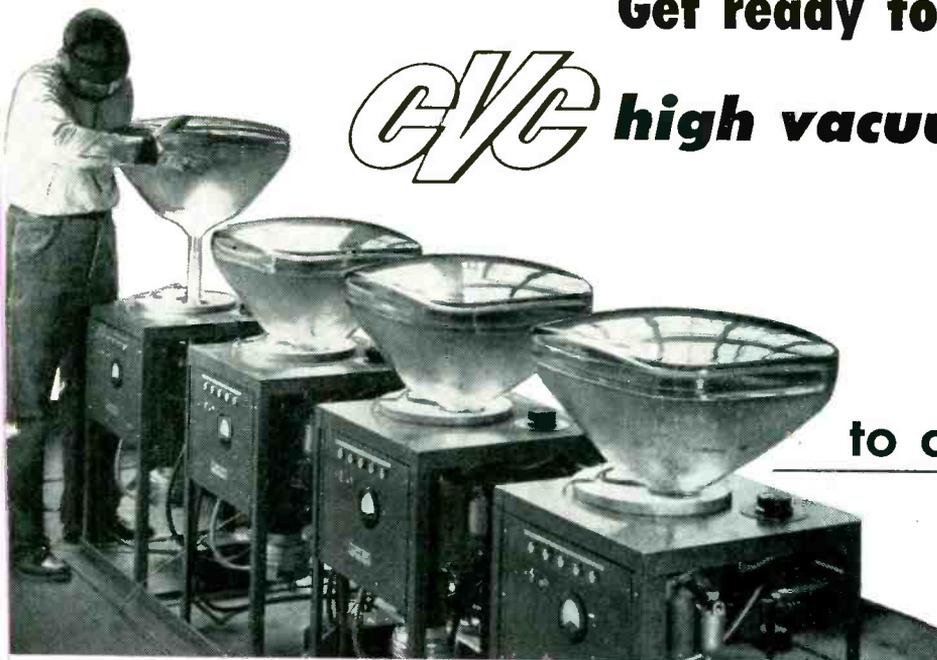
Priming can also be accomplished by momentarily increasing the coupling between the waveguide and the neon lamp. This can be done mechanically by a spring-loaded metallic post movable across the coupling iris in the waveguide wall.

The unit described is capable of measuring pulse-power levels of approximately 20 to 75 kilowatts, is shown in Fig. 1. The device consists of a short section of RG51/U waveguide with a coupling iris in its narrow side, to which is coupled a NE-2 neon lamp. An isolation transformer is used so that the waveguide can be maintained at ground potential. A pushbutton switch applies the priming a-c voltage to the neon lamp, while at the same time opening the voltmeter circuit. An rms-reading a-c voltmeter is used for monitoring the extinction voltage.

A calibration chart of the instrument against a water load is shown in Fig. 2. For the coupling arrangement used, the neon lamp fails to extinguish when pulse-power levels exceed 75 kw, and the discharge is not reliably sustained

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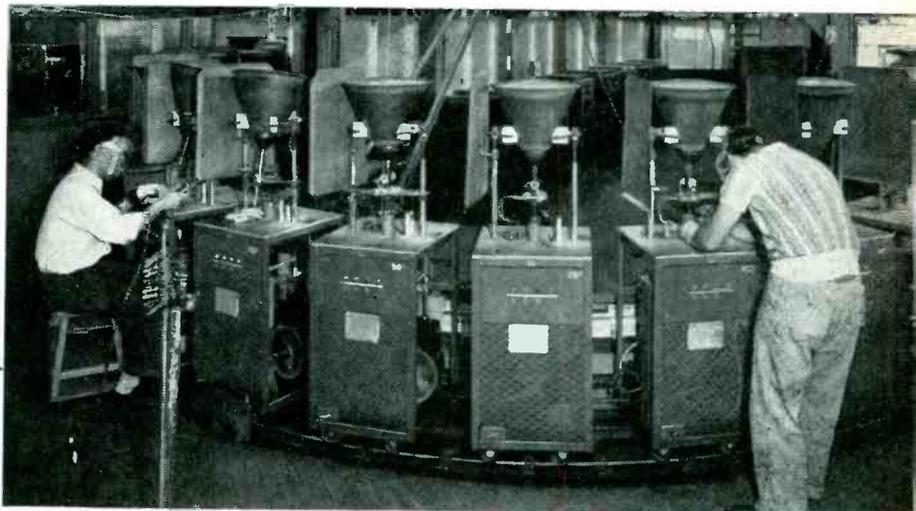
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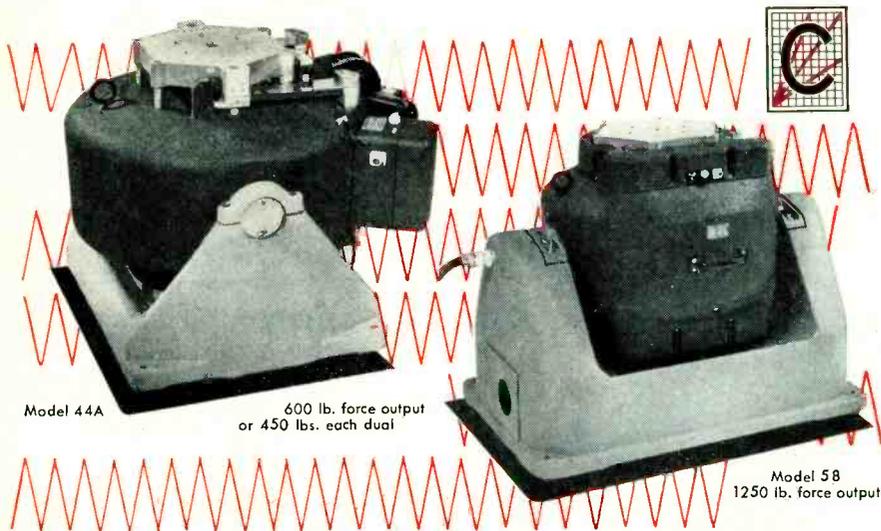
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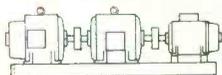
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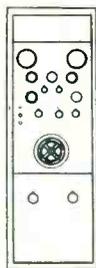
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5. Low stray magnetic field at Shaker Table, 150 gauss max. @ surface.
6. Attachment to table by means of replaceable stainless steel inserts.
7. Trunnion-mounted, for operation in vertical or horizontal positions.
8. 1" total armature stroke — Cut out switches for overtravel protection.
9. Rugged, resonance — free cast base.
10. Smooth, clean lines.

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2. Calibrated cartridge type signal generator. Easy to maintain. Furnished with shaker.
3. Rugged lightweight armature.
4. Same as 44A.
5. Same as 44A. Low initial stray field may be still further reduced by degaussing coils available for both models at extra cost.
6. Same as 44A.
7. Trunnion-mounted, isolation pads at trunnions.
8. ¾" max. total stroke. Cut out switches for overtravel protection.
9. Same as 44A.
10. Smooth, clean lines, concealed blowers.



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for levels below 20 kw. Repeatability of readings is excellent, and the overall accuracy is of the order of 5 percent.

The instrument was constructed for a magnetron operating in the 9,375 ± 30-mc band. The vswr introduced by the unit was less than

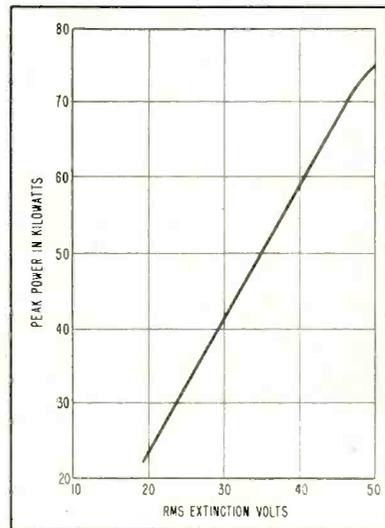


FIG. 2—Plot of power against extinction voltage of NE-2 bulb shows good linearity

1.1:1 over the range of 9,255 to 9,500 mc.

In addition to its use in the bench-testing of magnetrons, the device, owing to the simplicity of the associated circuitry, could possibly be incorporated in the output transmission line of a radar set, providing a quick and easy check on the transmitted power. With a visual-indication wavemeter also incorporated in the line, power and frequency of the radar transmitter could be monitored at will.

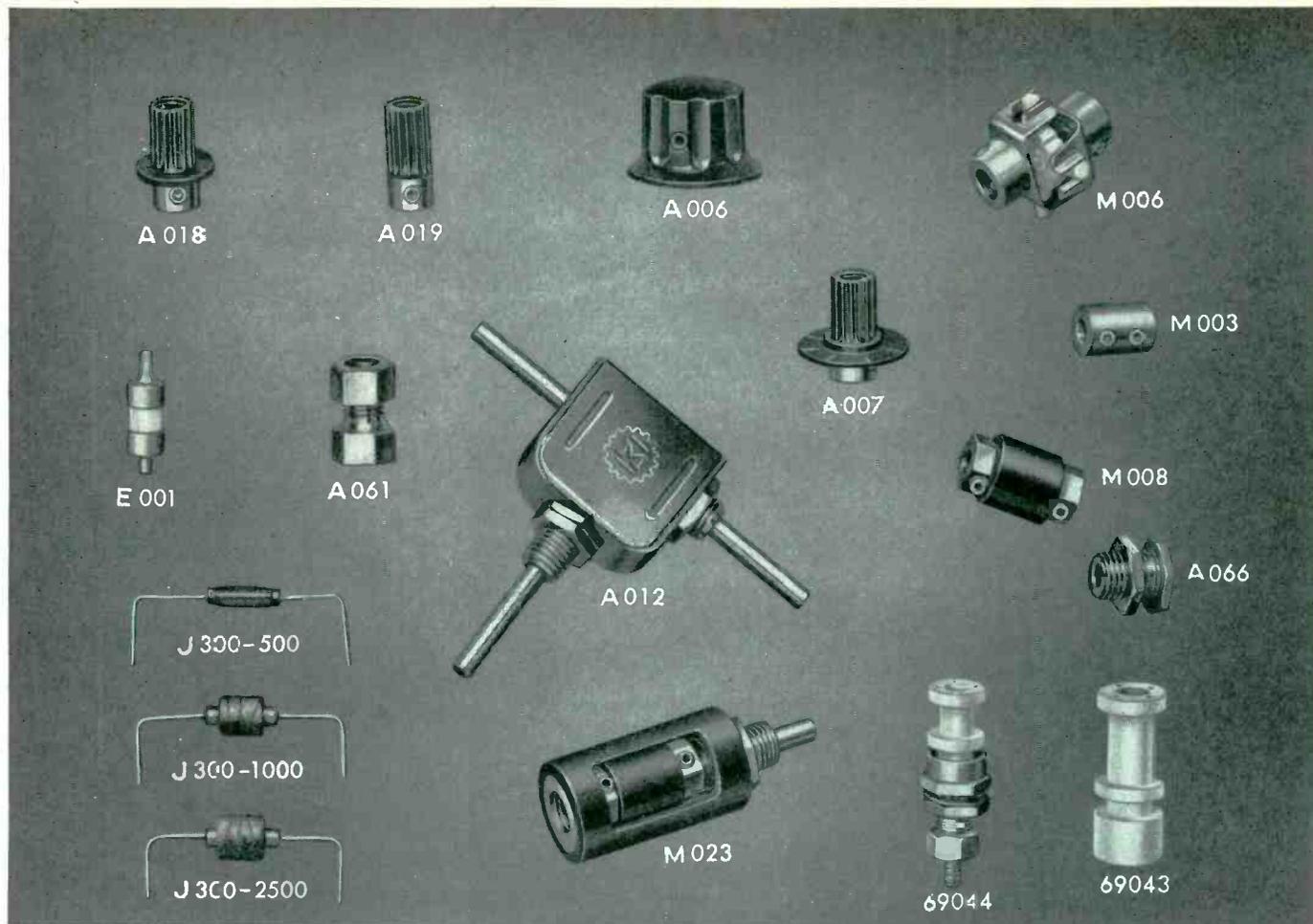
### Vest-Pocket Transistor-Alpha Meter

By BRANCH P. KERFOOT

Government Radar Section  
RCA-Victor Division  
Camden, N. J.

RAPID AND ACCURATE checks of the current-gain property, alpha, of junction transistors such as the type 2N34, when used in a base-input circuit, can be made with the circuit shown in Fig. 1.

A need exists in breadboard development work occasionally to check transistors suspected of appreciable change of behavior due to aging or overload. Base-to-collector current gain provides a use-



## MINIATURIZED COMPONENTS

DESIGNED for APPLICATION miniaturized components developed for use in our own equipment such as the 90901 Oscilloscope, are now available for separate sale. Many of these parts are similar in most details except size with their equivalents in our standard component parts group and in certain devices where complete miniaturization is not paramount, a combination of standard and miniature components may possibly be used to advantage. For convenience, we have also listed on this page the extremely small sized coil forms from our standard catalogue. Additional miniature and subminiature components are in process of design and will be announced shortly.

CODE	DESCRIPTION	NET PRICE
A006	Matches standard knobs in style. Black plastic with brass insert. For $\frac{1}{8}$ " shaft. Overall height $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ ".	\$ .42
A007	Same as A018 except for $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter plastic dial with 5 index lines.	.48
A012	Right angle drive. $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter shafts. Single hole mounting bushing $\frac{1}{4}$ "-32 diameter.	3.90
A018	$\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter black plastic knob with brass insert for $\frac{1}{8}$ " shaft. Skirt diameter $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Overall height $\frac{3}{8}$ ". Unique design has screwdriver slot in top.	.39

CODE	DESCRIPTION	NET PRICE
A019	Similar to A018, but without flange.	\$ .36
A061	Shaft lock for $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter shaft. $\frac{1}{4}$ "-32 bushing. Nickel plated brass.	.39
A066	Shaft bearing for $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter shafts. Nickel plated brass. Fits $\frac{1}{16}$ " diameter hole.	.36
E001	Steatite standoff or tie-point integral mounting eyelet. .205 overall diameter. Box of five.	.90
J300-500	Iron core RF choke 500 uh.	.42
J300-1000	Iron core RF choke 1000 uh.	.42
J300-2500	Iron core RF choke 2500 uh.	.42
M003	Solid coupling for $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter shaft. Nickel plated brass.	.30
M006	Universal joint style flexible coupling. Spring finger. Steatite insulation. Nickel plated brass for $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter shafts.	.75
M008	Insulated coupling, with nickel plated brass inserts for $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter shafts.	.48
M023	Insulated shaft extension for mounting sub miniature potentiometer with $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter shafts and $\frac{1}{4}$ "-32 bushing.	1.35
69043	Steatite coil form. Adjustable core. Top tuned. Tapped 4-40 hole in case for mounting. Winding space $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " length.	.84
69044	Steatite coil form. Adjustable brass core. Bottom tuned. Mounting by No. 1D-32 brass base. Winding space .187 diameter by $\frac{3}{16}$ " length.	.84

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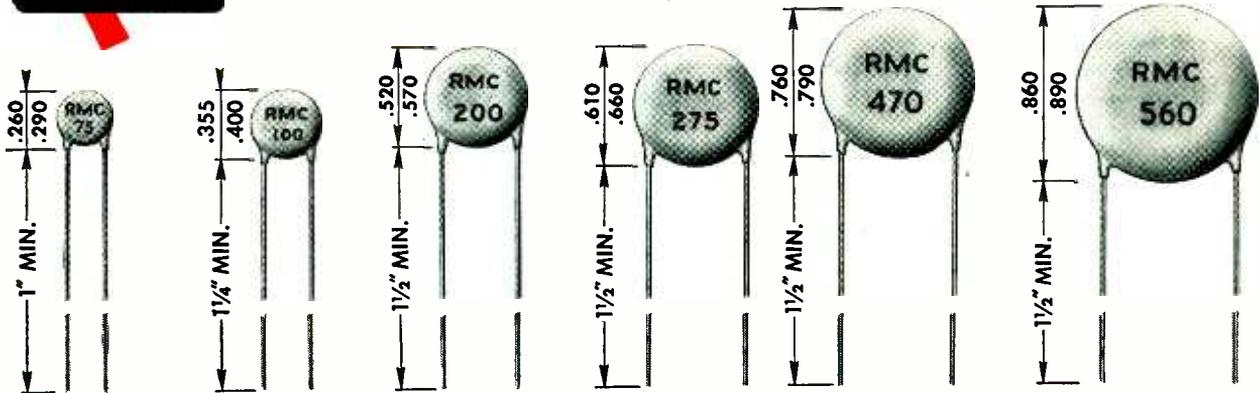


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NPO	2- 12	13- 27	28- 60	61- 75 MMF	76-100 MMF	101-150 MMF
N- 33	2- 15	16- 27	28- 60	61- 75	76-100	101-150
N- 80	2- 15	16- 27	28- 60	61- 75	76-120	121-150
N- 150	2- 15	16- 30	31- 60	61- 75	76-140	141-150
N- 220	3- 15	16- 30	31- 75	76-100	101-150	151-190
N- 330	3- 15	16- 30	31- 75	76-100	101-150	151-190
N- 470	3- 20	21- 40	41- 80	80-120	121-200	201-240
N- 750	5- 25	26- 56	57-150	151-200	201-280	281-350
N-1400	15- 50	51-100	101-200	200-250	251-330	331-560
N-2200	47- 75	76-120	121-200	201-275	276-470	471-560

RMC Type C temperature compensating DISCAPS are available in a wide range of capacities in temperature coefficients between P-100 and N-2200. Featuring smaller size, lower self inductance, and greater dielectric strength, Type C DISCAPS assure trouble-free performance on VHF or UHF applications. Rated at 1000 working volts, DISCAPS provide a high safety factor.

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If you have a design problem requiring a standard or special type of ceramic capacitor our engineers are at your service.

## SPECIFICATIONS:

POWER FACTOR: Less than .1% at 1 megacycle

WORKING VOLTAGE: 1000 V.D.C.

TEST VOLTAGE (FLASH): 2000 V.D.C.

CODING: Capacity, tolerance and TC stamped on disc

INSULATION: Durez phenolic-vacuum waxed

INITIAL LEAKAGE RESISTANCE: Guaranteed higher than 7500 megohms

AFTER HUMIDITY LEAKAGE RESISTANCE: Guaranteed higher than 1000 megohms

LEADS: No. 22 tinned copper (.026 dia.)

TOLERANCES:  $\pm 5\%$   $\pm 10\%$   $\pm 20\%$

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# PROJECT TINKERTOY

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**what it is**

Project TINKERTOY is the code name for a development by the National Bureau of Standards. It consists of a design system and automatic machinery for the **MECHANIZED PRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT**. This program was sponsored by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics as an industrial preparedness measure in production research.

**how it affects  
your production of  
electronic equipment**

A high speed mechanized production process, the Project TINKERTOY method is also economical for small quantities.\* Production of one or one million units is practical without design change. The ultimate in standardization of tooling and assembly is possible, and a minimum of skilled labor is required. Under this new design system you easily shift production over a wide range of products — rapidly and economically. This new mechanized production method guarantees uniformity of product *plus* automatic quality control, giving increased reliability. Production engineering costs are minimized because the development model actually *is* the final production design.

\* Small pilot runs, using an equivalent hand module assembly method, are actually competitive with quantity production runs by present day methods.

The heart of the N.B.S. system is the "module", consisting of half a dozen ceramic wafers interconnected by a dozen "riser" wires. Each wafer can contain as many as four tape resistors, ceramic disk condensers, or a tube socket, plus silvered connections to the proper riser wire. A single module can contain an entire circuit including a tube socket and twenty components as illustrated below left. Coils and other miscellaneous components can also be included. Several modules can be sandwiched between two photo-etched circuits providing a complete package. Audio, video, IF and RF amplifiers; oscillators, sweep circuits and counters have been made by this method. Tests by Sanders Associates have shown this equipment capable of withstanding environmental conditions beyond Military requirements.

This entire circuit can be contained in one module

Section of radio altimeter before and after adaptation to Project TINKERTOY by Sanders Associates

Hand module assembly jig

**WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH YOUR EQUIPMENT—Now?** You can now profitably employ the hand module assembly method which is so inherently economical that pilot runs using this method are actually competitive with present day quantity production practice. The Project TINKERTOY modular design system has been utilized in hand module assembly methods at Sanders Associates, where a hand assembly facility has actually been the nucleus of the development and design engineering effort required for high quantity production.

Let Sanders Associates assist *you* in the redesign of your electronic equipment from conventional construction techniques to this new modular design technique. We offer a "know-how" gained from two years of major engineering adaptations and environmental tests of the Project TINKERTOY modular design to various electronic equipment. Furthermore, our knowledge concerning hand module assembly methods is backed by experience gained from developing and establishing the hand assembly facilities required under Project TINKERTOY. Write for our latest Bulletin, TODAY — Department 62.



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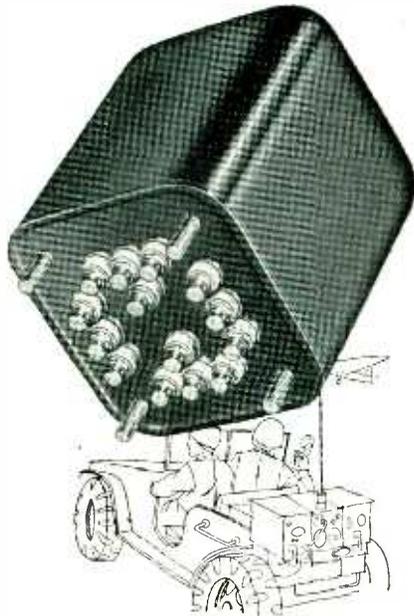


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PMS-70	MS-90026	200-100-0-100-200	70	385	6.3/5	2	6.3	4
PMS-70A	MS-90027	325-0-325	70	260	6.3/5	2	6.3	5
PMS-150	MS-90028	325-0-325	150	245	6.3	5	5	7½
PMS-175	MS-90029	400-0-400	175	318	5	3	6.3	10
PMS-250	MS-90030	450-0-450	250	345	5	3	6.3	13
PMS-350	MS-90031	350-0-350	250	255				7½
PMS-550	MS-90032	550-0-550	250	419				11
PMS-800	MS-90036	800-0-800	250	640				16½

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CATALOG NUMBER	MIL-T-27 PART NO.	SECONDARY Volts	SECONDAARY Amps	INSULATION VOLTS RMS	WT. LBS.
FMS-23	MS-90016	2.5	3.0	2500	1½
FMS-210	MS-90017	2.5	10	2500	2½
FMS-53	MS-90018	5.0	3.0	2500	1¾
FMS-510	MS-90019	5.0	10	2500	4
FMS-62	MS-90020	6.3	2.0	2500	1¾
FMS-65	MS-90021	6.3	5.0	2500	2¾
FMS-610	MS-90022	6.3 CT	10	2500	5
FMS-620	MS-90023	6.3	20	2500	8
FMS-210H	MS-90024	2.5	10	10000	4¾
FMS-510H	MS-90025	5.0	10	10000	7

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frequencies greater wiring care may be necessary, as well as adding shielded input and output leads and possibly bypassing the 1½-volt dry cell used.

A vtvm that is accurately responsive to the test frequency is necessary. There seems to be no reason that the physical layout and choice of components cannot be arranged for signals approaching one megacycle in frequency.

To use this circuit for similar npn transistors, such as the type 2N35, it is merely necessary to reverse the terminals of the 1½-volt cell.

Point-contact transistors such as the type 2N32, require more elaborate changes, and these are dictated by the specific types to be tested. It will probably be necessary to raise the collector bias (npn polarity), use the grounded-base circuit, provide d-c emitter bias, increase test signal amplitude (perhaps by ten times) and reduce the emitter current-measuring resistor perhaps to a tenth. Alpha (ce) will then be read in the 1 to 10 range.

Stability of readings depends directly on constancy of signal voltage whether from the a-c line or from a frequency generator.

Accuracy of readings is limited by the accuracy with which the two measured metering resistors possess the desired ratio (here 100 to 1) and by the linearity but not the absolute accuracy of the vtvm itself. It is expected that these resistors will preserve their ratio with temperature changes.

Tests made on sample junction transistors agree closely with previous measurements of alpha (cb) made under laboratory conditions. For alphas between 10 and 200 in value this circuit gives readings within approximately 5 percent of the other values, even though time and use of the transistors have occurred between the measurements.

Better accuracy is possible by further care in the choice of two measured components and in the calibration. Because the meter reading is relative to its calibration at full-scale deflection, overall reading accuracy is limited by the tracking accuracy of the instrument rel-

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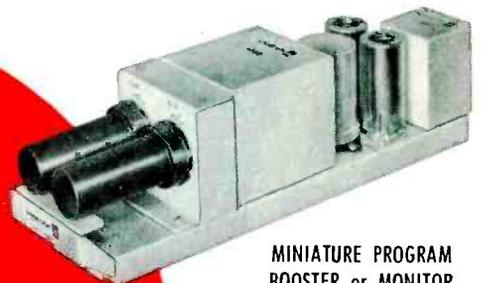


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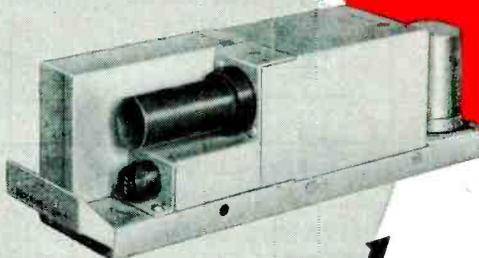


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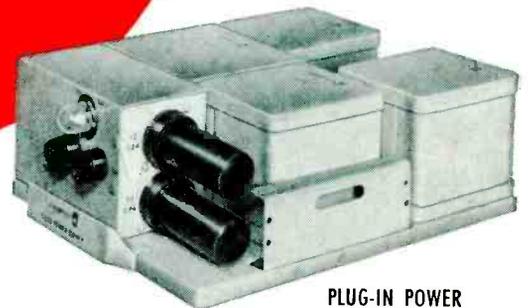
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## High Output Oscillator Converter

THE NEED FOR an electrometer amplifier with several hundred volts output emphasizes the advantages of some form of converter to transform the direct-voltage input to an alternating voltage. Experience with an electronic relay had shown that large changes in the amplitude of an oscillator could be obtained by small changes in the ratio of plate-to-grid voltage by the mechanical movement of a light metal vane. It was a simple matter to vary the feedback electronically and a rough amplifier working on this principle was made with surprising ease. Getting high sensitivity, speed of response, and stability in a feedback system, brought in a number of problems that were far different from those encountered in direct-coupled amplifiers.

The principle of operation is straightforward. In a perfectly linear oscillator, an infinitesimal change in the feedback ratio could

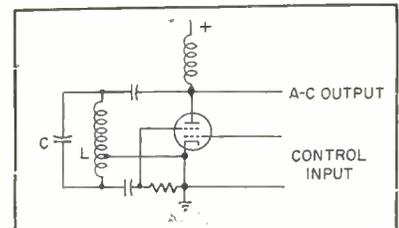


FIG. 1—Basic oscillator circuit for d-c conversion

start or stop oscillations so the ratio of a-c output to d-c input (gain) is infinite. Such a hypothetical oscillator is shown in Fig. 1 in which a Hartley circuit is used with a tetrode. Voltage on the control grid will change the gain of the second grid. At the frequency determined by  $L$  and  $C$ , a maximum of voltage of proper phase will be supplied to grid 2 to control tube current to energize the L-C circuit. If the gain around this circuit is exactly 1 and it is oscillating at a certain amplitude, it will continue to oscillate at that level indefinitely. If the circuit components are all linear, it would oscillate at constant amplitude at any other level at which it was started since gain

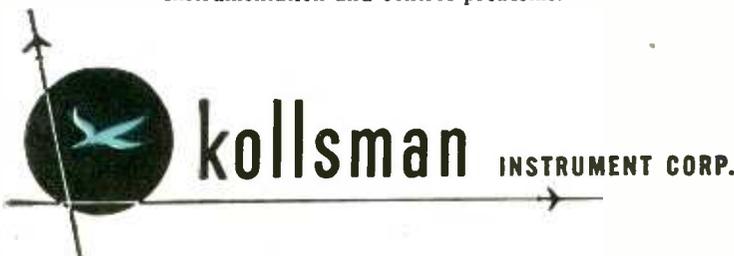
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## hot... or cold

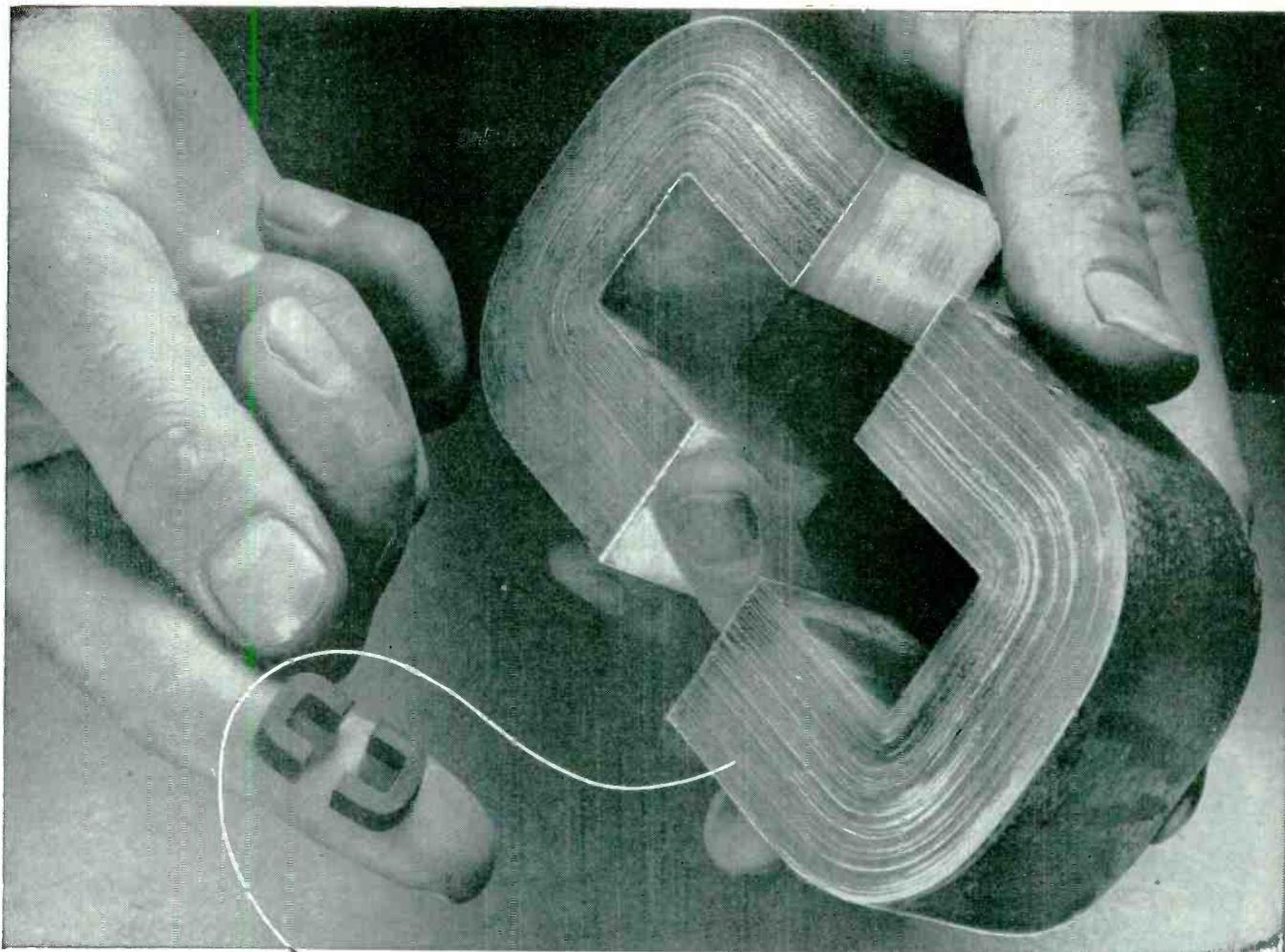
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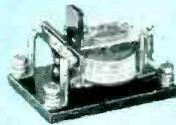
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✓ MULTIPOLE RELAY



✓ MIDGET RELAY



✓ CIRCUIT CONTROL

would remain at a value of 1.

In this tube, oscillation frequency is applied only to grid 2 for amplification, and grid 1 is varied by an input to control gain from grid 2 to plate. With the input at 0 volts, assume for illustration that tube gain is such as to give loop gain of exactly 1. As explained, oscillation level will not change. If the input changes slightly positive, loop gain will exceed 1 and amplitude will build up indefinitely. The converse applies if the input is negative. The character of the change is logarithmic, since each cycle must differ from the preceding one by a constant ratio as in Fig. 2.

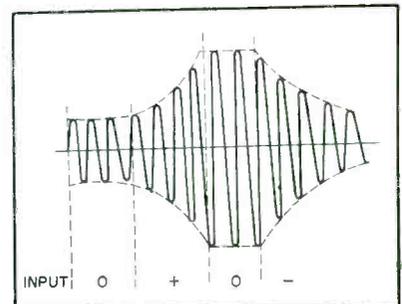


FIG. 2—Response of oscillator output to input signal

In actual tubes, the parameters are not linear and gains will not be infinite. If loop gain falls off with increasing amplitude, it will require an ever increasing input voltage, and there will be a definite, but not necessarily constant, value of gain between d-c input and a-c output. The d-c to a-c gain depends upon the rate of change of tube gain but not upon actual gain. A tube with a gain of less than unity is not inherently any less sensitive than one with a gain of a thousand.

The frequency of the carrier is limited by tube characteristics, but there is no limitation due to the method of conversion.

Lack of drift in this circuit depends upon gain characteristics and not on steady-state values of any potential except the control grid-cathode contact potential. This contact potential is indistinguishable from a signal and can cause as much trouble here as in direct-coupled amplifiers.

Response of the circuit at higher frequencies will be limited even though the d-c gain is infinite. Analysis indicates that the gain

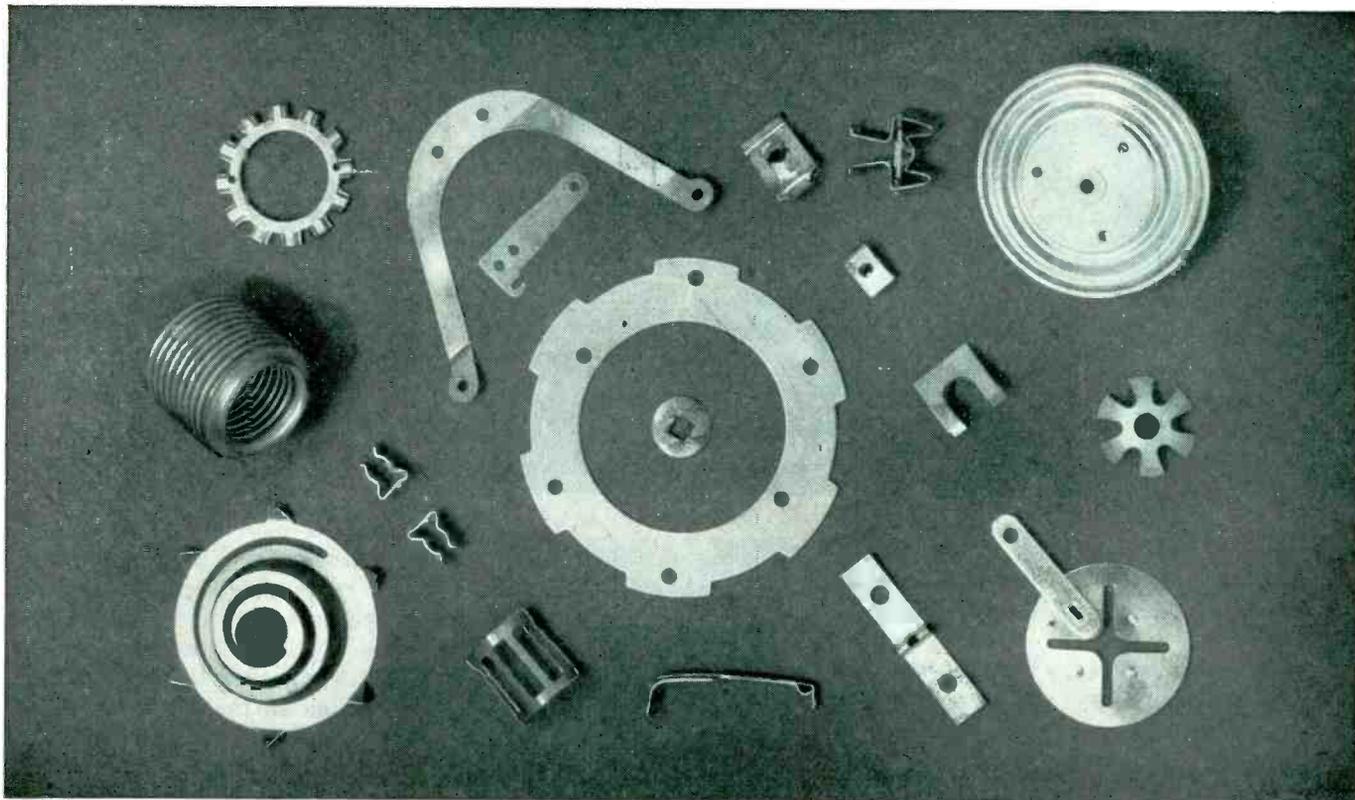
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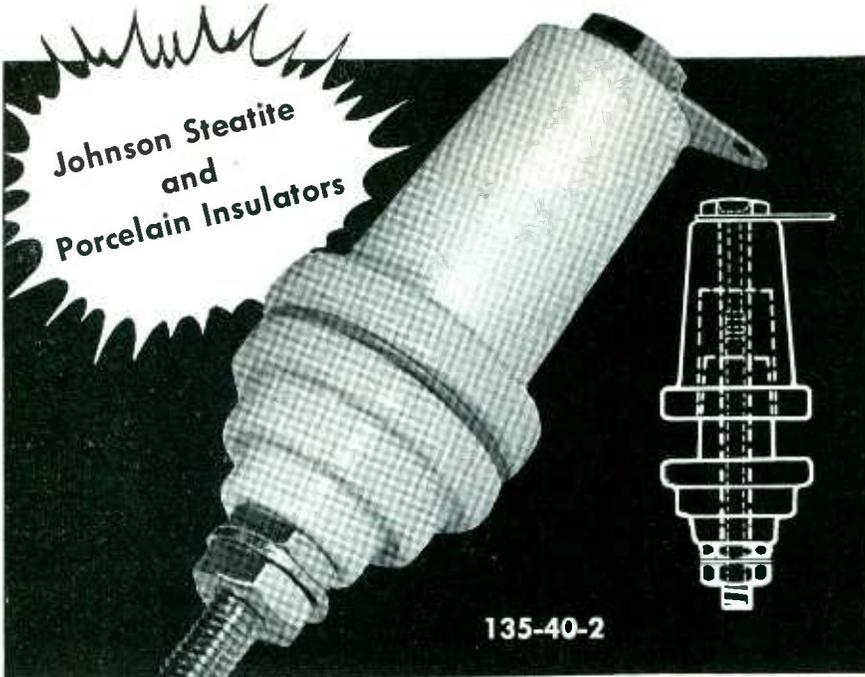
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drops to unity for a signal frequency equal to half the carrier frequency even though the steady-state gain might be infinite.

Besides nonlinearity of the tubes in the oscillator, gain may be limited by other forms of nonlinearity. If oscillation-frequency voltage from later amplifier stages or the

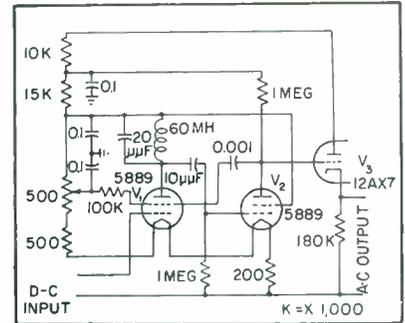


FIG. 3—Circuit of oscillator converter

rectified output gets back to the oscillator this voltage may oppose oscillation, requiring an increase of input. An increase in output rectifier efficiency with increasing amplitude reduces Miller-effect loading by the last stage on the next to last stage which then increases Miller-effect loading on the stage before and so on to the oscillator.

Precautions taken to achieve high gain include operating the oscillator at a low level, filtering power supply and feedback leads into the oscillator section, and isolating the following amplifier stages by a cathode follower.

Figure 3 shows a converter in which two type 5889 tubes are used. Heaters are supplied from a regulated supply to avoid gain changes. The first tube is operated at low voltages and conditions for low grid current and high gain sensitivity, and the second is at conditions for slight power gain, so that the screen grid of the first may be driven. Oscillation frequency of about 80 kc is determined by a parallel L-C circuit. The first tube is tuned so that stray capacitance will not load its high-impedance output. A cathode follower isolates the oscillator from the variable loading effects of later stages.

In this converter, the ratio of peak-to-peak changes in a-c to the d-c change depends upon the curvature of the tube characteristics with

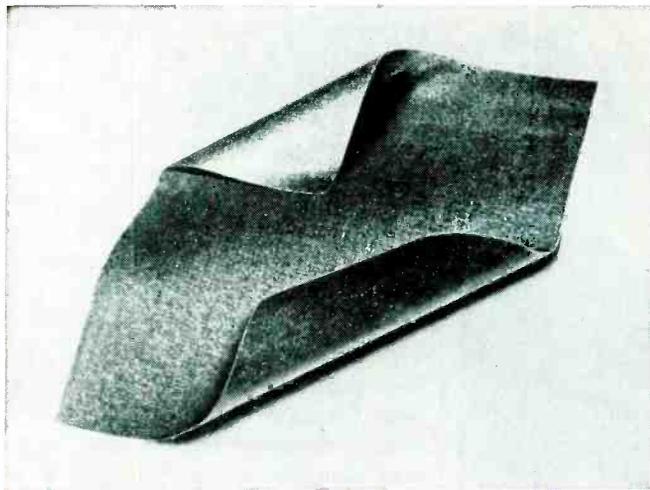


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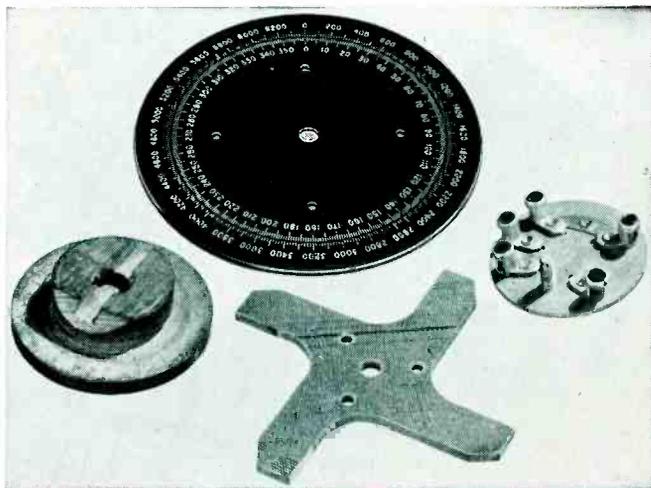
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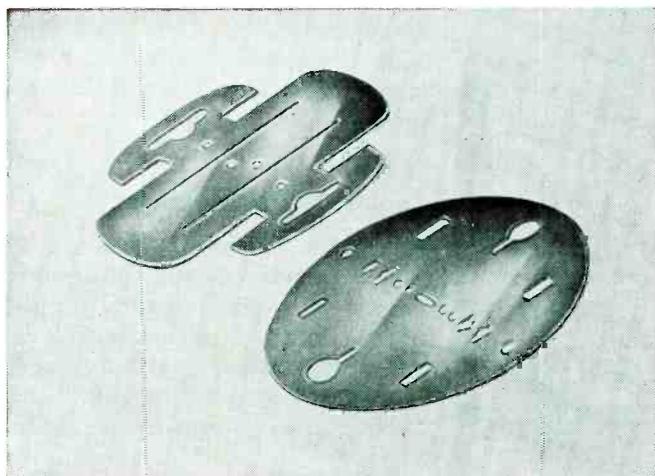
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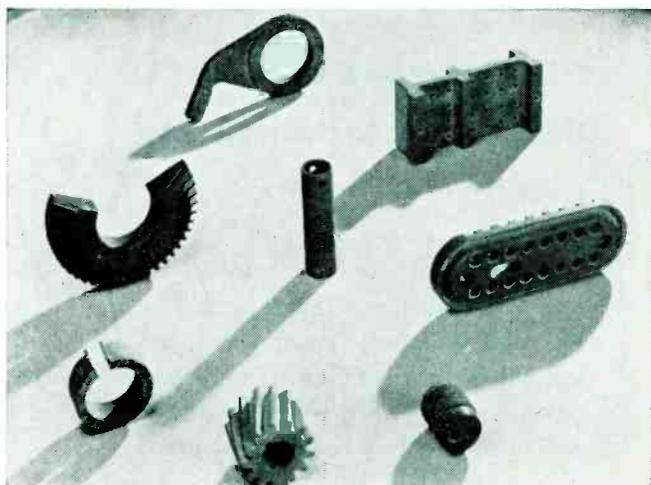
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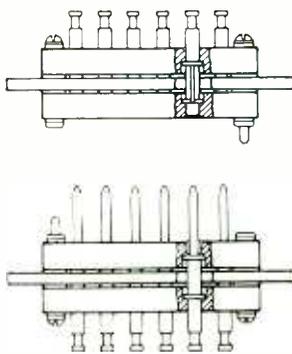
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amplitude. A ratio of at least 1,000 should be obtained with 100-mv peak-to-peak output. The converter will normally be used with additional amplification, rectification, filtering and feedback.

With the converter shown and a stage of voltage amplification driving a push-pull output stage, an output of +3 to -10 volts and a gain of  $10^5$  can be obtained with an input grid current of less than  $10^{-14}$  amperes. The unit is stable with a  $10^{18}$ -ohm resistor and an input capacitance of 5,000  $\mu\text{f}$  and has a time constant of four seconds.

This converter has the advantage of getting conversion with gain at a relatively high carrier frequency with an all electronic circuit. While it has been described in relation to d-c amplifiers, it will be found a useful tool in many diverse applications.

This article has been abstracted from a paper entitled An Oscillator Electrometer, by T. A. Rich and J. E. Bigelow of the General Electric General Engineering Laboratory.

## Sensitive Photorelay

PHOTOELECTRIC RELAYS for operation in semidarkness or under conditions of average indoor, nighttime illumination generally require either an external rectified voltage source or a stage of amplification.

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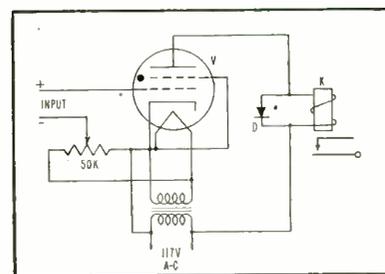
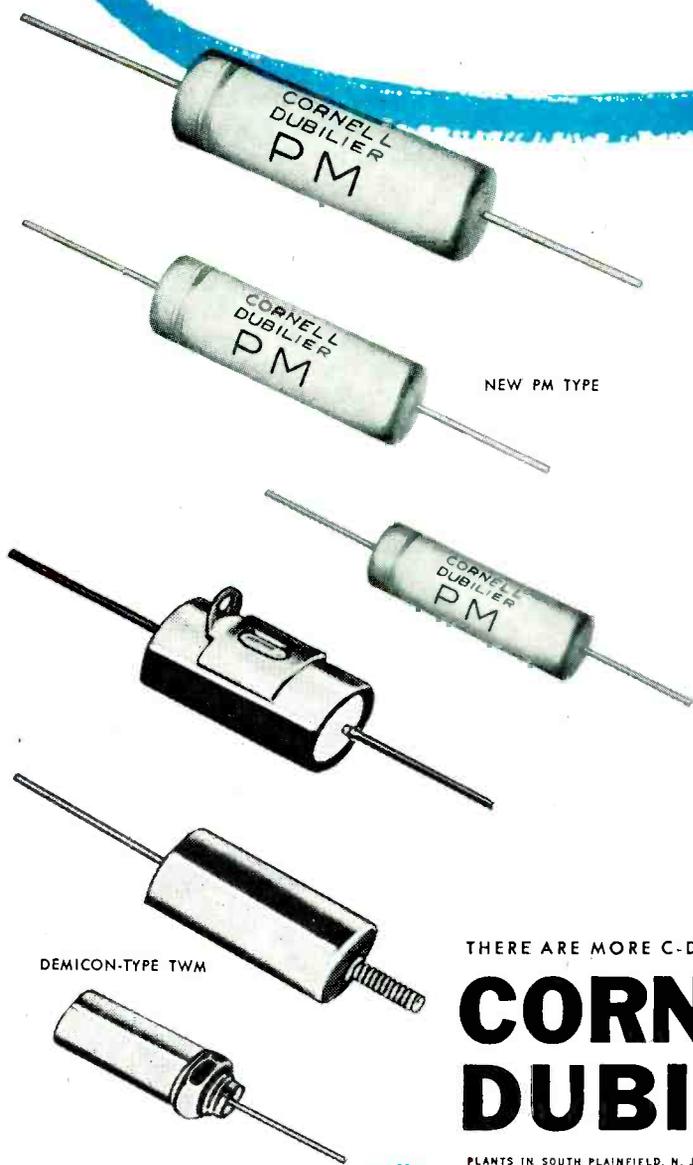


Fig. 1—Circuit of the photocell amplifier

be made to control 12.5 amperes at 117 volts by a photocell illumination as low as one foot-candle. It operates on house current. Tube V is a type 2D21 gas-filled miniature thyratron; K is a 117-v a-c relay. Damper diode D used to quench the inductive kick of the coil and eliminate chattering is a type RS65T. It must be properly poled

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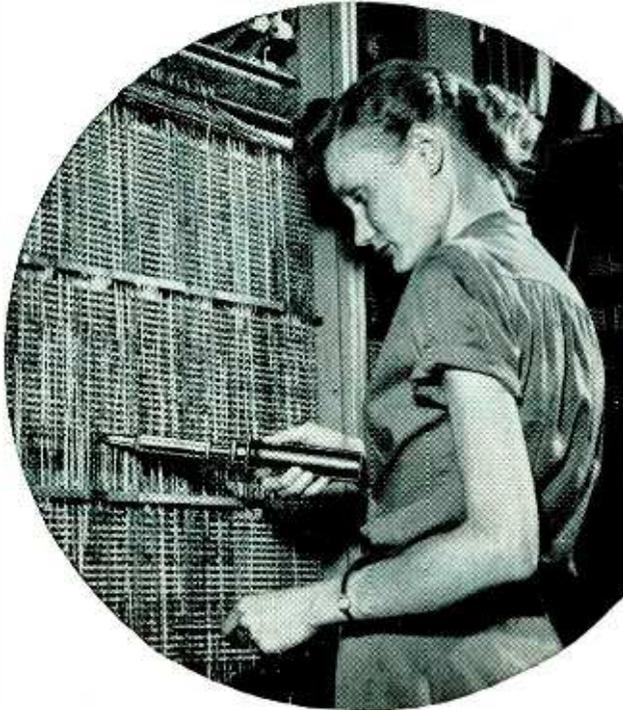
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or the thyratron tube will instantly blow out. Proper connection is made when positive voltage is blocked from the tube plate. A type DP-2 photocell was used during the development of this circuit.

This material was abstracted with permission from *International Rectifier News*.

### Water Load For High Power UHF

By R. G. TALPEY  
*Tube Department  
Radio Corp. of America  
Harrison, N. J.*

A HIGH-POWER WATER LOAD suitable for measurement of r-f power of the order of 20 kilowatts in the frequency band from 500 to 1,000 megacycles has been built. Its action is based on the relationship  $P = 0.26 F \Delta T$  where  $P$  = power in kilowatts,  $F$  = water flow in gallons per minute, and  $\Delta T$  = temperature rise in degrees centigrade. The most important characteristic of a good water load is its ability to accept all of the power fed to it over a wide frequency band. For tube development work it is also desirable that the input standing-wave ratio be less than 1.1.

The water load, constructed to mate with 3½-inch, 51.5-ohm coaxial fittings, is one in which a coaxial line is filled with circulating water. Bandwidth requirement precludes the use of any frequency-sensitive matching sections between the air-filled line and the

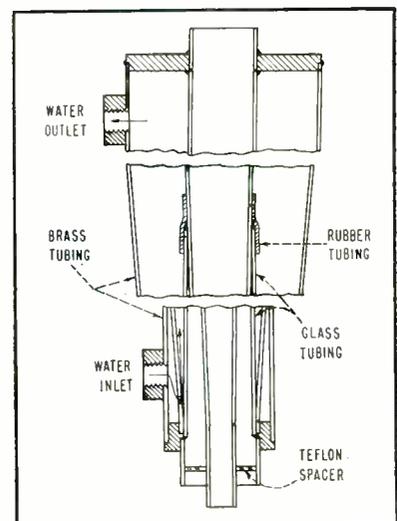


FIG. 1 — Cross-section of high-power water load



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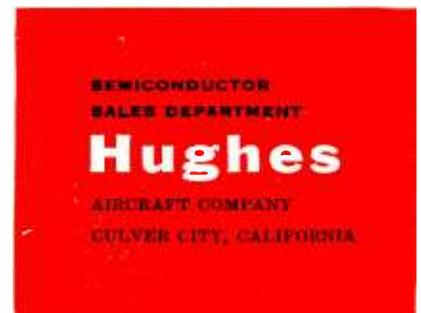
HUGHES GERMANIUM DIODE ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS AT 25° C.						
Description	RETMA Type	Test Peak Inverse Voltage* (volts)	Maximum Inverse Working Voltage (volts)	Minimum Forward Current @ +1 v (ma)	Maximum Inverse Current (ma)	
High Peak	1N55B	190	150	5.0	0.500 @ -150 v	
	1N68A	130	100	3.0	0.625 @ -100 v	
High Back Resistance	1N67A	100	80	4.0	0.005 @ -5 v; 0.050 @ -50 v	
	1N99	100	80	10.0	0.005 @ -5 v; 0.050 @ -50 v	
	1N100	100	80	20.0	0.005 @ -5 v; 0.050 @ -50 v	
High Back Resistance	1N89	100	80	3.5	0.008 @ -5 v; 0.100 @ -50 v	
	1N97	100	80	10.0	0.008 @ -5 v; 0.100 @ -50 v	
	1N98	100	80	20.0	0.008 @ -5 v; 0.100 @ -50 v	
High Back Resistance	1N116	75	60	5.0	0.100 @ -50 v	
	1N117	75	60	10.0	0.100 @ -50 v	
	1N118	75	60	20.0	0.100 @ -50 v	
General Purpose	1N90	75	60	5.0	0.800 @ -50 v	
	1N95	75	60	10.0	0.800 @ -50 v	
	1N96	75	60	20.0	0.800 @ -50 v	
JAN Types	1N126**	75	60	5.0	0.050 @ -10 v; 0.850 @ -50 v	
	1N127†	125	100	3.0	0.025 @ -10 v; 0.300 @ -50 v	
	1N128‡	50	40	3.0	0.010 @ -10 v	

\*That voltage at which dynamic resistance is zero under specified conditions. Each Hughes Diode is subjected to a voltage rising linearly at 90 volts per second.

\*\*Formerly 1N69A. †Formerly 1N70A. ‡Formerly 1N81A.

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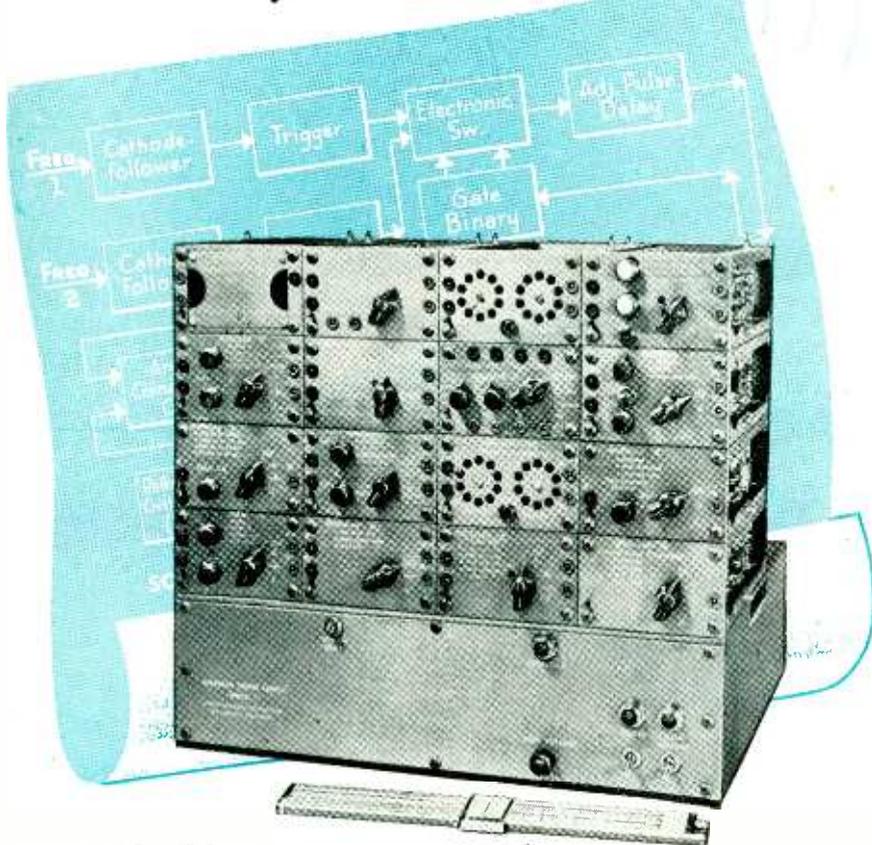
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water section. A tapered water-filled line is used to effect the transition. Figure 1 shows a cross section of the device with dimensions exaggerated to show the details. A piece of Pyrex glass tubing fits the inner diameter of the coaxial line and serves as the barrier between air and water. Because it is difficult to fabricate this tubing in a tapered shape, the transmission-line conductors are tapered instead.

Although it would be desirable to maintain constant impedance in the entire load, the high dielectric constant of the water would require impracticable dimensions. An impedance of about 6 ohms, therefore, was chosen for the water-filled line. This arrangement represents a compromise between electrical requirements and practical physical dimensions. The taper section is made long enough to accommodate this impedance change at the lowest frequency of operation. The results obtained with this empirical design were better than

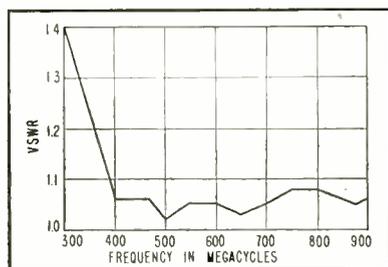


FIG. 2—Graph of vswr over operating range of water load

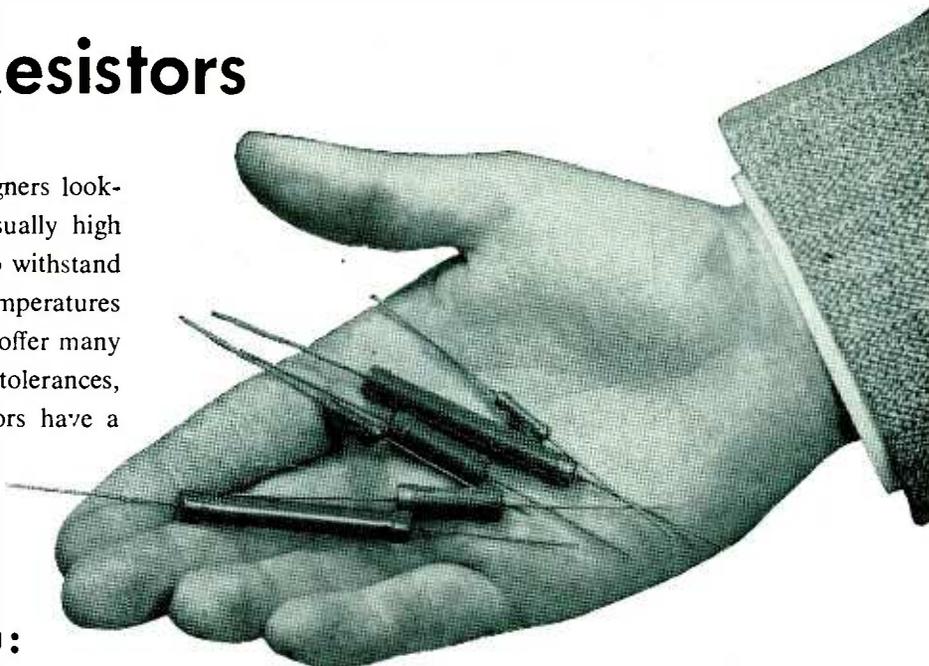
would normally be expected from an initial trial. A plot of the vswr as a function of frequency is shown in Fig. 2.

### Mechanical Construction

The coaxial-line conductors of the water load are made from a copper sheet cut to the developed shape, rolled into tapered cylindrical shape and brazed at the seam. The cylinders are spun to their final dimensions on a mandrel. The end sections and manifold are machined from brass, and soldered to the cylinders. The hollow center conductor is used to conduct air for cooling the seals of experimental tubes. Pyrex glass tubing is selected to fit closely at

# What you should know about Corning High-Temperature Film-Type Resistors

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2	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>64</sub> "	10	40,000
4	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> "	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>64</sub> "	20	100,000

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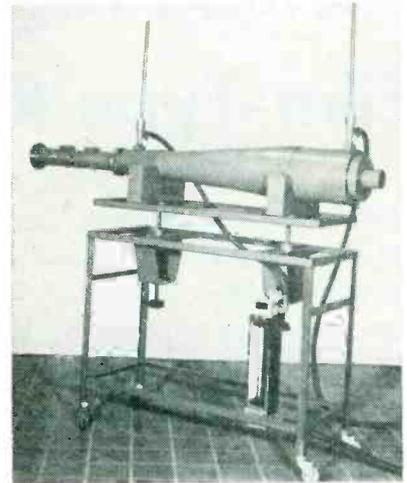
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the seals. The rear seal is made by slipping a piece of soft rubber tubing over the glass. The com-



Water load for uhf. Flowmeter is located under table

pressional force of the water pressure on this tubing maintains a tight seal. The forward seal was originally made with high-temperature wax. In a second model a thermosetting plastic cement seal was successfully used. Water flows into the forward manifold and then through a circumferential series of holes in the outer conductor. The holes are small enough to preclude an appreciable discontinuity in the transmission line.

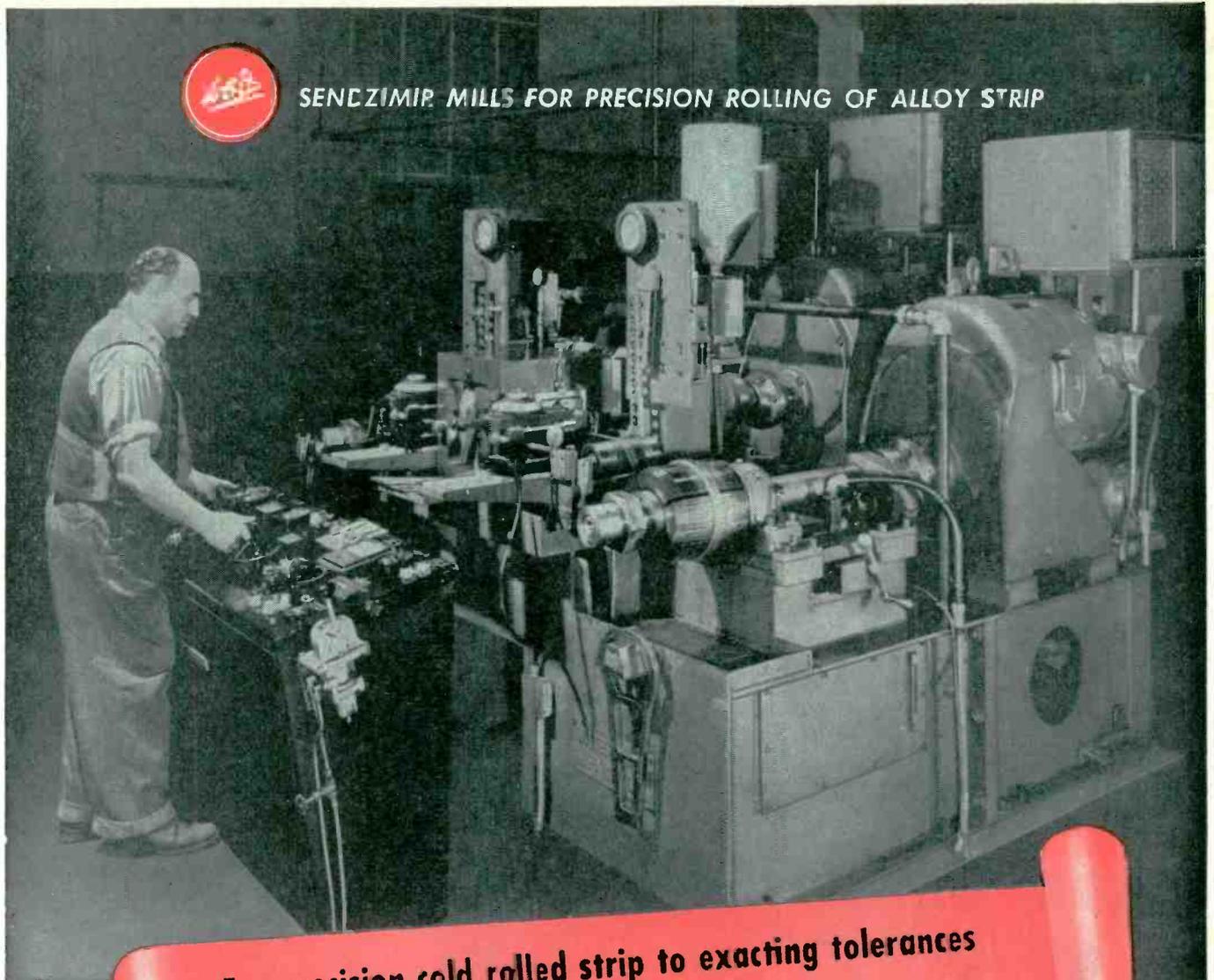
The water entrance holes must be close to the junction of the glass barrier and the tapered outer conductor to prevent dead spots in the water stream. Because of the large inside volume of the load, some internal convection exists, causing the upper part of the outside conductor to become slightly warm. The effect of this power loss is not serious but nevertheless, should be corrected.

When available water-flow rates are 5 gallons per minute or less, the overall temperature rise approaches 30 deg C, which is higher than is desirable. The convection problem can be solved by increasing the flow rate or by changing the flow path through the load by means of deflecting vanes or relocation of the water output line.

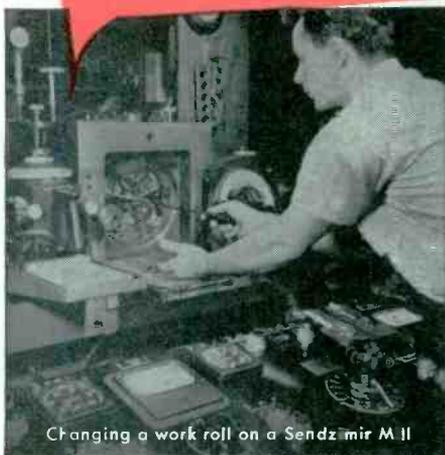
The photograph shows the physical arrangement of the load and its accessories. The load is approximately 48 inches long includ-



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ing end sections and water connections. The water-temperature thermometers are mounted in stub sections of the water pipe with the bulb immersed in the water stream. The flowmeter is mounted under the table top. The load uses ordinary tap water and withstands ordinary water-supply pressures adequately. The provision for horizontal mounting permits the use of shorter line lengths to the tube than those required for some commercial loads which must be mounted vertically and, therefore, require bends in the transmission line.

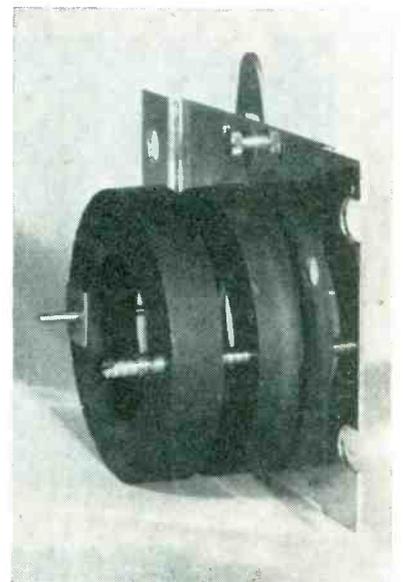
This water load has been in use for over two years and has provided constant and reproducible readings. No trouble has been experienced due to breakdown under high powers. Although the load has been tested only to r-f powers of 20 kilowatts, it is estimated that it will safely dissipate 50 kilowatts or more if proper water flow is provided.

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BY J. A. VERHOEF

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"A fine watch is a valued gift," says Teviah Sachs. "The jeweler must provide exactly what his customer wants—in time for the gift occasion.

"Can he do this without tying up too much capital in inventory? Yes—with Air Express!

"Take a typical case. A father in Omaha wants to buy a wrist watch for his daughter's graduation. He likes a particular watch in the Waltham catalog better than any the jeweler has in stock. Graduation is only two days away.

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proudly sports her new Waltham—thanks to Dad and a wide-awake jeweler!

"We use Air Express day in and day out to ship fast-moving styles from current lines, and to get new sample lines to wholesalers where every hour saved is important.

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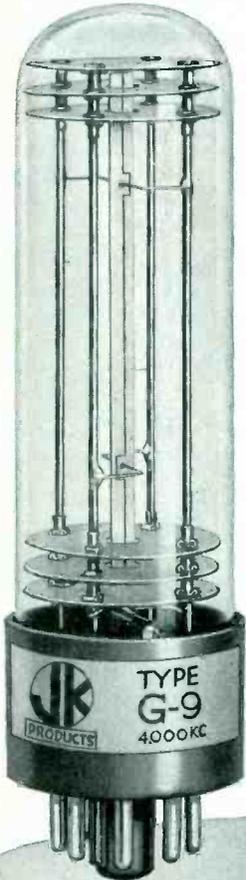
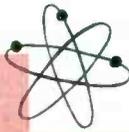
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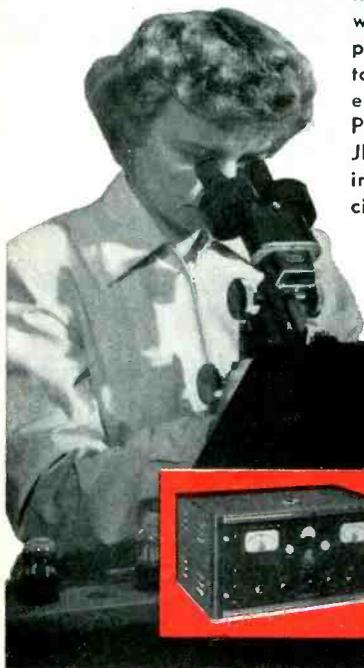


The JK type G-9 is available with flexure mode crystals from 4 to 80 kc, providing rugged, precise frequency control at temperatures in the  $-40^{\circ}$  to  $+70^{\circ}$  C. range. These crystals have a high ratio of capacities ( $C_o/C$ ) resulting in a high degree of isolation from associated circuitry. Consult us for application and engineering information.

**JK STABILIZED G-9 CRYSTAL**  
in the 4 to 80 kc range

**Did you know?** Crystals such as this are made over two inches long but less than  $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide with four separate 24K gold electrodes. The performance of JK Crystals requires mechanical tolerances so close that they must be checked with equipment that will measure one part in ten million. Produced in an immaculate, airconditioned plant, JK Crystals for the Critical are hermetically sealed in an evacuated glass holder to maintain their precise frequency accuracy.

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SANDWICH, ILLINOIS



manent-magnet focusing unit interferes with the field of the ion-trap magnet and with the deflection field.

A focusing unit comprising two flat annular permanent magnets with opposed magnetization has a weaker stray field than the usual single focusing magnet. This construction is made possible by the development of Ferroxdure ceramic permanent-magnet materials.

The field intensity,  $H_z$ , in the axis of a permanent-magnet electron-lens is appreciable just where the ion-trap magnet and the scanning yoke are placed, while the field of a focusing coil falls away rapidly outside the focusing region.

The focusing coil is completely enclosed in a soft-iron can except for the air gap inside the yoke, and the magnetic field crosses only this air gap.

A permanent magnet of the type shown in Fig. 1A would be short-circuited by such a can. An air gap must be left on the outside of the permanent magnet. This air gap is also crossed by magnetic lines of force resulting in the negative stray field as shown in Fig. 1B. This field intensity curve is particularly undesirable as the negative peaks occur near the ion-trap magnet and the deflection coils. It would be desirable to modify this shape so that the negative portions of the curve are either confined to a more restricted region, or spread out over a much wider region and

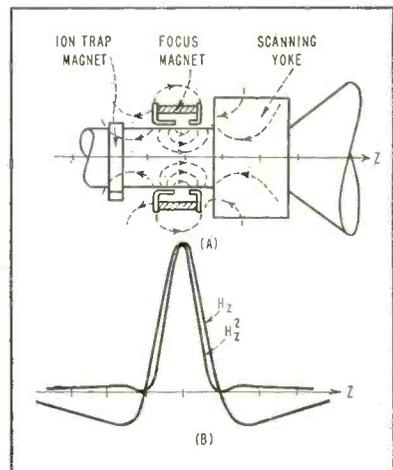
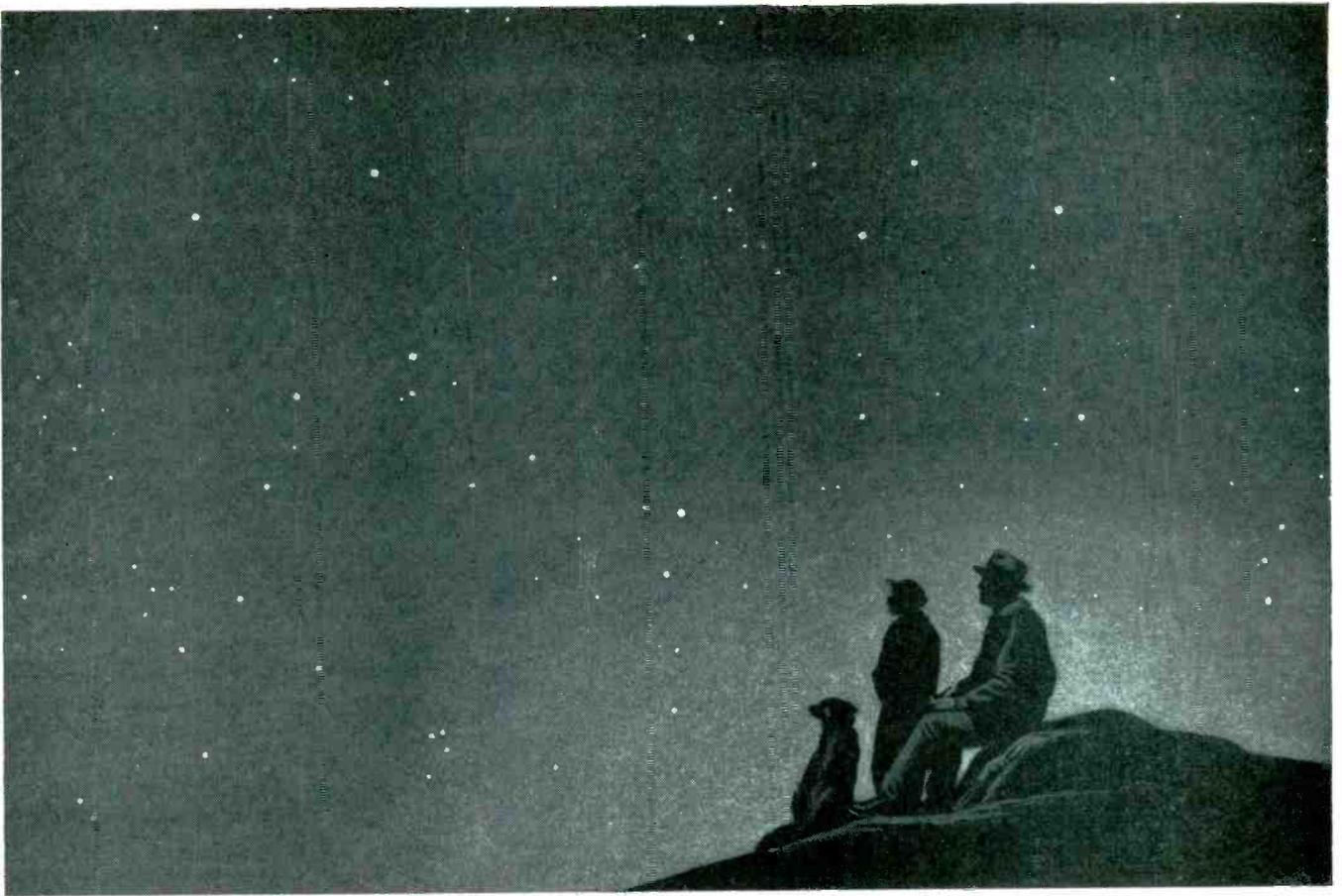


FIG. 1—Permanent-magnet focusing unit (A), and graph of magnetic field intensity (B)

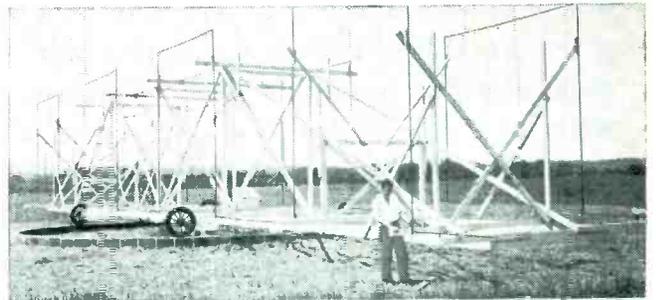


## *How silent is the night?*

Watching the serenity of Christmas skies, we are conscious of deep silence. Yet the stars are talking to us all the while—talking in radio waves that are full of meaning to scientists probing the depths of space.

The important discovery that some stars produce radio waves was made by a Bell Laboratories scientist while exploring atmospheric disturbances which might interfere with transoceanic telephone service.

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Directional radio antenna used by Karl G. Jansky, in the discovery of stellar radio signals at the Holmdel, New Jersey, branch of Bell Telephone Laboratories. In 1932 he detected waves of 14.6 meters coming from the direction of Sagittarius in the Milky Way.

It is another example of how Bell Telephone Laboratories scientists make broad and important discoveries as they seek ways to make your telephone serve you better.



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at the same time reduced in magnitude.

Restricting the region of the focusing field plus stray fields by making the focusing ring as short as possible has been tried with little success. Apparently the internal diameter rather than the length of the focusing magnet sets a lower limit to the region occupied by the positive and negative portions of the  $H_z$  curve. Flattening out the negative portions of the curve required impractical magnetic shielding.

If two p-m lenses with opposite polarities, of the type shown in Fig. 2A, are placed on the tube neck as close to each other as possible, their focusing strengths will add rather than subtract, while their stray fields will oppose each other to a certain extent.

If the field intensity curves could be added, the result would be more satisfactory than the curve of a single magnet. The total area under the combined  $H_z$  curve would still be zero and the area under the  $H_z^2$  curve would indicate a useful focal length. In the neighborhood of the ion-trap magnet and of the deflection coils the value of  $H_z$  would be low and would exhibit a shape comparable to that of Fig. 2B. For a focusing unit of this kind the annular permanent magnets would have to be quite short and still give sufficient magnetic flux. A permanent-magnet material with a high coercivity would be required for such rings.

The use of ceramic permanent-magnets has made it possible to construct a focusing unit meeting these requirements. The demagnetisation curve of Ferroxdure is compared to metallic permanent-magnet material in Fig. 3. The remanent induction is about 2,100 gauss and its coercivity is in the order of 1,700 oersted. The demagnetization curve is almost completely reversible. A ceramic magnet can be subjected to a reverse field of the order of the coercivity and recover almost to its original value of magnetization.

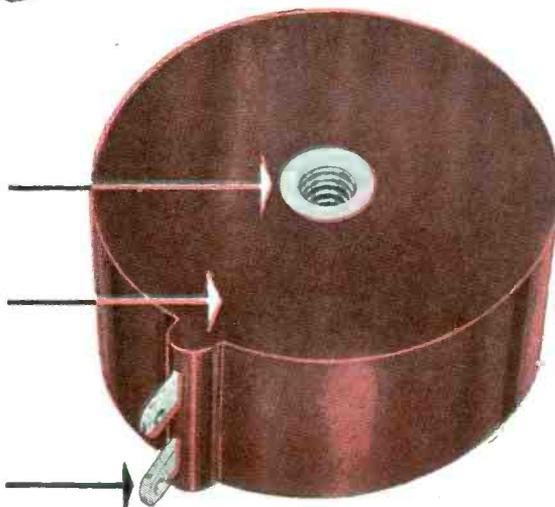
The focusing unit consisting of two ceramic rings with opposed axial magnetization has an  $H_z$  curve that approaches closely the ideal. The

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PRESSURE ENCAPSULATION in low loss plastic provides a dense molding of extremely uniform dimension. We've cycled them from  $-73^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ —boiled them for hours in salt water—without any significant change.

TERMINALS are brass, silver-plated. Located for ease of connection. Any reasonable number of terminals may be provided. Units may be stacked and mounted with a single screw.



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THE C-A-C MP (molded plastic) Toroid is the result of years of development and exhaustive tests to determine the most suitable materials and method of manufacture. The small, extra cost of the molded unit is more than justified by the superior protection of the unit from damage in assembly and operation—and the elimination of complicated mounting arrangements. The assemblies are compact (see table for dimensions). Complete data available on request: samples will be furnished for your evaluation.



Via C.A.C. Beechcraft, we are only hours away from you—we solicit the invitation to discuss your problems across your own desk.

### TOROIDAL INDUCTORS Data For Standard Types

Type	Normal Lmax.	Appr. Size O.D. x H	Useful Freq. Range	Q <sub>max</sub> @ Freq.	lac.	T.C. ma
* 206	3.0 Hy	.90x .40	Up to 15 KC	140 @ 9 KC	1	23
** 930	17.5 Hy	1.20x .60	Up to 15 KC	170 @ 7.5 KC	1	42
254	35 Hy	1.85x .85	Up to 15 KC	220 @ 5 KC	1	67
466	60 Hy	2.15x 1.00	Up to 15 KC	260 @ 5 KC	3	95
* 848	1.4 Hy	.90x .40	10-50 KC	170 @ 20 KC	1	33
** 395	8.0 Hy	1.20x .60	10-50 KC	220 @ 20 KC	1	61
381	17.0 Hy	1.55x .65	10-50 KC	250 @ 17.5 KC	3	71
* 608	600 Mh	.90x .40	30-75 KC	165 @ 60 KC	3	50
579	7.5 Hy	1.55x .65	30-75 KC	185 @ 30 KC	2	110
* 041	320 Mh	.90x .40	50-200 KC	115 @ 120 KC	3	68
013	4.0 Hy	1.55x .65	50-200 KC	145 @ 70 KC	3	150

#### REMARKS

Q<sub>max</sub>—Values taken at approx. .01 lac. Q decreases with increasing current to about .50 Q<sub>max</sub> at 1.0 lac—higher inductance values have lower Q<sub>max</sub> at lower frequency due to dielectric losses of winding distributed capacity. All values are for inductors wound with Heavy Formex wire.

T.C.—Temperature characteristics as follows:

1—approx. 100 ppm/°F

2— = .1% 55 to 90°F

3— = .1% 30 to 130°F

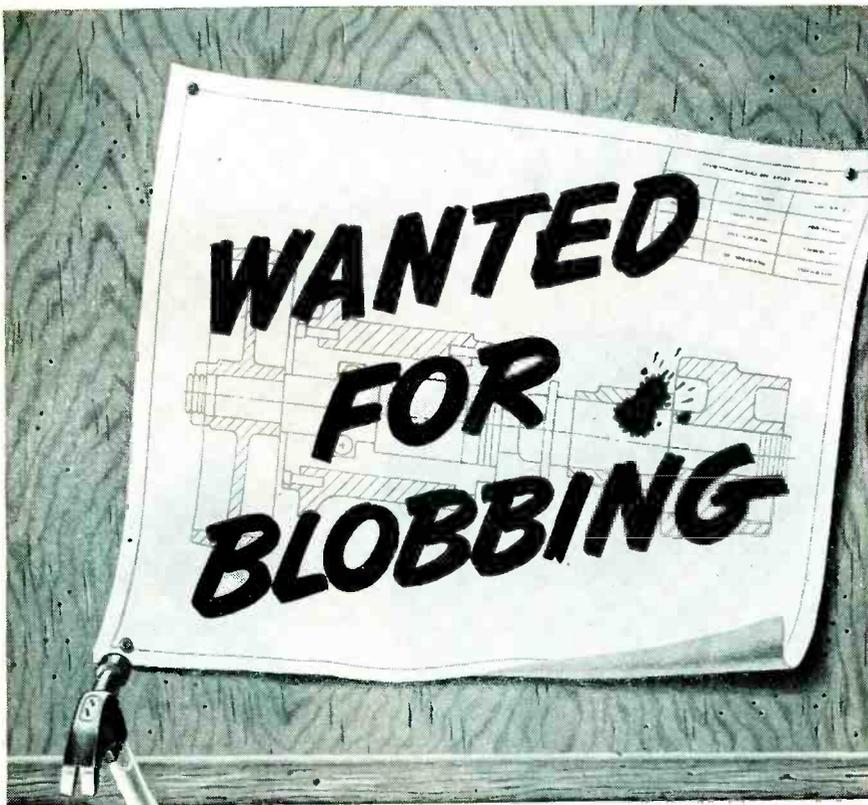
(most types with temp. characteristic 1 are available with characteristic 3 at no sacrifice in performance)

lac—r.m.s. current which raises 0.1 Hy inductor to max. (2% above initial) inductance — (1% increase occurs at approx 0.35 lac.

- \* FINISHED SIZE — 1-1/16" O. D. x 1/2" THICK
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measured  $H_z$  curve is shown in Fig. 2B. As the distance between the two rings is increased the strength of the electron lens also increases and the region occupied by the field widens.

The magnetic inductance in the

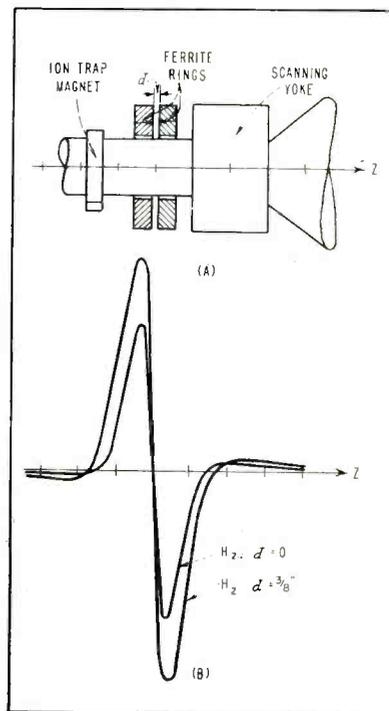


FIG. 2—Ceramic focusing unit (A) uses two ceramic rings to obtain field intensity plot (B)

rings is approximately 400 gauss when the distance between the rings is zero, and rises to approximately 500 gauss for a distance of half an inch. The temperature coefficient is therefore near its minimum.

The fact that the strength of the lens varies fairly steeply with the distance between the two rings makes a simple focusing adjustment possible. One of the rings is fixed and the other can be shifted over a distance from zero to half an inch with respect to the fixed ring. In one instance the range for which the electron beam in a picture-tube could be focused was from 10 to 20 kv. This range depends on the type of tube, the position of the lens on the tube neck, the internal diameter and thickness of the ceramic rings. The rings show no sign of permanent demagnetization, even when moved with respect to each other through a great number of cycles.

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**RIBBON RETAINER** — for smoother running, and lower friction.



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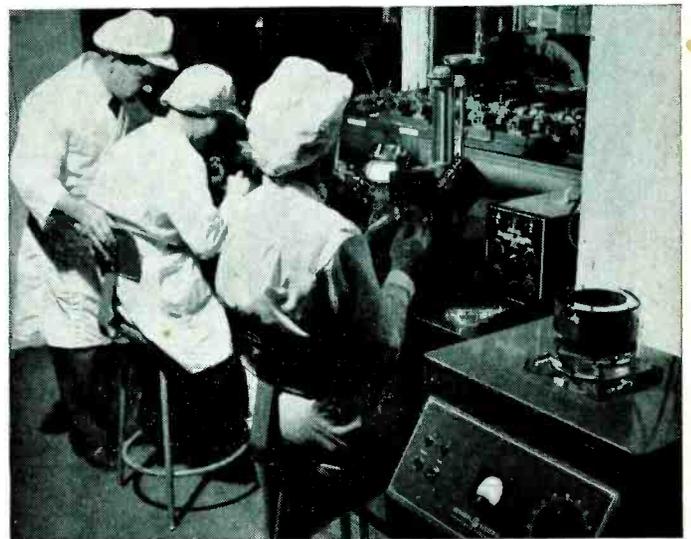
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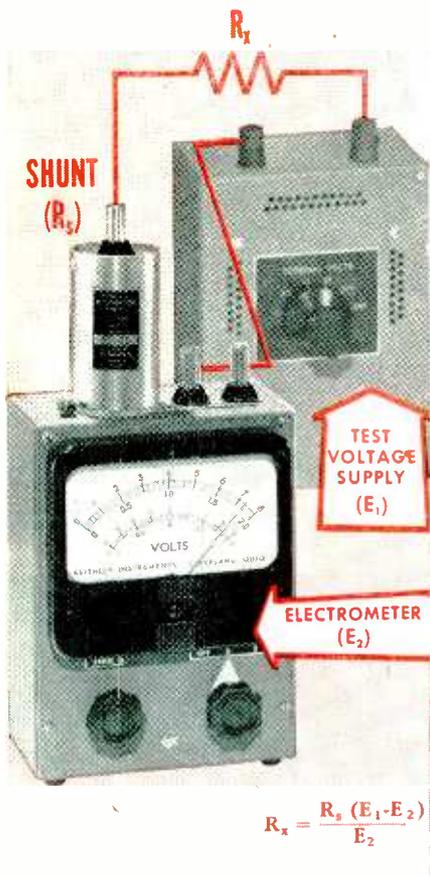
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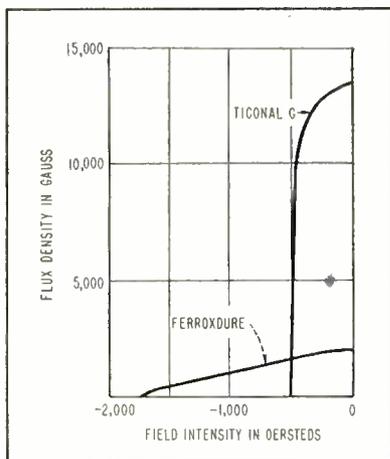


FIG. 3—Demagnetization curve of a ceramic material and a metallic permanent magnet material

material makes it unnecessary to use soft-iron pole-pieces. The rings are simply brought close to the tube neck.

The author wishes to thank W. G. Amesz who assisted in the development of the unit, M. J. Groenberg for designing the mechanical construction and B. Tent who measured the  $H_c$  curves.

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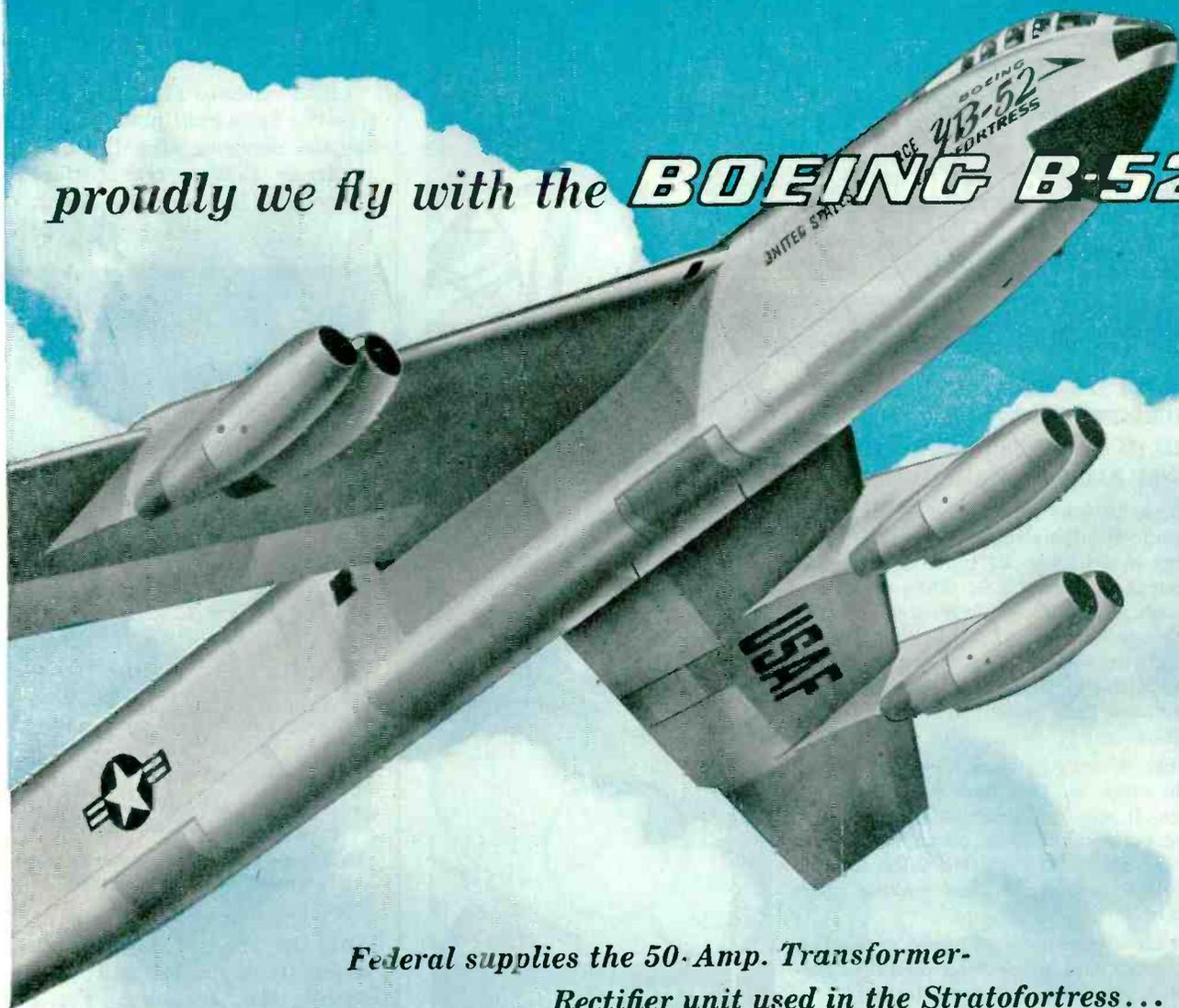
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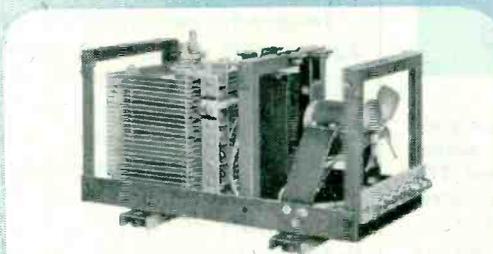
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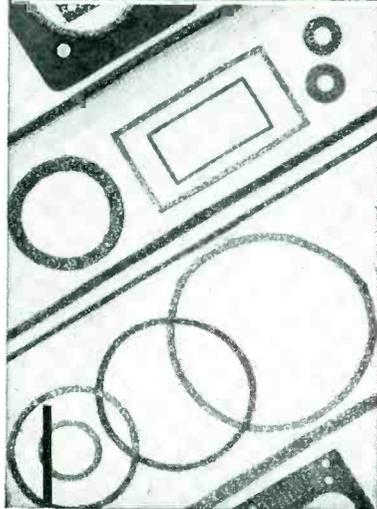
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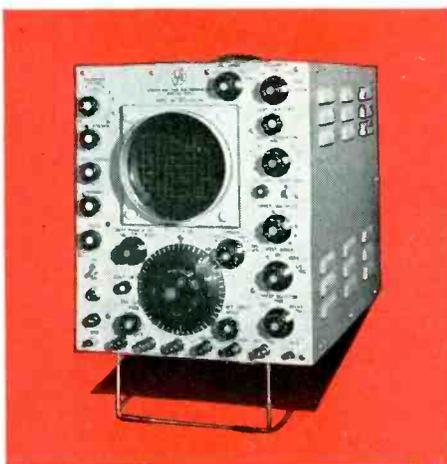
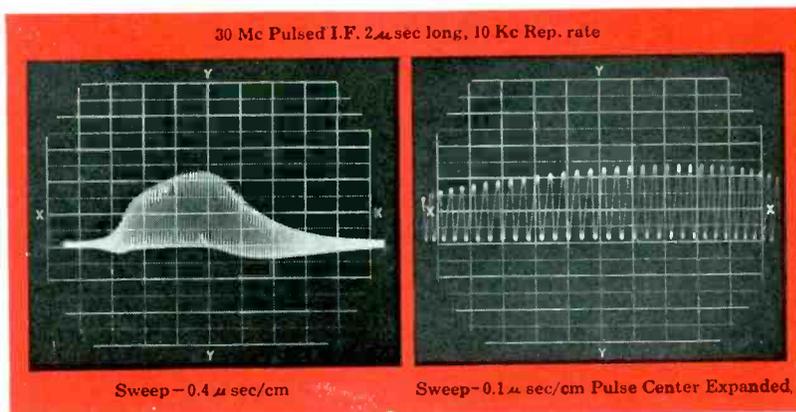


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 Transient Response—Rise Time (10%-90%) 0.035  $\mu$  sec  
 Signal Delay—0.25  $\mu$  sec  
 Input line terminations—52, 72 or 93 ohms, or no termination  
 Input Imp.—Direct—1 megohm, 30  $\mu$  f  
 Probe—10 megohms, 10  $\mu$  f

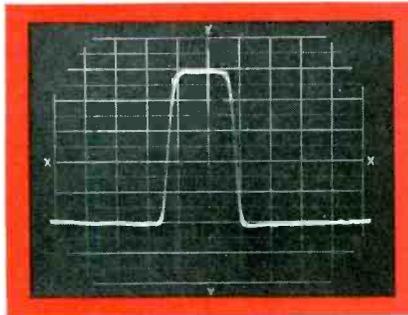
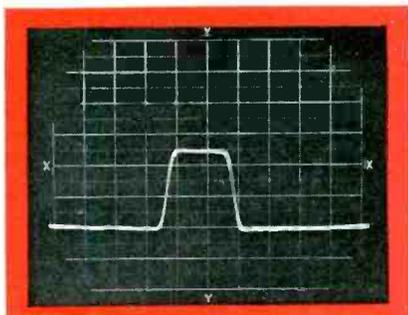
#### X-Axis

Sweep Range—0.01 sec/cm to 0.1  $\mu$  sec/cm  
 Delay Sweep Range—5-5000  $\mu$  sec in three adjustable ranges.  
 Triggers—Internal or External, + and -, trigger generator, or 60 cycles, undelayed or delayed triggers may be used.  
 Built-in trigger generator with repetition rate from 500-5000 cps.

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### LINEARITY OF VERTICAL DEFLECTION

The vertical amplifier provides up to 2.5 inches positive or negative uni-polar deflection without serious compression; at 3 inches, the compression is approximately 15%. The accompanying photographs illustrate transient response and linearity of deflection.

**SWEEP DELAY** The accurately calibrated delay of the 401 provides means for measuring pulse widths, time intervals between pulses, accurately calibrating sweeps and other useful applications wherein accurate time measurements are required.

The absolute value of delay is accurate to within 1% of the full scale calibration. The incremental accuracy is good to within 0.1% of full scale calibration.

### Additional Features:

- An INPUT TERMINATION SWITCH for terminating transmission lines at the oscilloscope.
- A FOLDING STAND for convenient viewing.
- FUNCTIONALLY COLORED KNOBS for easier location of controls.

Designed and built for electronic engineers, the 401, with its high gain and wide band characteristics, and its versatility, satisfies the ever-increasing requirements of the rapidly growing electronics industry for the ideal medium priced oscilloscope.

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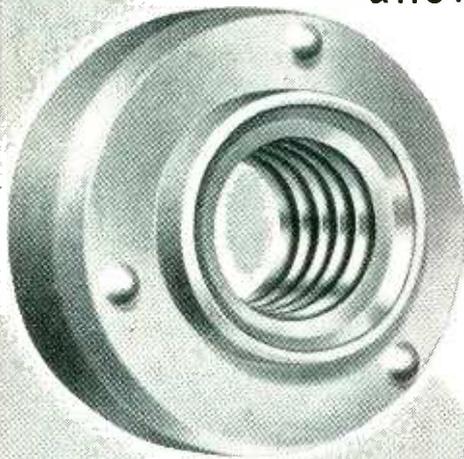
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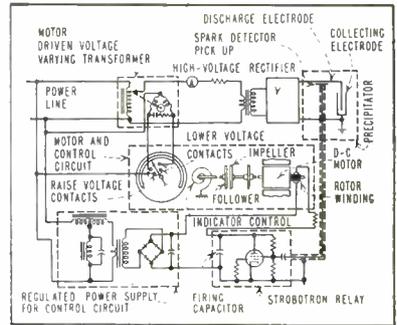


yond which the efficiency decreases.

*Precipitator Energizer*

A system for controlling the sparking rate at optimum value has been invented by P. C. Backer and Harold E. Van Hoesen. This invention has been granted patent number 2,642,149. The patent is assigned to Research Corporation, New York, N. Y.

Arrangement of the invention is shown in Fig. 1. A precipitator supplied by a high-voltage recti-



**FIG. 1—Sparking rate of electrical precipitator is electronically controlled**

fier is under the control of a strobotron relay circuit as follows. A pickup is capacitively coupled to the discharge electrode connection of the precipitator. Pulses are developed by the pickup for each spark discharge of the precipitator.

These pulses trigger the strobotron relay and cause a firing capacitor in the anode-to-ground circuit to discharge through the rotor winding of a d-c motor. The motor is driven by these pulses and in turn drives a switching mechanism spring loaded to provide a counter torque against the motor torque to maintain a part of the switching control at a predetermined balanced condition. When the pulse rate exceeds or falls below the balance maintaining value, the switching mechanism operates a motor-driven device that appears to resemble a Variac, for raising or lowering the voltage applied to the primary of the high-voltage rectifier source for the precipitator.

The resulting higher and lower rectified voltage applied to the precipitator create higher and lower

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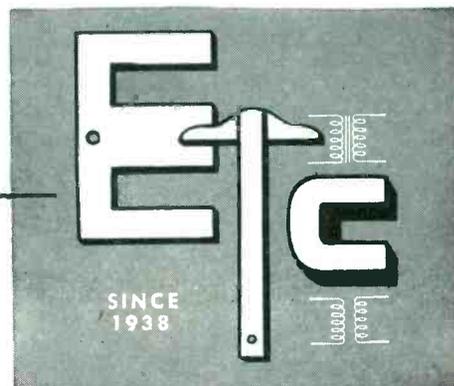
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TYPE AND MODEL INDEX				TYPICAL OPERATING CONDITIONS			BEAM POWER AMPLIFIER TUBE	
Bendix No.	RTMA No.	JAN No.	General Type	Heater Voltage	Plate Voltage Per Plate	M.A. Load	SPECIFICATIONS	
TE-2		5839	OCTAL FULL WAVE RECTIFIER	26.5	350	70	BENDIX NO.	TE-8
TE-3	5838		OCTAL FULL WAVE RECTIFIER	12.6	350	70	RTMA NO.	5992
TE-5		5852	OCTAL FULL WAVE RECTIFIER	6.3	350	70	HEATER VOLTAGE	6.3 V
TE-10	5993		MINIATURE FULL WAVE RECTIFIER	6.3	350	70	PLATE VOLTAGE	250 V
TE-22	6106		OCTAL FULL WAVE RECTIFIER	5.0	350	100	SCREEN VOLTAGE	250 V
							GRID VOLTAGE	12.5 V
							G. M.	4000
							PLATE CURRENT	45 MA
							POWER OUTPUT	3.5W

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rates of discharge in the precipitator sparking mechanism. Equilibrium condition of the control is set up for the sparking rate that provides maximum efficiency of precipitator operation.

### C-R Oscillator

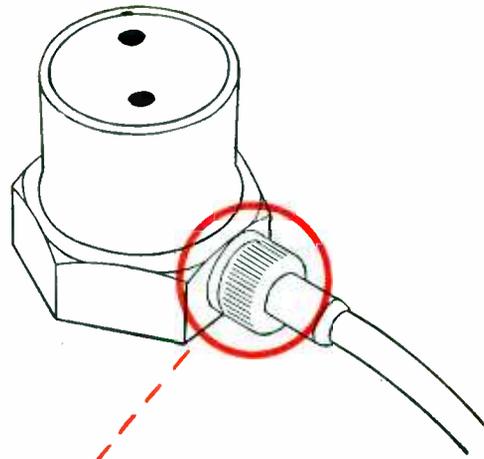
A cathode-ray oscillator tube has been granted U. S. patent 2,638,561, issued to George C. Sziklai, and assigned to the Radio Corporation of America.

As can be seen in Fig. 2A and 2B, a beam produced by the electron gun is deflected or directed through a control electrode at such an angle that the beam will be modulated by any signals applied to the control electrodes. The beam will also have imparted to it a radial component that results in the beam's impinging upon the target electrodes in a circular pattern. Figures 2C and 2D show types of target electrode patterns that may be employed.

Signals to the control electrode or control cavity may be frequency modulated, and will produce a varying high-frequency field in a portion of the electron-beam path. The beam is thereby velocity modulated and the spiral paths are compressed and expanded in synchronism with the f-m signal variations. The landing of the electrons on the target electrodes is thus varied so that the frequency of the output is varied. In this way an input signal of low power is amplified at the output.

The operation of the oscillator amplifier of Fig. 2B is described by the inventor as follows: "The beam of electrons of a range of velocities, according to the Maxwellian law, is subjected to the electric field of plates which deflect them along curved paths. The fast electrons are deflected least and the slow ones are deflected most. This causes the electrons of different velocities to enter the field of the cavity resonator (input) in such position that they are equally acted upon by the field."

"This is because the converging screens vary the field inversely with the velocity of the electrons therein. The electrons after leaving the input cavity resonator drift in the accelerating field and

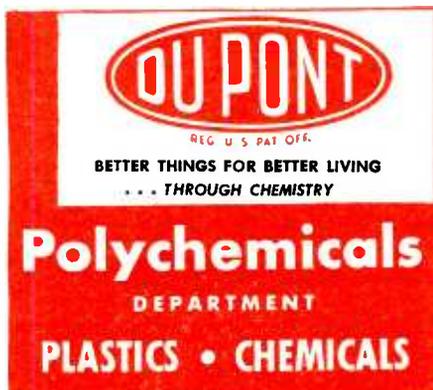


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The demand for micro-miniature components in scale with miniaturized circuit designs has created an insulating problem. Miniature circuits often develop high heat and carry an increased electrical load that can result in failure of these tiny components.

The Felts Corporation faced such a problem with its miniature coaxial connector. They needed a material for the connector and primary wire insulation that had good dielectric properties and a wide resistance to heat, chemicals and corrosion. It also had to be moisture-resistant and strong.

After testing many materials, they chose Du Pont "Teflon" tetrafluoroethylene resin. "Teflon" is an excellent insulator. It has a dielectric constant of 2.0 and a loss factor of 0.0005. Its power factor is less than 0.05% even at frequencies as high as 30,000 megacycles. And these dielectric properties are unaffected by temperatures from -80°F. to 500°F. Du Pont "Teflon" is inert to all chemicals except molten alkali metals and fluorine. It is tough and durable—will not crack or arc. "Teflon" has zero water absorption and helps reduce self-generated noise at high termination impedances.

Du Pont "Teflon" serves many uses in electrical equipment—stand-off and feed-thru insulator terminals, insulation for wire, cables and motor windings, and other parts where high temperatures, dielectric strength and durability are required. Perhaps "Teflon" can help you improve or develop a product. For full information, write: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Polychemicals Department, Room 2212T, Du Pont Bldg., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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North American F-86F Sabre Jet

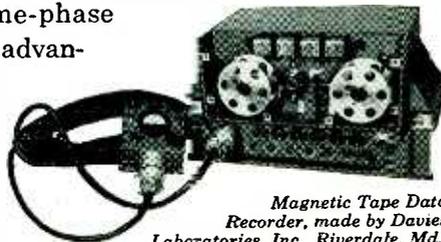


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This head has one synchronizing channel and 13 data channels, all of which record on a single tape 1 3/4" wide. *Precision gap alignment* permits recording on one machine and playback on another machine with all signals in perfect time-phase relationship—an exclusive advantage of Brush multichannel heads.

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the slow electrons fall behind and bunch up with the succeeding electrons so that they arrive together at the output cavity resonator, which is correctly positioned for the purpose."

"The oscillation frequency of the beam is controlled by the f-m input signal." The weak f-m signals here, too, are amplified to strong signals at the output coil.

The four-section target illus-

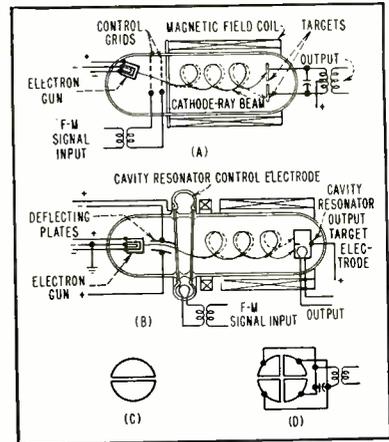


FIG. 2—Cathode-ray oscillator in two forms (A) and (B) uses two different target electrodes (C) for frequency doubling (D)

trated in Fig. 2D, if employed, results in frequency doubling of the signal originally impressed on the tube.

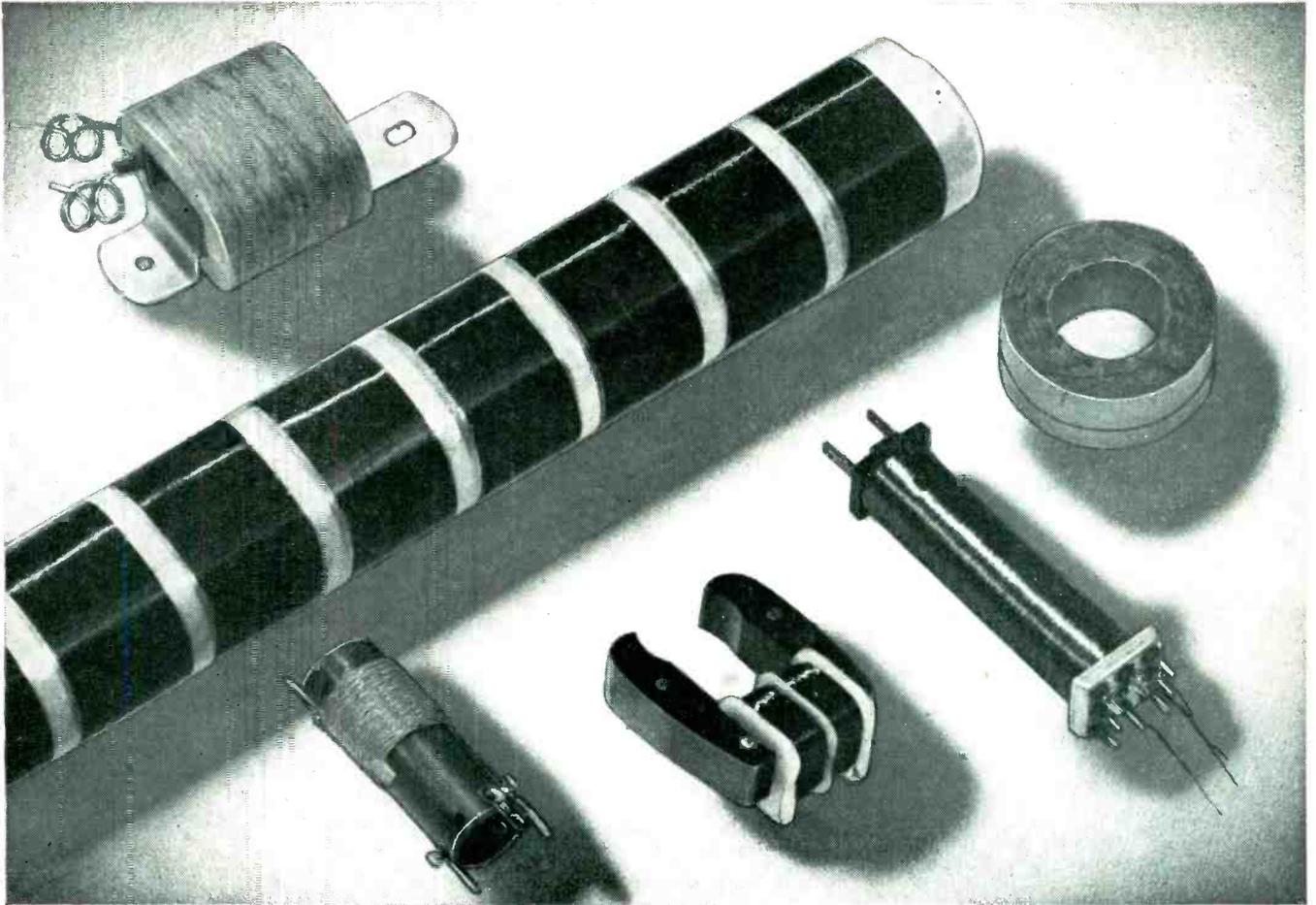
### Phase Detector

A phase detector particularly applicable to high-frequency circuits has been granted patent 2,640,939, issued to the inventors, L. Staschover and L. Rosenberg, and assigned to International Standard Electric Corp., of New York.

Phase detectors generally require balanced voltages necessitating the use of balanced transformers for applying the energy to the circuit. At very high frequencies it is difficult to obtain balanced voltages from a transformer because structural imperfections in such transformers tend to cause unbalance.

The phase detector of this invention is claimed to be particularly useful at vhf and uhf and does not require balanced voltages to be applied to it.

This phase detector incorpo-



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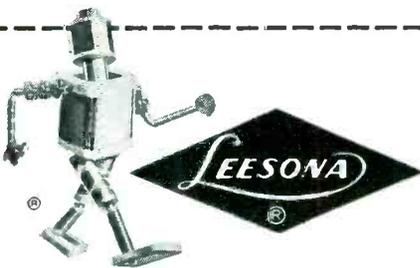
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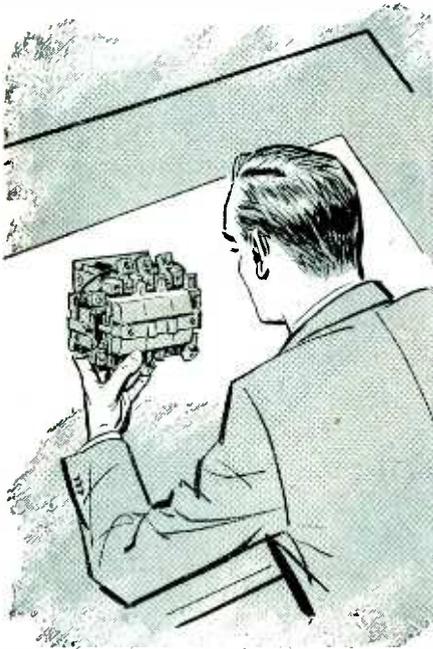
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rates a circuit for deriving a d-c voltage equivalent to the vector sum of the voltages being compared. The vector sum varies in magnitude within certain limits dependent upon the angle of the applied voltages. A d-c voltage is derived from one or both sources intermediate between the limits of the vector sum.

The two derived voltages are combined in phase opposition so that variations in magnitude representing the vector sum of the voltages above and below the second derived voltage will produce output voltages of different polarity having amplitudes dependent upon the degree of departure from equality between the two derived voltages.

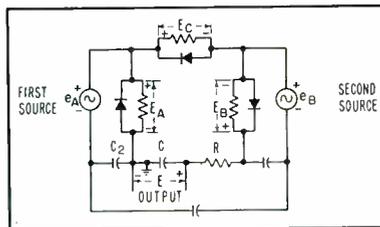


FIG. 3—Phase detector for uhf does not require balanced voltages

The circuit is independent of whether the compared voltage sources are balanced or unbalanced and there is negligible effect upon the zero-output condition from any changes in the source voltages.

The circuit of Fig. 3 shows an embodiment of the invention wherein the source voltages  $e_A$  and  $e_B$  are rectified to produce  $E_A$  and  $E_B$ , d-c potentials of opposing polarities corresponding to the input voltages and a component  $e_C$  corresponding to the phase angle  $\theta$  between the input voltages produces a d-c voltage  $E_C$ .

The output voltage  $E$  across ca-

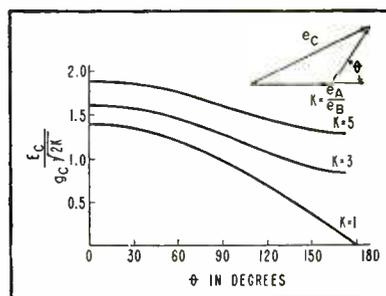


FIG. 4—Characteristics of phase detector described in text

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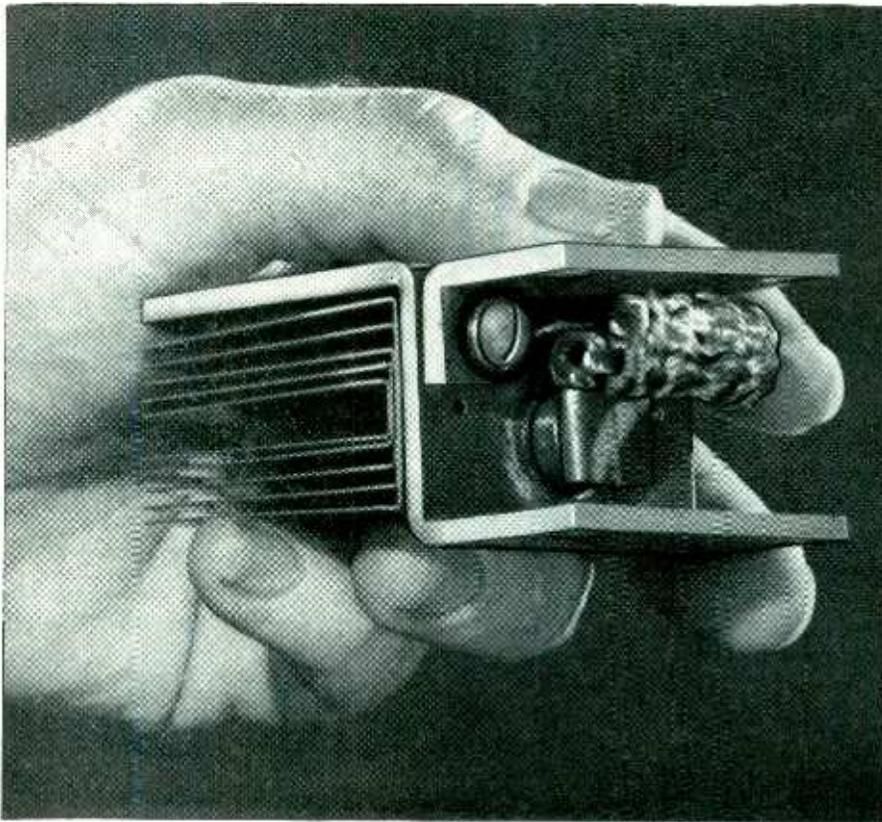
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THIS HALF-WAVE GERMANIUM CELL HAS A D-C OUTPUT OF 75 AMPERES AT 26 VOLTS

## Higher Ratings Now Available in G-E Germanium Rectifiers

Additional research and testing has continued since General Electric first announced commercial germanium rectifiers in 1952. At that time two convection cooled types were introduced; a small sealed type, and one mounted on a copper cooling fin.

**HIGHER RATINGS** are now available in both these types. The sealed type is available in half-wave d-c ratings up to 50 volts, 0.4 amperes. Ratings of the type with cooling fin now go as high as 26 volts, 4 amperes d-c for the half-wave single cell. Both are available in center tap or full-wave bridge arrangements, and the cooling fin type also comes in a three-phase bridge.

**TWO NEW RECTIFIERS** which use forced air cooling now extend available ratings even higher. One similar

to the cooling fin type already introduced has an output of 26 volts, 8 amperes d-c in the single cell half-wave rating. The other new rectifier is pictured above. Using multiple cooling fins, and requiring cooling at the rate of 1000 ft. per minute, the newest germanium rectifier has a top rating of 26 volts, 75 amperes as a half-wave cell. Both new rectifiers are available in center tap and full-wave bridge, and in three-phase full-wave bridge.

**LIFE TESTS** of these rectifiers have been in progress for over two years. To date no appreciable aging has been detected.

**FOR APPLICATION INFORMATION** contact your nearest G-E Apparatus Sales Office, or write describing your requirements to Sect. 461-32, General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.

## METALLIC RECTIFIER FACTS FOR ENGINEERS

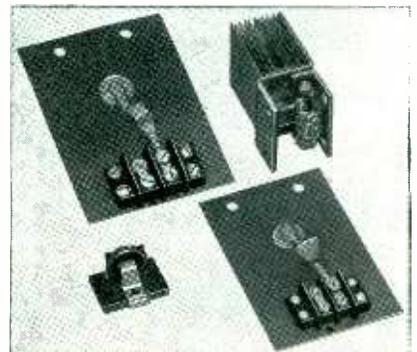
### Germanium

#### The Rectifier of the Future by C. E. Hamann

Seldom if ever has the rectifier industry experienced such widespread interest in a new development as has occurred with germanium. While much is being written of the capabilities of germanium in the low current area of diodes and transistors, its possibilities in high-power applications are equally amazing.

Perhaps a simple comparison with selenium of the relative current densities will serve to illustrate its fantastic properties as a power rectifier. It is standard industry practice to operate selenium in a 3-phase bridge circuit at a current density of 75 milliamperes per square centimeter of cell area. With an adequate air-cooling system this current density may safely be doubled.

Germanium is presently being operated successfully at a current density of 75 amperes per square centimeter of cell area with every indication that



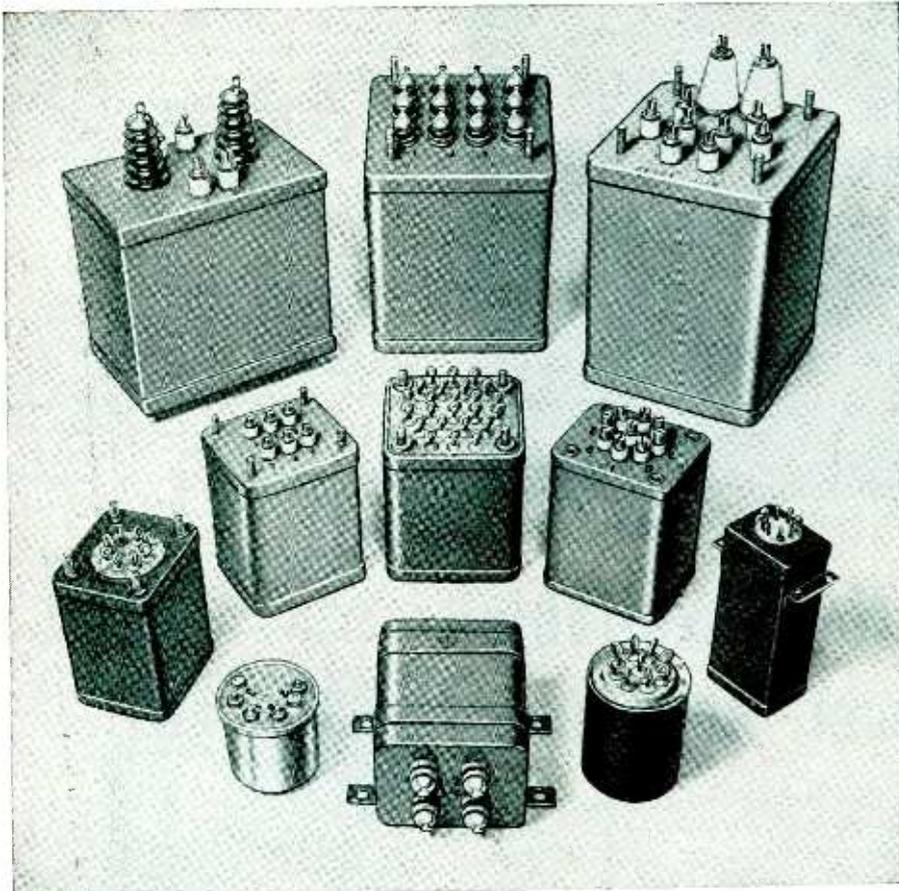
the top limit of capability has not yet been reached. Considering that germanium is also being operated at r.m.s. voltages per cell more than double that of the best available selenium, it will be seen that its power capabilities are at least 1000 times greater than selenium on a cell area basis.

The reason for this phenomenal ability lies in its inherently high efficiency which in turn means very little heat loss to be dissipated. The cell operating efficiency is in the range of 98 to 99 percent.

*C. E. Hamann*  
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# TRANSFORMERS



capacitor  $C$  will be equal to  $E_A + E_B - E_C$  as can be seen from the polarity indications across the respective rectifiers.

Voltages  $E_A$  and  $E_B$  are independent of the angle  $\theta$  (Fig. 4) but are proportional in amplitude to the peak input sources, respectively. Components  $C_2$  and  $R$  comprise a low-pass filter so the output voltage  $E$  is determined entirely by  $E_C$ .

A more detailed analysis, operating curves and several variations of the circuit shown in Fig. 3 are found in the patent.

### Amplifier Tube

Patent 2,633,505, issued to Alfred Lerbs, of Paris, France, Assignor to Compagnie Generale de Telegraphie Sans Fil, describes an improved "Ultra-Short Wave Transmitting and Amplifying Tube."

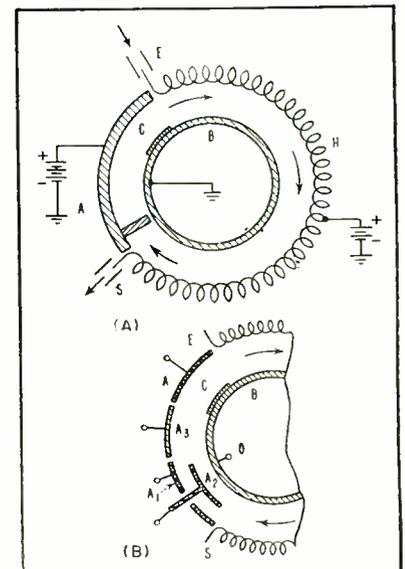


FIG. 5—Circular traveling-wave tube (A) and improved version (B)

A diagram of the original tube is shown in Fig. 5A. The improved version is given in Fig. 5B.

In the tube of Fig. 5A, a cathode  $B$  emits electrons that travel in a stream through the path shown by the arrows toward anode 1. Energy at uhf is applied at  $E$  and is carried through the circular traveling waveguide  $H$ . The waveguide  $H$  is in the form of a spiral and has a positive potential with respect to the cathode, as has the

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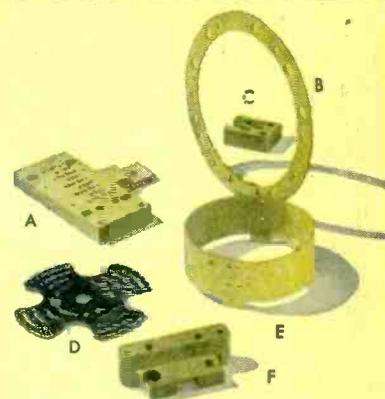
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### Synthane . . . in Aviation

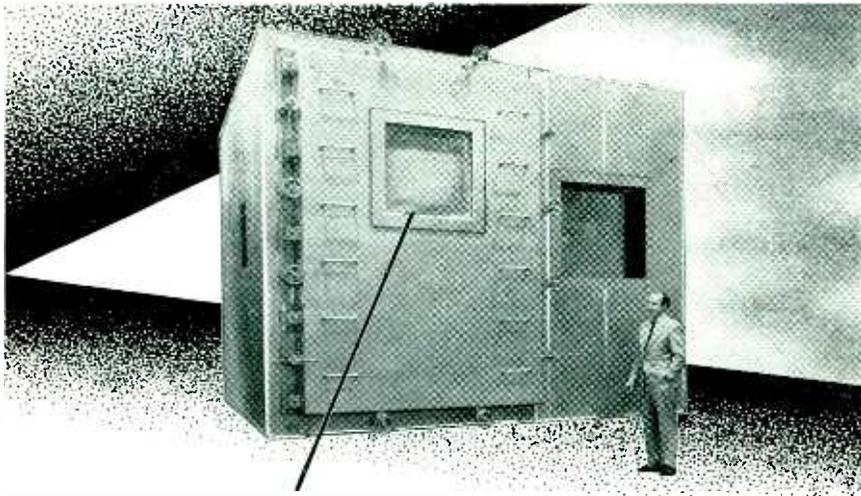
- A Propeller brush block base
- B Separator ring for propeller hub
- C Propeller brake plug base
- D Brush carrier
- E Cord drum
- F Propeller brush block base

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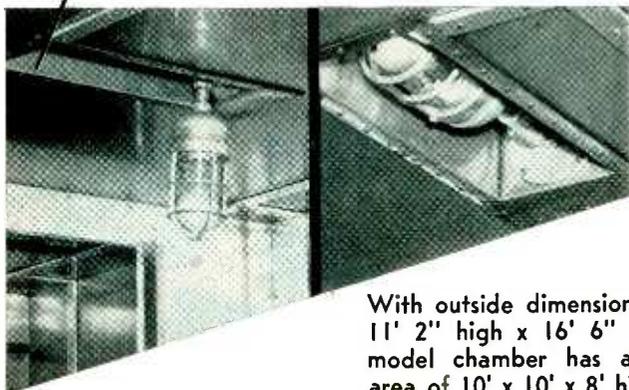
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With outside dimensions of 13' 2" wide x 11' 2" high x 16' 6" long, this standard model chamber has an interior working area of 10' x 10' x 8' high. Door is 5' wide x 8' high, its window 30" x 30", and wall window 36" x 36".

Whatever your needs in environmental test chamber equipment . . . high altitude, humidity, sand and dust, explosion, non-magnetic, etc. . . . check with Bowser, the pioneer.



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anode. The amplified out-put energy is extracted at *S*.

The improvement was developed because the inventor discovered that whereas all of the electrons were intended to interact with the high-frequency energy in the drift space in the helix as the electron stream and the uhf energy approached anode 1, there were some electrons that were brought around to the anode without having interacted with the uhf energy and so the tube was inefficient. The improvement whereby all electrons in the drift space interact with the uhf energy is shown in Fig. 5B where only a part of the circular path is shown.

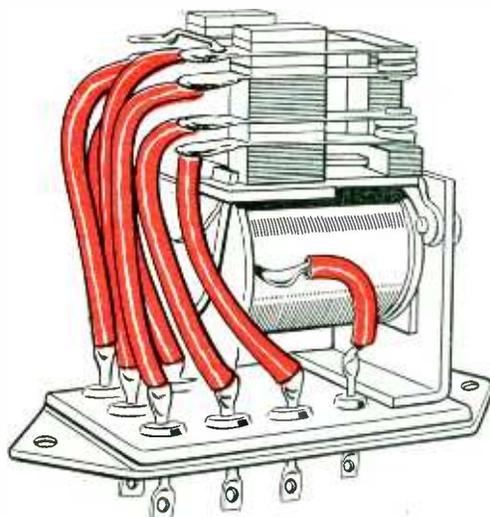
In the improvement, the target 1, has been eliminated and instead two electrodes  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  have been arranged between anode *A* and cathode *B*, which are connected to a positive potential. The cathode is at a zero potential. Potential of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  is adjustable with respect to anode *A* to vary the speed of the electrons and thereby the number of electrons collected.

Electrons that have interacted and are generally located in the region of anode *A* are collected by the additional anode  $A_1$ , whereas  $A_2$  is located on an equipotential line and does not alter the distribution of the field.

Element  $A_2$  forms with the cathode a duct through which the electrons that have not participated in the interaction at all or have incompletely interacted are again directed towards the electromagnetic field. The second time around the electrons are again directed into the helical winding.

To increase efficiency and prevent self-oscillation the phase of the electrons re-entering at *E* is adjusted with respect to the uhf energy. This is accomplished by the transit-time relation between the the input and output terminals *E* and *S*. This is defined by the path length between *S* and *E*.

For a given length, the phase may be adjusted by acting on the speed. This can be done by change in intensity of the electric field over the electron path or a part of the path, or by the intensity of the magnetic field. Electrode  $A_2$  prevents self-oscillation.



A Price Electric Corporation, Frederick, Maryland relay, series G000HS, shown at actual size, without its protective cover. Illustrated in red is BH "1151" used to insulate connecting leads, shunts and pigtails.

# 1¢ lengths of BH "1151" ..no failure after 18 months

Price Electric Corporation, producers of magnetically operated relays for electronic equipment, radar, and guided missiles use BH "1151" Silicone Rubber Fiberglass Tubing to save dollars, save time, save relays.

Here's what they say — "We needed a thin-walled tubing with high electrical resistance, for sealed and unsealed relays. BH "1151" was chosen specifically for high temperature applications in ambient temperatures of 125°C, and above. Continuous relay type tests have been run under cycling temperature conditions for more than a million operations. There have been no failures in BH "1151" since the test program was started a year and a half ago.

"With BH '1151', overall economy has resulted from minimum losses in cutting, handling and installing. Time is saved because of the tubing's uniform high quality. Cut ends don't fray. Smooth bore BH '1151' slips easily over leads. Rejects in inspection and test for hipot are almost non-existent. Assembly damage is negligible."

BH "1151" may be the electrical insulation you're looking for. This union of two great inorganic materials — braided Fiberglass and Silicone Rubber — is inherently flexible. It has no plasticizers or solvents to "sweat out". It will not support fungus growth. It will not craze or crack. It remains unchanged through continuous operation at temperatures from -90°F to 400°F. Its thin-walled flexibility speeds installation and offers new design freedom while providing complete product protection.

BH "1151" is just one of a large family of tubings and sleeveings that have solved many electrical insulation problems. If you'll send facts on your requirements — voltages, temperatures, unusual conditions — we'll make recommendations and send you samples for testing.

Bentley, Harris Manufacturing Co.  
1312 Barclay St.  
Conshohocken, Pa.

**BH  
FIRST IN**  
use of Fiberglass  
heat-treated Fiberglass  
true high temperature  
flexibility  
vinyl-coated Fiberglass  
silicone rubber coating  
colors in silicone rubber  
true Class B (130°C.)  
protection

# BH Fiberglass\* SLEEVEINGS

\*BH Non-Fraying Fiberglass Sleeveings are made by an exclusive Bentley, Harris process (U. S. Pat. No. 2393530). "Fiberglass" is Reg. TM of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp.

# Production Techniques

Edited by JOHN MARKUS

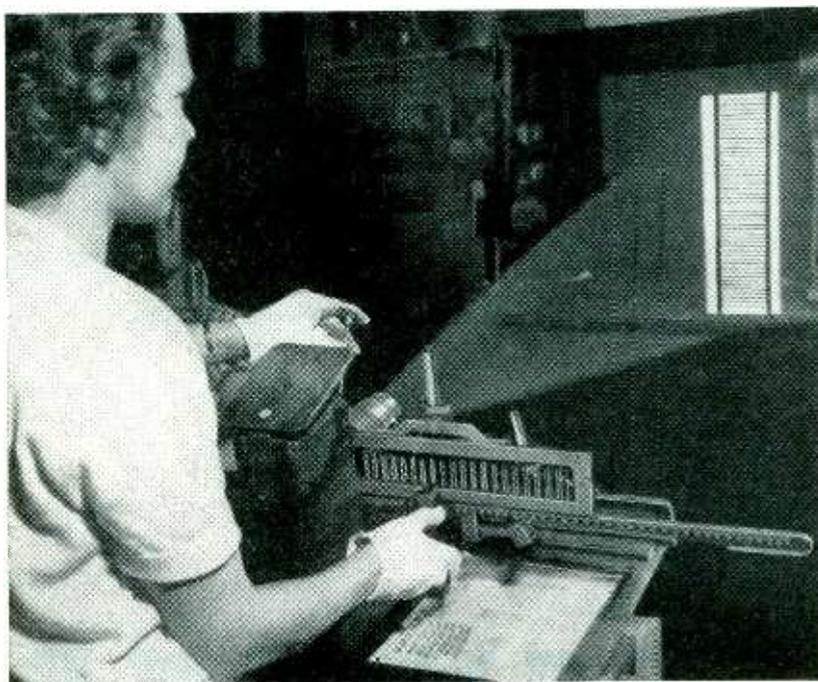
Inspecting Tube Grids With Slide Projector .....	262	Testing Cathode Sleeves.....	274
Electric Oven Setup For Deposited Carbon Resistors .....	264	Crimping Tool .....	279
Printed Circuit Pliers .....	264	Radar Packaging .....	279
Trimming and Crimping Capacitor Leads .....	268	Two-Hand Press Control.....	284
Masking Disc For Spray Painting.....	270	Roll-Forming Of Lightweight Wave-guides .....	286
Flattening And Piercing Rocket Nose Terminals .....	272	Chassis Turntable For Repair Positions.....	304
		Loudspeaker Magnetizer .....	305
		Roller-Jaw Pliers .....	307

## Inspecting Tube Grids with Slide Projector

SIMPLE modification of a standard Kodachrome slide projector permits sliding in vacuum-tube grids in place of transparencies. This enables the operator to see the grids projected onto a screen in ten times their normal size, for ready detection of bent wires or deviation in spacing. This technique is used for 100-percent inspection of grids in

the Bloomfield, N. J. tube plant of Tung-Sol Electric Inc.

In preparation for a carbonizing spray to suppress grid emission, the grids are loaded into open rectangular metal frames. Inspection is carried out after this carbonizing operation, while the grids are still in their frames. The slide projector (made by Three Dimension Co.,



Modified slide projector throws ten-times enlargement of tube grid on screen as shown, during 100-percent inspection for pushed, spread or damaged turns. Right hand is on knob of rack-and-gear arrangement for moving grid carrying frame through projector. Left hand is on rod used for mangling defective grids

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS featured in this issue:

	Page
Electrons At Work.....	204
New Products .....	308
Plants and People.....	362
New Books .....	410
Backtalk .....	420

Chicago) is modified to accommodate this frame in place of the regular slide carrier.

The operator inserts a frame of grids in the projector and slowly pushes it through by turning the knob of a rack-and-gear arrangement on which the frame rests. Each grid in turn is thus projected onto a screen mounted on a nearby wall.

When a defective grid is observed, the operator pushes a rod mounted on the projector. This rod obviously mangles the defective grid, so that it will be noted and thrown out later when the grids are unloaded from the frame.

## Exhaust and Bake-out Oven for Picture Tubes

PICTURE tubes ranging from 21 inches to 27 inches in size travel nearly 300 feet on individual pumping carts while automatically receiving the processing required during various parts of the exhaust cycle in Raytheon's new picture-tube plant. Glass strains and bulb breakage are minimized because the unusually long lengths of the bake-out ovens allow for precise temperature control and permit the tubes to emerge at a temperature only slightly above that of the room.

Tubes are loaded and unloaded with the aid of vacuum lifters suspended from counterbalanced overhead supports. Two hose lines, with valves on the control handle, are

*S'matter, Swami,  
won't it work?*

Near-sighted or not, our snake charmer friend should know he can get more out of a wire if it has a well soldered connection. How do we know that? Well, making the right kind of flux core solder for every application has been Kester's sole business for more than 50 years. There's no mystery about Kester Solder, no secret ingredients either. With Kester, quality is the paramount feature... the same today as it's always been.

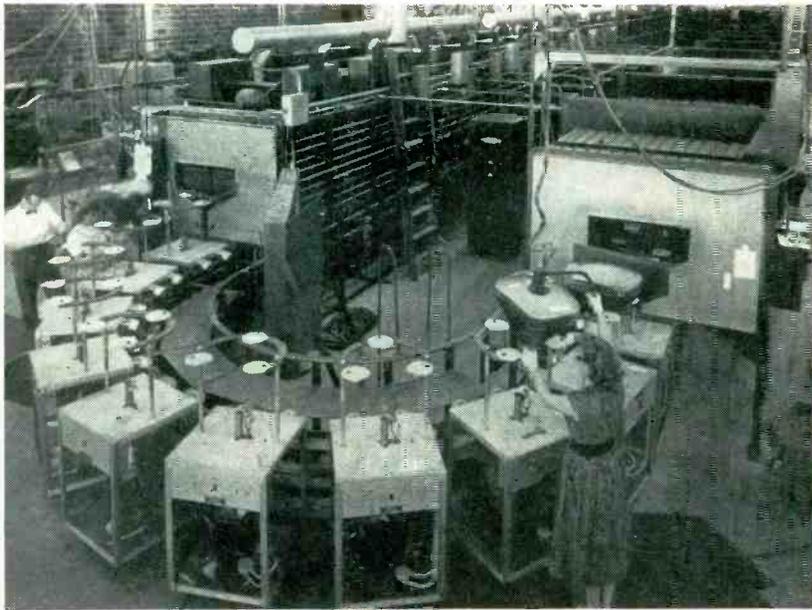
TRIPLE-PLAY! Kester "44" Resin... "Resin-Five"... Plastic Rosin-Core Solder... your best bets... with exact core size or flux-content and alloy "tailored" to your requirements.



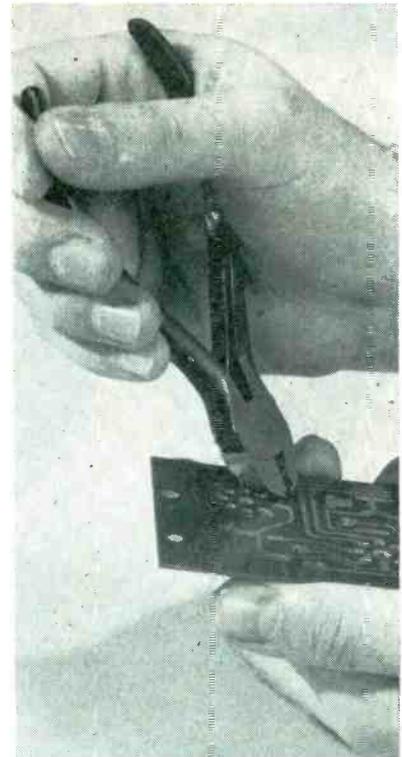
# KESTER

S O L D E R   C O M P A N Y

4204 WRIGHTWOOD AVENUE, CHICAGO 39, ILLINOIS  
NEWARK 5, NEW JERSEY • BRANTFORD, CANADA



Loading and unloading end of picture-tube exhaust machine. Trolley wheels at top rear of each cart run on steel rail to guide caster-mounted carts on their 300-foot round trip through the U-shaped oven. Power trolleys on each cart pick up power for pumps and other cycling functions required during bake-out. Motorized conveyor chain keeps carts equally spaced as it moves them



Method of holding new pliers to get optimum visibility while cutting and crimping leads. Replaceable tempered-steel springs keep pliers open, ready for immediate use

used; one is a vacuum line for picking up the tube and the other an air line for releasing the tube.

Air drafts in the ovens are

minimized by using doors shaped like the cross-section of a picture tube, and arranged to open and close automatically for carts.

### Electric Oven Setup for Deposited Carbon Resistors

UP TO 3,200 tiny ceramic cylinders at a time are uniformly coated with carbon in an electric oven arrangement providing a precisely controlled gas atmosphere at a temperature of 1,000 C in the Radell Corp. plant at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The ceramic blanks and a carefully screened fine sand are loaded into a ceramic cylinder mounted at an angle on the end of a rotating arbor. This arbor with its electric

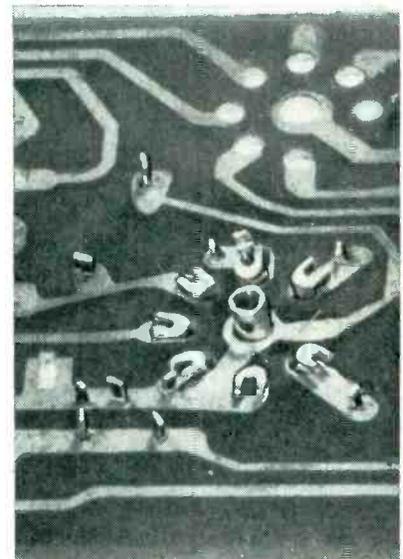
drive motor and gas-line fittings is mounted on a carriage that slides into and out of the oven on ball-bearing rails originally designed for supporting drawers. The oven doors are opened by means of an electric motor drive over them, and the carriage is pushed forward until the wobbling ceramic container is inside the oven.

Nitrogen gas is fed into the rotating chamber at a pressure carefully controlled by a Brooks

save production time and eliminate the short-circuits obtained with the former method of pulling the wire through the hole and bending it over before cutting it off. The short hook left with this older method did hold the wire in position, but often caused shorts to adjacent etched conductors. The new



Removing ceramic container filled with resistor blanks, after coating with carbon in electric oven at left. A chain drive wobbles the container while inside the oven to give tumbling action



Examples of crimped terminals on panel employing etched wiring

## **TAYLOR Insulation (Fish Paper)**

is extremely tough . . . has high dielectric strength and excellent bending qualities . . . its hard surface resists abrasion from contact with rough spots in slots.

# *Want to make something of it?*

*Make it* into armature slot insulation, armature end laminations, field coil insulation, metal box liners, washers, arc shields, formed slot wedges, formed specialties . . . or any other applications requiring excellent electrical characteristics. Color: gray.

*Make it* from sheets and rolls . . . or ribbon rolls for automatic machines.

### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Thickness range . . . . .	.005" to 1/4"	Roll width 56" in thicknesses	
Finish, Calendered or uncalendered		of .005" through .090". Coils	
Punching . . . . .	Up to 1/4"	down to 1/4" for thicknesses	
Sheet size . . . . .	56" x 90"	of .005" through .090".	

### **PROPERTIES**

#### *Mechanical*

Tensile Strength, psi	
(Lengthwise)	14000 min.
(Crosswise)	6000 min.

#### Elmendorf Tearing Strength, grams

	*MD	*CD
.005"	100	120
.007"	190	220
.010"	250	300
.015"	375	450

\*MD—Machine Direction

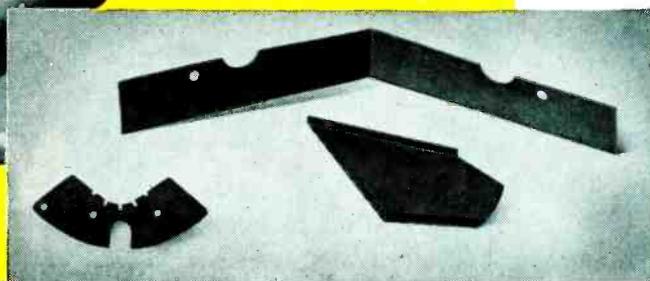
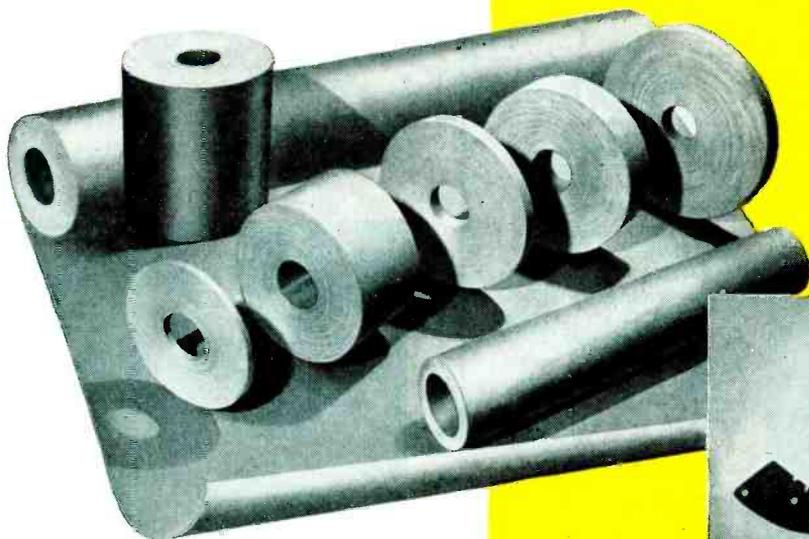
\*CD—Cross Machine Direction

#### *Electrical*

#### Dielectric Strength, vpm

#### Short Time Test

.004" — .005"	200 min.
Over .005" — .015" incl.	300 min.
Over .015" — .040" incl.	250 min.
Over .040" — .060" incl.	175 min.
Arc Resistance, seconds	100



*Make it* easy for yourself the next time you are buying insulation. Call your Taylor Engineer . . . he will be glad to help you select the Taylor Insulation that will best fit your needs. Also ask him for samples of our other grades of vulcanized fibre—Commercial, Bone, Super White, Abrasive and Built-Up—as well as Taylor *Phenol, Silicone and Melamine Laminated Plastics* . . . see where they can fit into your design plans.

Taylor Fibre Co., Norristown, Pennsylvania—La Verne, California

# **TAYLOR**

Laminated Plastics  
Vulcanized Fibre

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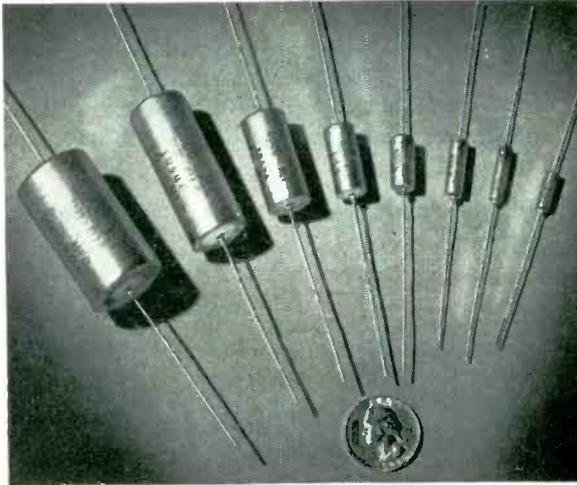
**GOOD-ALL**

REGISTERED

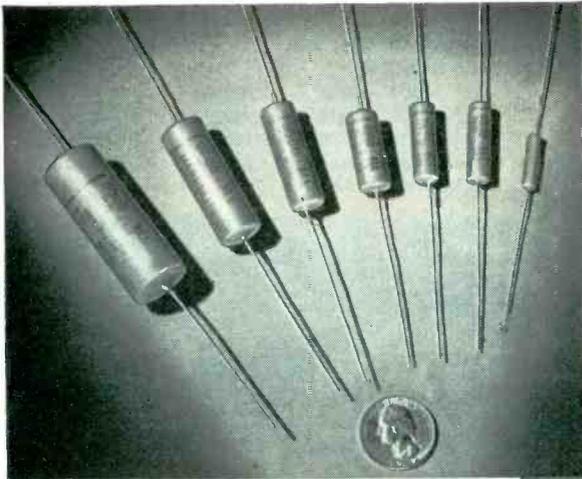
# Capacitors

## MIFILM SUBMINIATURE CAPACITORS WITH PLASTIC "MYLAR" \* DIELECTRIC

Good-All production techniques make it possible for MIFILM capacitors to be available in sizes smaller than other miniaturized brands. All Good-All MIFILM miniaturized metal enclosed hermetically sealed capacitors normally operate between  $-65^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Insulation Resistance,  $10^{15}$  ohms. Power Factor less than .5%. Sizes from .173" dia. x  $21/32$ " long (.001 mfd, 600 VDC) to .750" dia. x  $1-15/16$ " long (1 mfd, 600 VDC) slightly larger sizes to 1000 VDC. We invite sample orders for your inspection.



**GOOD-ALL**



## MARBELITE

"Hard as marble," and popularly priced, this Good-All development is the standard for leading Radio and TV manufacturers. Generally smaller than RTMA specifications MARBELITE capacitors normally operate in the  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$  range. Built for any climate, MARBELITE capacitors can be further miniaturized to meet your needs. Standard sizes from .001 mfd to 1 mfd in 100 to 1000 VDC. Write for catalog sheets M-503.

## MIRACLE X

Paper dielectric, metal enclosed, hermetically sealed, MIRACLE X impregnated capacitors. Capacity change less than 5% from  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Meets or exceeds size requirements of MIL-C-25. Available with all type mounts. Sizes from .235" dia. x  $11/16$ " long (.001 mfd, 600 VDC) to 1" dia. x  $2-3/16$ " long (1 mfd, 600 VDC).



\*DUPONT'S  
Trademark  
for its  
POLYESTER FILM

Capacitors are wound on Good-All developed, enclosed, automatic winding machines—no finger acid, dirt or dust. Good-All engineers invite your inquiries and problems regarding tubular capacitors. The difficult and unusual interest us.

Write for complete catalog covering all Good-All long life capacitors.

**GOOD-ALL**

**ELECTRIC MFG. CO.**

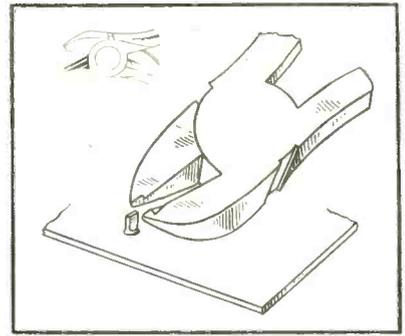
114 W. FIRST ST. Phone 112-113 OGALLALA, NEBR.

ROBERT A. GOODALL, President

Cable Address, "GOODALLA"

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

(continued)



Closeup views of pliers, showing combination cutting and crimping jaws and shape of crimped terminal

tool does the job in one operation, leaving the wire upright and short so it cannot possibly touch other conductors.

## Trimming and Crimping Capacitor Leads

HEAVY bus-bar internal leads of plug-in electrolytic capacitor units are accurately trimmed to length with an air-actuated shearing blade at Pyramid. The operator inserts the leads in two holes in the fixture, pushes the roll of foil against the fixture, then steps on a foot pedal



Holding leads of electrolytic unit in position for shearing ends to correct length. Foot-operated valve actuates diaphragm that drives shearing blade downward

# When Standard Connectors won't do . . .



## HIGH TEMPERATURE

Permits continuous operation at 800° F. or over. Plug and receptacle keyed for positive polarization. Lava inserts.



Get

*Custom Made*

# ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS

## QUICK DISCONNECT

Simply push plug and receptacle together to engage. Pull sleeve on plug shell for instant disconnect. No unscrewing or twisting. Self-polarizing.



We design and manufacture connectors for special applications where stock parts would not meet requirements.

If high temperature is your problem, our engineers can design a connector with lava inserts to meet your conditions. Perhaps it is unusual structure, dimensions or installation. Call on Breeze!

Where there is no time for awkward unscrewing or twisting, quick disconnects are indicated. We can provide drawer and panel mounting connectors incorporating removable contacts. These will enable you to repair or service one circuit without disturbing others.

We have the specialized experience and the facilities. Tell us your problem in connectors. Our engineering staff is at your service.

## PANEL MOUNTING

Monobloc, for small space. Correct alignment of mating pins assured. Easily removable contacts save time and money.



# BREEZE

CORPORATIONS, INC.

41 South 6th Street, Newark 7, New Jersey

### OTHER BREEZE PRECISION PRODUCTS



Ignition Shielding



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Aerosol Hose Clamps



Actuators

**New!**

**B&W**

**Dip  
Meter**

**Model 600**

New Low Price  
**\$3975** Net



**VERSATILITY, COMPACTNESS, QUALITY**

Few instruments will prove so handy in so many ways as this versatile B&W Model 600 Dip Meter! Ideal for lab, production, service or ham shack use, it provides a quick, accurate means for measuring resonant circuit frequencies, spurious emissions and many other tuned circuit characteristics. Shaped for easy use in today's compact electronic assemblies, highly sensitive and accurately calibrated, it incorporates many features previously found only in higher-priced instruments. You'll find dozens of uses for it as ...

**A Grid Dip Oscillator** for determining resonant frequencies of tank circuits, antennas, feed line systems, and parasitic circuits; align-

ing filters and traps; peaking coils, neutralizing and tuning transmitters before power is applied.

**An Absorption Wave Meter** for accurately identifying the frequency of radiated power from various transmitter stages; locating spurious emissions causing troublesome TV and radio interference, and many similar uses.

**An Auxiliary Signal Generator** providing a signal for tracing purposes and for preliminary alignment of receivers, converters, and I-F stages.

**An R-F Signal Monitor** for audible observation of hum, audio quality, and other audible characteristics of radiated power.

**For Capacity, Inductance, and "Q"** measurements in conjunction with other components of known value.

**TECHNICAL FEATURES**

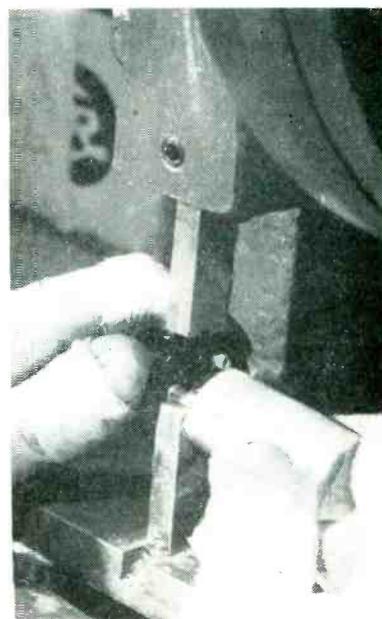
- ✓ Covers 1.75 to 260 mc. in 5 bands.
- ✓ Adjustable sensitivity control.
- ✓ Size 3" x 3" x 7". Weight 2 lbs.
- ✓ Handy wedge-shape for easy access in hard-to-get-at places.
- ✓ Monitoring jack and B+ OFF switch.
- ✓ Rust-proofed chassis, aluminum case.
- ✓ Built-in power supply for 110 volts A.C.

Sold by leading distributors throughout U. S. A. and Canada  
Data bulletin sent on request.

**BARKER & WILLIAMSON, Inc.**

237 Fairfield Avenue

Upper Darby, Penna.



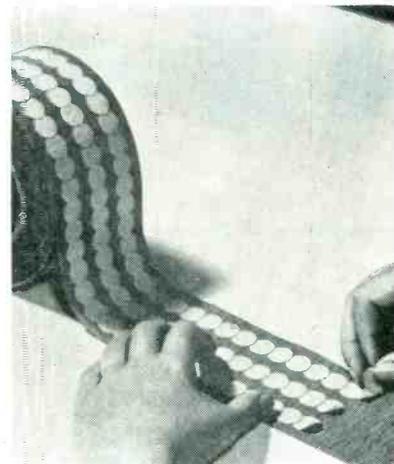
Method of crimping capacitor lead to pin of octal base

to apply air pressure that drives down the shearing blade.

After shearing, the leads are inserted in drilled holes in the solid ends of a modified octal base, and each pin in turn is held on the anvil of a motor-operated punch press which crimps the pin securely around the lead.

**Masking Disc for Spray Painting**

A NEW method of mounting self-adhesive masking discs on crepe paper cuts costs of preparing chassis and housing units of electronic equipment for spray paint-



Method of removing masking disc from crepe paper liner

# resistors rheostats



## TRU-OHM PRODUCTS

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ing. Each disc is slightly overlapped by the next. When the operator removes one disc, this automatically raises the edge of the next, thus providing a lip for easy grasping.

When several discs of the same size are required, the operator can just as easily pull up a string of discs from the crepe paper liner and apply them as fast as she can press each dot down with her thumb.

The new discs are available in diameters from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to 4 inches by sixteenths, from By-Buk Co., 4314 West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 19, Calif. The discs will withstand oven baking temperatures up to 325 F for 30 minutes without leaving troublesome adhesive on the work.

### Flattening and Piercing Rocket Nose Terminals

A STANDARD four-ton turntable-type punch press was adapted to perform a flattening and piercing operation on special ceramic feed-through terminals in mass-production quantities in the plant of Bennett Products Co., Palo Alto, Calif.

The ring on the punch-press turntable has 30 milled slots, with corresponding guide pins set up to hold terminals in position while an



Press setup for flattening and piercing nose terminals for Mighty-Mouse rocket. Turntable rotates clockwise. Operation is entirely automatic

# Midget with the giant brain

## The Problem

*To design and build a computer for airborne automatic control systems—with severe restrictions imposed on size, weight and operation under extreme environmental conditions; in short, a computer that would be small, simple, reliable, rugged—and easy to build and maintain.*

At HUGHES RESEARCH and Development Laboratories this problem was examined exhaustively, and it was concluded that a digital computer offered the best means for satisfying the requirements because of its ability to solve complex problems accurately and quickly.

Because the requirements of this application could not be met by existing digital computers, owing to their large size, the following developments were undertaken:

1. Simplification of the logical structure of the computer through the use of a mathematical theory of computer design based on Boolean algebra—but with retention of the operational versatility of a general-purpose computer.
2. Development of ingenious circuitry to utilize the new logical designs.

3. Achievement of minimum size by the use of subminiature techniques, including germanium diodes, subminiature tubes, and etched circuits.

4. Employment of unitized construction: plug-in units of flip-flop circuits and diode networks.

Need for subminiaturization, then, was a governing factor. Consequently, entire new techniques for making things not only vastly smaller, but at the same time easier to build and service, were developed by Hughes. This is a continuing process and there is indication of even more significant advancement in miniaturization for the future.

A major effort at Hughes is also devoted to adapting electronic digital computer techniques to business data processing and related applications—destined for far-reaching peacetime uses.



One of the subminiature switching circuits from the Hughes airborne electronic digital computer is examined by Dr. Eugene M. Grabbe (right), Associate Head, Computer Systems Department, Advanced Electronics Laboratory, and Phil A. Adamson of the Technical Staff, Radar Laboratory.

## ENGINEERS AND PHYSICISTS



*Activities at Hughes in the computer field are creating some new positions in the Laboratories. Experience in the design and application of electronic digital computers is desirable, but not essential. Engineers and physicists with backgrounds of component development or system engineering are invited to apply.*

ADDRESS: Scientific and Engineering Staff

**Hughes**  
RESEARCH  
AND DEVELOPMENT  
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Assurance is required that the relocation of the applicant will not cause the disruption of an urgent military project.



Something Special in  
**ROTARY SWITCHES**

- ★ Single deck, single pole, 36 or 60 positions
- ★ Easily Ganged
- ★ Large Current Capacity
- ★ Non-Shorting with Detent
- ★ Isolated Shaft
- ★ Four Point Mounting

Here's the answer to complicated range or circuit switching problems in high quality test equipment or experimental apparatus.

A number of these single deck switches may be ganged to provide additional poles. Both switches have a special detent which also provides the non-shorting action. The rotor arm is actually *lifted* as it moves from one contact to the next. This Shallcross design provides more usable contacts in less space than conventional non-shorting switches. Write for prices and drawings. Shallcross Manufacturing Co., 522 Pusey Ave., Collingdale, Penna.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Types 10061-S (60 pos.) and 10054-S (36 pos.)  
 Shaft Extension: 1" beyond spacers  
 Size: 4 7/8" sq. x 1 1/2" d.  
 Insulation: Phenolic. Isolated shaft.  
 Avge. Contact Resistance: 0.006 ohms max.

Type	#10061-S	#10054-S
Voltage Breakdown:	1500 v.	2500 v.
Current Capacities		
Carrying—	30 amps.	40 amps.
Breaking—	2 amps. at 110 v. a-c	3 amps. at 110 v. a-c

# Shallcross



Closeup of turntable, showing method of mounting U-shaped Alnico magnet on swinging arm for picking up each part as table indexes, swinging it off to rear and knocking it off against chute

anvil flattens the end of the terminal rod and a die set pierces another rod simultaneously. There are guides at the flattening and piercing stations which hold the terminal part consistently in the proper position so that punched holes will not vary more than  $\pm 0.002$  inch. This tolerance is also maintained for the thickness of the flattened area of the rod.

The ejection mechanism is a wedge which pries the terminal from the pin on the turntable. A magnetic arm is levered to pass over the terminal, raise the part clear of the slot, swing away from the table and bump the part off into a chute which leads to a material-handling container.

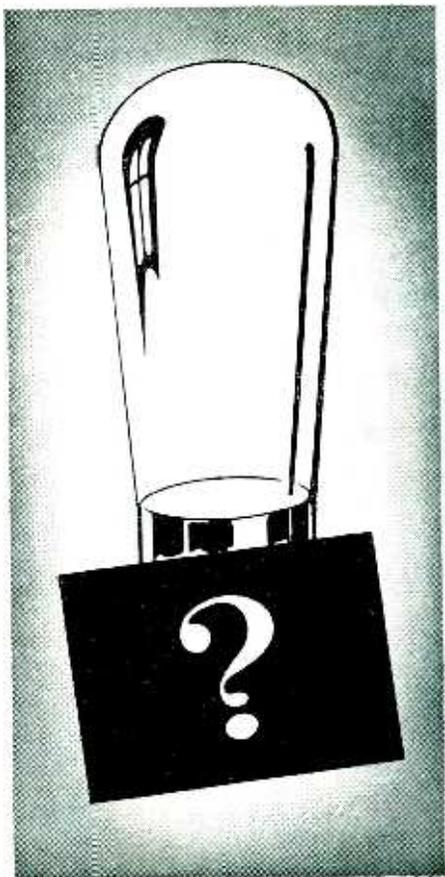
The average output capacity of this machine is 18,000 terminals for every 8-hour shift. The Benchmaster punch press was remodelled by the Boudreau Machine Co., Modesto, California.

**Testing Cathode Sleeves**

Two simple shop-made fixtures are used for testing the lock seams of raw cathode sleeves in the quality-control department of Tung-Sol Electric Inc., Bloomfield, N. J.

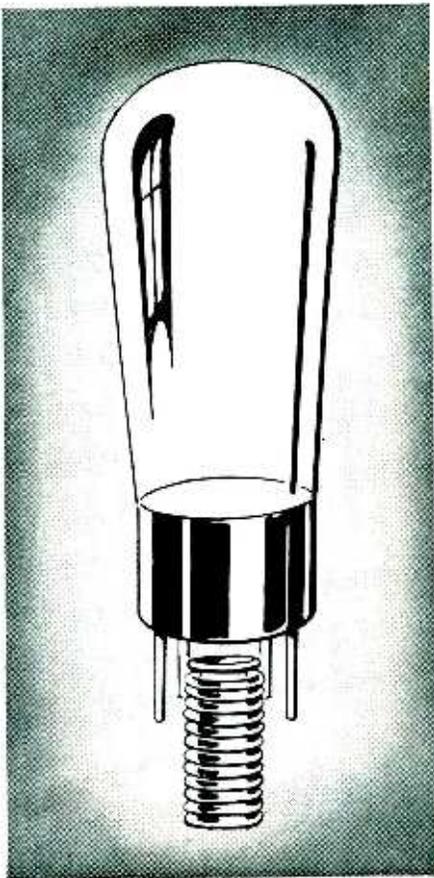
The bend tester is used to measure the torque in gram-cm at which the lock seam bends inward and the seam collapses. The end of the sleeve is inserted in the jaws of a

# IDEAS that started in a BELLOWS



## ONCE THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE

How to reach into a high vacuum tube without breaking the seal — once stumped many an engineer.



## NOW "STANDARD PROCEDURE"

Today Clifford supplies a whole line of bellows to make a wide range of adjustments and settings inside a vacuum.



## AND HERE'S THE ANSWER

Moving variable plate inside vacuum capacitor was the problem solved through the use of Clifford Hydron bellows assemblies by Jennings Radio Manufacturing Company. Being leak-proof and flexible, Clifford Hydron bellows form a perfect seal for the vacuum while permitting full movement of the variable plate.

## Have you ever worked with Bellows?

"Bellows" haven't been in the engineering courses — but they have helped to solve some of today's knottiest engineering puzzles.

Clifford Hydron Bellows make flexible hermetic seals, permit extension, retraction and 360° rotation with 100% metallic seal.

In the electronic field Clifford Hydron Bellows are used for changing frequency inside magnetron tubes, making adjustments inside hermetically-sealed instruments, moving variable plates inside vacuum capacitors. They are also being used as expansion chambers in mercury-filled wave guides, oil filled transformers and other electronic and electrical equipment.

Clifford Bellows come in monel, stainless steel and other metals having very low gas transmission and emission properties. They are assembled to meet indi-

vidual requirements. Coupon will bring you additional information.

CLIFFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 119 Grove Street, Waltham 54, Massachusetts. *Division of Standard-Thomson Corporation.* Sales offices in New York; Detroit; Chicago; Los Angeles; Waltham, Massachusetts.



### CLIFFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY

119 Grove Street, Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

Please send me information on bellows application for vacuum tube adjustments. Also for:

- Transmitting motion between two mediums
- Controlling and indicating temperature
- Sealing rotary shafts or packless valves
- Transmitting motion hydraulically to remote points
- Providing for thermal expansion
- Providing shock mounting or vibration dampening
- Differential pressure maintenance

Name.....

Company Name.....

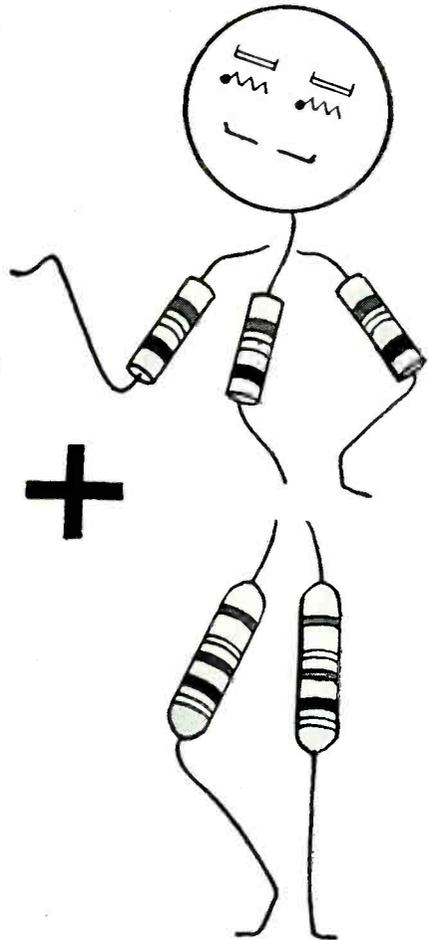
No. and Street.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

The  
**PERFECT**  
 Wedding

**TYPE  
 2003  
 FREQUENCY  
 STANDARD**

The Type 2003 contains, in addition to the tuning fork, all circuit components which are selected or critical.—The tube and remaining components — three resistors and two .01 capacitors — are external and can be laid out and integrated with your equipment.



**TUNING FORK STANDARD**, hermetically sealed.

**SIZE** — 4½ inches long. 1½ inches diameter.

**SIMPLE EXTERNAL CIRCUIT**, 1 tube, 3 resistors, 2 capacitors.

**TUBE** — Choice of 12AT7, 6201, 5751, 6BF7, 6BG7 or 6021.

**POWER REQUIRED**, 75 to 300 V at 1 to 5 m.a. — 6.3 V at 300 or 350 m.a.

**AVAILABLE** — in 400 or 500 cycles

**ACCURACY** guaranteed to .002%, 15° to 35° C.

Write for descriptive literature, specifying Type 2003.



Also  
**TYPE  
 2007**

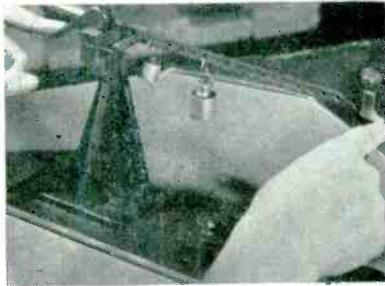
(4½" x 1½")

COMPLETELY SELF-CONTAINED  
 INCLUDING VACUUM TUBE

Manufacturer of high precision frequency and timing instruments controlled by tuning fork oscillators.

**American Time Products, Inc.**  
 580 Fifth Avenue New York 36, N. Y.

OPERATING UNDER PATENTS OF THE WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

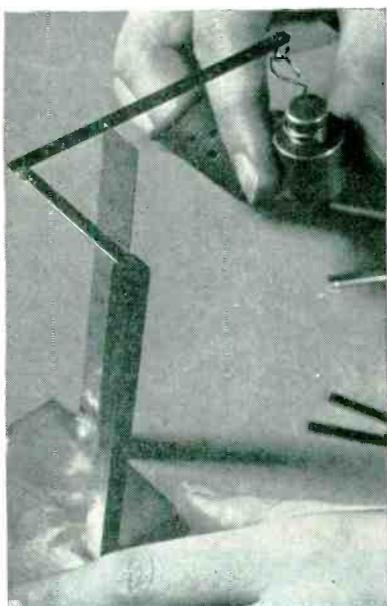


Setup for bending cathode sleeves to destruction during sampling tests for quality control. Left hand of operator is on lever of cam-type vise, and right hand has just released beam-locking lever

cam-operated vise at the top of the tester. While the far end of the scale beam is held by a lever, a trial weight is hooked on. The beam is then released to see if the sleeve will bend under the pressure of the metal peg that is bolted to the beam. Two different weights in different holes are used to get in-between values of torque. Since the holes in the scale beam are spaced one cm apart, with the first exactly 1 cm from the vise, torque is easily computed.

For longer cathodes, the metal force-applying peg can be moved to any other beam hole. A knurled nut makes moving of the peg simple. Weights are applied or moved only while the beam is locked at its far end.

The force needed to twist a flat-

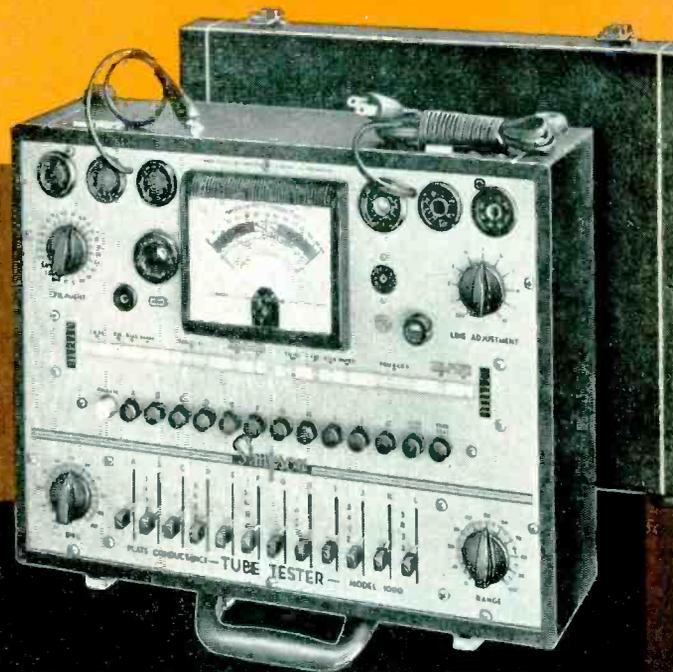


Twisting cathode sleeve to check strength of lock seam

# FASTER TUBE TESTING! *New New New*

Now! fast testing in Plate Conductance with convenient ohms readings for leakage and shorts with the new Simpson Model 1000

- tests any tube—including 9 pin miniatures and subminiatures—for plate conductance. Dial shows percentage of rated plate conductance for more positive, accurate results.
- tests are made under conditions simulating actual use in radio, TV, hearing aids and other electronic circuits.
- gives you reliable short tests because the Simpson 1000 quickly and conveniently shows you the exact ohms values for inter-element leakage and tube shorts.
- Simpson's roll chart service makes a new roll chart available each year and complimentary roll chart supplements are provided at regular intervals.
- and—the Simpson 1000 is as handsome as it is useful. Front panel is finished in non-glare grey hammerloid. Rich burgundy carrying case looks like expensive luggage. Comes complete with Operator's Manual—all for only \$135.00, net.



# Simpson MODEL 1000

SEE IT AT YOUR PARTS JOBBER

## SIMPSON ELECTRIC COMPANY

5200 West Kinzie Street, Chicago 44, Illinois  
Estebrook 9-1121

IN CANADA: Bach-Simpson, Ltd., London, Ontario

# Flexible



## Improved New VARGLAS SILICONE Tubing and Sleeving



*Now* Varglas Silicone has been made more flexible. Sharp turns and 90° bends cause no cracking or peeling — no loss of dielectric strength. As pioneers in the manufacture of silicone sleeving and tubing, we know this is the greatest improvement made during the past ten years. Unexcelled where high temperatures must be withstood for several hours — not just for 15 minutes. You need not sacrifice abrasion resistance and toughness to get flexibility. The new Varglas Silicone sleeving and tubing will pass cold bend tests at 35° to 40° LOWER temperature than formerly.

*The only Class H insulation  
with all these features:*

*Efficient from 500° F. to — 85° F.*

*Moisture and Fungus Resistant*

*Flame Resistant — Self extinguishing*

*Abrasion Resistant*

*Dielectrically Strong with average readings up to 7,000 volts.*

*Available in 10 colors — at no extra cost.*

*Samples* of Varglas Silicone products as well as samples of our complete line of tubing and sleeving are available in a convenient sample folder. Just drop us a line telling us your problem and its peculiarities.

# Varflex CORPORATION

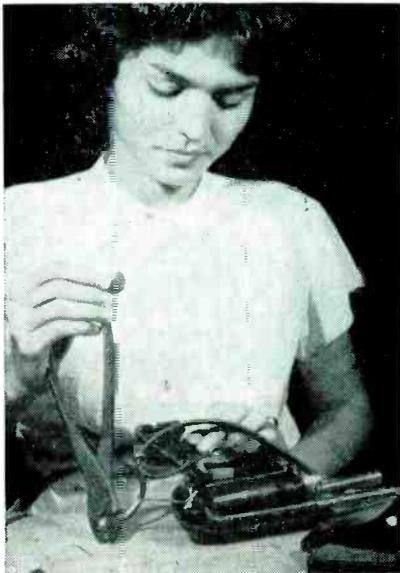
Makers of  
Electrical Insulating  
Tubing and Sleeving

**VARFLEX Sales Co., Inc.**  
308 N. Jay St., Rome, N. Y.

tened tubular cathode sleeve is measured with a simple test stand. The sleeve is pushed over a correspondingly shaped projection on a vertical metal upright, and a lever arm with a corresponding metal stud at right angles is inserted in the other end of the cathode sleeve. A 50-gram weight is hooked into the far end of the arm, 9 cm from the sleeve, to give a twisting torque of 450 gram-cm. A millimeter scale welded to the side of the fixture base, with scale zero at top, measures mm of drop.

### Crimping Tool

IN THE FINAL ASSEMBLY of soldering guns at the Bayamon, Puerto Rico plant of Weller Mfg. Co., use



Method of using crimping tool to speed assembly of soldering gun

of Sta-Kon No. 8 insulated connectors and a Sta-Kon crimping tool speed up connecting the line cord to one of the primary leads. The single crimping operation replaces soldering and tape insulating that would otherwise be required when connecting two leads together.

### Radar Packaging

PROBLEMS of packaging, handling and transporting large complex assemblies for Army Ordnance have been solved by Sperry Gyroscope Co. through the use of unique reusable steel containers. The Sky-sweeper fire-control system for the 75-mm artillery machine gun con-

BEST ALL-AROUND TESTER ON THE MARKET

#### USE IT FOR:

- TV SETS
- RADIOS
- TRANSMITTERS
- BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT
- HOME APPLIANCES
- TWO-WAY RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS
- PHONE LINES
- AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS
- STARTER CONTROLS
- AUTO IGNITIONS, GENERATORS, BATTERIES
- MOVIE EQUIPMENT
- PANEL INSTRUMENTS
- TV CAMERAS
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- GENERATORS
- VOLTAGE SOURCES
- "HAM" RADIO EQUIPMENT
- CABLES
- CONNECTORS
- AUDIO FREQUENCY SOUND CURRENTS

... and write for your complimentary copy of "1001" Uses for the Simpson Model 260"

#### RANGES:

20,000 OHMS PER VOLT DC  
 1,000 OHMS PER VOLT AC  
 VOLTS, AC AND DC: 2.5, 10, 50, 250, 1,000, 5,000  
 OUTPUT: 2.5, 10, 50, 250, 1,000  
 MILLIAMPERES, DC: 10, 100, 500  
 MICROAMPERES, DC: 100  
 AMPERES, DC: 10  
 DECIBELS (5 RANGES): -12 TO +55 DB  
 OHMS: 0-2000 (12 OHMS CENTER), 0-200,000 (1,200 OHMS CENTER), 0-20 MEGOHMS (120,000 OHMS CENTER)

SIMPSON ELECTRIC COMPANY

5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44 • Estebrook 9-1121

In Canada: Bach-Simpson, Ltd., London, Ont.



Simpson

Model 260

VOLT-OHM-MILLIAMMETER

# Volkert

...STAMPING GROUND FOR  
THE SURGING ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Remember when not a roof across a whole city held a television aerial? In those very early days, Volkert was already designing and building experimental dies for producing electron gun parts for television picture tubes and pioneering in precision stampings for the electronics industry.

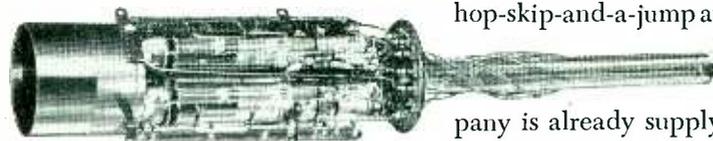
## PRODUCING ONE-THIRD OF TOTAL GUN PARTS



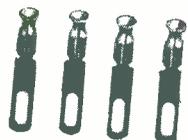
As the leading independent supplier of gun parts, Volkert has mass-produced more than one-third of the metal stampings that put the picture in the tube. And by redesigning several major components, Volkert cut production costs as much as 75%. This economy helped provide American homes with low-cost televising.

## IN PRODUCTION FOR COLOR TV

Volkert is growing with the industry it serves. With color television a hop-skip-and-a-jump away, the com-



pany is already supplying parts for the intricate tricolor picture tubes.



## TURNING UP THE VOLUME

When the electronics industry required volume production of miniature tube sockets, Volkert's creative engineering provided it. The company pioneered cost-saving methods and today supplies the electronics industry with more than two million parts each day.

## GROWING WITH AN INDUSTRY

To keep pace with the booming electronics industry, Volkert has expanded its facilities for the third time in the past four years and has inaugurated an extensive apprentice training program. *For reports on the latest developments in precision metal stamping, write for your copy of our quarterly, THE VOLKERT VIEW.*

# Volkert

PRECISION STAMPINGS



**JOHN VOLKERT METAL STAMPINGS, INC.**

222-34 96th Avenue, Queens Village 8, L. I., N. Y.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

sists of several component parts which are assembled on arrival at military destinations. Because the unit is large—weighing about 3 tons—and contains fragile parts, packaging was a real problem.

The answer was found to be welded steel Transportainers, originally developed by Dravo Corp., Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa. for cargo protection in transoceanic shipping. These were modified in



Skyscraper radar production line. Entire unit is later packaged in single steel container for shipment

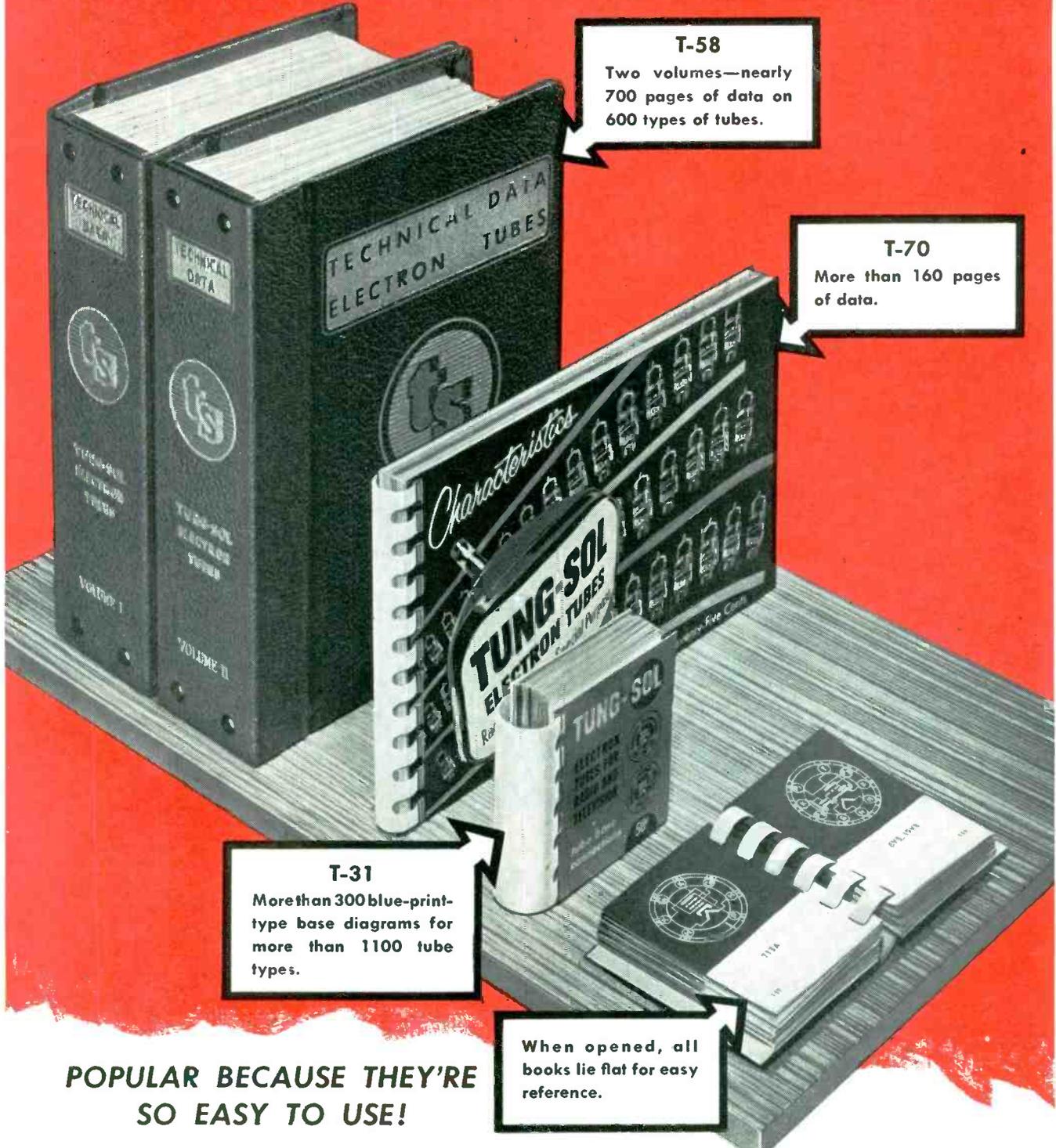
dimension from the standard model, and fitted with special channels and frame work to receive the component parts of the units.

If components of the assembly were packaged and crated separately, a packing crew would spend approximately two days to prepare one unit for shipment. Using the new container, the same crew performs the operation in 3½ hours.

In addition to this saving in time, there have been substantial economies in packaging materials. No part of the assembly has to be wrapped or crated. Plastic covers are used for dust protection. The container serves as a master package for all parts. No lumber, nails, staples, paper or any other packaging materials are used. The containers are stored outside, tiered two and three high, while awaiting use.

Chances for errors in packing

# TUNG-SOL TECHNICAL DATA BOOKS



**T-58**  
Two volumes—nearly 700 pages of data on 600 types of tubes.

**T-70**  
More than 160 pages of data.

**T-31**  
More than 300 blue-print-type base diagrams for more than 1100 tube types.

When opened, all books lie flat for easy reference.

**POPULAR BECAUSE THEY'RE SO EASY TO USE!**

Everybody uses TUNG-SOL Electron Tube Technical Data Books—set designers—equipment designers—service dealers. They not only use 'em—they prefer 'em!

These books actually are the most practical set of tube reference books in the industry. They contain all the information necessary for everyday use. Technical data is compiled for fast-reading. Charts have

been kept simple. The books lie flat at any place they're opened—even in your hand. All TUNG-SOL Technical Data Books are designed to help you get your jobs done right—quickly!

If you really want to take the trouble out of electron tube trouble-shooting, get yourself a set of the TUNG-SOL Technical Data Books. Ask your distributor's salesman, or write to TUNG-SOL.

**TUNG-SOL ELECTRIC INC., Newark 4, New Jersey**

Sales Offices: Atlanta, Chicago, Columbus, Culver City (Los Angeles), Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Newark, Seattle. — TUNG-SOL makes All-Glass Sealed Beam Lamps, Miniature Lamps, Signal Flashers, Picture Tubes, Radio, TV and Special Purpose Electron Tubes and Semiconductor Products.

**TUNG-SOL®**  
**ELECTRON TUBES**  
and all the technical help that goes with them.



# 7 good reasons for specifying MEPCO Precision Resistors



- ① Crossover wire insulated from each winding by 2000v. insulation (patented).
- ② Special metal molded connecting feature, which bonds end of winding and terminal in a non-corrosive and mechanically secure manner—no solder or flux used.
- ③ Reversed and balanced PI-windings for low inductance, with use of only the finest resistance alloys.
- ④ Impregnated with approved fungus, moisture and salt water-proofing compounds.
- ⑤ JAN approved non-hygroscopic steatite bobbin, specially treated prior to winding in order to provide additional protection for fine enameled wire.
- ⑥ Protective fungi resistant acetate label.
- ⑦ Rigid hot solder coated brass terminals for easier soldering.

MEPCO, INC.,  
MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

parts of the assembly have been eliminated by this method. Channels, metal baskets and other fittings are numbered to correspond with the parts they are designed to hold, and physical design of fittings is such that they can be used only for the parts they accommodate. Parts are placed in the container in numerical sequence, hence there is little possibility that an assembly could be shipped incomplete.

With all integral parts of the unit



Using fork truck to move plastic-wrapped section of radar unit into reusable steel shipping container, especially designed to receive one complete fire-control unit

clearly marked and identified within the container, they can be removed at destination in proper sequence for immediate assembly. This not only eliminates time and expense of uncrating individual parts at destination—during which some of the parts could be damaged—but it also does away with much sorting and checking. The plastic bags also are numbered to correspond with the parts they cover.

Once a container is loaded with the complete assembly, the entire unit is moved in a single operation by one lift truck. Each container is fitted with heavy-duty, wide-flange wheels on the two rear corners for easy moving by the lift truck. The container also has lifting lugs at the four top corners for handling with a crane and sling.

Although the steel containers are reshipped or dead-headed back to the plant from the ordnance depot after the assemblies have been removed, total cost of shipping

# MEPCO

## PRECISION RESISTORS

### MIL-R-93A NEW SEALED TYPES

Over 2 years of laboratory development and testing were required to achieve a sealed resistor design up to Mepco's standard of quality. No sacrifice of our standard time-proven features has been made in order to perfect this sealed resistor.

Completely hermetically sealed, these resistors provide perfect protection against immersion and high humidity.

All requirements of MIL-R-93A and JAN-R-93 are exceeded.

The operating temperature is  $-65^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Temperature coefficients of  $\pm .003\% / ^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $\pm .017\% / ^{\circ}\text{C}$  depending upon your requirements. (Refer to MIL-R-93A).

Other sizes available on special order.

### MIL-R-93A JAN-R-93 STANDARD TYPES

Our standard time proven JAN, MIL and Commercial lug terminal resistor.

Manufactured and 100% tested in accordance with the applicable specifications, these resistors are used by every major electronic equipment manufacturer in the country.

Reversed and balanced PI-windings for low inductance, with use of only the finest resistance alloys.

Impregnated with approval fungus, moisture and salt waterproofing compounds.

JAN approved non-hydroscopic steatite bobbin, specially treated prior to winding in order to provide additional protection for fine enameled wire.

Protective fungi resistant acetate label.

Rigid hot solder coated brass terminals for easier soldering.

### WIRE TERMINAL TYPES

Designed for direct connection into circuit without use of additional leads.

These resistors are of the same basic construction and materials as standard JAN and MIL types therefore providing equal dependability and long life.

Low Temperature Coefficient alloys provide  $\pm .003\% / ^{\circ}\text{C}$  from  $-65^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified by your requirements.

Resistance tolerances range from  $\pm 1\%$  down to  $\pm .02\%$ . Sets of matched resistors can be supplied  $\pm .005\%$  or lower.

Special types not shown can be manufactured to your exact specifications.

### JAN-R-29 METER MULTIPLIERS

Surpass all requirements of JAN-R-29

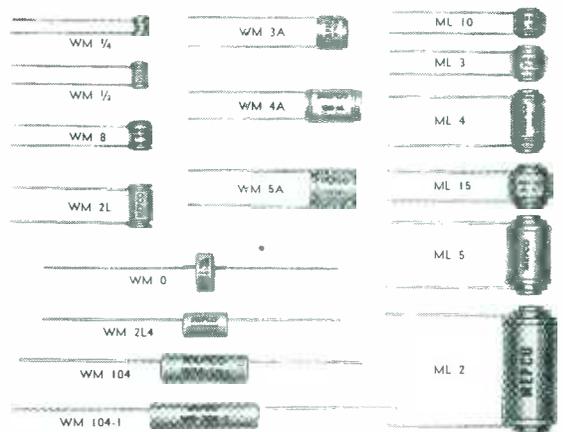
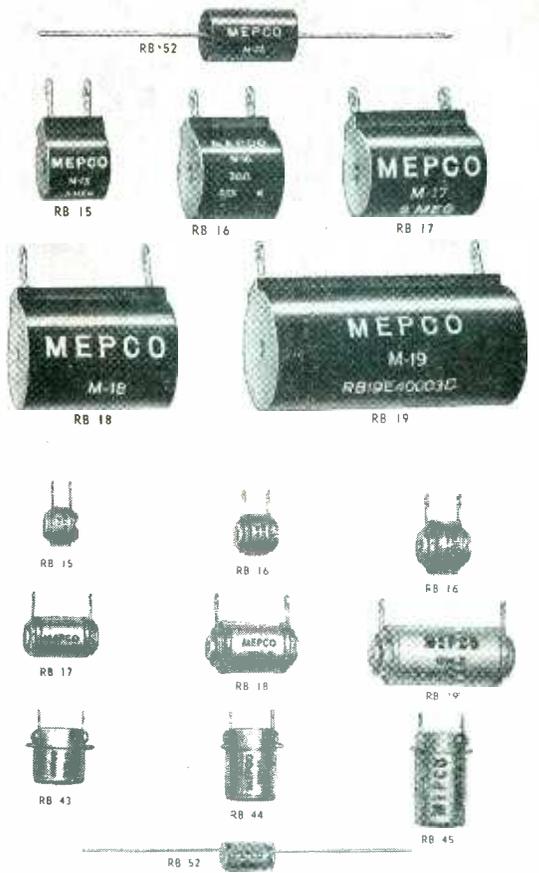
**HERMETICALLY SEALED:** Insures dependable operation under most severe moisture conditions.

**STEATITE PROTECTIVE CASING:** Glazed surface prevents high voltage leakage.

**WINDINGS:** "Certified" low temperature coefficient resistance alloys properly "aged" to provide long term stability.

**REPLACEABLE INTERNAL SECTIONS:** Eliminate complete loss of unit if damaged.

**FERRULE TERMINALS:** Heavy nickel plated brass. Corrosive resistant. Fit standard fuse clips.



**MEPCO, INC.** MORRISTOWN, N. J.



What kind of enclosure do you need?  
Which shielding material is best?  
What is the important difference between attenuation and insertion loss?

How should attenuation be measured?  
Why is interchangeability so important?



## HOW YOU CAN EVALUATE Shielded Enclosures

Selecting the proper shielded enclosures today is a big job . . . and no wonder! The unqualified statements and ambiguous terminology of some enclosure manufacturers makes intelligent purchasing extremely difficult.

To eliminate these difficulties, ACE has prepared a definitive booklet: *Your Money's Worth in Shielded Enclosures*, by Richard B. Schulz, noted authority on the suppression of r-f interference, and consultant to ACE. Here are free, factual data you should be acquainted with . . . for only by applying a realistic approach to shielded enclosure selection can you be sure of getting what you pay for.



Send for this interesting Free Booklet

### you always get your money's worth with ACE

ACE long ago eliminated guesswork as a factor in the design of shielded enclosures. Every ACE claim is backed by complete guaranteed test data, for every design is thoroughly analyzed and approved by independent engineering laboratories. Whether

you need a galvanized screen room, a copper screen room, or a solid sheet RFI enclosure (Lindsay Structure), you can depend on top performance when you choose ACE . . . *first and still foremost in the design and manufacture of every type of shielded enclosure.*

A COMPLETE LINE OF ENCLOSURES FOR INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND MILITARY,  
FEATURING HIGHEST ATTENUATION, FULL INTERCHANGEABILITY,\* INSIDE BOLTING\*  
(\*Patents Pending)

Exceeding JAN-1-225; 16E4 (ships); MIL-16910; MIL-S-4957  
(Write for RFI Bulletin No. 1, and ACE Bulletins Nos. 3 & 5)



**ACE ENGINEERING & MACHINE CO., INC.**

3644 N. Lawrence Street • Philadelphia 23, Pennsylvania



Appearance of Transportainer after all parts have been put in. When doors are closed and locked, equipment is protected just about as well as if in a safety-deposit vault. Parts are loaded in such a way that they can be removed in the correct numerical sequence for quick and easy assembly

them both ways does not differ appreciably from an ordinary one-way shipment. Measuring the round-trip shipping costs against the many savings resulting from the use of the container, extra expense of the return shipment is negligible.

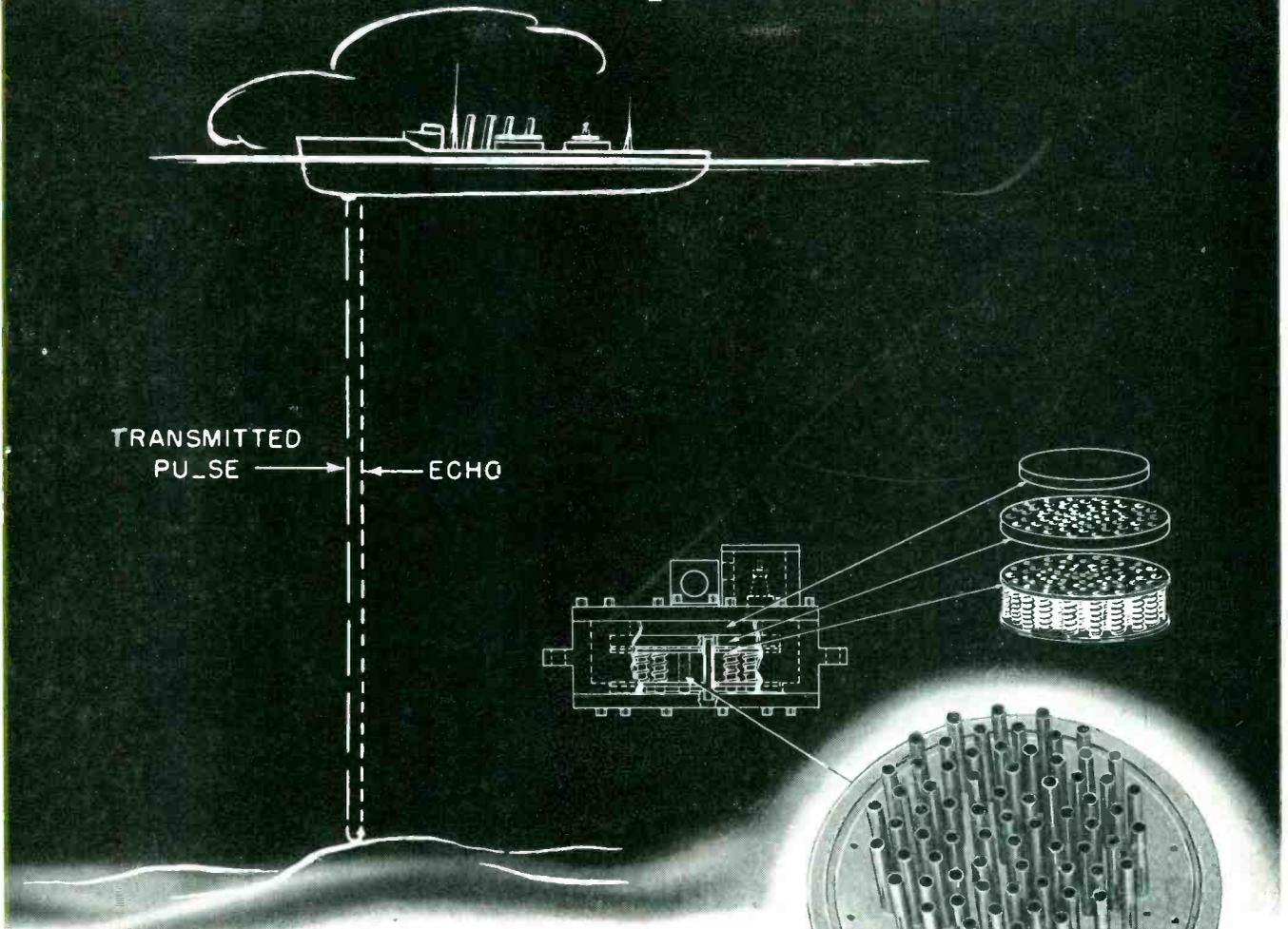
The container also serves to safeguard military information about the assembly. When locked and sealed, the container virtually is a jumbo safety-deposit vault. It does not have to be identified outside as wooden crates would have to be, and there is no chance for pilferage of any small parts or packages.

Standard model Transportainers have 275 cu-ft capacity, are 7 3/4 ft long, 6 ft 5 in. wide and 6 ft 5 1/2 in. high. Walls are made of 14-gage steel, with vertical corrugations for reinforcing. The floor is double-thickness 14-gage steel, and the roof utilizes 16- and 18-gage steel. Although weather-proof, the container is not air tight.

### Two-Hand Press Control

PRODUCTION of manually operated power presses and other machines can be increased up to 25 percent without impairing the safety of operators and set-up men, by add-

# How to measure the depth of D. Jones' locker



Best insurance against running aground is sonar . . . echo sounding equipment.

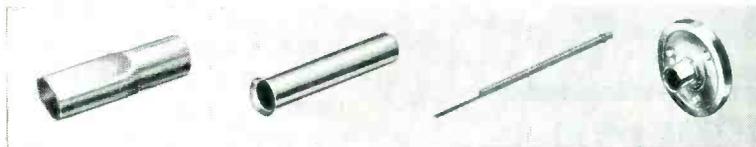
RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America uses the phenomenon of magnetostriction to send and receive supersonic pulses and so determine the distance to a submerged object on the ocean's floor.

Magnetostriction—the familiar “Joule Effect” of your textbook days—is the ability of a ferromagnetic metal to change dimensions when magnetized. The metal of RCA echo sounding equipment is Superior Grade “A” nickel tubing.

70 pieces of Superior seamless nickel tubing, cold drawn to  $\frac{3}{8}$ " O.D. x .020" wall thickness and cut to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the wave length of the alternating current signal, are soldered to a plate. Each length is enclosed by a coil.

Energizing the coil with alternating current, the tube expands and contracts, creating a piston effect on plate and diaphragm, sending out a supersonic wave. Likewise, reception of the echo wave by the diaphragm again causes the nickel tubes to pulsate and induce a current in the coil.

RCA Victor looks to Superior for accuracy and uniformity of analysis, precision drawing and cutting in large quantities. For cathodes, anodes, or tubing specialties, and tubing technology—ask Superior. Superior Tube Company, 2500 Germantown Avenue, Norristown, Pa.



Seamless Nickel Anode. Flattened one end. .500" O.D. x .025" Wall x 1.625" long.

Seamless Nickel Cathode. Round, flanged one end, .070"/.072" I.D. x .0025" Wall. .295" long.

Lockseam\* Nickel Cathode. Round, tabbed, single bead, .045" O.D. x .0021" Wall, 27 mm long.

Disc Cathode .121" O.D. .312" long.

**Superior**  
THE BIG NAME IN SMALL TUBING

All analyses .010" to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " O.D.  
Certain analyses in Light Walls up to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " O.D.

Many types of nickel cathodes—made in Lockseam\* from nickel strip, disc cathodes, and a wide variety of anodes, grip cups and other tubular fabricated parts are available from Superior. For information and Free Bulletin, address Superior Tube Company, Electronics Division, 2500 Germantown Avenue, Norristown, Pa.

\*Manufactured under U.S. Patents.

*Voltage Surge Damage in Diesel-Electric Locomotives Stopped with VICKERS SELENIUM RECTIFIERS*



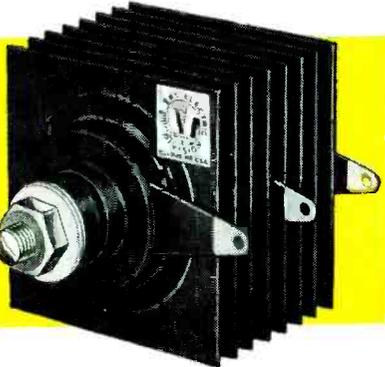
**PROBLEM**

New diesel-electric locomotive designs required control circuits able to withstand highly repetitive "make-and-break" service, *with minimum maintenance*. Unless protected from high-voltage surges, characteristic of this type service, contactors would require too-frequent maintenance and replacement as a result of arc damage.

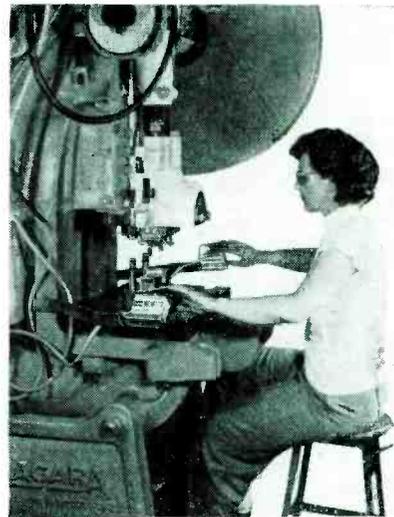
**SOLUTION**

Vickers engineers designed selenium rectifier "safety valves" to fully protect the circuits. Dependable Vickers Rectifiers absorb the voltage surges, safeguarding vulnerable equipment. Vickers experience in producing quality rectifiers, and in engineering rectifiers to product problems, helps keep the diesels rolling.

In hundreds of applications, Vickers Selenium Rectifiers provide the economical, dependable solution to circuit protection and DC supply problems. When your plans for product development or improvement call for improved circuitry, consult experienced Vickers rectifier engineers. There's no obligation.



**VICKERS ELECTRIC DIVISION**  
 A UNIT OF THE SPERRY CORPORATION  
 1801 LOCUST STREET • SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI



Typical installation of two-hand clutch control on Niagara punch press used in producing electronic components

ing a two-hand clutch control that is available as a packaged accessory. The equipment is made by the Micro Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Freeport, Illinois.

The device prevents cheating or tying down the controls because both of its control switches must be pressed simultaneously to operate the press. With these switches on opposite sides, the operator is forced to keep her hands out of the descending press head. If one switch is pressed before the other, or held down, the tripping mechanism becomes inoperative and must be reset by pushing a button on the control box.

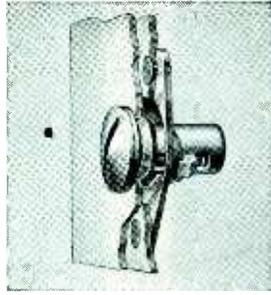
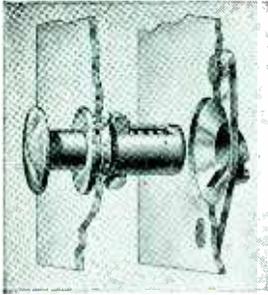
**Roll-Forming of Lightweight Waveguides**

AN INVESTIGATION into the possibility of reducing waveguide cost and weight by roll-forming from thin silvered stainless steel sheet involved consideration of electrical conductivity, commercial availability in the silver-clad combination, and suitability for plating, forming and welding operations.

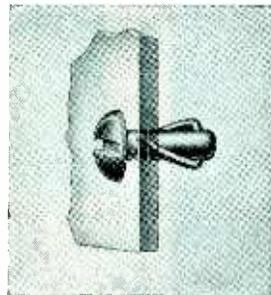
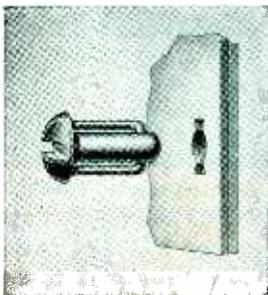
Silver on stainless steel was preferred over copper on stainless steel because of the superior electrical conductivity and corrosion resistance of silver. Type 302 stainless steel was chosen because of its corrosion resistance and high strength, which permitted the use of thin-gage sheet to meet the

# 3

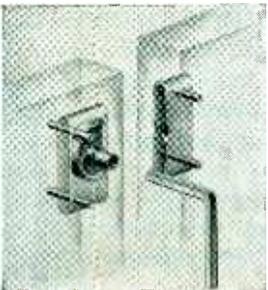
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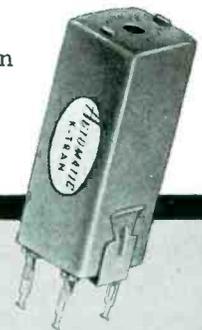


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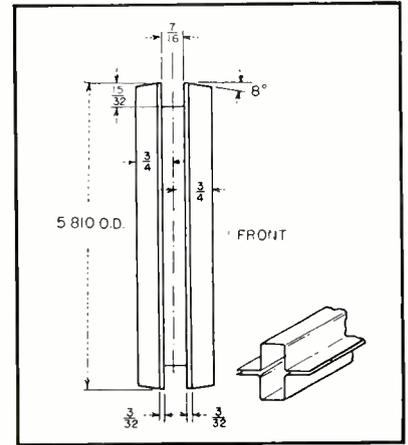
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Electrode wheels used for double-seam welding of waveguides, and sketch showing shape of finished waveguide

cause dents to be pressed into the section. For this reason, the machine should be carefully cleaned each time before using and should be kept covered when not in use.

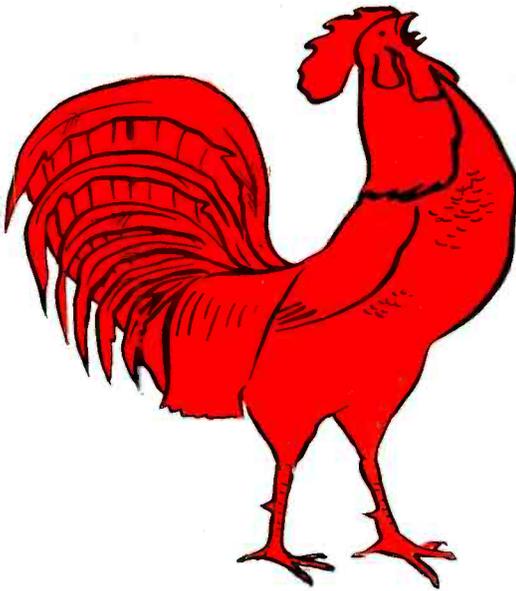
### Welding of Waveguide Sections

The seam welding of two waveguide sections to form a length of 52U waveguide was performed on a Sciaky Bros. 280-kva type PMM 2 T-3 three-phase-single-phase electric resistance seam welder. In this type of machine an ignitron rectifier in each phase of the power supply furnishes d-c voltage which is applied to the primary of the welding transformer. The resulting current has a sharp exponential rise which induces a current of similar characteristics in the secondary. At the peak of this current the primary current is interrupted and the decay of this current induces another like current in the secondary. The rise and decay of current constitutes one current impulse. Current control is by a phase-shift circuit applied to the ignitrons.

It was found necessary to weld both seams simultaneously. Two electrode wheels were selected, and a slot was machined in the middle to accommodate the waveguide with mandrel inside.

The electrode wheels must be accurately aligned in the axial direction so that the sides of the upper and lower halves of the guide will be in line. End play of the electrode wheels should also be at a minimum.

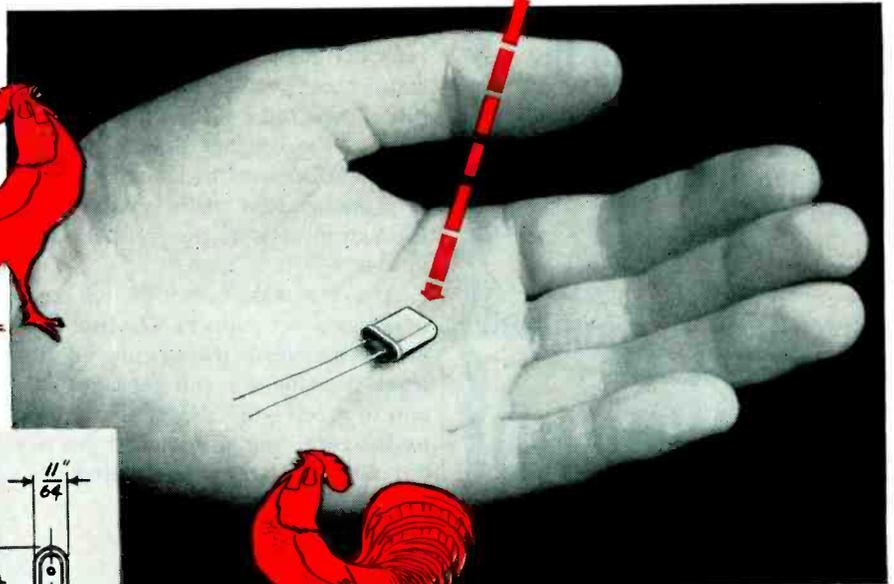
The waveguide halves are as-



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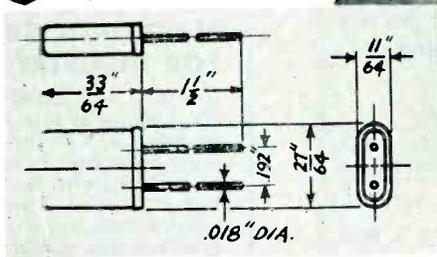
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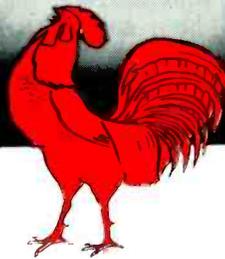
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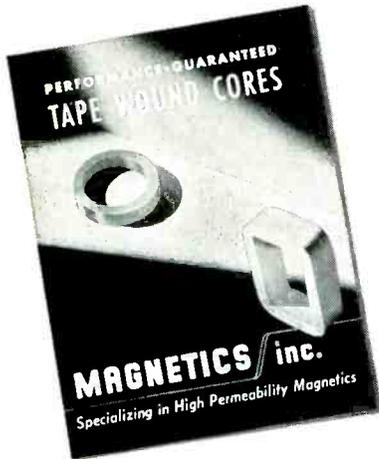
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sembled on the mandrel, one of them being reversed in order to have the edges in alignment. The mandrel is anchored at the outer end so that the waveguide sections are pulled over it when the welder is in operation. No attempt is made to guide the work through the electrode wheels except by the mandrel. Proper contour of the slots in the electrode wheels is one of the main factors in producing unbowed waveguides.

It was found that the least amount of bowing occurred when the axis of the lower electrode wheel was 0.013 in. behind the axis of the upper wheel in the direction of travel through the welder. This movement was probably required to correct for an error in the positioning of the feed table, too small to be detected. There is no apparent reason for not obtaining the straightest waveguides when the pieces are fed on the common tangent at the contact point. This adjustment appears to be critical, and is probably best made on the basis of examination of the welded waveguides.

A table was provided, of such height as to support the mandrel and assembled waveguide in the level position on the feeding side and to receive the welded waveguide on the receiving side so that gravity did not tend to cause bowing.

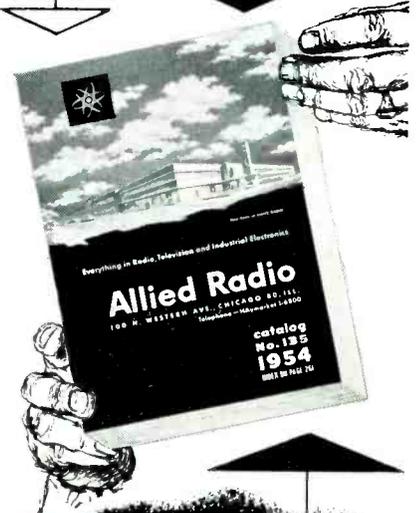
### Electrode Wheels

The material selected for the slotted electrode wheels was Mallory 100, which comes under RWMA classification Group A, Class 3, and is commonly used for welding 18-8 stainless steels and other alloys having high electrical resistance. Its hardness is quite high among electrode materials, so that it does not require frequent dressing to retain its contour.

Welding both seams at one time would offer no difficulties if a series circuit were used, having the welding current pass through a spot on one seam and then through a spot on the other. Such an arrangement would call for extensive changes in the welder available. It was decided, therefore, to try to make the welds simultaneously by dividing the welding circuit into two paths by means of slotted

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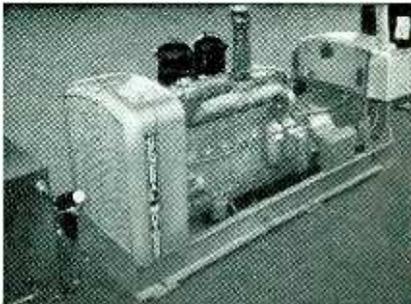
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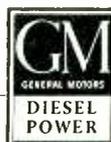
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electrode wheels. In this case, in order to have the two welds of equal strength it is necessary to have nearly equal resistances in the current paths. Pressures on the two seams must be equal, which means that the diameters of the two contact circles on each wheel must be the same. Even though there was a slight difference in diameters, a few runs with high electrode pressure would bring them to the same diameter without too great enlargement of the contact area on the larger ring. Welding speed was 15 in. per min. and electrode pressure was about 900 lb.

### *Brazing of Flanges*

In order to make performance tests of the waveguides, it was necessary that flanges be attached to them. Standard flanges could not be used because this waveguide, having been formed to the inside dimensions of the 52U, had outer dimensions considerably smaller than those of the brass waveguide. Another feature of the stainless steel waveguide was the projections of approximately ¼ in. at the center of each broad side, which complicated attachment to a standard flange.

In order to facilitate testing of the waveguides, modified waveguide flanges were obtained. These are flush-type flanges, as the choke flanges were not required for test purposes.

Besides making a satisfactory brazed joint in attaching the flanges to the waveguide, attention had to be paid to maintaining accurate alignment, including perpendicularity of the flush surface of the flange to the longitudinal axis of the waveguide. For these reasons and because it was desirable to keep the temperature as low as possible, salt bath brazing appeared to be the most suitable.

The heating salt used was Liquid Heat 900, furnished by E. F. Houghton and Co. It is a mixture of sodium, potassium and barium chlorides with a working range of 1,100-1,650 F.

The heating furnace was a small one with a capacity of about 5 pounds of salt. Heating was by resistance units surrounding the salt container, and the bath tempera-

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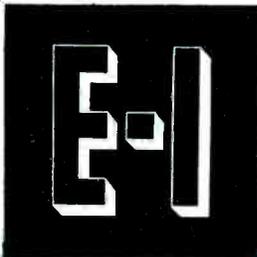
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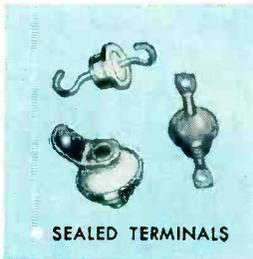
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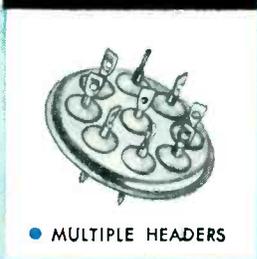


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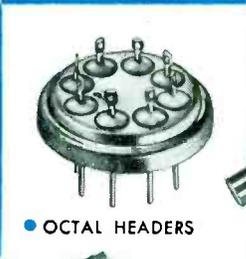
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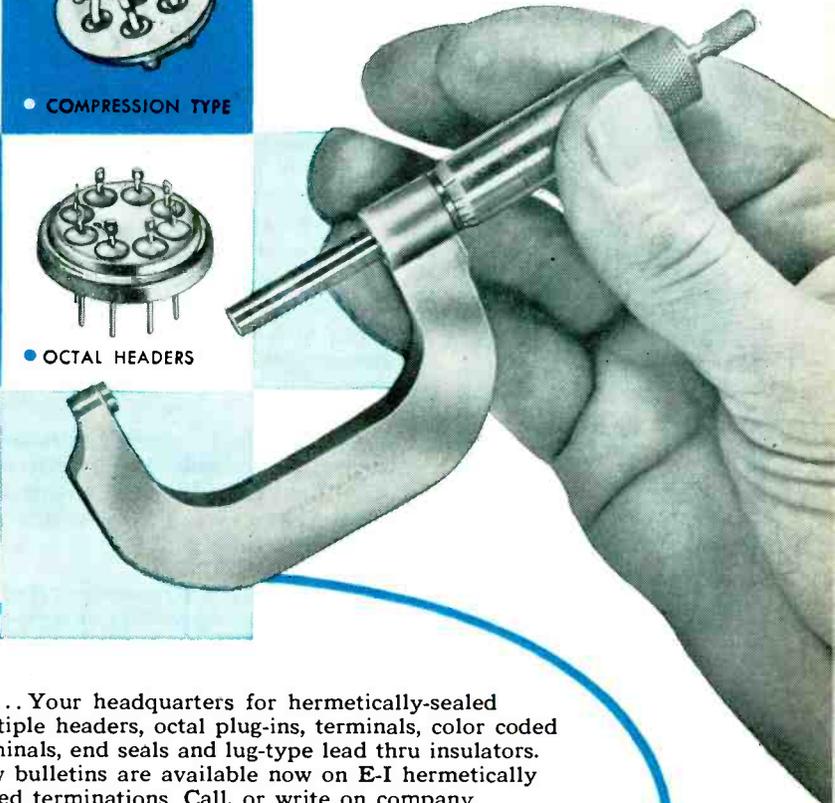
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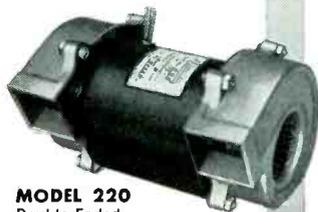
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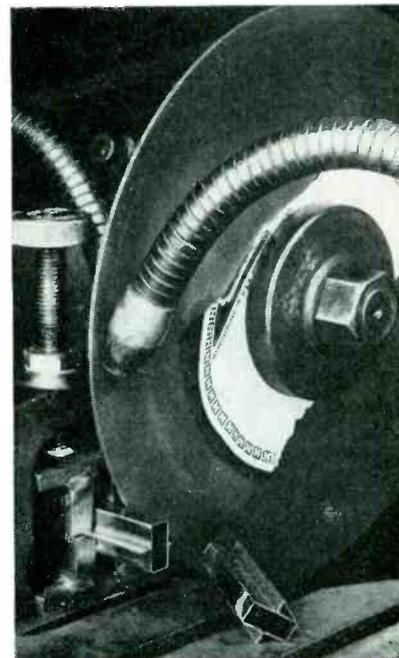


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ture was controlled automatically. Easy-Flo silver solder in wire form, 3/4 in. diameter, was chosen as the brazing alloy. It has a low flow point of 1,175 F, is corrosion-resistant and has a narrow melting range.

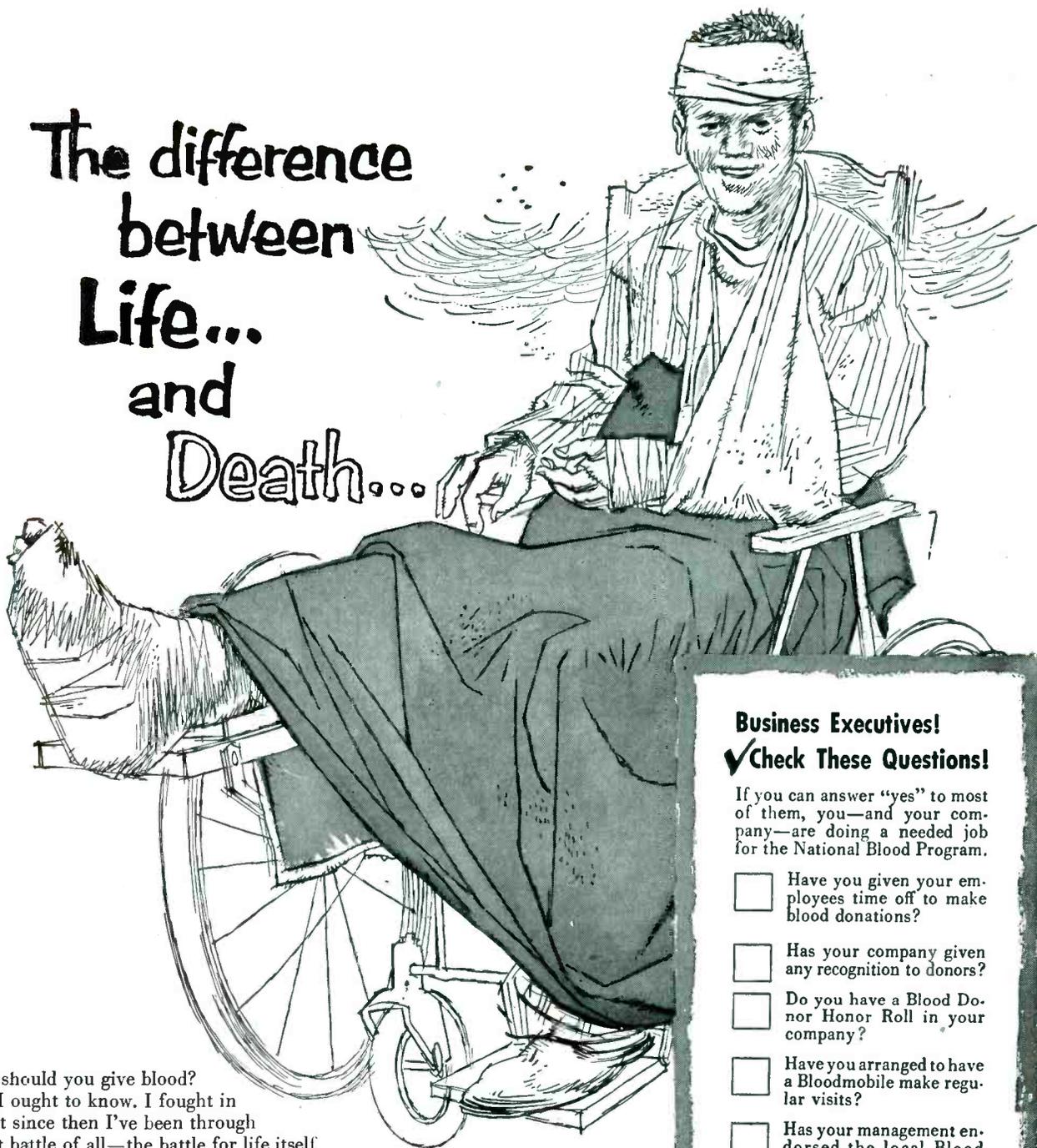
A fixture was constructed to hold the flanges securely in position on the waveguide throughout the



Method of cutting roll-formed waveguide to length with abrasive cut-off disk on shaft of power saw

brazing operation, which was performed by holding the assembly vertically and dipping the end into the molten salt. Prior to heating, liberal quantities of Handy & Harman Handy Flux were applied to the surfaces of the flange and waveguide just above the joint, after which formed pieces of wire brazing alloy were placed along the joint, where they were lightly held by the flux. One end of the clamped assembly was then held slightly above the surface of the molten salt until the flux had first dried out and then melted, which requires about 4 minutes. As soon as the flux had melted, the assembly was lowered into the salt bath until all of the flange was submerged, and was held there for 60 seconds. On removal from the bath, the excess salt was poured back into the container by tipping the assembly to one side, after which

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it was allowed to cool in air for one minute before quenching in hot water to remove salt residue. The same operations were then repeated in brazing the flange to the other end of the waveguide section.

Care must be exercised to see that no moisture is allowed to drop into the bath, such as would occur if the assembly were dipped into the bath before the flux had dried out.

### *Trimming to Size*

After welding and before attaching the flanges, it was necessary to trim the waveguide sections to the exact length desired. As stated previously, the stainless steel strips were plated and welded in 37-in. lengths, thus leaving  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. to be trimmed off each end.

An abrasive cut-off machine was set up for this purpose and equipped with a vise for gripping the waveguide section by the projections along each broad side where the welds are located. The vise was accurately fixed in position to make the cut perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the waveguide section.

Special abrasive cut-off disks designed to leave the cut free of burrs were purchased from the Norton Co. under the designation A80U10-R29. Cutting is performed, under a flow of water, at a rate that will not cause overheating.

After trimming off approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from one end of the waveguide section it is turned end for end, accurately measured to length, and the remaining end is cut. What few burrs remain on the ends are easily removed with a metal scraper.

### *Finishing*

Some cleaning of the inside surfaces of the waveguide is necessary to remove traces of salt and the loosely adhering particles deposited through spitting during welding. This is accomplished by washing in hot water, followed by polishing with soft cloths and rouge. The outer surfaces of the waveguide are also cleaned and may be given whatever degree of finish is desired.

Slight amounts of bowing in either the flatwise or edgewise

# NOW ... a Compact, DISC-SEALED, Rugged Triode

with low back-pressure radiator

Only tube in "KW" class made in U. S. A. with a grid-disc seal!  
Adds strength. Reduces inductance and grid circuit losses to a minimum by shortening the current path to the electrodes.



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**5924/AX-9904R-FORCED AIR COOLED**  
**6.9 KW at 75 MC**

For radio communications and TV up to 220 MC, as well as for industrial applications. 5 KW dissipation. Ideal for the rigorous requirements of induction and dielectric heating with high efficiency.

## R. F. AMPLIFIER, CLASS B-TV SERVICE

TYPICAL OPERATION IN TV SERVICE AT 216 MC., ONE TUBE IN A COAXIAL CAVITY

(Bandwidth obtained by critical coupling to identical dummy cavity)

D. C. Plate Voltage	4500	volts
D. C. Grid Voltage	-125	volts
Peak R. F. Grid Voltage		
Synchronization Level	405	volts
Black Level	305	volts
White Level	0	volts
D. C. Plate Current		
Synchronization Level	1.59	amps
Black Level	1.3	amps
White Level	0.4	amps
D. C. Grid Current		
Synchronization Level	0.4	amps
Black Level	0.15	amps
White Level	0	amps
Driving Power at Synchronization Level (approximately - Minimum)	150	watts
Power Output (approx.)		
Synchronization Level	5	KW
Black Level	3	KW
Power Input		
Synchronization Level	7.15	KW
Black Level	5.85	KW

ACCESSORIES	Water Jacket	Grid Connector	Pin Connector	Air Flow Chamber
5923/AX-9904	S-3712	S-3706	S-3707	S-3705
5924/AX-9904R		S-3706	S-3707	

## OSCILLATOR - CLASS C

(With rectified, unfiltered, single-phase, full-wave plate supply)

### TYPICAL OPERATION

Transformer Voltage	6000	volts rms
D. C. Plate Voltage	5.4	KV
D. C. Plate Current	1.35	amps
D. C. Grid Current	0.31	amps
Grid Resistor	1300	ohms
Plate Input	9	KW
Plate Dissipation	2.3	KW
Driving Power at Tube (Approx.)	210	Watts
Power Output (Approx.)	6.5	KW
Frequency (Max.)	75	mc
Airflow Required: (3 kw Dissipation)	Approx. 200	cfm at 1" of water
Tube Height (Approx.)	7 3/4"	
<u>Low Direct Interelectrode Capacitances</u>		
Grid to Plate	11	uuf
Grid to Filament	16	uuf
Plate to Filament	0.3	uuf

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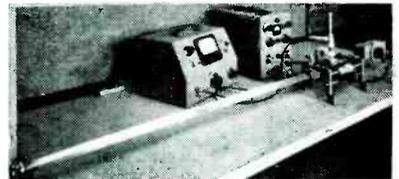
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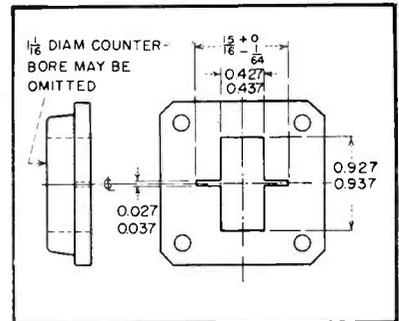
direction may be removed by supporting the guide and applying pressure in the direction indicated. Likewise, a small degree of twist can be removed by clamping the flange at one end of the waveguide section in a vise, inserting a mandrel in the other end and twisting the section by means of a wrench on the mandrel.

*Testing*

Finished waveguides were tested for bowing by placing them on a surface plate and measuring the



Test setup employed for checking electrical performance of finished lightweight waveguides

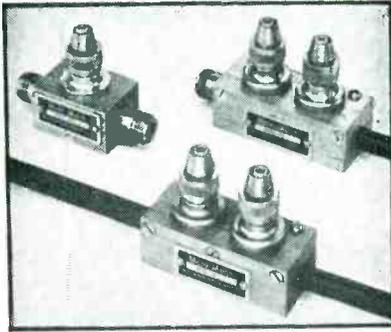


Modifications made in standard UG39U flange for testing lightweight 52U waveguide

clearance with a feeler gage. If the clearance in either the E or H plane was more than is permissible, the ends of the guide were supported on blocks and pressure applied by hand at points along the guide, after which it was again checked on the surface plate. This procedure was continued until there was no bowing in either plane.

The presence of twist in the guide was determined after the flanges had been affixed. The guide was placed on the surface plate resting on the flanges. Holding one flange securely on the plate, the degree of twist was determined by measuring the amount of clearance of a corner of the opposite flange. To remove twist from a waveguide,

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one flange was clamped in a vise and a mandrel inserted in the other end, leaving an inch or so projecting beyond the flange. By applying a wrench to the mandrel, the small amount of twist occasionally found in a waveguide was easily removed.

The work performed in this project demonstrates that the production of lightweight waveguides of roll-formed, clad-metal construction is entirely feasible. With the possible exception of some innovations in the silver plating of stainless steel and in the welding of the waveguide sections, only well known manufacturing methods were used.

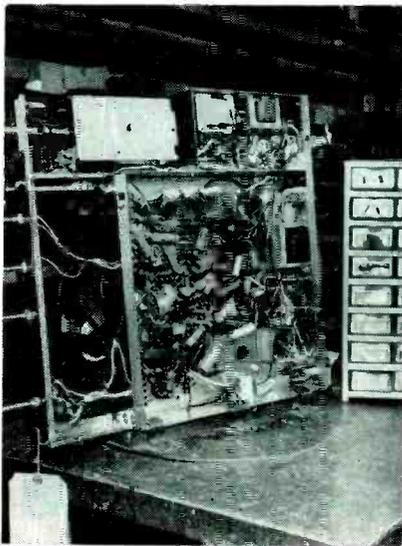
The weight of one of the test flanges is 0.15 lb, and the weight of one foot of 52U waveguide is 0.115 lb. Thus the total weight of a 3-ft section of 52U waveguide would be 0.645 lb, of which 0.3 lb would be due to the two flanges. Since the reduction of weight is one of the objects of this research, it would seem that a study should be made of ways in which the weight of the flanges could be lowered.

The report "Lightweight Waveguides" from which this material has been abstracted was prepared by the Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology on Air Materiel Command Contract No. AF 33(038)-23588, Project No. 90-1027 B, April 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952. Work was administered under the direction of the Components and Systems Laboratory, Weapons Component Division, Wright Air Development Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, with G. F. Duree acting as project engineer.

Among those contributing to the development were John M. Parks, supervisor, Welding Research Section, R. R. Banks, S. I. Cohn, J. H. DeBoo, A. F. DeViney, W. Hanus, A. J. Hoehn and A. J. Jean.

**Chassis Turntable For Repair Positions**

WELDING of a metal shaft to a simple bracket-type television receiver chassis holder gives a handy turntable for use at the repair station alongside each GE television receiver assembly line. A hole is drilled into the work table to receive the shaft. Once in position on



Method of using chassis turntable at repair position alongside assembly line for dip-soldered television receivers at G-E plant in Electronics Park, Syracuse. Edges of table are covered with tempered Presswood, same as on top

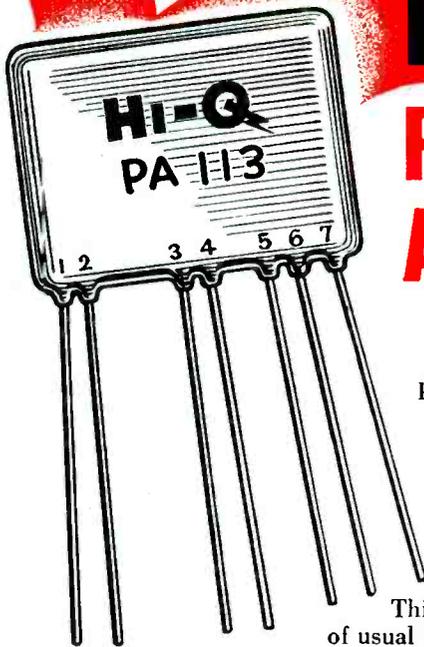
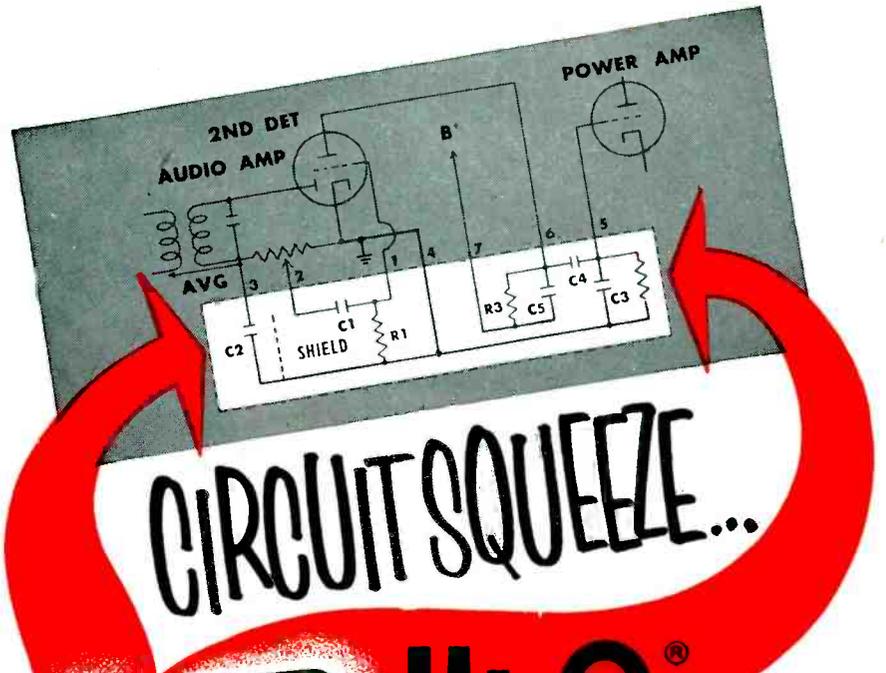
the turntable, a chassis can be easily rotated to any desired position for making repairs. Wood cleats attached to the turntable support the chassis at the desired angle and prevent it from slipping out from under the three welded steel brackets.



Construction details of chassis turntable. Coiled soldering iron cord comes out of hole in table at upper left

### Loudspeaker Magnetizer

A NEW 2½-ton magnetizing unit has been placed in operation in the loudspeaker assembly line of the Stromberg-Carlson plant in Rochester, N. Y. This electromagnet was designed especially for magnetizing the 10½-pound piece of Alnico V that serves as the permanent mag-



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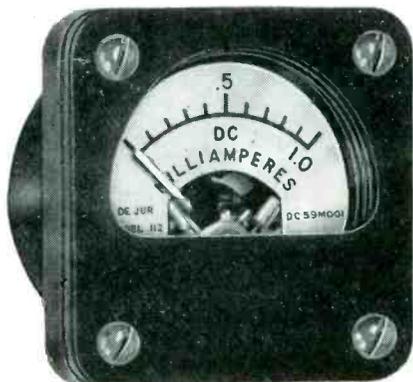
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Assembly line for high-fidelity loudspeakers, with 2½-ton magnetizer straddling conveyor belt that runs over top of bench. Light beam goes diagonally through magnetizer from right front of bench to phototube at left rear. Surge-absorbing lamps are on top of magnetizer frame.

net in a new 15-inch high-fidelity loudspeaker. It also serves for magnetizing the company's smaller units.

The magnetizing unit consists of a steel yoke supporting the two pole pieces, each one foot in diameter. Each of the pole pieces is wound with three coils. Each coil contains 1,450 turns of No. 12 cotton-enamel copper wire. The complete assembly weighs slightly over 5,000 pounds. Special supports had to be built into the plant floor before it could be installed.

The electromagnet is activated by a self-excited generator which supplies 50 amperes at 300 volts. The density of the magnetic flux in the air gap is 10,000 gauss. When one of the 15-inch speakers is introduced into the gap, the flux density rises to 14,000 gauss. A slow-moving endless belt, which glides directly over the face of the magnet's lower pole at the same height as the assembly-line bench, carries the loudspeakers through the magnetic flux.

Activation of the electromagnet coils is controlled by a photoelectric relay. A speaker passing through the magnet gap interrupts the beam of light as the unit approaches the center of the gap. This switches current into the coils. A time switch, which can be adjusted to

different intervals, cuts the power off.

Several tungsten lamps and two heating coils have been wired into the circuit, in parallel with the coils of the magnet, to absorb power surges and to bleed off residual current.

**Roller-Jaw Pliers**

NEW SIDE-CUTTING pliers having a free-turning steel roller on the upper half of one jaw have three different special functions in electronic assembly work.



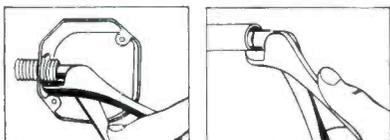
New roller-jaw side-cutting pliers for electronic assembly work

For tightening locknuts and bushings inside standard outlet boxes, the roller jaw rotates freely inside the cable fitting and the other jaw catches and turns the locknut. This tool gives tighter locknuts, insuring a permanently grounded electrical system for industrial control equipment as well as other electronic equipment that is directly connected to power lines.

Burrs on metal tubing are removed with the tool simply by twisting the tubing between the roller jaw and the fixed jaw. The fixed jaw has two cutting edges which scrape off the excess metal.

Rubber insulation can readily be skinned from wire by pulling the wire between the roller and the fixed jaw. The spacing here insures that this can be done without damaging the wire itself.

These new angle locknut pliers are made by Utica Drop Forge & Tool Corp., Utica, N. Y.



Examples of two uses for roller-jaw pliers. At left, pliers serve for tightening locknut in outlet box. At right, they are being used to remove burrs from metal tubing after sawing

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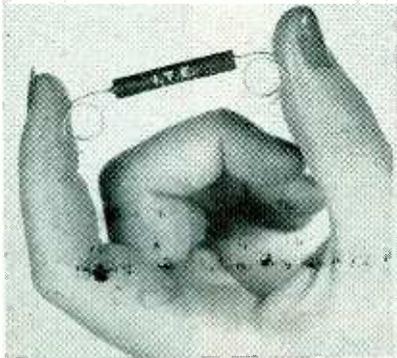
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# NEW PRODUCTS

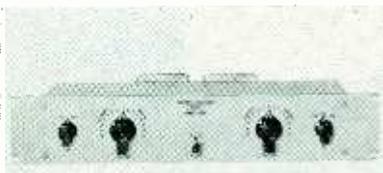
Edited by WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN

Control, Testing and Measuring Equipment Described and Illustrated . . . Recent Tubes and Components Are Covered . . .  
Thirty-Seven Trade Bulletins Reviewed



## TINY RESISTOR rated at 0.10 watt

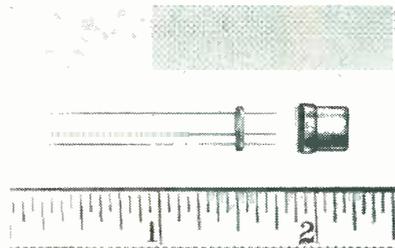
I-T-E CIRCUIT BREAKER CO., Resistor Division, 1924 Hamilton St., Philadelphia 30, Pa. A tiny, new resistor type A3606CG, has been developed. Hermetically sealed, this subminiature resistor measures only  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. in diameter  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. long. Resistors are built to customers' specifications, rated at 0.10 w. Maximum resistance, using Evenohm wire or its equivalent, is 500,000 ohms. Tolerances down to 0.1 percent are standard. Axial lead wires are of 22-gage tinned copper,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. long.



## PROGRAM EQUALIZER uses only $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. rack space

HYCOR CO., INC., 11423 Vanowen St., North Hollywood, Calif. Type 4201 program equalizer meets present-day requirements for compact-

ness, using only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. of rack space. It features low hum pickup through the use of toroid coils, inaudible switch-contact even at microphone levels and the ability to return to positions of known operating conditions. Transmission deficiencies, when known, may be preset. Low-frequency equalization is peaked at 40 cycles and 100 cycles in 2-db steps up to 12 db; high-frequency equalization is peaked at 3 kc, 5 kc and 10 kc in 2-db steps up to 12 db. Low-frequency attenuation is in 2-db steps at 100 cycles, maximum attenuation of 16 db. High-frequency attenuation is in 2-db steps at 10 kc, maximum attenuation of 16 db. An illustration, chief features, general specification and charts are given in bulletin E.



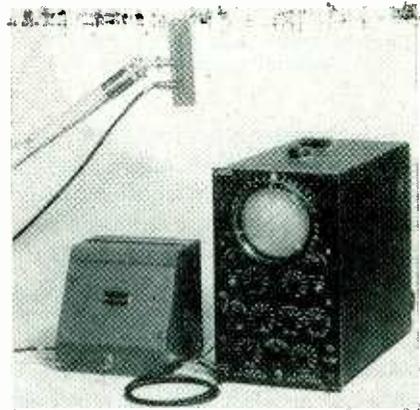
## TRANSISTOR CLOSURES are easily sealed

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES, INC., 44 Summer Ave., Newark 4, N. J., announces full production of a new standard-type transistor closure. The closures offer reduced size and feature a soldering dimple and hole to permit easy sealing. The closures available from stock are as follows: TC-1C can with soldering dimple and hole, TB-1A base with plug-in leads and TB-1B base with long leads. Write for samples and quotations.

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS

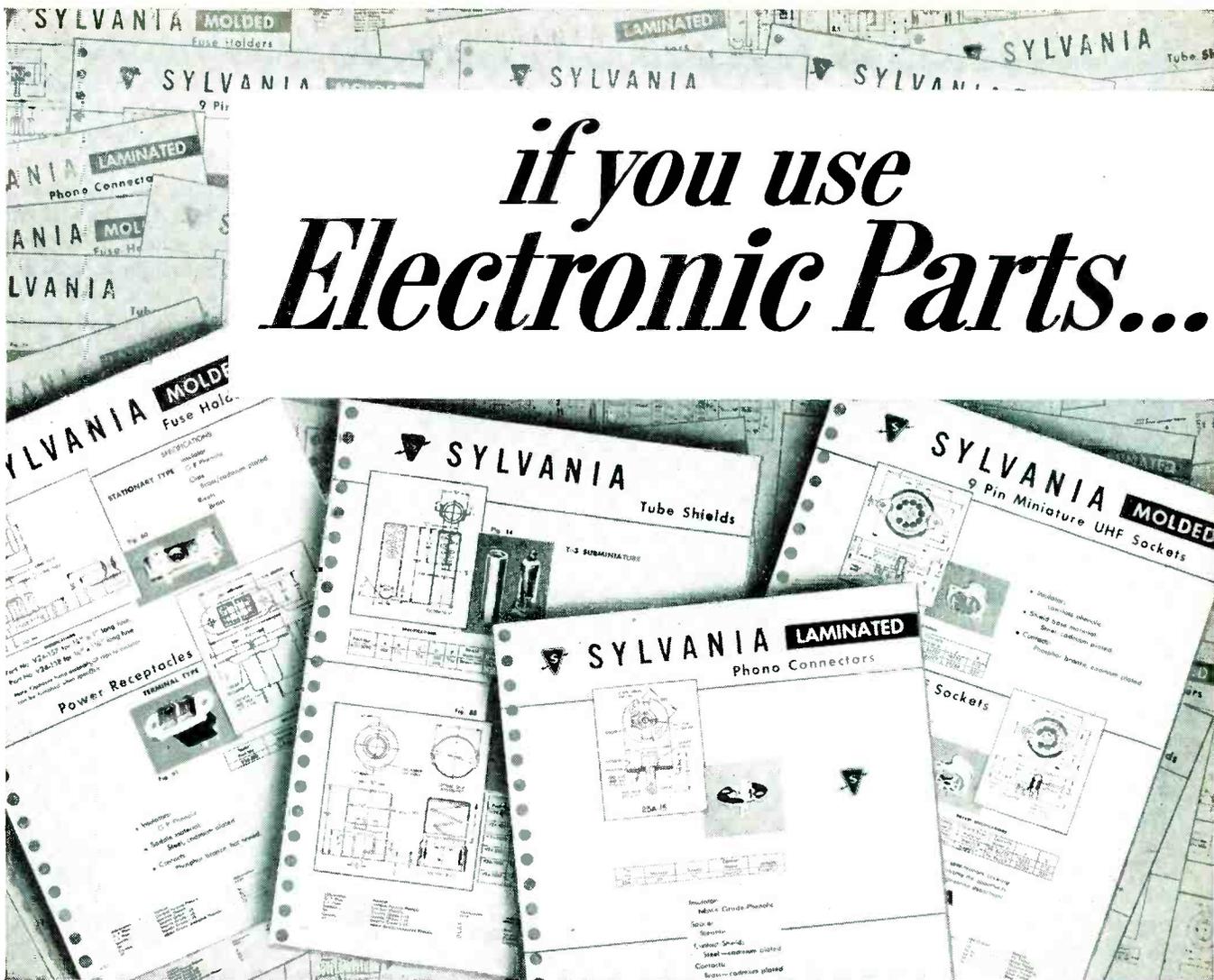
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	Page
Electrons At Work . . . . .	204
Production Techniques . . . . .	262
Plants and People . . . . .	362
New Books . . . . .	410
Backtalk . . . . .	420



## CORONA DETECTOR for high-voltage equipment

GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y., has announced a new device for detecting surface corona discharges which often indicate trouble or cause damage to insulation in h-v rotating equipment. The corona detector consists of a probe mounted at the end of a 10-ft insulating pole, a control box and necessary connecting cables. In operation the control box is connected to a standard oscilloscope (not part of the equipment) which gives a visual indication of the corona. The probe is a small capacitor covered with a plastic compound. When it is placed near a corona source, the variations in charge result in corresponding variations in the voltage on the probe electrodes. These variations are applied to a resonant circuit and cause it to oscillate momentarily. The pulse-type oscillations are then amplified and appear on the oscil-



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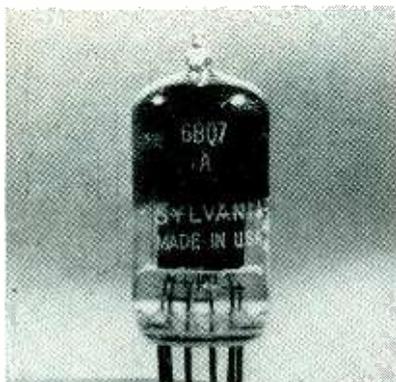
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Special Sockets   | <input type="checkbox"/> Receptacles            |
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oscope screen as a corona indication.



### AMPLIFIER TUBE features high gain

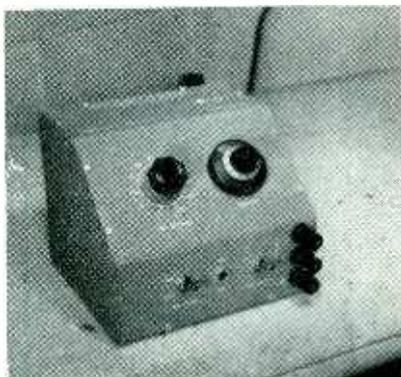
SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., has announced a new tube type, 6BQ7A, ideally suited to grounded-grid balanced amplifier service for frequencies up to 300 mc. It is another of the vhf cascode amplifier tube series with higher gain than its prototype, the 6BQ7. The 6BQ7A has a gm of 6,400  $\mu$ mhos and an amplification factor of 38 with 150 v applied to the plate. It can be used as a replacement for the 6BQ7 with slight realignment of the tuned circuits.



### TV CONVERTER has excellent noise figure

DAVID BOGEN Co., 29 Ninth Ave., New York 14, N. Y. Model UCT-1 uhf-tv converter features an extremely high effective gain. Noise figure has been reduced to only 13 db. The unit is easily installed by connection to the antenna input of a standard vhf receiver. The equip-

ment provides reception on all 70 uhf channels from 14 to 83 and operates through either channel 5 or 6 on the vhf receiver. Changeover from uhf to vhf is accomplished by a simple switch. In normal vhf use the converter is bypassed so that it has no effect on reception.



### MILLIVOLT SOURCE for calibrating instruments

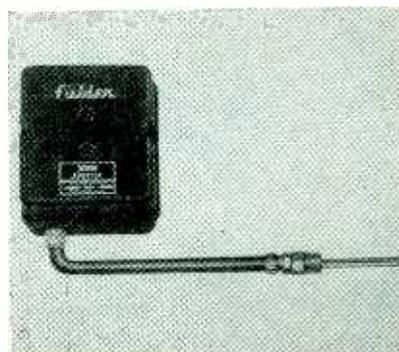
ALLEGANY INSTRUMENT Co., 1,000 Oldtown Rd., Cumberland, Md. Model MV-60 millivolt source was designed for calibrating indicating recording instruments. Its low internal resistance results in minimum loading errors. Range is 0 to 60 mv; resolution, 10  $\mu$ v. Uses include calibration of instruments for strain, temperature and d-c millivolt potentials, such as those produced in biological work. The unit is completely self-contained.



### H-V RECTIFIER TUBE features long life

BENDIX AVIATION CORP., Red Bank Division, Eatontown, N. J., has available the JAN-6106 full-wave high-vacuum rectifier tube. Incorporating features that promote long

life the tube will assure long, dependable service and uniform operating characteristics under severe operating conditions. It is run-in tested and aged in the laboratory for 45 hours to indicate that it will withstand extreme shock and vibration. These tubes employ a cathode-type structure with extruded ceramic heater insulator and a coil-type heater instead of a filament structure. An arc-resistance, compound-filled melamine base with inter-pin barriers permits operation at altitudes up to 80,000 ft. The tube requires an 8-pin octal socket and can be mounted in any position.



### LEVEL CONTROL has no moving parts

FIELDEN INSTRUMENT DIV., Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 2920 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. The new Tektor level control is an improved capacitance unit with no moving parts. The simplified electronic circuit operates by a change in the electrical capacitance of the electrode caused by the approach of any material that flows. This instrument provides control as close as  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. of liquid, divided solid, interface, conducting or nonconducting, wet or dry materials. Electrodes are rigid rods or disks that may be completely sheathed in corrosion-resistant material. Electrodes are available for use with pressures up to 2,000 psi; temperatures up to 1,500 F. Model 101 and 102 Tektors are fail-safe, low-level respectively. New features include trimmer adjustment, accessible without removing cover for simpler installation and setup. Only a single radio tube is employed. The in-



# Efficient Economical Camera Adapter

Now available on  
**Lavoie Oscilloscope (Model LA-239C)**

The popular Lavoie Oscilloscope LA-239C has had a new plus feature added: The ability to mount the Lavoie Camera Adapter quickly and without modification. The Camera Adapter may be readily installed by removing the bezel, and securing the Adapter with four knurled nuts supplied on the panel. Already widely used in the development of radar and guided missiles, this new feature makes the LA-239C Oscilloscope a more valuable tool than ever.

## OSCILLOSCOPE DATA

**Wider Bandwidth:** Complex waves from 5 cycles to 15 megacycles. Sine waves from 3 cycles to 20 megacycles.

**Extended Sweep Frequencies:** Linear from 10 cycles to 20 megacycles internally synchronized. Triggered sweep, from a single impulse to irregular pulse-intervals up to as high as 6 megacycles.

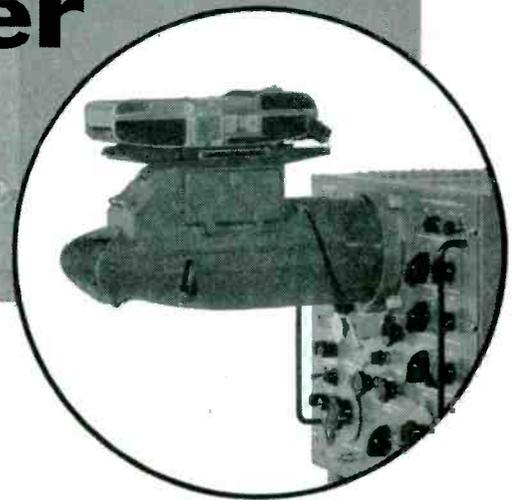
**Square Wave Response:** Rise time 0.022 microseconds, only 5% droop on flat-topped pulses as long as 30,000 microseconds duration.

**Greater Stability:** Electronically regulated power supplies throughout to maintain accuracy and constant operation under varying line conditions or line surges. Surges on the line from which Model LA-239C is being powered can be displayed without distortion.

**Higher Signal Sensitivity:** Maximum sensitivity without Probe: 10.4 millivolts. With Probe: 100 millivolts. (Maximum signals, 125 V. Peak and 450 V. Peak respectively.)

**Timing Markers:** Interval: Markers of 0.2, 1, 5, 20, 100, 500 or 2,000 microseconds may be superimposed on the trace for the accurate measurement of the time base.

**Voltage Calibration:** Signal amplitude is referenced to a 1,000 cycle square wave (generated internally) the amplitude of which is controlled by a step-and-slide attenuator calibrated in peak volts. (A jack is provided to deliver 30 V. Peak for use in calibrating other instruments.)



**NOTE:** When ordering the LA-239C Oscilloscope primarily for photographic use, a P-11 Screen CRT is recommended. Specify type of phosphor desired.

- Long persistence trace (P-2 phosphor)
- medium persistence trace (P-1 phosphor)
- blue photographic trace (P-11 phosphor) available.

**CAMERA ADAPTER DATA:** Calibrated illuminated scale—1/50, 1/25, 1/2, 1, 5 secs. at f2.8  
32 pictures per roll @ 5 cents each—a saving of 50 cents per roll.

**Sweep Delay:** Any portion of the sweep longer than a 5 microsecond section may be expanded by 10:1 for detailed study of that portion of the signal.

**Power Source:** 110 to 130 V. AC from 50 to 1,000 cycles. 295 Watts. (Fused at 4 amperes.)

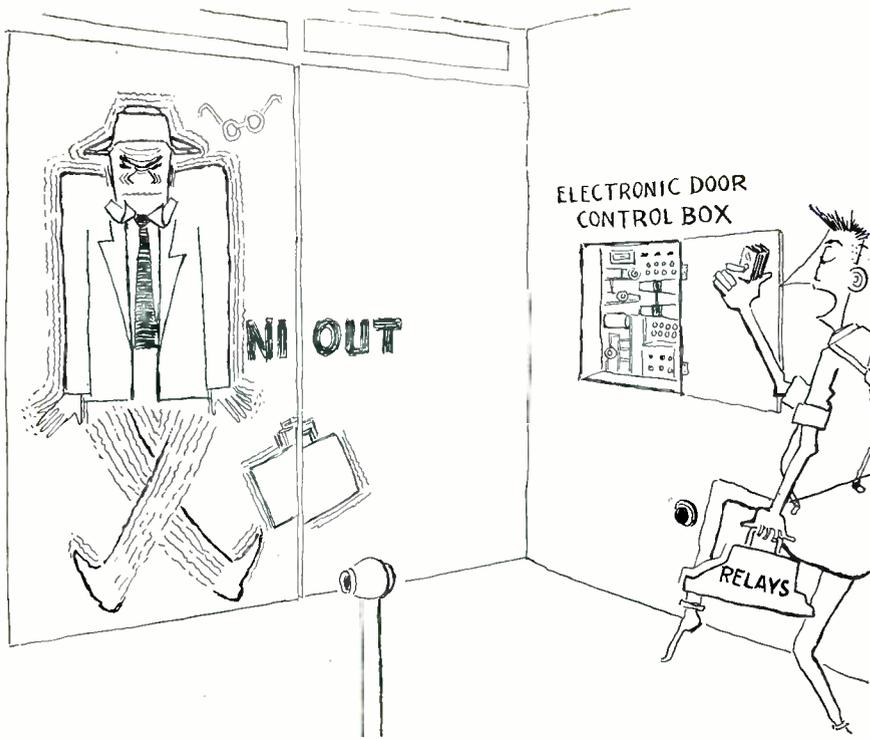
**Dimensions:** In Bench Cabinets: 19½ in. wide, 15¼ in. high, 16¾ in. deep. In Rack Mounting (with cabinet removed to fit standard relay rack): 19½ in. wide, 14 in. high.

*Lavoie Laboratories, Inc.*

MORGANVILLE, NEW JERSEY

*Designers and Manufacturers  
of Electronic Equipment*





## DESIGNING ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WITHOUT RELAYS

Overwhelming evidence is accumulating to the effect that relays are the weak link in Electronic Equipment. They are expensive, unreliable, unprocurable, and, worst of all, mechanical. In short, fashionable designs no longer contain relays.\*

It's really perfectly simple. Assuming the usual block diagram to contain sensing, amplification, and power device, it shouldn't be hard to get the power from amplification in a form to run the power device directly. It's easy — no relays needed.

Of course, just as a device gets into production it may develop irritating idiosyncracies such as non-operation or some such minor defect. It's probably only a case of the moving coil of the perfistron being melted by high-Mu splurges from the totemotor.

It'll take a Sigma relay to protect the thing because that's the only gadget that will fit into the unavailable space and respond to the conspicuous absence of signal power. Besides, you can console yourself with the fact that it's only just barely a relay.

*\*In 1940 we asked a propeller manufacturer who was trying our relays in his pitch-control mechanism why he didn't scout around for something better than propellers. His answer was classic: "How do you know we're not?"*

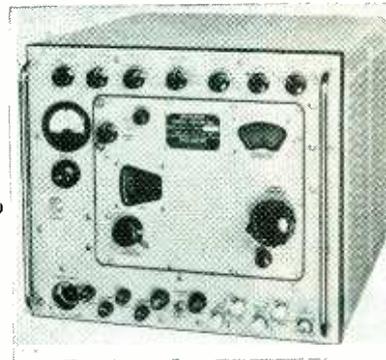


Type 4F. Good for fixing "no-relay" gadgets. 25 or 50 mw. in — 250 watts out. In large quantities, commercial specs., priced as low as (uhhh) \$1.00.

# SIGMA

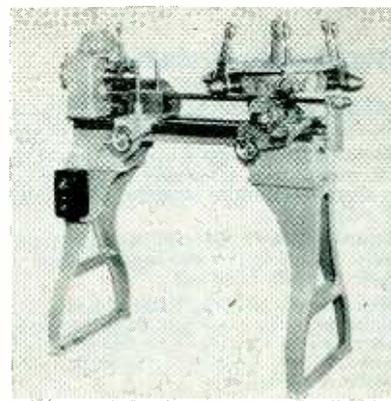
SIGMA INSTRUMENTS, INC.  
62 PEARL ST., SO. BRAintree, BOSTON 85, MASS.

strument operates on 115-v 60-cycle power supply.



### SIGNAL GENERATOR has single dial control

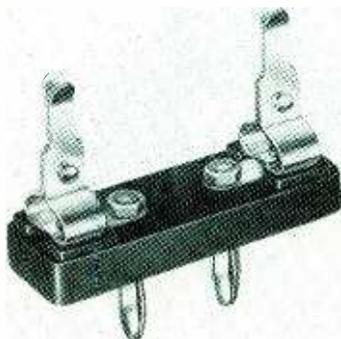
POLARAD ELECTRONICS CORP., 100 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn 11, N. Y. Model MSG-4 microwave signal generator features accuracy, simplicity and reliability. It covers the frequency range from 7,000 to 10,750 mc. In addition to the single tuning control and 1-percent accuracy, other advantages include temperature compensation, long-life cavity design, wide range of modulation frequency, pulse, f-m, internal and external modulation. It is constructed to military standards of sturdiness and can be used with complete efficiency under the most adverse conditions in the field or in the laboratory.



### GLASS TURRET LATHE for tube manufacturing

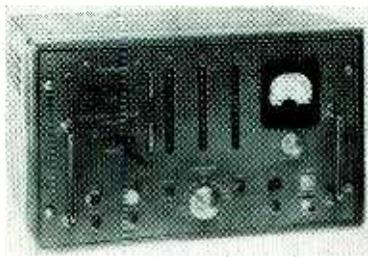
KAHLE ENGINEERING Co., North Bergen, N. J. A glass turret lathe, model 2326, is designed for laboratory and short-run production work in the field of electronic tube manu-

facturing. Its advantages are that successive steps in glass work, the addition of successive pieces, or any combination of pieces and operations, may be made continuously without permitting the work to cool between steps, and without the necessity of re-chucking. The latter feature insures absolute concentricity about the same axis. Annealing becomes a part of the operation without loss of time. The entire turret is readily moved back and forth like the tool post of a machine lathe.



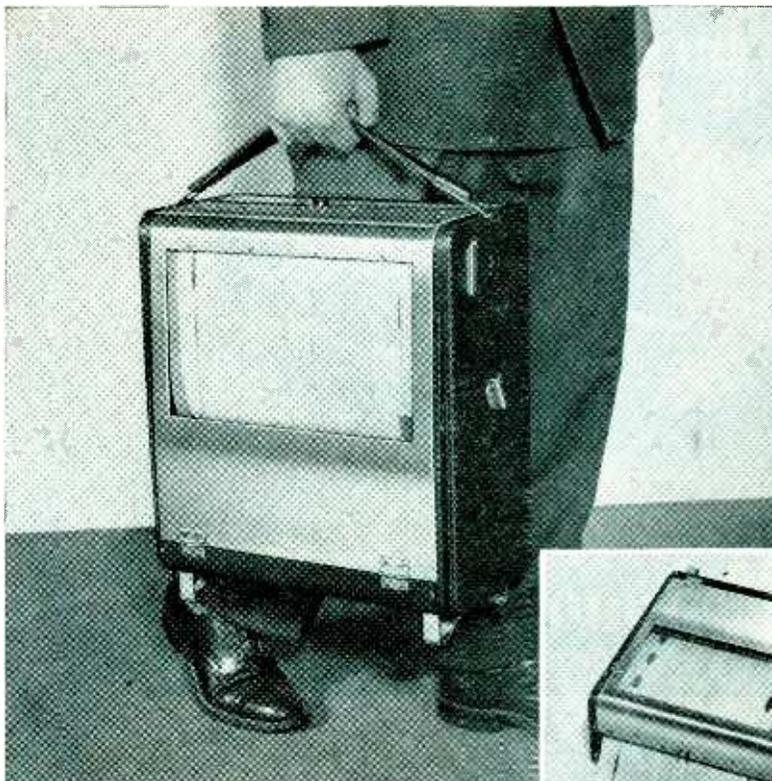
### TEST BOARD gives perfect contact

GRAYHILL, 561 Hillgrove Ave., La-Grange, Ill. The new No. 2-2 test board is designed to simplify the testing of resistors, capacitors, germanium diodes, and the use of general test leads. It is available with banana plugs on  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. centers. The body is molded of a general-purpose phenolic. Plugs and clips are plated. The same sturdy, highly tensioned spring clips are used as are found in the company's test clips. A perfect contact is available at all times.



### DECIMAL SCALER for laboratory use

BERKELEY SCIENTIFIC, Div. of Beckman Instruments, Inc., 2200 Wright



## NEW!

## PORTABLE 6-Channel Oscillograph Simplifies on the Job Tests

Now you can easily make multi-channel recordings of electrical or mechanical phenomena in the shop or in the field. This new Brush Oscillograph is lightweight, self-contained, and can be set up readily.

A large window in the top of the instrument permits viewing the chart as six channels are being recorded. Controls provide chart speeds of 5, 25, and 125 mm. per second. The Oscillograph includes a 25-foot length of cable and a junction box providing for all necessary amplifier outlets.

Additional flexibility is provided by a remote control box which is offered as an accessory. With this, the operator can start and stop the chart drive from remote locations. A foot switch can be connected to the Oscillograph or to the remote control station if desired.

Get all the facts on this new Model BL-226 Oscillograph. For bulletin write Brush Electronics Company, Dept. K-12, 3405 Perkins Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio. Brush representatives are located throughout the U.S. In Canada: A. C. Wickman, Limited, Toronto.



PIEZOTRONICS... Brush has prepared this informative 24-page brochure describing the functions and applications of piezo-electric materials. Write for free copy—it may spark a product improvement idea.

## BRUSH ELECTRONICS

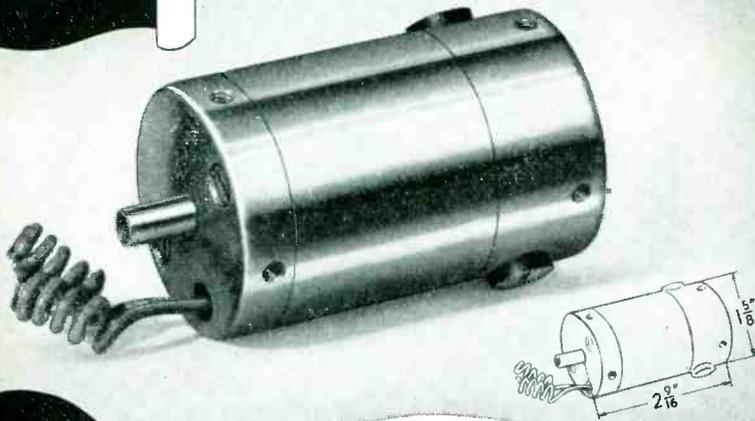
INDUSTRIAL AND RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS  
PIEZO-ELECTRIC MATERIALS • ACOUSTIC DEVICES  
MAGNETIC RECORDING EQUIPMENT  
ULTRASONIC EQUIPMENT



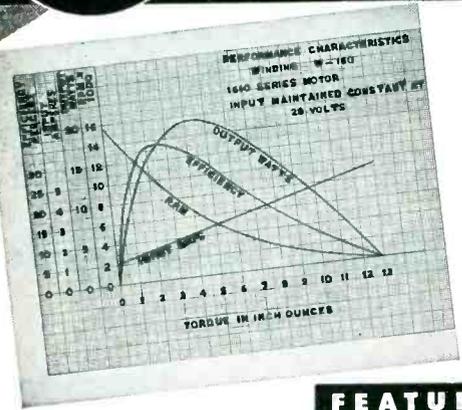
## COMPANY

formerly  
The Brush Development Co.  
Brush Electronics Company  
is an operating unit of  
Clevite Corporation.

**MOTOR DATA**  
No. 125



**EICOR 1600 FRAME MOTOR**  
Torque 4.5 in. oz. at 5800 RPM



The power output of this precision motor is exceptionally high in proportion to its light weight and small size. Originally developed for numerous aircraft and portable applications, the characteristics of its performance can readily be modified for a variety of new uses.

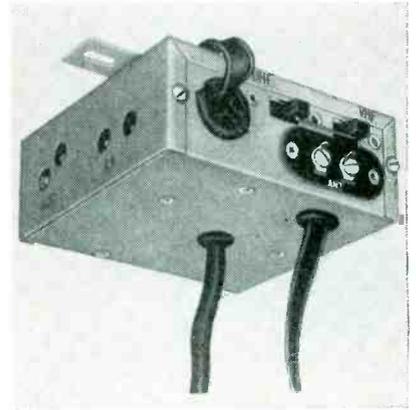
**FEATURES**

- |   |                               |                             |                           |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ↓   | <b>ELECTRICAL</b>             | <b>MECHANICAL</b>           | ↓                         |
| Series or shunt wound                                     | Unidirectional or reversible  | High starting torque        | Low starting current      |
| Armature and field windings Varnish impregnated and baked | Completely enclosed           | Adaptable for any mounting  | Laminated field poles     |
|   | Stainless steel shaft         | Two precision ball bearings | Mica insulated commutator |
|   | Permanent end play adjustment |                             |                           |

1600 FRAME MOTORS		Series	Shunt
Watts Output, Int.	(max.)	22	
Watts Output, Con.	(max.)		5
Torque at 8500 RPM	(in. oz.)	3	
Torque at 5800 RPM	(in. oz.)	4.5	1
Lock Torque	(in. oz.)	12	3
Volts Input	(min.)	5	5
Volts Input	(max.)	32	32
Shaft Diameter	(max.)	.250"	.250"
Temperature Rise		50°C.	40°C.
Weight		12 oz.	12 oz.

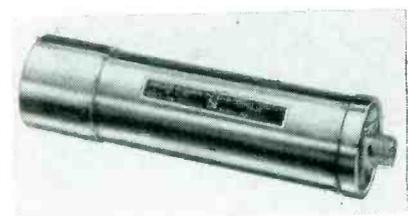
**Eicor, Inc.** 1501 W. Congress St., Chicago 7, Illinois  
DYNAMOTORS · INVERTERS · ELECTRONIC CONTROLS · ALTERNATORS · MOTORS

Ave., Richmond, Calif. Model 2001 decimal scaler is a versatile instrument for accurate laboratory radio-activity measurement. An electronic scale of 1,000 is employed and special circuits provide for a large number of preset counts and scaling factors for operating external registers or other devices. A drum-type clock is located on the front panel directly beneath the mechanical register to simplify reading and recording information. The h-v supply provides excellent regulation for operation with scintillation counters as well as Geiger tubes.



**UHF CONVERTER**  
peaked for single channel

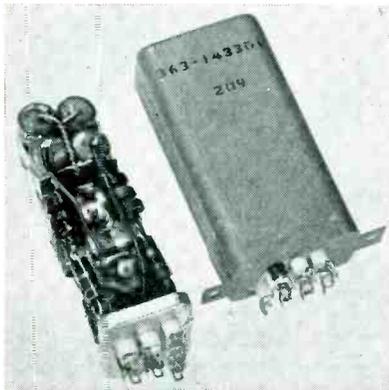
CREST LABORATORIES, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., has introduced a multichannel converter designed for single-channel use. It is easily tunable to receive any channel within a 20-channel range, without instruments. Silver-plated high-Q tuned circuits provide high gain and sensitivity. Fundamental oscillator provides superior oscillator stability and reduces susceptibility to interference. The unit is designed for use with 300-ohm uhf antenna.



**TINY BASIC UNIT**  
for portable equipment

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, INC., 6425 Etzel Ave., St. Louis 14, Mo., presents the SC-33

miniature basic unit. This counter, which is 2 in. in diameter  $\times$  6½ in. long, is light weight for portable equipment. The smaller diameter offers greater ease and economy in providing lead shielding, plus a more convenient size for hand-held probes. It also features a threaded end for rapid attachment of accessories, and construction of strong, lightweight aluminum alloy. The phosphors are used in conjunction with a RCA 6199 phototube, which is pressed firmly, with several pounds pressure, against the plexiglass crystal mounting, with a small amount of DC-200 silicone inserted between. A firm, excellent optical contact is achieved which is fully equivalent to a cemented joint. Alpha, beta and gamma phosphors up to 1½ in. in diameter are obtainable as attachments.



### REGISTER is magnetic-shift type

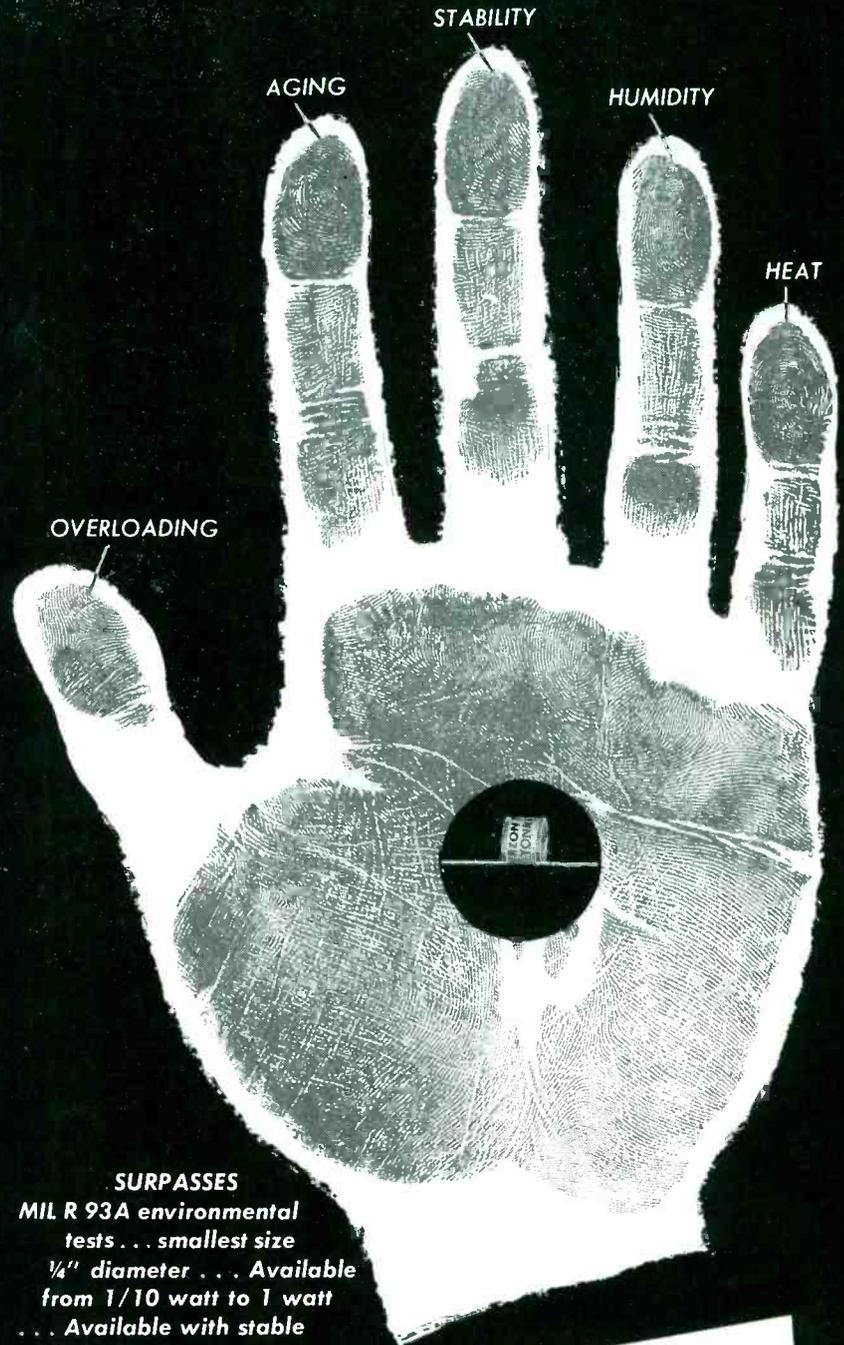
RAYTHEON MFG. CO., 148 California St., Newton 58, Mass. The magnetic-shift register illustrated, currently being used in a Raytheon computer, is one in a series of such packages being offered. It features a single magnetic core and single diode for each binary digit of information, increased circuit stability, better one-to-zero ratio and prewired multiple-stage connections.

### SUBFRACTIONAL MOTOR for 50-800 cycle range

AIR MARINE MOTORS INC., 3939 Merrick Rd., Seaford, L. I., N. Y. Type A15BF-15 subfractional h-p

for tight spaces...

## THE SUB MINIATURE SERIES



**SURPASSES**  
MIL R 93A environmental tests . . . smallest size  
¼" diameter . . . Available from 1/10 watt to 1 watt  
. . . Available with stable low temperature coefficient wire.

WRITE  
for more information on these or any of our other 400 types that are available...

## REON RESISTOR CORPORATION

117 STANLEY AVENUE, YONKERS, N. Y.

PRECISION WIRE WOUND RESISTORS

**Winchester  
Electronics**

"L-LT" indicates knob-actuated locking. Knob (LT) may be on either plug or receptacle.

**Plug  
QRE12P-LT**



**Receptacle  
QRE12S-L**



**ACTUAL  
SIZE**

# QRE CONNECTORS

**for HIGH CURRENT  
HIGH ARC RESISTANCE  
HIGH DIELECTRIC  
RUGGEDNESS  
COMPACTNESS  
QUICK DISCONNECT**

High acceptance is also a feature of Winchester Electronics' Connectors resulting from the exceptional service they give in critical applications. These patented\* Connectors have the following **SPECIAL FEATURES:**

**POLARIZING:** Heavy guide pilot and socket insure self-alignment of contacts as well as polarization.

**SELF-ALIGNING:** Individually floating contacts assure self-alignment.

**QUICK-DISCONNECTING:** Individually spring loaded contacts enable ease of separation. Forcing, which results in damage, is eliminated and special levers are not required.

**PRECISION MACHINED CONTACTS:** Pins from brass bar (QQ-B611) and sockets from spring temper phosphor bronze bar (QQB-746a). They

are gold plated over silver for consistent low contact resistance, reduction of corrosion and ease of soldering.

**MOLDED MELAMINE BODIES:** (MIL-P-14) Mineral-filled and fungus-proof. Provide mechanical strength as well as high arc and dielectric resistance.

**MONOBLOC† CONSTRUCTION:** Eliminates unnecessary creepage paths, moisture and dust pockets, and provides stronger molded parts.

**HOODS, CONNECTOR CLAMPS AND MOUNTING BRACKETS AVAILABLE.**

**WINCHESTER PRODUCTS AND WINCHESTER DESIGNS ARE AVAILABLE ONLY FROM WINCHESTER ELECTRONICS, INCORPORATED.**

QRE Connectors are available with 6, 12, 18, 24, 34 and 208 contacts.  
\*Patent Number 2,466,979 †Trade Mark

Wire or write our Sales Department about your special requirements.

West Coast Branch: 1729 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD  
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

**WINCHESTER  
ELECTRONICS  
INCORPORATED**

**GLENBROOK, CONN., U.S.A.**

motor, manufactured for operation over the 50-to-800 cycle frequency range, is designed to operate on a 115-v variable-frequency supply. Input is 20 w at 50 cycles, 30 w at 400 cycles and 60 w at 800 cycles. Rated speeds are 3,000 rpm at 50 and 400 cycles, 2,800 at 800 cycles. It is designed for single-phase operation and is also available for 2 and 3-phase operation. It is protected against humidity and fungus growth, can be mounted in any position, and meets all AN specifications. It uses a single winding and is provided with four leads. The motor is reversible and can be supplied with or without fan or blower.



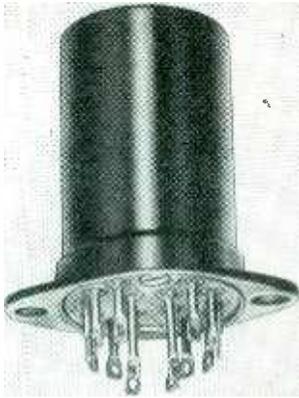
## IGNITRONS for industrial use

AMPEREX ELECTRONIC CORP., 230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, Long Island, N. Y., has added five ignitrons to its line of industrial tubes. Types AX-5551, AX-5552, AX-5553, AX-5554 and AX-5555 are electrically and mechanically identical and are interchangeable with standard types of the same designation. Features include an improved, long-life ignitor and a heavy, detachable braided copper anode lead. Types AX-5551, AX-5552 and AX-5555 are illustrated.

## COAX ASSEMBLY KIT for prototype construction

MICRODOT DIVISION, Felts Corp., 1826 Fremont Ave., South Pasadena, Calif., has introduced a kit for microminiature connectors and cables. The kit is fully equipped for prototype construction with a self-assembly hand tool especially de-

signed for makeup of typical coax assemblies employing the company's connectors, cable and adapters. It is expected to bring economies in time and money for laboratories, research and design engineers. The kit is a self-contained unit with a blow-up illustrated manual, the special hand tool, 30 connectors including male plugs, female panel receptacles, panel feed-throughs, blind-hole receptacles, couplings, adapters to BNC fittings, and 50 ft of 50-ohm coax cable.



### MINIATURE RELAYS with rotary design

S. H. COUCH Co., INC., North Quincy 71, Mass., has introduced a new line of miniature and subminiature hermetically sealed relays featuring dynamically and statically balanced rotary design for high vibration, up to 2,000 cycles, and high shock up to 125 g. They are available in two sizes and various mountings. General specifications include a coil resistance from 6 to 30,000 ohms; d-c coil voltage from 6 to 400 v; temperature range from -65 C to 200 C; and contact ratings up to 5 amperes. Overall sizes are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. high,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. diameter.

### RECTIFIER TUBE features quick starting

TAYLOR TUBES, INC., 2312 W. Wabansia Ave., Chicago 47, Ill. Type 6288 Xenon-filled rectifier tube was designed for replacement of mercury rectifier tubes where quick starting and dependable rectifica-

Whether  
**PORTABLE**  
or  
**RACK-MOUNTED**  
AC or DC, mV or  $\mu$ A,

**MILLIVAC  
MEASURES WHERE  
LESS SENSITIVE  
METERS FAIL**

A new series of rack-mounted models (below) has been added to our well-known line of sensitive vacuum tube voltmeters and ampere meters. These models help save table or shelf space and facilitate grouping instruments together in elaborate test set-ups.



#### SENSITIVE DC-METERS:

MV-17B, 0-1 mV to 0-1,000 V (rack-mounted version RM-17B)  
MV-11A, 0-250  $\mu$ A to 0-10 A (rack-mounted version RM-11A)  
MV-15B, 0-10  $\mu$ V to 0-1 V (rack mounted version RM-15B)

#### SENSITIVE AC-METERS:

MV-12A, 0-3 mV to 0-1,000 V, 20 cps to 250 KC (rack-model RM-12A)  
MV-22A, 0-300  $\mu$ V to 0-1,000 V, 20 cps to 6 MC (rack-model RM-22A)  
MV-18B, 0-10 mV to 0-1,000 V, 1 MC to 2,500 MC (rack-model RM-18B)

#### SENSITIVE SHUNT BOXES:

MV-171 (DC), for MV-17B, 0-250  $\mu$ A to 0-10 A (rack-model RM-171)  
MV-121 (AC), for MV-12A, 0-3  $\mu$ A to 0-3 A, 20 cps to 250 KC (RM-121)

**MILLIVAC INSTRUMENT CORPORATION**  
444 Second Street, P.O. Box 997 Schenectady, New York

TIME PROGRESSES—SO DO WE



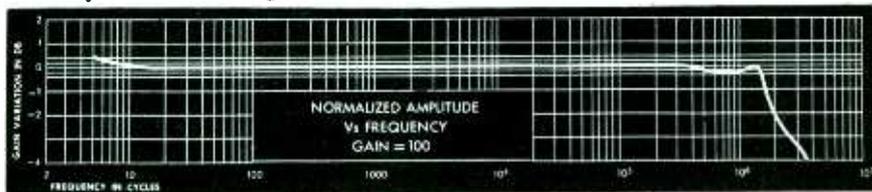
## Technology Instrument Corp. Presents a Compactly-Built Wide-Band Decade Amplifier

Featured by its wide band response, high input impedance, low output impedance, and compact dimensions, TIC's Type 500-A wide band decade amplifier is excellent as a general purpose laboratory instrument. Here is an instrument for special applications requiring a zero phase shift and high stability of gain. TIC increases the general utility of this amplifier by including a self-contained power supply and cabinet or rack mounting.



### SPECIFICATIONS:

**Amplification:** 10, 100 and 1000 times, selected by 3-position rotary switch.  
**Frequency Response:** Flat to  $\pm .5$  db from 5 cycles to 2 mc on gain of 10; Flat to  $\pm .5$  db from 5 cycles to 1.5 mc on gain of 100; Flat to  $\pm .8$  db from 5 cycles to 1 mc on gain of 1000.



**Amplification Accuracy:**  $\pm 2\%$  of nominal — dependent on precision resistors only; Unaffected by normal tube characteristics or line variations.

**Phase Shift on All Ranges:** 0 to  $\pm 2^\circ$  from 20 cycles through 100 kc

**Gain Stability on All Ranges:** Constant with line voltages of 105 to 124 volts.

**Noise and Hum:** 60 db below maximum output voltage with input shorted.

**Input Impedance:** Approximately 160 megohms shunted by  $7\mu\text{mf}$ .

**Output Impedance:** Approximately 200 ohms.

**Output Voltage on All Ranges:** 20 volts maximum output across a load of 20 k $\Omega$  or greater.

**Power Supply:** 105-125 volts, 50-60 cycles self-contained power supply requiring approx. 30 watts. (230 volt, 50-60 cycles models available).

**Mounting Dimensions:** Single, in cabinet:  $13\frac{1}{4}$ " wide x 5" high x  $9\frac{3}{8}$ " deep. ( $11\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " panel) Single, for rack: 19" wide x  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " high x  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

The low distortion is a feature much desired in amplifiers of this type.

Further information and details gladly sent upon request.

#### Engineering Representatives

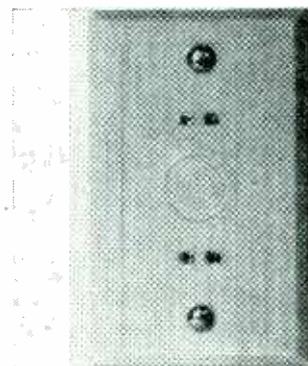
Chicago, Ill. — Uptown 8-1141  
 Waltham, Mass. — Waltham 5-6900  
 Rochester, N. Y. — Monroe 3143  
 Dayton, Ohio — Michigan-8721  
 Arnprior, Ont., Can. — Arnprior 400

Hollywood, Cal. — Hollywood 9-6305  
 Dallas, Texas — Dixon 9918  
 Roseland, New Jersey — Caldwell 6-4545  
 Wyncote, Pa. — Livingston 8-5480  
 Silver Spring, Md. — Juniper 5-7550

# TECHNOLOGY INSTRUMENT CORP.

533 Main Street, Acton, Massachusetts, Tel. ACton 3-7711

tion is required under unusual temperature and electrical conditions. Rugged construction makes the tube applicable for high-shock installations as it withstands impact to 100 g. Arc-resisting high-emission cathode is directly heated. Filament voltage is 2.5 v (a-c/d-c) and filament current is  $2.0 \pm 0.2$  ampere (a-c/d-c). Peak inverse voltage is 10,000 v. Average anode current is 125 ma with a peak current of 2.5 amperes. Average arc drop is 10 v or less and warmup time is 5 seconds. The tube is compensated for an ambient temperature range of  $-55$  C to  $+75$  C. Maximum height is 4.70 in. and maximum diameter, 1.57 in.



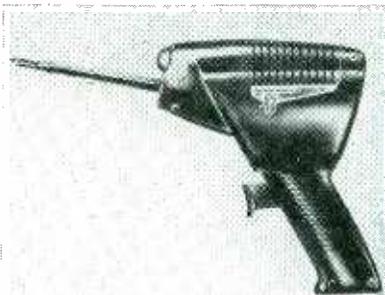
## TWIN TV COUPLER is a printed-circuit unit

JAVEX, P. O. Box 646, Redlands, Calif., has announced a printed circuit tv coupler for two-set installation. The new circuit feeds two tv receivers on the signal received from one antenna, and has been designed to eliminate attenuation and provide a maximum service distance up to 65 mi. Materials of construction are polystyrene and T675 Insurok. This new plate is capable of flush mounting anywhere without breaking a wall and without the use of a wall box, and can be used with all Javex plugs.

## TWIN POWER TRIODE for voltage regulation

CHATHAM ELECTRONICS CORP., Livingston, N. J., has announced the type 6336 high perveance, high plate dissipation twin power triode for voltage regulation. Used as a

series tube, it will pass a minimum of 150 ma per section at 40 v d-c plate voltage, and the same current at 200 v using a grid bias of -60 v. The tube features a hard-glass envelope and a 8-pin butt stem. Height is 4.75 in. maximum and bulb diameter is 2.07 in. maximum. Filament voltage is 6.3 v, 5 amperes maximum. Maximum bulb temperature is 250 C. Forced ventilation is not necessary at ambient room temperature. Mu is 2.7; transconductance, 11,000  $\mu$ mhos; and plate resistance, 250 ohms. Life is 1,000 hours minimum.



### SOLDERING GUN is instant-heating type

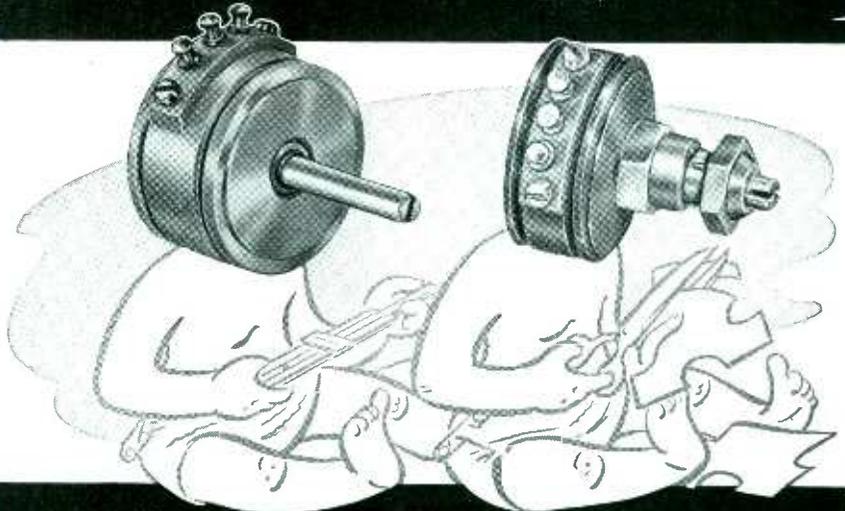
PHILLIPS MFG. CO., INC., 2816 Aldrich Ave. South, Minneapolis 8, Minn. Design of the new model 250 Versa-Tool instant heat soldering gun prevents tips from freezing in the barrel. Other features include a reinforced plastic housing of great impact strength; a one-piece phenolic molded trigger pivot arm assembly; a barrel assembly that can be removed without disassembling the housing; a fast-heating, long-life carbon element and favorable fuse-cap location. The unit is rated at 250 w, 115 v a-c (also available for 200-v a-c operation) and will reach soldering temperatures in less than 4 seconds.

### UNIVERSAL CLAMP for microphone positioning

ATLAS SOUND CORP., 1451 39th St., Brooklyn 18, N. Y., has released its model SK-1 Sky Hook universal clamp designed to solve many difficult problems of microphone posi-

## TIC's tiny duo..

### Similar in appearance - different in application!



**RVP7/8 Precision  
Potentiometer  
for Computation**

**RV7/8 Trimmer  
Potentiometer  
for Adjustment**

TIC's tiny duo — for your needs in diversified applications of miniature potentiometers.

Type RVP7/8 provides accuracies approaching those of larger potentiometers commonly used in computing and control instrumentation. TYPE RV7/8 provides reliability, stability and positive setting for calibration and trimming adjustments.

TIC characteristic quality is embodied in both miniature potentiometers.

Rugged Aluminum Base  
Corrosion Resistant Finish  
Patented Ganging Method

Wide Resistance Range  
High Resolution  
Low Noise

#### Specifications common to both RVP7/8 and RV7/8:

Resistance Range: 100 ohms — 40,000 ohms  
Resistance Tolerance:  $\pm 5\%$  Standard  
Power Rating: 2 watts at 25° C  
Ambient Temperature Range: -55° C to +80° C.  
Temperature Coefficient of Resistance Wire: .00002 per degree C.  
Resolution: Optimum for each resistance value

#### RVP7/8 Specific data:

Linearity:  $\pm 2\%$  of total resistance standard less than 1% of total resistance on special orders.  
Electrical Rotation: 320°  $\pm 5\%$  Standard  
Rotational Life: 1,000,000 complete cycles at 60 rpm  
Mounting: Precision servo-type.

#### RV7/8 Specific data:

RV7/8 Mounting: Threaded bushing with locking device for maintaining precise setting under extreme environmental conditions.

Write for new RV7/8 Bulletin 12-3.

#### ENGINEERING REPRESENTATIVES

Chicago, Ill. — Uptown 8-1141  
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# TECHNOLOGY INSTRUMENT CORP.

533 MAIN STREET • ACTON, MASS. • TELEPHONE • ACTon 3-7711

**THE SYMBOL  
OF QUALITY**

in **TRANSFORMERS**



**QUALITY**

*you can see!*

"Beauty is only skin deep," but the distinctive appearance of Triad Transformers is an outward evidence of inner quality, more than simply good looks.

Brilliant design, fine materials, precision manufacturing techniques and skilled craftsmanship contribute to the end result, which looks like—and is—the finest transformer made.

Triad Transformers are sold by principal jobbers in leading cities.

Write for Catalogs TR-53G.



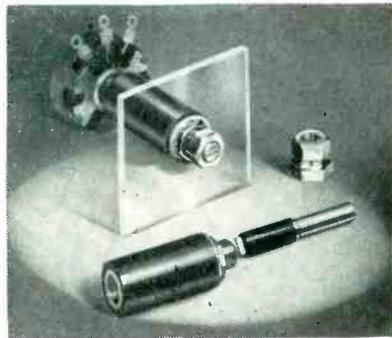
4055 Redwood Ave., Venice, California

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

tioning. The SK-1 securely fastens to almost every type of surface ledge, round pipe or irregularly shaped stanchion. A microphone can be attached directly to the  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. tube supplied with the clamp-offering a versatile means of positioning an additional microphone on a floor stand. The chrome tube is 3 in. long.



**INTEGRATED UNIT  
molds pot shaft & coupling**

JAMES MILLEN MFG. CO., INC., 150 Exchange St., Malden, Mass., has combined two of its designed-for-application products into a new single integrated unit—the combination insulated potentiometer extension mounting plus shaft lock. This combination design eliminates the necessity for special shaft lengths for different panel thicknesses as in the past as the new unit automatically provides for the proper shaft length independent of variations in panel thickness. The extension shaft and insulated couplings are molded as a single unit to provide accuracy of alignment and ease of installation.

**SHF TEST OSCILLATOR  
weighs less than 12 lb**

SEABOARD ELECTRIC Co., 417 Canal St., New York 13, N. Y. Model 1180 test oscillator combines broadband frequency range with portability and compactness, and delivers a minimum of 200  $\mu$ v into 50 ohms over the frequency range of 3 to 11 kilomegacycles, pulsed at 800 pps. The cavity is excited by a spark generator that is energized by self-contained batteries. A waveguide-beyond-cutoff attenuator provides

**Fits your  
Product ---  
Builds Sales**

**BRADLEY**

HAS A RIGID PLASTIC BOX  
FOR YOU . . .



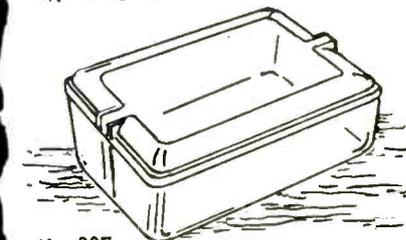
**Series 300**

8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "  
(assorted compartments)



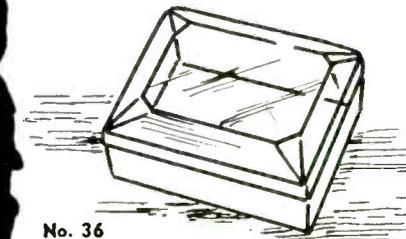
**No. 35**

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1"



**No. 30F**

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4" x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "



**No. 36**

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1-7/8" x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Many aggressive merchandisers of industrial components are using our polystyrene boxes to improve their packaging . . . create sales appeal.

Write for illustrated catalog, giving dimensions, etc. . . or visit our new factory and showrooms when in Chicago.

Available from Stock molds . . .  
"World's largest assortment of plastic boxes."



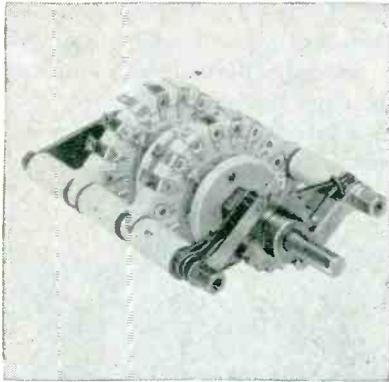
**BRADLEY  
INDUSTRIES**

1650-58 North Damen Ave.  
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Want more information? Use post card on last page.

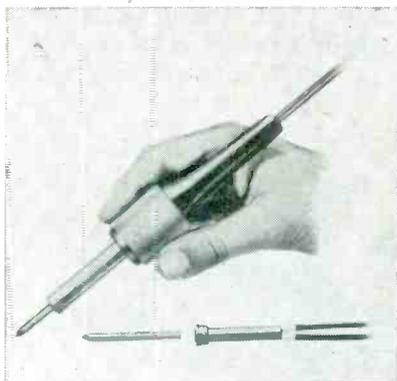
December, 1953 — ELECTRONICS

100 db of attenuation. A broadband antenna and cable are provided for complete radar and microwave relay system checks. Total weight is less than 12 lb.



### SELECTOR SWITCHES available in 1 to 6 gangs

R-F ELECTRONICS, INC., 291 N. E. 61st St., Miami, Fla., is producing a line of precision, low-loss, 18-position Brown-Hill ceramic wafer-type selector switches for use where constant stability in conductivity is so necessary and where resistance, inductance and capacitance must be kept to a minimum. They have a voltage breakdown of 4,000 v a-c (peak at 60 cycles); and a current-carrying capacity of 30 amperes at 60 cycles, noninductive load. Available in 1 to 6 gangs, the switch features a new 20-deg positive detent mechanism with adjustable stops.



### SOLDERING IRON is improved pencil type

HEXACON ELECTRIC Co., 130 W. Clay Ave., Roselle Park, N. J., announces a new soldering iron combining all



**Preformed Contact Finger Stock** is an ideal electrical weather stripping around doors of equipment cabinets as well as being excellent for use with VHF and UHF circuitry. Silver plated, it comes in three widths— $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$  and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

**Variable vacuum capacitors** come in three models, are lightweight, compact, eliminate the effects of dust and atmospheric conditions and have low inductance. Also available are eight types of fixed vacuum capacitors.

**Air-system sockets**, designed for Eimac tube types 4-400A, 4-1000A, 4X150A, and 4X150D, simplify cooling and assure adequate air-flow to various seals. The 4-400A socket can also be used with the 4-125A and 4-250A

radial-beam power tetrodes if desired.

**HR heat dissipating connectors** provide efficient heat transfer from the tube element and glass seal to the air while making electrical connections to plate and grid terminals. Precision machined from dural rod, HR connectors come in ten sizes to fit most of Eimac's internal anode tubes.

**High Vacuum Rectifiers** come in eight models, are instant heating, have radiation-cooled pyrovac\* plates and can be operated in a variety of rectifying and voltage multiplying circuits. Also available are four types of mercury-vapor rectifiers.

\* An Eimac trade name.

• For further information write our Application Engineering department

**EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC.**  
SAN BRUNO • CALIFORNIA  
Export Agents: Frazier & Hansen, 301 Clay St., San Francisco, California





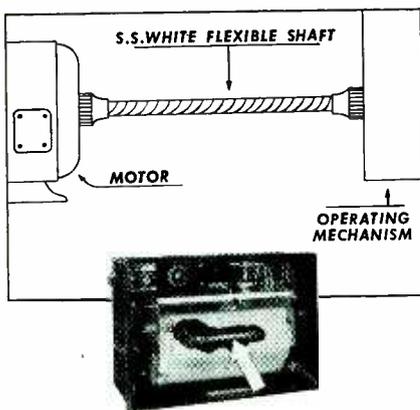
## THE PROBLEM

### ELIMINATING VIBRATION AND ALIGNMENT TROUBLES

In the sensitive recording pyrometer shown below an electric motor is used to drive an operating mechanism. Since any vibration caused by misalignment of the connected spindles would affect the accuracy of the instrument, the problem was to develop a coupling which would automatically compensate for misalignment. In solving the problem, the designer chose

## THE LOW-COST SOLUTION

### AN S.S. WHITE POWER DRIVE FLEXIBLE SHAFT



The short coupling shaft that was used provided a positive, vibrationless linkage which eliminated the need for aligning the connected spindles. This not only assured better operation, but it also simplified assembly and reduced production time and costs. It will pay you to consider S.S. White flexible shafts whenever you have to transmit rotary power between two points. They're economical and dependable and often make possible substantial savings in manufacturing and assembly costs.

Get Your Copy of the Flexible Shaft Handbook

*It contains 256 pages of facts on flexible shaft selection and application. Copy sent free if you ask for it on your business letterhead.*



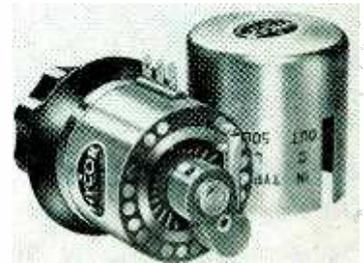
**THE S.S. White INDUSTRIAL DIVISION**  
DENTAL MFG. CO.



Dept. E, 10 East 40th St.  
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Western District Office • Times Building, Long Beach, California

the advantages of a pencil iron and an industrial type. Tip and element are separate parts and both are replaceable independently. The cool handle of the 2-oz iron is held like a pencil only 3 in. from the solder joint. It is available in 25 w with a  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. tip or 30 w with a  $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. tip. Element, tip and housing are made of special alloys which increase soldering efficiency. The irons operate identically on d-c or a-c any cycle.



### VARIABLE ATTENUATOR has revolutionary design

HYCOR Co., INC., 11423 Vanowen St., North Hollywood, Calif., has announced the development and production of a completely new and revolutionary variable attenuator. The resistive elements are accurate, noninductive, wirewound and hermetically sealed in a special tough plastic compound, proof against shock, moisture and temperature. It withstands ambient temperatures of from  $-40$  C to  $+100$  C, and 95-percent humidity. It also features greater power dissipation. Stock types are available with ladder, T, H, L and potentiometer configurations up to 32 steps. Bulletin A-2 is available on request.



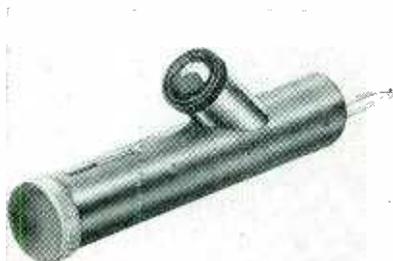
### SLIP RING ASSEMBLY for gyro test application

ELECTRO TEC CORP., South Hackensack, N. J. The 25-circuit slip-ring

assembly illustrated was built for gyroscope test equipment. The assembly combines a dimensionally stable plastic body and two end pieces with high impact strength to facilitate assembly on to a shaft. The unit, in combination with properly designed brushes, provides an essentially noise-free circuit. Power circuits can also be carried by the same assembly. This is done by increasing ring width to allow for larger brushes to carry motor drive and heater currents that may be required, as evidenced by the three wide end rings. Shielding is provided between circuits. One-piece construction provides excellent concentricity, brush alignment and assembly features.

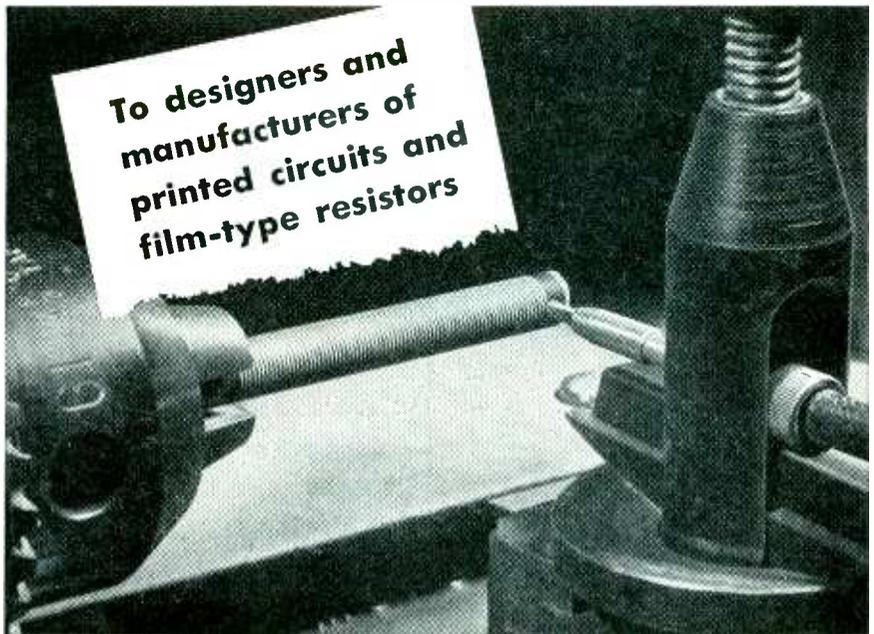
### TINY DELAY RELAYS are hermetically sealed

AMPERITE Co., INC., 561 Broadway, New York 12, N. Y., has available delay relays in the T6- $\frac{1}{2}$  bulb-base 9-pin miniature type. These tubes can be supplied for all standard heater voltages, such as 6.3, 26 and 115 v. Delays are available from 2 to 90 seconds. The heater consumes approximately 2 w. Contact rating is 115 v, 2 amperes a-c non-inductive. Ambient compensated temperatures are from -50 to +70 C. Hermetically sealed, the relays are not affected by climatic conditions, and their rugged construction enables them to withstand vibration.



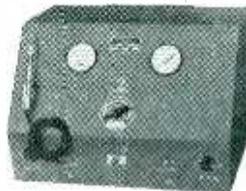
### UHF WAVEMETER covers 400 to 1,000 mc

LINEAR EQUIPMENT LABORATORIES INC., Brightwater Place, Massapequa, N. Y. Model U-3 uhf wavemeter is a new type specifically



It's worth checking into this  
new precision production method —

## THE *S.S. White* INDUSTRIAL "AIRBRASIVE" UNIT



*The "Airbrasive" Unit operates on 110 Volts, 60 cycle A.C. current. Any DRY cylinder gas can be used as the propellant.*

Harnessing the kinetic energy of a tiny stream of gas-propelled abrasives, the S.S. White "Airbrasive" Unit provides a unique production method that has been used with unparalleled success for the controlled removal of deposited surface coatings. The "Airbrasive" method is fast and accurate and readily adaptable to mass production methods. It offers unusual savings in both time and costs in the production of printed circuits and film-type resistors.

A typical application is illustrated. In this case, the "Airbrasive" Unit is being used to cut a helical groove on a deposited carbon resistor. The resistor is rotated on a lathe and, with the "Airbrasive" nozzle set at a distance of .030" from the surface of the resistor, the abrasive stream is directed at the work. The result is a spiral groove .007" wide along the length of the resistor body. The entire operation is completely automatic and the accuracy of the cut is unaffected by surface irregularities in the resistor.

The "Airbrasive" Unit can be used to equal advantage to "trim" resistance elements of printed circuits to desired values. A simple change in the work set-up is all that's necessary.

Why not investigate this outstanding new precision production method? Our engineers will gladly make tests on samples submitted by you, or will arrange a demonstration for you at our New York or California office.

### Write for BULLETIN 5307

It contains complete information on the "Airbrasive" Unit as well as details on its application and use.

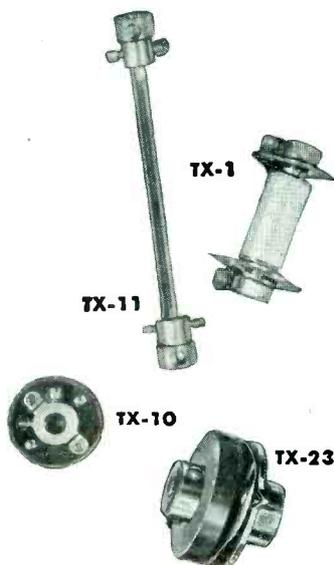


THE *S.S. White* INDUSTRIAL DIVISION  
DENTAL MFG. CO.



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### VERSATILE SHAFT COUPLINGS

National makes a complete line of insulated and non-insulated, flexible and rigid shaft couplings designed for a wide variety of practical applications. Free from backlash, mechanically strong, and exceptionally smooth in operation, they fit all standard shaft diameters. Write for drawings and specifications.

### VELVET VERNIER MECHANISMS

National's famous line of velvet vernier mechanisms has been accepted by well-known commercial users as well as individual builders.

Having a standard 5 to 1 ratio, they are available with either  $\frac{3}{16}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " shafts. Types are also available with insulated or non-insulated output hubs for connecting to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " output shafts.

Write for drawings and specifications.



AN

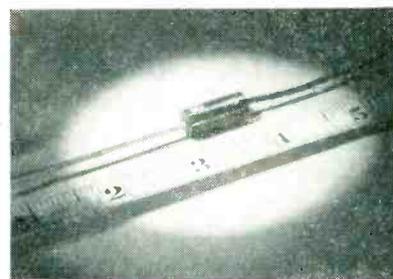


AVD

Write for drawings



designed for the uhf-tv band. Covering a range from 400 to 1,000 mc, it provides a considerable overlap in frequency spectrum from the nominal 470 to 890-mc band allocated for this service. Coupling to the wave-meter tuning element is facilitated by the use of an external coupling loop so designed as to permit easy access to the portion of the circuit under examination. The absorption circuit used consists of a high-Q resonant cavity that is tuned by means of a slug-type split stator capacitor, providing a sharp indication of resonance. Sliding contacts are avoided, resulting in a unit which remains unaffected by moisture, oxidation or wear.



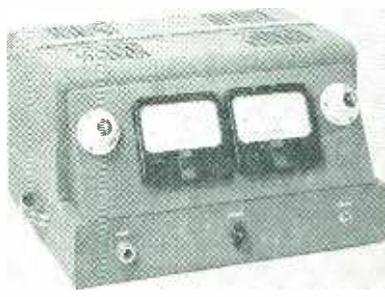
### TINY RECTIFIERS for military applications

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 429 12th St., Brooklyn 15, N. Y., has developed the Minisel line of sub-miniature selenium rectifiers. It consists of tiny selenium rectifiers in ratings up to 20 ma d-c output and 25,000 v a-c input per single stack and features a variety of constructions for military and commercial applications. Special constructions allow for hermetic sealing and fungus proofing. The rectifiers are constructed of matched  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. diameter round selenium rectifier cells encased in Bakelite, glass or metal housing. There is very little variance in characteristics within the individual unit and from unit to unit. This uniform distribution of internal losses makes for extremely long life.

### PREAMPLIFIER has high output range

RADIATION COUNTER LABORATORIES, INC., 5122 W. Grove St., Skokie, Ill.,

has available the Oak Ridge A1C preamplifier (ORNL Specs. Q-1302 and Q-1326), the latest modification of the Bell-Jordan A1A preamplifier. The unit has increased output signal range and input circuitry arranged for multiplier phototubes using a negative power supply. The h-v coupling capacitor is retained for other possible modifications. Two signal connectors are provided: an Amphenol 82-805 of the type HN series, and an IPC 27,000 (UG 931/U), a high-voltage BNC type. Detailed technical specifications and price information are available.



**H-V POWER SUPPLIES**  
in ranges up to 25,000 v

PRECISE MEASUREMENTS Co., 942 Kings Highway, Brooklyn 23, N. Y., has announced a new line of h-v power supplies. Standard instruments come in ranges up to 25,000 v, and feature well-filtered d-c output, as well as a choice of built-in direct-reading kilovoltmeters on any unit. The power supplies are also available with direct-reading current meters for leakage measurements. Special cutout circuits protect the meters on accidental shorts. They are perfect for breakdown and leakage tests as well as general power-supply uses. Both regulated and unregulated types are now available.

**TINY AMPLIFIER**  
with etched-circuit wiring

ENDEVCO CORP., 689 South Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena 2, Calif. Model 2607 amplifier is a rugged unit using subminiaturized components and etched-circuit wiring. It provides an input impedance of over 150 megohms for piezoelectric, ca-



**DIALCO**

for **YOUR** product

**WHICH  
PILOT  
LIGHT  
DO  
YOU  
NEED?**



ACTUAL SIZE  
Cat. #613529-211

**THE BIG ONE**

This Pilot Light Assembly was first made to accommodate the S-11 lamp and was intended for use in the cabs of great diesel locomotives.

or

**THE LITTLE ONE**

The miniaturization program on defense products required the development of this sub-miniature light. It is used on communication equipment and aircraft. Midget flanged base bulbs to fit are rated 1.3, 6, 12, and 28 volts.



ACTUAL SIZE  
Cat. #8-1930-621

**Dialco HAS THE COMPLETE LINE**  
of INDICATOR and PANEL LIGHTS

*Samples* to suit your own special conditions and requirements will be sent promptly and *without cost*. Just outline your needs. Let our engineering department assist in selecting the *right lamp* and the *best pilot light* for YOU.



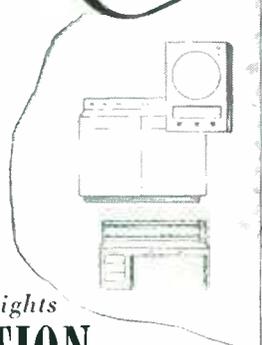
Write for the Dialco  
**HANDBOOK of PILOT LIGHTS**

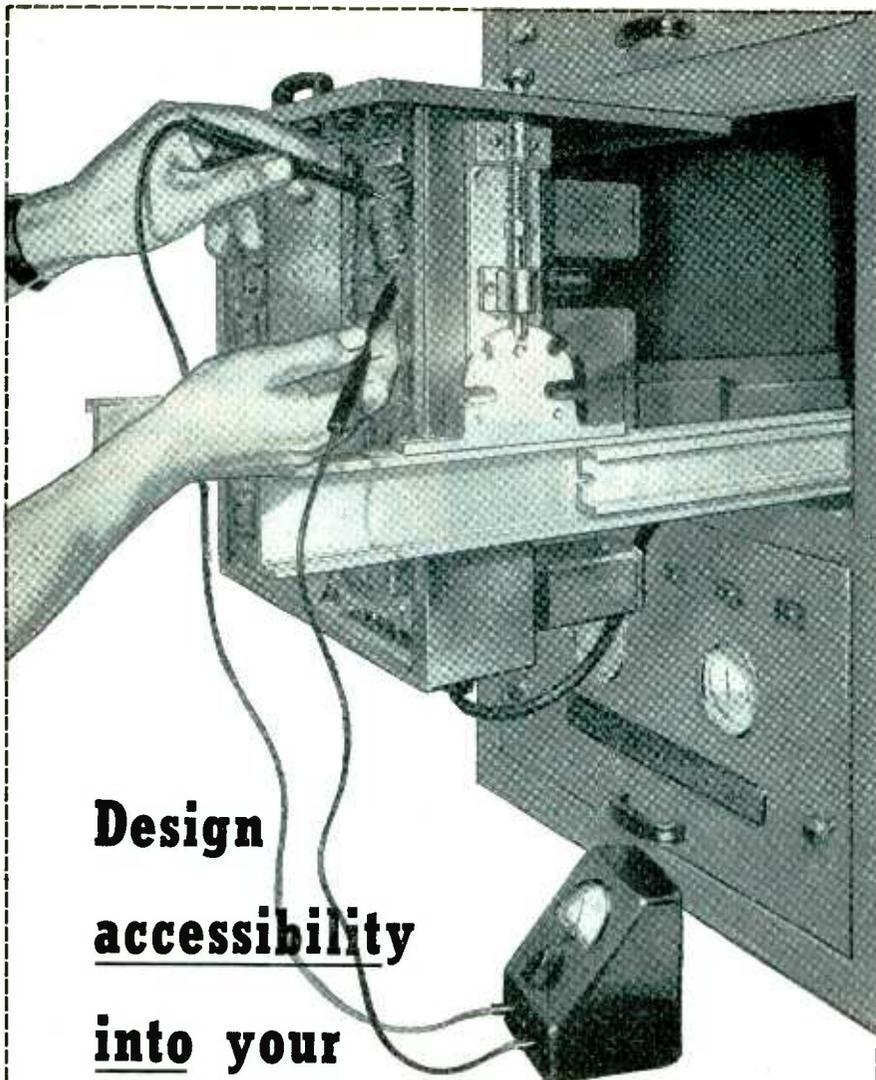
Foremost Manufacturer of Pilot Lights

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**Design  
accessibility  
into your  
equipment**

*When repairs and maintenance of electronic equipment are needed, wasted time costs money! Alert manufacturers have totally eliminated the laborious step of "getting at" vital components by installing Grant Industrial Slides. Is your equipment mechanically up to its high electronic standards? If not, Grant offers you:*

*Stock Slides. A great variety of types, suitable for most needs is in stock and available for immediate delivery.*

*Custom Slides. Our engineering staff will assist you at your plant and develop slides that fit your requirements perfectly.*

*Write today for our complete Industrial Slide Catalog.*

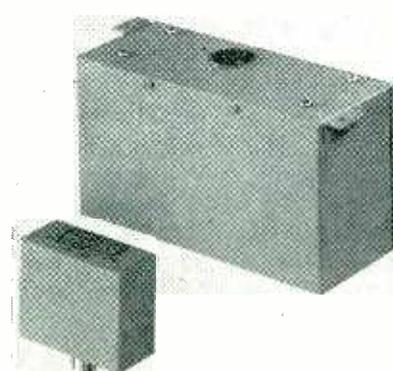
## Grant Industrial Slides

*Grant Pulley and Hardware Corporation  
31-73 Whitestone Parkway, Flushing, New York*

capacitive and other types of measuring instruments. Combined with the series 2200 accelerometers, it lends itself to installations in missiles, aircraft or ground tests where ambient conditions of temperature and vibration are severe. The selectable gain ratios of 10, 30 or 100 allow for a full 5 v output from an accelerometer generating 10 mv per g when measuring 5 g of acceleration or vibration.

### PLAYBACK HEAD for motion picture projection

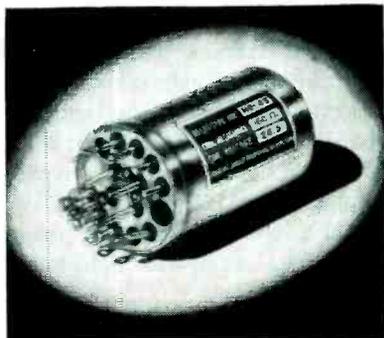
TRI-DI SOUND CORP., 4913 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif., has announced a 3-channel magnetic playback head for use on motion picture projection equipment producing stereophonic sound. New manufacturing techniques permit excellent gap alignment, which results in higher fidelity sound reproduction. The unit, 3 heads in one shielded case, is machined to extremely high tolerances and subject to rigid quality-control standards. It has been tested at high degrees of shock, vibration and humidity over a long period of time without changing characteristics.



### BANDPASS FILTERS occupy little space

BURNELL & Co., 45 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., is now producing a series of telemetering bandpass filters completely miniaturized without sacrifice in attenuation characteristics. One complete set of 20 telemetering channels occupies a space of 300 cu in. as compared with the volume of 1,500 cu in. of the

standard size filters. This new series is equipped with octal plug mounting and is hermetically sealed in accordance with government specifications. Literature is available upon request.



### HIGH SHOCK RELAYS are hermetically sealed

HI-G INC., Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, Conn., has developed types HG-2 (2 pdt) and HG-4 (4 pdt) miniature high-shock relays for aircraft, guided missiles, railroad switching devices, computers, navigational and communications equipments and motor starting devices. Temperature ranges are from -65 to +500 F; coil voltages, from 6 v to 300 v; coil resistance, 8 ohms to 20,000 ohms; contact resistance -0.010 to 0.030 ohm available depending upon application; and breakdown voltage, 1,000 v, 60 cycles. Shock resistance is 100 g plus. Maximum size is  $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. diameter  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. long. Two and three-hole mounting flanges are available.



### TRANSMITTER TESTER for tv sideband response

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Camden 2, N. J., has announced a new tv sideband response analyzer designed for use with a cro. Type

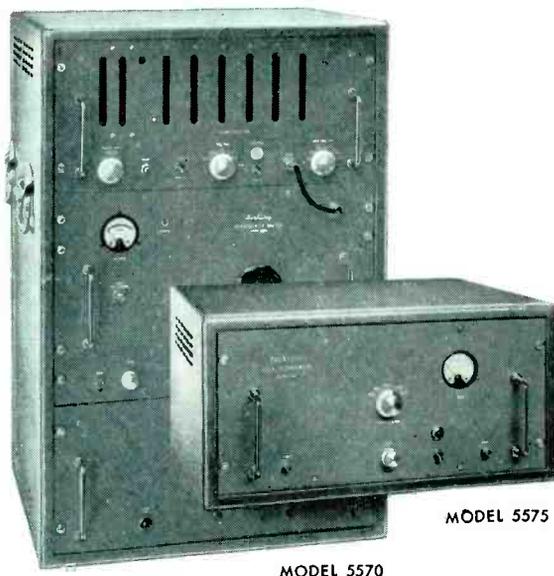
**FOR RAPID,  
PRECISE  
DIRECT-READING  
FREQUENCY  
MEASUREMENTS  
to 150 Megacycles**

# THE BERKELEY F-2 Frequency Meter

**DESCRIPTION:** The BERKELEY Series F-2 Frequency Meter is a precise direct-reading instrument for the measurement of frequencies from 0 cps to 150 mc. Basic sections are (1) the Model 5575 VHF Converter,\* (2) the Model 5570, which contains a HF Heterodyne unit and (3) a high speed 8-digit Events-Per-Unit-Time meter. Frequencies up to 42 mc. are read directly on the 8-digit EPUT panel. Frequencies between 42 and 150 mc. are applied through the VHF Converter; reading is the sum of a rotary selector switch marking and the EPUT indication. External adjustment of crystal control to WWV is provided to obtain an accuracy of 1 part in  $10^5$ ,  $\pm$  1 cycle.

\*NOTE: Model 5575 Converter is available separately for owners of BERKELEY Model 5570 42 mc. Frequency Meters, to extend range to 150 mc.

**APPLICATIONS:** Rapid, accurate transmitter monitoring, crystal checking, general laboratory and production line frequency determination. Addition of a BERKELEY Digital Recorder will provide an automatic printed record of the last 6 digits; ideal for plotting frequency drift or indicating stability.



### SPECIFICATIONS

<b>RANGE:</b>	0 cycle to 150 megacycles.
<b>ACCURACY:</b>	$\pm$ 1 count, $\pm$ crystal accuracy (short term: 1 part in $10^5$ ).
<b>POWER REQUIREMENTS:</b>	117 volts, $\pm$ 10%, 60 cps, 360 watts.
<b>INPUT REQUIREMENTS:</b>	Approximately 0.1 volt rms. (100 ohm impedance standard, 100K on request).
<b>DISPLAY TIME:</b>	1 to 5 seconds continuously variable.
<b>TIME BASE:</b>	0.002, 0.02, 0.2 and 2 seconds.
<b>DIMENSIONS:</b>	Two cabinets; Model 5570, 32" high x 21" wide x 16" deep, Model 5575, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 21" x 16".
<b>PRICE:</b>	Series F-2 Frequency Meter complete ..... \$2,590.00
(f.o.b. Richmond)	Model 5575 VHF Converter only ..... \$ 600.00
	Model 5570 Frequency Meter (0-42 mc.) ..... \$1,990.00

Prices and Specifications subject to change without notice.

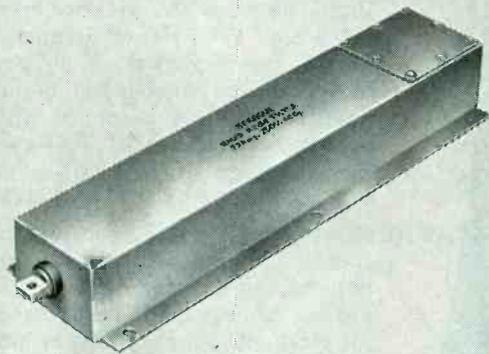
Please request Bulletin G-12

# Berkeley

division

BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS INC.  
2200 WRIGHT AVE., RICHMOND, CALIF.

# Screen Room Filters

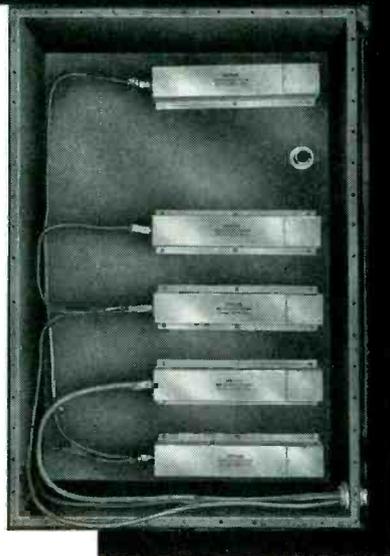


## BETTER BY FAR BY SPRAGUE

The power lines entering your screen room must be r-f free or else the efficiency of your shielded enclosure is greatly reduced.

Sprague engineers, long experienced in the manufacture of radio noise filters for all applications, have developed numerous types specifically for shielded enclosures. A typical installation is shown at right. Note that each filter is provided with a shielded end cap adaptable to most screen room power panels.

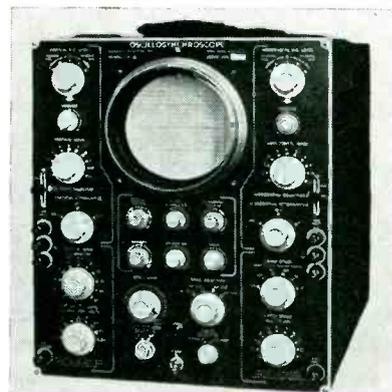
Perhaps we can help you improve the performance of your screen room. Write Sprague Electric Co., 35 Marshall Street, North Adams, Massachusetts for further information on modern, high-attenuation filters for screen rooms.



Sprague, on request, will provide you with complete application engineering service for optimum results in the use of radio noise filters.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON  
**SPRAGUE**

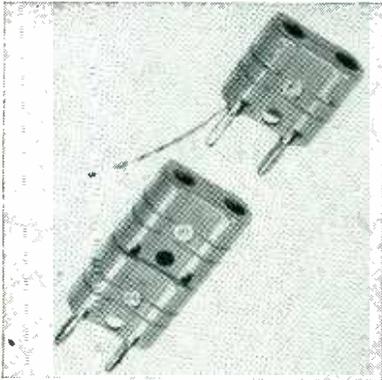
BW-5A test equipment measures overall amplitude vs frequency of a vhf tv transmitter without using internal connections and with the transmitter operating at normal power output. The equipment includes a video sweep oscillator, and can be used in adjusting video amplifiers and modulators, and for tuning the overcoupled broadband r-f circuits and measuring their amplitude response characteristics. The unit is 10½ in. high, 19 in. wide, and 14½ in. deep. It has a power consumption of 200 w. It has an internal 260-v d-c regulated power supply. The complete equipment weighs 58 lb.



## OSCILLOSYNCHROSCOPE for signal observation

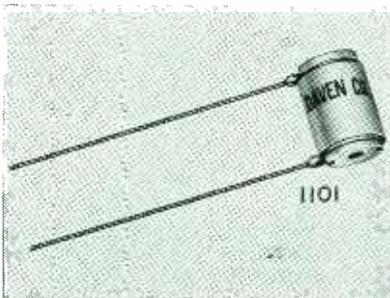
BROWNING LABORATORIES, INC., 750 Main St., Winchester, Mass., announces the model OA-16 oscillosynchroscope, featuring a calibrated buck-out voltage which allows balancing out of d-c levels accurately to 10 percent, so that small superimposed a-c signals can be expanded for more minute inspection of both the signal and small changes in d-c level. This represents a possible 40-to-1 expansion of the signal over that observable using conventional d-c methods. Also featured are vertical and horizontal amplifier bandwidths from d-c to 5 mc and 1 mc, and sensitivities of 50 mv, peak-to-peak per in. and 120 mv, peak-to-peak per in., respectively. Triggered or recurrent sweeps from 0.4 µsec per cm to 10 seconds total sweep time are available. A video delay line permits observation of rising wavefronts of pulses. Amplitude measurement may be made through use of a 60-cycle square

wave which adequately covers any deflection range with an accuracy of 5 percent.



**BANANA PLUG**  
 styled for easy gripping

NATIONAL Co., INC., 61 Sherman St., Malden, Mass., has announced production of a new type of banana plug. The FWT plug, molded of mica-filled bakelite in accordance with JAN specifications, is styled for easy gripping. Leads can be brought directly from the base of the prongs or through a hole at the bottom of the plug. The top of the plug has been designed to accept additional plugs. All contacts and screws are nickel-plated brass. Drawings, specifications and prices may be obtained by writing the company.



**VERY SMALL RESISTOR**  
 for military requirements

THE DAVEN Co., 191 Central Ave., Newark 4, N. J. Type 1101 sub-miniature resistor measures only  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in diameter and is only  $\frac{1}{32}$  in. long. Yet, it can be wound in all values up to 175,000 ohms. Resistance tolerances to  $\pm 0.1$  percent are available with power rating of 0.10 w. The clearance hole is for a No. 0 screw. Special impregnation for re-

# High Speed Relays

by  
**IRON  
 FIREMAN®**



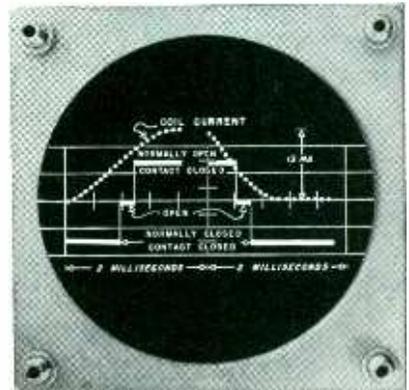
Iron Fireman's instrument specialists have developed these new relays for ultra-fast switching. Designed for uniform performance during continuous operation, they are ideally suited for switching oscilloscope signals and similar electronic applications.

**Check for all these features :**

- Exclusive New Design
- Efficient Under Adverse Conditions
- 1,000-Hour Life
- Hermetically Sealed
- Minimum Contact Bounce
- Low Capacitance
- Uniform Quality

**Typical Operation** ➡

At right is illustrated a typical operation of the Iron Fireman High-Speed Relay as it would appear on an oscilloscope screen. Note that the contacts switch from one position to the other in a fraction of a millisecond as the coil current rises or falls.



For more information on high speed relays, as well as choppers and sensitive relays, write to:



**Iron Fireman** *Electronics*  
 2800 S. E. 9th Avenue **DIVISION**  
 Portland 2, Oregon

we put  
everything  
we have  
behind  
our wishes  
for a...



happy  
new  
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Want more information? Use post card on last page.

NEW PRODUCTS

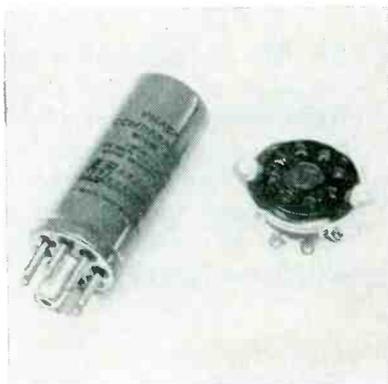
(continued)

sistance to humidity and extremes of temperature is provided for all military applications.



**TAPE RECORDER**  
is a single-speed unit

TAPE RECORDER DIVISION, EICOR, INC., 1501 W. Congress St., Chicago 7, Ill. Model 400 single-speed recorder, designed for universal use, eliminates extra attachments and gadgets by its simplicity of design. It has a breakaway electrical cord for easier storage, a plug-in head and other features including easy playback through an external amplifier and a new automatic retractable rubber pressure roller. Frequency range is approximately 70 to 5,000 cycles at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in. Rewind speed is 6 to 1 with 2 hour, 7 in. reel tape capacity. Literature is available.



**BRIDGE COMPARATOR**  
is a packaged unit

SANDERS ASSOCIATES, INC., Nashua, N. H., is producing a packaged bridge comparator, a well balanced, hermetically sealed unit for phase and amplitude comparison. It is a versatile, full-wave bridge compar-

**SENSITIVE**



**small**



**rugged**



**THE NEW  
SERIES 100 RELAY**

(Hermetically Sealed)



DIMENSIONS  
1" x 1" x 1 1/4"

One of the greatest challenges in the field of electronics is the designing of components small enough and rugged enough for today's and tomorrow's "miracle" machines and equipment.

The engineers of the Signal Engineering & Mfg. Co., always alert to this challenge, now offer the new Series 100 Miniature Relay which is among the smallest and most sensitive of the double-pole type. It maintains high precision under varying conditions and is ideally suited to such equipment as military guided missile controls which must withstand extremes of shock, vibration, and temperature.

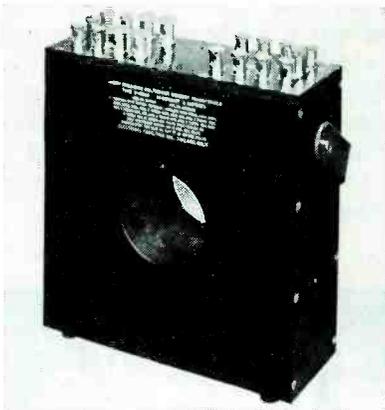
Write now for Bulletin SR-6  
Engineering Representatives in Principal Cities.



Want more information? Use post card on last page.

December, 1953 — ELECTRONICS

tor that can be used as a modulator, rectifier, switch or chopper. It consists of two complete bridges with appropriate switching resistors and has a frequency range of 0 to 5,000 cps. It has a conversion efficiency of 85 percent. Dynamic range is 46 db with fixed reference amplitude and 60 db with variable reference. Linearity over this range is 1 percent of full scale. Because there are no moving parts the comparator is mechanically secure against shock, acceleration and vibration. It is a plug-in unit with standard octal mounting and is mechanically interchangeable with mechanical choppers and electron-tube comparators. The unit is 3 in. long, 1 in. in diameter and weighs 2 oz. Operating temperature range is  $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Maximum signal voltage is 60 v rms; maximum reference voltage, 120 v rms, with a d-c output of  $\pm 50$  v when used as a comparator.



**TRANSFORMER**  
for lab, shop and field

ELECTRICAL FACILITIES INC., 4239 Holden St., Oakland 8, Calif. A new Knopp precision multirange current transformer, type P-5000, is offered for high and low-voltage work in the laboratory, shop and field for testing, measuring and calibrating. It has current ranges from 5 to 5,000 amperes. The unit is furnished for a specified secondary burden of 0 to 25 va. For example, with a secondary burden of 15 va, the ratio is well within 0.02 percent and the phase angle is well within 1 minute from 20 percent to 100 percent full-load current. A total of 30 primary ranges is provided. The transformer can

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*stainless steel*

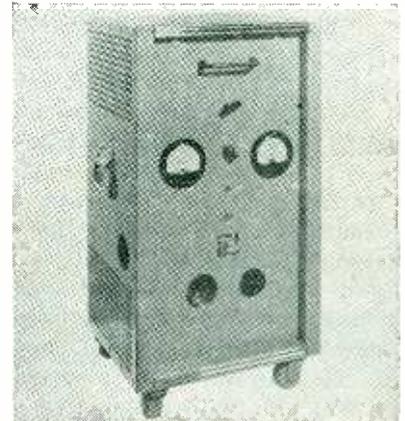
*fastenings*

**ANTI-CORROSIVE METAL PRODUCTS**

● behind this symbol is an on-hand inventory of *more than 9,000 items and sizes* of stainless steel fastenings. Ready for immediate shipment, this stock is the largest and most complete in the industry. In addition, a production capacity for large or small quantities of special orders is at your service! A good reason — when you think of stainless steel fastenings — to think **FIRST** of Anti-Corrosive! *Send for Catalog 53F today!*

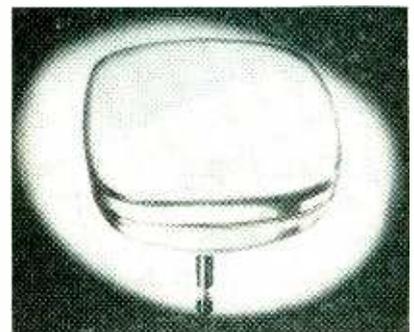
**ANTI-CORROSIVE METAL PRODUCTS CO., INC.**  
Castleton-on-Hudson, New York

be calibrated in itself without a standard of comparison by means of the Knopp one-to-one method.



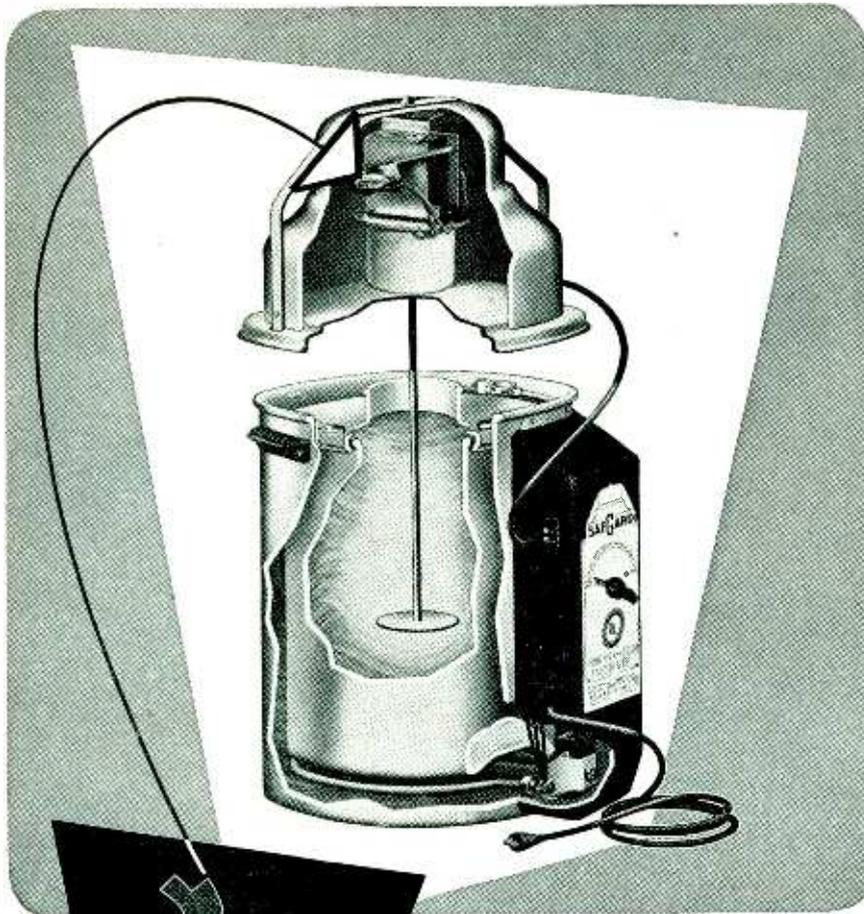
### D-C SUPPLY has many applications

SORENSEN & CO., INC., 375 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn. Nobatron model MA6/15 is a tubeless, regulated d-c supply that uses magnetic-amplifier principles. Intended primarily as an automotive test instrument, its high capacity makes it widely useful in a broad range of applications. It delivers 100 amperes at 6 v (adjustable to 7.7 v) or 75 amperes at 12 v (adjustable to 15.4 v). Regulation is  $\pm 1$  percent against line and load combined.



### TV TUBES have filter-glass faceplate

THE RAULAND CORP., 4245 N. Knox Ave., Chicago, Ill., has announced production of two new c-r tubes for tv application—types 24CP4 and 24CP4A, its aluminized counterpart. They are rectangular, glass, magnetic focus and magnetic deflection direct-view picture tubes. They feature an electron gun that is used with an external single-field ion-trap magnet and an ex-



## HONEYWELL Mercury Switch controls agitation in SAFGARD Pasteurizer

• Constant motion to preserve milk structure and quality is essential in the operation of the SAFGARD Pasteurizer, a product of the Grand Sheet Metal Products Company.

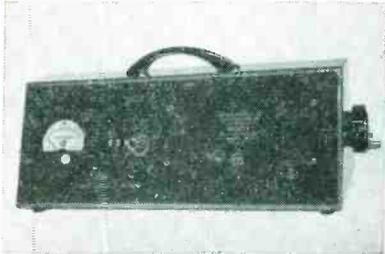
A Honeywell Mercury Switch controls the motion of the agitator by alternately making and breaking the circuit to a solenoid motor which is energized when the current is on. As the agitator drops into the fluid, the mercury switch is tilted and cuts off the current. The spring on the plunger and guide then raises the agitator to the starting position.

This use of Honeywell Mercury Switches by SAFGARD engineers is typical of the many uses of these switches in control operations where tilt motion is present, or may be devised. MICRO field engineers are available to help you select the proper mercury switch for your application. You are invited to call the nearest MICRO branch office.

**MICRO** A DIVISION OF  
MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY  
MAKERS OF PRECISION SWITCHES  
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

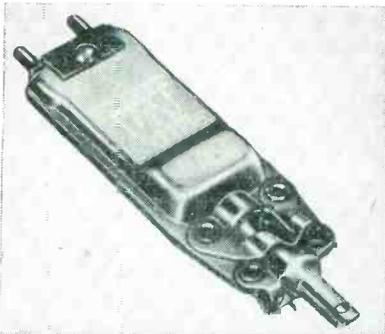


ternal conductive coating that acts as a filter capacitor when grounded. Another feature of the two new types is a gray, filter-glass faceplate to improve contrast in the presence of ambient light.



**SURVEY WAVEMETER**  
has a wide range

THOMPSON PRODUCTS, INC., Electronics Division, 2196 Clarkwood Rd., Cleveland 3, Ohio, has available a compact survey-type wavemeter with the following features: very wide range that eliminates the need for several wavemeters; one setting only required; indication on any easy-reading dial counter; reading of wavelength directly in cm; indication to two decimal places; and provision of an auxiliary meter jack.



**CRYSTAL CARTRIDGE**  
for replacement use

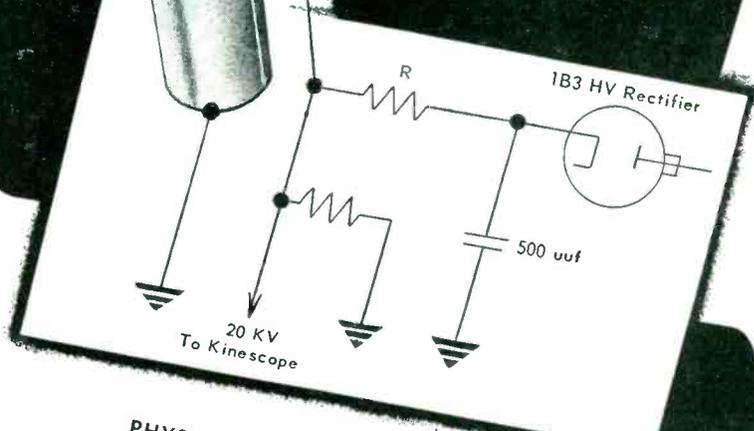
WEBSTER ELECTRIC CO., 1900 Clark St., Racine, Wisc. Model FX is a 2-needle, dual-output crystal cartridge developed for replacement use. It is adaptable to either high or low-output applications by means of a shunting capacitor. Without the capacitor, this cartridge develops 4.4 v at 78 rpm and 2.6 v at 33½-45 rpm. With the capacitor, it develops 1.2 v at 78 rpm and 0.6 v at 33½-45 rpm. The lightweight

**QUALITY PERFORMANCE**

Victoreen type 6353, 20,000 volt regulator, designed for regulating the second-anode potential of television Kinescopes, and other circuitry requiring high-voltage regulation.

**SPECIAL FEATURES**

- Life Unlimited by Use
- No Filament Voltage
- Simple to Mount
- Excellent Regulation
- Functions as Voltage Limiter for Positive Safety



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Over-all length	10 ½ inches
Over-all diameter	1 ¼ inches
Body diameter	7/8 inch
Body length	8 inches
Weight	6 ounces

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

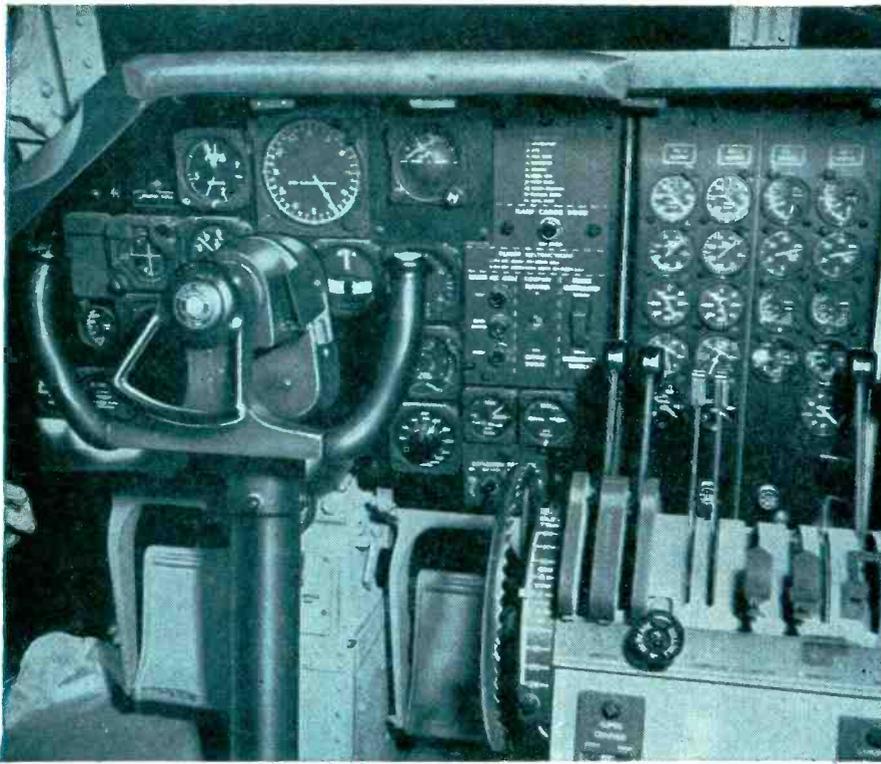
D.C. Starting voltage (Max.)	22,000 v
D.C. Regulating voltage (100 ua)	19,500 v
Tolerance	± 2%
Regulation	1.5% / 250 ua
Maximum current	1000 ua
Minimum current	25 ua

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Components  
Division for  
Further Details



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One false reading and disaster may strike. Here there's . . .

## no room for error

According to an Air Force survey, the most common "pilot-errors" are: misreading the instrument pointers, reversals in interpretation of readings, inability to see the instrument properly, and mistaking one instrument for another. A poorly lighted panel, or a dial that's difficult to read, and the finest scientific instrument can be as misleading as a dime-store watch. In short, where accuracy is essential you need MORE than precision. You need see-ability, and *readability*.

That's the advantage of U. S. Radium edge-lighted panels. Besides being the best looking panels available, they are also the most functional. Their clean, modern lines are a reflection of the "human engineering" in their design. They are lighted scientifically and *uniformly*. For accurate, at-a-glance readings they have few, if any equals.

Whatever your requirements — for dials, edge-lighted panels, or nameplates — whether luminous or non-luminous — and in whatever materials or finishes you desire — you name it, we make it. Get the finest — U. S. Radium. Write or phone for complete information. Dept. E-12, U. S. Radium Corp., 535 Pearl Street, New York 7, N. Y.



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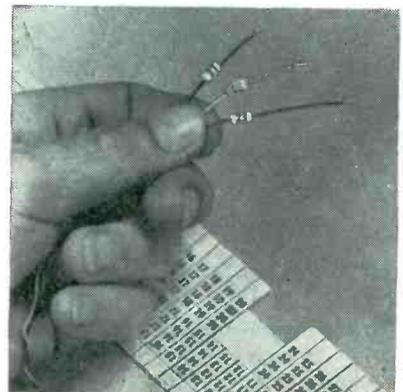
**DIALS • NAMEPLATES • EDGE-LIGHTED PANELS**

unit has a tracking pressure of 8 grams and a cutoff frequency of 3,500 cps.



### TEST EQUIPMENT for microwave application

CUBIC CORP., 2841 Canon St., San Diego 6, Calif. Model 601 standing-wave amplifier, designed as an accurate companion to the slotted line for vswr indications, meets laboratory needs without waste space. It features 8.75 and 4.5-ma bolometer bias at a flick of a switch with vernier adjustment. Bolometer bias is monitored directly on the panel meter. A 0-60 db decade switch and continuous gain adjustment are combined in one concentric control. Sensitivity is 0.3  $\mu\text{v}$  with less than 0.03  $\mu\text{v}$  of noise. Dimensions are 9 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. long  $\times$  7 in. wide  $\times$  8 in. high and weight is 15 lb.



### CODING MARKERS for small gage wire

WESTERN LITHOGRAPH Co., 600 E. Second St., Los Angeles 54, Calif. Designed especially for coding small gage wires on electrical and

electronic equipment, small component parts and test equipment, the small markers illustrated eliminate the older, time-consuming method of trimming large markers to size. Only  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. long, the markers are center die cut and mounted on a handy pocket-size backing card (2 in.  $\times$  10 in.) with easy-to-use speed tabs for quick removal. The backing card contains 68 individual markers. Pressure-sensitive, the markers require only finger-tip pressure to apply, are positive sticking and require no moistening. Made of tough fabric coated with special adhesive material, they resist dirt, moisture and grime. Currently available in over 1,000 codes including ASA and NEMA specifications, the markers can also be made on special order to meet individual coding requirements.



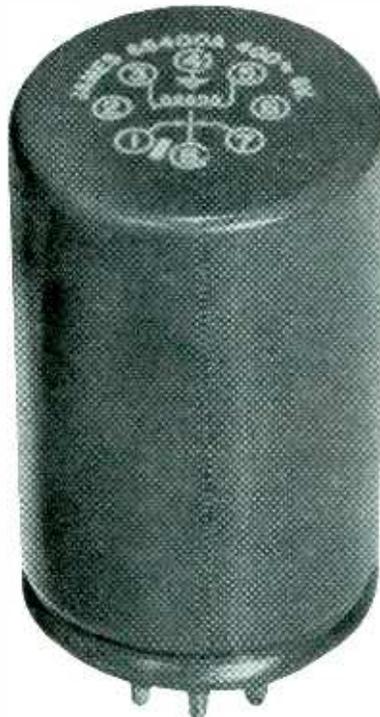
### R-F BRIDGE is $\pm 1$ percent accurate

MARCONI INSTRUMENTS LTD., 23 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y. Balance and unbalance complex impedances and the impedance between any pair of terminals in a 3-terminal network are easily measured on the Wayne-Kerr bridge, type B601. The bridge employs the tapped-transformer principle and reads directly, with an accuracy of  $\pm 1$  percent, resistances from 10 ohms to 10 megohms, capacitances from 0.1  $\mu\mu\text{f}$  to 20,000  $\mu\mu\text{f}$ , and inductances from 0.5  $\mu\text{h}$  to 0.05 henry, in the frequency range of 15 kc to 5 mc. There are no tubes or power requirements, the bridge being used with external signal generator and detector. Particularly useful in antenna measurements, this instrument has found

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<sup>\*</sup>Send your engineering problems to us



### JAMES "S" MODEL CHOPPERS

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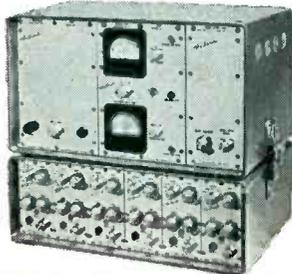
In a midwestern manufacturing plant recently, testing engineers, inspecting a giant 50 ton punch press, proved that a much smaller but equally powerful press could have been made at considerably less expense through the application of an accurate static and dynamic measuring system.

In many similar industrial and non-industrial applications Heiland instruments point the way to substantial dollar savings. For advanced industrial and non-industrial research these three Heiland instruments provide the most versatile static and dynamic measuring system available.

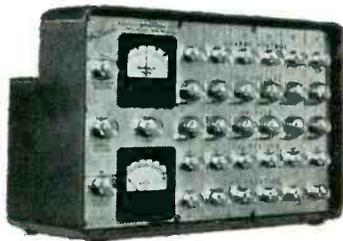
**Write or wire for complete specifications and catalog...**



**"700 Series" Recording Oscillograph up to 36 channels**



**Model 119 - Carrier and linear integrating Amplifier System**

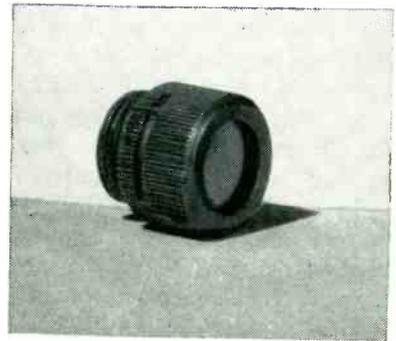


**Model 82-6 Bridge Balance and Strain Indicator Unit**

# Heiland Research Corporation

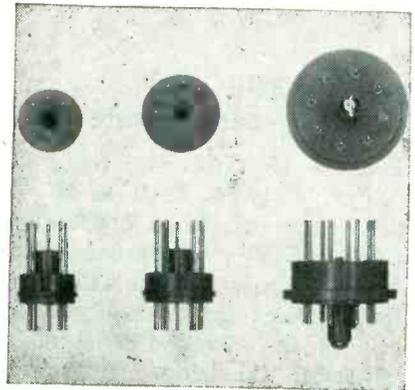
130 East Fifth Avenue • Denver 9, Colorado

new application in the transistor and the nonlinear ceramic fields.



### PILOT LIGHT DIMMER for use in control towers

TLG ELECTRIC CORP., 31 W. 27th St., New York 1, N. Y., has designed a polaroid light dimmer assembly specifically for the CAA for use in control towers. The model A-CA-03C utilizes the light polarization principle to give continuous and smooth dimming of the pilot light intensity from full-on to blackout. It mounts in a  $\frac{1}{8}$ -27 tapped hole as close as  $\frac{1}{16}$  between centers; and may be mounted on thin material using a  $\frac{1}{8}$ -27 mounting nut. It accommodates lamps of the NE-51 and No. 47 size.



### TUBE BASE PLUGS available in three types

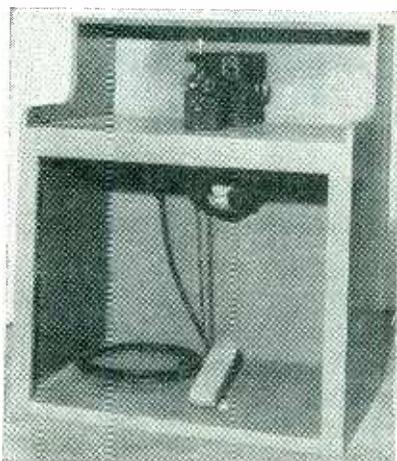
VECTOR ELECTRONIC CO., 3352 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles 65, Calif. Three new plugs are presented which fit the 7 and 9-pin miniature sockets and the 8-pin octal socket, respectively. Bodies are mica-filled phenolic and may be mounted by means of a center screw or by a retainer ring. These plugs are ideal for small plug-in

units, potted circuits or tube adaptation uses. Round cans to slip over the plugs are available.



**TV CAMERA KITS**  
for amateur or professional

KM LABORATORIES, 550 Beverly Road, Teaneck, N. J., have developed a line of tv camera kits for experimental and commercial use. Illustrated is model 2AX, the low-priced type for the experimenter. Other models in the line include wired commercial units with or without electronic view finders. All models can be coupled to home-type receivers through 72-ohm coaxial cable to antenna terminals. Distance between camera and receiver may be up to 2,000 ft without line boosters.



**PRECISION WELDER**  
has 2.5-kva power rating

VACUUM TUBE PRODUCTS, 506 South Cleveland St., Oceanside, Calif., has available a precision spot welder specifically designed to cover a wide range of spot welding requirements. It is intended for use in the assem-

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SUBSIDIARY OF GENERAL TIME CORP.  
2436 ELM STREET, TORRINGTON, CONNECTICUT

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The basic element in all HAYDON timers is the rugged, industrial-type HAYDON motor. It offers slow motor speed so that various shaft output speeds may be obtained with a minimum of gearing and fast moving wheels — this makes for quiet operation. The motor is unusually compact and takes up very little space, it is totally enclosed and operates in any position. These and many other equally fine features make HAYDON timers ideal for many applications. Send in that coupon today.

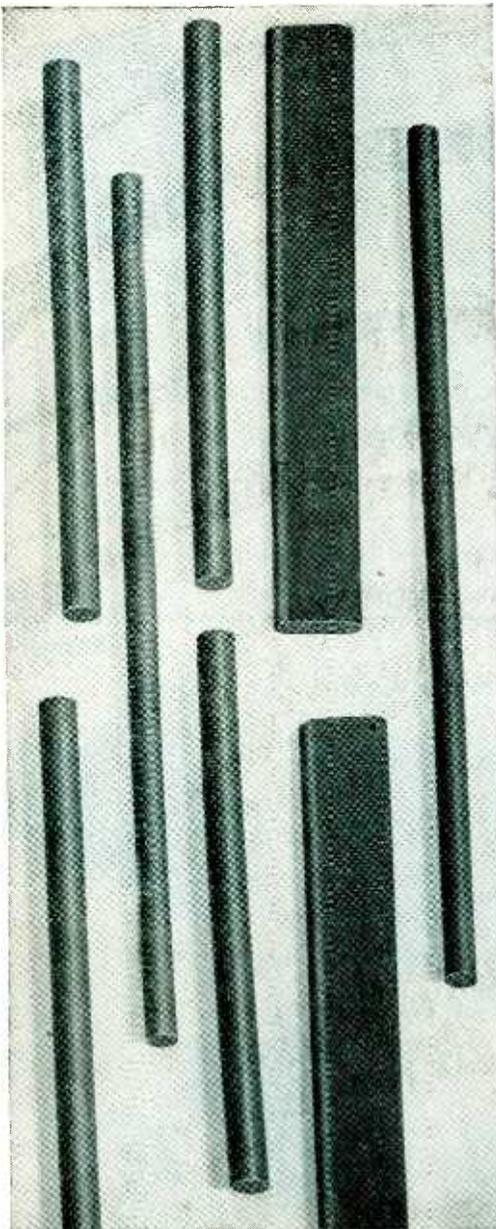
\* TRADEMARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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Subsidiary of GENERAL TIME CORP.

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bly of all types of vacuum tubes, precision resistors and in the manufacture of transistors. Power rating is 2.5 kva. Voltage is 220 v (3 wire 110-0-110) and 110 v (low range only). Maximum current is 24 amperes. A catalog sheet is available giving maximum ratings and special features.

#### TEFLON FILM in metallized form

DILECTRIX Co., 211-48 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village 28, N. Y., is now metallizing thin cast Teflon film. Using the high-vacuum technique, Teflon films in thicknesses of 0.00025 in., 0.0005 in., 0.001 in. and 0.002 in. have been coated with silver and copper. The material is available in experimental quantities for investigation. Film may be either fully coated or marginally coated. Probable uses include miniature capacitors, shielding and printed circuits.



#### POWER SUPPLY with regulated output

ALEXANDER MILBURN, INC., 1241 Ridgely St., Baltimore 30, Md., has introduced a new high-voltage regulated power supply. The unit operates with an input of 100 to 130 v a-c at 50 or 60 cps and supplies an output of 3 kv or 6 kv, well filtered, at a maximum current of 2 ma. Output is regulated for 20-percent line-voltage changes. Any of the output terminals can be grounded, thus the available output combinations are  $\pm 3$  kv or  $\pm 6$  kv, centertapped. The unit is contained in a standard MIL-T-27 size MA case, equipped with self-con-

tained studs for easy mounting. It is designed to withstand military shock and vibration requirements.



**D-C MOTOR**  
of the reversible type

MOTORDYNE, INC., 2661 S. Myrtle Ave., Monrovia, Calif. While the model 1200 continuous-duty reversible d-c motor is being used on an actuator for aircraft, it may be built to meet other specific requirements. Features of this model include ambient temperature from -55 C to +105 C. Size is 1.25 in. in diameter and 2.18 in. long. It works off 18 to 30 v with or without brake, and weighs 5.3 oz without brake. Complete technical data are available on request.



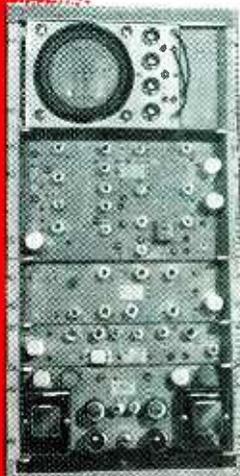
**STABILIZED CRYSTAL**  
for 500 to 1,500-kc range

JAMES KNIGHTS CO., Sandwich, Ill. The JK G-12 stabilized crystal is specially designed to handle applications in the difficult 500 kc to 1,500-kc range. It provides ultra-stable frequency control for applications such as frequency standards, timing and counting circuits, broadcast equipment and frequency monitors. Electrodes are deposited directly on the large, precision-made quartz plate, shock mounted in an evacuated glass envelope. The

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MONOCHROME AND

**COLOR TV**

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**LABORATORIES • MANUFACTURERS • BROADCASTERS**



Model 1601-AR

Standard Rack Mounting—22 1/2" x 19" Power Consumption—1170 W. AC Cycle, 330W Regulated Power Supply



**"CHROMASCOPE"**

(NTSC Signal Certification Equipment)

Model 1601-AR

Accurately measures the performance, alignment and phase errors of color TV equipment. Presents, on a cathode ray screen, a continuous polar plot of the phase and amplitudes of all color signals in an NTSC composite video signal.

In a signal containing color bars, all bars and the reference subcarrier burst are presented in their correct phase and amplitude relations to each other. The equipment may also be used for incremental phase measurements. The TELECHROME Chromascope has internal standardizing signals for self-checking.



Model 1603-AR

Standard Rack Mounting—22 1/2" x 19" Power Consumption—1170 W. AC Cycle, 330W Regulated Power Supply



**PHASE SLOPE**  
**(ENVELOPE DELAY)**  
**CURVE TRACER**

Model 1603-AR

Determine Ability of Your Equipment To Accommodate Monochrome and NTSC Color Signals

Instantaneous reading of the envelope delay and amplitude characteristic of any network, video amplifier, or system is now possible with the TELECHROME Phase Slope Curve Tracer. Eliminated are such time-consuming methods as point by point checking, plotting and mathematical computation. This instrument measures the rate of change of phase as a function of frequency, to an accuracy of ± .01 microseconds absolute value and to greater accuracy for relative envelope delay. The equipment may be used on either looped or one-way basis.

Detailed specifications on these and more than 130 other Color TV instruments available on request.



means **COLOR TV**

**The Nation's Leading Suppliers of Color TV Equipment**  
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**AMityville 4-4446**



## INDUSTRY.. AND SCIENCE..

THE NEED FOR RESISTORS WITH A HIGH NEGATIVE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF RESISTANCE IS ACUTE. VECO THERMISTORS ANSWER THAT NEED: These small, compact, shock-resistant, permanent semi-conductors cover a wide range of resistance, temperature coefficient, and power dissipation. Extremely high stability and *unlimited life*, when operated within maximum temperature ratings, are additional plus-factors when you add VECO THERMISTORS to your circuitry.

VECO THERMISTORS are stocked in a wide range of temperature-resistance characteristics. Types of construction include rods, discs, washers, and beads in a variety of sizes to meet your requirements.

VECO VARISTORS react instantaneously to current or voltage changes, and have innumerable uses, such as arc suppressing and regulating source voltages. They are electrically stable, do not polarize and, in proper use, do not age.

VECO GAS ANALYSIS CELLS employ Veco glass-coated Thermistors as sensing and reference elements. They are sturdy, compact, and accurate devices for industrial and laboratory use.

A request on your business stationery will bring the VECO THERMISTOR DATA BOOK, which contains specific technical information, characteristics, and applications.

Where unusual problems in thermal conductivity or temperature control may require laboratory development of radically new types of Veco Thermistors, with associated circuits, VECO RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURING KNOW-HOW ARE AVAILABLE ON CONTRACT.

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TEMPERATURE SENSING DEVICES  
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CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

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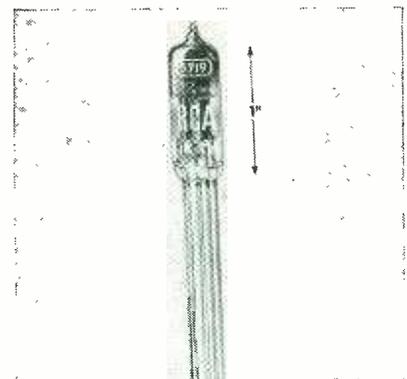
NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

crystal may be designed for a minimum temperature coefficient from 0 C to 50 C or for temperature controlled operation at 60 C with a JKO7E 115-v oven. The unit is 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in height above chassis, and maximum diameter of octal base is 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

### WALL HORN has built-in corner

BROCINER ELECTRONICS LABORATORY, 344 E. 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y., has designed the model 4W wall horn. This loudspeaker has in effect a built-in corner without requiring corner placement. It is powered by a twin-cone driver unit designed especially for horn loading over the entire audible range. The middle range and treble frequencies are dispersed uniformly by a newly-designed reflector horn. For the bass range, the back of the driver unit is coupled to the air by means of two folded horns with openings at the sides of the cabinet.



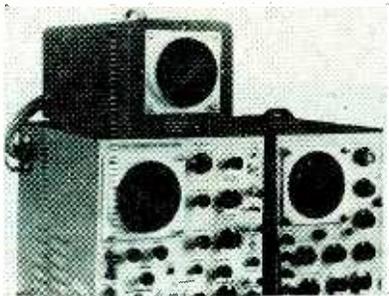
### HIGH-MU TRIODE features compact structure

RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA, Harrison, N. J. The 5719 is a premium high-mu triode of the subminiature type, with flexible leads, for use primarily as an audio amplifier in mobile and aircraft receivers where dependable performance under shock and vibration is important. In audio service as a resistance-coupled amplifier, it is capable of providing high voltage gain. Featured is a compact structure designed to resist shock and vibration and to reduce microphonic output. A pure-tungsten heater is used

to give long life under conditions of frequent on-off switching.

**RESISTORS**  
have one-piece molded case

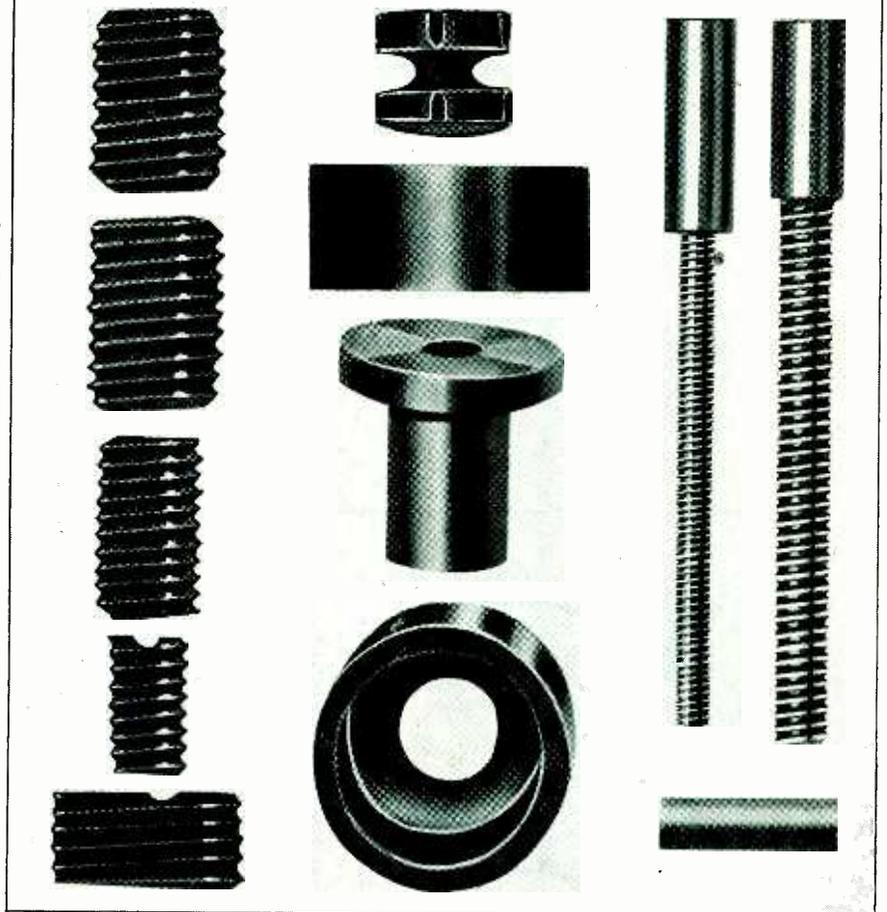
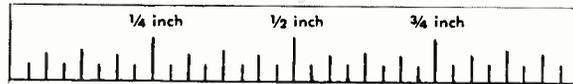
ERIE RESISTOR CORP., Erie, Pa., is in production on 1/2-w deposited-carbon precision resistors in values from 100 ohms to 0.5 megohm. Standard tolerances are 1 percent, 2 percent and 5 percent. A distinctive feature of the style 155 stable pyrolytic resistor is the one-piece molded case. The thermosetting molded insulation protects against humidity and also gives assurance against mechanical damage to the carbon film. Actual size of the resistor is 1 1/2 in. long x 1/8 in. diameter, and leads are axial No. 20 tinned copper wire. Sold under the trade name "Hi-Stab", the style 155 resistors meet test requirements of MIL-R-10509A.



**CONVERSION UNIT**  
for wide-band operation

COMPUTER CONTROL Co., 106 Concord Ave., Belmont 78, Mass., has developed a wide-band dual-beam conversion unit. Model 3CT1 converter is usable with Tektronix models 511, 512 and 514 without any loss in oscilloscope operating features. The oscilloscopes can be used individually or with the converter as needed. Initial conversion is accomplished by replacing the deflection-plate terminal boards of the oscilloscope with new plug-type terminal boards. Rewiring consists of changing 14 solder connections. The converter can be used by simply plugging it in when needed. Unplugging returns the oscilloscopes to normal single-beam operation. For dual-beam opera-

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Our design engineers have an impressive record of success in developing new miniature types of cores for highly specialized applications, and are ready to take on your toughest problem jobs. Our engineering consultant service is yours without cost.

Pyroferric works to closest electrical and mechanical tolerances, on newly-developed pilot models and quantity production runs. You are assured of uniformity, strict quality control and rigid conformity to specifications.

Pyroferric makes iron cores in a complete size range from the smallest to the largest, for all applications. M. P. A. data sheets and tables give complete information including recommended sizes and tolerances as well as a cross-reference index of manufacturers' material designations.



**PYROFERRIC**  
PYROFERRIC BLDG. BRONX BOULEVARD  
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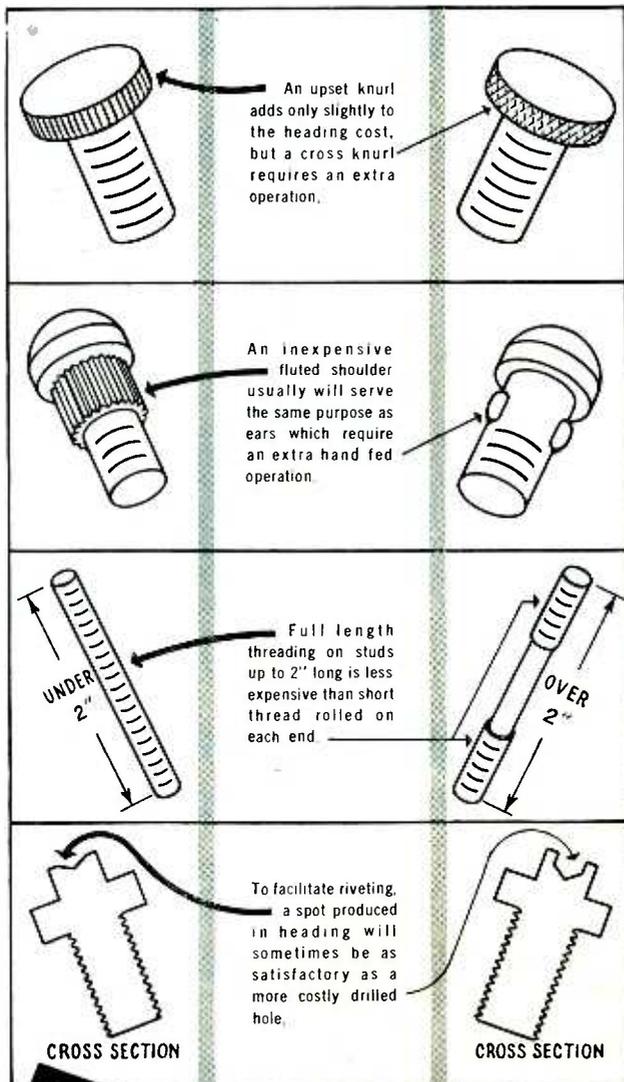
Please send me M.P.A. data sheets and tables No. 305.

Write on your letterhead for latest Catalog No. 230

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FIRM \_\_\_\_\_  
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of this and of previously published charts are available on request for use in drafting and purchasing departments.



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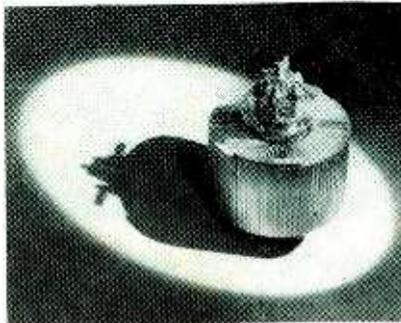


**THE PROGRESSIVE  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
50 NORWOOD ST., TORRINGTON, CONN.

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)  
tion, jumpers between proper front terminal posts of the two oscilloscopes permit several modes of dual sweeping.

## AIRCRAFT UNITS are glass-to-metal sealed

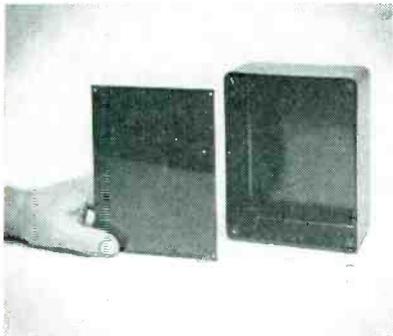
MARION ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT Co., Manchester, N. H., has announced a series of improved multi-element aircraft instruments. The series consists of single seal glass-to-metal hermetically sealed aircraft types that incorporate the ruggedized D'Arsonval movements and a unique columnar construction that provides greater rigidity and more precise alignment of the elements. They are available as 2-element, 3-element and 4-element types. Applications include: ammeters, voltmeters, radio navigational types (such as omnirange and ILS), temperature indicators and others. The instruments meet AND 10401 dimensional requirements for 2 3/4-in. dial instruments.



## HEAVY-DUTY TRIODE is forced-air-cooled

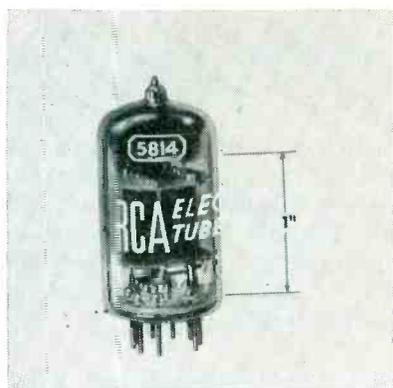
MACHLETT LABORATORIES, INC., Springdale, Conn., announces the ML-5531, a forced-air-cooled, heavy-duty triode for industrial and broadcast use. Operating at frequencies up to 30 mc, it meets the need for a single-tube oscillator in 15-kw output electronic-heater service and a single-tube final-stage amplifier in 10-kw a-m broadcast service. Maximum ratings include 30-kw plate input, 10-kw plate dissipation. Filament operates at 6.3 v, 92 amperes. Incorporating a heavy-wall anode, stress-free, self-supporting thoriated tungsten filament, sturdy electrode mountings

and kovar seals, it will provide long, low-cost operation under rigorous conditions.



**BAKELITE CASES**  
for instrument protection

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 3602 35th Ave., Long Island City 1, N. Y., has available two new Bakelite cases designed for electronic instruments requiring high insulation protection. The No. 8201 measures 6½ in. × 3½ in. × 2 in. high, and the No. 8202 measures 6½ in. × 5½ in. × 2½ in. high. The cases are molded in one piece, have threaded brass corner inserts, and are provided with accurately fitted ½-in. blank Bakelite panels.



**TWIN TRIODE**  
is 9-pin miniature type

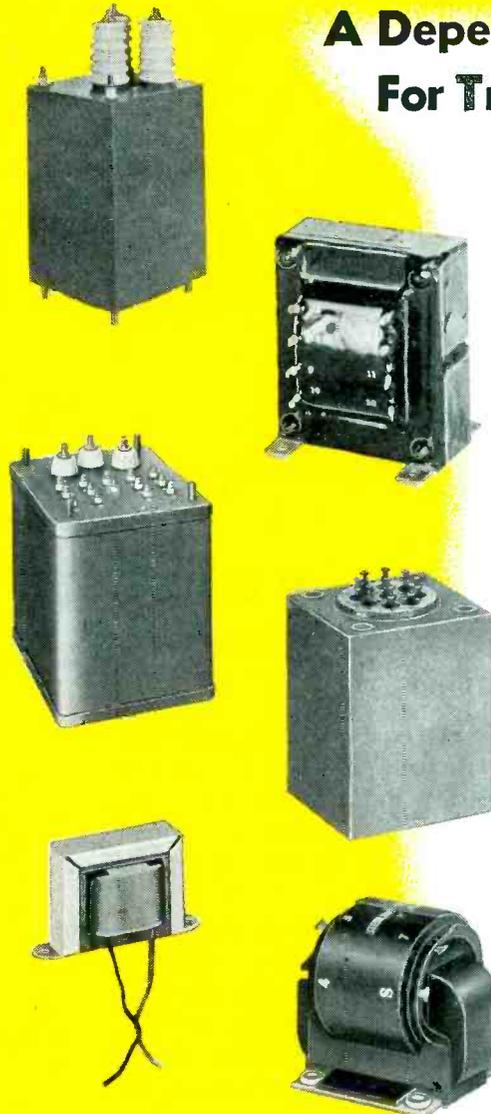
RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA, Harrison, N. J. The 5814 is a premium medium- $\mu$  twin triode of the 9-pin miniature type for use in many different applications including mixers, oscillators, multivibrators, synchronizing amplifiers, and numerous industrial-control devices where dependable performance under shock and vibration is a major

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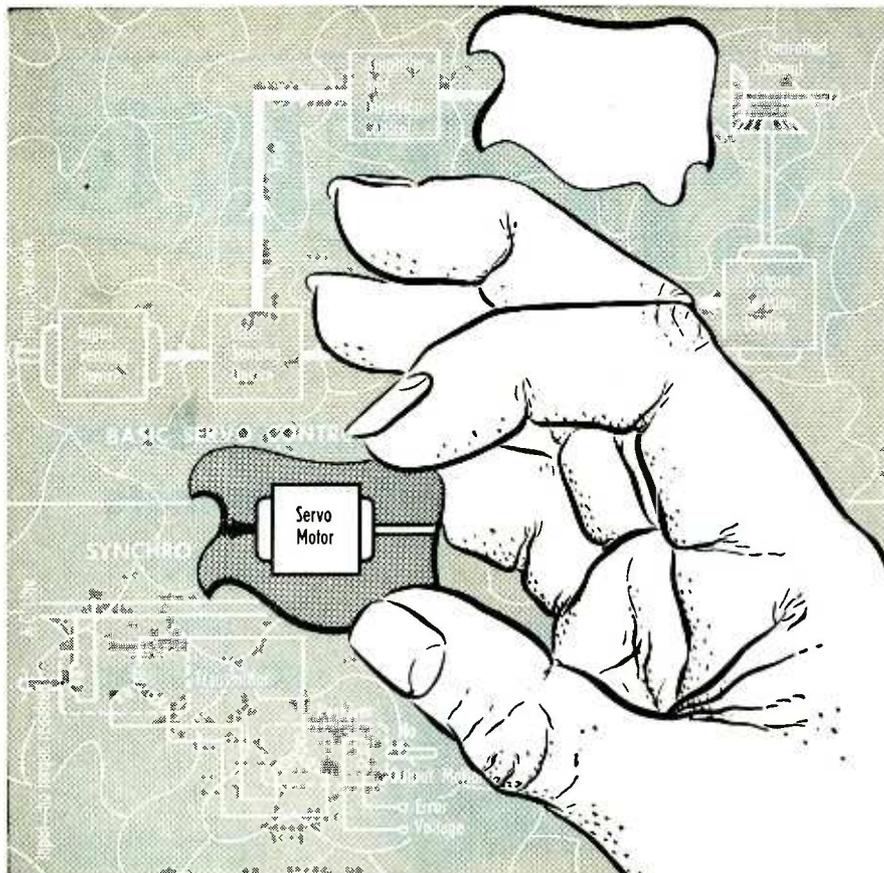
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Like pieces in a jig-saw puzzle, all components in a Transicoil servo system are designed to fit each other . . . coordinating to form the complete picture. Systems made by piecing together unmatched components usually spoil the picture by limiting the final efficiency of the entire system.

But if building your own system seems desirable, you'll find that individual Transicoil components offer the best performance in the job each is required to do. Built to your exact specifications, ready for immediate application, their ability to fit into the picture of your system is limited only by the restrictions you place upon them.

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**CORPORATION** 107 GRAND STREET  
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

consideration. It has electrical characteristics similar to those of the 12AU7 but differs in having higher heater current and a lower heater-cathode voltage rating. It utilizes a compact structure designed to resist shock and vibration, a pure-tungsten heater to give long life under conditions of frequent on-off switching, a mid-tapped heater to permit operation from either a 6.3-v or a 12.6-v supply, and separate terminals for each cathode to provide flexibility of circuit arrangement.

## Literature

**Electric Test Equipment.** Industrial Instruments Inc., 89 Commerce Rd., Cedar Grove, N. J. Catalog 19A is a 12-page booklet listing electrical test equipment to meet most test needs in both the laboratory and on the production line. Among the items described and illustrated are megohm meters, voltage testers, test fixtures, variable h-v a-c breakdown testers, capacitance and resistance limit bridges, resistance and capacitance decades, Wheatstone bridges and Kelvin bridges. Also included are ordering data and prices.

**Ribbon Pickup.** Ferranti Electric Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. A recent 4-page bulletin covers the company's new ribbon pickup. Pickup head and arm are illustrated and described. The elliptical stylus is discussed and output characteristics are given. Chief design features and specifications are outlined.

**Community Antenna System.** Radio Corp. of America, Camden, N. J. A 4-page folder, form 2R8612, describes and illustrates the company's community Antenaplex system designed to help those living in fringe areas. It tells how a single antenna mast, high on a nearby mountain top in the case of rugged terrain, or a tower rising high above flat terrain, supports the antenna array, while especially developed antenna amplifier, converter, line amplifiers and cable

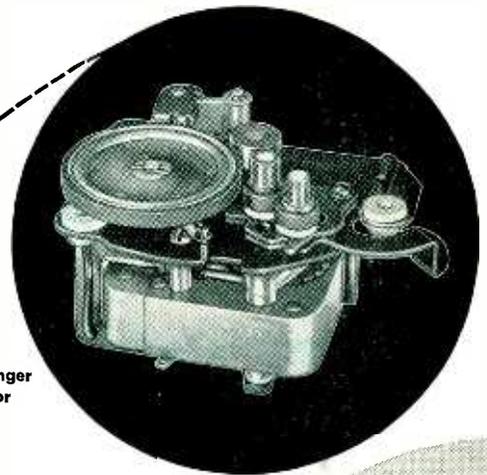
permit multichannel program distribution. Here is the story of a few of the many progressive modern communities that have adopted the community Antenaplex to improve local tv reception.

**Hydraulic-Magnetic Overload Relay.** Heinemann Electric Co., 307 Plum St., Trenton 2, N. J. Complete engineering data, model specifications and information on application of Silic-O-Netic overload relays is provided in bulletin 5101A. The bulletin includes a complete description of the hydraulic-magnetic operating principle and shows the principle in graphic form along with outlined data on the hermetically sealed time element. Also shown is a time vs percent load curve giving definite response points for various size overloads. General dimensions and specifications of all models are given, and details of a typical application in protecting a three-phase air-conditioning compressor motor are provided to illustrate circuitry.

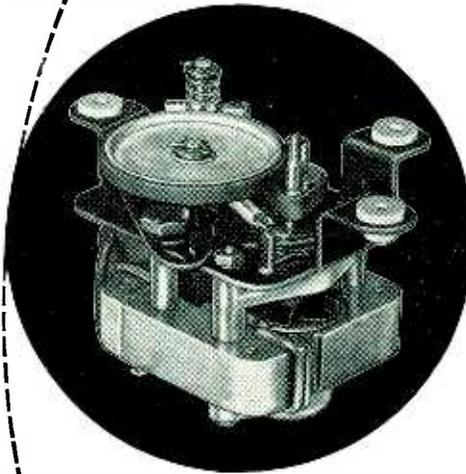
**Capacitor Catalog.** F. W. Sickles Division, General Instrument Corp., Chicopee, Mass. Catalog AT-53 is a 12-page compilation of specifications and data on air-dielectric trimmer capacitors. It announces a completely approved source for JAN-C-92 trimmer capacitors plus many other types with a variety of choices in mechanical assembly details.

**Tantalum Capacitors.** Fansteel Metallurgical Corp., N. Chicago, Ill. Bulletin 6.100-1 describes a new series of tantalum capacitors of the porous tantalum electrode type, intended for applications where premium capacitor performance is essential. The bulletin lists 3 physical sizes of capacitors in a variety of capacity and working voltage ratings, ranging from 325  $\mu$ f at 6 v d-c to 25  $\mu$ f at 125 v d-c. Curves illustrating typical temperature characteristics (capacity and equivalent series resistance vs temperature) are shown.

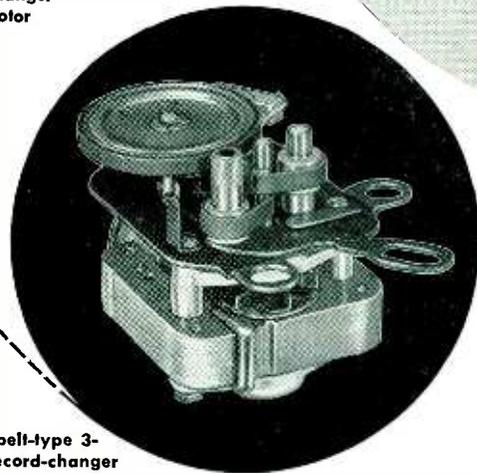
**Analog Computing Devices.** George A. Philbrick Researches, Inc., 230 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass. A new catalog covers the latest de-



Turret-type  
3-speed  
record-changer  
phonomotor



Single belt-type  
3-speed  
record-changer  
phonomotor



Double belt-type 3-  
speed record-changer  
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PHONOMOTORS

Each of the above 3-speed record-changer phonomotors was designed and engineered by General Industries to meet the specific requirements of a leading national manufacturer. These and countless companion GI phonomotors of all types and sizes—are the evidence on which General Industries bases its claim of phonomotor leadership.



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*a Casting Resin for*

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High Q

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Dielectric Constant	
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Stycast TPM is a low loss, low dielectric constant casting resin. It is intended for RF and MICROWAVE applications.

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velopments, new components and prices of the complete GAP/R assemblage. Of special interest is the inclusion of the new operational manifold, model HK, which, utilizing the versatile K2-W, gives the user a true table-top computer.

**Recording Potentiometer.** Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., 614 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark 5, N. J., offers a new booklet that fully illustrates and describes all features of its simplified recording potentiometer. The instrument described is of completely new design with all parts interchangeable, with a universal slide wire that never needs changing, and which permits chart speeds to be changed on-the-line by a simple screwdriver adjustment.

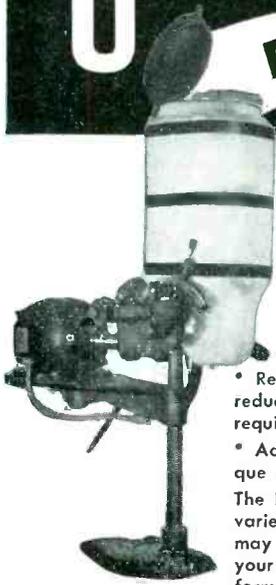
**Electrical Control Components.** Automatic Electric Co., 1033 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 7, Ill., has introduced a complete, comprehensive catalog illustrating telephone-type components for industrial use. It is a helpful guide to engineers and purchasers. Illustrated with scores of photographs and diagrams, it contains specifications and general data on key switches, impulsing devices, switchboard lamps, jacks and caps and other control devices. Specification tables are designed for easy ordering.

**Permanent Magnets.** Carboly Dept. of General Electric Co., Detroit 32, Mich. Latest information on the uses, design, properties and manufacture of Alnico permanent magnets, cast grade 7, is available in the 4-page technical report PM-112. In addition to graphs and tables explaining magnetic and physical characteristics of the magnets, the report includes a detailed discussion of design considerations, test information and a general comparison of cast grade 7 with other magnetic materials.

**Comparators.** Aparecchi Elettronici Marposs, Via Artieri 2, Bologna, Italy. A 4-page folder illustrates and describes a line of electronic comparators for cylindrical grinding machines designed for measuring internal and external diameters and for measuring bearing races. General and con-

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## Metering Pump



- Forcibly ejects fluid compounds . . . not a gravity dispenser.
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The Robinson Metering Pump has a wide variety of applications and, therefore, may be instrumental in solving some of your problems. Write us for further information.

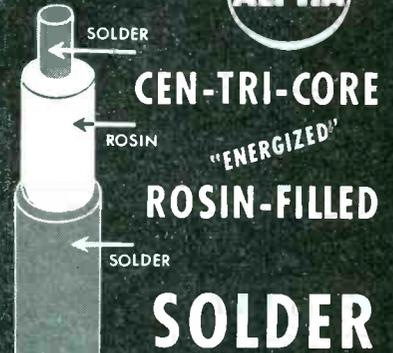
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# SHOCK PROOF

## VACUUM TUBE RETAINERS

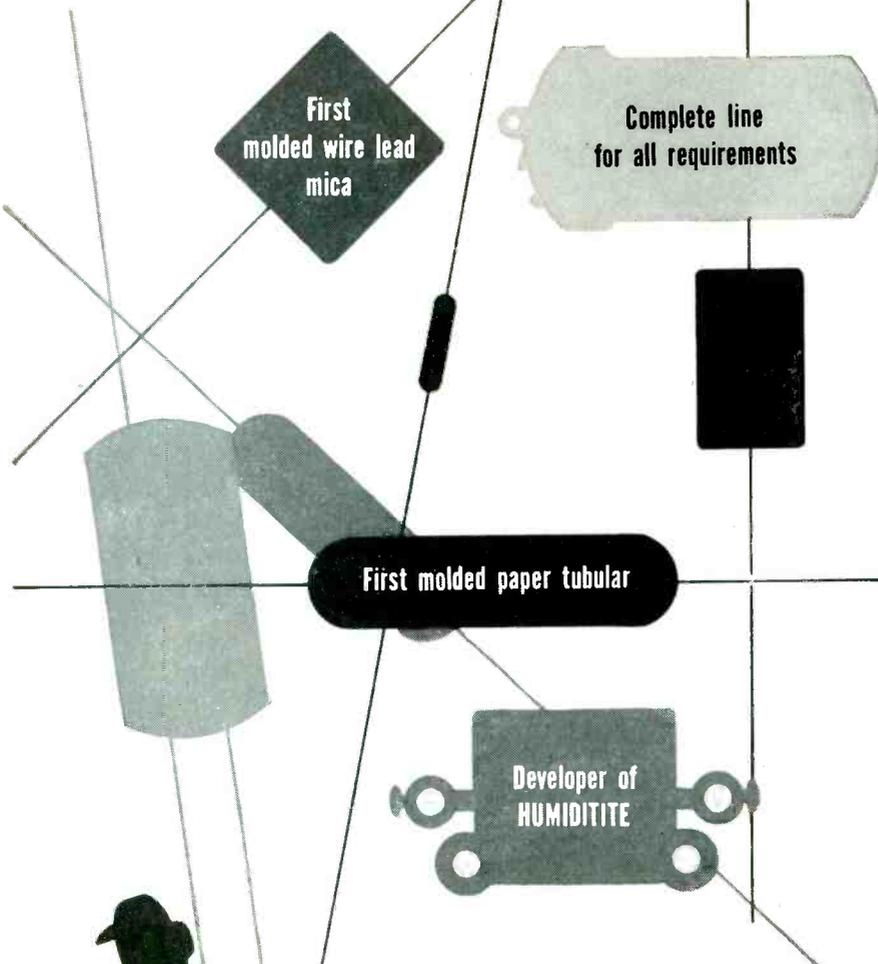
These retainers are used to secure Vacuum Tubes and to resist side motion of Vacuum Tubes used in radio equipment which is subject to shock and vibrations. These retainers meet the requirement of all JAN specifications. The insulated portion is made of a melamine base Fibre Glass Phenol which provides 300 volts insulation to ground and withstands a temperature of 350 F. The insulated plate can readily be fastened or released by hand.

*Manufacturers of Electronic Components*

Available for envelope types T7, T8, MT8, T9, T12, ST12, T12ZDL, ST14, S14, ST16, T5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , T6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , MT-IC, ST19, T14, ST128CT-9.

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First  
molded wire lead  
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Complete line  
for all requirements

First molded paper tubular

Developer of  
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Look to Sangamo—the fastest growing capacitor manufacturer in America—for top quality capacitors at a fair price. The line includes wire lead micas, transmitting micas, silvered button micas, molded paper tubulars, oil filled paper capacitors, dry electrolytics, tantalum electrolytics. Write for Engineering Data Sheets on the types you need.

Those who know



choose Sangamo

**SANGAMO ELECTRIC COMPANY**

MARION, ILLINOIS

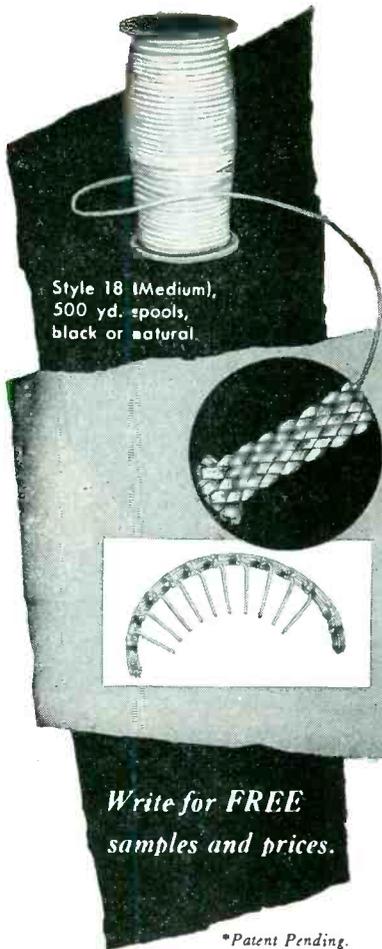
structional characteristics are included. Also given is a list of advantages, such as reduction of tolerances, reduction of cost and elimination of rejects.

**Plastic Components.** Tri-Point Mfg. & Developing Co., 401 Grand St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y. A recent folder contains illustrated descriptions of a line of precision-machined plastic components. Among the line covered are Teflon, Kel-F, Nylon, laminated phenolics, Formica, Rexolite, polyethylene and polystyrene. The bulletin points out that the company is engaged in producing vast quantities of precision plastic parts for aircraft, instrument, radio, tv and various electronic manufacturers. Tolerances of 0.0005 are held on production runs. On experimental work any tolerance can be held that may be required.

**Selenium Rectifier Stacks.** General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y., has published a new bulletin on miniature selenium rectifier stacks for electronic circuit applications. The illustrated, 4-page publication, GEA-5935, contains data on the applications, construction features, and electrical characteristics of the small selenium rectifiers. Included are tables of ratings and dimensions, plus graphs on the effect of temperature and life expectancy of the various types of stacks.

**Magnetic Recording.** Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., 900 Fauquier St., St. Paul 6, Minn. Low-frequency problems in magnetic recording is the subject of "Sound Talk" bulletin No. 25. The technical bulletin discusses problems encountered in special recorders for instrumentation, geophysical work and medical uses, where low frequencies are involved, and points out how the problems can be overcome.

**Audio Amplifier.** Westinghouse Electric Corp., Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30, Pa., has available bulletin DB85-950, describing the type FG5, or 10 kw, variable-frequency audio amplifier. Applications of the amplifier are suggested. The unit described will amplify 30 to 10,000-cycle signals as much as a



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500 yd. spools,  
black or natural.

for lacings that stay put!

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BRAIDED NYLON LACING TAPE\*

A New and Revolutionary Type of Lacing

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- Ties easier, ties tighter and cuts down on slipping of knots

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with  
**Guaranteed Results!**  
OR YOUR  
MONEY BACK

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AURICON  
"SUPER 1200" CAMERA**  
with TeleVision-Transcription  
"TV-T" Shutter...

...designed for Kinescope Recording...and also shoots regular Live Action 16 mm Sound-On-Film Talking Pictures with no Camera modification! The "Super 1200" Camera with "TV-T" Shutter (Pat. Appl'd. for 1949) can Kinescope Record a 30 minute continuous show using 1200 foot film magazines. Write today for information and prices.

USE AURICON "TV-T" KINESCOPES FOR:

- ★ DELAYED RE-BROADCASTING
- ★ SPONSOR PRESENTATIONS
- ★ COMPETITION CHECKS
- ★ PILOT KINESCOPES
- ★ SHOW-CASE FILMS
- ★ "HOT KINES"
- ★ AIR CHECKS

Auricon 16 mm Sound-On-Film Cameras are sold with a 30-day money-back guarantee. You must be satisfied!

Auricon 50 ft. Kinescope "TV-T" Demonstration Films are available on loan to TV Stations and Film Producers. Please request on your letterhead.

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MANUFACTURERS OF SOUND-ON-FILM  
RECORDING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1931

**JAN** Original  
High Voltage  
**INSULATED COUPLINGS**

MEETS 'MIL SPECS'

Mineral filled Melamine —  
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Withstands  
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Plain or Locking types

5" CRT Bezels  
for flat or curved faced  
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Available with  
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Cathode Ray  
Tube Shields

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Tube Shields, etc.

Capacitance, shaft to tip: 1.7 mmfd.  
Temperature range: -75° to +175°C.  
Withstands rugged use. High torque load: 10" lb. Max.  
Completely vibration and shock-proof. Single unit construction — molded Melamine to Metal.

Non-corrosive, moisture and fungus proof.  
Used in approved Air Force and Navy Equipment; Meets MIL series armed forces specs.  
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Carol approved cords with 2, 3 or 4 conductors of No. 18 to 10 AWG. Also available in 6 cdrs. of No. 14 and 16, and other combinations.

Power supply cable in 2, 3 and 4 conductors of No. 8 and 6 AWG.

For full details on our complete line write or call Carol today.

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Pawtucket, Rhode Island

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350

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

million times. Design and construction features of the equipment are discussed, and operation is described. Complete electrical characteristics of the amplifier are included.

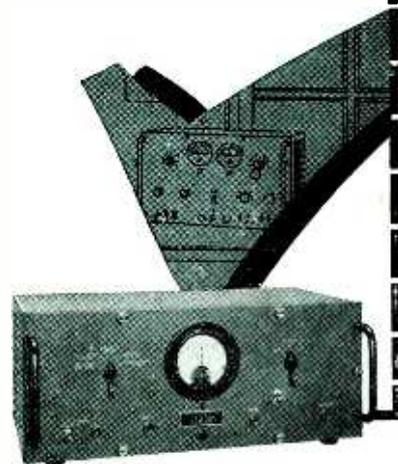
**Electronic Components.** Herman H. Smith, Inc., 2326 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn 10, N. Y., has published a 20-page catalog giving a very comprehensive presentation of plugs, jacks and connectors. Also described is a full line of those small, inexpensive, yet hard-to-find though essential components and accessories. An index and prices are included.

**Product Research.** Arthur D. Little, Inc., 30 Memorial Drive, Cambridge 42, Mass., has available a new brochure "Product Research" (bulletin A) dealing with the development of a new product, improvement of an established product or the method of producing it, discovering new uses for it or a better raw material for it. Included are a few common product problems and a listing of some types of products improved or developed in part or entirely by the company.

**Electronic Control Booklet.** Photo-switch Inc., 77 Broadway, Cambridge 42, Mass., has published a completely revised edition of the handbook entitled "Cutting Production Costs with Electronic Controls." Purpose of the book is to help manufacturers find the many ways that their operations can profit by the use of electronic and photoelectric controls. It presents 46 case studies of industrial control problems and explains, in terms that can be understood by everyone, how they were solved through the use of electronics. An index lists applications both alphabetically and by industries. Line drawings illustrate nearly every application described.

**Parts Catalog.** Newark Electric Co., 223 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill., has available a comprehensive parts catalog containing the newest in electronics. This 196-page book contains thousands of items for industry laboratories, high-fidelity, radio and television. Whole sections are devoted to test

# H-16 CHECKS the CHECKER



## ARC Type H-16 STANDARD COURSE-CHECKER

For Omni Signal Generators

■ This newly developed instrument is a means for checking precisely the phase-accuracy of the modulation on VOR (Omnirange) Signal Generators. Now that the use of omnirange receivers and signal generators is so widespread, it is necessary to have a means of measuring the phase differences between the 30 cps envelope of the 9960  $\pm$  480 cps reference modulation, and of the 30 cps variable modulation when that difference is required to be 0, 15, 180 or 195 degrees.

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Write for detailed specifications



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Electronic Equipment  
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December, 1953 — ELECTRONICS

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MAGNETICALLY HELD RELAY?

MECHANICALLY HELD RELAY?



## Make It a Mechanically Held Relay IF

- a. The relay must 'stay put' on loss of line voltage, or under low voltage conditions
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ASCO Electrically Operated Mechanically Held Relays are locked in either position by sturdy mechanical linkages—no delicate hooks or latches to be damaged. They are operated by a single coil mechanism, positive in each direction.

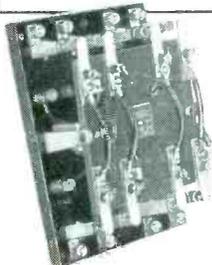
ASCO Engineers will be glad to help work out your 'relay' requirements and to furnish you with a complete control unit, if desired. ASCO offers 'single source responsibility' for Solenoid Valves and Electromagnetic Controls . . . a responsibility backed by 65 years of work in the design and manufacture of Electromagnetic Controls.

### AVAILABILITY

10 amps, up to 12 poles normally open, 12 poles normally closed.

25 amps, up to 6 poles normally open, 6 poles normally closed.

Other ASCO Relays include power, voltage-frequency sensitive, time delay, close differential, reverse current.



## Automatic Switch Co.

355-L LAKESIDE AVENUE · ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

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# FEATHERWEIGHT!

—another IN-RES-CO solution  
for CIRCUIT DESIGNERS

### SEALED IN MOLDED BAKELITE PLUS LIGHTWEIGHT

The dependable resistive elements that combine positive sealing with the important advantage of lightweight. Molded Bakelite core reduces weight by one-half compared to ceramics. Positive seal effectively protects the winding against harmful climatic conditions. Additional IN-RES-CO features include long life stability, hard soldered connections to terminals and extra-sturdy, vibration proof terminal leads. Both CX and BX Resistors include space-saving terminal supported axial terminals of tinned wire.



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TYPE CX  
NON-INDUCTIVE  
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resistors for every purpose  
and their recommended  
applications. Please  
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The Birtcher KOOL KLAMPS were developed for use under conditions of extreme heat and severe vibration and shock. Made from a heat treatable silver alloy of high thermal conductivity, reducing bulb temperatures by as much as 40° C, KOOL KLAMPS are improving the reliability of miniaturized electronic equipment.

The Birtcher Corporation, world's largest producer of electro-surgical devices, maintains a separate division for the manufacture and sale of tube and component clamps.

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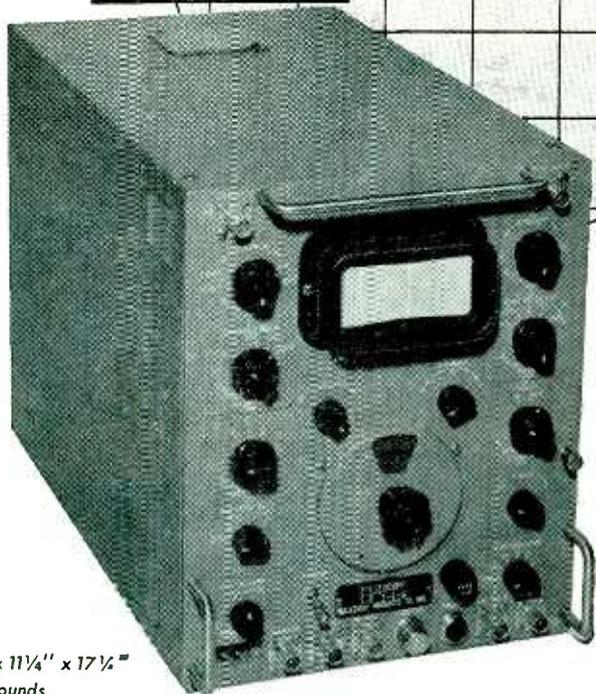
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MODEL  
S-4-A

Size:  
9 1/8" x 11 1/4" x 17 1/2"  
31.5 Pounds

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The SAR **PULSESCOPE**, model S-4-A, is the culmination of compactness, portability, and precision in a pulse measuring instrument for radar, TV and all electronic work. An optional delay of 0.55 microseconds assures entire observation of pulses. A pulse rise time of 0.035 microseconds is provided thru the video amplifier whose sensitivity is 0.5V p to p/inch. The response extends beyond 11 MC. A and S sweeps cover a continuous range from 1.2 to 12,000 microseconds. A directly calibrated dial permits R sweep delay readings of 3 to 10,000 microseconds in three ranges. In addi-

tion, R sweeps are continuously variable from 2.4 to 24 microseconds; further expanding the oscilloscope's usefulness. Built-in crystal markers of 10 or 50 microseconds make its time measuring capabilities complete. The SAR **PULSESCOPE** can be supplied directly calibrated in yards for radar type measurements. Operation from 50 to 1000 c.p.s. at 115 volts widens the field application of the unit. Countless other outstanding features of the SAR **PULSESCOPE** round out its distinguished performance.

equipment, industrial equipment and supplies, high-fidelity systems and components, tv chassis, accessories and antennas; including the latest uhf antennas and converters, tape and disk recorders, phonos and changers, p-a and intercommunication systems books, tools and the latest in amateur equipment. Wherever possible catalog No. 56 lists the complete lines of nationally-known manufacturers.

**Miniature Multitester.** International Instruments, Inc., P. O. Box 2954, New Haven 15, Conn. A recent data sheet gives information on a miniature multitester combination volt-ohm meter for testing resistances and a-c or d-c voltages. The tester described is only 4 1/4 in. x 3 in. x 1 1/2 in. and weighs 12 oz. It has 4 d-c voltage ranges reading to 300 v, 4 a-c voltage ranges reading to 600 v and 4 resistance ranges reading to 2,000,000 ohms, all selected from the front with rotary switch. The unit is illustrated and a technical description and specifications are included.

**Component Shock Machine.** The Barry Corp., 807 Pleasant St., Watertown 72, Mass. Product bulletin 535 presents complete technical and performance data on the type 20VI component shock machine. The unit described is specifically designed for use in developing and qualification-testing equipment components that must withstand shock of the severity experienced in military service. Carrying loads up to 20 lb, it produces calibrated shock tests to a maximum peak acceleration of 210 g. The bulletin gives detailed dimensions, construction features, operation and installation instructions, and calibrated performance curves for use in testing work.

**Microphones and Acoustic Devices.** Shure Brothers, Inc., 225 West Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill. Catalog 44A covers microphones; microphone parts and accessories; phono cartridges and pickups; and wire and tape recording heads. It lists replacement information on phono cartridges, communications microphones and magnetic recording heads. Included is a listing of

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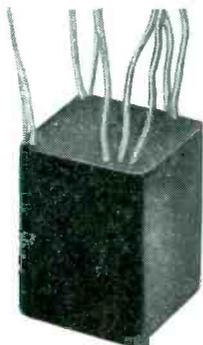
S-5-A LAB	<b>PULSESCOPE</b>
S-11-A INDUSTRIAL	<b>POCKETSCOPE</b>
S-12-B JANized	<b>RAKSCOPE</b>
S-14-A HIGH GAIN	<b>POCKETSCOPE</b>
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ACME 2002 POTTING COMPOUND is unaffected by climatic changes and assures 100% protection against extremes of temperature ranging from  $-100^{\circ}\text{F.}$  to  $+185^{\circ}\text{F.}$

Developed to withstand elevated and subzero conditions, ACME 2002 forms a hard, moisture-proof seal that will not crack or become brittle when subjected even to sudden changes in temperature. Exterior casings are not necessary.

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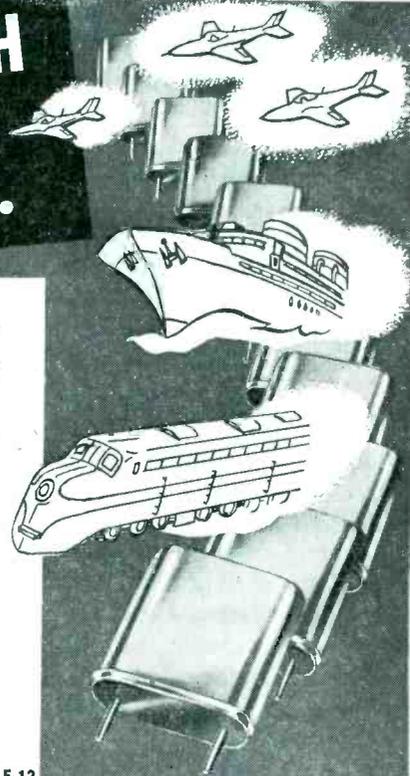
For your specialized requirements, a qualified member of our engineering staff is available for consultation with you — at YOUR plant or ours. We welcome your inquiries.

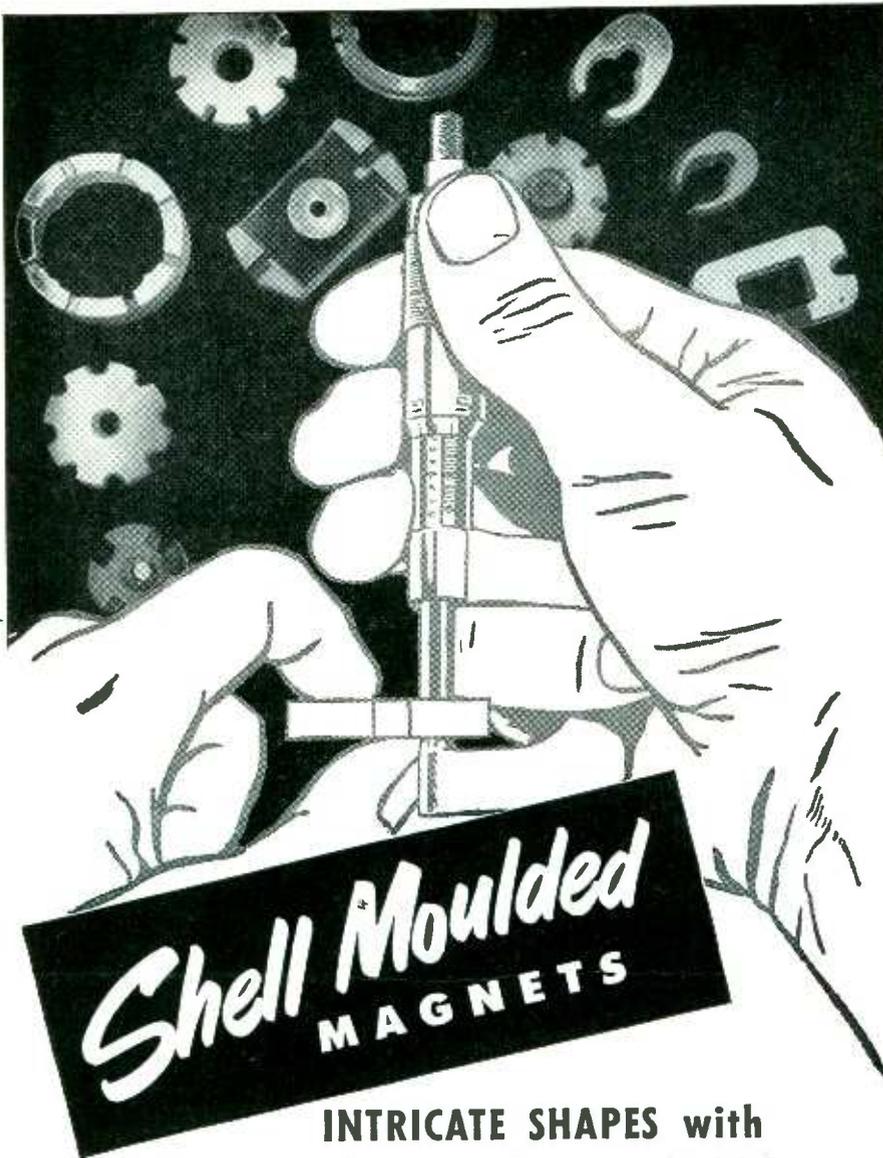
Literature on request to Dept. E-12

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**INTRICATE SHAPES with  
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Now your engineers can specify the intricate casting shapes—with sharply defined relief—which in the past have been too difficult or too expensive to produce. Through radically new techniques, Thomas &

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company representatives for the convenience of manufacturers and distributors.

**Refrigeration Testing Units.** Bowser Technical Refrigeration, Terryville, Conn. A recently issued 4-page bulletin illustrates and describes the company's line of research and testing units. Standard units described have test spaces ranging from 4 to 36 cu ft and an operating range of  $+ 185$  F to  $- 80$  F. All models discussed are of the self-contained type, ready for plug-in operation, and are available with humidity feature.

**Electronic Recorder Data.** Fielden Instrument Div., Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 2920 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. An informative 8-page technical data bulletin covering the Tektolog electronic recorder has been prepared. Tektolog features of simplified design, accuracy to  $\pm 1$  percent of full scale, and self-starting operation from low-energy sources are fully described.

**TV Accessories.** United Technical Laboratories, Morristown, N. J., has published an informative, illustrated bulletin describing eight new television accessory products. Items described include a new tv interference filter, uhf-vhf crossover network, two-receiver tv coupler, a calibrated variable inductance kit and new Klipzons for panel mounting. Also included are alligator-clip adapters and banana-plug adapters.

**Complex Plane Analyzer.** Technology Instrument Corp., 531 Main St., Acton, Mass., has available a 6-page bulletin on its type 250-A complex plane analyzer, a computer for network analysis and control system design. A detailed description of the instrument's theory and operation is included in the bulletin, along with lists of specifications and features.

**Side-Register Control Systems.** General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y. Photoelectric side-register control systems, how they operate and what they do, are described in a 2-color, 8-page bulletin. Designated as GEA-5947, the publication explains the two-point and



*where precision matters...*

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You will find Thermador ready, willing and fully qualified to handle your transformer requirements. Engineering experience and manufacturing know-how, developed over a period of 35 years, form the hard core that makes Thermador today's largest West Coast manufacturer of electrical appliances and transformers. We would like to work with you on your next project involving the design and production of transformers for specific requirements...including joint Army-Navy specifications.

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*... also Chokes and Reactors*



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**RUGGEDIZED, GLASS-TO-METAL  
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Provides accurate and sensitive means for electrical measurement under extreme conditions of shock, vibration, weather conditions and climate. They meet the dimensional requirements of JAN-1-6 and are completely interchangeable with existing types in AC and DC ranges.

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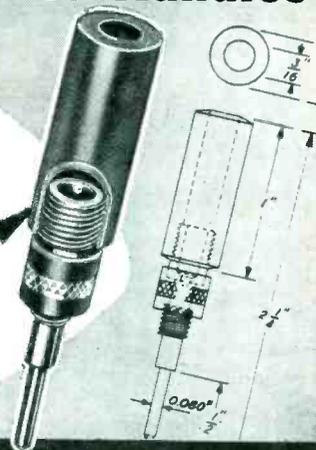
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**2** Every Chopper given not only 1 but 2 complete operating tests at -55°C. +25°C. +85°C. before shipment. Double proof of stamina. Nothing left to chance.

**3** Gold contacts are used for superior results in the vital 0-1½ volt d-c range. No other material will match this fine performance.

**Also available 60 cycle types.**

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**EXAMPLES:**  
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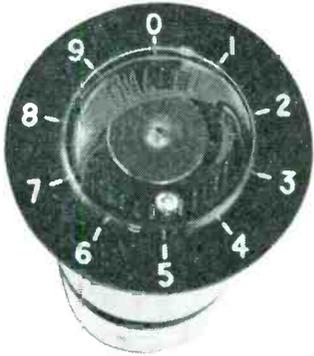
proportional register systems that are used on slitting, rewinding, side-trimming and printing operations. Operational drawings show the various uses and features of the two-point (for moderate speed runs) and proportional (for high-speed high-accuracy register control systems). Component parts and various installations are photographically presented.

**High-Current Test Instrument.** Multi-Amp Corp., Harrison, N. J., has available a 4-page catalog describing 6 different models of a portable high-current test instrument. Instruments shown include the standard models 1010 (1 kva) and 1005 (2.5 kva), as well as models with built-in ammeter and built-in electronically actuated electric stop timer. The illustrated catalog 953 gives specifications, application data and prices on a testing instrument that permits economical and safe checking and calibrating of current-actuated devices such as: motor starter overload relays, current transformers, circuit breakers, reclosers, sectionalizers, fuse links and meters.

**Growth of Electronics Industry.** Radio - Electronics - Television Manufacturers Association, 777 14th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C. The exciting development of the electronics industry from Benjamin Franklin's kite flying days to the present age of electronically-controlled rockets is vividly portrayed in a new booklet, "The Kite and the Key." Designed primarily for school and classroom use, the booklet briefly traces the history of the industry and explains in nontechnical language the workings of radio and tv.

**Electrical Measuring Instruments.** Gray Instrument Co., 64 W. Johnson St., Philadelphia, Pa. Catalog E-16 is presented as a permanent file of information on instruments for measurement of electrical characteristics to the precision required in modern laboratories and industrial plants. In the first section are shown resistance standards and resistance measuring apparatus. Additional leaves describing the company's potentiometers and accessory apparatus will

# Dekatron



## Cold Cathode Glow

### Transfer Counting Tubes

permit use of low-cost, dependable circuits for timing, counting and computing

6 types available with counting rates up to 4000 per second\* Ideal for application where silent operation and high speed are required. Tubes provide visual indication by position of the glow in tube . . . low current drain permits inexpensive power supply.

\*Other types with speeds to 20kc available soon.

Dekatron tubes, manufactured by Ericsson Telephones, Ltd. of Great Britain, are distributed in the U.S.A. and Canada exclusively by Atomic Instrument Company As described in the article, "Polycathode Counter Tube Applications", Electronics — November, 1953.

### The Preset Counter • Model 164

Utilizes Dekatron tubes for industrial counting and controlling. Counting speeds up to 5,000 units per second, automatic or remote reset, outputs for controlling production equipment, register capacity of 1 million. For complete data, request Bulletin GC10-6.

Sales Representatives in principal cities — write for names.



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DEPENDABLE  
EFFICIENT**

*Rotary Power*  
by **Carter**



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*Custom*

### DC-AC CONVERTER

These latest of all Carter DC to AC Converters are specially engineered for professional and commercial applications requiring a high capacity source of 60 cycle AC from a DC power supply. Operates from storage batteries, or from DC line voltage. Three "Custom" models, delivering 300, 400, or 500 watts 115 or 220 V. AC. Wide range of input voltage, 12, 24, 32, 64, 110 or 230 V. DC. Unequaled capacity for operating professional recording, sound movie equipment and large screen TV receivers. Available with or without manual frequency control feature.



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MANUFACTURERS OF TRANSFORMERS,  
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NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)

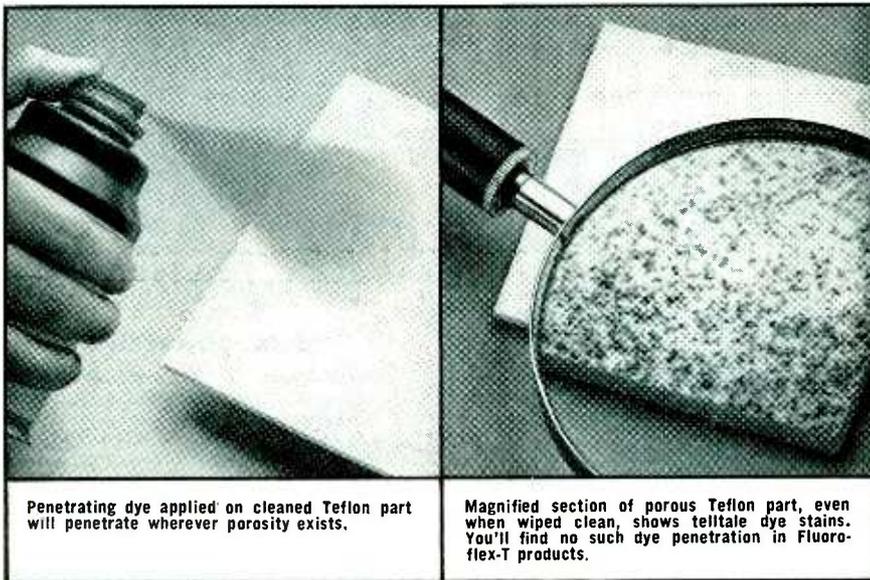
be issued in the near future and can be added to the catalog as received.

**Automatic Bridge-Balance and Calibrating Unit.** B & F Instruments, Inc., 4732 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 41, Pa., has available a single-sheet bulletin illustrating and describing an automatic bridge-balance and calibrating unit (model 21-200) that matches any strain gage or resistance pick-up to any oscillograph galvanometer. The unit described provides the direct recording of strains, loads, accelerations, forces and pressures. A single-channel schematic drawing is included.

**Modernizing Materials Handling.** General Electric Co., Syracuse, N. Y., has published a 6-page illustrated booklet discussing the application of two-way radio in the materials-handling field. The booklet relates the proven manners by which two-way radio can cut costs, improve efficiency and increase production when applied in this field. The publication includes average costs of equipment installations and a resumé of FCC licensing regulations. Also included is a list of 28 GE offices throughout the country, from which communications advisory service is now available to provide answers to specific application problems.

**Servo Systems and Components.** Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Wayne and Windrim Aves., Philadelphia 44, Pa. Instrumentation data sheet 10.20-3a describes Brown amplifiers, converters and motors, adaptable to a wide variety of servo loops and electromechanical systems. Applications, specifications and amplifier input vs motor speed tables are included; in addition to motor dimension data and table of typical servo component combinations.

**Coil Bulletin.** Aerocoil, Inc., 24 Cliff St., Jersey City, N. J. A recent 4-page bulletin discusses the design and manufacture of coils. Included are listings of cores on which coils are produced and a full line of products. Typical coils illustrated include r-f coils, r-f chokes, delay lines, toroids, coils,



Penetrating dye applied on cleaned Teflon part will penetrate wherever porosity exists.

Magnified section of porous Teflon part, even when wiped clean, shows telltale dye stains. You'll find no such dye penetration in Fluoroflex-T products.

Assure dielectric stability in parts  
by using non-porous **FLUOROFLEX®-T**

Porosity detracts from any insulating material — even from a virtually perfect UHF dielectric such as Teflon. How can you tell whether Teflon has porosity? By a penetrating colored dye test. Clean the part, apply dye, wipe off. When magnified, absorbed spots of dye can be plainly seen.

Put Fluoroflex-T products to the test and you won't find any penetration in either rod, tube, or sheet. For two reasons: (1) Teflon powder is extruded or molded on equipment especially designed to compact it to the critical density. This not only prevents porosity but also provides highest tensile strength. (2) Normal discolorations in Teflon are left unbleached to retain this optimum density.

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\*DuPont trade mark for its tetrafluoroethylene resin.

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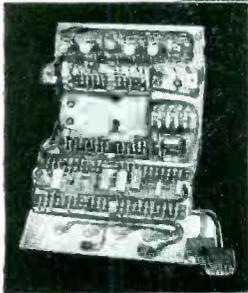


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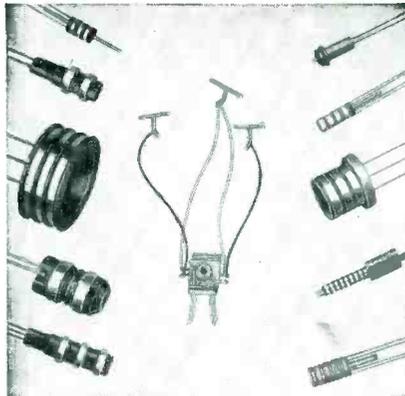
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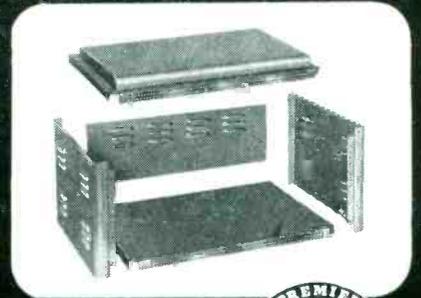
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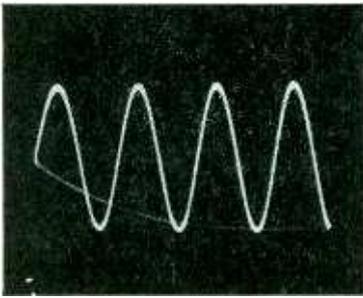
- ★ They're knocked down to save you valuable storage space and shipping charges.
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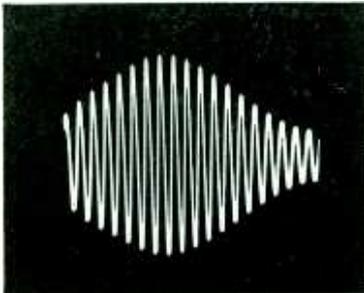
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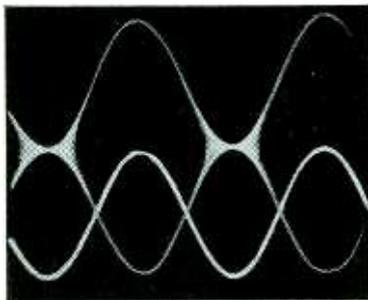
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100% MODULATION



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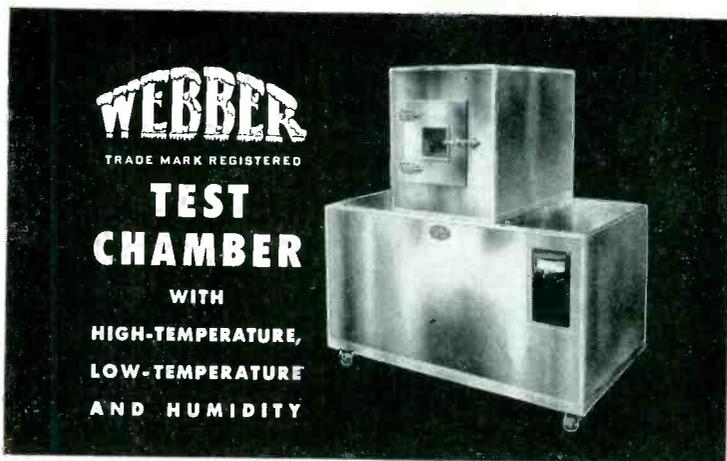
**CANADA:** CANADIAN MARCONI CO., MARCONI BUILDING, 2442 TRENTON AVENUE, MONTREAL  
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MARCONI HOUSE, STRAND • LONDON • W.C.2

filters, custom coils, transformers and noise suppressors.

**Instruments for Modern Measurements.** Brush Electronics Co., 3405 Perkins Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio. A 34-page book illustrates and describes over 37 different instruments especially engineered and produced for: electrical measurements, physical measurements, resistance-welding measurements, textile measurements, ultrasonic energy applications and electro-acoustical measurements. Several new instruments are included as well as improved models. The book is of special interest to research engineers, methods and production engineers, factory superintendents and other production and research executives.

**Keys and Switches.** Leeds & Northrup Co., 4934 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa. A new 12-page catalog gives complete information about keys and switches for use in industrial or laboratory applications. It describes how the keys and switches are being used to connect into low-voltage circuit thermocouples, Thermohm or Rayotube detectors, conductivity cells, batteries, galvanometers, or other two or three-lead elements. Included are photos and line drawings illustrating the design features of the keys and switches. To facilitate selection of switches, necessary dimensions and mounting directions are given. For each reference, all specifications are arranged in tables.

**Snap-Action Plate-Circuit Relay.** Thermo Instruments Co., 1310 Old County Rd., Belmont, Calif. A new relay having sharp single-impulse opening and closing, and thus primarily applicable to plate-circuit application, especially with thyratrons, is described in a new leaflet, Form C-1-753. The new unit, designated as the type C relay, is illustrated and described as a rugged-service device incorporating a snap-action switch with contacts suitable for highly-inductive loads. Data are included on overall dimensions, weight, frame type, armature, core, coil, power requirements, release value, contact rating, contact arrangement and mounting.



★ This Webber test unit, designed for production and experimental testing, has a temperature range from +250°F. to -100°F. The pull-down to -100°F. is achieved in 45 minutes, and can be cycled from -100°F. to +250°F. in 30 minutes. 95% relative humidity is provided at temperatures between 75°F. and 95°F. Vacuum equipment can be added to simulate high altitudes. The test chamber, provided with a moisture-proof light for illumination, is 4½ cubic feet, 20 inches high, 20 inches wide, 20 inches deep. High and low temperatures are governed by a temperature controller with scale range from -200°F. to +400°F., with a 3 degree control point differential, 1½ degrees plus and minus. The humidity is regulated by a wet and dry bulb controller. Unit size is 60" long, 45" wide, 74" high. Apertures in left side of cabinet provide for electrical cables to energize equipment being tested. Webber offers a complete line of test units for various applications.

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# PLANTS AND PEOPLE

Edited by WILLIAM G. ARNOLD

## Audio Society Honors Eight Engineers

THE Audio Engineering Society bestowed three awards for achievement, an honorary membership and four fellowships at its annual banquet held in conjunction with its Fifth Annual Convention.

The Society's John H. Potts Award for outstanding achievement in audio engineering was given to Edward W. Kellogg. Among Dr. Kellogg's major achievements is his role in the development of the Rice-Kellogg dynamic loudspeaker. He joined RCA in 1930 and on his retirement from active service in 1948 was in charge of advanced development engineering in the engineering products department of RCA Victor. Immediately upon retirement, he was appointed consulting engineer to the department, a post he held

until recently.

The Emile Berliner Award was given to Henry C. Harrison "in recognition of his outstanding inventions and developments in audio engineering; for his application of transmission line principles in loudspeakers and the lateral, rubber line recorder used in making the first and many subsequent electrically cut records for phonograph and talking machine applications; and for his contributions to carbon-button microphones, the orthophonic victrola, wire-spring relays and a multi-reed elective signalling system used in mobile radio."

The Society gave an honorary membership to Edward C. Wentz in recognition of his achievements in audio engineering. Dr. Wentz has

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS

featured for this issue:

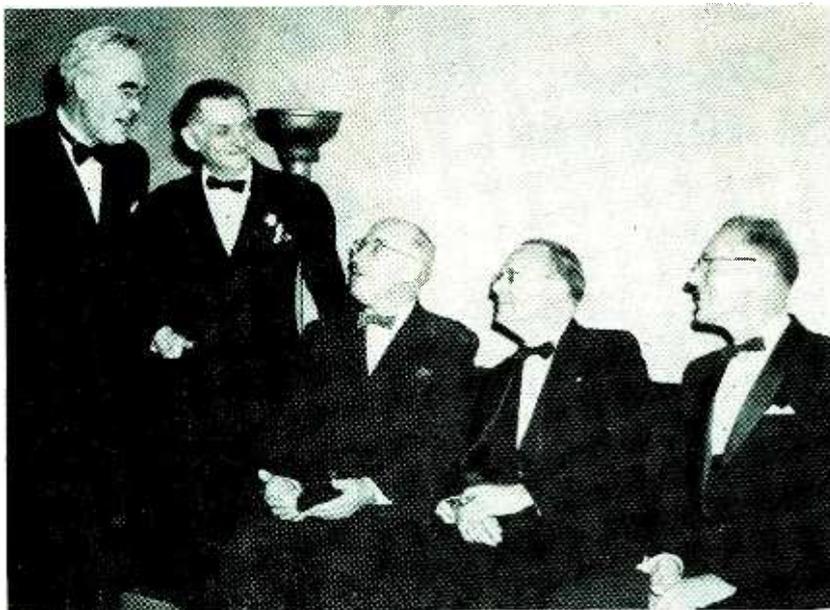
	Page
Electrons At Work.....	204
Production Techniques ..	262
New Products .....	308
New Books .....	410
Backtalk .....	420

been engaged for nearly forty years in technical research and his inventions have related, for the most part, to acoustics and acoustical instruments, with special reference to their application to the transmission, recording and reproduction of speech and music. One of his early developments is the condenser microphone.

The Audio Engineering Society Award for service to the Society was bestowed this year upon C. G. McProud, editor and publisher of "Audio Engineering."

Four fellowships were awarded by the Society for outstanding work in the audio engineering field. The recipients were: Howard A. Chinn of CBS, C. J. LeBel of Audio Devices and Audio Instrument, Chester A. Rackey of NBC and H. E. Roys of RCA Victor.

## Engineers Attend SMPTE Convention



Television and motion picture engineers in attendance at the 74th semiannual convention of the SMPTE in New York City included, left to right: Axel G. Jensen of Bell Labs, John B. McCullough of the Motion Picture Association of America, Raymond Guy of NBC, Loren L. Ryder of Paramount Pictures and Russell O. Drew of RCA Victor

## Magnetic Recording Association Formed

OFFICIAL organization of the Magnetic Recording Industry Association was announced by its newly elected president, Joseph R. Hards, vice-president of A-V Tape Libraries of New York.

In addition to Hards, other officers elected by 19 members of the group are: Russell Tinkham of Ampex, vice-president; Herman Kornbrodt of Audio Devices, secretary and Victor Machin of Shure Brothers, treasurer. The board of directors will include the four officers and Paul Jansen of Minnesota Mining

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*that identifies the finest auto-changer in the world*

## CONSIDER THESE STAR POINTS :—

*The 'Magidisk,'* a unique and exclusive feature of the Monarch, is something different in radiogram engineering. By its ability to select any record of any size inter-mixed in any order, the 'Magidisk' gives a long continuous record programme at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ , 45 or 75 r.p.m.

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*Control* is as central and simple as the reliability is permanent.

*Census of Opinion* shows that leading radiogram manufacturers automatically insist on the Monarch because it is the finest auto-changer manufactured.



## WORLD'S MOST WANTED AUTOCHANGER

BIRMINGHAM SOUND REPRODUCERS LTD., OLD HILL, STAFFS, ENGLAND

and Everett Olson of Webster-Chicago.

"With magnetic recording now a \$100,000,000 industry, there is a need for a representative and lasting group to exchange ideas and information among its members and with the public, and to promote good relations between the industry, government, the public and business concerned with magnetic recording," said president Hards, who is largely responsible for organizing the new group.

"In the next two or three years," he stated, "all indications point to consumer use of tape on a scale comparable to the current market for phonographs in the home. This fact further points up the need for the Magnetic Recording Industry Association."

Hards stated that within 30 days a total of 35 companies are expected to be official members of the group.

## RETMA Committee Chairman Named

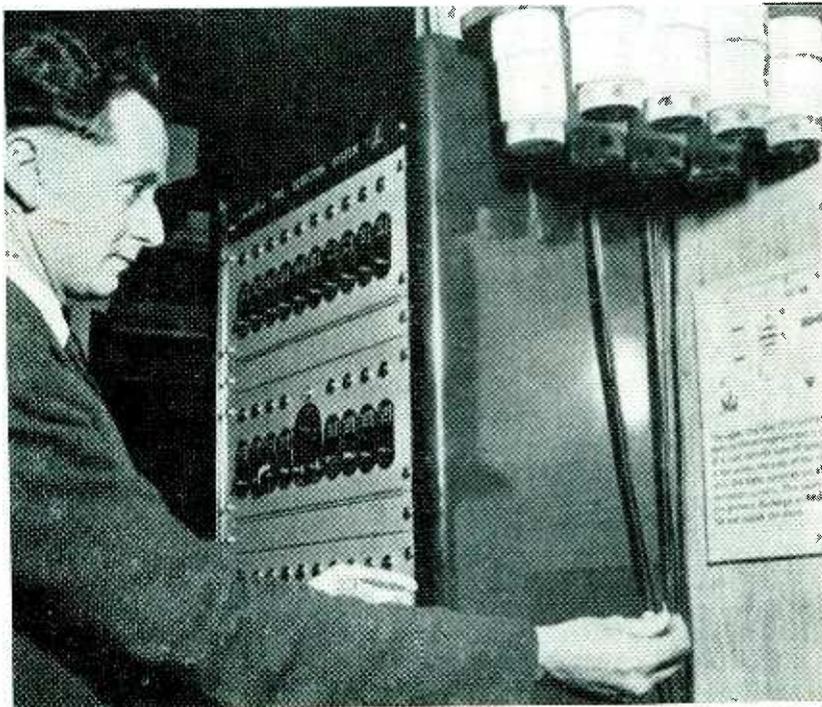
ROBERT C. SPRAGUE, chairman of the board of directors of RETMA, named RETMA directors H. J. Hoffman and J. J. Kahn as co-chairmen of the Association's membership promotion committee.

Chairman Robert S. Alexander of RETMA's set division reappointed J. B. Elliott as chairman of the Association's sports committee for the coming year. The group directs RETMA activities in the promotion of cooperation and goodwill between the sports and radio-tv industries.

Dan D. Halpin, general sales manager of DuMont's tv receiver sales division, was appointed chairman of RETMA's sales managers committee, succeeding William K. Dunn who resigned the chairmanship when he transferred to a company outside the set manufacturing industry.

In other actions, RETMA's engineering department moved its New York office to larger quarters at 500 Fifth Avenue. The move was made necessary, according to W. R. G. Baker, RETMA engineering director, by the ever-growing scope of the department's activities and its recently enlarged staff under the supervision of RETMA chief engineer, Ralph R. Batcher.

## 1,000-YEAR FIRE DETECTORS



British device now in use by the Admiralty detects fires by means of small cells containing radioactive material. Each cell will protect from 20 to 50 yards of floor space. Its guaranteed life is 1,000 years. The least trace of smoke triggers an electrical bridge circuit containing a special cold-cathode tube that pulls in a relay to ring the alarm

## GE Electronics Division Forms Two Departments

ESTABLISHMENT of a commercial equipment department and a laboratories department in GE's electronics division was announced by W.R.G. Baker, vice-president and general manager.

The new commercial department will concentrate on monochrome and color tv station equipment, industrial radio and microwave communications and germanium products. According to Dr. Baker, recent and projected growth of GE's electronics business in the various commercial areas now requires concentration in these fields. With the new unit, the division now has five product departments, the others being the tube, radio and tv, government and components departments.

The new laboratories department will comprise the electronics laboratory at Syracuse, N. Y. and the advanced electronics center at Cornell University. Together they employ nearly 500 persons, including 300 engineers and scientists. The electronics lab is engaged in advanced development and investiga-

tion in civilian and military electronics including such projects as transistors, radar, color tv, computers, video tape recording and automatic assembly machines. The advanced center at Cornell is currently engaged in numerous studies of the application of complex electronics systems.

William J. Morlock has been named general manager of the new commercial equipment department. He joined GE in 1948 and served in several executive engineering positions until June, 1950, when he was appointed assistant manager of the commercial and government equipment department. He was named general manager for commercial equipment activities of the department in 1951. Prior to joining GE, Morlock was with the U. S. Navy and other government agencies. For several years before the war he was manager of distributive products for RCA.

Brig. Gen. Tom C. Rives (Ret.) has been appointed manager of the new laboratories department. He

# MINIATURE TUBE SOCKETS FOR



# UHF Applications

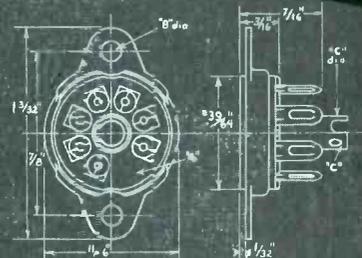
Methode design and tooling, completed well in advance of the thaw in commercial ultra-high frequency station allocations, makes available miniature sockets especially designed to minimize inductance and capacity in tuner and converter tube applications. Miniaturization of contacts and insulator permits 50% reduction in distance between lead terminations and tube seal.

Available with several types of standard mountings, superior performance in these precision products is assured by METHODE'S high production experience in their manufacture.



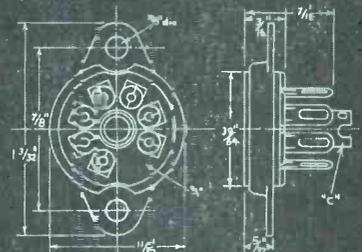
## Sub-Panel Saddle

PART NO.	"A" INSULATOR MATERIAL	"B" MOUNTING HOLES	"C" CENTER SHIELD
SMU-153-093	Mica-Phenolic	3/32"	
SMU-153-125	Mica-Phenolic	1/8"	
SMU-154-093S	Mica-Phenolic	3/32"	1/8" D x 3/8" L
SMU-154-125S	Mica-Phenolic	1/8"	1/8" D x 3/8" L



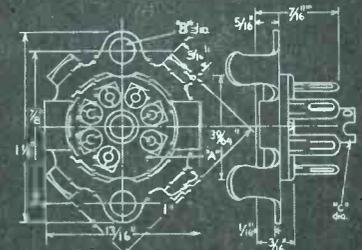
## Top Panel Saddle

PART NO.	"A" INSULATOR MATERIAL	"B" MOUNTING HOLES	"C" CENTER SHIELD
SMU-155-093	Mica-Phenolic	3/32"	
SMU-155-125	Mica-Phenolic	1/8"	
SMU-156-093	Mica-Phenolic	3/32"	1/8" D x 3/8" L
SMU-156-125S	Mica-Phenolic	1/8"	1/8" D x 3/8" L



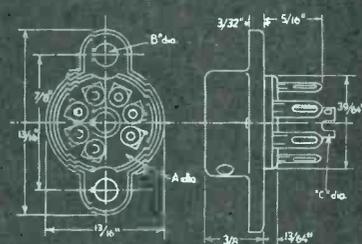
## Top Panel Mount "Snap-In" Shield Base

PART NO.	"A" INSULATOR MATERIAL	"B" MOUNTING HOLES	"C" CENTER SHIELD
SMU-185-093	Mica-Phenolic	3/32"	
SMU-185-125	Mica-Phenolic	1/8"	
SMU-186-093S	Mica-Phenolic	3/32"	1/8" D x 3/8" L
SMU-186-125S	Mica-Phenolic	1/8"	1/8" D x 3/8" L



## Top Panel Mount "Twist-On" Shield Base

PART NO.	"A" INSULATOR MATERIAL	"B" MOUNTING HOLES	"C" CENTER SHIELD
SMU-175-093	Mica-Phenolic	3/32"	
SMU-175-125	Mica-Phenolic	1/8"	
SMU-176-093S	Mica-Phenolic	3/32"	1/8" D x 3/8" L
SMU-176-125S	Mica-Phenolic	1/8"	1/8" D x 3/8" L



### Material Specifications:

Insulators are mica-filled phenolic (type MFE). Contacts are low resistance copper base alloy with cadmium finish (silver if specified). Mounting saddles and bases are cadmium plated steel.

NOVAL SOCKETS SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE ARE ALSO AVAILABLE



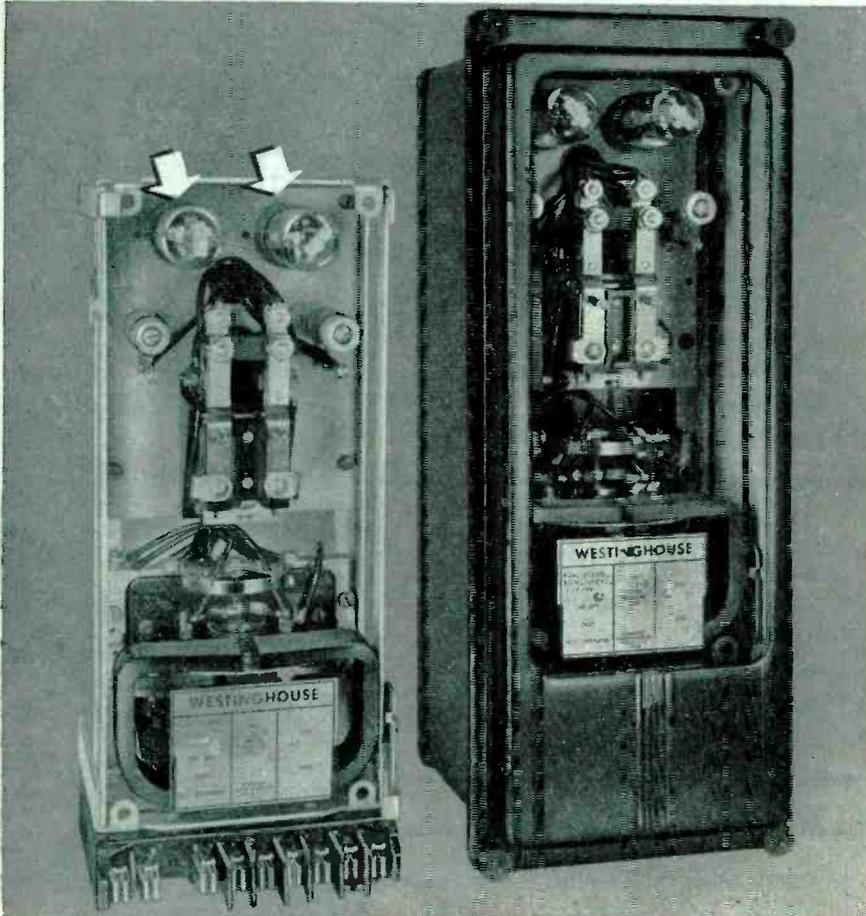
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Production capacity on this new product is being rapidly increased to meet industry demand

Relay contacts last longer when protected by

# EDISON TIME DELAY RELAY



New Westinghouse Capacitor Control uses two EDISON Time Delay Relays to prolong the life of the auxiliary switching relay.

THIS NEW Westinghouse Capacitor Control senses the need of a utility power system for reactive kilovolt amperes and energizes circuits to connect the capacitor bank to the bus. The reverse function is performed when the capacitor bank is no longer required.

THE FUNCTION of the Edison Time Delay Relay is to hold off energization of the auxiliary relay until the change in the system is of a permanent nature. Any intermittent operation of the sensing relay is ignored until enough accumulated energy is stored in the bimetal of the time delay relay to close its contacts.

THE EDISON Time Delay Relay not only reduces the number of operations of the auxiliary relay but also eliminates unnecessary chatter and false switching of the capacitor bank to the line.

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**YOU CAN ALWAYS RELY ON EDISON**



William J. Morlock

joined GE in 1950 and has been manager of technical military liaison. He retired from military duty in 1949 after more than 31-years service. During World War II, he served as chief of several divisions in the office of the Chief Signal Officer and was a deputy air communications officer for the Air Force. He served from 1945 to 1949 as chief of the electronics subdivision in the Air Material Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Upon his retirement in 1949, he joined the University of Illinois as a special research associate professor.

The newly formed commercial equipment department has been organized into three functional units and Morlock has appointed general managers for the three product organizations.

Paul L. Chamberlain, who joined GE in 1942 and was manager of marketing for commercial products of the former commercial and government equipment department, was named general manager for broadcast equipment. This product line includes transmitters, antennas and studio gear for radio and tv stations.

H. Brainard Fancher, who joined GE in 1936 and was previously manager of engineering for commercial products of the former commercial products and government equipment department, was appointed general manager of germanium products. These include germanium diodes,

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C.44	4.1	252	1.03"
C.4	4.6	229	1.03"
C.33	4.8	220	0.64"
C.3	5.4	197	0.64"
C.22	5.5	184	0.44"
C.2	6.3	171	0.44"
C.II	6.3	173	0.36"
C.I	7.3	150	0.36"

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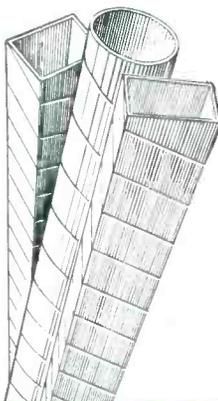
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## THIS ACCURATE OPERATOR THRIVES ON TOUGH SITUATIONS

*Accurately*—that's the only way this rugged little operator knows how to perform. Heavy vibrations, pounding, tremendous heat, dust—*none of these* bothers the Honeywell MG13A Actuator Motor.

The MG13A is a small, lightweight motor for driving or accurately positioning small loads. It's designed to absorb hundreds of hours of punishment in a variety of uses—from driving gang potentiometers to operating digital counters. Although a rugged unit, the MG13A is designed for pre-

cision applications where high accuracy is required. Hunting and overshoot are eliminated by its built-in velocity signal generator.

We developed this Actuator Motor for our own use. Then so many of our customers realized they had *different* applications for it, now we want to be sure you know about it, too. Maybe you've got a rugged spot for the MG13A yourself! We'd be glad to give you more details... write Honeywell Aero Division, Dept. 401(E), Minneapolis 13, Minnesota.

### Specifications for MG13A Actuator

**Description:** The MG13A Actuator consists of a two-phase reversible induction motor, a velocity signal generator, and a 50 to 1 gear train, all contained in a two section housing. Electrical connections are provided by a Winchester type connector on a 7-inch cable.



**Electrical Rating:** Rated for operation on 240 volt A.C., two phase, 400 cps. It may also be operated on 208 volt A.C., single phase, 400 cps using a .08 uf capacitor in series with one of the windings.

**Power Rating:** The unit is rated at 1.4 inch-pounds of torque at stall.

**Size:** Approximately 2½" x 3" x 4¾".

**Weight:** 1 lb., 14 oz.

**Environment:** Tested in accordance with Mil-E-5272.

**Performance:** Delivers 1 inch-pound torque continuously.

**Lubrication:** No lubrication is necessary during its first 1000 hours.

**Output Pinion:** Four positions available.

MINNEAPOLIS  
**Honeywell**



Aeronautical Controls



Brig. Gen. Tom C. Rives

transistors and power rectifiers and quartz crystals.

Harrison VanAken, Jr., who has been associated with the company's electronics business since 1946 and has been manager of business planning controls for the radio and tv department at Syracuse since early this year, was named general manager for communication equipment. Included in this line are two-way radio, microwave equipment and carrier current equipment.

In the broadcast equipment unit, P. L. Chamberlain named Frank P. Barnes as manager of marketing, C. Graydon Lloyd as manager of engineering and Glenn R. Lord as manager of manufacturing.

In the new germanium products unit, H. Brainard Fancher appointed James H. Sweeney as manager of marketing, James E. Keister as manager of engineering and Theodore E. Jamro as manager of manufacturing.

In the communications equipment unit of the new department, Harrison VanAken, Jr. named Lacy W. Goostree, Jr. as manager of marketing, Charles Heiden as manager of engineering and Clair C. Lasher as manager of manufacturing.

### Committee On Vacuum Techniques Is Formed

THE Committee on Vacuum Techniques, a non-profit Massachusetts corporation, has been formed to disseminate knowledge on high-

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**If . . .**

you're the man we hope you are, you now have a good position. Perhaps you have not thought of a change but will consider the right opportunity.

You have from 5 to 25 years of experience in electronics or an allied field. You desire to do more than just carry assignments to satisfactory conclusions.

You would appreciate an opportunity and the "go ahead" to pioneer . . . with the assistance of your own staff of specialists . . . you now want to know what you personally can achieve through your creative engineering talent.

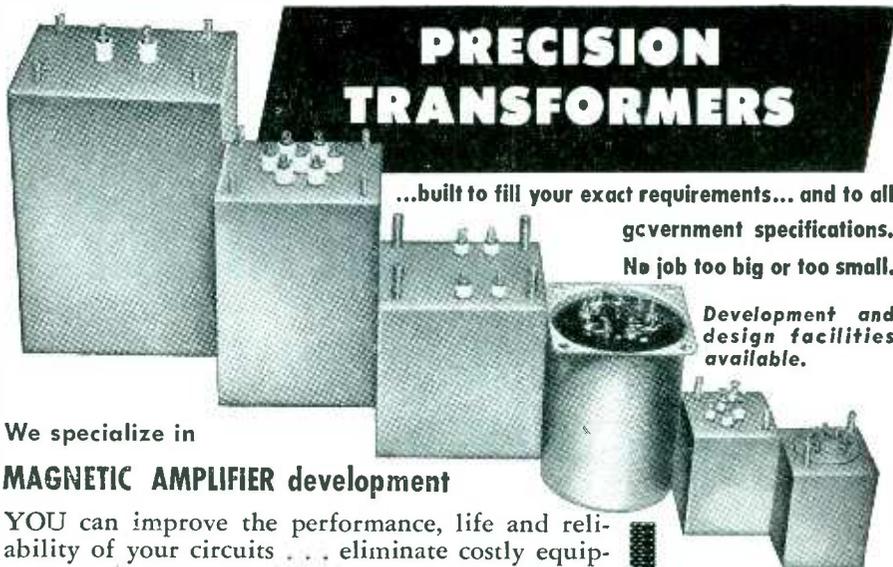
If you fill these qualifications, we have an opportunity that will fascinate you. You will work on the development of the most interesting electronics equipment with one of the foremost engineering teams in the world. You will work in the Boston Engineering Laboratory located only minutes away from Harvard, MIT and Northeastern Universities, entirely separated from the problems of production. The best work in equipment would be at your fingertips. No richer benefits are offered anywhere . . . regardless of the standards by which you measure.

. . . Are YOU the man we are seeking? If so, phone us or send in a resume to . . .

Don Bradley, Personnel Supervisor

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YOU can improve the performance, life and reliability of your circuits . . . eliminate costly equipment maintenance and replacement part costs by using ATLAS Magnetic Amplifiers for:

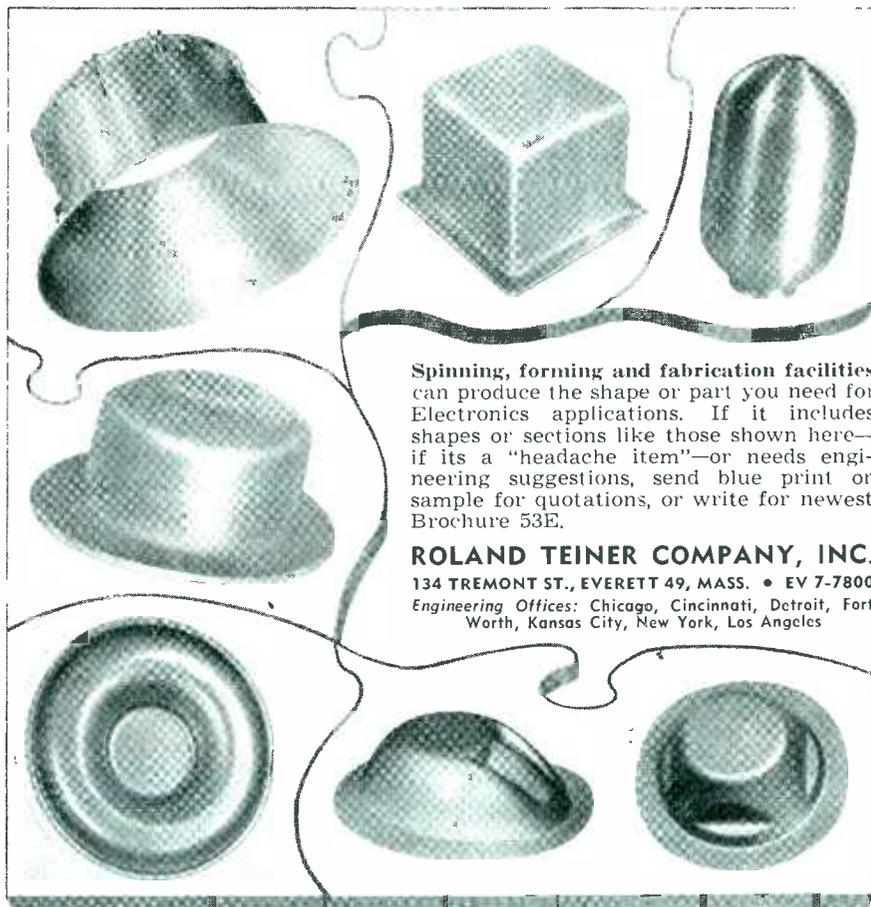
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3. Motor drive controls
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We welcome inquiries. Send sketches of your circuit and list desired performance characteristics . . . we'll do the rest.

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- Type 2600 Color Sync and Waveform Generator.
- Type 2610 Matrixer and Encoder.
- Type 2303 Color Monoscope.
- Type 2121 Color Transmitter.
- Type 2700 Equalizing Filter.
- Type 2400 Color Picture Monitor.

**Above equipment includes** all power supplies which are of basically new design.

*Tel-Instrument* the world's leading manufacturer of TV Production and Laboratory Test Equipment, now makes available to the TV industry the first complete NTSC COLOR package based on completely new and integrated circuitry. This equipment is not to be confused with any presently available which is essentially a modification or adaptation of obsolete black and white equipment.

This new approach enables *Tel-Instrument* to realize radical economies in manufacture, and still maintain the highest degree of electrical and mechanical standards.

We welcome the opportunity to further acquaint you with complete details concerning our NTSC color package.

**TIC** Manufacturers of a Complete Line of TV Test Equipment  
**Tel-Instrument Co. Inc.**  
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vacuum technology, stimulate exchange of ideas and encourage research on new processes and equipment.

Permanent standing committee chairmen have been elected: J. B. Merrill of High Vacuum Equipment Corp., permanent organization committee; Harry Bliven of Vacuum Electronic Equipment Corp., finance and budget committee; E. M. Brown of Consolidated Vacuum Corp., arrangements committee; R. A. Koehler of GE, program committee; John H. Durant of National Research Corp., publicity and publications committee; B. B. Dayton of Consolidated Vacuum Corp., standards committee; Frederick McNally of Jarrell-Ash Co., education committee.

The Committee on Vacuum Techniques plans to sponsor a High-Vacuum Symposium in June, 1954 at Asbury Park, N. J.

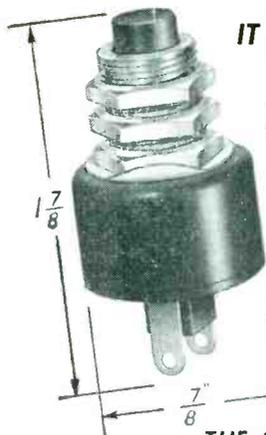
### SMPTE Elects New Officers



New SMPTE officers

NEW OFFICERS elected by the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers are shown at the Society's 74th semiannual convention in New York City. Left to right are SMPTE's new financial vice-president Barton Kreuzer, manager of theatre and industrial equipment for RCA Victor; engineering vice-president Axel G. Jensen, director of tv research of Bell Labs; and treasurer George W. Colburn of the George W. Colburn Laboratory. They were elected to two-year terms beginning next January.

Arthur V. Loughren of the Hazel-



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Care in design assures maximum flexibility in mounting, drive, and types of input and output connections.

Easily adaptable for inclusion in different types of test equipment and in laboratory and production test applications.

**MAXIMUM STEPS**

Ten (eleven contact positions)

**ATTENUATION RANGE**

Up to 120 db total

**OUTPUT IMPEDANCE**

50 or 75 ohms nominal

**INPUT IMPEDANCE**

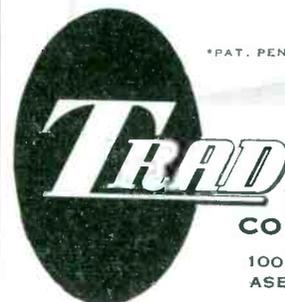
100 or 150 ohms nominal  
50 or 75 ohms optional

**INPUT AND OUTPUT VSWR**

1.1 to 1000 mc at 50 ohms

Quick delivery on Standard Models. Prompt attention given to special requirements.

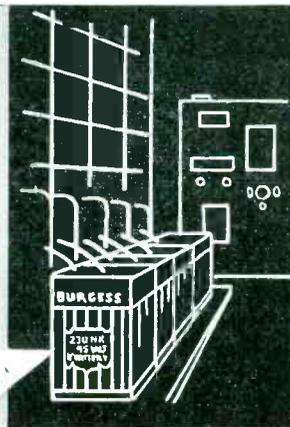
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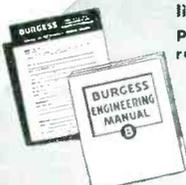
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tine Corp. received the David Sarnoff Gold Medal Award "for his contributions to the development of compatible color tv, including his active work on the principle of constant luminance adopted as part of the signal specifications of the NTSC." Mr. Loughren was cited for his work as chairman of the color video standards panel of the NTSC and was described in the citation as "a guiding spirit and forceful exponent of compatible color tv."

Recipient of the Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award for outstanding technical contributions to the motion picture industry was W. W. Wetzel of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company. At the Convention he revealed a new process for applying multiple magnetic sound tracks to 35-mm film and a new long-life playback head, soon to be available for magnetic sound reproduction in motion picture theaters. Both developments are expected to be of particular advantage to the use of stereophonic sound.

The society presented its annual Progress Medal Award to Fred Waller, chairman of the board of Cinerama, for his development of the Cinerama process.

Twelve other men were honored by the society for outstanding technical papers published in the Society's journal.

### Guided Missile Plant Didn't Sell

WHEN the Pima County treasurer put the Hughes Tool Co. guided missile plant near Tucson, Ariz., up for tax sale, just one bid was received, a five-dollar check by mail.

The treasurer returned it, probably recalling that when the government bought the same plant two years ago for \$8 million it took \$8,833 in revenue stamps just to transfer title from the Hughes Co. to the government.

The tax sale was caused by the government's failure to file its deed of ownership. Until the time of the tax sale Pima County listed the Hughes Co. as owner of the plant and assessed taxes accordingly. The government deed was subsequently filed, but wasn't on record the first

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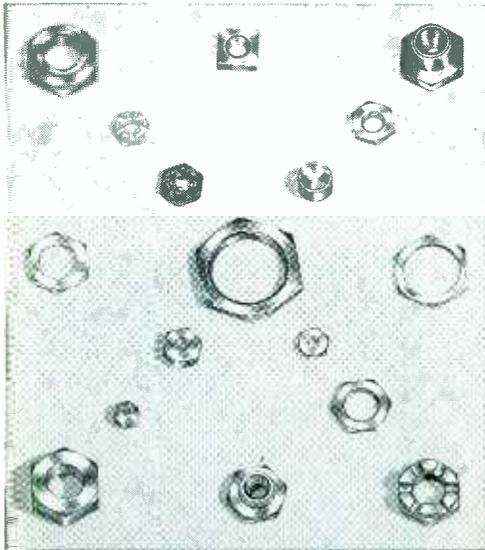
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# UHF-TV!

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Length of Transmission Line	Total Loss	ERP*	Approximate Power Loss
1000 ft.	3 db	50 kw	50 kw
500 ft.	1.5 db	70.7 kw	29.3 kw
100 ft.	0.3 db	93.5 kw	6.5 kw

\*Assuming 100 kw ERP with a perfect transmission line

Small increments of attenuation in coaxial transmission lines result in excessive power losses when used in conjunction with hi-gain antennas in the UHF range. This loss of effective radiated power is often as high as 50%.

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Sales and Service Organization for **PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, INC.**

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day of January, 1952.

Hughes Co. contends that since the government bought the land in 1951 there were no taxes to be levied.

Following the tax sale, lien on the property was turned over to the State of Arizona. During the next three years Hughes may legally redeem the property by paying up all back taxes and penalties. If it refuses, the state legally can assume title and sell to the highest bidder.

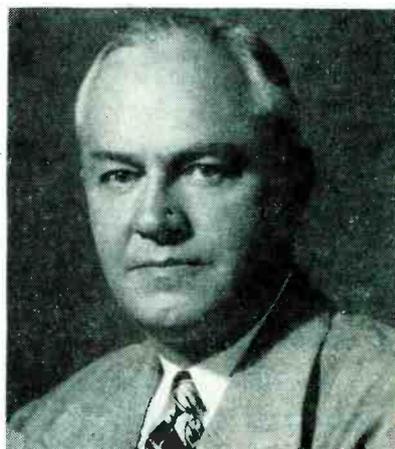
## Executives Advance At IT&T

PROMOTIONS of four executives in divisions of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. were announced by the company.

Henry C. Roemer, president of Federal Telephone and Radio, has been named vice-president in charge of the administration of the domestic divisions of IT&T. These include Federal Telephone and Radio, Federal Telecommunication Labs, Kellogg Switchboard, Coolerator Co. and Capehart-Farnsworth.

Joining IT&T in 1927, Roemer was made chief accountant in 1930. From 1933 to 1938 he was in charge of accounting and finance for IT&T associates in Great Britain, Europe and Cuba. He was elected a director of IT&T in 1943, a vice-president in 1944 and comptroller in 1946. In 1951, he became president of Federal.

Mr. Roemer's successor to the presidency of Federal is Raymond S. Perry, who has been vice-presi-



Raymond S. Perry



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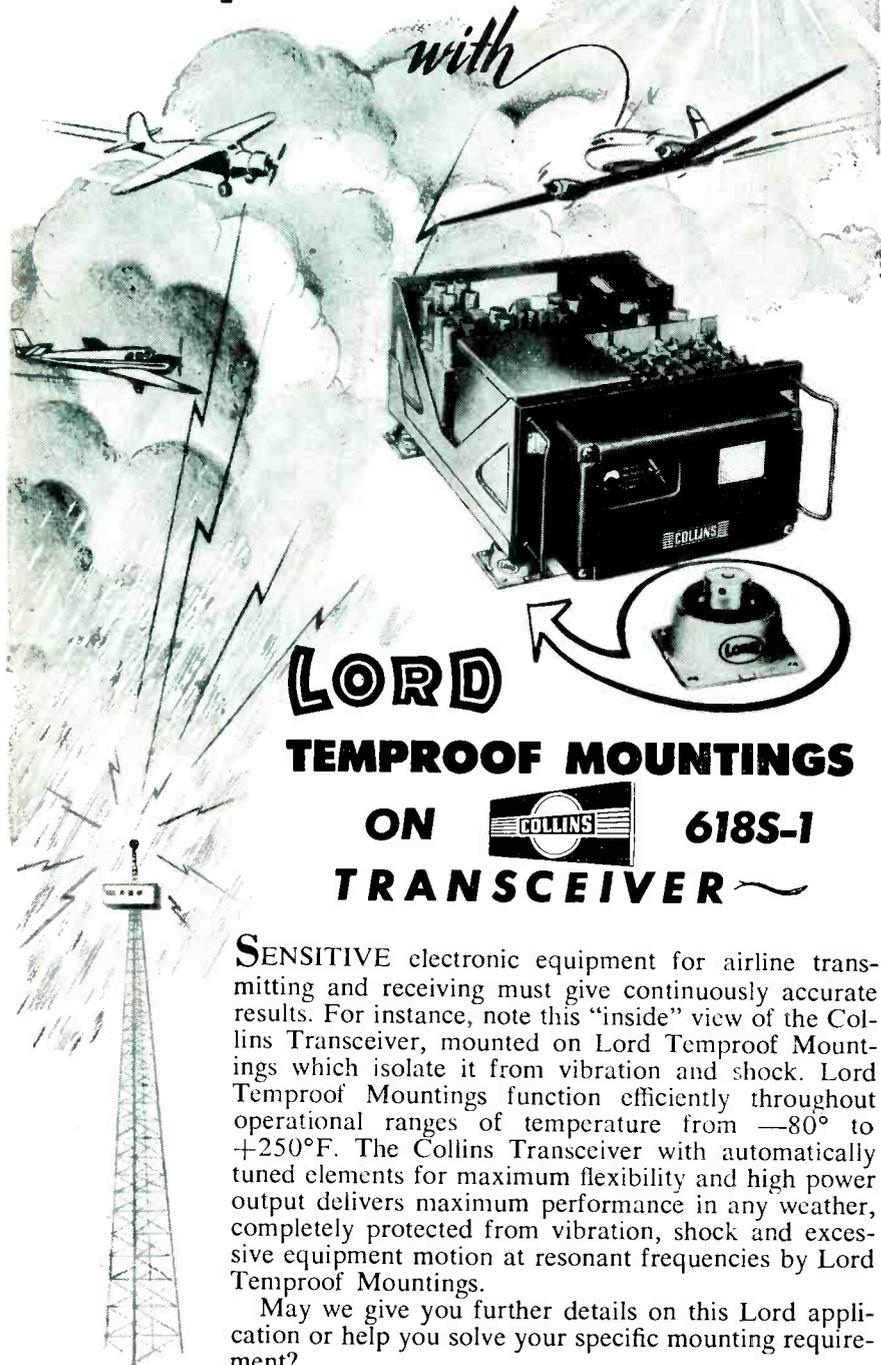
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May we give you further details on this Lord application or help you solve your specific mounting requirement?

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<b>DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN</b> 311 Curtis Bldg.	<b>NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK</b> 280 Madison Avenue	<b>CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS</b> 520 N. Michigan Ave.	<b>CLEVELAND 15, OHIO</b> 811 Hanna Building

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dent and general sales manager. He joined the company in 1949 as general sales manager and since 1951 has, in addition, been vice-president and director in charge of all domestic and government sales activities. He was previously associated as an executive and member of the board of directors of Olin Industries. He also has served as vice-president in charge of engineering and sales for Ingersoll Milling Machine Company.

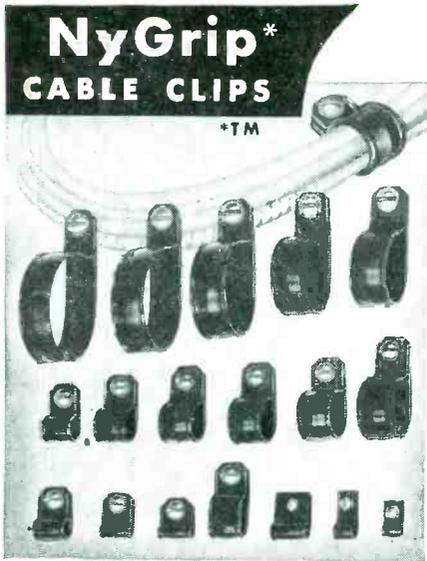
Mr. Perry announced the appointment of J. A. Frabutt as general sales manager of Federal. He has served as manager of sales to government agencies since 1946. He joined Federal in 1939 as a radio en-



J. A. Frabutt

gineer, specialized in air navigation and communication systems and was closely identified with the technical development of instrument landing systems and other navigational aids by Federal. Before joining Federal he was associated with Westinghouse and Bendix Aviation.

In the Federal Telecommunications Labs division of IT&T, Brigadier General Peter C. Sandretto, formerly assistant technical director, was named technical director. He joined IT&T in 1946 and has since served in key executive positions in the company in the field of aeronautical radio engineering, including that of director of aviation of the labs division. He was appointed assistant technical director in 1948. He has been in the aeronautical radio engineering industry since 1930 when he became a member of the technical staff of Bell Labs. He joined the U. S. Air Force in 1942 and advanced to become



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Rating—1 Watt.  
Temperature Coefficient—From approx. + 0.1% /°F for 5000 ohm resistors to approx. - 0.2% /°F for 10 megohm resistors.  
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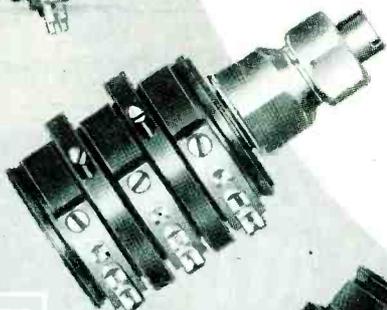
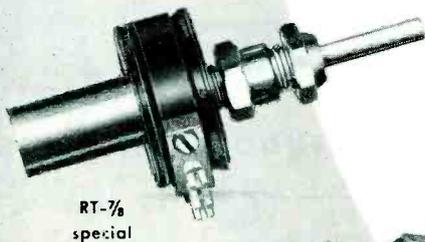
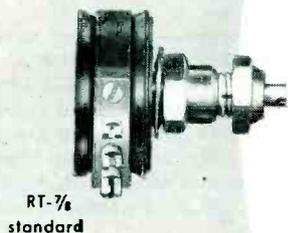
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WATERS

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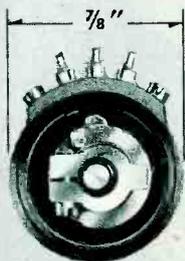


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Packed into 1/4 of a cubic inch are all these features:



- 10 to 50,000 ohms resistance range.
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- -55 degrees C to +85 degrees C ambient temperature range.
- 3 watts dissipation at 80 degrees C.
- 1000 volts dc dielectric strength.
- 1,000,000 revolutions rotational life.
- *complete reliability.*

Write for full technical information and prices.



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APPLICATION ENGINEERING OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



Brig. Gen. Peter C. Sandretto

chief of the electronics division of the U. S. Army Strategic Air Force.

### Sprague To Head U. S. Bomb Defense Study

SENATOR Leverett Saltonstall, head of the Senate Armed Forces Subcommittee, announced the appointment of Robert C. Sprague by the Committee to direct a full-scale study of hydrogen and atomic bomb defense.

Mr. Sprague is chairman of the board of the Sprague Electric Co. and the RETMA.

In announcing the appointment, Senator Saltonstall said the Committee had decided that the highly technical problem of guarding against bomb attack must be reduced to lay terms in order that the members themselves could better understand the details which face the nation in preparing for its defenses.

The Preparedness Unit was fortunate, he continued, in obtaining the services of Mr. Sprague to head up this important study. Senator Saltonstall noted that Mr. Sprague was experienced in technical matters of this sort and thus "uniquely qualified to act as advisor to the Senate group."

### Environmental Equipment Makers Organize

FORMATION of the Institute of Environmental Equipment Manufacturers was announced by George D. Wilkinson, general manager. Head-

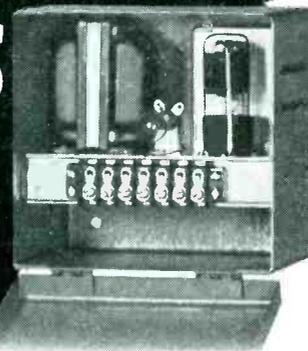
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In your design, be wary of bargain-priced coils! Remember: Inferior coil construction can ruin your end-product . . . But Coto-designed and Coto-produced coils build customer good will. Without obligation consult Coto-Coil Company, 65 Pavilion Avenue, Providence 5, R. I. New York Office: 10 E. 43rd Street, New York 17.

**Coto** PRECISION **Coils**  
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only one-tenth **micro ampere**  
**ACTIVATES**  
These Ultra-Sensitive  
Electronic RELAYS



Devtronics engineers have developed three new outstanding basic relay circuits. The sensing elements use activating currents of .1, .01 and .001 micro-amperes with input resistances as high as 500 megohms. Can be furnished with

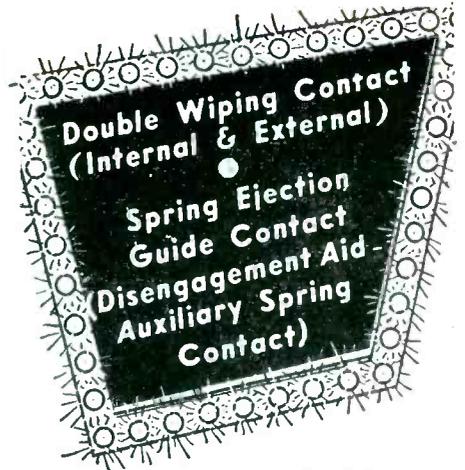
open or hermetically sealed snap-action relays with varying load carrying capacities up to 30 amperes non-inductive. Circuit response time may be varied from .004 seconds to .125 seconds.

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Counting-Gauging • Safety Indicator • Position Indicator

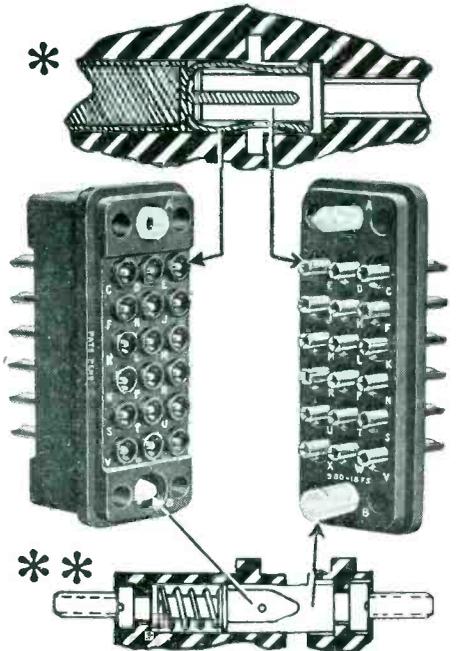
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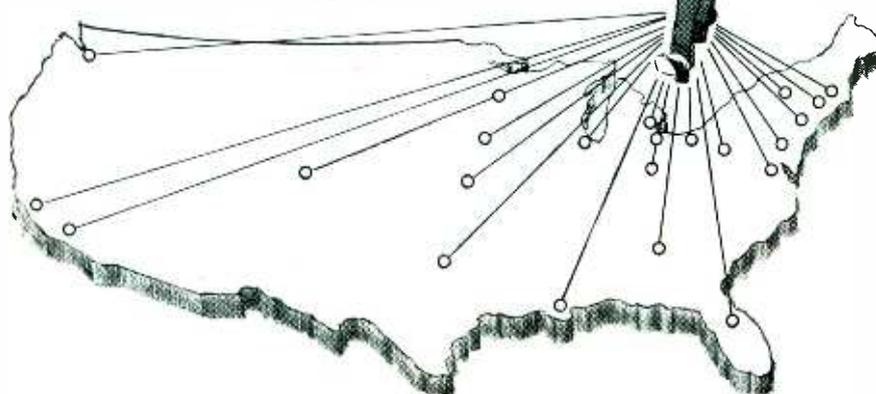
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RESEARCH - DESIGN  
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Environmental testing

quarters will be in New York City.

One of the Institute's most important functions will be to supply industry with technical data on environmental testing. Along this line, a library will be maintained, standards will be prepared in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards and technical bulletins will be disseminated both to industry and to educational and research organizations.

The Institute also will guide the industry in providing maximum service to equipment users by maintaining and improving quality and service standards in production and marketing, standardizing and simplifying designs, and adopting trade practices and methods designed to preserve and promote fair and ethical competition.

**Westinghouse Names  
Witting Of DuMont**

CHRIS J. WITTING, managing director of the DuMont Television Network, will be appointed president of Westinghouse Radio Stations on Jan. 1 succeeding E. V. Huggins, vice-president of the parent company. He will report to Huggins in the overall Westinghouse organization.

"Our selection of Mr. Witting for this important post reflects the increasing importance Westinghouse is placing on its broadcasting activities," Huggins said. "He brings with him an intimate experience with both network and station operations which should prove invaluable to us as we broaden the scope of our tv and radio activities."

With the DuMont organization

*For the First Time Anywhere.*

**POWER SUPPLIES**  
WITH  
**REGULATION**  
AND  
**STABILITY**  
MEASURED IN **PPM\***

\* PARTS PER MILLION

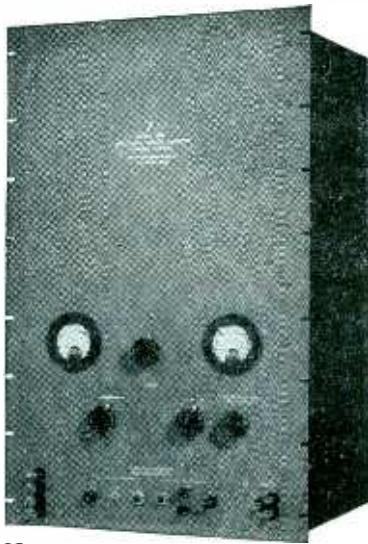
- Regulation within 20 PPM\* for line voltages of 105 to 130V.
- Load regulation better than 40 PPM\* from zero to 500 ma.
- Stability within 100 PPM\* per day under average conditions.
- MORE STABLE THAN BATTERIES.
- Short warmup period of 20 minutes.

MODEL 301A. — Voltage: 7.5 to 750 volts. Current: 0 to 500 ma. Ripple: less than 10 millivolts. Auxiliary voltages of -350 and -700 vdc. at 10 ma. —1/2% regulation, less than 4 millivolts ripple; and 6.3 volts center-tapped at 10 amperes.

MODEL 300N. — Performance same as 301A but voltage range 750 to 3000 vdc. at 0 to 30 ma. No auxiliary outputs.

MODEL 300E. — Performance same as 301A but voltage range -1000 to -1500 vdc. at 0 to 100 ma. Auxiliary output of 6.3 vac. at 1.5 amp.

SPECIAL MODELS. — Special models are available with output voltages from millivolts to kilovolts either positively or negatively grounded and at currents from milliamperes to amperes.



ALSO  
SERIES 400 PRECISION POWER SUPPLIES

- For nuclear work.
- High stability — close regulation.
- Electronically regulated.
- High voltage — low current.

MODEL 400B. — Output: 1000 to 5000 vdc. Current: 0 to 1 ma. Regulation against line voltage 105 to 130 v. is within .01%. Regulation against load is .01%. Short term stability is .01% — long term stability is .1%. Ripple less than .01%.

MODEL 400C. — Same as 400B except output: 500 to 1500 vdc.  
These models available with positive side grounded.



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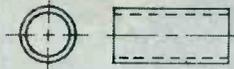
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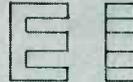




THREADED I. F. CORE



SLEEVE CORE



"E" CORE



TOROID

## Threaded Core Advantages

**THREADED CORES COST LESS THAN ANY OTHER TYPE OF ADJUSTABLE CORES**

1. Reduced cost per core
2. Smaller assemblies (less space necessary)
3. Simplest IF transformer core design
4. Higher "Q" by elimination of metal inserts
5. Hexagonal hole design permits top tuning
6. Saving of critical material

Television, Electronic and Radio set designers are considering the advantages of the Threaded Core. Where Threaded Core substitutions for Insert Cores are indicated as more practicable design, greater economy, stability and better performance have been the result. Part and labor cost reductions can easily be visualized through the elimination of brass screw inserts and simplified assembly.

Threaded Iron Cores are blank-formed with screwdriver slots or hex holes. The blank is then externally threaded on a centerless thread grinder. Your threaded core self-taps itself through the serrated paper coil form.

Threaded core permeability is effected by the type of threads selected. The table illustrates the advantages of selecting finer and shallower threads.

Thread Form	Per Cent Change	Diameter Tolerance vs. Permeability
20 pitch	-22	The permeability of a threaded core is controlled by varying the outside diameter. O. D. Permeability tolerance ±0.001 in. ±4% ±0.002 ±2%
28 pitch	-14	
32 pitch	-13	
28 shallow pitch	-7	
32 shallow pitch	-6.5	

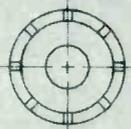
The "Q" potential: Threaded Cores having the least permeability drop during threading usually provide the highest "Q" as smaller coils (less copper) are required to achieve the given inductance.

### Threaded Core Size and Strength

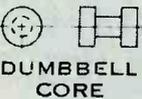
Greater physical strength is attained in the Threaded Core with the use of finer threads because of the effective larger diameter. The ratio of length to diameter shall not be less than 1½ to 1, nor more than 4 to 1, for economical core design. (Standard Diameters: 0.159; 0.181; 0.238; 0.249; 0.304.)

### Radio Core Quality Control

All Radio Cores manufactured, are produced with special attention to both mechanical and electrical tolerances resulting in lower incoming inspection and assembly costs on the part of the customer.



CUP CORE



DUMBBELL CORE



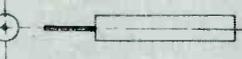
IRON CORE COIL FORM



PLAIN CORE



INSERT CORE



TUNING CORE



For more detailed Threaded Core information—Write for: Samples, designs and Specific Costs, Dept. E1153S, Technical Data Booklet "Engineered Radio Cores" No. E1153.

# Radio Cores, Inc.

9540-50 Tulley Avenue Oak Lawn, Illinois



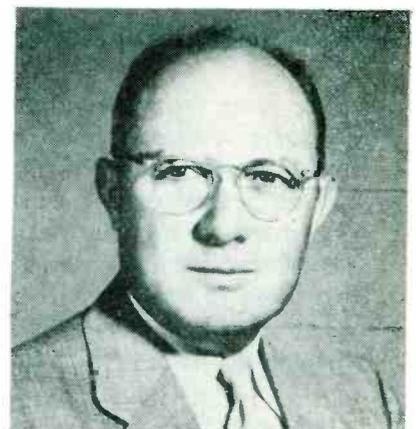
since 1947, Mr. Witting set up operating procedures for its telecasting division, then being formed. He became general manager of the network in 1949, and soon thereafter was named managing director. Previously he was an executive with Price, Waterhouse Co. and obtained wide experience in installing operating systems and in internal procedures throughout industry. He helped to organize U. S. O. Camp Shows, and later became controller and assistant treasurer of the organization.

### Newton Receives Levy Medal

FOR his paper, "Compensation of Feedback-Control Systems," Dr. George C. Newton, Jr., associate director of the servomechanism lab of MIT, will be awarded the Louis E. Levy Medal by The Franklin Institute. Presentation will be made on the annual medal day ceremonies.

In addition to his teaching activities at MIT, Dr. Newton carries on a consulting practice in the field of automatic control. He also has served as an engineer of the York Safe and Lock Co. and as project engineer at Sperry Gyroscope Co. In 1944 he became a member of Franklin Institute.

### Motorola Appoints Head Physicist



Virgil E. Bottom

VIRGIL E. BOTTOM has been appointed development physicist in charge of the solid state devices development group at Motorola Research Laboratories in Phoenix,

## DEPENDABLE *Miniature* RADIO FILTERS



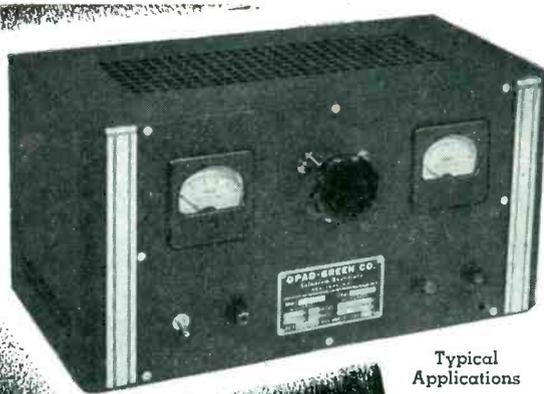
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- Saves space!
- 115 V ac/dc, 20 amp.
- Excellent attenuation
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- Flange mounting bracket
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Aircraft - Mobile - Marine  
Electrical Equipment

D.C. OUTPUT	CATALOG NO.	
	VOLTS	AMPERES
O-6	115 V.A.C. 60 ~ 1ϕ	230 V.A.C. 60 ~ 1ϕ
	25.0	K38
	50.0	K47
O-12	100.0	K56
	12.5	K65
	25.0	K74
O-28	50.0	K83
	10.0	K92
	20.0	K101
	40.0	K110



Measurements Corporation  
MODEL 82

## STANDARD SIGNAL GENERATOR

20 Cycles to 50 Mc.

FREQUENCY RANGE: 20 cycles to 200 Kc. in four ranges. 80 Kc. to 50 Mc. in seven ranges.

OUTPUT VOLTAGE: 0 to 50 volts across 7500 ohms from 20 cycles to 200 Kc. 0.1 microvolt to 1 volt across 50 ohms over most of range from 80 Kc. to 50 Mc.

MODULATION: Continuously variable 0 to 50% from 20 cycles to 20 Kc.

POWER SUPPLY: 117 volts, 50/60 cycles, 75 watts.

DIMENSIONS: 15" x 19" x 12".

Weight, 50 lbs.

**MEASUREMENTS  
CORPORATION**

BOONTON



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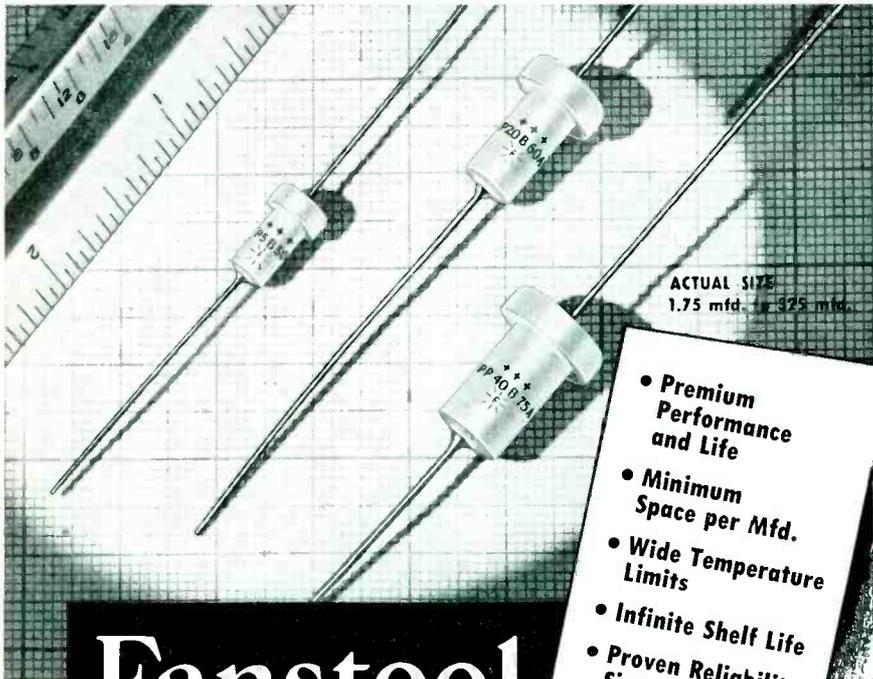
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# TANTALUM CAPACITORS...

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- Premium Performance and Life
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Now, through the use of tantalum, new high standards of electrolytic capacitor performance are available. The tantalum oxide film is the most stable dielectric, chemically and electrically, yet discovered. As a result, Tantalum Capacitors offer advantages not found in any other electrolytic type — long life, space saving, wide temperature range excellent frequency characteristics, no shelf aging.

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*Tantalum Capacitors... Dependable Since 1930*



32503C

Ariz., Daniel E. Noble, vice-president in charge of the communications and electronics division, announced.

Dr. Bottom heads a group of engineers and physicists developing transistors and other devices based on the flow of electrical currents in semiconducting materials.

Previous to his appointment, Dr. Bottom was associated with Colorado A&M College where he was professor of physics and director of research in piezoelectricity and frequency control. He is holder of several patents in the field of quartz crystals for frequency control and filter applications.

### Thompson Products Buys Bell Sound

MARKING the entrance of Thompson Products into the commercial electronics field, J. D. Wright, president, announced the purchase of Bell Sound Systems by the company.

"We are happy to enter this field with a line of reputable products and in association with Floyd Bell, who is so well known in the industry," Wright said. "Mr. Bell will remain with the company and will work with us in the promotion of the enterprise. Bell Sound Systems will retain its present identity, continuing to operate in Columbus as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Thompson Products."

Mr. Wright said that the subsidiary would be operated under the direction of William M. Jones, manager of Thompson's electronics division in Cleveland, and that a resident manager at Columbus would be named. He said Thompson would provide capital for the expansion of Bell's present lines, and expects to introduce new products through Bell's present jobber organization.

Thompson executives will serve on Bell's board of directors. Judson S. Sayre, former president and principal owner of Bendix Home Appliance, Inc., who recently joined the Thompson organization as a merchandizing consultant, will also serve on Bell's board and as an advisor on its sales problems.

Bell's annual sales are currently in the \$1.5 million range. Total sales of Thompson Products in 1953 are

expected to exceed \$300 million.

Bell's commercial operations do not conflict with existing activities of Thompson Products in the electronics field. The company entered the field in 1950 with a line of high-frequency electronic components designed primarily for military use.

Recently, Thompson agreed to aid in the financing of the Ramo-Wooldridge Corp. which will be devoted to research, development and manufacturing in the general field of advanced electronics and guided missiles. Thompson Products now hopes to expand in both the commercial and military electronics field.



Carl F. Schunemann

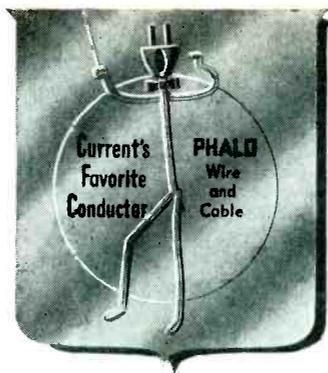
The company also announced the appointment of Carl F. Schunemann as chief engineer of the electronics division. He will be in charge of research and development of microwave components and accessories and specialized test equipment.

Jerome L. White has been appointed senior project engineer of the firm's Columbus, Ohio antenna research laboratory.

### Sylvania Electric Starts New Plant

GROUND has been broken for a new Sylvania tv picture tube plant at Fullerton, Calif. The plant is being built on a 20-acre orange grove site and will have 51,000 sq ft of usable space. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy about April 1, 1954.

W. H. Lamb, general manager of the tube division, said that the new



A  
Standard  
of  
Quality



Just a short time back the custom-made cord set shown here did not exist! It was custom created and produced for a very special application by PHALO!

PHALO has an industry-wide reputation for designing and producing the unusual in cords and cord sets . . . and in so doing, solving the "unsolvable" problems!

See the PHALOCORD section of the new PHALO CATALOG for details. ASK FOR CATALOG.

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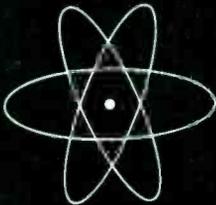
## PHALO PLASTICS CORPORATION

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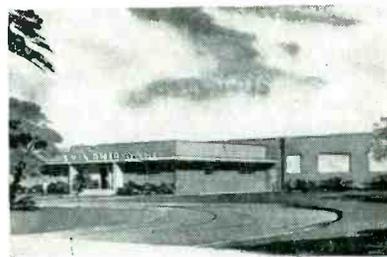
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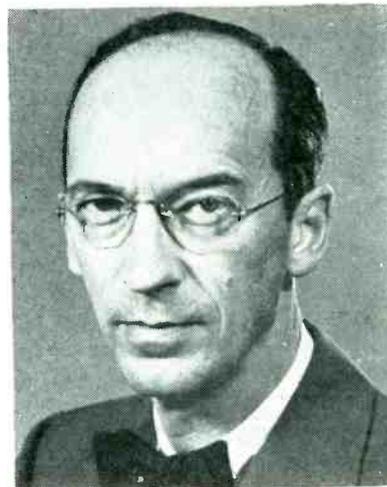
RED LION AND PHILMONT ROADS  
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New Sylvania plant

plant is being built to meet the requirements of West Coast tv set manufacturers as well as the tv replacement tube market.

## Raytheon Appoints Assistant V-P



William W. Garstang

THE APPOINTMENT of William W. Garstang as assistant vice-president in charge of manufacturing at the television and radio division of Raytheon was announced by Henry F. Argento, vice-president and general manager.

He has been associated with the company since 1947 as midwestern sales manager, manager of the special products division and for the past year and a half as works manager. He had previously been a manufacturer of special electronic, infrared and ultraviolet products.

## Service Convention Plans Ahead

THE National Alliance of Television & Electronic Service Associations convention in Chicago brought delegates from 38 states and Canada to view the 32 manufacturer's displays

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PREFERRED BY THE EXPERTS



"EXILED"  
All I did was lose the boss' new XCELITE SCREWHOLDER. He lost his head ... here I am!

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INCREASED INSULATION  
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Leakage path is increased—direct shorts from frayed terminal wires prevented by bakelite barriers placed between terminals. Binder head screws and terminals brass, nickel plated. Insulation, molded bakelite.



No. 2-142



No. 2-142-1/4 W



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Six series meet every requirement: No. 140, 5-40 screws; No. 141, 6-32 screws; No. 142, 8-32 screws; No. 150, 10-32 screws; No. 151, 12-32 screws; No. 152, 1/4-28 screws.

Catalog No. 18 lists complete line. Send for your copy.

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VARIABLE ATTENUATOR

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  - Withstands ambient temperatures of -40°C. to +100°C.; 95% humidity.
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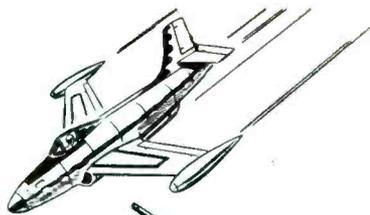
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It is no longer necessary to final tune transmitters or receivers aboard aircraft. With the new Artificial Antenna (Model DA200) you can precisely simulate, electrically, any normal aircraft antenna. All this without leaving the test bench. This equipment will accept any transmitter power up to 200 watts -- coaxial fitting provides direct 52 ohm metered load. Sturdily constructed for hard usage, can be mounted in standard rack cabinet or used on bench top.

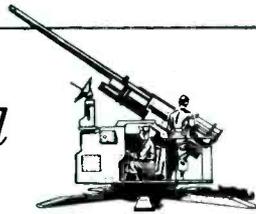
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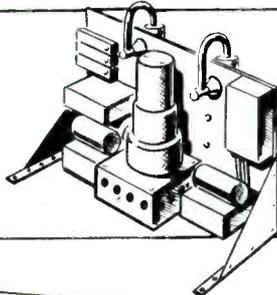
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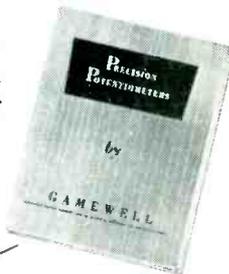
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For prompt service on prototypes that meet your specifications, get in touch with Gamewell.

Linear and non-linear Gamewell Precision Potentiometers can be made to meet your exact requirements. And they are made by a firm with over 98 years of experience in the manufacture of precision electrical products.

Write today for a copy of the Gamewell Precision Potentiometer booklet. It contains a convenient glossary of terms used in working with precision potentiometers.

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Manufacturers of precision electrical equipment since 1855

and to attend the seminars, color-tv symposium and discussion groups.

All present officers of NATESA were re-elected for the 1954 term and one additional office was filled. Four new affiliate groups joined the organization. Officers re-elected include F. J. Moch, president; John Hemak, treasurer; J. B. McDowell, secretary-general; Bertram Lewis, eastern vice-president; Fred Colton, vice-president; Harold Rhodes, eastern secretary; Francis Fingado, western vice-president and W. A. Rosenberg, west central secretary.

C. N. Burns was elected east central secretary.

A three-point program was outlined by NATESA for the coming year. It includes an integrated public relations and customer relations program in cooperation with regional and local affiliates which will include promotional and advertising material, an expansion program and a manufacturer relations program which was described by president Moch as presaging closer liaison between suppliers and service groups, and a training program. This will include a speakers bureau, lectures, films and training sessions in cooperation with manufacturers.

### Sylvania Appoints Planning Head



O. G. Haywood, Jr.

O. G. HAYWOOD, JR. has been appointed manager of engineering planning for Sylvania, according to Robert M. Bowie, director of engineering. In his new position, Dr.

Haywood will coordinate, in cooperation with executives of the operating divisions and research laboratories, Sylvania's engineering planning in the fields of lighting, radio, electronics and tv, with particular emphasis on the long-range future of company engineering.

Haywood was formerly a colonel in the U. S. Air Force. Two years ago he organized the Office of Scientific Research of the Air Research and Development Command in Baltimore and headed the office until his resignation in September.

Previously he had served on the research staff of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington. He served in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, from 1936 to 1947 when he transferred to the Air Force.

### Litton Engineering Buys A Hospital

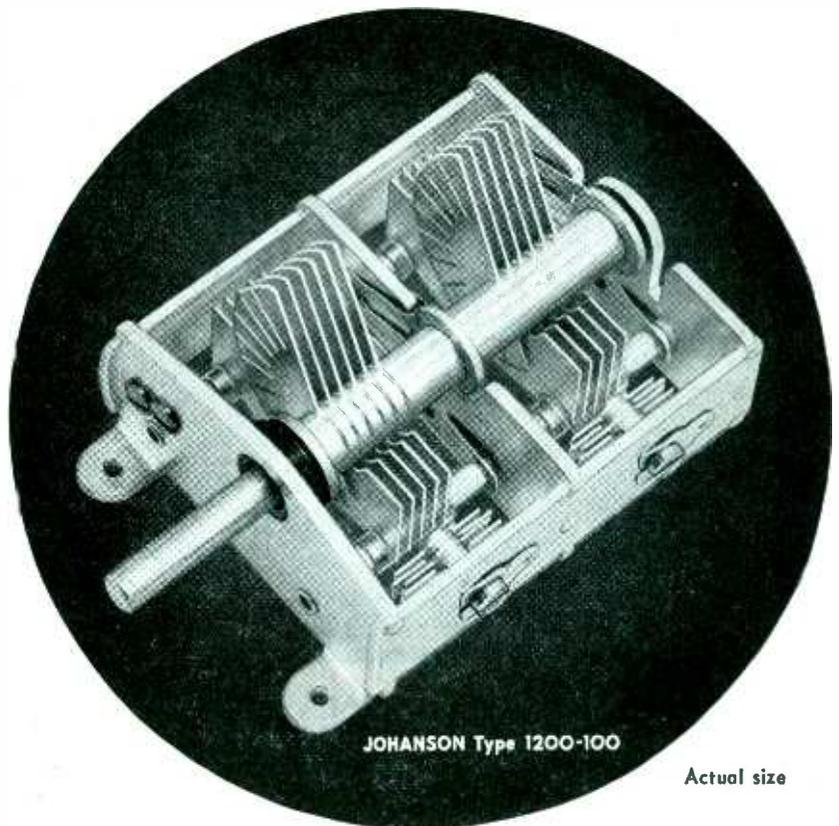
LITTON ENGINEERING LABORATORIES of San Carlos, Calif., manufacturers of measuring instruments and equipment for making vacuum tubes and handling glass, purchased the partially finished Memorial Hospital in Grass Valley, Calif., and will complete it for the firm's new home. The three-story structure and 156 acres of land were sold for \$135,000. The company plans to spend another \$250,000 to complete the building and install equipment.

Litton plans to begin its move to the new building in two years, when 75 percent of the staff and equipment will be transferred. The firm's operations will be carried on in both San Carlos and Grass Valley, until the entire move is completed.

The hospital was started in 1939. Construction was halted in 1942, after an expenditure of \$360,000, because of wartime priority problems and was never resumed.

### GE Scientists Win Honors

W. D. COOLIDGE, director emeritus of the General Electric Research Laboratory, is shown studying the multi-section 2-million-volt x-ray tube, one of the major developments with which he has been associated during his long and fruitful career



Actual size

## ANNOUNCING A NEW LINE OF VARIABLE AIR CAPACITORS

- Small size, of instrument quality
- Hardened stainless steel ball bearings
- Compression-loaded ceramic rod stator suspension
- Stable—High Q—Low minimum

Shown above is the new Johanson Type 1200-100 variable air capacitor. Small in size and of instrument quality, it is typical of the entire Johanson line. Notable among its many features is its simplicity of design for all U.H.F. and R.F. applications.

Its compact, lightweight frame is swaged and soldered. It has a three point mounting. Like all Johanson capacitors, this unit is provided with hardened stainless steel ball bearings. All rotors and stators are soldered to further insure its permanency. Wipers of hardened, silver-plated, beryllium copper avoid any electrical noise. The unit is constructed of silver-plated brass (or invar) for low surface resistance.

The compression-loaded ceramic rod stator suspension of each new Johanson variable air capacitor gives it an exceptionally long dielectric path and mechanical reliability. A variable air trimmer with a capacity of 6 mmfd. is an integral part of each section. All of the Johanson capacitors have high Q and low minimum capacities.

#### SPECIFICATIONS, TYPE 1200-100

2 Gang • Maximum capacity, 100 mmfd. • Minimum capacity, 6 mmfd.  
 $\Delta C$  of trimmer, 5 mmfd. • Invar rotor and stator construction

#### Optional Features:

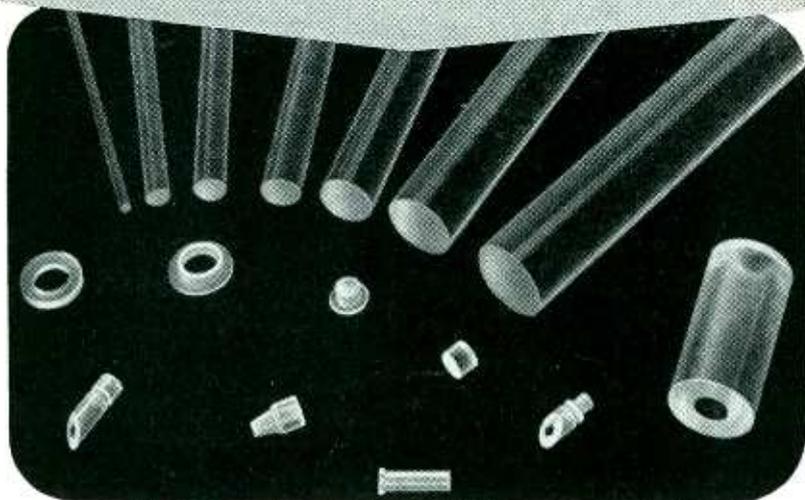
Insulated rotors can be supplied. Either CW or CCW rotation. Single section to 4-gang are standard units.

*Johanson*

Write for complete information

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## USE POLYPENCO Q-200.5 for UHF Installation Components



### STANDARD LENGTHS OF 6-8 FT. ASSURE LOW MACHINING COST

For low cost production machining of coaxial spacers, connector beads, stand-off insulators and many similar UHF components, POLYPENCO Q-200.5 is available now in centerless ground rod with diameters up to 1" and lengths of 6 to 8 feet.

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- Dielectric Constant: only 2.4 to 2.5
- Dissipation Factor: 0.002 at 30 mc (remains practically constant over entire frequency range)
- Dielectric Strength: about 350 volts per mil

Get the full facts on POLYPENCO Q-200.5. Write for technical bulletin.

### CHECK THESE OTHER FEATURES

- Dimensionally stable up to 400° F
- Rigid and transparent
- Easily machinable on standard metalworking equipment
- Good mechanical strength
- Chemically resistant

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nylon and teflon\*  
stock shapes, finished parts  
also available to your specifications

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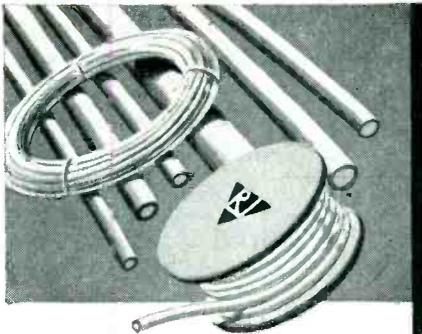
W. D. Coolidge

with GE. Dr. Coolidge was honored in Cleveland upon the occasion of his 80th birthday. Tribute was paid to him as one of the founders of four major American industries—electronics, lamps, man-made cutting tools and x-ray.

In addition, Dr. Coolidge received the Henry Spendadel Award of the Eastern Dental Society "in recognition of his contributions to the welfare of humanity in the field of dentistry." In accepting the award the GE scientist said that the time lag between the acquisition of new scientific knowledge and its application to useful ends is becoming less and less. "It is now so short that the rate of our technological progress is largely determined by the amount of our fundamental research effort," he said.

At the thirteenth annual convention of the Non-destructive Testing Society Dr. Coolidge presented, in behalf of the society and the GE x-ray department, the first annual William D. Coolidge award to the author of the year's outstanding paper on x-ray. Winner of the award is D. T. O'Connor, chief of the Radiology Section of the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory in White Oak, Md. The laboratory contains what is believed to be the most complete array of industrial x-ray apparatus in the world.

Another GE engineer also won honors recently. Wilbur W. Brown, engineer in the electronics division, was presented the Exceptional Service Award by the Military Transport Service at Andrews Air



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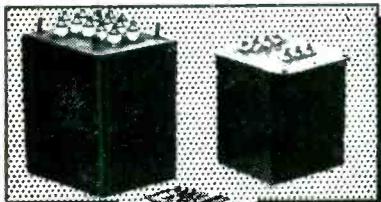
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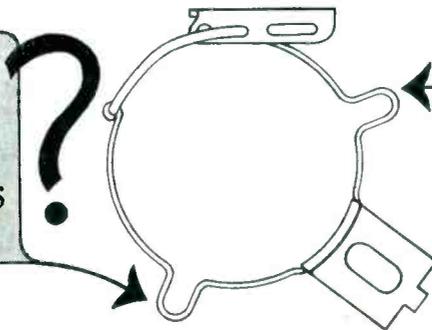
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WHAT  
 CLAMP  
 TO USE  
 WHERE  
 TOLERANCES  
 ARE LARGE



**AUGAT'S  
 NEW  
 TWO TENSION  
 LOOP  
 CLAMPS**

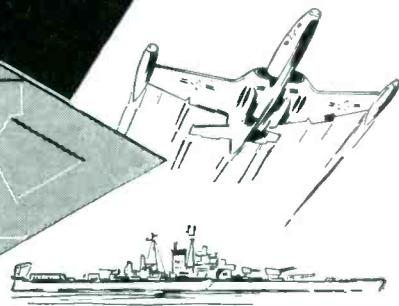
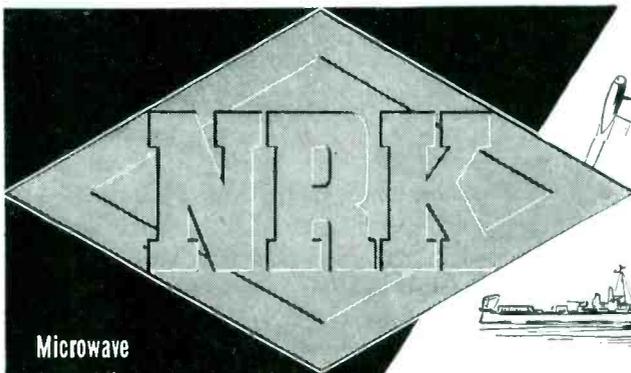
Augat two-tension loop clamps are the long-sought answer for uses where tube base tolerances vary up to .040. The bands of these sturdy clamps are made of Beryllium copper, heat treated to retain original tension and nickel plated to withstand a 96 hour salt spray test with no adverse effect.

The remaining parts of Augat's two-tension loop clamps are made of 18% nickel silver.

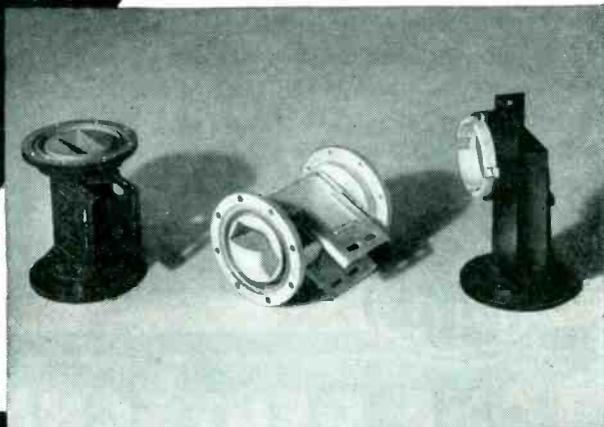
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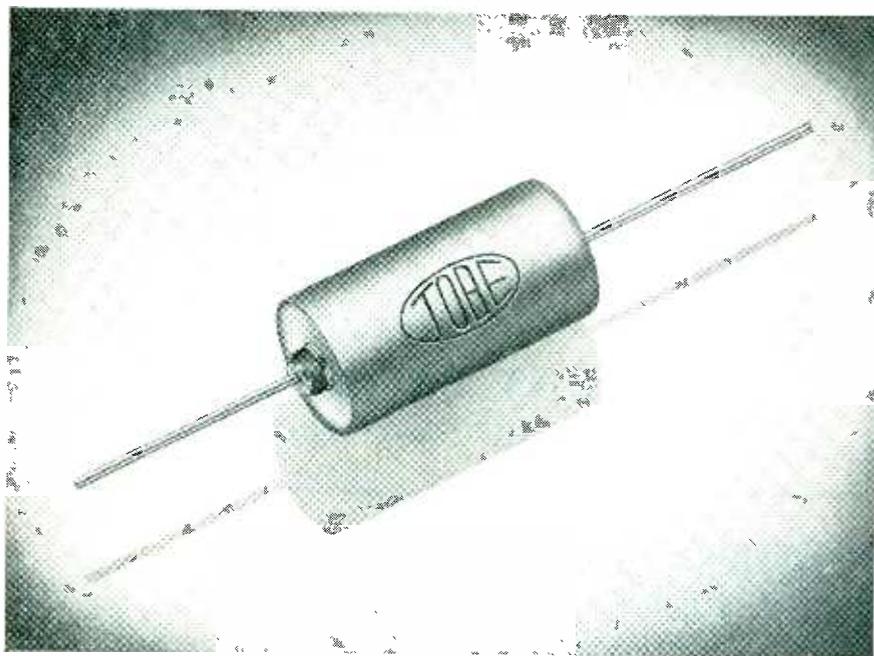


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# METAL-CASED SUBMINIATURE SOLID-DIELECTRIC CAPACITORS

for extreme operating temperatures



Here is a subminiature capacitor that does not require derating from  $-55^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It is filled and impregnated with a new *solid impregnant* that eliminates leakage. New silicone bushing at the end seal permits operation at full rated voltage up to 50,000 ft. altitude — resists thermal and mechanical shocks — allows closer soldering to bushing with no cracking or shattering of seal. Capacitors meet all requirements of MIL-C-25/1, Characteristic K.

Long life, low power factor, and consistent operation at low voltages attest the rugged construction of these very small metal-cased units. All units employ either extended foil tab or inserted welded-flag tab — all connections are spot welded. Write for information.



*Inserted welded-flag tab construction insures positive contact from flag to tab — protects paper from edge of tab stock — provides larger area of contact to the foil.*



**TOBE DEUTSCHMANN**  
CORPORATION  
NORWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS

Force Base in Maryland. The award is one of the highest given to civilians in peacetime. According to the citation, Brown "rendered outstanding service by assisting in the establishment of vital radio circuits in the installation of radio facilities with the material at hand. In many instances this saved long periods of delay which would have occurred had it been necessary to wait for the arrival of the ordered final equipment."

## Packard-Bell Opens New TV Plant



Packard-Bell plants

PACKARD-BELL formally opened the two new buildings housing its cabinet milling and finishing division, giving the company a completely integrated tv plant. Valued at more than \$3 million, the company property spreads over 12 acres of ground at the West Los Angeles site.

The entire operations of chassis assembly and cabinet construction are performed under one roof. The plant employs more than 1,500 people. Complete production control allows plant engineers to discontinue models or place new ones into production in less than 24 hours. Manufacture of the cabinets within the plant also does away with the additional cost and extra handling necessary when cabinets are shipped from distant wood-working mills, as is the custom throughout the industry.

In the north wing of the plant the cabinets travel over nearly a mile of continuous conveyor tracks while the chassis are assembled on production lines in the west wing of the building. They meet at a junction where they are assembled and processed as one unit.

In another move, Charles A.



Edward L. Michaels

Nichols, director of engineering for the company, announced the appointment of Edward L. Michaels as supervisor of the company's advanced development group which is engaged in research and development of color tv and the possible applications of transistors and printed circuitry to radio and tv receivers.

Dr. Michaels comes to Packard-Bell from the Pomona division of Convair where he was supervisor of the control system design group, engaged in research on the application of transistors. Prior to that he was a member of the research staffs of the Rauland Corp. and Cook Research Laboratories. While with Rauland he engaged principally in development of color tv picture tubes and with Cook as senior project engineer in charge of Aerobee rocket instrumentation.

**NYU Appoints H. W. Serig**

COL. HOWARD W. SERIG, a specialist in administration of electronics research and development, has been appointed to the research division staff of New York University's College of Engineering, according to an announcement by Harold K. Work, director of the division. He will serve as director of a research group which furnishes staff support to the Panel on Electron Tubes of the Department of Defense.

Before retirement from the Air Force earlier this year, after 30 years service, Col. Serig was vice-commander of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center. He previously served as director of the Coles

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with **ATR**

## INVERTERS

for changing your battery current to **A.C. Household CURRENT**  
*Anywhere . . .*  
**in your own car!!**

ATR INVERTERS . . . especially designed for operating standard 110 volt A.C. Tape Recorders, Wire Recorders, Dictating Machines and Electric Razors IN YOUR CAR.

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- EXECUTIVES—Dictate in your car all business matters while on trips for pleasure or business.
- PUBLIC OFFICIALS—Dictate complete field reports in your car. Obtain recorded opinions and expressions of Mr. Public in the field. Dictate your business reports while traveling.
- ADVERTISING AGENCIES—Use AC operated animated or illuminated displays in or on the car.
- FISHERMEN & HUNTERS—Use your electric razor on camping trips, operating in your car. Also small home radios and other electrical or electronic items.
- CAMPERS—Make your camping and outing trips more exciting using mix-masters, tape recorders, or wire recorders operating from your car battery.
- WAREHOUSE & MATERIAL HANDLERS—Dictate your inventory and material handling reports on the scene, in the warehouse, yard, or wherever you may be.

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For quantity, volume, lineal measurement, shaft revolution, or weight at speeds as high as 60,000 units a minute, check these advantages of electronic machine control.

**POSITIVE** — Potter Instruments have the "complement" design which presets, counts, and controls *all in one circuit*. It uses fewer tubes and components, and it's fail-safe in operation.

**AUTOMATIC** — Reset and recycling are completely automatic. Count can be repeated indefinitely or changed at will.

**MULTIPLE SEQUENCE** — Control of high speed machinery is simplified. Two or more sequential predetermined counts provide precise steps for complex machine operation.

**ACCURATE** — Count one or count a million, the Potter Predetermined Counter counts exactly.

**SIMPLE** — Simple to operate and maintain because it is built to operate in factory installations.

### GET ALL THE IMPORTANT FACTS NOW

Let Potter experts show you how easily you can apply electronic counter techniques to control mechanical processes. A complete line of detectors is available for every kind of count problem. We'll be glad to suggest a unit or a system. For further information, write Dept. 12C.



**POTTER INSTRUMENT CO., INC.**

115 CUTTER MILL ROAD

GREAT NECK, N. Y.

and Evans Signal Labs and as assistant chief of the electronics subdivision of the Air Technical Service Command.

From 1948 to 1952, Col. Serig was Air Force Secretary of the Committee on Electronics of the Research and Development Board.

### Sperry Products Sets Up In Europe

SPERRY PRODUCTS of Danbury, Conn. has appointed the Resources and Facilities Corp. of New York to develop suitable license and sales arrangements of its patented products in Europe and the Far East.

According to J. B. Farwell, president of Sperry, it is contemplated that Resources and Facilities Corp. will set up prominent companies abroad as licensees under Sperry patents. Such licensees will be closely supported by Sperry's technical and service organization. REFAC will also survey foreign market conditions generally for the company.

### Dunn Elected President Of Magnecord



William L. Dunn

WILLIAM L. DUNN, former vice-president of the tv and radio division of Raytheon, has been elected president of Magnecord, according to an announcement by Glenn D. Roberts, retiring president of the Chicago tape recorder manufacturing company.

Dunn resigned from Raytheon and has assumed his duties as the

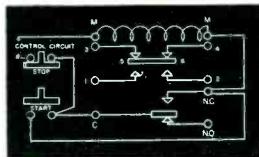
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### TIME DELAY RELAYS

with Remote Push Button Control



Wiring diagram  
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An auxiliary "hold-in" switch affixed to the bottom of these pneumatic relays makes possible a remote push button control of the time delay. Delays easily adjustable from 0.1 second to 10 or more minutes. A.C. and D.C. units, single or double break contacts. All are lightweight, compact, easily mounted and low in cost.

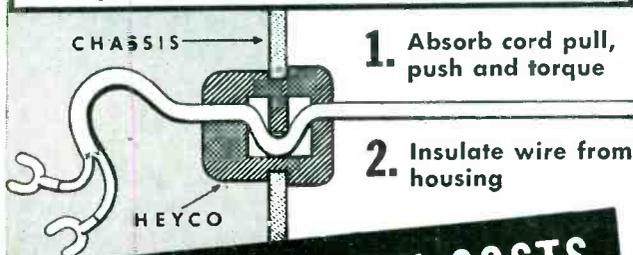
Write for specifications—and ask our application engineers for help with your timing problem. Address Dept. A9-124.

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1. Absorb cord pull, push and torque

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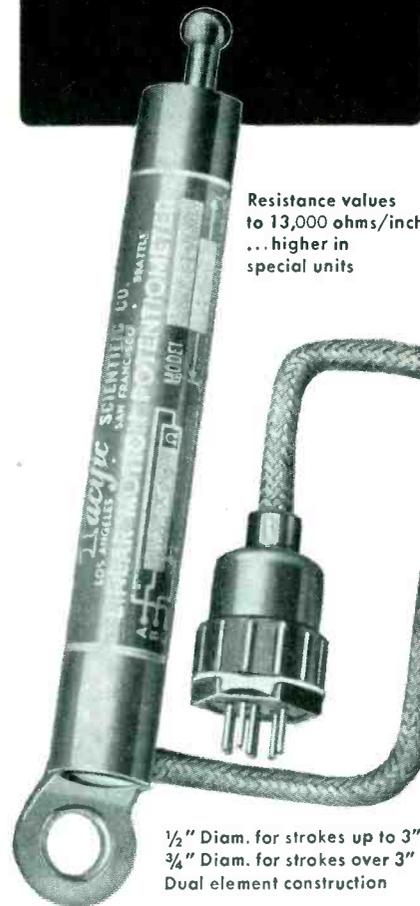
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Resistance values to 13,000 ohms/inch ... higher in special units

1/2" Diam. for strokes up to 3"  
3/4" Diam. for strokes over 3"  
Dual element construction

NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME...a rugged Potentiometer that will give long, noise-free performance when subjected to vibration, dither and other environmental conditions.

Absolute precision linearity with clear, sharp signal, because the Humphrey unit is exclusive in internal design. It is fully tested and has been qualified for use in many military applications. Humphrey design service is available to meet your special requirements.

Also available are Humphrey Rate and Free Gyros and Accelerometers. Special Potentiometers Custom-built.

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## TERMALINE DIRECT READING R. F. WATTMETERS

(DUAL RANGE)

MODEL 611—0-15 and 0-60 Watts

MODEL 612—0-20 and 0-80 Watts

IMPEDANCE—51½ Ohms

Models 611 and 612 are popular instruments in research and design laboratories, vacuum tube plants, transmitter manufacturing plants, and in fixed and mobile communication services.

They are ruggedly built for portable use, and are as simple to use as a D.C. voltmeter. The power absorbing load resistor is non-radiating, thus preventing transmission of unwanted signals which interfere with message traffic in communication services.

Frequency range: 30 to 500 MC (30 to 1,000 MC by special calibration)

Impedance: 51.5 OHMS—VSWR less than 1.1

Accuracy: Within 5% of full scale

Input connector: Female "N" which mates with UG-21 or UG-21B. Adapter UG-146/U is supplied to mate with VHF plug, PL259.

Special Scale Model "61s" are available as low as ½ watt full scale, and other models as high as 5 KW full scale.

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- WL-EXTRUDED NYLON JACKET Solid Colors or Spiral Markings
- AIRCRAFT WIRE-NYLON JACKET MIL-W-5088 (Supersedes AN-J-C-48a) also MIL-C-7078 (with shield).
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CATALOG 53-E

operating head of the company.

In announcing the election, Roberts said, "The election of Mr. Dunn as president implements a long-range program of general expansion designed to entrench Magnecord's position of leadership in the tape recording industry."

"With sufficient capital, increased facilities and experienced leadership we are looking forward to a period of expansion not only in existing fields of magnetic recording, but other fields in which we have already had considerable success in research but have not exploited commercially."

Dunn had been associated with Raytheon for 21 years. He joined the company in 1933 as chief engineer and was named general manager of the special products division in 1940. He was elected vice-president in 1945 when Belmont became a subsidiary of Raytheon.

## Rea Moves To New Plant



New Rea plant

THE J. B. REA Co., designers and manufacturers of automatic control systems, will move into a new plant in Santa Monica, Calif. that contains 22,000 sq ft of floor space. The building will house offices, engineering department, laboratories, model shop and equipment for manufacturing. An analog and digital computing center will also be incorporated in the new building.

The company, which started in 1951 with 3 employees, now employs approximately 100 scientists, engineers and technicians. The company has concentrated on design and development of automatic controls for the military. However, with new facilities, more emphasis will be placed on manufacture. Its

chief product at present is the Reacon, a high speed analog to digital converter which can store 20 sets of data from 400 separate inputs or a total of 8,000 pieces of information at a rate of one set every two seconds.

### Kelly Joins DuMont As Marketing V-P

APPOINTMENT of William H. Kelly to the newly-created office of vice-president in charge of marketing of DuMont Laboratories has been announced by A. B. DuMont, president.

Kelly, whose resignation as vice-president of Motorola, Inc. has been announced, will assume his new duties on Jan. 1, 1954. At that time, the receiver sales division and receiver advertising and merchandising departments will report to the new vice-president.

Dan D. Halpin, who has been general sales manager of the receiver division will continue in that position and work with Kelly in development of plans for the intensified operation.

In the DuMont tv transmitter division, Charles E. Spicer has been named sales operations manager. He will supervise sales engineering, new-products planning, finished stock, customer service and spare parts.

### Radio Condenser Opens Plant

A PART of Radio Condenser Company's new 90,000-sq-ft manufacturing plant at Camden, N. J. has been placed in operation, according to R. E. Cramer, president. The new one-story plant, with equipment, represents in total an expenditure of approximately \$1.5 million. It will house the company's special apparatus division, tv tuner production expansion and when finally completed, its principal offices.

In addition to the new building partially placed in operation, Radio Condenser recently completed expansion of an existing building at Camden, which gave the firm an additional 34,000 sq ft of manufacturing space. A new, single-unit heat

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- applicable to both AC carrier and DC servo systems.
- built-in low frequency sine wave generator for obtaining frequency response of DC servo systems.
- built-in electronic sweep with no sweep potentiometer to wear out and require replacement.
- dynamic frequency control range of 200 to 1.

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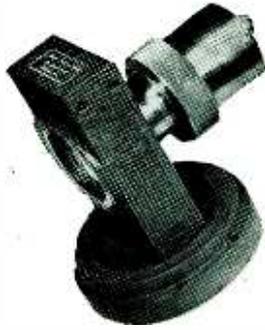
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and power plant which replaced four others also will go into service at Camden.

When the new facilities are completed, the company will have 300,000 sq ft of office and manufacturing space at its Camden headquarters. The new plant and others will enable Radio Condenser to nearly double the output of its commercial division over the next 18 months, according to president Cramer.

### Gabriel Appoints Research Head



John E. Martin

JOHN E. MARTIN, senior staff member of Gabriel Laboratories, has been named director of research for the Gabriel Co. He joined the company in 1952 when he first came to the U.S. He was previously employed in England as a senior engineer for the BBC, specializing in antenna design. During World War II he was engaged in naval radar research for the British Admiralty. In his new position he will supervise electronic research and development of various Gabriel products.

### Raytheon Makes New Moves

HENRY F. ARGENTO, vice-president and general manager of Raytheon's television and radio division announced that, with the resignation of William L. Dunn, vice-president of Raytheon, to become president of Magnecord, the sales, advertising

*Amerac*

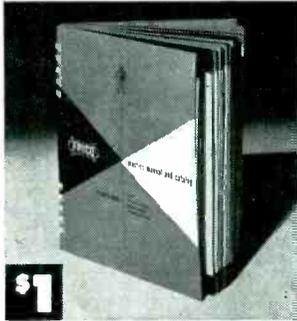
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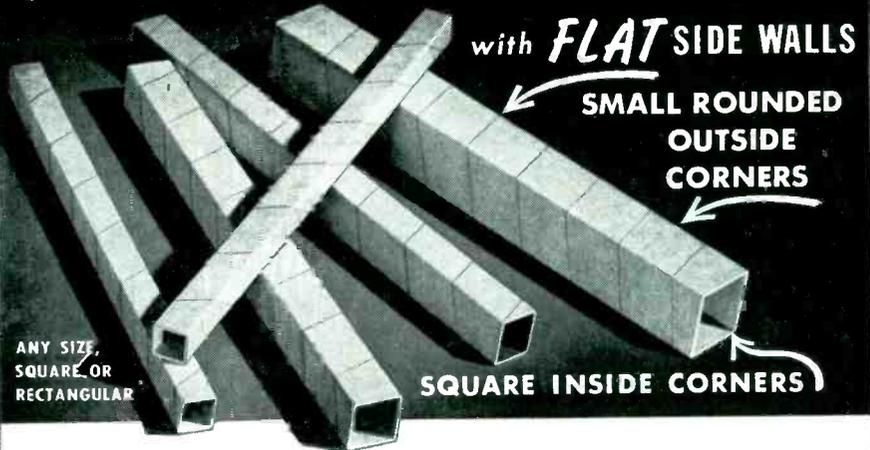
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Experience in Design and Development of Radar and Sonar necessary.

Senior Engineers with Degree or equivalent and at least 5 years' experience in any one of following fields: Microwave, circuit design, filter network design, precision components (capacitors - resistors), and communications.

Broad knowledge of Search and Fire Control Systems; Servo Mechanisms, Special Weapons, Microwave, Antennas and Antenna Mounts, etc. Mechanical Engineer should also have experience in packaging of Electronic Equipment to Gov't. specifications including design of complex cabinets, shock mounts and sway brace structures.

### • Field Engineers

Qualified to instruct in the operation and supervise installation, maintenance and repair of Radar, Sonar and allied electronic equipments in the Field.

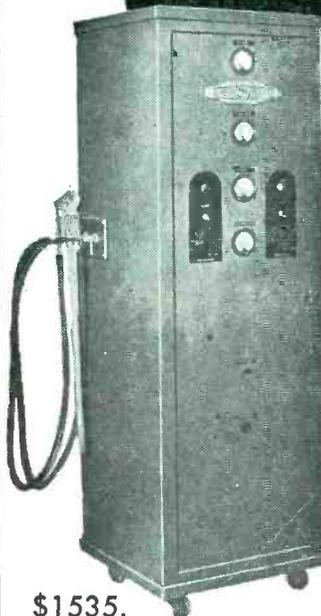
Senior engineers with degree or equivalent and at least 5 years' experience in flight simulators, radar and sonar trainers.

A chance to grow with a young and progressive company; salary and advancement commensurate with ability; liberal vacation, sick leave, 9 paid holidays, group life, sickness and accident insurance plans, and a worthwhile pension system.

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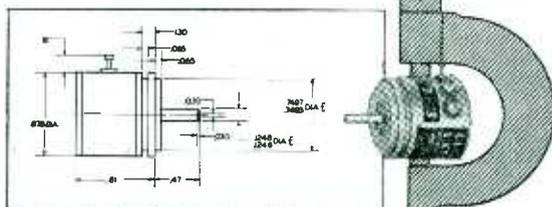
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each additional cup .....	.500"
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Shaft (ball bearing mounted): dia. ....	.125"
Linearity: .....	.5% (or less)

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and engineering heads of the division would come under his immediate direction. William J. Helt, general sales manager, George M. Hakim, director of advertising and Lou Schreiner, chief engineer, will work closely with him in formulation of policies and programs for the firm's tv lines.

Two new assistant vice-presidents were also appointed by Raytheon. Ashley A. Farrar, manager of government contracts for the equipment division, and Gordon S. Humphrey, executive assistant to the general manager of the equipment division, were named assistant vice-presidents.

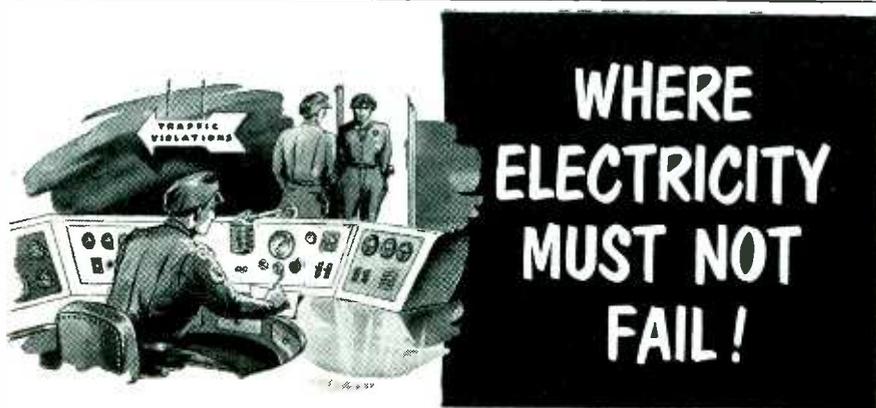
Farrar joined Raytheon in 1942 in the company's field engineering group. As manager of government contracts he is responsible for sales, contract administration and field engineering relating to all purchases by the government of the division's products.

Humphrey, who has been with Raytheon for 10 years, joined the firm in the early years of World War II to handle its government contract negotiations and to organize and develop a government contract department, an assignment resulting from his work with the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Ships as director of contract field engineering services.

Raytheon also announced the appointment of Edward J. Davenport as commercial engineer of the tv picture tube section at Quincy, Mass. Prior to joining the company, he was associated with National Union Radio Corp. for eight years, three as design engineer on tube test equipment and five as commercial engineer on tv picture tubes. He was previously employed in the radio set manufacturing field in various engineering capacities and has a total of 17 years experience in the electronics field.

### Amplex Enters Motion Picture Sound Field

AMPEX CORP. is manufacturing and offering complete theater sound systems for use in picture processes using stereophonic sound techniques. All components, from magnetic soundheads to loudspeakers, are built by the company itself. Sys-



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tems range in basic cost from \$4,500 to \$10,300. The company has negotiated a contract with Altec Service to handle installation. Speakers used with the Ampex system are the new Jim Lansing design built by Ampex under license from the James B. Lansing Sound Corp.

### Harper Executive Named To NPA



Victor A. Spoehr

VICTOR A. SPOEHR, vice-president and general manager of the H. M. Harper Co., has been appointed director of the general components division of the National Production Authority.

Spoehr has been associated with Harper since 1936. He is on leave from the company under a rotation system by which the services of outstanding businessmen are made available to the government.

### GE Increases Plant Facilities

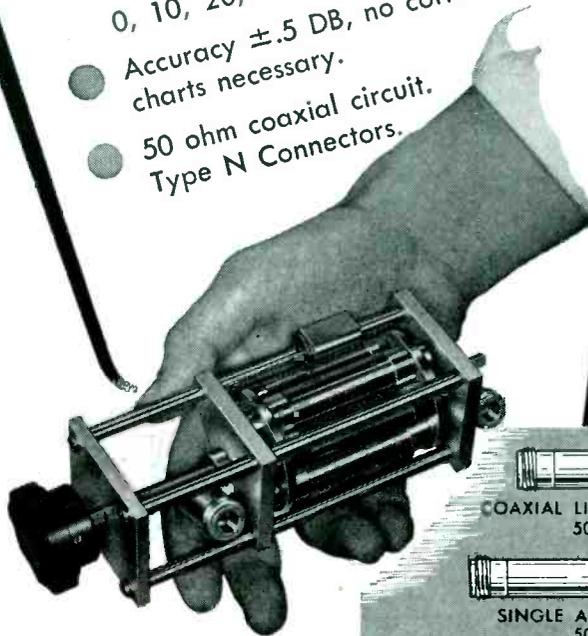
A 44,000-sq-ft plant addition has been completed at GE's receiving tube plant at Tell City, Ind., it was announced by J. Milton Lang, general manager of the GE Tube Department.

All component parts and mounts for receiving tubes will be produced in the new addition, for processing into completed tubes in the plant.

The Tell City addition is the third plant construction or modification project of the year for the GE Tube Department. During the summer, GE undertook a multi-million dollar retooling and building project at its Syracuse and Buffalo, N. Y. picture

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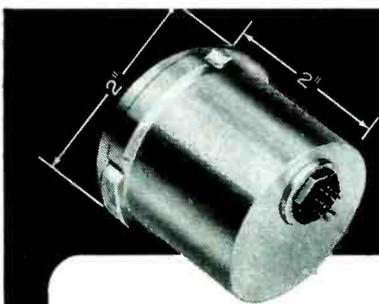
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## RATE GYRO

### Type No. 15814-1-A

**MOTOR:** 26 volts, 400 cps, 3 phase with rated speed of 22,000 rpm and a rotor moment of inertia of 175 gram-cm<sup>2</sup>.

**PICKOFF:** 26 volts, 400 cps, single phase with "E" type variable coupling. With resistive load of 10,000 ohms, tuned output is 6 to 7 volts at maximum rate. Null is 30 millivolts with an armature travel of 2½° to 3° either side of null.

**DAMPING:** Accomplished by fluid flotation of gimbal. Damping factor is 0.5 to 0.7 of critical, but values up to and including 1.0 of critical can be provided.

**NATURAL FREQUENCY:** 50-55 cps (undamped).

**WARM-UP TIME:** One minute.

**RANGE:** Maximum rate is 450 ± 20% / second. Minimum detectable rate is less than 1.5% / second. Other maximums and minimums are available.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS:** —20°F. to 140°F. temperature operating range. Maximum shock is 60 g. Vibration operating range of 5 g. from 20 to 300 cps. Positive hermetic seal.

**WEIGHT:** 13.5 ounces complete with mounting bracket and electrical connector.

## FREE GYRO

### Type No. 14108-1-A

**MOTOR:** 26 volts, 400 cps, 3 phase with rated speed of 22,000 rpm and a rotor moment of inertia of 1260 gram-cm<sup>2</sup>.

**DRIFT RATE:** Will not exceed 1° per minute when subjected to Scorsby test at amplitude of ± 15° and rate of approximately 6 cpm (corrected for earth's rotation).

**PICKOFF:** Autosyn\* type with peak value of 20 volts. Initial slope of output voltage curve about null position is 0.35 volts per degree ± ten per cent. Phase shift is less than 20 degrees. Residual voltage is less than 50 mv.

**WARM-UP TIME:** Within two minutes.

**OPERATING LIFE:** Rated at 500 hours.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS:** Maximum operating temperature of 195°F. and a minimum of —20°F. Maximum allowable shock is 60 g. with maximum operating vibration of 7 g. (from 10 to 500 cps). Maximum excursion not to exceed 0.5 inches. Positive hermetic seal.

**WEIGHT:** Approximately 4.2 lbs.

**CAGING AND UNCAGING:** Can be caged remotely by applying 26 volts, 400 cps, single phase and 28 volts DC power. Will cage from any position of gimbals within 30 seconds with gyro rotor at full speed. Application of 28 volts DC will uncage within 0.1 seconds.

\*REGISTERED TRADE-MARK BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION.

Out of Eclipse-Pioneer's vast engineering and production experience come these two new, better gyros for specialized missile and aircraft needs. We will welcome your inquiry for further details.

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tube plants, and the company is now converting a former GE dishwasher plant at Scranton, Pa. for production of hydrogen thyratron tubes for radar.

Besides the plant projects, the Tube Department also expanded its warehousing facilities by 171,000 sq ft this year. In June, it formally opened a new 100,000-sq-ft warehouse in Chicago and it will open a new 25,000-sq-ft warehouse in Los Angeles and a new 46,000-sq-ft addition to its Clifton, N. J. warehouse.

The Carboly Department of GE is also expanding facilities and will open its new magnet plant in Edmore, Mich. It will employ about 450 persons. Pushbutton-controlled operations are spread over nearly 2 acres of floor space and use about 1½ miles of conveying systems to produce approximately 2,200 types of magnets.

### Engineers Advance At Consolidated

TWO PROMOTIONS in the engineering and transducer divisions of Consolidated Engineering were announced by James R. Bradburn, vice-president in charge-of-engineering.

Walter B. Claus, who has served as chief mechanical engineer of the Pasadena firm since 1949, has been named director of manufacturing of the transducer division. He will also act as assistant head of the transducer division, where galvanometers and transducers for Consolidated's dynamic measuring and recording systems are produced.

Succeeding Claus as the company's new chief mechanical engineer is Gerald S. Perkins, who has been associated with the company as assistant chief mechanical engineer since January, 1953. He was formerly both a project and research engineer at Paramount Pictures.

### MIT Appoints Reintjes

JOHN F. REINTJES, associate professor of electrical engineering at MIT, has been named director of the Servomechanisms Lab of the department of electrical engineering, succeeding William M. Pease who

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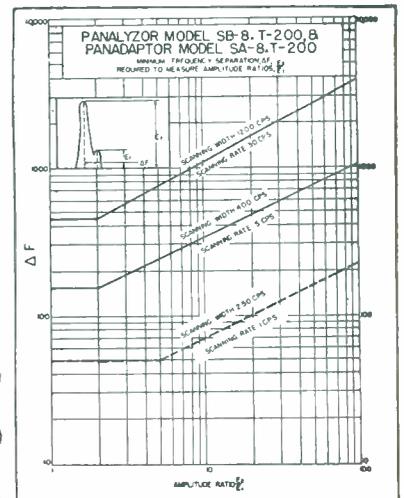
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GET ALL THESE NYLON ADVANTAGES:

- unusual toughness • good bearing qualities
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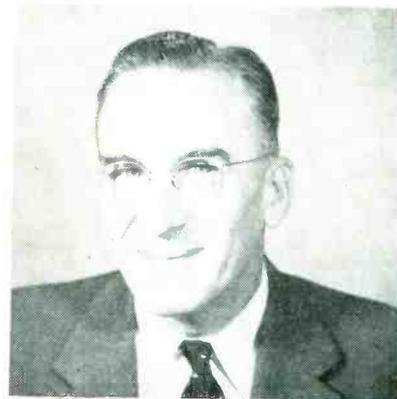
151 Beechwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Phone: New Rochelle 3-8600

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resigned to begin a career in industry.

Following a two-year term on the staff of the MIT Radar School, he served as an engineer with GE. In 1947 he was named assistant professor of electrical engineering at MIT, where he has had charge of the educational subjects in the field of radar and contributed to research in the Research Laboratory of Electronics and Project Lincoln.

## Gates Names Colvin Engineering Director



Jack Colvin

JACK COLVIN has been appointed director of engineering of the Gates Radio Co., according to an announcement by P. S. Gates, president. Prior to joining Gates, Colvin was chief engineer and plant manager of the Commercial Radio Co. of New York, chief audio engineer for the American Broadcasting Co. and systems engineer for RCA.

## Tel-O-Tube Names Chief Engineer

KENNETH R. HESSE has been appointed chief engineer of the Tel-O-Tube Corp. of America. He has been with the company since 1949. Previously he was employed as a metallurgist-spectroscopist at DuMont.

## Onondaga Pottery Expands Electronics

AN ELECTRONICS division for commercial production of ceramic capacitors and printed resistor-capacitor circuits has been formed by the Onondaga Pottery Co. of Syracuse, N. Y. Operations are being con-

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**MODELS AVAILABLE:**  
FS-C-171-A  
900 to 1200 MCS.  
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1200 to 1600 MCS.  
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**COMPLETE, PORTABLE INSTRUMENTS** — Designed for both laboratory and field work, these precision meters are supplied complete with microammeter, sensitivity control and calibration charts. All are mounted in a hardwood carrying case with removable lid.

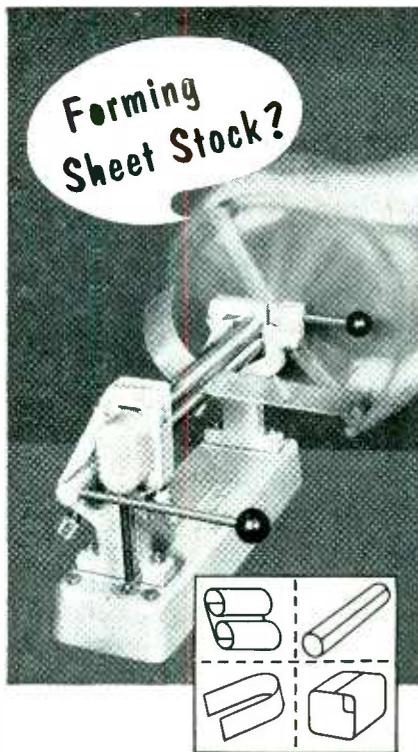
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- **ACCURACY** — Better than .05% from 20°F to 120°F.
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- **INDICATOR** — 50 MICRO-AMMETER
- **INPUT** — 50 ohm Type N connector
- **EXTERNAL DC OUTPUT** — Pin jacks
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ELECTRONICS — December, 1953

ducted in a separate building of 50,000 sq ft with installed facilities valued in excess of \$200,000. When in full operation, the division will employ several hundred persons.

Executives in the division are: James S. Pass, director; Paul L. Christensen, sales; Charles A. Shaw, engineering and development; Flemmon P. Hall, research and Gordon B. Smith, production.

### Ohmite Moves To New Plant

OHMITE MANUFACTURING CO. of Chicago, Ill. has moved its offices to a new plant in Skokie, Ill. The new facility, completely air conditioned, has a floor area of 128,000 sq ft, permitting increased production of the firm's resistance products. Some products will continue to be manufactured at the Chicago plant.

### Standard Coil Forms Research Division

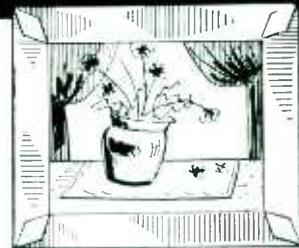
STANDARD COIL PRODUCTS has separated its research and development facilities from production operations and set them up in a new division to be known as the Thias Research Division of Standard Coil. Glen E. Swanson, president of the firm, stated that construction will begin shortly on a new building which will house the plant's research staff of 250 engineers, physicists, draftsmen and other technical personnel. Construction of the new plant, which will be located near the firm's Los Angeles plant, is scheduled for completion early this December.

Edwin Thias, vice-president in charge of engineering, will head up the division which will be concerned exclusively with research in uhf, sound, color tv and other phases of advanced communications and electronics.

### Minault Appointed Chief Engineer

S. SYDNEY MINAULT has been named chief engineer of National Research Corp., according to an announcement by H. C. Weingartner, vice-

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Thousands of paintings have been put on canvas, but only the select few have the lasting quality of great art.

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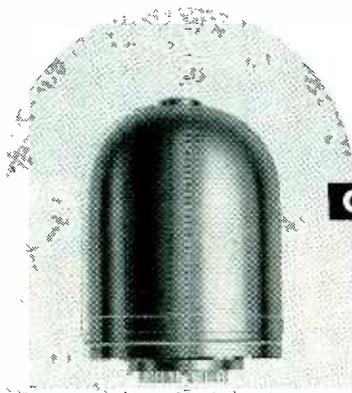
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# KEARFOTT COMPONENTS

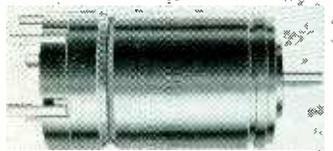
— essential for modern controls



(shown 1/4 size)

## GYROS

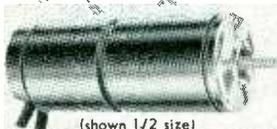
Vertical, Free and Rate Gyros provide the utmost in performance under extreme environmental and operational conditions. Hermetically sealed in dry, inert gas, these Gyros are characterized by compactness, vertical accuracy and low drift rates. They are accepted as the standard in airborne radar, camera stabilization and missile guidance applications.



(shown 3/4 size)

## SYNCHROS

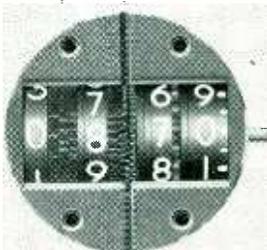
For use as transmitters, control transformers, repeaters, resolvers and differentials. Synchros with maximum diameter of 1 1/16", available from production, with maximum error of seven minutes of arc. Unique design eliminates rotor to stator eccentricity errors and provides dependable service under extreme environmental conditions.



(shown 1/2 size)

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(shown full size)

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president and general manager of the equipment division.

Minault has previously served as production manager and later vice-president and general manager of Tracerlab; chief product engineer, camera plant manager and later chief engineer of Anasco; methods supervisor and later manufacturing engineering superintendent of Sperry Gyroscope Co.

## Pyramid Electric Expands Plant

A NEW plant in Gastonia, North Carolina, is being readied for occupancy by the Pyramid Electric Co. of North Bergen, N. J. It is currently being fitted with equipment, and manufacturing operations are expected to begin in its 160,000 sq ft of floor space around Jan. 1. Ultimately, nearly 1,000 persons will be employed at the Gastonia plant.

Paper capacitors as well as motor-starting and ceramic capacitors will be manufactured at the plant.

## Morrison Heads Sprague Research Section

WILBUR A. LAZIER, vice-president and technical director of Sprague Electric, announced the appointment of Adair Morrison as head of the research section of the company's research and engineering department. In his new position, Dr. Morrison will be in charge of investigations of fundamental sciences related to the electrical component technology.

He comes to the company from the Arthur D. Little organization and is a research physicist and former laboratory director. He was long associated with the National Research Council of Canada, representing the physics section at the International Radiology Conference in 1950.

## Stromberg Acquires Southern Electric

STROMBERG-CARLSON has acquired by exchange of stock, all assets, patents, license rights and goodwill of Southern Electric & Transmission Co. of Dallas, Texas. The company, which becomes a division of Stromberg, manufactures wire carrier electronic equipment for the in-

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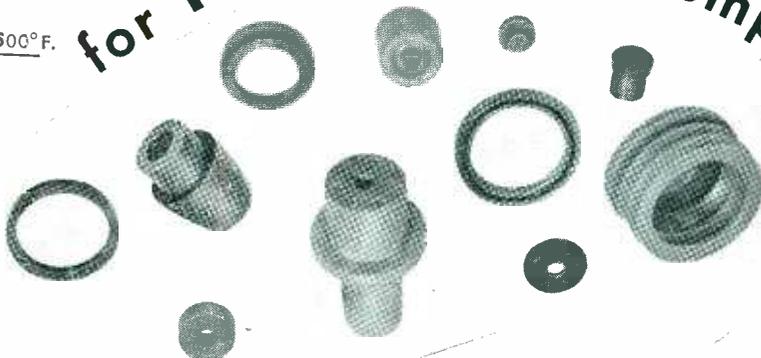
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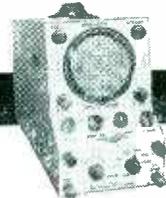
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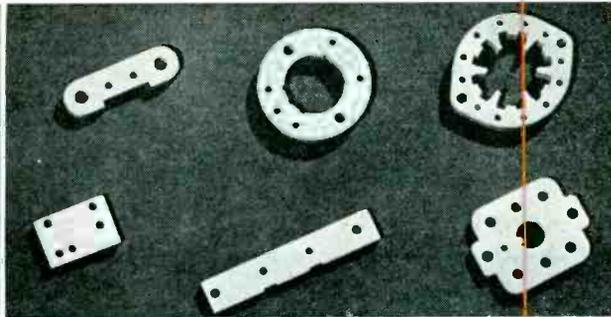
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dependent telephone industry and for gas and oil pipe line systems. For the present, Southern will continue to operate in Dallas.

### Graham Named V-P Of IEC

VIRGIL M. GRAHAM has been elected a vice-president and member of the executive committee of the U. S. National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) according to the American Standards Association, the American parent body. The IEC is the

Graham is director of technical relations of Sylvania Electric and has been active in standardization work in the radio and electronics field for nearly 30 years. He is presently chairman of the communications and electronics section on electrical standards of the JETEC and associate director of the RETMA engineering department.

### Burroughs Names Hilary Moss

HILARY MOSS has joined the staff of the research center of Burroughs Corp. as manager of the tubes and circuits department. Dr. Moss was formerly chief engineer of Electronic Tubes of England.

### Waldom Starts New Plant



New Waldom plant

CONSTRUCTION has begun on a new plant for Waldom Electronics of Chicago, according to Jay Greengard, executive vice-president and general manager of the firm. Centered on a 34,000-sq-ft plot with railroad siding facilities and parking accommodations, the new facil-

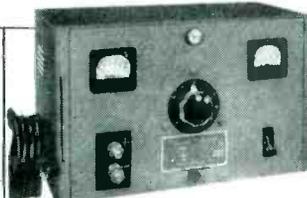
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**ELECTRONICS — December, 1953**

**PLANTS AND PEOPLE**

(continued)

ity will double Waldom's production capacity, Greengard said. Cost of the new plant and equipment is estimated at \$250,000. The firm's complete line of products now numbers more than 2,000 items of electronic components and products.

**Monroe Research Plans Move**

THE MONROBOT CORP., wholly-owned research and development subsidiary of the Monroe Calculating Machine Co., of Orange, N. J. will occupy 6,000 sq ft of the parent company's new 100,000-sq-ft plant in Morris Plains, N. J. The space, to be known as Monrobot Laboratories, will be devoted to development of electronic calculating machines.

**Kaye-Halbert Acquires Pacific Instrument**

KAYE-HALBERT has completed plans to absorb all facilities of Pacific Instrument and Control Co., maker of servo-instruments and other precision devices, according to Harry Kaye, president. The merger will represent combined assets of some \$2 million dollars in equipment, plant, patents and material. Orders on file for the next year total 12 million for the combined operations.

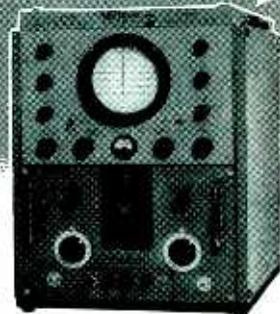
**National Union Names Tube Chief**

KENNETH C. MEINKEN, vice-president of sales of National Union Radio Corp., announced the appointment of Edward J. Davenport as chief of the cathode-ray tube commercial engineering division of the company. He will have full responsibility for commercial engineering, quality, measurements, sales engineering and liaison.

**Syntronic Enlarges Plant Area**

A NEW addition which doubles existing plant area has been completed by Syntronic Instruments of Addison, Ill. The added space is being used for manufacturing tv yokes and for expanding production facilities on the firm's line of components for laboratory, military and special-purpose cathode-ray tube applications.

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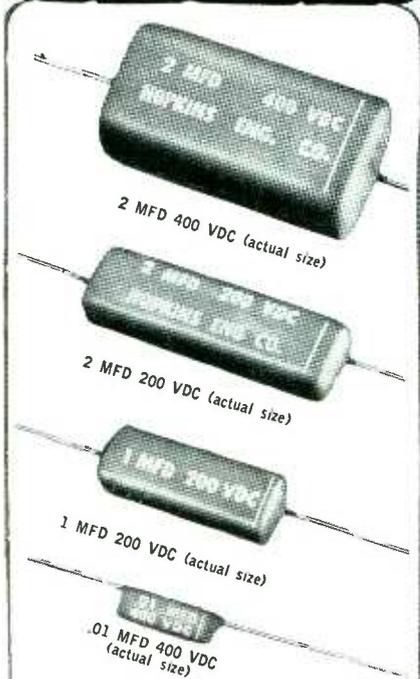
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**NEW BOOKS**

**Einführung in Die Theorie  
Der Hochfrequenz-Bandfilter**

BY VON RICHARD FELDTKELLER, DR. RER. NAT., Professor und Direktor des Instituts für Nachrichtentechnik an der Technischer Hochschule Stuttgart; 4th Edition of "Der Rundfunk-Siebschaltungen" with 110 figures, and 198 pages; Stuttgart, S. Hirzel Verlag, 1953.

THIS BOOK, which was originally published in 1939, now appears with a new title in an improved and more usable form. The subject of the book, which the title does not make obvious to American readers, is, actually, interstage networks. The frequency interval to which the discussion is particularly directed might be considered to lie between 10 kc and 10 mc, although its boundaries are not definite.

The building-block, about which the analysis is constructed, is the parallel coil and capacitor circuit, which as the author points out offers in its capacitance a means of absorbing the inevitable strays between grid and ground, or plate and ground. The general plan of the book is logical and simple so that the leisurely and carefully developed subject is readily understood and appreciated. An important characteristic of the treatment is the specific numerical example which follows each division of the text and exhibits for the reader both numerical magnitudes and computational procedures.

If the reader has good competence in German, the book, which has been prepared on quite a simple foundation, should offer little difficulty. There is only needed a good knowledge of algebra, the ability to express complex numbers in rectangular and polar form and make Argand diagrams, a little familiarity with trigonometry and an understanding of basic alternating-current circuit theory.

Seven introductory pages preface the book's nine chapters. The first chapter in itself is also introductory, since it discusses dissipation in circuit elements. This is quite a satisfactory beginning because in the circuits of the text dis-

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4780 5873 6700 7573 7950	2140 3680 6550 7306 8430
4845 5875 6706 7575 7973	2145 3720 6573 7325 8450
4830 5880 6725 7600 7975	2305 3735 6575 7340 8460
5030 5900 6740 7606 8206	2320 3760 6600 7350 8475
5205 5906 6750 7610 8225	2390 3800 6606 7375 8483
5235 5925 6773 7625 8240	2415 3840 6625 7400 8500
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5300 5950 6800 7641 8273	2442 3995 6650 7440 8550
5305 5973 6806 7650 8275	2460 6000 7000 8000 8575
5333 5975 6825 7673 8300	2532 6025 7006 8006 8583
5385 6225 6840 7675 8306	2545 6050 7025 8025 8600
5485 6240 6850 7700 8325	2557 6073 7040 8040 8625
5500 6250 6873 7706 8630	2605 6075 7050 8050 8650
5575 6255 6875 7750 8683	2735 6100 7073 8073 8700
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376 397 419 483 504 526 444 464 6497	2082 2390 3237
377 398 420 484 505 527 445 465 6522	2105 2415 3250
379 401 422 485 506 529 446 466 6547	2125 2435 3222
380 402 423 486 507 530 447 468 6610	2131 2442 3510
381 403 424 487 508 531 448 469 6650	2145 2532 3529
383 404 425 488 509 533 450 470 7380	2155 2545 3550
384 405 426 490 511 534 451 472 7390	2220 2557 3570
385 406 427 491 512 536 452 473 7480	2258 2660 3580
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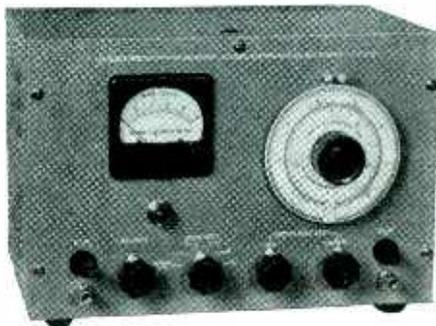


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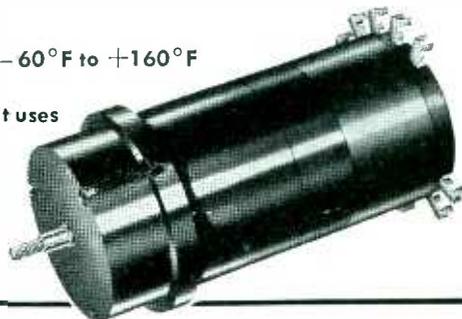
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sipation is crucial to transmission characteristics, a fact which amateur designers often tend to neglect.

The second chapter introduces the single stage amplifier, where the output voltage of the plate circuit is developed across an antiresonant circuit. This is well done, and the first of the generalized definitions, which are to be used in later analysis, are introduced here. Chapter III expands this treatment to two cascaded amplifier stages, each with an antiresonant circuit between plate and ground. Further definitions for stagger tuning, band ripple, cutoff frequencies and other transmission properties are stated.

Chapter IV covers what might be described as four-terminal interstages. That is, the plate of one stage is coupled to the grid of the next stage by means of a  $\pi$ . The shunt elements of this  $\pi$  are antiresonant circuits. The series element may be a coil, or capacitor, or even the inductive coupling between the two shunt coils. The generalization and discussion of the circuit properties for these various cases integrate the performance pattern of this type of circuit.

The fifth chapter is perhaps the most important in the book, for within its fifty-seven pages the relation between the input and output voltages of an amplifier are developed in polynomial form as functions of a generalized complex frequency. The design problem consists in determining the values of complex frequency which characterize the zeros and poles of these polynomials. These polynomials as the author uses them are expressed in Tschebycheff functions, which are coming into more general use in many network problems. This treatment appears to be simple enough for ready understanding, and at the same time full enough for application to interstage design, or even other circuit problems. The development is carried right up to the specification of a Tschebycheff amplifier.

The remaining four chapters, which occupy together some thirty-eight pages, utilize the Tschebycheff polynomials for the analysis of interstage couplings of both the four-terminal and two-terminal

type. The final topic is variable bandwidth at a fixed frequency.

There are three pages of bibliography with sixty references to periodical literature and five references to books. Fifteen of the periodical and two of the book citations are English or American. However, there is no mention of the important work of H. W. Bode ("Network Analysis and Feedback Amplifier Design," Van Nostrand, 1945) and H. A. Wheeler (*Proc. I.R.E.*, July, 1939). The book does not have an index, but the table of contents is quite complete.—B. A. KINGSBURY, *Bell Telephone Laboratories, Incorporated.*

### Circuit Theory of Electron Devices

By E. MILTON BOONE, *Ohio State University. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1953, 483 pages, \$8.50.*

DESIGNED to provide material for a first course in electronic circuits for college and university students enrolled in electrical engineering and engineering physics curricula, the book is based on course material used at Ohio State University for the past ten years. The subject matter is comprehensive and well presented.

The material is divided into 12 sections with the chapter on a-f voltage amplifiers receiving by far the heaviest weight. Of particular interest is the final chapter on transistor circuit theory. The principles of semiconductor devices are discussed in a simple and understandable fashion with a minimum of physics. Circuit applications of both the point-contact and junction types are described in some detail.

The first chapter, on diodes, triodes and their equivalent circuits, contains an interesting discussion of four-pole theory as applied to vacuum-tube equivalent circuits.

Other chapters describe tetrodes and pentodes, a-f power amplifiers, gas tubes, single-phase and poly-phase rectifiers, r-f amplifiers, oscillators and modulation and demodulation.

Although primary emphasis is on communications applications of electron devices, material is included on subjects such as motor-control circuits, d-c amplifiers, and

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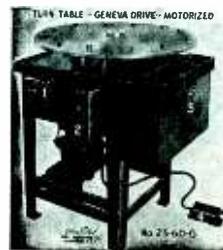
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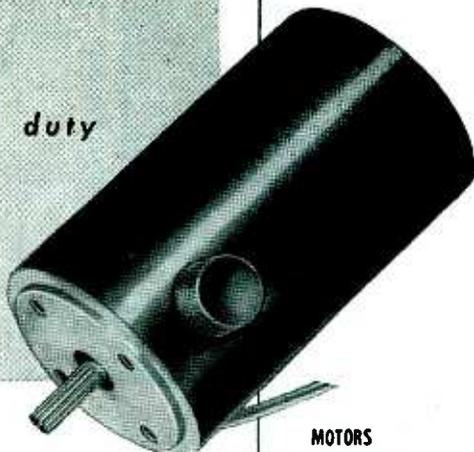
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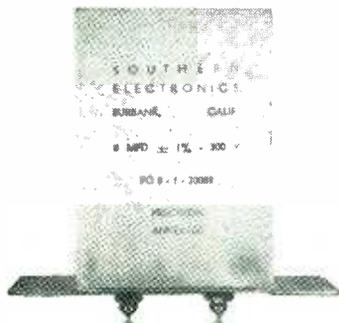


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the free-running multivibrators. The book might, however, have been made even more valuable had its scope been broadened to include counting circuits and other pulse-type circuitry currently finding widespread use in modern electronic equipment.

The author cites mathematics through differential and integral calculus, sophomore physics and one year of a-c circuit theory as prerequisite to a course using this book. The material covered seems indeed to be within the capabilities of a student possessing these prerequisites. The number and type of problems given likewise seem adequate for a two-semester course. The book is well-indexed for a textbook.—J. C.

### Introduction to Electron Microscopy

By CECIL E. HALL. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1953, 451 pages, \$9.00.

DR. HALL'S BOOK on electron microscopy is an excellent addition to a rapidly growing library on the subject. In content it is rather conventional, working through fundamental physical principles to basic electron optics, electrostatic and magnetic lenses, lens aberrations, electron microscopes, the composition and interpretation of the image, the principles and methods of specimen preparations and concluding with some examples of the application of the electron microscope in research. However, it differs considerably from many of its predecessors in that it rarely leads the reader astray. It is refreshing to find a book in which senseless ritual is recognized for what it is, particularly with regard to the manipulation of the instrument and the preparation of specimens. It is just the well balanced and very useful practical exposition that one would expect of a worker who has been an acknowledged leader in his field for many years. Certainly few electron microscopists in this country or elsewhere are qualified to ignore this book.

The above praise does not mean that the book is entirely without faults. In contrast to the lucid and logical exposition of the principles



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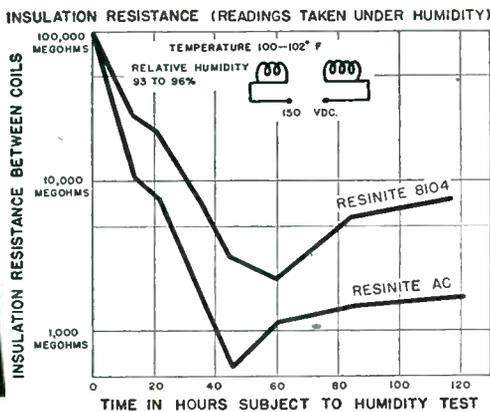
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ELECTRONICS — December, 1953

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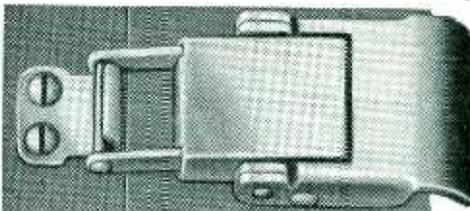
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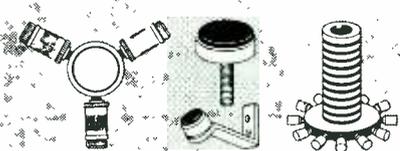
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### NEW BOOKS

of electron microscopy, the first chapter on elementary physics is very fuzzy and quite often wrong. It is regrettable that the author did not have this part checked by one of the several masters of elementary exposition of the quantum theory.

This reviewer is in complete agreement with the author's decision to give only a few examples of the application of the electron microscope. However, he does feel that choosing a more representative set of examples, particularly in the field of biology, would have improved the book and aroused the interest of a much broader group of readers. For instance, examples from the fields of bacteriology, from the study of animal viruses and from the study of fine scale anatomy could have replaced the last three examples, which, while excellent in themselves, are really only slightly different aspects of the same problem and do not illustrate any particularly different uses of the electron microscope.

All of the electron micrographs presented in the book are technically excellent. The quality of the half-tone reproductions is satisfactory but somewhat variable and certainly not as good as in some other publications.

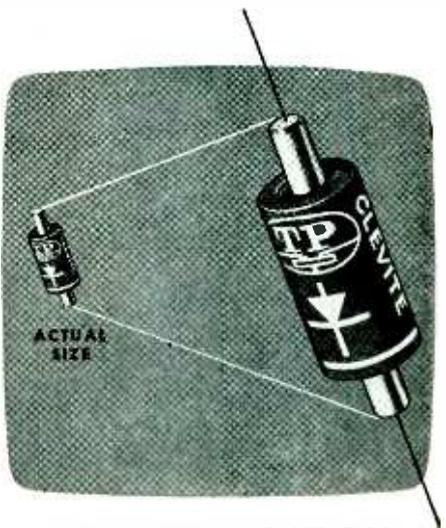
These defects detract very little from the value of the book as a manual on electron microscopy. It is the opinion of the reviewer that Dr. Hall has made a major contribution to the cause of the intelligent use of electron microscopy and that the book should be heartily recommended to all who have a serious interest in the subject.—**JAMES HILLIER, Falls Church, Va.**

### Data and Circuits of Radio Receiver and Amplifier Valves (Second Supplement)

*Book IIIa of Electronic Valve Series Published by Philips Technical Library (1952). Distributed in USA by Elsevier Press, Inc., 482 Lovett Blvd., Houston 6, Texas, 487 pages, \$6.25.*

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December, 1953 — ELECTRONICS

able information on its electron tubes and their application.

In this volume, Philips has assembled in convenient form a great deal of information on thirty-six types of receiving tubes introduced in the period from 1945 to 1950. Each type is pictured and discussed, and considerable technical data and many characteristic curves are given.

In addition to the data on the individual tube types, the book includes circuit information for the construction of seventeen radio receivers using the various types. Each receiver is treated at length, and a description of the functioning of the various stages, lists of component parts, tabulated values of measured voltages and currents, and performance curves on the completed sets are given.

The types covered in this book are principally tubes of the Rim-lock series, which are button-stem glass tubes about the same size as the American nine-pin noval miniature (22 mm in diameter), but having a metal rim cemented on the stem end that locks into the socket. Several seven-pin miniature and noval types are also included. The types shown do not have exact American counterparts, but in general the characteristics do not differ much from American types. An interesting exception is the EQ80 enneode, a seven-grid noval type for use as a limiter-discriminator for high-quality f-m set performance.

The book is well printed and the characteristic curves are easy to read. The technical nomenclature is British rather than American, but should present no difficulty for the experienced engineer.—T. J. HENRY, *Tube Department, Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, New Jersey.*

**THUMBNAIL REVIEWS**

**Timing Engineering** By Myrten G. Saake, Ribble Engineering Co., 74-80 Montgomery St., Jersey City 2, N. J., 243 pages, 1953, \$5.00. Very largely a description of synchronous-motor-driven timers of all kinds with circuits, descriptions and illustrations. Virtually nothing about electronic timers except "they have been used for spot

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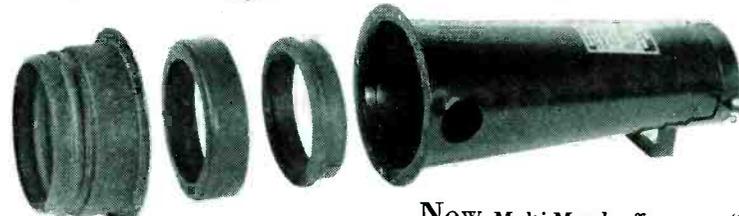
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**Be Your Own Television Repairman.** By William Prior, Jr. Greenberg, 201 East 57 St., New York 22, N. Y., 1953, \$1.00. Pages unnumbered. Tells how to detect and fix the two major causes of TV troubles—bad tubes and antenna ailments. Eight pages of text, two of typical patterns and many pages of tube-layout diagrams of typical TV receivers.

**Opportunities in Electrical Engineering.** By S. Paul Shackleton. Vocational Guidance Manuals, Inc., 45 West 45 St., New York 36, N. Y., 128 pages, 1953, \$1.00. Fair and useful summary, dealing not only with the opportunities but with the requirements and responsibilities. Recommended reading for any young man contemplating a career in electronics or other phase of electrical engineering.

**Dielectric Constant and Dissipation Factor, Glasses, 1—300 kc.** By G. F. Stockdale. University of Illinois, Urbana, 27 pages, 1953, 30¢. Study of glasses of various soda-potassia-silica content.

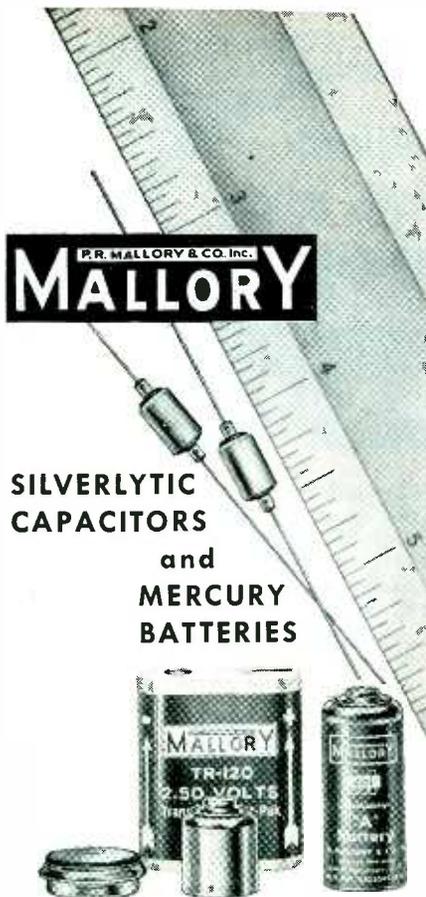
**Linear Scale Non-logarithmic Slide Rules.** By Morris L. Groder. G & G Corp., 2003 East 12 St., Brooklyn 29, N. Y., 64 pages, 1952, \$2.98. Interesting and instructive book on how to construct and use linear-scale rules for all conventional manipulations ordinarily carried out on log rules. For all engineers.

**Handbook of Noise Measurement.** By A.P.G. Peterson and Leo L. Beranek. General Radio Co., Cambridge 39, Mass., 102 pages plus catalog and tables, 1953, \$1.00. A manual on measuring industrial noise based on the GR sound-measuring system but having much material of broad interest on the subject. Chapters on applications for the system, methods of measurement, mechanism of hearing, noise source characteristics and noise control, etc.

**Wheeler Monographs Vol. 1.** By Harold Wheeler and Associates. Wheeler Laboratories, Great Neck, N. Y., 1953, \$5.00. A large and basic book containing eleven monographs on various subjects such as transmission line theory and use, slide rule operation for radio problems, powdered iron at radio frequencies, super-regenerative receivers, efficiency of linear networks and frequency changers, etc. Rather mathematical, but highly practical.

**Tube Picture Book.** Commercial Engineering, RCA Tube Department, Harrison, N. J., 16 pages, \$0.25. For schools, an educational booklet of photos, cutaway drawings and exploded views showing structural details of triodes, thyratrons, camera tubes, etc.

**Selenium Rectifier Replacement Guide.** Sarkes Tarzian, Inc., Bloomington, Ind., 12 pages, 1953, \$0.25. Rectifiers for radios and TV sets by manufacturer and model. For servicemen.



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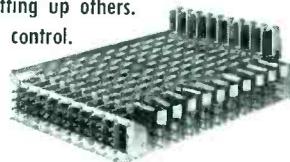
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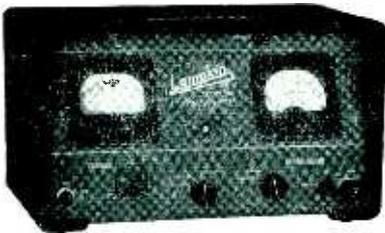
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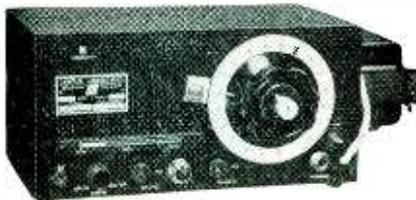
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# BACKTALK

## Antennas

DEAR SIRS:

I WAS particularly intrigued by John D. Kraus' review of the H. Lottrup Knudsen book, "Antenna Systems With Complete Or Partial Rotational Symmetry" (Oct. 1953, p 444);—and alas, not reading Danish, nor possessed of Kraus's authority on antenna matters, my inquisitiveness shall not increase further, even helical-wise.

However, it does bring to mind a rather spectacular experiment which I encountered in Europe during the war. While chief engineer of Radio Luxembourg (147 kw on 232 ke), for the OWI-PWD/-SHAEF group, I found that the normal antenna system of this long-wave station had been modified in an attempt to provide a rotational directional parameter, covering 360 degrees.

The normal antenna system employed consisted of, essentially, a vertical radiator, with a top hat. Three towers 590 ft. high supported a spider web array as the top loading, and the vertical elements consisted of three down leads, suitably coupled to an open-wire transmission line. Adjacent to this, two auxiliary towers, also of 590-ft. height and similarly guyed, supported an array of dipoles (whose nature defied my then-current knowledge of antennas), fed by an equally-complex system of down-leads. The whole was fed from the normal by switchable open-wire transmission line and an elaborate phasing network of truly gigantic proportions (considering the power and frequency), located in the attic of the Radio Luxembourg transmitter building.

M. Ferd Scholtes, then the Luxembourg chief for the station, told me that neither the designer, nor the German group who operated the station while it was in their hands, could make the thing perform as its theoretical restrictions indicated.

However, it was a nice idea; and it would seem that Prof. Knudsen might have been the one to make it

## SPECIAL DEFLECTION YOKES

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work! I was instrumental in removing the offending thing during the war, since it absorbed considerable power and restricted our radiation toward Northern Germany.

DON V. R. DRENNER,  
*Engineer, KGGF  
 Coffeyville, Kansas*

**SARAH Lost Weight**

DEAR SIRs:

WE WERE most interested to read your story on SARAH in the *Industry Report* section of your August issue. We appreciate your interest in this project.

However, our engineering staff has had hot and cold flashes ever since they read the equipment weighs "31 pounds". The downed fliers would indeed be in a sad situation if they were carrying anything of that weight. Obviously, it appears that what you intended as 3½ pounds was translated by the gremlins on the linotype as 31 pounds.

I would appreciate it very much if you could arrange to print a clarification of this fact, since of course, as you can see, weight is a vital factor in this project.

RUSSELL NEWCOMB  
*Simmonds Aerocessories Inc.  
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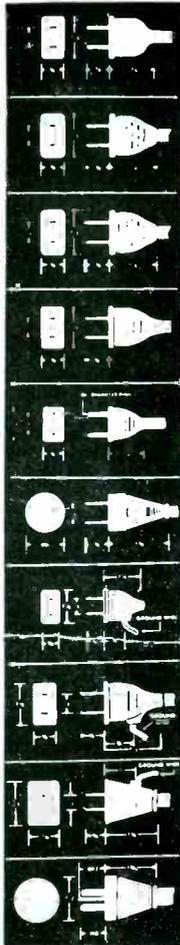
**Citizenship**

DEAR SIRs:

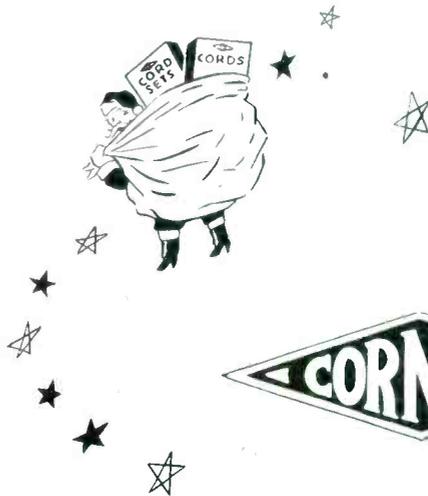
IN THE COURSE of studying and enjoying your wonderful journal (July 1953) I have once more come across the remarkable statistics concerning supply and demand of electronics engineers in the United States.

For an engineer who watches the amazing scene of technical progress and initiative in the States, it is indeed tantalizing to see so many fascinating jobs going begging for want of occupants.

Naively I have written to a couple of firms advertising for engineers—only to obtain replies that they are very pleased to hear from me, but that unfortunately they work on Service contracts and



*Christmas  
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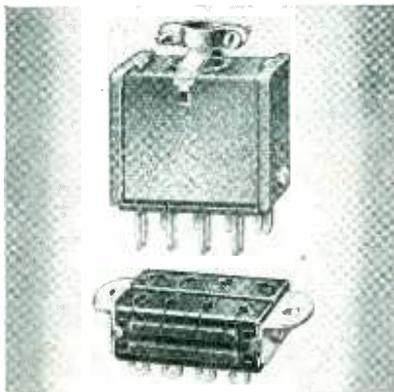
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are therefore not in a position to employ noncitizens.

I am a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering—a four-year course at the University of Melbourne, which I understand is higher than a first degree from U.S. universities. I also have an Arts degree, mostly in mathematics. I have five years experience in research and development work in telecommunications and a year of administrative experience. I am not a brilliant engineer—but I have a good deal of common sense.

I want nothing more at the moment than to see and work in the American electronics industry. Do you think there are any companies that do not work on classified work?

H. BARBER,  
Department of Defence Production  
Melbourne, Australia.

(Editor's Note: Many letters similar to the one printed above are received at this office. We would be interested in hearing from employers who have been successful in importing foreign engineers to help meet current needs.)

### Tech Writer's Lament

PERHAPS you can use the enclosed outpouring of self pity. Actually it's not a bad business.

DEAR SIRs:

Tech Writers are a sorry breed  
They worketh in a morass twixt the  
Arts and Sciences and brother to  
neither  
They striveth mightily to reveal the  
workings of engineering magic to  
the multitudes  
They are scoffed at by Engineering,  
deplored by Management and a  
thorn in the side of Sales  
They labor long to pen a logical dis-  
course from a mass of hazy data,  
preliminary drawings and develop-  
ment models never quite complete  
They weave from such nebulous facts  
a script that an Engineer gleefully  
tears to shred with the barbs of  
second guesses  
They must rewrite and revise and cor-  
rect until there cometh the glorious  
day of final approval  
They spendeth more endless hours of  
marking photos, checking drawing,  
correcting proofs and planning lay-  
out  
They struggle on until out of all this  
travail a book is brought forth  
They enjoyeth not the fruit of their  
labor for the good is forgotten and  
the bad lingers on to taunt them  
They are, verily, a sorry lot, unloved,  
unhonored and unsung.

M. R. McCABE  
Philadelphia, Penna.

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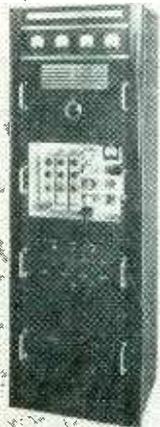
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December, 1953 — ELECTRONICS

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Company .....  
Address .....  
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Send NEW ADVERTISEMENTS to N. Y. Office, 330 W. 42 St., N. Y. 36, for the January issue closing Dec. 2nd. The publisher cannot accept advertising in the Searchlight Section, which lists the names of the manufacturers of resistors, capacitors, rheostats, and potentiometers or other names designed to describe such products.

## SENIOR ENGINEER

Graduate engineer to assume highly responsible position in long range development program. Strong background in Fire Control, Automatic Pilot or Guidance System design required. Salary is open. This position is available in an established medium-sized company located in Metropolitan Boston. Please submit full resume of education and experience in first reply. All replies acknowledged and held in strictest confidence.

P-9739, Electronics

330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.

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Whether native Californians or interested in locating here, you can't go wrong checking Beckman's few career positions now open. Our expansion of firm commercial business can assure you of a secure future.

Beckman is building on its financially stable foundation of 18 years of developing some of the world's finest scientific instruments. And we're taking these instruments out of the laboratory and applying them to automatizing industrial processes.

If the positions below fit your interest and abilities, communicate with our Technical Employment Manager.

PATENT ASSISTANT, B.S., E.E.  
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E.E., TEST ENGINEER

**BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS, Inc.**  
1001 El Centro, So. Pasadena 2, Calif.

REPLIES (Box No.): Address to office nearest you  
NEW YORK: 330 W. 42nd St. (36)  
CHICAGO: 520 N. Michigan Ave. (11)  
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### POSITIONS WANTED

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, graduate, Dipl.-Ing., Dr.-Ing., 13 years experienced in telecommunication, electronics, servo mechanisms, automatic electro-mechanical control equipment in the guided missile industry and university. Age: 40. Expert of high caliber. Languages: English, French, German, Spanish. Desire position in research, design or development. Presently employed. PW-9540, Electronics.

### SELLING OPPORTUNITY WANTED

ELECTRONIC LINES wanted by Manufacturers Agent experienced with engineering on govt. and civilian products contacting manufacturers and distributors in Mo., Kans., Iowa and Nebr. RA-9636, Electronics.

### TUTORING

PRIVATE TUTORING: Technical upgrading for technicians, engineering assistants, junior and operating engineers. New methods, simplified systems, fast arithmetic routines, economical cost. "Superior Procedures" Douglas Matthews, 72 Vendola Drive, San Rafael, Calif.

### REPRESENTATION AVAILABLE

Sales Engineer Electronics in Los Angeles contacting airplane industry, networks, government agencies desires additional electronic or allied products by reliable manufacturers. Will negotiate service, licensing, manufacturing aid agreements. Proven ability. Highest references. Available for interview in N.Y.C. till approx. mid-Dec.  
RA-9764, Electronics  
330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.

## IS THIS DOWN YOUR ALLEY ?

Were you once a college professor? Have you tried industrial research and now find that you would prefer to be back on a college campus? If so, here is a suggestion: The Research Foundation of Oklahoma A. and M. College needs a man with research experience in electronics. The Physics Department needs some teaching help. If you are interested in this kind of a combination deal, write to

**H. E. HARRINGTON**  
RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
OKLAHOMA A. AND M. COLLEGE  
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

describing your qualifications and experience and stating what salary would interest you.

## ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS

This established electronics manufacturer located in the heart of western New York requires men with design experience. Permanent positions available for senior and junior men with EE degree or equivalent experience.

ALSO TELEVISION AND RADIO DESIGN ENGINEERS

Fine cultural community in which to live with good schools, homes, and progressive associates. Please write to:

Chief Electronics Engineer  
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## WANTED

### INSTRUMENTATION SPECIALIST

To be in charge of electronic instrumentation in connection with research and development of liquid propellants. Permanent salaried position with expanding group in the research department of a major chemical company located in the northeast. Requirements include: 2 years of college plus 3 years of experience or equivalent. Experience with electronic circuitry, high frequency transient pressure measurement, and some knowledge of liquid propellants or chemistry desired. Send complete resume to

P-9565, Electronics

330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.

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At RCA, you'll find plenty of "future insurance" . . . and right now is the time to investigate RCA opportunities. Because RCA is now looking for experienced ELECTRONIC, COMPUTER, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, and COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS . . . PHYSICISTS . . . METALLURGISTS . . . PHYSICAL CHEMISTS . . . CERAMISTS . . . GLASS TECHNOLOGISTS. Whichever your specialty, there's a chance of a lifetime for a

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**ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT FIELD ENGINEERS**—Specialists for domestic and overseas assignment on military electronic communications and detection gear.

Personal interviews arranged in your city.

Please send a complete resume of your education and experience to:

**MR. JOHN R. WELD**

Employment Manager, Dept. 200L

Radio Corporation of America

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**RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA**

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- UHF SYSTEMS
- RADIO RECEIVERS
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All with the security and possibilities for advancement inherent in this type of work.

Chicago is foremost among cities in supplying unsurpassed educational and recreational facilities. Individuals with a technical educational background will have the opportunity of furthering their experience and education by working with qualified engineering personnel. Excellent opportunities exist in the Chicago area for further study and education including post-graduate work.

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## Admiral Corporation

3800 W. Cortland St.  
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Got more than your share? Like to have the freedom to use it, with commensurate recognition? Then, you've come to the right ad!

That is, if you're an electronic or mechanical engineer with practical experience in the electronic industry.

We need engineers with imagination. We're growing and going . . . you're just in time to go with us. You'll enjoy the job plus the advantage of pleasant living conditions in a large, modern city . . . without the disadvantage of big city pressure.

The man to contact is Arthur E. Harrison, Vice-President of Engineering. The time is now! You'll never regret it!

### wilcox

Aviation Communications and Navigation  
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## WANTED ENGINEER WITH EXPERIENCE IN VHF OR UHF

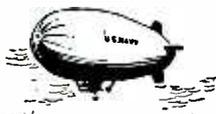
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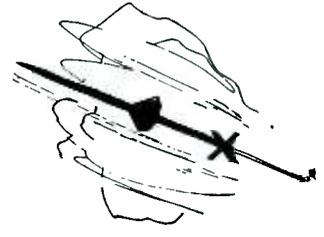
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Write stating qualifications.

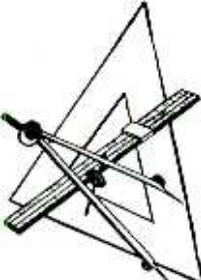
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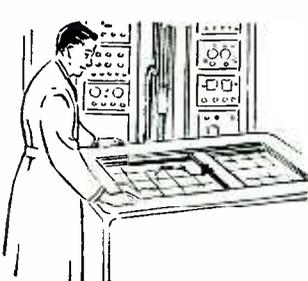


**DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT** engineering opportunities are available for capable and imaginative men and women in the field of airships, aircraft and aircraft components.

**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT** projects — missiles, electric and electronics systems, servomechanisms, new special devices, fiber resin laminates — all present an urgent need for engineers with fresh talent, aptitude and ambition.

**POSITIONS ARE OPEN** at several levels in various fields with salaries based on education, ability and experience.

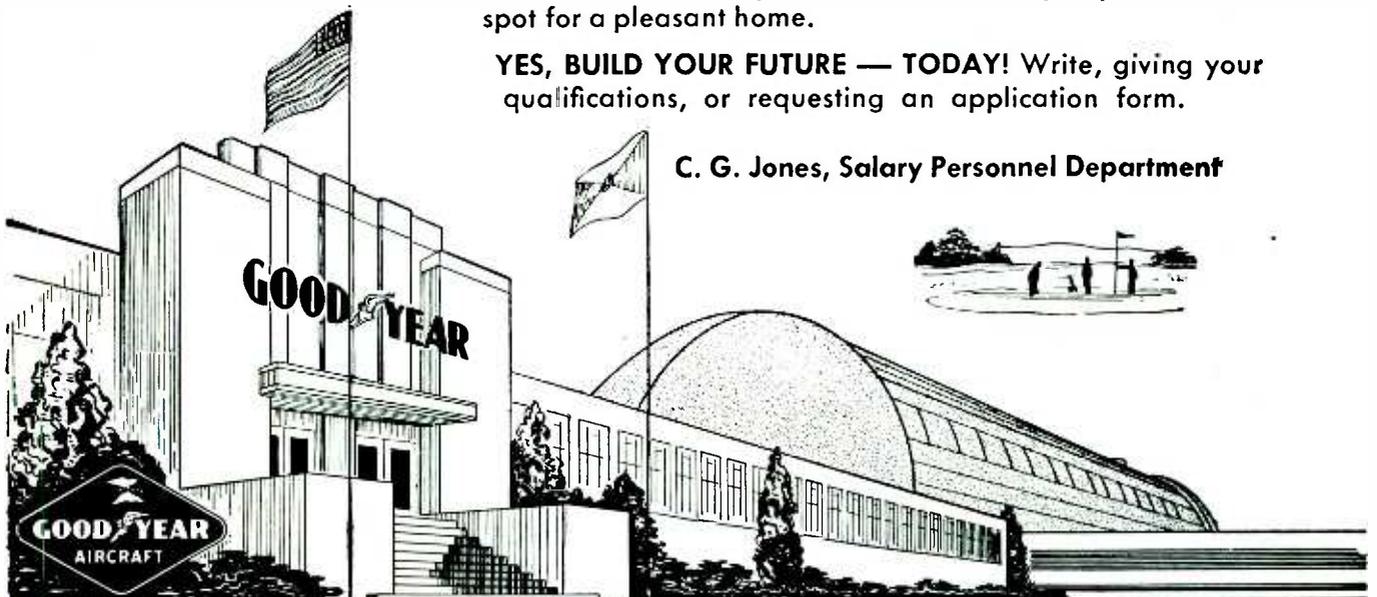
Physicists	Civil engineers
Mechanical engineers	Electrical engineers
Aeronautical engineers	Technical editors
Welding engineers	Technical illustrators



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**C. G. Jones, Salary Personnel Department**



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electrical engineers  
mechanical engineers  
mechanical designers

in the field of electronic computers and associated equipment for use in business machines.

Write, giving education and experience to Employment Manager.

Reply to Department A.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, Dayton 9, Ohio

## BOONTON RADIO CORPORATION HAS AN OPENING FOR A SENIOR DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER

Q-Meters, FM Signal Generators, and test instruments for commercial aircraft navigation systems are typical of the precision calibrated circuits which Boonton Radio Corporation produces. You will be expected to make significant development contributions in additional new fields, reflecting credit to yourself and to Boonton Radio. You will enjoy your association with a small, mature, respected charter member of the electronics industry which is preponderately concerned with commercial activity. We are located in the Lake Land Region of Northern New Jersey.

1. Minimum of 7 to 10 years' experience in radio development and design. Project administration desirable. 2. Good theoretical grasp, but capable of rapidly developing practical methods of implementing theory. 3. Initiative, ingenuity, and thoroughness at a high professional level are essential.

Reply to: Manager of Development Engineering  
Boonton Radio Corporation, Boonton, N.J.

### ELECTRONIC SALES ENGINEERS

For West Coast and midwest territories to contact current and potential customers on a line of special-purpose electronic equipment. Please send detailed resume of training experience and salary desired to office of technical placement.

THOMPSON PRODUCTS, INC.  
6402 Cedar Ave. Cleveland 3, Ohio

### Electronics Engineer

To participate in magnetic resonance research. Capable of independent electronic investigation and design.

University of Chicago Research Institutes  
5640 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois  
Attention: Professor Clyde A. Hutchison, Jr.

## ENGINEERS WHO WANT

to start on an  
interesting and  
rewarding future

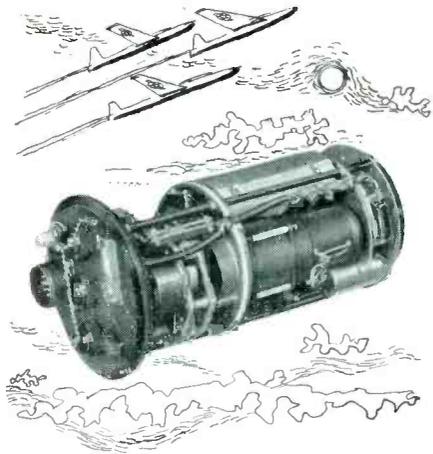
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While a degree in engineering is required, experience is not essential for all openings. This is also a vital opportunity for men to step right out of engineering school into a substantial, stable, New England company that offers interesting work, a good area in which to live, liberal fringe benefits.

Write, giving educational details, experience and salary prior to appointment to discuss the openings.

P-9824, Electronics

330 W. 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.



DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT  
ENGINEERS . . .

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The automatic altitude control above, engineered at Honeywell, holds aircraft at any desired altitude—from sea level to 50,000 feet.

You can work on such interesting automatic control projects—if you join Honeywell.

Right now we have an opening for an

### AERO DYNAMICIST

with experience in aircraft control and stability, fire control, guided missiles or autopilot development. And we need a

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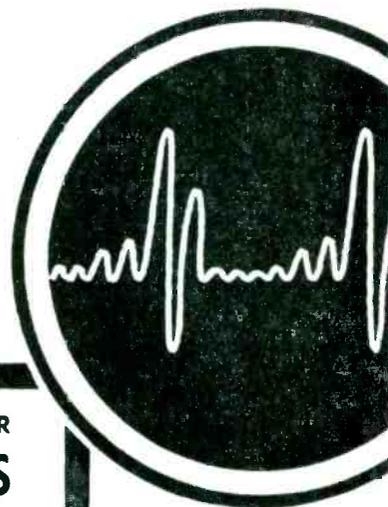
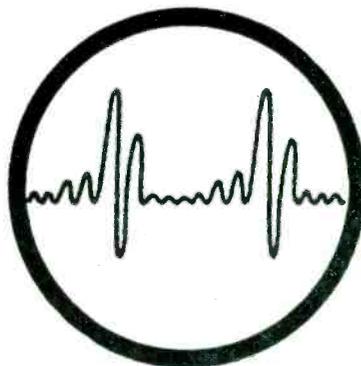
with experience in gyro instrumentation design and testing, precision gyro evaluation, or rate tables or circuits.

Write J. A. Johnson, Engineering Placement Director, Dept. EL-12-190, Honeywell, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota. Learn in detail how you can push ahead at Honeywell. Ask for our book, "Emphasis on Research."

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Mechanical Design	Aerodynamics
Structural Design	Thermodynamics
Structures	Operation Analysis
Weights	System Analysis

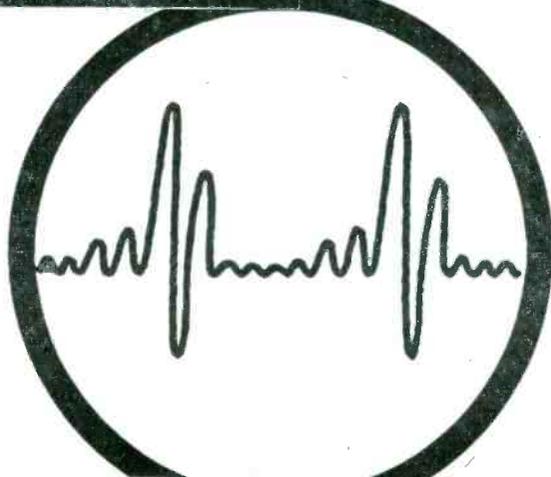
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EMPLOYMENT DIRECTOR

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Broad project variety in special receivers, transmitters & other devices. Advanced design techniques.

\* Figures show 20% U. S. activity in So. California

Relocation expenses—excellent working conditions—Central location. Scheduled reviews & advances. Fine insurance plan. Move should not disturb urgent military projects.

Send complete resume with income history & requirements to engineering employment mgr.

**Hoffman** LABORATORIES, Inc.

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(A Subsidiary of Hoffman Radio Corp.)

## Senior and Project Engineers

The Pacific Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation has openings for senior and project engineers offering excellent opportunities for growth with the corporation and the opportunity to live in Southern California. Positions are open at several levels.

Please Address Inquiries To

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ENGINEERING EMPLOYMENT MANAGER

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- MECHANICS •

Openings also exist for top level personnel in the following fields:

#### RADAR & PULSE SYSTEMS

(VHF-UHF Development Experience)

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Excellent Starting Salaries

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A Technical Turnover of Less

Than 1/6 the National Average

- A staff composed of a group of engineers and scientists eminently qualified in their respective fields, and with whom you would be proud to be associated.

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COOK RESEARCH LABORATORIES

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SYSTEMS  
RADAR  
SERVO  
COMPUTER

**BACKGROUND:** Responsible positions open for top level development and project engineers with practical and research experience in:

Advanced Electronic Circuits and Systems  
Microwave Radar  
Microwave Receivers and Transmitters



Requirements emphasize advanced analytical and/or management experience on highly complex electronic and electro-mechanical systems.

Kindly send resume and salary requirements to

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**Assignment**—you will assist in the installation, operation, and maintenance of our equipment at aircraft plants and Air Force bases. The work will include liaison between AC and the customer, training of customer personnel, analysis of problems, and recommendations for improvements. Many of these outstanding openings are one-year overseas assignments.

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## Bendix Aviation Corporation

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Top-flight men in advanced fields of electronic research, development and product engineering are needed for challenging work under ideal conditions in our new, modern plant.

You benefit at Bendix York from our location in the heart of a beautiful suburban area, from high wages, paid vacations and holidays . . . and excellent opportunities for advancement.

Openings at all levels.

Write, Wire or Phone  
 Department Y-1



**AVIATION CORPORATION  
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Phone: York 5521      York, Penna.

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**GUIDED MISSILES      RADAR      FIRE CONTROL  
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Suburban location adjacent to Washington, D. C.  
 Affords pleasant living conditions  
 Accessible to three Universities offering graduate training

Please address inquiries to

**Personnel Department  
 Silver Spring Laboratory**

**VITRO CORP. OF AMERICA**

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Desiring the challenge of interesting and diversified projects—  
 Wishing to work with congenial associates and modern equipment and facilities—  
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 Will find these in a career here at **GENERAL MOTORS.**

Positions now are open in **ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT** and **PRODUCT DESIGN.**

**COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILE RADIO**

**MILITARY RADIO, RADAR AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT**

**ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS**

**INTRICATE MECHANISMS** such as tuners, telemetering,  
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Inquiries invited from recent and prospective graduates as well as experienced men  
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Salary increases based on merit and initiative.

Vacations with pay, complete insurance and retirement programs.

Relocation expenses paid for those hired.

*All inquiries held in confidence and answered*—**WRITE** or **APPLY** to  
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## ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES WITH A GROWING ELECTRONICS FIRM

*Positions open for Senior and  
 Junior Engineers experienced in*

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**RADAR**

**TEST EQUIPMENT**

**TELEVISION**

*Attractive Living Conditions,  
 and  
 Pleasant Working Environment*

**WRITE TO:**

**CHIEF ENGINEER  
 HARVEY-WELLS ELECTRONICS, Inc.  
 NORTH STREET  
 SOUTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS**

## FIELD ENGINEERS

Pacific Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, needs electronic field engineers to  
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 job requires supervision of installation and maintenance, and instruction in the  
 operation of Bendix airborne radar at aircraft plants and Air Force Bases within  
 U. S. limits.

Positions are open at several levels, and inquiries are also invited from recent  
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Address inquiries to

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An engineer is needed to study cir-  
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 degree in electrical engineering, elec-  
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**TUNG-SOL ELECTRIC INC.  
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**Personnel Manager G.R. Division  
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We are looking for a man between  
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Industrial Research Laboratories  
Hilltop and Frederick Roads  
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# SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

One of the Most Comprehensive Assortments of  
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Ever Offered For Sale

## ELECTRONICS, INC.

92 Broad St. (Babson Park), Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
(10 miles from Boston)

Thursday, December 10, 1953 at 10:30 A. M.

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Only because Electronics, Inc. wishes to concentrate their efforts in other fields, are these materials being released. A partial list of some of the material being offered for sale is as follows:

---

Laboratory Quality Precision VOLTMETERS — AC & DC AMMETERS — communication TRANSMITTERS & RECEIVERS (Includes aircraft & ground supply types)—RADAR RECEIVERS, TRANSMITTERS, TRANSPONDERS—TEST OSCILLATORS—MARKER BEACON—AMPLIFIERS—POWER SUPPLIES—OSCILLOSCOPES — SYNCROSCOPES — TRANSCEIVERS—HIGH POT TESTERS—ROTO BRIDGES—INDICATORS—AUDIO OSCILLATORS—TUNERS—CRYSTAL CALIBRATORS—WAVEMETERS—ABSORPTION METERS—RADAR CALIBRATORS—RANGE CALIBRATORS—INTER PHONE AMPLIFIERS—CONTROL BOXES — PAN ADAPTORS — SPECTRUM ANALYZERS — GLIDE PATH RECEIVERS — TAPE RECORDERS — VIBRATOR POWER SUPPLIES — MODULATORS — PULSERS — PHASE SHIFTING UNITS—FIXED TUNED RECEIVERS—CRYSTAL TEST SETS—TIMING DEVICES — Many more pieces of high quality military type test equipment as well as test equipment made by GENERAL RADIO, BOONTON, MEASUREMENTS CORP., ETC.

### ALSO COMPONENTS AS FOLLOWS:

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TERMS: Cash or Certified Check. Sale by order of ELECTRONICS, INC.

PLANT WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION TUES. & WED. DEC. 8 & 9, 1953  
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HAYDON TYPE 1600, 1/240 RPM  
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HAYDON TYPE 1600, 1 1/5 RPM  
TELECHRON TYPE B3, 2 RPM  
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### SERVO MOTORS

PIONEER TYPE CK1, 2 $\phi$  400 CYCLE  
PIONEER TYPE 10047-2-A, 2  $\phi$ , 400 CYCLE, with 40:1 reduction gear.

### D. C. MOTORS

BODINE NFHG-12, 27 VTS., governor controlled, constant speed 3600 RPM, 1/30 HP.

DELCO TYPE 5068750, 27 VTS., 160 RPM, built in brake.

DUMORE, TYPE EIY2PB, 24 VTS., 5 AMP., .05 HP, 200 RPM.

GENERAL ELECTRIC, TYPE 5BA10AJ18D, 27 VTS., 110 RPM, 1 oz. 1 ft. torque.

GENERAL ELECTRIC, TYPE 5BA10AJ18D, 27 VTS., 250 RPM, 8 oz. 1 in. torque.

BARBER COLMAN ACTUATOR TYPE AYLC 5091, 27 VTS., .7 amp., 1 RPM, 500 in. lbs. torque.

WHITE ROGER ACTUATOR TYPE 6905, 12 VT., 1.3 amp., 1 1/2 RPM, 75 in. lbs. torque.

DELCO TYPE 5069230 27 volts 145 RPM.

DELCO TYPE 5071895 27 volts 250 RPM.

DELCO TYPE 5069600 27 volts 250 RPM.

DELCO TYPE 5067127 27 volts 250 RPM.

### AMPLIDYNE AND MOTOR

AMPLIDYNE, GEN. ELEC. 5AM31NJ18A input 27 vts., at 44 amp. output 60 vts. at 8.8 amp., 530 watts.

MOTOR, GEN. ELEC. 5BA50LJ22, armature 60 vts. at 8.3 amp., field 27 vts. at 2.9 amp. 1/2 HP, 4000 RPM.

### PIONEER AUTOSYNS 400 CYCLE

TYPE AY1, AY5, AY14G, AY14D, AY20, AY27D, AY38D, AY34D.

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TYPE 5907-17, single, Ind. dial graduated 0 to 360°, 26 vts., 400 cycle.

TYPE 6007-39, dual Ind., dial graduated 0 to 360°, 26 vts., 400 cycle.

TYPE 4550-2-A, Transmitter, 2:1 gear ratio 26 vts., 400 cycle.

### INVERTERS

WINCHARGER CORP. PU 16/AP, MG750, input 24 vts. 60 amps. outputs 115 vts., 400 cycle, 6.5 amp., 1 phase.

HOLTZER CABOT, TYPE 149F, input 24 vts. at 36 amps., output 26 vts. at 250 V.A. and 115 vts. at 500 V.A., both 400 cycle, 1 phase.

PIONEER TYPE 12117, input 12 vts., output 26 vts. at 6 V.A., 400 cycle.

PIONEER TYPE 12117, input 24 vts., output 26 vts. at 6 V.A., 400 cycle.

WINCHARGER CORP., PU/7, MG2500 Input 24 vts. at 160 amp., output 115 vts. at 21.6 amp., 400 cycle, 1 phase.

GENERAL ELECTRIC, TYPE 5D21NJ3A, input 24 vts. at 35 amps., output 115 vts. at 485 V.A., 400 cycle, 1 phase.

LELAND, PE 218, input 24 vts. at 90 amps. output 115 vts. at 1.5 K.V.A., 400 cycle, 1 phase.

LELAND, TYPE D.A. input 28 vts., at 12 amp. output 115 vts. at 115 V.A., 400 cycle, 3 phase.

### ENGINE HOUR METER

JOHN W. HOBBS, MODEL MI-277 records time up to 1000 hours, and repeats, operates from 20 to 30 volts.

### VOLTAGE REGULATOR

LELAND ELEC. CO. TYPE B, CARBON PILE. Input 21 to 30 volts D.C. regulated output 18.25 vts. at 5 amp.

WESTERN ELEC. TYPE BC937B, input 110 to 120 volts, 400 cycle. Output variation 0 to 7.2 ohms at 5 to 2.75 amps.

WESTERN ELEC. TRANSTAT, input 115 vts., 400 cycle output adjustable from 92 to 115 vts., rating .5 K.V.A.

AMERICAN TRANS. CO., Transtat input 115 vts., 400 cycle output 75 to 120 vts. or 0 to 45 volts, rating .72 K.V.A.

### SYNCHROS

1 F SPECIAL REPEATER 115 vts. 400 cycle.

2J1F1 GENERATOR, 115 vts. 400 cycle.

2J1F3 GENERATOR, 115 vts. 400 cycle.

2J1G1 CONTROL TRANSFORMER 57.5 vts. 400 cycle.

2J1H1 DIFFERENTIAL GEN. 57.5/57.5 vts. 400 cycle.

5G GENERATOR, 115 vts. 60 cycle.

5DG DIFFERENTIAL GEN. 90/90 vts. 60 cycle.

5HCT CONTROL TRAN. 90/55 vts. 60 cycle.

5CT CONTROL TRAN. 90/55 vts. 60 cycle.

5SDG DIFFERENTIAL GEN. 90/90 vts. 400 cycle.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC, GEN. TYPE AN5531-1, Pad mounting 3 phase variable frequency output.

GENERAL ELECTRIC, GEN. TYPE AN5531-2, Screw mounting 3 phase variable frequency output.

GENERAL ELECTRIC, IND. 8DJ13AAA, works in conjunction with above generators, range 0 to 3500 RPM.

### D. C. ALNICO FIELD MOTOR

DIEHL TYPE FD6-23, 27 vts. 10,000 RPM.

### GENERAL ELECTRIC D. C. SELSYNS

8TJ9-PXAN TRANSMITTER 24 VTS.

8TJ9PDD TRANSMITTER 24 volts.

8TJ9PDN TRANSMITTER 24 volts.

8DJ11- INDICATOR, dial 0 to 360°, 24 vts.

### RECTIFIER POWER SUPPLY

HAMMETT ELECTRIC MFG. CO. MODEL SPS-130. Input voltage 208 or 230 volts, 60 cycle, 3 phase, 21 amps. Output 28 volts at 130 amps. continuous duty, 8 point tap switch, voltmeter ammeter, thermo reset all on front panel.

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70G23 single phase 115 volt 400 cycle input, to 115 volt 3 phase output at 48 V.A.

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PIONEER MAGNETIC AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY Saturable reactor type, designed to supply variable voltage to a servo motor such as CK1, CK2, CK5 or 10047.

SPERRY A5 CONTROL UNIT, part No. 644836.

SPERRY A5 AZIMUTH FOLLOW-UP AMPLIFIER, part No. 656030.

SPERRY A5 DIRECTIONAL GYRO, part No. 656029, 115 vt. 400 cycle, 3 phase.

SPERRY A5 PILOT DIRECTION INDICATOR, part No. 645262 contains AY 20.

ALLEN CALCULATOR, TYPE C1, TURN & BANK IND., part No. 21500, 28 vts. D.C.

TYPE C1, AUTO-PILOT FORMATION STICK, part Na. G1080A3.

PIONEER GYRO FLUX GATE AMPLIFIER, Type 12076-1-A, 115 vt. 400 cycle.

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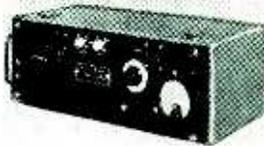
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# Weston HIGH QUALITY TEST EQUIPMENT

**WL-117 WAVEMETER**

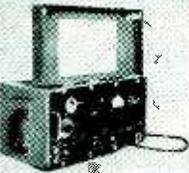
A precision wavemeter having a range from 2400 mc to 3400 mc with an accuracy of better than 0.1% over the entire range. The resonant cavity has a Q of not less than 1000 and normally from 1000 to 2000. The unit, supplied with a pickup dipole interconnecting cable and adapters, may also be used for relative field strength measurements.

**PRICE: \$390.00****WL-62 ECHO BOX**

A portable ringing cavity for microwave research; the unit has a frequency range from 9320 to 9420 mc, with a Q of 50,000 to 80,000. The echo box is used for relative power measurements, spectrum analysis, frequency checks, tests for unstable operation and a host of other applications in the laboratory.

**PRICE: \$550.00****WL-108 TERMINATION**

This 1" x 1/2" waveguide hi-power load is capable of dissipating a peak power of 200 kilowatts and an average power of 150 watts. The VSWR is less than 1.10 over the entire frequency range of 9300 to 9450 mc. All accessories including carrying case and coupling adapters are supplied with the unit.

**PRICE: \$90.00****WL-13 SIGNAL GENERATOR**

A versatile x-band signal generator providing a source of pulsed or CW power and having provisions for square-wave and saw-tooth modulation. Accurate monitoring of the RF output is accomplished with a thermistor bridge and a calibrated attenuator. The power supply is electronically regulated to insure stable operation of the T2B4/B Klystron oscillator.

**PRICE: \$1275.00****WL-89 VOLTAGE DIVIDER**

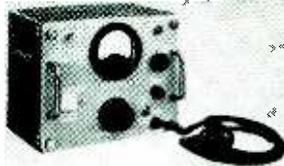
An indispensable aid in high power radar and transmitter measurements this unit has provisions for 100:1 and 10:1 voltage division. It can be used with an oscilloscope to measure video pulses between 200 and 20,000 volts in high-impedance circuits. The ratio accuracy is within  $\pm 1\%$  and transmission is within 2 db from 150 cycles to 5 megacycles.

**PRICE: \$45.00****WL-102 PULSE GENERATOR**

Equivalent to the TS-102/AP Range Calibrator, this crystal controlled pulse generator produces a square-topped, 50 volt synchronizing pulse of .8 microseconds at a prf of 400, 800, 1600 or 2000 cps, and a triangular marker pulse of 0.4 microseconds duration at a prf corresponding to a pulse-echo distance of 1500 ft. The phase between the marker and sync. pulses is continuously variable from  $-180$  to  $+180$  degrees.

**PRICE: \$550.00****WL-125 POWER METER**

This instrument is a compact, battery operated thermistor bridge designed to measure power in the range of 2400 to 3335 mc., and having a full-scale sensitivity of 2 milliwatts. Among other applications, it can be used to measure antenna patterns, check standing wave ratio and determine average or peak powers. A complete set of accessories, including a 10 db and 16 db attenuator pad for measuring higher power levels, are supplied with the unit.

**PRICE: \$390.00****SG-8/U NOISE GENERATOR**

This popular model, employing a 5T22 temperature limited diode as the R.F. noise source, can be used as an absolute means of receiver noise measurements as well as for fundamental studies. The normal input impedance is 270 ohms but a 50 ohm adaptor is supplied with the unit as a standard accessory.

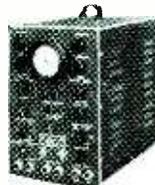
**PRICE: \$290.00****WL-90 DUMMY LOAD**

Provides a 50 ohm termination in the form of a 50 to 1 ratio voltage divider for making over-all performance tests on radar units such as the AN/APQ-7, 13, 13A, 23 and a host of other equipments in this frequency and power range. The 49 and 1 ohm resistor elements are carbon coated ceramic rods in helium filled glass tubes and are capable of dissipating up to 500 watts at a peak voltage of 5000 volts.

**BC-221 FREQUENCY METER**

This universally used and time-tested instrument is a precision meter designed to measure or radiate R.F. impulses between 125 and 20,000 KC. The overall accuracy of the unit is 0.034% over the entire operating range. It is portable and completely self contained, or, if desired, it can be obtained with a power supply for 115 volt operation.

**PRICE:**  
Without Modulation \$125.00  
With Modulation 165.00  
115v Power Supply 35.00

**TS-100 OSCILLOSCOPE**

This instrument can be used with a linear sweep as a general purpose test oscilloscope or it can be used with a circular sweep as a precision range calibrator. It has a PRF rate of 300 to 1500 per second. Trigger input — 15 volts at 100 volts per microsecond rise. Trigger output — 120 volts ( $\approx 20$  volts). It can be used for detecting "jitter" in trigger divider circuits and modulator trigger pulse, and also for determining and adjusting division rate.

**PRICE: \$550.00****WL-268B/U CRYSTAL RECTIFIER TEST SET**

A combination ohmmeter-ammeter designed to measure the electrical characteristics of microwave crystal rectifiers such as the 1N21 and 1N23 series. The instrument is completely self contained and requires only a single 1 1/2 or 2-volts cell for operating power.

**PRICE: \$53.75****LABORATORIES, INC.****HARVARD, MASS.**

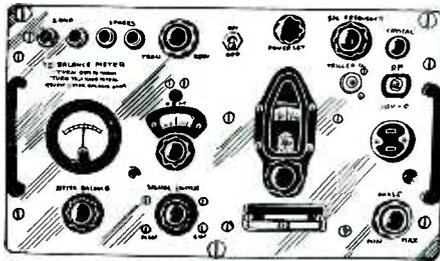
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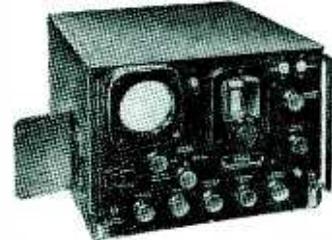
TYPE	PRICE	TYPE	PRICE	TYPE	PRICE	TYPE	PRICE	TYPE	PRICE	TYPE	PRICE
0A2	11.40	2J26	27.75	3GP1	5.50	15R	.95	385A	4.95	801A	1.00
0A3	1.10	2J27	29.95	4B26	6.95	NE16	.66	388A	2.95	802	4.25
0B2	1.35	2J31	29.95	4C27	25.00	FG17	6.95	394A	5.00	803	7.95
0C3	1.25	2J32	69.95	4C28	35.00	KY21A	8.75	MX408U	17.95	805	5.95
0D3	1.25	2J33	69.95	4E27	17.50	FG33	12.95	417A	17.95	807	1.69
C1B	3.95	2J34	69.95	4J25	199.00	35T	3.50	434A	808	808	3.50
1B21A	2.75	2J36	105.00	4J26	199.00	45 Special	.35	446A	1.95	810	11.00
1B22	3.95	2J38	17.95	4J27	199.00	RK39	2.95	446B	5.40	811A	3.95
1B23	9.95	2J39	12.50	4J28	199.00	HF50	1.75	450TL	45.00	813	9.95
1B24	15.00	2J40	35.00	4J29	199.00	VF52	.25	464A	9.95	814	3.95
1B26	2.95	2J42	150.00	4J30	199.00	RK72	1.10	471A	2.75	815	3.50
1B27	13.50	2J49	109.00	4J31	199.00	RK73	1.95	527	25.00	816	1.45
1B32	4.10	2J50	95.00	4J32	199.00	100TH	9.95	WL530	3.50	829	12.95
1B42	19.95	2J61	45.00	4J33	199.00	FG95	24.95	WL531	22.50	829A	13.95
1B50	25.00	2J62	45.00	4J34	199.00	FG105	24.00	WL533	17.50	829B	15.95
1B51	9.95	2K25	29.50	4J35	199.00	203A	8.95	700A/D	25.00	830B	2.50
1B56	49.95	2K28	37.50	4J36	199.00	211	.95	701A	7.50	832	7.95
1B60	69.95	2K29	37.50	4J37	199.00	217C	18.00	703A	5.00	832A	9.95
1N21	1.35	2K39	150.00	4J38	189.00	242C	10.00	705A	3.95	833A	49.95
1N21A	1.75	2K41	150.00	4J39	199.00	244A	12.95	706AY/FY	45.00	834	7.95
1N21B	4.25	2K45	149.50	4J40	199.00	249C	4.95	707A	17.95	836	4.95
1N21C	23.00	2K48	170.00	4J41	199.00	250TH	22.50	707B	17.95	837	2.95
1N22	1.75	2K49	89.00	4J42	250.00	250TL	19.95	714AY	17.95	838	6.95
1N23	2.00	2K54	200.00	4J51	350.00	274A	3.00	715A	7.95	845	5.99
1N23A	2.75	2K55	200.00	4J53	350.00	274B	3.00	715B	12.00	849	52.50
1N23B	4.25	2K56	180.00	CSB	3.95	304TH	10.00	715C	25.00	860	4.95
1N34A	.86	2V3G	2.10	5BP1	6.95	304TH	12.00	717A	1.95	861	29.50
1N43	2.50	3BP1	7.50	5BP4	6.95	307A	4.95	718AY/EY	48.05	866A	1.79
2B4	1.50	3B24	5.50	5CP1	6.95	310A	5.95	719A	29.50	869B	69.00
2B22	1.95	3B24W	7.50	5D21	21.00	310B	6.75	721A	3.95	869BX	50.00
2B26	3.75	EL3C	5.95	5JP1	27.50	311A	6.95	722A	3.95	872A	3.95
2C34	.35	3C22	120.00	5JP2	19.50	312A	3.95	723A/B	24.95	878	1.95
2C40	10.00	3C24	1.95	5JP4	27.50	323A	15.00	724A	4.95	880	300.00
2C43	16.00	3C31	1.95	WE6AK5	2.50	327A	6.95	724B	6.95	884	1.95
2C44	.90	3D1A	10.95	C6A	12.50	328A	6.95	725A	9.95	885	1.75
2C46	12.00	3DP1-52	12.00	C6J	10.95	350A	10.00	726A	24.00	889R	199.50
2D21	1.75	3EP1	7.50	7BP7	7.95	350B	5.95	726B	56.00	914	75.00
2E22	2.25	3EP2	15.50	7DP4	10.00	352A	3.00	726C	69.00	913A	5.00
2E30	2.75	3FP7	7.50	12AP4	55.00	357A	15.00	728AY/GY	27.00	954	3.5
2J21A	17.95	3HP7	7.50	12DP7	25.00	368AS	5.00	730A	24.00	955	.55
2J22	17.95	4A21	2.75	15E	1.95	371B	1.95				

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## TS-147 C/UP TEST SET Hard-to-get X-Band SIGNAL GENERATOR Now Available

Test Set TS 147 C/UP is a portable Microwave Signal Generator designed for testing and adjusting beacon equipment and radar systems which operate within the frequency range of 8500 MC to 9600 MC.



## MICROWAVE TEST EQUIPMENT TS148/UP SPECTRUM ANALYZER

Field type X Band Spectrum Analyzer, Band 8430-9580 Megacycles.

Will check Frequency and Operation of various X Band equipment such as Radar Magnetrons, Klystrons, TR Boxes. It will also measure pulse width, c-w spectrum width and Q or resonant cavities. Will also check frequency of signal generators in the X band. Can also be used as frequency modulated Signal Generator etc. Available new complete with all accessories, in carrying case.

## Other test equipment, used checked out, surplus.

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- TS3A/AP Frequency and power meter S Band
- RF4A/AP Phantom Target S Band
- TS12/AP VSWR Test Set for X Band
- TS13/AP X Band Signal Generator
- TS14/AP Signal Generator
- TS33/AP X Band Power and Frequency Meter
- TS34/AP Western El Synchroscope
- T35/AP X Band Signal Generator
- TS36/AP X Band Power Meter
- 1-96A Signal Generator
- TS45 X Band Signal Generator

- TS47/APR 40-400 MC Signal Generator
- TS69/AP Frequency Meter 400-1000 MC
- TS100 Scope
- TS102A/AP Range Calibrator
- TS108 Power Load
- TS110/AP S Band Echo Box
- TS125/AP S Band Power Meter
- TS126/AP Synchroscope
- TS147 X Band Signal Generator
- TS270 S Band Echo Box
- TS174/AP Signal Generator
- TS175/AP Signal Generator

- TS226 Power Meter
- TS239A Synchroscope
- TS239C Synshroscope

### SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

- APA10 Oscilloscope and panoramic receiver
- APA38 Panoramic Receiver
- APS 3 and APS 4 Radar
- APR4 Receiver
- APR5A Microwave Receiver
- APT2 Radar Jamming Transmitter
- APT5 Radar Jamming Transmitter

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Wide Band S Band Signal Generator 2700/3400MC using 2K41 or PD 8365 Klystron, Internal Cavity Attenuator, Precision individually calibrated Frequency measuring Cavity, CW or Pulse Modulated, externally or internally.

Large quantities of quartz crystals mounted and unmounted.

Crystal Holders: FT243, FT171B others.

Quartz Crystal Comparators.

North American Philips Fluoroscopes Type 80.

Large quantity of Polystyrene beaded coaxial Cable.



**LIBERTY ELECTRONICS, INC.**  
133 LIBERTY STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.  
PHONE WORTH 4-8268

# Reliance Specials

## SOUND POWERED HANDSET



Brand New

TS-10 Type—Includes 5 ft. cord. USES NO BATTERIES OR EXTERNAL POWER SOURCE PAIR—\$18.95

## SOUND POWERED HEAD & CHEST SET

Navy Type M Head and Chest Set. Brand New For Work Requiring Free Use of Hands. Heavy Duty—Consists of Headset with 2 Phones and Chest Mike. Includes 20 Ft. Rubber Cord ..... EACH \$14.98

## TELEPHONE FIELD WIRE

W-110-B  
1/2 MILE COIL..... \$7.95  
1 MILE REEL..... \$14.95



**HAYDON TIMING MOTOR**  
1 R.P.M. 115 V., 60 Cycle... \$1.95

## TIMING MOTOR

8 RPM 115 V. 60 Cycle  
E. Inghram Co.



**\$1.79**

Timer—Industrial Timer Corp. 15 min. on 15 min. off continuous 115 V. A.C. Fully cased Plugs into electrical socket ..... \$5.50

## TIME DELAY RELAY

Raytheon CPX 24166

1 Min. Delay. 115 V., 60 Cycle  
2 1/2 second recycling time spring return •  
Microswitch contact. 10A • Holds ON as long as power is supplied • Fully Cased • ONLY ..... \$6.50



## JONES BARRIER STRIPS

2-140Y	\$0.17	2-141	\$0.17	7-141 3/4 W	\$0.56
3-140	.18	3-141	.20	8-141	.44
3-140 3/4 W	.23	3-141 3/4 W	.27	8-141 3/4 W	.64
4-140	.20	3-141 W	.27	9-141 Y	.71
6-140	.28	4-141	.24	9-141 Y	.52
10-140 W	.59	5-141	.29	2-150	.43
10-140 3/4 W	.59	5-141 3/4 W	.41	3-150	.50

## PULSE TRANSFORMERS

UTAH 9262 3 windings—peak 200 VDC Current 10 MA. Turns Ratio 1-1-1 Impedance Variable 0-5000 ohm \$12.50 ea.  
MANY OTHER PULSE TRANSFORMERS IN STOCK DATA UPON REQUEST

## 3 AG FUSES

Amp.	Per 100	Amp.	Per 100	Amp.	Per 100
1/2	\$4.00	3/4	\$4.00	8	\$3.00
1	4.00	1	3.00	10	3.00
3/2	4.00	4	3.00	15	3.00
		5	3.00		

## 3 AG FUSE HOLDERS (Finger) 25¢

## RESISTORS

Type EB 1/2 W 10%	6¢ ea.	\$4.00 per C
EB 3/4 W 5%	12¢ ea.	8.00 per C
Type GB 1 W 10%	9¢ ea.	7.00 per C
GB 2 W 5%	18¢ ea.	14.00 per C
Type HB 2 W 10%	12¢ ea.	9.00 per C
HB 2 W 5%	24¢ ea.	18.00 per C

AVAILABLE IN ALL STANDARD RMA VALUES

## POSTAGE STAMP MICAS

AVAILABLE IN ALL STANDARD RMA VALUES PRICE SCHEDULE

5 mmf to 910 mmf.	5¢
.001 to .0013 mfd.	15¢
.0015 to .0056 mfd.	50¢
.0052 to .0091 mfd.	20¢
.01 mfd.	28¢

## SILVER MICA—POSTAGE STAMP

AVAILABLE IN ALL STANDARD RMA VALUES PRICE SCHEDULE

10 mmf to 910 mmf.	1¢
.001 mfd to .002 mfd.	7¢
.0022 mfd to .0091 mfd.	50¢
.01 mfd.	95¢

## ASSORTMENTS

GEARS—100 SMALL GEARS, BUSHINGS & SHAFTS. \$6.50  
RESISTORS—200 1/2 WATT ALL INSULATED AMERICAN MADE \$2.50  
HARDWARE—5 lbs. BOLTS—NUTS—LUGS—WASHERS ETC \$2.00

## PHOTO FLASH COMPONENTS

32 mfd 2500 V. DC Oil Filled Condenser.....	\$15.80 ea.
30 mfd 2500 V. DC Oil Filled Condenser.....	\$14.75 ea.
Transformer PRI 115 V 60 cy SEC. 900 V 10 MA. plus two 2.5 F windings for voltage doubling with 2X2 Tubes.....	\$3.95 ea.
CK 5517/CK 1013.....	\$2.25
2X2 Tubes.....	Special ..... 2 for \$1.00

## AN CONNECTORS

See Our Ad February, 1953 Electronics PHONE! WIRE! WRITE! YOUR NEEDS

TERMS—Cash with Order or 25% Deposit—Balance C.O.D. Net 10 Days to Rated Accounts. All Prices are Net F.O.B. Our Warehouse.



## UNIVERSAL JOINTS ALUMINUM

1/4" hole, 1/4" O.D. 1-3/4" long with two 6/32 tapped set-screw holes EACH 85¢  
3/16" hole, two 6/32 tapped set-screw holes EACH ..... 80¢

## OIL FILLED CONDENSERS

MFD	V.D.C.	Price	MFD	V.D.C.	Price
5.2	50	\$0.89	0.5	3,000	\$2.40
6	400	.85	2	3,000	4.50
3 x 3	400	1.00	2	4,000	7.95
4	500	.85	0.01	5,000	.95
1	600	.55	1	5,000	4.88
0.5-0.5	600	.40	0.03-0.03	6,000	1.50
2	600	.75	1	6,000	9.95
2	600	1.75	0.02-0.02	7,000	1.55
8	600	1.95	0.1	7,000	1.79
10	600	3.25	0.1-0.1	7,000	5.95
4 x 3	600	2.50	0.075-0.075	8,000	6.50
8-8	600	1.95	0.15-0.15	8,000	6.95
1	800	.60	0.25	20,000	19.95
1	1,000	.95			
2	1,000	1.70			
3	1,500	1.45			
0.1-0.1	2,000	1.30			
0.1-0.5	2,000	.95			
0.5	2,000	1.65			
3	2,000	3.75			
8	2,000	7.95			
0.25	3,000	2.25			



1 mfd 6,000 V.D.C. G.E. \$9.95

## OIL FILLED AC CONDENSERS

MFD	V.A.C.	Price	MFD	V.A.C.	Price
7.5	220	\$2.00	15	440	\$6.25
20	220	4.95	1	660	2.95
1	236	4.49	2.9	660	4.35
4	236	1.60	3	660	4.45
8	236	1.95	4	660	4.95
3	330	1.45	5	660	5.45
4	330	2.25	6	660	5.95
20	330	6.75	8	660	7.50
25	330	7.50	0.2	750	.69
4.4	375	2.15			

## COAXIAL CABLE CONNECTORS

A full line of jan approved connectors in stock



83-1AC	\$0.42	PL-274	\$1.10	UG-88/U	\$0.90
83-1AP	.30	PL-275	1.10	UG-89/U	1.10
83-1BC	.35	PL-276	1.70	UG-102/U	.80
83-1F	1.10	SG-235	.40	UG-103/U	.68
83-1H	.12	UG-13/U	1.10	UG-104/U	1.40
83-1HP	.22	UG-18/U	1.05	UG-105/U	1.50
83-1J	.73	UG-20B/U	1.60	UG-106/U	1.15
83-1R	.40	UG-21/U	.85	UG-107/U	2.75
83-1RTY	.65	UG-21B/U	1.00	UG-116/U	2.00
83-1SP	.45	UG-21C/U	1.05	UG-146/U	2.00
83-1SPN	.50	UG-21D/U	1.45	UG-167/U	3.75
83-1T	1.30	UG-22/U	1.30	UG-175/U	.12
83-2AP	1.95	UG-22A/U	1.60	UG-176/U	.12
83-2P	2.10	UG-22B/U	1.20	UG-185/U	1.95
83-2R	1.65	UG-23/U	1.20	UG-196/U	1.65
83-22AP	1.40	UG-23B/U	1.50	UG-203/U	.65
83-22F	2.10	UG-23C/U	1.10	UG-224/U	1.15
83-22J	1.40	UG-24/U	1.30	UG-225/U	1.95
83-22B	.68	UG-27/U	1.25	UG-260/U	.85
83-22SP	.80	UG-27A/U	2.25	UG-261/U	1.10
83-22T	1.95	UG-27B/U	2.95	UG-262/U	1.10
83-168	.12	UG-27C/U	2.95	UG-273/U	1.45
83-185	.12	UG-29B/U	1.75	UG-274/U	2.30
CW-123A/U	.45	UG-30/U	2.30	UG-290/U	.90
M-358	1.30	UG-57B/U	1.85	UG-291/U	.95
M-359	1.30	UG-58/U	.70	UG-306/U	2.65
M-359A	.65	UG-58A/U	.90	UG-414/U	1.95
PL-258	.75	UG-59A/U	1.90	UG-499/U	1.25
PL-259	.45	UG-88/U	1.75	UG-625/U	1.35
PL-259A	.50	UG-87/U	1.40		

## NEW COAXIAL CABLES Jan approved

RG5/U*	Price per 1000 ft.	RG22/U*	Price per 1000 ft.
RG5/U*	\$149.00	RG22/U*	\$150.00
RG6/U*	185.00	RG22A/U	285.00
RG7/U*	85.00	RG24/U	675.00
RG8/U*	100.00	RG26/U	475.00
RG9/U*	259.00	RG29/U*	50.00
RG10/U*	275.00	RG34/U*	300.00
RG11/U*	240.00	RG35/U*	900.00
RG12/U*	190.00	RG41/U*	295.00
RG11A/U*	150.00	RG51A/U*	97.00
RG12/U*	240.00	RG55/U*	110.00
RG13/U*	215.00	RG57/U*	325.00
RG17/U*	65.00	RG58/U*	60.00
RG18/U*	90.00	RG58A/U*	70.00
RG19/U*	1250.00	RG59/U*	60.00
RG20/U*	1450.00	RG62/U*	75.00
RG21/U*	220.00	RG77/U*	100.00

Add 25% for orders less than 500 feet. \* No minimum order—other 250 minimum.

NEW RG-8/U Unmarked 100 Ft. Coil. Special \$5.95

## SELSYN MOTORS

Army Ordnance Type C-78248 115V. 60 Cy. Transmitter. Approx. 3-3/4" dia. x 5-3/4" L. Like new. EACH \$27.50

## SELSYN MOTORS

50 V. 50 Cy. High Torque. Connect in Series For Use on 110 V. 60 Cy. Approx. 3-3/4" dia. x 5-3/4" L. Like New ..... ONLY \$12.95 PAIR

## DIFFERENTIAL Used \$4.95

115 V., 60 Cycle #C78249 New \$9.95



3 3/4" dia. x 5 3/4" long Used between two C78248's as a dampener. Can be converted to 3600 RPM Motor in 10 minutes. Conversion sheet supplied. (Converted)..... \$5.50 Mounting Brackets—Bakelite for selsyns, and differentials shown above..... 35¢ pair

## PRECISION RESISTORS (WIRE WOUND SPOOL TYPE)

1/2 watt one percent tolerance WW3 or Equal	35¢ ea.					
.250	7.4	19.37	105.8	400	5000	20K
.334	9.1	20	123.8	414.3	5000	25K
.502	10.48	25	125	705	6500	30K
.557	10.84	30	130	723	7000	32.89K
.627	11.1	46	147.5	750	7500	33.3K
.760	11.25	50	180	855	8000	35.89K
1.11	11.74	52	210	2193	8500	36K
1.01	12.32	55.1	220.4	2200	8800	37K
1.53	13	62.54	235	2250	10K	40K
2.04	13.02	75	260	2500	12K-2%	47K
2.04	13.15	79.81	270	2850	14.82K	50K
2.53	13.52	87	298.3	3427	15K	59K
3.54	13.89	97.8	301.8	4000	15.75K	59.15K
5.26	14.98	100	366.6	4300	16.7K	79.01K
				4451	17K	125K

1 watt one percent tolerance WW4 or Equal	45¢ ea.					
.861	3.39	20	270	2000	7000	50K
1.01	5.1	28	425	2200	8000	55K
2.55	5.21	38	1250	3300	9000	80K
2.58	12	50	1750	6000	20K	

1 watt one percent tolerance WW4 or Equal	60¢ ea.					
100K	128K	150K	240K	320K	500K	600K
120K	130K		250K			

1 watt	WW5 or Equal	65¢ ea.
84K-2%	522K-1%	645K-1%
	700K-1%	1 meg-5%

## 1 MEGOHM 1 WATT 1% \$1.50

## TYPE "J" POTENTIOMETERS

Ohms	Shaft	Ohms	Shaft	Ohms	Shaft
100	SS*	2.5K	SS	100K	7/16
150	SS	3.			

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BULLETIN MORE GOOD ITEMS

GUARANTEED BRAND NEW

"ELECTRONIC" RESEARCH TUBE SPECIALS

STANDARD BRANDS ONLY

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BULLETIN MORE GOOD ITEMS

Large table listing various vacuum tubes (Receiving, Transmitting, Oil Filled Condensers, Coaxial Connectors) with columns for Type, Price, and other specifications.

Generators and Inverters section listing various models like Pioneer 716-3A, Pioneer 1235-3A, etc., with their specifications and prices.

Oil Filled Condensers and Oilmites section listing various models like MFD VDC, MFD V, etc., with their specifications and prices.

Coaxial Connectors section listing various models like 83-1AC, 83-1RTY, etc., with their specifications and prices.

Tachometer Generator section listing various models like Elnico type PM-1M, DC Tachometer, etc., with their specifications and prices.

ELECTRONIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES 715-19 ARCH ST. PHILA. 6, PA. Telephone - 7-6771 - 2-3

**SWEEP GENERATOR CAPACITOR**  
Magnavox Part #XC-260048-G1

Rotating split stator capacitor. Cylindrical silver plated rotor concentric to silver plated stator on inside of Bakelite housing. Housing diameter 1 1/2". Square end bells 1 1/2" sq shaft extension 1/2" x 0.1875 dia. High speed ball bearings. Capacity 5 to 10 mmf. Ideal for motor driven high frequency sweep generator. **BRAND NEW** ..... \$2.50



**G. E. GENERATORS**

General Electric Type 5-ASB-31J3; 400 cycles out at 115 volts; 7.2 amps; 8,000 rpm.; size 6" long x 6" dia. \$89.50 ea.

**SINE-COSINE GENERATORS**

(Resolvers)

Diehl Type FJE43-9 (Single Phase Rotor). Two stator windings 90° apart, provides two outputs equal to the sine and cosine of the angular rotor displacement. Input voltage 115 volts, 400 cycle. .... \$30.00 ea. Diehl Type FPE-43-1 same as FJE-43-9 except it supplies maximum stator voltage of 220 volts with 115 volts applied to rotor. .... \$25.00 ea.

**VOLTAGE GENERATORS (RATE)**

ALNICO MIDGET D.C. VOLTAGE GENERATOR Type B-35-D ..... \$17.50  
ALNICO MIDGET D.C. VOLTAGE GENERATOR Type B-44-D ..... \$17.50  
A.C. GENERATOR; 67 V., 20 Cyc., 2-Phase. .015 Amps. Type PM-1, 1200 R.P.M. .... \$15.00

**SYNCHRONOUS SELSYNS**

110 volt, 60 cycle, brass cased, approx. 4" dia. x 6" long. Mfg. by Diehl and Bendix.



Quantities Available.  
REPEATERS ..... \$20.00 ea.  
TRANSMITTERS ..... \$20.00 ea.

**AUTOSYN MOTOR TYPE 1**

115 VAC; 60 cycle; 1-phase; DR. # CB 4279 Foot Mounted; Mfg. Bendix Aviation Corp. .... \$15.00 ea.

**SELSYN GENERATOR**

General Electric MOD. 2J15M1; 115-57.5 Volts 400 Cycle ..... \$22.50 ea.

**SYNCHROS**

AUTOSYN MTR. KOLLSMAN Type #403; 32 VAC; 60 cycle; single phase. .... \$22.50  
AUTOSYN MTR. BENDIX Type #851; 32 VAC; 60 cycle; single phase. .... \$22.50  
SYNCHRO TRANSMITTER, KEARFOTT Type R-212-1A-A Rotor; 26 Volts; single phase; Stator 11.8 Volts; 3-phase; 400 cycle. .... \$25.00  
MICROSYN UNIT, Type 1C-006-A ..... \$35.00  
1F Special Repeater (115V-400 Cy.) ..... \$15.00 ea.  
21F 3 Generator (115-400 cyc.) ..... \$10.00 ea.  
5CT Control Transformer; 90-50 Volt; 60 Cy. .... \$45.00  
5F Motor (115/90 Volt-60 cyc.) ..... \$45.00  
5/DG Differential Generator (90-94 volts-400 TRANSMITTER, BENDIX C-78248; 115 Volt, 60 Cycle) ..... \$25.00 ea.  
Differential-C-78249; 115 V., 60 Cy. .... \$5.00  
5N MOTOR (115 Volts/60 Cycle) ..... \$22.50  
REPEATER, BENDIX C-78410; 115 Volt, 60 Cycle ..... \$37.50 ea.  
REPEATER, AC synchronous 115 V., 60 cycle, C-78863 ..... \$15.00 ea.  
REPEATER, DIEHL MFG. No. FJE 22-2; 115 Volt; 400 Cy.; Secondary 90 V. .... \$27.50  
5G GENERATOR (115/90) 60 cycles. .... \$45.00  
7G Synchro Generator (115/90 volt; 60 cycle). .... \$75.00  
6G Synchro Generator (115/90 volt; 60 cycle). .... \$60.00  
6DG Synchro Differential Generator (90/90 volt; 60 cycle) ..... \$50.00  
2-JF5-J Selsyn Control Transformer; 105-55 Volts; 60 Cycle ..... \$50.00  
5JDSHAI Selsyn Generator; 115-105 Volts; 60 cycle ..... \$50.00  
21JFI GENERATOR; 115-57.5 Volt; 400 cycle. .... \$12.50 ea.  
21IH1 DIFFERENTIAL GENERATOR; 57.5-57.5 Volts; 400 cycle. .... \$12.50 ea.  
21IG1 CONTROL TRANSFORMER; 57.5-57.5 Volt; 400 cycle ..... \$7.50 ea.

**PIONEER TORQUE UNITS**

TYPE 12606-1-A: Contain CK5 Motor coupled to output shaft through 125.1 gear reduction train. Output shaft coupled to autosyn, follow-up (AY43). Ratio of output shaft to follow-up Autosyn is 15:1. .... \$10.00 ea.  
TYPE 12604-3-A: Same as 12606-1-A except it has a 30:1 ratio between output shaft and follow-up Autosyn. .... \$70.00 ea.  
TYPE 12602-1-A: Same as 12606-1-A except it has base mounting type cover for motor and gear train. .... \$70.00 ea.

Immediate Delivery

ALL EQUIPMENT FULLY GUARANTEED  
All prices net FOB Pasadena, Calif.

**INVERTERS**

**10563 LELAND ELECTRIC**

Output: 115 VAC; 400 cycle; 3-phase; 115 VA; 75 PF. Input: 28.5 VDC; 12 amp. .... \$59.50

**PIONEER 12117**

OUTPUT: 26 volts; 400 cycles; 6 volt amperes, 1-Phase. INPUT: 24 VDC; 1 amp. .... \$25.00 ea.

**ALTERNATOR, CARTER**

Mfg. Carter Motor Co.; OUTPUT: 7 VAC; 9.7 amp.; 650 cycles, and 295 VDC. 200 amps. INPUT: 26.5 VDC; 10.5 amps; 6500 rpm. .... \$49.50 ea.

**PE 218 LELAND ELECTRIC**

Output: 115 VAC; Single Phase; PF 90; 380/500 cycle 1500 VA. INPUT: 25-28 VDC; 92 amps; 8000 RPM; Exc. Volts 27.5. **BRAND NEW** ..... \$39.95 ea.

**PE 109 LELAND ELECTRIC**

Output: 115 VAC, 400 cyc; single phase; 1.53 amp.; 8000 RPM; Input: 13.5 VDC; 29 amp. .... \$65.00

**MG 153 HOLTZER-CABOT**

Input: 24 V. DC, 52 amps; Output: 115 volts-400 cycles, 3-phase, 750 VA, and 26 Volt-400 cycle, 250 VA. Voltage and frequency regulated. .... \$95.00 ea.

**PIONEER 12130-3-B**

Output: 125.5 VAC; 1.15 amps. 400 cycle single phase, 141 VA. Input: 20-30 VDC, 18-12 amps. Voltage and frequency regulated ..... \$75.00

**12116-2-A PIONEER**

Output: 115 VAC; 400 cyc.; single phase; 45 amp. Input: 24 VDC 5 amp. .... \$65.00

**10285 LELAND ELECTRIC**

Output: 115 Volts AC, 750 V.A., 3 phase, 400 cycle, .90 PF, and 26 volts, 50 amps, single phase, 400 cycle, .40 PF. Input: 27.5 VDC, 60 amps, cont. duty, 6000 RPM. Voltage and frequency regulated ..... \$95.00

**10486 LELAND ELECTRIC**

Output: 115 VAC; 400 Cycle; 3-phase; 175 VA; .80 PF. Input: 27.5 DC; 12.5 amp; Cont. Duty. .... \$90.00 ea.

**PIONEER 10042-1-A**

DC INPUT 14 Volts; OUTPUT: 110 Volts; 400 Cycle 1-Phase; 50 Watt. .... \$75.00

**94-32270-A LELAND ELECTRIC**

Output: 115 Volts; 190 VA; Single Phase; 400 Cycle; .90 PF, and 26 Volts; 60 VA; 400 Cycle; .40 PF. Input: 27.5 Volts DC 18 amps cont. duty, voltage and freq. regulated ..... \$95.00

**PIONEER 12147-1-B**

OUTPUT: 115 VAC 400 cycle; Single phase. INPUT: 24-30 VDC; 8 amps ..... \$79.50

**MG 149F HOLTZER-CABOT**

OUTPUT: 26 VAC @ 250 VA; 115V @ 500VA; Single Phase; 400 cycle. INPUT: 24 VDC @ 36 amps. .... \$75.00

**EICOR CLASS "A" NO. 1-3012/08-7**

OUTPUT: 125 VAC; 400 cycle; single phase; 100 VA. INPUT: 24-30 VDC; 11 amps; Duty Int. Voltage and Frequency Regulator ..... \$99.50



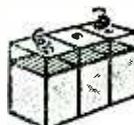
**POWER RHEOSTATS**

Standard Brands; 5 Ohms; 100 Watt; 4.48 amps 100 Ohms; 100 Watt; 1.0 amp. Boxed, Brand New with Knob \$2.50 each—or—\$25.00 per Doz.

**PIONEER AUTOSYNS**

AY-1 ..... 26 Volt-400 Cycle. .... \$6.95  
AY-5 ..... 26 Volt-400 Cycle. .... \$7.95  
AY27D ..... \$12.50  
AY6-26 Volt-400 cyc. .... \$4.95 ea.  
AY20D-26 Volt-400 cyc. .... \$25.00 ea.  
AY141 ..... \$10.00  
AY34 ..... \$20.00  
AY20-26 Volt-400 cyc. .... \$12.50 ea.

**MIDGET TYPE NT-6 WILLARD 6V. STORAGE BATTERIES Dry Charged**



3 Amp-Hour rating. Transparent plastic case. SIZE: 3 3/8" x 1-13/16" x 2 3/8". Weight approx. 1 1/2 lbs. Uses standard electrolyte. Regularly lists at \$12.00 each. NOW ..... New, unused, ..... \$2.49 ea.; Four for \$8.50; Quantities: 36 or more \$1.85 each.

**ALNICO FIELD MOTORS**

(Approx. size overall . . . 3 3/4" x 1 1/2" diameter)  
DELCO TYPE #5069600; 27.5 volts DC; 250 RPM. .... \$19.95  
PM Motors Delco Type #5069371; 27.5 volts; DC Alnico Field; 10,000 r.p.m.; dimensions 1" x 1" x 2" long; shaft extension 1/2" diameter 0.125" ..... \$15.00

**PIONEER GYRO FLUX GATE AMPLIFIER**  
Type 12076-1-A, complete with tubes. .... \$22.50

**AC CONTROL MOTOR**

A. C. SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR Type RBC 2505; Volts 115; Cycles 60; RPM 2; Mfg. HOLTZER CABOT ELECT. Approx. size: 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 2 1/2". .... \$15.00 ea.

**400 CYCLE MOTORS**

PIONEER: TYPE CK5 2 Phase; 400 cycles \$25.00 ea.  
EASTERN AIR DEVICES TYPE J49A; 115 V.; 0.1A; 7000 r.p.m. Single phase 400 cycle. .... \$17.50 ea.  
AIRESEARCH; 115V; 400 CPS; Single phase 6500 RPM; 1.4 amp; Torque 4.6 in. oz.; HP .03. .... \$10.00 ea.

EASTERN AIR DEVICES TYPE JM6B; 200 VAC; 1 amp; 3 phase; 400 cycles, 6000 RPM. .... \$12.50 ea.  
EASTERN AIR DEVICES, TYPE J31B; 115 V. 400-1200 Cycle, Single Phase. .... \$12.50 ea.  
AIRESEARCH: AC induction, 200 V; 3 Phase, 400 Cycle, 2 H.P.; 11,000 RPM; 8 amps. .... \$79.50 ea.  
AIRESEARCH: AC Induction, 200 V; 3 Phase, 400 Cycle, 12 H.P.; 6500 RPM; 1.5 amps. .... \$25.00 ea.  
Electric Motor; PNT-1400-A-1 Series No. 207, 208 V., 400 Cycles, 3 Phase Kearfoot Co., Inc. .... \$17.50 ea.

**SERVO MOTOR 10047-2-A; 2 Phase; 400 Cycle, with 40-1 Reduction Gear** ..... \$17.50

**SMALL DC MOTORS**

DELCO #5072000; 27.5 VDC; 11.75 rpm. .... \$15.00  
DELCO #5069750; constant speed; 27 VDC; 160 RPM; built-in reduction gears and governor. .... \$12.50 ea.

J. OSTER: series reversible motor; 1/50th H.P.; 10,000 RPM; 2 1/2 VDC; 2 amps; SPERRY #806069; approx. size 1 1/2" x 3/4" x 1 1/2" (dial).

General Electric Type 5BA10AJ37; 27 volts, DC; 5 amps, 8 oz. inches torque, 250 RPM, shunt wound; 4 leads; reversible. .... \$15.00 ea.  
General Electric, Mod. 5BA10FJ33; 12 oz. inches torque, 12 DC, 50 RPM, 1.02 amp. .... \$15.00 ea.  
General Electric Type 5BA10AJ52C; 27 volts DC; 5 amps, 8 oz. inches torque; 145 RPM; shunt wound; 4 leads; reversible. .... \$15.00 ea.  
GENERAL ELECTRIC DC MOTOR MOD. 5BA10AJ64. 160 r.p.m.; 65 amp; 12 oz.-in. torque; 27V DC. .... \$19.95 ea.

2 1/4 H.P. MOTOR—Mfg. LEECE-NEVILLE Co; Type 1454-MO; 24VDC; 4000 RPM; 100 amp. .... \$35.00

**115 VOLT GENERATORS**

Brand new Eclipse generators: 115 VAC; 9.4 amp; 1000 watts; single phase; 800 cycles; 2400-4200 rpm. DC output is 30 volts at 25 amp. Unit has spline drive shaft and is self-excited. .... \$29.95

**MICROPOSITIONER**

Barber Colman AYLZ 2133-1 Polarized D.C. Relay; Double Coil Differential sensitive, Alnico P. M. Polarized field, 24V contacts; 5 amps; 28 V. Used for remote positioning, synchronizing, control, etc. .... \$12.50 ea.

**BLOWER**

Eastern Air Devices, Type J31B; 115 volt; 400-1200 Cycle; single phase; variable frequency; continuous duty; L. & R. #2 blower; approx. 22 cu. ft. min. .... \$15.00

**BLOWER ASSEMBLY**

115 Volt, 400 Cycle, Westinghouse Type FL 17CFM, complete with capacitor, New. .... \$12.50 ea.



**SENSITIVE ALTIMETERS**

Pioneer Sensitive altimeters, 0-35,000 ft. range . . . calibrated in 100's of feet. Barometric setting adjustment. No hook-up required. .... \$12.95 ea.

**BLACK LIGHT KITS**

**Ultra-Violet Fluorescence**

Now . . . build your own black light lamp equipment at a new low cost with these easy-to-assemble components. Kit contains: Ultra-Violet tube, brackets, ballast, starter, wire, plug and wiring diagram.



4-Watt Kit—(5 1/4" tube) ..... \$3.00  
3-Watt Kit—(12" tube) ..... \$4.00

**C and H Sales Company**

BOX 356-X EAST PASADENA STATION • PASADENA 8, CALIFORNIA

# RELAYS

# RELAYS

# RELAYS

## JOBBER—EXPERIMENTERS—LABORATORIES

WRITE OR PHONE WALKER 5-9642 FOR YOUR RELAY REQUIREMENTS  
Ask for Mr. Greenberg or Mr. Herzog

We have a large variety of standard types of relays and solenoids for a multiplicity of uses which for various reasons are not listed in our advertising. When inquiring concerning your needs give as much information as possible. Catalog numbers are not sufficient. Give coil voltage; specify AC or DC; give current or resistance; contact current and arrangement.

**ALL MERCHANDISE IS GUARANTEED AND MAY BE RETURNED FOR FULL CREDIT**

## WE'RE SELLING YOU RELAYS—WHAT ARE YOUR OTHER NEEDS?

Our Normal Inventory Includes Over 80,000 Different Items in the Electronic, Radar and Radio Fields

- RELAYS—Approximately 300,000 in over 1100 types
- CAPACITORS—Approximately 450,000
- OIL • TUBULAR • MICA • FIXED and ADJUSTABLE CERAMIC FEED-THRU • STAND-OFF
- APC TRIMMERS • VARIABLES • SILVER MICA
- RESISTORS—Over a million
- CARBON • WIRE WOUND • FERRULE • POTENTIOMETERS & RHEOSTATS
- DYNAMOTOR BRUSHES—Approximately 400,000
- FUSES—Approximately 800,000 in stock
- WIRE and CABLE—Millions of feet.
- SWITCHES—Approximately 200,000
- CHOKES and TRANSFORMERS—Approximately 120,000
- COILS—RF and AF CHOKES—Approximately 350,000
- TIMERS and DELAY RELAYS—Both clock and thermal types
- BATTERY CLIPS—Approximately 50,000
- BUSHINGS and SPACERS—Thousands of pounds.
- CHASSIS—Dozens of sizes.
- COAXIAL CABLE—Many sizes in stock
- SPRINGS—Over 5000 pounds—Hundreds of types
- JONES CONNECTORS—Many types in stock
- INVERTERS—From 110DC to 60 cycle AC
- From 20 to 500 Watt
- Also some 400 cycle units
- RECTIFIERS—Made to your specifications
- NU-METAL LAMINATIONS—Thousands of pounds in a dozen sizes
- KOVAR GLASS SEALS—Approximately 400,000 in stock in several dozens of types
- CERAMIC and HI-FREQUENCY STAND-OFFS—Approximately 300,000 in stock
- TAPE—Cellulose, Textile, Masking and Electrical—All sizes
- GUY WIRE—Both Light and Heavy. INTERCOM SYSTEMS—Best Buys
- SOLENOIDS—Approximately 75,000 in stock
- TELEPHONE RELAYS, RETARDATION COILS and CAPACITORS
- GROMMETS—Approximately 20,000 pounds
- TUBES—Most receiving types and many special types in stock
- IRON CORE SLUGS—Over a million in stock

### We Also Have a Limited Assortment of the Following Items in Stock:

- DIAL LIGHT Assemblies
- DIAL PULLEYS
- DIAL PLATES
- PILOT LAMPS
- EYELETS AND RIVETS
- BOLTS, NUTS, SCREWS and WASHERS
- SPEAKERS
- SOCKETS
- HEADPHONES
- TELEGRAPH KEYS
- VARNISHED and VINYL TUBING
- ALNICO MAGNETS
- JACKSON PLUGS
- SOLDER
- LINE CORDS
- LUGS—Terminal, Soldering, Stakon
- POWER RHEOSTATS
- ROTARY SWITCHES

Send Us Your Specific Requirements for Our Quotes

## ALLIED TYPE BO & BOY RELAYS

Contacts are silver and have a non-inductive rating of 15 amperes, or 30 amperes for double break (d.b.) at 24V DC and 110V AC. Operate time to make 18.5 milliseconds; release time 8.0 milliseconds.

Contacts*	1.5-3.2VDC, 4 Ohm 6 9VDC,		37 Ohm 12VDC,		70 Ohm 24VDC,		230 Ohm	
	Cat.#	Price	Cat.#	Price	Cat.#	Price	Cat.#	Price
SPST (1A)	R506	2.00	R467	2.00	R476	2.00	R484	2.00
SPST (1A)d.b.	R507	2.25	R468	2.25	R06	2.25	R485	2.25
SPST (1B)	R508	2.00	R469	2.00	R477	2.00	R486	2.00
SPST (1B)d.b.	R509	2.25	R470	2.25	R478	2.25	R487	2.25
1A, 1B	R510	2.50	R492	2.50	R493	2.50	R494	2.50
DPST, 2A	R511	2.75	R499	2.75	R500	2.75	R501	2.75
DPST, 2B	R517	2.75	R518	2.75	R519	2.75	R520	2.75
SPDT (AC)	R512	2.50	R471	2.50	R479	2.50	R488	2.50
SPDT (AC)d.b.	R513	3.00	R472	3.00	R480	3.00	R238	3.00
1C, 1A	R514	3.25	R473	3.25	R481	3.25	R489	3.25
1C, 1B	R515	3.25	R474	3.25	R482	3.25	R490	3.25
DPDT (2C)	R516	3.50	R475	3.50	R483	3.50	R491	3.50

B09D2 8: 5.9VDC; 3PDT (3C); 14.2 Ohm; #R225 ..... 3.95 ea\*  
B09D3 5: 26VDC; 3PDT (3C); 240 Ohm; #R522 ..... 3.95 ea\*  
\* A = SPST normally open; B = SPST normally closed; C = SPDT

## BOY TYPE DC RELAYS

CONTACTS*	1.0 VDC		1.5 Ohm	
	Cat.#	Price	Cat.#	Price
SPST (1A)	R495	2.00		
SPST (1A) d.b.	R496	2.35		
DPST (2A)	R497	2.50		

## ALLIED BJ TYPE RELAYS

Contacts are silver and are rated at 5 amperes, at 24 VDC and 115 VAC.

- BJ6D36; 24VDC; DPDT; 255 Ohm; #R420..... 1.75 ea.
- BJX42; 12 or 24VDC; SPST (1B) d.b.; 240 Ohm C.T.; #R226..... 1.50 ea.
- BJU (Electrical Latching); 6VDC; 4PDT (4c); 16 Ohm each coil; Dust Cover; 11 pin RMA plug base; #R435..... 6.95 ea.
- BJ5A115; 115VAC; 1C, 1A; #R503..... 2.50 ea

## OTHER ALLIED TYPES

- AR; 12VDC; SPST (1A); 75 Ohm #R429..... 1.00 ea.
- FID; 3000 Ohm; 8 ma; SPST (1A); #R504..... 1.50 ea.
- AN 13D33; 24VDC; SPST (1A) d.b.; 175 Ohm; 75 amp. continuous duty (Electrical and Mechanical equivalent to CN13D33) #R436..... 2.95 ea.

TERMS:—All prices F.O.B. Our Plant. Rated Firms Net 10 Days; All Others Remittance with Order.

Merchandise returnable within 10 days for full credit.

324 CANAL ST., N.Y.C., 13, N.Y. Walker 5-9642

# Universal general corp.

Orders Under \$10 Remittance With Order. Plus shipping charges (coverage will be returned.)

### A.C. SOLENOIDS

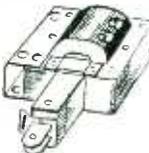


GUARDIAN No. 1: 24 VAC, 6 ohms  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " stroke, 6 oz.-in. #R 804 1.95

GUARDIAN No. 4: 115 VAC, 133 ohms  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " stroke, 14 oz.-in. #R 805 3.95

GUARDIAN No. 4: 115 VAC, Intermittent Duty, 49 ohms  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Stroke, 2 lb.-in. .... 3.95

WARD LEONARD N83 CONTACTOR; 110 VAC Heavy Duty, 6 lb.-in. stroke; #R233 10.95



UNIVERSAL 110V AC, 6-lb. pull,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thrust, #R176 .... \$2.75

D. W. DAVIS MINIA-TURE 110V AC, Intermittent duty,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " stroke, 12 oz.-in pull, #R178 ..... \$1.95



D. W. DAVIS MINIA-TURE 24V AC,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " stroke, 12 oz.-in pull, #R179 ..... \$1.79

LEACH 980, 110V AC Intermittent duty,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ " Hinged type, #R180 ..... \$2.25

## AMPERITE THERMOSTATIC DELAY RELAY



NET 2.40 each

Amperite Thermostatic Delay Relays are actuated by a heater . . . can therefore be used on AC, DC, or pulsating current. Being hermetically sealed, Amperite Relays are not affected by altitude, moisture, or other atmospheric conditions. At the present time only SPST is available — normally open or normally closed.

Available in voltage ratings of 2.5, 5, 6.3, 12, 26 and 115 volts. Delays in seconds are available as follows: 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90 and 120 seconds.

Most types from stock. When ordering specify: Voltage—Delay in Seconds—Open or Closed.

HAYDON 5901-2: 220V 60 cyc. Adjustable Reset Timing Relay; SPDT (10 amp); #R466. .... \$7.95

## AIRCRAFT SOLENOID CONTACTORS

All types B2; B2A; B4; B4A; B5; B5A; B5B; B6A; B6B; B7A; B7B; B8; B9; B11; 1204-1; 1204-3, etc. available from stock in quantities in popular makes at low prices. SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

## IMPULSE DIAL

To open a normally closed circuit. Ten holes — capacity: 1-10 impulses. Has 3 shunt springs, arranged to make when dial is moved off normal. #D101 ..... \$4.95



## STEPPING SWITCHES

### AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC TYPE 13



25 Position; Self Interrupter Springs; Norm. Oper. Volts: 24 VDC; Max 30 VDC; 0.6 Amps; 30 Ohm. Three Levels Auto. Elec. RA92; #R500 ..... \$17.75

## ULTRA SENSITIVE RELAY

KURMAN BK35—Nominal Operating Characteristics, 11,000 Ohms, 0.4 Ma. 4V DC SPDT. Adjustable contacts and armature. #R277, 10 for \$55.00 100 for \$475.00



5.95 each

# COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT CO.

## PULSE NETWORKS

15A-1,400-50: 15 KV, "A" CKT, 1 microsec. 400 PPS, 50 ohms imp. \$37.50  
 G.E. #3E (3-84-810) (8-224-405) 50P4T, 3KV "E" CKT Dual Unit, 1.1, 3 sections, 0.54 Microsec. \$10 PPS, 50 ohms imp. Unit 2, 3 Sections, 2.24 microsec. 405 PPS 50 ohms imp. \$6.50  
 7-5E3-1-200-67P. 7.5 KV "E" Circuit, 1 microsec. 200 PPS, 67 ohms impedance 3 sections. \$7.50  
 7-5E4-16-60. 67P. 7.5 KV "E" Circuit, 4 sections 16 microsec. 60 PPS, 67 ohms impedance. \$15.00  
 7-5E3-3-200-67P. 7.5 KV "E" Circuit, 3 microsec. 200 PPS, 67 ohms imp. 3 sections. \$12.50  
 KS8865 CHARGING CHOKE: 115-150 II @ .02A. 32-40II @ .08A. 30,700V Corona Test, 21KV Test. \$37.50  
 G.E. 25E5-1-350-50 P2T. "E" SKT. 1 Microsec. Pulse @ 350 PPS, 50 OHMS Impedance. \$69.50  
 KS0623 CHARGING CHOKE: 10II @ 75 MA, 280 Ohms DCR, 9000 Vdc test. \$14.95  
 G.E. 6E3-5-2000-50 P2T: 6 KV, "E" Circuit 0.5 usec/2000 PPS/50 ohms/2 sections. \$7.50

## PULSE EQUIPMENT

MIT. MOD. 3 HARD TUBE PULSER: Output Pulse Power 141 KW, 12 KV, 12 Amp. Duty Ratio: .001 max. Pulse duration: 5, 1.0, 2.0 microsec. Input voltage: 115 v. 400 to 2400 cps. Uses: 1-71B, 4-89-B, 3-72's, 1-73. New. Less Core—\$135  
 APQ-13 PULSE MODULATOR, Pulse Width .5 to 1.1 Micro Sec. Rep. rate 624 to 1348 Pps. Pk. pwr. out 35 KW. Energy 0.15 Joules. \$49.00  
 TSP-3 PULSE MODULATOR, Pk. power 50 amp, 24 KW (1200 KW pk); pulse rate 200 PPS, 1.5 microsec. pulse line impedance 50 ohms. Circuit series charging version of DC Resonance type. Uses two 705-A's as rectifiers, 115 v. 400 cycle input. New with all tubes. \$49.50  
 SPRAGUE H-615 "E" Circuit 10KV, 0.85 microsec. pulse at 750 PPS—50 ohms. \$27.50  
 SPRAGUE H-616, "E" Circuit, 10KV 2.2 microsec pulse at 3.75 PPS—50 ohms. \$27.50

## PULSE TRANSFORMERS



GE #K-2449A  
 Primary: 9.33 KV, 50 ohms Imp.  
 Secondary: 28 KV, 450 ohms  
 Pulse length: 1.0/5 usec @ 635/120 PPS, Pk. Power Out: 1.740 KW  
 Bifilar: 1.5 amps (as shown) \$62.50  
 GE #K-2748-A, 0.5 usec @ 2000 PPS. Pk. pwr. out is 32 KV impedance 40/100 ohm output. Pri. volts 2.3 KV Pk. Sec. volts 11.5 KV Pk. Bifilar rated at 1.3 Amp. Fitted with magnetron well. \$39.50  
 K-2745, Primary: 3/1/2.8 KV, 50 ohms Z. Secondary: 14/12.6 KV, 1925 ohms Z. Pulse Length: 0.25/1.0 usec @ 600/600 PPS, Pk. Power 200/150 KW. Bifilar: 1.3 Amp. Has "built-in" magnetron well. \$42.50  
 K-2461-A, Primary: 3.1/2.6 KV—50 ohms (line). Secondary 14/11.5 KV—1000 ohms Z. Pulse Length: 1 usec @ 600 PPS. Pk. Power Out: 200/130 KW. Bifilar: 1.3 Amp. Fitted with magnetron well. \$39.75  
 UTAH X-1517-1: Dual Transformer, 2 Wdgs. per section 1:1 Ratio per sec 13 MH inductance 30 ohms DCR. \$7.50  
 UTAH X-1507-1: Two sections 3 Wdgs. per section, 1:1 Ratio, 3 MH inductance DCR per section. \$7.50  
 68G711: Ratio: 4:1 Pri: 200V, Sec. 53V, 1.0 usec Pulse @ 2000 PPS, 0.016 KV. \$4.50  
 TRI049: Ratio: 2:1 Pri. 220 MVA, 50 Ohms, sec. 0.75 II. DCR 100 Ohms. \$6.75  
 K-901695-501: Ratio 1:1, Pri. Imp. 40 Ohm, Sec. Imp. 40 Ohms. Passes pulse 0.6 usec with 0.05 usec rise. \$8.95  
 Ray UX 7896—Pulse Output Pri. 5v. sec. 41v. \$2.50  
 Ray UX 8442—Pulse Inversion—10v + 40v. \$7.50  
 PHILCO 352-7250, 352-7251, 352-7287  
 RAYTHEON: UX8693, UX5986. \$5 ea.  
 W.E.: D-166310, D-166638, KS 9800, KS9948  
 UTAH #2922 with 2 Tracked Beads, but will operate at full rated capacity. \$5.00  
 UX 8693 (SCS #229627-54): 3 Wdgs, 32 turns #18 wire, DCR is: .362/.372/.4 ohms. Total voltage 2500 vdc. \$5.00  
 D-166173: Input: 50 ohms Z. Output: 900 ohms Z. Wdgs. Freq. range 10 kc-2mc. P/O AN. \$12.50

## 10 CM R.F. HEAD

Complete R.F. Head and Modulator delivers 50 KW Peak R.F. at 3000 MC. Pulsar delivers 12KV pulse at 12 Amp. to magnetron of .5, 1, or 2 microsec. duration at duty cycle of .001. Unit requires 115V, 400-2400 Cycles, 1 phase @ 3.5A. Also 24-28 VDC @ 2A. External sync. Pulse rate of 120V Rec'd. Brand New. Complete with schematic and all tubes. \$375.00

## THERMISTORS

D-164699 Bead Type DCR: 1525-2550 Ohms @ 75 Deg. F. Coefficient: 2% per deg. Fahr. M.C. Current 25 MA AC/DC. \$2.50  
 D-167332 Bead Type DCR is 1525-2550 Ohms. Rated 25 MA at 825-1.175 VDC. \$1.50  
 D-167613 Disk Type DCR: 355 Ohms @ 75 Deg. F. P. M. 2.5% Watt. \$1.50  
 D-166228 Disk Type 720 Ohms @ 60°F, 4220 Ohms @ 80°F 2590 Ohms @ 100°F, 1640 Ohms @ 120°F. \$1.50

## MICROWAVE COMPONENTS



### "S Band," RG48/U Waveguide

POWER SPLITTER for use with type 726 or any 10 CM Shepherd Klystron. Energy is fed from Klystron antenna through dual pick-up system to 2 type "N" connectors. \$22.50 EA4 DIRECTIONAL COUPLER, Broadband type "N" Coupling, 20 db. with std. flanges, Navy #CABV47AAN-2 (as shown) \$37.50

LHR, LIGHTHOUSE ASSEMBLY, Part of KIT39 APG 5 & APG 15. Receiver and Trans. Cavities w/assoc. Tr. Cavity and Type N CPLEX. To Recv. Uses 2C40, 2C44, 1B27. Tunable ADX. 2400-2700 MCS. Silver Plated. \$49.50  
 BEACON LIGHTHOUSE cavity p/o UPN-2 Beacon 10 cm. Mfg. Bernard Rice, each. \$47.50  
 MAGNETRON TO WAVEGUIDE Coupler with 721-A Duplexer Cavity, gold plated. \$45.00  
 RT-30 APG-5 10 cm. lighthouse RF head c/o Nmt-r using 60K5 (2C40, 2C43, 1B27 lineup) w/Tubes. 721A TR BOX complete with tube and tuning plungers \$12.50  
 2K28 \$12.50  
 McNALLY KLYSTRON CAVITIES for 7071B or 2K28 \$12.50  
 WAVEGUIDE TO 3/4" RIGID COAX "DOORKNOB" ADAPTER CHOKE FLANGE, SILVER PLATED BROAD BAND \$32.50  
 AS14A AP-10 CM Pick up Dipole with "N" Cables \$4.50  
 OAJ ECHO BOX, 10 CM TUNABLE \$22.50  
 HOLMDELL-TO-TYPE "N" Male Adapters, 3/4" \$12.75  
 I.F. AMP. STRIP: 30 MC, 30 db. gain, 4 MC Bandwidth, uses 6AC7's—with video detector. A.F.C. less tubes \$24.50  
 POLYROD ANTENNA, AS31/APN-7 in Lucite Ball. Type "N" feed \$22.50  
 ANTENNA, AT49A/APR, Broadband Conical, 300-2700 MC Type "N" Feed \$12.50  
 "E" or "H" PLANE BENDS, 90 deg. less flanges \$7.50

### X Band— RG 52/U WAVEGUIDE

VSWR Measuring Section, Consisting of 6" straight section, with 2 pick-up, Type "N" Output Jacks Mounted, 2 Wdg. apart. \$8.50  
 1" x 1/2" waveguide in 6" lengths, UG 80 flanges to UG10 cover. per length \$7.50  
 Rotating-joints supplied either with or without deck mounting. With UG40 flanges. each, \$17.50  
 Bulkhead Feed-thru Assembly. \$15.00  
 Pressure Gauge Section 15 lb. gauge and pressure gauge. 15 lbs. \$10.00  
 Directional Coupler, UG-40/U Take off 20db. \$17.50  
 TR-ATR Duplexer section for above. \$8.50  
 Waveguide Section 12" long choice to cover 45 deg twist & 2 1/2" radius, 90 deg. bend. \$4.50  
 Waveguide Section 2 1/2 ft. long silver plated with choke flange. \$5.75  
 Rotary joint choke to choke with deck mounting. 90 degree elbows. "E" or "H" plane. \$17.50  
 90 degree twist. \$12.50  
 45 degree twist. \$6.00  
 Microwave Receiver, 3 CM. Sensitivity: 10-15u Watts. Complete with L.O. and AFC Mixer and Waveguide Input Circuits, 6 I.F. Stages give approximately 120 DV gain at a bandwidth of 1.7 MC. Video Bandwidth: 2 MC. Uses latest type AFC circuit. Complete with all tubes, including 723A/R local oscillator. \$175 ea.  
 ADAPTER, waveguide to type "N", UG 81/U, p/o TS 12, TS-13, Etc. \$27.50  
 ADAPTER, UG 162/U round cover to special bal. Flange for TS-45, etc. \$25.00 ea.

### 1 1/4" x 5/8" WAVEGUIDE

CG 98B/APQ 18 12" Flex. Sect. 1 1/4" x 5/8" O.D. \$10.00  
 OD \$10.00  
 X Band Wave GD 1 1/4" x 5/8" O.D. 1/16" wall aluminum. \$6.50  
 Shro Tuner Attenuator W.E. guide, old rated. \$6.50  
 Bi-Directional Coupler, Type "N" Takeoff 25 db. coupling. \$27.95  
 Bi-Directional Coupler, TIT-52, Takeoff 25 db. coupling. \$24.95  
 Waveguide-to-Type "N" Adapter, Broadband. \$22.50

### WAVEGUIDE FLANGES

UG 39/U \$1.10 UG 51/U \$1.65  
 UG 40/U \$1.25 UG 52/U \$3.40  
 UG 40A/U \$1.65 UG 52A/U \$3.40

### MICROWAVE MIXER

CV-12/APR-6: Waveguide/mixer unit, 4000-6000 mc. Designed for use with microwave receiver. Has pick up loop for coupling to lighthouse cavity local oscillator. RF input is 1" x 2" waveguide (contact flange). Output thru 1/2" x 1/2" is from standard 50-ohm coax connector. Brand new, complete with crystal. As shown. \$35.00

## MAGNETRONS

Type	Freq. Range(MC)	Peak Power Out (KW)	Duty Ratio	Price
2J21A	9345-9405	50		\$8.75
2J22	3267-3333	265		75.00
2J27	2965-2992	275	.002	19.95
2J31	2820-2862	285	.002	24.50
2J32	2780-2820	285	.002	28.50
2J38*	3245-3263	5		16.50
2J39*	3267-3333	8.7		24.50
2J48	9310-9320	50	.001	24.50
2J49	9000-9160	50	.001	32.50
2J56*	9215-9275	35	.002	34.50
2J61*	3000-3100	35	.002	34.50
2J62*	2914-3010	40	.002	22.50
700B	690-700	40	.002	39.75
700D	710-720	40	.001	32.50
706EY	3038-3069	200	.001	32.50
706CY	2976-3007	200	.001	Write
725-A	9345-9405	50	.001	24.50
4J38	3550-3600	750	.001	169.45

\*Packaged with magnet.  
 †Tunable over indicated range.  
 QK 60, 61, 62—\$85 ea.

## KLYSTRONS

723A	\$12.50	2K25/723A/B	\$27.50
723A/B	19.50	417-A (Sperry)	17.50

## MICROWAVE ANTENNA EQUIPMENT



AT49/APR—Broadband Conical, 300-3300 MC. Type N Feed (as shown) \$12.50  
 AS-31/APN-7: 10 cm Polyrod in Lucite Ball, Type N Pitting Coax Feed. \$22.50  
 Relay System Parabolic reflectors approx. range 2000 to 6000 Mc. Dimensions 4 1/2" x 3". New. \$100.00  
 Dipole for above. \$12.00  
 TDY "JAM" Radar rotating antenna, 10 cm. 30 deg. beam, 115 V AC drive. New. \$150.00  
 Parabolic Peel, Radiation pattern approx. 25 deg. in horizontal 33 deg. in vertical planes. \$35.00  
 Cone Antenna, AS 125 APR, 1000-3200 mc. Stub supported with type "N" connector. \$14.50  
 AS14A/AP, 10 CM pick up dipole assy, complete w/length of coax and "N" connectors. \$3.50  
 AS46A/APG-4 Yagi Antenna, 5 element array. \$22.50  
 30" Parabolic Reflector Spin Aluminum dish. \$4.95  
 APS-34 Pillbox Antenna, waveguide input. \$22.50  
 27000 MC. \$22.50  
 6 Ft. Parabolic Dishes, Perforated, Metal Construction \$45.00

## RADAR ANTENNAS

AS-12/APS-3	AS-125/APR
AS-17/APS-2	AS-217/AG-15
AS-13/APG-2	AS14/AP
AS69/APT	

## RADAR SETS

### SO-1

10 cm, with a range of 4, 20, and 80 miles. PPI presentation on a 5 inch screen. 360 deg rotation of antenna with a pattern 8 deg in horiz. and 18 deg in vert. plane. Operates from 115 vdc. Set consists of following: antenna, m/c—modulator, xmt—rtr, PPI unit, accessory control, and rectifier power unit.

### MK 10

Antenna utilizes conical scanning for accurate pointing. Max. range is 20,000 yards with an error of pm 15 yds pm .1% of range. Pointing accuracy is pm .25 deg. Pulse dur. 0.5 usec. at prr of 3600 cps. Pk. power output is 25 KW. Primary power consumption is 1300 watts. Operates from 115V, 60 C/PS Source. BRAND NEW, COMPLETE WITH SPARES AND INSTRUCTION MANUAL. \$850

### SQ

Portable radar with type PPI, "A" or "B" Scope. Frequency is Approx. 3000 Mcs. 3 ranges: 3, 15, and 45 miles. Operates from 115V, 60 cycles. \$850

### SE

10 cm radar for use on small surface craft for Sea-Search use. Max. range 80,000 yards, with an accuracy of 160 yards ± 1% of range. Bearing accuracy 2 degrees. Operates from 115 VDC. Complete Equipment, Brand small boats. \$850.00

### SN

Portable, lightweight, 10 cm set with ranges of 4 and 20 mi. Presentation is on 5" "A" Scope. Operates from 115V, 50-60 C/PS. Ideal for labs, classrooms, and small boats. \$850.00

### IFF SETS

RC 148 RC 184 Navy BM  
 RC 145 RC 188

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# COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT CO.

## D.C. RELAYS



**CR2792B116A3**  
SPST—50 Amp Contracts. Operates from 22-30 VDC. Coil Res. 200 Ohms. Completely enclosed in transparent plastic case, which may be removed for adjustments. \$1.59

**GE #CR2791B116W3**  
Same as above, except additional terminal brought out from contact arm. \$1.74

### GE #CR2791-F100D3

Differential: DPST. Norm. open. Dual coil, 1500 ohms per coil—25 Ma. Operating Current. Contacts: 20 Amp. \$2.25

### GE #CR2791F100G3

Same as above, except has extra I.A. contact. Rated 5 Amp. \$2.35

### GE #CR2791D101F3

All Ceramic Insulation, DPDT. Coil—12VDC. 100 Ohms DCR. Contacts designed for fast operation. Rated at 5 Amps. \$1.25

### GE #CR2791B106J3

DPDT, 5 Amp. contacts. Coil rated 22-30VDC. 150 Ohms DCR. Contacts are designed for fast operation, and enclosed by clear plastic cover. \$1.35

### GE #CR2791B106C3

SPDT. Dual Contacts will handle 20 Amps. Coil: 18-28VDC 125 Ohms DCR. \$1.25

## DYNAMOTORS

TYPE	INPUT VOLTS	INPUT AMPS	OUTPUT VOLTS	OUTPUT AMPS	PRICE
DM 416	14	6.2	330	.170	\$6.75
DM 33A	28	7	540	.250	3.95
BD AR 93	28	3.25	375	.150	7.50
23350	27	1.75	285	.075	3.95
B-19 Pack	12	9.4	275	.110	8.95
DA-3A*	28	10	500	.050	
			300	.260	6.95
			150	.010	
			14.5	5	
5053	28	14	250	.060	3.95
PE 73 CM	28	19	1000	.350	22.50
BD 69	14	2.8	220	.08	12.95
D-402†	13.5	12.2	300	8.8VAC	12.50
SP 175	18	3.2	450	.06	4.49
DM 25†	12	2.3	250	.05	6.95

† Less Filter \* Replacement for PE 94.  
† Used, Excellent

## INVERTERS

PE-218-H: Input: 25/28 vdc, 92 amp. Output: 115v, 350/500 cy 1500 volt-amperes. NEW. \$37.50  
PE-206: Input: 28 vdc, 36 amps. Output: 80 v 800 cy, 500 volt-amps. Dim: 13"x5 1/2"x10 1/2". New. \$22.50  
NAVY COR-211095: Input 22-30 VDC/75-60A. OUTPUT: 115V/400 CY, 1 KV/8.7A. RPM: \$80.00  
With coupling provision for motor. Brand New. Original packing. \$150.00

## SELENIUM RECTIFIERS\*

Current (Continuous)	18/14 Volts	36/28 Volts	54/42 Volts	130/100 Volts
1 Amp.	\$1.35	\$2.15	\$3.70	\$8.50
2 Amps.	2.20	3.60	5.40	13.50
2 1/2 Amps.			6.00	13.00
4 Amps.	4.25	7.95	12.95	25.25
6 Amps.	4.75	9.00	13.50	33.00
10 Amps.	6.75	12.75	20.00	44.95
12 Amps.	8.50	16.25	20.50	49.00
24 Amps.	13.25	25.50	38.00	79.50
30 Amps.	18.25	32.50	45.00 ?	90.00
36 Amps.	25.00	38.50		

\* F. W. Bridge

## EE-89 REPEATER

Extends range of EE-8 field phone up to 20 miles of dry or wet wire operation. Extremely rugged, portable and lightweight. Uses hybrid coils and V.T. Amplifier, with extreme long-life characteristics. Brand new, complete with tube and tech. Manual. only. \$12.75 EACH

## HELMHOLTZ PHASE-SHIFTER

Stator consists of 4 loops oriented at 90 degrees to each other. Total stator inductance is 40MH. Rotor: 10MH. Total phase shift 0-360 deg. Designed for range unit of SCR-268. \$3.95 EACH

## POWER TRANSFORMERS

Comb. Transformers—115V/50-60 cps Input

CT-76†	300-0-300V/120MA, 2 x 5V/3A, 2.5V/5A.	\$3.95
CT-129	550-0-550V @ 150 MA, 6.3V/4A, 2.5VCT/5A.	5.79
CT-013	450-0-450V @ 200 MA, 10V/1.5A, 2.5V/3.5A 5V/3A.	6.95
CT-15A	550VCT/085A 6.3V/6A, 6.3V/1.8A.	2.85
CT-341	1050 10MA, 625V @ 5 MA, 26V @ 4.5A 2x2.5V/3A, 6.3V @ 3A.	9.95
CR 825	360VCT .340A 6.3VCT/3.6, 6.3VCT/3A.	3.95
CT-626	1500V .160A 2.5/12, 30/100.	9.95
CT-071	110V .200A 33/200 5V/10, 2.5/10.	4.95
CT-367	580VCT .050A 5VCT/3A.	2.25
CT-403	350VCT .026 A 5V/3A.	2.75
CT-931	585VCT .086 A 5V/3A, 6.3V/6A.	4.25
CT-456	390VCT 80 MA 6.3V/1.3A, 5V/3A.	3.45
CT-931	585VCT 86 MA 5V/3A, 6. V/6A.	4.95
CT-442	525VCT 75 MA 5V/2A, 1 CT/2A.	
CT-43A	600-0-600V/.08A, 2.5VCT/6A, 6.3VCT/1A.	6.49
CT-501	650VCT/200MA, 6.3V/8A, 6.3V/5A.	6.49
CT-444	230-0-230V/.085A, 5V/3A, 6V/2.5A.	3.49

Filament Transformers—115V50-60 cps Input

Item	Rating	Each
FT-140	5VCT @ 10A 25KV Test.	\$22.50
FT-157	4V/16A, 2.5V/2.75A.	2.95
FT-101	6V/25A	.79
FT-924	5.25A/21A, 2x7.75V/6.5A	14.95
FT-824	2x26V/2.5A, 16V/1A, 7.2V/7A, 6.4V/10A, 6.4V/2A.	8.95
FT-463	6.3VCT/1A, 5VCT/3A, 5VCT/3A.	5.49
FT-55-2	7.2V/1.85A, 6.5V/6.5A, 5V/6A, 5V/3A.	8.95
FT-38A	6.3/2.5A, 2x2.5V/7A.	2.79

Plate Transformers, 115V 60CY Input

PT 175	550-0-550VAC, (400VDC) @ 150MA.	\$6.30
PT 157	660-0-660 VAC, (500VDC) or 550-0-550 VAC (400VDC) at 250 MADC.	8.70
PT 158	1080-0-1080V (1000VDC) at 125MA Plus 500-0-500 VAC (400VDC) at 150MADC.	10.80
PT 159	900-0-900 VAC (750VDC) or 800-0-800 VAC (500VDC) at 225 MADC.	10.35
PT 167	1400-0-1400 VAC (300MADC) or 1175-0-1175 VAC (1000VDC) at 300MADC.	25.80
PT 168	2100-0-2100 VAC (1750VDC) or 1800-0-1800 VAC (1500VDC) at 300MADC.	33.00
PT 062	2900-0-2900 VAC (2500VDC) or 2385-0-2385 VAC (2000VDC) at 300MA.	48.00



## Transformer Special

#766: Primary: 115 V, 60 cy, 1 φ. Secondary: 300-0-300 V @ 120 MA, D.C., 2-5V WDGs @ 3 A ea. Also 2.5 VCT @ 5 A. Rugged. Herm. Sealed. Size: 4 3/4" x 3 1/2" x 4 1/2". \$3.95  
†† Solder Tmts. M.F.D. W.E.

## 400 CYCLE TRANSFORMERS

(All Primaries 115V, 400 Cycles)

Stock	Rating	Price
352-7102	6.3V/2.5A	1.45
M-7472426	1450V/1.0MA, 2.5V/.75A, 6.4V/3.9A, 5V/2A, 6.5V/3A, P/O 1D-39/AF-3.	4.95
352-7039	6A0VCT @ 380MA, 6.3V/.9A, 6.3V/6A 5V/6A.	5.49
702724	9800/8600 @ 32MA.	8.95
K59584	5000V/290MA, 5V/10A.	22.50
K59607	734VCT/177A, 170VCT/177A.	6.79
352-7273	700VCT/350MA, 6.3V/9A, 6.3V 25A.	6.95
352-7070	2x2.5V/2.5A (2KV Test) 6.3V/2.25A, 1200/100/750V. @ .005A.	7.45
352-7196	1140/1.25MA, 2.5V/1.75A, 2.5V/1.75A—5KV T.T.L. CT.	3.95
352-7176	320VCT/50MA, 4.5V/3A, 6.3VCT/20A, 2x6.3VCT/6A.	4.75
RA6400-1	2.5/1.75A, 6.3V/2A—5KV Test.	2.39
901692	13V 9A	2.49
901699-501	2.7V @ 4.25A	3.45
901698-501†	900V/75MA, 100V/.0A	4.29
UR8855C	900VCT/.067A, 5V/3A.	3.79
RA6405-1	800VCT/65MA, 5VCT/3A.	3.69
T-48852	700VCT/806MA/5V/3A, 6V/1.75A.	4.25
352-7098	2500V/1MA, 300, VCT @ 135MA.	5.95
KS 9336	1100V/50MA TAPPED 625V 2.5V/5A	3.95
M-7474319	27V/4.3A, 6.3V/6A, 6.3VCT/21A.	4.25
KS9884	27V/4.3A, 6.3/2.9A, 1.25V/.02A.	2.95
52C080	650VCT/50MA, 6.3VCT/2A, 5VCT/2A	3.75
32332	400VCT/35MA, 6.4V/2.5A, 6.4V/15A	3.85
68G631	1150-0-1150V	2.75
80G198	6VCT/0.0006 KVA	1.75
302433A	6.3V/9.1A, 6.3VCT/6.5A, 2.5V/3.5A, 2.5V/3.5A.	4.85
KS 9445	592VCT/18MA, 6.3V/8.1A, 5V/2A.	5.39
KS 9685	6.4/7.5A, 6.4V/3.8A, 6.4/2.5A.	4.79
70G30G1	600VCT/36MA	2.65
M-7474318	2100V/.027A.	4.95
352-7069	2-2.5V Wdgs. at 2.5A, Each Lo-Cap., 22Kv Test.	5.95
352-7096	2.5V/1.75A, 5V/3A, 6.5V/6A, 6.5V/1.2A, 6.5V/1.2A.	5.95
352-7099	360VCT/20MA, 1500V/1MA, 2.5V/1.75A, 6.3V/2.5A, 6.3V/6A, P/O BC-929.	6.45
D163253	5200V/.002A, 2.5V/5A.	5.35
M-7471957	2.5V/20A, 12KV Test.	4.85
352-71719	250V/100MA, 6.5V/12ACT 5V/2A.	3.45

## SPECIALS

DC RELAYS  
ALLIED TYPE "AS", SPST, N.O. COIL 3 VDC, 77 OHMS MIDGET .85¢  
LEACH 1257, DPDT, 10 AMP CONTACTS \$2.85  
COIL: 60 VDC, 300 OHMS, 25 MA. \$1.35  
COL. RAD #55251, FOR ARC-3. \$1.35  
COL. RAD #55228, FOR ARC-3. \$1.35  
PHILCO 452-1127, SPST, N.O. COIL, 28 VDC, 300 OHMS .85¢

SWITCHETTES  
CR1070C122A3 .32¢  
CR1070C130D3 .32¢  
TEST SET 1-104 For testing 274-N, ARC-4. \$47.50  
TEST SET, IE-36, FOR TESTING SCR-522. Leas Meter \$47.50

SPARE ARMATURES FOR GENERATORS:  
GN-35, GN-45, GN-37, BD 86. \$4.95  
EE-89A telephone repeater, New. \$12.50  
PHOTOTUBE 932: Infra-red, but may be used with incandescent light. Complete with data. .75¢  
ID-24/ARN-9 Cross Point. Indicator. Contains 2—0-200 U AMP MOVEMENTS \$6.95  
MP-22 Mast Bases, original packing. \$4.95  
COILS, C-387-D, For BC 610 transmitter. \$3.95  
COILS, C-390-A, For BC 610 transmitter. \$2.79  
DYNAMIC MIKE and HEADSET COMBO, as used in B-19 TANK TRANSMITTERS. \$3.75  
OSCILLOGRAPH Photo Recording paper, HIGHLY SENSITIVE, 35 mm x 250 Ft. Rolls \$1.00  
BRUSH CAPS For BD77 Dynamotor SCS #3H177/8 ca. 12¢

POWER SUPPLY For Super-Pro Receiver, #RA-74, NEW \$49.50  
• Driver Transformer, for ART-13, T-202. \$1.29  
• Side-Tone Transformer, for ART-13, T-283. \$1.19  
• Modulation Transformer, ES-691025 for BC 456 #1.95  
• AN-104A Antennas for SCR-522. \$32.50  
• BC 929 Indicators, p/o APN-2. \$1.85  
• BC 451 Trans. Control Box, p/o SCR 274N. \$1.65  
• FT-225-A Control Box. \$1.65  
• FT-225-A Mounting Racks. \$1.65  
• FT-227-A Shock Mount Racks. \$1.65  
• MD7/ARC-5 Modulators, all Tubes. \$5.95  
• MC 211 Right Angle Drive. \$2.1¢  
• BC 436 Compass Revvs., Used. Excellent. \$32.50  
• ART-13 Barometric Limit Switches. \$8.75  
• BC 306 Antenna Loading Unit for BC 375. \$3.00  
• RL-7 Interphone Amplifiers, Used, Excellent, Less Tubes \$3.75  
• SA-4A/APA-1 Motor Driven (28 VDC) Yagi Antenna Switch. \$24.50  
• MT-39-C Ant. Loading Unit for TA-21 XMTR. \$35.00  
• A-62 Phantom Antenna, for use with Mobile XMTS. 20-28.9 MC 40 Watts. \$3.95  
• RT-19/ARC-4 Trans-receivers, 24 VDC, covers Amateur 2—Meter Band. Complete with Tubes and Crystals. \$39.50  
• Radar Trainer, Type 15-C. Consists of 4 separate XMTRS. Operating 300-500 MC. 1—Pulse Gen. 1—Power Supply, all Cables. 2 Inst. Books. \$215.00  
• Rubber Inserts, M 300 for HS-30 Headsets. \$3.25/M  
• Crystal Diode, W.E. Type IN45—70¢. Timing Motor, Techron, 115V AC, 60 Cy 1 RPM or 3 RPM, either type \$1.95  
• Selsyns, 115VAC, 60 Cy. & Rans—C-7824 and differential, C-78249. Pe. Set \$24.50  
• PE-94 Power Supply for SCR 522. Brand New. \$12.75

## ARC-5 PLUGS

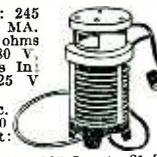
#5842	35¢	#7027	45¢
#5843	35¢	#7025	45¢
#PL 154	70¢	#PL 152	65¢
#PL 154A	70¢	#6418	35¢

C-114 Loading Coils .85¢

## VOLTAGE REGULATORS

### CARBON—PILE TYPES

LELAND TYPE "A": Coil: 245 ohms. Current 108-110 MA. Reg. Resistance: 1.5-2.5 ohms with 1.2-3.5 Amps. For 60 V. LELAND TYPE "B": Volts In: 21-30 V. Volt Out: 18-25 V DC. at 5 A.  
LELAND TYPE "C": Spec. VR 9000—2 C. Input: 220 VDC. Coil: 300 MA. Output: 19 V @ 5.7 A.  
WEBSTER: #35025: Philco 451-1035 Input: 21-30 V. D.C. Output: 18 VDC/4.75 A.



Price, Any Model. . . . . \$2.25 ea.

## GN 35 HAND GENERATORS

BRAND NEW. IN ORIGINAL CARTONS. WILL DELIVER 8 V @ 2.5A AND 325-365 V @ 100 MA OR 10 V 1.25A AND 300-420 V @ 70 MA. LESS HAND CRANKS. A GREAT VALUE. \$17.50

## CIRCUIT BREAKERS

HEINEMANN: #1A, 2340 V — Insulated for 5000 V. Separate Tmts. for coil and contact \$1.95  
#1510 M-7: 7 A, 24 VDC SCS #3H900-7-3. \$1.65  
#AM 1614-100: 100 Amps, 24 VDC. \$1.65  
#AM 1614-80: 80 Amps, 24 VDC. \$1.45  
#AM 1610-5: 500 MA, 1000 VDC. Curre 3. \$2.25  
#SCS #3H900-150 \$5.00  
SCS #3H900-10-3: 40 VDC, 10 Amps. \$1.65

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A Division of COMPASS ELECTRONICS CORP.

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ANYTHING WE SELL

A WELL-INTEGRATED ORGANIZATION WITH FACILITIES AND TRAINED PERSONNEL FOR—

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- SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF ALL TYPES OF EQUIPMENT AND TUBES

**COMPASS** has one of the largest and most diversified stocks of government surplus equipment—in its own warehouses

**MARINE, GROUND AND AIRBORNE—RADIO, RADAR AND SONAR—IN STOCK**

AND **SPARE PARTS** FOR  
(COMPLETE AND NEW IN ORIGINAL CASES)

**SA — SD — SF — SG — SJ — SN — SO — SQ**  
**BO — BN — BM — YO — YJ**  
**BATTLE ANNOUNCING EQUIPMENT**

**RECEIVERS**

- ARB
- ARC-1
- ARC-3
- ARC-4
- ARC-5
- AR-88
- CR-91
- SLR
- RAK
- RAL
- RAO
- RBB
- RBO
- RBG
- RBL
- RBA
- RBM
- RCH
- BC-224
- BC-312
- BC-314
- BC-344
- BC-348

**ROTATING MACHINERY**

Thousands of converters, inverters, dynamotors, and motor - generator sets in stock. Also spare parts.

**RADAR**

## SCR-545

**COMPLETE WITH SPARE PARTS**

**RADAR BEACONS**

- AN/CPN 3 cm.
- AN/CPN-8 10 cm.
- YJ and YG for shipboard use
- AN/CPN-6 3 cm.

**TEST SETS**

- TS-3A/AP
- TS-10AandB
- TS-12/AP
- TS-13/AP
- TS-16/AP
- TS-35/AP
- TS-36/AP
- TS-62/AP
- TS-69A
- TS-74/UPM
- TS-89/AP
- TS-100/AP
- TS-101/AP
- TS-125/AP
- TS-173/UR
- TS-278
- TS-323
- OAA
- OAP
- OBU
- LAE
- LM
- LU
- IE-19
- I-46
- I-56
- I-208
- I-222
- SCR-211 and others.

**FIELD TRANSMITTERS**

**SCR-284**—The famous mobile and ground equipment station for field use, complete with all accessories. Range 3.8—5.8 mcs; 20 watts cw, 5 watts phone.

**SCR-510**—Mobile, portable FM radio station. Operates from 6, 12, or 24 volt dc supply. Frequency range: 20.0 to 27.9 mcs.

**SCR-610**—Same as SCR-510, but with built-in speaker and range of 27.0-38.9 mcs.

**SCR-508, 528**—Mobile FM radio station, operates from 12 or 24 volt dc. Frequency range: 20.0-27.9 mcs.

**SCR-608, 628**—Same as SCR-528, but with range: 27.0 to 38.9 mcs.

**BC-325**—400 watts c.w., 100 watts new or voice operates from 110 or 220 volts ac. Freq. range: 1.5-18.0 mcs. Master oscillator or crystal control.

**14C**—400 watts phone or 800 watts c.w. Operates from 220 volts ac. Freq. range: 2.0-18.1 mcs. Has automatic dial selection of anyone of ten preset channels. Mfr. Western Electric.

**MARINE TRANSMITTERS**

**TCS**—Collins mfd. Navy radiotelephones for shipboard and mobile use, complete with all accessories for operation from 12, 24, 110, 230 volts d.c. and 110 or 220 volts a.c.

**TDE**—Navy or commercial marine transmitters, complete 110 & 220 volts d.c. and a.c.

**TBK**—Navy high frequency transmitter, 2-20 mcs; 500 watts output. Supplied complete with m/g and starter for d.c. or a.c. operation.

**TBM**—same transmitter but with speech input equipment to give 350 watts phone.

**TBL**—Navy all-wave transmitter; 350 watts output; CW and phone. Supplied complete with m/g and starter for d.c. or a.c. operation.

**TAJ**—Navy intermediate freq. transmitter, 175-550 kcs; 500 watts output. Supplied complete with m/g and starter for a.c. or d.c. operation.

**TBN**—200-3,000 kcs, complete with 220/440 volt, 3 ph. 50-60c power supply—conservatively rated at 1 kw. output.

**MARINE TRANSMITTERS**

- TAJ
- TAQ
- TBL
- TBK
- TBM
- TBN
- TCE
- TCP
- TDE
- TDO
- TDO

**MARINE RADAR**

- SA
- SC
- SD
- SF
- SN
- SO-1, 8, and 13
- SG
- VG
- VJ
- YG
- SG
- SJ
- SK
- SL
- YJ
- BG
- BM
- BN

**AIRBORNE RADAR**

- APS-2
- APS-3
- APS-4
- APS-6
- APS-10
- APS-13
- APS-15
- SCR-717
- SCR-720

**FIELD EQUIPMENT**

- SCR-191
- 274
- 300
- 375
- 399
- 536
- 694
- 808
- 828
- BC-654
- 603
- 604
- 610E
- 683
- 684
- 923
- 924
- 1000
- 1306

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# SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

Full-Wave Bridge Types

Current (Continuous)	18/14 Volts	36/28 Volts	54/42 Volts	130/100 Volts
1 Amp	\$1.35	\$2.15	\$3.70	\$8.50
2 Amps	2.20	3.60	5.40	10.50
2 1/2 Amps	3.10	4.20	6.00	13.00
4 Amps	4.25	7.95	12.95	25.25
6 Amps	4.75	9.00	13.50	33.00
10 Amps	6.75	12.75	20.00	44.95
12 Amps	8.50	16.25	20.50	49.00
20 Amps	13.25	25.50	38.00	87.50
24 Amps	16.25	32.50	45.00	95.00
30 Amps	20.00	38.50		
36 Amps	25.00	48.50		

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**NEW SELENIUM RECTIFIER TRANSFORMERS**  
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 SEC 9, 12, 18, 24, and 36 } 12 Amps..... 16.75  
 volts } 24 Amps..... 35.75  
**Continuous Ratings** } 30 Amps..... 45.00  
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 2 Amps.—.06 H.—4 ohms..... \$7.95  
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 12 Amps.—.01 H.—1 ohm..... \$14.95  
 24 Amps.—.04 H.—.025 ohm..... \$29.95

Capacity	W. Voltage	Ea.
500 MFD.	50 V.	.85
1000 MFD.	15 V.	.35

• W. E. HERM. SEALED POWER TRANSFORMER Type KS9799. Primary 115 AC, 60 Cy. Secondary: 93 VCT @ 500 MA and 5.2 V @ 4 Amps (20 KV Inaul) Brand New..... \$7.50  
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Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price				
OA2	5.87	2J34	18.50	5BP4	13.35	6CL6	1.10	10 (Special)	.95	QK-72	25.00	WL-450-		816	1.40	1665	1.75		
OA3/VR75	1.03	2J37	12.00	6CP1	4.25	6CS6/915	1.10	10T1	.75	RKR-72	.90	TH	73.00	822	19.50	1960	.60		
OB2	.85	2J39	6.85	6C2	37.50	6C6	2.10	12A/112	1.25	75 RKK-73	.90	450-TL	40.00	826	9.50	2050	1.40		
OB3/VR90	.90	2J40	32.00	6D2	11.98	6F4	3.50	12A7	.75	75 RKK-73	.90	451-R	3.00	827-R	53.00	2051	1.00		
OC3/VR105	.91	2J48	24.50	WL522		6F5	.68	12A6	.75	76	.75	464-A	9.50	828	9.50	5114	4.75		
OD3/VR150	.89	2J50	18.35	4-250A	41.25	6F6M	.65	12AL5	.70	77	.70	GL-471A	2.20	829	6.75	5516	7.65		
OZ4	.49	2J54	62.95	5FP7	11.25	6F8G	.90	12AT6	.50	78	.50	WL-481A	4.30	829-A	6.75	WL-5550/			
1AE4	.85	2J54B	95.00	5GP1	3.35	6G12	.90	12A7T	.80	80	.80	464-501LX	1.25	829-B	8.95	681	49.00		
1A3	.70	2J55	49.50	5J29	11.50	6H6	.50	12AU7	.65	81	.65	WL-502A	1.65	832	6.50	WL-5552/			
1A7GT	.66	2J61	29.50	5J30	29.50	6J4	2.50	12AZ6	1.25	75	1.25	451	10.95	834	7.50	553	120.00		
1AX2	1.05	2J62	33.95	5J22	19.75	6J5M	.55	12AV7	.55	82-83	1.11	WL-530	13.00	WL-833-A	49.00	WL-5553/			
1B3GT	.90	2K22	19.50	5J27	22.75	6J5GT	.52	12AW6	.88	83-V	1.00	WL-531	5.00	834	8.00	665	251.50		
1B22	1.20	2K23	11.40	5LP5	17.00	6J6	.75	12AX4GT	.90	84 GZ4	.90	WL-532	3.75	836	3.00	WL-5554/			
1B23	5.75	2K25	20.20	5R4G	1.20	6J7M	.70	12AX7	.73	98R	5.50	GL-559	1.15	837	.95	679	180.55		
1B24	7.15	2K28	25.00	5R4WG	1.60	6K4/6F4A	2.25	12AY7	1.75	HF-100	6.25	GL-562	75.00	838	2.90	WL-5557/17	8.40		
1B26	2.20	2K29	23.00	5TP4(RCA)	35.00	6K6GT	.60	12AZ7	.90	C-100E	2.50	575-A	13.95	841	7.40	551	14.40		
1B27	11.50	2K30	41.0R	320.00	5T4		6D12A	.60	12B7	.82	100-TH	5.95	WL-579B	14.70	845	6.75	32		
1B32	1.45	2K33	175.00	5U4G	.55	6L5G	.90	12BA6	.60	101-F (WE)	2.25	WL-KU610	21.50	WL-845	13.50	WL-5559/			
1B35	8.00	2K33A	195.00	5V4G	.95	6L6G	1.05	12BE6	.60	101L (WE)	2.10	WL-KU627	19.80	849	29.00	57	21.90		
1B42	8.25	2K34	139.50	5W4	.80	6L6GA	1.05	12BH7	.88	102-F (WE)	2.25	WL-629	11.70	860	2.25	5636	5.75		
1B46	1.85	2X2	.33	5X4G	.75					104-D (WE)	3.10	WL-632B	26.00	861	15.00	5637	3.00		
1B63	39.50	2X2A	1.39	5Y3GT	.44					FG-105	6.95		11.00	865	.95	5643	8.00		
1C6	.45			5Y4G	.56					(GE)	17.50	651	65.00	866-A (JAN)	1.25	5645	7.75		
1G6GT	.60	3A4	.59	5Z3	.60					VU-111	.88	ZP-653	195.00	866-A (CBS)	1.75	5646	7.75		
1H4G	.60	3A5	.85	5Z4	1.05					HY-114B	.50	WL-672-A	34.25	869-B		5654	1.75		
1J6G	.55	3AP1	5.00							117L7GT	1.65	WL-KU676	52.25	(AMP.)	65.00	5670	3.25		
1L4	.45	3B7/1291	.39	EL6CF	7.95					117Z3	.55	WL-677	52.25	872-A	2.75	5676	1.15		
1L6	1.10	3B2	2.45	6CJ	10.75					117Z4GT	1.55	WL-678	46.00			5678	9.24		
1LN5	.73	3B24	3.95	6C21	24.95					C-120	9.90	700-A	14.00	872-A (Box)	3.25	5683	31.27		
1N21-B	1.90	3B25	3.50	6-4-6-4B	.39	6L6M	1.39	12BY7	.98	121-A	8.00	700-B	15.00	874	.95	5687	2.75		
1N23A	1.95	3B26	2.75	6AB4	.57	6L7M	.85	12BZ7	1.10	WL-172	51.00	700-D	14.00	884	1.50	5693	6.20		
1N23B	2.20	3B28	4.95	6AB7	.90	6N7	.75	12GP7	15.25	CV-172	25.00	703-A	4.50	885	1.65	5694	2.50		
1N31	7.25	3B29	10.50	6AC7	.95	6P7G	.85	12SA7	.66	183 (TS)	2.50	704-A	.85	WL-889		5702	2.85		
1N34A	1.40	3B31	2.65	6AF4	1.20	6S4	1.20	6S4	.65	125C7	2.25	704-B	2.65	921	1.85	5726	1.50		
1N38	1.20	3BP11	7.75	6AG5	.67	6S7M	.95	12SC7	.63	127/227A	3.75	706-B	2.50	WL-891	218.54	5703	1.20		
1N38A	.95	3C23	6.75	6AG7	1.10	6SD7GT	.63	12SH7	.63	127/227A	3.75	706-EY	27.50	892-R	195.00	5703-WA	3.50		
1N44/400B	1.50	3C24/24G	.90	6AH4GT	.75	6SA7GT	.63	12SJ7	.56	231-D	2.00	707-A	4.00	902	5.00	5738	6.00		
1N45/400C	.90	3C27	3.50	6AH6	.63	12SK7	.63	12SK7	.63	12X232	3.20	707-B	9.25	902P1	9.00	5739	5.50		
1N48	.50	3C31/C1B	2.50	6AJ5	1.30	6SC7	.79	12SNJ	.75	RX233A	3.35	708-A	3.50	918	2.20	5752	4.10		
1N54	1.65	3C35	8.75	6AF4	1.95	6SC7	.65	12SQ7	.65	125C7	2.25	708-B	2.65	921	1.85	5726	1.50		
1N54A	.98	3C45	11.75	6AK5	.76	6SM7	.67	6S7M	.95	125C7	2.25	708-B	2.65	921	1.85	5726	1.50		
1N64	.68	3D6	.40	6AK5W	1.50	6SJ7	.58	15-R	.25	HK-257B	14.00	713A	.90	924	2.60	WL-5736	156.80		
1N69	.65	3DP1	2.75	6AK5 (WE)	1.10	6SK7M	.62	19AP4A	43.00	271-A	6.30	714-AY	9.95	927	1.65	5744	2.25		
1P23	2.50	3DP1A	6.50	6AK6	.90	6SK7GT	.62	19BG6G	1.88	FG-271/		715A	3.00	954	.35	5751	1.90		
1P28	9.00	3DP1-S2	3.75	6AL5	.48	6SL7GT	.64	19T8	.64	19T8	.90	5551	55.00	715B	4.00	955	4.57	5751	2.95
1P40	1.55	3E29	11.50	6AM4	1.55	6SN7WGT	1.70	22	.39	274A & B	2.22	717-A	4.80	956	.45	5763	1.30		
1P42	5.00	3FP7	1.75	6AQ5	.49	6SN7C7	.70	23D4	.55	275-A (WE)	5.95	719-A	16.00	957	.45	5787	4.25		
1Q6	.75	3GP1	2.70	6AQ6	.65	6S07	.55	24-A	.55	HF-300	17.50	721-A	1.90	958	.68	5800	6.50		
1R4	.67	3J30	95.00	6AR5	.75	6SR7	.59	25AV5	1.20	304-TH	7.75	723	7.00	959	1.75	5814	2.00		
1R5	.59	3J31	75.00	6AR6	2.70	6SS7	.83	25A6	1.15	304-TL	8.75	723A/B	13.40	968	1.50	5829	2.75		
1S4	.70	3L4	.90	6AS5	.72	6T8	.95	25B06GT	1.18	306-A	3.95	724-A	1.70	991/NE-16	.50	5837			
1S5	.60	3L4	.60	6AS6	2.15	6U5/6G5	.75	25L6GT	.62	307-A	4.25	724-B	1.90	FM1000	.40	5D1104	110.00		
1T4	.60	3Q5GT	.84	6AT6	3.45	6U8	.85	25-T	2.50	310-A (WE)	3.95	725-A	4.75	CK1005	.65	5838	3.00		
1U4	.50	3Q5GT	.84	6AT6	.54	6V3	1.20	25Z6GT	.57	311-A (WE)	3.25	726-A	8.75	CK1006	1.50	5840			
1U5	.55	3RP1	7.50	6AUSGT	1.00	6V6-GT	.60	26	.55	316-A	.55	316-A	59.50	CK1027	2.75	5N1039A	7.75		
1V	.65	3S4	.65	6AU6	.56	6V6M	1.35	27	.55	328-A	4.05	728-EY	185.00	1201/1201A	.65	5844	2.00		
1V2	.69	3V4	2.68	6AV6	.49	6W4GT	.55	28D7	1.35	332-A	2.55	730-A	19.50	1203A	4.45	WL-5846	126.40		
1X2A	.90	3X2500A3	135.00	6AX4GT	.73	6W6GT	.75	35A5	.60	350-A	4.90	801-A	3.25	1299A	.55	5881	2.50		
1Z2	3.20			6AX5	.72	6X4	.55	35B5	.60	350-B	3.75	802	3.25	1608	4.95	5886	3.00		
		4A1	1.15	6B4G	1.15	6X5GT	.55	35C5	.60	359-A (WE)	4.00	803	3.25	1612	2.00	5964	1.45		
2AP1	5.70	4B22	7.50	6B8	.75	6X8	.95	35L6GT	.67	371-B	.68	805	3.20	1613	.80	5991	3.95		
2B22	2.25	4B25	.75	6BA6	.60	6Y6-G	.88	35W4	.42	373-A (WE)	3.75	807	1.53	1616	.85	5910	.75		
2C21	1.05	EL5CF	7.95	6BC5	.70		.35	74	.55	376-A (WE)	3.30	808-A	1.50	1619	.35	WL-5934	14.70		
2C22	.40	4B28	.68	6BE6	.60	7A4	.60	7A4											

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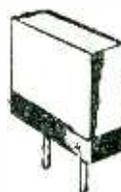
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Western Electric CF-1A 4-channel carrier telephone terminals.  
EE-101-A 2-channel 1000/20 cycle carrier ringers.  
CFD-B 4-channel carrier pilot regulated telephone terminals complete with four channels 1000/20 cycle ringing.  
CFD-B 4-channel pilot regulated telephone repeaters.  
C-42-A V. F. telegraph in from 2- to 12-channel terminals.  
FMC I or 2 channels carrier telephone terminals, automatic regulation, duplex signaling each channel. Carrier frequencies above 35 KC. Ideal for adding channels above type "C".  
Complete engineering and installation services offered.

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Raytown, Missouri  
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**HEAVY DUTY SWITCHES**



H&H 4.P.D.T. Toggle Switch. 5 AMP @ 250 Volt. 10 AMP. @ 125 Volt. Single 3/4" hole mount. Ball handle.

Stock No. 6203A Price Each **\$1.95**

**CUTLER HAMMER TYPE 8905K628**

4 Pole D.T. Neutral Center Toggle Switch. Luminous Trip—Bat Handle. 2 Hole Mg.

Stock No. 6291A Price Each **\$1.95**

**FILAMENT TRANSFORMER**

20 VOLTS TAPPED IN 14 VOLTS @ 20 AMPS. PRIMARY TAPPED IN 5 VOLT STEPS FROM 210 TO 240 VOLTS 50-60 CYCLE STANCOR SSI0696. 4" x 5" HIGH.

Stock No. 6292A Price Each **\$4.95**

**FILAMENT TRANSFORMER**

PRIMARY: 107.5; 112.5; 117.5; 122.5; 215; 225; 235 and 245 Volts 50/60 cycle  
SECONDARY: 6.3 Volts @ 5.3 AMPS and 6.3 Volts @ 3 AMPS. Ceramic bushings with solder lug terminals. Rated for continuous duty under Mil-T-27. Class "A" Grade I specs. Hermetically sealed case, 2 3/4" x 3 1/2" x 3 1/8" high.

Stock No. 6284A Price Each **\$2.50**

**HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER**

21,000 volt 100 MA. Half Wave oil filled. Maloney Electric Co.

Stock No. 5728A Price Each **\$300.00**

**304TL's EIMAC JAN 304TL's**  
INDIVIDUALLY BOXED \$10.95

**THORDARSON AUDIO PASS FILTERS**



Bandpass  
800 to 1200  
cycles input  
10000 ohms  
— Output  
25000 Ohms  
Level 10DB

Stock No. T48500 Price **\$5.50 ea.**

**THORDARSON BAND PASS FILTERS**

600 ohms to 600 ohms 1700 cycles to 3300 cycles  
Attenuation 25 D.B. at 1450 cycles or 50 DC at 4800 cycles. Size 6" x 6 1/2" x 5"

Stock No. 5897A Price Each **\$8.00**

**FILTER REACTORS**

4 Henry @ 1.75 Amps. Thordarson Tru-Fidelity. 15,000 Volt Test. 10 Ohms D.C.

Stock No. 6400A Price Each **\$35.00**

Swinging Choke, Thordarson Tru-Fidelity. 10-20 Henry @ 500 to 50 M.A. 7500 Volt Test. 55 Ohms D.C.

Stock No. 6401A Price Each **\$20.00**

**PLATE TRANSFORMER**

Thordarson Tru-Fidelity Plate Transformer. Primary 208-210-220-230-240 Volts 60 Cycle. Secondary 3310 V.C.T. @ .86 Amps. 10,000 Volt insulation. Brand new—limited quantity.

Stock No. 6399A Price Each **\$60.00**

**SENSITIVE RELAYS**



**MIDGET TYPE RELAYS**

Automatic Electric Type R-45. 6500 ohm Coils. Normally open contacts except as noted.

Stock No.	Contents	M.A.	Price Each
102152	5 P.S.T.	2.0	\$1.25
102249	2 P.S.T.*	4.5	1.50
102264	3 P.S.T.	6.0	2.00

\* J Norm. open-I Norm. closed.

Same type and style as above, but has 24 V.A.C. coil. Intermittent duty. Will operate on 6 V.D.C. Continuous duty. Contacts: S.P.S.T.-N.O. and S.P.D.T.

Stock No. 102248A Price Each **\$1.25**

**HI-Z HEADSETS**

Signal Corps Type P-20 Headsets. 24000 Ohm Impedance. Complete With 6 Foot Moulded Rubber Cord and PL-55 Plug. Type R-2A Units.

Stock No. 6468A Price Each **\$2.95**

Famous Signal Corps HS-18 Headset Units. Consists of 2 Type R-14 Units With Interconnecting Short Cord and PL-54 Plug. Less Headband. 8000 Ohm Impedance.

Stock No. 6469A Price Each **\$1.00**

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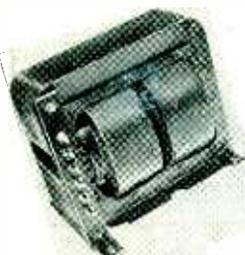
Open Accounts to rated or Acceptable reference accounts. Others pre-payment of 25% deposit with order, balance C.O.D. Price F.D.B. Chicago and subject to change without notice. Merchandise subject to prior sale.

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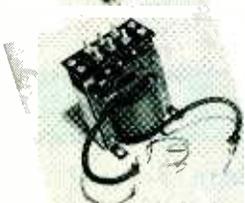
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... Acme Induction Heating  
or Transmitter Plate Supply

3100 Volts Each Side of Center at 500 M.A. Primary tapped for 98, 104, 110, 116, 123 Volts, 60 cycle A.C. Conservatively rated. 15 KV. impregnated mica insulation. Balanced secondary windings. Special high silicon low loss core. Size: 9" L. x 8" H. x 7 1/2" W. Shipping wt: 60 lbs. Priced extremely low at **\$34.50.**



... Acme Rectifier Filament Transformer

2.5 Volts (C.T.) at 10 amps. 10 KV. insulation. Primary tapped as above. Excellent design and construction for continuous operation. Limited quantity. Only **\$2.75 each.**



... Acme Filament Transformer

10 Volts (C.T.) at 10 amps. 5 KV. insulation. Primary tapped as above. Absolutely top quality. A highly useful type for many applications. Be sure to order spares at this low price: **\$3.25 each.**

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**AN/APN-2 AIRBOURNE DME EQUIPMENT.** Equipment was used for measuring distance from aircraft. Used with AN/TPN-2 Airport Beacon or with AN/PPN-1 Portable Beacon. Provides left-right bearing indications on ground stations. **POR**  
 AN/TPN-2 and AN/PPN-1 installations available.

**AN/APN-3 SHORAN EQUIPMENT.** Used for navigation surveying and bombing equipments. Equipment operates with AN/CPN-2 ground beacons. Operating frequency 290mc. Accuracy is up to 300 miles. **POR**  
 AN/CPN-2 Ground Beacon Available.

**SCR-291A AUTOMATIC DIRECTION FINDER.** Frequency 1.5-30mc. This equipment is used to take bearings on transmitters that operate within its range. Operates from 110v 60 cyc gasoline generator.

**BM-1 SHIPBOURNE I F F.** Used with ABK Airbourne IFF equipments. Consists of Transmitter, Receiver and Power Supply. **POR**

**VE Remote PPI Indicator.** This is a 7 inch remote PPI indicator that can be used with any Radar set for remote presentation. Unit contains all indicating circuits. Input 110v 60 cyc. **POR**

**SCR-522 AIRBOURNE VHF TRANSCIEVER.** Freq. Range 100-156mc. Unit is crystal controlled. 4 channel. Contains complete Receiver and transmitter. Operates 24v DC. \$137.50 12v installations available. **POR**

**RTA-1B TRANSCIEVER.** Input 24v DC Crystal Controlled. Frequency Range 2.5-13 mc. Complete installations. **POR**

**MN-62 Radio Compass Receiver.** Input 24v DC and 110v 400 cyc. Frequency Range 100-1750 KC in 4 bands. CAATC. **POR**

**SCR-718C ABSOLUTE RADAR ALTIMETER.** Operates 110v 400 cyc. Range 0-50,000 ft. in 2 ranges. Complete installations. **POR**  
 SCR-718A and SCR-718AM installations available.

**AN/TRC-1 Receiver and Transmitter.** Receiver and Transmitter is crystal controlled, and capable of receiving FM signals. The units operate in a frequency range of 70-100mc. This unit was used by the service as a radio telephone. **POR**

**BC-639 Receiver VHF.** Frequency Range 100-156 mc. tunable. The receiver can be used as an AM-FMCW Receiver. Power input is either 110v, 220v or 6v DC. **POR**

**RC-184 and RC-188 GROUND IFF EQUIPMENT.** This equipment is used in conjunction with ADK airbourne IFF. The RC-184 is the IFF used on the SCR-584 Radar Truck. Equipment is mounted in 6 foot rack. Power is 110v 60 cyc. **POR**

**AN/ARC-1 TRANSCIEVER VHF.** Frequency Range 100-160 mc. 10 channel crystal controlled. Power output approx. 12 watts. Complete installations available. **POR**  
 20 and 50 channel installations available also.

**BC-1269 145-600 mc** in two bands, with power supply. **POR**

**AN/CRT-4 Sono-buoy** used with AN/ARR-16 receiver. Rotates in water and sends magnetic bearing signals to receiver to locate submarines. **POR**

**B-29 central fire control system.** Electronic and optical computer and sighting head type P-4. This equipment is used to direct guns in the B-29 from a central station. Brand New. Mfg. Sperry. **POR**

**AN/APR-4 38-4000 mc** precision receiver consists of receiver and five tuning units to cover the full range. Each tuning unit is calibrated directly in mc. Input 115v 60 cyc. **POR**

**AN/APA-11 Pulse Analyzer.** Will measure and display on CR tube pulse rate, width, duration. **POR**

**BC-348R CAA and Military approved model.** **POR**

**AN/APT-5 300-1200 mc** transmitter 30 watts output. **\$169.50**

**AN/APR-5 1000-3100 mc** receiver

**TSX-4SE—X Band Spectrum analyzer**

**AN/APS-10 3 cm** airborne navigation Radar. **POR**

**AN/APS-15 3cm** bombing Radar. **POR**

**AN/UPN-4 3cm** portable Radar beacon. **POR**

**AN/CRN-2 Portable ILS system.** **POR**

**TS-250/APN CAA approved altimeter test set.**

**TS-13AP 3cm sig. generator**

**TS-146 3cm sig. generator**

**TS-35 3cm sig. generator**

**TS-102 Range calibrator**

**TS-62 3cm echo box**

**TS-89 Voltage divider**

**TS-148 3cm spectrum analyzer**

**BC-221 Freq. meter**

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OA3/VR75	1.10	2J34	25.00	J 7	129.50	5R4GY	1.25	211/VT4C	.95	706AY	39.50	809	2.95	1616	.90
OB2	1.10	2J36	89.00	J 8	129.50	5T4	1.50	217C	4.95	706BY	39.50	811A	2.90	1619	.39
OB3/VR90	1.00	2J42	110.00	4J 4	149.50	C2L/5528	6.50	221A	1.95	706CY	29.50	812	2.95	1625	.39
OC3/VR105	.95	2J48	24.50	4J52	175.00	6AL5W	1.75	235A	75.00	706FY	39.50	813	10.95	1626	.39
OD3/VR150	.85	2J49	24.50		22.50	AN5	2.50	250R	8.95	706GY	39.50	814	2.75	1629	.39
1B22	2.00	2J56	89.50		27.50	AN6	2.90	250TH	16.50	707A	7.90	826	1.95	1642	.69
1B23	6.50	2J61	39.50	X150A	27.50	AS6	2.30	250TL	15.00	707B	13.55	828	9.95	1644	.89
1B24	7.50	2J62	35.00									829	7.00	2650	1.30
1B26	7.50	2K22	19.95									829B	9.95	2651	1.10
1B27	12.00	2K25	23.95									832A	7.50	5516	5.50
1B32/532A	2.98	2K26	55.00									832A	9.50	5611	115.00
1B38	29.50	2K28	32.00									833A	23.50	5637	4.00
1B42	17.50	2K33	230.00									836	3.45	5643	write
1B44	29.50	2K34	150.00									837	1.45	5646	8.95
1B51	9.50	2K39	100.00									838	3.98	5651	2.75
1D21/SN4	9.50	2K41	125.00	4J29	149.50	6AS7G	3.50	FG253A	89.50	708A	3.95	837	1.45	5646	8.95
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1N22	1.25	2K48	99.50	4X500	75.00	6BL6	69.50	304TH	7.95	715A	6.70	849	24.50	5654	1.75
1N23B	3.25	3B22	2.95	CSB	7.50	6C2L	19.95	304TL	7.95	715B	8.00	852	17.50	5657	299.00
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1N35	1.50	3B24	4.75	SBP1	4.50	6J4	5.25	310A	3.95	717A	.90	860	3.50	5672	1.29
1N38	1.50	3B26	3.50	SBP4	4.50	6K4	3.00	310B	12.95	719A	24.50	861	15.00	5676	1.29
1N47	4.50	3B28	5.95	SCP1A	14.50	6SU7GT	1.80	327A	4.50	720B Y	249.50	865	.98	5687	3.75
1N54	.89	3C22	72.50	5C22	37.50	6X7WGT	1.80	327A	4.50	720DY	249.50	865A	1.30	5694	2.60
1N55	2.75					7C23	69.50	331A	10.95	721A	2.95	869B	65.00	5702	2.95
1N58A	1.40					12AY7	1.80	349A	8.50					5704	2.50
1N60	2.25					12DP7	16.95	350A	4.50					5718	6.00
1N63/K63	1.39					12GP7	25.00	368AS	6.00					5719	8.95
1N69	.60					12HP7	13.50	371B	7.50					5750	3.10
1N73	2.40					15E	1.75	374B	4.95					5814	2.75
1P25	19.95					15R	.89	388A	1.49					5823	.95
1P28	1.75					FG17/5557	3.95	394A	3.95					5844	4.50
1Z2	1.75					RK21	8.50	417A	8.50					5876	14.95
VS-2	9.50					35T5	5.95	434A	15.00					5879	1.10
2AS15	4.25					RK47	4.95	446A	1.49					5904	17.50
2C21/1642	.69					EF50	.75	446B	3.50					5905	17.50
2C35	12.50					FG5/5559	15.00	450TL	44.50					5963	1.20
2C38A	14.50					RK60/1641	2.25	451	3.95					5972	4.50
2C40	7.25	3C23	9.95	5D21	18.5	RK72	.95	464A	10.95	722A	1.95	872A	2.75	5972	4.50
2C42	12.50	3C24/24G	1.50	5FP7	1.95	RK75	1.20	469	13.95	723A	3.95	874	1.30	6005	4.50
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2C46	19.95	3C45	12.50	5HP4	4.50	FG95/5560	22.50	559	1.19	725A	4.50	889R-A	175.00	6121	9.95
2C51	3.90	3E29	11.95	5JP1	22.50	VT9E	19.95	575A	13.95	726A	12.00	905	3.25	6201	4.50
2C52	3.95	3FP7	1.95	5JP2	19.95	98R6	1.95	6E27	17.50	726B	45.00	923	1.25	8005	4.95
2D21	1.25	3GP1	3.95	5JP4	22.50	100TH	9.50	KU676	39.50	726C	49.50	931A	4.95	8012	1.95
2D21W	2.49	3HP7	3.95	5JP5	27.50	VU-111	.95	WL-651	39.50	730A	20.00	935	5.50	8013	4.95
2E22	2.75	3JP1	12.50	5J23	39.50	HF120	9.95	WL652/657	39.00	801A	.39	954	.33	8020	1.25
2E24	3.50	3K30	250.00	5J26	129.50	F-123A	7.79	WL677	75.00	803	3.75	955	.49	8025	4.75
2E26	2.35	4B24	6.95	5J29	11.95	VT-127A	2.75	700/B/C/D	16.50	804	10.95	956	.49	9001	1.15
2J21A	7.95	4C27/CV92	12.50	5J30	39.60	FG172	29.50	702A	2.75	805	3.25	957	.69	9002	.98
2J22	6.95	4C28	35.00	5J33	18.50	HF200	14.50	703A	4.75	807	1.65	958A	.69	9003	1.15
2J26	14.95	4C35	19.50									959	1.75	9004	.69
2J27	12.95	4E27	14.50									CK1005	.69	9004	.69
2J31	25.00	4J22	129.50									CK1006	1.95	9005	1.50
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**MOTOR**—3.7 RPM, 40 lb. Torque Motor Size: 5-1/2" x 4-1/32" x 3-5/16". Shaft size: 21/32" x 5/16". Also operates 24 VAC. Philco No. 441-1008 .....\$5.95  
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27 VDC—1-10 HP—3500 RPM. Shaft Size: 5/8" x 3/4". Motor Size: 4" x 3-1/2". Air Assoc. No. EE-763. \$6.95  
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**GEAR HEAD** for above motor. Ball Bearing Geared Shaft, 10 to 1 reduction. Price.....\$5.95  
**COMBINATION: Motor & Reduction Gear**...\$10.00

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6 VDC 1/20 HP. 4000 RPM. Motor size: 5" x 3". Shaft size: 3/4" x 1/4". Redmond #E-56. Price: \$4.95  
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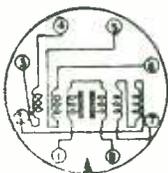
INPUT VOLTS	OUTPUT VOLTS	MA.	STOCK NO.	USED	NEW
14	330	150	BD-57	\$6.95	\$8.95
14	250	50	DM-25	6.95	8.95
14	1000	350	BD-77	22.50	39.95
28	230	100	DA-1A	3.95	5.95
24	250	80	DM-33	2.95	6.95
24	575	160	DM-35	2.95	6.95
24	210	125	DV-22	7.95	9.95
24	220	80	DM-53	3.95	5.95
28	1000	350	PE-73	8.95	10.95
28	300	260	PE-94-A,B,CM	5.95	10.95
28	150	010			
	13	3.9A.			
14	172	138	DM-40	6.95	8.95
28	250	60	PE-86	2.75	8.95
12 or 24	500	50	USA/0515	4.95	4.95
12 or 24	275	110	USA/0516	4.95	4.95
13 or 26	400	135			
	800	025	PE-101C	3.95	4.95
12	150	100	DM-310X	4.95	7.95
6 or 12	500	160	PE-103	29.95	39.95
12	230	90	PE-133	6.95	8.95
18	450	60	SP-175	3.00	4.95

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**PULSE TRANSFORMER**

Tube base plug in type

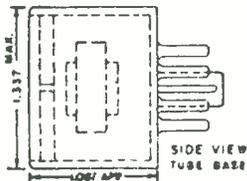


Here are precision made, high quality compact pulse transformers wound on hyperall cores. They are built in octal bakelite tube bases and can be adapted to many uses. They are completely impregnated and sealed.

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Each Coil—50-T#36E  
Max. DC Res. Ohms  
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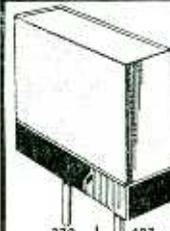
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376	412	448	481	514
377	413	450	483	515
379	414	451	484	516
380	415	452	485	518
381	416	453	486	519
383	418	454	487	520
384	419	455	488	522
385	420	456	490	523
386	422	457	491	525
387	423	458	492	526
388	424	459	493	527
390	425	461	494	529
391	426	462	495	530
392	427	463	496	531
393	429	464	497	533
394	430	465	498	534
395	431	466	501	536
396	433	468	502	537
397	434	469	503	538
398	435	470	504	540
400	436	472	505	
401	437	473	506	
402	438	474	507	
403	440	475	508	
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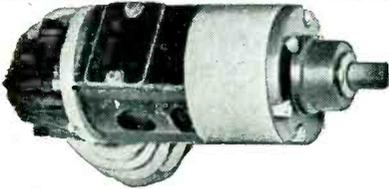
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**55¢ EACH**

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75¢ in Smaller Quantities

10¢ Extra for Locking Bushing

Ohms	Shaft	Bushing	Ohms	Shaft	Bushing
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60	1/8 R	1/8 L	20K	1/8 S	1/8 L
60	1/8 R	1/8 L	20K	1/8 S	1/8 L
70	1/8 S	1/8 L	25K	1/8 F	1/8 L
100	1/8 S	1/8 L	25K	1/8 S	1/8 L
100	2 1/8 F	1/8 L	25K	1/8 R	1/8 L
200	1/8 S	1/8 L	25K	2 1/8 F	1/8 L
400	1/8 S	1/8 L	30K	1/8 S	1/8 L
500	1/8 S	1/8 L	50K	1/8 S	1/8 L
500	1/8 R	1/8 L	50K	1/8 S	1/8 L
500	1/8 S	1/8 L	50K	1/8 R	1/8 L
1000	1/8 S	1/8 L	50K	1/8 R	1/8 L
1000	1/8 S	1/8 L	50K	1/8 S	1/8 L
1300	1/8 S	1/8 L	50K	1/8 F	1/8 L
1500	1/8 S	1/8 L	50K	1/8 R	1/8 L
1500	1/8 S	1/8 L	50K	1/8 S	1/8 L
1500	1/8 F	1/8 L	60K	1/8 S	1/8 L
2000	1/8 F	1/8 L	60K	1/8 S	1/8 L
2000	1/8 S	1/8 L	70K	1/8 S	1/8 L
2000	1/8 S	1/8 L	100K	1/8 R	1/8 L
2500	1/8 S	1/8 L	100K	1/8 S	1/8 L
2500	1/8 F	1/8 L	100K	1/8 R	1/8 L
5000	1/8 S	1/8 L	100K	1/8 S	1/8 L
5000	1/8 F	1/8 L	100K	2 1/8 S	1/8 L
5000	1/8 S	1/8 L	150K	1/8 S	1/8 L
5000	1/8 R	1/8 L	150K	1/8 S	1/8 L
5000	1/8 S	1/8 L	150K	1/8 R	1/8 L
5000	1/8 S	1/8 L	200K	1/8 S	1/8 L
6500	1/8 S	1/8 L	200K	1/8 R	1/8 L
7500	1/8 S	1/8 L	200K	1/8 S	1/8 L
10K	1/8 R	1/8 L	200K	1/8 R	1/8 L
10K	1/8 S	1/8 L	200K	1/8 S	1/8 L
10K	1/8 R	1/8 L	200K	1/8 S	1/8 L
10K	1/8 S	1/8 L	250K	1/8 S	1/8 L
10K	1/8 R	1/8 L	250K	1/8 S	1/8 L
10K	1/8 S	1/8 L	250K	1/8 R	1/8 L
10K	1/8 F	1/8 L	250K	2 1/8 F	1/8 L
10K	1/8 R	1/8 L	300K	1/8 S	1/8 L
10K	1/8 S	1/8 L	500K	1/8 S	1/8 L
10K	2 1/8 R	1/8 L	500K	2 1/8 F	1/8 L
10K	2 1/8 F	1/8 L	500K	2 1/8 R	1/8 L
15K	1/8 S	1/8 L	1 Meg	1/8 S	1/8 L
15K	1/8 R	1/8 L	1 Meg	1/8 S	1/8 L
15K	1/8 S	1/8 L	1 Meg	2 1/8 R	1/8 L
20K	1/8 S	1/8 L	1 Meg	1/8 S	1/8 L
20K	1/8 R	1/8 L	4 Meg	1/8 S	1/8 L
20K	1/8 R	1/8 L	5 Meg	2 1/8 F	1/8 L
20K	1/8 R	1/8 L			

**TYPE "JJ"—\$1.25 EA.**

(\$1.50 in Small Quantities)

Ohms	Shaft	Bush	Ohms	Shaft	Bush
250-250	2 1/8 R	1/8 L	25K-25K	2 1/8 F	1/8 L
500-500	1/8 R	1/8 L	25K-10K	2 1/8 F	1/8 L
600-600	1/8 R	1/8 L	35K-35K	1/8 S	1/8 L
1K-1K	2 1/8 R	1/8 L	50K-50K	1/8 S	1/8 L
2K-30K	1/8 F	1/8 L	100K-100K	2 1/8 R	1/8 L
3K-3K	1/8 S	1/8 L	150K-150K	1/8 S	1/8 L
5K-500	1/8 F	1/8 L	175K-225K	1/8 R	1/8 L
5K-500	1/8 S	1/8 L	250K-250K	1/8 S	1/8 L
10K-10K	2 1/8 R	1/8 L	250K-250K	1/8 R	1/8 L
15K-15K	1/8 S	1/8 L	250K-250K	2 1/8 R	1/8 L
20K-350K	1/8 F	1/8 L	300K-300K	1/8 S	1/8 L
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20	50	Side	50	50	Side
20	350	Side	100	25	Side
25	50	Side*	100	50	Top
25	50	Top*	200/200	9	Side
25	250	Bottom			* can common

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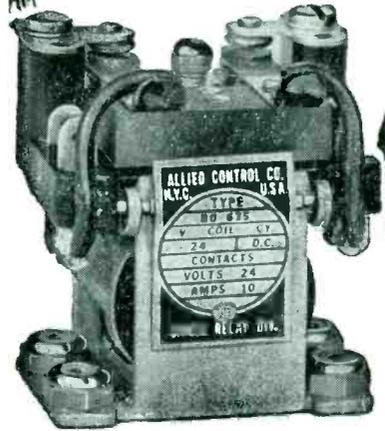


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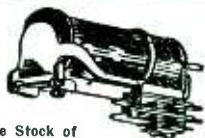
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2) 6500 ohms	1C	2 MA	3.00 ea.
3) 6500 ohms	1B-1C	3.5 MA	2.75 ea.
4) 6500 ohms	2A	4 MA	3.00 ea.
5) 6500 ohms	4A	4 MA	3.00 ea.
6) 6500 ohms	3A-1B	4 MA	3.00 ea.
7) 6500 ohms	5A	5 MA	3.25 ea.

**CLARE TYPE G HALF SIZE SENSITIVE TELEPHONE RELAYS**

Coil	Contacts	Will Close at	Price
1) 6500 ohms	2A	5 MA	\$2.50 ea.
2) 5800 ohms	3A	4 MA	2.50 ea.
3) 5800 ohms	2B-1C	5 MA	2.50 ea.
4) 3600 ohms	1C	6 MA	2.00 ea.
5) 4850 ohms	1A	5 MA	2.00 ea.
6) 3300 ohms	(None)	ACTUATOR	1.50 ea.

All above Relays may be used for continuous duty operation on 110V. D.C.

**OTHER TYPE G TELEPHONE RELAYS**

1) 1300 ohms	1A-1C	24 or 48V	\$2.50 ea.
2) 500 ohms	Actuator	24 V.	1.25 ea.
3) 400 ohms	Actuator	24 V.	1.25 ea.
4) 30 ohms	Actuator	3 or 6 V.	1.00 ea.

**CONTACT SYMBOLS**

A=Norm. Open B=Norm. Closed C=S.P.D.T.

G.E. Relays #CR2791-B109P36 Coil—10,000 ohms Contacts 1A, 1B Operates on 8 MA... Price \$1.65  
Signal Wheelock Relays #K89665 Coil—2,000 ohms Contacts—1A, 1B, 1C Oper. at 9 MA Price—\$2.75 ea.  
Leach Relays Type 1025-SN-1B. Coil—24V. 425 ohms Contacts—D.F.S.T. Norm. closed. Rated at 10 Amps Price—\$1.50 ea.  
FIVE Prong CR-2791 G.E. Plug In Relays.  
1) C-104C25 2200 ohms SPDT 4.5 MA... \$4.00 ea.  
2) C-104B28 700 ohms SPDT 6 MA... \$3.00 ea.

CLARE TYPE A Tel. Relay. Coil—55 Volts AC 80 cy. Contacts—3PDT (3 form C) Price—\$3.50 ea.

Clare SK-5032 (Hermetically Sealed) Plug-in Relays. Coil—30 ohms 6 volts Contacts—OPDT. Price—\$4.00 ea.

SIGMA TYPE 5F SENSITIVE RELAYS. Has two 70 ohm coils. Contacts—SPDT... Price—\$3.00 ea.

TYPE H TRANSMITTING MICA CONDENSERS  
1) .003 MFD 2500v. DCW \$4.45 ea.  
2) .01 MFD 1200v. DCW .45 ea.  
3) .001 MFD 1200v. DCW .35 ea.

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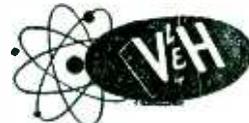
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5642	.75	5953	1.45
5643	8.00	5954	1.45
5644	12.00	5955	6.00
5645	7.75	6005	3.75
5646	7.75	6072	5.50
5647	5.50	6080	5.95
5651	2.30	6082	5.25
5654	1.65	6095	write
5656	10.00	6096	write
5658	.80	6097	write
5670	3.25	6099	write
5676	1.15	6101	write
5686	3.00	6111	11.50
5687	2.75	6112	11.50
5691	9.50	6135	2.75
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5749	2.15	1N45	1.30
5750	2.50	1N48	.50
5751	2.95	1N54	.75
5763	1.50	1N54A	1.00
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.0001	6KV	.00065	10KV	.015	7KV
.00015	6KV	.001	10KV	.25	1.6KV
.0002	6KV	.002	10KV	<b>G-4 TYPE</b>	
.0004	6KV	.03	2KV	.00025	30KV
.0008	6KV	.045	2KV	.0006	35KV
.001	6KV	<b>G-3 TYPE</b>		.0025	25KV
.01	4KV	.0001	20KV	.0039	20KV
.032	2KV	.00015	20KV	.0075	15KV
.04	1KV	.00025	20KV	.01	15KV
.051	1.5KV	.0004	20KV	.01083	12KV
.08	1.5KV	.00045	15KV	.03	8KV
.09	1.5KV	.00047	20KV	.056	5KV
<b>G-2 TYPE</b>		.0005	20KV	<b>OTHERS</b>	
.0001	10KV	.00095	5KV	.000155	30KV
.00015	10KV	.001	20KV	.0004	30KV
.0002	10KV	.0012	20KV	.000533	30KV
.0003	10KV	.00124	15KV	.001	30KV
.000375	10KV	.0015	20KV	.007	15KV
.004	5KV	.0051	10KV	(Many Others)	



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1	240 AC	.49	3	240 AC	.54
1	1000	.67	3	4000	8.95
1	1500	1.35	4	600	1.59
1	2000	1.95	4	400	.89
1	2500	2.75	4	700	1.61
1	3000	3.40	4	1000	1.90
1	5000	5.75	4	2500	4.85
1	6000	9.95	5	500	5.85
2	250 AC	.67	5	600	1.49
2	330 AC	.73	6	400	1.59
2	200	.49	6	600	1.69
2	400	.59	8	600	1.79
2	500	.64	8	440 AC	2.95
2	600	.68	10	600	3.19
2	1000	.89	10	1000	3.95
2	1500	1.79	10	2500	7.25
2	2000	2.80	15	600	4.95
2	2500	3.95	15	1000	7.49

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ohms	W	Ea.	ohms	W	Ea.	ohms	W	Ea.
.1	150	\$4.89	50	25	\$1.86	500	75	\$3.25
.5	25	1.98	60	50	2.10	500	100	3.6
.5	50	2.34	60	25	1.86	500	150	4.63
.5	150	4.89	75	25	1.86	500	500	6.93
1	50	2.34	75	50	2.10	750	25	1.86
2	50	2.34	75	75	3.25	750	150	4.90
2	100	3.86	80	50	2.10	1000	25	2.10
2	300	6.93	100	25	1.86	1000	50	2.22
3	100	3.86	100	50	2.10	1200	225	6.43
3	225	6.43	100	100	3.60	1200	300	6.93
5	25	1.86	125	25	1.86	1250	50	2.22
5	50	2.10	150	50	2.10	1250	150	4.90
5	100	3.86	175	25	1.86	1500	25	2.10
5	150	4.63	185	25	1.86	1500	50	2.22
6	25	1.86	200	25	1.86	1600	50	2.22
6	50	2.10	200	100	3.60	1800	150	5.15
6	75	3.25	200	150	4.63	2000	25	2.10
7	25	1.86	225	50	2.10	2000	50	2.22
7.5	75	3.25	250	25	1.86	2250	150	5.15
7.5	225	6.43	250	50	2.10	2500	50	2.22
8	50	2.10	300	50	2.10	2500	100	3.71
10	25	1.86	300	75	3.25	2500	150	5.15
10	50	2.10	300	100	3.60	3000	25	2.22
10	100	3.60	350	25	1.86	3000	100	3.71
12	25	1.86	350	100	3.60	5000	25	2.22
12	50	2.10	350	150	4.63	5000	50	2.34
15	25	1.86	370	25	1.86	7500	50	2.34
15	75	3.25	378	150	4.63	7500	100	4.40
15	100	3.60	400	25	1.86	10000	50	2.50
20	50	2.10	400	75	3.25	10000	100	4.75
22	50	2.10	500	25	1.86	15000	25	2.75
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1-193	TS175/UR
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1E-36	TS-215
1-93	TS-21
1-96-A	TS323/UP
1-122	1-146
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L139	Boonton Mod.
L145	78B Sig. Gen.
L212	Boonton Typo
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TS10A/APN	LAE-2
TS12/AP	LAVOIF Freq
TS-12 Spare	Meter: 300-
Parts Kit	600 Mc.
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TS19/APO	1-100 ADF Test
HEWLETT-PACKARD #205 Set	

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## INDEX

### SEARCHLIGHT

#### DECEMBER, 1953

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**EMPLOYMENT**  
 Positions Vacant.....426-435  
 Positions Wanted..... 426

**NOTICES**  
 Auction ..... 436

**EQUIPMENT**  
 (Used or Surplus New)  
 For Sale.....436-473

**WANTED**  
 Equipment ..... 456

**ADVERTISERS INDEX**

Admiral Corporation.....	428
Allied Electronics Sales.....	456
Arch Electronics Co.....	458
Arrow Sales, Inc.....	460
Associated Industries.....	458
Avionic Associates.....	456
Barry Electronics Corp.....	447
Beckman Instrument Inc.....	426
Bendix Aviation Corp., Pacific Division.....	432, 434
Bendix Aviation Corp., York Div.....	433
Blan.....	455
Blonder-Tongue Laboratories Inc.....	428
Boonton Radio Corp.....	430
Capehart-Farnsworth Co.....	432
C & H Sales Co.....	442, 452
Chase Electronic Supply Co.....	459
Chicago, University of.....	430
Commercial Surplus Sales.....	453
Communication Devices Corp.....	454
Communications Equipment Co.....	444, 445
Compass Communications Co.....	446
Connector Corp. of America.....	453
Convail.....	431
Cook Research Laboratories.....	432
Delco Radio Division, General Motors Corp.....	434
Electro Sales Co., Inc.....	460, 461
Electronic Engineering Co. of California.....	435
Electronics Corp. of Nebraska.....	449
Emeltone Electronics Co.....	456
Empire Electronics Co.....	452
Engineering Associates.....	453
Essex Electronics.....	456
Fair Radio Sales.....	452
Finnegan, H.....	456
Fratelli, Kraus.....	452
Gates Electric Co.....	452, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458
General Motors Corp., A.C. Spark Plug Div.....	433
Gensler, B. N.....	456
Goodyear Aircraft Corp.....	429
Harjo Sales Co.....	450
Harvey-Wells Electronics, Inc.....	434
Hatry & Young.....	452
Hazleton Instrument Co.....	456
Hoffman Laboratories Inc.....	432
Houde Supply Co.....	459

# TO THE ADVERTISERS

DECEMBER, 1953

SEARCHLIGHT SECTION  
(Classified Advertising)  
H. E. Hilty, Mgr.

Industrial Assembly Corp.	455
Industrial Research Laboratories	435
Instrument Associates	437
JSH Sales Co.	451
Kollman Instrument Corp.	435
Krock Enterprises, Aaron	436
Lapirow Bros.	458
Lear, Inc.	434
Lectronic Research Laboratories	441
Liberty Electronics, Inc.	441
Lindahl, H. C.	459
Maritime Switchboard Co.	456
Maxson Corp., W. L.	432
Medical Salvage Co., Inc.	448
Melpar Inc.	433
Milgray Electronics Inc.	458
Minneapolis-Honeywell	431
Mogull & Co., A.	448, 459
National Cash Register Co., The	430
Nothelfer Winding Laboratories	31
Oklahoma A & M College	426
O'Shea Employment System	426
Peak Electronics Co.	457
Photocon Sales	454
Radalab	451
Radio Corporation of America	427
Radio Development & Sales Co.	456
Radio & Electronic Surplus	448
Radio Shack Corp.	454
Radio Surplus Co.	450
Railway Communications Inc.	449
Relay Sales Inc.	455
Reliance Merchandizing Co.	440
Rose Electronics, Inc.	449
R. W. Electronics	458
Snow Inc., Cory	434
Southwestern Industrial Electronics Co.	435
Stromberg-Carlson Co.	426
"TAB"	462, 463
Tallen Co., Inc.	448, 449
Telemarine Communications Co.	454
Telephone Engineering Co.	458
Thompson Products Co.	430
Tung-Sol Electric Inc.	434
Universal General Corp.	443
Vitro Corporation	433
V & H Electronic Industries Inc.	457
Walker, W. C.	432, 434
Wells Sales Inc.	450
Western Engineers	453
Weston Laboratories Inc.	438
Wilcox Electric Inc.	428
Wilgreen Industries	460
Zenith Optical Laboratory	448

# THE *Electra* INDEX

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14F83	.75	25KV	72.50
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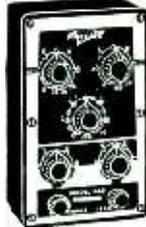
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PRECISE AGAIN LEADS THE FIELD with its New Low-Priced Resistance Decade Box. Ideal for specialized service work. Compact in size for bench drawers and Tool Boxes. Engineered with the customary Precise Accuracy and Dependability.

5 Separate Switches, 11 Positions on Each; plus or minus resistor that 1% for Extra Accuracy; Reading from 10 OHM to 1,111,110 OHM in 5 Decades. Deeply etched Aluminum Panel, Rugged Construction; Complete with famous Precise Simplified Construction Manual. 8 1/2" x 6 1/2" x 2 1/2".

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#468W (Factory wired) \$24.95  
#478K Capacity Decade Kit \$18.95  
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"TAB" SPECIAL #1040K (KIT) \$25.95  
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"TAB" SPECIAL #950A-K (KIT) \$19.95  
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1U5	.52	6SN7GT	.26	724B/2B7	2.74
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		6SR7	.62	725A	9.98
2C36	27.00				
2C39A	26.98	6T8	.96	726A	14.48
2C40	7.20	6U4	.74	726B	44.88
2C43	17.40	6U4	.74	726C	64.88
2C44	1.15	6V6	1.39	726C	64.88
2C51	1.88	6V6GT	.99	803A	3.48
2C52	1.88	6V6GT	.99	803B	3.48
2E43	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E44	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E45	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E46	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E47	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E48	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
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2E52	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
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2E56	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E57	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E58	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
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2E79	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
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2E81	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E82	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E83	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E84	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E85	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E86	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E87	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E88	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E89	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E90	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E91	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E92	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E93	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E94	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E95	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E96	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E97	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E98	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E99	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E00	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E01	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E02	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E03	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E04	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E05	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E06	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E07	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E08	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E09	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E10	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E11	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
2E12	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
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2E26	1.49	6X5CT	.54	805	3.22
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# INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A/G'A Div. of Elastic Stop Nut Corp. of America . . . . .	395	Breeze Corporations, Inc. . . . .	269
Ace Engineering & Machine Co., Inc. . . . .	284	Brew and Company, Inc., Richard D. . . . .	375
Acme Electric Corp. . . . .	381	Bridgeport Brass Co. . . . .	227
Acme Wire Co. . . . .	358	Bristol Brass Corporation . . . . .	36
Adams & Westlake Company . . . . .	37	Browning Laboratories, Inc. . . . .	242
Advance Electric Co. . . . .	411	Brush Electronics Co. . . . .	254, 313
Aeronautical Communications Equipment, Inc. . . . .	387	Buggie and Company, H. H. . . . .	380
Aircraft Radio Corporation . . . . .	350	Burgess Battery Company . . . . .	371
Aircraft-Marine Products, Inc. . . . .	28, 29	Burnell & Co. . . . .	21
Airpax Products Co. . . . .	218	Burroughs Corporation, Electronic Instruments Div. . . . .	69
Alden Products Company . . . . .	101	Bussmann Mfg. Co. . . . .	59
Allen-Bradley Co. . . . .	60		
Allen Co., Inc., L. B. . . . .	424	Calidyne Company . . . . .	216
Allied Industries, Inc. . . . .	467	Cambridge Thermionic Corp. . . . .	66
Allied Radio Corp. . . . .	294	Cannon Electric Co. . . . .	465
Alpha Metals, Inc. . . . .	347	Carboloy Dept. of General Electric Co. . . . .	34, 35
Amerac, Inc. . . . .	398	Carborundum Company . . . . .	114
American Electrical Heater Co. . . . .	232	Cartér Motor Co. . . . .	357
American Electric Motors . . . . .	298	Centralab Division of Globe-Union, Inc. . . . .	11, 12, 13
American Lava Corporation . . . . .	67	Chatham Electronics Corp. . . . .	99
American Phenolic Corporation . . . . .	210, 211	Chester Cable Corp. . . . .	54
American Television & Radio Co. . . . .	393	Chicago Standard Transformer Corp. . . . .	222
American Time Products, Inc. . . . .	276	Cinch Manufacturing Corp. . . . .	201
Amperex Electronic Corp. . . . .	301	Clare & Co., Inc., C. P. . . . .	119
Ampex Corp. . . . .	105	Cleveland Container Co. . . . .	93
Andrew Corporation . . . . .	42	Clifford Manufacturing Co. . . . .	275
Anti-Corrosive Metal Products Co., Inc. . . . .	331	Cohn Corp., Sigmund . . . . .	422
Arkwright Finishing Co. . . . .	244	Collectron Corporation . . . . .	359
Arnold Engineering Co. . . . .	225	Communication Accessories Co. . . . .	243
Astron Corporation . . . . .	53	Conrad & Moser . . . . .	381
Atlas Engineering Co., Inc. . . . .	369	Consolidated Engineering Corp. . . . .	81
Atomic Instrument Company . . . . .	357	Consolidated Vacuum Corp. . . . .	215
Audio Products Corporation . . . . .	234	Constantine & Co., L. L. . . . .	123
Augat Bros., Inc. . . . .	391	Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp. . . . .	231
Automatic Manufacturing Corp. . . . .	291	Corning Glass Works . . . . .	235
Automatic Switch Co. . . . .	351	Cornish Wire Co., Inc. . . . .	421
		Cossor (Canada) Limited . . . . .	420
Ballantine Laboratories, Inc. . . . .	220	Coto-Coil Company . . . . .	379
Barker & Williamson, Inc. . . . .	270	Cramer Co., Inc., R. W. . . . .	40
Barry Corporation . . . . .	15	Crescent Co., Inc., The . . . . .	350
Belden Manufacturing Company . . . . .	58	Crosby Laboratories, Inc. . . . .	290
Bell Telephone Laboratories . . . . .	241	Cross Co., H. . . . .	410
Bendix Aviation Corporation Eclipse-Pioneer Division . . . . .	402	Cunningham Son & Co., Inc., James . . . . .	419
Red Bank Division . . . . .	252		
Bentley, Harris Mfg. Co. . . . .	261		
Berkeley Div., Beckman Instruments, Inc. . . . .	327		
Berndt-Bach, Inc. . . . .	349		
Beryllium Corporation . . . . .	80		
Bird Electronic Corporation . . . . .	396	Dano Electric Co. . . . .	419
Birmingham Sound Reproducers Ltd. . . . .	363	Daven Co., The . . . . .	Third Cover
Birnback Radio Co., Inc. . . . .	396	DeJur Amsco Corporation . . . . .	306, 307
Bircher Corporation . . . . .	351	Detroit Diesel Engine Div. General Motors Corp. . . . .	296
Bliley Electric Company . . . . .	293	Devtronics, Inc. . . . .	379
Boesch Manufacturing Co., Inc. . . . .	419	Dialight Corporation . . . . .	325
Boonton Radio Corporation . . . . .	205	Driver Co., Wilbur B. . . . .	237
Bowser, Inc. . . . .	260	Driver-Harris Company . . . . .	45
Bradley Industries . . . . .	320	Dupont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Inc. . . . .	253
Bradley Laboratories, Inc. . . . .	41		

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

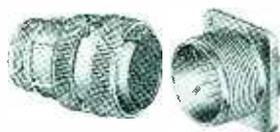
Eastern Air Devices, Inc.....	289
Edison, Incorporated, Thomas A.....	366
Elicor, Inc. ....	314
Eisler Engineering Co., Inc.....	413, 424
Eitel-McCullough, Inc. ....	97, 321
Eleco Corp. ....	422
Electran Mfg. Co.....	421
Electric Regulator Corp.....	89
Electrical Industries Div of Amperex Electronic Corp. ....	297
Electro-Mec Laboratory, Inc.....	400
Electro Motive Mfg. Co., Inc.....	107
Electronic Transformer Co.....	251
Emerson & Cuming, Inc.....	346
Epcor Products, Inc.....	391
Erie Resistor Corp.....	27

Fansteel Metallurgical Corp.....	384
Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.....	247
Ferranti Electric Inc.....	361
Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc., John.....	381
Ford Instrument Company.....	94, 411
Fratelli, Kraus ....	424
Frequency Standards ....	404
Fry Plastics Company.....	399

Gamewell Company ....	388
Gates Radio Company.....	46
General Electric Company Apparatus Dept.....	62, 63, 76, 77, 87, 257
Electronics Dept.....	65
Tube Dept. ....	23, 103
General Industries Co.....	345
General Radio Company.....	17
Giannini & Co., Inc., G. M.....	79
Good-all Electric Mfg. Co.....	268
Grant Pulley & Hardware Co.....	326
Graphite Metallizing Corp.....	416
Grayhill ....	371
Green Instrument Co., Inc.....	375
Gries Reproducer Corp.....	404
Guardian Electric Mfg. Co.....	125
Gudebrod Bros. Silk Co., Inc.....	349

Hammarlund Manufacturing Co., Inc....	266
Hardwick, Hindle, Inc.....	30
Haydon Company, A. W.....	375
Haydon Mfg. Co., Inc.....	337
Heath Company ....	361
Helland Research Corp.....	336
Hellpot Corporation, a Div. of Beckman Instruments, Inc. ....	207
Hermetic Seal Products Co.....	83
Hewlett-Packard Company ....	120, 121
Heyman Manufacturing Co.....	395
Hickok Electrical Instrument Co.....	377
Hinde & Dauch ....	272
Ill-Q Division, Aerovox Corp.....	304, 305
Hopkins Engineering Co.....	383, 410

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**AN** Designed to Air Force—Bureau of Aeronautics—requirements. Now widely used for all instruments requiring electrical circuits. Coupling nut connection and disconnection. Two plug types; 3 receptacles with variations and clamp accessories, in 15 shell sizes and more than 250 insert arrangements. A type for every need. Ask for "AN" Bulletin.



**K & RK** Designed for uses in aircraft, this versatile lightweight plug is widely used on a great variety of instruments and electronic equipment. Special acme coupling nut connection and disconnection. 8 contact sizes accommodate 16, 14, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 and 0 AWG. Maximum 200a. 8 shell diameters. 204 insert variations. KH Series, hermetically sealed Type K, also available. Write for "K" Bulletin.

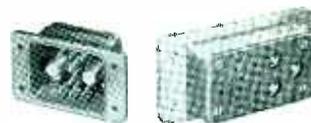


**GS (AN)** Designed for applications demanding hermetic sealing under high pressures in a temperature range from minus 300F to plus 600F. 2 basic shell designs. NEF threaded coupling nut. Steel shells and steel contacts. Mate with AN Series. See "AN" Bulletin or "GS" Bulletin.

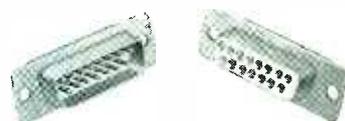


**XL** For audio equipment and general electronic uses: 3 and 4 contact layouts, 10 and 15a; 17 shell designs; zinc and steel plug shells. Ask for "XL" Bulletin.

—the highest quality  
—greatest variety  
—widest use  
—for the instrument industry



**DPB-DPD** For rack-and-panel installations, instrument panels and for any plug-in sub-assembly where both halves of the connector are rigidly mounted, or where one half is rigidly mounted and the other half cord mounted. 78 max. contacts, 200a maximum. Ask for "DP" Bulletin.



**D SERIES SUB-MINIATURE PLUGS** Designed to meet the miniaturization program. Used both as rack-and-panel disconnect and cord connectors for hand portable radio equipment, audio circuitry and related applications. Keystone shaped. 15 to 50 gold-plated contacts. DH hermetically sealed also available. See "D" Bulletin.



**U SERIES SUB-MINIATURE PLUGS** For hermetically sealed instruments, indicators, miniature switches, relays, transformers, amplifiers and other miniaturized sealed components. Steel shells & pin contacts; standard socket contacts in Silcan insulators. 1, 3, 6, 12 contact arrangements. 5a max. Bayonet lock coupling. See "U" Bulletin.



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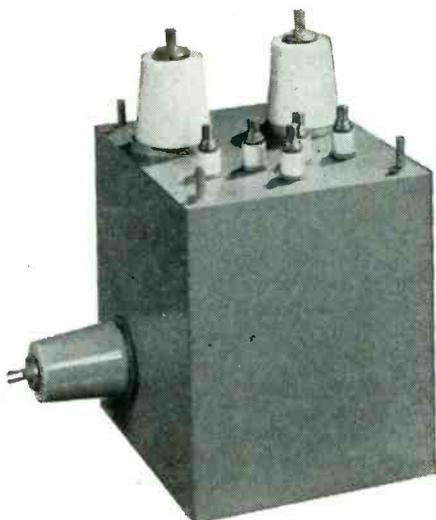
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**KENYON TRANSFORMER CO., Inc.**

840 Barry Street, New York 59, N. Y.

Hughes Aircraft Company.....	233
Hughes Research & Development Labs .	273
Hycor Sales Co. of California.....	387

Industrial Hardware Mfg. Co., Inc.....	383
Industrial Timer Corporation.....	74
Infra Electronic Corp.....	373
Institute of Radio Engineers, The.....	44
Institute of Surplus Dealers.....	372
Instrument Corporation of America.....	47
Instrument Resistors Co.....	351
Insulation & Wires Inc.....	100
International Rectifier Corp.....	78
International Resistance Co.....	48 49
Ippolito & Co., Inc., James.....	347
Iron Fireman, Electronics Div.....	329
Irvington Varnish & Insulator, Div. of Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.....	39

James Vibrapowr Company.....	335
JAN Hardware Manufacturing Co., Inc..	349
Jelliff Mfg. Corp., C. O.....	373
Johanson Manufacturing Corp.....	389
Johns-Manville.....	82
Johnson Co., E. F.....	228
Jones Div., Howard B., Clinch Mfg. Corp.....	387
Jones Electronics Co., M. C.....	303

Kable Engineering Co.....	25
Kalbfell Laboratories, Inc.....	238
Karp Metal Products Co.....	113
Kartron.....	424
Kaupp and Sons, C. B.....	95
Kearfott Company, Inc.....	406
Kelthley Instruments.....	246
Kellogg Company, M. W.....	96A, 96B
Kenyon Transformer Co., Inc.....	466
Kepeco Laboratories.....	92
Kester Solder Company.....	263
Keystone Electronics Company.....	353
Kings Electronics Co., Inc.....	68
Kinney Manufacturing Co.....	91
Knights Company, James.....	240
Koch & Sons, H.....	52
Kollsman Instrument Corp.....	224

Laboratory for Electronics, Inc.....	249
Lambda Electronics Corp.....	412
Lampkin Laboratories Inc.....	420
Langevin Manufacturing Corp.....	223
Lapp Insulator Co., Inc.....	230
Lavole Laboratories, Inc.....	311
Leach Relay Co.....	226
Lewis & Kaufman, Ltd.....	209
Link Avlation, Inc.....	256
Lord Mfg. Co.....	376

Magnatran Incorporated	303
Magnetics Inc.	294, 295
Mallory & Co., Inc., P. R.	128, 203, 418
Marconi Instruments	360
Marion Electrical Instrument Company	61
Measurements Corporation	383, 419
Mepeco, Inc.	282, 283
Metal Textile Corporation	248
Metals & Controls Corp., General Plate Div.	104
Methode Manufacturing Corp.	365
Meyercord Co., The	407
Mica Insulator Co.	229
Micro, A Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Mfg. Co., Inc.	322
Midland Mfg. Co., Inc.	108
Miles Reproducer Co., Inc.	424
Millen Mfg. Co., Inc., James	217
Millivac Instrument Corp.	317
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Aero Division	368
Industrial Division	98
Minnesota Silicone Rubber Co.	407
Mitchell-Rand Insulation Co., Inc.	86
Moloney Electric Company	88
Motordyne Inc.	413
Muirhead & Co., Limited	3
Multi-Metal Company	417

N.R.K. Mfg. & Engineering Co.	391
National Company, Inc.	324
National Moldite Co.	56
National Research Corp.	102
New Hampshire Ball Bearings, Inc.	245
New Hermes, Inc.	415
New York Transformer Co., Inc.	258
Nielsen Hardware Corp.	415
North American Research Laboratories, Inc.	377
Northeastern Engineering Inc.	110
Northern Radio Company, Inc.	55
Nothelfer Winding Laboratories	31

Onan & Sons Inc., D. W.	400
O'Neil-Irwin Mfg. Co.	405
Opad-Green Co.	383
Oster Mfg. Co., John	405
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.	116, 117

PM Industries Inc.	38
Pacific Scientific Co.	395
Panoramic Radio Products, Inc.	403
Paramount Paper Tube Corp.	309
Penn Engineering & Mfg. Corp.	250
Phalo Plastics Corporation	385
Phaotron Company	355
Phelps Dodge Copper Product Corp., Inca Manufacturing Div.	50, 51
Pheoll Manufacturing Co.	256
Plastoid Corporation	265
Polarad Electronics Corp.	43
Polymer Corp. of Pennsylvania	390

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Waters Manufacturing, Inc.....	378
Webber Manufacturing Co., Inc.....	361
Weckesser Co. ....	377
Westfield Metal Products Co., Inc.....	373
Westinghouse Electric Corp.....	115
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.....	32
White Dental Mfg. Co., S. S., 322, 323.	377
Whitney Blake Co.....	300
Williams & Co., C. K.....	418
Wilmad Glass Co., Inc.....	403
Winchester Electronics Inc.....	316

Xcellte, Inc. ....	387
--------------------	-----

Zophar Mills, Inc.....	353
------------------------	-----

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.....	423
----------------------------	-----

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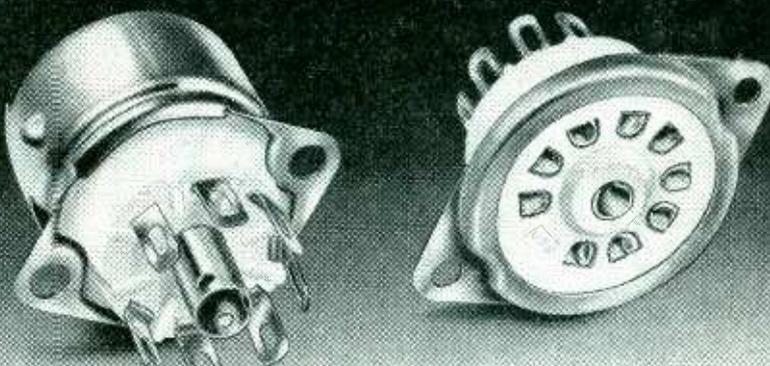
SEARCHLIGHT ADVERTISERS INDEX	460, 461
-------------------------------	----------

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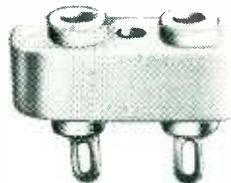
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# Index to

# electronics

Volume XXVI

January to December Issue Inclusive 1953

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## A

A-C voltage regulation with ordinary transformers, Shepard .....238D July  
Adjustable harness board .....272D July  
Aging rack for bathtub capacitors.282D Mar  
Aging television sets on cabinet line .....282D June  
Air comparator tests electron guns .....256D May  
Air cylinder added to spinning lathe .....271D July  
Air cylinder replaces drill-press feed .....268D Aug  
Air-operated pot jig .....306D Oct  
Aircraft equipment, miniaturization of airborne filter chokes .....180 Apr  
Aircraft testing, rate-of-descent indicator speeds .....190 Aug  
Alpha meter, vest-pocket transistor .....216D Dec  
Alnico V, magnetostriction in .....234D May  
Aluminum antimony semiconductors .....246D Aug  
Aluminum soldering alloy .....272D Feb  
A-M broadcasting, modern transmitter for .....130 Sept  
Amplifier audio power, constant-current .....122 Mar  
Amplifier, bipolar logarithmic corona-current .....136 Jan  
Amplifier, d-c, using magnetic converter .....170 Dec  
Amplifier, dielectric, nonlinear capacitors for .....166 Oct  
Amplifier, fuorescope image .....172 Oct  
Amplifier, high-power klystrons .....244D July  
Amplifier, magnetic, transient analyzer .....189 July  
Amplifier, magnetic, transistor-controlled .....136 Aug  
Amplifier, magnetic, with reset control .....161 June  
Amplifier, multiple feedback audio .....148 Nov  
Amplifier, push-pull, for increased video output .....228D Sept  
Amplifier, transistor, transient analysis of .....189 Nov  
Amplifier, sound-projector for 16mm motion pictures .....194 Dec  
Amplifier, X-ray image .....218D Apr  
**Analogue computer, see also computers**  
Analogue computer solves geophysical problems, Kaufman .....174 June  
Analogue-to-digital converter, step-switch .....164 Nov  
Analysis of uhf tuner design, Newton .....106 Mar  
Analyzer, single-frequency harmonic .....192 Dec  
Annealing nickel-clad copper wire .....258D Oct  
Antenna, designing discone .....167 Aug  
Antenna, design of small boat .....146 July  
Antenna, helical beam for citizen's radio .....134 Mar

Items for which the page reference is marked "D" are editorial material published monthly in *Electronics at Work and Production Techniques*.

Antenna holesaw .....273D July  
Antenna-matching network efficiency, Tanner .....142 Nov  
Antenna, rhombic relay .....186D Mar  
Antenna, uhf mobile .....181 May  
Antenna, uhf-tv radiators using slot arrays .....152 July  
Antenna, wide-angle scan radar .....128 Jan  
Anti-stick coating for electronic sealing electrodes .....276D June  
Applying cement and pitch .....268D Oct  
Arbor press mounts subminiature sockets .....291D June  
Arithmetic processes for digital computers, Felker .....150 Mar  
**Array, see also antenna**  
ASR using mtl feeds par .....198D Oct  
Assembling for dip-soldering .....258D Oct  
Assembling germanium diodes .....298D Aug  
Astronomy, new techniques in radio .....148 Sept  
Astronomy, phototubes observe solar eclipse .....176 Sept  
Attenuator, piston, chart for TE<sub>11</sub> mode .....142 Jan  
Attenuator, vacuum-tube T-pad logarithmic .....148 Feb  
Audio amplifiers, multiple feedback .....148 Nov  
Audio-frequency filters using negative feedback, Janisz .....222D Sept.  
Audio impedance and phase-angle meter, Hansen .....172 June  
Audio level measuring instrument for recorder bias and .....230D Apr  
Audio pentode nomographs, Sodaro .....200 Dec  
Audio power amplifiers, constant-current .....122 Mar  
Audio, sound reinforcing system for theater-type studio .....174 Sept  
Audio transformer design charts, Halabl .....193 Oct  
Automatic coil dipper .....266D Feb  
Automatic control of tv picture brightness, Dix, Jr. ....202D Sept  
Automatic cutter and splitter for adhesive tape .....226D Jan  
Automatic final testing .....294D Sept  
Automatic gain control, systems for television receivers .....146 Mar  
Automatic pilot, thyratrons cut weight of .....103 Mar  
Automatic pilots, monitor for .....174 Dec  
Automatic pinboy for bowling alleys, Powell .....148 June  
Automation, contour tracer for automatic machinery .....198D Sept

Automation, electronic gaging and sorting applications .....144 Sept  
Automation, mechanized dip soldering of tv receivers .....130 June  
Automation, mechanized production of electronic equipment .....160 Dec  
Automation, precise parts sorting on production lines .....142 July  
Automation, press control speeds auto-body production .....154 Dec  
Automation, remotely-steered coal mining machine .....148 Aug  
Automobile-body production, press control for .....154 Dec  
Automobile receiver, signal-seeking .....154 May  
Averaging circuit, pulse .....188 Aug

## B

Backward-wave tube, Heffner .....135 Oct  
Balance measurements on balun transformers, Woodward .....188 Sept  
Balun transformers, balance measurements on .....188 Sept  
Barium titanate capacitors, used as modulator in wide-range f-m system .....190 Oct  
Barium titanate, piezoelectric activity .....230D July  
Bending tiny leads in ceramic molds .....300D Oct  
Betatron, for cancer therapy .....146 Oct  
Biophysics, see also medical electronics  
Bioelectric integrator gages strain and effort, Ford .....172 Apr  
Bipolar logarithmic corona-current amplifier, Chapman & Bogdan .....136 Jan  
Blower speeds cooling of induction soldering .....296D Apr  
Boat antennas, design of .....146 July  
Bowling, automatic pinboy for .....148 June  
Bracket aids removal of soldering iron tip .....290D July  
Brackets on pallet hold auto radios .....264D Feb  
Brazing exhaust tubes .....282D June  
Breadboard, quick change for circuit research .....126 Jan  
Bridge-stabilized ultrasonic oscillator, Erath .....174 Oct  
Bridges measure transistor parameters, Giacoletto .....144 Nov  
Brightness control, for tv picture .....202D Sept  
British tv relay uses traveling-wave tubes, Rogers and Burke .....156 June  
Broadbanding by stagger tuning, design equations for .....220D Oct

Broadcast remote control.....200D June  
 Broadcast, test scope checks tv.....138 Jan  
 Broadcast transmitter remote control system, Lee .....138 June  
**Broadcasting, see also f-m television**  
 Broadcasting, Coaxial switch for rapid transmitter changing .....140 July  
 Broadcasting, f-m, remote-control system .....139 Oct  
 Broadcasting, modern transmitter for .....130 Sept  
 Broadcasting, sound system for theater-type studio .....174 Sept  
 Broadcasting, television switcher for .....120 Jan  
 Broadcasting, three-toned oscillator for time signals.....162 Sept  
 Bulb puncture in gas tubes, Holdaway .....208D Nov  
 Butterfly curve tracer for magnetic materials, Ettinger .....119 Mar

C

Cabinet inspection .....288D Aug  
 Cable cutter .....264D Oct  
 Cable life tester .....242D Jan  
 Cable test sets .....277D Aug  
**Calculator, see computer**  
 Calibrator for vibration pickups...183 Sept  
 Cameras shutter speeds, electronic measurement .....234D Aug  
**Capacitance, see also capacitor**  
 Capacitance bridge for miniature tubes .....278D Mar  
 Capacitance, measuring minute changes in .....105 Jan  
 Capacitance test, switching system speeds tube .....186 Nov  
 Capacitor-modulated wide-range f-m system, Apstein and Wieder.....190 Oct  
 Capacitor, nonlinear, for dielectric amplifiers .....166 Oct  
 Capacitor, tantalum foil, save space .....242D May  
 Capacitor test set.....254D Jan  
 Capacitor-testing merry-go-round.298D May  
 Capacitor winding techniques.....274D Apr  
 Carbon-tet dispenser .....293D June  
 Carrier radio aids mine communications .....200D May  
 Cathode-follower design charts (Reference sheet) Sokal.....192 Sept  
 Cathode-interface effects in tv receiver design, Dukat & Levy .....169 Apr  
 Cathode-ray sterilization preserves food and drugs.....200D Aug  
 Cathode-ray tube plots transistor curves, Kurshan, Lohman & Herzog .....122 Feb  
 Cavity tuner for uhf television, Fogel & Napolin .....101 Feb  
 C-clamps for laminations.....296D May  
 CdS crystals check propeller thickness, Howell .....169 May  
 Cement-applying shortcuts boost speaker production .....274D Mar  
 Cement-dispensing fountain.....297D May  
 Centering relay contacts .....296D Aug  
 Central vacuum system draws off soldering fumes .....256D Jan  
 Ceramic magnets focus tv tubes, J. A. Verhoef .....238D Dec  
 Ceramic tile sorter, Lepri and Sanna .....180 Oct  
 Chains aid soldering .....240D Jan  
 Chart comparator, radar .....204D Dec  
 Chart, magnetic drum design.....196 Nov  
 Chart, microphone sensitivity conversion .....194 Nov  
 Chart, multiband tuner design.....200D Aug  
 Chart, TE<sub>11</sub> mode piston attenuator, Allred .....142 Jan  
 Charts, antenna matching efficiency .....142 Nov 53  
 Charts, audio pentode design.....200 Dec  
 Charts, audio transformer design.....193 Oct  
 Charts, cathode-follower design.....192 Sept  
 Charts, parallel resistors design.....192 July  
 Charts, toroid design.....193 Aug  
 Chassis-holding fixtures.....268D June  
 Chassis samples shorten training time .....312D Sept  
 Chassis turntable for repair positions .....304D Dec  
 Checking hole diameters in mica punchings .....282D Aug  
 Checking phosphor adherence .....306D Sept  
 Checking threaded holes.....276D Aug  
 Checking tolerances of components.....276 Nov  
 Checking torque of adjusting screws .....342D Mar  
 Circuit applications for junction transistor .....170 Aug  
 Citizen's radio class A equipment, Borchardt .....166 May

Citizen's radio, helical beam for...134 Mar  
 Climbing flux .....262D June  
 Clocks, two synchronized circuits.244D Apr  
 Clutch operates on loudspeaker principle .....216D Feb  
 Coal-mining machine, remote-steering .....148 Aug  
 Coating wires with teflon.....304D Sept  
 Coaxial switch for rapid transmitter changing, Wilner .....140 July  
 Code practice keyer, McDermott.....182 July  
 Coding system, using multielectrode tubes .....173 Nov  
 Coil-installing tool .....294D Aug  
 Coil turns counter.....284D May  
 Coil winding, low-capacitance bifilar .....218D May  
 Color television converter for cable networks, Reddeck and Gronberg...132 Nov  
 Color tv, compatible .....98 Jan  
 Color tv standards, NTSC, for engineers .....138 Dec  
 Color tv synchronization in .....170 May  
 Cold soldering technique for printed circuits .....259D Jan  
 Color sorting, eggs .....198D Apr  
 Color tube, using rotating screen.214D Sept  
 Comb for braided shield.....283D Aug  
 Commercial, ruggedized and premium tubes, Paul .....212D Oct  
 Communications, portable microwave for Allied Forces in Europe.....130 Dec  
 Communications, symposium on vehicular .....200D Feb  
 Comparator, signal .....182 Dec  
 Compatible color tv receiver, Farr.....98 Jan  
 Complementary symmetry transistor circuits, Lohman .....140 Sept  
 Component assembly, solderless.....205D Aug  
 Components department aids project engineers, Kramer and Gurian...141 Aug  
 Components for printed circuits (cover) .....202D Aug  
 Components, liquid potting of.....236D June  
 Components, miniaturization of airborne filter choke .....180 Apr  
 Computer, analog, solves geophysical problems .....174 June  
 Computer Assembly Line (cover).200D July  
 Computer, magnetic memory for ENIAC .....198D May  
 Computer memory uses conventional c-r tubes, Holt & Davis.....178 Dec  
 Computer simulates moving radar targets, Birtley .....137 Sept  
 Computers, digital, arithmetic processes for .....150 Mar  
 Computers, ferrites speed digital.146D Apr  
 Computers, ferroelectric memory circuits for .....204D July  
 Computers, intermittent-feed tape reader for .....115 Feb  
**Condenser, see Capacitor**  
 Conelrad switcher for sequential mode, Thompson .....158 Dec  
 Conference recording facilities.....186 Sept  
 Constant-current audio power amplifiers, Sterling & Sobel .....122 Mar  
 Construction of magnetic sheet-steel separator .....286D Mar  
 Continuous-indicating loran navigator, Williams .....166 July  
 Contour tracer for automatic machinery .....198D Sept  
 Control system for microwave radio .....246D May  
 Converter, analog-to-digital, step-switch .....164 Nov  
 Converter, high output oscillator...224D Dec  
 Converter, linear-to logarithmic voltage .....156 July  
 Converter, multiplier phototube signal .....138 Feb  
 Converter, standards for international tv .....144 Aug  
 Corrosion detection by rotogeneration .....146D Jan  
 Corons-current, bipolar logarithmic amplifier for measuring .....136 Jan  
 Counter-circuit multiplex receiver, Vallarino, Snow & Greenwald...178 July  
 Counter, decade, requires no feedback .....145 Feb  
 Counter, neon-lamp flip-flop and binary .....248D Apr  
 Counter, thyratron-vacuum tube.198D Nov  
 Counter tubes, polycathode, applications .....138 Nov  
 Counting output of plant.....274D July  
 Cozi-communication zone indicator, Edwards .....152 Aug  
 Crimping tool .....279D Dec  
 Cryogenics, low-temperatures in electronics .....222D July  
 Crystal growing, technique for quartz .....238D Apr  
 Crystal impedance meters replace test sets, Prichard & Bernstein...176 May  
 Crystals for checking propeller thickness .....159 May  
 Crystals, testing uhf-tv mixer.....156 Apr  
 Current-slope control for resistance welders, Johnsen .....158 Nov  
 Curve tracer, for magnetic materials .....119 Mar  
 Cutting and stripping long leads.250D Jan  
 Cutting cost of tv horizontal oscillator coils .....264D July  
 Cutting gummed paper.....280D May  
 Cutting insulating tabs .....292D May  
 Cutting metal tubing for capacitor housings .....272D Oct  
 Cutting phenolic plastic.....284D Oct  
 Cutting resistor leads.....224D Feb

Defect-indicating diagrams for deflection yoke test set.....224D Feb  
 Deflection-yoke production techniques .....286D June  
 Delay line, fused quartz ultrasonic.150 Dec  
 Delay lines, high-impedance artificial .....188 Apr  
 Delay lines, ultrasonic .....210D July  
 Demonstration equipment for electronic courses.....196D Apr  
 Deposited-film G-M counter tubes.220D Feb  
 Desiccant calculator .....262D May  
 Design equations for broadbanding by stagger tuning, Barbiere .....220D Oct  
 Design of bistable multivibrators...164 Apr  
 Design of export television receivers, Hulst .....174 Aug  
 Design of linear-frequency capacitance tuners, Newton .....246D June  
 Designing discone antennas, Nail...167 Aug  
 Detector, low-distortion .....214D Nov  
 Detector monitors vapor concentration .....198D Aug  
 Detector, phase, using gated-beam tube .....180 Aug  
 Determining properties of bulk semiconductors, McQuistan .....150 June  
 Dial cord machine .....282D July  
 Dielectric amplifiers, nonlinear capacitors for .....166 Oct  
 Dielectric heating cuts woodworking costs, Nelson .....178 June  
**Digital computer, see also computers**  
 Digital computers, arithmetic processes for .....150 Mar  
 Digital computers, ferrites speed.146D Apr  
 Diode-capacitor memory .....200D Nov  
 Dipping capacitors in wax.....286D Aug  
**Directional antenna, see antenna**  
 Discone antennas, designing .....167 Aug  
 Discriminator, frequency, for narrow band f-m .....128 Feb  
 Discriminator, high-sensitivity tone .....215D Feb  
 Distortion, harmonic, measurement with filter .....212D Feb  
 Distortion, phonograph needle drag .....214D Jan  
 Distortion, reducing in microwave systems .....184 June  
 Door opener, transistor-controlled.222D June  
 Double flash measures shock waves .....204D May  
 Drawing integral eyelets on tube sockets .....260D June  
 Drilling through tape minimizes scratching .....270D Sept  
 Dual-head punch press mounts eyelet sockets .....282D Sept  
 Dual-head tapping machine.....296D June

E

Easy-to-reach storage racks and trays .....228D Jan  
 Echo box provides target for radar training, Latimer .....196D Feb  
 Effect of radiation on resonant lines, Chipman .....133 Jan  
 Ejection chutes for small wire parts .....288D Sept  
 Electric oven setup for deposited carbon resistors .....264D Dec  
 Electrocardiograph, see medical electronics  
 Electroluminescent screens .....160D Mar  
 Electron-beam head for magnetic tape playback, Skellett, Loveridge and Gratian .....168 Oct  
 Electron-microscope power monitor, Bishop .....124 Jan  
 Electronic addressing aids publishers, Carroll .....98 Feb  
 Electronic control of a nuclear reactor, Binns .....130 Nov

Electronic counter aids adjustment of relays .....314D Sept  
 Electronic equipment in railroading, Carroll .....130 Aug  
 Electronic gaging and sorting applications, Sanford .....144 Sept  
 Electronic measurement of camera shutter speeds, Donnelly .....234D Aug  
 Electronic telephone .....154D Jan  
 Empty-carton slide aids packing of radios .....270D Aug  
 Encasing resistors in Kel-F sleeves, 250D Nov  
 Energy levels in transistor electronics, Coblenz & Owens .....138 Apr  
 Engraving machines, photoelectric, 138 May  
 Envelope temperatures, tube .....250D Apr  
 Environmental testing laboratory, 208D Dec  
 Equivalent transistor circuits and equations, Coblenz and Owens, 156 Sept  
 Experiments illustrate transistor applications, Fahnestock .....112 Mar  
 Export television receivers, design of .....174 Aug  
 Extension drill rod, 235D June

**F**

Fabricating technique for foil-clad laminates .....291D Aug  
 Facsimile, high speed, 246D Dec  
 Failures, prediction of electronic, 150D Feb  
 Ferrite applications at microwave frequencies, Caswell .....246D Oct  
 Ferrites speed digital computers, Brown & Albers-Shoenberg, 146 Apr  
 Ferroelectric memory circuits for computers .....204D July  
 Field strength, see also propagation  
 Field-strength indicator .....214D Nov  
 Fifty-mc oscillator .....204D Sept  
 Filling transformers with nitrogen .....280D July  
 Film, four track for stereo sound, 200D Oct  
 Film synchronizer for aerial cameras, Meinema .....135 Nov  
 Filter, a-f, using negative feedback .....222D Sept  
 Filter choke, miniaturization of airborne .....130 Apr  
 Filter, i-f, how to use mechanical, 138 Mar  
 Filter, single-frequency audio, 254D Mar  
 Filter, used to measure harmonic distortion .....212D Feb  
 Final leakage test on soldering guns .....296D Sept  
 Fixtures aid production of spiral-coil filters .....232D Nov  
 Flashlamps, measurement of characteristics .....208D Jan  
 Flattening and piercing rocket nose terminals .....272D Dec  
 Flicker perception, measured by pulsed light .....189 June  
 Flip-flop, and binary counter using neon-lamps .....248D Apr  
 Fluoroscope image amplifying tube, Marshall .....172 Oct  
 Flying-spot microscope, Roberts, Young & Causley .....137 July  
 F-M broadcasting, remote-control system .....139 Oct  
 F-M, narrow band, frequency discriminator for .....128 Feb  
 F-M recording in guided missiles, Gerlach .....108 Jan  
 F-M system, capacitor-modulated wide-range .....190 Oct  
 F-M transistor oscillator, Wieder & Cass .....198D July  
 Foamed polyethylene dielectric, 206D Aug  
 Food sterilization .....200D Aug  
 Footage-measuring coil winders, 246D Nov  
 Four-micrometer stand speeds cathode inspection .....268D Sept  
 Four-quadrant calibrator Gaynor and Tate .....236D Sept  
 Four-track film for stereo sound, 200D Oct  
 Free-wheeling thyratrons cut auto-pilot weight, Yates .....103 Mar  
 Frequency changer for resistance welding, Bivens .....108 Feb  
 Frequency discriminator for narrow-band F-M, Miller .....128 Feb  
 Frequency doubler, suppressor grid, 200D Oct  
 Frequency economy in mobile radio, Bullington .....228D June  
 Frequency modulation, see f-m  
 Frequency standard, transistor, 206D May  
 Fringe-area tv booster transmitter, 218D Mar  
 Fused quartz ultrasonic delay-line memory, Spaeth, Rogers & Johnson .....150 Dec

**G**

Gage, photoelectric, for hot-strip steel mills .....114 Mar  
 Gage, roughness, using movable-anode tube .....181 Nov  
 Gage, wide-range vacuum .....176 Nov  
 Gage, X-ray absorption, checks artillery shells .....142 Apr  
 Gaging applications, electronic, 144 Sept  
 Gain stabilizing circuit, pentode, 200D Nov  
 Gas discharge tube, see tubes  
 Gated-beam tube, phase detector using .....180 Aug  
 Gated-beam tube, zero crossing detector using .....224D Aug  
 Gated decade counter requires no feedback, Kemp .....145 Feb  
 Geiger tube, deposited-film .....220D Feb  
 Geiger tube, increasing range by pulsed operation .....206D Oct  
 General purpose short-pulse generator, Hershler and Seidman .....182 Aug  
 Generator, gunshot, for television studios .....140 Feb  
 Generator, number, using magnetic memory matrices .....200D  
 Generator, pulse, general purpose, 182 Aug  
 Generator, pulse, with wide control range .....136 Mar  
 Generator, signal, see also oscillator  
 Generator, signal, for low-level output .....218D Jan  
 Geology, magnetics in .....143 Oct  
 Geophysical problems solved by analog computer .....174 June  
 German brewers use ultrasonics, 200D Apr  
 Germanium, see also transistors  
 Germanium infrared modulator, 200D Sept  
 Germanium melting furnace, 278D May  
 Germanium, transistor action in, 166 June  
 Germans develop electronic robot, 144D Jan  
 Glass windows on bench, 270D Aug  
 Glue-repelling coating .....299D Aug  
 Graphical design of tuning elements, Baldrige .....192 June  
 Graphical solution of sky-wave problems, Hellwell .....150 Feb  
 Grid-current synchronization system .....246D Apr  
 Grid-dip meter, uhf .....175 Apr  
 Grid magnetron delivers modulated uhf output, Spencer .....148 May  
 Grid-mounting slide .....272D Sept  
 Grounded emitter and collector circuits, Coblenz and Owens .....166 Nov  
 Guided missiles, f-m recording in, 108 Jan  
 Guided missiles, how electronics controls .....130 July  
 Gun, radar-controlled antiaircraft, 196D May  
 Gunshot generator for television studios, Hathaway & Lafferty, 140 Feb

**H**

Hair drier heats diodes, 280D Sept  
 Harmonic analyzer, single-frequency .....192 Dec  
 Headphone jack for remote cue receivers, Ledbetter .....200D Sept  
 Hearing aids, transistorized, 154 Apr  
 Heat treatment for nylon molded parts .....283D Aug  
 Heated stripper for coaxial cable, 274D Sept  
 Heating beeswax with soldering iron .....284D Sept  
 Heating, dielectric, cuts woodworking costs .....178 Jun  
 Heating iron anchors coil form to board .....290D May  
 Helical beam for citizen's radio, Harris .....134 Mar  
 High-altitude winds .....200D Sept  
 High-frequency transistor tetrode, Wallace, Schimpf & Dickten, 112 Jan  
 High-impedance artificial delay lines, Carley & Seymour .....138 Apr  
 High input impedance preamplifier circuit, Hosue .....184 Nov  
 High-output oscillator converter, 224D Dec  
 High-power betatron for cancer therapy, Laughlin, Ovadio, Shapiro & Abdun-Nabi .....146 Oct  
 High-power klystron amplifier, Jasberg .....244D July  
 High-sensitivity tone discriminator, Wald .....215D Feb

High-speed Facsimile, 246D Dec  
 High-speed number generator uses magnetic memory matrices, Wang .....200D May  
 High-temperature carbon-film resistors .....148D Jan  
 High-voltage power supply, Davidson .....226D Aug  
 Holding fixtures .....226D Apr  
 Horizontal deflection generator, 170 July  
 Hot-die wire printer, 226D Nov  
 How electronics controls guided missiles, Carroll .....130 July  
 How to design bistable multivibrators, Pressman .....164 Apr  
 How to design notch networks, Savant .....188 May  
 How to design small boat antennas, Robberson .....146 July  
 How to measure low-level r-f signals, Mortenson .....162 Aug  
 How to use mechanical i-f filters, Doelz & Hathaway .....138 Mar

I-F stages, neutralizing pentodes in radar .....184 Oct  
 I-F Transformer jig .....320D Mar  
 Ignitrons, recent developments in, 134 Dec  
 Illuminated magnifier aids small-parts assembly .....283D July  
 Impedance and phase-angle meter, audio .....172 June  
 Impedance measurement, of high-frequency resistors .....176 Oct  
 Impedance meter, crystal, replaces test sets .....176 May  
 Impedance, power required by shunt .....250D May  
 Imprinting on plastics .....277D July  
 Improving response of magnetic playback heads, Mankin .....150 July  
 Increasing range of geiger tubes by pulsed operation .....206D Oct  
 Induction sealing of pencil triodes, 262D Feb  
 Induction soldering of capacitors, 278D Sept  
 Induction soldering setups, 260D Jan  
 Infrared modulator, germanium, 202D Sept  
 Infrared soldering of transformer headers .....262D July  
 Inserts protect threads tapped in copper .....256D Jan  
 Inset system, for video, 150 Apr  
 Inspecting molded tube bases, 246D Nov  
 Inspecting tube grids with slide projector .....262D Dec  
 Inspecting tubes with X-ray equipment .....306D Sept  
 Inspecting and vacuum-cleaning punched mica parts .....290D Aug  
 Instruction, demonstration equipment for electronic courses .....196D Apr  
 Instrument grounding braid, 270D May  
 Insulating cold-headed iron core-bobbin .....274D Oct  
 Integrator, bioelectric, gages strain and effort .....172 Apr  
 Intensifier, fluoroscope image .....172 Oct  
 Intensifier, X-ray image, 218D Apr  
 Intercom systems, noise reduction in .....214D June  
 Interlocking parts trays, 292D Oct  
 Intermittent-feed computer tape reader, Welby .....115 Feb  
 Ionosphere, see propagation  
 Iron-clad soldering tips, 280D June  
 Irradiation of seeds, r-f .....161 Apr

Jig borer speeds die-making, 244D Jan  
 Junction transistor, see also transistor  
 Junction transistor circuit applications, Sulzer .....170 Aug  
 Junction transistors, operation, 156 Aug

**K**

Kerosene cooled transistors, Maynard & Brock .....202D Oct  
 Keyed mandrels and dereelers speed winding of coils .....260D Apr  
 Keyer, for code practice.....182 July  
 Kilowatt broadcast ventilator.....198D July  
**Klystron, see also tube**  
 Klystron amplifiers, high-power...244D July  
 Knob springs installed with arbor press .....302D Oct

**L**

Label-positioning mirror .....257D Jan  
 Lead-forming fixture .....292D Nov  
 Light source for phototubes.....202D July  
 Limiter, noise, for mobile vhf.....164 June  
 Line selector checks television waveforms, Buyer .....153 Sept  
 Linear-to-logarithmic voltage converter, Howard, Savant & Neiswander .....156 July  
 Liquid potting of electronic components, Herbert .....236D June  
 Loran, continuous-indicating, navigator .....166 July  
 Loss and singing margins in radio and carrier channels, Smith .....238D Oct  
 Loudspeaker magnetizer .....305D Dec  
 Low-capacitance bifilar winding, Wald .....218D May  
 Low-cost 3-D tv .....196D July  
 Low-distortion detector .....214D Nov  
 Low-distortion transistor a-f oscillator, Sulzer .....171 Sept  
 Low-level r-f signals, measuring...162 Aug  
 Low output level, signal generator for .....218D Jan  
 Low temperatures in electronics. 222D July  
 Lubricant for powdered iron cores...276D Mar

**M**

Magnesium waveguide characteristics .....198D Apr  
 Magnet lifts grids .....274D May  
 Magnetic-amplifier breadboard.....226D Jan  
 Magnetic amplifier phase-shift corrector .....208D Dec  
 Magnetic amplifier transient analyzer, Geyger .....189 July  
 Magnetic amplifiers, transistor-controlled .....136 Aug  
 Magnetic amplifier with reset control, Attura .....161 June  
 Magnetic converter d-c amplifier, Rote .....170 Dec  
 Magnetic drum design, O'Connor...196 Nov  
 Magnetic material from aluminum and iron .....222D Aug  
 Magnetic materials .....198D June  
 Magnetic materials, butterfly curve tracer for .....119 Mar  
 Magnetic materials, magnetostriction in Alnico V.....234D May  
 Magnetic memory, ENIAC computer .....198D May  
 Magnetic playback heads, improving response of .....150 July  
 Magnetic recording media, noise test for .....216D July  
 Magnetic screwdriver .....279D July  
 Magnetic separator recovers alnico from grinder .....228D Feb  
 Magnetic shaft-position digitizer, Winter .....214D Aug  
 Magnetic tape, performance of high-output .....181 Mar  
 Magnetic tape, electron-beam head for playback .....168 Oct  
 Magnetic tape recorder, see also recorder, magnetic tape  
 Magnetism in geology, Mooney.....143 Oct  
 Magnetostriction in Alnico V, Ireland .....234D May  
**Magnetron, see also tube**  
 Magnetron, grid, delivers modulated uhf output .....148 May  
 Magnetron power indicator.....210D Dec  
 Making concrete dust-free .....204D Apr

Making small tubing by electrodeposition on nylon .....278D July  
 Masking capacitor ends for molten-metal spray .....260D Oct  
 Masking disk for spray painting...270D Dec  
 Masking tape holds meters.....268D Feb  
 Matching nonstandard waveguide sections, Chavin .....192 Nov  
 Material-moving-techniques .....316D Mar  
 Mats, for absorbing microwaves...206D Nov  
 Measurement, impedance of high-frequency resistors .....176 Oct  
 Measurement of flashlamp characteristics .....208D Jan  
 Measurement of harmonic distortion with a filter .....212D Feb  
 Measurement of waveguide attenuation .....196 Dec  
 Measurement, phase, using simplified vectorscope .....180 Sept  
 Measuring impedance, high-frequency resistors, Wellard .....176 Oct  
 Measuring magnetic tape recorder flutter, Morris .....230D Mar  
 Measuring minute capacitance changes, Cook .....105 Jan  
 Measuring resistance and reactance of an r-f impedance, Shive.....238D Aug  
 Measuring small r-f chokes, Snowdon .....334D Mar  
 Measuring wavelength in millimeters, Martm & Schunemann .....184 May  
 Mechanical filters, how to use.....138 Mar  
 Mechanized dip-soldering of television receivers, Lord .....150 June  
 Mechanized production of electronic equipment, Henry, Rayburn.....160 Dec  
 Medical electronics, bioelectric integrator gages strain and effort .....172 Apr  
 Medical electronics, high-power beta-tatron for cancer therapy .....146 Oct  
 Medical electronics, pulse generator with wide control range.....136 Mar  
 Medical electronics, pulsed light measures flicker perception .....189 June  
 Medical electronics, Radioelectrophysiologograph .....232D Aug  
 Medical electronics, Stereovectorcardiograph .....198D Nov  
 Medical electronics, universal medical timer and pulse simulator .....154 Nov  
 Memory circuits, ferroelectric, for computers .....204D July  
 Memory, computer, uses conventional c-r tubes .....178 Dec  
 Memory, design of magnetic drum...196 Nov  
 Memory, diode-capacitor .....200D Nov  
 Memory, fused quartz ultrasonic delay lines .....150 Dec  
 Memory, magnetic, high speed number generator using .....200D May  
 Mercury-contact unit checks coil continuity .....293D Aug  
 Meter, crystal impedance, replaces test set .....176 May  
 Meter, uhf, grid-dip .....175 Apr  
 Meter, zero-intercept phase comparison .....178 Nov  
 Methods and equipment for transistor testing, O'Neill & Gutterman...172 July  
 Mica-punching press .....272D Nov  
 Mica-splitting tool .....280D Nov  
 Microphone sensitivity conversion, Rosenman .....194 Nov  
 Microphones measure high-intensity sound, Hilliard .....160 Nov  
 Microsecond photography of rockets in flight, Barkofsky, Hopkins & Dorsey .....142 June  
 Microsecond timer checks concrete beams, Filter .....152 Oct  
 Microscope, flying-spot .....137 July  
 Microwave absorption mats .....206D Nov  
 Microwave beam, passive repeater bends .....134 Feb  
 Microwave, control system for...246D May  
 Microwave frequency standards...254D Oct  
 Microwave, milled block simplifies construction .....189D Feb  
 Microwave systems, reducing distortion in .....184 June  
 Microwave, traveling-wave oscillator tunes electronically .....177 Aug  
 Microwaves, chart for TE<sub>11</sub> mode piston attenuator .....142 Jan  
 Microwaves, ferrite applications in...246D Oct  
 Microwaves, magnesium waveguide characteristics .....198D Apr  
 Microwaves, matching nonstandard waveguide sections .....192 Nov  
 Microwave, measuring wavelength in millimeters .....184 May  
 Microwaves, portable unit serves Allied Forces in Europe .....130 Dec  
 Microwaves, precision measurement of waveguide attenuation .....196 Dec  
 Microwaves, signals-noise meter checks tv links .....164 Oct  
 Microwaves, survey of waveguides and lines .....180 Dec  
 Microwaves, transmission through plexiglas windows .....226D Mar  
 Milled block simplifies microwave construction .....189D Feb  
 Milling machine, cutters guided by punched tape .....135 Apr  
 Mine communications by carrier radio .....200D May  
 Miniaturization of airborne filter chokes, Tanner .....180 Apr  
 Mining machine, remote-steering...148 Aug  
 Mirror table speeds small-parts inspection .....268D Aug

Mixer crystals, testing.....156 Apr  
 Mobile antenna, uhf .....181 May  
 Mobile pickup speeds telefax.....196D June  
 Mobile radio, frequency economy, in .....222D June  
 Mobile radio transmission.....214D May  
 Mobile, vehicular communications symposium .....200D Feb  
 Mobile vhf, noise limiter for.....164 June  
 Model of television plant facilitates rearrangement of production lines .....222D Feb  
 Modern transmitter for a-m broadcasting, McKenzie .....130 Sept  
 Modified preamplifier improves movie telecasts, Benson .....166 Dec  
 Modules for engineers give privacy without isolation .....276D Mar  
 Moisture-aging of powder-core toroids, Oelbermann, Skipper & Leiss...236D May  
 Molten metal spray shields plastic parts .....288 July  
 Monitor for automatic pilots, Hess...174 Dec  
 Monitor for metallic dust, spectrographic .....210D Sept  
 Moth balls protect silver-plated cavities .....260D Oct  
 Motion pictures, sound-projector amplifier for .....194 Dec  
 Mounting for phonograph chassis, spring .....230D Aug  
 Mounting 21-inch tubes .....274D July  
 Movable-anode tube gages surface roughness, Bidwell .....181 Nov  
 Multiband tuner design chart.....200 Aug  
 Multimeter, printed-circuit military .....226D May  
 Multiple feedback audio amplifier, Diamond .....148 Nov  
 Multiple-feedback oscillators .....200D Jan  
 Multiplier phototube signal converter, Kohl .....138 Feb  
**Multiplier phototube, see also phototube, tube**  
 Multiplier phototubes, optical feedback for .....164 Aug  
 Multiplex receiver, counter-circuit...178 July  
 Multivibrator, using gas tubes...202D Sept  
 Multivibrators, bistable, how to design .....164 Apr  
 Music, electronic, simulating piano tones electronically .....150 Oct  
 Music, electronic, transistor organ'156D Feb

**N**

Narrow band f-m, frequency discriminator for .....128 Feb  
 Navigation, continuous indicating loran for .....166 July  
 Neck cutter and slicer salvages picture tubes .....285 Aug  
 Negative resistance crystal oscillators, Bernstein .....198D Feb  
 Neon-lamp flip-flop and binary counter, Vuylsteke .....248D Apr  
 Networks, efficiency of antenna matching .....142 Nov  
 Networks, notch, design of .....188 May  
 Networks, pi-matching .....204D Dec  
 Networks, transmission characteristics of nonsymmetrical .....226D Oct  
 Neutralizing pentodes in radar i-f stages, Teller .....184 Oct  
 New Army teletypewriter relay station .....198D May  
 New chemical process plates nickel uniformly .....286D May  
 New developments in traveling-wave tubes, Dodds, Peter & Kaisal...130 Feb  
 New electric-arc torch cuts ceramics and concrete .....264D June  
 New magnet materials .....198D June  
 New techniques in radio astronomy, Kaus and Ksiazek .....148 Sept  
 New uhf transmitting tubes.....198D June  
 New wiring tools make solderless connections .....272D June  
 Noise analyzer for transistor production, Merrithew .....136 May  
 Noise in transistor amplifiers, Keonjian & Schaffner .....104 Feb  
 Noise limiter for mobile vhf, Bishop .....164 June  
 Noise reduction in intercom systems, Walters .....214D June  
 Noise reduction, in sync circuits...200D Oct  
 Noise test for magnetic recording media, Curtis .....216D July  
 Nonlinear capacitors for dielectric amplifiers, Shaw & Jenkins .....166 Oct  
 Notch networks, how to design...138 May  
 Notched ceramic terminals reduce assembly time .....266D July  
 NTSC color tv standards for engineers, Fink .....138 Dec  
 Nuclear reactor, electronic control of .....130 Nov  
 Nuclear resonance spectrometer, Malling .....184 Apr  
 Number generator, using magnetic memory matrices .....200D May

O

One-tube color camera.....206D Dec  
 Operation of junction transistors,  
 Coblenz & Owens.....156 Aug  
 Optical feedback for multiplier photo-  
 tubes, Seliger.....164 Aug  
 Optical thermometer for induction  
 heating.....330D Mar  
 Organ, transistor.....156D Feb  
 Oscillator, a-f, low-distortion tran-  
 sistor.....171 Sept  
 Oscillator, bridge stabilized ultrasonic  
 174 Oct  
 Oscillator converter, high output...224D Dec  
 Oscillator, 50-mc transistor.....204D Sept  
 Oscillator, f-m transistor.....198D July  
 Oscillator, f-m, wide-band data trans-  
 mitter.....168 Sept  
 Oscillator for comparison measurement  
 of power frequencies, Betts.....252D June  
 Oscillator, multiple feedback.....200D Jan  
 Oscillator, negative-resistance crystal  
 198D Feb  
 Oscillator, three-toned, for broadcast-  
 ing time signals.....162 Sept  
 Oscillator, transistor.....196D June  
 Oscillator, stabilized transistor audio  
 208D Dec  
 Oscillator, traveling-wave, tunes elec-  
 tronically.....177 Aug  
 Oscillator, twenty-five cent.....194D Mar  
 Oscillator, two R-C circuits.....234D July  
 Oscilloscope, four quadrant calibrator  
 for.....236D Sept  
 Oscilloscope, phase shift by.....192 May

P

**Pads, see also attenuators**  
 Pads, resistances for symmetrical T  
 and H.....193D Feb  
 Paint bar speeds color-coding of leads  
 300D Sept  
 Paint-on solder.....287D July  
 Parallel-resistor chart, Aron.....192 July  
 Parts mounted on prints aid tv in-  
 spectors.....297D Aug  
 Parts-mounting fixture.....262D Jan  
 Passive repeater bends microwave  
 beam, Magnuski & Koch.....134 Feb  
**Patents, see also pertinent patents**  
 PCM coding system uses special tubes,  
 Fitzpatrick.....173 Nov  
 Peak-to-peak voltmeter probe.....198D July  
 Pentode gain stabilizing circuit, Hay-  
 dock, Jr.....200D Nov  
 Pentode, neutralizing in radar i-f  
 stages.....184 Oct  
 Pentodes, nomographs for audio.....200 Dec  
 Performance of high-output magnetic  
 tape, Lueck & Wetzell.....131 Mar  
 Pertinent patents, 153D Feb, 164D  
 Mar, 200D Apr, 248D July, 246D  
 Aug, 240D Sept, 216D Nov  
 Phase-angle and impedance meter,  
 audio.....172 June  
 Phase comparison meter, zero-inter-  
 cept.....178 Nov  
 Phase detector uses gated-beam tube,  
 Holman.....180 Aug  
 Phase measurement, vectroscope for  
 180 Sept  
 Phase meter, zero intercept.....178 Nov  
 Phase shift, magnetic amplifier, cor-  
 rector.....208D Dec  
 Phase shift by cro, Sodaro.....192 May  
 Phonograph chassis, spring mounting  
 for.....230D Aug  
 Phonograph needle drag distortion  
 214D Jan  
 Photoelectric printing and engraving  
 machines, Markus.....138 May  
 Photoelectric width gage for hot-strip  
 steel mills, Sampson.....114 Mar  
 Photograph, film synchronizer for  
 aerial cameras.....135 Nov  
 Photograph of rockets in flight.....142 June  
 Photometer, recording, provides log  
 response.....143 Mar  
 Photo relay, sensitive.....230D Dec  
 Phototube, multiplier, signal converter  
 138 Feb  
 Phototubes, light source for.....202D July  
 Phototubes observe total solar eclipse,  
 Heyden.....176 Sept

Phototubes, Optical feedback for mul-  
 tiplier.....164 Aug  
 Physical properties of electrons in  
 solids, Coblenz & Owens.....162 May  
 Pi matching network.....204D Dec  
 Piano tones, simulating electronically  
 155 Oct  
 Pick-up tweezers.....293D June  
 Pickups, calibrator for vibration...183 Sept  
 Picture-tube positioning fixture...290D May  
 Piezoelectric activity of barium tita-  
 nate.....230D July  
 Plastic-faced quality chart.....248D Jan  
 Plastic small-parts bags.....270D Nov  
 Plug-in circuits, repairable.....234D Apr  
 Point-contact transistor operation,  
 Coblenz & Owens.....158 July  
 Polycathode counter tube applications,  
 McAuslan & Brimley.....138 Nov  
 Polyethylene dielectric, foamed.....206D Aug  
 Porpoise communications, ultrasonic  
 208D Aug  
 Portable microwave serves Allied  
 Forces in Europe, Stator.....130 Dec  
 Portable preamplifier for vibration  
 analysis, Vinycomb & Crawley...164 July  
 Potting, liquid, of electronic compo-  
 nents.....236D June  
 Potting transistors.....274D Aug  
 Power amplifiers, constant-current  
 audio.....122 Mar  
 Power frequencies, oscillator for com-  
 parison measurement of.....252D June  
 Power indicator, magnetron.....210D Dec  
 Power monitor, electron-microscope  
 124 Jan  
 Power required by a shunt impedance  
 250D May  
 Power requirements for transistor cir-  
 cuits, Dalfonso.....204D June  
 Power-supply blocks, regulated...176 July  
 Power supply, high voltage.....226D Aug  
 Preamplifier, see also amplifier  
 Preamplifier, high input impedance  
 184 Nov  
 Preamplifier, improves movie telecasts  
 166 Dec  
 Preamplifier, portable for vibration  
 analysis.....164 July  
 Precise parts sorting on production  
 lines, Sanford.....142 July  
 Precision measurement of waveguide  
 attenuation, Vogelmann.....196 Dec  
 Precut masks speed spraying for  
 tropicalizing.....266D May  
 Predicting response curves of pickups  
 and loudspeakers.....204D Sept  
 Prediction of electronic failures...180D Feb  
 Preparing cable leads.....286D Oct  
 Press control speeds auto-body produc-  
 tion, Divicenzo.....154 Dec  
 Press safety control uses radioactive  
 wristband, Simonton & Yeiser...114 Jan  
 Pressure recorder for rocket motor  
 studies, Alman.....146 May  
 Printed-circuit military multimeter,  
 Cahn.....226D May  
 Printed circuit pliers.....264D Dec  
 Printed resistor production tricks  
 276D Mar  
 Printing machines, photoelectric...138 May  
 Probe, peak-to-peak voltmeter...198D July  
 Producing circuits with molten metal  
 spray.....262D June  
 Production control chart.....270D Oct  
 Production-line gas test for picture  
 tubes, Ostrowski.....178 Apr  
 Production, noise analyzer for tran-  
 sistor.....136 May  
 Production techniques in transistor  
 manufacture, Fahnestock.....130 Oct  
 Production-testing filters, Rlandia...300D Apr  
 Production testing of magnetron cav-  
 ities, Nowogrodzki.....258D May  
 Production testing of rectifier plates,  
 Bradshaw.....262D Apr  
 Production-testing uhf radiosonde  
 tubes, Bell.....254D Nov  
 Project Tinkertoy, mechanized produc-  
 tion of electronic equipment...160 Dec  
 Propagation, COZI-communication  
 zone indicator.....152 Aug  
 Propeller thickness, checked by Cds  
 crystals.....159 May  
 Protective wrapping.....299D May  
 Publishing, electronic addresser aids  
 98 Feb  
 Pulse averaging circuit, Boyd and  
 Guinard.....188 Aug  
 Pulse generator, general purpose...182 Aug  
 Pulse generator has wide control  
 range, Schroeder.....136 Mar  
 Pulsed light measures flicker percep-  
 tion, Ireland.....189 June  
 Punched tape guides milling machine  
 cutters, McDonough.....135 Apr  
 Puncture bulb in gas tubes.....208D Nov  
 Push-pull amplifiers for increased  
 video output, Newton.....228D Sept

Q

Quartz crystal growing technique...238D Apr  
 Quick-change breadboard for circuit  
 research, Prouty.....126 Jan

R

Radar antenna lens made from square  
 tubing.....262D Apr  
 Radar antenna, wide-angle scan...128 Jan  
 Radar chart comparator.....204D Dec  
 Radar-controlled antiaircraft gun  
 196D May  
 Radar scope display unit, transistor-  
 ized.....182 Oct  
 Radar targets, computer simulates...137 Sept  
 Radar training, echo box provides  
 target for.....198D Feb  
**Radiation, see also propagation**  
 Radiation from tv receivers, re-  
 ducing.....130 May  
 Radiation monitor protects lab work-  
 ers, Delgado.....150 Nov  
**Radio, see also communications, broadcasting**  
 Radio astronomy, new techniques in  
 148 Sept  
 Radio dispatch speeds steel handling  
 202D Sept  
 Radio refractive index of air, slide rule  
 for computing.....182D Jan  
 Radioactive wristband, press safety  
 control uses.....114 Jan  
 Radioelectrophysiolograph.....232D Aug  
**Radio, see X-Ray**  
 Railroads, electronic equipment in...130 Aug  
 Rate-of-descent indicator speeds air-  
 craft tests, Barasch.....190 Aug  
 R-C oscillator circuits.....234D July  
 Reactor, nuclear, controls for.....130 Nov  
**Receivers, see also fm, television**  
 Receiver, automobile, signal-seeking  
 154 May  
 Receiver, compatible color tv.....98 Jan  
 Receiver, counter-circuit multiplex...178 July  
 Receiver, remote-tuning, without mov-  
 ing parts.....186 July  
 Receiver, transistorized superhet...202D Aug  
 Receivers, television, cathode-interface  
 effects in design of.....169 Apr  
 Receivers, television, design of export  
 174 Aug  
 Receivers, television, mechanized sol-  
 dering of.....130 June  
 Recent developments in ignitrons, Zins  
 134 Dec  
**Records, see also magnetic tape**  
 Recorder bias and audio level measur-  
 ing instrument, Taylor.....230D Apr  
 Recorder, measuring flutter of mag-  
 netic tape.....230D Mar  
 Recorder, pressure, for rocket motor  
 studies.....146 May  
 Recording facilities for conferences,  
 Beggs, Jr.....186 Sept  
 Recording high-speed transients...240D Sept  
 Recording photometer provides log  
 response, Plymale.....143 Mar  
 Rectifier assembly kit for pilot runs  
 290D June  
 Reducing distortion in microwave sys-  
 tems, Frestone & Byrne.....184 June  
 Reducing radiation from tv receivers,  
 Rand.....130 May  
 Regenerator, transistor, for broadcast  
 200D June  
 Regulated power-supply blocks, Bigbee  
 176 July  
 Regulation, a-c voltage, with ordinary  
 transformers.....238D July  
 Reject-identifying board.....232D Feb  
 Relay antennas, rhombic.....186D Mar  
 Relay lineup fixtures.....268D Nov  
 Relays, thermal for heater voltage  
 control.....166D Jan  
 Remote control caps tv camera lens,  
 Auditore.....222D Apr  
 Remote control for broadcast.....200D June  
 Remote-control for broadcast trans-  
 mitters.....138 June  
 Remote-control system for f-m broad-  
 casting, Tidmore.....139 Oct  
 Remote-tuning receiver has no moving  
 parts, Stiber.....186 July  
 Remotely-steered coal-mining ma-  
 chine, Markus.....148 Aug  
 Repairable plug-in circuit, Harwood  
 234D Apr  
 Repeater, passive, bends microwave  
 beam.....134 Feb  
 Replenisher for hydrogen-filled tubes,  
 Jupe.....220D Apr  
 Resistance welders, current-slope con-  
 trol for.....158 Nov  
 Resistances for symmetrical T and H  
 pads.....193D Feb  
 Resistor capping machine.....244D Nov  
 Resistor coating techniques.....280D Oct  
 Resistor lead straightener.....278D Nov  
 Resistor sorter-approach to automa-  
 tion.....264D Sept  
 Resistors, high temperature carbon  
 film.....148D Jan

Resistors, in parallel, chart for...192 July  
 Resistors, measuring impedance of high-frequency...176 Oct  
 Resonant lines, effect of radiation on...133 Jan  
 Resonator, vibrating wire high-Q...164 Sept  
 Response curves of pickup and loudspeakers, predicting...204D Sept  
 R-F impedance, measuring resistance and reactance of...238D Aug  
 R-F irradiation of seeds, Jonas...161 Apr  
 R-F signals, measuring low-level...162 Aug  
 Rhombic relay antennas, Webb...186 Mar  
 Robot, Germans develop electronic...144D Jan  
 Rocket engine flame, monitored by television...187 Oct  
 Rocket motor, pressure recorder for study of...146 May  
 Rockets, microsecond photography of...142 June  
 Roll-forming of lightweight waveguides...286D Dec  
 Roller jaw pliers...307D Dec  
 Rotating-screen color-tv tube, Rehman, Singer and Szegho...214D Sept  
 Roughness gage, using movable-anode tube...181 Nov

**S**

Sandpaper holder...322D Mar  
 Scaler, see counter  
 Screens, electroluminescent...160D Mar  
 Screw-holding tweezers made from hacksaw blade...290D Mar  
 Screw-tightening fixture...308D Sept  
 Sealing paper capacitors...294D Nov  
 Selection of casting resins...254D Feb  
 Selectivity, shape factor as a criterion of skirt...232D Oct  
 Self-dressing grinder...298D Sept  
 Semiconductor, see also transistor  
 Semiconductors, aluminum antimony...246D Aug  
 Semiconductors, determining bulk properties of...150 June  
 Sensitive photorelay...230D Dec  
 Sensitivity, conversion chart for microphones...194 Nov  
 Sequential mode switcher, for conelrad...158 Dec  
 Shaft-position digitizer, magnetic...214D Aug  
 Shape factor as a criterion of skirt selectivity, Dougherty...232D Oct  
 Sheet metal cost-cutting...294D May  
 Shock-wave measurement using double flash...204D May  
 Shutter speeds, electronic measurement of camera...234D Aug  
 Signal comparator, Zito...182 Dec  
 Signal Corps buses measure noise...148D Jan  
 Signal generator, see also oscillator  
 Signal generator system for low output levels, Herbstrait...218D Jan  
 Signal-noise meter checks tv links, Moffett...164 Oct  
 Signal-seeking automobile receiver, Guyton...154 May  
 Silicon, transistor action in...166 June  
 Silver-ink printing on resistors...262D Sept  
 Silver-plating fine wire...264D May  
 Simple chassis support for radar subassembly...284D Aug  
 Simplified horizontal deflection generator, Newton...170 July  
 Simplified vectorscope measures phase, Firestone and Richardson...180 Sept  
 Stimulating piano tones electronically, Katz...155 Oct  
 Single-frequency audio filter, Dauphinee...254D Mar  
 Single-frequency harmonic analyzer, Sherman...192 Dec  
 Single-gun storage tube writes, reads, and erases, Hergenrother & Luftman...126 Mar  
 Sky-wave problem, graphical solution...150 Feb  
 Sleeve-forming machine...266D June  
 Slide rule computes radio refractive index of air, Weintraub...182D Jan  
 Slot arrays, uhf-tv radiators using...152 July  
 Slow multivibrator using gas tubes, Armstrong...202D Sept  
 Small-signal transistor operation, Coblenz & Owens...158 Oct  
 Socket subassembly turntable...244D Nov  
 Solder pot protector...324D Mar  
 Soldering iron holder automatically cuts voltage...274D Nov  
 Soldering iron holders free both hands...270D Aug  
 Soldering iron stakes plastic pegs...296D Apr  
 Soldering resistors...294D June  
 Solderless component assembly...205D Aug  
 Solid state, see transistors, semiconductors  
 Sorter, for ceramic tile...180 Oct  
 Sorting applications, electronic...144 Sept

Sorting eggs by shell color...198D Apr  
 Sorting, parts on production line...142 July  
 Sound, see also audio  
 Sound measurements, microphone for high intensity...160 Nov  
 Sound-projector amplifier for 16mm motion pictures, Rodgers...194 Dec  
 Sound-reinforcing system for theater-type studio, Kleinklaus...174 Sept  
 Spatial harmonic t-w tube...206D Mar  
 Special inspection desks...284D July  
 Spectrographic monitor for metallic dust, Evans...210D Sept  
 Spectrometer, nuclear resonance...184 Apr  
 Spiral-beam tube modulates 1 kw at uhf, Cuccia...130 Apr  
 Sponge rubber mallet...290D Apr  
 Spring fasteners speed receiver assembly...270D Sept  
 Spring mounting for phonograph chassis, Prytz...230D Aug  
 Spring rack holds parts...202D Apr  
 Spring scale checks slip...234D Feb  
 Stabilized transistor audio oscillator...208D Dec  
 Stabilizing circuit, for pentode gain...200D Nov  
 Stagger tuning, design equations for broadbanding by...220D Oct  
 Staking hinge bar for aircraft relay...290D Nov  
 Stamping tubular paper capacitor cases...296D Oct  
 Standards converter for international tv, Lord...144 Aug  
 Standards, microwave frequency...254D Oct  
 Standards, NTSC color television...138 Dec  
 Step-switch converter digitizes analog data, Bennett and Low...164 Nov  
 Stereovectorcardiograph...198D Nov  
 Sterilization, preserves food and drugs, using cathode ray...200D Aug  
 Stockroom counter drawers...262D July  
 Stockroom ratio scale...272D May  
 Storage in mason jars...288D Nov  
 Storage of magnetic recording tape...270D Mar  
 Storage tube, single-gun, writes, reads and erases...126 Mar  
 Stratosphere chamber tests missile controls...258D May  
 Stripping techniques for insulating films on wire, Roesch...116 Jan  
 Studio, sound system for theater-type...174 Sept  
 Subassembly soldering jigs...294D Mar  
 Supersonic, see ultrasonic  
 Suppressor grid control of thyratrons, Armstrong...208D Feb  
 Suppressor grid frequency doubler, Shepard...200D Oct  
 Surge comparison tester...287D Aug  
 Survey of waveguides and lines...198D Mar  
 Switch, coaxial, for rapid transmitter changing...140 July  
 Switch-soldering fixture...310D Sept  
 Switch used for motor protection...272D Aug  
 Switcher, for television broadcasting...120 Jan  
 Switcher, sequential mode for conelrad...158 Dec  
 Switching circuits, transistor...186 Dec  
 Switching system speeds tube capacitance tests, Graham...186 Nov  
 Sync-circuit noise reduction...200D Oct  
 Synchronization in color tv, Fink...170 May  
 Synchronization system, grid-current...246D Apr  
 Synchronized clock circuits, Sachs...244D Apr  
 Synchronizer, film for aerial cameras...135 Nov

**T**

Taking temperature on life runs...260D Oct  
 Tantalum-foil capacitors save space, Foster...242D May  
 Tape cutting techniques...278D June  
 Tape, magnetic, electron-beam head for playback...168 Oct  
 Tape, magnetic, performance of high-output...131 Mar  
 Tape, magnetic recording, storage of...270D Mar  
 Tape, punched, guides milling machine cutters...135 Apr  
 Tape reader, for code practice...182 July  
 Tape reader, for computers, intermittent-feed...115 Feb  
 Telemetering, see also remote control  
 Telephone, electronic...154D Jan  
 Teletypewriter, new army relay station...198D May  
 Television broadcasts, test scope checks...138 Jan  
 Television camera (front cover)...208D Dec  
 Television, cavity tuner for uhf...101 Feb  
 Television, color, converter for cable networks...132 Nov  
 Television, ceramic magnets focus tv tubes...238D Dec

Television, color tube using rotating screen...214D Sept  
 Television, compatible color...98 Jan  
 Television, fringe-area booster transmitter...218D Mar  
 Television, gunshot generator for studio...140 Feb  
 Television, line selector checks waveforms...153 Sept  
 Television, low cost 3-D...196D July  
 Television, modified preamplifier improves movie telecast...166 Dec  
 Television monitors rocket engine flame, Friiswold...187 Oct  
 Television, NTSC color standards for engineers...138 Dec  
 Television, one tube color camera...208D Dec  
 Television, picture tubes, production-line gas test for...178 Apr  
 Television, push-pull amplifiers for increased video output...228D Sept  
 Television, radiators using slot array...152 July  
 Television receiver agc systems, White...146 Mar  
 Television receivers, automatic picture-brightness control...202D Sept  
 Television receivers, cathode-interface effect in design of...169 Apr  
 Television receivers, design of export...174 Aug  
 Television receivers, mechanized so detuning of...130 June  
 Television receivers, reducing radiation from...130 May  
 Television relay, using traveling-wave tubes...156 June  
 Television, remote control caps camera lens...222D Apr  
 Television, signal-noise meter checks microwave links...164 Oct  
 Television, simplified horizontal deflection generator...170 July  
 Television, standards converter for international...144 Aug  
 Television switcher for broadcasters, Thomas...120 Jan  
 Television, synchronization in color...170 May  
 Television, video set system...150 Apr  
 Test board, speeds transistor circuit choice...198D Oct  
 Test scope checks television broadcasts, Moulton...138 Jan  
 Testing, see also measurement, ultrasonics  
 Testing and soldering magnetic amplifier coils...266D Dec  
 Testing cathode sleeves...274D Sept  
 Testing employee vision...310D Apr  
 Testing high-voltage power supplies...304D Oct  
 Testing high-voltage tubes...252D Feb  
 Testing plug-in capacitors...295D Aug  
 Testing, production-line gas, for picture tubes...178 Apr  
 Testing television receivers...291D July  
 Testing tubular paper capacitors...290D Oct  
 Testing uhf-tv mixer crystals, DeWolf...156 Apr  
 Thermal relays control heater voltage, Geer & Broekhuysen...166D Jan  
 Thickness measurement using CdS crystals...159 May  
 Thickness measurements, ultrasonic...144D Jan  
 Three-dimensional tv, low cost...196D July  
 Three-iron soldering...252D Jan  
 Three-tone oscillator broadcasts time signal, Feldman...162 Sept  
 Thyatron, see also tube  
 Thyatron-vacuum tube counter, Hofheimer...198D Nov  
 Thyratrons, free-wheeling, cuts autopilot weight...103 Mar  
 Thyratrons, suppressor grid control of...208D Feb  
 Tightening connectors...286D Sept  
 Tile sorter...180 Oct  
 Time signal, three-toned oscillator for broadcasting...162 Sept  
 Timer and pulse simulator, for medical use...154 Nov  
 Timer, microsecond for checking concrete beams...152 Oct  
 Tire inspection, ultrasonic method...224D Apr  
 Toroid design charts, Prouty...193 Aug  
 Toroids, moisture aging of powdered core...236D May  
 Torpedo depth, ultrasonic recorder for gaging...118 Feb  
 Transformer design charts, audio...193 Oct  
 Transformer designer...246D Jan  
 Transformers, balun, balance measurements...188 Sept  
 Transient analysis by time selection, Winfield...184 Aug  
 Transient analysis of transistor amplifiers, Chow and Suran...189 Nov  
 Transient analyzer for magnetic amplifier...189 July  
 Transistor action in germanium and silicon, Coblenz & Owens...166 June  
 Transistor-alpha meter, vest pocket...216D Dec  
 Transistor amplifier, noise in...104 Feb  
 Transistor amplifiers, transient analysis of...189 Nov  
 Transistor audio oscillator, stabilized...208D Dec  
 Transistor Broadcast Regenerator, Sulzer...200D June  
 Transistor circuits, complementary symmetry...140 Sept

Transistor-controlled garage door, Forbes & Riddle.....222D June  
 Transistor-controlled magnetic amplifier, Spencer.....136 Aug  
 Transistor curves, cathode-ray tube for plotting.....122 Feb  
 Transistor equations, Stansel.....156 Mar  
 Transistor, 50-mc oscillator using.....204D Sept  
 Transistor f-m oscillator.....198D July  
 Transistor frequency standard, Sulzer.....206D May  
 Transistor, high-frequency tetrode.....112 Jan  
 Transistor, junction, circuit applications.....170 Aug  
 Transistor, low-distortion a-f oscillator using.....171 Sept  
 Transistor manufacture, production techniques in.....130 Oct  
 Transistor operation, point-contact.....158 July  
 Transistor operation, small signal.....158 Oct  
 Transistor organs, Fahnestock.....156D Feb  
 Transistor oscillator circuit, Fleming.....196D June  
 Transistor, parameters, bridges measure.....144 Nov  
 Transistor series.....98 Mar, 138 Apr, 162 May, 166 June, 158 July, 156 Aug, 156 Sept, 158 Oct, 166 Nov  
 Transistor switching circuits, Coblenz & Owens.....186 Dec  
 Transistor test board speeds circuit choice, Riddle.....198D Oct  
 Transistor testing, methods and equipment.....172 July  
 Transistorized hearing aids, Fahnestock.....154 Apr  
 Transistorized radar scope display unit, Markowitz.....182 Oct  
 Transistorized superhet receiver.....202D Aug  
 Transistors, applications illustrated in experiment.....112 Mar  
 Transistors, energy levels in.....138 Apr  
 Transistors, equivalent circuits and equations.....156 Sept  
 Transistors, grounded emitter and collector circuits.....166 Nov  
 Transistors, kerosene cooled.....202 Oct  
 Transistors, noise analyzers for production.....186 May  
 Transistors, operation of junction.....156 Aug  
 Transistors, physical properties of electrons in solids.....162 May  
 Transistors, power requirements for circuits.....204D June  
 Transistor switching circuits.....186 Dec  
 Transistors, theory and application, see transistor series.....98 Mar  
 Transistors, twenty-five cent oscillator.....194D Mar  
 Transmission characteristics of non-symmetrical networks, Klein.....226D Oct  
 Transmission of microwaves through plexiglas windows.....226D Mar  
 Transmitter, for a-m broadcasting.....130 Sept  
 Transmitter, fringe-area tv booster.....218D Mar  
 Transmitter, remote control system for broadcast.....138 June  
 Transmitter switching, coaxial switch for.....140 July  
 Transmitter, wide-band data.....168 Sept  
 Traveling-wave oscillator tunes electronically, Johnson and Whinnery.....177 Aug  
 Traveling-wave tubes, new developments in.....130 Feb  
 Traveling-wave tubes, used in tv relay station.....156 June  
 Trays for precision parts.....228D Jan  
 Trimming and crimping capacitor leads.....268D Dec  
 Trimming metal shells.....272D Apr  
 Trodi, rate of descent indicator.....190 Aug  
 Tube aging and testing techniques.....236D Feb  
 Tube applications, type 6X4.....154D Feb  
 Tube applications, voltage regulator.....162D Mar  
 Tube, backward-wave.....135 Oct  
 Tube envelope temperature, Jones.....250D Apr  
 Tube, gated-beam, phase detector using.....150 Aug  
 Tube, gated beam, zero crossing detector using.....224D Aug  
 Tube-holding tool.....242D Jan  
 Tube, movable-anode, used in roughness gage.....181 Nov  
 Tube, single-gun storage, writes, reads and erases.....126 Mar  
 Tube, spiral-beam, modulates 1 kw at uhf.....130 Apr  
 Tube tester adapter.....283D June  
 Tubes, bulb puncture in gas.....208D Nov  
 Tubes, commercial, premium and ruggedized.....212D Oct  
 Tubes, c-r, used in computer memory.....178 Dec  
 Tubes for uhf application.....222D May  
 Tubes, high-power klystron amplifiers.....244D July  
 Tubes, image amplifying fluoroscope.....172 Oct  
 Tubes, multielectrode, for pulse code modulation.....173 Nov  
 Tubes, neutralizing pentodes in radar i-f stages.....184 Oct  
 Tubes, picture, production-line gas test for.....178 Apr  
 Tubes, polycathode counter applications.....138 Nov  
 Tubes, recent developments in ignitrons.....134 Dec

Tubes, replenisher for hydrogen-filled.....220D Apr  
 Tubes, suppressor grid control of thyatron.....208D Feb  
 Tubes, switching system speeds capacitance tests.....186 Nov  
 Tubes, traveling-wave, new developments in.....130 Feb  
 Tubes, traveling-wave oscillator tunes electronically.....177 Aug  
 Tubes, traveling-wave, spatial harmonic.....206D Mar  
 Tubes, traveling-wave, used in tv relay station.....156 June  
 Tubes, uhf transmitting.....198D June  
 Tuner, see also f.m., broadcast, television  
 Tuner, cavity for uhf television.....101 Feb  
 Tuner design chart, multiband.....298D Aug  
 Tuner shaft-centering jig.....200D Oct  
 Tuners, design of linear frequency.....106 Mar  
 Tuners, uhf, analysis of design.....192 June  
 Tuning elements, graphical design of.....222D Feb  
 Turntable for pass-along assembly line.....340D Mar  
 TV, see also television  
 TV alignment techniques.....214D Nov  
 TV field-strength indicator, Ledbetter.....298D Apr  
 Tweezer-type soldering iron.....314D Mar  
 Twenty-five cent oscillator, Fahnestock.....194D Mar  
 Twisting filament leads.....268D Apr  
 Two-hand press control.....284D Dec  
 Two R-C oscillator circuits, Armstrong.....234D July  
 Two-spool solder holder.....274D Feb  
 Type 6X4 tube applications, Jones.....154D Feb

**U**

UHF, balance measurements on balun transformers.....188 Sept  
 UHF chassis slots.....260D June  
 UHF grid-dip meter, Hylas & Tyminski.....175 Apr  
 UHF, grid magnetron delivers modulated.....148 May  
 UHF mobile antenna, Harris.....181 May  
 UHF, spiral-beam tube modulates 1 kw at.....130 Apr  
 UHF television, cavity tuner for.....101 Feb  
 UHF transmitting tubes.....198D June  
 UHF, tubes for applications at.....222D May  
 UHF tuner design, analysis of.....106 Mar  
 UHF-tv mixer crystals, testing.....156 Apr  
 UHF-tv Radiators using slot arrays, Stegen.....152 July  
 UHF, water load for high power.....232D Dec  
 Ultrasonic delay lines.....210D July  
 Ultrasonic method of tire inspection.....224D Apr  
 Ultrasonic oscillator, bridge stabilized.....174 Oct  
 Ultrasonic porpoise communications, Morris and Kellogg.....208D Aug  
 Ultrasonic recorder gages torpedo depth, Goodell.....118 Feb  
 Ultrasonic thickness measurement.....144D Jan  
 Ultrasonics, German brewers use.....200D Apr  
 Universal medical timer and pulse simulator, Roush and Urbanski.....154 Nov  
 Using refrigerator as oven.....262 June

**V**

Vacuum bakeout ovens.....276D Feb  
 Vacuum cleaner speeds sealing of packages.....294D Oct  
 Vacuum gage, wide-range.....176 Nov  
 Vacuum metallizing process.....324D Mar  
 Vacuum tube, see also tubes  
 Vacuum-tube T-pad logarithmic attenuator, Miller.....148 Feb  
 Vapor concentration, detector monitors.....198D Aug  
 Vectorscope, measures phase.....180 Sept  
 Vehicular communications symposium.....200D Feb  
 Ventilator, kilowatt broadcast.....198D July  
 Vest-pocket transistor-alpha meter.....216D Dec  
 VHF, noise limiter for mobile.....164 June  
 Vibrating-wire high-Q resonator, Dickson and Murden.....164 Sept  
 Vibration analysis, portable preamplifier for.....164 July  
 Vibration pickups, wide range calibrators for.....183 Sept

Video, see also television  
 Video amplifiers, push-pull for increased output.....223D Sept  
 Video inset system, Hathaway & Hatke.....150 Apr  
 Video weather briefing speeds air force.....198D Apr  
 Visual inspection of mica.....266D Oct  
 V-notched soldering jig for capacitor pigtailed.....276D June  
 Voltage converter, linear to logarithmic.....156 July  
 Voltage regulation, a-c using ordinary transformers.....238D July  
 Voltage regulator tubes, Jones.....162D Mar  
 Voltmeter probe, peak-to-peak.....198D July  
 Voltmeter, pulse averaging circuit.....118 Aug

**W**

Water-cooled setup for silver brazing.....262D Oct  
 Water-cooled vise for soldering cans.....282D May  
 Water cooling for resistance soldering tool.....230D Feb  
 Water load for high power uhf.....232D Dec  
 Water test for cables.....289D Aug  
 Waveforms, line selector checks television.....153 Sept  
 Waveguide, see also microwave  
 Waveguide, characteristics of magnesium.....198D Apr  
 Waveguide, precision measurement of attenuation in.....196 Dec  
 Waveguides, matching nonstandard sections.....192 Nov  
 Waveguides, survey of lines and.....198D Mar  
 Wavelength, measuring in millimeters.....184 May  
 Welded hook on scissors speeds coil tying.....302D Sept  
 Welders, current-slope control for resistance.....158 Nov  
 Welding, frequency changer for resistance.....108 Feb  
 Welding tube bases.....284D July  
 Whisker-forming fixture for transistors.....276D Sept  
 Wide-angle scan radar antenna, Chait.....128 Jan  
 Wide-band data transmitter, Gray, Gurske and Morrow.....168 Sept  
 Wide-range calibrator for vibration pickups, Yates and Davidson.....183 Sept  
 Wide-range vacuum gage, Sibley and Roehrig.....176 Nov  
 Winding electrolytics.....285D July  
 Winding primary coil for soldering gun.....232D Aug  
 Winding technique used on large cable board.....264D July  
 Wire-splicing tool.....276D May  
 Wire-stripping machine.....251D Feb  
 Wire-stripping pliers.....328D Mar  
 Wire, stripping technique for insulated films on.....116 Jan  
 Woodworking, use of dielectric heating in.....178 June  
 Work carrier for pass-along line.....256D May

**X**

X-ray absorption gage checks artillery shells, Ettinger.....142 Apr  
 X-ray image amplifier.....218D Apr  
 X-ray tube, image amplifying.....172 Oct

**Z**

Zero-crossing detector using gated-beam tube, Rosen.....224D Aug  
 Zero-intercept phase comparison meter, Yu.....178 Nov  
 Zip-cord siltter.....270D July

# AUTHOR INDEX

## A

Abdun-Nabi, Z., Laughlin, Ovadio & Shapiro, High-power betatron for cancer therapy .....146 Oct  
 Albers-Shoenberg, E., & Brown, Ferrites speed digital computers.....146 Apr  
 Allred, C. M., Chart for TE<sub>11</sub> Mode piston attenuator .....142 Jan  
 Alman, J., Pressure recorder for rocket motor studies .....146 May  
 Apstein, M., & Wieder, Capacitor-modulated wide-range f-m system.....190 Oct  
 Armstrong, H. L., Slow multivibrator using gas tubes .....202D Sept  
 Armstrong, H. L., Suppressor grid control of thyatron tubes .....208D Feb  
 Armstrong, H. L., Two R-C Oscillator circuits .....234D July  
 Aron, M., Parallel-resistor chart.....192 July  
 Attura, G., Magnetic amplifier with reset control .....161 June  
 Auditore, C. J., Remote control caps tv camera lens .....222D Apr

## B

Baldrige, B. H., Graphical design of tuning elements .....192 June  
 Barasch, M. V., Rate-of-descent indicator speeds aircraft tests .....190 Aug  
 Barbiere, D., Design equations for broadbanding by stagger tuning. 220D Oct  
 Barkofsky, E., Hopkins & Dorsey, Microsecond photography of rockets in flight .....142 June  
 Beggs, G. E., Jr., Recording facilities for conferences .....186 Sept  
 Bell, M. M., Production-testing uhf radiophone tubes .....254D Nov  
 Bennett, R. E., & Low, Step-switch converter digitizes analog data.164 Nov  
 Benson, K. B., Modified preamplifier improves movie telecasts .....166 Dec  
 Bernstein, M., & Prichard, Crystal impedance meters replace test sets 176 May  
 Bernstein, S., Negative resistance crystal oscillators .....198D Feb  
 Betts, A. L., Oscillator for comparison measurement of power frequencies .....252 June  
 Bidwell, J. B., Movable-anode tube gages surface roughness .....181 Nov  
 Bigbee, J. H., Regulated power-supply blocks .....176 July  
 Binns, J. E., Electronic control of a nuclear reactor .....130 Nov  
 Birtley, W. B., Computer simulates moving radar targets .....137 Sept  
 Bishop, F. W., Electron-microscope power monitor .....124 Jan  
 Bishop, N., Noise limiter for mobile vhf .....164 June  
 Bivens, M. E., Frequency changer for resistance welding .....108 Feb  
 Bogdan, L. & Chapman, Bipolar logarithmic corona-current amplifier 136 Jan  
 Borchardt, R. L., Citizen radio class A equipment .....166 May  
 Boyd F. E., & Guinard, Pulse averaging circuit .....188 Aug

Bradshaw, Production testing of rectifier plates .....262D Apr  
 Brock, R. L., & Maynard, Kerosene cooled transistors .....202D Oct  
 Broekhuysen, W. C., & Geer, Thermal relays control heater voltage....166D Jan  
 Brown, D. R., & Albers-Shoenberg, Ferrites speed digital computers.146 Apr  
 Bullington, K., Frequency economy in mobile radio .....228D June  
 Burke, P. F. C. & Rogers, British tv relay uses traveling-wave tubes.156 June  
 Buyer E. M., Line selector checks television waveforms .....153 Sept  
 Byrne, J. F. & Firestone, Reducing distortion in microwave systems ....184 June

## C

Cahn, H., Printed circuit military multimeter .....226D May  
 Carley, W. S., & Seymour, High-impedance artificial delay lines...188 Apr  
 Carroll, J. M., Electronics addressing aids publishers .....98 Feb  
 Carroll, J. M., Electronic equipment in railroading .....130 Aug  
 Carroll, J. M., How electronics controls guided missiles .....130 July  
 Cass, N., & Wieder, F-M transistor oscillator .....198D July  
 Caswell, D., Ferrite applications at microwave frequencies .....246D Oct  
 Causley, D., Roberts & Young, Flying-spot microscope .....137 July  
 Chait, H. N., Wide-angle scan radar antenna .....128 Jan  
 Chapman, S., & Bogdan, Bipolar logarithmic corona-current amplifier.136 Jan  
 Chipman, R. A., Effect of radiation on resonant lines .....133 Jan  
 Chlavin, A., Matching nonstandard waveguide sections .....192 Nov  
 Chow, W. F., & Suran, Transient analysis of transistor amplifiers.189 Nov  
 Coblenz, A., & Owens, Transistors: Theory and application .....98 Mar  
 Coblenz, A., & Owens, Energy levels in transistor electronics .....138 Apr  
 Coblenz, A., & Owens, Physical properties of electrons in solids.....162 May  
 Coblenz, A., & Owens, Transistor action in germanium & silicon .....166 June  
 Coblenz, A., & Owens, Point-contact transistor operation.....158 July  
 Coblenz A., & Owens, Operation of junction transistors .....156 Aug  
 Coblenz A. & Owens, Equivalent transistor circuits and equations.....156 Sept  
 Coblenz, A., & Owens, Small-signal transistor operation .....158 Oct  
 Coblenz, A., & Owens, Grounded emitter and collector circuits .....166 Nov  
 Coblenz, A., & Owens, Switching circuits using the transistor.....186 Dec  
 Cook, G. W., Measuring minute capacitance changes .....105 Jan  
 Crowley, L. D. & Vinycomb, Portable preamplifier for vibration analysis 164 July  
 Cuccia, C. L., Spiral-beam tube modulates 1 kw at uhf.....130 Apr  
 Curtis, R. C., Noise test for magnetic recording media .....216D July

## D

Dalton, J., Power requirements for transistor circuits .....204D June  
 Davison W. C., High-voltage power supply .....226D Aug  
 Davison, M., & Yates, Wide-range calibrator for vibration pickups..183 Sept  
 Davis, W. W., & Holt, Computer memory uses conventional c-r tubes..178 Dec  
 Dauphinee, T. M., Single-frequency audio filter .....254D Mar  
 Delgado, R. H., Radiation monitor protects lab workers .....150 Nov  
 DeWolf, N., Testing uhf-tv mixer crystals .....156 Apr  
 Diamond, J. M., Multiple feedback audio amplifier .....148 Nov  
 Dickson, A. W., & Murden, Vibrating-wire high-Q resonator .....164 Sept  
 Dickten, E., Wallace & Schimpf, High frequency transistor tetrode.....112 Jan  
 DiVincenzo, A. P., & Robinson, Press control speeds auto body production 164 Dec  
 Dix, T. S., Jr., Automatic control of tv picture brightness.....202D Sept  
 Dodds, W. J., Peter & Kiesel, New developments in traveling-wave tubes .....130 Feb  
 Doelz, M. L., & Hathaway, How to use mechanical i-f filters.....138 Mar  
 Donnelly A. V., Electronic measurement of camera shutter speeds. 234D Aug  
 Dorsey, S., Hopkins & Barkofsky, Microsecond photography of rockets in flight .....142 June  
 Dougherty, J. J., Shape factor as a criterion of skirt selectivity...232D Oct  
 Dukat, F. M., & Levy, Cathode-interface effects in tv receiver design..169 Apr

## E

Edwards, L. C., Cozi-communication zone indicator .....152 Aug  
 Erath, L. W., Bridge-stabilized ultrasonic oscillator .....174 Oct  
 Ettlinger, G. M., Butterfly curve tracer for magnetic materials .....119 Mar  
 Ettlinger, G. M., X-ray absorption gage checks artillery shells .....142 Apr  
 Evans, I. B. N., Spectrographic monitor for metallic dust .....210D Sept

## F

Farr, K. E., Compatible color tv receiver .....98 Jan  
 Fahnestock, J. D., Experiments illustrate transistor applications.....112 Mar  
 Fahnestock, J. D., Production techniques in transistor manufacture.130 Oct  
 Fahnestock, J. D., Transistor Organs 156D Feb

Fahnestock, J. D., Transistorized hearing aids .....154 Apr  
 Fahnestock, J. D., Twenty-five cent oscillator .....194D Mar  
 Feldman, S., Three-tone oscillator broadcasts time signal .....162 Sept  
 Felker, J. H., Arithmetic processes for digital computers .....150 Mar  
 Filter, J. H. J., Microsecond timer checks concrete beams .....152 Oct  
 Fink, D. G., Synchronization in color tv .....170 May  
 Fink, D. G., What design engineers need to know about NTSC color tv standards .....138 Dec  
 Firestone W. L., & Byrne, Reducing distortion in microwave systems .....184 June  
 Firestone W. L., & Richardson, Simplified vectorscope measures phase .....180 Sept  
 Fitzpatrick, A. G., PCM Coding system uses special tubes .....173 Nov  
 Fleming, L., Transistor oscillator circuit .....196D June  
 Fogel, H., & Napolin, Cavity tuner for uhf television .....101 Feb  
 Forbes, A. H., & Riddle, Transistor-controlled garage door .....222D June  
 Ford, A., Bioelectric integrator gages strain and effort .....172 Apr  
 Foster, L. W., Tantalum-foil capacitors save space .....242D May  
 Friswold, F. A., Television monitors rocket engine flame .....187 Oct

**G**

Gaynor, E., & Tate, Four-quadrant calibrator .....236D Sept  
 Geer, C. D., & Broekhuysen, Thermal relays control heater voltage .....166D Jan  
 Gerlach, A. A., F-M recording in guided missiles .....108 Jan  
 Geyger, W. A., Magnetic amplifier transient analyzer .....189 July  
 Giacometto, L. J., Bridges measure transistor parameters .....144 Nov  
 Goodell, C. E., Ultrasonic recorder gages torpedo depth .....118 Feb  
 Graham, R. E., Switching system speeds capacitance tests .....186 Nov  
 Gratian, J. W., Skellett & Loveridge, Electronic-beam head for magnetic tape playback .....168 Oct  
 Gray, D. J., Gurske & Morrow, Wide-band data transmitter .....168 Sept  
 Greenwald, C., Snow & Vallarino, Counter-circuit multiplex receiver .....178 July  
 Gronberg, H. C., & Reddeck, Color television converter for cable networks .....132 Nov  
 Guhard N. W., & Boyd, Pulse averaging circuit .....188 Aug  
 Gurian S., & Kramer, Components department aids project engineers .....141 Aug  
 Gurske, V. P., Gray & Morrow, Wide-band data transmitter .....168 Sept  
 Gutterman, A., & O'Neill, Methods and equipment for transistor testing .....172 July  
 Guyton, J. H., A signal-seeking automobile receiver .....154 May

**H**

Halabi, T., Audio transformer design charts .....193 Oct  
 Hansen, J. E., Audio impedance and phase-angle meter .....172 June  
 Harris, E. F., A helical beam for citizen's radio .....134 Mar  
 Harris, E. F., UHF mobile antenna .....181 May  
 Harwood, R. H., Repairable plug-in circuit .....234D Apr  
 Hathaway, J. C., & Doelz, How to use mechanical l-f filters .....138 Mar  
 Hathaway, J. L., & Hatke, Video inset system .....150 Apr  
 Hathaway, J. L., & Lafferty, Gunshot generator for television studios .....140 Feb  
 Hatke, F. L., & Hathaway, Video inset system .....150 Apr  
 Haydock, J. G., Jr., Pentode gain stabilizing circuit .....200D Nov  
 Heffner, H., Backward-wave tube .....135 Oct  
 Helliwell, R. A., Graphical solution of sky-wave problems .....150 Feb  
 Henry, R. L., & Rayburn, Mechanized production of electronic equipment .....160 Dec

Herbert, E. J., Liquid potting of electronic components .....236D June  
 Herbstreit, J. W., Signal generator system for low output levels .....218D Jan  
 Hergenrother, R. C., & Luftman, Single-gun storage tube writes, reads and erases .....126 Mar  
 Hershler A., & Seidman, General purpose short-pulse generator .....182 Aug  
 Herzog, G. B., Lohman & Kurshan, Cathode-ray tube plots transistor curves .....122 Feb  
 Hess, J. J., Monitor for automatic pilot .....174 Dec  
 Heyden, F. J., Phototubes observe total solar eclipse .....176 Sept  
 Hilliard, J. K., Microphones measure high-intensity sound .....160 Nov  
 Hofheimer, R. W., Thyatron-vacuum tube counter .....198D Nov  
 Hogue, E. W., High input impedance preamplifier circuit .....184 Nov  
 Holdaway, V. L., Bulb puncture in gas tubes .....208D Nov  
 Holman F. S. Jr., Phase detector uses gated-beam tube .....180 Aug  
 Holt, A. W., & Davis, Computer memory uses conventional c-r tubes .....178 Dec  
 Hopkins, R., Barkofsky & Dorsey, Micro-second photography of rockets in flight .....142 June  
 Howard, R. C., Savant & Neiswander, Linear-to-logarithmic voltage converter .....156 July  
 Howell, J. F., CdS crystals check propeller thickness .....159 May  
 Hulst G. D., Design of export television receivers .....174 Aug  
 Hylas A. E., & Tyminski, UHF grid-dip meter .....175 Apr

Kaufman, S., Analog computer solves geophysical problems .....174 June  
 Kemp, E. L., Gated decade counter requires no feedback .....145 Feb  
 Keonjian, E., & Schaifner, Noise in transistor amplifiers .....104 Feb  
 Kerfoot, B. P., Vest pocket transistor alpha meter .....216D Dec  
 Klein, H., Transmission characteristics of nonsymmetrical networks .....226D Oct  
 Kleinklaus, L. J., Sound-reinforcing system for theater-type studio .....174 Sept  
 Koch, T. K., & Magnuski, Passive repeater bends microwave beam .....134 Feb  
 Kohl, D. A., Multiplier phototube signal converter .....138 Feb  
 Kramer S., & Gurian, Components department aids project engineers .....141 Aug  
 Kraus, J. D., & Ksiazek, New techniques in radio astronomy .....148 Sept  
 Ksiazek, E., & Kraus, New techniques in radio astronomy .....148 Sept  
 Kurshan, J., Lohman & Herzog, Cathode-ray tube plots transistor curves .....122 Feb

**L**

Lafferty, R. E., & Hathaway, Gunshot generator for television studios .....140 Feb  
 Latimer, R. A., Echo box provides target for radar training .....196 Feb  
 Laughlin, J. S., Ovdio, Shapiro & Abdun-Nabi, High-power betatron for cancer therapy .....146 Oct  
 Ledbetter, J. B., Headphone jack for remote cue receivers .....200D Sept  
 Ledbetter, J. B., TV field-strength indicator .....214D Nov  
 Lee, G. W., Broadcast transmitter remote control system .....138 June  
 Leiss, W. J., Oelbermann & Skipper, Moisture-aging of powder-core toroids .....236D May  
 Lepri, F., & Sanna, Ceramic tile sorter .....130 Oct  
 Levy, I. E., Dukat, Cathode-interface effects in tv receiver design .....169 Apr  
 Lohman, R. D., Complementary symmetry transistor circuits .....140 Sept  
 Lohman, R. D., Kurshan & Herzog, Cathode-ray tube plots transistor curves .....122 Feb  
 Lord, A. V., Standards converter for international tv .....144 Aug  
 Lord, K. M., Mechanized dip soldering of television receivers .....130 July  
 Loveridge, L. E., Skellett & Gratian, Electron-beam head for magnetic tape playback .....168 Oct  
 Low, H., & Bennett, Step-switch converter digitizes analog data .....164 Nov  
 Lueck, L. B., & Wetzel, Performance of high-output magnetic tape .....131 Mar  
 Luftman, A. S., & Hergenrother, Single-gun storage tube writes, reads and erases .....126 Mar

**K**

Kaisel, S. F., Dodds & Peter, New developments in traveling-wave tubes .....130 Feb  
 Katz, L., Simulating piano tones electronically .....155 Oct

**M**

Magnuski, H., & Koch, Passive repeater bends microwave beam .....134 Feb  
 Malling, L., Nuclear resonance spectrometer .....184 Apr  
 Manking, A. H., Improving response of magnetic playback heads .....150 July

Markowitz, R. S., Transistorized radar scope display unit .....182 Oct  
 Markus, J., Photoelectric printing and engraving machines .....138 May  
 Markus, J., Remotely-steered coal mining machine .....148 Aug  
 Marshall, F., Fluoroscope image amplifying tube, .....172 Oct  
 Martin, J. R., & Schunemann, Measuring wavelength in millimeters, 184 May  
 Maynard, J. E., & Brock, Kerosene cooled transistors .....202D Oct  
 McAuslan, J. H. L., & Brimley, Polycathode counter tube applications .....138 Nov  
 McDermott, J. R., Code practice keyer .....182 July  
 McDonough, J. O., Punched tape guides milling machine cutters .....135 Apr  
 McKenzie, A. A., Modern transmitter for a-m broadcasting .....130 Sept  
 McQuistan, R. B., Determining properties of bulk semiconductors, .....150 June  
 Meinema, H. E., Film synchronizer for aerial cameras .....135 Nov  
 Merrithew, R. F., Noise analyzer for transistor production .....136 May  
 Miller, E. C., Frequency discriminator for narrow-band f-m .....128 Feb  
 Miller, E. C., Vacuum-tube T-pad logarithmic attenuator .....148 Feb  
 Moffett, R., Signal-noise meter checks tv links .....164 Oct  
 Mooney, H., Magnetics in geology .....143 Oct  
 Morris, H. N., Measuring magnetic tape recorder flutter .....230D Mar  
 Morris, H. N., Ultrasonic porpoise communications .....208D Aug  
 Morrow, W. E., Gray and Gurske, Wide-band data transmitter .....168 Sept  
 Mortenson K. E., How to measure low-level r-f signals .....162 Aug  
 Moulton, C. H., Test scope checks television broadcasts .....138 Jan  
 Murden, W. P., & Dickson, Vibrating-wire high-Q resonator .....164 Sept

**N**

Nail, J. J., Designing disccone antennas .....167 Aug  
 Napolin, S., & Fogel, Cavity tuner for uhf television .....101 Feb  
 Neiswander, R. S., Savant & Howard, Linear-to-logarithmic voltage converter .....156 July  
 Nelson, R. E., Dielectric heating cuts woodworking costs .....178 June  
 Newton, A., Analysis of uhf tuner design .....106 Mar  
 Newton, A., Design of linear-frequency capacitance tuners .....246D June  
 Newton, A., Push-pull amplifiers for increased video output .....228D Sept  
 Newton, A., Simplified horizontal deflection generator .....170 July  
 Nowogrodski, M., & Stein, Magnetic power indicator .....210D Dec  
 Nowogrodski, M., Production testing of magnetron cavities .....258D May

**O**

O'Connor, D. G., Magnetic drum design .....196 Nov  
 Oelbermann, E. J., Skipper & Leiss, Moisture-aging of powder-core toroids .....236D May  
 O'Neill, B. J., & Gutterman, Methods and equipment for transistor testing .....172 July  
 Ostrowski, R. E., Production-line gas test for picture tubes .....178 Apr

Ovadia, J., Shapiro, Abdun-Nabi & Laughlin, High-power betatron for cancer therapy .....146 Oct  
 Owens, H. L., see Coblenz

**P**

Paul, F. A., Commercial, ruggedized and premium tubes .....212D Oct  
 Peter, R. W., Dodds, & Kalsel, New developments in traveling-wave tubes .....130 Feb  
 Plymale, W. S., Jr., Recording photometer provides log response .....143 Mar  
 Powell, F. K., Jr., Automatic pinboy for bowling alleys .....148 June  
 Pressman, R., How to design bistable multivibrators .....164 Apr  
 Prichard, A. C., & Bernstein, Crystal impedance meters replace test sets .....176 May  
 Prouty, R. E., Quick-change bread-board for circuit research .....126 Jan  
 Prouty, R. E., Toroid design charts .....193 Aug  
 Prytz K., Spring mounting for phonograph chassis .....230D Aug

**R**

Rand, P. S., Reducing radiation from tv receivers .....130 May  
 Rayburn, C. G., & Henry, Mechanized production of electronic equipment .....160 Dec  
 Reddeck, J. G., & Gronberg, Color television converter for cable networks .....132 Nov  
 Rehman, I., Singer & Szegho, Rotating screen color tv tube .....214D Sept  
 Rianda, Production-testing filters .....300D Apr  
 Richardson, R. A., & Firestone, Simplified vectorscope measures phase .....180 Sept  
 Riddle, R. L., Transistor test board speeds circuit choice .....198D Oct  
 Riddle, R. L., & Forbes, Transistor-controlled garage door .....222D June  
 Roberson, E., How to design small boat antennas .....146 July  
 Roberts, F., Young & Causley, Flying-spot microscope .....137 July  
 Robinson, C. E., & Divincenzo, Press speeds auto body production .....154 Dec  
 Rodgers, J. A., Sound-projector amplifier for 16-mm motion pictures .....194 Dec  
 Roehrig, J. R., & Sibley, Wide-range vacuum gage .....176 Nov  
 Roesch, R. G., Stripping techniques for insulating films on wire .....116 Jan  
 Rogers, D. C., & Burke, British tv relay uses traveling-wave tubes .....156 June  
 Rogers, T. F., Johnson & Spaeth, Fused-quartz ultrasonic delay line memory .....151 Dec  
 Rosen P., Zero-crossing detector using gated-beam tube .....224D Aug  
 Rosenman, L., Microphone sensitivity conversion .....194 Nov  
 Rote, W. A., Magnetic converter d-c amplifier .....170 Dec  
 Roush, R. G., & Urbanski, Universal medical timer and pulse stimulator .....154 Nov

**S**

Sachs, D., Two synchronized clock circuits .....244D Apr  
 Sampson, E. S., Photoelectric width gage for hot-strip steel mills .....114 Mar

Sanford, A. C., Electronic gaging and sorting applications .....144 Sept  
 Sanford, A. C., Precise parts sorting on production lines .....142 July  
 Sanna, R., & Lepri, Ceramic tile sorter, .....180 Oct  
 Savant, C. J., Howard & Neiswander, Linear-to-logarithmic voltage converter .....156 July  
 Savant, C. J., Jr., How to design notch networks .....188 May  
 Schaffner, J. S., & Keonjian, Noise in transistor amplifiers .....104 Feb  
 Schimpf, L. G., Wallace & Dickten, High-frequency transistor tetrode .....112 Jan  
 Schroeder, W. W., Pulse generator has wide control range .....136 Mar  
 Schunemann, C. F., & Martin, Measuring wavelength in millimeters, 184 May  
 Seidman, A. H., & Hershler, General purpose short-pulse generator .....182 Aug  
 Seliger V. H., Optical feedback for multiplier phototubes .....164 Aug  
 Seymour, E. F., & Carley, High-impedance artificial delay lines .....188 Apr  
 Shapiro, G., Abdun-Nabi, Laughlin & Ovadia, High-power betatron for cancer therapy .....146 Oct  
 Shaw, G. S., & Jenkins, Nonlinear capacitors for dielectric amplifiers .....166 Oct  
 Shepard, W. G., A-C voltage regulation with ordinary transformers .....238D July  
 Shepard, W. G., Suppressor grid frequency doubler .....200D Oct  
 Sherman, J. B., Single frequency harmonic analyzer .....192 Dec  
 Shive S. L., Measuring resistance and reactance of an r-f impedance .....238D Aug  
 Sibley, C. B., & Roehrig, Wide-range vacuum gage .....176 Nov  
 Simonton, M. E., & Yeiser, Press safety control uses radioactive wrist-band .....114 Jan  
 Singer, E., Rehman & Szegho, Rotating screen color tv tube .....214D Sept  
 Skellett, A. M., Loveridge & Gratian, Electron-beam head for magnetic tape playback .....168 Oct  
 Skipper, R. E., Oelbermann & Leiss, Moisture-aging of powder-core toroids .....236D May  
 Smith, H. H., Loss and singing margins in radio and carrier channels .....238D Oct  
 Snow, H. A., Vallarino & Greenwald, Counter-circuit multiplex receiver .....178 July  
 Snowdon, T. L., Measuring small r-f chokes .....334D Mar  
 Sobel, A., & Sterling, Constant-current audio power amplifiers .....122 Mar  
 Sodaro, J. F., Audio nomograph .....200 Dec  
 Sodaro, J. F., Phase shift by cross .....192 May  
 Sokal, N. O., Cathode-follower design charts (reference sheet) .....192 Sept  
 Spaeth, O. A., Rogers & Johnson, Fused quartz ultrasonic delay-line memory .....151 Dec  
 Spencer, P. L., Grid magnetron delivers modulated uhf output .....148 May  
 Spencer, R. H., Transistor-controlled magnetic amplifier .....136 Aug  
 Stansel, F. R., Transistor equations .....156 Mar  
 Staton, M. G., Portable microwave for Allied Forces in Europe .....200 Dec  
 Steger, R. J., UHF tv radiators using slot arrays .....152 July  
 Stein, V. J., & Nowogrodski, Magnetic power indicator .....210D Dec  
 Sterling, H. T., & Sobel, Constant-current audio power amplifiers .....122 Mar  
 Stiber, S., Remote tuning receiver has no moving parts .....186 July  
 Sulzer, P. G., Transistor frequency standard .....209D May  
 Sulzer, P. G., Junction transistor circuits applications .....170 Aug  
 Sulzer, P. G., Low-distortion transistor a-f oscillator .....171 Sept  
 Suran, J. J., & Chow, Transient analysis of transistor amplifiers .....189 Nov  
 Szegho, C. S., Rehman & Singer, Rotating screen color tv tube .....214D Sept

**T**

Talpey, R. G., Water load for high power uhf .....232D Dec  
 Tanner, R. L., Antenna-matching network efficiency .....142 Nov  
 Tanner, W. E., Miniaturization of airborne filter chokes .....180 Apr  
 Tate, H. J., & Gaynor, Four-quadrant calibrator .....236D Sept  
 Tavior, D. E., A recorder bias and audio level measuring instrument .....230D Apr  
 Teller, J. C., Neutralizing pentodes in radar i-f stages .....184 Oct  
 Thomas, H. E., Television switcher for broadcasters .....120 Jan  
 Thompson, N. J., Conelrad switcher for sequential mode .....158 Dec  
 Tidmore, A. V., Remote-control system for f-m broadcasting .....139 Oct

Tyminski, W. V., & Hylas, UHF grid-  
dip meter .....175 Apr

**U**

Urbanski, E. T., & Roush, Universal  
medical timer and pulse stimulator  
154 Nov

d

**V**

Vallarino, A. R., Snow & Greenwald,  
Counter-circuit multiplex receiver 178 July  
Verhoef, Ceramic magnets focus TV  
tubes .....238D Dec  
Vinycomb, R. K., & Crawley, Portable  
preamplifier for vibration analysis  
164 July  
Vogelman, J. H., Precision measure-  
ment of waveguide attenuation ...196 Dec  
Vuylsteke, H. A., Neon lamp flip-flop  
and binary counter .....248D Apr

**W**

Wald, S., High sensitivity tone dis-  
criminator .....214D Feb  
Wald, S., Low capacitance bifilar wind-  
ing .....218D May  
Wallace, R. L., Schimpf & Dickten,  
High frequency transistor tetrode...112 Jan  
Walters, G. A., Noise reduction in in-  
tercom systems .....214D June  
Wang, A., High-speed number gener-  
ator uses magnetic memory matrices  
200D May  
Webb, R. C., Rhombic relay antennas,  
186D Mar  
Weintraub, S., Slide rule computes  
radio refractive index of air...182D Jan  
Welby, H. G., Intermittent-feed com-  
puter tape reader .....115 Feb  
Wellard, C. L., Measuring impedance  
of high-frequency resistors.....176 Oct  
Wetzel, W. W., & Lueck, Performance  
of high-output magnetic tape...131 Mar  
Whinnery, J. R., & Johnson, Travel-  
ing-wave oscillator tunes electron-  
ically .....177 Aug  
White, E. S., Television receiver age  
systems .....146 Mar  
Wieder, H. H., & Cass, F-M transistor  
oscillator .....198D July  
Wieder, H. H., & Apstein, Capacitor-  
modulated wide-range f-m system  
190 Oct  
Williams, R. B., Continuous-indicating  
loran navigator .....166 July  
Wilner, J. T., Coaxial switch for rapid  
transmitter changing .....140 July

Winfield, R., Transient analysis by  
time selection .....184 Aug  
Winter, A. J., Magnetic shaft-position  
digitizer .....214D Aug  
Woodward, O. M., Jr., Balance meas-  
urements on balun transformers...188 Sept

**Y**

Yates, C. G., Free-wheeling thyratrons  
cut autopilot weight.....103 Mar  
Yates, W. A., & Davidson, wide-range  
calibrator for vibration pickups...183 Sept  
Yeiser, J., & Simonton, Press safety  
control uses radioactive wristband...114 Jan  
Young, J. Z., Roberts & Causley, Fly-  
ing-spot microscope .....137 July  
Yu, Y. P., Zero-intercept phase com-  
parison meter .....178 Nov

**Z**

Zins, G. M., Recent developments in  
ignitrons .....135 Dec  
Zito, R., Signal comparator .....183 Dec

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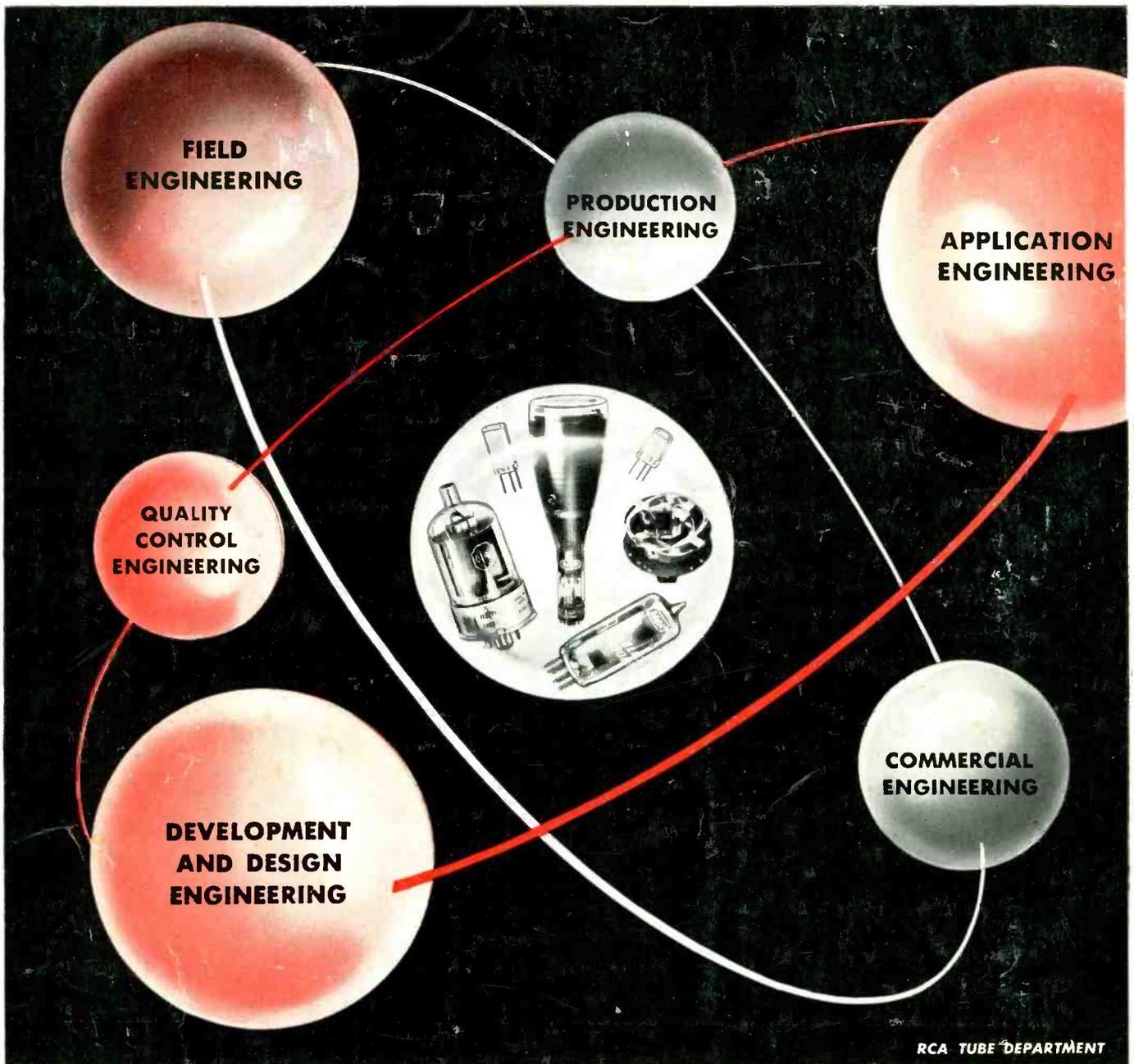
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