In This Issue...
A NEW SPECTRUM CHART

Portrait of a Transistor
From the time UTC engineers dreamed up the first humbucking transformer or the inductor type transformer... concepts new standard in the industry... UTC has always led in transformer engineering and production. This doesn't come easy. Our development laboratories and engineering staff are largest in the industry. Planned programs of research and development are constantly improving existing products, and perfecting new design concepts.

Illustrated below are a few typical new developments... soon to be released by UTC.

**HERMETIC VARIABLE INDUCTORS**

The UTC VIC variable inductors have long filled a need in the electronic industry. Culminating an extensive development program, a new series will provide... greater reliability thru hermetic sealing... higher Q factor... and smaller size.

**HIGH-STABILITY MAG-AMPS**

High gain magnetic amplifiers used in servo motor applications usually show some instability in use, tending to effect low frequency oscillation. A thorough study of this condition has made possible the development of a new series of mag-amps for motors from 4 watts to 20 watts, with a much higher order of stability.

**TRANSISTOR TRANSFORMERS**

Reducing the size of conventional transformers to that comparable with transistors results in very low power handling ability and high distortion. A revolutionary approach to this problem has resulted in designs which, in the same volume, provide many times the power rating... plus a physical structure of exceptional reliability.

**ADVANCED DESIGN HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT**

While UTC does not manufacture audio amplifiers, the audio application group provides customer's this field. Their investigation into high fidelity has indicated unrealized weaknesses in most amplifier designs. To correct these weaknesses, a circuit will shortly be made available in an kit of advanced design, both electrically and mechanical stability provided by latest printed thinking.
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HIGH CURRENT REGULATED DC SUPPLY

We have been repeatedly advised of the need for a laboratory power supply with current capacity of up to one-half ampere. During the design of the unit it appeared desirable that it should embody characteristics making it suitable for pulse work.

The result is our new Model 600B which we believe merits your attention by its reduced ripple, its internal impedance specifications, and its incorporation of type 5651 tubes to increase long-term stability of output voltage.

See This Supply at the IRE Show!

INTERNAL IMPEDANCE
The internal impedance of 2.0 ohms is determined by making measurements in accordance with I.R.E. specifications for the measurement of power supply internal impedance (cf. The Proceedings of the I.R.E., January, 1951). However, this can be expressed in a slightly different manner. The 2.0 ohms impedance applies for frequencies above 20 cycles. Typical measurements indicate that at 10 kc impedance is 0.5 ohms in series with 12 microhenries, and at 20 kc it is 0.5 ohms in series with 8 microhenries.

RECOVERY TIME
Typical measurements indicate a recovery time of 1 millisecond when a load of ½ ampere is applied. It is approximately 0.5 milliseconds when load is decreased from full to no load, and is in the order of 0.2 milliseconds when load is decreased from full to 1/10 load.

REGULATION ACCURACY
The regulation accuracy applies where there is load change from zero to full at a fixed input voltage within the rating, or against an input change between 105 and 125 volts at a fixed load within rating. This accuracy applies down to 30 VDC. Below 10 volts the changes due to circuit instability are greater than those due to line or load conditions.

BIAS SUPPLY
The bias supply accuracy is ±0.5% at maximum output voltage and from 0.5 ma.

TUBE COMPLEMENT
OD3 (2), 5651 (3), SR4 (3), 6L6 (7), 6BQ6 (1), 6SL7 (1), 5Y3 (1).

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS
The instrument is 17" long, 10½" high, and 14½" deep. Net weight is 85 pounds. The unit is self-contained, but a panel is available; its dimensions are 19" long by 12¾" high.

PRICE
$395.00 f.o.b. Stamford, Conn.

Look at these specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>0-600 VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>0-500 Ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation accuracy</td>
<td>±0.25% above 100 VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>±0.5% below 100 VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripple (mV-RMS)</td>
<td>3 maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias supply</td>
<td>0.150 VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum bias circuit impedance</td>
<td>50000 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal impedance, maximum</td>
<td>2.0 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input range</td>
<td>105-125 VAC, 1½ 50-60V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC voltage unregulated</td>
<td>6.3 VAC, C.T., at 15 amperes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other B Supplies are available in the standard Sorensen line, as well as Nobatron® (low-voltage, high-current regulated DC sources), AC regulators, frequency changers, and other power regulating equipment. Write for the new general catalog to Sorensen & Co., Inc., 375 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn. In Europe, please correspond directly with Sorensen A.G., Gartenstrasse 26, Zurich 2, Switzerland.

SORENSEN
Sorensen & Company, Inc., 375 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
THE NEW
MUIRHEAD-WIGAN DECADE OSCILLATOR

THIS precision laboratory oscillator, which covers a range of 1 to 11,100c/s with an overall frequency accuracy of ±0.2% or ±0.5c/s, employs the decade tuning system, by means of which the frequency can be set quickly and accurately on four decade dials and a range switch. This system of tuning ensures the highest possible frequency accuracy and stability. It also enables a given frequency setting to be repeated exactly, and permits the addition or subtraction of a fixed number of cycles per second, thus giving an incremental accuracy of an extremely high order. No other type of oscillator possesses all these advantages.

FEATURES
Frequency range: 1-11,110c/s and 10-111,100c/s.
Frequency accuracy: ±0.2% or ±0.5c/s.
Hourly frequency stability: ±0.02% over most of range.
Maximum output: 2W into 8000 ohms above 20c/s.
50mW into 8000 ohms below 20c/s.
Harmonic content: 1% at 1W output.
Hum level: -80db relative to maximum output at 1000c/s.
Power supply: 95-125V, 60c/s; 90W.
Dimensions: 17¼ in. wide x 10½ in. high x 13 in. deep.
Weight: 83 lb.

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE

NAME
POSITION
COMPANY
ADDRESS to which BROCHURE should be sent

MUIRHEAD & CO. LIMITED • BECKENHAM • KENT • ENGLAND
FIGURES OF THE MONTH

RECEIVER PRODUCTION
(Source: RETMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. '52</td>
<td>Nov. '53</td>
<td>Dec. '53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Televisions sets</td>
<td>921,086</td>
<td>560,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home sets</td>
<td>490,556-r</td>
<td>457,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock Radios</td>
<td>296,007-r</td>
<td>171,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portable sets</td>
<td>229,337-r</td>
<td>127,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto sets</td>
<td>482,358-r</td>
<td>309,962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECEIVER SALES
(Source: RETMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. '52</td>
<td>Nov. '53</td>
<td>Dec. '53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Televisions, units</td>
<td>1,049,770</td>
<td>678,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio sets (except auto)</td>
<td>1,514,688</td>
<td>697,062</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECEIVING TUBE SALES
(Source: RETMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. '52</td>
<td>Nov. '53</td>
<td>Dec. '53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiv. tubes, total units</td>
<td>43,220,393</td>
<td>31,066,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiv. tubes, new sets</td>
<td>31,061,892</td>
<td>20,761,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rec. tubes, replacement.</td>
<td>8,771,035</td>
<td>9,008,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiv. tubes, govt.</td>
<td>1,745,491</td>
<td>435,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiv. tubes, export.</td>
<td>1,643,975</td>
<td>1,401,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture tubes, to mfrs.</td>
<td>852,501</td>
<td>520,981</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEMICONDUCTOR SALES
(Source: RETMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. '52</td>
<td>Nov. '53</td>
<td>Dec. '53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germanium Diodes</td>
<td>1,568,334</td>
<td>733,029</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDUSTRIAL TUBE SALES
(Source: NEMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Previous Quarter</th>
<th>Latest Quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd '52</td>
<td>2nd '53</td>
<td>3rd '53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum (non-receiving)</td>
<td>10,582,110</td>
<td>10,320,720-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas or vapor</td>
<td>2,951,067</td>
<td>3,303,631-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phototubes</td>
<td>566,234</td>
<td>766,085-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnets and velocity modulation tubes</td>
<td>8,491,301</td>
<td>10,523,247-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaps and T/R boxes</td>
<td>1,698,259</td>
<td>1,683,637-r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TV AUDIENCE
(Source: NBC Research Dept.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. '53</td>
<td>Dec. '53</td>
<td>Jan. '54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sets in use—total</td>
<td>21,324,100</td>
<td>26,973,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BROADCAST STATIONS
(Source: FCC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. '53</td>
<td>Dec. '53</td>
<td>Jan. '54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Stations on Air</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Stns CPs—not on air</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Stns—Applications</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM Stations on Air</td>
<td>2,399</td>
<td>2,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM Stns CPs—not on air</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM Stns—Applications</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM Stations on Air</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM Stns CPs—not on air</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM Stns—Applications</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMUNICATION AUTHORIZATIONS
(Source: FCC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 52</td>
<td>Nov. 53</td>
<td>Dec. 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautical</td>
<td>34,600</td>
<td>42,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>38,422</td>
<td>43,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police, fire, etc.</td>
<td>12,098</td>
<td>14,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>15,653</td>
<td>19,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Transportation</td>
<td>5,536</td>
<td>6,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amateur</td>
<td>117,800</td>
<td>114,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens Radio</td>
<td>1,658</td>
<td>4,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common carrier</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>1,392</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
(Source: Bur. Labor Statistics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. '52</td>
<td>Oct. '53</td>
<td>Nov. '53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prod. workers, comm. equip.</td>
<td>398.0</td>
<td>407.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wkly. earnings, comm.</td>
<td>565.99</td>
<td>566.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wkly. earnings, radio</td>
<td>563.71</td>
<td>564.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wkly. hours, comm.</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>40.1-r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wkly. hours, radio</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>39.9-r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES
(Source: Standard and Poor's)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ago</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. '53</td>
<td>Dec. '53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio—TV &amp; Electronics</td>
<td>321.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Broadcasters</td>
<td>300.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures of the Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Television set production</th>
<th>Radio set production</th>
<th>Television set sales</th>
<th>Radio set sales (except auto)</th>
<th>Receiving tube sales</th>
<th>Cathode-ray tube sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>6,096,279</td>
<td>10,934,872</td>
<td>6,144,990</td>
<td>7,689,701</td>
<td>368,519,243</td>
<td>6,120,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>7,214,787</td>
<td>13,368,536</td>
<td>6,375,279</td>
<td>7,664,485</td>
<td>407,091,555</td>
<td>7,582,835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>+18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>+22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>+33.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Government Requires FCC License Fees

DESPITE the feeling in the Federal Communications Commission against a fee charge for licenses, Uncle Sam, in the person of the Congress, has ordered all Federal agencies to start collecting for services rendered by May 1.

In a proposal that may be modified, depending upon comments to be filed not later than April 1, FCC has published a table of charges ranging from $1,500 (for certain equipment type approval) to $3 (for operator licenses). Amateurs will pay $3.

Of principal interest are the charges for such services as taxi radio ($10) and major broadcast applications ($325). So-called minor broadcast applications, which include auxiliary broadcast stations and certain a-m, f-m and tv licenses, will cost $50.

► Initial Costs—Implicit in the proposal is the fact that a prospective broadcaster must not only plunk down a check for $325 with his application for construction permit, but he must also pay out a similar fee before he gets his license. If he decides upon a different location and later requests a boost in power, he will have paid out a minimum of $1,500 just to get on the air. License renewals, change to directive antenna or transfer of ownership likewise carry a fee of $325 each.

► Type Approval—Costs of laboratory tests on manufacturers’ new equipment are reflected in proposed fees—$600 for industrial and medical devices and $1,500 for broadcast, shipboard and Citizens Radio equipment.

Nuclear Cell Produces Electricity

Atomic fission byproduct powers radioisotopic battery producing microwatt of power

A NUCLEAR BATTERY more efficient than previously reported radioactive generators has been developed.

Although experimental, the device now supplies a millionth of a watt—enough to run a transistor audio oscillator feeding a telephone receiver. Results to date indicate the possibilities of producing thimble-size, atomic batteries according to RCA scientists and engineers who developed the unit.

► How It Works—The radioactive source is mechanically coupled to a wafer of semi-conducting crystal to which an impurity has been added. A junction is formed similar to that in a junction transistor. The radioactive source emits beta particles (high-speed electrons) which bombard the crystal wafer and release an average of 200,000 electrons for each bombarding electron. These free electrons flow across the junction and produce a voltage.

At the present time strontium-90 is the radioactive source material. It has a half-life of 20 years, indicating that one-half its radioactivity will be dissipated in that period of time. Surveys indicate that such radioactive waste materials (by-products of atomic reactor operation) will be in plentiful supply to provide the raw material for purified radioactive isotopes.

Batteries using radioisotopes as an energy source offer, in principle, the advantage of long life under extreme operating conditions. The nuclear process itself is essentially unaffected by temperature or pressure. However, radiation damage effects on crystal structures have been noted, which may limit life.

► Materials—Virtually any radioactive material could be used in the new device. Strontium-90 was chosen because of its high-energy beta radiation, long life and low
DEATH came suddenly to Major Armstrong on the last day of January.

Thus removed is the brilliant, controversial figure "to whom the radio art owes more than to any other one man." Armstrong was credited by many engineers with discovering the regenerative principle (denied by the courts) and inventing the superheterodyne and superregenerative receiver circuits. He developed a method of reducing disturbances in radio signaling, commonly referred to as frequency modulation.

There is no radio system in the world, including television, that does not utilize his ideas in some way.

Described by associates as a radio physicist rather than simply an engineer, Armstrong combined in his inventive processes a shrewd balance of theory, pragmatism and a practical sense of market values. One of his expressions was, "let's make it work and then find out what makes it work."

In the sense that he maintained in his laboratory a mere handful of assistants for whom he personally called the turns, Armstrong was said to be among the last of the successful individual inventors. The complexities and cost of modern scientific advance have long since begun to yield less and less to single attack.

On the record, his honors were many. He was awarded the degree, Doctor of Science, from Columbia (1929), Muhlenberg (1941) and L'Université Laval in Quebec (1948). The Institute of Radio Engineers presented him its Medal of Honor in 1917. France, in 1919, made him Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur for Signal Corps service in which he also gained the right to be known as "The Major".

During the years 1939 through 1942, the honors were thick: Columbia gave him the Egleston Medal and the Medal of the Class of 1889; ASME presented the Holley Medal, Franklin Institute the Franklin Medal, AIEE the Edison Medal. The City of Philadelphia awarded the John Scott Medal and the NAM made the Modern Pioneer Award.

In 1947, Armstrong received the Medal for Merit and was cited by the President of the United States for his contributions to radar and electronics in World War II.

During the period after 1950, the Radio Club of America, Western Society of Engineers and Columbia University alumni honored him with the Armstrong Medal, the Washington Award and the Lion Award, respectively.

At the time of his death, Armstrong was an honorary member of Institution of Radio Engineers (Australia), Franklin Institute and American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He held fellowships in the Radio Club of America and the Institute of Radio Engineers.

shielding requirements. It is not at present obtainable in completely purified form and contains unwanted radioactive materials. These emit gamma radiation (high-energy x-rays) requiring shielding of the present battery.

Refining costs of strontium-90 are about $25 for one-half milligram (the amount used in the experimental battery). A wide demand for the material in atomic batteries and other applications would warrant quantity processing. This might bring the price down to 10 cents for one-half milligram.

Within the past few years, several nuclear devices have been developed for producing electricity from radioactive materials, by Ohmart and Radiation Research to mention a few.

Edwin Howard Armstrong
1890-1954

NBS Analyzes Tinkertoy Cost
Costs of i-f amplifier made by MPE, MDE and conventionally are estimated

Since the announcement of Project Tinkertoy, the big question has been how the cost of this method of automatic production line for manufacturing electronic products compares with the present methods.

To answer the question, National Bureau of Standards, at the request of Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, hired a firm of management consultants to make a cost analysis. The object of Mead Carney and Co. was to determine the cost of manufacturing a specific item, a typical i-f amplifier, by MDE and MPE, as adapted and projected to conventional practices. Then to compare these costs with the cost of manufacturing a similar item by conventional methods and practices.

Initial Cost—An investment of about $665,000 is required to create a facility to produce 405 modules per hour by MPE. About $82,000 is needed to establish a hand process of MDE to produce 400 modules per hour. The difference in machine investment, the report indicates, would be repaid from manufacturing cost savings within less than a year and five months of operations at full capacity.

The significant conclusions (Continued on page 8)
FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE SYLVANIA OFFERS NEW MICROWAVE MIXER CRYSTALS

Sylvania announces the addition of a series of new Microwave Mixer Crystals to the world's foremost line.

These new crystals bring simplicity and dependability to many specialized circuit designs. Matched pairs such as the 1N23B and the 1N155 are specially balanced for low-noise operation.

Sylvania also offers Silicon Video Detector Crystals for use as microwave detectors in receivers of the non-heterodyne type. Other quality Sylvania products, engineered for radar and SHF receivers, include Magnetrons, TR Tubes, ATR Tubes, Hydrogen Thyratrons, and Beacon Reference Cavities.

The unbeatable performance of all Sylvania Crystals, Tubes and other components is the direct result of Sylvania's longer experience and continuing advance in the field of electronic research...another reason why it pays to specify SYLVANIA!

<p>| SYLVANIA SILICON MIXER CRYSTALS |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Approx. Freq.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1N21B</td>
<td>S-Band Crystal</td>
<td>3,000 mc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1N21C</td>
<td>S-Band Crystal</td>
<td>3,000 mc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1N157</td>
<td>1N21B Reversed Polarity</td>
<td>3,000 mc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1N23B</td>
<td>X-Band Crystal</td>
<td>10,000 mc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1N23BM</td>
<td>1N23B Matched Pair</td>
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<tr>
<td>1N155</td>
<td>1N23B Reversed Polarity</td>
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<tr>
<td>1N156</td>
<td>1N23B matched with 1N155</td>
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<td>available upon proper clearance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Mail the coupon for this booklet describing the complete line of Sylvania Microwave Crystal Rectifiers.

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LIGHTING • RADIO • ELECTRONICS • TELEVISION

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
reached by the management consultants are as follows: substantial reductions in electronic manufacturing costs appear to be possible through the use of either the mechanized production of electronics or the hand processing of the modular design of electronics, as compared with conventional manufacturing methods. Based on the survey projections, the manufacturing cost reductions amount to 44 percent for the MPE process and 38.5 percent for the MDE-Hand process.

Manufacturing costs for MPE operations are lower than the hand processes in 13 of the 20 process steps, or groups of steps, delineated. A manufacturing cost lowered by 8.9 percent is indicated for a complete i-f amplifier made by MPE as compared to MDE-Hand methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Direct Labor</th>
<th>Manufacturing Overhead</th>
<th>Totals</th>
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<td>2.27</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>28.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPE</td>
<td>20.56</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>26.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HERMETICALLY** sealed transistor (left) employs npn junction (upper right) cut from single-crystal silicon (lower right), as . . .

**Grown Silicon Transistors Appear**

Experimental units combine high-temperature stability and good power gain

**Silicon** transistors have been successfully produced for experimental purposes by the grown-junction process, according to Raytheon’s research division. The units have functioned in grounded emitter circuits with power gains as high as 40 db. Alpha is in excess of 0.90. Frequency response extends throughout the broadcast band. The units seem unaffected by atmospheric water vapor.

*Manufacturing* — The grown-junction process involved in making these npn transistors is the second to which silicon has yielded in recent months. Silicon transistors have also been produced by the surface-barrier method (p 6, Feb. 1954).

Manufacturing details are unavailable but the process may be analogous to that used to prepare germanium grown-junction units. Here a single crystal is drawn from a crucible of molten germanium. A thin region of metal dissimilar in polarity to the rest of the crystal is created by introducing a controlled amount of impurity during the crystal growing process. In the present silicon grown-junction transistors, the central p region measures only 0.001 inch in thickness.

*Temperature Stability* — Inherent temperature limitations on the semiconductor properties of germanium have spurred the development of silicon units. Temperature stability is essential for operation at high ambient temperatures or at high power levels. The grown-junction silicon transistor demonstrates less than 2-db change in power gain as the temperature is raised from room temperature to 350 F.

*Problems* — Silicon melts at 2,500 F and is, at that temperature, one of the most chemically active metals known. Growing silicon crystals therefore presents several metallurgical difficulties. Another problem is the relative unavailability of metallic silicon of sufficient purity for transistor manufacture.

*Germanium Units* — In announcing the silicon transistor, Raytheon pointed out that quantity production was some time off. Silicon transistors are not expected even then to supplant germanium units.

The company’s receiving-tube division last year shipped more than one-million germanium units.

*New Trends* — Research by the Navy continues on use of nonelemental compounds for transistors. These compounds include indium-antimony, aluminum-antimony, cadmium sulphide and lead sulphide.

Philco engineers are working with new electrode metals for surface-barrier transistors; these include zinc, tin and lead.

Development of a 50-watt transistor capable of carrying one ampere has been reported by GE.

Newly developed transistor devices include a 250-mc f-m receiver using multielement transistors and nonsaturating flip flops that work up to 7 mc.

**Electronics Defense Volume To Remain High**

Despite budget cuts in some items, boosts in others are seen keeping U.S. orders up

Electronics spending for defense for fiscal year 1955 will remain close to the 1954 level. Expenditures for electronics in guided missiles and atomic energy probably

(Continued on page 10)
HIGH VOLTAGE
molded ceramic filter CAPACITORS

Specifically engineered for reliable service in the high voltage supply filter circuits of modern television receivers and cathode ray instruments are Sprague's new molded jacket "doorknob" capacitors.

These moderately priced units incorporate an improved ceramic dielectric element encased in a thermosetting, non-flammable housing for maximum protection. Fifteen different terminal combinations are standard to meet practically every mounting requirement.

Standard capacitance rating is 500 mmf. Voltages are 30,000, 25,000, and 20,000 volts d-c to fit all applications in television receivers from 27-inch down to 17-inch screen size.

Complete engineering information on these capacitors is contained in Bulletin 606A, available on letterhead request to Sprague Electric Company, 35 Marshall Street, North Adams, Massachusetts.

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WORLD'S LARGEST CAPACITOR MANUFACTURER
EXPORT FOR THE AMERICAS: SPRAGUE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL LTD., NORTH ADAMS, MASS. CABLE: SPRERINT

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will be somewhat higher than last year. This allows for the cuts in military spending proposed.

**Analysis**—In analyzing the budget proposals, electronics figures are hard to segregate, partly because the subject is so broad that the money is included in a number of categories, and partly because of secrecy. Electronics, as such, is listed in budget tables as "electronics-communications", including a number of communications items not in the field of electronics.

On the other hand, large amounts of electronics money are found in any number of categories, such as aircraft, ships and harbor craft, weapons, atomic energy for defense, etc. But there is no breakdown of money involved for electronics.

The President, in his message to Congress, stated that he wants reductions in total defense expenditures, but that electronics, aircraft, guided missiles, research and development and many other defense programs will continue at close to record peacetime levels. Expenditures for atomic energy in which electronics money is included, he said, will increase, bringing this program to record levels.

**Estimates**—One estimate from the Pentagon is that "electronics and communications" spending, as a whole, may be down some $200 million in fiscal '55 while guided missile spending will be up approximately that amount. Current expenditures in both these budget categories is running well in excess of $1 billion this year.

Spending in research and development is given for fiscal '55 as $1.35 billion, down some $75 million from estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year. Reduction of research and development spending for electronics will be in the neighborhood of 5 percent.

An industry estimate of military electronics spending comes from Sylvania's Frank Mansfield, who also heads RETMA's statistical committee. He takes a total of defense purchases of electronics products for fiscal 1953 at $2.8 billion, sees a rise to $2.9 billion this year, to $3.1 billion a year in 1957-59 and $3.8 billion in 1960-62.

---

**Electronics Output Leads In Growth**

Industry's production volume has grown five times faster than total U.S. industrial output

RECENT revision of the Federal Reserve Board's industrial production index makes it possible to compare the output growth of the electronics field with that of industry in general. As shown in the chart, production growth for electronic manufacturers has outstripped that of all other industries combined.

**Revision**—Heretofore it has been difficult to make a valid comparison of electronics output growth, as represented in the ELECTRONICS Output Index, with that of industry in general, as represented in FRB's index, because different base years were used. Now, with FRB's revision, the base for both indexes is essentially the same, according to our statistical expert. Thus, as the chart shows, electronics output in January, 1954 was 137 points higher than in 1947 while total U.S. industry production is only 27 points of 27 percent more.

**Use**—The individual electronic manufacturer can compare his company's business growth with that of the entire electronics industry, as represented in the ELECTRONICS Output Index, by dividing his monthly sales by his monthly average sales in 1947. With the resulting figure he can also compare with FRB's index.

---

**Home Appliance Make Ponder Tube Uses**

Control applications grow; electronic air conditioning and cooking seen in future

DOMESTIC use of electronic equipment for measurement and control is a relatively small but rapidly growing field. Several firms are also working toward electronic ovens and air conditioners. General consumer acceptance of electronic home appliances could double the

(Continued on page 12)
ARNOLD MAGNETIC MATERIALS

TYPES "C" AND "E" CUT CORES

Arnold "C" and "E" Cores are made from precision rolled Silectron strip (highly oriented silicon steel) in 1, 2, 4 or 12-mil thicknesses and a wide variety of window sizes and core areas, for high and low-frequency applications. Sizes range up to 10 lbs. in 12-mil strip, and from fractions of an ounce to hundreds of pounds in the thinner gauges. Cores wound from ultra-thin strip (down to 3/6 mil or less) can also be supplied.

Insulated strip of the proper width is wound on a mandrel, then heat treated, bonded and cut into halves. Careful control results in accurately dimensioned and matched core halves whose effective air gap at the butt joint is very small.

In 3-phase applications, the use of "E" Cores provides weight and size reduction, as well as higher efficiency and possible cost savings. Rigid standard tests are employed for both "C" and "E" types of cores, and special tests where required.

TAPE WOUND CORES

Depending upon the specific properties required, Arnold Tape Wound Cores are available made of Deltamax, 4-79 Mo-Permalloy, Supralloy, Munetal, 4750 Electrical Metal, or Silectron...in standard tape thicknesses of 1, 2, 4 or 12-mils, and in ultra-thin gauges of 1/2 and 1/4-mil where required.

Practically any size core can be supplied, from a fraction of a gram to hundreds of pounds. Toroidal cores are made in 22 standard sizes with protective nylon cases. Special sizes of toroidal cores, and all square or rectangular Tape Wound Cores, are manufactured to meet individual requirements.

Used for magnetic amplifiers, pulse transformers, current transformers, wide-band transformers, non-linear retard coils, peaking strips, reactors, etc., this gapless type of core construction results in maximum effective working permeability with minimum flux leakage.

MOLY-PERMALLOY POWDER CORES

For use in loading coils, filters, broadband carrier systems and networks, for frequencies up to 200 kc, these Toroids provide high Q in a small volume, and are characterized by low eddy current and hysteresis losses.

Arnold Powder Cores are supplied in four standard permeabilities: 125, 60, 26 and 14 Mu. They provide constant permeability over a wide range of flux density. The 125 Mu cores are recommended for use up to 15 kc, the 60 Mu at 10 to 50 kc, the 26 Mu at 20 to 75 kc, and the 14 Mu at 50 to 200 kc. Many of these cores may be furnished stabilized to provide constant permeability (±0.1%) over a specific temperature range.

These Moly Permalloy Powder Toroids are available in a wide range of sizes, to obtain nominal inductances as high as 281 mh/1000 turns. They are given various types of enamel and varnish finishes, some of which permit winding with heavy Formex insulated wire without supplementary insulation over the core.

ALNICO MAGNETS

Arnold manufactures permanent magnets from all grades of Alnico, although Alnico V is usually the preferred type due to the high value of energy product of that alloy. Alnico Magnets are quite hard and somewhat brittle and may be machined only by grinding. Most sizes and shapes are manufactured as sand castings and are made to the customer's drawings and specifications. Some types and shapes of Alnico Magnets are carried as stock items.

Some small sizes of magnets may be furnished in sintered Alnico, but special shapes made in this way require rather expensive dies.

Stock sizes of all the products above are listed in Catalog GC-106. Write for your copy...but if you're attending the IRE show this year, see us at Booth 148.

The Arnold Engineering Company

General Office & Plant: Marengo, Illinois

SUBSIDIARY OF ALLEGHENY LUDLUM STEEL CORPORATION


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industry's share in the consumer goods market.

Thermostats—Automatic control of room temperature by electronic thermostats expanded rapidly during 1953 according to Minneapolis-Honeywell. The electronic thermostat is said to be 8 times as sensitive as an electromechanical control and 100 times more sensitive than the human body. More than 25,000 homes now have electronic thermostats with 50,000 expected by the end of 1954.

Range-top thermostats that use a phototube to sense pan temperature and avoid scorching food were introduced last year on Westinghouse's top model electric range. The device is available this year on both double and single-oven models in the premium line.

Dream Kitchen — Capacitance switches that open cupboards whenever the hand is brought near were featured in Frigidaire's "Kitchen of Tomorrow" exhibit—part of the G-M Motorama in New York City. Also shown was a mock-up of an electronic oven; a working model of the device reportedly could cook a family turkey in 45 minutes.

A few years ago several firms introduced ranges to cook by microwave radiation. Work continues toward a home-sized model.

Air Conditioning—Moving charged air particles by electric fields as a basis for cooling and air conditioning has captured the imagination of several industrialists. A few firms are actively working towards such an electronic air conditioner.

Other somewhat similar devices have been used. Electrostatic precipitators to filter dust particles from incoming air are available for home use. Some years ago, arc-discharge machines designed to produce ozone for kitchen sanitation were merchandized.

Other electronic equipment, usually considered commercial, is used occasionally in the home. This includes electronic burglar alarms, photoelectric fire-warning systems and intercoms—used mostly for baby sitting. Many electronic garage-door openers are in use.

1954 IRE Convention Is Ready

Over 35,000 electronic engineers are expected to attend the Annual meeting

More than 600 exhibits and an extensive technical program of 51 sessions and 241 technical papers will be presented to the nation's electronic engineers on March 22-25 in New York City when the 1954 IRE National Convention opens.

Locations—This year the convention will be held in three locations. The 600-exhibit Radio Engineering Show will be housed all on one floor in a new location, Kingsbridge Armory in the Bronx. The technical program will be presented at three locations. Seven sessions are scheduled for the Shelton Hotel, 22 for the Waldorf-Astoria and 22 for Kingsbridge Armory. Both hotels are miles from the Armory.

Technical meetings will be highlighted by a medical electronics symposium on "Engineering Based On Biological Design" and by an audio Seminar on "High Fidelity In Audio Engineering". The complete list of technical papers is published in this issue of Electronics beginning on page 470.

How To Get There—For the benefit of out-of-town engineers, directions on how to get to Kingsbridge Armory by subway from the two hotels are published in this issue of ELECTRONICS on page 412. Transportation will also be provided in free buses operating at frequent intervals between the Armory and the Waldorf.

Exhibits—It is expected that everything from single-gun color tv picture tubes to atomic batteries will be on display at the Armory exhibit. Color tv and transistor displays are expected to predominate.

With the number of exhibits higher than ever this year, an attempt has been made to make the task of taking them all in a little easier. Aisles of exhibits have been designated with names such as Components Avenue, Television Road and Computer Avenue in which most of the makers of each type of equipment will display their wares. However, full participation in the groupings by all manufacturers is not possible so that plenty of exercise is still in store for visiting engineers.

Computer Controls
Automatic Punch Press

Mechanization of electronic production advances another step with perfection of a technique for using an electronic digital computer to control production machinery.

One machine to be adapted for such automatic control by GE under a Signal Corps contract is a Wiedeman turret punch press. Another, to be demonstrated sometime around mid-year, is an automatic parts-placement machine that will select the correct type and size of component, orient it precisely, then insert its preformed leads in holes punched in printed wiring boards by the turret press.

The end point in the contract is a completely automatic component assembly system that will bring automation to production of specialized military and commercial electronic equipment required in job lots of only 10 to 50 units.

How It Works—From the working drawing, a typist prepares a perforated card containing coded information on the size, number

(Continued on page 14)
**FOR VACUUM**

**kahle**

**largest producer of EXHAUST MACHINES**

covers the most complete range of products to be vacuumized...

Kahle makes exhaust machines to vacuumize lamps smaller than a grain of rice for use in cystoscopes—and for eight feet long fluorescent lamps.

Kahle makes exhaust machinery that is stationary, automatic and combination (machines that exhaust and seal in one operation, machines that exhaust, vacuum metallize and mercury feed simultaneously, etc.). Kahle machinery will fit into any operation whether small scale or demanding outputs up to 2000 units each hour!

Among various items for which Kahle has made exhaust machinery are:

- **LAMPS** gas-filled, miniature, photo-flash, incandescent, fluorescent and special lamps
- **ELECTRON TUBES** sub-miniature, miniature, cathode-ray, standard, power, X-ray

Regardless of what product is to be exhausted, write **KAHLE**, largest exclusive manufacturer of custom machines for the glass, lamp and electronics industries.

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**Kahle ENGINEERING COMPANY**

1310 SEVENTH STREET • NORTH BERGEN, N. J.

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13 ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
and location of the holes to be punched. From the perforating typewriter this card goes to the computer which controls the punch press.

The computer reads the positional data for each hole in turn and moves the material holder on the press in the indicated \( x \) and \( y \) directions to an accuracy of a thousandth of an inch, then rotates the turret head for the indicated hole diameter and actuates the punch.

Present rate of punching is 20 holes per minute with the high-torque servo system employed for moving the material. This is admittedly a bit slower than can be obtained with an experienced operator using the conventional steel template on the machine, but contemplated improvements are expected to boost the automatized speed appreciably.

- **Advantages**—Design changes require only the time it takes to make a new drawing and punch out a new program card. No operator or retooling time is needed to make a new job lot order is accordingly reduced. The time saving is appreciable on the punch press application, for which a new steel template generally requires a minimum of two days in the machine shop.

**Police Use Industrial Television**

Closed-circuit television aids "\(^*\)line-up\(^*\)" procedure; Use by business increases

**DRAGNET TV,** sponsored by RCA and the New York City Police Department, was demonstrated in February when the traditional morning line-up of persons arrested for felonies or major misdemeanors was televised by industrial tv at Manhattan Police Headquarters.

The program, starring department detectives who posed as criminals, was relayed by microwave from an antenna on the headquarters building to the Empire State Building. There the signal was boosted in power and relayed to a microwave antenna on the Brooklyn headquarters building about 7 miles away. At the Brooklyn police station, detectives and police officials saw the show on modified receivers.

- **Advantages**—Main purpose of the demonstration was to show how industrial tv could increase efficiency of law enforcement and save large-city or state police departments thousands of man-hours. The system would make it unnecessary for detectives to leave their precincts and spend time traveling to and from headquarters to view the line-up. It could also be used for communicating photographs of wanted or missing persons along with other pictorial information.

- **Inter-State**—Closed-circuit tv use is not restricted to one-city use. AT&T reports that at the end of 1953 inter-state closed circuit tv had been used by businesses and institutions on 137 occasions. In 1954, inter-state facilities have been used three times by business firms.

Theater television has been one of the largest users of inter-state closed-circuit tv for showing boxing matches, football games, and operas. But use by business for sales meetings and product demonstrations has surpassed theater use.

Companies such as Easo Standard Oil, Westinghouse, Ford, Dodge, National Dairy Products, Lee Hats and others have used closed-circuit tv on an inter-state basis. The advantage, as with police use, is in the savings made in travel time and cost that regular national meetings would entail.

- **Networks**—Even the regular tv networks are concentrating on the growing closed-circuit tv field. The facilities of all four major tv networks have been used at some time for private business use. Now DuMont has set up a separate closed-circuit operation to handle business in the field. In addition, there are companies, such as Tele Sessions, a division of Theater Network Television, and Box Office Television, that deal exclusively in the field.

**Manufacturers Survey Inventory Practices**

**ELECTRONICS** Parts & Equipment Manufacturers Association surveyed 53 manufacturers in the field to find out how the industry handles defective, obsolete and excess inventory on parts distributors shelves. Survey highlights are:

- **Defects**—All but one of the 53 manufacturers polled replace defective merchandise without charge. Forty of the companies issue a (Continued on page 16)
Shock - Vibration - Noise

Isolation Notes

Dictating Machine Floats on Barrymounts — For noiseless operation, smooth, faultless playback, and the ultimate in protection against vibration and shock, Soundscriber Corp. chooses Barrymounts to support their new transcription unit. One more instance of how Barrymounts protect the performance of precision instruments. Ask for data on Type 372 Barrymounts.

Coast Guard Direction Finder Guarded by Barrymounts — Where reliability of performance is really vital, sensitive electronic equipment must be protected from shock and vibration. Raytheon Manufacturing Company says: "We find that the high quality and effectiveness of these mountings help us assure the famed reliability and excellence of our own products." Ask for data on Type C-2000 Barrymounts.

All-Metl Barrymounts Protect Aircraft Radio Compass — For safe, assured, brilliant operation, at extremely high altitudes and over a wide range of temperatures, Lear uses Barry All-Metl vibration isolators to support the sensitive components of their "Executive" radio compass. They say: "We have chosen the Barry product because we feel it is a superior product from the standpoint of providing greater trouble-free life". Ask for data on Type M-44 Barrymounts.

Industrial Machinery Mobilized by Barrymounts — For example: a production line of eight punch presses was shut down, moved 200 feet across the plant, and was producing parts again in a total elapsed time of 23 minutes. No lagging, no shimming, and no walking of the machines in operation — because they were mounted on the new leveling Barrymounts. This is machine-tool mobility — a new idea to make new profits for YOU. Ask for "LOOK — NO LAGGING!"

The wide range of Barry products and the experience of Barry engineers can help you solve shock, vibration, and noise problems in any area of military or industrial activity. Call our nearby sales representative or write directly to us.

The Barry Corp.

707 Pleasant St., Watertown 72, Massachusetts

Sales Representatives in
Atlanta  Baltimore  Chicago  Cleveland  Dallas  Dayton  Detroit  Kansas City
Los Angeles  Minneapolis  New York  Philadelphia  Phoenix  Rochester
St. Louis  San Francisco  Seattle  Washington, D.C.  Montreal  Toronto

Electronics — March, 1954

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**Obsolete And Excess—Inventory** made obsolete by the manufacturer's development of a new product, and regular inventory that is overstocked by the distributor, are handled in different ways by companies in the parts and equipment field.

Twenty-one firms allow distributors to return obsolete items. For excess inventory, however, 34 allow a return. Only 13 companies make a handling charge on the return of obsolete goods while 27 do so for excess merchandise. The charges for both types of inventory range from 5 to 15 percent of the return's cost.

According to the survey, manufacturers covered were equally divided as to whether they insist the distributor buy other items when obsolete goods are returned. For excess goods returns, 60 percent of the firms so insist. Most manufacturers require that returned items be in the condition in which they were originally sold. Twenty-six companies issue a credit for obsolete or excess items ranging from 25 percent to 100 percent of the material's cost.

**Stage Lighting Seen Problem in Color TV**

Electronic lighting control is needed in theater work; layout costs $300,000

STAGE lighting for a color television show of the theatrical type will engender additional headaches for the telecaster.

Not only must the lighting for color be more than three times as bright as for monochrome but lighting effects must be reproduced far more accurately. A stage electrician could get away with 10-percent brightness error in monochrome; not so in color.

**Electronics—**Stage lighting is controlled by a dimmer board. Heretofore these have been manually operated using saturable rectors as control elements. A thyatron-controlled board developed some years ago provides accurate, reproducible effects and handles the power necessary to light a color stage set. Power handling is as big a problem as accuracy. The full range of effects recently used on the "Hit Parade" drew 4,000 amperes. An average variety show in color draws 2,800 to 3,000 amperes; tops for monochrome is 960 amps.

**Cost—**The lighting layout at NBC's Colonial Theatre in New York handles 400 lights and cost $300,000. The dimmer board alone costs $175,000. Thus far only 5 electronic dimmer boards are in use for color tv but it is an item that will be needed by stations doing network origination in color or by large, aggressive metropolitan stations.

**Upkeep—**The NBC board has 72 dimmer banks each employing two EL316J thyatrons and one 6SL7 control tube. The thyatrons cost about $60 each and have an average life of 2,000 hours. Five complete lighting setups can be preset on the board and switched in on cue during the program.

**U. S. Firms Lead in World TV Sales**

Foreign tv station equipment sales increase; Intercountry networks planned

DETAILED picture of the spread of television throughout the world is given in recent reports by the U. S. Department of State and Unesco.

At the beginning of 1954 a total of 29 nations outside the U. S. were estimated to have tv stations on the air. This represents an estimated $18 million invested in tv station equipment. The bulk of sales has gone to U. S. electronic manufacturers.

**Companies—**There are over 60 tv stations operating in countries outside the U. S. Of these, more than half use equipment from U. S. manufacturers. Leaders in foreign tv broadcast equipment sales are Du Mont, GE, GPL, RCA and Standard. The remaining sales have been made by foreign companies such as Marconi and Pye of England, Radio Industrie of France and Philips of the Netherlands.

In most European nations, companies within each country have supplied tv station equipment. For example, in Germany, Ferenseh G.m.b.H and Siemens and Halske are the local suppliers. In England, Marconi, Electric and Musical Industries, Metropolitan Vick-
Electrical Noise is remarkably useful when supplied by a properly controlled generator such as G-R’s Type 1390-A Random Noise Generator. Since random noise is a common form of interfering signal which limits the threshold of electrical operation, this noise source can be used to check receivers, communications systems and detection apparatus for susceptibility to interference. Controlled noise makes possible a unique approach to many problems.

The amplitude distribution of the Random Noise Generator closely approximates the normal probability distribution curve of speech, music, and many other sounds and electrical disturbances which occur naturally. Random noise, for this reason, is useful in psychoacoustic and other applications. Note that the amplitude distribution of the sine-wave is entirely different from that of speech.

**Type 1390-A Random Noise Generator . $240.00**

**Specifications**
- Switch Selects Either of Three Frequency Bands
  - 30 cycles to 20 kc — flat to within ±1 db
  - 30 cycles of 500 kc — flat within ±3 db
  - 30 cycles to 5 Mc — flat within ±3 db to 500 kc, within ±8 db above 500 kc.
- Calibrated Output Voltmeter — maximum output is one volt, rms on any of three bands — accessory Type 700-P1 Voltage Divider provides output levels as low as 0.0001 volt.
- Average Spectrum Level With 1-Volt Output (for one-cycle band) — 6 mv on 20 kc band, 1 mv on 500 kc band, 0.5 mv on 5 Mc band.
- Output Impedance — 800 ohms at maximum output.
- Power — 105 to 125 volts, 50 to 60 cycles.
- Dimensions are 12 x 7½ x 9¼ inches.
- Net Weight is 15 lbs.

**GENERAL RADIO Company**

275 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Loudspeaker and microphone response determination — room acoustics studies including reverberation tests — measurement of sound transmissions through acoustic materials used for lining walls and floors.

Because of its broad frequency spectrum, this generator can often simplify the search for resonant conditions — the particular frequency at which resonance occurs is determined by oscilloscope patterns at the output of the system under study.

This instrument may be used for demonstrating characteristics of noise and exploring the elements of statistical theory — possible errors in random sampling techniques are explored electrically.

The Random Noise Generator may be used for the wide-band modulation of r-f carriers — characteristics of radio and t-v receivers are determined under conditions closely approximating actual operation — cross-talk measurements on multichannel carrier systems are possible.

Testing recording systems. This instrument provides a much better approximation to speech and music than does the ordinary sine-wave oscillator. Furthermore, commonly used sweeping sinusoidal tests are inconvenient because of the difficulty in pre-determining the recorded frequency at any given moment in play-back. Analysis of a recorded noise signal is much more readily and accurately accomplished.

**for Every Laboratory!**

**A GENERAL NOISE GENERATOR**

*a few of the Many Uses for the G-R Random Noise Generator*
Component Firms Ready For Color

Parts manufacturers study color set component requirements, introduce new products

Along with receiver manufacturers, parts producers are now getting ready for volume production of color tv sets.

Many component companies are studying color set requirements. Some firms have already introduced new color components for sets and tubes.

Stacks—Selenium rectifier manufacturers are active in the field. At least three companies have introduced stacks especially designed for color set use.

Federal Telephone surveyed 28 tv set manufacturers on the use of selenium rectifiers in color receiver power supplies. Eighteen of the manufacturers polled are using them in their prototype receivers.

The others are using vacuum tubes. The most popular selenium rectifier for color tv has a current rating of 750 ma at 195 volts. The range of rectifier types used is from 250 to 750 ma with a voltage range of 180 to 195 volts. Federal estimates that 100,000 selenium rectifiers for color tv sets, mostly for developmental models, will be produced this year.

Other Components—Production quantities of components designed for use with color picture tubes are also becoming available. RCA announced the availability to manufacturers of seven components for deflection, convergence and focus circuits for color picture tubes. They include the deflection yoke, high voltage transformer and several types of focus and convergence transformers.

Electrometric of Illinois is producing color coil kits for use with shadow mask color tubes. The company is also making horizontal output transformers for color sets. In New York, Crest Laboratories has introduced a line of variable inductances suitable for use with color tv circuitry. In California, Chromatic Labs has expanded its Lawrence tube grid-making plant.

Financial Roundup

Companies in the electronics field reported in the past month on net profits, security transactions and sales.

Standard Coil Products, which reported net profits of $3.3 million for the first 9 months of 1953 compared to $1.9 million in 1952, now estimates that its total consolidated sales for 1953 will probably exceed $90 million.

The company employs more than 10,000 workers in its 7 plants located in Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan and Los Angeles. It also owns Kollsman Instrument Corp. in New York City. The firm is a publicly held corporation with its stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Neither its stock nor its assets have been at any time sold to the Storer Broadcasting Company as reported (February, 1954, p 14).

The following firms made profit reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Net Profit 1953</th>
<th>Net Profit 1952</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Associates 3m</td>
<td>$110,419</td>
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<tr>
<td>AT&amp;T 71m</td>
<td>24,655,289</td>
<td>24,572,268</td>
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<td>Avco 12m</td>
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<td>3,128,927</td>
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<td>Carborundum 12m</td>
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<td>Emerson Radio 12m</td>
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<td>Garrett 6m</td>
<td>1,144,606</td>
<td>1,382,260</td>
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<td>Gen. Instrument 9m</td>
<td>871,600</td>
<td>685,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. L. Maxson 3m</td>
<td>370,763</td>
<td>189,520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillips 12m set*</td>
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<tr>
<td>United-Carr 9m</td>
<td>1,529,463</td>
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<tr>
<td>Varian 12m</td>
<td>107,689</td>
<td>91,574</td>
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*Not including proceeds from sale of WPTZ to Westinghouse.

Securities—General Instrument registered with SEC covering 200,000 shares of common, par $1, at a fixed price related to market price. Proceeds will be added to general corporation funds and used for plant additions, research and possible acquisitions.

CBS placed privately with two insurance companies $7 million of 41 percent promissory notes due in 1973. Proceeds are to be used for
Under severe military conditions this is the VOLTAGE REFERENCE TUBE to use.

The NEW RELIABLE

RAYTHEON

CK5651WA

RAYTHEON VOLTAGE REGULATOR AND REFERENCE TUBES

give you this complete range to choose from — each and every one a great performer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>MAX. DIMENSIONS INCHES</th>
<th>MIN. STARTING VOLTAGE SUPPLY</th>
<th>OPERATING VOLTAGE (Approx.)</th>
<th>MIN. OPERATING CURRENT MA.</th>
<th>MAX. OPERATING CURRENT MA.</th>
<th>MAX. REGULATION VOLTS</th>
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<td>200</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 GREAT PERFORMANCE FEATURES

1. Low dark starting voltage — only 11.5 volts — no higher than for light starting.
2. Tightened Voltage Drop Range (83.5 to 85.5 volts at 2.5 mA).
3. Wider Ambient Temperature Range: -55°C to 150°C.
4. Reduced temperature coefficient: -5 mV/°C maximum, from 25°C to 153°C.
5. Reduced voltage jump*. Typical value: 5 mV.
6. Reduced drift (1 hour)**. Typical value: 50 mV.
7. Improved repeatability*. Typical value: 20 mV.
8. Improved stability over 500 hour period (30°C ambient). Typically less than 1 volt change.
9. Improved stability over 5000 hour period (30°C ambient). Typically less than 1 volt change.
10. Ability to meet every requirement for military reliable tubes, including shock and vibration.

The development of this tube was sponsored by the Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, U.S.A.

Notes: *Voltage jump — Maximum sudden jump in operating voltage when operating current is varied slowly over specified range.
**Drift — Maximum operating voltage change during the period of operation.
***Repeatability — Maximum shift in operating voltage between successive firings of the tube.

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Excellence in Electronics

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Receiving Tube Division — Home Office: 55 Chapel St., Newton 38, Mass.
For Application Information Call: Boston, Bigelow B-7500 • Chicago, National 2-2770 • New York, Whitehall 3-4900 • Los Angeles, Richmond 7-4321

RAYTHEON MAKES ALL THESE:
RELIABLE SUBMINIATURE AND MINIATURE TUBES • SEMICONDUCTOR DIODES AND TRANSISTORS • NUCLEONIC TUBES • MICROWAVE TUBES • RECEIVING AND PICTURE TUBES

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
general corporate purposes.

Robertshaw-Fulton Controls arranged an additional loan of $4 million for a total of $11 million of 4.10-percent sinking fund notes due in 1969. Proceeds are to be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

Alpha Instrument of Washington, D. C. filed with SEC covering 200 shares of $4 cumulative preferred stock, no par, to be offered at $50 per share.

Market Swells for Aircraft Fuel Gages

Over 90 percent of military planes made since 1948 use one or more electronic gages.

PRECISE capacitor-type electronic sensing units have replaced mechanical floats in practically all of the approximately 34,000 military aircraft made since January 1948, and in many of the civil transport and utility aircraft as well.

There is generally one gage per engine, selling at an average price of around $750. Allowing for spares, replacement needs and overproduction, and estimating an average of 1.5 gages installed per plane, dollar volume of this electronic gage business to date is of the order of $50 million.

**Companies**—The four firms most active in the field are Avien-Knick-erbocker Corp., Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Simmonds Aerocessories, Inc. and Liquidometer Corp. The design trend is toward smaller and lighter systems. A typical gage employs three subminiature tubes in a bridge amplifier that is combined with the indicator to give only one unit outside the fuel tanks.

**Gage Control**—Newest use for the electronic gages is in controlling center of gravity of new supersonic-speed planes. Fuel tanks are located fore and aft in the fuselage rather than in the thinned-down wings. The gages switch back and forth between tanks automatically so as to use up fuel without changing the balance of the plane.

---

TV Relays Continue to Expand

Network tv facilities grow as AT&T plans new links and augments channel capacity

**Program**—Interchange between interconnected stations along a circular route encompassing New York, Washington, St. Louis and Chicago may become possible late this summer. The completed system will include four television channels.

Construction of the last two links in the 2,400-mile network loop was completed last month. Each of these links have five relay towers. The links extend from New York to Albany and from Buffalo to Cleveland.

**Southwest**—Plans are also in the mill for a 1,000-mile television relay from northern Texas to California. First stage of the project, scheduled for late this summer, will be a 10-hop microwave system from Amarillo, Tex. to Albuquerque, N. M. Two westbound video channels will be available. A second section of the system will link Los Angeles and Baker, Calif. Its eastbound channel will furnish Las Vegas with network tv.

**Community TV**—Microwave relay recently joined with house-to-house cable to bring television to Casper, Wyo. from Denver, Colo. 240 miles distant. The signals are picked up in Laramie, Wyo. and beamed to Casper by AT&T microwave. Residents of Casper pay $150 when connected to the system and $7.50 a month thereafter.

**Interconnections**—Recent additions of television stations to the nation-wide relay system include WCSC-TV, Charleston, S. C., KOMU-TV, Columbia, Mo., and KWFT-TV and KFDX-TV, Wichita Falls, Tex. A 182-mile microwave relay link was built to provide Charlestown with network service from Atlanta.

Network programs now reach 268 tv stations in 167 cities.

---

Transistors, Cancer Spur Microscope Sales

Increasing interest in the fundamental structure of matter and expanded research in the field of cancer and virus diseases has made the electron microscope a more important tool in research.

The number of units in use has increased from 250 in 1950 to about 750. The present rate of sales is about 100 units a year, but as workers familiar with electron-microscope techniques move into other fields of research they are expected to expand its usefulness.

A drawback to more rapid expansion of the market is the problem of initial cost. With complete

(Continued on page 22)
A New Level in Engineering is Achieved in the Functional Design of Toroidal Decades

This unique development permitting precision toroids to be combined in decade steps of inductance will appeal to all engineers who are familiar with the disadvantages of the ordinary type of inductance decade box.

All the decade units in the plug-in decade series are higher Q toroids such as are employed in the Burnell attenuation filters. They are guaranteed to a tolerance of 1% of the marked inductance and have extremely good stability of inductance vs. voltage and temperature.

Other recent Burnell achievements in toroids and filter networks

Side Band Filters

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

The 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.

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 30% of the original volume.

Sub miniature toroids

Toroids for intermediate frequencies of 100KC to 1 megacycle. A wide variety of coils ranging in size from 1/8 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 transistorized missile and printed circuit field.

Literature for all the above available on request

Write for new and enlarged 16 page catalog 102A
See us at the I.R.E. show booth 678 Kingsbridge Armory, N.Y. City, March 22-23-24-25,
Exclusive Manufacturers of Communications Network Components

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
units ranging from about $8,000 to over $18,000, small hospitals and schools are not able to buy.

Transistors—In studies of the crystal structure of germanium, silicon and other transistor materials the electron microscope has become an important tool. Crystal configurations can be determined by use of accessory X-ray diffraction equipment. This field of research has also increased the interest in field-emission microscope techniques and new models of this type are being developed.

FACILITIES like these at NYU, for AEC contractors only, are available on rental basis so...

Computer Center Business Increases

Manufacturers, universities and government agencies have started computing services

Ownership of an electronic computer is not in the cards for many companies at present because the investment is too high, operating personnel are not easily available and many firms do not have enough work on hand to keep a computer steadily busy. Computer centers that can provide industry with a computer's services when it needs them have sprung up throughout the country and become an important market for computer manufacturers.

Centers—A partial list of centers offering digital computing service indicates the growth that has already taken place:


Markets—Universities have become important customers for computer manufacturers. With more than 1,000 such institutions in the U.S., potential computer sales in this field have barely been uncovered.

Despite the general feeling that the majority of firms will be slow to acquire computers and that computer centers will carry the load, the multimillion dollar firms in the country are moving into the field. Latest firm to indicate that it is apparently preparing to use electronic computers is General Foods. It has appointed a director of electronic applications who will devote full time to a study of the application of electronics to accounting and record-keeping.

Computer manufacturers feel that as prices come down, sales to smaller businesses will increase. A step in this direction was made recently when Consolidated Engineering announced an electronic digital computer, described as a general all-purpose tool for mathematical analysis, priced at $125,000.

Tape Records Bid For Share In Disk Market

Growing use of magnetic tape records on a national scale may affect record business

The phonograph record industry enjoyed one of its best years in 1953 with an estimated sales volume of $225 million. But competition is coming this year from the tape record field. The sale of magnetic tape records for the home market by companies with national distribution facilities is becoming an important factor.

Webster-Chicago has announced plans to sell a line of pre-recorded tapes ranging in price from $8 for a 30 minute tape to $12 for an hour recording. Classical, semiclassical and show tunes will be recorded.

Market—Upwards of a million homes have tape machines and the market is growing. But it is not the only important market for pre-recorded tapes. In 1953 almost 90 percent of the radio shows on the air were recorded in advance largely on tape. In fact, full operation of a radio station for 24 hours was accomplished through the use of tape recordings last year. Tape is now used by many disk companies for recording masters and is seen as being responsible for the large increase in the number of disk companies now in the field. There are more than 200 record firms.

Tape recording radio network has been a reality for some time. Nearly 100 educational broadcasting stations from coast to coast belong to the tape network of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. Upwards of 1,200 taped programs per week are made.

Future—As yet, none of the major disk companies have moved

(Continued on page 24)
For Optimum Reception

UNDER ANY CONDITIONS —
THE HAMMARLUND SUPER PRO-600
COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

Used by

MILITARY
GOVERNMENT
COMMERCIAL
AIRCRAFT
COMMERCIAL
MARINE
AMATEUR

If reception is at all possible, the Super Pro-600 will bring in the signal. This professional communications receiver has gained world-wide recognition as the finest performing receiver available anywhere, regardless of price.

The Super Pro is now available, with or without fixed frequency control, in the following models:

STANDARD MODEL — for 540 Kc to 54 Mc
COMpletely JANized MODEL — for 540 Kc to 54 Mc
DIVERSITY MODEL — for use in dual or triple diversity terminals — 540 Kc to 54 Mc
LONG-WAVE MODEL — 10 Kc to 540 Kc

With the optional fixed frequency controls available on all models, operation on any of six crystal controlled frequency channels within the range of the receiver is immediately available at the flip of a switch.

For specifications and construction details, write for Bulletin S55.

The HQ-140-X is a modern superheterodyne receiver made to Hammarlund quality standards that provides commercial and amateur radio operators and short-wave listeners with all the advantages of modern professional design and circuitry.

For specifications and construction details, write for Bulletin S552.

Visit our booth, No. 411, at the Radio Engineering Show in New York this month.

The Hammarlund Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Main Plant and Offices: 460 W. 34th St., N.Y. 1, N.Y.
Midwest Sales Office: 605 N. Michigan, Chicago 11, Ill. • Export Sales Office: 13 E. 40th St., N.Y.
Production Underway On Air Force UHF Set

PORTABLE uhf ground-to-air communications equipment weighing half that of presently used equipment but having greater range has been developed by the Air Force and is being produced by Air Associates, Teterboro, New Jersey.

It is worn as shown above. The antenna can be adjusted in length for various frequencies.

▶ Design—One feature of the set which results in a more compact unit is the elimination of accessory plug-in components, there are less parts to become misplaced and lost during combat. All parts are easily accessible for instant field repair. Four uhf channels are available.

Industry Shorts

▶ Australian radio telescope, said to be six times larger than the worlds biggest, with 1,500-ft long cross arms, is under construction.

▶ Lightweight black-and-white 17-inch tv set that weighs 55 pounds and retails for $139.95 was introduced by Crosley who claims it takes up a third less space and is a third lighter than most other 17-inch sets.

▶ Transistors are being used in motion-picture projectors made by Ampro Corp.

▶ Denied by FCC was manufacturers' petition for establishment of their own radio service in the Citizens Radio band; reason, total financial investment by present occupants may exceed $2 million.

▶ Beltone is one of six hearing aid manufacturers that do approximately 85 percent of the business in the field.

▶ First Investment Co. of Los Angeles, acting for an unidentified purchaser, is understood to have asked for tenders of up to 115,000 shares of Weston Electrical Instrument stock at $25 per share.

▶ Federal Telephone and Radio discontinued tv picture tube production to provide needed manufacturing area for increased output of power vacuum tubes.

MEETINGS


APRIL 5-10: International Convention of Soundtrack Recording, Paris, France.


APRIL 21-23, 1954: AIEE Conference On Feedback Control, Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.


APRIL 27-29: AIEE Electronic Components Conference, Washington, D. C.

MAY 3-6: Spring Technical Meeting sponsored by URSI and IRE, National Bureau of Standards Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MAY 3-14: The British Industrial Fair, Park Lane, and Birmingham, England.

MAY 4-6: The 1954 Electronic Components Symposium, Department of Interior auditorium, Washington, D. C.

MAY 5-7, 1954: Third International Aviation Trade Show, 21st Regiment Armony, New York, N. Y.

MAY 5-7: IRE Seventh Region Conference & Electronic Exhibit, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon.


MAY 17-20: 1954 Electronic Parts show, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.


JULY 16-18: High Vacuum Symposium, Committee On Vacuum Techniques, Berkeley Catheret Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.


SEPT. 16-18: Joint Electron Tube Engineering Council, General Conference, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.


OCT. 4-6: National Electronics Conference, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

OCT. 18-20: Radio Fall Meeting, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.
13 sq. in. BIGGER PICTURE
3 in. SHORTER CABINET

WITH NEW WESTINGHOUSE 90°, 21-INCH TUBE

The new Westinghouse 90° deflection picture tubes give you a 5 percent larger picture than any other 21-inch tube — 13 square inches more actual picture area than that of the largest 70° tubes.

What's more, the overall length of the tube has been cut at least three inches. Here's the way to reduce TV cabinet depth — or to eliminate the "hat" from the back of the set.

But still more, the new Westinghouse 90° tubes will actually produce a sharper picture than old 70° types. Electrostatic types are equipped with the new Westinghouse electrostatic focus gun which produces sharp, clearly defined pictures because of its smaller spot size. Magnetic focus tubes contain the simply constructed magnetic focus gun which gives crisp pictures in all areas.

New Westinghouse aluminized screens are available, too.

Investigate these Westinghouse 90° deflection 21-inch tubes today. They will make your black-and-white sets sell faster in the months ahead. Call your Westinghouse sales representatives for complete data and sample tubes or write, wire or phone Dept. A-2034 at the address below.

21-INCH WESTINGHOUSE
90° DEFLECTION TUBES
ARE AVAILABLE WITH:
• Electrostatic Focus
• Electromagnetic Focus
• Aluminized Screens
• Non-Aluminized Screens

YOU CAN BE SURE... IF IT'S
Westinghouse

RELIA TRON® TUBES

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, ELECTRONIC TUBE DIVISION, ELMIRA, N. Y.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
PHELPS DODGE UP-TO-DATE SIMPLIFIES YOUR MAGNET

First for Lasting Quality—from Mine to Market!
WAREHOUSE SERVICE * WIRE INVENTORY PROBLEM

* COMPLETE WAREHOUSE STOCKS strategically located on East Coast, West Coast and in Central Region.

* OVERNIGHT DELIVERY TO THE MAJOR MARKETS

"ONE-PHONE-CALL" SERVICE via nearest Phelps Dodge district office. See list below:

- Atlanta, Ga.
- Boston, Mass.
- Charlotte, N. C.
- Chicago, Ill.
- Cincinnati, Ohio
- Cleveland, Ohio
- Dallas, Texas
- Detroit, Mich.
- Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Houston, Texas
- Kansas City, Mo.
- Los Angeles, Calif.
- Milwaukee, Wis.
- New Orleans, La.
- New York, N. Y.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Portland, Ore.
- San Francisco, Calif.
- Seattle, Wash.
- St. Louis, Mo.
- Washington, D. C.

PHELPS DODGE COPPER PRODUCTS CORPORATION

INCA MANUFACTURING DIVISION
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
A NEW MILESTONE IN OSCILLOGRAPH HISTORY

The astonishing performance of this new oscillograph is based on the successful combination of 4 distinctive design-features: Heavy overall feedback (including d.c.), DC-heated electronically regulated filaments, "the starved" amplifier circuit, originated by Dr. W. K. Volkers, and gas-diode coupling in a new circuit.

See it at IRE, New York, Booth 340, Computer Avenue, or write to: Volkers & Schaffer Manufacturing Corp., Box 996, Schenectady, New York.

VOLKERS & SCHAFFER
ORIGINATORS, DESIGNERS AND PATENT HOLDERS OF THE HIGH-GAIN "STARVED DIRECT-COUPLED AMPLIFIER"

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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Whether your requirement is

ONE TOROID
or A MILLION...

C-A-C's advance design and production techniques maintain quality and delivery "on schedule".

In the past, CAC has been honored with large and small orders—in some cases, with orders as large as a million! The trust which is indicated by the placement of large orders is a result of CAC's continued improvement of design and production procedures.

Whether your requirement is small, medium or large, you can depend upon CAC for prompt, accurate service and high quality.

MOLDED TOROIDS STOCKED FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Our new molded toroids—as well as standard uncased units—are stocked in standard inductances, ready for immediate delivery to you.
You can depend upon C-A-C for high quality accuracy and immediate service.

C-A-C has a complete line of hermetically sealed cased toroids complying with MIL-T-27 and designed to use minimum chassis area. All standard types of inductors are available and may be supplied with taps and multiple windings.

C-A-C uncased coils are adjustable to your specifications. Vacuum wax impregnation, multiple windings and taps can be supplied to meet your requirements. Special winding techniques result in lowest possible distributed capacity.

Custom miniaturization of filters is achieved through use of miniaturized components and advanced designed techniques. MIL-T-27 construction.

Saturable reactors and magnetic amplifiers produced to your specifications. Toroidal construction used exclusively for maximum performance and dependability.
Automatic testing and recording permits accurate evaluation of greater numbers of resistors.

**ONLY IRC MAKES SO MANY JAN AND**

56 different IRC resistors is today's figure—
all equivalent to JAN or MIL specifications.
And all are standard units, available on excellent delivery cycle! If you manufacture end-equipment for the armed forces and must meet these specifications, or if you apply them as standards to your own requirements, depend on IRC for everything you need. For, manufacturing the widest line of resistors in the industry—127 different types in all—IRC is logically your best source of JAN and MIL type units.

SEE IRC'S NEWEST RESISTORS
553 & 555 COMPONENTS AVE.
Radio Engineering Show, Kingsbridge Armory, N.Y.C., March 22-25

JAN and MIL Specifications are basic guideposts for electronic advancement, whether used as engineering reference points or as procurement standards. IRC's dual emphasis on mass production and frequent, accurate performance testing assures you of the highest performance standards at the lowest possible cost.
JAN-R-29 specification
For all requirements of JAN-R-29 Specification, Amendment 4, IRC sealed precision Voltmeter Multipliers function efficiently even when exposed to the most severe humidity. Used with 1-milliampere DC instruments, they enable voltage measurements to be made up to 6000 volts. Send for Bulletin.

JAN-R-184 specification
Unusually stable and inexpensive, IRC BW Wire Wounds meet JAN-R-184 Specification, Amendment 5, at 1% and 1 watt. Resistance element is uniformly and tightly wound on insulated core. Molded housing provides full insulation. Widely used in meters, analyzers, high stability attenuators, low-power ignition circuits, etc. Send for Bulletin.

MIL-R-26B specification
For high power dissipation, IRC Power Wire Wounds meet every commercial requirement of MIL-R-26B Specification, Characteristic G. Tubular, flat, fixed, adjustable, inductive, non-inductive, lead, lug and ferrule types provide resistors for virtually any circuit. From 5 to 225 watts. Send for Bulletin.

MIL-R-11A specification
IRC Advanced BT Resistors meet and beat MIL-R-11A Specification, Amendment 2. Filament-type resistance element and other exclusive features afford extremely low operating temperature and superior power dissipation in a compact, light, fully insulated unit. Available at 1/4, 1/2 and 1 watt to MIL specification and 2 watts to commercial specification. Send for Bulletin.

NEW product
HERMETIC sealing terminal
Overcomes limitations of other types of hermetic sealing terminals.
Molded KEL-F* body—chemically inert to organic solvents, acids, oils, fumes.
Rugged construction—tough and resilient; withstands constant vibration.
Type HS-1 Feed-Thru Terminals, provide assured hermetic sealing for electrical and electronic components. Exclusive IRC molding Technique bonds Kel-F* to metal in a superior seal. Designed to the sealing requirements of MIL-T-27. Send coupon for full data

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In Canada: International Resistance Co., Ltd., Toronto, Licensee.
Send me data on □ MF Voltmeter Multipliers, □ BW Resistors, □ Power Wire Wounds, □ Advanced BT Resistors, □ HS-1 Terminals.

Name ____________________________
Title ____________________________
Company _________________________
Address __________________________
City __________________ Zone ______ State ______

*Trademark—M. W. KELLOGG CO.
there are **4 points to a triangle...**

**THE POINT OF APPLICATION**

Determines the type of loudspeaker best capable of providing optimum performance at lowest possible cost. There are over 50 different University models to choose from...each designed to serve most efficiently and economically in its intended application.

- Radial type projectors and paging speakers with 360° dispersion for maximum coverage at lowest cost and ease of installation.
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- Paging and "talk-back" speakers in numerous sizes, power and frequency characteristics and mounting arrangements.
- "Explosion-proof", blastproof, and even super-power types from 100 to 720 watts capacity.
- High fidelity, full-frequency response types for indoor and outdoor use.

University Loudspeakers are application-engineered to assure customer satisfaction, avoid waste of amplifier power and speaker capacity, and reduce initial equipment and installation costs. University helps you to sell more sound jobs...make more profit you can pocket. Why spend more for more than you need—CHECK UNIVERSITY FIRST!

**FREE**—new 1953 copy of the University Technilog • Complete up-to-date manual of sound theory, application and installation requirements • SEND for your copy today.

**UNIVERSITY LOUDSPEAKERS • INC.**

80 SOUTH RENSCH AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

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For skilled technicians performing one of dozens of tests on size 23 Synchros. As design agent for Army Ordnance, Ketay designed all Synchros of this size.

Skilled technicians performing one of dozens of tests on size 23 Synchros. As design agent for Army Ordnance, Ketay designed all Synchros of this size.

Skilled technicians performing one of dozens of tests on size 23 Synchros. As design agent for Army Ordnance, Ketay designed all Synchros of this size.

Jones and Tamson optical comparator... one of hundreds of different methods (many of them original developments) used to insure precision.

Jones and Tamson optical comparator... one of hundreds of different methods (many of them original developments) used to insure precision.

Jones and Tamson optical comparator... one of hundreds of different methods (many of them original developments) used to insure precision.

Environmental test chamber can simulate altitudes up to 90,000 feet; produce temperatures to minus 100°F and controlled humidity to 98%. This chamber performs all environmental tests in accordance with MIL-E-5272.

Environmental test chamber can simulate altitudes up to 90,000 feet; produce temperatures to minus 100°F and controlled humidity to 98%. This chamber performs all environmental tests in accordance with MIL-E-5272.

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EXPERIENCE + RESEARCH + PERFORMANCE = LEADERSHIP

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The final test of leadership is the ability to deliver. Ketay offers:

- Original research to meet highly specialized requirements and rigorous operating conditions;
- Application of this research to the economical manufacture of high quality products;
- Volume production to comply with stringent delivery schedules.

By providing a complete range of sizes and types... originality of design... facilities for volume production... Ketay has established this kind of leadership.

Ketay’s experience also includes: gyro components; automatic control devices for fire control and missile systems; computers and simulators; magnetic, resolver and synchro amplifiers; marine inter-communication equipment; ship’s course, salinity and other remote indicators; and automatic control systems.

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ORGA-SONIC ORGAN
by
BALDWIN
Equipped with Allen-Bradley Resistors
Fixed and Adjustable

The remarkable Baldwin spinet-type organ reproduces the plaintive wood winds, the resounding horns, and the singing strings as faithfully as the mightiest organ. Even though the Orga-sonic organ is compact in form and size, its mellow tones can swell to orchestral dimensions...a Baldwin achievement in electronic engineering.

Bradleyunits and Bradleyometers are used extensively in Orga-sonic circuits. Shown above are the Baldwin "sound generating panels" for producing tone frequencies. The Orga-sonic also has four "tone color boards" equipped with Bradleyometers. The high quality and stability of these Allen-Bradley fixed and adjustable resistors are vital to the consistent performance of the organ. Deviations in resistor characteristics would disturb the pitch...a condition not tolerated in fine musical instruments.

The Type J Bradleyometer has a solid-molded resistor element...not a paint or spray type of unit. Can be made to satisfy any resistance-rotation curve. Unaffected by temperature and humidity. A quality unit for critical applications.

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

ALLEN-BRADLEY
FIXED & ADJUSTABLE RADIO RESISTORS

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
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No cracks, please

You'll find no radial cracks in C.T.C. terminal boards, or "cracked" rivet shanks on terminals. And there's a good reason for this.

Our swaging machines use tools that we designed ourselves in order to prevent just such damage. Terminals are fastened securely — and carefully. You benefit from a board that has no "weak spots" — that can give you the service you have a right to expect. And, of course, you also benefit from all the other quality control details that enable us to offer our customers guaranteed components — custom or standard. Coatings are smoothly applied — no wrinkles, no heavy deposits. C.T.C. terminals are made from certified stock that is free from defects. And the terminals themselves are guaranteed, even to the thickness of the coatings.

This C.T.C. quality control is given to all C.T.C. products including insulated terminals, coil forms, coils, swagers, terminals and capacitors. For all specifications and prices, write to

Cambridge Thermionic Corporation,

Terminal Board Data. C.T.C. makes both standard boards and to your own specifications. Standard boards in cotton fabric phenolic, nylon phenolic or grade L-5 silicone impregnated ceramic. Custom made in cloth, paper phenolic, melamine, epoxy or silicone fibreglas laminate, imprinted as required and lacquered or varnished to specifications MIL-V-173 and JAN-T-152.

A wide variety of hardware is available at C.T.C. — all of it quality controlled and guaranteed for durability. This hardware includes terminal board brackets, standoff mounts, spacers, tube clamps, panel screws, thumb screws, dial locks, shaft locks, handles and handle ferrules.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
one compact instrument that measures...

Frequency from 10 cps to 200 mc
Time interval from 1 μsec to 100 days
Period from 0 cps to 10 kc

instantly automatically directly

the completely new, completely different...
...524B ELECTRONIC COUNTER
with plug-in units to fit your exact measuring need!

Direct, instantaneous, automatic readings
Easily used by non-technical personnel
Resolution 0.1 μsec; accuracy 1/1,000,000 ± 1 count
High sensitivity, impedance, extreme reliability
No calculation, interpolation or complex setup
Quality components; compact, military design
Automatic illuminated decimal point

Why pay for more instrumentation than you need? The revolutionary new all-purpose -hp- 524B Electronic Counter gives you exactly the frequency, time interval or period measuring coverage you want now. Later, you can add inexpensive -hp- Plug-In Units, and double or triple the usefulness of this outstanding instrument.

-hp- 524B Counter gives you more range, simplicity, usefulness, convenience and reliability, smaller size and lower cost than any comparable commercial instrumentation ever offered. With this one complete instrument, you can measure transmitter and crystal oscillator frequencies, electronic, electrical and mechanical time intervals, pulse lengths and repetition rates, frequency drift; make high accuracy ballistics time measurements or high resolution tachometry measurements. The instrument is also an ideal precision frequency standard, giving convenience and flexibility not provided in the usual primary standard. It is simple to operate and readily used by non-technical personnel.
Frequency from 10 cps to 10 mc is read over 5 selected periods—0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, and 10 seconds. Display time is variable at will, counts are automatically reset, and action is repetitive. When set for low frequency period measurement, the duration of 1 low frequency cycle is measured in microseconds. A 10 cycle sample is taken to determine this period. Periods may be displayed repetitively or "held" (as in frequency counting). Results are measured instantly and automatically, and presented in direct-reading form with automatic illuminated decimal point.

**DETAILS OF COUNTER PLUG-IN UNITS**

Addition of -hp- Plug-In Units will extend the Counter's frequency range to 200 mc, provide increased sensitivity and a high-impedance pickup probe, and make available uniquely flexible time interval circuits that may be started and stopped by any electrical impulse.

- **-hp- 525A FREQUENCY CONVERTER.** Extends Counter's 10 mc direct-reading range in decade steps to 100 mc. Maintains Counter accuracy throughout extended range. Provides additional amplification to increase video sensitivity to 0.1 volt through Counter's basic 10 cps to 10 mc range.

- **-hp- 525B FREQUENCY CONVERTER.** Similar to 525A Converter but extends Counter's range from 100 mc to 200 mc in 10 mc steps. Maintains same high accuracy throughout range, and provides high sensitivity for measurement of low level circuits.

- **-hp- 526A VIDEO AMPLIFIER.** Increases 10 cps to 10 mc sensitivity of Counter to 10 millivolts for frequency measurement at low level. Special probe assembly simplifies remote pickup at high impedance levels.

- **-hp- 526B TIME INTERVAL UNIT.** Measures interval 1.0 microseconds to 100 days with accuracy of 0.1 μsec ± 0.001%. Intervals are read direct in seconds, milliseconds or microseconds. Start and stop triggering is performed in either common or separate channels, and may be accomplished through the use of positive or negative going waves. Trigger voltage levels are continuously adjustable from —192 to +192 volts.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**BASIC 10 MC COUNTER WITHOUT PLUG-IN UNITS**

**FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT**
- **Range:** 10 cps to 10 mc.
- **Gate Time:** 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10 seconds or manual control.
- **Accuracy:** ± 1 count ± stability (see below).
- **Reads In:** kc with automatic decimal point.

**PERIOD MEASUREMENT**
- **Range:** 0 cps to 10 kc.
- **Gate Time:** 1 or 10 cycles of unknown.
- **Accuracy:** ± 0.3% (measurement one period).
- ± 0.03% (ten period average).
- **Standard Frequency Counted:** 10 cps; 1 or 100 kc; 10 mc; or externally applied frequency.
- **Reads In:** Seconds, milliseconds or microseconds with automatic decimal point.

**GENERAL**
- **Registration:** 99,999,999; 8 places. First 6 places on neon lamp decades; last 2 meters.
- **Stability:** 1/1,000,000 short-term; 2/1,000,000 per week. May be standardized against WWV; or used with external 100 kc primary standard for higher accuracy.
- **Display Time:** Variable 0.1 to 10 seconds in steps of gate time selected. Display can be held indefinitely.
- **Output Frequencies:** Secondary standard frequencies available at front panel: 10 cps, 1 kc rectangular; 100 kc positive pulse, 10 mc sine wave. (Stability as above.)

**Self-Check:** Panel control provides automatic count of internal standard 100 kc and 10 mc frequencies to insure accuracy of gate and proper operation of counters.
- **Input Voltage:** ± 1 v.R.M.S. minimum.
- **Input Impedance:** Approx. 1 megohm, 40 μfd shunt.
- **Connectors:** BNC type.
- **Power Supply:** 115 V ± 10%, 50-1,000 cps, approx. 500 watts, 60 cycle.
- **Cabinet Size:** 19" wide, 19 1/4" high, 17" deep. Supplied for rack mounting.
- **Weight:** 112 lbs. net, 125 lbs. packed.

**Accessories Furnished:** -hp- AC-16D cable assembly, 42" RG-58/U cable terminated one end and with UG-88/U BNC connector. -hp- 518-16H power cable. Price: $1,890.00 f.o.b. factory.

**-hp- 526A VIDEO AMPLIFIER** plugged into -hp- 524B Counter.
- **Range:** 10 cps to 10 mc.
- **Input Voltage:** 10 mV R.M.S. minimum.
- **Level Control:** Meter indicates signal level and correct adjustment.
- **Output Terminal:** BNC connector provides 10 times input voltage into 50 ohm or higher load. Allows oscilloscope monitoring of input signal without loading circuit.
- **Accessories Furnished:** -hp- AC-16D cable assembly—input impedance 15 μµfd and 10 megohms: remote signal pickup at 0.1 R.M.S. minimum. Cables and connectors.
- **Size:** Supplied in aluminum storage case, with carrying handle, case 12" wide, 9" high, 8" deep. (See photo.)
- **Weight:** 10 lbs. net, 19 lbs. packed.
- **Price:** $125.00 f.o.b. factory.

**-hp- 525A FREQUENCY CONVERTER** plugged into -hp- 524B Counter.
- **Range:** As amplifier: 10 cps to 10 mc. As converter: 10 mc to 100 mc.
- **Accuracy:** ± 1 cps ± stability (see General).
- **Registration:** 9 places: first place indicated on panel selector switch labeled 0, 10, 20, . . . 90; next 8 as indicated under General.
- **Input Voltage:** 0.1 v R.M.S. minimum; 10 cps to 10 mc; 10 mc R.M.S. minimum; 10 mc to 100 mc.
- **Input Impedance:** Approx. 1 megohm shunted by 40 μµfd, 10 cps to 10 mc; approx. 50 ohms, 10 mc to 100 mc.
- **Level Control:** Tuning eye aids frequency selection, indicates correct voltage level adjustment.
- **Size, Weight:** Same as 526A Amplifier.
- **Price:** $725.00 f.o.b. factory.

**-hp- 525B FREQUENCY CONVERTER** plugged into -hp- 524B Counter.
- **Range:** 100 mc to 200 mc.
- **Accuracy:** ± 1 cps ± stability (see General).
- **Registration:** 10 places: first two places indicated on panel selector switch labeled 100, 110, 120 . . . 190, next eight as indicated under General.
- **Input Voltage:** 0.25 R.M.S. minimum.
- **Input Impedance:** Approximately 50 ohms.
- **Level Control, Size, Weight:** Same as 525A above.
- **Price:** $725.00 f.o.b. factory.

**-hp- 526B TIME INTERVAL UNIT** plugged into -hp- 524B Counter.
- **Range:** 1 μsec to 10^6 seconds.
- **Accuracy:** ± 1%; standard frequency counted ± stability (see General).
- **Registration:** Same as indicated under General.
- **Input Voltage:** 1 v peak minimum, direct-coupled input.
- **Input Impedance:** Approx. 1 megohm, 40 μµfd shunt.
- **Start and Stop:** Independent or common channels.
- **Trigger Slope:** Positive or negative on start and/or stop channels.
- **Trigger Amplitude:** Continuously adjustable, both channels. ±192 to ±192.
- **Standard Frequency Counted:** 10 cps; 1 or 100 kc; 10 mc or externally applied frequency.
- **Reads In:** Seconds, milliseconds or microseconds with automatic decimal point.
- **Accessories Furnished:** -hp- AC-16D cable assembly, 42" RG-58/U cable terminated on one end and with UG-88/U BNC connector.
- **Size, Weight:** Same as 525A and 525B.
- **Price:** $150.00 f.o.b. factory.

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Now Available!
Complete Time Division Multiplex Data Systems

Standardized equipment is now available for complete systems for multichannel data transmission over a single radio link or recording on a single magnetic tape track, using time-division multiplexing and pulse width coding.

ASCOP systems engineers can now choose from a complete line of units for sampling, coding, transmitting, receiving, monitoring, separating, reducing, and recording to assemble systems to meet your data transmission or recording problems.

Pulse width data systems provide, through time division multiplexing, a large number of identical data channels of moderate frequency response. The handling of information in the form of time rather than amplitude allows accurate operation independent of the characteristics of the transmitting or recording medium. Utilization of zero and sensitivity reference channels affords continuous automatic system calibration and avoids the need for frequent manual adjustment.

A typical standard ASCOP PW system handles 26 separate data channels with 5 CPS response per channel with overall system accuracy, from original data source to final reduced output record, of better than 1%. Real time output of each channel is available as a meter reading and as continuous record from a direct-writing recorder.

Your inquiries are invited. Phone, wire or write to the nearest office, advising us of your requirements.

Applied Science Corp. of Princeton

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1641 S. LaCienega Boulevard, Los Angeles 35, Calif.
Crestview 1-8870

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Space is saved, assembly time reduced and errors eliminated when sturdy, compact Stupakoff Printed Circuits are used. In one tiny package—half the size of a book of matches—few or many accurately rated components—resistors and capacitors—are permanently assembled according to specifications. The only connections to be made are the external leads.

Stupakoff excels in the development and manufacture of Printed Circuits, and today is equipped with modern facilities for the mass-production of dependable units made to your specifications. Write for Bulletin 1151-A.
**STACKPOLE**

**Fixed RESISTORS**

... dependable, easy-to-solder molded composition types

Stackpole 1/2- , 1-, and 2-watt resistors not only meet exacting performance standards, but save assembly time thanks to their highly-tinned, easily-soldered leads.

**STACKPOLE**

**Variable RESISTORS**

with versatile switching

Single, ganged and concentric shaft dual types in smallest sizes consistent with real dependability offer long, and trouble-free performance for today’s requirements. Gold plated “ring spring” contactors assure low noise level. A complete array of unique midget line switches offers practically any desired switching arrangement, with types for both civilian and military use.

**New!**

Cost-saver bushingless controls

Similar to standard Stackpole LR-2 controls except that a plate with sturdy mounting lugs replaces the conventional threaded brass bushing for easier assembly.

**STACKPOLE**

**Composition CAPACITORS**

Cost-saving, low-value, fixed types

Originated by Stackpole, these tiny units not only represent the simplest, most inexpensive capacitor design yet produced—but likewise have characteristics that make them more desirable than larger, more costly capacitors for many uses. 47 standard types, 0.1 to 10.0 mmf. Write for Stackpole GA Capacitor Bulletin.

**STACKPOLE**

**Iron CORES**

... to match any electrical or mechanical specification

Pioneers in modern iron core development, Stackpole offers practically any desired style and with assured uniformity of both electrical and mechanical characteristics.

Write for Iron Core Bulletin.

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for real uniformity! Wherever ferromagnetic cores are used, Stackpole Ceramag Cores have set the quality standards. But proved superiority in essential characteristics is only part of the story. Even more important is the fact that Stackpole Ceramag core characteristics are maintained with remarkable uniformity regardless of size, shape, or production quantity. The sample matches your specification "on the nose"—and each production unit is exactly like the sample! Write for Ceramag Bulletin RC-9A including details on available grades and latest characteristic curves.

STACKPOLE
Molded COIL FORMS

Cut Assembly Costs!
You can reduce coil sizes and cut assembly costs with simplified point-to-point wiring and fewer soldered connections with these Stackpole molded coil forms. Types available with iron core sections. Axial or "hairpin" leads. Write for Catalog RC-9.

STACKPOLE
Slide SWITCHES

... the economy switches of 1001 uses!
Over 20 types of these inexpensive little Stackpole slide switches cover just about every mechanical and electrical switching requirement for radio and television equipment, small motors, appliances, electrical toys, instruments, etc. For complete details, write for Stackpole Switch Bulletin RC-9B.

Engineering Samples are proof of the pudding!
Engineering samples of standard Stackpole components are available to quantity users. Send details of your requirement for recommendation by Stackpole engineers.

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIVISION
STACKPOLE CARBON COMPANY, St. Marys, Pa.
5 More reasons why FAIRCHILD can meet

**TYPE 753** — Sine-cosine potentiometer — Full sine-cosine function without mechanical cams and linkages — can be ganged up to 6 cups. 20,000 ohms per quadrant; linearity, ±0.5% peak-to-peak; 3” diameter, 11/4” long from front of servo flange to rear of cup. Also available as straight sine function.

**TYPE 745** — 10-turn helical potentiometer — Meets rigid government requirements for humidity, salt spray, altitude, temperature, vibration, shock, sand, dust and fungus resistance. High electrical accuracy (linearity ±0.025%); resistance range 100 to 300,000 ohms. 2” diameter, 23/4” long from front of servo flange to end of case. Mechanical and electrical rotation, 3600° (±2° –0°).

**TYPE 771** — The FilmPot, metallic film potentiometer — Infinite resolution, high temperature operation (225°C). High wattage dissipation and exceedingly wide resistance range (100 to 200,000 ohms). Only 3/4” in diameter and 1/2” long. Resistance element is precious metal deposited on an inorganic base. Available with servo flange or threaded bushing mounting.

See the complete Fairchild line of pots at the IRE Show, Booth 648, Radio Road and Circuits Avenue.
POTENTIOMETERS

all your precision potentiometer needs

TYPE 754 — 2" linear potentiometer—Resistance range from 800 ohms to 100,000 ohms. High linearity (± 0.15% standard). Internal clamp rings permit ganging up to 8 cups on single shaft without increasing overall diameter. AIA standard 2" servo mount. Depth is 1" with .594" added for each cup section ganged. Gold-plated terminals are easier to solder and have better resistance to corrosion.

TYPE 741 — 1½" linear potentiometer—Internal clamp rings permit ganging up to 5 cups on a single shaft without increasing the over-all diameter. Resistance range 500 to 25,000 ohms; linearity ± 0.5% standard. Electrical angle 350°. Only 1½" in diameter and 1½" long; starting torque is 0.25 oz-in. The simplified slip ring construction and a one-piece paliney wiper give longer life and lower noise.

Available immediately in sample quantities. Look to Fairchild for assistance in solving all your precision potentiometer problems. Fairchild has, or can make, a potentiometer to fit any requirement. For information write: Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp., Potentiometer Division, 225 Park Avenue, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y., Dept. 140-45A.
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 #88

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

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

Timers that Control the Pulse Beat of Industry

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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
"INTERFERENCE FREE" means FILTERED by FILTRON


Our complete engineering and manufacturing organization is devoted exclusively to the research, design, and production of RF interference filters to make YOUR products noise-free.

The Filtron Company is a complete engineering and manufacturing organization that pioneered the development of special filter types: subminiatures, high attenuation, completely hermetically sealed, high altitude, high temperature and wide-band multi-section units. Today we are producing more filters than ever before.

Representative subminiature, high attenuation, hermetically sealed R.F. Interference Filters for space saving, simple installation and light weight applications.

A 3 circuit—Multiple Contact Filter, 400 VDC.
B 3 AMP, 125 VAC, 400 n RF Filter.
C 3 circuit—RF Filter, 2 AMP, 125 VAC, 400 n RF Filter.
D 1.5 AMP, 500 VDC, pi type Feed-thru Bulkhead Filter.
E 1 AMP, 500 VDC RF Filter.
F 3 AMP, 125 VAC, 400 n RF Filter.
G 12 circuit—Multiple Contact Filter, 400 VDC.
H .5 AMP, 125 VAC pi type RF Filter.

These RF Interference Filters are hermetically sealed, and meet the applicable military vibration, temperature and environmental specifications.

ENGINEERING FILTRON'S highly specialized filter engineers will discuss, test, and design RF filters to make your products "noise-free". They will meet with you at your plant, or in our own shielded laboratories.

TEST & DEVELOPMENT FILTRON'S test and development facilities are equipped with ALL interference-measuring and test equipment, in strict accordance with all Military Specifications.

MANUFACTURING FILTRON'S modern production facilities comprise the following departments: Capacitor Manufacturing Division * Coil Winding Division * Tool and Die Departments * Environmental Test Department * Metal Drawing, Fabricating and Stamping Departments.

WHEN YOU HAVE A RF FILTER PROBLEM, CONSULT FILTRON—THE MOST DEPENDABLE NAME IN RF INTERFERENCE FILTERS.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

An inquiry on your company letterhead will receive prompt attention.

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF RF INTERFERENCE FILTERS

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

www.americanradiohistory.com
Announcing HIGHER RATINGS for
Micro-miniature Tantalytic Capacitors

8-MICROFARAD, 4-VOLT UNIT NOW AVAILABLE
WITH -0% TO +100% CAPACITANCE TOLERANCE

New, higher ratings are now obtainable in General Electric's newly developed Micro-miniature Tantalytic capacitor line. Eight microfarads at four volts can now be obtained in the 1/16" case size, higher capacitance in the 5/32" case size. These capacitors have the greatest known capacitance per unit volume of any electrolytic capacitor commercially available. Their small size makes them particularly adaptable to 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 Tantalytics can operate over a -20 C to +50 C range—may be stored at -65 C. With some capacitance derating, they can operate well below -20 C. They also perform satisfactorily above +50 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 442-13R, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

Progress is our most important product

GENERAL ELECTRIC

We can now supply up to 20 volts, or, up to 8 microfarads in the 1/16" case size, higher capacitance in the 5/32" case size . . . and with -0% to +100% capacitance tolerance!

See these capacitors in our booth at the . . . NEW YORK IRE SHOW.

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.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
This 1MP3-1 Protected Mercury Switch is designed for use in narrow differential applications in temperatures ranging from -35° F. to 300° F.

Cut-a-way of 1MP3-1 switch showing glass enclosure imbedded in epoxy casting resin which provides excellent chemical resistance. Case is of metal for maximum protection.

The 3MP1-3 and the 5MP2-1 switches are sealed in metal tubes for protection in roughest locations. The embedment material is wax and they are for general applications in temperatures to 180° F. and where hydrocarbon solvents are not present.

The 4MP2-1 is protected by a molded phenolic enclosure and is also sealed in wax. It is equipped with solder lug terminals.

NOW...

Mercury Switches that can "take it" where the going is rough

Use of glass-enclosed mercury switches need no longer be limited to protected locations. Honeywell Mercury Switches are now available with fully protected enclosures.

These new enclosures not only protect the switch but provide seal and electrical insulation around the lead entrance. Mounting is also simplified as the unit can be rigidly screw-mounted to moving parts or pivoted on pins for tilt operation.

If your application provides tilt motion and requires low operating force, a Honeywell Mercury Switch may be the component you are looking for to reduce manufacturing costs and eliminate field service expense. Consult with your nearest MICRO SWITCH branch for experienced engineering advice on the exact type of switch which will best meet your requirements. There are 16 of these branch offices conveniently located to serve you.

MICRO SWITCH
A DIVISION OF MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS
AMPHENOL proudly presents the new QWIK microphone connectors! Designed by one of America's leading industrial designers in cooperation with the skilled engineers of AMPHENOL, here at last are microphone connectors with the beauty and the efficiency to complement every microphone, in any setting!

In both mechanical and aesthetic considerations the new QWIKs are unique. They have an ingenious release device which is both extremely easy to operate and very efficient. Disconnection for either male or female connectors is made by simply sliding a button forward with a slight pressure of the thumb. For insertion, the QWIK is gently clicked in.

The finish of the new QWIKs is an attractive corrosion-resistant satin nickel—the body is a sturdy zinc alloy. They incorporate the famous 1-501 blue dielectric material, the same used on all AMPHENOL AN connectors. Contacts are gold-plated over a silver finished high conductivity bronze.

QWIKs are available, either male or female, with three or four contacts. The possibilities of their applications are such that you will want to see and study them as soon as possible.

For full information:
write to the Sales Engineering Department,
American Phenolic Corporation
1830 South 54th Avenue, Chicago 50, Illinois
AMPHENOL makes over 11,000 separate cataloged components that are used and relied upon by the electronics industry the free world over. These components include the famous AN connectors, RF connectors, cables and many special types of sockets, plugs and connectors. Their applications vary, but the distinguishing feature of all AMPHENOL components is present in each: quality.

The quality that is the mark of AMPHENOL components is the product of both precision engineering and precision manufacturing. Neither of these would result in quality alone. But the teamwork of the two produces the finest components available—the electronics industry has learned to rely upon AMPHENOL quality.

Not only the components on this page but thousands more are listed in the new AMPHENOL Catalog B-3. From the B-3 you will be able to fill the majority of your component needs. Where more specialized information is desired, the B-3 also lists the special AMPHENOL catalogs, A, C and D, as well as other product literature.

AN Electrical and RF Connectors
Microphone Connectors
Radio and Industrial Tube Sockets
RF Cable
TV, FM and Communication Antennas
Cable Assemblies
Radar and Radio Components

Amphenol Mfg. Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 370, New York 3, N.Y.
Chicago 50, Illinois

Printed in U.S.A.
Polarad NTSC Color TV Equipment consists of fully integrated units that combine ease of operation with maximum flexibility.

COLOR BAR GENERATOR—PT-203 Provides color TV test signals, NTSC standards, for color TV equipment, networks and components. Supplies complete composite video signal in the form of seven fundamental color bars simultaneously with seven gradations of gamma bars. White dot pattern superimposed on both color and gamma bars. Color test pattern can be used for adjustment of both color transmitter and receiver circuitry. Internal switching permits 19 different test patterns.

COLOR SYNCHRONIZING GENERATOR—PT-201 Furnishes NTSC color TV subcarrier frequency component and contains divider network to yield 31.5 KC signal. Provides driving, blanking and synchronizing pulses, as well as vertical and horizontal dots for linearity checks. Used to drive color bar generators, or any other NTSC color TV generating equipment. Ulmost stability assured by driving all pulses from leading edge of crystal controlled oscillator. Unit may be locked to synchronize with 60 cps line. Also available as a separate unit, PT-202 Subcarrier Frequency Generator to modify any existing standard (B/W) synchronizing generator in accordance with NTSC color TV standards.

COLOR TV VIDEO MONITOR—M-200 Compact, rugged instrument consisting of two portable units. Uses 15 inch RCA tri-color Kinescope. Checks quality of NTSC color video signals in studio, on transmission or in factory. Excellent synchronizing stability. Displays highest definition transmitted pictures with exceptionally good color rendition. All controls on front panel. Instrument may be rack mounted or employed as field test equipment.

ALSO AVAILABLE An NTSC color TV Flying Spot Scanner, furnished as a completely packaged unit supplying a standard color video signal. For further information, contact your nearest Polarad representative or write directly to the factory.

Visit our Booth 277-279 at the IRE SHOW—MARCH 22-25

Polarad ELECTRONICS CORPORATION 100 METROPOLITAN AVENUE, BROOKLYN 11, NEW YORK

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
MORE evidence of the extra VALUE in TELECHRON timing motors...

CONTROLLED, SEALED-IN LUBRICATION LASTS THE LIFE OF THE MOTOR

Telechron motors play a major part in switching many of America's jobs to "automatic." They are unmatched in the field of electric timing with such features as lightweight rotors for instant starting... open-air design for cool running... and truly synchronous performance.

Too much oil interferes with a timing motor's accuracy. Too little causes excessive wear. The key factor in the instant starting and long life of a Telechron timing motor is its unique controlled system of lubrication.

Each Telechron motor carries a lifetime reservoir of oil sealed in its rotor unit. Capillary action carries the oil to bearings, where its flow is controlled to all moving parts.

This exclusive lubrication system is one reason why—rating for rating—a Telechron timing motor will outlast and outperform any other synchronous timing motor made.

Telechron timing motors come in a wide range of speeds and torque ratings, for any standard AC power source. Write for full details about our Application Engineering Service. Telechron Department, General Electric Co., 43 Homer Ave., Ashland, Mass.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
The smaller the capacitor the more you will appreciate C-D's built-in extras!

Cornell-Dubilier has proved that you don’t have to compromise with quality for size in a capacitor. You will find that regardless of how small a C-D capacitor may be, it still retains that extra margin of safety required in a high quality miniaturized unit. C-D’s built-in extras and their conservative ratings, mean more for your capacitor dollar ... and nowhere is consistent dependability more vital than in the field of miniaturized capacitors.

So bring your miniaturized capacitor needs to C-D first. The unit you are looking for may already have been designed by our engineers.

Engineering samples sent on request. For your special design and application problems, use our Technical Advisory Service.

Here at last is a connector which combines miniature size and self-locking action! To make electrical connections, simply press AMP Taper Pins into mating receptacles. The pins are almost as small as the wire itself, yet when securely inserted will maintain their connection even up to the point of wire failure. Salt spray and vibration tests show initial contact resistances of only 0.5 to 1.0 milliohms increasing to a maximum of 2.63 milliohms after 160 hours of cycling.

New applications are being found every day for these versatile connectors—over a billion pins are in the field in computers and associated business machines alone!

Uses include termination of printed circuits, speaker disconnects, UHF antennae filters and tuners, Germanium diodes and TV high voltage fuses etc. Extraordinary security under vibration makes them excellent for attaching wires to crowded multiple contact "AN" connectors in aircraft. Write for "TAPER TECHNIQUE" Folder.

*For relays, switches, multi-circuit components, and other applications where a flat tab is more adaptable, see AMP Taper Tab Receptacles.
AIRCRAFT-MARINE PRODUCTS, INC.
ELECTRONICS DIVISION
2100 Paxton Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Aircraft-Marine Products of Canada, Ltd.
1754 Avenue Rd., Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
37 REPEATER STATIONS: The corner of a typical repeater station. The Sola Constant Voltage Transformer, which supplies stabilized voltage (regulated ±1% with line variations as great as ±15%) to the equipment, is identified by the arrow. The automatic, continuous, maintenance-free operation of the Sola unit is important since many of the repeater stations are located in isolated sections and remotely controlled. The Sola stabilized voltage greatly contributes to the 20,000 hours or more life expectancy of the tubes used in the system, as well as aiding superior overall performance.

Constant voltage power supply reduces maintenance and aids performance on microwave radio relay system

The Texas Illinois Natural Gas Pipeline Company’s microwave radio relay system extends over 1,000 miles between Houston and Hungerford, Texas and Chicago, Illinois. This system utilizing Motorola equipment employs 37 repeater stations, many of them in remote, inaccessible locations.

Continuous, reliable operation of high quality is a basic requirement since the radio relay system is the nerve center of the entire pipeline operation. Sola Constant Voltage Transformers are installed at all 37 repeater stations and three terminal stations to assure a dependable source of stabilized voltage for the equipment.

Stabilized voltage contributes to superior performance of the electronic and electrical equipment by providing an operating voltage level constant to within ±1% with line voltage variations as great as ±15%. In addition, operation of the electron tubes from a constant voltage source extends heater and filament life, greatly reducing tube replacement.

The Sola Constant Voltage Transformer is a static magnetic regulator that has no tubes or moving parts. Its operation is completely automatic and continuous with response time of 1.5 cycles or less.

You can select from 42 stock units; or custom-designed stabilizers can be manufactured to your specifications in production quantities. A Sola sales engineer will be happy to give you the facts on your request.

Automatic, Maintenance-Free Voltage Stabilization

SOLA CONSTANT VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS

New technical information is periodically being released on the application and operation of Sola Constant Voltage Transformers. If you are not presently receiving these informative bulletins, write requesting your name be placed on our mailing list.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
PROVEN
IN HUNDREDS OF CRITICAL APPLICATIONS EVERY DAY

QUALITY
TO MEET UNLIMITED NEW APPLICATIONS

CLEVELITE*
LAMINATED PHENOLIC TUBING
Moisture Resistant
Mechanically Strong
High Dielectric Strength
Dimensional Stability
Low Loss Factor

USE CLEVELITE
to make a good product better . . .
and at lower costs!

SERVICE
Our Design and Production Departments are geared to customers' needs in every way. Deliveries are prompt!

Your copy of our Clevelite Brochure available on request . . . of value to every Engineering Dept.

She's a pistol-packin'

... AND A ROOTIN' TOOTIN' BOOSTER IN THE Wire-Wrap BRIGADE!

The electrical connections she used to wind-and-solder, she can make now in half the time with a Keller Wire-Wrap Gun. Stronger, too... stronger mechanically and stronger electrically without the use of solder.

Now there is no hot iron to handle, no sizzling flux, no solder drippings to splatter. And since wiring costs have dropped way down, her boss is a booster, too!

Solderless Wire-Wrap connections avoid failures caused by solder shorts, dropped clippings, and heat damage to delicate parts.

Wire-Wrap Division
mamma now!

KELLER Wire-Wrap TOOLS make SOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS IN HALF THE TIME

SEND FOR BULLETIN 11 for complete information about these new tools

Wire-Wrap Tools are now available from Keller — the original manufacturer

Power Tools Engineered to Industry

KELLER TOOL CO.
GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Thermistors Provide Vital Time Delay

Smoky starts, puff-back and flutter in oil burners were checked by using a Carboloy Thermistor in the burner's electrical control.

The Thermistor delays the opening of a solenoid valve until the combustion chamber is ready to receive properly aerated oil. A mechanical timer is eliminated, and the cost of the unit reduced.

Thermistors are the most thermally sensitive resistor material known. Their resistance—unlike metals—changes negatively with temperature increases. They are ideal for temperature compensation, temperature detection, warning devices and controls. For more information, write: Carboloy Department of General Electric Company, 11139 E. 8 Mile Road, Detroit 32, Michigan.

Control Torque

Basic functions of permanent magnets

1. Change electrical energy to mechanical motion
   - Eddy current braking
   - Motor action
   - Instrument action

2. Change mechanical motion to electrical energy
   - Generator action
   - Magneto action

3. Change mechanical energy to thermal energy
   - Control of torque

4. Mechanical holding
   - Snap action
   - Separation
   - Holding and lifting

Hevimet Containers Stop "Hot Atoms"

Containers made of Carboloy Hевимet are making the job of handling and transporting radioactive materials easier and safer.

Because Hевимet is almost 50% heavier than lead, and provides 40% more gamma ray protection, these containers are smaller, less bulky, yet safer than lead.

Hевимet is an ideal material for all radioactive shielding. It is readily machinable, dimensionally stable and of high tensile strength. For more information, write: Carboloy Department of General Electric Company, 11139 E. 8 Mile Road, Detroit 32, Michigan.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Step Controller employs snap switch based on mechanical holding function of Carboloy Alnico permanent magnets. Magnets reduced weight, improved design, and increased performance.

Rochester Liquid Level Gauge utilizes synchronous magnetic torque drive principle to operate pointer, keep gauge head pressure-tight. Magnets eliminate stuffing box and shaft—permit mounting gauge in any position without danger of leakage.

Permanent magnets in this large hysteresis brake control the torque of spools of heavy wire being woven into rope. Complete absence of friction during operation eliminates wear.

For more information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
with Permanent Magnets

In hysteresis brakes, permanent magnets convert mechanical energy to thermal energy. Other inherent properties make permanent magnets ideal for many electrical and mechanical applications.

Carboloy Alnico permanent magnets, in hysteresis brakes, provide smooth, frictionless torque control. Tension and torque are adjustable and constant.

The hysteresis brake is only one of the ways permanent magnets can control torque. And permanent magnets can be used to convert electrical energy to mechanical motion... or mechanical motion to electrical energy, or for mechanical holding.

Permanent magnets offer many production savings. They can eliminate parts, reduce costs, simplify design, save weight and improve performance. They retain their efficiency under varying conditions of temperature, shock, vibration. They resist the demagnetizing influence of stray magnetic fields... provide powerful, permanent energy sources. Available in all sizes and shapes, cast or sintered.

Perhaps Carboloy permanent magnets can improve your products or equipment. Specially trained engineers of the Carboloy Engineering Appraisal Service will work with you on permanent-magnet design and application. Send coupon, today, for free catalog or design manual.

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

Send me the following, without cost or obligation:

☐ Permanent Magnet Design Manual, PM-101
☐ Permanent Magnet Standard Stock Catalog, PM-100

Name

Position

Company

Address

City

Zone

State
Under pressure for

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE
I.R.E. SHOW
472 ELECTRONIC AVENUE

ODD SIZES and
SHAPES?

HUDSON
PRECISION DRAWN
CLOSURES
AND QUALITY METAL
STAMPINGS

DEPEND ON HUDSON FOR PRECISION FORMED
"SPECIALS" . . . ODD SHAPES AND SIZES AT MASS
PRODUCTION PRICES. Hudson standardized produc-
tion methods make it possible to solve even unusual
closure problems quickly, from stock. The Hudson
line includes hundreds of stock closures available
with a choice of optional features. All parts are
precision fabricated from selected metal stocks.
Cans, covers and quality metal stampings are avail-
able in brass, copper, aluminum and steel.

CONSULT THE HUDSON CATALOG OF STANDARD-
IZED PARTS! Contains complete specifications on
hundreds of different standard catalog items. All
are available for fast delivery. Call or write for
your copy, now!

HUDSON TOOL AND DIE COMPANY • INC
118-122 SO. FOURTEENTH STREET, NEWARK 7, NEW JERSEY
One typical DV Development

RADIO FREQUENCY SWITCHES
Successful high-speed rotary-scan radar antenna operation depends upon precision regulation of r-f power. This has been made possible by Dalmo Victor's development of the high-power rotary r-f switch shown. Characteristics include constant impedance at both input and output joints during rotation, capacity to transmit high power, less than 20-degree crossover angle, and complete sealing for pressurization.

Specialized radar, with antennas and other electronic instrumentation designed and produced by Dalmo Victor, makes the Navy's P2V-5 Neptune capable of locating and tracking down Snorkel submarines.

Dalmo Victor maintains the leading specialist group concentrating on design-through-production engineering of such complex lightweight electromechanical systems. This skilled organization stands ready to help you with your engineering and production problems.

SAN CARLOS CALIFORNIA
DOWN-TO-EARTH ELECTROMECHANICAL ENGINEERING

www.americanradiohistory.com
THE TYPE 20 INSTANTANEOUS READING

BROAD-BAND SWR INDICATOR

The ALL type 20 SWR Indicator System consists of two separate Scanning Oscillators covering the 400-900 mc and 900-1350 mc bands, a Reflectometer with a standard matched 50-ohm load, a Ratio Measuring Unit, interconnecting and power cables. Frequency and SWR over the entire band are displayed on an oscilloscope (not supplied).

* Instantly measures standing wave ratio over the 400-900 mc and 900-1350 mc bands.
* Eliminates tedious point-by-point data taking.
* Adjust antennas, transmission systems, filters, networks, receivers while under test.

Type 20 SWR Indicator System, Complete with Interconnecting Cables less oscilloscope

Low Frequency System .................................. $2,980
High Frequency System .................................. 2,980
Complete High and Low Frequency Systems ........... 4,200
F.O.B. Mineola. Prices for individual units may be obtained upon request.

WIDE RANGE POWER OSCILLATOR

Continuous control within ranges from 300 to 900 mc and 900 to 2,500 mc

Separate output coupling control
More than 10 W to 1200 mc
More than 2.5 W to 2,500 mc

The ALL type 124A Oscillator consists of a grid-separation coaxial oscillator employing a 2C39A disc seal triode, an audio oscillator and a modulation section.

Write for a detailed description of its versatility and operating ease.

$2,285.00 F.O.B. Mineola

Airborne Instruments Laboratory is known the world over for its skill in electronic research and engineering development. More than eighty per cent of its business activity has been in assisting industry and government in improving the scope of electronic application and solving problems for producers and users of electronics.

Perhaps we can be of service to your organization. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention and will be handled in confidence.

Write for complete literature on these items, or ALL custom design and manufacturing service on other precision instruments and components.
RECTANGULAR COORDINATE RECORDING SYSTEM

The AIL type 373A Rectangular Coordinate Recording System has the accuracy of a precision laboratory instrument, yet its rugged construction recommends it for field use. Fills a variety of recording needs where fast plotting and permanent records are required.

Radio and Radar Antenna radiation patterns
Acoustics: Reverberation-time studies, Directional characteristics of microphones and loud speakers, Frequency response curves
Atomic Research: Counting rates, Monitoring process control

Provides in rectangular coordinates a continuous inked plot of voltage, as a function of either angular position or time. Two-microvolt sensitivity.

Available to provide logarithmic or linear recording of input voltage.

Full scale (10 inches) pen deflection in one quarter second.
Paper speed up to 10 inches per second.
Write for information today.

$8,500.00 F.O.B. Mineola, N. Y.

MICROWAVE CRYSTAL TESTER
checks microwave crystals easily—accurately

Measures: Relative Noise Figure
Relative Sensitivity
Match of Crystal Pairs
Conversion Loss
Noise Temperature

Uses:
Field test set to determine receiver sensitivity, as determined by crystal quality
Laboratory test set to choose representative and extreme crystals from a group
Crystal inspection test set

Tests crystals without removing them from the receiver
Accepts both ceramic cartridge and coaxial types, normal or reversed polarities

AIL Type 390A-3
Accurate
Portable
Self-Contained
$97.00
F.O.B. Mineola

AIRBORNE INSTRUMENTS LABORATORY
INCORPORATED
160 OLD COUNTRY ROAD, MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y.
Macerating Ganderscope

Originally developed as a counter-weapon to the duplicating machine, Ucinite's Ganderscope cuts through the thickest administrative fog and reduces directives, memoranda and other official communications to their simplest form. The complete unit is available at enormous cost but its component parts can be bought in quantity at competitive prices.

With an experienced staff of design engineers, plus complete facilities for volume production, Ucinite is capable of supplying practically any need for precision-made switches, connectors, sockets, mountings and similar devices, assembled and wired to your specifications. Call your nearest Ucinite or United-Carr representative for full information.

The Ucinite Co.
Newtonville 60, Mass.
Division of United-Carr Fastene-Corp.

Specialists in
ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLIES,
RADIO AND AUTOMOTIVE
Ward Leonard supplies resistors as IBM puts newest “giant brain” into production

- One of the fastest electronic calculators ever built, IBM’s new eleven-unit 701 lops years from our preparedness program timetable.
  It calculates atomic radiation effects, makes aerodynamic computations relating to planes, guided missiles, jet and rocket engines, and is used for detailed analyses of various weapons.
  For example, one of the equations used in aircraft wing design requires 8,000,000 calculations which would take a man seven years to complete. Performing an average 14,000 mathematical computations per second, the 701 can solve the same equation in less than ten minutes.
  Equally important is IBM’s ability to produce these electronic data processing machines in quantity, using assembly line techniques. All the components for the 701 were given intensive tests before final selection. Among them are Ward Leonard Vitrohm wire wound resistors, shown at the right.
  If your product requires electrical controls of uniform accuracy, you too can find them in Ward Leonard’s complete line, described on the back of this page. Write Ward Leonard Electric Company, 100 South St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Ward Leonard Electric Company
Mount Vernon, New York

REL I A B L E WARD LEONARD POWER RESISTORS are used as bleeders in the diode protection voltage circuits of the 701. They are housed in the Electronic Analytic Control unit where the actual computing and control functions are performed.

WARD LEONARD COMPLETE ENGINEERING TEXT-BOOK, "HANDBOOK OF POWER RESISTORS," $2. PER COPY
1. AXIOHM* Used in electronic equipment requiring miniature power resistors. 2. FIXED VITROHM* Used for voltage dropping and current limiting. 3. ADJUSTOHM* Gives circuit adjustability for voltage dividing or regulating purposes. 4. NON-INDUCTIVE* For low inductance and distributed capacitance in high frequency circuits. 5. P.AQOHM* Used in compact, high frequency electronic equipment. 6. DISCOHM* A miniature resistor for low inductance values and distributed capacitance. 7. STRIPOHM* For compact aviation, communication and navigation equipment. 8. RIBFLEX Used in circuits where high voltage must be dissipated in small space. 9. FERRULE TERMINAL For rapid interchangeability of resistance values or resistor replacement. 10. SCREW EASE With an Edison screw base for mounting to provide rapid means of changing resistance. 11. BRACKET TERMINAL Has leads silver brazed to brackets for easy interchange or renewal of unit.

*These are stock resistor types

Ward Leonard Vitrohm resistors will best meet your every requirement

- The eleven resistor types shown above (seven of them stock resistors) represent the most complete line ever offered by any manufacturer.

  We carefully control every step in the manufacture, and run more than 19 separate inspection checks on every single resistor we produce to make sure it will perform as rated, even under the most adverse conditions.

  That's why you can depend on the performance of every Ward Leonard resistor you use.

  We also maintain a stock of component parts so that made-to-order resistors may be quickly assembled to meet your special requirements.

  For full information on Vitrohm resistors, write for our Catalog 15, to Ward Leonard Electric Company, 100 South Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WARD LEONARD IS THE ONLY MANUFACTURER that makes its own ceramic cores, Vitrohm enamel and terminals. Even our resistance wire is specially drawn to Ward Leonard's own rigid specifications.
IDEAS that started in a HEAT EXCHANGER

THE PROBLEM

New high-efficiency electronic units (lower unit in above panel) occupy as little as one-twentieth the space of older, air-cooled types (upper unit) — but they generate just as much heat. And since their hermetic sealing prevents direct cooling by air flow, temperatures would rise far beyond safe limits unless the heat were removed and dissipated elsewhere. At the same time, cooling equipment must be kept light and compact enough for aircraft use.

THE SOLUTION

Working with a leading manufacturer of electronic equipment, Clifford engineers designed the case of this aircraft electronic unit as a liquid heat exchanger. Heat is extracted by connecting with a second exchanger of the air-flow type, as shown. In jet-engined planes, however, heat is preferably dissipated by a liquid-to-liquid cooler — thereby reducing drag on the plane. Made entirely of aluminum, these Clifford heat exchange units combine thorough cooling with minimum size and weight.

You may have a cooling problem

Your own manufacture may or may not include aircraft applications. But now or later you may be looking for the best way of dissipating heat generated by high wattage elements in small spaces.

Then it will pay you to talk things over with Clifford engineers. These experts in a highly specialized field have developed successful liquid coolers for every type of aircraft — which includes some of the severest and most unusual working conditions any cooler is ever required to meet.

Clifford Feather Weights, for example, are the only all-brazed type of oil cooler. Their superior weight-strength ratio is the result of a patented brazing method and pre-testing in Clifford's wind tunnel laboratory — largest and most modern in its field.

Take advantage of Clifford's long record of finding the most efficient and economical answers to the toughest cooling problems. Write to 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.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
QUALITY CAN COST LESS

... And MALLORY Ceramic Resistors Prove It!

Wherever you need fixed resistors in television and other electronic circuits, you can get an ideal combination of quality and economy in MALLORY Ceramic Resistors. They're low in cost—and their axial lead construction cuts production expense by eliminating mounting brackets, permitting point-to-point wiring and saving under-chassis space.

These features assure top quality performance:

- **Accurate resistance up to rated wattage through the use of exclusive Mallory Yard-Ohm wire.**
- **Long life:** Fiberglass core contains no organic materials; high grade non-corrosive inorganic cement, injected under pressure to give high heat dissipation, holds resistance element securely. Resistors are built to take 100% overloads.
- **Moisture protection:** Resistor ends are sealed by special heat and moisture resistant compound.
- **Rugged construction:** Tinned leads are securely clinched to prevent opens, high resistance and pull-outs. Non-porous steatite tubes protect against mechanical and thermal shock.

For complete facts, write for the new catalog on fixed wire-wound resistors and carbon and wire-wound controls.

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Parts distributors in all major cities stock Mallory standard components for your convenience.

Serving Industry with These Products:
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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS

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WALDES TRUARC RETAINING RINGS

WALDES KOHINOOR, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY 1, NEW YORK

Waldes Truarc Rings Replace 2 End Plugs...Eliminate 3 Operations...Save $.066 Per Unit

OLD WAY Two inserted-plug type wrist pin locks hold wrist pin in place. 3 operations involved: costly machining, pressing in place, post-assembly machining. Costly maintenance problem—resulting from end plugs hammering loose.

Titan Chain Saws, Inc., Seattle, Washington, uses 2 Waldes Truarc Rings to replace old-style inserted-plug type wrist pin locks in their Titan chain saws. Use of Waldes Truarc Retaining Rings eliminates 2 press fit end plugs. Machining of plugs, pressing in place, finish machining—no longer required. Truarc way holds rejections to a minimum. Unit efficiency is greatly increased.

Redesign with Truarc Rings and you, too, will cut costs. Wherever you use machined shoulders, bolts, snap rings, cotter pins, there's a Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring designed to do a better job of holding parts together.

Waldes Truarc Rings are precision-engineered...quick and easy to assemble and disassemble. Always circular to give a never-failing grip. They can be used over and over again.

Find out what Waldes Truarc Retaining Rings can do for you. Send your blueprints to Waldes Truarc engineers for individual attention, without obligation.

USE OF 2 WALDES TRUARC RINGS

PERMITTED THESE SAVINGS PER UNIT:

OLD WAY
Cost of 2 end plugs
Cost of pressing in and machining

TRUARC WAY
Cost of grooving piston
Cost of 2 Truarc Rings

Saving per Unit

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

Visit the Truarc Exhibit at the I.R.E. Show, Booth 746, March 22-25

Waldes Kohinoor, Inc., 47-16 Austel Place, L. I. C. 1, N. Y.

Please send me the new Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring catalog.

E-036

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Company
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City Zone State

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www.americanradiohistory.com
Thyrite* resistance material offers new answer to many circuit problems

Here's a silicon-carbide ceramic material, dense and mechanically strong, having non-linear resistance in which I varies as \( E^2 \)—the current varies as a power of the applied voltage. General Electric Thyrite resistance characteristic is stable and substantially independent of polarity or frequency. Because of this notable electrical property, it has solved many important circuit problems in electronic applications. Available in disk-type, rod-type, or miniature resistors, Thyrite material can also be successfully molded to meet your special needs. Unaffected by pressure or vibration, it can operate in temperatures up to 150°C. Its special coating compound minimizes the effect of humidity. See Bulletin GEA-4138.


Drawn-oval capacitors reduce size, weight, and cost of your equipment

This full line of General Electric paper-dielectric capacitors features size and weight reductions up to 30 percent! They are also mechanically stronger than conventional types because of their drawn-steel containers with cover attached by double-rolled seam. You get space and cost savings plus improved reliability. Moreover, shipments arrive faster. Sturdy brackets offer versatility of mounting. Dual-rated (both a-c and d-c), these versatile capacitors are designed to replace styles CP 53 and CP 70, in ratings from 1 to 10 muf, 600 to 1500 volts d-c and 330 to 660 volts a-c. For more information check Bulletin GEA-5777.
ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

DIGEST

TIMELY HIGHLIGHTS ON G-E COMPONENTS

Withstands vibration

Now a form of the G-E hermetically sealed relay withstands vibration forces of 10g from 10 to 500 cycles per second. All forms offer extra protection against permanent breakdown due to voltage surges. Coil ratings go up to 10,000 ohms. Contact configurations available include 4-pole double-throw and 6-pole single-throw. See Bulletin GEA-5729.

Controls 20 circuits

Compact, lightweight and easy to mount, these G-E cam-operated selector switches help solve many intricate circuit-combination or sequencing problems ... control from one to 20 circuits, in any operating sequence within the limits of 12 positions ... operate at altitudes up to 50,000 feet, and in temperatures from 200 F to -70 F. Check Bulletin GEA-4493.

Quickly locates shorts

Minimize the hazards of short circuits quickly, easily with General Electric low-voltage coil testers. These portable units are designed to test coils before assembly in relays, radios, small transformers and instruments. They maintain accurate on-the-spot service for long use. Can also be used to detect open circuits. See Bulletin GEC-964.

G-E analog plotter helps solve complex field problems -- fast

Now you can simplify and speed up those complex field studies by using General Electric's analog field plotter. By means of electric current flow patterns set up in a sheet of thin conducting paper, over-all operation of plotting in two dimensional fields is greatly simplified. Problems in electrostatics, electromagnetics, and many other fields are rapidly solved with this sensitive, versatile plotting board and the complete package of components necessary for making field studies. It needs only low-voltage d-c supply, which eliminates shock hazard, and is not affected by line-voltage variations. Explanation and instructions are covered in a 50-page manual accompanying the plotter. For full details, see Bulletin GEC-851.

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- Capacitors
- Transformers
- Pulse-forming networks
- Relay lines
- Resistors
- Thyrite material
- Motor-generator sets
- Industries
- Resistors
- Voltage stabilizers

Development and Production Equipment

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- Rectifiers
- Timers
- Indicating lights
- Control switches
- Generators
- Selsyns
- Relays
- Amplidykes
- Amplistats
- Terminal boards
- Push buttons
- Photovoltaic cells
- Glass bushings

- 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 D 667-27, Schenectady 5, New York

Please send me the following bulletins:

✓ for reference only  X for planning an immediate project

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☐ GEA-4493 Selector Switches
☐ GEA-5729 Hermetically Sealed Relays
☐ GEA-5777 Drawn-oval Capacitors
☐ GEC-851 Analog Field Plotter
☐ GEC-964 Low Voltage Coil Tester

Name:

Company:

City__________________________State______________________

Advertisers 69

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Yes, this Veeder-Root Gasoline Pump Computer speaks the languages of 144 countries! A rugged, accurate mechanism of 800-plus parts, it's the modern protection given you by gasoline pump manufacturers, gasoline refiners and their service-station outlets ... to make sure you get full measure in your tank, and the right change in your pocket (or you can buy in "even money").

And what's more, it underscores the fact that "Veeder-Root Counts Everything on Earth" ... electrically, mechanically or manually ... with standard and special devices of every conceivable type. Do you have a counting problem, in any of your defense work or any of your regular production? If so, you can count on V-R to help you in every possible way.

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"The Name That Counts"
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Chicago 6, Ill. * New York 19, N. Y. * Greenville, S. C.
Montreal 2, Canada * Dundee, Scotland
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities

Counts Everything on Earth
These high quality, miniature transformers feature hermetic sealing for maximum protection from moisture penetration with subsequent electrolysis and corrosion of fine wires. While primarily intended for non-military equipment, these units are constructed in accordance with MIL-T-27 Specifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATALOG NO.</th>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>MAXIMUM IMPEDANCE PRIMARY OHMS</th>
<th>SECONDARY OHMS</th>
<th>MAXIMUM POWER LEVEL V.D.C.</th>
<th>V.S.</th>
<th>DC PER SECONDARY Ma.</th>
<th>UNBAL. Ma.</th>
<th>D.C. RESPONSE G.P.S.</th>
<th>CASE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMA 1</td>
<td>Line or microphone to single or push-pull grids</td>
<td>50/200, 500</td>
<td>60,000 C.T.</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>1:11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>±2.0 DB</td>
<td>30-20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 2</td>
<td>Dynamic microphone or speaker voice coil to single or P.P. grid</td>
<td>4/8</td>
<td>60,000 C.T.</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>1:86.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>±2.0 DB</td>
<td>30-20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 3</td>
<td>Line or microphone to single or push-pull grids, magnetically shielded</td>
<td>50/200, 500</td>
<td>60,000 C.T.</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>1:11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>±2.0 DB</td>
<td>30-20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 4</td>
<td>Single triode plate to single or push-pull grids</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>60,000 C.T.</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>1:2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>±2.0 DB</td>
<td>30-10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 5</td>
<td>Single triode plate to single or push-pull grids</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>60,000 C.T.</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>1:2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>±2.0 DB</td>
<td>200-10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 6</td>
<td>Single triode plate to multiple line</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>50/200/500</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>5.48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>±2.0 DB</td>
<td>30-20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 7</td>
<td>Single triode plate to multiple line</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>50/200/500</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>5.48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>±1.0 DB</td>
<td>200-10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 8</td>
<td>Push-pull triode plates to multiple line</td>
<td>30,000 C.T.</td>
<td>50/200/500</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>7.75</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>±2.0 DB</td>
<td>30-20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 9</td>
<td>Crystal microphone or pickup to multiple line</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>50/200/500</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>11:1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>±2.0 DB</td>
<td>30-20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 10</td>
<td>Mixing or matching</td>
<td>50/200</td>
<td>50/200/500</td>
<td>+8</td>
<td>1:1.50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>±2.0 DB</td>
<td>30-20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA 11</td>
<td>Parallel Feed Reactor</td>
<td>40 hy.</td>
<td>3 ma dc</td>
<td>3500 ohms D.C. resistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DM-12 CASE DIMENSIONS**

- FL: 1 1/2
- FD: 1 1/2
- Screws: 4-40
- W: 19/16
- Cut out: 7/8
- H: 1 15/32
- M: 7/32
- Wgt: 1.3 oz.

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FREED TRANSFORMER CO., INC.

1722 WEIRFIELD ST. (RIDGEWOOD) BROOKLYN 27, N.Y.

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POCKETSCOPE

The Pocket-Size Oscilloscope

Featuring small size, light weight and outstanding performance the HIGH, WIDE and TWIN POCKETSCOPES have become the "triple threat" of the oscilloscope field. Their incomparable versatility, reliability and accuracy have skyrocketed this team of truly portable instruments into unparalleled demand. Each oscilloscope features DC coupled amplifiers in both vertical and horizontal channels.

HIGH

The S-14-A HIGH GAIN POCKETSCOPE provides the optimum in oscilloscope flexibility for analysis of low-level electrical impulses. Extremely light weight (12 1/4 lbs.), compact in size (12 x 5 3/4 x 7 in.), dependable and accurate in performance. Vertical and horizontal channels: 10mv rms/in. with response within -2DB from DC to 200 KC and pulse rise of 1.8 µs... non-frequency discriminating attenuators and gain controls with internal calibration of trace amplitude... repetitive or trigger time base with linearization from 1/2 cycle to 50 KC with ± sync or trigger.

WIDE

The S-14-B WIDE BAND POCKETSCOPE is ideal for investigations of transient signals, DC signals, aperiodic pulses or recurrent waveforms. Vertical channel: 50 mv rms/in. within -2DB from DC to 700 KC... pulse rise time of 0.35 µs. Horizontal channel: 0.15v rms/in. within -2DBS from DC to 200 KC... pulse rise of 1.8 µs. Attenuators and gain controls are non-frequency discriminating... trace amplitude calibration... repetitive or triggered time base from 1/2 cycle to 50 KC... ± sync or trigger... trace expansion, filter graph screen and many other features... 14 lbs. 12 x 6 x 7 inches.

TWIN

The S-15-A POCKETSCOPE is a portable, twin tube, high sensitivity oscilloscope with two independent vertical as well as horizontal channels. It is indispensable for investigation of electronic circuits in industry, school and laboratory. Vertical channels 10 mv rms/in. with response within -2DB from DC to 200 KC and pulse rise time of 1.8 µs... horizontal channels 1v rms/in. within -2DB from DC to 150 KC... non-frequency discriminating controls... internal signal amplitude calibration... linear time base from 1/2 cycle to 50 KC, triggered or repetitive, for both horizontal channels.

S-11-A

The S-11-A INDUSTRIAL POCKETSCOPE is a small, compact (5x7x11 inches), and lightweight (8 3/4 lbs.) instrument for observing electrical circuit phenomena. The flexibility of the POCKETSCOPE permits its use for AC measurements as well as for DC. The vertical and horizontal amplifiers are capable of reproducing within -2DB from DC to 200 KC with a sensitivity of 0.1v rms/in... repetitive time base from 3 cycles to 50 KC continuously variable throughout its range... variations of input impedance, line voltage or controls do not "bounce" the signal—the scope stabilizes immediately.

RAYONIC CATHODE RAY TUBES BY WATERMAN

The basic properties of the cathode ray tube that concern the designer or the user are: deflection sensitivity, unit line brightness, line width, static voltage requirements and physical size. A comparison between cathode ray tubes manufactured by Waterman Products Company is shown in the table adjoining. These tubes are available in P1, P2, P7 and P11 phosphors. 3JP1, 3JP7, 3SP1 and 3XP1 are available as JAN tubes.

Visit our Booths (158 and 160) at the IRE Show March 22 to 25.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
The PULSESCEPES are cathode ray tube oscilloscopes that portray the attributes of the pulse: shape, amplitude, duration and time displacement. All PULSESCEPES have internally generated markers with the basic difference that in the SAR PULSESSCOPE the markers initiate the sweep while in the others the sweep starts the markers.

BROAD
The S-6-A BROAD BAND SCOPE is a PULSESSCOPE in performance, POCKETSCOPE in size. The instrument measures DC as well as AC signals. Unique DC calibration methods permit rapid measurements of either positive or negative, AC or DC signals. Vertical amplifier sensitivity of 0.2v rms/inch, and response to 5 mc within 3DB... pulse rise time of 0.1 µs... internal markers from 1 to 1000 µs... repetitive or trigger sweep from 5 cycles to 500 KC with 5X sweep expansion... sweep, marker and DC calibrating voltage available externally. Size 8 1/2 x 6 3/4 x 13 3/4 in. Weight 22 lbs. Operates from 50 to 400 cycles at 115 volts AC.

LAB
The S-5-A LAB PULSESSCOPE is a JANized (Gov't Model No. OS-26) portable, AC, wide band-pass, laboratory oscilloscope ideal for pulse as well as general purpose measurements. Internal delay of 0.55 µs permits observation of pulse leading edge. Includes precision amplitude calibration, 10X sweep expansion, internal trace intensity time markers, internal trigger generators and many other features. Video amplifier 0.1v p to p/inch... pulse rise time of .035 µs or response to 11 mc. 1.25 to 125,000 µs triggered or repetitive sweep... internally generated markers from 0.2 to 500 µs... trigger generator from 50 to 5000 pps. for internal and external triggering. Operates from 50 to 400 cycles at 115 volts AC.

SAR
The S-4-C SAR PULSESSCOPE is a JANized (Gov't Model No. OS-4) portable instrument (31.5 lbs.) for precision pulse measurements for radar, TV and all electronic measurements. Portrays all attributes of the pulse... internal crystal controlled markers of 10 and 50 µs available for self-calibration... in R operation a small segment of the A sweep is expandable for detailed observation with a direct-reading calibrated dial accurate to 0.1%. Video amplifier band-pass up to 11 mc... optional video delay 0.55 µs... pulse rise and fall time better than 0.07 µs... R pedestal (sweep) 2.4 to 24 µs... video sensitivity of 0.5v. p to p/inch. Easily convertible from as to yards. Operates from 50 to 400 cycles at 115 volts AC.

RAKSCOPE
Because the panel is only 7" high and fits any standard rack, the S-12-B RAKSCOPE admirably fills the need for a small oscilloscope of wide versatility. With all the features of the S-11-A POCETSCOPE, the RAKSCOPE is JANized (Gov't Model No. OS-11), and has many additional advantages; the sweep, from 5 cycles to 50 KC, is either repetitive or triggered, vertical and horizontal amplifiers are 50 mv rms/inch with band-pass from 0 to 200 KC... special phasing circuitry for frequency comparison.
HOW TO KICK OFF A ROCKET
in the right direction

Load! Aim! Launch! And off goes a rocket from shipboard . . . but not without precise devices that start the rocket in the right direction. Devices . . . such as Ford Instrument has manufactured for the Armed Forces 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 "tomorrows" today. Control problems of both Industry and the Military are Ford specialties.

You can see why a job with Ford Instrument offers young engineers a challenge. If you can 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.

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

Visit our booth 503-505 at the New York IRE Convention
The new Sanborn 150 Series offers greater operating efficiency and convenience, and encompasses a variety of uses which include the accurate recording of almost every phenomenon whose frequency spectrum lies in the range from 0 to 100 cycles per second.

A wide selection of plug-in preamplifiers, or “front end” units, such as (B) above, are completely interchangeable in any or all channels of the 150 Series amplifier section, where they simply plug into the driver amplifier and power supply, (A) above, which are already in place.

Available plug-in Preamplifiers include: AC-DC, CARRIER, SERVO-MONITOR, DC COUPLING, LOG-AUDIO, and LOW LEVEL. Blank plug-in assemblies are also available for users to make input circuits for special measurement problems.

And, there are the popular Sanborn advantages: a high torque movement (200,000 dynes per cm deflection), direct inkless recording in true rectangular coordinates, and provision for code and time markings.

A new catalog on Sanborn Oscillographic Recording Systems and their components will be sent gladly on request.
MOLDED JACKET IS
MOISTURE-RESISTANT
VAPOR-RESISTANT
AND INERT TO FILM!

SPRAGUE®

DEPENDABLE BORO-CARBON RESISTORS
...IN ½, 1, AND 2 WATT RATINGS

Now for the first time you can obtain a superior yet relatively low cost film-type resistor for military electronic gear—resistors that not only meet the severe performance requirements of Military Specification MIL-R-10509A, but are capable of full wattage dissipation at 70°C ambient!

Sprague Type 4E, 5E, and 6E Filmite B resistors are housed in a dense molded jacket which not only provides unexcelled physical protection for the film resistance element but serves as a barrier to moisture and vapor, the twin enemies of all film-type resistors.

Boro-carbon films are unusually sensitive to moisture. Protection against moisture in any form is a primary requirement for successful long term stability of resistance. The low-loss phenolic housings on molded Filmite resistors not only shed water but are vapor resistant and inert to the film material. There is minimum possibility of field failure through electrolytic action and penetration of moisture or vapor through the dense molded jacket.

Other features of molded Filmite B resistors are special low-contact-resistance, low noise end terminations held rigidly in place on special ceramic cores, extremely low temperature and voltage coefficients of resistance, and excellent load-life and high frequency characteristics.

For complete engineering data, write for Engineering Bulletin No. 130 to:

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>WATTAGE RATING</th>
<th>DIMENSIONS (INCHES)</th>
<th>RESISTANCE (OHMS)</th>
<th>VOLTAGE (Max.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4E</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>¾ x ¾</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 Meg. 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1½ x ¾</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2 Meg. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2½ x ¾</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10 Meg. 750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standard Resistance Tolerances: 1 2 and 5%

SPRAGUE
PIONEERS IN ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC DEVELOPMENT
NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS

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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Westinghouse — pioneer in power tube development and original inventor of the Ignitron — now presents the decade's most important advance in Ignitron design — the Westinghouse Thermostat Ignitron.

A thermostat mount on the standard stainless steel Ignitron now indicates the temperature of the inner vacuum envelope. Standard available thermostats may be attached to the mount to control water flow and provide complete protection for Ignitrons and welding equipment. Thermostats may be reused indefinitely.

Savings in cooling water of up to 90% or more can easily be achieved under conditions of light loading and low water temperature. With size D Ignitrons, for example, this can mean savings of 1,000,000 gallons per welder per year.

For complete details, specifications and samples of the new Westinghouse Thermostat Ignitron, see your Westinghouse Electronic Tube Sales representative. Or write: Dept.A1034 at the address below.
New ElectroniK recorder for high impedance circuits

A new model of the ElectroniK instrument now makes it possible to record data from high impedance sources without resorting to external pre-amplifiers. It can measure voltages originating in sources with impedances ranging from 0 to 50,000 ohms without appreciable change in sensitivity, damping or speed.

Because of its high input impedance, the instrument can be applied to voltage measurements with negligible loading effect on the source. It is also applicable to current measurements in conjunction with photocells, spectographs and similar devices.

The recorder is supplied with pen speed of 24, 12, 4 1/2 or 2 seconds, for spans down to 2 mv. The amplifier can be used separately in many high impedance servo systems.

Excellent stray rejection, meeting the most stringent specifications, is incorporated in the new circuit. Stray a-c voltages, equal to full scale span for the 2-second model and up to 10 times the span for the 24-second model, are rejected with no appreciable loss in instrument sensitivity.

Your nearby Honeywell sales engineer will be glad to discuss your applications... and he's as near as your phone.


REFERENCE DATA: Write for Instrumentation Data Sheet No. 10.0-14.
They all started equal... but ONLY ONE WON!

A spanking breeze across the bay... the echoing boom of the race steward's deck cannon... ropes and sails straining for advantage of position. Each boat, sleek and ship-shape, is out to win — but only one will come in first.

...most capacitors start even, too... but EL MENCO Capacitors always win first place in specification requirements because their superiority and dependability have been proven. They're factory-tested at more than double their working voltage... they're guaranteed stable under the most adverse conditions of application.

No matter what your requirements — from the mighty high-capacity CM-35 (5-10,000 mmf) to the midget low-capacity CM-15 (2-525 mmf) — EL MENCO gives you superior job-rated, job-tested performance. They're built to win!

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WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES AND CATALOG ON YOUR FIRM'S LETTERHEAD

MOLDED MICA CAPACITORS

El-Menco MICA TRIMMER

Foreign Electronic Manufacturers Get Information Direct from our Export Dept. at Willimantic, Conn.

THE ELECTRO MOTIVE MFG. CO., INC. WILLIMANTIC, CONNECTICUT

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
BORG The New Standard for Precision Multiturn Potentiometers . . . . Eliminates The Necessity for Special Designs!

New

BORG

MICROPOTS

See them at 536 Components Ave., IRE Convention

SERIES 901-903
TEN - TURN
POTENTIOMETERS

BUSHING MOUNT AT BOTH ENDS
Designed for the utmost versatility and adaptability, Borg Micropots eliminate the need for special design. New standard Borg Micropots are available in single or double-shaft models with exceptionally rigid servo-mount or bushing-mount at either or both ends. The housing floats on sturdy mounting flange.

WRITE TODAY FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

SERIES 931-935
THREE - TURN
POTENTIOMETERS

SERVO MOUNT AT BOTH ENDS
All potentiometers are available with double end support to assure efficient operation where subjected to excessive vibration. Precision ball bearings and precision rolled lead-screw provide higher accuracies and longer life. New scanning bar-contact reduces noise and lengthens life. Adjustable contact assembly provides higher accuracies at lower cost.

BORG EQUIPMENT DIVISION
THE GEORGE W. BORG CORPORATION
Janesville, Wisconsin

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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
the first
TRULY PRECISE
cathode-ray
oscillograph

- D-c wide-band oscillograph usable to 20 MC and beyond (3db down at 10 MC)
- Pulse response, 0.035 usec
- New, High-resolution, Tight-tolerance Du Mont Type 5AMP—Cathode-ray Tube for optimum pattern fidelity
- Precision, directly calibrated sweeps. Simple re-calibration against built-in standard
- New and unique Du Mont sweep “Notch” for calibrated sweep expansion and delay
- Precision amplitude calibration from built-in voltage standard
- Any two-inch portion of four inches of undistorted vertical deflection may be positioned on-screen
- Electronic regulation of all power sources including critical filaments for maximum stability

Du Mont

New in every detail!
NO COMPROMISE WITH PRECISION

The new Du Mont Type 323 enables—for the first time—the accuracy of observation and measurement required for present-day applications. From every aspect, the new Type 323 has been designed for PRECISION—precision over the entire range of general laboratory applications—from long-duration mechanical phenomena to high-speed pulses and single transients.

D-C. WIDE BAND AMPLIFIER
Frequency response of the vertical amplifier of the Type 323 extends from d-c to 20 MC and beyond (down 3 db at 10 MC), to assure faithful presentation of all signals encountered in general laboratory work, from very-low-frequency functions to rapid pulses. In addition, d-c amplification enables display of any signal together with its d-c component.

NEW HIGH-PRECISION CATHODE-RAY TUBE
The new Du Mont Type 5AMP—Cathode-ray tube—built to Du Mont's famous tight tolerances—is based upon the new "Mono-accelerator" principle which minimizes spot and field distortions that would otherwise limit accuracy of measurement regardless of the precision of the auxiliary calibrating circuitry. The Type 5AMP—, with its high resolution and superb linearity is the only cathode-ray tube capable of exploiting the precision inherent in the design of the Type 323.

NEW HIGH-LINEARITY SWEEPS
Sweeps of the Type 323 are developed by a new Du Mont circuit at high amplitude level, eliminating need for sweep amplification, and hence removing a major source of sweep non-linearity. Sweeps, thoroughly consistent with the versatility of the vertical amplifier, are continuously variable from 1 second to 0.1 usec per inch and are linear over this entire range.

NEW PRECISE DIRECT SWEEP CALIBRATION
Direct calibration of sweeps is accomplished by means of a clearly legible front-panel dial. Recalibration of the entire range of sweeps is readily accomplished by means of a built-in standard and a single adjustment of one control. Overall accuracy of sweep calibration—including the sweep generator and cathode-ray tube—is better than 5%.

NEW DU MONT SWEEP "NOTCH"
Calibrated sweep expansion and delay is accomplished by the unique new Du Mont "Notch" which speeds by a predetermined factor a 2-inch portion of the 4-inch sweep. The notch is movable along the trace so that any portion may be expanded and observed, while its time relationship to the total signal is preserved.

ACCURATE AMPLITUDE CALIBRATION
At the touch of a switch, an accurate voltage standard is applied to the screen of the Type 323 enabling calibration of the scale directly in volts. Eleven ranges are available, extending from 0.2 to 400 volts full-scale. The excellent stability of the vertical amplifier eliminates the need for frequent recalibration.

ELECTRONIC VOLTAGE REGULATION
Electronic regulation of all power sources, including critical filaments, assures excellent stability and precision of calibration over extended periods of time. Variations of powerline voltage within the specified ±10% have no adverse effect on the performance of the instrument.

In every way—beginning with the new Type 5AMP—Mono-accelerator Cathode-ray tube—through all of the electronic circuitry—down to the finest detail of mechanical design—the emphasis has been on PRECISION. Every feature of the Type 323 has been engineered toward this goal.

No single sheet can possibly do justice to the many unique design features of this important new instrument. For complete technical information, write for Bulletin 3A to the address below.

TECHNICAL SALES DEPARTMENT
ALLEN B. DU MONT LABORATORIES INC.
760 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY.

© 1954
For Critical Applications
Triplett 630-A Has No Counterpart

Accuracy to 1½%  
Readability with a Mirror-Scale  
Adaptability with 1/2% resistors  
Try This Volt-Ohm-Mil-Ammeter at your distributor's

TRIPLETT ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO., BLUFFTON—OHIO

ELECTRONICS—March, 1954
For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

www.americanradiohistory.com
New Instruments and Components to Aid in Design and Reduce Costs

by

TECHNITROL

Unique Variable Pulser is Valuable Laboratory Aid

The Technitrol Variable Pulser is a reliable, versatile instrument which converts the output of a laboratory oscillator into a series of pulses.

One use has been as a low pulse rate device to study the response of components and networks to isolated pulses. Another use has been as a variable pulse rate source to study P.R.F. sensitivity. Still another use has been as a constant high frequency source for a temporary clock pulse generator.

Characteristics

- Wide range of frequencies from 2 cps. to over 2.0 mcs.
- Pulse characteristics optimized with rise and fall times approximately 0.04 µs. and 0.06 µs. respectively.
- Duration of pulse variable from 0.2 µs. to 5.0 µs. in steps of 0.1 µs.
- Accurate, stable pulse duration controlled by electric delay lines.
- Amplitude continuously variable without distortion from 0 to 45 volts.
- Trigger pulse precedes output pulse to synchronize oscilloscopes, etc.

Very Compact Delay Lines Designed to Fit Your Need

A Technitrol Delay Line—with not more than ¼" diameter and 6¼" length, or in a package—will be designed for your particular circuit application. A variety of mountings offers you a wide choice.

- Delay: 0.01 to 1.6 µs.
- Characteristic Impedance: 400 to 2500 ohms.
- Wide Frequency Response: 0.5 µs. at 1200 ohms.
  3 db down at 5 mcs
  6 db down at 8 mcs
  10 db down at 10 mcs
- Linear Phase: to 9 mcs and beyond

The continuously wound Technitrol Delay Lines provide minimum pulse distortion and are extremely stable with temperature variations. A covering protects the winding from abrasion and mechanical damage.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS!

HERE'S A SURE CURE FOR YOUR

Deep Drawn Instrument Case Problems!

Kaupp can supply your instrument cases to exact specification quickly and economically. Special shapes and odd sizes are a specialty at Kaupp and, in most cases, can be turned out on reasonably short notice. Kaupp has the experience and the metal working facilities for precision forming of intricate shapes to close tolerances. Gauges .002 to ¾ stock in stainless steel, Inconel, aluminum, cold rolled steel, brass and other alloys. Check with Kaupp on your metal parts needs, now!

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

The new 16 page Kaupp Bro-
chure with complete information on metal forming and sub-assembly facilities. Call or write for your copy, today!

Be sure to visit our display at the I.R.E. SHOW
BOOTH 720 AIRBORNE AVE.

PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT METAL FORMING FOR ELECTRONICS,
NUCLEONICS, AVIATION, MARINE AND GENERAL INDUSTRY

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Nope—not a single transformer here that does what we want.

The salesman from this firm said they had the most complete line in the business... But not one of their stock transformers fills the bill!

Well, ordinary stock transformers are definitely out. Wish I knew a firm to trust to design and build to those tricky specs of ours.

Say boss, why beat your brains out? Call ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMER CO!. Those boys spend all their time solving special transformer problems. They've got a full crew of engineers who'll go to town for you.

Operator, get me ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMER CO., quick! This is an emergency!

Well, what do you know...the bird was right! All I did was tell an ETC engineer my story over the phone and he's promised to have a complete prototype over here for approval in a few days. That's service!

"You bet! ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMER CO. is an organization of transformer engineering specialists. They understand your problem. Designing and manufacturing one unit or production quantities to fit your scheduled needs has been their business since 1938."

ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMER COMPANY
Transformers, Reactors and Filters Engineered to your Needs

209 WEST 25th STREET • NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
Telephone: WAtkins 4-0880

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Man's progress has always depended upon the accuracy of scientific measurement.

Waveline, industry leader in production of precision microwave instruments and accessories...parallels the needs of progress...increases numbers of more exact measuring devices.

Improvements in engineering, laboratory and production facilities make possible even greater development, scheduling and delivery service for all clients.

In the field, Waveline's staff of trained engineers are ready to give immediate and personal attention to all technical problems.

Write today for Technical Data on microwave instruments

BE SURE TO SEE US AT BOOTH 314 IRE SHOW.
steps for ±.0001 pinions at RDM

1. Centerless Ground Stock
2. Swiss Automatic Blank Turnings (.0002" T.I.R.)
3. Precision Teeth Cutting To .0002" P.D.
4. Latest Deburring Techniques
5. Heat Treating To Prescribed Rockwell Hardness
6. Burnishing To .0002" — Finishing To .0001"
7. Leaf Polishing To Extreme Specification
8. Individually Packaged In Protective Capsules

RDM'S SWISS AUTOMATICS IN OPERATION

These and other production lines of high precision machinery, combined with skilled engineering and production staffs, make RDM a one-stop service for difficult components of extreme precision.

Other RDM specialties include fine pitch gear cutting, thread milling and thread rolling, knurling, heat treating, broaching, drilling and tapping, polishing, grinding, milling, plating.

A brochure is yours for the asking—Write

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT MANUFACTURE, INC.
431 E. COLLOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA 44, PENNSYLVANIA

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
The Right Match
for miniature equipment requiring a dependable miniature chopper...

AIRPAX C747
"MIDGET"
400 CYCLE CHOPPER

- weighs only 1.2 ounces
- meets military environmental standards
- performance equal or better than larger units
- fits standard 7 pin miniature socket and shield
- thoroughly proven in field and laboratory

Statistics prove that Airpax leads the nation in quantity and quality of choppers. Model C747 is available in quantity for immediate delivery from separate facilities at either of our two plants. Performance, rating and life are equal and better than that of our larger models. The MIDGET has 6.3 volt, 400 cycle drive, phase angle of 65°, SPDT contacts of about 135° dwell time. Contact our Sales Department for complete specification details, our Engineering Department for quick assistance with your application.

AIRPAX PRODUCTS COMPANY, MIDDLE RIVER, BALTIMORE 20, MD.
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.
G-E REFERENCE CAVITIES HAVE ONLY 0.4 mc FREQUENCY DRIFT!

Accuracy is 2½ times that of others!

YOU CAN BUILD MORE RELIABLE RADAR EQUIPMENT, WITH G-E LOW-DRIFT CAVITIES!

G-E DESIGN SERVICE helps you manufacture better, more dependable radar, by providing a series of 5-kw reference cavities with new and tighter temperature drift specifications. Beacon-transponder signals, when General Electric cavities are used in reception, may be seen and read clearly whether airborne equipment is operating in heat or cold. You can offer your customers true pinpoint frequency regulation at all flying temperatures.

LIGHTWEIGHT! G-E cavities weigh only 8 ounces. They are small and compact, with slotted corners that permit 4-bolt mounting for secure alignment and support. Their design makes them suitable for pressured waveguide systems. Vibration (up to 10 g's) and ambient air-pressure changes (15 p.s.i.a. up to 45 p.s.i.a., or down to 5" mercury) affect frequency only \( \pm 0.1 \) and \( \pm 0.15 \) mc respectively.

GET THE FACTS! Bulletin ETD-885, just off the press, gives other reasons why G-E reference cavities are the newest, most accurate you can obtain. Write for it today! Tube Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.

**COMPARE** the max \( \pm \) frequency drift of G-E and other cavities (from \(-40 \) C to \(+100 \) C).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G-E Reference Cavities</th>
<th>0 mc</th>
<th>.2 mc</th>
<th>.4 mc</th>
<th>.6 mc</th>
<th>.8 mc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Others ..................</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW**
- GL-6301 9270 mc
- GL-1Q26-A 9280 mc
- GL-6452 9350 mc

**COMMENTS**: Compare the max \( \pm \) frequency drift of G-E and other cavities (from \(-40 \) C to \(+100 \) C).
WHY YOU WILL FIND IT PROFITABLE to STANDARDIZE on BUSS FUSES

A fuse is a small but significant component part — for a faulty fuse that fails to protect — or a fuse that blows needlessly may reflect, in your customer's mind, on your product or service.

Dependable electrical protection is not an accident with BUSS fuses.

The makers of BUSS fuses maintain rigid quality control by testing every fuse in a sensitive electronic device that rejects any fuse not properly calibrated, properly constructed and right in all physical dimensions.

That is why you can be sure that a BUSS fuse will always operate as intended under all service conditions.

"Trouble-free" BUSS fuses can help protect your goodwill, reputation and profits.

Then be profit wise, change your buying and stock records today — to standardize on genuine BUSS fuses.

Let BUSS save you engineering time.

When selecting or designing a fuse or fuse mounting let BUSS, with the world's largest fuse research laboratory and its staff of engineers, be of service. At least be sure to get the latest BUSS fuse information before final design is crystallized. It's quite possible that the fuse to meet your exact requirements is already available in local wholesaler's stocks.

Makers of a complete line of fuses for home, farm, commercial, electronic and industrial use.
SAVE $300 PER MILE!
on each Micro Wave installation

with MICRO POWER

And it's easy to figure too—because "Micro-Power" replaces several units of costly, more complicated equipment. Electric plant—rectifier—battery banks and motor-generator ... CAN ALL BE ELIMINATED—by the installation of a single "Micro-Power" Unit. Study the following information ... and see how you can save up to $300 per mile on your next Micro-Wave installation.

MICRO-POWER...

ELIMINATES A STAND-BY ELECTRIC PLANT —
"Micro-Power" performs the functions of a stand-by electric plant during power interruption and power droop. "Micro-Power" is designed for use with equipment that cannot tolerate any interruption of electric power ........................................ $800 to $1,000

ELIMINATES BATTERIES
"Micro-Power" can eliminate the need for costly battery banks, for "Micro-Power" assures constant power to essential equipment at all times. ......... $2,000 to $6,000

ELIMINATES RECTIFIERS
"Micro-Power" is a motor and/or engine driven electric generator interposed between the source of electric power and essential equipment. "Micro-Power" makes current and voltage conversions. ...... $500 to $1,000

ELIMINATES MOTOR-GENERATOR SETS
"Micro-Power" is a motor generator set with an internal combustion engine stand-by. In operation "Micro-Power" will serve as a voltage regulator ........................................ $900 to $1,000

$4,200 to $9,000 PER INSTALLATION

The above figures are typical of dozens of complete Micro-Wave installation costs as submitted to United States Motors Corporation for comparison purposes. In many studied cases "Micro-Power" can effect savings in excess of $7,500 per installation. ($300 per mile.)

If you are planning a Micro-Wave installation, now or in the future ... write U. S. Motors Corporation for complete details on "Micro-Power" "Micro-Power" reduces original cost. "Micro-Power" provides continuous, UN-INTERRUPTED SERVICE.

U. S. MOTORS CORPORATION
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

www.americanradiohistory.com
Why it pays to make Rome your source of special electronic cables

When you have an electronic wiring problem it pays to go to a specialist, such as Rome Cable. Wires and cables made by Rome, first, are designed by engineers with training and experience in electronic applications. Further, Rome Cable has the manufacturing knowledge and facilities to produce unusual constructions...with quality controlled step by step. By standardizing on Rome wires and cables you assure dependable performance for your product and add obvious quality...with a component engineered to your requirement.

Rome manufactures a wide range of hook-up wires, intercommunication cables, coaxial cables, electronic computer cables, R. F. transmission line, television camera cables as well as other special constructions.

COMMERCIAL TYPE HOOK-UP WIRES

Rome offers commercial type hook-up wires with three standard insulations.

Rome Hi-temp—a rubber insulation with exceptionally high resistance to heat and moisture. Underwriters' approved for 75° C.

Rome Synthinol—a polyvinyl chloride thermoplastic compound, highly resistant to acids, oils, alkalies, moisture and flame. Underwriters' approved for 80° C.

Rome Synthinol 901—offers all the advantages of Synthinol plus higher resistance to heat deformation, shrinkage and cracking, also improved solderability. Underwriters' approved for 105° C.

ROMER CABLE CORPORATION, Dept. EL-3, Rome, N. Y.

Please send me information on Electronic Wiring

Name...........................................................
Company................................................................
Address................................................................
City..............................................Zone........State............

MILITARY HOOK-UP WIRES

Rome manufactures military type SRIR, SRHV and WL, complying with Joint Army-Navy Specification JAN-C-76, as well as shipboard types SRI and SRIB conforming to Specification MIL-C-915 A (SHIPS). Insulated with Rome Synthinol, these wires are made in a complete range of specification sizes.

It Costs Less to Buy the Best

www.americanradiohistory.com
EIMAC announces the 2C 39B

- Ruggedness of ceramic
- High conductivity of copper

TYPICAL OPERATION
(RF Oscillator 2500mc)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D-C Plate Voltage</th>
<th>900v</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-C Grid Voltage</td>
<td>-22v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-C Plate</td>
<td>90ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-C Grid Current</td>
<td>27ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful Power Output</td>
<td>15w</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Eimac 2C 39B, unilaterally interchangeable with the 2C 39A, is a new tube type with advancements that provide longer life, more useful power output, efficiency and stability, and greater immunity to thermal and physical shock. Rugged, low loss ceramic replaces glass throughout the Eimac 2C 39B and highly conductive, heat dissipating copper is utilized in the anode, anode shell and grid shell. Use of ceramic and copper, an exclusive Eimac feature, allows higher operating temperatures and minimizes RF losses. Electrode terminals are formed in the stem by copper metalizing the ceramic stem surface. All external contact surfaces are silver-plated. New heater, cathode and grid structures, plus a non-flash active getter, add to long life and stability. These features, born out of Eimac experience over the past few years in research and production of glass and ceramic 2C 39As, make the Eimac 2C 39B an incomparable planar-type 100 watt triode for UHF operation through 2500mc.

- Eimac, one of the world's largest designers and manufacturers of electron-power tubes, presents its 20th Anniversary display at the March IRE show—booths 549-551

EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC.
SAN BRUNO • CALIFORNIA
ONE IN A SERIES discussing the importance of selecting the proper permanent magnet to use in your product

How the Right* Permanent Magnet Material Can Benefit Your Product

Of the many permanent magnet materials available—a few of which are shown above—only one will permit your product to function best at the lowest possible cost.

Which one is it? To help you answer that question properly is part of our job. As specialists in permanent magnets, we have helped to provide manufacturers with the answers for over 35,000 applications. The case of the telephone equipment manufacturer is typical. Perhaps we can assist you, too.

There is no charge . . . or obligation . . . for this service. Just write us, today, giving the details of your particular design problem. Or, ask for our Engineering Design Manual No. 4-A3. We’ll be glad to provide both.

A Typical Case

. . . is that of a prominent telephone equipment manufacturer who changed from a chrome steel magnet to the use of Alnico III in his polarized relay. The results:

- 70% Savings in initial cost
- Flux increase of 27%—improved performance
- Simplified design
- Reduced weight
- Saving in space
- Less maintenance

* The one which will permit your product to function best at the lowest possible cost.

THE INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY • Valparaiso, Indiana

World’s Largest Manufacturer of Permanent Magnets

INDIANA PERMANENT MAGNETS

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers. March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
NEW MAGNETRONS

MICROWAVE X-band magnetrons include the new miniature 6444 (ESM-48) low voltage one watt CW tube and for pulse operation the popular, low priced 2J42 and 2J42A. Also, the 4J52 with all glass replaced by ceramic, allows for a very high temperature bake out, insuring gas free operation. The new long life, high emission Philips dispenser-type cathode is incorporated in the 4J52, 6444 and the greatly improved 8.6 millimeter 5789 magnetron.

SEND FOR DATA
Write for detailed specifications and descriptive literature on our Magnetrons, TR and ATR tubes, Silicon Diodes and Waveguide Components. We offer engineering assistance and cooperation on your microwave problems.

MICROWAVE ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED
22 Cummington Street, Boston 15, Mass.
Telephone COpley 7-4441

TYPICAL RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TUBE TYPE</th>
<th>FREQUENCY Mc</th>
<th>NOMINAL PEAK OUTPUT</th>
<th>PEAK ANODE VOLTAGE KV</th>
<th>AV. ANODE CURRENT MA</th>
<th>INITIAL HEATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5789*</td>
<td>34512-35208</td>
<td>40 KW</td>
<td>10.0-13.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.0 2.0-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2J42</td>
<td>9345-9405**</td>
<td>8 KW</td>
<td>5.3-5.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>6.3 0.43-0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6027</td>
<td>9345-9405**</td>
<td>20 KW</td>
<td>6.4-7.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.3 0.43-0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4J52*</td>
<td>9345-5405</td>
<td>80 KW</td>
<td>14.0-16.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>12.6 1.8-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6444</td>
<td>9800-10000</td>
<td>1 W.CW</td>
<td>0.45-0.50</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>6.0 0.4-0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Philips dispenser-type cathode.
** Available on special request from 9000-9600 mc.
FOR DEPENDABLE MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

... come to NEW LONDON!

**UHF TV SWEEP GENERATOR MODEL 130**

The Model 130 features continuous frequency coverage in one band; at least one volt output into 75 ohms; wide sweep; blanked signal on return sweep provides a reference baseline.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

- Freq. Range: 450-900 mc
- Sweep: 60 cycle, sine wave
- Output: (1.) 0.1-1.0 volts
- Sweep Width: 0-40 mc min.
- (2.) 0.01-0.1 volts approx.

**FM SIGNAL GENERATOR MODEL 100C**

Designed to give precision performance over a single tuning range. Has negligible leakage and very low spurious outputs. No auxiliary frequency changer unit required.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

- Tuning Range: 27-230 mc
- Freq. Deviation: (1.) 0-50 kc; (2.) 0-150 kc
- Output: 0.02-100,000 microvolts
- Int. Mod.: 400 and 1000 cycles

**VHF-UHF NOISE SOURCE MODEL 175**

Ideal for measuring receiver noise in television tuners, receivers and other applications between 10 and 900 mc. Designed for operation with 300 ohm receivers with less than 0.5 db error. Noise figure 0-19 db

**MICROWAVE GENERATOR MODEL 155**

Designed to operate between 2700-3400 mc. Can be pulse modulated and is suitable for testing receivers and transmitters.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

- Power Output: Attenu. calib. to read peak power output in db below 1 mw in 50 ohm load.
- RF Power Input: Measure average power up to 200 mw.
- Leakage: Less than -95 dbm.


NEW LONDON INSTRUMENT COMPANY

P. O. BOX 189E, NEW LONDON, CONN.

For more information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 – ELECTRONICS
Armature—precision balanced on needle-point bearings for friction-free movement; affords maximum resistance to shock and vibration.

High permeability, low residual nickel-iron parts afford high sensitivity.

Coil develops greatest magneto-motive force in smallest space.

Highest quality insulation used in both relay structure and enclosure.

Two types of compression headers: standard 7-pin plug-in or solder lug.

**Technical Specifications:**

**ACTUATION:** DC only, current or voltage.

**CONTACT ARRANGEMENT:** 1 Form C (SPDT).

**CONTACTS:** 3½" dia. pure silver rated 2 amperes 28 volts DC or 115 Volt 60 cycle AC non-inductive load.

**OPERATING POWER:** 25 milliwatts to 1.5 watts.

**COIL RESISTANCES:** 100 to 16,000 ohms.

**VIBRATION AND SHOCK:** (Operating) 10G to 500 cps, 10G minimum shock (with 40 MW minimum power).

**BREAKDOWN TEST:** 500 volts RMS, 60 cycles, between insulated parts and to ground.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS:** Hermetically sealed in deep drawn brass case permits operation in any climatic or atmospheric conditions.

**OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE:** Standard construction to meet MIL-R-57578 Class A (−55 to +85°C). Special construction to meet Class B or Class C (up to 200°C).

**TERMINATION:** Miniature 7-pin plug-in or solder lug. Glass compression type headers.

**DIMENSIONS:** 3/4" x 1 1/8" above chassis.

**VOLUME:** .73 cu. in.

**WEIGHT:** 1 1/6 oz.

Potter & Brumfield leads again with a relay that meets the insistent demand for further miniaturization yet embodies the sensitivity, ruggedness and longevity required in modern equipment! Its movement is so balanced as to be virtually unaffected by shock or vibration (in any position), and its high permeability magnetic structure affords sensitivity and contact pressure heretofore unobtainable in a relay of this size. Wear-free pivot bearings assure long life; simplified construction permits low manufacturing cost.

The PW is VERSATILE and will find hundreds of applications in commercial and government equipment—aircraft, computers, TV equipment, protective and indicating circuits being just a few. The PW now is in production.

Samples and quotations provided on request; specify winding, adjustment, termination and mounting. Write Potter & Brumfield, Princeton, Indiana. Sales offices in principal U.S. and Canadian cities.

See other side for more P&B Relays
Potter & Brumfield

Standard Relays

offer you many advantages

The extensive line of Potter & Brumfield Standard Relays will meet the circuit requirements of a wide variety of applications. Wherever a P & B standard or slightly modified version can be used to solve your problem you gain these important advantages.

1. Proven Design—P & B Standard Relays are the result of more than 20 years experience in relay design and have been completely proven under all kinds of operating conditions. You are assured of long, trouble-free, dependable performance.

2. Lower Cost—These relays are already tooled. They are manufactured in production quantities. You gain substantial advantages in costs.

3. Fast Delivery—Orders for standard relays can be filled from stock or with a minimum delay.

4. Sold through Distributors—Popular types available through P & B franchised Electronic Parts Distributors located in all principal cities.

A FEW OF THE MORE THAN 110 P&B STANDARD RELAY STRUCTURES

POWER RELAYS Two series—heavy and medium duty. For across the line power circuits, high current or high voltage switching. From SPST to 3PDT.

PLATE CIRCUIT RELAYS Actuate on a few milliwatts. Easy to adjust. Small—rugged—low in cost. From SPST to DPDT.

GENERAL PURPOSE RELAYS For applications where space and weight are important. Withstand high shock and vibration. From SPST to 3PDT.

IMPULSE RELAYS Automatic trip prevents backlatch or overtravel. Precise switching regardless of operating speed. DPDT or 4PDT.

MULTIPLE CONTACT RELAYS Longer coil gives power to operate additional contacts and maintain 15 grams pressure. From SPST to 4PDT.

TELEPHONE RELAYS Four series meet practically all telephone type relay requirements. Short armature movement, long armature travel. Many contact combinations.

MULTIPLE LEAF RELAYS For temperature, indicating or protective circuits. Heavy, tin-coated phosphor bronze contact springs. From SPST to 4PDT.

MOTOR STARTING RELAYS Voltage controlled to insure throwout of starting winding when motor reaches rated speed. Fast acting double break.

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- High Accuracy
- Direct Readings

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TYPE 706-A PHASE STANDARD

- High Precision
- Excellent Stability
- Simplicity of Operation

... generates two voltage signals whose phase difference is known to ±0.1°. Multiple frequency Lissajous pattern is used to indicate angles established. Phase shift is achieved by means of a precise, stable, and continuously variable electronic phase shifter. Operation is at single pre-determined frequency specified by customer.

TYPE 511-A POWER AMPLIFIER

- Phase Shift Compensation
- Negligible Distortion
- High Voltage Output Level

... a general purpose laboratory power amplifier featuring low distortion, low noise and excellent phase characteristics throughout the frequency range from 50 cps. to 50 kc. A choice of four outputs available to match various loads (5, 25, 200 or 1200 ohms). At rated frequencies and gain settings the overall phase shift is small. A special feature is the phase compensation circuit which permits the overall phase shift to be maintained at a constant value with varying gain. Harmonic distortion and intermodulation distortion are low. Output voltage up to 120 volts into a 1200 ohm load. Operates into loads varying from pure resistance to pure reactance.

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- Negligible Distortion

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**New RF Step Attenuator**

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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.

Several standard models available. Attention given to special requirements.

**Specifications**

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  Ten (eleven contact positions)

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  Up to 120 dB maximum depending on frequency range.

- **Output Impedance**
  50 or 75 ohms nominal

- **Input Impedance**
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  50 or 75 ohms optional

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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
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NOW IN MASS PRODUCTION

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The CBS-Colortron is now a 15-inch, round tube. But, as soon as tooling is completed, it will be made in larger sizes. Watch for the new CBS-Colortrons. You'll see plenty of them soon. And you'll be sold on sight by their logical simplicity ... their superior performance ... their many advantages.

CBS-Colortron OFFERS MANY ADVANTAGES

Cross-section (face plate, aperture mask, funnel, tri-color electron gun) shows simplicity of CBS-Colortron and its adaptability to low-cost, mass production.

Spherical screen and aperture mask of CBS-Colortron simplify convergence and focus. Electron beams remain in focus over entire surface of screen.

Light-weight (6 oz.), rugged, simple aperture mask of CBS-Colortron minimizes problems of exhaust, handling, and assembly.

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ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
Vibration testing made easier

with the help of MB equipment like this

Do you have to vibration-test your product to meet military specifications? Want to apply shake-testing to improve product design or to control quality? If so, do what many leading companies have done — enlist the help of MB.

First, you get the right equipment. MB offers a complete line of vibration exciters from 10 pounds force all the way to the largest developed today — 10,000 pounds! All are quality built to stand up and do the job right to specifications. Electromagnetic in operation, they're easily and quickly adjusted for force and frequency. And, second, you get the benefit of MB's wide experience in applying this relatively new and valuable technique for product improvement.

Among the well known companies working with MB products, Bendix Aviation Corporation's Eclipse-Pioneer division is outstandingly equipped with several MB Vibration Exciters. The photograph shows one — MB Model C-25, rated at 2500 pounds of force — vibrating an electronic component to insure dependability under severest conditions. Such testing can uncover, in minutes, trouble that might take months to develop.

VIBRATION PICKUP ANOTHER USEFUL TESTING TOOL

When you want to detect vibration and determine its nature, you'll want an MB Vibration Pickup. While the pickup detects even slightest vibratory motion, it was built for grueling service as well. Model 122 withstands temperatures up to 500°F.

Control panels for all MB shakers, as in the photo above, can be furnished with MB Vibration Meter for use with pickup. This meter gives direct velocity, acceleration and amplitudes of the picked-up vibration.

Bulletins you’ll welcome


THE MB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
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The mark of quality for more than a quarter of a century
For the past 12 months the vast, fast-growing radio-electronic industry has been preparing for 4 great days — March 22-25. This is when the IRE National Convention and Radio Engineering Show — the biggest and best ever — will take place in New York City. Be sure to join the other radio-electronic men — nearly 40,000 are expected — who will come, see and appraise the show at which all that is new will be unveiled.

A practical summary of radio-electronic progress will be unfolded at 54 technical sessions during the four-day period. 243 scientific and engineering papers, grouped by related interests, will be presented during these sessions, more than half of which are organized by IRE professional groups. Actually, you will be attending 21 conventions fused into one. New York's finest meeting facilities are provided — the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel plus 3 huge halls in Kingsbridge Armory. Transportation between the two locations is quick, easy — by subway and bus service.

At the show you will find over 600 firms "spotlighting the new" in their high-interest product exhibits. These will extend over a mile and a half along avenues appropriately named for radio elements: "Instruments," "Components," "Airborne," "Radar," "Transistor," "Audio," "Microwave," etc. These exhibits, an education and revelation in themselves, fill the four-acre space of the great Kingsbridge Armory... and can be viewed throughout any one or all of the four days.

Admission is by registration only, and serves for the four-day period. For IRE members the cost is only $1.00. For non-members it is a low $3.00, covering sessions and exhibits. Social events have been carefully planned. These are priced separately.

March 22-25, 1954
is the date! New York is the city where the radio-electronic event of the year will take place. Come! See! Enjoy!

"Spotlight the New" at the RADIO ENGINEERING SHOW EXHIBITOR
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March 22-25, 1954 - Kingsbridge Armory, New York City

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- Only transistors stable within error of measurement are accepted.
- Samples of each lot subjected to JAN 193 humidity and temperature cycling.

RESULT?

- Of thousands of RR\(_{\text{on}}\) transistors in use in the field for about a year, over 99% are giving continuing service.

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High Frequency Response — flat to 20,000 cps . . . natural frequency up to 45,000 cps.

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1954 NEW! advances in communication continue to be foremost in

NEW! TWINPLEX COMMUNICATION UNITS

This Twinplex communication system makes possible a 2-channel radio circuit whereby 2 non-synchronous or synchronous telegraph transmissions modulate a single radio carrier wave by causing the carrier to assume one of four specific frequencies with 400 cps separations.

The transmitting equipment consists of the Twinplex Combiner Type 177 Model 1 and an RF Frequency Shift Keyer such as the Northern Radio Type 105 Model 4. The Combiner converts the four possible conditions of two telegraph signals (M1-M2, M1-S2, S1-M2, S1-S2) respectively into one of four voltages related in a 0-1-2-3 manner. The Combiner output voltage modulates the FS Keyer.

The receiving equipment consists of the Twinplex Converter Type 178 Model 1 and a single or diversity receiver such as the Northern Radio Type 110 Dual Diversity Receiving System. The Converter demodulates and separates the four audio tones from the radio receiver(s) into two channels each carrying the originally transmitted intelligence. The Twinplex Converter replaces the standard FS Converter for this purpose.

The two telegraph channels provide the same operational flexibility as that of two separate single channel FS systems. One can, for example, simultaneously use channel #1 on 60 wpm teletype and channel #2 on high-speed Morse or Time Division Multiplex. It further permits the reception of channel #1 signals on all standard FS converters (tunable to 400 cps shift) without need for a Twinplex Converter; this is valuable for "Forked Circuit Operation" where the intelligence of channel #1 is intended for pickup by other receiving stations which are not equipped for Twinplex Reception in addition to the main receiving stations which are so equipped. Reception of channel #2 (or of both channels) requires the receiving end to be equipped with a Twinplex Converter.

Write for complete information.

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accuracy, stability and versatility

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VARIABLE MASTER OSCILLATOR
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In addition to accomplishing these new highs in stability with variability, the Type 173 Model 1 is so easy to operate that it can be handled by completely unskilled personnel; frequency is continuously displayed.

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. The power supply for this model is housed in a separate panel.

NEW! FREQUENCY SHIFT DIVERSITY CONVERTER
- for use with either single-receiver frequency diversity systems or two-receiver space diversity systems

The Type 174 Model 1 provides solid copy of signals which are 14 db below white noise level—making it the outstanding unit of today. By means of plug-in units, any reasonable number of channels is available between the frequencies of 425 and 3315 cps for either frequency or space diversity operation. For standard FS operation, the plug-in networks provide shift adjustments from 100 to 1000 cps shift.

NORTHERN RADIO COMPANY, inc.
147 WEST 22nd ST., NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
Pace-Setters in Quality Communication Equipment

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ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
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1 FOR AUTOMATION: EXCLUSIVE NEW Self-Supporting Snap-in Bracket Mounting. (See Type YGC-B45.)
2 NEW Twist-ear Mounting. (See Types XP45 and UPM45.)
3 PLUG-IN BLADE-TYPE TERMINALS for vertical or horizontal mounting of control to printed circuit panel. (See all photos.)
4 Threaded Bushing Mounting. (See Types XGC-45, GC-U45 and miniaturized U76.)

Consultation without obligation available on variable resistors for your printed circuit applications. Write today.

VERTICALLY MOUNTED to Printed Circuit Panel. Shaft above panel. (Types YGC-B45, XP45 and XGC-45.)
- NO shaft protection needed during soldering.
- PARALLEL terminals permit small round connecting holes instead of large elongated slots necessary for fan shaped terminals.
- Terminals available in 7/8" or 1-1/32" lengths from control's center.

Type YGC-B45 FOR AUTOMATION: EXCLUSIVE NEW Self-Supporting Snap-in Bracket
- Snaps instantly into place.
- Stays firmly put during soldering. Solder permanently anchors control to circuit panel.
- Terminal connections cannot loosen; bracket prevents mounting or operating strain on control or switch terminals.
- No mounting hardware, no separate supporting panel needed.
- No strain on printed circuit panel. Anchor tabs attach bracket to cabinet.
- Adequate clearance for circuit paths provided by ample spacing between terminals and by design of mounting lugs on bracket.

Type XP45
For TV preset control applications using a mounting chassis to support printed circuit panel. Twisting 2 ears holds control rigidly to mounting chassis. Available in finger adjusted shaft lengths of 1/2", 5/8", 11/16", 7/8" and 1" from control's mounting surface. Also available with recessed screw driver slotted shaft (Type XPM45).

Type XGC-45
For applications using a mounting chassis to support printed circuit panel. Threaded bushing mounting.

All controls illustrated actual size.

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CIRCUITS OF VARIABLE RESISTORS

HORIZONTALLY MOUNTED
to Printed Circuit Panel. Shaft extends through panel. (Types U70, GC-U45 and UPM45.)

Type U70 (Miniaturized)
Threaded bushing mounting. Terminals extend perpendicularly 5/32" from control's mounting surface.

Type UPM45
For TV preset control applications. Recessed screw-driver slotted shaft remains solder-free during panel dipping. Control may be held rigidly to panel before soldering by twisting 2 ears. If ears are left straight, the solder will permanently anchor control to circuit panel. Terminals extend perpendicularly 7/32" from control's mounting surface.

Type GC-U45
Threaded bushing mounting. Terminals extend perpendicularly 7/32" from control's mounting surface. Available with or without associated switches.

Specialists in Precision Mass Production of Variable Resistors. Founded 1896.

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Use the type 6353, 20,000 Volt Corona Regulator Tube to provide unexcelled Color Kinescope second-anode regulation without expensive filament supply, additional mounting or circuitry. To these add unlimited use—life, protection with positive safety and low cost...the result is*

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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Contrasts in Prosperity Endanger the Free World

The chart in the middle of this page summarizes a situation of profound importance to every American. It shows that:

1. On the average, Americans are vastly better off economically than most other people in the free world, and
2. In recent years the gap in income between the average American and the average European, Latin American or Asian has greatly widened.

A Mounting Contrast

Even greater is the contrast between the real incomes of Asians and Americans. Today most Asians are no better off economically than they were back in 1939. On the other hand, the real income of the average American has almost doubled. As a result, the real income of the average Asian—always small by our standards—is now only a tiny fraction of that of Americans.

The chart shows that, at the outbreak of World War II, the real income (that is, actual purchasing power of income) of the average American was substantially higher than the average European's and much higher than the average Latin American's or Asian's. Since then, the European and Latin American have become better off. But the improvement in the economic lot of the average American has been so great that the others have been left far, far behind.

It must be remembered that the figures used to construct the chart are of varying quality. The fact is that few of the poorer countries have reliable statistics. However, it is generally agreed among competent observers, that the figures here presented offer a correct impression of the wide disparity in the average of real incomes between various parts of the free world. The figures, of course, have nothing decisive to say about spiritual and cultural values. In these, coun-

(1952 figures take account of changes in the cost of living)
Source of Data: U.S. Department of State; United Nations; McGraw-Hill Department of Economics
tries with relatively little material prosperity may be rich.

It is possible to draw a variety of morals from the story of lagging growth of income in other parts of the world. For one thing, it reflects the dynamic force of private enterprise. Private enterprise is characteristic of our economy far more than it is of most of the other free economies. The chart also reflects the fact that we are bountifully blessed with the natural resources essential to a high level of real income. Moreover, we did not suffer from the devastation and waste of two world wars as did many of the other free nations.

**Narrowing the Gap**

But perhaps the most important message which the chart conveys is one of warning. It warns that something must be done to narrow the gap in prosperity between America and other parts of the free world, if that world is to be united successfully in the struggle against totalitarian Communism. Writing in the *Harvard Business Review*, Kenneth E. Boulding recently put it this way:

"The crux of the problem is how to raise the three-quarters of the world that live on a low level to the high level of the other quarter, for it is precisely this wide disparity that makes our world so unstable. American-Russian relations, for instance [are] . . . complicated almost unbearably by the fact that each power is competing for the support of the vast fringe of underdeveloped countries . . . These countries are dissatisfied with their present state and are hovering between the two cultures, wondering which offers them the best chance of shifting from their present low-level to a high-level economy."

Very real danger threatens from any feeling which may develop in the less fortunate free nations that our enviable economic progress has been made at their expense. Instead of viewing the American economic system as a model that might be followed by their own countries, they may be led to see in it a menace to their well-being. If Communist propaganda can persuade these people that their alliance with the free world will only result in their dropping farther and farther behind an increasingly prosperous United States, they will be driven to the side of totalitarianism.

**Test of Effective Leadership**

How can these free nations on the lower half of the income ladder be helped to alleviate the conditions that keep them there? Surely this question poses a whole series of complicated problems. Yet, if we do not exercise some effective leadership toward their solution, we can be sure that Russia will take advantage of the situation. In these circumstances, it is essential to both the stability and security of the free world that we help our less prosperous neighbors make satisfactory headway.

This does not mean that the United States should sacrifice its own economic progress in favor of some sort of global leveling scheme. On the contrary, a continually expanding and stronger economy is essential if we are to provide any real aid to our friends. Also, it goes without saying that our friends must be disposed to do all they can to improve their own economic position, if our cooperation to that end is to be effective.

**Great Skill Required**

Our part in a program to achieve this goal calls for a high degree of skill and statecraft. It involves international trade policy, which, in itself, presents a perplexing range of problems. It involves also programs of foreign technical and economic assistance. And expanded foreign investment must play a key role in a balanced program to strengthen the economies of the free world for our common good.

The Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, headed by Clarence Randall, has recently submitted a report, embodying the results of a monumental inquiry into our foreign economic relations and measures to improve them. From the very nature of the subject, discussion of the report is bound to be attended by much controversy and conflict. However, an awareness of the facts presented by this chart should inspire us to accord to the problems posed by the Randall Commission the careful and sober consideration they must have if any real progress is to be made in raising the general standards of human well-being throughout the free world. Our willingness and ability to do this have now become the real test of our statesmanship, both at home and abroad.

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2V2 High-voltage rectifier

5AU4 High-output full-wave rectifier

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6BJ7 Triple diode for d-c restoration

6BU5 High-voltage pentode for shunt regulation

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Development is proceeding on larger tubes, on improved types. You may expect G-E tubes that will give steadily bigger—brighter—clearer pictures. You may expect an ever-truer palette of colors.

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For the new pneumatic instrumentation

The recent tremendous increase in the use of tube instead of wires for instrumentation and control purposes has led to an important new development—cabled tube. This is an armored group of long tubes twisted together to permit bending without distortion. An insulating tape is wrapped over the bundle of tubes to prevent electrolytic action. Then interlocking, flexible galvanized steel armor is applied, like BX. This protects the tubes from injury during shipment, storage, installation, and in service. Standard fittings, boxes and cabinets can be used for junction boxes and terminations. To make it possible to readily identify each tube, one tube in each layer is colored; the position of each tube in each layer in relation to the coded tube remains the same throughout the length of the cable.

The tubes usually are copper, but aluminum tubes can be used for special purposes. For unusually corrosive situations, a plastic outer sheath can be applied. As many as 19 tubes, ¼" OD, can be cabled, and supplied in lengths up to 1,000 ft.

Since the tubes carry not electricity but air, nitrogen, helium, or a fluid, they are especially attractive in potentially explosive locations, as in refineries and chemical plants. Utilities are also turning decisively to this new cable, while automatic process control (automation) is a rising application.

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P. R. MALLORY & CO., Inc., INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA
**CROSS TALK**

**DETECTION . . . This will be a year of decision for manufacturers of electronic equipment, in more ways than one.**

Shifting of emphasis from the military to the commercial market is one of the problems that must be faced. The shift is made more complex by the fact that we now have a buyer's rather than a seller's market. Then there is the problem of what to do about color television. How fast should production lines be swung over from monochrome? What picture tube to use and, particularly, how large a picture tube? There is, too, growing economic need for automation which, in our field, ties in closely with printed circuits. And a host of other things, such as silicon transistors, are crying for attention.

Decisions made in 1954 will determine the course of business for years to come.

**TAXES . . . The Internal Revenue Service at present recognizes two types of research and development expense.**

The first is "blind" research, random exploration which may or may not turn up useful ideas. This is considered a necessary business cost which can be charged off as current expense. The second is specific research on a project that may become a definite asset. This is considered capital investment, so the expense can only be partially deducted in any given year.

Companies in our field particularly feel that they should have the option to classify research as either a current expense or a capital asset, and the Administration expresses a willingness to consider this approach. Whether or not Congress would go along is an open question, as in the case of other pending presidential proposals.

**SHOW . . . IRE's National Convention is all set (March 22-25) for New York's Kingsbridge Armory, the Waldorf-Astoria and Shelton hotels. There will be 241 technical papers, involving at times as many as seven concurrent sessions.**

Exhibit space at the Armory has been sold out and it now appears that two new arguments for repeating the performance at the same place, in 1955 and probably in 1956, will be heard. Heavy attendance at the Boat Show, shifted there from the now unavailable Grand Central Palace in late January, appeared to indicate that the physical attractiveness of a one-floor exhibit might more than compensate for a less central location. And it is believed in some quarters that the Institute's willingness to be among the first to try the Armory might give it a priority on a desirable convention date some years hence when the city opens it New York Coliseum.

**COLOR . . . Here's a fact that delights us because of our twin professional interests, electronics and publishing: The range of colors that can be reproduced by television systems fully utilizing the NTSC signal specifications exceeds that which can be achieved with modern printing inks.**

Neither television nor printing as we know them today can reproduce all the hues of the visible spectrum, but the deficiencies are largely in heavily-saturated green and blue areas rarely encountered in nature.

**EXTRA . . . First of three "extras" promised subscribers (p 129, January) is the four-color four-page fold-out Spectrum Chart bound between pages 160 and 161 of this issue.**

There can be no chart to end all charts; technical horizons continue to expand and manmade allocations change. This particular chart should, nevertheless, be of widespread interest, relating as it does the overall "ether" spectrum, radio, audio, light and other frequencies and then going into separate detail. In particular, the combination of graphical, pictorial and textual means adopted to pick out points of special interest should prove useful.
Radio Control Directs

Plane crew uses five audio tones on amplitude-modulated transmitter to start engine and steer lifeboat parachuted from plane to crash survivors. Control signals are separated by selective filters in superregenerative receiver in boat.

Use of lifeboats dropped from rescue planes has become an important factor in assuring the safety of crash survivors until rescue ships arrive. However, once the lifeboat has been dropped, the rescue is dependent on the boat drifting toward the survivors, or on their ability to swim to the boat.

To eliminate this possible hazard, a radio remote control system has been developed that allows the plane crew to start the boat's gasoline engine and steer the boat to the survivors. Basic transmitting and receiving equipment used are standard Air-Force units.

Two-way communication is available to the survivors through a standard emergency transceiver stored in a compartment in the boat.

Once the survivors are sighted by the searching aircraft the boat is released by parachute, using the bombsight to line up the drop point. When the boat lands in the water the parachute is automatically released. The control transmitter in the plane is turned on, and the modulated carrier initiates a series of events resulting in starting the boat engine. Another modulating frequency is used to engage the clutch and two others steer the boat right and left. Turning the transmitter off or loss of carrier causes the clutch to return to neutral and stop the boat.

The control system is designed around an amplitude-modulated transmitter in the aircraft, modulated by any one of five audio signals. Control boxes are located in the nose and each waist window of the plane and transfer from one to the other controller is made from a transfer box at the master position in the nose of the plane.

A whip antenna with matching section, mounted on the nose of the aircraft, provides forward directional coverage in the horizontal plane.

Controls

A simplified schematic of the transmitter control circuits is shown in Fig. 1. The cathode circuit of the 955-cycle oscillator is complete to ground at all times with
Rescue boat dropped from modified B-20 is brought within reach of crash survivors by radio controls operated from plane

Air-Sea Rescue Boat

G. V. SCHUG AND S. B. HALL

Electronics Components Laboratory
Wright Air Development Center
Dayton, Ohio

Ordinance Division
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Sharon, Pa.

Boat equipment is essentially a radio receiver, heading stabilization system and relay-actuated devices for releasing the stabilizer fins, prop guard, sea anchor, and controlling the engine, clutch and throttle.

A three-position switch on the instrument panel of the boat allows the survivor to choose the method of operating the boat. With the switch in the REMOTE position, the dropping plane has complete control.

In the LOCAL position, the boat is operated and controlled from a hand set that performs the same automatic functions as the plane transmitter. In the MANUAL position the boat is operated by hand. Steering is done by tiller and the clutch is engaged by hand. A magnetic compass is used for navigation.

The receiving equipment installed in the boat consists of a standard radio-control receiver and a quarter-wave antenna installed in a seam on the cover of the flotation chamber of the boat.

This antenna is made by stripping the shield from a section of RG-58/U coaxial cable, exposing a length approximately one-quarter wave-length of the midband frequency of the receiver. The other end terminates in a BNC connector at the input of the receiver.

Receiver

The receiver is a superregenerative-detector circuit using a 12AU7
and a pair of 6AK6 output tubes. The output of the second 6AK6 passes through a bandpass filter which feeds all audio signals in the 150 to 4,000-cycle range to selective filters passing only the control frequencies with a tolerance of ±3 percent of center frequency.

Design of these filters, use of copper-oxide rectifiers in place of vacuum tubes and the use of subminiature sealed relays reduces the size and weight of the receiver to 0.9 cubic feet and 5.5 pounds respectively.

The relay in the 955-cycle circuit must be energized at all times when a carrier signal is on the air. The coil of this relay is in series with the ground return of the other four relay coils which in turn are bypassed by a 0.47-mf capacitor. A one-second delay in opening of the 955-cycle relay is thus obtained. This is more than enough to keep the relay closed during the switching interval occurring when commands are given at the control box in the aircraft.

This arrangement permits use of the 955-cycle signal to hold the clutch engaged after the engine is running and to disengage it by removing the tone or carrier.

**Operation**

When the boat is dropped from the aircraft the chute opens and a lanyard switch connects an internal battery to the remote control equipment. The radio receiver is held unenergized for 90 seconds by a thermal time delay to prevent premature release of the stabilizer fins and prop guard and also to prevent starting the motor if the transmitter is turned on before the boat is in the water.

When the transmitter carrier with a 955-cycle modulating signal is picked up by the receiver, a relay is energized applying power to an actuator which releases the fins used to stabilize the boat in the free fall before the chute opens. The actuator stops against a limit switch that energizes another actuator which releases the rudder and propeller fairing used to protect these units during the drop and landing.

The fairing actuator stops against a limit switch energizing the automatic engine cranking control.

The cranking control opens the solenoid release for the ventilating covers, starts the engine-compartment ventilating blower, and opens the solenoid-controlled gasoline supply valve.

**Engine Starting**

A thermal-delay relay in the cranking control prevents the engine from starting until the engine compartment has been ventilated for 15 seconds. At the end of that period, two additional thermal time-delay relays in the cranking control energize the automatic choke and engine starter for alternate periods of 5 seconds ON and 5 seconds REST. This cranking cycle continues until the engine starts.

Upon starting, the cranking control is deenergized by the engine generator voltage that actuates a cutout relay in the cranking control. This entire process takes about one minute.

To operate the boat, the stick of a control box is held forward in the 3,000-cycle tone position for several seconds, a receiver relay is energized, the sea anchor is released by a solenoid and power is applied to the clutch actuator. The clutch is moved to forward gear and linkages advance the throttle to three-quarter speed. The boat moves forward at approximately six knots.

An automatic-compass pilot holds the boat on a set heading. The pilot is controlled by a magnetic compass, and as the boat deviates from course, the position of the compass card relative to a pick-off is detected as an error signal. The signal is fed to a vacuum-tube amplifier and the amplifier output relay operates the steering actuator. The signal from the follow-up potentiometer connected to the rudder balances the error signal in the amplifier and deenergizes the steering actuator when the boat is on the correct course.

**Course Control**

The course-selector dial on the pick-off can be set either manually or by the course-selector motor. When the control stick is held for several seconds to port or starboard, the 650 or 300-cycle signals energize corresponding receiver relays. These, in turn, power the course-selector motor that sets the course on the magnetic compass. The boat responds at a rate of 7 degrees per second.

The plane crew moves the control stick to port or starboard in short beeps until the boat turns to the desired heading.

The fifth signal, 1,390 cycles, is used in an emergency. Should the automatic-compass pilot fail under radio operations it can be by-passed by switching it from the circuit with this signal. Power is then applied by relays directly to the steering actuator, controlling the rudder with the same 650 and 300-cycle signals as used before.
Magnetic Amplifiers for Synchronous Motors

Self-saturating circuits convert 400-cps power to 60 cps for controlling synchronous motors in accordance with low-power 60-cps synchronizing signals.

By MARCEL B. ZUCCHINO
Project Engineer
Signal Corps Engineering Laboratory
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

Application of magnetic amplifiers to amplifying a-c signals has been hindered by unavailability of suitable high-frequency power supplies. Since the magnetic amplifier is essentially a modulation device, the power-supply frequency must be at least four times greater than the highest a-c frequency to be amplified. This allows for a time constant of several cycles of the power-supply frequency needed in a magnetic amplifier.

However, there are fields of operation where power supply requirements do not preclude the use of a magnetic amplifier. An example might be a control system where an a-c amplifier is needed to increase the power level of a small synchronizing signal, nominally 60 cps and subject to 10-cps variation.

The synchronizing signal may then be used to operate a 60-cps synchronous motor. This is an ideal application for the magnetic amplifier when 400-cps power is available. Figure 1 is a block diagram of such a system.

Magnetic Amplifier Circuit

The amplifier circuit used for the synchronous-motor control is based on the self-saturating principle. The signal current as shown in Fig. 2A is in the same direction as the average load current i1 in reactor 1 and opposing the average load current i2 in reactor 2. In this way, the firing angle of reactor 1 is decreased and that of reactor 2 is increased. Therefore i1 will increase with increasing signal while i2 decreases.

The proportion between them is a function of the instantaneous value of the control current. Hence, the unbalanced current in the transformer is a complex wave, the envelope of which has the same shape as the signal current and changing polarity as does the signal current.

The voltage induced in the secondary of the output transformer is in the form of a modulated carrier, Fig. 3. Capacitor C, demodulates the wave by virtue of its clipping action and the original signal appears across the load.

As shown, this circuit has a
serious shortcoming. In the primary of the output transformer the d-c component of the carrier wave does not see any load impedance. Distortion of the carrier, accompanied by a tremendous drain on the power supply occurs. Very high values of rms quiescent current will circulate in the amplifier.

This difficulty is remedied by inserting a resistor $R_{ac}$ in the circuit as shown in Fig. 2B. The value of $R_{ac}$ is made equal to $R_{r}$ (representing the load) when the overall turns ratio of the output transformer is two to one. This has the effect of presenting to the d-c component the same impedance seen by the a-c components. So that $R_{dc}$ does not offer an impedance to a-c components, it is bypassed by electrolytic capacitor $C$. Figure 2C shows an arrangement for doubling the carrier frequency so that modulation and demodulation can be accomplished more efficiently.

Consider a typical case where it is desired to operate a capacitor-start, single-phase synchronous motor with a rating of 120 volts at 1 ampere, 60 cps ± 10 cps. Available control power is 1 watt, 6 to 8 volts at 50 to 70 cps and 400-cps power is available at 115 volts. The design is carried out in five steps.

**Power Input Transformer.** The primary of the power input transformer is designed for 115 volts, 400 cps and 590 volt-amperes. The volt-amperes required is obtained from the total power dissipated, as estimated in Table I, divided by the estimated power factor of 0.8. The secondary voltage was found experimentally to be 325-0-325 volts.

**Reactor Cores.** The cores used are manufactured by the Arnold Engineering Company and are identified by the number 4178 D-2. Dimensions are: o.d. = 2.5 in., i.d. = 2.0 in., $h = 0.5$ in., and the core material is 0.002-in. Deltamax.

The number of turns in each load winding is

$$N_L = \frac{V_r E_n}{2\pi f_s B_m A_r} = \frac{325 \times 10^3}{(4.44) (400) (87,000) (0.9) (0.125)} = 1,870$$

At the outset the rms current passing through each reactor is not known because of complex waveforms and uncertain losses. Number 20 wire was chosen as the largest wire size that could be easily wound on the chosen core. Subsequently it was found to have the necessary current-capacity.

Since the number of control turns will be relatively small it is convenient to wind them with number 20 wire also.

The desired output characteristics were obtained without need of a bias winding. The curve in Fig. 4 is originally obtained with $I_N R_{ac}$ as the abscissa. Maximum $I_N R_{ac}$ necessary was found to be 4.4, therefore

$$N_r = \frac{4.4}{0.2} = 22 \text{ turns}$$

where 0.2 amps is the peak control current drawn by the magnetic amplifier when $R_c$ is 35 ohms. This is within the 1-watt range of control power that could be made available.

**Rectifiers.** The rectifiers were chosen on the basis of availability at the time of construction and were not suitable in the number of plates or their size, accounting for a considerable lowering of the efficiency as shown in the break-down of losses in Table I.

However, assuming they were available at the time, it would be better to use 40-volt-per-plate selenium rectifiers with 3-in.-square plates, 18 per unit.

**Output Transformer.** The secondary of the output transformer is designed to absorb 120 volts at 50 cps. The transformer has a 2-to-1 step-down ratio and a center-tapped primary. Primary rms current is 1.3 amperes and the secondary rms current is 1.7 amperes.

**D-C Resistor.** The motor impedance is about 100 ohms. In this unit $R_{ac}$ is 100 ohms and rated for 100 watts. The bypass capacitor is 500 µf, 150 V d-c.

Since the time constant of the amplifier is a direct function of the control winding's inductance, it is desirable to have this inductance a minimum when the rate of change of the signal waveform is maxi-
mum. This point occurs at zero signal. Therefore it is desirable that the reactor cores be almost saturated at this time, since a saturated core reduces the inductance of the control winding.

As a second example, it was desired to control an inductance-start single-phase synchronous motor rated at 115 volts and 5.8 amperes. The other factors remained the same as in the previous example.

Experimental work showed the required power gain of about 700 could not be obtained with one stage because of the time-constant limitation. Therefore this amplifier is a two-stage unit.

The output stage is designed to meet the motor-load requirements. This stage requires an input signal of 12 watts. To bridge the gap between the 12 watts needed for the output amplifier's control circuit and the 1-watt signal power available, an input stage is used. This stage has an output of 18 watts across a 100-ohm load presented to it by the output stage.

The principles and circuits employed for this two-stage high-power amplifier are identical to those described for the 120-v-a unit. Figure 5 shows the circuit of the amplifier.

**First Stage**

**Power Input Transformer.** The primary of the power input transformer is designed for 115 volts, 400 cps and 70 v-a. The v-a rating is estimated by assuming an efficiency based on that of the 120-v-a unit. The secondary voltage is 125-0-125 volts, a value arrived at experimentally.

**Reactor Cores.** The cores used have the dimensions o.d. = 2.5 in., i.d. = 2.0 in., and h = 0.5 in. (Arnold No. 5233D-2). The material used is 0.002-in. Deltamax and load and control windings are \( N_L = 1,500 \) turns No. 25 wire and \( N_C = 10 \) turns No. 25 wire.

**Rectifiers.** The first-stage rectifiers are 40-volt-per-plate selenium rectifiers. Plates are 14-in. square with 6 plates per unit.

**Output Transformer.** The secondary of the output transformer is designed to absorb 40 volts at 50 cps. The transformer has 2-to-1 step-down ratio and a center-tapped primary. Each winding is rated for 0.5 ampere rms.

**D-C Resistor.** The control winding resistance of the second stage is 10 ohms, and \( R_{dc} \) is 150 ohms rated at 25 watts. The bypass capacitor is 500 \( \mu F \), 150 v d-c.

**Second Stage**

**Power Input Transformer.** The primary of the power-input transformer is designed for 115 volts, 400 cps, and 2,800 v-a. Again the v-a rating is estimated by assuming an efficiency based on that of the first unit. The secondary voltage is 275-0-275 volts as determined experimentally.

**Reactor Cores.** Core dimensions are o.d. = 4.5 in., i.d. = 3.0 in. and h = 1.5 in. (Arnold No. 5581 D-2). The material is 0.002-in. Deltamax and load and control windings are \( N_L = 385 \) turns No. 11 wire and \( N_C = 35 \) turns No. 20 wire.

**Rectifiers.** The second-stage rectifiers are 40-volt-per-plate selenium rectifiers.

Plates are 5 in. \( \times \) 6 in. \( \times \) 18 plates per unit.

**Output Transformer.** The secondary of the output transformer is designed to absorb 120 v at 50 cps. The transformer has a 2-to-1 turns ratio and a center-tapped primary. The primary winding is rated for 7 amperes and the secondary for 10 amperes rms.

**D-C Resistor.** The motor impedance is about 16 ohms. In this unit \( R_{dc} \) is 12.5 ohms and rated for 1,250 watts. The bypass capacitor is 1,000 \( \mu F \), 150 v d-c.

**Balancing Resistors.** In this unit, the forward resistance of the rectifiers is comparable to the load impedance. Therefore, any differences in the rectifier forward resistances cause an unbalanced condition at zero signal. This results in a jittery, pulsating output.

To correct this difficulty, external resistors are placed in series with the rectifiers as shown in Fig. 5. The values for these resistors were determined experimentally after the rectifiers reached operating temperature.

In the particular system these units were designed to operate, the most marked improvement they yielded over the electron tube units they replaced was in regard to regulation. For example, the output voltage of the 700-v-a unit varied from 125 v, with the motor running unloaded, to 116 volts with the motor heavily loaded. The motors for each unit could be operated at rated load and in synchronization, over the 50 to 70-cps range of signal frequencies specified.

While the larger unit has not been in service very long, the smaller one has been in use for over two years, providing trouble-free operation and requiring no maintenance. With respect to size and weight the units are comparable to their electron tube counterpart.
Designing Flush Antennas

Conventional installations flown at 600 mph would produce drag loss equivalent to 900 hp. Recessed transmitting, receiving, direction-finding and other navigational antennas have been designed with good electrical characteristics.

DESIGN OF ANTENNA systems for modern high-speed aircraft is an exercise in compromise. Increasing demand for improved efficiency, coupled with the severe environmental conditions of aircraft application, have resulted in ever-tightening and sometimes conflicting requirements on the electrical, structural and aerodynamic performance of airborne antennas.

Increasing traffic density on the major air routes, together with the rapid advance toward the goal of all-weather flight, demand the utmost in performance from the radio systems on which the pilot must rely for communication and navigation. Improvements in airframe design have emphasized the requirement for structural integrity and mechanical reliability of the antenna elements and at the same time, a growing weight penalty.

Greater speeds have emphasized the importance of reducing the engine thrust lost to the aerodynamic drag of conventional antenna configurations through the development of faired-in or flush-mounted designs. For example, the 19 external antennas installed on a DC-6 consume 10 hp in aerodynamic drag at a cruising speed of 300 mph. The same antennas flown at 600 mph would produce a drag loss equivalent to 900 horsepower—if they didn't simply blow away.

Some basic electrical requirements for airborne antennas and designs that have met with success are described below.

At the operating frequencies of loran and the automatic radio direction finder (adf), from 200 kc to 2 mc, most aircraft have overall dimensions that are small compared with the wavelength. Under such conditions the characteristics of airborne antennas are relatively simple. All electric dipoles, such as the loran antenna and the adf sense antenna, behave like very short or Hertzian dipoles; all loop installations behave like infinitesimal loops. The radiation patterns of all such antennas are like the familiar figure eight and the input impedances are essentially reactive.

In this frequency range the antenna design problem is essentially one of locating the antenna so that the nulls of the radiation pattern are properly oriented and constructing the antenna element to provide adequate sensitivity and the reactance value required by the front-end design of the associated receiver.

For loran, an antenna responding to vertical polarization is required with a sensitivity sufficient to override the receiver input circuit noise with induced atmospheric noise. Clearly a more sensitive antenna would not improve the system performance, since the improvement in received signal would be accompanied by increased receiver noise in the same ratio. The flush antenna design best adapted to these requirements is the tail cap, an electrically isolated portion of the tip of the vertical stabilizer.

The radiation pattern of such an antenna in the fore-and-aft vertical plane is shown in Fig. 1A for the DC-6B aircraft. The tilt of the axis of symmetry of the pattern toward the horizontal is characteristic of such antennas and indicates the importance of the airframe structure in determining the antenna characteristics. Despite the relatively poor sensitivity to vertical polarization (the trailing wire is worse) the tail cap (Fig. 1B) provides an adequate sensitivity for loran use if the vertical extent of the isolated structure is

Locations and dimensions for flush mounted antennas on typical airframe show best compromises among factors of tilt and curvature.
for High-Speed Aircraft

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roughly 12 to 24 inches high.

Exact height required and optimum shape of the isolated section depend upon the circuit details of the particular receiver coupler employed. Figure 1C shows the effect of tip configuration on the performance of a particular tail-cap antenna when used with the CU-167 coupler and indicates the optimizing effect of altering antenna capacitance.

The loop antenna for the adf is a supplied component, so the aircraft antenna designer is faced only with the problem of locating it on the airframe to yield the necessary antenna sensitivity. Quadrantal error must be restricted to the range available in the compensating cams that form a part of the loop-rotating mechanism.

Both sensitivity and quadrantal error are affected by currents induced on the airframe by the incident electromagnetic waves. Completely flush installation is not easy.

Flush-loop installations have been made in plastic cockpit canopies, inside a nose radome, in a plastic section of the dorsal fin and in special cavities installed on the top or bottom of the fuselage. To maintain the sensitivity obtained with a conventional external mounting in a fully flush installation, the opening in the metallic skin surrounding the loop must be as much as 5 or 6 feet in diameter unless a special pancake loop is employed.

Special loops have been wound on high-permeability cores of oval or elliptical cross section, which require cavities only 18 inches in diameter and 2 to 3 inches deep. They are not generally available in this country. The quadrantal error problem is not often serious since the compensating mechanism supplied as a part of the loop can handle up to 25 degrees of deviation. Quadrantal error associated with a loop installed on an infinite circular cylinder is 18 degrees.

Installations on conventional airframes generally result in somewhat smaller values unless the loop is coupled to some stray loop circuit, such as is sometimes formed by the fixed-wire antenna or by the landing-gear struts and their bracing in the wheel-down condition. Figure 2A gives some typical quadrantal error data in comparison with model data from an electrolytic tank.

Sense Antenna

The d-f sense antenna presents a special design problem because of the use of the cone-of-silence of the adf as an aid to navigation. Figure 2B demonstrates that improper location of the adf sense antenna can result in a double cone-of-silence when the aircraft flies a track passing directly over the ground transmitter. One cone-of-silence occurs when the null of the airborne antenna is directed toward the ground station and the true cone-of-silence occurs when the aircraft is in the null of the ground antenna.

To avoid this problem the antenna designer must locate the sense antenna so its radiation pattern corresponds to that of a vertical dipole. That there are only two such locations on the aircraft, one on the top and one on the bottom fuselage centerline, is shown by the data of Fig. 3. In this figure the antenna data are represented in terms of the tilt angle and the curvature factor. The former is the angular displacement of the nulls of the pattern from the vertical, measured as indicated on the figure. The latter is the amount by which the sensitivity to vertical polarization of any small antenna is increased over the value for a large flat ground plane when the antenna is located at the indicated position on the airframe.

Curvature factors in the vicinity of 2, the value for a long circular cylinder, are typically encountered on the top centerline of low-wing aircraft and on the bottom centerline of high-wing aircraft. The shielding effect of the wing is evidenced in Fig. 3 by the dip in the curvature factor for bottom centerline positions near the wing root. When the curvature factor is taken into account, the requirement that

FIG. 1—Vertical-plane radiation of low-frequency tail-cap antenna on DC-6B (A), tail-cap dimensions (B) and improvement in receiver performance (C)

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the sensitivity of the sense antenna be at least as great as the maximum loop sensitivity leads to flush cavities approximately 10 square feet in area.

Unfortunately, the input-circuit design of conventional adf equipment places severe restrictions on total sense antenna capacitance (antenna capacitance plus cable capacitance) if the system sensitivity is not to be impaired. Present practice consolidates radio equipment in a rack near the pilot's compartment. A long cable run to a correctly located sense antenna would result in capacitance values in excess of the tolerance.

In such circumstances the required sensitivity can only be achieved by an impractical increase in the size of the sense antenna cavity. Completely flush adf installations must apparently await the development of new adf equipment or the operational acceptance of baggage-compartment location for the adf receiver.

**H-F Communications**

The antenna system employed for relatively long-range air-to-ground communications in the h-f range between 2 and 24 mc is subject to requirements different from those for l-f navigation antennas. A detailed analysis of the performance under ionospheric propagation conditions of a variety of antenna types on typical airframes indicates small average differences between antennas, in terms of their respective radiation patterns. The difference usually amounts to less than a 3-db range in the effective signal-to-noise ratio of the communications link.

Input impedance, on the other hand, is a parameter of major importance, particularly at the lower frequency end of the range where the input reactance is usually highest and the input resistance lowest. Power transfer efficiency of the associated impedance-matching network is directly related to the effective Q of the antenna. Configurations yielding high reactance-to-resistance ratios typically result in power loss in the matching network equivalent to a 10-db loss in system signal-to-noise performance. A closely-related problem is the corona protection of such antennas, since a high antenna Q implies a high terminal voltage, if the radiated power level is maintained.

The search for an h-f antenna configuration that will yield a satisfactorily low input reactance-to-resistance ratio is in essence the search for an effective means for coupling to the skin of the aircraft itself. The airframe, having an elongated shape of large dimensions and being constructed of high conductivity materials, makes an excellent radiator for high frequencies when properly excited. The usual fixed-wire antenna is not a particularly good means for exciting the airframe, the input impedance resembling that of a section of moderately lossy transmission line.

Impedance curves are shown in Fig. 4A for two conditions of operation of an 81-foot fixed wire on a...
type 1049 Constellation aircraft. The solid curve is for a wire insulated from the point of attachment on the vertical fin, and the dashed curve for a wire grounded at the fin. It is of interest to note the complementary nature of the two sets of curves. If a suitable remotely controlled grounding switch were used between the wire and the fin tip, it could be operated to yield an inductive input reactance over almost the entire frequency range, enhancing matching-network efficiency.

The environmental requirements on such a switch are severe, however, and the benefit indicated by the impedance curves may be difficult to achieve and maintain in practice.

A better method of exciting the airframe, and one that is adapted to flush-mounting, is the so-called cap antenna. In this arrangement a portion of an extremity of the airframe, such as the tip of the vertical fin or a wing tip, is electrically isolated from the remainder of the airframe by a suitable dielectric structure to provide antenna-input terminals. Since the extremities of the airframe are high-voltage points at all frequencies, such a voltage-feed arrangement yields a smooth input impedance curve. This is seen in Fig. 4B, which is for a 5-foot tail cap on a DC-4 aircraft.

Increasing the tail-cap size decreases input reactance, but has little effect on input resistance. The size required for the isolated cap is therefore directly related to the power-transfer efficiency required of the associated matching network. In practice, with airframes the size of a DC-4 or larger, a cap 3 to 4 feet long has provided adequate system performance.

One feature of the cap configuration poses special design problems. Because the cap must be located on an extremity of the airframe, it is especially vulnerable to lightning and is the preferred location for the collision-warning lights. Satisfactory lightning-arrester designs have been worked out, however, and it has proved possible to design low-capacitance transformers, which will withstand the peak r-f voltages, for lighting collision-warning lights on 400-cycle a-c.

When a loran antenna is required, it may be desirable to use a tail-cap antenna for both loran and h-f communications. Since the antenna requirements for h-f transmission are the more severe, a tail cap adequate for h-f use is entirely adequate for loran. Diplexer units have been developed that satisfactorily permit simultaneous use of a single tail cap for loran reception and h-f transmission or reception.

Though the diplexer creates an additional space and weight problem, in many applications the complexity of such a solution may be acceptable, for in addition to the operational flexibility it affords, it avoids the requirement for an antenna changeover relay that must handle high peak voltages developed in h-f transmission.

Many of the important radio functions in modern aircraft operation employ frequencies above 100 mc and a wide variety of flush-mounted antennas has been developed to meet these requirements. In this frequency range the most difficult aspect of flush-antenna design is the choice of a location for the antenna that will yield adequate radiation patterns. With only one or two exceptions, antenna elements large enough to provide an acceptable impedance match are still small enough to be installed without creating difficult structural problems.

The pattern coverage problem

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**FIG. 4** — Input impedance at fin (A) and impedance of 5-foot tail cap (B)

**FIG. 5** — Radiation from vertical stub on B-50 stabilizer tip (A) and comparable pattern from antenna under fuselage (B)
arises in two ways. The usual operational requirement is for substantially omnidirectional (more accurately, omnizimuthal) coverage. In this frequency range the radiated fields behave much like light rays. The presence of a large obstacle, like an airframe, in the straight-line path between the antenna element and the distant terminus of the radio link creates a shadow often dark enough to prevent useful communication. The nature of these shadows is clearly evident in Fig. 5, in which the measured radiation patterns of uhf stub antennas in two common locations have been superimposed on drawings of the airframe to show the relationship of the shadow to the airframe geometry.

In Fig. 5A it is evident that for a stub on the tip of the vertical stabilizer the fuselage casts a deep shadow below and forward of the aircraft, an operationally important region in any air-to-ground system. For a location on the belly, as in Fig. 5B, the fuselage shadow covers the entire upper hemisphere, an embarrassing circumstance in air-to-air systems and in air-to-ground systems also whenever the aircraft enters a banking turn. A moment's reflection will suffice to shatter the illusion that there might be some other location on the airframe in which the shadowed region might be more confined. The designer is left with two alternative approaches to the problem: locate the antenna at a spot where the shadowed region is of little operational significance, or employ two or more antennas in some diversity scheme.

The first approach is practical in applications such as the glide-slope, marker-beacon and radio-altimeter systems where coverage to the rear in the first instance, or the upper hemisphere in the latter cases, is of no operational value. The second approach is almost imperative in applications like the proposed air traffic control beacon, where omnidirectional coverage is essential to the operational objective of the system, the continuous tracking of air traffic in the interests of safety and efficiency. Unfortunately, there are many applications such as air-to-air communications and the VOR navigation system, in which the first approach is unsatisfactory from the operational standpoint and the second poses formidable equipment design difficulties.

Figure 5 demonstrates also the second major problem in obtaining adequate radiation patterns in this frequency range—the presence of interference nulls. Radiation incident on the airframe is reflected at glancing angles and combines with direct radiation from the antenna element in a vector fashion, enhancing the resultant signal when the two components are in phase and reducing the resultant field when the two components are out of phase. Since reflection from a curved surface is diffused, the most serious lobing problems are encountered when the reflecting surface is large, relatively flat and strongly illuminated by the radiating element.

Deep nulls occurring at angles near the zenith in the head-on view of Fig. 5A and throughout the lower quadrants in the corresponding view of Fig. 5B illustrate this effect. A degree of control is possible through shaping the primary pattern of the radiating element to restrict the illumination on these strongly reflecting areas.

The difficulties outlined above are by no means peculiar to flush-mounted antennas but occur with external types also. In many cases a flush design may avoid other problems encountered with the older types. An excellent example of this situation is illustrated by a comparison of Fig. 6 and 7. Figure 6 shows the radiation patterns of a standard rams horn uhf omnirange antenna on a DC-6B and Fig. 7 the same patterns for a flush-mounted cavity antenna located in the vertical fin of the same aircraft.

A comparison of the two figures shows that not only is the coverage in the operationally important regions near the horizon better for the flush installation but the level of the cross-polarized field is substantially lower for flush-mounting. These cross-polarized components lead to course pushing in banking turns and thus degrade the performance of the VOR system.

The first drawing indicates preferred locations for present flush-mounted uhf antennas on a typical airframe along with the major dimensions of the antenna elements.

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Standby Audio Console

Small radio broadcast stations can build this emergency audio switcher for recording production spots, sponsor auditions and special public-address facilities. Equipment shows less than one-percent distortion

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Red and green bullseye pilot lights show nontechnical personnel if standby console is on or off with studio microphone switched back to main console. Monitor buttons (upper right) permit operator to follow action in headphones leads are separated to avoid hum. Placement of the metal-cased power transformer is critical, for similar reasons.

By wiring a-c from the audio rack, the standby console is automatically turned off with other audio equipment at station signoff. The phonograph preamplifier is built to plug into an octal socket. Designed for GE pickups, it has a compromise rolloff point chosen to give 5-db boost per octave below 800 cps.

A one-tube amplifier following the preamplifier provides adequate gain for record cueing. As a precaution, the phonograph key must be off before it is possible to cue a record. The cough button can be used with the microphone whether the console is on or off.

This equipment shows less than 1-percent distortion on both inputs. Response is within ±2 db from 60 to 20,000 cps. Despite the lack of extreme lows and a slight dip at 10 kc, the amplifiers provide quality adequate for a-m broadcasting.

The console output is loaded with a matching resistor and then made available at main and recording patch boards. This signal can be bridged for disk or tape recording, or bridged using an isolation amplifier for transmitter feed or through a booster for auditions or p-a work.

A SECOND CONSOLE for small broadcast station use can be constructed by engineering personnel from standard parts. Such equipment, tailored to individual station needs, could have features like those described below.

Because high-level, high-impedance mixing is less expensive than the customary low-impedance, high-level system, the former was chosen. Hum and noise need not be excessive with only two channels. In addition, high-quality carbon potentiometers can be used.

Switching the present studio microphone through the small console is accomplished using a rotary gang switch that also turns on the a-c supply and controls pilot lights. Power and microphone

FIG. 1.—Main studio microphone or separate input can be used in this compact audio control that combines tape recorder and other control functions on one panel. Equipment is also used to drive p-a system

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PHASE-SENSITIVE DETECTORS FOR COLOR TELEVISION

Receipt of NTSC color transmissions requires the decoding of a subcarrier signal that conveys information about color hue and saturation. These two independent parameters of chrominance are sent over a common carrier by a particular process of diplexing. Two components of the subcarrier, 90° degrees apart in phase, are separately amplitude modulated and then added. To recover the complete color information, it is necessary to use some form of phase-sensitive detection that responds to the color signal at a selected phase, while ignoring the component in time quadrature.

A popular type of color detector is the product demodulator, which uses a pentagrid tube with reference carrier and color signal applied separately to each one of two concentric control grids. 1, 7

A second approach employs a beam-deflection tube for color decoding. This is basically a product demodulator in which the second control grid is replaced by deflection control.

The pulsed-envelope detection method uses rectifiers rather than modulators for synchronous detection. The rectifiers may be either conventional diodes or triodes. Since they are keyed in and out by a local oscillator the term pulsed-envelope detection is employed.

TV Color Detectors Use

Synchronous detectors of pulsed-envelope type offer adequate phase fidelity, inherent amplitude linearity and, when grid-controlled rectifiers are used, high gain. Circuits are simple and use conventional components. Balanced and unbalanced types are described.

PULSED-ENVELOPE DETECTORS may find increasing application as decoders in color-television receivers. As compared to product demodulators, they require somewhat lower impedance at the signal and injection terminals to cope with feed-through and crosstalk effects.

Two basic pulsed-envelope detector circuits are the balanced and unbalanced types. The former is superior in several ways and may be preferred for encoding equipment. The latter offers high gain and adequate fidelity combined with circuit simplicity. These attributes recommend it for receiver applications.

A circuit for pulsed-envelope detection resembles one for envelope detection except that a synchronous local-oscillation is added to the signal before detection. Figure 1A illustrates an experimental test for phase selectivity of pulsed-envelope detection. Energy from a 3.6-mc oscillator is supplied to a balanced modulator where it is modulated by a 10-kc signal corresponding to the color information. The carrier is suppressed and the output coupled to a crystal diode. Synchronous injection voltage is derived from the 3.6-mc oscillator through a delay line. This line is a helix wound around a slotted metal tube with a sliding pickup coil inside.

Principle of Detection

Assume an amplitude-modulated carrier

\[ s = S_{10} \sin (\omega t) \]  

is combined with a local-oscillator signal

\[ e = E \sin (\omega t + \phi) \]  

The composite signal has the envelope

\[ A = (E^2 + S^2 + 2ES \cos \phi)^{1/2} \]  

After passing through a half-wave rectifier and a low-pass filter \(1/\pi\) of the envelope is recovered. With a peak detector, all of it is recovered. In both cases the phase selectivity of the system is described by Eq. 3.

If the injection voltage is increased to a point where terms like \((S/E)^4\) and higher powers are negligible, Eq. 3 reduces to

\[ A = E + S_{10} \cos \phi \]  

The d-c term is rejected by capacitive coupling. The a-c term illustrates that pulsed-envelope detection recovers the original modulation but multiplies it by the cosine of the phase difference between signal and injection. This is basically the same effect that a product demodulator would produce.

Figure 1B shows detector output as a function of delay for various values of injection ratio. With no

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**Figure 1**—Experimental pulsed-envelope detection setup for checking phase selectivity (A) and resulting curves (B)
injection, the output is constant, though it consists mainly of the second harmonic of the modulation. Phase selection builds up fast with increasing injection and is practically complete for $E/S = 4:1$. Beyond that value, the output amplitude is saturated, harmonic distortion is small and the minima are at least 30 db down from the peaks. Both minima and peaks coincide respectively with multiples of 90-deg and 180-deg phase shift.

In color television the signal conveys two separate modulations $m_1$ and $m_2$ that are impressed on a two-phase carrier by balanced modulators. The result is a signal of the form

$$s = m_1 \sin \omega t + m_2 \cos \omega t$$

with the amplitude

$$S = (m_1^2 + m_2^2)^{1/2}$$

If a local oscillation is added, the composite signal can be written

$$s + \gamma = \sin \omega t \{E \cos \phi + m_1 \} + \cos \omega t \{E \sin \phi + m_2 \}$$

The envelope of the composite signal is

$$A = E (1 + (m_1/E) \cos \phi + (m_2/E) \sin \phi)$$

$$+ (m_1/E) \sin \phi - (m_2/E) \cos \phi)^{1/2}$$

The second bracket indicates cross-talk components. If these were absent, Eq. 7 would take the form

$$A = E + m_1 \cos \phi + m_2 \sin \phi$$

which illustrates that both $m_1$ and $m_2$ may be recovered except for their d-c components by bringing the injection into phase with their respective carriers, $\phi = 0$ deg and $\phi = 90$ deg. Ideal operation can be approached within $p$ percent by increasing the injection ratio beyond

$$E/S > 7(\mu)^{1/2}$$

An injection ratio of 7:1 keeps cross-talk terms below 1 percent.

**Practical Circuits**

Figure 2 presents several circuits of pulsed-envelope detectors used successfully in color receivers.

Figure 2A shows a triode with signal applied to grid from a low-impedance band-pass filter and reference carrier fed into cathode across a small inductance. If the amplitude of cathode injection equals the cutoff voltage (5v), the tube becomes a cathode-driven half-wave rectifier by self bias in the grid-leak circuit. Cathode feed-through to the grid may be neutralized by capacitor $C$. Plate feedthrough is minimized by a tuned trap. Since the system is unbalanced for both signal and injection, a low-pass output filter is needed and the d-c component of the color signal is lost.

Figure 2B shows the same unbalanced triode detector with balanced output. By using a bifilar cathode inductance, cathode-to-grid feed through becomes self neutralizing as does grid-to-cathode coupling caused by plate current. Plate-to-grid cross-talk at the color sub-carrier frequency is greatly reduced and occurs mostly at the second harmonic.

Figure 2C illustrates a balanced detector. The output is balanced with respect to signal but a tuned trap is required to keep the local carrier out. Sources $S$ and $E$ may also be reversed. In such a circuit the trap is replaced by a low-pass filter, preferably a $\pi$ network.

In balanced circuits color difference signal is detected without any d-c pedestal so that the d-c component of the signal is recovered. There are several other forms of such circuits including a double-
balanced type, which removes both signal and injection from the detected output by cancellation rather than by filtering.

**Color Phase Fidelity**

To evaluate the phase fidelity of a color detector, its ability to display the phase angle $\alpha$ in the specific signal

$$s = S \sin (\omega t + \alpha) \quad (10)$$

is examined where $S$ is constant and $\alpha$ is time variable at less than 500 kc.

If two synchronous product detectors are used to demodulate the signal, the detectors multiply the signal by the factors $e_1$ and $e_2$.

$$Y = (S' + E')^{1/2} \left[ 1 + m \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \sin^2 \alpha + \cdots \right] \quad (15A)$$

The first term is a d-c component that is rejected. The second term alone would reproduce a true circle with the radius $R = S'/[1 + (S/E)E]^2$. The third term is the distortion term

$$\Delta X = -(S' + E')^{1/2}(m/2) \cos^2 \alpha$$
$$\Delta Y = -(S' + E')^{1/2}(m/2) \sin^2 \alpha \quad (16)$$

A geometrical relation derived by projection of $\Delta X$ and $\Delta Y$ on the circle perimeter links the distortion terms to the phase error $\Delta \alpha$

$$\Delta \alpha = \alpha - \beta = (\Delta X/R) \sin \alpha - (\Delta Y/R) \cos \alpha \quad (17)$$

Using this relation in Eq. 16, an expression for the phase error of an unbalanced pulsed-envelope detector is obtained

$$\Delta \alpha = -(\sqrt{2}/4) m \sin 2\alpha \cos (\alpha + 45 \text{deg}) \quad (18)$$

This equation indicates that phase error is not constant but is rather a function of phase angle. There is no color distortion along the three axes under 0, 45 and 90-deg off sampling phase. The greatest phase error occurs at $+135$ deg and at $-45$ deg off reference. It amounts to

$$\Delta \alpha_{\max} = 20.2 \text{ deg}/[(E/S) + (S/E)] \quad (19)$$

**Phase Errors**

Figure 3A shows the angular distribution of phase errors according to Eq. 18. This graph can be interpreted in terms of colors, if the phase of the local oscillator is given. If blue is chosen as the phase of injection, there would be no color distortion for blue, red and green; most of it would happen for yellow and cyan.

Figure 4A shows how the color phase error depends on the injection ratio. An $E/S$ value of 6.5 assures a phase accuracy of $\pm 3$ degrees, while $\pm 2$ degrees would require an injection ratio of 10:1.

A similar analysis has been done for the balanced type of pulsed-envelope detector, (Fig. 2C). Here, the detector output is the difference of the envelopes detected by both diodes

$$e_d = \frac{1}{2} (S' + E' + 2SE \cos \alpha)^{1/2}$$

If this expression is expanded and treated as before, the error distribution of the balanced phase detector is found to be

$$\Delta \alpha = (m/S) \sin 4\alpha \quad (21)$$

as well as the limit of its accuracy

$$\Delta \alpha_{\max} = 7.2 \text{ deg}/[(E/S) + (S/E)] \quad (22)$$

Both data are plotted in Fig. 3B and 4B respectively.

It is found that the balanced phase detector is superior to the unbalanced type in three respects. It offers zero color phase error along four, rather than three, color axes. These axes go through center under multiples of 45 degrees, as counted from local-oscillator phase. The balanced detector also offers better color fidelity for the same injection ratio than does the unbalanced type; its ultimate precision is about twice as good. Finally, it permits d-c recovery and is insensitive to incidental ampli-
tude modulation of the injection.

The unbalanced triode detector (Fig. 2A) is adequate for receiver applications while the circuit of Fig. 2C may be preferred for encoding equipment.

**Linearity and Gain**

In a color receiver, linearity of the amplitude response is almost as important as phase linearity since it insures independence of color rendition and saturation. Pulsed-envelope detectors are inherently linear in response to small signals even if the rectifying elements have nonlinear characteristics.

For the detector shown in Fig. 2A, power law is assumed for the triode characteristic

$$i_p/i_o = (x/eta)^n$$

(23)

where $x$ = grid swing from cutoff and $i_o$ = plate current at zero grid.

If the tube is biased at cutoff $e_c$ and the grid swing consists of local-oscillator voltage $E$ sin $\omega t$ and the signal $S$ sin $\omega t$, both in phase, the plate-current wave is

$$i_p = \frac{(E+S)/e_c}{[\sin \omega t]^n}$$

(24)

The change of the average plate current under the influence of the signal is

$$\Delta i_p = i_p(K_o/S/E)^n \left[1 + (S/E)\frac{n}{2} - 1\right]$$

(25)

where $K_o$ is the form factor of the plate current

$$K_o = (1/2\pi) \int_0^\infty \frac{[(\sin \alpha)]^n}{e^\alpha} d\alpha$$

(26)

Values of $K_o$ are tabulated below for various exponents of $n$ of the power law, (Eq. 23)

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
 n & 0.5 & 0.6 & 0.7 \\
 1.5 & 0.3 & 0.26 & 0.25 \\
 2 & 0.21 & 0.2 & 0.19 \\
\end{array}$$

The linear relation between plate output and signal becomes evident by applying the binomial rule to Eq. 25

$$\Delta i = K_o(E/e_c)^n \left[S/E - \frac{n}{2} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{6} \frac{S^2}{E^2} \cdots \right]$$

(27)

This expansion indicates linear amplitude response for small signals regardless of the exponent $n$.

The range of linearity increases with increasing injection $E$. The eventual deviation from linearity may be either negative or positive, depending upon whether the rectifier characteristic is a root or power law.

**Verification**

In a test to check this theory a balanced modulator produced a-m at a 60-cps rate on an offset carrier whose frequency was 3.58 + 0.001 mc. One volt of this signal fed into the grid of a triode like that shown in Fig. 2A while 10 volts of a 3.58-mc carrier were fed to the cathode. The plate output was used as vertical deflection of a cro and the modulating 60-cps sine wave as a time base.

**Figure 5** shows the resultant display. This indicates amplitude linearity as expected. Moreover, it shows symmetry of phase response since the horizontal axis bisects the angle between envelopes.

Equation 27 also gives the gain that can be expected of a synchronous triode. By comparing the linear factor of Eq. 27 with the slope of the characteristic in Eq. 23 at the working point $x = E$, the conversion transconductance $g_e$ of the detector becomes

$$g_e = g_o K_o$$

(28)

Here, $K_o$ is the form factor defined in Eq. 26. Values of $K_o$ center around $\frac{1}{2}$.

The conversion gain of a synchronous triode detector in a circuit such as the one shown in Fig. 2A should be about one-third the amplifier gain of the tube in the same circuit. Since no degeneration is used, conversion gains of 10 and more are readily obtained.

**Figure 6** presents some data obtained with one section of a 12AT7 triode in the self-biasing circuit Fig. 2A. The drop of plate current to one-half its d-c value indicates class B operation. Gain, phase and amplitude linearity are fully adequate for color decoding.

**REFERENCES**


3. R. Adler and Charles Heuer, Color Decoder Simplifications Based on a Beam-Deflection Tube, lecture presented 50th Meeting in Toronto, Oct. 1953

Design of Transistor

Procedure is outlined for choosing optimum circuit and transistor connections for obtaining best combination of distortion, available output power, power supply drain, stage gain and power supply with given transistor characteristics.

**Table I—Approximate Conditions for Class-B Transistor Amplifiers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Grounded Base</th>
<th>Grounded Emmitter</th>
<th>Grounded Collector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-C Power Output in Watts</td>
<td>$\frac{aE_e I_e'}{2}$</td>
<td>$\frac{aE_l I_l'}{2}$</td>
<td>$\frac{E I_l'}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-C Power Input in Watts</td>
<td>$\frac{2 aE_e I_e'}{\pi}$</td>
<td>$\frac{2 aE_l I_l'}{\pi}$</td>
<td>$\frac{2 E I_l'}{\pi}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency $\eta$ in Percent</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Resistance in Ohms</td>
<td>$\frac{a E_e}{a I_l'}$</td>
<td>$\frac{4 E_e}{a I_l'}$</td>
<td>$\frac{a E_e}{I_l'}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Input Resistance in Ohms (per transistor)</td>
<td>$\frac{E_e}{I_l'}$</td>
<td>$\frac{a E_e}{I_l'(1 - a)}$</td>
<td>$\frac{E}{I_l'(1 - a)}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak A-C Output in Watts</td>
<td>$\frac{a E_e I_e'}{2}$</td>
<td>$\frac{a E_l I_l'}{2}$</td>
<td>$\frac{E I_l'}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak A-C Input in Watts</td>
<td>$\frac{V_e I_l'}{2}$</td>
<td>$\frac{V_l'(1 - a)}{2}$</td>
<td>$\frac{E I_l'(1 - a)}{2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak Power Gain</td>
<td>$\frac{a E_e}{V_e}$</td>
<td>$\frac{a E_l}{(1 - a)V_e}$</td>
<td>$\frac{a}{(1 - a)}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As with vacuum tubes, the designer of transistor power amplifiers has to make a choice of the basic circuit to be used; that is, single-ended class-A, push-pull class-A or push-pull class-B. The choice is further complicated in that, for each of the above circuits, there is a choice of three basic transistor configurations (grounded-base, grounded-emitter or grounded-collector) for each application.

The considerations that lead to a decision are distortion, available power output, power supply drain, stage gain and choice of type of power supply.

**Transistor Characteristics**

Figure 1 shows the output characteristics for the three transistor configurations. While the characteristics for the grounded-base configuration are extremely linear and evenly spaced, with a small sharp knee at the break point, those for the grounded-emitter and grounded-collector configurations show considerable nonlinearity and unevenness, and also a large well-rounded knee at the break point.

If low distortion is the prime requisite, the grounded-base stage is clearly indicated. Push-pull operation results in cancellation of the even harmonics, and is preferable to the single-ended connection. Class-A operation offers an advantage in that it avoids switching transients that may occur in class-B operation under certain conditions.

Since the collector efficiency of class-B amplifiers is higher than that of class-A amplifiers, power output for the same average collector dissipation is correspondingly higher in class-B. Furthermore, the collector supply current of a class-A amplifier is independent of signal amplitude, while that of a class-B stage varies with the signal. Hence, if maximum available output power and low supply drain are of importance, class-B operation is indicated.

**Class-A Amplifiers**

Distortion in a transistor output stage is the result of nonlinearities in the input circuit as well as in the output circuit. Due to the extreme linearity of the output characteristics of the grounded-base configuration, the contribution to distortion from this side is very low if reasonable care is taken to avoid overloading.

The input distortion is investigated as follows. The small-signal input impedance of a grounded-base
transistor, for any particular load, may be given approximately by
\[ r_t \equiv \frac{dE_c}{dI_c} \equiv \frac{k_2}{I_e + k_1} \] (1)
where \( k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) are constants, and \( E_c \) and \( I_c \) are the emitter voltage and current respectively. For an operating point \( E_{\alpha}, I_{\alpha} \), and for a sinusoidal input voltage
\[ V_e = V_0 \sin \omega t \] (2)
Eq. 1 may be solved, and the input current obtained as
\[ i_e = (I_{\alpha} + k_1) \left[ \exp \left( \frac{V_0}{k_1} \sin \omega t \right) - 1 \right] \] (3)

Fig. 2A shows the input current waveform resulting from an applied sine wave of voltage. The effect of inserting a resistance \( R \) in series with the emitter is shown in Fig 2B. This resistance tends to remove the effect of the nonlinearity. Input circuit distortion can be kept under 2 percent when this resistance is about five times the small-signal input resistance of the transistor. Thus some degree of mismatch is necessary when coupling the driver to the output stage. A power loss of about 2.5 dB occurs as a result of this mismatch.

**Grounded-Base Circuit**

Figure 3 shows the output characteristics for a grounded-base transistor. Also shown, in dotted line, is the contour (rectangular hyperbola) for maximum permissible collector dissipation. Since the voltage across the emitter is very small, emitter dissipation may be neglected, compared to that in the collector. Consequently, the dotted line is to a close approximation the permissible power dissipation for the transistor. The operating point must be chosen to lie on this curve, if the transistor is to be operated at its maximum rating.

The choice of operating point is further restricted, since the maximum collector voltage swing must be less than the permissible peak inverse voltage of the collector diode. This sets the supply voltage to a maximum of one half the permissible peak inverse voltage. Yet another restriction is the fact that beyond a certain value of collector current, the \( z \) of a transistor begins to fall off, resulting in a crowding of the collector characteristics. Operation in this region can lead to considerable distortion.

The load line must now be drawn tangential to the hyperbola, subject to the above restrictions on permissible maximum current and voltage swing. In Fig. 3, \( P_c \) is the operating point, \( E_c \) is the supply voltage, \( V_e \approx E_c \) is the operating voltage, \( I'_c \) is the peak collector current, \( I'_e \) is the peak emitter current, \( V'_c \) is the peak voltage and \( I'_e \) is the back collector current at the peak voltage swing.

Adjustment of the operating point must be made to correct for the presence of \( (I'_e')_o \), so that \( I'_e - I_e = I_e - (I'_e')_o \) whereupon the positive and negative current swings are of equal magnitude. The load resistance, maximum a-c power output, battery power and collector efficiency are

\[ R_L = \frac{(V'_c)}{I'_c - (I'_e')_o} \],

\[ P_{\text{max}} = [(I_e - (I'_e'))_o] E_c / 2 \] (4)
\[ P_{d.e} = E_d I_d \]  \hspace{1cm} (5)

\[ \eta = \frac{P_d}{P_{d.e}} = \frac{50[I_d' - (I_d)]}{I_d} \text{ percent} \]  \hspace{1cm} (6)

The efficiency depends on the peak value of the back collector current. Efficiencies as high as 49 percent may be obtained when this current is very small. Under high-level operation, however, the back collector current increases considerably due to heating of the collector junction, and the efficiency usually falls to about 47 percent.

The results for class-A operation in push-pull may be easily obtained from the results for the single-ended case.

In some applications, economy considerations require the use of a single-ended grounded-emitter output stage, since such a stage has a higher power gain. With this configuration the distortion in the collector side, due to crowding of the characteristics, is quite appreciable. It can be seen, however, that this distortion tends to compensate that produced in the emitter circuit, and hence minimum output distortion occurs when the transistor is fed from a constant-voltage source. By way of comparison, using a transistor rated at 100-mw dissipation, it is possible to obtain 45 mw at 2 percent distortion with a grounded-base stage, but only 40 mw at 5 percent distortion with a grounded-emitter stage.

**Class-B Operation**

Permissible power dissipation of presently-available transistors is relatively low, making class-B operation extremely attractive.

Since distortion may not be of primary importance in class-B operation, all three configurations will have to be considered.

Figure 4 shows a typical transistor output characteristic. The curves are drawn for \( V \) versus \( I \), with \( I \) as parameter. Here \( AB \) is a load line with operating point \( A \) at \( (V, I) \), approximately equal to the battery voltage \( E_b \), since the d-c resistance in the output circuit is neglected. Back diode current is \( I \), (at the operating voltage) and \( I' \) is the peak output current swing, extending to the point \( B \) and corresponding to a peak input current \( I_0' \). Under this condition of operation, the peak inverse voltage on the transistor is twice the value of \( (V_b) \), when the output is transformer-coupled to the load. With the operating point at \( A \), the zero-signal output circuit dissipation per transistor is approximately \( E_b (I_0') \). Under maximum signal conditions, the output signal consists of a series of half-sinusoids of peak value \( [I_0' - (I_0)] \) resulting in an average d-c current of \( \frac{1}{\pi} [I_0' - (I_0)] \) over and above the standby current.

Supply power per transistor for maximum signal is

\[ P_{d.e} = E_b \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} [I_0' - (I_0)] + (I_0) \right] \]  \hspace{1cm} (7)

\[ = E_b \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} [I_0' + (I_0)](\pi - 1) \right] \]  \hspace{1cm} (8)

The a-c power contribution per transistor is

\[ P_s = \frac{E_b}{4} [I_0' - (I_0)] \]  \hspace{1cm} (9)

Output circuit efficiency in percent is

\[ \eta = \frac{P_s}{P_{d.e}} = \frac{78}{78} \left[ \frac{I_0' - (I_0)}{I_0' + (I_0)}(\pi - 1) \right] \]  \hspace{1cm} (10)

Maximum signal dissipation per transistor is

\[ P_d = P_{d.e} - P_s \]

\[ \approx [0.008I_0' + 0.932(I_0)]E_b \]  \hspace{1cm} (11)

The effect of the second term is often comparable to that of the first, especially in high-voltage low-current operation. The load resistance is

\[ R_L = \frac{E_b}{I_0'} \geq \frac{0.932E_b}{I_0} \]  \hspace{1cm} (12)

This is the load resistance per transistor. To obtain the primary impedance of the output transformer, this value must be multiplied by four. For example, for a transistor with a permissible peak inverse voltage of 40 v and a power dissipation of 0.1 w, the load resistance is 275 ohms per transistor and the primary impedance of the output transformer is 1,100 ohms. If \( (I_0') \), \( < I_0' \), the various equations may be considerably simplified.

Figure 5 shows the circuit configurations, with the values of \( v_0 \), \( v_1 \), \( i_1 \), and \( i_2 \), given in terms of the peak transistor voltages and currents as obtained from the appropriate static characteristics. Remembering that \( I_0' \simeq a I_0' \) and \( I_0' \simeq b I_0' \simeq I_0' a/(1 - a) \), the approximations listed in Table I, for obtained.

Figure 6 shows \( V \), versus \( I \), for a transistor drawn in solid line for \( I \), constant, and in dashed line for \( I \), constant. The curves for \( I \), constant can be used for the grounded-base connection, while those for \( I \), constant must be used for the grounded-emitter and grounded-collector configurations. Comparison of the curves show that the curves for constant \( I \), have considerable curvature, and also that the curve for \( I = 0 \) gives a much larger minimum current, by a factor of \( 1/(1 - a) \), than the curve for \( I = 0 \). The consequence of this is that the peak current swing may be to the point \( D \) for the grounded-base configuration, but is limited to \( C \) for the other configurations. Also, the operating point for the grounded-base connection may be set at \( A \), while for the other configurations it lies somewhere between \( A \) and \( B \), depending on the d-c resistances of the base and emitter, and the driving source.

**Comparative Performance**

As far as peak power output is concerned where distortion rises rapidly, there is little difference although the grounded-base circuit
is somewhat higher since the permissible swing is larger. Standby power may be less for the grounded-base circuit than for the other configurations. Efficiency at maximum output is nearly alike in all cases; efficiency on an equal distortion basis is highest for the grounded-base circuit.

Power gain is the product of the voltage amplification and current amplification, as follows

Grounded base: \( \frac{a^2R_L}{r_e + r_s(1 - a)} \)

Grounded emitter: \( \frac{a^2R_L}{(1 - a)r_e + r_s(1 - a)} \)

Grounded collector: \( \frac{1}{(1 - a)} \)

As long as operation is at high voltage and low currents, the grounded-emitter configuration gives maximum gain.

Equation 12 indicates that the load resistance varies approximately as the square of the supply voltage. Thus, the power gain of the grounded-base and grounded-emitter circuits varies as the square of the supply voltage, while the power gain of the grounded-collector is substantially independent of this voltage. Under low-voltage, high-current operation, the gain of the grounded-collector stage may actually exceed that of the other configurations. In this form of operation, the loss of signal due to the finite forward resistance of the input diode may be considerable, and transistors must be selected for low forward resistance.

Class-B operation in push-pull may be effected very conveniently by the use of matched pnp and npn transistors with parallel inputs.

One transistor behaves as an amplifier for the positive part of the signal, while the other unit amplifies the negative half. Phase splitting is thus performed automatically. The effect of paralleling the two outputs is to recombine the separate parts of the signal to form the whole. Thus, the load is a single-ended one, and a push-pull output transformer is eliminated.

In connecting the pnp and npn combinations, it is desirable that all power supplies have a common ground point with the circuit, so as to allow these supplies to be used for earlier stages. With this restriction, it may be shown that the only circuit that may be used without an input transformer is the grounded-collector, as in Fig. 7.

**Examples**

By way of example, two designs will be considered. Values given in the examples correspond roughly to those obtained with the GE 2N34 pnp transistor.

**Example 1**—Design a 100-mw low-distortion audio amplifier stage. From linearity considerations, a push-pull class-A grounded-base configuration is desirable. Required power output is 50 mw per transistor. Assume \( \eta \) of 47 percent. Power dissipation per transistor will be 50/0.47 = 106 mw.

Assuming a collector supply of 20 volts, \( I_c \) per transistor = 5.3 ma.

The back diode current at 40 volts may be taken as 0.25 ma when the transistor is dissipating 106 mw. The actual \( \eta \) (Eq. 6) is 47.5 percent. This checks with the assumed value. Load resistance per transistor is approximately \( V_c/I_c = 3,800 \) ohms. For this load and the appropriate value of the transistor parameters, the input resistance per transistor is

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{for transistor 1:} & \quad r_{in} \cong r_e + R_L + r_s(1 - a) \\
& \cong 10 \text{ ohms}
\end{align*}
\]

The reflected source impedance of each transistor in the push-pull stage must be at least 50 ohms if the distortion is to be kept at about 2 percent. The mismatch factor \( k \) is equal to 50/10 or 5. Loss due to mismatch is \( 4k/(k + 1)^a \) or approximately 2.5 db. The power gain of the stage is given by

\[
PG = \frac{a^2R_L}{(r_e + r_s) + r_s(1 - a)} \cong 25 \text{ db}
\]

and the output distortion will be about 2 percent.

**Example 2**—Design a 300-mw output stage. This time, a push-pull class-B grounded-emitter stage is indicated. As before, the design is carried out on a per-transistor basis. Under maximum signal conditions, power output per transistor is 150 mw. Assume \( \eta \) of 75 percent. Then supply power per transistor is 200 mw. For a collector supply of 20 volts, the average current per transistor is \( 10 \) ma and power dissipation per transistor is 50 mw. The collector current at \( I_c = 0 \) is approximately 0.1 ma. Collector current at \( I_c = 0 \) is 5 ma (for an \( a \) of 0.98). The zero-signal operating point will lie somewhere between these two limits, depending on the d-c base-to-emitter resistance.

If the stage is driven through a transformer winding, this resistance is low, and the operating point will be close to the \( I_c = 0 \) line, say at 0.5 ma. From Eq. 8, \( I_c = 30.3 \) ma, whence actual \( \eta \) = 74 percent. This is close enough to the assumed value. From Eq. 12, \( R_{in} \) per transistor \( \approx 670 \) ohms. The peak input impedance and power gain may be computed with the aid of the characteristic curves and Table I.

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**Reference**

Gated Time Markers

Intensity-modulated dot markers for measuring waveform-time relationships are presented in separate oscilloscope trace without distorting waveform under study. Adding vernier marker oscillator increases accuracy of readings by a factor of ten of the sweeps can be varied.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the gated-marker circuit, and Fig. 3 is the schematic diagram. A modified oscilloscope having an intensity-marker oscillator is used. A bistable multivibrator in the external circuit is triggered with pulses taken from the horizontal output of the oscilloscope.

The square-wave output of the multivibrator is fed to a phase inverter which drives a diode-bridge clamp circuit. This grounds the vertical input to the oscilloscope during the marker-sweep interval so that no waveform information will pass while the markers are being gated. A 100,000-ohm potentiometer is used for low-frequency compensation by varying the bias current through one of the CK706 diodes.

Separation of the two sweeps is controlled by the marker sweep
for CRO Display

level control connected to the cathode of the phase inverter. This control feeds one section of a 12AU7. The square-wave output of this tube is applied to the cathode of the second video amplifier. A high-impedance source is needed to drive the cathode of the video amplifier so as not to affect the frequency response or gain of the amplifier.

The oscillator-gate and marker-brightness voltages are also taken from the cathode of the phase inverter. The oscillator-gate voltage turns the marker oscillator off and on with alternate sweeps. Marker-brightness voltage is fed to the brightness control in the oscilloscope to vary relative brightness of alternate sweeps.

Time relationships involved are shown in Fig. 4. The positive output of the multivibrator corresponds to the length of time the diode clamp grounds the vertical input and also to the time the marker oscillator is turned on.

A phase control is added to the marker oscillator so that the markers may be moved horizontally relative to the pulse.

Figure 5 shows the type of display generated by a system using an additional marker oscillator turned on during the pulse sweep time by the negative square-wave portion of the bistable multivibrator output. This corresponds to the time the main oscillator is turned off.

This display makes use of the vernier principle to increase accuracy of pulse measurements by a factor of ten without increasing marker frequency by this factor.

The vernier marker scale is used in a manner similar to mechanical measurements of this type. Assume that the width of the pulse in Fig. 5 is to be measured from the 50-percent amplitude points on the leading and trailing edges, as indicated by points S and T on the figure. The pulse width lies between 14 and 15 on the main marker scale. The vernier scale, generated by an oscillator at a frequency of 1/0.9 times the main-scale frequency, has a marker spacing 0.9 of the main-scale spacing. The horizontal-phase control is adjusted to make a dot on the vernier scale coincide with point T. The vernier scale is then moved downward by the level control until a dot on the vernier scale corresponds to a dot on the main scale. In this case the third dot is seen to coincide, giving a measurement of 14.3.

For very accurate measurements the vernier method is useful, however, it is not as convenient to use as the gated-marker display.

REFERENCE

High-speed rotor in vacuum is held in alignment by electronically controlled solenoid to give frictionless bearings that permit speeds up to 50,000,000 rpm, measured by comparing phototube output with WWV signals.

Magnetic-Suspension

The problem of finding suitable bearings for rotating bodies has been of major practical importance since man first started using rotating machinery. The efficiency of most rotating machinery is usually limited by the friction and useful life of the bearings. This is especially true where it is necessary to operate rotors near their bursting speeds.

This paper describes a magnetic support for high-speed rotors which has been under development at the University of Virginia for more than a decade and a half and which has proven to be an almost ideal support bearing for a wide variety of high speed rotors. Essentially, the same support technique is employed in spinning the rotors used in a number of different problems.

The method can be illustrated by referring to Fig. 1, which is a schematic diagram of a high constant-speed rotating mirror arrangement. The rotor, made of high-strength ferromagnetic material, contains mirror surfaces and spins at 20,000 rps. Any other type of ferromagnetic rotor could be used in the apparatus instead of the rotating mirror, but it was chosen for illustration here because it demonstrates a simple solution to a difficult rotating mirror problem. The rotor is freely suspended inside a glass vacuum chamber by the
Ultracentrifuge Circuits

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The rotating mirror shown in Fig. 1 is made of hard, high-strength alloy steel. It is 0.5 inch from the bottom to the tip of the cone, and its six flat mirror faces, each 0.25 inch wide, are covered with a thin coating of aluminum. The cylindrical core of the solenoid is a cold-rolled steel rod 0.44 inch in diameter and 3.88 inches long. The support wire is 0.018-inch piano wire 0.085 inch long. The clasp pot is a flat-bottomed glass tube containing SAE No. 10 motor oil. The solenoid is wound on a Bakelite frame with 25,900 turns of No. 28 insulated copper wire. It has an inductance of about 20 henrys and a resistance of approximately 1,000 ohms. The rotor is spun by two pairs of coils which produce a rotating magnetic field.

Support Circuit

Figure 2 shows one of several different circuits that may be used for supporting the rotor. The pickup coil L is in the grid circuit of a tuned-grid-tuned-plate 5-mc oscillator. If the oscillator is properly adjusted, a downward movement of the rotor will change the impedance of the pickup coil to lower the amplitude of the oscillation in the circuit. The d-c potential appearing across the cathode resistor is proportional to the amplitude of the oscillations and serves as a measure of rotor height. A portion of this potential is used as the direct error signal.

In parallel with the cathode resistor is an R-C differentiating network which gives a signal across the resistance proportional to the time rate of change of rotor height. This derivative signal effectively damps the up-and-down motion of the rotor.

Error Signal

The error and derivative signals are separately amplified, mixed and applied to the grid of a cathode follower. The combined signal is next applied to the grids of the 6L6 power tubes and regulates the current through the solenoid.

The magnitudes of the error or direct signal and of the derivative signal can be separately adjusted so that their proper relative and absolute values can be found. An exact theoretical analysis of the circuit is rather complicated, but an approximate solution assuming linearity of the elements is not difficult. Several different pickup devices may be used instead of the coil in Fig. 1 and 2. A photoelectric pickup is especially useful, and has been used for the magnetic suspension of very small rotors' and
in the magnetic-suspension microbalance.  

The rotor is spun by a rotating magnetic field produced by two pairs of coils outside the vacuum system. Standard power circuits produce the alternating current through these coils.

The drive system and the method of measuring the rotor speed are shown in Fig. 3. The oscillator frequency is generated by a 0.1-mc piezoelectric crystal-controlled electron-coupled oscillator. The crystal is thermostatically controlled and the output is calibrated by beating the 100th harmonic with the 10-mc WWV signal. The frequency is determined to about one part in 10\(^6\), although the oscillator frequency is probably constant to one part in 10\(^4\). The frequency is then divided by a factor of 5, the result passed through a phase splitter, and the two outputs separately amplified and transformer-coupled to the power circuit which in turn supplies the power to the drive coils for the rotating mirror.

Light is either reflected or scattered from the rotor into a multiplier phototube in such a way that each revolution produces one flash of light on the tube. The output of the tube is amplified and applied to one pair of plates of an oscilloscope. A comparison frequency, supplied by an audio-frequency oscillator during the period of rotor acceleration and by the drive-frequency source or WWV at operating speed, is applied to the other pair of oscilloscope plates. From the resultant Lissajous figure, the rotor speed is determined.

In order to bring the rotor to operating speed, the glass vacuum chamber surrounding the rotor is evacuated to less than 10\(^{-4}\) mm mercury pressure. The support circuit is then turned on and the rotor suspended. The drive circuit is next started and the rotor begins to spin. The rotor operates as a high-resistance armature of an induction motor during the acceleration period. When the speed of the rotor reaches about 50 rps below the frequency of the power source, the rate of acceleration falls off but the rotor continues to increase in speed. If the gas pressure surrounding the rotor is below 10\(^{-6}\) mm of mercury the friction is so small that the rotor speed will approach the frequency of the rotating magnetic field, then lock in and spin with the same frequency as that of the oscillator. However, this process usually takes more than an hour.

In practice, when the rotor acceleration begins to decrease, the crystal oscillator is disconnected from the phase-inverter and an audio oscillator substituted whose frequency is about 50 cycles above the frequency of the crystal-controlled drive circuit. The rotor is allowed to accelerate until it reaches a value just above the desired operating speed. The audio oscillator is then disconnected and the crystal control substituted. The rotor soon locks in and operates in the same way as the armature of a synchronous motor.

Because of the very low rotor friction and the small power input to the rotor, in a few minutes after locking in no observable hunting (less than 10\(^{-4}\) radians per sec) can be observed. Since the rotor speed is 10\(^{-2}\) radians per sec, the possible error due to hunting is less than one part in 10\(^3\). With an input to the drive coils of 150 watts, the rotating mirror accelerates at the rate of about 1,000 rps per minute as long as the slip is greater than 50 cps.

**Rotor Temperature**

When the rotor is held stationary and the drive circuit operated until temperature equilibrium occurs, the rotor temperature increases less than 10 degrees C. This should give maximum heating. When it is desired to avoid heating in the rotor during the acceleration period, the rotor may be accelerated by magnetizing it transversely and letting it operate like an armature of a synchronous motor in which the drive frequency is increased at the same rate as the rotor speed increases. In this way practically no eddy currents are generated and the temperature of the rotor remains constant. The temperature of the rotor may be determined while it is spinning by measuring its thermal radiation.

Since the axial magnetic field is symmetrical over the rotor, no eddy currents are induced and there is no electromagnetic drag.
due to the support. There probably is some slight friction, but it is too small to observe. If the rotor is spun to operating speed and then allowed to coast, practically all of the observed deceleration of the rotor can be accounted for as due to residual gaseous friction on the rotor even at gas pressures below 10⁻⁶ mm of mercury. For a spherical rotor of radius \( r \), density \( \rho \) and absolute temperature \( T \) surrounded by a gas of molecular weight \( M \) and pressure \( p \), it can be shown that approximately

\[
\log \frac{N^2}{N_0^2} = -\frac{5p}{\rho d} \left( \frac{M}{2\pi RT} \right)^{1/3}(1 - L)
\]

where \( N \) is the number of rps at the time \( t \), and \( N_0 \) is the number of rps at the time \( t_0 \).

It is interesting to calculate the \( Q \) for a magnetically suspended rotor, which equals \( 2\pi \) (total energy of rotor)/(energy lost per cycle). For an all-steel-spherical rotor spinning at 300 rps the observed deceleration was about 1 rps in 4 days when the air pressure surrounding the rotor was less than 10⁻⁶ mm of mercury, which gives a \( Q \) of between 10⁴ and 10⁵.

**Uses of Magnetic Suspension**

The speed of the rotating mirror described above was determined to about one part in 10⁷, which was the estimated reliability of the received frequency from WWV. It spun at 20,000 rps with a constancy which was at least equal to that of the frequency of the thermostatted piezoelectric crystal. The mirror therefore should be adaptable to such problems as the measurement of the velocity of light or the study of short-time phenomena which give off light.

The magnetic suspension has been used for spinning rotors which vary in weight from 25,000 grams to \( 5 \times 10^6 \) grams. The only factor which limits the speed is the strength of the rotor material, provided the critical vibration frequency of the rotor is less than the speed required to explode the rotor.

Table I gives some of the results obtained just before a series of spherical rotors exploded. The spherical rotors were carefully selected steel ball bearings. All of these steel rotors that were free from flaws attained approximately the same peripheral speed before exploding. This is in agreement with theory. The maximum stresses, which were at the center of the rotor, were calculated on the basis of elastic theory and hence may be too large. The maximum centrifugal force of over a half-billion times gravity was obtained with the smallest diameter rotor.

This type of ultracentrifuge uses magnetic support in conjunction with an air-driven turbine drive under the rotor. To operate the centrifuge, the brass vacuum chamber is removed and the support circuit of Fig. 4 is adjusted until the rotor is stably supported. This circuit adjustment is not difficult and may be carried out as follows. With the rotor resting and the plate supply to the 6L6's switched off, the grid, plate and neutralizing capacitors are adjusted for maximum output as determined by a high-resistance voltmeter in the detector circuit (200 to 250 volts). The neutralizing capacitor is next adjusted until the voltmeter reads between 60 and 70 volts, care being taken that the oscillator continues to function with the rotor in its lowest position. The output should then increase as the rotor is raised. The plate voltage to the 6L6's is next turned on and the grid bias to the 6SJ7's and the differentiating capacitor varied until the rotor is stably supported, as determined by putting surges on the line. The circuit stays adjusted indefinitely.

The vacuum chamber is next placed in position and the rotor cell filled with the material to be centrifuged. The top plate of the chamber is next sealed on with vacuum wax and the solenoid and core are mounted and adjusted. In the meantime, the electrical circuits have been allowed to warm up and the cooling fluid started circulating through the cooling coils attached to the chamber. The vacuum pumps are then started and the rotor is supported by the solenoid in its running position. When the pressure in the chamber is 10⁻⁶ mm of Hg or less, air is admitted to the turbine and the rotor is accelerated until operating speed is reached. The turbine is then disconnected and the rotor continues to coast smoothly during the period of the experiment.

**Ultracentrifuge**

Another important use of the magnetic suspension is in the vacuum-type ultracentrifuge. In one instrument, the rotor is 18.8 cm in diameter and carries a sector-shaped cell with quartz windows in which the sedimentation of the material is observed. From these observations, the molecular weights of the substances in solution in the cell may be determined.

**References**

(5) L. E. McHattie, Production of High Rotational Speed, Rev Sci Inst, 12, p 429, Sept, 1941.

**Table I—Bursting Speeds of Spherical Steel Rotors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotor</th>
<th>Rotor Speed</th>
<th>Peripheral Speed</th>
<th>Centrifugal Acceleration</th>
<th>Maximum Calculated Stress in lb per sq in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>diam in mm</td>
<td>rpm</td>
<td>cm per sec</td>
<td>in g</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.97</td>
<td>4,120,000</td>
<td>96,000</td>
<td>47,100,000</td>
<td>410,000</td>
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<td>2.38</td>
<td>7,410,000</td>
<td>92,500</td>
<td>72,000,000</td>
<td>385,000</td>
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<td>0.384</td>
<td>48,900,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>752,000,000</td>
<td>541,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Cascode Audio Amplifier

Wallman amplifier circuit used as input stage of audio amplifier has pentode gain qualities with triode noise characteristics. At 30-db gain, equivalent input noise level is -127 dbm. Harmonic distortion is less than one percent.

Adapting the cascode amplifier circuit to audio-frequency applications results in a stable, low-noise, high-gain amplifier input stage that does not require the use of special or selected tubes. Noise figure shows a 2 to 10 db improvement over that of conventional circuits.

The ideal triode input circuit should have all the improvement in input-stage noise figure over the pentode that is theoretically possible. Stage gain should be of the same order of magnitude as that of a pentode. In addition, the circuit should be stable, with low input capacitance and effective isolation of the input circuit from the output.

The only circuit which meets all of these requirements is the grounded-cathode triode followed by a grounded-grid triode or cascode circuit.1

Modified for use at audio frequencies, the basic cascode circuit consists of a grounded-cathode triode feeding into the cathode of a grounded-grid triode, as in Fig. 1A. Additional coupling elements are not needed between the two triodes, and since they are in series, the same direct current flows through both tubes.

With this circuit, the upper tube has a fixed d-c grid potential at a-c ground, which tends to hold the lower triode plate potential fixed, but still permits its current to flow in a load resistor. If $e_m$ were really held constant, the current gain of the lower triode would be $g_m$, and the voltage gain from $e_m$ to $e_p$ would be $-g_m R_L$ as in a pentode. Thus, the behavior is similar to a pentode, with the advantage that no screen current, with its accompanying partition noise, is required. The output conductance of the first tube is of the same order of magnitude as the optimum source conductance for the second tube, so that the full available power gain of the grounded-cathode triode is utilized. The effect of noise due to the high equivalent temperature of $T_m$ is minimized. No physical coupling resistances are needed and effective isolation of input and output circuits and low input capacitance also result.

Figure 1B shows the equivalent circuit of the cascode amplifier using two identical triodes. The gain of this amplifier may be derived as follows. Around the closed loop of Fig. 1B,

$$
\mu + \mu (\mu - i_{rp}) = i_p (2r_p + R_L)
$$

Gain = $i_p R_L = \frac{\mu (1+\mu)}{1 + \frac{r_p}{R_L} (2+\mu)}$

Due to variations in tube characteristics, the bias on the ground-

---

1. R. Lee Price, Senior Electronic Engineer, Magnecord, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
ed-grid triode must be adjusted to maintain it slightly negative with respect to its cathode. A modification which overcomes this critical adjustment is shown in Fig. 2. This involves the use of grid-leak or contact-potential bias on the upper triode to replace the voltage divider of Fig. 1. The value of the grid-to-cathode resistor is chosen to maintain the grid-cathode bias at approximately 1 volt negative. The a-c ground potential is maintained on g, by bypass capacitor C5. With this biasing method, tube variations have little effect on the biasing of either triode.

Feedback

Figure 3 shows two possible methods for applying negative feedback to this amplifier stage. In Fig. 3A, feedback is applied around one stage. Feedback voltage is taken from the plate of the grounded-grid triode, divided by the ratio $R_m/R_p$, and applied to the input grid. Figure 3B shows negative feedback applied over two stages. Signal voltage from the plate of the second stage is divided by the ratio $R_m/R_p$ and applied to the cathode of the input stage. Resistor $R_p$ also provides cathode bias and degeneration for the input stage.

If additional bias is needed on the input grid, it is provided by contact-potential bias across resistor $R_m$. Use of negative feedback improves linearity and makes possible the accommodation of larger input signals with little effect on the noise figure of the amplifier.

Use of high-quality components and extreme care in parts location is necessary to avoid noise pickup due to leakage currents or stray fields.

It is advisable to use low-noise resistors such as the deposited-film type. The resistors should be kept in fairly stable thermal equilibrium by avoiding high ambient and operating temperatures.

Performance

Measurements of noise figure and equivalent input noise obtained with this amplifier show a reduction in noise level of from 2 to 10 db over that obtained with conventional triode circuits.

The exact amount of improvement will depend on tubes used and the frequency characteristic involved. Tube noise in the audio range consists of low-frequency noise due to cathode flicker, medium-frequency noise due mainly to microphonics, and high-frequency noise due to shot effect. Final selection of tubes will depend to a large extent on which of these types of noise it is desired to minimize.

An input amplifier stage using the circuit described is shown in Fig. 4. Measurements show a voltage gain of 30 db with harmonic distortion less than 1 percent at an output level of 15 volts.

Noise figure of this amplifier is approximately 1.5, which is 1.8 db from the thermal agitation noise in the input grid. This corresponds to an equivalent input noise level of approximately —127 dbm.

The author acknowledges the invaluable assistance and suggestions given by William F. Boylan, which contributed greatly to the success of this development.

References
Circular Radar

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Energy will be received on return.
This principle was verified experimentally at Radiation Laboratory, MIT. Using a K-band radar operating at about 1.25 cm, attenuations of 26 db were obtained on rain return and attenuations of 4 to 8 db on fixed targets. Unfortunately, the project was terminated before complete data could be obtained and no information was available as to the effect on aircraft targets. To obtain more quantitative data, the U.S. Air Force's Air Research and Development Command set up a project carried out by Airborne Instruments Laboratory.

Early in the project, it was decided that a statistical procedure should be used in making measurements on aircraft. Echoes vary so widely with aspect and other factors that single measurements have little meaning. So that the statistical sample might be as large as possible, it was desired that the test radar have good search coverage. In addition, it was desired that the radar have a simple antenna structure, preferably an antenna consisting of a single horn feeding a shaped-dish reflector. Of the radars available at the time, the AN/CPS-5 operating in the 1,300-mc band was considered most nearly to meet all requirements.

The modifications necessary to adapt this radar for circular polarization consisted of the installation of a circularly polarized feed, modifications to the surface of the reflector and minor modifications to the indicating equipment.

To provide equal reflectivity for both components of the circularly polarized wave, the original diamond-mesh reflector surface was covered with welded wire hardware.

Return from rain or other forms of precipitation can seriously limit the usefulness of radars, such as air-traffic-control systems, which attempt to track targets under all-weather conditions. The use of relatively low radio frequencies, narrow beamwidths, short pulses and special techniques such as pulsed-Doppler, moving-target-indicator systems or airborne transponder beacons may ameliorate the situation. There are many cases, however, for which a further improvement in the ability to track targets through precipitation return is desired.

A technique capable of providing improved discrimination against rain return is the use of circularly polarized antennas both for transmission and for reception. This technique is based upon the fact that raindrops, having a tendency toward a spherical shape, act as symmetrical scatterers. Aircraft and other targets of interest, having nonisotropic shapes, tend to reflect a wave whose polarization is distorted from that of the incident wave.

An outgoing right-hand circularly polarized wave will be reflected from a raindrop as a left-hand circularly polarized wave and will be rejected by the right-hand circularly polarized antenna. From an aircraft, however, the reflected energy will generally be elliptically polarized and a portion of the energy will be received on return.

Modified AN/CPS-5 antenna used for experiments with circular polarization

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Cuts Rain Clutter

Modified 1,300-mc surveillance unit with hardware cloth attached to reflector is equipped with circularly polarized feed. Minor changes are required in indicator. Improvements in target-to-precipitation ratio vary from 8 to 25 db. Aircraft target returns drop only 6 to 8 db under same conditions of operation

cloth having a quarter-inch square mesh. Performance of the antenna was checked by measurements on an X-band model and by measurements of the full-scale primary feed. The azimuth radiation pattern of the modified antenna illustrated corresponds closely to that of the unmodified antenna and a high degree of circularity is maintained throughout the beam.

The ratio of major to minor axis of the polarization ellipse is 1.07-to-1 at the point where the secondary pattern is 10 db below the peak and is much better near the axis of the beam. In elevation, the beam is somewhat sharper than that of the original antenna owing to a difference in the vertical illumination pattern. Good circularity was maintained throughout the csc² portion of the pattern, the eccentricity ratio being about 1.15-to-1 at an elevation angle of 40 degrees above the horizon.

The indicator equipment is modified to show both the circularly polarized and the linearly polarized returns on the same indicator tube. The antenna is arranged so that polarization shifts automatically from linear to circular on alternate scans of the radar. When linear polarization is used, the western half of the sky is displayed on the left-hand portion of the tube in the normal manner. While the antenna rotates through the eastern half of the sky, the tube is blanked and the polarization shifted to circular.

The second scan is then made with the deflection reversed so that although the same western half of sky is scanned, the returns are painted in the right-hand portion of the tube. A differential i-f gain control is provided so that gain can be independently varied for each polarization. Figure 1 is a photograph of the indicator tube under typical operating conditions; it shows cancellation of a moderately heavy precipitation return. For this picture, the differential gain control was adjusted to provide about 10 db more gain on circular polarization.

**Experimental Data**

The statistical method used for most of the aircraft-target measurements depended upon the differential gain control. A large number of indicator photographs was taken with various settings of differential gain. Starting with equal amplitudes, the gain for linear polarization was reduced in 5-db steps, 20 or 30 scans of the radar being photographed at each step. The photographs were then analyzed by counting targets in a given range increment, such as 30 to 50 miles.

A count was made of all targets that appeared on the linearly polarized side of the picture but were missing from the circularly polarized side. Targets present on both sides and targets that appeared on the circularly polarized side but not on the linearly polarized side were also counted. Results were then plotted as a function of differential gain as shown in Fig. 2. The differential gain at which the two curves cross is taken as a measure of the average attenuation caused by circular polarization. A number of runs was made under widely different conditions and although the curves varied in shape, the crossover points agreed within ±1 db.

Although the tests extended over a four-month period, there were only a few occasions when precipitation could be observed using circular polarization. At those times, the cancellation was found to be from a minimum of 15 db to a maximum in excess of 30 db, the limit of calibration. The occasion, illustrated in Fig. 3, when the cancellation was measured at only 15 db occurred shortly after the radar was placed in operation. It is possible that the poor performance was due in part to a minor misalignment of the antenna.

There is evidence, however, that the poor cancellation on this occasion was due to the nature of the
precipitation. Meteorological observations indicated that the predominant source of return was a layer of wet snowflakes occurring at the freezing level, which was at about 4,000 ft. Because wet snowflakes tend to coalesce into large irregular shapes that are definitely non-spherical, it is possible that 15 db is the greatest cancellation that can be expected under such conditions.

**Ground Reflection**

Before becoming too enthusiastic about the possibilities of a 30-db cancellation, it is well to consider the effect of ground reflections. Even though an antenna is perfectly circularly polarized and even though the raindrops are perfect spheres, a finite return will be received if a portion of the energy is allowed to be reflected by the ground on its way to or from a target.

Consider an outgoing right-hand wave that proceeds directly to the target and is reflected as a left-hand circularly polarized wave. That portion proceeding directly back from the target will be rejected. If a portion first strikes the ground and is then reflected into the antenna, that portion of the energy will have its sense of rotation reversed a second time and will be accepted.

The seriousness of this phenomenon depends upon the vertical antenna pattern and the reflection coefficient of the ground. With a given antenna, the cancellation obtained will be a function of the vertical tilt of the beam. To obtain a cancellation of 30 db, it was necessary to tilt the beam higher than would be considered normal. With a lower-than-normal tilt, the same rainstorm was attenuated only 22 db.

The radar used was equipped with a moving-target indicator, MTI. The MTI was not noticed appreciably to reduce rain echoes except in rare instances when the rain had little or no lateral motion. In both Fig. 1 and Fig. 3, the MTI was in operation. Figure 4 is an indicator photograph taken with normal video—no MTI.

Evidence obtained in these tests seems to justify the conclusion that circular polarization provides useful means for improving the ability of a radar to see targets in the presence of precipitation return. Improvements in target-to-precipitation ratio ranging from 8 to 25 db can be obtained with an improvement of 15 to 20 db being representative of what can be expected under normal favorable conditions.

An improvement of 8 db represents a limit that may be encountered for certain forms of precipitation. An improvement of 25 db represents what can be obtained when the effects of ground reflections can be largely eliminated.

This discrimination is not obtained without paying a price, however. The price is a 6 to 8-db loss in the strength of aircraft returns. For this reason, it is recommended that circular polarization be installed in such a way that it can be removed when not needed.

In certain cases, conversion to circular polarization may be difficult or impossible owing to complicated antenna structures or similar reasons. The use of crossed linear polarization may be considered as a possible alternative. If a transmitting antenna is vertically polarized and its receiving antenna horizontally polarized, for example, the radar will be blind to symmetrical targets and will respond to targets that distort the incident wave.

**References**


TV 5-6  F-M  TV 7-13  Television Channels 14–83

SUBAUDIBLE, AUDIBLE and SUPERAUDIBLE SOUND

MICROWAVE ABSORPTION

LIGHT SPECTRUM
VHF Crystal Grinding

New method improves performance of round quartz frequency-control crystals in the range from 20 to 180 mc. Average series resistance for the type is 14 ohms at 75 mc for third, 40 ohms at 125 mc for fifth and 55 ohms at 175 mc for seventh-harmonic mode. Unwanted modes are diminished.

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 Quartz Crystal Plates vibrating in their thickness shear mode become very thin at high frequencies. A 20-mc AT-cut crystal, for instance, vibrating at its fundamental mode, has a thickness of approximately 80 microns.

To go to even higher frequencies, lapping with conventional methods becomes more and more difficult. Any imperfection of the surface finish has an increasingly bad influence on the quality of such crystals.

This article describes a new finishing method that led to improved crystal units for the frequency range from 40 to 180 mc.

Lapping and Polishing

In conventional lapping methods, crystal blanks are inserted loosely into holes of the carrier, which moves the blanks around between two cast-iron lapping plates. To improve uniformity of the surface, polishing is frequently used. In this case, the lapping plates are covered with a softer material that allows imbedding of the polishing compound. Thinness of the blanks obtained by these methods is limited by thickness of the carrier. Furthermore, breakage may occur or the surfaces may not develop sufficiently uniformly.

In the final stages of this new method, crystal blanks are fastened to a workholder when they are approximately 0.7 mm thick and brought to the desired thickness on optical lapping and polishing machines, using pitch-covered lapping plates and optical rouge. Because the use of any cement would be detrimental to the desired final flatness of the blanks, an optical flat is used as the workholder on which the blanks are wrung in on their previously polished first sides. A photograph shows the 10-cm diameter optical flat with crystal blanks whose second sides have been lapped down and polished. The interference fringes produced with a second smaller optical flat placed on top of the crystal blanks show achieved flatness of the crystals.

Optical interference with monochromatic light has also been used with great success to measure the thickness of the polished blanks with an accuracy of approximately 0.025 micron. This is achieved by observing shift of the fringe pattern on the crystal blanks relative to the fringes on the optical flat by changing the wavelength of light used for observation.

The above accuracy corresponds to a frequency tolerance for the widely used AT-cut of $\Delta f = 0.015 f$, where $\Delta f$ is expressed in kilocycles and $f$ in megacycles. After removing the crystal blank from the flat, no further polishing operations are necessary and the crystal can easily be brought to the desired frequency either by etching or by plating.

Etching is commonly used to remove that portion of the surface.
layer of the crystal blanks that has been distorted by lapping. Polishing leaves much less distortion than lapping. It has been found by x-ray diffraction measurements that an etch rate of $\Delta f/f = 0.03$ for AT-cuts is sufficient to remove the distorted layer without increasing the resistance of the crystal. Crystal blanks made as described are mounted in two different ways.

Crystal Mounting

Gold is deposited by sputtering a key-hole pattern on the major surfaces and the plate mounted between wire clips in the HC-6/U crystal holder. It has been found that ion bombardment prior to plating is advantageous to obtain a good adherence of the metal to the polished surfaces. As can be shown, an approximate relation between the thickness of the coating $t_\rho$ and the frequency change $\Delta f$ caused by plating is given by the equation

$$(\Delta f \times h)/(f^2 t_\rho) = (1 + \rho p \phi)/2N$$

where $h$ is the number of the harmonic mode, $\rho$ and $\phi$ the density of quartz and the plating material respectively and $N$ the frequency constant in kc $\times$ cm. The value of $(\Delta f \times h)/(f^2 t_\rho)$ is 0.0245 (kc $\times$ cm)$^{-1}$ for AT-cut crystals and gold plating.

Blanks were pressure mounted as shown in Fig. 1 between electrodes lapped concave with a radius of curvature between two and six meters, the latter dependent upon diameter of the crystal and frequency. One electrode is made of nickel-silver, the other of quartz. The latter was gold plated after lapping. In both cases the diameter of the gold plating was chosen to maintain a static capacitance $C$, of approximately 7 $\mu$F.

Results indicated there is not much difference in resistance between pressure-mounted and plated crystal units, even at 100 mc.

Series Resistance

Figure 2 shows a comparison between average values of series resistance of approximately 50 crystal units made by method described and 50 by the conventional carrier method. In the latter case, American Optical Co. M305, corresponding to 3,000-mesh size, was used as the finishing abrasive. The great improvement with the described process, especially at the fifth and seventh harmonic mode, is evident. Because there is no carrier to limit the obtainable thinness of the blanks, it is anticipated that even higher frequencies than 180 mc are within reach for direct crystal control. These and all the following measurements of resistance and response spectrum were carried out with the Signal Corps crystal impedance meter TS-683/TSM and the crystal recording analyzer also developed at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories.

Resistance of a crystal depends upon thickness of the metal coating. If the coating is too thin, its resistance adds to the motional resistance of the crystal. If the plating is too thick, the loading also increases the resistance of the crystal. Thus, a minimum exists for the crystal resistance as a function of plating thickness. This minimum occurs in the case of gold plating at approximately 1 micron for 24 mc, at 0.65 micron for 72 mc and at 0.5 micron for 120 mc, the thickness values being the total for both sides.

Unwanted Modes

Unwanted modes in the vicinity of the main mode in crystal plates vibrating in thickness shear may cause sudden resistance rises (activity dips) at various temperatures. They may also produce sudden frequency changes during the tuning process of the oscillator. Both effects are detrimental to performance of the crystal. These modes result from harmonics of low-frequency flexure and face shear modes that come close to the main thickness mode and are coupled to the latter. The situation is additionally complicated by the existence of secondary thickness shear modes. In rectangular crystals, for instance, the frequencies of the latter modes are influenced by the length and width of the plate as given by an equation derived by Sykes'.

At high frequencies, a third type
of unwanted mode becomes apparent, which is illustrated in Fig. 3. The surface conditions of polished crystal plates wrung onto an optical flat are made visible by optical interference. Typical mode spectra are reproduced below their respective interference pictures. Five crystals at the left side are wedge shaped and have peaks or pits on the surfaces. Their spectrum shows several modes close together. The three crystals on the right have an almost flat and uniform surface and exhibit a clean spectrum. Additionally, the resistance of the flat crystals is less than one half that of the crystals with nonuniform surfaces.

The assumption that unwanted modes are due in this case to the nonuniformity of the surface is confirmed by the following observation. If the crystal plates are very thin (thickness \(< 70 \) microns) unwanted modes can still be observed in spite of the fact that the plates look completely flat and parallel in the interferometer. If the frequency distances between the main and the unwanted modes are converted into thickness differences, the latter are always smaller than 0.01 micron.

This value represents the limit to which differences in thickness can be detected by optical interference. Such differences cannot be observed and therefore cannot be removed, but are doubtless present. This type of unwanted mode can be reproduced with one crystal over and over again, but is always different in different crystals. Additionally, when the surface of the crystal is probed with a small button electrode, single responses can be located at different spots of the crystal surface. Decreasing the size of the electrode has been proved as a means for simplifying the response spectrum.

**Power Dissipation**

In the manufacture of high-frequency AT-cut crystal units the resistance sometimes increases greatly with decreasing power dissipation within the crystal. At the same time, the frequency decreases. Curves A in Fig. 4 give a typical example. Power dissipation of two milliwatts is assumed to be standard and deviations of resistance and frequency from their values at two milliwatts are plotted versus power level.

Resistance increases so much at low values of power dissipation that the crystal may stop vibrating. The frequency increase with rising power dissipation (which is proportional to the square of the vibrational amplitude) is due to two different factors, temperature rise of the entire crystal and, as Bottom* found, to a mechanical stress set up by excessive heating of the central area of the crystal plate due to the piezoelectric current.

The frequency perturbation caused by the latter effect should be proportional to the power dissipation. The almost straight lines of frequency-change versus power show that the second effect is much more pronounced.

Curves B and C represent measurement on the same crystals made under different conditions. The plating has been removed, the crystals cleaned and measured in the airgap-pressure mounting shown in Fig. 1. As a third step, the crystals were cleaned again, exposed to ion bombardment immediately prior to plating and replated by the sputtering method.

The great difference is apparent. Change of resistance with power level has been decreased to a large extent. It is thought that traces of absorbed moisture and gases trapped between crystal and metal coating cause variation of resistance with amplitude of vibration. It is therefore desirable to clean the crystal plates in vacuum prior to plating either by ion bombardment or by heating.

The power dissipation-frequency curves are also remarkable. Frequency perturbation due to excessive heating of the central area of the crystal plate disappears completely with airgap-pressure mounting. The metal electrode apparently distributes uniformly within the crystal the heat generated in the central area. The airgap in the center reaches a width of only 3.5 microns for a radius of curvature of 6 meters and a blank diameter of 12.5 millimeters and is not detrimental to the heat distribution. The replated crystals (curves C) reveal the same frequency-power level effect as the original crystals.

**FIG. 4**—Resistance and frequency change of three AT-cut 45-mc third overtone crystals as a function of power dissipation within the crystals

**REFERENCES**


(4) Ref. (1), p 216.

ANY PHASES of the electronics industry require shaped pulses of current as can be obtained from generators similar to the one described herein. For example, in microwave research, rotation of the plane of polarization of electromagnetic waves may be accomplished by subjecting the waves to a varying magnetic field obtained by passing properly-shaped current pulses through a coil. This technique has potential application in directional couplers, t/r boxes, means for preventing overshoot in relay systems and in polarization modulation.

The problem of electronically generating magnetic pulses of long duration is one of long standing, especially if the desired magnetic field must have intensities in the range of thousands of oersteds.

The current-waveform generator illustrated in the photograph was designed originally for pulsing magnetically controlled color filters that produce sequential light pulses of different colors. The generator produces magnetic pulses of long duration by developing a current-step waveform in a 1.5 to 3-henry coil. This waveform is achieved by suddenly displacing the magnetic energy stored in the inductance causing the current in the coil to drop to zero.

Waveforms

The step generator provides a coil of large inductance with the current waveform shown in Fig. 1A. The actual waveform of the generator, when working into a predominantly ohmic load, is shown in Fig. 1B. With the largest inductance used, \( L = 3 \text{ henry}, R = 300 \text{ ohms} \), the waveform assumes the shape shown in Fig. 1C. Here the waveform below the step wave is the one obtained when the current-raising high-voltage pulses (to be described later) are not switched in.

During the first 1/150 second, the generator does not supply current to the coil and during the second 1/150 second the current rises one current unit, (between 100 and 290 ma depending upon the inductance and the high-voltage supply). In the third 1/150 second the current rises again by one unit to the maximum current value. The rise time is 1/1,500 second.

If the basic step-voltage waveform shown in Fig. 2A is impressed on a coil, the resultant current waveform will be waveform 1. The inductance of the coil will not permit a sudden rise of current and when the current is at its maximum, energy in the coil will not discharge suddenly. The discharging current will have the waveform indicated.

However, it is possible to produce a sudden current drop, as in waveform 2 by having the energy stored in the coil displaced in oscillatory form into a capacitor. The energy in the capacitor however, must not oscillate back to the coil, but must be absorbed in an auxiliary circuit.

Discharge Circuit

To achieve the sudden current drop, a 0.05-mF capacitor \( C \) and a 866A gas-filled diode \( V \), are connected to the coil to form a resonant circuit (Fig. 3A). The resonant frequency is between 400
Waveform applied to high-inductance coil provides magnetic pulses of long duration and high intensity. These are necessary to obtain sequential light pulses of different colors from magnetically controlled filters; also in changing polarization plane of microwaves.

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Waveform Generator

and 600 cps, depending on the inductance of the coil. When the current flows at its maximum value, the coil terminals have the polarity indicated and diode \( V_1 \) is nonconducting.

The current generator is then disconnected and the polarity reversed. This reversed voltage makes the plate of the gas diode positive and it conducts.

The oscillatory discharge of the energy stored in the coil now starts. When the current in the coil reaches zero, the capacitor is fully charged, the voltage across the coil drops to zero and \( V_1 \) ceases to conduct. The energy now stored in the capacitor is substantially that originally present in the coil.

Discharge of the capacitor is accomplished by \( V_2 \), an 811 triode biased to cutoff and pulsed by an external circuit. The duration of the pulse is slightly longer than 1/150 second and allows time for the capacitor to discharge.

Figure 3 shows the discharge waveform of coil current with the capacitor shorted out and \( V_1 \) acting as a shorting diode; the waveform at the right illustrates the discharge-current waveform when the circuit is in normal operation.

Returning to Fig. 2B, it is seen that if the current is to be raised rapidly to the desired value in the step waveform, it is necessary to switch a high-voltage pulse across the coil. The magnitude of this pulse depends on the inductance of the coil, the current step desired and the rise time.

Figure 4 shows the complete current-step generator. Functionally, the generator is divided into three sections: the basic step-voltage circuit, the pulse-generating circuit where high-voltage trigger pulses and gate pulses for the discharge circuit are produced, and

FIG. 2—Formation of current step shows how effects of voltage step and high-voltage pulses add across coil to produce desired waveform

FIG. 3—Coil-discharging circuit. Current-discharge waveform, above, becomes steep, right, when discharge tube is employed

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FIG. 4—Current-step generator illustrates three major components: voltage-step generator, pulse generator and driver-output stages.

FIG. 5—Voltage-step generator provides basic voltage waveform that is then modified to form required current step.
the driver and output circuits.

In the voltage-step generator, the 50-cps output of a square-wave generator is fed to a differentiating circuit. The output of the differentiator goes to two multivibrators each followed by a clipper. The clipper outputs feed a mixer circuit that supplies the basic voltage-step waveform. The details of the voltage-step generator are shown in Fig. 5.

**Voltage-Step Generator**

The 6C5 is the differentiator and cathode follower that feeds the two cathode-coupled 6SN7 multivibrators. These provide two similar square-wave outputs 180 deg out of phase. One pulse of each cycle has a duration of 2/150 seconds, the other has a duration of 1/150 second. The final adjustment of the multivibrators is made using an oscilloscope, by adjusting the 2-meg and 500,000-ohm resistors.

After passing through a clipper in each channel, the two pulse signals are mixed in the 6SC7 to achieve a voltage waveform with a step duration of 1/150 second. After amplification, the desired waveform is coupled to the output circuits.

Part of the step voltage output is coupled to the pulse generator. The signal goes through an amplifier and differentiator to trigger the multivibrator that generates the high-voltage trigger pulses. The pulse width of this multivibrator is slightly less than 1/1,500 second, the pulses being 1/150 second apart. After two stages of amplification, the trigger pulses are fed to the driver.

The signal of one of the clipper plate circuits feeds a differentiator that triggers the gate multivibrator. This multivibrator generates a gate pulse slightly longer than 1/150 second that is amplified and coupled to the coil-discharge circuit.

**Driver and Output**

The details of the gate-voltage circuit are shown in Fig. 6.

The details of driver and output are shown in Fig. 7.

The basic voltage-step waveform is fed to the grids of a parallel 6L6 cathode follower that has its own isolated 300-volt power supply, the negative terminal of which is 400 volts below ground potential. The final stage, which provides the steady-state current in the current-step waveform, consists of two 811's in parallel, their cathodes being 400 volts below ground potential.

The swing of the grid voltage of this output stage is from 45-volts negative to 60-volts positive. The plates of the 811's are connected through the output coil to ground.

As previously mentioned, to raise suddenly the current values to their steady-state value, the injection of high-voltage pulses into the coil is necessary. The trigger pulses are fed to the driver circuit. This signal drives a 6L6 cathode follower, which has its own 300-volt power supply and this tube drives two parallel-connected 811's. The cathodes of these three tubes are 2,400 volts below ground potential. The plates of the two 811's are connected through the coil to ground.

The gate pulse is fed the grid of the 811 discharge tube. This signal makes the 811 conduct for approximately 1/150 second permitting the 0.05-µf capacitor to discharge.

**References**

4. V. A. Babits, Magnetically Controlled Color Filters, accepted for publication in Optik, Zeitschrift für das gesamte Gebiet der Licht—und Elektronenoptik.
SERVOAMPLIFIERS require much higher input impedances than can be practicably obtained in magnetic amplifiers. Also, since the time constant of a magnetic amplifier is proportional to gain, it is difficult to design units having both high sensitivity and sufficient speed of response. Both of these limitations to the application of magnetic servoamplifiers can be overcome by using a preamplifier.

Development of semiconductor devices has made possible the construction of a transistor preamplifier as a replacement for the vacuum-tube preamplifier currently used. The transistor is a natural complement to the magnetic amplifier since it lends itself readily to hermetic sealing, miniaturization and rugged construction. To demonstrate its adaptability to an instrument servo, the system shown in Fig. 1, utilizing the sensing circuit to the left, was chosen.

The preamplifier to be described is operated with a magnetic amplifier in an instrument servosystem having a static error of less than ±0.1 percent (±1 scale division). To meet this requirement the servoamplifier has been designed to have maximum power output when the static error is equal to or greater than one scale division.

The magnetic amplifier chosen for this system had already been designed and found to work satisfactorily with a vacuum-tube preamplifier. The effective input impedance of the magnetic amplifier's differential-control winding (as defined below) is 600 ohms.

The transfer characteristic of the unit in Fig. 2A shows that a phase-sensitive direct current of ±4 milliamperes results in a control-phase voltage of 120 volts rms, which is rated voltage for the driving motor. Thus the output requirement for the preamplifier is fixed by the magnetic-amplifier characteristics.

The input specifications of the preamplifier are determined by the error-junction characteristic as shown in Fig. 2B. There it appears that the magnitude of the error voltage, for a displacement of one division, is a function of the input impedance to the preamplifier. The higher the input impedance, the smaller is the power gain required of the preamplifier. This characteristic suggested a junction-type transistor in a grounded-collector circuit for the first stage of the preamplifier.

Operation of the phase-sensitive detector to be described requires that a voltage-gain stage follow the input stage. A junction transistor connected in a grounded-emitter circuit meets required performance criteria. The complete preamplifier is blocked out in Fig. 3.

**Phase-Sensitive Detector**

Two point-contact transistors, WE type 1768, are connected in a phase-detector circuit as shown in Fig. 4. A split-phase signal of 0.25 volt rms is impressed upon each emitter when the error voltage is 20 millivolts. An a-c voltage of 8 volts rms phased with the error...
Drives Magnetic Servo

Semiconductor devices permit matching low-impedance magnetic amplifier outputs to high-impedance servocontrols. Transistor preamplifier also overcomes the magnetic amplifier's mutually exclusive characteristics of high sensitivity or high response speed without reliance upon vacuum-tube equipment.

Voltage is applied to the collectors through 600-ohm resistors and the differential-control windings of the magnetic amplifier.

The differential-control winding on the magnetic amplifier consists of two identical windings connected in such a manner that the difference between the direct currents flowing in each winding is the effective control current. The control ampere-turns is this difference current multiplied by the number of turns on one of the control windings.

With no signal at the emitter, the collector currents flow in half-wave pulses because each transistor now behaves as a diode in the control circuit. The direct-current component in each control winding is 6 ma, and since these currents flow in

FIG. 1—Block diagram of servo system showing detail of error junction

FIG. 2—Magnetic amplifier transfer characteristic (A) and error-junction characteristic (B)

FIG. 3—Semiconductor preamplifier input to magnetic amplifier

FIG. 4—Transistor phase detector

FIG. 5—Operating curves of transistor 1 (A) and transistor 2 (B) are described in text
opposite directions in the differential-control winding, the effective input to the amplifier is zero.

When an error voltage of 0.25 volt rms appears at the emitters, its action on the mode of operation of each transistor is different, since the phase relationship between emitter and collector voltages differs for each case. The modes of operation are shown in Fig. 5.

The data for these figures were taken with varying d-c values in the same manner that the a-c voltages appear in operation. Results predicted by this method check with operating results.

Assume transistor 1 is operating in mode A. For the first half cycle the collector voltage is impressed in the conventional nonconducting direction. The emitter voltage polarity is such that negative collector current is permitted to flow due to the emitter voltage's influence, in a manner known.

During the second half of the cycle, the collector voltage is impressed in the conducting direction and positive collector current flows. During this half cycle the emitter loses control of the collector current.

Average collector current for each half cycle is found graphically and the difference between them is the direct current flowing in one half the differential-control winding of the magnetic amplifier. While transistor 1 is so functioning, transistor 2 operates according to mode B in Fig. 5.

During the first half cycle collector voltage is impressed in the conventional nonconducting direction. However, the emitter voltage is of negative polarity and no transistor action occurs.

In the next half cycle, collector voltage is positive and there is positive collector current, while once again the emitter loses control. It is the average value of this positive pulse that flows in the other half of the differential-control winding. The difference between the average current in each collector circuit is the effective control current in the magnetic amplifier.

An examination of the emitter voltage and current characteristics shows that the secondary loading by the transistor operating in mode A is about 32 ohms.

**Amplifier Stages**

The load impedance to the voltage-gain stage, if an output transformer with an overall turns ratio of 12 to 1 is used, is found in the following manner.

The 3,500-ohm load of mode B is so high compared to the 32-ohm load of mode A that Fig. 6A can be drawn as Fig. 6B with negligible error. The load impedance $R_L$ reflected to the primary side is 32 ohms multiplied by the turns ratio squared, so $R_L = 18,500$ ohms.

With $R_L$ known, the voltage gain of the grounded-emitter stage can be found by referring to Fig. 7. From this, a typical gain is 480.

For a 4-ma signal, the voltage on each emitter of the phase-sensitive detector should be 0.25 volt rms or 0.5 volt rms emitter-to-emitter. Thus the output voltage of the voltage-gain stage on the primary side of the output transformer should be 6 volts for a displacement of one division. Input voltage to the voltage-gain stage for maximum detector output must then be 6 volts divided by the voltage-gain as found in Fig. 7, or 12.5 millivolts.

Since the grounded-collector stage exhibits a unity voltage gain, it is necessary that the sensitivity of the error junction be equal to 12.5 millivolts per division or greater. Referring to Fig. 2B, this sensitivity will be obtained if the input impedance to the grounded-collector stage is 60,000 ohms or greater.

This input impedance can be practically obtained as shown in Fig. 8. With a load impedance of 18,500 ohms, the input impedance to this stage is about 1,000 ohms.

Figure 9 shows that with a transistor exhibiting a high alpha the input impedance of the grounded-collector stage will be about 90,000 ohms when the load impedance is 1,000 ohms. From Fig. 2B it is found that with this input impedance a sensitivity of 16 millivolts per division can be expected from the error junction. It has been possible, therefore, to build a preamplifier based on the block diagram of Fig. 3 to meet requirements.

**Practical Considerations**

The final circuit shown in Fig. 10 has a number of special features. External bias of the collector and emitter voltages is chosen in place of self-bias. This was found necessary so that transistors can be in-
terchanged without adjustment of bias resistors.

The output transformer has an open-circuit inductance of 18 henrys so its 400-cycle reactance will be high compared to that of its load resistance. Miniaturization of this unit is not practical because no power and is available to waste in an inefficient transformer.

The interstage transformer is used to isolate d-c bias supplies of the first and second stages. Its open-circuit inductance is 1.6 henrys and it has unity turns ratio. As with the output transformer, miniaturization is not practical.

The input choke shown has an inductance of 80 henrys, presenting to the a-c input signal an impedance sufficiently high to avoid loading effect. This choke provides a low-resistance path to ground for the d-c base current.

The values of d-c bias voltages shown are nominal. Wide variations from these values are permissible as long as the ratings of the transistors are not surpassed.

Although the preamplifier must sense small voltages, it is subject to very large voltages for short periods of time. During the interval required by the servomotor to correct, signal voltage drives the preamplifier to cutoff. It is not possible for the transistors to be biased for symmetrical clipping as the gain is reduced at such bias points. Resulting distortion, apparently accompanied by an effective phase-shift, prevents the phase detector from functioning properly. On the test model this condition caused the servo to stall if a sudden displacement error were applied.

It is possible, by tuning the primary of the output transformer to 400 cycles, to filter out a sufficient amount of distortion, thereby preventing malfunctioning of the phase detector.

This servosystem is stabilized by feeding back a small portion of the output through a 6-µF capacitor to the error junction as shown in Fig. 10. The capacitor in the feedback line changes the voltage 90 deg (Fig. 11A) in addition to the 90-deg change performed by the phase-shifting capacitor across the control phase. Figure 11B shows the vectorial relationship describing the feedback action.

It is possible for the feedback to be positive rather than negative, if the vector relationship is that shown in Fig. 11C. The easiest way to test for proper phasing is arbitrarily to connect the feedback capacitor into the circuit. If the period of oscillation frequency increases, phasing is incorrect.

The invaluable aid of Hitoshi Kajihara is acknowledged.
Electric and Ultrasonic

Summarized data on electrical characteristics of body muscle, fat and blood at various frequencies from 1 mc to 10,000 mc, for guidance in design of more efficient shortwave diathermy, uhf radiation diathermy and ultrasonic medical heating equipment

The healing and pain-relieving properties of heat have long been recognized. Application of heat causes an increase in blood flow and in many instances hastens the body’s processes of recovery. Originally, it was possible to apply heat only to the surface of the body (by hot packs and infrared radiation). Yet, frequently it is the deeper tissues which require treatment. Because of the rapid convection of heat by blood flow, only a small percentage of the heat applied to the surface penetrates to these tissues. If a temperature rise is to be produced in the deep tissues, the heat must be generated at the site where it is needed.

Shortwave Diathermy

Biophysical research in the field of diathermy has proved fruitful. The first answer to the deep-heating problem came during the 1920’s, when it was shown that heat could be generated safely and effectively by the use of radio-frequency currents. Measurements of the electrical impedance of a wide variety of body tissues over the frequency range from 1 kc to 100 mc showed that the impedance is strongly frequency-dependent and that the resistivity and dielectric constant of tissues with high water content (such as muscle, liver and brain) are so nearly the same in the short-wave region that the selective heating of any one of these tissues relative to another is impossible.

Fat and bone, however, are exceptions. Their dielectric constants are low compared to those of other tissues and their resistance considerably higher. A region of muscle to be heated is frequently found to lie beneath a layer of subcutaneous fat. The heat generation in this inhomogeneous tissue configuration can be analyzed by the equivalent circuit of Fig. 1A. Both capacitive and resistive impedance of the fatty layer is higher than that of an equivalent thickness of muscle. Hence, the fat is selectively heated in such an arrangement. A detailed investigation of the impedance values shows that the ratio of heat developed in fat to that in muscle decreases with increasing frequency. However, the ratio remains considerably greater than unity even at the highest frequency which can be utilized in actual patient treatment with r-f currents.

Figure 1B shows the ratio of heat development in fat to that in muscle, calculated on the assumption that the current density in fat and muscle are the same. Where finite electrodes are used, edge effects cause a significant divergence of the field lines. In practice, therefore, the current density in underlying muscle layers is lower than in the fat. The actual ratio of heat development in fat to that in muscle is thus even higher than is indicated in Fig. 1B.

A somewhat different situation exists if energy is applied by the use of an induction field. Here, the eddy currents associated with a magnetic field are used for heating.

The use of long coils for the generation of relatively homogeneous magnetic fields requires low frequencies to achieve resonance. For such low frequencies the eddy currents associated with the alternating magnetic field are too small to heat. On the other hand, if one attempts to decrease the inductance (by using fewer turns or a pancake winding), the magnetic field becomes nonuniform. The field is strong near the coil windings and consequently surface heating develops. The necessary compromise between high and low-frequency requirements (at present chosen near 27 mc) does not permit substantially greater deep heating than is obtained with the conventional capacitive coupling arrangement indicated in Fig. 1A.

Radiation Diathermy

It is not possible to apply radio-frequency currents at frequencies higher than 100 mc to the human body. This is because the electrodes and cables which connect them with the radio-frequency generator establish a circuit which is too large in size to resonate above 100 mc. On the other hand, without resonance it is difficult to produce sufficiently high currents in the patient and to load the generator properly. In an attempt to reduce the selective fat heating to a more acceptable level, another approach has to be taken.

Electromagnetic radiation using radar techniques was introduced as a form of diathermy after World War II. By 1950, microwave radiation at 2,450 mc had achieved considerable popularity in this country. During the same period ultrasonic radiation was given similar clinical application and became widely accepted by the medical profession in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. Although some preliminary analysis of radiation diathermy—both ultrasonic and electromagnetic—had been undertaken before World War II, only recently have sufficient data become available for a quantitative treatment of the problem.

Bridge techniques have proved satisfactory for measurements of
Deep-Heating Diathermy

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Two-wire transmission-line setup for measuring dielectric properties of biological material. Sample holder is in glass cylinder in center, having thermostatic control of temperature. At left on table are uhf generators, calibrating attenuator, antenna tuning elements and precision frequency meter used in measuring the electrical characteristics of various samples at various frequencies.

FIG. 1—Measuring techniques and results applicable to healing of human tissue for healing and muscle-relaxing benefits
tissue impedance up to frequencies of the order of 100 mc. Measurements of tissue impedance in the range of 100 to 1,000 mc have been made by the special resonance method of Fig. 1C with an open-wire transmission line. The line is loaded on one side by the sample under investigation and terminated on the other end by a movable shorting plate. It is excited at a point between sample and shorted end and the modulated current is picked up by a small loop protruding from the movable shorting plate. The current is then rectified, amplified and metered. The variation of this current with the position of the shorting plate establishes a resonance curve.

By using a resonance principle, a high degree of accuracy has been obtained. The precision of this technique compares favorably with that provided by standard coaxial line techniques. Measurements of body tissues and blood have also been made above 1,000 mc.

Average dielectric constant and resistivity values of fat and muscle at 37 C are summarized in Table I. The values for fat vary considerably due to variation in water content, but muscle data are reproducible within about 5 percent.

Blood has a frequency behavior which is characteristic of tissues with high water content. At low frequencies, the dielectric constant of blood is controlled by the capacitive reactance of the membranes which surround the blood cells. As the frequency increases, the effect of cell membranes is reduced until the dielectric constant approaches that of tissue fluid and plasma, as shown in Fig. 1D. Above 1,000 mc, water itself undergoes a change in dielectric constant.

Table I—Average Measured Electrical Characteristics of Body Tissues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freq in mc</th>
<th>Dielectric constant relative to air</th>
<th>Specific resistance in ohm-cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muscle</td>
<td>Fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2700</td>
</tr>
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<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1E gives an equivalent circuit which describes the frequency behavior. The partial circuits Zc and Zr are frequency-independent and purely resistive up to about 1,000 mc. They represent intracellular and extracellular fluid of the cell suspension. The capacitor C represents the electrical equivalent of the cell membranes and is quite large compared to Cc and Cr. Capacitors Cc and Cr affect the impedances Zc and Zr above 100 mc and characterize the change in impedance which the fluids themselves undergo at such high frequencies.

From the dielectric properties of the tissues it is possible to compute the complex field propagation constant, γ = α + jβ. Table II shows the result for fatty tissues and muscular tissue in terms of attenuation constant α and phase constant β as a function of frequency. Depth of penetration (4π) in muscular tissue is thus much smaller than in fatty tissue and falls below 1 cm as the frequency exceeds 3,000 mc.

Table II—Propagation Constant for Electromagnetic Energy in Body Tissues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freq in mc</th>
<th>Propagation constant γ = α + jβ(cm⁻¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value of α in nepers per cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscle</td>
<td>Fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>0.22</td>
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<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ultrasonic Properties of Tissue

The method used for measuring the absorption coefficient of fatty tissue is shown in Fig. 1F. Source and receiver transducer are positioned in a vessel which is filled with a suitable coupling liquid. The r-f voltage on the source produces an ultrasonic wave in the liquid which is picked up by the receiver, amplified and presented on an oscilloscope.

A calibrated attenuator in the receiving circuit permits accurate determination of the relative level of the received signals. The transmission loss caused by the insertion of a sample of tissue in the path between the transducers is equal to the difference between the absorption in the sample and the absorption of the coupling liquid which had been replaced by the sample. This holds if it can be assumed that reflections at the sample-liquid interfaces are negligible. To assure this, a coupling liquid is chosen which has an acoustic impedance almost equal to that of the sample. To avoid standing waves in the test vessel the r-f signal is applied to the source in short pulses.

The velocity of sound in tissue is measured with a method based on the change of phase of the received acoustic signal caused by introduction of a tissue sample. When a tissue sample is inserted between the transducers, coupling liquid is displaced and the acoustic path is changed by (π + φ) wavelengths where φ is an integer.

For the phase measurements the received pulse is added to a c-w signal from the generator. The change in transducer separation which is necessary to return the relative phase of received pulse (as referred to the c-w signal) to its original value, after insertion of the sample, is a direct measure of φ. Repetition of this measurement over a small range of frequencies is sufficient to determine φ.

Absorption data for tissue of high water content have been reported, as also have velocity data for several tissues with high water content and fat. The velocity measurements were based on the time delay of a pulse transmitted through a tissue sample. The values obtained are summarized in Table III.

The introduction of ultrasonic or electromagnetic radiation as
forms of diathermy can be justified only if they provide significantly better deep heating than is obtainable by surface heating methods. The depth of penetration of the primary radiation energy is defined as $\frac{1}{2}a$ (where $a$ is the absorption coefficient of the tissue in nepers per cm) or the depth at which the energy is reduced to $1/e$ of its surface value.

**Significance of Data**

Surface heating methods achieve effecting depths of penetration of 1 to 2 cm. An inspection of Table II shows that to achieve primary depths of penetration in muscular tissue of the order of 2 cm with electromagnetic radiation, it is necessary to use frequencies of the order of 200 to 800 mc. This is considerably lower than the frequency commonly used in clinical practice at present. At these low frequencies the wavelength of the electromagnetic radiant is so great that conventional reflectors for applying energy to the body become unwieldy. This difficulty may be overcome and a more efficient impedance match between generator and body may be obtained if material with a high dielectric constant is used in coupling the uhf generator to the body.

Table III gives average values of the absorption coefficient for ultrasonic energy in tissue at 37 C. From this, it can be determined that 1-mc ultrasonic energy penetrates about 4 cm into muscle (penetration in cm = $1/2a$). The problem of matching the generator to the body is even more important in this case. The impedance mismatch between air and tissue is so great that even a thin layer of air between generator and human body would prevent energy transfer into the tissue. It is necessary, therefore, to provide liquid or direct coupling between source transducers and the tissue. The wavelength of sound in tissue at 1 mc is about 1 mm (velocity of sound in meters per second is 1,580 for fat and 1,400 for muscle). Hence, it is possible to achieve almost any desired localization with ultrasonic energy. Electromagnetic radiation, on the other hand, is suitable for heating larger volumes.

The fat-muscle problem has been analyzed for both forms of radiation diathermy. Tissues with high water content are usually surrounded by a layer of subcutaneous fat. The radiation passes first through the skin-fat arrangement and is then partially transmitted into muscular tissue and partially reflected from the fat-muscle interface.

Both forms of radiation tend to favor heating of muscle since the absorption coefficient for fat is lower than for muscle. However, the actual heat development depends upon the geometry and the magnitude of reflection at the fat-muscle interface. About 30 percent of electromagnetic energy is reflected. This gives rise to sizeable standing waves in the fatty layer. The reflected electromagnetic wave suffers a 180-deg phase shift at the boundary. This tends to minimize the heating of the fat in the region within a quarter wavelength of the fat-muscle boundary. In the ultrasonic case, standing waves have a negligible effect on heating of the fat. This is in part due to the low reflection coefficient of the fat-muscle boundary for sonic waves and in part due to the very short wavelength of ultrasonic energy.

The actual heat development curves are presented in Fig. 2. Here the heat development per unit volume, relative to that in the muscle at the fat-muscle interface, is plotted as a function of distance from the fat-muscle boundary. The curves show that at high frequencies the rate of heating of parts of the fat can be higher than in the muscle.

**Summary**

By analytical methods, it is possible to arrive at quantitative answers to many of the problems of diathermy. The analyses, however, must be built upon a knowledge of the electric and acoustic impedance of the various body tissues. Techniques for the determination of these quantities have been developed and measurements performed on a variety of biological materials. The results show that tissues with high water content in general establish a class of materials with comparable impedance values. The impedance of fat differs considerably from tissues.

For both forms of radiation diathermy the ratio of heat development in fat to that in muscle increases with increasing frequency, and can be made considerably smaller than unity if sufficiently low frequencies are used. This is just opposite to the frequency relationship applying to shortwave diathermy.

By using frequencies of the order of 500 mc, it is possible with electromagnetic radiation to penetrate the fat almost completely and to dissipate a large fraction of the total energy in the muscle. Similar results are obtained with ultrasonic energy at 1 mc.

This work was supported by the Office of Naval Research under Contract No. Nonr-551(05).

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Table III—Average Absorption of Sound Energy in Tissue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freq in mc</th>
<th>Absorption coeff in nepers per cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


---

**Fig. 2**—Heat development per unit volume by ultrasonic and electromagnetic radiation at various frequencies. Standing-wave pattern at 10,000 mc results from partial reflection at fat-muscle boundary.
Audio Oscillator

Low-pass and high-pass R-C circuits are combined with two triodes in a feedback arrangement to generate audio frequencies in the range from 11 cps to 100 kc in four bands. Waveform distortion is avoided by limiting feedback through amplified and delayed automatic gain control tube.

Resistance-Capacitance oscillators commonly employ Wien-bridge or less frequently, twin-T, parallel-T or phase-shift circuits. Use of each of these circuits for R-C type audio signal generators involves limitations such as lack of symmetry or the requirement for insulation between the ganged-capacitor tuning elements that are used in continuously tuned instruments. Although other frequency-selective R-C circuits are not generally used in audio-frequency generators of the sine-wave type, the possibilities of a different type of circuit design appear attractive.

Circuit Design

Some basic considerations include desirability of incorporating both a high-pass and a low-pass R-C filter in the feedback loop of R-C coupled oscillators to obtain good frequency stability and good sine waveform. If the mechanical design arrangement is to be kept simple, it is also desirable that a variable ganged capacitor be used as the frequency-shifting element and that the common rotor section be kept at ground potential.

In the low-pass section of the circuit, the logical design is to couple signal voltage through a bypassed series resistor to an amplifying device such as an electron tube. Figure 1A shows such a circuit and its frequency response characteristic.

To complete the oscillator, it is necessary to reverse the phase of the output signal of the amplifier, pass the signal through a high-pass filter or equivalent and return it to the input side of the circuit shown in Fig. 1A. This arrangement sets up an oscillatory system that can be used as a signal generator.

In the high-pass filter section of the circuit, a series-connected capacitor is usually required and the resistor is returned to ground. This arrangement is essentially the same as that used in the Wien-bridge and other circuits mentioned. It likewise involves the limitations ascribed to these circuits. These limitations can be avoided by connecting the equivalent of a high-pass filter in place of the conventional filter itself.

By use of a modified grounded-grid amplifier a low-pass filter may be used in such manner as to give the stage a rising high-frequency characteristic. A suitable circuit having high-pass filter action is shown in Fig. 1B. Its frequency characteristic, shown at the right, is the opposite of that shown in Fig. 1A.

The circuit shown in Fig. 1B is not truly a grounded-grid amplifier; the grid is only partially grounded in a frequency-selective manner. At very low frequencies the grid is practically free to follow the cathode, but at higher frequencies it cannot completely follow the cathode owing to the bypassing action of the capacitor. Because the output signal at the plate is almost entirely dependent upon an a-c voltage difference between the grid and cathode, the output signal becomes greater as the frequency is raised. The R-C grid network, which is a low-pass filter, has the effect of a high-pass filter.

Circuits shown in Fig. 1A and 1B can be combined to form an oscillation generator. The basic overall circuit is shown in Fig. 1C together with its frequency characteristic. It can be seen that the V₁ stage of Fig. 1C has the response characteristic depicted by line Y, which is similar to the characteristic shown in Fig. 1A. Similarly, the V₂ stage of Fig. 1C has the response depicted by line X, which is similar to the characteristic shown in Fig. 1B. Highest response or maximum sensitivity will occur at point Z and oscillations will take place at this discrete frequency.

Operation of Generator

The mechanics of oscillation can best be explained by tracing a signal through the regenerative loop in Fig. 1C. When random noise or any other circuit disturbance increases the voltage at the plate of $V₁$ slightly, this positive-going voltage is transferred to the grid of $V₁$.

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FIG. 1—Development of basic oscillator circuit from low-pass (A), high-pass (B) and combined circuits (C). Frequency response characteristic of each is shown graphically at right.
Uses New R-C Design

in the same direction, although its phase is shifted slightly and some attenuation takes place in the R-C network. The grid of \( V_2 \) goes positive causing an increase in the plate current of \( V_1 \) and a consequent rise in cathode voltage. Because the cathodes of \( V_1 \) and \( V_2 \) are coupled, cathode voltage of \( V_1 \) also rises. The cathode of \( V_2 \) is connected through a low-pass phase-shifting network to the grid of \( V_1 \). This network attenuates the signal so that a smaller amount reaches the grid of \( V_2 \) than reaches the cathode of \( V_1 \). A voltage difference is thus created between the cathode and grid of \( V_2 \); the cathode becomes more positive than the grid or, effectively, the grid becomes more negative than the cathode.

The negative-going grid causes a reduction in the plate current of \( V_2 \) and a consequent increase in the plate voltage. Because this rise in plate voltage is in the same direction as the disturbance that started the chain of events, the circuit is regenerative and oscillations are generated and sustained.

Like the Wien-bridge, in which \( R = R_1 \) and \( C = C_4 \), the circuit of Fig. 1C oscillates at a frequency at which the impedances of \( R \), \( R_1 \), \( C \), and \( C_4 \) are all equal. Similarly, a ten-times change in \( R \) and \( R_1 \), or \( C \) and \( C_4 \), will cause a ten-times frequency change. Optimum operating conditions for this circuit, however, are not necessarily obtained when \( C = C_4 \) and \( R = R_1 \). It is often desirable to use filters whose values are not equal.

In common with the Wien-bridge oscillator, this circuit develops the purest sine wave when it is operated at a point near the verge of feedback necessary to sustain oscillations. Some sort of limiting element must be employed to prevent runaway and waveform distortion. Several methods for limiting such a circuit have previously been devised, including the tungsten-filament lamp.

If a lamp were used in this circuit, it would be connected in the regenerative path directly between the driving cathode of \( V_2 \) and the driven cathode of \( V_1 \), rather than in the degenerative feedback path where it is commonly employed in Wein-bridge oscillator circuits.

Commercial Application

A commercial adaptation (Fig. 2) of the circuit shown in Fig. 1C provides stabilization or limiting by use of amplified and delayed agc. The output of the oscillator is sampled, amplified, rectified, and filtered. It is then fed to a grid as a negative bias voltage. Any increase in the signal output causes an increase in negative grid bias, reducing the amplification and causing a reduction in output signal voltage.

The effects of a decrease in signal output are exactly the opposite. Output level is maintained at a constant value regardless of normal line-voltage variations and tube drift.

FIG. 2—Elements of a practical audio oscillator using agc in feedback circuit
High-Power Pulser

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Cathode-emission studies are usually conducted by placing the cathode under investigation in a test diode and measuring diode current as an indication of emission.

Two general systems have been used in the past for applying plate voltage to the diode to obtain current-voltage relationships. In one, continuous current is drawn through the diode, but this system gives rise to excessive heating from the anode. The other system employs rectangular current pulses of successively increasing amplitude. The short duty cycle of the pulses cuts down anode heating, but the tedious process of plotting characteristics point-by-point on special graph paper limits the usefulness of this system.

Certain other disadvantages inherent in these two methods led to the development of the equipment shown in the photograph. A continuous plot of emission characteristics appears on a cathode-ray tube. Figure 1 shows a typical trace for an oxide-coated cathode.

General Description

Since the current normally varies approximately in accordance with the three-halves power of the voltage, optional provision is made to linearize the plot by passing the current signal through a two-thirds-power network. This feature eliminates the point-by-point manual plot of the emission characteristics on two-thirds-power graph paper. Departure from the linearized curve due to temperature limitation becomes more apparent, and the current and voltage at the point of departure can be determined from a calibration marker displayed on the oscilloscope with the I-E plot.

In figure 1 is a sketch of the basic...
Parallel 304TH's force saw-tooth pulses of current through diode using cathode under investigation. Emission characteristics are plotted on cathode-ray tube. Two-thirds-power amplifier compensates for three-halves-power space charge effect to give linear plot

The diode is subjected to a saw-tooth plate voltage pulse at a low-duty cycle. A signal proportional to this voltage pulse and a signal proportional to the corresponding plate-current pulse are simultaneously applied to the horizontal and vertical deflecting plates of a cathode-ray oscilloscope. The extremely low duty cycle results in negligible amount of heat being contributed to the diode under test. Provision is made for instantaneous plate-current values as high as 10 amperes, and instantaneous plate voltages up to 5,000 volts. The duration of the plot can be selected at either 10 or 100 microseconds.

The control triode is biased near cutoff. At selected intervals the grid potential is raised from cutoff to zero bias in a saw-tooth fashion. The resultant plate current wave shape is determined by the dynamic resistance of the diode. Intensifying signals generated in the instrument are applied to the cathode of the oscilloscope.

Operation is initiated by the master oscillator (Fig. 2) or single-shot switch depending upon the time duration and repetition rate desired. The signal is shaped into a saw-tooth and amplified to a level sufficient to raise the potential of the grids of the 304TH's in the power unit from cutoff to zero bias. The resultant current surge is passed through the diode under test as a short-duration saw-tooth wave. Signals proportional to the instantaneous plate voltage and plate current of the diode under test are directed back into two mixers and thence to the horizontal and vertical plates of the oscilloscope.

**Calibration**

Prior to triggering of the saw-tooth generator, a pulse is fed to the calibrate multivibrator. The signal then passes to the two calibrators, which measure the amplitude of the calibrating signals and indicate the values on two front-panel meters. Simultaneously, the calibrating pulses are applied to the horizontal and vertical plates of the oscilloscope through the mixers. The resultant calibration mark on the cathode-ray oscilloscope is in the form of a round dot.

The mixing amplifier intensifies the oscilloscope trace during the display of the cathode curve and calibration marker.

**Circuit Details**

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram of the complete instrument. Two 304TH's are used as the control triodes because they can be operated at high plate potentials and are capable of high emission current. Each tube has a transconductance of 17,000 micromhos, resulting in a large change of plate current for a corresponding moderate

---

**Fig. 1**—Typical trace and basic circuit

**Fig. 2**—Block diagram of emission plotter for oxide-coated cathodes
change of grid voltage below zero bias. The emission characteristic plotted is a resultant of the simultaneous comparison of two signal amplitudes.

Because the plot is not dependent on time related functions, the dynamic impedance of the control triodes does not enter the problem. Since there is little grid-current demand, the driving requirements can be satisfied by a 6V6 cathode follower. Additional 304TH’s can be paralleled for higher plate-current requirements power.

The high-voltage supply need be only of a low-current design. The average current requirement is low because of the short duty cycle operation.

Figure 3 also shows the network for developing the $I^2$ vs $E$ function displayed on the oscilloscope. The network consists of four germanium diodes with a staggered bias arrangement.

The circuit constants have been chosen empirically such as to cause each diode to come into conduction at a different voltage level. The resultant output voltage approximates the input voltage raised to the $3$ power. The component values are of low impedance so the network will perform in as short a period as 10 microseconds.

The author wishes to acknowledge the helpful suggestions offered by M. L. Greenough of the National Bureau of Standards’ Electronic Instrumentation Section.

REFERENCES

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(2) W. E. Williams, High-Power Square-Pulse Generator, ELECTRONICS, p 144, Oct. 1952.
Measuring Noise in Resistors

Laboratory instrument measures total noise and relative noise in composition resistors. Results of investigation are useful in development work and in selection of resistors for special applications.

Various methods have been used to measure total noise in resistors to give information about existing resistors and to provide a research tool for development of quieter resistors. The simplest noise-measuring method is to insert the resistor in a high-gain amplifier and measure its output, comparing one resistor with another.

The noise-measuring equipment to be described in this article has an extended low-frequency response with sufficient gain and stability for very low-level measurements. The total noise in microvolts and the relative noise in db above that of a standard resistor can be read directly. Figure 1 is a block diagram of the test equipment.

Direct-current voltage is applied to the test resistor through a series matching resistor and the noise-signal voltage is coupled through a capacitor to the amplifier circuit.

The series resistor is matched as closely as practical to the value of the test resistor. Since noise in this series resistor would also be amplified, wire-wound resistors are used.

Calculations Eliminated

The equivalent circuit of a noisy resistor is a resistance of the same value in series with a noise generator whose output magnitude is a function of the direct current through it. In the testing circuit, the calibration voltage is inserted in series with the test resistor eliminating the calculations necessary with other methods of testing.

The preamplifier unit contains a heavily shielded chamber into which the test resistor is placed. The circuit is shown in Fig. 2. A battery stack and two 23-position
THE NATURE OF NOISE

The basic portion of resistor noise is due to thermal agitation, or Johnson noise. This can be calculated from the formula \( E_r = (4RKTB) \), where \( E_r \) is rms noise voltage, \( R \) is resistance in ohms, \( K \) is Boltzmann's constant (1.38 x 10^-23 Joules per degree K), \( T \) is Kelvin temperature and \( B \) is bandwidth in cps.

Since none of these variables is likely to be zero, this amount of noise is unavoidable in any resistance. Neglecting nonresistive components, this calculated noise would appear across the terminals of a wire-wound resistor.

In addition to thermal noise, any nonhomogeneous resistor carrying direct current generates noise which may far exceed the former. This secondary noise depends on the magnitude of the direct current and the nature of the resistive material. This noise also differs from thermal noise in its spectral distribution. Thermal noise energy is evenly spread over the frequency spectrum, but this secondary noise has most of its energy in the low-audio range. Because of its magnitude and frequency, this type of noise can be troublesome in audio and video equipment.

Experimental data show that for direct currents of less than 10 or 15 microamperes, noise increases linearly with current. A graph of noise against dc voltage is of the form \( y = Kx + J \), where \( x \) is the dc voltage, \( J \) is the thermal noise and \( K \) is less than 5 microvolts per volt for quiet resistors. At higher dc voltages, the noise curve approximates a parabola (the thermal noise being negligible) of the form \( y = Kx^2 \).

Noisy resistors follow the same pattern, with higher constants. For a noisy 1/megohm resistor

\[
\text{microvolts noise} = 70x + 35 \quad \text{(up to 10 volts)} \\
= 230x \quad \text{(above 10 volts)}
\]

switches provide zero to 520 volts in 1-volt steps. Selector switches connect either the test resistor or a reference resistor through a matching wirewound resistor. A NOISE-CALIBRATE switch enables insertion of the calibration voltage in series with the test resistor to duplicate the equivalent noise generator and its load. Another switch disconnects the test-voltage meter from the circuit after the voltage has been adjusted to the desired value.

The input stage of the preamplifier consists of a 6SN9 tube with the two triode sections in series.

The low-level amplifier and cathode follower use 6AK5's, with d-c filament supply. The entire preamplifier is shielded and shock-mounted.

The preamplifier output is fed through a wide-band amplifier to the metering circuit. The wide-band amplifier uses 6AC7's and a 6SN7, with inverse feedback for gain stabilization.

The d-c voltage applied to the test resistor is measured with a four-range bridge-type vtvm. A 100-megohm input resistance minimizes circuit loading when high values of resistance are being tested.

A 1,000 cps phase-shift oscillator, shown in Fig. 3, supplies calibration voltage. This voltage goes to a metering circuit, then through a calibrated attenuator to the input circuit.

**Power Supplies**

Plate voltages for the units are furnished by a regulated 300-volt supply, and an electronically stabilized supply. Filament voltages for the preamplifier are obtained from a 6-volt wet battery. The battery supply includes a selenium-rectifier charging circuit and voltmeter for checking the battery. The voltmeter operates from a thermal bridge balanced for both zero and 6.0 volts applied. This results in a linear scale from 6.0 to 6.6 volts and indicates the condition of the battery.

Using this equipment, an investigation was made into the behavior

---

**FIG. 2**—Noise testing circuit uses tapped battery pack to obtain d-c test voltage. Noise signal is amplified and indicated on output vtvm.
of conventional composition resistors carrying small d-c currents. In a typical one-megohm, 1/2-watt resistor, noise increased approximately linearly as the d-c voltage across it varied from zero to ten volts (Fig. 4). The noise output at zero d-c volts was the same for all one-megohm samples, but with d-c voltages applied the rate of increase varied with the particular sample. Part of the increase in noise can be attributed to the rise in temperature of the resistance material, and the corresponding rise in thermal noise. However, since thermal noise is proportional to the square root of the Kelvin temperature, a change from room temperature to the boiling point of water would only increase the noise level about 13 percent. The noise level of the quietest of composition resistors makes this change negligible. A 1/2-watt, one-megohm resistor with ten volts d-c applied, is dissipating only 100 microvolts but might be generating five or ten times the thermal noise at room temperature.

**Noise Causes**

The chief cause of the increased noise is probably due to a fluctuating resistance effect. If a non-homogeneous resistance material is considered as being made up of a large number of small resistors in a complex series and parallel arrangement, the total current through this configuration divides up into many separate routes. The exact path of each minute current can vary as the small resistances are cut in and out of the circuit by local action, so the net effect is continual small changes of the total resistance of the resistor. These fluctuations in resistance cause fluctuations in the voltage across the resistor and hence appear at the output as noise.

The nature of this secondary, or fluctuation, noise differs from that of thermal agitation alone. Thermal-noise energy is spread out evenly over the entire spectrum. Extending low-frequency range of a high-fidelity audio amplifier has little effect on the noise output. The fluctuation noise, however, has most of its energy in the lower audio range. The exact spectral distribution varies considerably for different samples, but in general the greatest portion of the total noise energy is below 200 cycles and extending the low-frequency response results in greater noise output. When sufficiently amplified with high fidelity, fluctuation noise and thermal noise can easily be differentiated by the listener.

**Higher Voltages**

As higher values of d-c voltage are impressed on a composition resistor, the noise output does not increase so rapidly. As shown in Fig. 5 quiet resistors tested at their rated d-c voltage have less than three-microvolts noise per volt. A noisy resistor might have 100 microvolts per volt at low voltages, and 20 microvolts per volt at the rated voltage. The rated d-c voltage in all cases is that value calculated from the resistance and nominal power rating, up to the rated maximum operating voltage for the particular resistor type.

Composition resistors of identical type are made by many different manufacturers, but the similarity disappears when noise is considered. Identical composition resistors from the same manufacturer showed about the same noise level except for a few wild samples which had much higher and more unstable noise levels than the others. This could be due to a local fault or to a poor end connection on the resistance element.

For reference purposes, a group of quiet composition resistors was selected, having values from 10,000 ohms to 5 megohms. Most of these had noise levels less than 0.5 microvolt per volt, but there was no obvious relationship between noise level and value of the resistance.

In regard to the stability of the noise level in a particular composition resistor, it was found that samples kept at room temperature for a period of one year showed no great change in noise when retested under the same conditions. Data is not available for samples subjected to normal d-c voltage for long periods of time, but in several instances resistors have become very noisy under pulse operation.

The author wishes to express his appreciation to R. L. Pinnow of Contrala Division of the Globe-Union, Inc., under whose direction the work was done, and to the company for other special considerations.
Electronically-Tuned Wide-Range Oscillator

Helical transmission line and crystal diodes used as a quarter-wave tuning element in Colpitts oscillator give five-to-one frequency range. Experimental unit tunes from 8.6 to 46 mc in five steps. Electronic switching system permits tuning at rates up to 1,000 per second.

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Research Associate
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Tuning an oscillator by changing, electronically, the electrical length of a shorted quarter-wave transmission line provides a method of rapid tuning over a wide frequency range.

Tuning is accomplished by changing the position of the short across the transmission line. Electronically controlled devices or switches are required which can be inserted across the transmission line at desired intervals. Each device should have the property of appearing like an r-f short circuit across the line when a control signal is applied to it. The distance from the input end of the line to any one shorted device determines the tuned frequency, the frequency at which the line looks like an electrical quarter wavelength. Also, each device should approximate an open circuit when it is in the nonconducting state. In this way the presence of the devices will negligibly affect the line constants and Q when viewed at the input terminals.

Two possible shorting devices are the crystal diode and gas discharge tube. However, these elements have had one or more objectionable features which have precluded their use, up to the present time, with the ordinary parallel-line type of transmission line in the frequency range from 10 to 500 mc.

Compared to the characteristic impedance of the line, the forward conducting, or short-circuited, r-f resistance is appreciable. What should be a short or zero impedance across the line is in reality a finite impedance with an appreciable resistive component. This resistance tends to destroy the Q of the line, as viewed at its input terminals, and therefore the sharpness of tuning.

To a minor degree, the finite back, or nonconducting, impedance of the device tends to load the line when the device is inoperative and deteriorates the line Q.

Other problems have been the physical size of the transmission line required for quarter-wave operation using an air dielectric and the relatively low characteristic impedance of available lines. Furthermore, characteristic impedances of open-wire parallel lines much above 500 ohms are not feasible.

transmission line in the frequency range from 10 to 500 mc.

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Table I—Constants of Helical Line

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Helical Line</th>
<th>Inductance</th>
<th>Capacitance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.83 x 10^-6 henry per inch</td>
<td>0.66 x 10^-3 farad per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristic impedance</td>
<td>1.120 ohms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>4.65 x 10^-1 millimeter per inch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total length of helix</td>
<td>19.5 inches</td>
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</table>

FIG. 1—Germanium diodes short helical transmission line of oscillator at quarter-wavelength intervals. Manual switch can be replaced by electronic unit for high-speed switching.

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finite short-circuit impedance of the shorting device would be overcome by a higher characteristic impedance of the line.

Recent developments have overcome most, if not all, of these disadvantages. The 1N98, 1N100 and 1N118 germanium diodes meet the requirements for a shorting device. Measurements indicate that the small-signal r-f forward impedance is about 25 to 30 ohms, and the shunt capacitance is about 0.35 μf.

By using a helical transmission line in place of the parallel-line type, the space requirements of the tuner can be reduced. In addition, the helical transmission line has a more desirable characteristic impedance of the order of 1,000 ohms.

Figure 1 shows a schematic of the electronically tuned oscillator using a helical transmission line and 1N98 diodes. For simplicity the helical line is depicted as a parallel-line type of transmission line. Neglecting shunt capacitance at the input terminals on the order of one μf, the line was designed to work over the approximate frequency range of 17 to over 100 mc, and to have a characteristic impedance of approximately 1,100 ohms. At 17 mc, the quarter-wave length of the helical line is about 19.5 inches compared to about 174 inches for the parallel-line type of transmission line.

Five 1N98 crystal diodes are inserted across the line at points yielding oscillation frequencies in an approximate geometric relation over the operation range. A 5-position frequency selector switch applies proper bias potentials to the diodes. Only one diode is conducting, with a conduction current of approximately 25 ma, at any one switch position, the remaining diodes being biased off with a negative voltage of approximately 30 volts.

The oscillator is basically a Colpitts circuit but some modifications had to be made to permit operation of the transmission line in the fundamental quarter-wave mode. The oscillator tended to oscillate just as well at a higher frequency corresponding to ¾ wavelength and could hop to this higher mode unless precautions were taken. For this reason, it was necessary to add capacitors C₁ and C₂ to the circuit. In addition to loading the circuit, these capacitors reduce both the upper and lower frequency limits of the oscillator.

Operating Range

The measured range of operation was 8.6 to 46 mc, corresponding to a range coverage ratio of greater than 5 to 1. The five selected frequencies were approximately: 8.6, 14, 22, 34 and 46 mc. Because of the loading of the capacitors the observed frequency limits are lower than those calculated by finding those frequencies corresponding to quarter waves existing on the transmission line. By accounting for the effective shunt capacitance loading the input of the tuned line, the oscillator operating frequency can be predicted within a few percent.

No attempt was made to extract useful power from the experimental
model. Frequency measurements were checked against a calibrated receiver.

Electronic Switching

An electronic switching system developed for use with the electronically tuned oscillator permits switching pulses to be initiated either manually or electronically. For manual operation, a thyratron pulser is used as synchronization for a pulse generator which produces a negative output pulse.

For electronically initiated pulses, the pulse generator may be employed without synchronization. The circuit shown here is suitable for controlling eight frequency-selecting diodes.

The output from the pulse generator actuates the scale-of-eight counter shown in Fig. 2. The counter produces eight different output states upon application of eight successive input pulses.

Each output state consists of a particular combination of the potentials on the output leads. For each output state fed to the crystal matrix (Fig. 3A), a corresponding matrix output lead will assume a positive potential, the others remaining negative.

The sequence of input states necessary to produce positive potentials on the output leads is shown in the table in Fig. 3B. Successive changes in the input states applied to the matrix cause a positive potential to be stepped successively from matrix output lead 1 to lead 8 and again to lead 1 where the process is repeated.

The matrix output lead having a positive potential causes the corresponding diode-bias control tube (Fig. 4) to conduct. The tube conduction current is employed as the forward-bias current for a diode in the tuned line.

All other tubes in the diode bias control unit are held in the off position by application of large negative potentials to their grid circuits. The corresponding negative output potentials hold the other diodes in the tuned line in the non-conducting state.

If desired, more switch positions may be provided by additional counters, diode-bias control tubes and crystal diodes in the matrix.

Satisfactory operation of the system has been attained at pulse-repetition rates of the order of 1,000 per second. With careful design, this rate may be greatly increased and the time to change oscillator operating frequency may be held to values of the order of 10 or 20 microseconds.

The present tuner is still in the experimental stages. The technique should find many applications in the h-f, vhf and uhf portions of the spectrum.

The experimental circuits were constructed and tested by Michael Dorczak.

REFERENCE

(1) A. G. Kandolaian and W. Sichak, Wide Frequency Range Tuned Circuits and Antennas, paper presented before IRE Convention, March 1952, New York, N. Y.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Staircase Generator Counts Pulses

By NATHAN O. SOKAL and IRA L. RESNICK
Lincoln Laboratory
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

Simple relay circuit transfers part of capacitor charge to another capacitor on arrival of input pulse, to produce one step of output waveform. Up to 2,000 pulses per second can be counted, giving constant-amplitude steps totaling up to 200 volts.

Pulses may be counted or quantized sweep and timing waveforms generated by the staircase-waveform generator to be described in this article. The output of the circuit steps when a pulse is applied to the input and holds at its last level until another input pulse is applied. Used as a counter, the circuit gives an output voltage proportional to total count. As a sweep generator, it produces an output that is either a linear or nonlinear function of time, depending on the sequencing of input pulses.

Stepped waveforms up to 200-v total amplitude may be generated, with less than two percent change of step amplitude from start to finish. With suitable choice of circuit components, up to 2,000 steps per second may be obtained.

The circuit offers several advantages over others within its frequency range. As a counter it does not require a chain of flip-flops; as a sweep generator, it requires neither a chain of flip-flops with a weighting network nor a large controlled-amplitude pulse as in the usual step-charge circuit.

Circuit Design

The principle of the staircase-waveform generator is that of a charged capacitor transferring part of its charge to another capacitor. The basic circuit is illustrated in Fig. 1A. Capacitor \( C_1 \) charges to \( E \) while the relay is deenergized. When the relay is energized the charge on \( C_1 \) transfers to \( C_2 \), producing on \( C_2 \) a voltage step

\[
\Delta V = \left( \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \right) (E - V)
\]

where \( V \) is the total accumulated voltage on \( C_2 \). If \( E \) is a constant voltage, the waveform (photograph at left) is an exponential with the steps becoming smaller as \( V \) increases. If constant-amplitude steps are required, only a few percent of the total waveform may be used. To obtain constant-amplitude steps that add to about 200 v, the bootstrap circuit of Fig. 1B may be employed.

Cathode follower \( V_1 \) increases the charging voltage \( E \) as \( V \) increases keeping the difference \( E-V \) almost constant. Thus, nearly constant step size is maintained until the output.

Output waveform (left) of basic circuit, and constant step amplitude obtained (right) when bootstrap circuit is added for linearizing the output. Constant-amplitude steps add up to about 200 volts.
cathode follower saturates. The waveform in the photograph at the right has a knee at the top caused by saturation of the cathode follower at about 200-v output. If even larger output voltage is required, a larger plate-supply voltage and/or a larger cathode resistor can be used.

Components

A crystal diode may be used for $V$, if the time constant of its back resistance and $C$ is much larger than the time duration of the waveform. Otherwise a thermonic diode such as a 6AL5 must be used. Capacitor $C$ should be much larger than $C$, to supply charge to $C$ during the cycle, without dropping its own voltage appreciably. To obtain waveforms of long duration, low-leakage mica or oil-filled capacitors should be used. Capacitor $C$ should be sufficiently large so that the grid current of $V$, does not change its voltage excessively during the waveform cycle. For critical applications, $V$, should be selected for low grid current.

Table I lists values of cathode resistance required to obtain at least 200-v total output with a 250-v plate supply for three common tubes, allowing for tube and resistor tolerances. It also gives the minimum possible deviation of the output waveform from a best-fit straight line when equally spaced pulses are applied. If capacitor leakages and grid current are negligible, the deviation of a sweep waveform of amplitude $V_{\text{max}}$ from a best-fit straight line is approximately

$% \text{Deviation} = \pm 100 \times \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{E_B + \frac{V_{\text{max}}}{C_2}}{E_B} \right)$

where $-E_B$ is the grid cutoff voltage of the tube, $E_B$ is the plate-supply voltage, and $g_m$ is the transconductance.

Relay Driver

In some applications, pulses will be available to energize the relay coil directly. If not, another tube or the other half of $V$, may be used to energize the relay coil. The circuit is shown in Fig. 2. The IN34 diode clamps the grid to cutoff $-E_B$, making the circuit independent of pulse frequency. The one-megohm series grid resistor prevents grid clamping in case of overdrive.

Table II lists maximum stepping frequencies $f_{\text{max}}$ and minimum pulse duration $T_{\text{min}}$ for the circuit of Fig. 2 using various combinations of tubes and relays and a plate supply of 250 v.

If higher stepping frequencies are required, a special high-speed relay should be used driven by a high-voltage source supplying several times the pull-in current. An example is the Stevens-Arnold Millisec relay type 172 for which pull-in is claimed to occur in 1/3 millisecond and drop-out in 1/10 millisecond.

Pulse Generation

If available pulses are shorter than the minimum, pulses of the required duration may be generated by a single-shot multivibrator of the type illustrated in Fig. 3. A negative input pulse can be applied to input 1 or a positive pulse to input 2.

Table III lists the required circuit values for 12AU7, 12AT7 and 12AX7 multivibrators with a 250-v plate supply. The maximum and minimum values given for $R, C$, take into account the tube and component tolerances. If it is required to make the pulse duration close to the minimum value, a potentiometer should be included in the total value of $R$, to permit individual circuit adjustment. Resistor $R$, is usually between one and ten megohms.

Resetting

The reset switch in Fig. 1B can take any of several forms. When the time interval between resettings is conveniently long, a pair of timer contacts or an ordinary switch can discharge $C$. If a fast cycle is employed, making it impractical to use these techniques or if the circuit is to be used as a counter a gas or vacuum tube can be used as a switch. If a neon
lamp is used, as in Fig. 4A, the step size must be adjusted so that the lamp fires after the required number of steps.

**Thyratron Control**

For more flexible operation, a thyratron may be used as shown in Fig. 4B. Potentiometer $R$ sets the bias so that the tube fires at the desired voltage level on $C_n$ or the tube can be fired at any desired time by a positive pulse applied to the grid.

The bootstrap cathode follower may be cut off for a few milliseconds after resetting if $C_n$ is discharged too rapidly. This means that temporarily the cathode circuit may not follow the grid circuit steps. This should cause little trouble if the circuit is used as a counter since recovery is usually complete long before a reading is required.

If the circuit is used as a fast-stepping sweep generator, the first few steps may occur while the cathode circuit is recovering. In this case, the steps will be missing in the cathode waveform, although they appear correctly in the grid waveform. In this case, the grid waveform can be used as the output if the following circuit is of high impedance. If a low-impedance output is required, an auxiliary cathode follower with its grid connected to $C_n$ can be used.

The recovery of the bootstrap cathode follower can be made faster by decreasing $R_e$ and/or connecting $R_e$ to a negative voltage rather than to ground.

**Design Notes**

The resistors $R_1$ and $R_2$ are inserted to limit surge currents through the switch and relay contacts; 1,000 ohms is usually sufficient. Resistor $R_2$ limits the transient loading of the cathode follower when recharging $C_1$; $R_2$ should be large compared with $R_e$. Time-constant $R.C.$ should be short compared to the time between steps.

If the heater of $V$, is supplied from a grounded heater transformer, the rated heater-to-cathode voltage may be exceeded if large waveforms are generated by the circuit. In such cases, a floating heater transformer can be connected to the cathode, or the heater transformer can be biased positive.

This research was supported jointly by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

**REFERENCES**


(2) See reference 1, p 615.

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**Table II—Operating Characteristics of Driver Circuit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tube type</th>
<th>$f_{MAX}$ (cps)</th>
<th>$T_{MAX}$ (msec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-12AU7</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12AU7</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-12AT7</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12AT7</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-12AX7</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12AX7</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal relay</th>
<th>$f_{MAX}$ (cps)</th>
<th>$T_{MAX}$ (msec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12AU7</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12AT7</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12AX7</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>12AX7</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table III—Component Values for Single-Shot Multivibrator**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tube</th>
<th>$R_{L1}$ (ohms)</th>
<th>$R_{L2}$ (ohms)</th>
<th>$R_e$ (ohms)</th>
<th>$V_{C1(min)}$</th>
<th>$V_{C1(max)}$</th>
<th>$E_{C1}$ (volts)</th>
<th>$E_{C2}$ (volts)</th>
<th>$E_{C3}$ (volts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12AU7</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>4.2T</td>
<td>6.3T</td>
<td>14.0T</td>
<td>+70</td>
<td>+25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12AT7</td>
<td>56,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>5.3T</td>
<td>5.2T</td>
<td>9.6T</td>
<td>+30</td>
<td>+75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12AX7</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>3.6T</td>
<td>4.5T</td>
<td>5.5T</td>
<td>+17</td>
<td>+45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Electronics — March, 1954*
Logarithmic Amplifier

Feedback amplifier with high-frequency damping provides good transient response in logarithmic amplifier used for current measurements in the range from $10^{-12}$ to $10^{-4}$ ampere. Instrument is useful in measuring neutron flux density currents in nuclear reactor operations.

Logarithmic amplifiers are widely used in nuclear reactor studies to measure neutron-flux detector currents over wide ranges of reactor activity. In this application, currents on the order of $10^{-12}$ to $10^{-4}$ amperes must be measured. When a differentiating device is incorporated in such amplifiers, a signal proportional to excess reactivity is derived.

Logarithmic characteristics can be obtained by use of a hard-vacuum diode with an output voltage proportional to the log of the input current. However, difficulty is encountered with the time constants of such circuits. Diode resistance is approximately equal to the reciprocal of 10 times the input current. Thus, for an input current of $10^{-12}$ amp the resistance is $10^{10}$ ohms. When the input circuit consists of an ion chamber and connecting coaxial cable, input capacitance frequently is in the order of $10^{-6}$ farad or more.

The dynamic resistance of the ion chamber or other input device must be at least 100 times higher than the diode resistance so that it may function as a current source. When this condition is met, the time constant of the input circuit becomes simply the diode resistance times the input-circuit capacitance. In the case of an ion chamber with a current of $10^{-12}$ amp the time constant is $10^{10}$ ohms times $10^{-6}$ farad or 100 seconds. This long time constant renders the system useless for most purposes.

**Feedback**

Use of feedback amplifiers for time-constant reduction is a well-known technique when all time constants are fixed and independent of amplitude. In the ion-chamber circuit the time constant of the input circuit is proportional to input current and becomes equal to the amplifier's forward-gain time constant at some current level unless the amplifier has an extremely wide passband. This produces an underdamped response curve, as shown in Fig. 1. A curve such as shown in Fig. 2 can be obtained by adding proper compensating networks as shown in the circuit of Fig. 3.

Since the input time constant for the ion chamber circuit is $10^6$ times $10^6$, or 1 μsec at the highest current level of $10^4$ amp, it would be necessary to construct a d-c amplifier with a forward time constant of 0.1 μsec or less to prevent the instability shown in Fig. 1.

A more practical approach to a stable circuit is to reduce forward gain at higher frequencies. This results in less time-constant reduction at higher current levels, where the input time constant is already low and does not require reduction. The manner in which the forward gain is reduced is dictated by feedback-amplifier design techniques which, when applied to a mathematical analysis of the circuit, show that the reduction must take place so that the forward phase shift of the amplifier never exceed 45 deg until the gain is reduced to unity or less. This results in good transient performance, compromi-
With Fast Response

By JAMES A. DE SHONG, JR.
Remote Control Engineering Division
Argonne National Laboratory
Lemont, Illinois

ing the rise time with overshoot.
In usual designs, where all time constants are independent of amplitude, it is necessary only that a phase margin of 45 deg exists where gain passes through unity. The logarithmic-amplifier input time constant has the effect of moving the unity-gain point over a frequency range corresponding to the range of the time-constant variation, thus preventing the use of single point compensation as can be done in normal feedback amplifiers. Therefore, the forward phase shift of the amplifier may not exceed 45 deg at any frequency below the unity-gain frequency if optimum transient performance is to be obtained for all current levels.

Phase shift of an amplifier is proportional to the slope of its amplitude-versus-frequency curve. In this case the desired slope corresponding to 45-deg phase shift is a 0.7 (3 db) reduction in amplitude each time frequency is doubled. The amplifier unity-gain frequency \( f_2 \) must be set for one-half to one-fifth the frequency where the inherent phase shift of the amplifier itself is 45 deg. From this point the amplitude-versus-frequency curve must not be allowed to rise at a rate exceeding 1.4 times for every octave reduction in frequency. The d-c gain, \( A_u \), is set by the unity-gain point, the slope required for 45-deg shift and the input time constant at the lowest current which is \( 10^9 \) \( (R) \) times \( 10^{-4} \) \( (C) \) or 100 seconds for the example already cited, at \( 10^{-10} \) amperes. It may be calculated from the equation:

\[
A_u = \frac{(2\pi f RC)^{1/2}}{200 - \pi f} \frac{1}{10^{-5}} \text{amp.}
\]

The frequency \( f_2 \) where the downward slope starts may be determined by the relation

\[
f_2 = f/A_u^2.
\]

The amplifier circuit shown in Fig. 3 uses resistor-capacitor combinations to produce a satisfactory approximation of the specified characteristics. Circuit gain is 300 and \( f_2 \) is 1 cps. Amplitude-versus-frequency curves for the compensated amplifier are shown in Fig. 2.

A comparison of the curves shows that overall performance of the compensated circuit has peak magnitudes of about 1.4 times the reference level as compared to peak magnitudes of about 6 times the reference level for the uncompensated case. In terms of circuit damping factor, frequently used for step-response evaluation, the uncompensated case has a damping factor of only 0.09 where the compensated case has a damping factor of 0.4. This means that a maximum overshoot of about 76 percent will occur in the uncompensated case for \( f = 10^8 \) where overshoot in the compensated case is only 25 percent for the same current. Table I shows the effectiveness of the amplifier in reducing time constant.

The author extends thanks to W. C. Lipinski for his aid in construction and measurements.

**References**


**Table I—Amplifier Time Constants with and without Feedback**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Constant (seconds)</th>
<th>Input Current (f)</th>
<th>Without Feedback</th>
<th>With Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10^{-12}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.6543 x 10^2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-11}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.0035 x 10^3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-10}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.0053 x 10^4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-9}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.011 x 10^5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-8}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.023 x 10^6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-7}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.032 x 10^6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-6}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.094 x 10^6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-5}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.28 x 10^7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10^{-4}</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Not Measured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Broadcast Transmitter Switching System

Antenna-changeover relay reduces outage time when switching from main to auxiliary transmitter. Application of simple transmission-line theory permits mounting f-m and police antennas on broadcast tower without intermodulation or use of duplexers.

By FRANK KNAACK

Chief Engineer, WHLI
Hempstead, N. Y.

The police radio antenna is mounted on an outrigger near the ground point while the twin-loop f-m antenna is affixed to the top of the tower.

Transmitter Switching

To reduce outage time in switching from main to auxiliary a-m transmitter operation or from regular to auxiliary transmission line in the event of line failure, a simple relay changeover has been devised. This system is illustrated in Fig. 2. All relays are normally closed for regular operation with the coils de-energized. The coaxial feeders from main lines from the antenna tuning unit and auxiliary transmitters and also the regular and auxiliary coaxial terminate in a 4 x 4 x 12-in. copper switching box near the transmitters. Relays RE, and RF, are mounted in this box, which is supported by the coaxial feeders. Relay RF, is in the antenna tuning unit at the tower base. Frequency and modulation feeds from each transmitter terminate at coaxial switching relays RF, and RF,.

Changeover is accomplished with transmitter carriers off to eliminate arcing. An r-f line switch operates RF, RF, RF, and RF, for auxiliary operation. These relays change the transmitter feed to the antenna, the audio feed to the transmitters and the feeds to the frequency and modulation monitors.

In the event of a failure in the transmitter-to-tuning-house coaxial line, a switch controlling RF, and RF, switches from the regular line to the auxiliary line.
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By JOSEPH F. SODARO
Los Angeles, California

Shunt-series peaking is illustrated by the basic circuit shown. This network is often used in television video amplifiers and other pulse systems where greater amplification is required than that obtainable from either shunt or series peaking alone. The gain is 80 percent greater than simple shunt peaking under certain conditions.

One of these conditions is that the input capacitance, C, is twice the output capacitance, C2.

Design procedure is as follows: measure or estimate C1 and C2, taking into account wiring, tube socket, and other strays, and adjust to make C = 2C1 using a shunt trimmer if necessary. Next, choose the desired high-frequency cutoff, f. Total C1 and C2 plus strays to obtain C. With these values calculate Rl, the load resistance, from

$$R_l = \frac{1.8}{2\pi C}$$

(1)

The shunt compensating inductance, Ls, is determined next from

$$L_s = \frac{0.967R_l}{2\pi f}$$

(2)

Finally, the required series inductance is evaluated from

$$L_2 = \frac{0.967R_l}{2\pi f}$$

(3)

Equations 1, 2 and 3 are the other required conditions for 1.8 times simple-shunt gain. These form the basis for the nomograph.

To use the nomograph, construct a straight line from the shunt capacitance value on the C scale to the cutoff frequency on the f scale. At the intersection of this line with the Rl, Ls, and L2 scales read load resistance, shunt inductance, and series inductance values.

As an example, assume a 4-mc high-frequency cutoff is required for a total shunt capacitance of 30 µf. Construct a straight line from 30 on C, to 4 on f. Read 21 µh on Ls, 90 µh on L2 and estimate 2,400 ohms on Rl.

REFERENCES


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ELECTRONICS—March, 1954 For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Radio Locator Guides Helicopter

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As the helicopter, hovering over the reference points drifts to right or left, the transverse phasemeter indicates the movement as rotation of the potentiometer that introduces positive or negative signals to the autopilot. Fore and aft digressions are similarly handled.

Raydist, which is being used to aid underwater oil exploration, is one of the so-called hyperbolic navigation systems (ELECTRONICS, p 186, Nov. 1947; p 70, Aug. 1949.)

Sensitive Microphotometer

By William L. Clink

Departmental Research Board Physics and Meteorological Section Suffield Experimental Station Ralston, Alberta Canada

The unit described in this article was constructed to facilitate the use of a microphotometer when measuring density of spectroscopic slides. Essentially, it is a high-voltage power supply for a multiplier phototube and utilizes automatic feedback to maintain a constant output from the phototube. In this way the potential applied to the...
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RANGE OF DIFFERENCE Q MEASUREMENTS: 0 to 125.
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Main Tuning Dial: Approximately ±1% or 1.0 mmf, whichever is the greater. Vernier: ±0.1 mmf.

POWER SUPPLY: 90-130 volts—60 cps (internally regulated).

POWER CONSUMPTION: 65 Watts.

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Type 103-A Accessory Inductors Available for entire frequency range.

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ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
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This zero suppression amounts to 31 volts per dynode-stage. The zero adjustment is within the optical system of the microphotometer.

Full scale values of density are selected by means of a multiple switch.

Component values have been selected to give density ranges of 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, and 3.

Calibration of the overall system was carried out using a neutral density wedge with spot checks made with several neutral density filters.

As a density range of 3 was sufficient for scanning photographic emulsions and as the degree of non-linearity was not large, no further attempt at refinement was made.

**Underwater TV Searches for Comet**

TECHNICIANS lower special 700-pound casing over television camera to protect it during operations 1,000 feet beneath the sea. The casing developed by the Royal Naval Scientific Service, encloses a Pye camera.

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Characteristics of Precision Servo Computer Potentiometers by Donald C. Duncan...reprint of a talk presented at the American Institute of Electrical Engineers Conference on Feedback Controls Systems. Ask for Data File No. 302B

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Automatic relay station controlled by clock comprises f-m receiving and transmitting equipment. Potential for 1.5-volt filament and 6-volt power source comes from wet cells that last nine months under intermittent service.

THE FRONT COVER

The cover shows a point-contact transistor portrayed by an artist who is also a full-fledged electronics engineer. Certain artistic liberties have been taken but engineers will note close adherence to currently accepted atomic theories.

Unequal magnification is indicated by distortion of the shape of the germanium. The resistor signifies the device is electronic and must be used in conjunction with other components to be of value. The crystal structure (lower right) identifies the material as germanium and the patterns in the pointed corners of the base block illustrate the presence of impurities. The pattern beneath the collector contact shows the effect of forming.

In accordance with current theory, the emitter is emitting holes, at least one of which has migrated to open the fence and permit electrons to flow.

The original oil painting was done by C. P. Marsden, Jr., who is employed as an engineer at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington.
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ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

capacitance will be largely damped out when the cushioning circuit is used.

FIG. 1 — Current and voltage waves (A) in full-wave thyatron circuit. Cushioning circuit (B) used to control commutation.

The graph shows the method of calculation of the constants of the cushioning circuit as a function of the commutation factor of the tube together with the two formulas on which the chart is based. The upper formula indicates the value of resistance above which the rated commutation factor would be exceeded, as a function of the transformer inductance and the initial inverse voltage of the rectifier circuit. On a logarithmic scale, this formula is represented by straight lines of gradual slope. The inductance of a given transformer can be obtained by test. Moving in until a line corresponding to the initial inverse voltage is reached, the point determined is the ratio of the cushioning circuit resistance and the rated commutation factor. The value of resistance required, therefore, varies linearly with the value of the rated commutation factor of the tube under consideration. In designing the circuit, the resistance of the cushioning circuit should not be greater than the value determined. Value of the cushioning circuit capacitance is given by the second formula in the upper left-hand corner. This formula is represented by the other system of straight lines on the graph. The point previously obtained also indicates the value of the capacitance.
THE NEED for streamlined radomes which introduce negligible radar errors has become acute with the development of supersonic airplanes and precision radar. As more pointed shapes are demanded by the aerodynamicist and more accuracy required by the systems designer, the difficulty of achieving high transmission with ordinary wall constructions such as the foam sandwich or the half wave solid laminate has increased. In addition, errors due to phase distortion and the rotation of polarization by the radome have become appreciable. Tapering of the radome wall, a process which in principle is analogous to grinding optical lenses to special shapes, helps to reduce the phase distortion, but soon introduces unacceptable reflections. Moreover the optimum taper is not the same for the different polarization aspects which a radome encounters.

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The designers and manufacturers of the B-sandwich, McMillan Laboratory, Inc., Ipswich, Massachusetts, have played a vital role in the advancement of radome science since its inception. The laboratory has a well-qualified theoretical group, a design and prototype section, and a well-groomed production division, all ready to help further advancement in this field which daily becomes more essential to the electronics and avionics industry. For further information write: McMillan Laboratory, Inc., Ipswich, Mass.

By A. M. BRINK
McMillan Laboratory, Inc.
Ipswich, Massachusetts

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required for critical damping. It will be noted that the value of this capacitance is inversely proportional to the square of the rated commutating factor. In order to insure at least critical damping, a value of capacitance higher but not lower than this value may be used.

As an example, consider a rectifier to be built around a transformer having 8-millihenrys leakage inductance per anode leg and using tubes having a rated commutation factor of 10. It is required that the tubes commutate to an initial inverse voltage of 1,500 volts. Entering the chart at the 8-mh line, the intersection of this line with the \( E_s = 1,500\) volts line indicates an abscissa, \( R/\gamma \) of 110. Therefore, \( R = 1,100 \) ohms. This same intersection, interpolated into the set of curves having the greater slope, indicates that \( C_s = 5 \). Therefore, for critical damping, \( C = 0.05 \) microfarad.

The graph indicates the values of circuit constants for cushioning circuits designed to meet the conditions imposed by the rated commutation factor. The next consideration is the power losses in the cushioning circuit itself. This power loss determines the size of the resistor required. Current through the cushioning circuit is composed of two terms, that due to a repeated transient and to a steady-state component. The transient term arises because the steady-state term is not at a zero value at the time when voltage is suddenly applied across the tube. It is therefore necessary for capacitor voltage to rapidly rise from zero to the steady state value.

This can only be done through a large charging current into the capacitor, both at the time of increase and decrease of voltage across the tube. There will, therefore, be two transients occurring each cycle. The transient at the end of commutation will be critically damped and the transient in the beginning of tube conduction will be of exponential form. The reason for the difference in wave shape is that the transformer inductance is in series with the capacitor in the first case and not in the second. In general, the transient components are considerably larger.
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ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

than the steady-state components. An approximate but adequate expression for the watts lost in the resistor of a cushioning circuit on a common two-phase rectifier is

\[ P_s = \frac{E_s^2 C}{2 \omega C} + \frac{1}{1 + \left( \sin^2 (\alpha - \theta) + \omega^2 CR \right)^2} \]

Where \( \theta = \arctan \omega CR \) and \( z \) is the phase retard angle. The first term is the transient loss; the second, the steady-state loss. The transient loss is, in general, so much greater than the steady-state portion that the latter may be neglected with little additional error.

A Video Test Oscillator

By L. FLEMMING

Falls Church, Virginia

RESPONSE MEASUREMENTS on oscilloscopes and video amplifiers call for a signal source having a fairly high output up to several megacycles and fairly constant with respect to frequency. The oscillator described will cover the range 0.6 mc to 6 mc in one sweep of the dial. Output is 2 volts maximum at 100 ohms impedance, constant within ±10 percent over the range.

Circuit of the video test oscillator

The device is simple and cheap to build and will serve as an inexpensive adjunct to any of the commercial audio oscillators that cover the range below 600 kc.

The complete oscillator circuit is shown. Pentodes \( V_a, V_x \) and \( V_y \) comprise a three-phase, phase-shift oscillator of the phase-lag type. An
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Marcus Transformer Co., Inc., Hillside, N. J. manufactures dry-type transformers from 1 to 3000 kva. capacity, engineered for long life and continuous, trouble-free service.
ordinary three-gang variable capacitor is used for tuning, with each section between a pair of tubes. Tube $V_1$ is a cathode follower used for isolating the output level control $P$, from the oscillator proper. Tube $V_5$ is a cathode follower output stage.

Of the known and well-developed types of oscillator circuits (excluding beat-frequency types), the phase-shift circuit of the phase-lag type appears to be the most suitable for video frequencies. In this kind of circuit at high frequencies the phase shifts owing to stray parameters tend to aid oscillation. When the phase-shifting network is all lumped together, however, it is not ordinarily possible to attain a frequency range greater than about 9-to-1 in one sweep of the dial.

When tubes are interspersed between the sections, a range of over 10-to-1 is readily attainable. The gain required per tube is only 2. A complicated embodiment of this circuit is used commercially.

The plate-load resistors of tubes $V_n, V_5$, and $V_6$ serve as the series legs of the frequency-determining network. Interstage coupling capacitors are $30 \mu\text{F}$, and their small size serves to keep hum voltage on the plate supply bus from getting to the grids of the tubes. The result is a low value of 60-cycle f-m without the need for heavy plate-supply filtering.

The oscillator tubes operate at plate current levels of around 6 milliamperes. The 47-ohm screen stoppers are necessary to arrest parasitic modes of oscillation. Overly large interstage coupling capacitors may cause relaxation oscillations.

There is an arc action by virtue of bias from rectified grid current. Distortion is about 10 percent, a value not usually objectionable in video work. Automatic volume control of the type used in radio receivers has been applied to oscillators of this sort but was not deemed in this case worth the extra complication.

The cathode followers $V_1$ and $V_5$ are conventional except that the loads $P$, and the step attenuator are connected directly in the d-e cathode path to ground rather than being parallel-fed. The connection
Kinney High Vacuum Pumps (Models DVM 12.8.14 and VSM 5.5.6) are used on this machine—manufactured by Optical Film Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa.—for depositing coatings on precision optical lenses, jewelry, plastic novelties, and countless other products. The vacuum system employed by this processing package creates absolute pressures as low as 10^-6 mm. Hg. With this fast system, processing is carried out within a few minutes after loading, insuring maximum output per hour. Many of these coating machines are serving industries throughout the country.

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shown permits almost double the signal-handling capacity per milliampere of plate current, while noise effects are negligible owing to the high frequencies involved.

Output metering is provided by a half-wave rectifier circuit using a germanium crystal diode. With a full-scale voltage range of 2 volts, the linearity is good. Bridge rectifiers are to be avoided in this type of service at high frequencies, because the meter-to-ground capacitance introduces errors.

The important considerations of record in phase-shift oscillator design are scattered through a wide range of literature. Points of interest are often found in unexpected places. Some information useful in developing the circuit given here was found in the second entry in the bibliography, which relates to the opposite end of the frequency range.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Nicholas, U. S. Patent 1,142,784.

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Federal Communications Commission.

A detailed list of frequency assignments, always subject to change, is currently set forth in a 41-page booklet. The interested reader is advised to obtain Part 2 (frequency allocations and radio treaty matters) of the FCC Rules and Regulations from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at a cost of 25¢.

Tube Failures in SEAC

Extended operation of the SEAC computer at the National Bureau of Standards provides means for ascertaining long-term reliability of tubes. Since a standard pulse-repeater stage using a type 6AN5 is a basic building block of the computer, more than two-thirds of the tubes used are of this single type.

During three years of operation, approximately 2,500 type 6AN5 tubes have been used in the machine and 1,300 have been rejected for various reasons. Since rejections are usually made during maintenance, operation failures owing to tubes have been few except during an early period of excessive heater voltages. During one 15-month interval, it was necessary to replace only 18 tubes during operation time. Approximately 55 percent of all rejections were made on the basis of low emission and undue heater sensitivity.

It has been required that a reduction from 6.3 to 5.7 volts in filament potential will not cause more than a 25-percent decrease in plate current. Thus, many otherwise usable...
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Vacuum Furnace for Crystal Growing

Growing germanium crystals by pulling a seed crystal from a melt of germanium is usually done in an inert atmosphere. Operations in a vacuum would avoid possible contamination by impurities in the gas and eliminate heat loss through conduction.

The crystal pulling equipment described here provides a vacuum better than 10⁻⁴ mm Hg, maintained during operation, a crucible temperature up to 1,000 deg C for germanium, and independent rotation of both crucible and crystal at variable speeds. Crystals up to 2 inches in diameter and 18 inches long can be grown with withdrawal rate up to 6 inches per hour.

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The vacuum chamber consists of a double-wall welded steel cylinder.
It's easy to convert tube exhaust systems with these pump and port units

For most rotary exhaust machines —

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- The pump speed is 10 liters/second; ultimate pressure in the port is 10⁻³ mm Hg or lower; high limiting forepressure is 0.5 mm Hg.
- The two-position mechanically operated port and valve with its rugged mounting flange is easily attached to standard rotary machines.
- There's a readily removable jet assembly; jet parts separate to facilitate cleaning.
- The heater operates directly from any 115 volt power supply.

For large size TV picture tube exhaust —

CVC's Fractionating Oil Diffusion Pump type MCF-60 with the quick closing port produces pressures of 10⁻³ mm Hg and lower before getter flash in the large size picture tubes. Illustrated above is CVC's model MCF-60-013 (19½" high) having a rated speed of 60 liters/second and provided with:
- Water-cooled port for protection of rubber sealing gasket during bakeout.
- Quick opening compression type tubulation seal.
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- Properly located glass trap and clean-out port.

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- Control Units

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If you have a problem concerning the design or construction of radio communications systems, B&W engineers would like you to take advantage of the same facility. Write for details.

---

Electrons at Work (continued)

mounted on a steel base plate. The base plate was designed with a flanged extension that is bolted to the vacuum pump.

Commercial graphite pipe stock was used to fabricate the split graphite heater, 8 inches long with a 61-inch slit. The section opposite the crucible is thinned down to 4-inch thickness to form the high-heat zone.

Semicircular copper electrodes are built up from 3 half-inch thick plates of oxygen-free copper. A 4-inch wide recess in the bottom faces receive the split graphite heater. The hollow electrodes are cooled by circulating water through them.

A 220-volt, 25-kva variable transformer with a stepdown transformer rated at 8-volts output serves as power supply. Power consumption of the heater under operating conditions is approximately 10 kva (2,000 amps at 5 volts).

Heat losses in the furnace are reduced by a series of radiation shields of tantalum and a cylinder of fused quartz.

The germanium melt is contained in a graphite crucible placed inside the graphite heater and is heated by radiation.

A 4-inch projection in the base of the crucible fits into a 2-inch diameter fused quartz tube, which minimizes heat conduction and also
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For full information write Dept 4A for Technical Publication #154.

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Which part cut costs 78% and makes customers far happier?

The two-part fastener at left was used to hold the louvres in a line of fluorescent lighting fixtures. The cost of this fastener was high — $35.00 per thousand — and the customer was left with the time-consuming job of mounting the louvres when the fixture was installed.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)
electrically isolates the crucible from the base plate.

Rotation of the crucible was thought to be helpful in minimizing any possible temperature difference caused by variation in heat radiation impinging on different sides of the crucible and imposing a stirring action to the melt.

Rotation is imparted to the crucible support by a hollow steel tube supported by a spider and is gear driven through a seal in the side of the base-plate extension. Speeds up to 250 rpm are possible.

The seed of single crystal germanium is mounted in a threaded graphite rod that screws into a graphite holder pinned to the end of the water cooled crystal pulling rod. Direct contact of the seed crystal with the water-cooled surface of the rod is thus effected. The seed crystal is rotated in a direction opposite to that of the crucible.

To maintain a flexible approach to rotation and pulling of the crystal, these motions were separated. The crystal-pulling rod is fastened to a support plate through a rotary seal. A belt driven by a small gear-head motor rotates the crystal pulling rod.

Operation

Once the operating temperature and vacuum are obtained the seed is lowered by the hand crank to a point just above the melt. The hand crank is then disengaged and the seed slowly lowered into the melt by the motorized winch. When a good contact with the melt has been obtained, the winch is reversed and the seed is withdrawn at a rate of approximately 8 inches per hour.

The area where the crystal contacts the molten germanium can be observed through the window. In addition, an electrical means of indicating contact is provided. A small potential is applied to the graphite crucible through platinum wire, graphite ring and counter-weighted brush. The crystal-pulling rod is grounded to complete the circuit. Contact between seed crystal and the melt is indicated by a milliammeter deflection.

This article has been abstracted from a paper entitled “Apparatus for Crystal Pulling in Vacuum Us-
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ELECTRONS AT WORK
(continued)


REFERENCE
(1) Kroll, Schlechten and Yerkes, Trans Electrophysiol Soc, 90, p 317, 2946.

Pedestal-Removing Slicer Circuit

BY NATHAN O. SOKAL
AND GEORGE M. NONNEMAKER
Staff Members, Lincoln Laboratory
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass.

VARIOUS SLICER CIRCUITS have been designed to recover an alternating waveform of constant amplitude from one of varying amplitude. In waveforms containing pedestals, the slicer is offset from zero so that the slice passes through the alternations to be recovered. Such a slicer cannot recover the alternations when the pedestal amplitude change is greater than the amplitude of the alternations to be recovered. This is shown in Fig. 1A and 1B.

When the pedestal rises and falls slowly compared with the signals mounted on it, a high-pass filter, with a time constant comparable to signal period, preceding the slicer will remove the pedestal without serious attenuation of the signal. However, when the pedestal rises and falls rapidly, the time constant of such a filter should be short compared with the signal period.

Essentially sinusoidal alternations result in considerable attenua-
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**Fig. 2**—Simplified circuit of pedestal-removing slicer (A) and circuit showing component values for recovering 1-kc sine wave (B)

The circuit in Fig. 2 consists of two fast-acting clamps; one for positive-going waves and one for negative-going, with a small voltage difference, \( \Delta V \), (one volt assumed) between the clamping levels. The input signal is amplified until the smallest variation to be reproduced is then one volt. The amplified signal is applied to the clamps through a coupling capacitor from a low-impedance source. Every alternation of the input signal carries the output from one clamp level to the other, with coupling capacitor \( C \) being charged rapidly through the low-impedance signal source and clamp. The output waveform of the circuit is pieced together from the first volt of each positive-going and negative-going wavefront as illustrated in Fig. 3.

Resistor \( R \) between the output terminals holds the output voltage near \( V \) under no-signal conditions. Here a positive-going wavefront starts circuit operation. If it is desired to start with a negative-going wavefront, \( R \) should be re-
WHY TUBE SOCKET STANDARDIZATION?

A message from the E. F. Johnson Company

Standardization means different things to different people. To you—the design engineer or manufacturer specifying or purchasing tube sockets, Johnson's new standardization program offers three definite advantages.

1. Simplified selection of components.
2. Shorter delivery cycles.
3. Superior sockets at the same or lower cost, due to the elimination of special setup and tooling charges.

In the past, selection of materials for commercial, industrial, and military sockets resulted in anywhere from 1.5 to 50 variations of each socket. This program permits the maintenance of stock on industrial and military types as well as standard commercial models. Immediate shipment of small quantities is hereby made possible for development or pre-production runs. Small run set-up charges will thus be eliminated, and manufacturers ordering sockets to their specification will receive equal or superior quality sockets, in most cases at a lower cost.

STANDARD—A standard grade commercial socket for all general requirements. Grade L4 steatite bases, Dow Corning 200 impregnated or white glazed porcelain. Phenolic washers are fungus resistant, glass base melamine. Contact materials vary with tube socket types.

INDUSTRIAL—A higher quality socket incorporating such features as DC 200 impregnated glazed steatite bases and .0005 silver plated contacts with phosphor bronze clips and beryllium copper springs. Aluminum shields on shield base types are iridite No. 14 treated to prevent corrosion.

MILITARY—A top quality socket designed to meet all military requirements. Incorporating the finest materials and plating, glazed steatite bases are DC 200 treated—grade L4 or better. Contacts have phosphor bronze clips and beryllium copper springs, both heavily silver plated. Fungus resistant cushion washers are of glass base melamine. All solder terminal ends—hot tin dipped. Bayonet shield base types have brass shells, .0003 nickel plated. Threaded hardware, .0002 nickel plated—unthreaded hardware, .0003 nickel plated. Entire socket fully protected to meet 200 hour salt spray requirements.

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The 90651 Standard Grid Dip Meter is a somewhat less expensive version of the grid dip meter. The calibration while adequate for general usage is not as complete as in the case of the industrial model. It is supplied without grounding lead and without carrying case. The range is 1.7 to 300 mc. Extra inductors available extends range to 220 kc. The standard Grid Dip Meter is a calibrated stable RF oscillator unit with a meter to read grid current. The frequency determining coil is plugged into the unit so that it may be used as a probe.

These instruments are complete with a built-in transformer type A.C. power supply and interminal terminal board to provide connections for battery operation where it is desirable to use the unit on antenna measurements and other usages where A.C. power is not available. Compactness has been achieved without loss of performance or convenience of usage.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK
(continued)

Standards standard-frequency station in Hawaii.
The notices indicate condition of the ionosphere over the North Pacific at the time of the announcement and what communication conditions are expected to be for the next 12 hours. Only short-wave paths near the auroral zone are considered.

Form of the announcement is similar to that used from WWV for the North Atlantic paths. Broadcasts are made on standard frequencies of 5, 10 and 15 mc at 9 and 39 minutes past each hour. Letters N, U and W signify, respectively, that conditions are normal, unsettled or disturbed at the time of the transmission. The figure following the letter indicates the propagation forecast during the next 12 hours and ranges from 1 (useless) through 5 (fair) to 9 (excellent).

The coded forecasts are sent in Morse code with an audio-frequency modulation of 440 or 600 cycles. These audio frequencies alternate during four-minute periods. Time intervals of precisely one second, in the form of ticks, are continuously transmitted from WWVH.

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A neon bulb is fed by a half-wave rectified a-c voltage at chopping frequency. The cathodes of two phototubes are illuminated by the bulb. The phototubes are connected plate to cathode as shown above. With both tubes receiving the same
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**THREE MONTHS AGO** we ran this "ad" announcing a major reduction in the physical size of TI hermetically sealed junction transistors. At the Radio Engineering Show in March, TI will show transistors only one-third the size of the one illustrated at the right.

This is typical of the rapid progress being made in semiconductor device design. For first-hand information on these and other new TI semiconductor products, visit Booth 776. A real southwestern welcome awaits you there.

**ELECTRICAL DATA:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>n-p-n junction transistors</th>
<th>type 200</th>
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<td>Frequency Cutoff** (voc)</td>
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</table>

*Emitter Grounded.
**Noise Factor and Frequency Cutoff are average and individual units may vary.

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**MARCH, 1954**

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amount of light, current will flow around the phototube loop with no external voltage produced.

If a d-c voltage is applied to the loop as shown in the diagram it will oppose the flow through one tube and aid the flow in the other, causing a pulse voltage to appear across the output resistor $R_s$.

A battery or other voltage source can be used as a zero level adjustment. If the d-c voltage is more positive than the reference, the pulses will be positive. Negative pulses are produced by d-c values below the reference battery potential.

This information has been abstracted from an article "The Photoconverter: A New Electronic Chopper" by R. A. MacMillan and W. G. Field, in the Review of Scientific Instruments, Oct. 1953.

**Linear Low-Level Rectifier**

**By H. Scharfman**

Radiation Laboratory
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.

Nonlinear characteristics of vacuum tubes or crystal diodes are used to rectify a-c voltages. With both these devices, however, the d-c component of the output voltage becomes a nonlinear function of the input a-c voltage as the input level drops below about 1 volt. Various compensating and balancing techniques have been used by meter manufacturers for some time. The circuit described in this article will rectify audio and subaudio sine waves with a linear dynamic range from approximately 50 millivolts rms input to 2 volts rms input. The corresponding output d-c voltage runs from 0.125 volt to 5 volts.

**Theory of Operation**

The basic circuit is shown in Fig. 1. A high-gain amplifier feeds a cathode follower, which drives the crystal-resistor network. The negative feedback voltage appearing across $R_s$ is a measure of the sum of the currents flowing through the two crystals. If the gain of the amplifier is sufficiently great, the voltage across $R_s$ is forced to equal the input voltage. On the positive half of a sine-wave input, crystal A operates on its forward resistance...
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ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

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**ELECTRONS AT WORK** (continued)

and crystal B on its back resistance. However, feedback forces the sum of the currents through the two arms to be proportional to input voltage. As crystal B, operating on its backward characteristic, can deliver but a small portion of the total current, crystal A is forced to deliver almost all the required current. Thus, the current through arm A is made proportional to the input voltage. On the negative part of the input cycle, crystal B delivers almost the full current in similar fashion.

**FIG. 1—Feedback rectifier supplies linear d-c output for low a-c input levels**

For an sine-wave input, \(V_{in}\) will be a full-wave-rectified sine wave with peaks proportional to peak input voltage. When suitably filtered, the output d-c voltage is proportional to the input peak voltage.

This discussion has assumed that the crystals have a high front-to-back resistance ratio or that the back resistance is linear, the resistors \(R\), in series with the crystals are matched and that the d-c leakage through capacitor \(C\) is negligible. Loop gain must be low and amplifier gain very high. The cathode follower must be capable of supplying the necessary current to the crystal-resistor network at the maximum input voltage.

**Performance**

A schematic of the actual circuit is shown in Fig. 2, and the results of a linearity check at 1 cps are shown in Fig. 3. The circuit was designed to operate down to 1 cps, but it should be operable over the entire audio range and part of the subaudio (to about 1 cps).

In the linearity test, a 1-cps source fed a precision-resistor divider network whose output was metered by both a vacuum-tube

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Technical Bulletin on request, Dept. 12

voltsmeter and the feedback rectifier coupled to a d-c voltmeter. The precision-resistor divider ratio is plotted as abscissas, and the normalized meter readings are plotted as the ordinates.

Maximum output voltage of this circuit is limited by maximum allowable crystal current, maximum voltage swing of the cathode follower and the d-c voltage rating of the output coupling capacitor. Over the audio range a maximum d-c output of at least 100 volts should be attainable. In the subaudio range a large output-coupling capacitor is required. Maximum voltage output is limited by the d-c voltage rating of this capacitor unless a negative supply voltage is used.

FIG. 2—Low-level rectifier uses matched resistors in crystal dividing network

The low end of the linear dynamic range is limited by the desired degree of linearity, reverse current of the crystals and leakage current of the coupling capacitor. One of the assumptions made in working out the theory of this circuit was that the reverse currents of the crystals were negligible. At very low levels this no longer is valid and despite a high-gain amplifier and large feedback, the reverse current becomes a larger percentage of the total current through the feedback resistor, $R_f$, as the input voltage is reduced. Reducing the feedback to increase the voltage across the crystals at low input levels does not increase the linear dynamic range, as the maximum allowable input voltage will be reduced.

The leakage current of the coupling capacitor is usually negligible if the cathode potential of the output cathode follower is near zero and the capacitor is paper or oil-filled. At subaudio frequencies
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ELECTRONS AT WORK
(continued)

low-voltage electrolytics must be used and the leakage currents may be sufficiently large to put an appreciable back bias on the crystals. The net effect will be to reduce linearity at low input levels. Leakage current may be reduced by using a negative supply or by reducing the d-c potential of the cathode through decreasing the cathode resistor. The latter technique has the disadvantage of reducing the maximum allowable input signal, but avoids the use of a negative supply.

Other applications

The basic circuit of Fig. 1 may be used in other ways than the above. If $R_2$ is made much smaller than $R_1$, the waveform will be a good approximation to half-wave rectification. If this voltage is suitably filtered, the output d-c voltage will be positive and proportional to the input a-c. Similarly $V_{cm}$ when suitably filtered will yield a negative d-c voltage proportional to the input a-c. Here then is a method for obtaining balanced d-c voltages from a low-level a-c source. The degree of approximation to a half sine wave depends on the ratio $R_1/R_2$, but this should not affect the linearity except to the second order.

For large d-c output voltages $R_1/R_2$ should be large, but for large $R_1/R_2$, there is a consequent reduction in the negative feedback. This should be compensated by increasing the amplifier gain to obtain linearity at low-level.

The author wishes to acknowledge the help of R. L. Tanner while at the Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle, Washington, whose work
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The circuits shown in the diagram indicate how the position of...
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The other coil is connected through a thermionic rectifier and amplifier to a trigger tube that pulses a flash tube. Maximum vibration likewise initiates the flash to illuminate the tire and its marker for reference.
The information abstracted here has been taken from a technical manual furnished by Stewart-Warner Co.

New Compounds for Transistor Research

INVESTIGATION of the Hall effect and conductivity in indium antimony (InSb) and aluminum antimony (AlSb) indicate that these materials may be of use in transistor applications. Hall effect and conductivity give an indication of the number of charge carriers present and the charge-carrier mobility. The Hall effect occurs when a magnetic field is applied perpendicular to an electric current flowing in a conducting material. A voltage is produced within the conductor whose vector direction is mutually perpendicular to the current and magnetic field. The magnitude of the voltage depends upon the number of charge carriers in the conductor.

Most semiconductors are extrinsic semiconductors depending for their conductivity on impurities within the crystal lattice. The temperature region in which the foreign atoms act as the source of electrical conduction is called the impurity range. At sufficiently elevated temperatures electrons may be thermally excited in the pure material itself. This temperature region is called the intrinsic range.

High charge-carrier mobility is a fundamental property required for transistor action. The ability of the transistor to follow high frequencies depends on how fast the holes travel through the germanium. In high-grade germanium, mobility is...
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ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued) about 3,000 sq cm per volt sec. For ordinary-size electrodes and spacings this restricts the highest frequency to about 10 or 20 mc.

At room temperatures, carrier mobility is primarily a function of the nature of the crystal lattice, with a small decrease in mobility from impurity scattering of the electron. The number of charge carriers is primarily a function of the sample purity. If a material is found to have a high lattice mobility, its properties can be improved by purification. A material with a low lattice mobility cannot be markedly improved.

Samples of indium antimony investigated by the National Bureau of Standards were not sufficiently pure to give transistor action, but their mobility, 20,000 sq cm per volt sec, is about seven times that of germanium. With sufficiently pure samples, transistor action should be possible at higher frequencies and at higher power levels.

Temperature Change

Another parameter, important with respect to the performance of practical diode and triode semiconductors, is the change in properties with temperature. In a semiconductor the number of charge carriers increases exponentially with temperature. In the impurity range this change is slow because the activation energy for semiconductor conductivity is small. At higher temperatures the intrinsic range is reached. Here changes with temperature are much more rapid because the energy is larger.

For a material to be useful, the intrinsic range should not be reached at temperatures normally encountered. The activation energy of germanium is 0.75 ev, and its intrinsic range starts at about 60 deg C for samples of normal purity. Silicon samples of the usual purity, with an activation energy of about 1.1 ev, do not enter the intrinsic range until a temperature of approximately 350 deg C is attained. Unfortunately, pure silicon in single crystal form is hard to obtain because of its chemical activity and high melting point.

Activation energy of indium antimony is about 0.40 ev. This value is too low to allow transistor
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ELECTRONS AT WORK
(continued)

action at elevated temperatures. Gallium antimony, on the other hand, has an activation energy of about 0.86 ev—somewhat greater than germanium; and aluminum antimony appears to have an activation energy greater than 1 ev—slightly larger than the energy of silicon. It is assumed that from the variety of intermetallic compounds available it will be possible to find suitable combinations with proper energy to yield the desired semiconductor characteristics.

Voltage-Tuned Microwave Oscillator

Internal structure of carcinotron. Periodic anode structure can be seen in circular housing

A HIGH-POWER microwave oscillator has been developed using the backward-wave principle. Results obtained with an experimental continuous-wave tube indicate that power output will be in the order of 200 watts with an efficiency of 30 percent. The tube can be tuned over a range from 1,624 mc to 2,740 mc by varying anode voltage. With a 1.5-to-1 vswr load, pulling figure is less than one megacycle in all phase positions.

Backward wave oscillations can be produced by providing an electron beam traveling at substantially the velocity of a reverse wave and adapted to couple energy to a periodic delay line.

In the M-type carcinotron described here, the beam moves in crossed electric and magnetic fields V/d and B respectively. The average translational velocity of the electrons is then \( v_t = V/dB \) and the oscillation frequency depends on both the electric and magnetic fields.

Figure 1 illustrates the essential elements of the type M tube. A periodic waveguide anode structure...
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ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

transmits a wave toward the left of the figure and a reverse wave toward the right. This structure is biased positive with respect to the opposing grounded electrode.

An electrode, parallel to the anode structure, is biased to negative (ground) potential. This electrode, called the sole, together with the anode, bound the interaction space. A positively biased electron-collecting electrode (not shown) at the end of the system collects electrons from the electron gun that are captured by the anode.

FIG. 1—Operation of carcinotron backward-wave oscillator. With suitable design changes this linear operation can be obtained in a circular tube.

An attenuating section at the collector end of the delay line terminates the interaction space. An r-f output system connects the gun end of the delay line to an external load. The magnetic field is normal to the plane of the drawing and uniform throughout the interaction space. When beam current is increased above a critical value the system begins to oscillate. Frequency of oscillation is determined by the dispersion of the delay line and the electron velocity. It is substantially independent of external r-f loading of the tube. Power reaching the load is modified, however, in accord-

FIG. 2—Effect of varying anode voltage on frequency (A) and power output (B).
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ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

ance with the power-reflection factor of the load. For a 5.8-to-1 load vswr half the power is absorbed by the load and half is reflected.

As the electron beam gives energy to the r-f wave on the anode, it loses potential energy and maintains the same translational velocity. It is injected into the system along the equipotential $V_a$, and as it exchanges energy with the wave it moves through successively higher equipotentials until it is captured by the anode at potential $V$. The electronic efficiency of the system $\eta_e$ is given, as a first approximation by the relation

$$\eta_e = 1 - \frac{V_a}{V}$$  \hspace{1cm} (10)

It is possible to design a tube so that $V$ is of the order of 5 times $V_a$, yielding a theoretical electronic efficiency of 80 percent.

In practice, electronic efficiency is a function of the linearity achieved in the electron trajectories. It is further modified by space charge effects and the fact that some of the electrons are captured by the sole and collector.

Overall efficiency of the tube is determined by electronic efficiency and losses in the delay line circuit. Tubes operating at S-band with an overall efficiency of 50 percent have been reported.

Experimental Tube

The photograph shows a circular experimental M-type oscillator designed for operation in the frequency range from about 2,000 to 3,000 mc. While the foregoing discussions concerned a linear model for simplicity, it is possible to construct tubes in a compact circular form, with appropriate modifications. The diameter of the envelope is 4.5 inches; the thickness (which defines the magnet gap) is 1.8 inches; overall height including the bushing is 10.25 inches. The weight is seven pounds, without magnet. The tube was operated in the laboratory using external pole pieces and an electromagnet.

The r-f output was connected to the load by means of a 3/8-inch coaxial 46-ohm line. Water cooling was required and was provided by the temporary expedient of a loop
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ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)
of tubing brazed to the cylindrical envelope.
Static measurements of power output and frequency were made as a function of anode voltage at a constant beam current of 165 milliamperes, beginning at a voltage of four kilovolts and increasing in intervals to six kilovolts, where arcing occurred that damaged the uniformity of the anode delay line. These results are shown in Fig. 2.
Over this range of voltage, continuous tuning of frequency was obtained from 2,270 to 2,850 mc with no discontinuities. As far as could be determined, the tube operated at only one frequency for a given anode voltage. At 2,300 mc, power output was 200 watts and overall efficiency 29.2 percent. The magnetic field in the interaction space was 1,230 gauss.

Experimental carcinotron used water cooling tube around housing to control anode temperature

Effects of load variation on frequency was measured. Discontinuities causing a predetermined standing wave ratio were introduced in the coaxial line between the tube and the load. These discontinuities were moved through all phase positions, while their effect on frequency was observed. The tube was operated at 2,300 mc during this test. Variation of frequency was influenced to a certain extent by fluctuations in the magnet and anode power supplies, so that the measurements are here reported are maximum. For a 1.5-to-1 vswr load in all phase positions pulling was less than one mc. At 2.5-to-1 vswr wave ratio it was less than two mc, and at 3.5-to-1 it was less than 2.5 mc.
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this article was abstracted from the paper “A Voltage-Tuned High Power Microwave Oscillator” by Edward C. Dench, presented at the National Electronics Conference, 1953, Chicago.

**Timer Saves Monitor Batteries**

**BY GEZA ZELINGER**

Electronics Laboratory
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Circuit of the neon time switch. Relay operated from receiver if keeps unit in operation while carrier is received

The circuit diagram is shown above. The off and on periods of the switching relay $K$ are independently controlled by $R_C$, and $R_C$, respectively. By varying the constants of these resistors and capacitors, the timing periods may be set within wide limits.

The d-c energy required to maintain this timer in continuous operation is approximately twice the sum of the stored energies of the timing capacitors $C_1$ and $C_2$. In an experimental model average input power is about 5 milliwatts.

Operation of the circuit is described below. Capacitor $C_1$ charges exponentially through $R$, towards the applied voltage. When the po-

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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.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
New approach to HIGH VOLTAGE SWITCHING

**A VACUUM ENCLOSED SWITCH**

That can interrupt high voltage AC and DC circuits many thousands of times without introducing a problem of contact life. With their contacts sealed in a vacuum, they offer no fire hazard, no explosion hazard, no oil maintenance, and no contact maintenance. They are many times smaller and lighter than other types of high voltage switches. Their low inertia contacts and vacuum dielectric make possible much faster breaks than can be achieved with heavier types of switchgear.

**These JENNINGS VACUUM SWITCHES** are designed and field tested for electronic applications up to 75 KV and several hundred amperes. They are available either unmounted or mounted as relays.

**I.R.E. SHOW BOOTH**

#436 Electronics Ave.

Please send us your circuit conditions and let us suggest a relay to meet your specific switching problem.

**Literature mailed on request**

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P.O. BOX 1278 • SAN JOSE 8, CALIFORNIA

---

ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

tential difference across $C$, reaches the ignition voltage of the neon tube, the tube conducts and the capacitor discharges through the tube and through the windings of relay $K_1$. The current pulse closes the lower contacts of the relay until the potential difference across $C$ decays to the extinction voltage of the gas tube.

The time interval between the application of the source voltage and the start of discharge through the neon tube is controlled by the time constant of $R.C$. Therefore these components determine the length of the off period in the repetitive cycle.

While the lower contacts of $K_1$ are closed, $C$, charges to the source voltage through $R_1$. Upon extinction of the neon tube, relay $K_2$ drops back to the normally-closed position, initiating the exponential discharge of $C$ through $R$ and relay $K_1$. The constants of $R.C$ and the sensitivity of $K_1$ determine the length of the on period.

![Neon-tube time control unit](image)

Resistor $R$, discharges $C$, during the on period, through the second pair of relay contacts of $K_1$, thereby resetting the timer before the start of the next cycle.

The time switch attached to the radio equipment is shown in the photograph. It provides a 20-second off and a 2-second on period. If a carrier signal is received during the on period, the carrier operated relay $K_1$ in the radio receiver bypasses the timing relay $K_2$ and the receiver remains on as long as the carrier signal is present. Switch $S$ allows the radio equipment to be used in normal manner.

The development work on glow-discharge-tube controlled electronic
SOLID ULTRASONIC DELAY LINES FOR PRECISE DELAY INTERVALS

STANDARD MODELS

For
1000 or 2000 YARD MARKER USE...

SDL-15  
1000 YARDS  
(3.051 MICROSECONDS)

SDL-16  
2000 YARDS  
(6.102 MICROSECONDS)

DESCRIPTION

Frequency 30 mc  
Hermetically Sealed Case  
Attenuation 26 db into 1000 ohms  
Bandwidth 8 mc

Bliley Type SDL-15 (Double Ended)
Bliley Type SDL-16 (Single Ended Ringing Type)

CUSTOM BUILT

For ANY DELAY INTERVAL IN RANGE

2-2500 MICROSECONDS

FEATURES

Frequency Range 5 - 100 mc  
Low Attenuation  
Low Spurious Response  
Low Temperature Coefficient  
Wide Bandwidth

For technical details concerning both custom built and standard models ask for Bulletin #45-A.
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**I.F. and R.F. transformers and coils**

*Custom built to your specifications*

Long noted for top-quality wire-wound components—precision resistors, power resistors, deflection yokes, and focus coils—I-T-E now adds I.F. and R.F. transformers and coils to its line.

Coils or complete transformers—the simplest to the most complex—are precisely fabricated to your specifications. Versatile coil-winding machinery plus latest-type testing equipment assure close electrical and mechanical tolerances. Components are sturdy—built to "take it." They're stable over time, temperature variation, and in humid atmospheres.

Take advantage of I-T-E engineering skill, coil-winding experience, and modern facilities. We will build to your particular specifications...and, at a competitive price!

- all types of I.F. and R.F. coils
- R.F. output transformers
- antenna transformers
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- buffers
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- R.F. chokes
- linearity coils
- peaking coils

Get your copy of Catalog R-200 E. It gives complete information about I-T-E wire-wound products.


---

**ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)**

Time switches has been done at this Laboratory. Credit is due Ernst D. Bergman, Director for his encouragement, to Y. Shamir for constructive criticism and to M. Tkatsch who built experimental models.

**Radar Detects Ocean Currents**

Radar reflectors carried by 44-gallon drums are being used by sanitary engineers in Melbourne, Australia, to chart ocean currents, according to McGraw-Hill World News.

In order to select a suitable discharge point for city sewers, reflected signals from the floating drums will be plotted on radar screens connected to antennas on nearby cliffs.

Special radar reflectors are said to have been designed at the Melbourne Technical College. Action of the reflectors will not be impaired by their being tossed about in the wind and waves.

After 48 hours, the buoys will be sunk automatically by release of acid that will eat through the metal, allowing the drums to leak water and sink.

**Phantom Microphone**

Tests of airborne radio communication transmitting equipment specified by Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics require an audio-frequency signal to be applied to the appropriate transmitter input terminals. This signal must be applied through a phantom microphone having the impedance and direct-current flow characteristics of the type of microphone for which the transmitter is designed. Such a circuit is given below.

Resistor \( P \) is adjusted to give the same reading on \( M \) with \( S \) open as when it is closed. When \( S \) is closed, \( M \) measures the d-c microphone current supplied by the
The important components for your thermal, light, vacuum or R.F. actuated control systems are now immediately available at RELAY SALES.

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**Contact Meter-Relays**

A highly sensitive locking relay for control of chemical processes and mechanical operations through either alarm, automatic shut-off or continuous on and off control. Contact Meters automatically maintain upper and lower limits (or both) of temperature, voltage, current, speed, light or liquid flow rate with extreme accuracy. Applications include their use in electronic circuits for quality control of piezo crystals and other components, switching of standby equipment in micro-wave communications, control of carbon feed in arc furnaces, as warning of bearing temperatures in turbines and generators, and a variety of speed controls for machines.

Contact Meter-Relays are current or voltage sensitive down to 2/10 microampere or 1/10 milliwatt. Contact ratings from 100 mils to 1 ampere. They are available in a wide selection of standard types. Special types engineered to your needs. Phone, write or wire Relay Sales for additional information.

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A hermetically sealed sensitive relay, with particular application to airborne equipment, mounts in a standard 7-pin miniature tube socket. Its S.P.S.T. switch will operate on 60 milliwatts. Insulation: 500 Volts between any terminal and ground. Temperature range: +85°C. to -55°C. Shock 50G. Contact resistance, contact current and other specifications to your requirements. Send us your prints.

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Phototubes, either gas filled or vacuum type, are available for all photo cell applications. RS Phototubes have superior operating characteristics in high output current, extreme sensitivity to small variations in light intensity, excellent response in infra-red regions, low dark current—all with notably longer tube life. Write for catalog.

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Due to the ever increasing demand for Grid Controlled Rectifiers, which are so closely allied to relay applications, RELAY SALES has arranged for the distribution of these special purpose tubes made by America's oldest and foremost manufacturer.

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You will receive 24 hour shipment on any material in our huge stock of practically any conceivable type of relay, contactor or motor control. Phone or wire your requirements.

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PROVOCATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

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WHAT OTHER TELEVISION CAMERA SYSTEM HAS

A Camera so small it fits on the palm of your hand? such sensitivity no extra lighting required? complete remote-operating adjustments? ready serviceability - absolute dependability?

PLUS

A Camera Control Unit extremely simple to operate? all fabrication from plug-in subassemblies to give faster, easier maintenance? 100% safety factor throughout?

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A Synchronizer-Monitor Unit producing interlaced pictures? large enough tube so that no additional receivers are needed? ability to operate a large number of cameras?

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See Yourself on the Advanced KAY LAB TELEVISION CAMERA SYSTEM

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ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

transmitter. This switch must, therefore, be open during tests. Audio frequency input voltage to the transmitter is measured by voltometer $M_r$.

High-Voltage Switch From Banana Plugs

By Sam Newman and Norman H. Burton
U. S. Naval Material Laboratory
New York Naval Shipyard
Brooklyn, New York

IN RESEARCH involving high voltages it is often desirable to reverse or turn on and off voltages of the order of thousands of volts at a few milliamperes. The problems that arise in designing such a switching device are well known to engineers familiar with high-voltage phenomena.

An air type high-voltage switch has been developed at the Navy Material Laboratory that is capable of breaking 25 kv at 1 milliampere without arcing. The mechanism of the double-throw four-pole switch is shown in the accompanying photograph. The insulating structural material is polystyrene.

The contacts used are split-type banana plugs that align themselves as the switch is closed, assuring good electrical and mechanical contact. A variable tap across the high-voltage bleeder used in conjunction with the electrostatic voltmeter shown in the photograph permits continuous reading and adjustment of voltage without opening the switch.

In operation, the glass knob at right is pulled out, disengaging the banana connectors. The knob is then rotated into the alternate
The most complete line of data tape recorders

AMPEX has applied magnetic tape recording to more varied problems in research, testing and control than any other manufacturer of tape equipment. To meet specific demands for broad frequency response, precise timing, extreme tape stability, high shock resistance and reliable transient accuracy, Ampex has built machines of a wide variety of designs. And from this experience has come this line of proven magnetic recorders:

F-M CARRIER TYPE RECORDER — MODEL 306
Explosions, shock waves, geophysical data and other highly transient phenomena can be recorded on the Model 306 with excellent "instantaneous" accuracy. Because the machine uses an fm carrier to modulate the signal, the accuracy of the recording is unaffected by minor tape imperfections. Also, the Model 306 is able to record the vast majority of all mechanical occurrence, since it covers the extremely useful frequency range from 5000 cycles/sec. down to zero (D.C.).

OPTIONS: One to 14 tracks
- Rack, console or combination mounting
- Record and playback, record only or playback only

WIDE RANGE DIRECT RECORDER — MODEL 307
With a frequency response from 100 to 100,000 cycles per second, the Model 307 is particularly suited to steady state data occurring over a wide range of frequencies. The 307 has had extensive application in fm-fm telemetering, sharing this field with the Model 500 described below.

OPTIONS: Same as Model 306

PULSE WIDTH RECORDER — MODEL 303
This model can record any type of phenomena that lends itself to pulse width coding. Pulses can range from 60 to 1000 microseconds and will be accurate in duration to closer than 2 microseconds. Since each track on the machine may record commutated data consisting of many channels, it is possible to record hundreds of parallel data channels on one tape on a Model 303 machine.

OPTIONS: Same as Model 306

COMBINATION RECORDERS — MODELS 309, 311, etc.
Special Ampex Data Recorders can incorporate combinations of the heads and electronic circuitry of the 303, 306 and 307. Thus the parallel tracks on the same combination recorder might have the widely differing characteristics of each of those models. For example, on its parallel channels such a recorder might have an overall frequency response of 0 to 100,000 cycles/sec.

OPTIONS: Same as Model 306 (but 2 or 4 more tracks)

"LOW FLUTTER" WIDE RANGE RECORDER — MODEL 500
The Model 500 is a four-track, two-speed magnetic tape recorder designed to achieve extreme stability of tape motion while recording information in the frequency range between 100 and 100,000 cycles. Thus it is able to record fm-fm telemetering data without introducing any objectionable data error from small variations in tape speed. It has the lowest known flutter and wow characteristics of any tape recorder — less than 0.1% peak-to-peak by RDB standards.

For specifications and other information, write Dept. E-1535-A

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Vibration resistance range of "Diamond H" Series R Relays has been more than doubled, extending now from 0 to well over 1,000 cycles per second at 15 "G's."

Continuing engineering developments such as this are constantly broadening the adaptability of Series R Relays for a wide variety of applications . . . guided missiles, jet aircraft, fire control and detection, radar, communications, high speed camera, geophysical and computer apparatus . . . and similar applications requiring positive operation under critical conditions.

Hermetically sealed, miniature aircraft relays, Series R devices are basically 4PDT, but are also available in DPDT and 4PDT with two independent coils, either or both of which will operate the unit. Available with all standard mounting arrangements, including ceramic socket for interchangeability. Their design permits unusually compact grouping and provides a firm bond between relay and chassis. See us for special arrangements.

In their field still the smallest and lightest, (1.6 cu. in., 3.76 oz.) combining highest operating shock resistance (to 50 °C' and higher), widest temperature range (−65° to +200° C.) and greatest ability to break high currents and high voltages, Series R Relays consistently operate over 400,000 cycles without failure at 5 A. and go 3,500 or more under 30 A. at 30 V., D.C., resistive. They carry voltages up to 500 D.C. at 4/10 A. for more than 400,000 cycles. With low contact loading, life expectancy is 10 million cycles or better.

Operating time is 10 ms. or less, drop out time 8 ms. or less. Coil resistances up to 35,000 ohms are standard; to 50,000 ohms available for special units. Sensitivity approaches 100 mv. at 30 °C' operational shock resistance. Inter-electrode capacitance is less than 5 mmf. contacts to case—less than 2/5 mmf. between contacts, even with plug-in type relay and socket.

Designed to meet all requirements of USAF Spec. MIL-R-5757B, they far surpass many. Bulletin R-150, giving basic performance data under varying conditions, is yours on request. Our engineers are prepared to work with you to develop variations to meet your specific requirements. Tell us your needs.

THE HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY
202 Bartholomew Avenue • Hartford, Connecticut

ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

keyed position, which brings the banana plugs into alignment with appropriate banana receptacles.

PERTINENT PATENTS

Two patents in fields of great current interest describe techniques useful in color television and servomechanisms, respectively.

Frequency Conserver

Patent 1,769,920 granted Frank Gray and assigned to Bell Telephone Laboratories relates to high-speed picture transmission, composite signal transmission and television.

Described as an "Electro-optical Transmission System", the invention is said to be suitable for stereoscopic, multiple-channel or for color transmission where suitable filters or selective elements are used with a plurality of channels at both the transmitting and receiving stations.

Among twenty claims made, one states, "the method of signaling which comprises successively scanning for a given color a field of view having different tone values, producing from said scanning a composite electric signaling current having one or more groups of frequency components of large amplitude, separately generating a similar composite signaling current by successively scanning for another color the said field the frequency components of which substantially coincide in position with those of the first said composite electric signaling current and electrically shifting the frequency components of one of said signaling currents to fit its components into the frequency positions in between the components of the other of said signaling current."

The patent is dated July 8, 1930.

Damped Servo

A servomechanism that operates saturated without hunting is the subject of patent 2,654,999, "Controlled Damping Servomechanism" granted to Ralph I. Berge.

This servo turns on damping as a function of error magnitude and its rate of decay. Appreciable error removes damping and rate of dim-

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Midland leads again...this time in **COLOR**

in the development of Frequency Control Crystals and Circuits for COLOR TELEVISION, Midland is prepared NOW to supply you in quantity with Color TV Crystals to your exact specifications... and to counsel on all matters concerned with this subject.


Whatever your Crystal need, conventional or specialized When it has to be exactly right, contact

**Midland MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.**
3155 Fiberglas Road, Kansas City, Kansas

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF QUARTZ CRYSTALS
A.C. or D.C. Feedback

with DIELH

LOW INERTIA SERVOMOTORS AND INTEGRALLY-MOUNTED TACHOMETERS

Response and stabilization of Positioning Systems can be improved with the Diehl Servomotor and A.C. Tachometer. Analog System integration is facilitated by the use of the Diehl Servomotor with D.C. Tachometer combination. Save space...and eliminate coupling problems and backlash...with these integrally combined units, motor and generator on the same shaft.

Diehl 5-watt output, 2-phase, 115/115 volt, 60 cycle, 2-pole Low Inertia Servomotors are available with a drag-cup type A.C. generator or with a permanent magnet D.C. generator mounted on the Servomotor as an integral unit, as illustrated:

MOTOR WITH A.C. TACHOMETER—NO. S.S. FPE25-67-1

Stalled torque: 5.0 oz. in.
Rotor moment of inertia: 0.18 oz. in.²
Tachometer output: 6 volts/1000 R.P.M.

MOTOR WITH D.C. TACHOMETER—NO. S.S. FPE25-86-1

Stalled torque: 5.0 oz. in.
Rotor moment of inertia: 0.18 oz. in.²
Tachometer output: 6.5 volts/1000 R.P.M.

These units are also obtainable for 10 watts output. Both the 5 and 10 watt units can be supplied with control windings for operation directly from the plates of vacuum tubes, or for 400 cycle operation.

Our engineering staff will gladly help you select the units best suited to your specific requirements. A request on your letterhead will bring you a copy of Technical Manual No. EL-0354 describing Diehl Servomotors and related equipment.

Other Available Components:

D.C. SERVO SETS • RESOLVERS
MINIATURE PERMANENT MAGNET D.C. MOTORS

DIELH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Electrical Division of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Finderne Plant, SOMERVILLE, N. J.
Atlanta Baltimore Boston Chicago Detroit New York Philadelphia Worcester

ELECTRONS AT WORK

(continued)

inution of error causes damping. A block diagram of the system is shown in Fig. 1.

A servo, to operate saturated, will have a torque reversal during transient recovery. To recover without overshoot and no hunting,

![Servo system](image)

FIG. 1—Servo system damps with rate of diminishing error

torque reversal must occur at precisely the right point. Correct point for a simple second-order system without damping and making a discrete step can be shown. Reversal is fixed by error remaining E and error rate E' .

![Locus of points](image)

FIG. 2—Locus of points for torque reversals from various size steps

Kinetic energy of the system is \( I \dot{E}^2 \) and \( TE \) is the torque energy required to bring it to a halt. On the phase plane of Fig. 2, locus of points for torque reversals from various size steps form a curve.

![High-gain saturating amplifier](image)

FIG. 3—High-gain saturating amplifier mixes input and output of squaring amplifier

Modifications for friction or other effects is not difficult. It is claimed that a high-gain, saturating amplifier can have \( E \) and \( E' \) mixed properly as input. Such a system is shown in Fig. 3. It takes signal \( E \) from the servo differential and \( E' \) from a rate generator and a squaring amplifier. If noise permits, \( E' \) is differentiated from \( E \).
temperature & low voltage characteristics

N.U. UNION DIODES

FORWARD & REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS OVER CURRENT & VOLTAGE RANGES

FORWARD & REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS UNDER TEMPERATURE CHANGES

Your inquiries are invited on the many uses of Union Diodes exclusive with National Union. You will find that Union Diodes have characteristics particularly useful to the circuit designer interested in small signal and pulse applications. For example, the turn-on and turn-off time of the 1N107 is equal or superior to most point-contact diodes.

The accompanying charts show the Union Diode's behavior with temperature variations. Also plotted, over wide ranges of voltage and current, are their forward and reverse characteristics.

Important to you is the fact that Union Diodes are produced by the electronics engineers who helped pioneer the original research and development leading to such devices.

NATIONAL UNION RADIO CORP.
HATBORO, PENNSYLVANIA

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
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Motorized Benchtop and Turntables Aid Job-Lot Assembly

Production of relatively small batches of test instruments, ranging from 10 to 25 identical units, is expedited by breaking down the assembly work into elementary operations, and allowing each operator to do each operation on each unit in turn. Turntables or motor-driven work tables facilitate bringing each unit in turn in front of the operator. The system is used for subassemblies as well as final assembly in the Schenectady, N. Y. plant of Millivac Instrument Corp.

Although each operator does the entire assembly work on a particular instrument, the time spent in preparing or understanding the next elementary operation is divided by the number of instruments on which she is working. She repeats the same operation from 10 to 25 times, which gives a certain relaxation from the mental strain associated with transition from one step to the next. This gives maximum efficiency for job lot production and greatly reduces assembly errors.

Several different sizes of turntables are used. Most are mounted on roller bearings so they can easily be turned by hand. One 7-foot-diameter table, however, is driven by a small d-c motor controlled by a foot switch so the operator can initiate rotation of the table while picking up parts for the next instrument from the small rack or box alongside her.

On in-line assembly, a 30-foot steel bench frame runs the length of one wall, with steel top rails on which runs a 15-foot train of 4 flattop cars, coupled to each other and driven by a reversible a-c motor which the operator controls by means of a foot switch. The effect is that of moving the entire workbench top back and forth past the operator as she adds the same part to each instrument in turn, just as is done when using turntables.

Initially, automatic stops and time relays were used to control the positioning of motor-driven benches and turntables. It was found, however, that these slowed up production because they had to be set at a slow enough rate to allow for minor production delays. Leaving the timing up to the op-
let 'er go, skipalong,
stick with the "K" brand you know

"Maverick" usually spells trouble,
on the production line as well as out on the
range. Being an unknown quantity or a
"Johnny-come-lately," it leaves room for genuine
doubt both as to performance and quality.
And that's the reason so many experienced buyers
— production experts to supervisors — insist
on Kester . . . the one "brand" that is synonymous
with the best solder and solder products.

Next time, choose one of these famous solder products: "44" Resin,
"Resin-Five" and Plastic Rosin — all made only by KESTER
... Key Name in Flux-Core Solder for More Than 50 Years.
operator resulted in greater output and operators welcomed the opportunity to control the mechanism. Errors in wiring are rare. When they do occur, all units in a batch are generally miswired the same way and the trouble is easily corrected. With the conventional one-unit-at-a-time assembly previously used, each defective unit had its own private mistake that was much more difficult to locate.

---

Automatic Equipment Turns Over Television Consoles in Cartons

A FLIP-FLOP machine built at a cost of $3,500 is estimated to give annual savings of $24,000 in connection with sealing the bottoms of television receiver cartons that may weigh as much as 350 pounds. The combination electric and pneumatic turnover machine was developed and constructed in the Long Island City, N. Y. plant of Olympic Radio & Television Inc., under the supervision of Benno Bordiga.

The television receiver is brought into the cabinet department on a roller conveyor. The carton is pushed down over the top of the cabinet in the conventional manner, with the bottom flaps open. Cabinet with carton are then rolled onto the first section of the turnover machine that is set into the conveyor line. Operation of an air valve rotates the carton 90 degrees so that the cabinet is lying on its side.
POWERSSTAT
VARIABLE TRANSFORMERS

TYPE 136
and 236

- Higher Ratings — to meet the demand for POWERSSTATS with 20 ampere capacity.
- Small Size — "pancake" coil design provides a compact assembly for panel or bench mounting.
- Easy, Versatile Installation — 3 sets of mounting holes to suit all needs — simple to change from bench to panel mounting — binding post type terminals provide for any method of connection.
- Smoother Operation — self-lubricating nylon bearing shaft support — hand fitted knob.
- Easy Service — simply remove plate block for easy access to brush assembly.

- Rhodium Plated Commutator — assures smoother performance — longer life — contact surface forever free of oxides — uniform contact drop maintained — corrosion reduced — allows greater overload characteristics.

The complete line of POWERSSTATS type 136 and 236 will be on display at the 1954 Radio Engineering Show to be held March 22-25 at the Kingsbridge Armory in New York. Visit The Superior Electric Company’s exhibit in Booths 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR MORE FACTS
A Complete Standard Line...

POWERSTATS type 136 and 236 are available in numerous models to meet the requirements of individual applications. Single and three phase assemblies are offered for manually-operated and motor-driven duty in 120, 240 and 480 volt ratings. There are types with exposed terminals, output receptacles, input cord-plugs, fused output — all the features desired for the ultimate in variable transformer design. Write for Bulletin P354.

POWERSTATS type 136 and 236 are displayed in the Superior Electric's Mobile Display together with all the other products of The Superior Electric Company. See it when it visits your area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGLE PHASE</th>
<th>THREE PHASE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LINE VOLTAGE</td>
<td>OUTPUT VOLTAGE</td>
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*Output current rating applies only at output voltages less than 125% of line voltage. At higher output voltages, the allowable current drops off according to published curve.

The Superior Electric Company 203 Clarke Avenue, Bristol, Connecticut
on five parallel pipes that moved from vertical to horizontal.

Four interleaving pipes on the next turnover section of the machine now pick up the carton and turn it another 90 degrees onto a belt conveyor section driven by an electric motor. When the belt conveyor has reached its horizontal position the electric motor drive starts automatically and moves the upside down carton out onto the continuation of the roller conveyor. The bottom flaps of the carton are now sealed conventionally to complete the packing job.

The same turnover machine serves equally well for heavy table model receivers. These come down the line on wood boxes, so as to be at a convenient working height for packaging.

Vinyl Lacing Cord Reduces Harness Rejects

Use of transparent vinyl plastic lacing cord for wiring harnesses is reported to be giving improved workmanship and fewer rejections in production operations at Packard-Bell Co. of Los Angeles and in other California electronic plants that have tried the new cord. The transparency of the material permits full inspection of the wiring system. Vinyl cord has high tensile strength yet remains sufficiently flexible to permit the wires to expand with heat; this prevents the lacing cord from cutting into the insulation and damaging or exposing the wires. The flexibility also permits removing and replacing one or more faulty wires without relacing the entire assembly.

As made by Resin Industries, Santa Barbara, California the

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

but FACTS...not fable

make the Model 2 Radiohm® industry’s finest control

here’s how it goes together...

SWITCH COVER STOP it’s positive also provides superior switch shielding. Laminated phenolic SHOE resists humidity. Double wiping CONTACT SPRING for noiseless rotation.

TERMINALS...velvet-smooth RESISTOR available in 14 standard tapers. CENTER TERMINAL-COLLECTOR, specially treated for smooth take-off. BASE laminated phenolic for high humidity insulation. GROUND PLATE...BUSHING accurately finished to close tolerances for smooth shaft rotation. RETAINING RING...

...SHAFT available in round, flatted, slotted, split-knurl, and finger-tip knurl. ALL ASSEMBLED the Model 2 is only 15/16" in diameter, rated at 1/2 watt.

VARIED VARIETIES AVAILABLE: single or twin, concentric shafts, plain or switch types, with or without taps; control and rotary tap switch combinations.

MANY SWITCH TYPES—Line switches rated 5 or 8 amps @ 125 volts a-c. Six switching combinations for real production flexibility.

NOW! Write for bulletin 42-164 and 42-157. Get all the facts and you’ll specify Centralab.

Centralab is a Division of Globe-Union Inc.

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www.americanradiohistory.com
Pattern of things to come

Here is one of the brightest ideas in electronics—and one of the materials which helped make it possible. The idea is the printed circuit; the material is a laminated plastic called Synthane.

For years radio sets were put together by laboriously soldering a forest of wires to terminals. It was a time-consuming and expensive operation. If one connection proved faulty, the whole assembly had to be rechecked.

Then someone came up with the idea of printing the circuit with an acid-resisting ink on foil bonded to a base—and etching away the metal not needed. It would be quick, easy and error-proof—if the right base material could be found.

Among many tested, Synthane was one sheet material selected. Synthane has the necessary strength, low moisture absorption, is an excellent insulator and can be punched easily. It bonds securely to metal foil and withstands the etching acid used to remove the excess metal.

The printed circuit is still in development—but it has zoomed into favor for radio, TV, hearing aids, and many other electronic devices. There are now a dozen ways to produce what are still called "printed" circuits. And Synthane is an accepted base material for every one of them.

Synthane laminated plastics are available in a variety of grades and colors—in sheets, rods, tubes, and fabricated parts. You are invited to write for information to Synthane Corporation, 12 River Road, Oaks, Pa.
vinyl cords are available in a range of sizes and shapes and in either black or transparent. The transparent type in a round cross-section is usually employed for harnesses. When made with Resinite EP-69, the cord is completely fungus-resistant.

Mass-Production Lapping of Waveguide Flanges

FINISHING of critical surfaces of electronic parts is facilitated by use of a revolving lapping table in the plant of Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto, Calif.

Designed primarily for finishing waveguide flange surfaces, the table produces a slightly convex surface to provide a tighter joint. The 2-ft table has a concavity of about 0.002 in. across its diameter.

Small parts to be lapped are simply placed within one of the containing rings. On larger, odd-shaped pieces, lead weights are rubber-banded on to counterbalance the center of gravity, keeping the surface to be finished square against the lapping table. When more than one larger piece is placed within a single containing ring a cut-out jig is used to keep them from bumping against each other.

Lead weights also are used when feasible to speed the lapping operation. A single weight may be placed on a large flat piece; on smaller pieces a flat sponge is placed between them and the weight to distribute the load.

The table surface is of cast iron, which is porous enough to take the proper charge of abrasive. The circling rings constantly dress the surface of the table, which rotates at 4 rpm.

The abrasive, carborundum 250-grit suspended in oil, runs down to the table surface via a wire, by surface tension. At first the sediment clogged the valve of the tank that held the suspended abrasive. This problem was solved by installing revolving neoprene rubber paddles in the tank.

Radiating grooves in the table-surface counter the tendency of the work to float on the oil; the groove edges force a cutting action.

Before installation of the table the lapping operation was done by
Amerac announces !!!

MODEL 229 WAVEMETER

Amerac is pleased to announce our Model 229 S-Band Wavemeter, covering the frequency range of 2.3 to 4.5 KMC by either the transmission or absorption method with an external video output. Such features as the Frequency vs. Counter Reading Table, sloping panel, large diameter control knobs and small overall size (only 8" x 6½" x 5½") contribute to an ease and accuracy of operation hitherto not found in such an instrument. Golden anodized aluminum panel fitted to the glossy walnut cabinet presents a pleasing appearance. The Model 229 is indeed a truly versatile wavemeter to be used over a range of frequencies not possible to cover with contemporary wavemeters.

Developing and manufacturing microwave test equipment has been Amerac’s business since 1946. Today, as a result of the experience gained through these years, we can provide a wide variety of microwave test equipment featuring accuracy, ease of operation and fine appearance. In addition, Amerac will design and construct test equipment to suit your own specifications. Call on us for experience and equipment of highest calibre in the microwave test field.

Next month see our cavity oscillators utilizing the Sylvania 6BM6 & 6BL6 Klystron as well as the 2C37 & 2C37A UHF Planar Triode tubes.

Self-Adhesive Labels Cut Packaging Inventory

STORAGE space required to maintain an inventory of preprinted boxes for more than a hundred different automatic controls was cut in half by changing to plain boxes and identifying these with preprinted self-adhesive labels at the time they are used. This permitted stocking only a minimum number of basic box sizes in the plant of General Controls Co.

The self-adhesive labels, made by Avery Adhesive Label Corp., identify the product in the box, give specifications when necessary, and in some cases are coded by label color for quick visual identification as well.

The self-adhesive labels are fed automatically from an Avery elec-
Are any of these problems yours?

1. Need rubber-like properties for long periods of time under extreme temperatures? EMPIRE® Silicone Rubber Coated Glass Cloth (Class H insulation) is suitable for use over a temperature range of -70°F to 400°F. It is resistant to thermal shock, will not crack, become brittle or deteriorate at high or low temperatures. Offers good resistance to lubricating oils and most chemicals. Has good dielectric strength and low power factor.

2. Looking for a molding plate for Class H installations? Silicone molding plate for Class H applications which could not be produced successfully with regular built-up mica splittings can now be manufactured from ISOMICA® (built-up continuous mica sheets). ISOMICA silicone bonded molding plate has excellent moldability, excellent retention of shape, and an extremely high degree of homogeneity.

3. Looking for a versatile material with special mechanical, electrical and structural properties? LAMICOID®—a laminated plastic made with various fillers—is available in standard NEMA grades and others with characteristics such as punching adaptability, heat and moisture resistance, tensile strength, impact strength, low loss factor, high dielectric strength, and properties "custom-made" to your specifications.

4. Want your signs, instrument panels, nameplates and dials to look better, last longer, be easier to install and maintain? DECORATIVE LAMICOID lends itself readily to marking by engraving, sandblasting, silk screen and rubber plate printing, painting, filling, or use of printed matter. Resists wear, aging, weathering, oils, corrosive vapors, moisture, and temperature extremes. Wipes clean with a damp cloth.

Whatever electrical insulating materials you need, MICO makes them best. We manufacture all standard types and many special materials, or fabricate parts to your specifications. Send us your blueprints or problems today.

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Only A "MULTI-CANAL" SCOPE

LETS YOU SEE, MEASURE, AND RECORD Simul-Scopic* SIGNALS LIKE THESE

Take any two simultaneous events ... the input and output of a circuit, speed and vibration, velocity and acceleration. To compare them you might rig up two ordinary scopes. But from there on you've got double-trouble. You either get a stiff neck looking from one scope to the other, or you diverge your eyes and let 'er rip.

If you don't happen to be gifted with double vision, you might turn to science's substitute—an optical system. Now the two traces of light are bounced from the c-r tube faces to a single viewing screen. If you are lucky enough to approach this delicate monstrosity without damaging it by breathing, you still might not find those elusive pips you're after. Somewhere along the long light path your signals got all bounced out, maybe right out of the picture.

In case you're also not gifted with a high-frequency switching neck, you can always fall upon an electronic switch. With this built-in gadget, a single tube switches rapidly from one phenomenon to another for you. And the switching is so fast, that two traces appear on the face of the tube. Although such traces are sometimes optimistically called "dual-trace", only the limitation of your own eyes keeps you from seeing them blink like a neon sign. And if the signal you're after should be faster than the switch, you've missed it. If it's a one-shot measurement, you've had it!

THE STIFF-NECK STINT

THE WIDE-EYED WATCH

to science's substitute—an optical system. Now the two traces of light are bounced from the c-r tube faces to a single viewing screen. If you are lucky enough to approach this delicate monstrosity without damaging it by breathing, you still might not find those elusive pips you're after. Somewhere along the long light path, your signals got all bounced out, maybe right out of the picture.

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THE MISSED-SWITCH METHOD

These shortcomings become proportionately worse as the number of phenomena you wish to measure increases. An optical system gets bulkier losing more light at the same time, while an electronic switch leaves you less of a chance to catch those high speed transients.

Actually, it's not economical to consider either. Both approach or even exceed the cost of the only practical system—ETC multi-channel oscilloscopes. Through the combination of 2, 3, 4, 6, or even eight electron guns in a single ETC cathode ray tube, you can see all the necessary phenomena on a single screen... just as clearly, just as accurately, and just as completely as the presentation on a single channel scope. There is no other solution so easy to use, so comprehensive in its presentation, and so economically practical. Our new catalog, Oscillography... Key to the Unknown shows you many more reasons why ETC scopes and tubes are best for simultaneous display. Write for your copy.

* Simul-Scopic— Two or more simultaneous events which can be observed on a cathode ray tube. (Reg. Applied For.)

ETC electronic tube corporation

1200 E. MERMAID LANE, PHILADELPHIA, 18, PA.
Visit our Booth at the I. R. F. Show—241 Instruments Avenue.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

Method of labeling standard sizes of boxes on production lines as they are used. Foot switch is used for operating automatic dispenser.

Captive Screwdriver for Self-Tapping Screws

Driving of Parker-Kalon self-tapping screws into housings and shields for electronic equipment is expedited by using a captive stand for a No. 135 Yankee spiral-ratchet screwdriver. Once the screw is in position in the hole, a single downward pull of a lever drives the screw home with precise vertical alignment, reducing burred or damaged screws and thereby cutting down rejects. This method of assembly, used in the television plant of E. K. Cole Ltd., Southend-
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Power Rectifiers
Widest range in the Industry
Power Factor 95%
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High Voltage Rectifier
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Length: From 1/2” to 12”
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Voltage, DC Output: 20 volts to 200,000 volts.
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Half-wave, Full wave and Voltage Doubler Units.
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Now, the range of the JK G-9J has been extended to cover 1000 cycles to 10 kc. This provides a convenient source of stable time base for a wide variety of measurement problems, with a minimum of circuitry. Ideal for applications such as compact digital counters in the audio range. Balanced nodal-point mounting minimizes microphonics found in other resonators in this frequency range. Write for application and engineering information.

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I.R.E. Convention

Designing a New Product?

We can serve you best when you consult us at the beginning of your frequency control problems. An early consultation lets you integrate the newest JK developments and findings with your own product design research. Our extensive research facilities are here to serve you.

THE JAMES KNIGHTS COMPANY
Sandwich, Illinois

Details of screwdriver mounting

on-Sea, England, also saves time and gives operators increased confidence.

The chassis assemblies are supported in a wood positioning fixture that is easily moved along the workbench. The operator loads the holes with screws by hand, then moves the fixture so a screw is brought under the screwdriver bit. She then locates the bit in the screw slot with her fingers and drives in the screw by pulling down the hand lever. No care is necessary.
exclusive design - completely shockproof

GERMANIUM DIODES
TS SERIES TYPE

see other side for additional information
Tung-Sol TS series diodes are assembled on a glass stem 1/4" long and 5/32" wide. Overall height is less than 3/16". Lead wires are sealed into the glass stem. Moisture cannot penetrate along the leads even after the wire has been flexed many times. This feature is an especially important safeguard against humidity failure.

The "single ended" design of Tung-Sol Diodes permits visual inspection of the crystal and cat-whisker after assembly. Thus, accurate positioning of the whisker wire on the germanium surface is assured—not a matter of chance.

Single crystal germanium is used exclusively for all Tung-Sol Diodes. The wafer is soldered directly to the flattened top end of one lead wire. There is no plating — thus no flaking problem.

The S-shaped whisker is platinum-ruthenium wire, presently the most satisfactory whisker material. It is spot welded to the lead wire.

Both tinned lead wires are tied directly to the active diode elements. There are no intermediate connections — an important consideration for high frequency service.

The insulating case is nylon, selected for its excellent moisture resistant properties. The case is filled through its open top with a special epoxy resin which is equally moisture resistant and is mechanically stable. The resin is unaffected by all common acids and alkalis. This construction produces a completely shockproof diode.

All Tung-Sol Diodes are hot stamped with type number and a polarity bar to indicate the "cathode" or germanium connection. Legibility is permanent.

Tung-Sol Diode design meets all application requirements.

For more information about Tung-Sol TS series type Diodes, write to Commercial Engineering Dept.
 Completely Self-contained Miniature

FREQUENCY STANDARD
WITH EXCEPTIONAL ACCURACY

A compact, complete, hermetically sealed frequency standard, presenting these features:
1. JAN-ized construction throughout.
2. SPACE-SAVING, 1½" dia. x 4½" high.
3. WEIGHT, approximately 10 ounces.
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6. SHOCK-MOUNTED on Silicone rubber.
7. POWER REQUIRED, 6 V. at 300 ma.
   70 to 200 V. at 1 to 5 ma.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE,
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Also, manufacturers of frequency standards, multi-frequency standards, chart-recording chronographs, ring-cycle timers, the Watch-Master Watch Rate Recorder and other high-precision frequency and timing instruments, controlled by our tuning-fork oscillators.

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MANUFACTURING UNDER PATENTS OF THE WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
STANDARD MEASURING EQUIPMENT

Complete Frequency Coverage—14 kc to 1000 mc!

**VLF**

14 kc to 250 kc
Commercial Equivalent of AN/URM-6B.
Very low frequencies.

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150 kc to 25 mc
Commercial Equivalent of AN/PRM-1A.
Self-contained batteries. A.C. supply optional. Includes standard broadcast band, radio range, WWV, and communications frequencies.

**VHF**

15 mc to 400 mc
Commercial Equivalent of TS-587/U.
Frequency range includes FM and TV Bands.

**UHF**

375 mc to 1000 mc
Commercial Equivalent of AN/URM-17.
Frequency range includes Citizens Band and UHF color TV Band.

These instruments comply with test equipment requirements of such radio interference specifications as MIL-I-6181, MIL-I-16910, PRO MIL-STD-225, ASA C63.2, 16E4, AN-I-24a, AN-I-42, AN-I-27a, MIL-I-6722 and others.

STODDART AIRCRAFT RADIO Co., Inc.
6644-A Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood 38, California • Hollywood 4-9294

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**PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES**

(continued)

to insure that the screws are driven in straight, since the driver is always precisely vertical. The lever is returned to the top of its stroke by a spring counterbalance.

With slippage minimized, it is possible to use the minimum size of hole and thereby obtain maximum thread bite.

Construction of the stand involved removing the standard handle from the screwdriver and replacing it with a bronze tube, the outside diameter of which forms the reciprocating bearing in the top bracket of the fixture. The rotating sleeve of the driver is held in the bottom bracket by a bushing that permits sufficient downward movement to force the screws home and at the same time permits free rotation.

**Inserting Terminals in Tube Stem with Drill Press**

HEAVY COPPER terminal pins for type 880 power tubes are fused into the glass stem in precisely the correct positions with the aid of a drill press that has been modified for the purpose in the Hicksville, N. Y. plant of Amperex Electronic Corp.

One modification involves adding to the drill press table a lever arrangement that permits moving the glass stem mounted on the table up and down, for working the glass during the terminal fusing operation. The stem mount rotates at the same speed as the drill chuck, to give uniform heating of all sides of a terminal during sealing.

One foot pedal controls gas flow to the torches. A wood cam ar-
**Want to punch something?**

Then look at these parts... all punched from Taylor Vulcanized Fibre or Laminated Plastics. They are typical of the wide variety of shapes and sizes that can be economically produced to close tolerances.

When you use Taylor Vulcanized Fibre and Laminates for your punched parts, you have a wide range of physical, electrical and mechanical properties to choose from. Vulcanized fibre can be furnished in sheets, rolls and rods... laminated plastics in sheets, tubes and rods. A variety of colors and finishes is available.

For switch insulation, brush holders, arc barriers, refrigerator latch gaskets, shielding, relay covers, armature slot insulation, luggage reinforcing strips, and washers... just to name a few applications... be sure and investigate the advantages of Taylor materials for making punched parts.

A Taylor Engineer will be glad to help you pick the grade of Vulcanized Fibre or Phenol, Melamine or Silicone Laminated Plastics that are best suited to your particular requirements.

Taylor Fibre Co., Norristown, Pennsylvania—La Verne, California.
where frequent opening and closing are required...specify

Camloc Fasteners

Tighter
Quicker

More Economical

On panels, doors or covers, Camloc Fasteners provide security against opening due to vibration. Originally developed for use in aircraft, Camloc Fasteners have since been adopted by other industries because the basic design offers many advantages. Camloc opens or closes with a quarter turn of the stud. The combination of cam, spring and detent provides locking torque that grips firmly, positively and durably. Camloc Fasteners are easily installed because the cross pin is an integral part of the stud and the stud is quickly inserted with pliers. After installation, when the panel is removed or opened, the stud remains attached to the outer panel so that no part can possibly be lost. Our engineers can help you make the most effective use of Camloc Fasteners, by suggesting the most efficient assembly methods and by determining the minimum number of fasteners required to perform a given job. Your inquiry will receive our prompt attention.

Write for our illustrated brochure containing descriptive information on the basic Camloc fastener line. Address your request to 75 Spring Valley Road, Paramus, N. J.

Vibration-Proof
In years of constant use in aircraft—where vibration is always a bugaboo—Camloc Fasteners have proven themselves again and again.

Positive Locking
Spring loading plus cam action, with a cross pin that can't come out, guarantee Camloc Fasteners against accidental opening.

Open & Close Quickly
A quarter-turn with a screw driver—or of the wing head—opens or closes the Camloc Fastener; important where quick access is vital.

Save Money 3 Ways
Camloc Fasteners cost less to install, eliminate costly replacement because they're made to take frequent use...fewer do the job.

Camloc Fasteners

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Paramus, N. J.

West Coast Office
520 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 36, Calif.

See us at Booth 880 Radio Engineering Show

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

Production Techniques (continued)

Arrangement driven by the drill press motor and mounted alongside the press serves to move the torches in and out through metal linkages to give the desired heating pattern. A second foot pedal controls an air valve used to blow out a hole in the center of the stem, for sealing in the vacuum tubing which is held in the drill press chuck for this purpose after the terminals have been sealed in. A gasket mounting for the stem provides a seal sufficiently tight for this blowing-out operation.

Final positioning of terminal height is precisely controlled by the stop which limits the downward movement of the standard Jacobs chuck on the drill press.

Calibrating Frequency Meters

Micrometer-driven frequency meters are calibrated five or more at a time by insertion in a run of waveguide energized by a variable-frequency klystron oscillator, in a production setup employed at Polytechnic Research & Development Co., Inc., Brooklyn, New York.

The calibration frequency is indicated by an audio-frequency marker which is the result of beating a crystal-controlled heterodyne oscillator with the output of a frequency-modulated type 2K25 klystron. The exact klystron frequency is easily determined with a PRD type 554 precision frequency meter which is also in the run of waveguide.

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Revolutionary! Lightweight Power

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LIGHTEST RECHARGEABLE BATTERY
MADE IN U.S.A.

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PROVEN DEPENDABILITY UNDER
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MOST ADVERSE CONDITIONS OF
GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF POWER
MECHANICAL STRESS, AND OVER
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Ground-testing electronic equipment keeps 'em safe in the sky

To insure reliable flight performance, electronic equipment—radio, radar and navigational devices—is tested on the ground with power supplied by Regohm-controlled generators. Engineers of The Hobart Brothers Company, Troy, Ohio, use Regohm regulators for their alternating current ground units. Because this low-cost, compact electro-mechanical controller is interpolated in accuracy, and under severe operating conditions, whether on land, sea or air, Regohm has performed long and untailingy.

7 Reasons why Regohm can simplify your control problem
1. Regohm is small in size—It is compact, lightweight, position-free. Small size does not limit power-handling capacity.
2. Regohm is a high-gain, power amplifier—Millivolt variations in signal energy control energy changes millions of times greater.
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4. Regohm will correct system instability—A reliable, sturdy dashpot aids system damping. It's easily adjusted over a wide range to match dynamic Regohm characteristics to present system.
5. Regohm's effect can be calculated in advance—Its response is independent of rest of servo system. Acts as integrating error-rate proportional controller.
6. Regohm assures continuous control—In "closed loop" systems a high speed averaging effect occurs as Regohm's armature oscillates over a small amplitude. This provides continuous, stepless control in systems operating at power frequencies and below.
7. Regohm has long life—Its life is measured in years. Its plug-in feature simplifies replacement and maintenance; there are no parts to renew or lubricate. Shelf life is virtually unlimited.

One engineering and research facilities can help you apply Regohm to your control system or regulation problem. Write for Bulletin 505.00, analyzing Regohm's characteristics and applications. Address Dept. E., Electric Regulator Corp., Norwalk, Conn.

Notched Waveguides Speed Assembly of Flanges

Fitting flanges to waveguides is simplified at the Hewlett-Packard Co. plant in Palo Alto, Calif., by forming notches or ears in the guide with a hand-operated arbor press. When the two sections are assembled on an induction heater for brazing, the four ears rest on the ring of the flange, holding the output vs frequency is obtained by applying a sawtooth sweep to the klystron reflector voltage. When the marker is visually aligned with the minimum-power point of the dip produced at resonance by one of the frequency meters under calibration, its micrometer setting becomes one point on its calibration curve.

Assembling wave guide and flange on induction brazing fixture
Have you heard about
AVIEN’S "LIE DETECTOR"?

In a certain new Douglas airplane the pilot flies over 750 miles an hour. He must know at a glance how much fuel he has. But if the gage merely showed total fuel, it could "lie." This Avien system registers only engine-available fuel.

Thus, if the auxiliary tank stops feeding the main tank, the useless contents are automatically dropped from the indicator total.

Avien has built this "lie detecting" function into its Two-Unit Fuel Gage by the simple addition of a level switch—as an integral part of the Fuel Gage tank unit. Note that this added function has been accomplished without added components.

Avien has solved such problems for more than 50 different types of aircraft. Essentially, Avien "tailor-makes" each gaging system to meet specific needs, with the same care and skill that went into the original design of the now widely used line of Avien gages.

Maintenance and installation are simplified to "plug-in, plug-out." Precalibration eliminates the cost and risks of field calibration.

Every month, over ten thousand major instrument components for the aviation industry are being produced by Avien.

If you have a gaging problem—fuel, temperature, thrust or otherwise—call on us.
Looking for the solution to a spring problem? Send us drawings, specifications or samples today. No obligation, of course.

LEWIS SPRING & MANUFACTURING CO.
2656 W. NORTH AVE.
CHICAGO 47, ILL.

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The solution to your SPRING PROBLEMS is in our Files

Our files are literally bulging with the solutions to tough spring problems. Chances are, the exact solution to your particular problem is among them. If it isn't, you can be sure our experienced Spring Engineers will arrive at it in short order. Over the years they've turned their hand to the solution of some classic toughies. And over the years, Lewis' facilities, experience and reputation have combined to provide you with a dependable source for the exact spring for the job at the lowest possible cost.

Induction Fusing Techniques for Ceramic Terminals

TERMINAL parts, including a ceramic preform, a metal body and a rod or tube are fused together by means of specially designed holding fixtures, a conveyor belt system and an induction furnace in the Palo Alto, Calif. plant of Bennett Products Co.

The terminal-holding fixture consists of stainless-steel machined jigs which are mounted on Transite material trays. The jigs are designed to hold the terminal component parts in an exact position during the fusing period, to permit easy extraction of terminals and to withstand repeated usage. The trays are designed with one corner of each end rounded. This particular design permits a column of fixtures to follow around a 90-degree rounded track from the main assembly line onto the induction-furnace belt.

The conveyor-belt system can be adjusted for various speeds to correspond with temperature require-
Let ASTRON'S Filter Engineering Laboratory analyze your noise suppression problems. We will recommend the proper RF interference filter for your specific needs, or we will design and produce a special unit meeting your most exacting electrical and mechanical requirements.

You benefit from ASTRON'S well-earned reputation as the leading manufacturer of quality filters. Employing the finest materials and components, ASTRON has developed the most modern manufacturing methods which insure production of the right filter for the job and faultless performance.

ASTRON has perfected new techniques of filter miniaturization by using miniature capacitor elements, subminiature metallized paper capacitors, the latest type inductance materials—resulting in high impedance, low voltage drop and minimum heating.

Write today, listing your requirements, to Department E

**Visit the ASTRON EXHIBIT**
Booth 368
I.R.E.
Radio Engineering Show
March 22-25

**DEPENDING ... INSIST ON**

**ASTRON CORPORATION**
255 Grant Avenue, E. Newark, N. J.

Manufacturers of a complete line of capacitors, standard and subminiature filters for every television, radio and electronic application.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Electrically proven in every way, and over a twenty year period, there's really nothing "new" about tantalum capacitors except in the significantly increased demand for them, and the continually expanding list of their applications.

Incorporating a porous tantalum anode assembly, tantalum capacitors derive their unusual stability from the characteristics inherent in tantalum itself—the most stable of all anodic film forming metals. It has been observed consistently that no important changes of characteristics occur in long periods of operation; there is no shelf aging. Large capacity in extremely small size is also an important advantage.

The growing demand for Tantalum Capacitors is being adequately met by Fansteel and other leading manufacturers. Write for current technical bulletins.

**TANTALUM CAPACITORS**

**Not New... Just Better**

- Greater Stability
- Higher Capacity Rating
- Wider Temperature Range
- Less Space per Mfd.
- Longer Shelf Life

**Fansteel TANTALUM CAPACITORS**

**PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES**

(continued)

Induction furnace setup used for fusing ceramic to metal in terminals moving through work coil in foreground. Trays of terminals travel from right to left. Wider spacing of turns at right gives preheating before fusing.

Details of work coil. Terminals on tray emerging at left are still white-hot.

ments for various types of terminals. The part shown requires a belt speed of 13 inches per minute, which results in a daily production of 20,000 terminals during an 8-hour shift.

The special belting material required for the induction furnace is a 11-inch 4-ply Main ABC Hotstuff belt. The ends of the belt are laced together with fiberglass material and treated with a special silicone heat-resistant varnish.

As the assembled parts flow from the main assembly line onto the induction belt and through the induction-furnace coiled tubing, the ceramic preform is fused to the low-carbon-steel grommet and tubes of the terminal. The stainless-steel jigs heat to 1,500 F and radiate heat to the terminal parts, thereby fusing the ceramic.

The shielded induction unit is designed primarily as a 5-kw r-f generator, using four 304TL tubes in the output with an induction coil attached in parallel with the oscillator coil by means of laminated copper strips.

The special design of the work...
Miller Instruments announce their new DC-1B Amplifier, available in multi-channel with power supply.

**SPECIFICATIONS:**

1. Input impedance—100,000 ohms. Output impedance—1,000 ohms.
2. Maximum gain—10,000.
3. Noise figure 50 microvolts rms or less referred to input.
4. D-c drift after initial warmup less than 50 microvolts per hour, referred to input.
5. Frequency response—flat 0 to 10 Kc, down approximately 3 db at 45 Kc.
   Maximum output signal voltage ±100 volts peak open circuit.
7. Power source—115 or 230 ±10% volts, 50-60 cps single phase.

You are cordially invited to visit the Miller Instruments booth at the IRE National Convention, March 22 through 25, in New York City.

WILLIAM MILLER INSTRUMENTS, INC.
CUSTOM INSTRUMENT DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS
325 No. Halstead Avenue • Pasadena 8, California • RYan 1-6317
Miniaturization Wire

TURBO BRAND

Miniaturization Wire was specially developed in the William Brand laboratories to meet a need within the range of -55°C to 105°C and maximum operating voltage of 600 volts rms. This "mini" wire is available in 20 strandings, ranging from 7/38 to 19/25 and in a graduated scale of AWG sizes from 30 to 12. It is available in both solid and stranded sizes and in solid colors or "candy striped" with 1, 2 or 3 tracers.

Turbo Insulation

TURBO "mini" wire is insulated to withstand the effects of water, oils, aircraft engine fuels, hydraulic fuels, dilute acids, alcohol, alkalies, ethylene glycol and fungus. The primary insulation is TURBO 540, an extruded polyvinyl chloride compound. For further protection there is an extruded jacket of nylon over the primary insulation, which gives added resistance to mechanical wear and abrasion.

Special Miniaturization Problems

To assist engineering and manufacturing organizations in special problems arising in the use of miniaturization wire, the William Brand Research Department will welcome the opportunity of offering suggested solutions of such problems.

Turbo Insulation

Turbotuf Insulating Tubing and Sleeveing - Turbo Insulated Wires - Wire Markers - Extruded Tubing - Varnished Saturated Sleeveing and Tubing - Cambric Cloths, Tapes, Papers - Mica SALES REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

For more information, see Index to Advertisers.

Plastic Curtains for Tools

Stored dies and small tools used in the production of precision test equipment are protected from plant dust by plastic curtains on traverse rods. These 8-gage vinyl sheet curtains were made to order for Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, Calif., by Plastic Maid Co. of California.

Automatic Spiralling of Precision Resistors

Deposited-carbon resistor blanks are automatically spiralled to increase the resistance to a desired higher value. This is done by incorporating electronic measurement and control circuits in the lathe arrangement used for grinding the spiral in the carbon coating on the ceramic blank. This arrangement boosts output of these resistors in the San Juan, Puerto Rico plant of Radell Corp.

The spiralling operation is done before end caps and leads are attached to the coated blanks. The operator picks up a blank with
Checking refrigeration systems for leaks at the rate of 100 units per hour is a routine Hotpoint production line procedure. The units are evacuated to approximately 50 microns, sealed and passed under a helium hood. Any leak, even in the micron range, draws a mixture of helium and air into the system. Still moving, the evacuated units are checked with a Consolidated mass spectrometer-type leak detector. The slightest trace of helium sounds an audible alarm and the faulty unit is pulled off the line. These mobile, highly sensitive leak detectors are adaptable to a wide range of operations for production line control of both vacuum and pressure systems.

Consolidated Leak Detector

Consolidated Engineering Corporation
300 North Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena 15, California

Consolidated Leak Detector

Completely portable in its light weight, castor equipped cabinet the Consolidated Model 24-101A Leak Detector is an accurate, practical tool for locating leaks wherever vacuum or pressure is used in factory, shop or laboratory. Write for Bulletin CEC-1801B—X13.

For more information, see Index to Advertisers.
ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF Waterman PIONEERING...

The S-6-A BROAD BAND Scope is a PULESCOPEScope in performance, POCKETSCOPE in size, and it compares more than favorably with oscilloscopes that are transportable, instead of portable. The instrument measures DC as well as AC signals. Unique DC calibration methods permit rapid measurements of either positive or negative AC or DC signals. The scope uses a 5XP1 tube with 1500 volts on the second anode, thus providing a brilliant trace for high speed transients even at low repetition rates. Vertical amplifier sensitivity of 0.2 v rms/inch, and response to 5 mc within 3db... pulse rise time of 0.1 µs... internal intensity markers from 1 to 1000 µs... repetitive or trigger sweep from 5 cycles to 500 KC with 5X sweep expansion... sweep, marker and DC calibrating voltage available externally. Size 8½ x 6¼ x 13¼ in. Weight 22 lbs. Operates from 50 to 400 cycles at 115 volts AC.

WATERMAN PRODUCTS CO., INC.
PHILADELPHIA 25, PA.
CABLE ADDRESS: POCKETSCOPE

WATERMAN PRODUCTS INCLUDE

S-4-C SAR PULESCOPESCOPE®
S-5-A LAB PULESCOPESCOPE
S-6-A BROADBAND PULESCOPESCOPE
S-11-A INDUSTRIAL POCKETSCOPE®
S-12-B JANIZED RAKSCOPE®
S-14-A HIGH GAIN POCKETSCOPE
S-14-B WIDE BAND POCKETSCOPE
S-15-A TWIN TUBE POCKETSCOPE
RAYONIC® Cathode Ray Tubes
and Other Associated Equipment

For more information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
All these from one experienced source

TITEFLEX DESIGNS AND MANUFACTURES— to customer specifications—rigid waveguides and combinations of rigid and flexible waveguides. Where there is, or should be, no movement, or where complicated accessories must be connected, Titeflex rigid waveguides are specially recommended.

WAVEFLEX® FLEXIBLE WAVEGUIDES are fabricated to retain critical dimensions — regardless of twisting or bending. Waveflex waveguides make assembly easy, improve design, compensate for expansion or movement. Rubber jacketing protects against weather, corrosion, physical abuse.

TITEFLEX CONNECTOR—lightweight, corrosion and moisture resistant with temperature ranges of 

-65°F. to +400°F. This connector's insulation properties will permit 3500 volts at sea level, 1200 volts at 50,000 feet altitude. Connector is available with 2 or 3 pins. 7 amperes. Weight 3/4 of ounce. Size 2" in length.

TITEFLEX CUSTOM WIRING SYSTEMS are corrosion resistant, moisture proof, pressure-tight and efficient at temperatures of — 65°F. to +400°F. Can be furnished with Titeflex or standard AN connectors for a wide range of service requirements. Can be sheathed with metal braids, fiber glass or nylon—and jacketed with silicone or other compounds.

MORE THAN 37 YEARS of developmental experience make Titeflex a logical source of the components pictured on this page. We are currently in a position to supply connectors and wiring systems to makers of aviation and electronic equipment. If you have a problem requiring our unusual combination of products and engineering, let us quote on your requirements. The coupon will bring you information on our products.

Let Our Family of Products Help Yours

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Please send me without cost information about the products checked at the left.

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TITLE

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ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
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Now you can solve your problem economically with RyCom CFD-B Packaged Units that add 4 additional voice channels to each of your present lines. RyCom Carrier Telephone Equipment pays for itself quickly by drastically reducing long distance telephone costs.

Check These RyCom Features:

- Built-In Measuring Panel—for fast over-all system line-ups, even by non-technical personnel. Eliminates need for expensive test equipment . . . testing trips up and down the line.
- Built-In Slope Control—to equalize non-conforming lines.
- Pilot Panel automatically regulates transmission during changing weather conditions.
- RyCom separate panel construction provides maximum accessibility for easy inspection and maintenance.

- Packaged in a single rack. Saves space, saves installation time. Shipped complete in one package ready for easy installation.

Immediate deliveries now being made. RyCom engineers will be glad to discuss your particular installation needs. Write or phone today for complete details, specifications and prices.

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Phone Flaming 2100

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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
DO YOU KNOW???

PRODUCES Printed-Circuit PANELS and Dip Soldered Electronic Sub-Assemblies
(to your specifications)

with PLATED-THROUGH HOLES

NOW further COST REDUCTION and PROFIT POTENTIAL accrue from Photocircuits development of cross-through connections by plating through panel holes. This is another good reason for having your products engineered and produced by Photocircuits Corporation.

ADVANTAGES:

1) IMPROVED RELIABILITY . . . for cross-through connections between printed circuitry on two sides of a plastic laminate since hole plating is continuous with pattern plating. No hardware need be inserted or soldered to the conductor patterns to achieve through-connection.

2) COST REDUCTION. Obviously, since all through-connections are achieved simultaneously by electro-plating, considerable economies are realized.

3) VIBRATION RESISTANCE. Dip soldered joints are more easily made and are virtually impervious to shock and vibration.

... PLUS these usual advantages of Photocircuits' Printed Circuits: 4) Exact Circuit Reproducibility
5) Reduced Assembly Time
6) Miniaturization
7) Product Improvement

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PHILADELPHIA: 1531 Spruce St. * Kingsley 3-204
ROCHESTER, N. Y.: 3 Juniper St. * Custer 7835

LOS ANGELES: 6607½ Metcalf Ave. * Webster 3-7276
ROYAL OAK, MICH.: 4512 N. Woodward Ave. * Liberty 3-2870
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Koiled Kords* permit EASY SERVICING of In-a-Door or Sliding Units...

A six inch section of KOILED KORDS retractile cord will extend to more than two feet when pulled and when released will retract immediately to its original neat, compact, spring-like shape. KOILED KORDS solve the problem of carrying current to movable units without having a long trailing cord to foul in the mechanism. They make it possible to retain electrical contact between units when they are pulled out for servicing, facilitating trouble location and correction.

KOILED KORDS extend as needed without looping, dangling or tangling.

KOILED KORDS are compact, neat, attractive, built to withstand continued flexing.

KOILED KORDS are available on special order to your specifications in multi-conductor types up to 37 conductors. Stocked types include 2, 3, 4 and 5 conductor #23 AWG communications cords and 2, 3 and 4 conductor Underwriters' Laboratories approved SO, SJO and SV-nepreene jacketed power cords. KOILED KORDS can be supplied in 48 inch mandrel lengths or prepared into cord sets for attachment to equipment.

WRITE FOR KOILED KORDS APPLICATION BULLETIN SHOWING MANY USES.

KOILED KORDS INCORPORATED

Box K, New Haven 14, Conn.

*KOILED KORDS is the trademark of Koiled Kords, Inc.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Ampereux now brings you 2 new ruggedized triodes

Specially designed for heavy duty RF industrial applications

**Type 6333 (Water Cooled)**
Plate dissipation 10 kilowatts. Furnished with grid connector for direct interchangeability with type 892 without any equipment modifications. Suitable for communications as well as industrial applications. Available in air-cooled version, type 6445.

**Type 6446 (Water Cooled)**
A heavy wall triode capable of dissipating 20 kilowatts continuously. Massive anode (7/16" thick), provides high heat storage capacity for heavy intermittent duty. High dissipation reserve allows extreme mismatch of load to tube impedance. The tube is therefore protected against maladjustment or misuse of equipment. Uses only 1/5 the water flow required for type 892, for equivalent anode dissipation. Available in air-cooled version, type 6447.

**Operating Data, 6333**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RF Power Amplifier and Oscillator</th>
<th>Class C Telegraphy</th>
<th>Maximum Rating</th>
<th>Typical Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6333 (Water Cooled)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC Filament Voltage (volts)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Plate Voltage (volts)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Grid Voltage (volts)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak RF Grid Voltage (volts)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate Current (amps)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate Power Output (volts)</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube Power Output (watts)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operating Data, 6446**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RF Industrial Oscillator (3 Phase, Full Wave, Unfiltered Supply)</th>
<th>Maximum Rating</th>
<th>Typical Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6446 (Water Cooled)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC Filament Voltage (volts)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Plate Voltage (volts)</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC Grid Voltage (volts)</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak RF Grid Voltage (volts)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate Power Output (volts)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube Power Output (watts)</td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direct Interelectrode Capacitances**

| Grid to Plate | 32 pF |
| Grid to Filament | 17 pF |
| Plate to Filament | 1.8 pF |

**List Prices:**

- 6333 (Water Cooled) $230.00
- 6446 (Forced Air Cooled) $375.00
- 6446 (Water Cooled) $255.00
- 6447 (Forced Air Cooled) $400.00

**Accessories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tube Type</th>
<th>Water Jacket</th>
<th>Grid Connector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6333</td>
<td>DW-1580</td>
<td>Y-13326 (Supplied with tube without chart)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6446</td>
<td>S-15056</td>
<td>Y-13326 (Supplied with tube without chart)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete technical data available from our Engineering Department

**Power Tube Selection Chart**

Available at your local parts distributor

Ampereux Electronic Corp.
230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, Long Island, N.Y.

In Canada: Rogers Majestic Electronics Ltd.
11-19 Bantcliff Road, Leaside (Toronto) 17

Amperex electronics now brings you 2 new ruggedized triodes. Operating data and list prices are provided, along with accessory information. The power tube selection chart is also available for specific applications.
MILWAUKEE TRANSFORMERS
provide performance that exceeds the demand

Hermetically sealed components that perform superbly and lastingly in airborne and ground applications.

Yours for the asking—a well-illustrated brochure describing Milwaukee transformers and production facilities.

Look for Booth 433 at the I. R. E. Show in New York City March 22—25 incl.

**YOU** can get precisely what you want to meet the most stringent applications from Milwaukee Transformer Company. Every Milwaukee unit is made to exceed the requirements of the demand—be it military or commercial—and well over one thousand different transformers have been designed and built for our clients. Engineering, laboratory and production facilities are always ready to answer your call—whatever the need. Phone, wire or write without obligation.

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Phone: MOhawk 9-6444

Harry Appleton Company
136 San Fernando Road
Los Angeles 31, California
Phone: Capital 1-2771

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Legg-Lungreen Associates
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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
DEPENDABILITY and ACCURACY

with the NEW Collins 51V-2 Glide Slope Receiver

DEVELOPED expressly to meet airline requirements, Collins 51V-2 Receiver together with the Collins type 51R navigation equipment fulfills ILS requirements for commercial and private aircraft.

Negative feedback applied to the two audio stages stabilizes the receiver so that it will perform satisfactorily when the mutual conductance of any or all of the audio tubes is reduced by 50%. AVC voltage on the R.F., I.F. and first audio tubes provides a constant output with varying R.F. input. The AVC characteristic of the receiver is flat from 30 to 100,000 microvolts with standard factory adjustments. These features provide a flat flag current response and allow the flag to be set to very close limits to meet strictest airline requirements. If operating conditions require more or less course softening, a simple screwdriver adjustment of the potentiometer is all that's necessary.

The receiver utilizes a high voltage d-c plate and screen supply obtained from a self-contained dynamotor or 400 cycle a-c power unit. Use of the appropriate dynamotor or a-c power unit makes the receiver operable from a 27.5 volt d-c source or 115 volt, 300-1000 cycle a-c source for relays and filaments. The two types of power units are interchangeable.

Another important characteristic is the low value of conducted and radiated interference. Spurious responses are approximately 60 db or more below the level of the desired signal. Precise frequency stability is accomplished through use of a group of twenty crystals for control of the injection oscillator. These crystals are in accordance with MIL-C-3098, except for case marking.

Collins 51V-2 is the successor to the 51V-1, the Glide Slope Receiver noted for its astounding service life. Instrument accuracy of the 51V-2 is unaffected by tube aging. When you install Collins 51V-2, you can be sure of precise instrument approaches for the lifetime of your aircraft.

See new Collins developments in AVIATION BROADCAST COMMUNICATIONS and AMATEUR EQUIPMENT at the IRE SHOW, MARCH 22 TO 25.

COLLINS RADIO COMPANY
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For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
You've been hoping for an **EFFICIENT, LOW COST DC POWER SUPPLY**

Here it is

**THE NEW DRESSEN-BARNES MODEL 3-150-L**

ONLY $9500

INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS. Now, it is practical to provide individual low-cost, high-performance DC power supplies. Front scale calibration has eliminated need for meters, thus simplifying operation. Sturdy and compact, Dressen-Barnes Model 3-150-L DC power supplies have a wide range of output ratings and applications:

- **OUTPUT:**
  1. Zero to 300 volts DC; continuously variable (without switching) from zero to 150 MA.
  2. 0.3 volts AC, unregulated at 6 amps.
- **INPUT:** 115 volts AC, 1 phase, 60 cycles.
- **REGULATION:**
  1. Better than 1.5%, from 100 to 300 volts, 10% load to full load, plus or minus 10% line voltage variation.
  2. Better than 2%, from 1 to 100 volts, 10% load to full load, plus or minus 10% line voltage variation.
- **STABILITY:**
  1. Better than 5%, from 100 to 300 volts.
  2. Better than 1%, from 1 to 100 volts.
- **RIPPLE:** Below 0.1 volts peak to peak at full load.
- **OUTPUT IMPEDANCE:** Less than 1 ohm at full output. (Two units can be mounted on 8¼ x 19 panel - specify Model D3-150-L.)

**DRESSEN-BARNES SUB-CHASSIS MOUNT NC TYPE**

Regulated DC Power Supplies have performance comparable to Model 150 units. Designed to fit into most experimental chassis types, they provide efficient, economical DC power for prototype or production apparatus.

Output ratings range from 150 volts at 20 MA to 300 volts at 6 amps.

FOR INFORMATION SHEET, WRITE TO:

**DRESSEN-BARNES Corp.**

250 N. Vinedo Ave., Pasadena B, Calif.

(phones: SYcamore 3-0691 and Ryan 1-7041)

**PIONEERS IN HIGH VOLTAGE DC POWER SUPPLIES**

Adjusting side micrometer in setup for checking tuning linearity of magnetron

Fixture used on microscope stage for holding magnetron tuning element. Bolts have been inserted temporarily to facilitate rotation of center element

is now adjusted to focus sharply on the cathode and the front micrometer is readjusted until the hairline is tangent to the cathode. The difference between these two readings is then the anode-cathode spacing at that point. This procedure is repeated for the opposite anode segment and for two other segments on a diameter at right angles to the first. The four readings should be equal if the cathode is concentric with the anode.

In another application of this projector, the linearity of move-
A NEW CONCEPT OF ACCURACY IN THE PRODUCTION OF ALLOY STRIP

RESISTANCE ALLOYS, RODAR, NICKEL, BERALLOY AND CUSTOM ALLOYS

...for all critical applications—electrical, electronic, instrumentation

This new plant was designed and built for the production of alloy strip of the highest accuracy. It is equipped with the finest machinery available for the task. Sendzimir Mills assure FREEDOM FROM CROWN. Skilled operators, with years of experience, roll to close tolerances and produce finishes to highest STANDARDS.

A group of experienced engineers is available to select the correct alloy for your application.

WILBUR B. DRIVER CO.
NEWARK 4, NEW JERSEY

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
The present availability of VECO THERMISTORS, and varistors, are opening vast new fields in electronic measurement and control circuitry, and are helping engineers to fully utilize the extreme sensitivity and reliability of these new versatile circuit elements.

VECO THERMISTORS ARE RESISTORS WITH AN EXTREMELY HIGH NEGATIVE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE. They have high stability, and unlimited life when operated within their temperature ratings. These small, compact, shock-resistant, semi-conductors are STOCKED in a wide range of temperature vs. resistance characteristics. VECO thermistors and varistors can also be produced to your specifications. Types of construction include rods, discs, washers, and beads, in a variety of sizes and mountings.

$5.00 cash or money order will bring you the Model 168 VECO Experimenters' THERMISTOR-VARISTOR package — 7 items and application circuitry — over a $15.00 value!

Visit Victory at the IRE Show

A request on your business stationery will bring the VECO THERMISTOR DATA BOOK, which contains specific technical information, characteristics, and applications.

CUSTOMER ENGINEERING SERVICE AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE. However, where unusual problems in thermal conductivity or temperature control may require laboratory development of radically new types of Vaco Thermistors, with associated circuits, VECO research and manufacturing know-how may be obtained on contract.

Manufacturers of:

- TEMPERATURE SENSING DEVICES
- COMBUSTION ANALYZERS
- ELECTRONIC and THERMAL CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

Paper Clip Aids Magnetron Assembly

AN ORDINARY squeeze-type paper clip is used to hold the copper output and radiator fins temporarily in position on type 725 X-band search-radar magnetrons in preparation for soft soldering, at the plant of Amperex Electronic Corp., Hicksville, N. Y. This type of clip is easily applied, applies the required even parallel pressure to the fins, and is just as easily removed
but Constantin's Production Facilities and Methods are as New as Tomorrow

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 Constantine seals to be consistently uniform and superior in strength.

Constantine 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
TRANSITOR MOUNTS
MULTI-PIN CON PLUGS
END SEALS
CRYSTAL HOLDERS
VACUUM COATING EQUIPMENT

The Invention of Compression-Type Seals is about as Old as Grandma's Phonograph—
If we haven't already made it we'll design it for you...

**GAMEWELL**

**PRECISION POTENTIOMETERS**

Linear • Non-Linear

To solve your specific potentiometer problem, send an outline of your specs to Gamewell. You'll get prompt service on your order for a prototype to meet your requirements.

Linear and non-linear Gamewell Precision Potentiometers are described in the booklet shown below. We'll be glad to send you a copy.

**THE GAMEWELL COMPANY**

NEWTON UPPER FALLS 64, MASSACHUSETTS

*In Canada: Northern Electric Co., Ltd., Belleville, Ont.*

Following page:

**PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)**

...after soldering. A spacer block is placed between the fins before clamping to give precise positioning. During this assembly operation, the magnetron is supported in a No. 217 drill press vise made by Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.

Example of cabinet design in which speaker enclosure is acoustically isolated from wrought iron legs by eight shock mounts.

**Shock Mounts Support Loudspeaker Cabinet**

The problem of preventing transmission of vibration from the loudspeaker enclosure to the associated equipment of a high-fidelity sound system has been solved by using 8 No. 150B8 Lord mounts, rated at 8 pounds each, between the speaker cabinet and the console supports. The technique is employed in the model RC 123 radio-phono cabinet and speaker enclosure made by Jeff Markell Associates, 108 West 14th St., New York 11, N. Y. Solid wrought iron legs are used, to
Introducing **Ferramic® Q**

by **GENERAL CERAMICS**

**A NEW HIGH Q, LOW LOSS, HIGH FREQUENCY CORE MATERIAL WITH STABLE CHARACTERISTICS**

An ideal Core Material for Antenna Rods, Filter Inductances, Loading Coils, RF Coils and all other Applications Requiring High Performance up to 30 Megacycles.

Ferramic "Q" is an exclusive development of General Ceramics Corp. It was created to overcome the instabilities that characterized previous high performance ferrites. Exhaustive tests prove that Ferramic "Q" is completely stable in respect to age, shock, vibration, temperature. In addition this new material features higher Q and lower losses than former materials at all frequencies up to 30 Megacycles.

Cost-wise, Ferramic "Q" offers extremely favorable comparison with competitive materials. For complete details, call, write or wire today.

OUTSTANDING ADVANTAGES OF FERRAMIC "Q" ARE SHOWN IN COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF IDENTICAL COILS WITH CORES OF FERRAMICS J AND N, AND THE NEW FERRAMIC "Q" MATERIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CUP CORE F-261</th>
<th>RING CORE F-108</th>
<th>ANTENNA ROD F-214 - 8&quot; LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>L C Q</strong></td>
<td><strong>L C Q</strong></td>
<td><strong>L C Q</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferramic J 154</td>
<td>Ferramic J 90</td>
<td>Ferramic J 340</td>
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<tr>
<td>165 50</td>
<td>280 60</td>
<td>75 120</td>
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<td>Ferramic N 120</td>
<td>Ferramic N 60</td>
<td>Ferramic N 270</td>
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<tr>
<td>210 65</td>
<td>423 100</td>
<td>93 160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferramic Q 73</td>
<td>Ferramic Q 35</td>
<td>Ferramic Q 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 175</td>
<td>723 400</td>
<td>120 350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coil consists of 20 turns 22 AWG S.F. wire wound uniformly on toroid. Inductance measured in micro-henries, capacitance measured in micro-farads on Boonton Model 260-A Q Meter, Frequency 1000 Kc.

**BASIC TOROIDAL MEASUREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Permeability $\mu _0$ (1Mc)</th>
<th>Figure at Merit $Q$ (1Mc)</th>
<th>Loss Factor 1 $\mu _0$ (1Mc)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>400 approx.</td>
<td>.000020 approx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.000031</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>.000097</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good to over 30 Mc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Good to over 30 Mc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+0.08 approx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2900</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1050</td>
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</table>

**TYPICAL ANTENNA ROD MEASUREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>Q</th>
<th>C=mmf.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>189</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS**

Antenna Rod No. F-314 (.330 x 8'). Standard Test Coil - Space wound solenoid 85 turns #26 AWG. Formex copper, occupying approx. 80% of length of rod and centered on rod. (Resonates at 1 Mc with 120 mmf.)

$T_C = \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta T}$

Temp. Coeff. of Rod +1.0 to +2.0

Temp. Coeff. of Coil only = 0

Makers of Steatite, Alumina, Zircon, Porcelain, Solderseal Terminals, Light Duty Refractories, Chemical Stoneware, Impervious Graphite, Ferramic Magnetic Cores

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ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

www.americanradiohistory.com
achieve the minimum cross-section of material between speaker and amplifier while still having adequate strength, to minimize transfer of residual vibration from the shock mounts. These mounts are used at 90 degrees from their normal position, hence eight had to be used to reduce the load per mount and prevent sagging.

Each shock mount is placed in a countersunk hole inside the speaker enclosure and is attached to its wrought iron leg by running a bolt through the leg, placing a bushing around the bolt and tightening this with a nut from the outside of the shock mount, then bolting to the shock mount, as shown in the diagram.

Even with a high-power high-fidelity amplifier running wide open to deliver full power to a wide-range 15-inch coaxial high-fidelity speaker in the enclosure, no indication of acoustical feedback through the mounting arrangement could be detected. Production problems have been greatly simplified as compared to other techniques used for this problem, such as bracing the speaker enclosure internally or using baffle panels inside.

---

Continuity Tester for Etched I-F Coils

EIGHT different types of single-coil and double-coil etched i-f strips for i-f components can be checked in a single test fixture. The operator merely places a strip face down in a Lucite contact holding fixture and watches two pilot lamps. A selector-switch knob on top of the control box gives a choice of the eight different test circuits required. At each position, each of the coils
We haven't cut corners on **QUALITY CONTROL** to speed deliveries for **CHESTER**
plasticcord-plasticote 
Wires & Cables

Extra shifts, not speed-ups are the way Chester catches up on production to meet your delivery dates. Chester Wires and Cables are never rushed through...every foot is quality controlled according to the highest standards known to the industry. This is the reason Chester Wires and Cables are of uniform quality, always dependable, whether you use a foot or a spool. For an extra measure of reliability, specify Chester, for your next electrical or electronic requirements.

### WIRE AND CABLE DATA SHEETS
Contains complete information on Chester Quality Conductors. Call or write for yours, today!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAN-C-76 WIRES*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRIR, SRHV, SRF, WL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105°C, 93°C, 80°C UL APPROVED; 120°C*</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Solid colors or spiral marking</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLEXIBLE CORD</th>
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<tr>
<td>TV LEAD-IN WIRES</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COMMUNICATION WIRES &amp; CABLES TO SPECIFICATIONS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACQUERED AND NYLON WIRES</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SHEIELDED WIRES &amp; CABLES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>INSTRUMENT WIRES</td>
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<tr>
<td>COAXIAL CABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIAL WIRES &amp; CABLES TO SPECIFICATIONS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*CHESTER**
CABLE CORP
CHESTER • NEW YORK

VISIT US AT THE 11 R. E. SHOW 800TH 608TH AVENUE

RONICS — March, 1954

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is placed in series with a 6-volt pilot lamp, with a power transformer providing the required low a-c voltage for the continuity test. Both pilot lamps glow for an acceptable strip.

### Winding VHF Coils

**BIFILAR-WOUND** coils for use in television tuners are efficiently made in hand-operated jigs at the San Juan, Puerto Rico plant of Radell Corp.

In one setup, used for producing five coils at a time, the operator anchors the end of the wire in a clip at the left side of the jig, then loops the wire in sequence around fifteen pulleys and five studs. Ten of these pulleys, at the rear of the jig, are mounted in adjustable slots; moving these pulleys farther

Method of loading five-at-a-time jig for winding single-turn vhf coils that will later be bent around coil form to serve as a bifilar inductance. Operator pulls wire off spool on bench

Pushing lever down to cut wire on 4 coils simultaneously. Knob at r actuates rack-and-gear arrangement twisting five loops of wire
In Color TV instrumentation, no other name means as much as Telechrome... because no organization can match Telechrome's 3 years of experience in providing color TV generating, testing and broadcasting equipment to these and other prominent manufacturers, laboratories and broadcasters.

Complete equipment for generating color bars, creating encoded and composite pictures from transparencies; color signal certification; transmission, reception, monitoring, and analysis of color pictures—literature on these and more than 100 additional instruments for color TV by TELECHROME are available on request.

DELIVERY 60-90 DAYS

SEE TELECHROME Booths 181-183, THE I. R. E. SHOW
FREQUENCY CONVERTER—MODEL 400
A 400-CYCLE POWER SUPPLY
BENCH SIZE
- Plugs into 60-cycle line
- Delivers 100 volt-amperes
- Output frequency and amplitude adjustable through entire AN-E-19
  Range: 380-420 cps
  105-130 volts

Frequency Regulation: Better than ±1 cps
Voltage Regulation: Better than ±1%
Harmonic Distortion: Total better than 3%

The small size (17" long x 11½" wide x 9" high), power output (100 V-A), and low cost afford the convenience of using one converter for each bench set-up. Four hundred cycle power handling capacity need be paid for only as required.

PRECISION VOLTAGE REGULATOR—MODEL 116
400-CYCLE
- Regulation: ±0.01% for 0 to 50 VA load variation
  ±0.02% for 0 to 100 VA load variation
  (When output set to center of ±10% input voltage variation)
- Developed harmonics: better than 1%
- Transient time constant: better than 0.01 seconds

Low harmonic distortion and low transient time constant result from the use of a push-pull feedback amplifier in the output. These features, together with the unusually high regulation, suggest the superiority of the Model 116 as compared with ordinary 400-cycle regulators.

Send for complete data on these Avion products

OTHER AVION PRODUCTS
- Attitude & Air Speed Control Units
- Electronic Choppers
- Electronic Inverters
- Magnetic Memory Systems
- Miniature Plug-in Amplifier Units
- Multifunction Precision Potentiometers
- Multiron
- Power Supplies
- Replaceable Subminiature Amplifiers
- Assemblies
- Signal Generators

AVION
INSTRUMENT CORP.
Division of American Car and Foundry Company.
299 Highway No. 17 • Paramus, New Jersey

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Leaving the die, Bakelite Cellular Polyethylene expands to twice its volume as it is extruded on to wire. Cellular structure gives better insulation properties, a 50% weight saving, and lower costs by volume, compared with standard polyethylene. Varying degrees of expansion can be formulated.

**CELLULAR POLYETHYLENE—LOW-COST INSULATION FOR UHF TELEVISION LEAD-IN WIRE**

Making ultra-high-frequency television commercially practical is one job already assured for Bakelite Cellular Polyethylene, shown above being extruded on to wire.

Bakelite Cellular Polyethylene is a structure of unconnected cells that actually improves on polyethylene's outstanding electrical properties. Its dielectric constant is lower. It is especially useful at high frequencies, where electrical attenuation and line losses must be reduced.

The unicellular composition has unusually high resistance to water penetration. Specific gravity is about half that of solid polyethylene—the lightest commercial plastic—offering notable weight savings in finished wire. UHF wire covered with Bakelite Cellular Polyethylene is extremely easy to terminate.

The new material can be extruded on to various sizes and types of wire. It retains the chemical resistance of polyethylene, and withstands sea water, most acids, alkalies, and oxidizing agents. For descriptive literature, write Dept. TT-79.

Samples of wire covered with cellular (below) and solid extruded polyethylene. Cellular polyethylene does not replace the solid-type insulation, but is used where electrical requirements are very exacting.
**SCREEN BOOTH FILTERS**

block radio interference

**0.14 TO 15,000 MEGACYCLES**

---

**TYPE** | **AMPS.** | **CIRCUITS** | **VOLTAGE RATING** | **ATTENUATION VS. FREQUENCY RANGE**
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1752 | 15 | 1 | 500 VAC/1000 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 1000 MC to 15,000 MC
1739 | 30 | 2 | 500 VAC/1000 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 100 KC to 1000 MC
1650-1 | 30 | 1 | 250 VAC/600 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 14 KC to 1000 MC
1755 | 50 | 1 | 500 VAC/1000 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 100 KC to 1000 MC
1753 | 50 | 1 | 500 VAC/1000 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 1000 MC to 15,000 MC
1742 | 100 | 1 | 250 VAC/600 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 1000 MC to 15,000 MC
1743 | 100 | 1 | 500 VAC/1000 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 1000 MC to 15,000 MC
1520 | 100 | 1 | 500 VAC/1000 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 1000 MC to 15,000 MC
1738-1 | 200 | 1 | 250 VAC/600 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 1000 MC to 15,000 MC
1754 | 250 | 1 | 250 VAC/600 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 1000 MC to 15,000 MC
1756 | 250 | 1 | 500 VAC/1000 VDC | Min. 100 DB from 1000 MC to 15,000 MC

**DO YOU KNOW THAT . . .** in 1929, Tobe was selling effective power line filters for screen rooms? Ask Tobe for the answers to all radio interference questions; our 25 years' experience can solve your problems.

---

TOBE DEUTSCHMANN
CORPORATION
NORWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS

---

Method of using twisting tool

that is attached to the bench. The wire is strung back and forth through slots and around shaped studs on a vertical metal plate. A cloth-padded wood block is then brought up against the rear of the metal plate and locked in position with a lever-type clamp.

The operator next cuts the three central loops of wire with diagonal cutting pliers and uses a special two-hole tool to twist together the cut ends of each loop. This tool is simply a metal rod having two holes drilled into its end. Each hole flares outward at about 45 degrees so that it comes out the side of the rod. The leads are cut to unequal

---

Fixture used for positioning coils accurately during final assembly on form

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
wherever a transistor is used...

- COMPUTERS
- HEARING AIDS
- MINIATURE AIRBORNE EQUIPMENT
- POCKET RADIOS
- F-M TRANCEIVERS
- TELEPHONE MESSAGE RECORDERS
- GUIDED MISSILES AND A HOST OF EXPERIMENTAL APPLICATIONS...

THERE'S A JOB FOR GRAMER TINYFORMERS

★ It is a fact... designers of miniature electronic equipment invariably associate Gramer TINYFORMERS with the Transistor. A strong linkage has been established between Gramer TINYFORMERS and the leading manufacturers of hearing aids, miniature electronic airborne equipment and comparable small electronic devices. Check the physical and electrical characteristics of the Standard Open-Type and Mu-Metal Shielded Gramer TINYFORMERS charted to the right. Note the varying range of match impedances from 200,000 to 50 ohms. Consider that Gramer TINYFORMERS have high permeability nickel-alloy cores and nylon bobbins. Their fine copper wire is coated with tough enamel and they are impregnated for moisture resistance. They utilize high temperature (+125°C) plastic flexible lead wire. You see... Gramer TINYFORMERS are not just better... they far surpass all other methods which justifies your selection of Gramer TINYFORMERS wherever a transistor is used.

TRANSISTOR TRANSFORMER

Open Types or Sealed to Specifications

14 Tinyformers available for immediate delivery:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPEN TYPE</th>
<th>MU-METAL SHIELDED NO.</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>MATCH. IMPEDANCE</th>
<th>D.C. RESISTANCE</th>
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<td>M7</td>
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<td>Output</td>
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<td>M10</td>
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<td>Choke</td>
<td>12 Hy.</td>
<td>O.D.C.</td>
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</table>

Open Type 1½" x ½" x ½"  Mu-Metal Shielded Type 1½" x 1¼" x 1¼"

A COMPLETE LINE OF TRANSFORMERS FOR EVERY TYPE OF INDUSTRY

Meet MIL-T-27 Grade 1, Class A or B; and Grade 2, Class C Specifications.

Send your specifications now for cost-free recommendations

GRAMER TRANSFORMER CORPORATION

2734 NORTH PULASKI ROAD - CHICAGO 39, ILLINOIS

ELECTRICALS - March, 1954

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307
HERMETICALLY SEALED TO MIL-T-27 SPECIFICATIONS

NYT offers a wide variety of transformer types to meet military and civilian specifications, designed and manufactured by specialists in transformer development.

Latest NYT service for customers is a complete test laboratory equipped and approved for on-the-spot MIL-T-27 testing and faster approvals.

Adhesive-Clad Copper Cuts Printed Circuit Costs

THE PRODUCTION of copper-laminated thermosetting sheets for printed circuits is reduced from eight steps to two steps through use of newly available Plymaster adhesive-coated copper made by Rubber & Asbestos Corp., Bloomfield, N. J. The new sheet comes cut to size, pre-cleaned, pre-inspected for surface defects, adhesive-coated, dried to non-tacky condition and pre-inspected for adhesive coverage. The two remaining steps required on the part of the manufacturer are: (1) Lay adhesive-coated copper sheet on base of impregnated paper of previously formed laminate; (2) set in heated press for curing and final lamination.

Although the coated copper sheet costs somewhat more than the uncoated, elimination of the coating procedure in the laminating plant results in savings of up to 75 percent in the production of bases.

Laying sheet of precoated electrolytic sheet copper on polished platen of press
WE MAKE AND FABRICATE...

STRONG, LOW-COST SPIRAL TUBING

Spiral Tubing, another outstanding C-D-F product, is an important new material for the progressive, cost conscious design engineer (and purchasing agent). It is a high strength plastic made from paper or fibre that is spirally wound, then impregnated with phenolic resin or insulating varnishes and carefully cured at high temperatures. The resulting tubes (round, square, rectangular or formed to special shapes) are stiff, sturdy, resistant to crush, with good tensile strength.

This unique product has good dielectric strength with low dielectric loss properties. Moisture resistance and dimensional stability is easily controlled in the manufacturing process. The wide variety of sizes, shapes, forms; the strength; low cost; ease of fabrication; speed of delivery; all combine to make C-D-F Spiral Tubing worthy of your investigation.

SIZES

The round tubing ranges from 3/12 to 8" ID, with wall thicknesses from .0075 to 3/4". The minimum ID of square and rectangular tubing is 3/8", with 2 1/4" the maximum ID. Wall thicknesses range from .010 to 3/32".

Standard lengths are from 2 to 4', with special sizes and grades, plain or impregnated, open for your discussion with our C-D-F sales and engineering staff.

FABRICATION

Spiral Tubing is readily sawed, punched, drilled, tapped, riveted, stamped, painted, depending on the grade; it is suitable for automatic machine operations, but not recommended for conventional machine threading. Waxing or varnish impregnation to improve moisture resistance is usually done on the finished coils by the user.

GRADE SELECTION

C-D-F has mass production facilities for both the manufacture and fabrication of eighteen distinct grades of Spiral Tubing. For example, there's a special punching grade, fine for punching rectangular or square holes near the end of the tube. A relatively soft tube is supplied for difficult stapling or riveting. C-D-F makes high strength automotive electrical bushings from a very hard tubing with high axial compressive strength. Combinations of kraft, chipboard, Diamond "fish paper" Insulation, and other materials are available.

FORMS: ROUND • FORMED • FORMED AND NOTCHED • SQUARE AND RECTANGULAR

THE NAME TO REMEMBER FOR SPIRAL TUBING

Continental-Diamond Fibre Company

NEWARK 16, DELAWARE

Remember, C-D-F has production know-how, years of experience in electrical insulation. See your C-D-F sales engineer. Write now for new 1953 spiral tubing folder, a workbook showing grades, applications, properties.

FOR ELECTRONICS—March, 1954

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For Parts that must be
TAKEN OFF—PUT BACK—BUTTONED TIGHT

LION FASTENERS

LOCKS TIGHT WITH A QUARTER TURN
Always at correct tension

Lion Fasteners are right for buttoning parts that must be removed repeatedly for inspection, maintenance, or other reasons.

Vibration and shock can’t loosen a Lion Fastener. Even an inexperienced service man can’t replace it wrong. A quarter turn opens it. Another quarter turn locks it. The tension is designed into it.

Lion Fastener Spring Assembly is quickly spot welded or riveted in place. The stud cannot be lost. It is grommeted tight to the sheet. They will button sheets .040 plus or .020 minus over or under standard rating. The misalignment is as much as .156. The one-piece forged stud is tested to 1425 lbs. Write today for demonstration kit and application data.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS: INSPECTION PLATES • COWLING ELECTRICAL PANELS • CABINETS • DUCTWORK

Free DEMONSTRATION KIT contains sample Lion Fasteners to help you visualize their adaptability to your product. Write on your company letterhead. No obligation.

LION FASTENERS, INC.
500 MAIN ST., HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.
In Canada:
A. T. R. Armstrong, 50 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto

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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

Laying sheets of resin-impregnated paper on adhesive-coated copper

Placing polished press platen, similar to photographic ferrotyping tin, on top of sandwich which may be copper-clad on one or both sides depending on requirements of printed circuit manufacturer for his final product.

Rolling sandwich into press. Top platen is protected against abrasion by woven asbestos sheet. Roller conveyor section can be raised or lowered for feeding sandwiches into press at different heights without lifting the sandwich.

for printed circuits, while yielding bond strengths up to 583 percent better than had been obtained with previously used adhesives. Peel strengths range from 10 to 12 lb per inch consistently after immersion in a 200C molten solder bath. With a special more expensive adhesive that is also available as a coating...
Offers You FULL RANGE of Finest Quality Laminates

St. Regis Panelyte Industrial Laminates, with phenolic, melamine and silicone resins, have excellent insulating properties for radio, TV and other electronic purposes. Available in sheets, rods, tubes, molded specialties and fabricated parts. Included in this range are metal-clad laminates for the printed circuit industry.

STANDARD GRADES TO GOVERNMENT and INDUSTRY SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panelyte Grade</th>
<th>Grade Description</th>
<th>Government Spec.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>759 X</td>
<td>Paper Base, Phenolic, Resin, Mechanical</td>
<td>MIL-P-3115B (PBM)</td>
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<td>750 XX</td>
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<td>MIL-P-3115B (PBM)</td>
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<td>570 XXX</td>
<td>Paper Base, Phenolic, Resin, Electrical</td>
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<td>Paper Base, Phenolic, Hot Punching, High Frequency</td>
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<td>790 XXXP</td>
<td>Paper Base, Phenolic, Copper-Clad Printed Circuits</td>
<td>MIL-P-3115B (PBE-P)</td>
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<td>900 C</td>
<td>Fabric Base, Phenolic, Resin, Mechanical</td>
<td>MIL-P-15035B (FBM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>910 CE</td>
<td>Fabric Base, Phenolic, Resin, Good Electrical, Fair Mechanical</td>
<td>MIL-P-15035B (FBG)</td>
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<td>940 L</td>
<td>Fabric Base (Fine Weave), Phenolic Resin, Fine Machinability</td>
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<td>550 A</td>
<td>Asbestos Paper, Phenolic Resin, Heat Resistance, Low Voltage</td>
<td>MIL-P-3115B (PBE)</td>
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<td>Asbestos Cloth, Phenolic, Resin, High Impact</td>
<td>MIL-P-3115B (PBE)</td>
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<td>130 G7</td>
<td>Continuous Glass Cloth, Silicone Resin, High Heat Resistance</td>
<td>MIL-P-997B (GSG)</td>
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<td>135 G6</td>
<td>Staple Glass Cloth, Silicone Resin, High Heat Resistance</td>
<td>MIL-P-15037B (GMG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>140 G5</td>
<td>Continuous Glass Cloth, Melamine Resin, Arc Resistance, High Strength</td>
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<td>170 G3</td>
<td>Continuous Glass Cloth, Phenolic, Resin, Phenolic, Highest Strength</td>
<td>MIL-P-3115B (PBE-F)</td>
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<td>Nylon Cloth, Phenolic, Resin, Lowest dielectric &amp; loss factor</td>
<td>Navy Spec 33B4</td>
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<td>784</td>
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<td>Fabric Base, Phenolic, Resin, Low Water Absorption</td>
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<tr>
<td>920</td>
<td>Fabric Base (Medium Weave), Phenolic, Good Impact, Good Machinability</td>
<td>MIL-P-15035B (FBM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ALL ROD AND TUBE TO SPECIFICATION MIL-P-79B.

Panelyte can be of service anywhere you have use for Industrial Laminates. Would you like a free sample of Panelyte? Or a free copy of the Panelyte Industrial Catalog? Or a visit from a Panelyte engineer? Or all three? No obligation, of course. Just let us know by sending in the coupon below, now.

OTHER PANELYTE PRODUCTS

1. DECORATIVE, for table-tops, all horizontal work surfaces, wall-covering, etc. in sizes up to 4' x 10'.
2. MOLDED LAMINATED PARTS — refrigerator inner-door panels, breaker strips, especially molded items, breaker frames.
3. INJECTION MOLDINGS — 32, 44, 60, 200 cc. capacity, Television masks, refrigerator parts, industrial items, etc.
4. REINFORCED PLASTICS —

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Clean Sweep on soldered connections

82% labor reduction in wiring—with this
Centralab Printed Electronic Circuit Couplate

- CRL PC-101 Vertical Integrator reduces wiring connections from 16 to 3.
- Four capacitors — four resistors in one package.
- PC-101 is in CRL stock for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY — as are 30 standard circuit couplates.

Here are some of the reasons why Centralab is your only thoroughly experienced source for Printed Electronic Circuits.

- Centralab has more years of P.E.C. engineering and production experience than any other supplier. (CRL pioneered Printed Electronic Circuits in the electronic industry.)

CRL has over 150 specialized engineers for the design and development of P.E.C.'s. They can help you with your circuit problem.

- Hundreds of experienced production personnel and extensive, mechanized facilities produce your requirements whether hundreds or millions of couplates.

- Up to 29 different quality tests are made on each CRL Couplate before shipment.

- Centralab's experience in resistor, capacitor and ceramic materials goes back to 1923 — all these have contributed to the quality of Centralab P.E.C.'s.

Write now! Before you turn the page. For Centralab's P.E.C. folder and customer specification sheets.

A Division of Globe-Union Inc.
914 E. Keefe Avenue - Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin
In Canada: 804 Mt. Pleasant Road, Toronto, Ontario

Industry's greatest source of standard and special electronic components

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS

Regulating pressure and heat input to laminating press used for curing

on copper, a peel strength of 25 to 35 lb per inch is achieved with the 235C solder dip test.

Drying Copper-Clad Sheets

FRESHLY applied photographic emulsion on copper-clad plastic sheets for etched circuits is whirled to dryness under infrared lamps in a special heat tank. A large spring steel wire frame serves as a self-adjusting holder for spinning the sheets one at a time in the tank.

Speed of whirling is controlled by a knob on the electronic speed control used with the vertically mounted drive motor. Heat for drying is supplied to the back of the
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.

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—inquiring are invited.

**CHARACTERISTICS (PER SECTION)**
- **PLATE DISSIPATION**: 30 WATTS
- **AMPLIFICATION FACTOR**: 2.7
- **TRANSCONDUCTANCE**: 11,000 MICROHMS
- **PLATE RESISTANCE**: 250 OHMS
- **HEATER REQUIREMENTS**: 6.3 V., 4.75 AMPS.

**CHATHAM TYPE 6AS7G IMPROVED TWIN POWER TRIODE**
- **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

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
DECADE RESISTANCES & VOLTAGE DIVIDERS
delivered from stock

Accuracy: 10 ohms and above: ±0.1%
1 ohm: ±0.25%
0.1 ohm: ±1%
0.01 ohm: ±5%

Temp. Coeff.: ±0.002% per degree C.
Maximum Load: ½-watt per step
Frequency Limit: Non-inductive to 20KC

DECADE RESISTANCE BOXES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dials</th>
<th>Ohm Steps</th>
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UNMOUNTED DECADE RESISTANCES

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DECADE VOLTAGE DIVIDERS (Potentiometers)

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See us at the I.R.E. Show, Booths 539 and 561 Components Avenue

SHALCROSS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
522 Pusey Ave., Collingdale, Pa.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
LOOK TO

MAKEPEACE
FOR ELECTRONIC
ASSEMBLIES

WAVE GUIDES AND TUBING:
Rotating Joints, Antenna Feeds, Crystal Mixers, and Special Assemblies are made by MAKEPEACE, specialists in precision drawn wave guide tubing, held to close tolerance to meet exacting electrical specification.

Capacity and engineering time now available for design manufacture of prototypes and production runs. Complete testing facilities at your service.

COLLECTOR RINGS AND BRUSHES
A pioneer in the precious metal slip ring field, Makepeace offers rings in sizes from .050" O. D. up to 48" O. D., in solid or laminated precious metal, to meet any requirement for low electrical noise, low torque, in sensitive rotating members to high current power application.

Specially engineered complete self contained assemblies are available to meet the needs of the designer or manufacturer of Radar and other rotating electro mechanical systems. Facilities include design, engineering, and testing for noise level, corrosion resistance, cross talk, and impedance matching for special circuits.

D. E. MAKEPEACE COMPANY
Division of Union Plate and Wire Co.
Attleboro, Mass.
Sales Offices: New York • Chicago • Los Angeles • Columbus

PRECISION RECTANGULAR WAVEGUIDE TUBING • MICROWAVE COMPONENTS • MICROWAVE TRANSMISSION ASSEMBLIES • ELECTRICAL CONTACT MATERIAL • FORMED ELECTRICAL CONTACTS • CROSSBAR WELDED CONTACTS • SLIP RING AND SLIP RING ASSEMBLIES • BRUSH ASSEMBLIES • PRECIOUS METALS CLAD TO BASE METALS • SHEET—TUBING—WIRE AND ASSEMBLIES • SENDZIMIR PRECISION ROLLING

See us at Booths 403, 405—Radio Engineering Show

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
1 Time delay relay with 430 variations!

Here is the Edison Time Delay Relay, Model 501. There are now 430 different variations of this standard model—half of which are in stock and available for immediate delivery!

The reason there are so many variations of the Edison Time Delay Relay is because of Edison's policy to give customers the exact kind of relay to meet each application.

The experience and know-how of eight years in the design and manufacture of time delay relays makes this Edison policy possible.

Investigate Edison's ability to meet your requirements. Select to your certain satisfaction the exact time delay relay from the widest range presently available. Profit from the resulting reduction of engineering time.

CHECK THESE ADVANTAGES:
- Time Delays from 2 seconds to 300 seconds.
- Ambient compensated from 60 to +85°C.
- Heater Voltages 2.5 to 130 V. AC or DC.
- Meets aircraft vibration and shock requirements.
- Timing is calibrated after sealing for greatest accuracy and production uniformity.

Free Bulletin on Request!

Thomas A Edison
INcorporated
Instrument Division
54 Lakeside Ave., West Orange, N. J., U.S.A.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

Curve representing normal variation in output diameter of grids wound on grid machine during normal production

the problem graphically, showing that the maximum possible yield is 70 percent. Even this can be achieved only if the grid lathe is adjusted to coincide with the design center of the grid. If the product average is allowed to wander as much as 0.0004 inch above or below design center, a yield of less than 50 percent will result.

Monitoring of the grid lathe production is achieved through use of the Shewhart control chart for average and range. A sample of four grids is drawn at random from production at regular intervals of time, such as hourly. Diameters of these grids are measured with a micrometer, and the average of the four values is plotted in thousandths of an inch on the charts as an estimation of the central tendency or mean of the product. The range, which is the difference between the largest and smallest readings in the sample, is then determined and plotted sep-
JOY AXIVANE® FANS

are available to meet any

ELECTRONIC COOLING NEED

Joy AXIVANE Electronic Cooling Fans are expressly designed to meet the needs of this exacting field of service. They are built in a complete range to suit any requirements, such as: spot cooling of ventilated units where local high-temperature conditions arise; heat removal from pressurized or hermetically-sealed units; or heat removal where space is so restricted that natural ventilation through the unit or over its surface is insufficient. Important operating advantages of these fans are their strength, high resistance to shock and vibration, and efficiency in low or high-pressure service. Aluminum and magnesium construction keeps weight at a minimum.

Available in sizes from 2" I.D. up, these Joy Fans are built to meet all present Air Force and Naval electronic specifications. They can be furnished with totally enclosed or explosion-proof motors, if desired.

In general, keep these facts in mind: that the light, compact design, low power consumption and high overall efficiency of Joy AXIVANE Fans provide more satisfactory cooling for electronic equipment in either air-borne or surface units. If you have a problem in heat dissipation from electronic units, let us place at your disposal JOY's experience as the world's largest manufacturer of vaneaxial-type fans.

Consult a Joy Engineer

Over 100 Years of Engineering Leadership

JOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: HENRY W. OLIVER BUILDING • PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

IN CANADA: JOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED, GALT, ONTARIO
This ONE instrument checks RF, IF, and AF performance of receivers

**MEASUREMENTS'**

**Standard Signal Generator**

**Frequency Range:** 20 cycles - 50 mc.

The Model 82 Standard Signal Generator provides extremely wide frequency coverage. It comprises a low-frequency oscillator covering the range from 20 cycles to 200 kc., and a high-frequency oscillator in the range from 80 kc. to 50 mc.

It is designed for audio and radio frequency measurements of AM, FM and television receivers; for testing and checking the frequency response of audio systems; as a driving source for AF and RF bridges; for testing video and wide-band amplifiers.

**FEATURES:**

- Continuous frequency coverage from 20 cycles to 50 mc.
- Direct-reading individually calibrated dials.
- Low harmonic content.
- Accurate, metered output.
- Mutual inductance type attenuator for high frequency oscillator.
- Stray field and leakage negligible.
- Completely self-contained.

**SPECIFICATIONS:**

- **FREQUENCY RANGE:** 20 cps to 200 kc. in four ranges, 80 kc. to 50 mc. in seven ranges, plus one blank range.
- **FREQUENCY CALIBRATION:** Each range individually calibrated. 20 cps to 200 kc. accurate to ± 5%; 80 kc. to 50 mc. accurate to ± 1%.
- **OUTPUT VOLTAGE AND IMPEDANCE:** 0-50 v. across 7500 ohms from 20 cycles to 200 kc.; Output voltage and impedance in this range can be reduced by external attenuator. 0.1 v. to 1 v. across 50 ohms over most of the range from 80 kc. to 50 mc.
- **MODULATION:** Continuously variable from 0-50% from 20 cycles to 20 kc. from internal variable oscillator or external source.
- **HARMONIC OUTPUT:** Less than 1% from 20 cycles to 20 kc.; 3% or less from 20 kc. to 50 mc.
- **LEAKAGE AND STRAY FIELD:** Less than 1 pv. from 80 kc. to 50 mc.
- **POWER SUPPLY:** 117 v., 50-60 cycles, 75 watts.

**PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES**

(continued)

accurately as an indication of the dispersion or variability.

During 100-percent inspection for reliable tubes, samples are taken more frequently. Range may go out of control even though the average is well centered; this means that the product has excessive variability, with consequent danger that a certain percentage of the grids are outside both upper and lower limits. Machine or operator correction is then necessary.

**Envelope-Cutting Gage**

A SIMPLE combination holding fixture and gage is used in the Hicksville, N. Y. plant of Amperex Electronic Corp. as a guide for cutting the envelopes for type 450TL triodes. The operator uses a file to scratch the glass at the correct point, which she determines by looking down through the glass to the end of the gage. The tube is easily rotated in the fixture for scribing entirely around the glass if necessary. After scribing, the glass is broken off by using conventional techniques, such as rotating the scribed line against a red-hot wire.

**Rubberized Hair Used for Packing TV Camera Tube**

SAFE TRANSIT of $1,200 television camera tubes for Utiliscope industrial television systems is achieved by means of a protective packaging

**Scribing glass envelope for power triode with file in preparation for breaking off to correct length, using bench fixture as gage**

**Rubberized Hair Used for Packing TV Camera Tube**

SAFE TRANSIT of $1,200 television camera tubes for Utiliscope industrial television systems is achieved by means of a protective packaging

**March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS**
OPTIMUM PERFORMANCE IN VITAL AUTOMATIC PILOT SYSTEM

ELECTRO TEC
SLIP RING ASSEMBLIES

ONE PIECE UNIT REPLACES ASSEMBLY OF MULTIPLE COMPONENTS

Offering Closer Tolerances, Absolute Uniformity and the Ultimate in Miniaturization:

- ONE PIECE, UNITIZED CONSTRUCTION
- ABSOLUTE MINIMUM FRICTION TORQUE
- DIAMETERS FROM .035" to 24.0"
- MINIMUM 1000 V.A.C. HI-POT INTER-CIRCUIT
- HARD SILVER RINGS PLATED TO PRECISELY MACHINED ONE-PIECE PLASTIC FORM
- SPECIAL SURFACE DEPOSITS PREVENT TAR-NISH, MINIMIZE FRICTION, BRUSH NOISE AND WEAR

—featuring SUPER DEPENDABILITY!

The instrument shown is a Sperry "Gyrosyn"'s compass which combines the advantages of gyroscopic stability and magnetic correction to provide an accurate directional reference.

The Sperry "Gyrosyn" compass is an outstanding example of precision and dependability. Electro Tec is proud to furnish slip ring assemblies which are consistent with the high accuracy and unfailing performance of this instrument. In this application, as in hundreds of others, Electro Tec meets specifications with a degree of accuracy unattainable with built-up or molding methods of manufacture. This extreme precision plus the many other advantages that result from Electro Tec manufacturing techniques have resulted in leadership throughout the industry. For complete cooperation in applying Electro Tec "know-how" to specific problems call or write the Sales Engineering Department.

AT THE I. R. E. SHOW
A cordial welcome is extended to all to visit us at Booth 133, 135 MILITARY AVENUE, Kingsbridge Armory, New York City, March 22-25 Inclusive.

ELECTRO TEC CORPORATION
SOUTH HACKENSACK • NEW JERSEY

PRODUCTS OF PRECISION CRAFTSMANSHIP BY A NEW AND REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS*

*Patent Pending

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
The new Phil-Trol 6QA Relay has found wide acceptance in a variety of products because of its extreme compactness, capacity and exceptional sensitivity.

The 6QA is only 29/6" long, yet it provides large cubic area for winding (maximum 20,000 ohm coil). Armature ratio and electromagnetic features assure high sensitivity. Phil-Trol 6QA performance equals that of larger telephone type relays. Its construction makes possible mounting and wiring from under the chassis, using less space and saving assembly time and costs.

For added convenience, the Phil-Trol 6QA Relay is available with a plug-in adaptation for use in panels and annunciator racks.

**Phil-trol**

IS THE REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF PHILLIPS CONTROL CORP., JOLIET, ILLINOIS a THOR CORP. SUBSIDIARY

OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

PHILLIPS CONTROL CORP., DEPT. E, JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Please send me a free copy of the new Phil-trol Relay and Actuator Catalog.

Name __________________________ Title __________________________

Company __________________________

Address __________________________

City __________________________ Zone ______ State __________________________

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
VAC-TITE Compression Seals

Hermetic produces the greatest variety of miniature plugs

IS THE APPLICATION CRITICAL?
IS IT AIRBORNE?
MUST IT HAVE MAINTENANCE-FREE OPERATION?
DOES IT REQUIRE THE ARC RESISTANCE OF GLASS INSULATION?

If the answer to any of the above questions is yes—then we know from experience that the unit must be sealed in by Hermetic Headers!

HERMETIC has consistently led the rest of its field in the production of miniature plugs, multi-terminal headers, individual terminals, rectangular plugs and connectors of every shape and size...plus condenser seals and crystal bases. All of these are available in VAC-TITE Compression Seals in addition to conventional kovar designs.

Shown is a group of 7 pin miniature plug designs illustrating a variety of terminations. They are also available with exhaust tabulation.

*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.

Write for samples, data, prices.
We welcome the opportunity to work with you on special problems.

HERMETIC SEAL PRODUCTS CO.
31 South Sixth St., Newark 7, N. J.

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

See our Exhibit at the I.R.E. Show #199 Broadcast Way
NEW PRODUCTS

Edited by WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN

Control, Testing and Measuring Equipment Described and Illustrated . . . Recent Tubes and Components Are Covered . . .

Fifty Available Trade Bulletins Reviewed

TRANSISTOR ANALYZER

traces negative resistance curves

POLYPHASE INSTRUMENT CO., Bryn Mawr, Pa. Model TA-2 transistor analyzer, a negative resistance and characteristic curve tracer, has been designed for use with a laboratory type oscilloscope. It will trace all negative resistance curves of both n-type and p-type point contact transistors. Since all circuit parameters controlling the negative resistance curves are available as metered variables on the front panel, the model TA-2 enables the user visually to design any negative-resistance circuit around a given transistor in a matter of minutes. It will also determine the applicability of any transistor in a given negative-resistance circuit. The unit will trace the collector characteristics, Rm, for both grounded-emitter and grounded-base connections, and transfer characteristic, Rtr, of n-type and p-type point contact transistors as well as npn and pnp junction transistors.

T-W AMPLIFIER TUBE

designed for S-band use

HUGGINS LABORATORIES, 700 Hamilton Ave., Menlo Park, Calif., has developed a broadband S-band amplifier tube to provide voltage amplification from 2 to 4 kilocycles which does not have to be tracked by a tuning voltage or mechanism. The tube finds its greatest use in applications where wide bandwidth and high gain are required at a low level such as r-f preamplifiers, untuned r-f receivers and in laboratory microwave measurement techniques. Special applications require its phase or amplitude modulation ability as well as its wideband pulse amplification capabilities. Approximate operating characteristics over this band are 40-db gain, 20-mw output and 20-db noise figure. The unit requires a 300-gauss field and a 500-v regulated power supply.

MINIATURE TRIPLE DIODE

for use in color tv sets

GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Schenectady, N. Y., has announced development of its first receiving tube type intended primarily for use in color tv sets. Type 6BJ7 is a miniature triple diode whose primary application is as the d-c restorer for the three signal channels of color receivers. Electrical characteristics of each section of the 6BJ7 are similar to those of each section of the 6AL5 twin triode. Maximum ratings (design center values), are: peak inverse plate voltage, 330 v; peak plate current per plate, 10 ma; d-c output current per plate, 1.0 ma; heater-cathode voltage (heater positive with respect to cathode), 100 v; (heater negative with respect to cathode), 330 v.

BANTAM CRYSTAL

with 15 to 100-mc range

BLILEY ELECTRIC Co., Union Station Building, Erie, Pa. With the trend
Sylvania Research and Engineering pioneered the development of the cathode-type subminiature tube.

For more than a decade, engineering and production efforts have been directed towards the evolution of this premium line of high reliability types.

Many of the types listed were originally sponsored by the Armed Services. Others have been designed by Sylvania to furnish additional reliable types required for newer applications. Beyond this, there are other types not listed above which are presently undergoing active development.

**Outstanding Design Features**
- Low inoperative failure rate
- Stable characteristics
- Long life
- Fatigue and impact resistant
- Vibration resistant
- High temperature operation

---

For complete data sheets and specifications concerning any of the above tube types and for application information, see your Sylvania Sales Engineer or write to:
Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Dept. 4-R-1603.
1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

---

*All elements are 6.3 volt heaters.

---

**Sylvania**

**LIGHTING • RADIO • ELECTRONICS • TELEVISION**

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**FOR YOUR EQUIPMENT**

Specify Types from the Finest—most Complete Line of Premium Subminiature Tubes

---

**SYLVANIA**

---

www.americanradiohistory.com
toward the subminiaturization of communications equipment, the Bantam BX crystal fulfills the need for precision frequency control with a subminiature size crystal unit. It is a hermetically sealed unit with wire leads. Range is 15 mc to 100 mc. The crystal gives the same performance characteristics as MIL types CR-23 or CR-32. The Bantam has applications wherever precision performance is required—particularly in multichannel communications operations. The unit may be wired into a miniature socket or soldered to a printed circuit terminal board. Bulletin 46, containing additional technical information, is available by writing on your letterhead.

**VHF INTERPOLATOR**

**generates and measures high frequencies**

GERTSCH PRODUCTS, INC., 11846 Mississippi Ave., Los Angeles 25, Calif. Model AM-1 interpolator, when supplied with a standard 100-ke signal, and when used with auxiliary measuring equipment in the range of 1 to 2 mc, provides a system of measurement or generation of frequency in the range of 20 to 1,000 mc, with an accuracy of better than 1 part in 100 depending upon the accuracy of the 100-ke crystal source. In operation, suitably selected harmonics of 1 mc, derived from the 100-ke source, are combined with a 1 to 2-mc oscillator and the result is used to lock an oscillator covering a 20 to 40-mc range. The frequency of this locked oscillator is determined by measuring the frequency of the 1 to 2-mc oscillator in the auxiliary equipment. Complete coverage from 20 through 1,000 mc is obtained by use of the fundamental and harmonics of this locked oscillator.

**MAGNETIC MICROPHONE**

**with built-in transistor preamplifier**

REMLER CO. LTD., San Francisco, Calif. Tiny transistors have been applied successfully to the problem of developing a microphone to improve the quality of radio voice communication between pilots and airport control towers. The new unit consists of a magnetic microphone or handset with built-in transistor preamplifier. It has been proved by thousands of hours of laboratory life tests in temperatures ranging from $-60^\circ F$ to $+125^\circ F$; at 95 to 100 percent humidity and in simulated altitudes up to 50,000 ft. The equipment suppresses extraneous noises and more than triples the range to include voice frequencies from the lower part of the sixth through the ninth octave. It is not necessary to rewire aircraft or other mobile installations to use this microphone. It derives its power supply from the same sources as the carbon microphones now used.

**SNAP-ACTING SWITCH**

**with hinged leaf actuator**

UNIMAX SWITCH DIVISION of the W. L. Maxson Corp., 460 W. 34th St., New York 1, N. Y. Accurate repetition of operate point, in a snap-action switch for use where low operating force is desirable, is provided in the new Unimax type MXT-1 switch. The new design utilizes a rigid level arm pivoted on a bearing pin set in supports integral with the molded cover of the switch. The actuating arm can be furnished in any desired length and with special bends. The actuator can be modified, by eliminating the coil spring, to permit operation at forces down to 15 grams; this version is designated MBT-1. Because of the long overtravel provided by the lever-arm actuator, this switch is suitable for use in cam- or slide-operated controls. The switch carries a current rating of 15 amperes at 125 v a-c. A data sheet giving dimensions, complete
Now Available on this
NEW 7" PLASTIC REEL

- 2½ inch hub
- more area for labeling
- less chance of tape spillage
- greater protection to tape
- rugged, non-warping construction
- distinctive, modern design

another EXTRA-VALUE feature
at no extra cost!

BALANCED PERFORMANCE

preserves full orchestral balance throughout the entire audible frequency range

In sound recording there's nothing that's quite as important as balanced performance. For this is what determines the end result, in terms of listening enjoyment.

Suppose you're recording a symphony orchestra. Every note and overtone of every instrument must come through with the same relative value as in the live performance. And Audiotape's more uniform frequency response preserves this tonal balance to the fullest possible extent.

This means faithful, well-balanced reproduction of all musical instruments, from the lowest rumble of the bass tuba to the highest overtones of the piccolo. It's a factor to which the trained ear is particularly sensitive — an Audiotape advantage that appeals strongly to the most critical professional recordists.

Audiotape's output, frequency response, noise level and distortion are correctly proportioned for the most satisfactory end result — with no compromise on quality anywhere along the line. In performance and in cost, Audiotape speaks for itself.

AUDIO DEVICES, Inc.
444 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 22, N.Y.
Offices in Hollywood — Chicago
Export Dept., 13 East 40th St., New York 16, N.Y., Cables "ARLAB"
SIGMA SENSITIVE RELAY FACTS

MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION
OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS
FORCE CURVES
OPERATING TIME CHARACTERISTICS
HOLD TIME CHARACTERISTICS
SENSITIVITY • ADJUSTMENTS
MOUNTINGS • ENCLOSURES
DIMENSIONS • WIRING DIAGRAMS
STANDARDS • OPERATING LIFE
SALT SPRAY • TEMPERATURE CYCLING
HUMIDITY • IMMERSION
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE
MOISTURE RESISTANCE • VIBRATION
ACCELERATION • DIELECTRIC
FINISH • ETC.

The Sigma Relay Manual is frankly patterned after the RCA Tube Handbook which in our view is one of the best things in the industry. It will be a long time before the Manual, even in its much more limited field of usefulness, achieves anything like the near perfection of its model. However, there are here assembled all known facts about each Sigma relay, type, series, and adjustment. Each available combination is tabulated so that it can be selected with foreknowledge of all important attributes, notably including ratings under all test conditions selected for regular proof testing.

Doubly important is the fact that in the Sigma Relay Manual is provided a means whereby—through the regular supplement service—new information can be easily accumulated and disseminated.

The Sigma Manual Service consists of the basic loose leaf manual of approximately 260 pages and additional and replacement pages in groups as issued.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS FIVE DOLLARS, YEARLY RENEWAL, ONE DOLLAR.

NEW PRODUCTS

TAPE HANDLER for digital magnetic tape

The Potter Instrument Company, 115 Cuttermill Rd., Great Neck, N. Y., announce the new model 902 digital magnetic tape handler with dual tape speeds of $0.00$ or $0.00$ inches per second and $5$ msec start and stop times. Tape widths of $0, 0$ or $0$ inch provide $2, 6$ or $8$-channel recording. Versions are available for handling teletype tape. Servo-controlled reel drive mechanisms ensure lower tape tension for longer tape life and longer recording head life. Standard 10-inch rack mounting is used.

TINY RELAY meets rigid specifications

Signal Engineering & Mfg. Co., Long Branch, N. J. The series 80 midget telephone-type relay, a compact, multiple-contact unit with vibration and shock-proof characteristics, is designed to meet rigid
The old Roman god Janus lives today in servo mechanisms, instruments, and controls which take past information and use it to guide the future—much as Janus faced backward and forward in time, to symbolize past and future.

**time in your hands**

Controlled, predictable flight depends upon data concerning the immediate past of a flight, as well as navigational information for the course ahead. Time is literally in your hands with Kollsman products.

Today our activities encompass four fields:

**AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS**

**OPTICAL PARTS AND DEVICES**

**MINIATURE AC MOTORS**

**RADIO COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT**

Our manufacturing and research facilities...our skills and talents, are available to those seeking solutions to instrumentation and control problems.
argus
300 Watt Projector

Projecting Themselves Through QUALITY

argus, world-famous producers of cameras and projectors, depends on PHALOCORD cord sets to carry the current load for their amazing new line of projectors.

Colorfully contrasting PHALOCORD cord sets add a bright, smart touch to the handsome ARGUS projector — but the big reason for their nation-wide demand is, of course, complete dependability on the job!

Use PHALOCORD and you'll use the finest!

PHALO PLASTICS CORPORATION
CORNER OF COMMERCIAL ST., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
Insulated Wires, Cables and Cord Set Assemblies

VOLTMETER for transformation ratios

ARGA DIVISION, BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS, INC., 220 Pasadena Ave., South Pasadena, Calif., has announced a special expanded scale voltmeter for measuring transformation ratios of transformers, synchros and resolvers. The voltmeter is equipped with separate inputs for primary and secondary voltages of 57.3 v, 78 v, 90 v, 105 v and 115 v. Primary or secondary voltages are selected by a switch. Accuracy is ±0.1 percent of input voltage, with the input impedance 10,000 ohms per volt.

CONNECTORS for printed circuit use

RICHARDSON Co., 5860 Spring Oak Drive, Hollywood 28, Calif., has available a line of printed circuit
Engineered for Extreme Efficiency

The extreme performance requirements of today's high altitude planes are responsible for the development of this new "E" type connector.

The challenge to protect sensitive airborne electronic circuits from thermal shock, surface condensation and extreme vibration has been successfully met by Bendix engineers in this new spaced grommet "E" connector.

This connector is not only designed for performance, but is also engineered for your production needs. The open space in the solder-well area provides ample room for all assembly and soldering operations. Moisture-proofing is accomplished without the use of potting compounds, permitting completely serviceable aircraft harness installations. These features are all accomplished with no appreciable increase in weight over an AN-A/B connector with a cable clamp.

This new "E" connector incorporates the same quality features found in all Bendix Scintilla electrical connectors.

Our Sales Department will be glad to furnish complete information on request.

Features
- Moisture-proof
- Vibration-proof
- Pressurized
- Corrosion Resistant
- Serviceable

Bendix SCINTILLA DIVISION of Bendix
SIDNEY, NEW YORK

FACTORY BRANCH OFFICES: 117 E. Providencia Ave., Burbank, Calif. • 8401 Cedar Springs Road, Dallas 19, Texas • Stephenson Bldg., 6560 Cass Ave., Detroit 2, Michigan • 512 West Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa. • Brouwer Bldg., 176 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc. EXPORT SALES: Bendix International Division, 205 East 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954  For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
**NEW PRODUCTS**

(continued)

connector receptacles that will accommodate printed circuit boards 0.061 to 0.071 in. The solid one-piece contacts are mounted in Alkyd or Melamine. Permanent set and contact fatigue even under vibration have been eliminated by the design and production processes used. In addition, ample allowances have been made for misalignment of mating boards. The printed circuit connector is presently available in production quantities in 18 and 22 contact configurations. Further information, including dimensional drawings and complete test data are available from the company.

**POWER RESISTORS**

of the coreless type

GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Syracuse, N. Y. The Kor-les Cool Blue power resistors are up to 50 percent lighter than conventional types and are designed to meet characteristic V of the MIL-R-26B specification. Immediate application will be found in military equipment where reduced size and weight are so important. They are available in standard resistance values within MIL types RW-29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35. The resistors are constructed of a ceramic refractory material completely enclosing the wire windings. This construction permits the use of finer wires when necessary for special applications requiring higher than standard ohmic values and closer resistance tolerances. The coating of the resistors is nonorganic, vitreous enamel which will not deteriorate with age and readily withstands the higher operating temperature called for in characteristic V. One 55-w power resistor (as illustrated) out-

---

**SENSITIVE**

D' Arsonval

**METER-RELAY**

Jeweled Moving Coil Armature

0.2 Microamperes
(0/20 scale range)

0.05 Millivolts
(0/5 scale range)

A.C. D.C.
(voltage - current)

Thermocouples
(R.F. or temperature)

Adjustable
(90° scale arc)

The contact meter-relay as made by Assembly Products is an indicating meter with built-in micro-contacts which can be set to operate at any point of indication on the scale.

Model 265, plug-in, (non-indicating) hermetically sealed, with shock mounted movement. Suited to marine or aircraft or other mobile installations.

Model 263, (2½ inch), double contact, (non-indicating) used in Model 653 SILVERCEL® BATTERY CHARGER CONTROL manufactured for the Navy by Franklin Transformer Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Model 451-C, (4½ inch) double contact, 0/10 DC Millivolts, as used in Vacuum Gauge made by Hastings Instrument Co., Inc., Hampton, Va., used to maintain pressure in a vacuum system.


ASSEMBLY PRODUCTS, INC.
P. O. BOX 191
CHAGrin FALLS 4, OHIO
Phone: Chagrin Falls 7-3774

*Yardney Silvercel—Reg. Trademark of Yardney Electric Corp.*

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
DON'T MISS THE
Crucible magnet exhibit
AT THE I.R.E. SHOW

Here you'll see a complete line of Alnico magnets embracing virtually every electronic and industrial application.

And if you have a magnet problem, don't hesitate to bring it to us at booth 105,107. After all, our experience dates back to the beginning of Alnico permanent magnets. Since that time we've handled a lot of magnet applications, and we have a wealth of experience to draw upon. It's all yours for the asking.

So be sure and stop at the Crucible booth while you're at the show. The welcome mat is out.

CRUCIBLE

54 years of Fine steelmaking

ALNICO PERMANENT MAGNETS
To designers and manufacturers of printed circuits and film-type resistors

...we offer the

**INDUSTRIAL “AIRBRASIVE” UNIT**

Harnessing the kinetic energy of a tiny stream of gas-propelled abrasives, the S.S.White "Airbrasive" Unit provides a unique production method for the controlled removal of deposited surface coatings. The "Airbrasive" method is fast, accurate and readily adaptable to mass production methods. It offers unusual savings in 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 .007" wide spiral groove on a deposited carbon resistor. The "Airbrasive" Unit can be used to equal advantage to "trim" resistance elements of printed circuits.

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.

Debt. EB, 10 East 40th St.

NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Western District Office • Times Building, Long Beach, California

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

Weighs the Kor-ies 55 w, 17 w and 11 w resistors.

PULSE GENERATOR for laboratory use

Marconi Instruments, Ltd., 23 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y. The Solartron pulse generator, Model OP5 100, sets a new standard in the speed and convenience of testing pulse circuitry since pulses can be viewed and measured at any position on the time base trace of a CRT. It has been designed as a highly stable source of positive pulses with a very fast rise time, but complete freedom from ringing, droop or overshoot. It produces a positive pulse output of up to 70 volts continuously variable in width from 1 to 250 µsec. The pulse shape is independent of frequency, load conditions, output voltage or output attenuator setting.

V-T VOLTMETER has wide frequency range

Communication Measurements Laboratory, Inc., 350 Leland Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Model 1520 VTVM is a highly sensitive instrument covering a voltage range from 500
they sure speed production...there's no moistening
—no waste motion!"

Consider these practical labeling advantages!

- All waste motions are eliminated—for unlike ordinary labels, Avery Pressure-Sensitive Labels are applied dry! An automatic dispenser pops them out—the operator simply lays the label in place on the product or package—without moistening. That's all there is to it!

- Production line speed—Avery dispensers speed every type of labeling job—whether it's a single item or a thousand. Labels are fed, one-at-a-time, ready for instant application. There's no sorting of loose labels...no messy gluing or licking...no soiled, spoiled packages.

- They stick, and stay stuck—Avery Kum-Kleen Labels stick to any clean, smooth surface—right now—and will not curl, peel or pop off! That's why Avery Kum-Kleen Pressure-Sensitive Labeling is different...it's practical and economical. Write now for details—free sample labels—case histories!

SPECIFICALLY SPEAKING...

inspection stickers...

An ideal application...removable, Kum-Kleen Inspection Stickers provide a quick, positive means of designating whether an item is accepted, rejected, to be reworked or scrapped. Avery Kum-Kleen Labels are faster, safer and more efficient than chalk, grease pencil or gummed labels...they're quickly applied without moistening—and stick tight to all clean, smooth surfaces. They never curl or pop off—yet they're easily peeled off (without leaving a mark) when the job is done!

AVERY ADHESIVE LABEL CORP., Custom Div. 131
117 Liberty Street, New York 6 • 608 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago 5
1616 S. California Ave., Monrovia, Calif. • Offices in other principal cities

Please send case histories
and free samples
Have the Avery Label
call

Name
Company
Address
Our Business Is

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Lower your set costs with this NEW FOCOMAG. Write today for further information.

HEPPNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Round Lake, Illinois (50 Miles Northwest of Chicago)
Phone: 5-2161

SPECIALISTS IN ELECTROMAGNETIC DEVICES

NEW lower priced FOCOMAG USES SINGLE FERRITE MAGNET

Another HEPPNER First

- Lower priced, compact. Cuts receiver costs. Uses only ONE ferrite magnet (an exclusive feature).
- Superior focusing - more uniform field. The sintered ferrite is extremely uniform throughout. Focuses all tubes up to 27".
- Completely shielded. No harmful external field.
- Extended focus range has very fine adjustment to exact focus.
- Built-in centering device.
- Flexible nylon adjusting shaft eliminates breakage.
- Picture positioning lever. You specify mounting arrangement.

Lower your set costs with this NEW FOCOMAG. Write today for further information.

R-F CHOKE KIT
for lab or experimenting

CAMBRIDGE THERMIonic CORP., Cambridge, Mass. Type X2082 r-f choke kit contains 14 pie-wound chokes on LPB-3 forms, which have axial leads and are only \( \frac{1}{8} \) in. in diameter \( \times \frac{3}{4} \) in. long. Windings are \( \frac{1}{4} \) in. wide and vary up to \( \frac{3}{8} \) in. approximately in diameter. All units are varnish-impregnated for moisture and fungus-proofing. Inductances are the RETMA preferred values from 6.8 microhenries to 1.0 millihenry, while color-coding by the RETMA 3-dot system enables easy recognition of values. A chart on the inside cover of the kit gives all necessary electrical data, together with the C.T.C. part numbers for ordering separately or in bulk.

TRANSFORMER WINDER
for heavy-duty use

GEO. STEVENS MFG. CO., INC., Pulaski Rd. at Peterson, Chicago 30, Ill. Model 147-AM transformer winder winds heavy wire in tight, perfectly uniform layers by using a variable transmission. The machine winds power, audio and

\( \mu \)v to 500 v rms over a frequency range from 15 cycles to 250 kc. The meter is calibrated both in a-c voltage and decibels. Voltage range of the meter scale is from 0.5 to 5.0 v. Decibel range is from -5 to +17 db based on zero db equaling 1 mw in 600 ohms. The unit is housed in a metal cabinet measuring 5\( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \times \) 5\( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep. Input impedance is 2 megohms with 15 \( \mu \)f shunt capacity. Accuracy is \( \pm 2 \) percent from 15 cps to 250 kc.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
New 3/4" Sensitive Relay

APPLICABLE TO PRINTED CIRCUITS

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

CONTACTS: Up to D.P.D.T. rated at 2 amperes at 26.5 volts DC or 115 volts AC resistive load

COIL: Sensitivity—40 milliwatts D.P.D.T.
22 milliwatts S.P.D.T.
Resistance—up to 14,000 ohms

TEMPERATURE: Minus 60°C to plus 125°C

VIBRATION: 10G up to 500 cycles

SHOCK: 50G plus (operating)

ALTITUDE: 80,000 feet or 1.3 inches of mercury

TERMINAL TYPE: Solder and plug-in printed circuit.

WEIGHT: 2 ounces

ALLIED TYPE RSH has sensitivity of 40 milliwatts in D.P.D.T. and 22 milliwatts in S.P.D.T.

Write for catalog sheet giving complete information

Be sure to see this and other new Allied Control Relays at the IRE Show.

ALLIED CONTROL

ALLIED CONTROL COMPANY, INC., 2 EAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
New products (continued)

Multi-Metal makes them Better • Faster • At Lower Cost

Shields • Cabinets • Chassis
Dust Covers • Panels • Fabricated Assemblies
MuMetal • Aluminum • Stainless Steel • Other Alloys

Magnetic Shields for Cathode Ray Tubes
Variety of MuMetal and other magnetic alloys in all standard gauges, hydrogen-annealed to assure maximum shielding efficiency.

Tricolor Kinescope Shields
Multi-Metal can now deliver one-piece magnetic shields as early as two weeks from receipt of your order.

Standard Shields
For popular 2", 3" and 5" tube sizes, Multi-Metal offers speedy delivery of these low cost units complete with light hoods, retainers, cushions and plexiglass windows.

Custom Built Shields
... to serve your specific requirements. Our design and engineering staff is always at your service to help work out your problems.

Complete Sheet Metal Assemblies

Aluminum Fabrication
Complete facilities at Multi-Metal include certified Heliarc welding and Scisky spotwelding equipment.

Custom Built Assemblies
For communications, airborne and other equipment – including large fabricated units. Send us your prints and specs for prompt quotations.

SEE US AT THE RADIO ENGINEERING SHOW BOOThS 125-127 MARCH 22-25

You Can Depend on Multi-Metal

Connectors are multicontact type
Cannon Electric Co., 3209 Humboldt St., Los Angeles 31, Calif. The new AN-E series of multi-contact electric connectors is designed to resist extreme environmental conditions encountered by aircraft, ground and naval operations of the military forces under similar types of heavy-duty transformer coils and all types of heavy-duty field coils and bobbins up to 10 in. long and 16 in. outside diameter. An infinite number of wire spacing adjustments throughout the entire range is made possible by the variable transmission. The 1½ in. diameter spindle is designed to withstand all impacts necessary to form insulation around heavy transformer windings. The spindle is supported by taper roller bearings for free running and long life. Six months supply of lubricant is contained in the winding head. Wire sizes handled are 5 to 18 A.W.G. Winding speed is 5 to 85 rpm. A foot treadle varies the winding speed. The unit also features a positive stopping magnetic brake.

You Can Depend on Multi-Metal

Multi-Metal Wire Cloth Company, Inc.
Electronics Division
1350 Garrison Avenue • New York 59, N. Y.

March, 1954 — Electronics
New Sub-Miniature Relay

APPLICABLE TO PRINTED CIRCUITS

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

CONTACTS: Maximum of double pole rated at .25 amperes at 26.5 volts DC or 115 volts AC resistive

COIL: Sensitivity—nominal 1.0 watts, maximum 0.3 watts
  Resistance—up to 1500 ohms
  Voltage—up to 40 volts DC

TEMPERATURE: Minus 60° C to plus 125° C

VIBRATION: 10G up to 500 cycles

SHOCK: 50G plus (operating)

SPEED OF OPERATION: 1.5 millisecond at nominal voltage direct from battery supply volt and 1 millisecond with series resistance

ALTITUDE: 70,000 feet or 1.3 inches of mercury

TERMINAL TYPES: Printed circuit, solder terminals and plug-in

CAPACITY: No contact to case 0.85 mmf unenergized and 2.1 mmf energized

ALLIED TYPE KH RELAY

Weighs .032 oz. — has low capacity for RF switching

Write for catalog sheet giving complete information

Be sure to see this and other new Allied Control Relays at the IRE Show.

ALLIED CONTROL

ALLIED CONTROL COMPANY, INC., 2 EAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
These rugged, compact transformers have been designed in close cooperation with organizations directly concerned with the development of standards for aircraft communication, guided missile and related equipment. They are engineered to meet future, as well as current requirements for 400 cycle power supplies.

**POWER TRANSFORMERS** (All primaries 105/115/125 V., 380-1000 cycles)

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<td>5.0</td>
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<td>4PHC-165</td>
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<td>5.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4PHC-200A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550-370-75-0</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4PHR-300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILTER REACTORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDUCTANCE (henries)</th>
<th>MAXIMUM D.C. ME.</th>
<th>D.C. RESISTANCE (ohms)</th>
<th>INSULATION VOLTS RMS</th>
<th>CATALOG NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4RH-255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4RH-270</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4RH-2120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4RH-2165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4RH-2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4RH-2300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILAMENT TRANSFORMERS** (All primaries 105/115/125 V., 380-1000 cycles)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEC. VOLTS</th>
<th>SEC. AMPS.</th>
<th>INSULATION VOLTS RMS</th>
<th>CATALOG NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3 CT</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4PH-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 CT</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4PH-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 CT</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4PH-610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 CT</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>4PH-620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write for Chicago Bulletin #32 listing more complete specifications on these units, specially designed for 400 cycle, high-temperature operation.

**NEW PRODUCTS**

Specification MIL-C-5015A (ASG). The new design provides for higher dielectric strength with greater arc resistance, water repellancy, resistivity, corrosion resistance, and higher potential test voltage and contact current ratings than have previous specifications. Because of the insulator and grommet design, the circuits through the connector are completely sealed from cable to cable. The E type features two available insert materials: a new and lighter polychloroprene material and the latest development in silicones. Shells are of single-piece construction with integral clamps. The angle 90-deg plug has a removable clamp.

**REED RELAYS**

are frequency sensitive

JAMES G. BIDDLE Co., 1316 Arch St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. The Frahm resonant reed relay is an electromechanical device that responds to an alternating signal having frequency and amplitude values that lie within specified bands. The transmission of a number of control signals over a single circuit is simplified with reed relays, and their use is not limited to wire circuits but may be extended to all types of communication circuits, including radio. In a typical application, a control function is used to turn off or on a series of low-frequency signals (60 to 500 cps). The signal is transmitted either on a wire line, or as a modulated carrier to some remote location where it operates a reed relay to indicate the control function at that point. In the range of 200 to 500 cycles it is possible to operate up to 16 channels with no interference between channels. Where 4 relays are used,
Here is a new addition to the Irvington family of insulating tapes — Temflex 105 Plastic Tape, based on the same formula that has made Temflex 105 Tubing the leader where service calls for continuous operation in air at 105° C. — or in oil at 90° C.

Temflex 105 Tape is strong and flexible — possesses exceptional elongation. It can be easily hand wound over bus bars, coils, cables — even over very irregular surfaces — or can be used in taping heads. Temflex 105 Tape frequently offers substantial savings as compared with varnished cambric. Easily baked to a homogeneous mass, it also offers cost economies over pressure-sensitive tapes.

Made in thicknesses of .007", .010" and .012"; widths from ½" to 34".
Dielectric strength as high as 1200 vpm even at 100° C. Tensile strengths up to 3100 psi — elongation 165% to 240%.

You probably know Temflex 105 Tubing — you'll certainly want to learn about Temflex 105 Tape. Write for technical data sheet.
One or a Million...

How expensive are your design ideas?
How accurate are your prototypes?
How quickly can you swing from pilot to production?

Do your design changes run up cost because of prototype "unreliability"? In orders of one or one million, I-S BeCu\textsuperscript{sp} springs measure up to one single standard of performance. This allows you to check your design against production tolerances and tests — without the expense of ordering production quantities. Our "Short-Run" department was set up expressly to handle pilot runs and small production requirements as regular output — instead of treating them as costly "special orders".

I-S Short-Run = Same High Performance — Lower Cost

The design stage normally poses the basic problems of time and unit costs—plus the uncertainties of performance. By utilizing I-S engineering research and advanced spring-making techniques, you save in testing time and development—as well as in elimination of regular production waste. In addition, you are ready to go into million-plus production, without time-consuming engineering usually involved in the transition from bench-made prototypes to full-line production.

Two Other Important Advantages

(1) Our ability to produce a better spring faster and usually at a lower cost.

(2) The specialized ability of our engineers to cooperate with your designers in developing your "problem" springs.

Like many other leading manufacturers, you will find that these I-S facilities can make significant improvements in your manufacturing processes and in your product. And they most likely will save you money! One thing is certain...it costs nothing to compare — it may cost considerable, not to!

Instrument Specialties Co. Inc.

258 BERGEN BOULEVARD, LITTLE FALLS, NEW JERSEY

Telephone Little Falls 4-0280
BeCu\textsuperscript{sp} = Beryllium Copper, Micro-Processed

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

1,820 control functions can be handled.

ANALOG COMPUTERS are desk-top size

REEVES INSTRUMENT CORP., 215 E. 91 ST., NEW YORK 23, N. Y. MODELS C 301 AND C 302 DESK-TOP ELECTRONIC ANALOG COMPUTERS MEASURE 20 × 25 × 20 IN. THEY CAN SOLVE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OR SIMULATE PHYSICAL SYSTEMS, UP TO THE SIXTH ORDER OF MAGNITUDE. ALL MATHEMATICAL OPERATIONS ARE PERFORMED WITH BETTER THAN 0.1-PERCENT ACCURACY. THE UNITS EACH CONTAIN 12 INDIVIDUALLY CHOPPER-STABILIZED COMPUTING AMPLIFIERS IDENTICAL TO THOSE USED IN THE FULL-SIZE ANALOG COMPUTER. THESE AMPLIFIERS HAVE EXTREMELY LOW NOISE, DRIFT OF LESS THAN 0.25 MV PER DAY, D-C GAINS OF OVER 15 MILLION, AND FULL LOAD CURRENT OVER AN OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGE EXCEEDING ±100 V. AUTOMATIC TRUE OVERLOAD INDICATION IS PROVIDED FOR EACH AMPLIFIER. PROBLEMS ARE SET UP ON PATCH BOARDS THAT PLUG INTO THE FRONT OF THE COMPUTER. THIS ONE COMPUTER CAN BE USED FOR SEVERAL PROBLEMS AND BY DIFFERENT OPERATORS IN SUCCESSION WITH MINIMUM SETUP TIME.

POWER RESISTORS rated at 7 w and 10 w

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE CO., 401 N. BROAD ST., PHILADELPHIA 8,
ARALDITE Bonding, Casting, Coating and Laminating Resins developed by Ciba Research are simplifying manufacturing methods, improving product efficiency, and opening new fields of product development. You will want to know more about them.

ARALDITE RESINS USED TO MAKE CENTRIFUGAL CAST PIPE WITH EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTIES

ARALDITE Resins of the "CN" series are formulated especially for casting, potting, impregnating and encapsulating uses. The pipe shown here is available in a wide range of gauges, diameters and lengths. In addition to exceptional toughness, impact and dielectric strength, it offers excellent resistance to chemical attack from circulating corrosive liquids. ARALDITE cast pipe of larger diameters with sealed ends is used for storage of chemicals as well. The strong clean pipe is also undergoing tests for supportive structural uses. ARALDITE Resins of this type achieve outstanding results in castings bonded to metal parts, impregnating of transformers, capacitors, coils, motor windings and other electrical apparatus.

POWER CABLE INSTALLATION PROBLEM SOLVED EFFECTIVELY WITH ARALDITE RESINS IN "BATHYSHERE" FOR RECORD-SHATTERING DESCENT

On this newest "Bathysphere" the controls are connected by instrument and power cables which pass through the wall of the cabin to the apparatus located outside the cabin. In the previous "Bathysphere" all motors were controlled through relay circuits. The relays were installed outside the cabin and only small wires were able to pass through the walls. By sealing the openings with ARALDITE Resins it became possible to simplify the arrangement and put full-sized power cables carrying currents up to 200 amperes through the walls. The ARALDITE Resin used was simply poured into the space between the walls of the sphere and the cables, where it hardened and formed a seal capable of withstanding the tremendous pressure of the water at the great depth of more than 4,000 meters below the surface of the Mediterranean to which the "Bathysphere" recently descended.

SEND THIS COUPON...or write us on your company letterhead...for complete technical data on the physical properties and recommended procedures for the successful use of ARALDITE Resins for your fabricating needs.

CIBA COMPANY INC., PLASTICS DIVISION
627 Greenwich St., New York 14, N. Y. (In Canada: Ciba Co. Ltd., Ciba Bldg., Montreal)
Please send me Ciba Plastics Technical Bulletins for
BONDING [ ] CASTING [ ] COATING [ ] LAMINATING [ ]

Name
Company
Title
Address

E-1
new miniaturized
tuning fork resonator...

(Model J)

accuracies...
1 part in 10,000 (.01%) or 1 part in 2,000 (.05%),
from -40° to +85° Centigrade.

frequencies...
From 400 to 2,000 cycles in either accuracy rating.

construction...
Thermally compensated, solder-sealed and evacuat-ed, completely interchangeable, internally mounted using shock retarding silicone rubber, externally designed for fastening to chassis through silicone rubber grommets thus providing excellent vibration and shock isolation.

For complete information write for Folder No. 102 or telephone NYacinth 2-4800

See us at Booth 611—Radio Engineering Show

Philamon Laboratories Inc.
5717 THIRD AVENUE, BROOKLYN 20, NEW YORK

NEW PRODUCTS

Pa., has announced two new high temperature resistors, types PW-7 and PW-10. Rectangular in shape, they have been designed to allow a high degree of automatic assembly at a low cost. Wire elements are uniformly and tightly wound on glass fibre cores with axial leads 1 1/8 in. long; 0.036 diameter. Body dimensions of the PW-7 are 1 1/8 in. long, 3/4 in. wide, 3/4 in. high; the PW-10, 1 1/8 in. long, 3/4 in. wide and 3/4 in. high. These element-lead assemblies are sealed into a ceramic case with a special cement which provides a mechanical protective bond between the resistant element, the terminals and the case. Type PW 7 is available from 0.51 ohm to 5,100 ohms; type PW-10 ranges from 1.0 ohm to 8,200 ohms—both in ±5-percent and ±10-percent tolerance.

KLYSTRON TESTER

is compact and portable

POLARAD ELECTRONICS CORP., 100 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn 11, N. Y., announces availability of a commercial klystron tube tester. The unit is a compact, portable instrument, designed to test the performance quality of all commercially available klystron type tubes, both for internal and external cavity construction. It provides complete metering facilities, control adjustments, precautionary means for safe testing at high voltages and convenient tube data charts for rapidly determining control settings. The tube tester has provisions for external modulation so that the klystron tubes may also be dynamically tested with external r-f measuring equipment. The universal power supply may also be used

www.americanradiohistory.com
SLANT your requirements to
INSTRUMENT CORP. OF AMERICA
for miniature
SLIP RING AND COMMUTATOR ASSEMBLIES

This Instrument Corporation of America plant contains the most modern and complete facilities available anywhere in the world for the exclusive production of Miniature Slip-Ring and Commutator Assemblies to precision standards. It is now in full scale production to meet your requirements in the fastest possible time at the lowest possible cost.

COMPLETE ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Our assemblies can be supplied at low cost. Quality is the highest in the industry. Dimensional accuracy and other characteristics are excellent and these units are highly recommended for instruments such as synchros, etc.

ONE PIECE ELECTRO-PLATED TYPES FOR EXTREME ACCURACY

Wherever extreme dimensional precision, accurate concentricity and high dielectric qualities are required, the electro-deposition method is recommended... the production of which is licensed under an exclusive arrangement with the Electro Tez Corporation.

TYPICAL SPECIFICATIONS:
Sizes: .035" to 24"
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
Ring Hardness: 75 to 90 Brinell
Rotation Speeds: To Over 12000 RPM
Surface Protection: Palladium and Rhodium or Gold Prevent Tarnish, Minimize Wear

Our engineering staff is at your service at all times for consultation.

INSTRUMENT CORPORATION OF AMERICA
BLACKSBURG • VIRGINIA

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
IDEALLY SUITED FOR FLASH-LIGHT CELL OPERATED MINIATURE POWER SUPPLIES IN CONJUNCTION WITH:

- RADIATION MEASURING DEVICES.
- PHOTO-MULTIPLIER CELLS.
- INFRA-RED DETECTION EQUIPMENT.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver coil voltage</td>
<td>1.5, 3, or 6 VDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver coil power</td>
<td>45 mw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>100 cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time efficiency</td>
<td>40% (each side arm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seated height</td>
<td>1 1/4 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter</td>
<td>1/2 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total volume</td>
<td>675 cu. in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total weight vibrator assembly</td>
<td>0.3 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete structure in container</td>
<td>0.6 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base 7-pin miniature tube</td>
<td>RETMA Type E7-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ATR manufactures a complete line of Auto Radio Type Vibrators, Heavy Duty Inverter Type Vibrators, DC-AC Inverters, and Rectifier Power Supplies. Literature Available On Request.

**NEW PRODUCTS**

(continued)

for klystron testing purposes outside the instrument.

**SERVO MOTORS**

are high-precision units

KETAY MFG. CORP., 555 Broadway, New York 12, N. Y., offers a complete line of high-precision synchros, servo motors and resolvers. An illustrated bulletin giving typical characteristics shows that the company's experience also includes: automatic control devices for use in fire control and missile systems; computers and simulators; amplifiers; marine intercom equipment; remote indicators such as ship course indicators, drive angle indicators and salinity indicators; and automatic control systems.

**TIME DELAY RELAY**

is hermetically sealed

AGA DIVISION, Elastic Stop Nut Corp. of America, 1027 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J., has developed a new compact and lightweight, hermetically sealed time delay relay. Originally developed for March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
F.M. DEVIATION DIRECTLY MEASURED

THE BESSEL ZERO or "Disappearing Carrier" method of measuring deviation requires complex monitoring equipment, an accurately known modulation frequency, and, finally, mathematical interpretation of results.

With the compact and easy-to-use Marconi Deviation Meter, the modulation frequency need not be known and deviation is directly read on a meter scale.

F.M. DEVIATION METER TYPE TF 934

Carrier Frequency Range: 2.5 to 200 megacycles.
R.F. Input Level: 55 millivolts to 10 volts.
Deviation Measurement Ranges: 0 to ±5 kc, 0 to ±25 kc and 0 to ±75 kc.
Accuracy of Deviation Measurement: ±3% from full-scale to half-scale up to 12 kc and ±5% up to 15 kc.

Full data and prices of any of the items listed below will be mailed immediately on request:

F.M. DEVIATION METER TF 934 • UNIVERSAL BRIDGE TF 868
FM/AM SIGNAL GENERATOR TF 995A • STANDARD SIGNAL GENERATOR TF 867
Also
VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETERS • FREQUENCY STANDARDS • OUTPUT METERS
WAVEMETERS • WAVE ANALYSERS • Q METERS • BEAT FREQUENCY OSCILLATORS

MARCONI INSTRUMENTS

23-25 BEAVER STREET • NEW YORK 4
CANADA: CANADIAN MARCONI CO., MARCONI BUILDING, 2442 TRENTON AVENUE, MONTREAL
ENGLAND: Head Office: MARCONI INSTRUMENTS LIMITED, ST. ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE
Managing Agents in Export: MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED, MARCONI HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Visit us at Booths 260-262, IRE Show

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Precision Attenuation to 3000 mc!

TURRET ATTENUATOR featuring “PULL-TURN-PUSH” action

SINGLE "IN-THE-LINE" ATTENUATOR PADS and 50 ohm COAXIAL TERMINATION

FREQUENCY RANGE: dc to 3000 mc.
CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE: 50 ohms
CONNECTORS: Type "N" Coaxial female fittings each end
AVAILABLE ATTENUATION: Any value from .1 db to 60 db
VSWR: <1.2, dc to 3000 mc., for all values from 10 to 60 db <1.5, dc to 3000 mc., for values from .1 to 9 db
ACCURACY: ±0.5 db
POWER RATING: One watt sine wave power dissipation

Send for free bulletin entitled "Measurement of RF Attenuation"

Inquiries invited concerning pads or turrets with different connector styles

STODDART AIRCRAFT RADIO Co., Inc.
6644-A Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood 38, California - Hollywood 4-9294

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

use in aircraft, the type SF Agastat will also find applications in industrial control devices which have to operate in wet, corrosive, dusty or explosive atmospheres. It is unaffected by freezing temperatures, and is resistant to vibration, shock and acceleration. The unit is a solenoid-operated, pneumatically controlled time delay relay completely housed in an enclosure only 2½ in. square and 4 in. high. Weight is only 1.2 lb. Time delay is adjustable from outside the housing, over a range from approximately 30 milliseconds to more than 1 minute. The enclosure is completely sealed and filled with inert gas under pressure.

SOLENOID RELAY is a tiny version

POTTER & BRUMFIELD, Princeton, Ind., is manufacturing a new solenoid design of relay. It is a miniaturized version with a dynamically balanced magnetic structure that will withstand extremely high shock and vibration. When tooling is completed it will be offered with up to 6 form C and for either d-c voltage or current actuation to withstand ambient temperatures from —65 C to +200 C.

MAGNETIC RELAY is ultrasensitive type

THOMAS A. EDISON, INC., West Orange, N. J., has announced a new ultrasensitive magnetic relay, particularly adapted to use in airborne electronic equipment. Designed to operate on a current input of 50 μA d-c, the new relay requires no amplification when used to detect the output from a thermocouple or photocell and is an ideal null de-
More than ever, light, flexible polyethylene sheathed cable developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories is providing speedy answers to the demand for more telephone service.

But at thousands of splices, the sheath must be thoroughly sealed against moisture. Laboratories engineers developed a protective casing which is quickly and simply bolted in place. The edges and ends of the casing are permanently sealed with a new compound developed by Laboratories rubber chemists.

Now, economical polyethylene cable can be installed much faster and at lower cost. Here is another example of how Bell Laboratories continually finds ways to keep telephone service high in quality, while the cost stays low.
THREAD PRECISION AND UNIFORMITY INSURED WITH CRAMER TIME CONTROL

The threading accuracy of this Steinle Roll Threading Machine is directly related to the highly dependable Cramer Timers which govern the roll slide movements. This carefully predetermined slide travel must be extremely accurate in order to insure thread precision and uniformity.

The Cramer TE Timer, at left, controls the time of dwell of the roll slide in its forward position, while the one at right dictates the exact loading interval. A simple adjustment of either timer permits slow-down or speed-up of the action. Cramer-controlled threading operations on the Steinle machine have been speeded to 40 complete cycles per minute without sacrifice of thread accuracy. There has never been a report of timer failure.

The Steinle Machine is widely used by aircraft manufacturers and others who require extremely accurate threads. Cramer Timers are specified as original equipment for these machines due to their unusually high standards of accuracy and dependability.

If you have a time control problem, Cramer can help you. Write for complete information or technical advice.

The overall accuracy of the Type TE (inclusive of setting) is within 2%, with repeat accuracy within ½ of 1%. The unit is Underwriters' Laboratories listed for use in industrial control equipment.

A "look inside" will show you why you can always depend on Cramer for outstanding performance. Check the "inside" facts, today.

SPECIALISTS IN TIME CONTROL

THE R. W. CRAMER CO., INC.

BOX 3, CENTERBROOK, CONNECTICUT

TRICOLOR KINESCOPE for compatible receivers

RADIO CORP. OF AMERICA, Harrison, N. J. The 15-in. type 15GP22 tricolor picture tube produces both color and black-and-white pictures for all-electronic, compatible color-tv systems. The tube is built around a tri-barrel electron gun, which simultaneously fires three streams of electrons; a shadow mask containing nearly 200,000 microscopic holes, through which electron streams are projected to viewing
The type and parts pictured indicate R/M's versatility in Teflon manufacture.

Teflon is probably the most important development of the Age of Plastics—its possibilities look endless. Parts made from it are accomplishing things long considered impossible by engineers in the electronics and electrical manufacturing fields.

If you have a problem to be solved, the chances are that R/M, with its unmatched skill, experience and facilities, can solve it. We approach every challenge with the view that nothing is impossible until proved otherwise.

You can rely on R/M for three things: dependable source for Teflon rods, tubes, sheets or tape; fabrication of Teflon parts to your specifications; collaboration in the search for new uses to which this remarkable product can be put.

Teflon Properties: High resistance to acids and gases even at high temperatures • Moisture absorption zero • Unaffected by weather • Excellent heat stability up to 500°F. in continuous operation • As tape, leaves no carbon residue along discharge path • High impact resistance • Nonadhesive • Stretches easily

Tensile strength 1500-2500 psi

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
ASBESTOS TEXTILE DIVISION • MANHEIM, PA.
FACTORIES: Manheim, Pa. • No. Charleston, S. C. • Passaic, N. J. • Neenah, Wis. • Crawfordsville, Ind. • Peterborough, Ontario, Canada
RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Manufacturers of Asbestos Textiles • Teflon Products • Packings • Brake Linings • Brake Blocks • Clutch Facings • Fan Belts • Radiator Hose • Rubber Covered Equipment • Mechanical Rubber Products • Abrasive and Diamond Wheels • Sintered Metal Products • Bowling Balls

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
precision-built by Continental Connectors

PRINTED CIRCUIT CONNECTORS
Series P-C - 15, 18 and 22 contacts in single or double rows

Answers the need for a positive, space-saving connection between printed circuitry and conventional wiring. Permits direct connection to a printed circuit "plug" mounted sub-assembly. (See line drawings) By specifying 22 contacts in a double row connector and using both sides of printed circuit card you have provision for up to 44 individual connections for #16 AWG wire. (Precision phosphor bronze pressure contacts assure a voltage drop of only 20 millivolts maximum at rated currents.) Can be custom-built to suit any card thickness. Available in three insulating materials; Mineral filled Melamine, Plaskon Reinforced (glass) Alkyd type 440-A, and Diallyl Phthalate (blue). For complete details write for Engineering bulletin, Series P-C

ELECTRONIC SALES DIVISION
DeJUR-AMSCO CORPORATION

Write Dept. EP13, DeJUR-AMSCO Corporation, 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.
See the DeJUR line at Booth 200, "Production Road", Radio Engineering Show, Mar. 22-25

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

screen; and a viewing screen or phosphor-dot plate, which contains approximately 600,000 tiny dots of phosphors. Dots are precisely arranged in triangular groups with single red, green and blue dots in each group. The tube utilizes electrostatic focusing and magnetic deflection, and measures 26½ in. in overall length.

CHAMBER for environment simulation
THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CORP., Bristol, Conn., has announced an environmental simulation chamber that will provide up to 7½ lb per sq in. positive pressure in addition to automatically controlled temperature-altitude-humidity simulation. Temperatures from +185 F to -100 F can be maintained at altitudes up to 60,000 ft. Other features include automatically controlled relative humidity from 20 to 100 percent, automatic control of pressure and altitudes, and automatic draining of all humidity devices below freezing.

HIGH-PASS FILTER eliminates f-m interference
SERVICE INSTRUMENTS Co., 422 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., has announced the HP2 uhf high-pass filter which is designed to pass uhf frequencies with less than 1 db
every TV station needs
LOW COST COMMERCIALS
that local sponsors can afford

Here's how the GRAY Telop screens out high production costs

Install a Gray Telop as part of your basic TV broadcast equipment for commercials... "screen" out high production costs! Use with any television film camera, including the new Vidicon camera. Projects opaque cards, photographs, artwork, 3½" x 4" transparent glass slides, strip material, even small objects... pens, watches, cigarette lighters, pipes, etc., or small models of large products.

A Gray Telop... at low initial cost... projects these economical materials and small objects with all the professional versatility of major "network" effects... without using costly film strips or live talent. Sponsors' copy can be prepared quickly, easily, for a variety of effects that is virtually unlimited. Gray's Telop will help you to sell more revenue producing commercials... Increase Your Profits!

Seeing is Believing

- Gray Telop projection of commercials must be seen to be appreciated...
- You get dual projection, superposition, lap dissolve, fade-out... with a single lens system.
- You can project 'cinematic', exciting visual effects for greater audience interest...
- Your Gray Telop will pack punch and profit into every minute of your TV commercials... at a price that local sponsors can afford!

GRAY RESEARCH

AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Inc., Hilliard St., Manchester, Conn. Division of the GRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Originators of the Gray Telephone Pay Station and the Gray Audograph and PhonAudograph.

ELECTRONICS --- March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

WRITE FOR:
NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

rejection and rejects all vhf frequencies from 45 to 50 db. The filter eliminates f-m interference on uhf, airport interference on strips, i-f feedthrough, and prevents channel 5 or 6 from interfering on dual conversion, all-channel tuners.

SHOCK MOUNT protects sensitive units

ROBINSON AVIATION, INC., Teterboro, N. J. A new engineered cup type all-metal mount for protecting sensitive equipment from the effects of vibration and shock has been announced. Designed for mobile, shipboard and industrial applications, the new mount (model 1202) employs a resilient cushioning material of metal wire (Met-L-Flex). Fabricated in such a way as to form literally thousands of minute springs with all wires continuous from top to bottom, this cushioning material is inherently and permanently damped and will not pack down or wear out. A unique feature of the mount is the close limiting action created by top and bottom Met-L-Flex buffer pads within the housing. These buffers provide gradual increase in stiffness, plus high damping for positive, negative and radial motion and shock.

GERMANIUM DIODES feature hermetic sealing

RAYTHEON MFG. CO., 55 Chapel St., Newton 58, Mass., has announced hermetically-sealed germanium diodes. The solder-in design is smaller in size and an entirely new plug-in construction is also available. Mechanically, these new
New! A low-cost

MARKER GENERATOR

for PRD's VHF-UHF Sweep Frequency Generator

The Type 909 Marker Generator—precision engineered by PRD—provides frequency markers of crystal accuracy, which are added electronically to the response pattern. This is accomplished by connecting the Marker Generator to a special marker injection circuit in PRD's Type 907 Sweep Frequency Oscillator.

UHF Frequency Meter Type 587 provides a method of accurate absolute frequency measurement in the UHF range.

**TYPE 909 CRYSTAL MARKER GENERATOR**
- Generator: Crystal Oscillator, Harmonic Amplifiers
- **OUTPUT**: 2, 10 or 50 mc/s (±.01%) markers up to 2000 mc/s
- **OUTPUT CONTROL**: Marker amplitude continuously adjustable
- **OUTPUT IMPEDANCE**: Both high and low
- **RADIATION**: Low

**TYPE 907 SWEEP FREQUENCY GENERATOR**
- **WIDE RANGE**: 40 to 900 mc/s
- **WIDE SWEEP**: At least 40 mc/s for UHF
- **HIGH OUTPUT**: At least 0.3 volts over entire range
- **OUTPUT IMPEDANCE**: 50 or 75 ohms
- **LOW RADIATION**: 10 µV or less

**TYPE 587 FREQUENCY METER**
- **CAVITY TYPE METER**: May be connected as Reaction or Transmission Type
- **FREQUENCY RANGE**: 400-1000 mc/s
- **ACCURACY**: ±0.2%
- **Q FACTOR**: Approx. 1000 (not less than 600)
- **READING**: Direct

---

Polytechnic

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY Inc

202 TILLARY STREET, BROOKLYN 1, NEW YORK

MIDWEST SALES OFFICE, 1 SO. NORTHWEST HWY., PARK RIDGE, ILL.
WESTERN SALES OFFICE, 741½ NO. SEWARD ST., HOLLYWOOD 38, CAL.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
G-V ENGINEERING OFFERS A NEW APPROACH TO THERMAL RELAY DESIGN

- Stainless steel mechanism welded into a single integral structure and supported at both ends for unequalled resistance to vibration and shock.
- Heater built inside expanding member for maximum efficiency and protection.
- Rolling contact action for positive operation.
- Easy adjustability where desired.
- Precise operation never before available in thermal relays.
- Time ranges: 3 seconds to 5 minutes.
- Hermetically sealed in metal shell.
- Heater voltages up to 250 volts.
- Fully temperature compensated.
- Suitable for military and industrial use.
- Unequaled for ruggedness and precision.

Write for bulletin and help with your particular problems.

24 Hollywood Plaza
East Orange, New Jersey

Greatly expanded production facilities assure prompt deliveries.

The stainless steel structure of G-V Thermal Relays, encased in a metal shell, delivers dependable, trouble-free performance under the most severe operating conditions. Proved in commercial and military service for three years.

Thermal Relays are the simplest, smallest, lightest, most economical means of introducing a substantial delay into an electrical circuit.

G-V Relays offer performance never before available.

Why not find out how they can help you. G-V Controls are Thermal Relay specialists. They originated the 7-pin miniature and now make more of these than all other producers combined.

Only G-V offers complete technical data and helpful engineering cooperation on THERMAL TIME DELAY RELAYS.

diodes are more rugged and shock resistant. Quality is maintained by a 12-hour high-temperature (105 C) test, a 4-hour low-temperature (−25 C) check, 32 hours of temperature-humidity cycling and complete electrical tests for every diode. Samples of each production lot are put through the JAN-193 humidity tests.

TAPE RESISTORS
for printed circuits

SANDERS ASSOCIATES, INC., 137 Canal St., Nashua, N. H., now offers stable tape resistors for a wide range of printed-circuit applications. They are available either as cured, ready-to-use resistors only ⅜ in. long, ⅜ in. wide and 1/100 in. thick, or as uncut, uncured tape rolls. Both types have a resistance range of 100 ohms to 10 megohms. They conform to all JAN-R-11 specifications. The resistors are suitable for semiautomatic applications in which a single operation, requiring less than 1 second (fastens them permanently to the chassis and connects them into the circuit
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.

QUICK DISCONNECT
Simply push plug and receptacle together to engage. Pull sleeve on plug shell for instant disconnect. No unscrewing or twisting. Self-polarizing.

PANEL MOUNTING
Monobloc, for small space. Correct alignment of mating pins assured. Easily removable contacts save time and money.

Get BREEZE MARK
Custom Made ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS

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.

BREEZE CORPORATIONS, INC.
700 Liberty Avenue, Union, New Jersey

OTHER BREEZE PRECISION PRODUCTS
Ignition Shielding
Flexible Metal Tubing
Aeroseal Hose Clamps
Actuators

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
how small can a wave guide get?

Well, alongside some of the stuff we're working with now, the radar plumbing we used during World War II gets to look like air-conditioning duct. What's more, some of our boys here seem to regard anything below S-band as practically pure D.C. Naturally, we're up to our hips as usual in work on military equipment. However, we do occasionally have some extra creative capacity available, so if you have a problem involving something special in wave guide components (real small ones, too) and like that, maybe we can help. Drop us a line.

L. H. TERPENING COMPANY
DESIGN • RESEARCH • PRODUCTION
Microwave Transmission Lines and Associated Components
16 West 61st St. • New York 23, N. Y. • Circle 6-4760

IGNITRON TUBE has thermal protection
NATIONAL ELECTRONICS, INC., Geneva, Ill., has developed in NL-1052, a new size C ignitron tube with thermostatic protection. In a typical application, water flow can stop completely for short periods if the ignitron is heavily loaded, or for periods of several minutes under light load conditions, without damaging the tube in any way and without shutting the equipment down through operation of any protective device. This feature is important in plants with limited or fluctuating water supply as such plants have previously experienced many unnecessary shutdowns. A further refinement of the new system permits substantial water saving by use of a suitable thermostat to control a solenoid-operated water valve. With this arrangement water flows only when the tube becomes warm enough to require cooling.

CHAMBER simulates high altitudes
AMERICAN RESEARCH CORP., Bristol, Conn. The temperature-altitude-humidity chamber illustrated provides an example of the completely automatic controls being developed by the company. This chamber will accurately and automatically deliver simulated altitudes up to...
Specify —
E-I sealed leads and multiple headers

HUNDREDS OF STANDARD TYPES AT MASS PRODUCTION PRICES TO MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT — at your fingertips!

Development, production and design engineers will find the complete E-I Data File a helpful addition to company files. The new brochure includes standardized terminations that economically solve all but the most unusual terminal problems. If custom types are required, E-I can supply these quickly, to exact specifications at quantity production prices.

CALL OR WRITE FOR THE NEW E-I DATA FILE NOW!

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES
44 SUMMER AVENUE, NEWARK 4, NEW JERSEY

DIVISION OF AMPERIX
ELECTRONIC CORP.

EXPORT AGENTS:
PHILIPS EXPORT CORP., 100 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

1. BULLETIN 949-A

2. BULLETIN 950-A
On hermetically sealed multiple headers. Explains vacuum tight feature, cushioned glass construction, strain-free qualities. Tin dipped for easy soldering and silicone treated for highest electrical resistance.

3. BULLETIN 951
With complete information on octal type plug-in and multiple headers. Feature a new principle of hermetic sealing. Solid metal blanks insure maximum mechanical strength and rigidity.

4. BULLETIN 952
Complete information on E-I end seals for hermetic sealing condensers, resistors and other tubular electronic and electrical components. Provides a permanent hermetic seal. Completely strain-free.

5. BULLETIN 953
Individual, color-coded hermetically sealed terminals. Available with glass inserts colored in standard, easily identified RMA color codes. Coloring is in the glass —no lacquers or enamels are used.

6. BULLETIN 960

PATENT PENDING
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
PRESENTING

POLYPENCO Q-200.5

- excellent UHF insulation
- good machining qualities
- dimensionally stable to 400°F
- available in standard shapes

POLYPENCO Q-200.5 is ideal for coaxial spacers, connector beads, stand-off insulators, coil forms, UHF antennae insulators, etc. Its low dissipation factor (less than .0002 at 30 megacycles) remains practically constant over the entire frequency range. It is transparent, light, and resists most chemicals.

POLYPENCO Q-200.5 now joins the family of high quality industrial non-metallic materials supplied by The Polymer Corporation of Penna. It meets the requirements of specification MIL-P-77A (Type E2). Polymer quality controls assure uniform high quality in piece after piece and lot after lot. You can get POLYPENCO Q-200.5 in centerless ground rod up to 1” diameter in 6-8 feet lengths for your own fabrication or we will fabricate it for you.

Write for technical bulletin giving data and properties of POLYPENCO Q-200.5.

POLYPENCO Q-200.5

nylon and teflon*

stock shapes, finished parts

also available to your specifications

The POLYMER CORPORATION of Penna. • Reading, Penna.
Warehouse stocks: Chicago, Ill. • Newton, Mass. • Braintree, Conn. • Los Angeles, Calif.
*Trademark for Du Pont tetrafluoroethylene resin

OSCILLATOR CONTROL
is miniature tuning fork

JAMES G. BIDDLE CO., 1316 Arch St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. Frahm oscillator controls are miniature tuning forks for use in electronic oscillators to provide stable output frequencies. By their use good sine-wave signals with output better than 1v can be obtained. They are available for any frequency in the range of 50 to 1,000 cps with accuracies in the order of 0.1 percent. A series of standard units is available to match the standard Frahm reed relays. Production and experimental applications include controlling, signaling, monitoring and protection and frequency matching.

D-C AMPLIFIER
for computer-circuit use

THE RALPH M. PARSONS CO., 135 W. Danton, Pasadena, Calif. Model 3501 d-c amplifier has been precision designed for use in special-purpose computer circuits where accuracy is of the utmost importance. The d-c drift, noise and non-
SMALLEST HIGH PERFORMANCE BROADCAST PRE-AMP, BOOSTER AMPLIFIER EVER DEVELOPED

Model 5116

—and it exceeds FCC requirements by a wide margin!

- LENGTH 9"
- WIDTH 1 3/8"
- HEIGHT 3 3/8"

Model 5116 is a miniature, plug-in, two stage, low noise, preamplifier or booster amplifier designed for use in radio and TV broadcast systems, recording studios and sound systems. While important space saving has been effected in the design of this amplifier, Langevin sacrificed none of the fine performance and dependability which make the Langevin Model 116-B an industry-wide criterion of excellence. In fact performance characteristics are considerably improved. Included are such quality features as gold-plated plug-in connectors and push-button metering facilities.

WRITE TODAY—
for complete data and specifications on the Langevin line of miniature plug-in equipment including program, booster and monitor amplifiers, power supplies, etc. Please address requests on company letterhead.

LANGEVIN MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
37 WEST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.
A SUBSIDIARY OF THE W. L. MARSON CORPORATION

EXPORT DISTRIBUTORS: INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY
NEW Leach HEAVY DUTY RELAY

FOR UNLIMITED CONTROL APPLICATIONS...

Compact, rugged, commercial and industrial type relay capable of handling heavy contact loads with low coil power requirements. Its double break contacts provide a large gap to extinguish the arcing associated with heavy loads. Insulation and spacing meets (UL) requirements for industrial control equipment. Contact life exceeds requirements for (UL) Temperature Indicating and Regulating equipment.

Standard coils are vacuum varnish impregnated. Multiple mounting holes in bracket allows relay to be mounted from above or below mounting surface as required.

OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

CONTACTS: SPST—Normally Open Double Break.

CONTACT RATING: Resistive & Inductive
30/20 AMP, 115/230 V.A.C. 11/3 H.P. 115/230 V.A.C.


OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE:
+10%, -15% A.C.
+10%, -20% D.C.

MAXIMUM COIL VOLTAGE: 600 V.A.C., 230 V.D.C.

WEIGHT: 6.5 oz.

DIMENSIONS: Length 37/8", Height, 13/8", Width 13/4".

Unusual opportunities in research, design and development for engineers!
Submit resume of qualifications and experience.

FOR BETTER CONTROLS THROUGH BETTER RELAYS — Specify Leach

LEACH RELAY CO.

5915 AVALON BOULEVARD · LOS ANGELES 3, CALIFORNIA
Representatives in Principal Cities of U.S. and Canada

TERMINAL BOARDS are only 19/16 in. long

DeJUR-AMSCO CORP., 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y., has announced a new Continental miniature terminal board only 19/16 in. long. Designated series MT, its eight turret-type terminals, tinned for easy soldering, are molded directly into the body of the terminal board. They can be molded in any of the following three compounds: mineral filled Melamine for high dielectric and mechanical strength; Plaskon reinforced alkyd type for unusually high impact strength and arc resistance; and linearities have been held to an absolute minimum. Contact stabilized with 60-cycle chopper, the output is linear within ±0.01 percent of maximum output up to ±140 v for loads as low as 10,000 ohms and up to ±100 v for loads as low as 5,000 ohms. Output ripple is less than 0.50 mv rms and the normal 24-hr drift for a temperature rise of from 10 to 50 deg C is less than 0.5 mv after 15-minute warmup. Normal open-loop gain exceeds 10⁶; fixed gains may be obtained accurate to ±0.01 percent. The cadmium-plated plug-in steel chassis may be mounted wherever convenient since there are no operating controls on the chassis.
CONVENIENT NEW HIGH ACCURACY EQUIPMENT FOR MICROWAVE POWER MEASUREMENTS

The new Litton 3901 Thermopile offers unique convenience and accuracy in measuring rf power in microwave systems or monitoring temperature changes in cooling systems. In conjunction with rf water loads, it converts temperature differentials of flowing liquids into electrical energy which may be metered or recorded. With a water load of correct flow, average powers from 10 watts to several kilowatts may be measured quickly and precisely. For lower power levels, several thermopiles may be used in series.

Model 3901 employs 30 pairs of copper-advance junctions imbedded in a polyethylene cell. The cell is enclosed in a plastic case sealed with a Fairprene gasket and non-drying cement. The bottom plate is readily removed for servicing. Electrical connections are made through sealed banana plug jacks. Water connections are to ¼" copper tubing through Uniflare fittings.

Internal resistance of the Thermopile is approximately 5 ohms. Voltage is approximately 1 millivolt per °C. Maximum pressure is 75 lbs. per square inch. The instrument measures 2" x 3" x 6" long, and weighs 15 ounces. Price: $75.00. (For further information, request Bulletin A-001.)

New Model 4105 Water Load is an efficient, low cost termination for X Band waveguide systems where power must be measured with extreme accuracy. Designed to operate with Litton Thermopile, Model 4105 covers the frequency range 7,000 to 10,000 mc. SWR is less than 1.2 full range. Maximum power is 1,000 watts cw and 300 kw peak power. Recommended water flow is approximately ½ gpm at 300 watts (with 2 mv, 100 ohms, 19-to-22 ohm power meter and Litton 3901 Thermopile.)

Model 4105 consists of a glass tube centered vertically and running diagonally across a standard waveguide section. The glass section is terminated in Tygon plastic tubing fitted within Bakelite mounting blocks. The load employs a fixed probe with an UG-290/U BNC connector. Price: $135.00. (For further information, request Bulletin A-023.)

Models 5500, 5501 Variable Phase Changers

Model 5500 is a variable phase standing wave introducer designed for life-testing tubes, pulling figure measurements, etc., in ⅛" and ⅛" waveguide. Model 5501 is a similar equipment designed for 1" X Band systems. Both are equipped for manual or motor drive; through a clutch, manual drive can override motor drive. Both models are offered in two speeds: a slow-speed 115 v 60 cps unit which moves the stub down the line approximately 180 electrical degrees and return 4 times per hour, and a 24 volt unit which moves the stub through a similar path approximately 15 times per minute. SWR is preset at 1.5 but may be adjusted to any value between 1.02 and 1.6. Both instruments will operate at power levels up to 175-200 kw peak, and are usable up to 225 kw. Average power rating is 500 watts. Price: $300.00 with AC motor (slow); $310.00 with DC motor (fast). (For further information, request Bulletin A-007.)
avoid high-cost custom construction with the NEW...

**EMCOR**

MODULAR ENCLOSURE SYSTEM

NOW, every custom construction advantage — beauty, quality, accessibility, great strength — plus endless flexibility — is yours in the EMCOR Modular Enclosure System — at new low production prices — up to 80% less than custom construction! Units are assembled in only a few minutes with "INNERMAN Speed Nuts and hardened Phillips Head Screws — all furnished — even the screwdriver.

For full information on the EMCOR System, EMCOR Stacking and Instrument Cabinets, as well as other EMCOR products write:

EMCOR
ELGIN METALFORMERS CORPORATION
902 NO. LIBERTY ST. • ELGIN, ILLINOIS
PHONE ELGIN 7225

SEE EMCOR DISPLAY • BOOTH 808 • I.R.E. SHOW • N. Y.

---

**NEW PRODUCTS (continued)**

Diallyl Phthalate for high dimensional stability, excellent dielectric properties and maximum moisture resistance.

---

**TRANSISTOR**

is low-noise junction type

RAYTHEON Mfg. Co., 55 Chapel St., Newton 58, Mass., has added a low-noise junction transistor to its line of pnp junction transistors. The new type, CK727, has an average noise factor of 13 db, an average alpha of 0.97 and an average power amplification of 37 db. Full details are given in a data sheet now available.

---

**TINY TRANSFORMERS**

for printed-circuit use

MICROTAN Co., 2117 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y., has available miniature transformers for use with printed circuits. These units, which range in power handling...
Model 2400

MULTIPLE POWER SUPPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT</th>
<th>VOLTS</th>
<th>CURRENT</th>
<th>REGULATION</th>
<th>RIPPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0-150 Bias</td>
<td>0.5 Ma.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5 Mv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0-400</td>
<td>0-150 Ma.</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>5 Mv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0-400</td>
<td>0-150 Ma.</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>5 Mv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &amp; 3 Parallel</td>
<td>0-400</td>
<td>0-300 Ma.</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>5 Mv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &amp; 3 Series</td>
<td>0-800</td>
<td>0-150 Ma.</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>5 Mv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.3 AC</td>
<td>10 Amp.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.3 AC</td>
<td>10 Amp.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Regulation Bias Supplies: 10 millivolts for line 105-125 volts. 1/2% for load at 150 volts.
*All AC Voltages are un-regulated.

KEPCO LABORATORIES
131-38 SANFORD AVENUE - FLUSHING 55, N. Y.
INDEPENDENCE 1-7000

VISIT OUR BOOTH AT I.R.E. SHOW — #342-344 COMPUTER AVENUE

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
**A low-noise chopper, shorter than a cigarette, gives you**

**PRECISION . . . RELIABILITY . . . VERSATILITY**

You get all this with the Honeywell "Minne-Mite"—the new SG6 miniature chopper. It's designed for high performance aircraft and missile application. But it also lends itself to any job that requires a stable, long-life chopper!

This new addition is typical of the fine quality products of the Honeywell Aero Division . . . and here's why:

1. **Its versatile**—can be used as a DC-AC modulator, demodulator, or as a synchronous rectifier.
2. **Reliability**—long life under normal operating conditions.
3. **It's adjustable**—can be factory adjusted to give an on-time from 35% on to 65% on for either or both contacts.
4. **It's a precision instrument**—quality design guarantees exceptionally clean signals . . . adjustments will not vary over life of chopper.

We'd be happy to send you more information on the new Honeywell SG6 miniature chopper. Just write to: Honeywell Aero Division, Dept. EL-3-13, Minneapolis 13, Minnesota.

**Specifications for SG6 Chopper**

**Description:** The SG6 chopper consists of two electrically isolated single pole single throw (SPST) switches, operating independently 180° out of phase, driven by a 400 cycle coil that can be designed for any driving voltage between 1 and 115 volts (higher coil voltages requiring dropping resistors). Hermetically sealed.

**Coil Supply:** Suggested supply voltage is 6.3 volts, 400 cps when phase correction is not required. Choppers are available with other driving voltages.

**Frequency Range:** 380-420 CPS.

**Phase Lag:** The uncompensated output of the contacts lag the coil driving voltage by 30° ± 10°.

**Power:** 0.6 watts, excluding correction circuit.

**Size:** 15/16" square x 2 1/16" high.

**Weight:** 2 oz.

**Environmental:** Tested in accordance with MIL-E-5272A.

**Electrical Connection:** 7-pin miniature plug-in base or 7-pin solder lug base.

**Life:** 1000 hours (average) continuous operation.

**Contact Rating:** Depends on circuit in which chopper is used. All applications should be referred to our Engineering Dept. for consideration. This chopper has been used in circuits with one milliampere (nominal) current and 50 volts d.c.

**NEW PRODUCTS**

**ELECTRONIC RELAY is extremely sensitive**

DELTROE INC., P. O. Box 192, Glen- side, Pa. Model 300A is an extremely sensitive relay of low cost. Output circuits handle a load or 1,500 w or 2 hp. Normally closed and normally open receptacles are provided on the front panel of the instrument. Thus temperature can be controlled using heating and cooling cycles. By the use of high-quality thermoregulators, with which an electronic relay is essential, control to better than 0.005 C is easily obtained. Two pilot lights indicate which receptacle is energized and also show when the internal relay is operating.

**FLYBACK TRANSFORMER services 84 tv models**

HALDORSON TRANSFORMER CO., 4500 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill. The FB412 flyback transformer
PROVEN: KARP ENCLOSURES ARE YOUR MOST ECONOMICAL BUY

Karp customers, large and small, from coast to coast, know that Karp's complete "package"—ready for components—means lower costs.

Over 300 different jobs go through our plant every day. This volume allows us to apply mass production techniques to every job—whether simple or complex, long run or short—and we pass the savings on to you.

We have over 3000 stock tools and dies and can usually eliminate your new tooling costs entirely. Our press and brake equipment is fast, modern, adapted for quick set-ups. We employ the latest spot, gas, arc and heliarc welding techniques. Our unmatched finishing and sub-assembly facilities give you a complete "package" ready for your components—eliminating the many hidden costs of extra handling. That's why you, no matter what your needs, can enjoy the luxury of Karp's quality and service.

We will prove to you that your sheet metal requirements in aluminum or steel can be individualized and yet be low in cost. We will prove to you that our complete "package" service will lower your costs. Send us samples, sketch or prints and a prompt quotation will follow.

*See examples of Karp craftsmanship at I.R.E. Show, Mar. 22-25, Booth 349 Computer Blvd. (corner Radio Rd.)

KARP METAL PRODUCTS CO.
Division of H & B American Machine Company
215 63rd STREET, BROOKLYN 20, N. Y.

enclosures reflect the skills within

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
- Thousands of dies available
- Most modern of sheet metal fabricating equipment
- U. S. Air Force Certified Welding Facilities
- Air-conditioned spray room...complete baking facilities
- Complete sub-assembly facilities

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
The versatile Digitester serves as a combination digital volt-ohm-milliamperemeter, giving you 0.1% accuracy and .8 second speed. In addition, readout is in decimal numbers instead of analog form.

Wide measuring ranges are an important advantage of the Digitester. You can measure up to 10 megohms, 1000 volts, or 1 ampere. Maximum accuracies (lowest scales) are ±.01 ohms; ±.00001 volts; ± .01 microamperes.

Operation does not involve any manual adjusting or balancing. You simply press a panel button to get decimal readout.

A digital ohm meter called the Digitohm is also available at $985.00. It measures resistance with the same speed, accuracy and wide range as the Digitester.

Specifications on the Digitester and Digitohm will be sent you upon request. Please address inquiries to Preston W. Simms, Dept. E-3.

**TELECOMPUTING CORPORATION**

**BURBANK, CALIFORNIA • Washington, D. C.**

Telecomputing invites you to visit its exhibit at the I.R.E. Show in New York, March 22-25, Booths 319 and 321.

---

**NEW PRODUCTS (continued)**

features a variable-gap width control, tapped age winding and special mounting base. It services 84 models and chassis of the company’s tv types. Bulletin 116 describing this new item, and listing all tv models and chassis in which it is an exact replacement, can be obtained from the manufacturer.

**SHORT TWIST for X-band applications**

**GENERAL PRECISION LABORATORY**, INC., 63 Bedford Rd., Pleasantville, N. Y., announces a new broadband impedance matched 90-deg short twist for X band in RG-52/U waveguide size. The tapped holes in twist block faces will determine the angular orientation of the mating UG-40A/U choke flange terminated waveguides so that these members will be at 90 deg to one another. Units are impedance matched to afford a vswr less than 1.22 from 8,500 to 9,500 mc.

**INSULATORS made of fused silica**

**QUARTZ PRODUCTS CORP.,** 25 Crows Mill Road, Keasbey, N. J., has introduced fused silica electrical insulators. Fused silica can be subjected to high temperature, high-frequency and the corrosive effect.
...curious about TRANSISTORS?

We're long past the "Cat's Whisker stage" with Transistors. Contact Hydro-Aire for consultation NOW!

The day has come when the Electronics Industry must examine all vacuum tube applications for the possibility of substituting Transistors. Of course, it will not be a matter of simple replacement; each application must be designed around the Transistor. But the advantages of the Transistor are overwhelming. You get small size and light weight, long life and low cost. In addition, there is an endless potential of entirely new applications still unexplored.

Hydro-Aire is ready to co-operate with you in exploring this fascinating new field. The specialized know-how of our experienced Transistor Development and Application Division is yours for the asking. Our research engineers are waiting to consult with you.*

* Please address your inquiries:
CHIEF CONSULTING ENGINEER
Transistor Development and Application Division

Hydro-Aire Inc.
3000 Winona Avenue, Burbank, Calif.
Subsidiary of Crane Co.
CONSULTANTS ON TRANSISTOR APPLICATIONS
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS AND ELECTRO-MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

for Lockheed's expanding Missile Systems Division

Recently formed from other Lockheed Engineering organizations to prepare for the era of automatic flight, the Missile Systems Division deals exclusively with missiles and their electro-mechanical systems.

Its expansion has created "ground-floor" openings for Electronics Engineers experienced in any or all of the following fields:
- Micro-wave techniques
- Electronic components
- Circuit design
- Flight instrumentation

Electro-Mechanical Engineers with circuit or servomechanisms experience (aircraft or missile experience preferred)

In addition to outstanding career opportunities, the Lockheed Missile Systems Division offers you high salaries commensurate with your experience, generous travel and moving allowances, and a better life for you and your family in Southern California.

Address inquiries to L. R. Osgood, Dept. E-M-3, Lockheed Missile Systems Division, 7701 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys, California.

LOCKHEED
VAN NUYS, CALIFORNIA

D-C POWER UNITS are extremely stable

KALBFELL LABORATORIES, INC., 1090 Morena Blvd., San Diego 10, Calif. Model 50C-50 power supply incorporates the absolute power supply system. Output voltage is constantly compared and stabilized against the internal standard cell. This system affords the ultimate in long-time stability, combined with 0.01-percent regulation for full load current and 10-percent line changes. Output hum and noise is under 0.5 mv and output impedance is under 0.1 ohm. Other models available cover a wide range of voltage and current.

DIODE-PENTODE for tv receivers

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. The diode-pentode vacuum tube, type 6AM8, is similar to a 6CB6 plus one-half a 6AL5 in 9-pin construction. The pentode section has a transconductance of 5,800 in typical operation, and is intended for use as the last video i-f amplifier in tv receivers. Addition of the diode allows the tube to be a combined
Bomac

... THE MOST COMPLETE LINE ...

microwave tubes and components

GAS SWITCHING TUBES — Bomac carries the most extensive line of TR, ATR, Pre TR and attenuator tubes available for all frequency bands and power levels.

SHUTTER TUBES — Bomac has introduced a new concept in TR switching, offering continuous crystal protection through wave guide shorting plus TR tube action.

HYDROGEN THYRATRONS — Bomac offers a complete line for use as switch tubes in line type modulators for pulsing magnetrons in radar equipment. Also used for precise triggering at high power levels.

PRESSURIZING WINDOWS — Bomac has windows available for all wave guide sizes, broad band characteristics with low insertion loss, temperature range —55°C to 100°C and 30 lb./sq. in. pressure differential either direction.

SILICON AND GERMANIUM DIODES — Bomac diodes are manufactured to high standards to assure electrical uniformity, high burnout and humidity resistance.

DUPLEXERS — Bomac's line of dual TR tubes can be supplied with hybrids to make a complete duplexer to customer specifications.

MAGNETRONS — Bomac has available tunable and fixed tuned magnetrons with high peak RF powers for pulsed service in the higher frequency bands.

We invite your inquiries regarding

ENGINEERING
DEVELOPMENT
PRODUCTION

Bomac Laboratories, Inc.
BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS

GAS SWITCHING TUBES - DIODES - HYDROGEN THYRATRONS - DUPLEXERS - MAGNETRONS - MODULATORS

Catalog on request. Write (on your company letterhead) Dept. E3 BOMAC Laboratories, Inc. Beverly, Mass.

VISIT OUR BOOTH 370-372 at the I.F.E. SHOW
Are You Switching to Printed Circuits?  
You Need **CASTOMATIC**® Solder!

Printed circuits save on solder and soldering time. In this work you don't use much solder and it doesn't cost much compared to what you are manufacturing. Therefore the solder should be the best quality you can buy. ... Federated CASTOMATIC bar solder. Here's why machine-cast CASTOMATIC is the best:

1. Free of Dross—the patented, pressurized casting system keeps air out; harmful cross-producing oxides are thereby excluded. Solder flows freely through tiniest openings. Your solder bath stays cleaner.

2. Uniform Composition—electronically controlled machine casting eliminates segregation of constituents. Joints are trouble-free. Every bar of a given analysis melts at the same temperature. Each piece of a bar of eutectic solder, for example, will melt at almost exactly 362°F.

Ask for a sample of CASTOMATIC. It will prove itself. Just return coupon for prompt action.

Purchased courtesy Photocircuits Corp., Glen Cove, N. Y.

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**Federated Metals Division**

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY  
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

In Canada: Federated Metals Canada, Ltd., Toronto and Montreal

☐ Please send a salesman.  
☐ Please send me a sample of CASTOMATIC solder.

---

**NEW PRODUCTS (continued)**

i-f amplifier and video detector, thus aiding in the reduction of tubes used in modern tv receivers.

---

**POWER RECTIFIERS are center-sealed**

SARKES TARZIAN INC., Rectifier Division, 415 N. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind., has announced a line of Centre-Seal'd power rectifiers. The outside collector serves as a seal against paint and moisture penetration to the inside or center collector. This provides clean contact between the inside collector and plate surface—a near-zero resistance even after years of operation. Write for complete information.

---

**INSTRUMENT BEARING of completely new design**

NEW HAMPSHIRE BALL BEARINGS, INC., Peterborough, N. H. The new Micro R2 instrument bearing features a ribbon-type, balanced, cone-controlled retainer. This ribbon retainer cannot wind up, hang up or fall out. The result is a low and repetitive starting torque in one bearing and from one bearing to another. The new retainer is stronger than the old Crown version (L-type) and with higher speed limits. The present Micro R2 has been tested at 90,000 rpm. It is available in the flange type with a straight o.d. This provides...
MINIATURE K-TRANS
TELEVISION K-TRANS
COLOR K-TRANS
K-TRANS FOR PRINTED CIRCUITS
TRANSISTOR K-TRANS

There is a K-TRAN for every design and every purpose... ask us

MASS PRODUCERS OF
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

AUTOMATIC MANUFACTURING
CORPORATION
65 GOVERNEUR ST., NEWARK N. J.
Announcing...

CORNING Fused Silica Ultrasonic Delay Lines

To meet the needs of electronic equipment manufacturers for rugged, reliable, and accurate solid ultrasonic delay lines, we can now supply Corning Fused Silica Delay Lines designed and manufactured to your own specifications within the following ranges.

- Delay Time: 100 to 3000 microseconds within very close limits
- Frequency Range: 5 to 60 megacycles
- Spurious Response: Up to 60 db below desired signal
- Bandwidths: Greater than 50% of carrier frequency are possible
- Temperature Range: Storage temperature from -65°C to 85°C without affecting operation

In addition, Corning Fused Silica Delay Lines have low attenuation, smooth pass band, and meet military specifications for shock and vibration.

From manufacturing the fused silica, through precision grinding to final testing and inspection, Corning Fused Silica Delay Lines are produced under our own roof. That way we can control quality and insure reliability from raw materials to finished product. Our engineers will be glad to work with you on any problem you might have involving solid delay lines.

For further details, write to Department E-3.

CORNING GLASS WORKS
CORNING, N.Y.
New Products Division

CORNING means research in Glass

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

simplified housings, easier mounting and solid seating. The maximum break-away is 140 dyne per cm with no special testing and a maximum of 100 with testing, based on a 75-gm thrust load.

STANDOFF TERMINALS are tiny, insulated units

GAROE MFG. Co., Providence, R. I. Tiny, insulated standoff terminals whose Melmac plastic components measure as small as 2/16 in. wide by ⅛ in. long have passed standard shock and vibration tests without any evident damage. They have been tested on seven principal axes at 15 and 25 g for one-hour periods without impairment. The terminals are used primarily as h-v tie-points where insulation is of paramount importance, especially at high altitudes flown by aircraft. The optimum characteristics—dielectric strength, resistance to temperature and atmospheric extremes, and are resistance—of mineral-filled Melmac 592 plastic are yielded through careful molding, thus assuring satisfactory performance by the small, compact parts.

RECTIFIER STACKS for color tv sets

INTERNATIONAL RECTIFIER CORP., 1521 E. Grand Ave., El Segundo, Calif., announces a series of selenium-rectifier stacks for color-tv sets. These rectifiers are designed for capacitive loads of 600, 700 and 750 ma and are produced for maximum input voltage ratings of 130, 172 and 195 v rms. A bellows-type spring contactor as used in quality industrial rectifiers is employed in the assembly of this series. This affords a lower forward drop, lower

See the new Corning Fused Silica Ultrasonic Delay Lines at the I.R.E. Show, Booth 494.
When products are undefined but performance can be specified

... the Special Products Division of I-T-E may be helpful.

We don't claim to solve all development problems to meet performance specifications, but we may have the answer you're looking for. Our record in helping with unusual and advanced developments is impressive. Our current projects range from design, development and fabrication of Radar Antenna Systems to equipment to operate on advanced Thermodynamic theories. Whether your problem is new development—or fabrication with new and hard-to-work alloys—you'll want to know how this unique organization can help you.

Send for Publication SP-100 E3 today.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
I-T-E CIRCUIT BREAKER COMPANY
601 E. Erie Avenue • Philadelphia 34, Pa.
Progress through Problem Solutions
**ICKERS RECTIFIERS**

help manufacturer enter new market

**PROBLEM**

Exploring new markets, a manufacturer found a market for marine battery chargers. Battery chargers were well suited to his manufacturing facilities. In designing the chargers, however, rectifier problems peculiar to battery-charger circuits were encountered. It appeared that many sizes and types of rectifiers would be needed to provide the current and voltage ratings the market required. Assembly would be complicated, inventories large, cost high. The manufacturer brought his problem to Vickers rectifier engineers.

**SOLUTION**

A basic group of rectifiers was designed to meet the requirements of the entire line of chargers. Combinations of these basic rectifiers provide the special characteristics required for each model of charger. Eliminating the use of many different rectifiers simplified assembly and reduced inventories. Vickers high-quality rectifiers, designed for the application by experienced rectifier engineers, helped this manufacturer enter a new market profitably.

If you are planning a product that requires DC power from AC sources, Vickers Selenium Rectifiers offer many advantages. Consult experienced Vickers engineers when you have plans or problems. There's no obligation.

Write for Bulletin 3000

**COLOR FOILS**

for marking wire harness

M. Swift & Sons, Inc., Hartford, Conn., has announced a new line of color foils formulated especially for marking electrical wire harness made from all types of nylon as well as many other types of military specification wires. It enables aircraft manufacturers to mark wire with color codes (black-white-red-blue-yellow) and at the same time to be sure of positive adhesion to nylon and other special wires. The company is now making these temperature rise and longer life. The size of the plates (2 in. x 8 in.) results in a better form factor, thereby allowing the design engineer wider latitude in chassis layout. Illustrated is a type RS609S rectifier stack rated for 195-v rms input and 600-ma output. Bulletin ER-178 supplement covers the electrical and mechanical specifications of all the units in the series.

If you need more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
NEW METLFLM® RESISTANCE
MINIATUREIZATION
VERSATILITY

RFT Metlfilm Trimmer Potentiometer
introduces a revolutionary new principle in potentiometer construction. A deposited metal film provides infinite resolution available through 900° of adjustment by 25 turns of the adjusting screw. Rugged design and stability under extreme vibration, salt spray and ambient temperature variation are added features.

RVP ½ Precision Miniature Potentiometer
provides close tolerances on the total resistance, electrical rotation angle and linearity. They are furnished with precision servo-type mountings for applications where diminutive size (¼" diameter), precision, electrical and mechanical accuracy are paramount.

RVH 1 High Temperature Potentiometer
operates at ambient temperature from -55° to +145°C. Pre-aging by temperature cycling assures stability under extreme environmental conditions. High resolution permits precise settings for trimming or calibration, maintained by shaft locking device. Diameter 1".

RV ½ Sub-miniature Potentiometer
(¼" in diameter) is designed for use in restricted space, where trimming or calibration adjustments must be capable of precise setting and resetting. Stability under extreme environmental conditions is a feature.

RVBC ½ Plug-in Potentiometer
achieves two-way flexibility combining "Unitized" construction with Plug-in mounting. The entire Plug-in ganged assembly or any individual section may be removed and replaced with ease. Plug-in units are supported by means of front and rear brackets. Units are also available with servo type mounting. A wide range of non-linear as well as linear functions are available. The TIC standard of quality, precision and stability is maintained in this versatile potentiometer. Dual loaded ball bearings in assembly together with unique design of crank-arm and coupling pin assembly minimize torque and radial shaftplay and reduce backlash.

TECHNOLOGY INSTRUMENT CORP.
533 MAIN ST., ACTON, MASS., ACTON 3-7711

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
NEW Products (continued)

new products available for wire-marking throughout industry.

SEALED RESISTORS
are plastic-molded

HYCOR Co., Inc., 11423 Vanowen St., N. Hollywood, Calif., has announced full-scale production of type 10 accurate wire-wound resistor, molded in plastic. This series H group has a conservative rating of 1 w at ambient temperatures up to 125 C. Dimensions are ½ in. in diameter × ⅞ in. long. It is supplied in resistances from 0.1 ohm to 300,000 ohms at tolerances as close as ⅞ of 1 percent. Description of the type 10 and other types up to 1 w are contained in the manufacturers bulletin H.

RESISTORS
in plastic jackets

EASTERN PRECISION RESISTOR CORP., Richmond Hill 18, N. Y., announces a line of environment-protected, precision wire-wound resistors, called N-Caps. They are encapsulated in a hermetically sealed, plastic jacket which protects them against the deteriorating effects of salt water as well as the destructive effects of ordinary mechanical shock. They are made to exceed specification MIL-R-898 and due to
Suddenly, the lights snap on. Someone yells—

"Don't move or we shoot!"

How had the burglar been detected? No one saw him enter. There was no watchman. And no sign of an alarm system.

No obvious sign, that is. But there was a system—the Alertronic Burglar Alarm.

This unusual protective device operates by sending out 19,200 cycle-a-second sound waves, too high for human ears to hear. The slightest movement of an intruder disturbs these waves of silent sound and activates the alarm. It's so sensitive that even the motion of heated air rising from a fire sets it off.

What produces the vibrations? Two slender nickel rods—and a principle of physics called magnetostriiction (the peculiar way they change size in a changing magnetic field).

Putting magnetostriiction to work in this ultrasonic burglar alarm—the first ever to be approved by The Underwriters' Laboratories—wasn't an overnight job. It was twelve years ago that the inventor made his first experiments.

The search for a material with necessary magnetostriuctive properties ended when he came to Inco—for nickel proved to be the material he was seeking.

And, as it turned out, he got more than a metal from Inco...

In the years that have passed, he has found Inco always ready to help in supplying information on the physical and mechanical properties of Inco Nickel Alloys and other metals... on the technical aspects of magnetostriiction... and on questions involving metal fabrication.

This same type of friendly cooperation, of course, is available to you for the asking. Let's get together on your problem.

The International Nickel Company, Inc.
67 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Inco Nickel Alloys
In CANNON “UA” Audio PLUGS

gold-plated contacts really pan out!

Yes! You get immense satisfaction from gold in any form... and particularly from the performance of the gold-plated contacts in Cannon's modern "UA" Series of audio connectors.

Contacts are heavily gold-plated over standard silver plate... not just "flashed" with a light coating of gold. You get maximum protection from oxidation and deterioration in vital audio circuits... absolute reliability. Cannon has furnished gold-plated contacts for years.

Cannon "UA" Series of audio connectors are the result of the combined efforts of Cannon engineers and outstanding RETMA audio engineers of the country. Plug shells are of steel. Plugs feature Cannon's thumb-pressure LATCHLOCK design... no accidental disconnect. Full-floating socket contacts ease strain on insulator-dielectric during engagement... prolong life. Rubber relief collars and bushings provide shock and moisture protection. Flat-top design assures positive polarization. All "UA" units carry three 15 amp. contacts. Grounding contact engages first.

Cannon manufactures the leading lines of audio connectors. In addition to the "UA" Series, you should investigate our "P," "Q," "X," "XX," and "XL" lines for all requirements in audio and video equipment. Connect with Cannon!

Write for Bulletin POS and RJC Price List!

Refer to Dept. 120
CANNON ELECTRIC COMPANY, 2209 Humboldt Street, Los Angeles 31, Calif., Factories in Los Angeles; New Haven; Toronto, Canada; London, England. Representatives and distributors in all principal cities.

I.R.E. Show Booth 546

CANNON ELECTRIC
Since 1915

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

the special encapsulating process, retain their original characteristics over a very long period. The following government sizes are now available: RB 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and RB 52 series.

TINY TWIN TETRODE can deliver 16 w at 200 mc

AMPEREX CORP., 230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. Type 6360 miniature twin tetrode has an overall length of only 3½ in. and is ½ in. in diameter. The tube is very suitable for use in low drain, mobile transmitters and multiplier chains where its ability to increase the power level quickly, and deliver a balanced output make it ideal for driving higher power and higher frequency push-pull stages. It is designed for use as a class-C amplifier and oscillator, frequency multiplier and modulator for frequencies up to 200 mc at maximum ratings. It can deliver 16 w at 200 mc under ICAS conditions. As a frequency tripler from 67 to 200 mc, it can deliver 5 w out under ICAS conditions.

GRAPHIC RECORDER of antenna patterns

SOUND APPARATUS CO., Stirling, N. J. Model PR polar recorder is designed for the recording of antenna patterns and patterns of other directional devices. The chart table is driven by a Selsyn motor which is provided with a gear reduction of 36 to 1, or 100 to 1 ratio, or to the customer's special require-
WESTON

PANEL INSTRUMENTS...

...outward evidence of the high quality built within fine electronic equipment

Available in all types, sizes and ranges for all electronic and electrical applications. Send for the Panel Instruments bulletin.

WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 614 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark 5, N. J.
NE FOR ALL!

Combined Fabricating and Finishing of Metal Cases and Components for all Industry

- **FABRICATION**... Olympic offers standard and special housings, both drawn and fabricated, in steel, brass, copper, aluminum, and Mu-metal. Also, covers, end bells, channels, brackets and flanges. Modification and assembly service.


Consolidate your specs with Olympic now!
See some real products at show booth 336

METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
Division 336, ALPHA, NEW JERSEY

OVER 3,000 SIZES . . . PRECISION - ENGINEERED!

---

CERAMIC CAPACITORS are tiny uhf type

MUCON CORP., 9 St. Francis St., Newark 5, N. J., shows a new series of uhf subminiature ceramic capacitors developed to reduce inherent series inductance to a minimum. Style S1 is a standoff unit with capacitances ranging from 2 to 10,000 μf. Style S2, also a standoff unit, has capacitances ranging from 2 to 2,000 μf. Styles RLR and RLA, with radial or axial lead, ribbon leads respectively are available in body sizes from ½ in. sq to ½ in. sq range in capacitances of 4 to 7,500 μf. The uhf series described can be had in ceramic bodies ranging in dielectric con-

Diameter of the polar chart is 8½ in. Actual recording width is 4½ in. which can be covered from 0 to 20 db up to 0 to 80 db. Interchangeable linear, square root and squaring scales are available. Frequency response is from 20 cps to 200 kc and over. The electronic circuit can be supplied for a-c or for a-c/d-c signal recording.
Illustrations by courtesy of Standard Telephones and Cables Limited, England, who say that these Goodmans Permanent Magnet Shakers "have been chosen as they give a faithful reproduction of the input wave form and enable high accelerations at any frequency to be obtained".

* RESONANCE NOISE describes a particular factor in a tube which can very seriously impair its otherwise good characteristics. Only when "R.N." is negligible can a tube operate strictly according to its published 'curve' and data.

Complete investigation of this phenomenon is only possible by subjecting the tube to controlled vibration throughout a wide frequency range. If the tube is operated in a Class A circuit, and the A.C. noise voltage appearing at the anode of the tube is presented on an oscilloscope, a resonance diagram against input frequency can be obtained. By this means it is possible to excite the tube in the range of frequencies 20 to 10,000 c/s, and the resonance noise performance checked. By the use of a twin mounting as illustrated, comparisons of tubes can be made under identical conditions.

GOODMANS SHAKERS

Just another of the wide applications of Goodmans Shakers. Perhaps 'CONTROLLED VIBRATION' can serve you also.

The range includes models developing a force of ±300 lbs, to the midget model with a force output of ±2 lbs, for optical-cell research and hairspring torque testing etc.

MAIL THIS COUPON

TO GOODMANS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
AXIOM WORKS, WEMBLEY, MIDDX., ENGLAND
Please mail me your catalogue and technical data sheets in connection with your PERMANENT MAGNET Shakers.

NAME ..................................................
COMPANY ...........................................
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STATE ...........................................
ZONE ...........................................
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GOODMANS INDUSTRIES LTD.
AXIOM WORKS* WEMBLEY, MIDDX, ENGLAND
Cables: GOODAXIOM WEMBLEY, MIDDX.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
"MOLDED COIL"

GUARANTEES PROTECTED PERFORMANCE

in a miniaturized telephone type

DECOHM type D-1 RELAY

Size, Range and Sensitivity Makes the D-1 Relay Ideal For Military and Industrial Applications!

The exclusive "molded coil" of the Decohm D-1 Relay protects the coil windings from adverse effects of moisture, oil, fumes, humidity and other ambient operating conditions. The homogeneous mass which seals these windings dissipates heat readily and promotes longer relay life.

Ultra-small, ultra-sensitive — the D-1 is designed to operate at a temperature range of -55 C to +85 C.

SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS: 1 7/16" long x 1" wide. Stack height is variable.

CONTACT COMBINATIONS: Forms A-B-C-D-E.

CONTACT MATERIAL: 18 ga. palladium rated.

OPERATING VOLTAGE: 1 to 150 volts DC.

OPERATING TIME: 4 to 5 milliseconds standard.

SENSITIVITY RANGE: 3.5 milliamps operates 1 normally open contact. 9 milliamps operates 4 poles double throw with 35 grams contact pressure.

SWR AMPLIFIER has dual input channels

BROWNING LABORATORIES, INC., Winchester, Mass. The TAA-16B swr amplifier determines swr's or compares any two demodulated signals. It features dual input channels with gain sufficient for full-scale meter deflection with less than 2-uv input. It may be used broadband from 500 to 5,000 cycles or may be sharply tuned over this range by panel controls. For use with bolometers, an internal voltage source is supplied and bolometer current for either input is metered and adjustable from the front panel. A crystal protective circuit is incorporated to minimize possibility of burnout due to accidental application of bolometer voltage. The meter scale is calibrated in swr and db of swr with a precision attenuator permitting db of swr readings up to 50 db.

CONDUCTIVITY BRIDGE for test measurements

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS, INC., 89 Commerce Road, Cedar Grove, N. J. Type RC-16B conductivity bridge features variable sensitivity control.
New Pulse Forming Network Laboratory Highlights

200% INCREASE in production facilities

Condenser Products offers the electronic manufacturing industry fast efficient cooperation in all phases of Pulse Forming Network design in its new completely equipped laboratory. Our enlarged engineering staff provides prompt servicing of inquiries relating to specifications analysis, research and production.

Two complete Plants are now in full operation
Strategically located in Chicago and New Haven, Conn., Condenser Products provides its customers with stepped-up service, efficient delivery scheduling, and complete quality control in volume production.

VISIT BOOTH 423 ON ELECTRONICS AVE., RADIO ENGINEERING SHOW

Send for catalogue sheets and performance charts on any of these CP products:

Plasticon Hi-volt Power Supplies
Plasticon Glassmikes
Plasticon Rectangulars
Plasticon Metal-clad Miniatures
Plasticon Pulse Forming Networks

CONDENSER PRODUCTS COMPANY
140 HAMILTON STREET • NEW HAVEN 4, CONN • TELEPHONE: MAIN 4-1174
Division of New Haven Clock & Watch Company

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
The units of the Modular System provide a large number of electronic functions at patchcord-selector switch command: amplifiers, pulse-formers, frequency dividers, electronic counters, etc. Thus, you are freed of circuit details, can think and operate on "block diagram" level. Your thinking is stimulated, while time-consuming, costly design and development work is eliminated. The Modular System allows special devices to be quickly "patched-up" and then just as easily disassembled. Eliminates troublesome delays and the need for acquiring special-function equipment for one-time application. Complex electronic devices are made available and operating within minutes after you have conceived the need. You'll save time and money with Modulars, cut important dollars from your engineering cost.

Send for the Modular System catalog today

AUDIO PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Manufacturers and prime contractors of electronic and electromechanical equipment
2265 Westwood Boulevard Dept. A 1234
Los Angeles 64, California

See the Modular System demonstrated
BOOTH NO. 856
The Radio Engineering Show, March 22-25, 1954 - Kingsbridge Armory, New York City

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

The PERKIN ENGINEERING CORP., 345 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif., has developed a new type of airborne hermetically sealed power supply rated at 6,000 v ±5 percent with an output current of 100 μA. The unit is also provided with a d-c output voltage tap at 600 v, and is designed for an a-c input of 100-120 v a-c, 380-420 cps, single phase. Ripple voltage is below 120 v peak-to-peak, and the unit is designed to operate over a temperature range of —55° C to +85° C.

POWER SUPPLY
rated at 6,000 v

STEEL ROLLPIN
is corrosion resistant

ELASTIC STOP NUT CORP. OF AMERICA, Union, N. J., has available a new and improved AISI 420
Bridgeport Technical Handbook
To Help Our Customers on Metal Problems

Mass production of tiny but precise metal parts for electronic equipment calls for exacting specifications in brass and copper mill products. The Bridgeport "Technical Handbook" is designed as a ready-reference for product engineers and those responsible for purchasing and fabricating copper and copper-base alloys.

Bridgeport Brass Company recognizes the importance of supplying metal of uniform high-quality for automatic operations. Close cooperation between the fabricator and our technical service department will quickly help with materials to answer performance requirements, cut wasted time and prevent excessive spoilage.

Simplifies Alloy Selection

The Bridgeport "Technical Handbook" is divided into logical, easily read sections covering both general information and specific engineering data. The first section discusses the numerous coppers and copper-base alloys, their compositions, physical and mechanical properties and their uses. It covers in non-technical language such subjects as the copper-zinc alloy system; the effects of additional elements such as lead, tin, aluminum, silicon, manganese, iron, nickel and arsenic on coppers; and the effects of annealing on physical properties. Temper or degree of hardness for sheet, rod, wire and tubing is explained. The causes and prevention of stress corrosion, cracking and hot breaks are discussed.

In addition, the "Technical Handbook" contains information on the importance of the microstructure of rolled and annealed brasses, graphically illustrated by micrographs and curves.

Mill Product Shapes

The following three sections are devoted to mill products—strip and sheet, rod and wire, and tubing. They are further broken down into groups such as Brass and Copper Strip for Drawing, Spinning and Stamping; Rods for Screw Machine Operation; Wire and Rod for Cold Heading; Rods for Hot Forging; Tubing for Fabrication; and many others.

Each classification lists not only the alloys and their applications, but gives a table of Composition, Mechanical Properties, Physical Constants, Fabrication Properties, as well as the latest specification numbers. By referring to these tables, the purchasing agent and the design engineer can see at a glance the alloys available and their comparative properties. This simplifies alloy selection, saves time and effort.

Hints on Metalworking

The handbook contains a brief but authoritative outline of procedures for working copper-base alloys. There are many diagrams and tables relating to machining, the tools to be used and recommended coolants. Data on Milling, reaming, chasing and sawing are given in concise tabular form with suggested procedures for the different alloys discussed. There are also full sections on drawing and drawing lubricants, annealing, cold heading, soldering, cleaning and dip coloring.

Useful Appendix

To complete the Handbook, almost thirty pages of informative tables are included as an Appendix. These tables cover equivalent weights, temperature conversions, metal melting points, length measurement conversions, and weights of flat products, circles, rod, round wire and copper tubes.

How to Get Your Copy

The Bridgeport "Technical Handbook" is a reliable guide to many problems and situations met by purchasing agents, design engineers and production superintendents in every-day work with copper-base alloys. Your copy will be quickly mailed upon request on company letterhead. And if you are confronted with metal problems not completely answered in the Handbook, do not hesitate to contact our nearest branch office for assistance as well as for your metal requirements. (1953)
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: Evaluating 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.

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.

ACE ENGINEERING & MACHINE CO., INC.

3644 N. Lawrence Street • Philadelphia 40, Pennsylvania

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

NEW PRODUCTS

(continued)
corrosion resistant steel Rollpin that can withstand a 100-hr salt spray test. New processing methods, including passivation, enable it to meet the requirements of AMS7207. The Rollpin is a slotted and chamfered cylindrical spring pin, heat-treated to achieve optimum toughness, resilience and shear strength. Design proportions are so engineered that the self-locking action is achieved in holes drilled to normal production tolerances. Typical uses include pinning gears or pulleys to shafts, as hinge pins, dowels, replacements for cotter pins, and as shafts for small gears.

PRESSURE SWITCHES are miniaturized series

MILLER-ROBINSON CO., 7007 Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles 3, Calif. A miniaturized series of pressure switches suitable for all airborne pressure-control applications is now available in any pressure range from 100 psi to 10,000 psi. The switch weighs approximately 1 oz and occupies a space of less than 1 cu-in. volume. This pressure switch is designed around the newly developed B-tube pressure-sensing element. The B-tube is much more rigid, has a greater ability to withstand higher vibration and G-loads than the Bourdon tube. It is linear and inherently straight-line in operation with very low hysteresis.

AUDIO PENTODE for voltage amplifying

BRITISH INDUSTRIES CORP., 164 Duane St., New York 13, N. Y. Genelex Z729 is a low hum, low
NEW PRODUCTS

PRINTERED CIRCUITS do a BETTER JOB at LOWER COST

Everyone in electronics today knows that printed circuits are the real answer to production speed-ups...lower costs...greater profits. Printed circuits can help you in numerous ways—regardless of the product you manufacture. Davelle invites you to write today and learn how this latest scientific development can reduce costs and solve your production problems. Send us a sketch or print of your product and our engineering staff will design a printed circuit layout for your application. In addition, if you desire price quotations, let us know the quantities involved.

You will find Davelle's printed circuits are priced lower while maintaining highest precision standards of workmanship.

DAVELLE LABORATORIES, INC.

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS 13, L. I., N. Y.

Visit Davelle Exhibit at the IRE Show—Booth 804

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

BETA-RAY GAGE for tubing measurement

TRACERLAB INC., 130 High St., Boston 10, Mass., has developed a gage utilizing beta rays from a radio-active source to measure the wall thickness and roundness of tubing. Providing a means of gaging small diameter, thin-walled tubing with extreme accuracy, it will be especially valuable where uniform thickness of the tube walls is important and concentricity must be accurate. A source of beta radiation, moved inside the tube in relation to a sensitive means of detecting radia-
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.

...Send for our new Catalog No. 110—THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF CORES IN THE INDUSTRY!
NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

tion on the outside of the tube, is the heart of the device. Changes in the thickness of the tube's wall affect the amount of radiation passing through the wall. These changes are readily translated into thickness readings and shown by means of a pen trace on a recorder chart.

MARKING METHOD

withstands salt spray tests

MICROTTRAN Co., Division of Crest Laboratories, Inc., 84-11 Rockaway Beach Blvd., Rockaway Beach, N. Y., announces a new method of permanently marking terminal descriptions and schematic diagrams on resin encapsulated or dipped transformers and similar electrical equipment. The process embodies a procedure similar to that used in vitreifying designs on ceramic products. This marking method is designed to withstand the MIL-T-27 salt spray and immersion tests.

ELECTRONIC SWITCH

provides 2 patterns on 1 scope

CHATHAM Electronics Corp., Livingston, N. J., has announced a portable electronic switch that makes possible simultaneous ob-

SAVE TIME
IN FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

with the Bruel & Kjaer Audio Frequency Spectrometer, Model BL-2109

This high-gain, precision instrument measures the amplitudes of the frequency components in complex a.c. voltages from 35 to 18,000 cps. The Spectrometer saves hours of engineering time in electrical or acoustical testing.

In addition to 27 fixed third-octave band pass filters covering the audio range, the Spectrometer provides the standard networks for sound level measurements. Any filter or network may be manually selected, or the filters and networks can be scanned automatically in sequence. When used with the Bruel & Kjaer Level Recorder, the audio frequency spectrum of noise, vibrations, strains, complex voltages, tape recordings, etc. are plotted automatically on preprinted chart paper.

For complete specifications on this and other Bruel & Kjaer instruments, write Brush Electronics Company, Dept K-311, 3405 Perkins Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

ACOUSTIC AND TEST INSTRUMENTS

Bruel & Kjaer instruments, world famous for their precision and workmanship, are distributed exclusively in the United States and Canada by Brush Electronics Company.

BL-1012 Beat Frequency Oscillator
BL-1502 Deviation Test Bridge
BL-1604 Integration Network for Vibration Pickup
BL-4324
BL-4304 Vibration Pickup
BL-2003 Heterodyne Voltmeter
BL-2103 Frequency Analyzer
BL-2109 Audio Frequency Spectrometer
BL-2304 Level Recorder
BL-2423 Megohmmeter and D.C. Voltmeter
BL-3423 Megohmmeter High Voltage Accessory
BL-4002 Standing Wave Apparatus
BL-4111 Condenser Microphone
BL-4120 Microphone Calibration Apparatus and Accessory
BL-4708 Automatic Frequency Response Tracer

BRUSH ELECTRONICS
COMPANY

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
In the new mono-accelerator Types 5AMP- and 5AQP- cathode-ray tubes, Du Mont has utilized modern principles of cathode-ray tube design combined with the Du Mont Tight-tolerance construction, automatic-focus lens and new high-resolution electron gun to provide a cathode-ray tube with the greatest freedom from distortion and best resolution and linearity yet achieved. Primary advantages of mono-accelerator cathode-ray tubes include virtual freedom from field and spot distortions; high deflection uniformity over the entire tube face; uniform resolution from edge to edge; and practically automatic focus. Both tubes have flat face-plates. The Type 5AQP- is intended for low and medium frequency applications, the Type 5AMP- for high-frequency applications.

**SPECIFICATIONS (Typical Operating Conditions)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Accelerator Voltage</th>
<th>Deflection Factors</th>
<th>Useful Vertical Scan</th>
<th>Deflection Factor Uniformity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5AMP-</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>40-50v/in</td>
<td>22.5-27.5v/in</td>
<td>2½&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5AQP-</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>40-50v/in</td>
<td>31.5-38.5v/in</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An actual, unretouched linearity bar pattern of the Type 5AMP-. Not an engraved calibrated scale.

For complete specifications write to:
Technical Sales Department, ALLEN B. DU MONT LABORATORIES, INC., 760 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
New Products (continued)

Preservation of two patterns on the screen of a single cro. Relative positions of the patterns may be varied so that they are either superimposed or separated as desired. Direct comparison of amplitudes, waveforms, frequencies and phase relationships are therefore possible. A square-wave voltage of variable frequency and amplitude is available at the output terminals for use as a test signal in studying the transmission characteristics of v-t amplifiers and other circuits. The electronic switch incorporates direct-coupled amplifiers that are alternately operative and inoperative at a rate determined by the selected switching frequency. The instrument is therefore effective for chopping a d-c signal, making it suitable for transmission through the oscilloscope amplifiers.

Elco Corporation
2nd & Glenwood, Philadelphia 40, Pa.
Cordially Invites You to Its Connector Clinic
Lexington Hotel, N.Y.C.
March 22—23—24—25, 1954
2 pm to 5 pm Daily

To discuss any and all your miniature connector problems
and learn how to solve them with
Elco's world-famous "Varicons"

Also Visit our IRE Exhibit
792 Airborne Ave., Kingsbridge Armory
March 22—23—24—25, 1954

To see America's quality-line of
miniature and sub-miniature tube-sockets,
shields and connectors

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — Electronics
Look what’s happened to the “cat’s whiskers”

A miracle that can hide behind your thumb-nail is the hottest electronics news in years. Modernized descendant of the Twenties’ crystal diode with its cat’s whisker, the transistor threatens to send many vacuum tubes the way of old head sets.

No matter which ultimately gets the nod—tube or transistor—Superior will be in there pitching. Superior seamless and Lockseam* nickel cathodes, anodes and grid cups are familiar to you in vacuum tubes. Now Superior tubing is going into transistors.

CBS-Hytron, a division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., uses Superior tubing for the L-shaped bracket that holds the germanium crystal in their PT-2A point-contact transistor. For this purpose they purchase tiny tubes—.032” I.D. x .003” wall, 1.193” long, drawn from seamless nickel. Added to the good welding, soldering and formability characteristics of the metal, Superior manufactures the brackets to the close tolerances CBS-Hytron must have.

Whether you are for the old or new order in electronics, if you need an idea or an analysis in small tubing, Superior is the first place to look. Superior Tube Company, Electronics Division, 2500 Germantown Ave., Norristown, Pa.

---

Seamless Nickel Anode
Plattened one end, .020” O.D. x .025” Wall x 1.625” long.

Seamless Nickel Cathode
Round, flanged one end, .075” O.D. x .072” I.D. x .002” Wall, .295” long.

Lockseam* Nickel Cathode
Round, tabbed, single bead, .045” O.D. x .002” Wall, 27 mm long.

Disc Cathode
.121” O.D., .312” long.

For information and Free Bulletin, address Superior Tube Company, Electronics Division, 2500 Germantown Avenue, Norristown, Pa.

*Manufactured under U.S. Patents.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
PARABOLIC ANTENNAS for the X-band

Quick delivery of parabolic antennas for the X-band is now possible. Designed and manufactured by The Gabriel Laboratories, these antennas meet, or better, required civilian and military specifications. Precision reflectors are illuminated by a modified Gabriel wave guide feed—the same Gabriel design which has received universal recognition in the 7000 mc commercial relay band. Large orders can be filled quickly due to the extensive manufacturing facilities of our affiliate, Gabriel Electronics Division.

These antennas are available with dish sizes of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 foot diameters—have a standard three or four point adjustable mounting—and are equipped with a UG-40A/U input flange which is suitable for use in pressurized systems. Feed and dish de-icers are also available for extreme weather conditions.

- Frequency coverage (two ranges) — 8900 to 9300 mc; 9300 to 9750 mc.
- VSWR — less than 1.2:1 throughout each range.
- Each antenna can be spot tuned to a specific frequency, with a VSWR of less than 1.05:1.

For analysis of your antenna or microwave problem, write or phone NEdham 3-0005.

the GABRIEL laboratories
THE GABRIEL COMPANY • 135 CRESCENT ST. • NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.
New products

**NEW PASSIVE REFLECTORS**

**cut microwave relay costs**

Total costs come down — each time a Gabriel Passive Reflector goes up. Mark these savings in time, manpower, and overall costs of tower installation with this new Gabriel design.

- **Save man hours** — a smaller crew spends less time on each installation. The all-aluminum, heliarc welded unit is easily hoisted into position where adjustable U-clamps have been set at required tower height.

- **Reflector adjustment is fast and precise.** Easily reached hand-crank and gear system gives exact station-to-station directivity through 90° in azimuth, through ±5° from 42° in elevation. Turn-buckled guy wires rigidly fix mount and reflector against heavy wind pressures.

New research by our affiliate, The Gabriel Laboratories, has determined optimum reflector size, contour, and shape for greater gain characteristics with specific tower heights and antenna diameters. Reflectors are "sandwich" type, of aluminum sheets and honeycomb core bonded and sealed at edges.


Gabriel Electronics Division

**For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.**

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**RECTOR TUBE is high-vacuum type**

Bendix Aviation Corp., Red Bank Division, Eatontown, N.J., has announced a new full-wave high-vacuum rectifier tube, JAN-5993. It is run-in tested and aged under vibration with all operating voltages applied in the lab 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. This construction, along with the ruggedized mount structure, virtually eliminates heater failures, shorts and other adverse effects of shock and vibration. The tube uses a 9-pin base with the electrodes connected to alternate pins. Operation is possible at altitudes up to 80,000 ft. The tube can be mounted in any position.

**UHF-TV COMPONENTS in a widely varied line**

Microlab, 301 S. Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J. A Twin-300 line of balanced 300-ohm compon-

---

In the image, a diagram of a Passive Reflector is shown, with labels indicating elevation and azimuth adjustments. Details of the reflector's construction and its benefits are also explained in the text.
NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

Exclusive McLAUGHLIN development provides the exact realistic jam-free bandwidth for all long-range reception of short-wave single-sideband transmissions.

The TYPE MCL-500 Series VARI-SPLITTER equipment has been designed to "patch" into the intermediate-frequency circuit of installed high-quality single-sideband receivers. Its input/output frequency requirements match that of the receiver. It provides separate high/low cutoff controls for each information channel. Jamming attenuation is 60 db, 500 cps outside passband. Models are available with provision to control the passband of one-, two-, three- or four-channel single-sideband signals. It is ideally suited for use with the latest multi-channel single-sideband receivers employed in international radio-telephone service, or with FSK telegraph/teletype terminal equipment.

The TYPE MCL-50/50 Series SIGNAL-SPLITTER is a complete variable bandwidth single-sideband converter and is used with general purpose communications receivers to provide the ultimate in reception of double or single-sideband, program, voice or FSK transmissions. It provides an exact carrier reception for full and reduced carrier transmissions, jamming attenuation is 60 db, 500 cps outside passband.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
countered even in extra heavy-duty service.

RECEIVING TUBE has 8.5-db noise figure

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Syracuse, N. Y., has available a metal-and-ceramic receiving tube with a noise figure of 8.5 db or better and a power gain of 16 db at 1,200 mc. The type GL-6299 was developed to offer a solution to some of the military uhf designer's high noise-level problems in lower frequency radar equipment. It is a coplanar triode designed specifically for use as a low-level class-A r-f amplifier operating at frequencies as high as 3,000 mc. It is 1 in. long, weighs ½ oz, and is gold-plated to improve conductivity and resist corrosion.

HERMETIC TERMINALS made of alumina ceramics

GENERAL CERAMICS AND STEATITE CORP., Keasbey, N. J., has available a line of metalized Solderseal hermetic terminals made of alumina ceramics. This new material conforms to the requirements of grade L-5A in accordance with JAN-1-10. Lugs and eyelets are hot-tinned.

Announcing a complete line of Deposited Carbon Resistors
HERMETICALLY SEALED
.25 watt to 2 watt ratings

Mepco presents a complete line of Hermetically Sealed deposited carbon resistors with ratings from .25 watts to 2 watts.

These are not the usual varnish coated types. Instead, they are completely sealed in steatite housing, which assures positive moisture protection.

Also available are resin coated types manufactured to MIL-R-10509A, glass enclosed and helium filled high stability types, and high frequency rod and disc units.

Write for complete information. Fill-in and mail the coupon today.

MEPCO, INC.
Morristown, New Jersey
Why Men Who "Go with Gilfillan" Stay with Gilfillan

Should You Begin Your Lifetime Career Here in '54?

There are many reasons why outstanding engineers build careers at Gilfillan.

With 7 plants located in Southern California, Gilfillan is big enough for every phase of engineering, production and final test—yet not so large an engineer gets lost. You have the satisfaction of following your work through.

Work is interesting. Ideas begin here. We have long range commitments, including designing equipment for all 3 military services, dealing with advanced or unsolved techniques; and working with problems in coming civilian fields.

You will be given assistance, yet initiative is encouraged. You will have unusual freedom and recognition. You will be paid according to ability, not seniority.

Send for our Gilfillan brochure today. It can be the first step in discovering the all-around, satisfying, permanent career you want. Address your request to R. E. Bell, Dept. E-3, Gilfillan Bros., 1815 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 6, Calif.

In GCA, Radar and Electronics Research, Design and Production... The FIRST Name is Gilfillan

Los Angeles

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

brass with metalized areas silver-fired on ceramic. Both lugs and eyelets are copper electroplated and tin fused for soft soldering. Immersion in 60/40 solder at 450°F for 1½ minutes for dip soldering will not injure the metallic coating. The new Solderseal terminals feature high mechanical strength, high resistance to thermal shock and permanent hermetic sealing. Dimensional tolerance is ±1.5 percent but not less than ±0.010 in. The new terminals are available in a wide range of standard sizes. Their rms voltage ratings (40-percent relative humidity) range from 3,000 v to 15,000 v.

Literature

Thermoplastics Buyers Guide. The M. W. Kellogg Co., P. O. Box 409, Jersey City 3, N. J. Sources of Kel-F polymer materials, finished products, as well as application services offered by more than 75 U. S. and Canadian companies, are readily available in a quick-reference buyers guide. The 16-page guide permits ready selection of companies specializing in molding and fabricating products of Kel-F, ranging from blown bottles and porous filters to insulated electrical wiring. A special section is devoted to firms qualified to render corrosion control services, based on protective coatings and linings of Kel-F polymer. A master directory section provides complete company names, addresses and the name and telephone number of a company representative to be contacted.

Two-Step Time-Delay Relay. AGA Division, Elastic Stop Nut Corp. of America, Elizabeth, N. J. A new 2-step Agastat pneumatically-controlled time-delay relay is described in bulletin SR4. The 4-page, two-color illustrated bulletin describes the model NET Agastat time-delay relay, designed to introduce either a sequence of time-delay periods, or a momentary impulse, into an electrical circuit. The relay described is available in two

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
types: with time delay beginning when the coil is energized; or with time delay beginning when the coil is deenergized. Both units discussed are available with spdt, or dpdt, contacts. The bulletin covers operating sequences, lists typical applications, and includes wiring diagrams and mounting dimensions.

Null-Balance Recorder Controller. Fielden Instrument Division of the Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 2920 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. has prepared a new 8-page fact-filled bulletin No. F-451 describing the a-c null-balance recorder controllers. Designed initially for resistance bulb thermometry, but applicable to many other process variables, the bulletin describes the many design features that make this recorder outstanding in simplicity, feasibility and versatility. The unitized design which leads to low maintenance costs is clearly illustrated. Full specifications are included.

Oscilloscope Dolly. Ainslie Electronic Products Inc., 312 Quincy Ave., Quincy, Mass., has available a single-page bulletin illustrating and describing a scope dolly that is practical, substantially built and attractive in appearance. The dolly described accommodates all scopes up to 14½ x 214 in. Shipping weight, weight of dolly and price are included.

Pocket Slide Rule. Helipot Corp., 916 Meridian Ave., South Pasadena, Calif., has available for the asking a handy pocket-size slide rule. Made of heavy-gage plastic, with a transparent runner, it carries the most-used A, B, C, D and CI scales. The slide is also useful as a ruler; one edge is calibrated in sixteenths, the other in millimeters. The reverse of the slider bears Ohm's law formulas and a Fahrenheit-Centigrade conversion scale.

Vom's. Simpson Electric Co., 5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44, Ill. A new 4-page brochure describing five of the company's volt-ohm milliammeters and volt-ohm-microammeters is available. The brochure contains complete descriptive data.
You can’t fix ‘em if you can’t get at ‘em!

You have to open wide to get at defective components for maintenance or repair. When failure occurs in key electronic components you want to gain access fast. Fast access is easy when the accessibility is built into the equipment. Grant Industrial Slides let you open wide, please, in a hurry. Available in stock or custom models.

Write for our Industrial Slide Catalog.
Grant Pulley and Hardware Corporation.
31-73 Whitestone Parkway, Flushing, N. Y.

Grant Industrial Slides

See us at Booth 301-303 at the Show.

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

about the type 269, a 100,000 ohms-per-volt sensitivity volt-ohm-microammeter. Ask for form A-4 RCS.


Strip Metals. Industrial Division, American Silver Co., Inc., 36-07 Prince St., Flushing 54, N. Y. A new 6-page illustrated brochure describes a single source for a wide variety of thin gage and very close tolerance ferrous, nonferrous and precious strip metals now available in any quantity for all industry. Especially interesting to product designers, materials engineers and purchasing agents is a list of thickness tolerances that the company is capable of holding on beryllium copper strip gages. Included in the brochure are the unique mill limits to which the company cold rolls their metals—metals ranging from aluminum to zirconium, in both solid and composite form. Typical industrial uses of these strip metals the listed. There is also a brief history of the company, together with illustrations of some of their rolling, annealing and slitting facilities.

Miniaturized Photoelectric Units. Ess Instrument Co., Bergenfield, N. J. Bulletin 535 illustrates and describes a new system of miniaturized photoelectric units adapted to process industries. While available for counting, inspecting or monitoring passing objects, the Reflexo discussed was specifically designed to measure and control the sag—and hence the tension—in paper mills. Specifications are included.

Multipoint Recorder-Controller. Fielden Instrument Division, Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., 2920 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. An informative 4-page technical data bulletin covers a line of multipoint circular chart recorders. It describes and illus-
that

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

New products features many new design features such as the turret pen assembly that makes possible six individual records on a single circular chart. Through a segmental chart drive unit the instrument discussed becomes either a 24, 48 or 96-point multirecord system. Construction features and specifications are also included.

Outdoor Reset Hot Water Controls. Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Complete information on electronic controls for hot water heating systems is now available in bulletin F6167. The catalog shows how, by simply turning a knob, the ratio of change in outdoor temperature to change in water temperature can be adjusted. The electronic panels house all adjustments and may be located convenient to operating personnel. The booklet also contains information concerning the use of an optional night depression with morning warm-up feature.

Research and Control Instruments. North American Philips Co., Inc., 750 S. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has available a 64-page reference book titled "Research & Control Instruments—X-Ray and Analytical Equipment." In addition to x-ray diffraction, spectrometry and spectrophotography, the volume covers such components and accessories as tubes, rectifiers and cameras. It also has sections devoted to camera mounting brackets, film illuminators and measuring devices, and monochromators. Considerable space is devoted to the EM-100 and EM-75 electron microscopes. There is data also on the Geiger-counter x-ray diffraclometer, the 90-degree diffractometer, the x-ray spectrograph and the high and low angle goniometer.

Transistor Batteries. Burgess Battery Co., Freeport, Ill., has recently published a four-page folder covering its developments in the field of transistor batteries. The folder describes the requirements for batteries used in transistor circuit operation, and how the company's batteries meet...
Strength like beauty must be more than skin deep

Centralab metallized ceramics have a bond of 2000 psi

- Centralab’s bond of non-ferrous metals to ceramic bodies is almost as strong as the material itself.
- Your precision requirements met by combining most desirable properties of metals and ceramic materials with JAN-specified characteristics, including:
  - High dielectric strength — 240 volts per mil.
  - Low loss at high frequency — loss factor at 1 MC — .007.
  - High mechanical strength — 18,000 psi, modulus of rupture.
  - Harder than quartz — 7.5 Mohs’ scale.
- Impervious to moisture or acids (.005%).
- Metallizing is available for variometer rotor bars, feed-thru bushings, hermetically sealed parts, precision-machined units and many other applications. Send Centralab your problem.

Centralab is the leader in ceramic design and development

1 Quality ceramics since 1928.
2 Largest staff of engineers, physicists, and chemists of any ceramic producer available for consultation.
3 Modern, mechanized production facilities for your volume ceramic requirements.

Write now! Before you forget... for complete details on Centralab quality ceramics.

Centralab by Globe-Union Inc.
914 E. Keefe Avenue • Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin
In Canada: 804 Mt. Pleasant Road, Toronto, Ontario

Industry’s greatest source of standard and special electronic components

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

them. Graphs are also used to show the performance of these transistor batteries in comparison to other types and makes. Typical batteries now being used by transistor engineers are illustrated and described.

Insulating Varnishes and Resins. Dow Corning Corp., Midland, Mich. A summary sheet gives a concise comparison of the properties and performance of leading silicone electrical insulating resins. Known as the “Resin Resume”, it reviews five coating and impregnating varnishes, an adhesive, and six bonding and laminating resins. Each is described individually, along with its recommended applications. Tables then compare each resin with all the others through nine properties: dielectric strength; weight loss after 3 hours at 250 C; solids content, color; specific gravity; viscosity; drying time, flash point, solvents, thinners and shipping weight. Flex and craze life values, in terms of hours at 250 C, are also given for the impregnating varnishes. Also included are curves showing the thermal life, based on 50-percent retention of dielectric strength, of leading silicone dipping varnishes and cloth coating resins, plus that of class B materials.

Magnetic Amplifiers. Vickers Electric Division, Vickers Inc., 1815 Locust St., St. Louis 3, Mo. Recent bulletins describe two new series of amplifiers, the 2500 and 2700 series. The series discussed supersede the 2400 and 2600 series described in the “Magnetic Amplifier Design Handbook.” The 2700 series (high-power) amplifiers make available much higher power ratings than did the 2600 series. Standard 2700 series units rate as high as 11 kw, single phase, and 45 kw, three phase. Control ampere-turn requirements have been reduced approximately 50 percent. Both the 2500 and 2700 series have been designed to take full advantage of improved core materials and provide more consistent electrical characteristics. For greater convenience in mounting and connecting, terminal
NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

blocks on 2500 and 2700 series amplifiers are mounted on the tops of the units.

Electromagnetic Relays. Potter & Brumfield, Princeton, Ind., has published a brochure containing papers selected from those given at a two-day symposium on electromagnetic relays at Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla. Virtually all factors pertinent to the design, manufacture and use of relays are covered. With this brochure, the company and the authors of the technical papers have established the first practical basis for a constant interchange of educational material between users, manufacturers, engineers and educators.

Tetrafluoroethylene Resin Finishes. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington 98, Del., has available a third revision of a technical bulletin on Teflon tetrafluoroethylene resin finishes. The 12-page bulletin lists 17 successful new Teflon applications in addition to those reported in the earlier edition. They are: agitator paddles, dry ice platens, dye vats, filling equipment, floor tile molds, glass stop cocks, glue pots and dispensers, gluing machines, ladles, mandrels, pails, reels, rubber-boot lasts, size boxes, soap dies and troughs. All new uses are derived from the notable release or anti-sticking property of Teflon, its high corrosion and heat resistance, as well as its low coefficient of friction. The booklet discusses various finishing systems of teflon primers and enamels over metallic and nonmetallic surfaces, application methods, the fusing operation, precautions and handling procedures.

Metal Detector. Bayliss Electronics, 15 Simpson St., Mitcham, Victoria, Australia. A single-sheet bulletin discusses an industrial electronic metal detector that is a scientifically designed automatic inspection apparatus for the detection of ferrous and nonferrous metallic particles in nonmetallic materials, such as foodstuffs, textiles, pharmaceutical products, pulp, tobacco, plastics, rubber,

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

Ballantine Model 300 SENSITIVE ELECTRONIC VOLTMETER

Featuring a Logarithmic Voltage Scale and Uniform Decibel Scale


- Measure 1 millivolt to 100 volts over a frequency range from 10 to 150,000 cycles on a single logarithmic scale by means of a five decade range selector switch.
- Accuracy: 2% at any point on the scale over the ENTIRE RANGE.
- Input impedance: 5 megohms shunted by 30 nanofarads.
- Generous use of negative feedback assures customary Ballantine stability.
- Output jack and output control permit voltmeter to be used as a flat hat gain (30DB) amplifier.
- Available accessories permit range to be extended up to 10,000 volts and down to 20 microvolts.
- Available Precision Shunt Resistors convert millivoltmeter to microammeter covering range from 1 to 1000 microamperes.

For additional information on the Voltmeter and Ballantine Battery Operated Voltmeters, Wide-Band Voltmeters, Peak to Peak Voltmeters, Decade Amplifiers, Inverters, Multipliers and Precision Shunt Resistors, write for catalog.

Ballantine Laboratories, Inc. 100 Fanny Road, Boonton, New Jersey

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www.americanradiohistory.com
ANOTHER FILTER PROBLEM SOLVED!

Sprague Helped Make This Dynamotor Radio Noise-Free

Photo Courtesy LearCal Div., Lear, Inc.
Los Angeles, Cal.

PROBLEM—VHF radio transmitters and receivers (Model LTR-6), as well as Automatic Pilots (Model L-2), both manufactured by the LearCal Division of Lear, Inc., for use in business and private planes, were originally designed to use a Dynamotor Power Supply (Model LD-S). However, early in the development of this precise airborne gear, Lear engineers discovered that arcing of the commutators in the Dynamotor caused intolerable radio frequency noise.

APPROACH—Lear gave Sprague's Radio Noise Suppression Labs in Culver City the problem of designing a special filter to meet Lear's difficult specifications as to size, weight, and performance.

SOLUTION—Sprague Labs designed a tailor-made filter to meet all requirements and completely eliminate the electrical motor noise.

PRODUCTION SCHEDULES for such filters designed by Sprague's California labs are regularly met by Sprague's extensive pilot plant and mass-manufacturing facilities, the former for those sizzling rush orders, the latter for volume needs. For help with your radio noise filter applications, write, wire, or phone Sprague Electric Co., 11325 Washington Blvd., Culver City, Calif. (TExas 0-7491) or North Adams, Mass. (MOhawk 3-5311).

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

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

coal and minerals. Illustrations, chief features, details of operation and specifications are given.

TV Technician's Timesaver. Simpson Electric Co., 5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44, Ill. The first issue of "The Technician's Timesaver" is now being distributed. Purpose of the publication is to show effective shortcuts to tv servicing ... more practical applications for electronic test equipment. The first issue tells how to adjust a video amplifier and also contains an important announcement about servicing color tv.


Conversion Chart. Cinema Engineering Co., Division of Aerovox Corp., 1100 Chestnut St., Burbank, Calif., has issued an audio power conversion chart that is printed in card form for hanging on the wall or placing under glass tops of desks. The chart contains three columns: (1) power level in watts; (2) power level in db, zero reference being 1 mw, dbm also expressed as volume units; and (3) voltage across a 600-ohm line. The tabulation may be used in converting from the old db system (zero equals 0.006 w) to dbm, add 7.78 db; when converting from dbm to the old db system, subtract 7.78 db; and for voltages across impedances other than 600-ohm line use the chart voltage from column V; insert in the formula, V times the square root of Z over 600 equals voltage across Z.

House Organ. Nuclear Instrument and Chemical Corp., 229 W. Erie St., Chicago 10, Ill., has recently released the 4th issue of the Nucleus. An article in the issue describes new methods for counting radioactive iodine in the measurements of thyroid function. Also
NEW PRODUCTS

included are an article on radioisotope facilities in the general hospital; an article on isotope dilution analysis, and a description of the new radiochromatographic analyzer.

Couplings. Renbrandt, Inc., 98 Kirkland St., Cambridge 38, Mass., has available an 8-page booklet dealing with couplings for servomechanisms, computers, breadboards, and electromechanical instruments. The couplings described feature zero backlash, low inertia, high flexibility, versatility and moderate cost. Dimensional data, ordering instructions and set-screw information are included.

Twin-Tetrode Tube. Amperex Electronic Corp., 230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y., has available a new data and application booklet on the twin-tetrode tube, type 5894/AX-9903. The 26-page booklet includes detailed data, application notes, typical performance curves, special features and a description of the tube. The new booklet will be useful to new equipment designers, as well as others using the tetrode.

Trimming Potentiometers. Bourns Laboratories, 6135 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Calif. A 6-page brochure, No. 3591, describes a new wire-wound trimming potentiometer. Featured are the new standard resistance values from 250 ohms to 25,000 ohms. Detailed specifications cover vibration, acceleration, temperature coefficient of wire and operating temperature range. Included are a resistance-resolution-wire chart, an outline drawing, a wiring diagram and photographs.

Delay Lines. Electrometric, Inc., Woodstock, Ill., has available a new catalog page on distributed constant delay lines for IFF, color TV and many other military and commercial applications. Three unique design features are described. A table lists 12 typical delay lines with complete technical data on dimensions not including terminals, maximum delay (one way), maximum rise time, im-
PHOTOCIRCUITS, INC. SELCETS
NEW HUBBELL Interlock
SUB-MINIATURE CONNECTORS
FOR WIRING PRINTED CIRCUITS!

Made for each other! Hubbell Interlock's sub-miniature connectors make wiring of printed circuits fast and safe. Note how Interlock Type "C" Connectors pass through set-in eyelets from back and lock automatically on opposite side. Eyelets manufactured by United Shoe Machinery Corp. Eyelet setting machines are available.

Hubbell Interlock sub-miniature Type "C" Connector. Simplicity of design is the key to its constant low contact resistance and ease of installation features.

Hubbell Interlock's latest development, the sub-miniature Type "C" Connector, featuring low contact resistance, automatic locking — quick disconnect wiring, found immediate application to another recent advancement in the electronic field — the "printed" circuit. The tiny connectors met every requirement for wiring the illustrated rotary switch plate circuit manufactured by Photocircuits, Inc. of Glen Cove, N.Y. Their automatic locking — quick disconnect feature eliminated difficult soldering and made possible fast, easy wiring maintenance. The exclusive Hubbell Interlock locking mechanism assured a vibration-proof, constant low contact resistance.

For Difficult Wiring Problems Requiring Sub-Miniature Connectors, Our Development Laboratory Will Cooperate With Your Engineers To Adapt Interlock For Your Specific Applications.

See Booth #406 at the IRE Show, Kingsbridge Armory, N.Y.C.

For Further Information, Write Dept. A:

HARVEY HUBBELL, INC.
Interlock Dept., Bridgeport 2, Conn.

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

pedance, and approximate attenuation. Three delay lines and two hermetically sealed containers are illustrated in the catalog page.

Tapping Screws. Townsend Co., New Brighton, Pa., has issued an 8-page booklet describing in detail seven different types of screws that form their own threads as they enter various types of materials. The booklet also tells how the tapping screws make quick, economical and secure fastenings in materials ranging from plywood to plastics and metals. Featured is a selection chart describing what screws are recommended for these different materials: sheet metal, sheet stainless steel, structural steel, ferrous and nonferrous castings, ferrous and nonferrous forgings, thermostatic and thermoplastic plastics, plastics, plywood and compositions like asbestos. Ask for booklet TL-88.

Instrument Transformers. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y., has announced the 1954 edition of its "Instrument Transformer Buyer's Guide," containing basic, up-to-date information on the complete line. The fully illustrated, 96-page publication, GEA-4626G, contains ratings, ASA accuracy classifications, and prices of all GE indoor and outdoor potential and current transformers. Listings of ratio and phase angle tests, together with tables covering the mechanical and thermal limits of current transformers, are included.


Electrical Measuring Instruments. Central Scientific Co., 1700 Irving Park Rd., Chicago 13, Ill. This 12-page bulletin is an excellent guide for the selection of electronic and electrical measuring instruments and accessories for lab
or industrial requirements. A wide variety of instruments is illustrated and described. Typical items included are electronic electrometers, electronic relays, a-f oscillators, Wheatstone bridges, potentiometers, resistance standards, frequency meters, fluxmeters and oscilloscopes.

Epoxy-Resin Laminate. Plastilight Inc., 481 Canal St., Stamford, Conn., has issued a single-page catalog sheet dealing with Epolglas, an epoxy-resin laminate with a glass-cloth filter, designed primarily for use in the electrical and electronic industries. The Epolglas described is supplied in sheets 24 in. x 36 in. and 36 in. x 48 in. and in thicknesses from 0.003 in. through 0.5 in. Illustrations and full technical data are given.

Super-Regulator. Kalbfell Laboratories Inc., 1090 Morena Blvd., San Diego 10, Calif. A single-sheet catalog bulletin deals with the Super-Regulator, an instrument which converts ordinary power supplies to provide extremely low output impedance and ripple. Illustrations, specifications and a list of applications are included.

Sound-Proof Rooms. Industrial Acoustics Co., Inc., 341 Jackson Ave., New York 54, N. Y., has published a brochure describing a series of newly developed prefabricated sound-proof rooms. The rooms described offer a wide application to industry, aircraft manufacturing, motion pictures, radio and TV fields as equipment testing rooms, noisy machinery enclosures, soundproof camera and projector rooms, soundproof audiometric testing rooms and innumerable other applications. Main features are outlined in the brochure.

Medium-Mu Triode. Lewis and Kaufman, Ltd., 50 El Rancho Ave., Los Gatos, Calif. A new data sheet describes the Los Gatos brand 3C24/24G medium-mu triode—a tube having maximum plate dissipation of 25 w and recommended for use as amplifier, modulator or oscillator with maximum ratings

New wideband couplers for measurements 3 to 2,000 mc

Versatile, accurate Sierra Wideband Directional Couplers are now available in six different models offering a wide choice of coupling factors. Collectively, the instruments cover frequencies from 3 to 2,000 mc; and within this range they make possible all necessary transmission line measurements including reflection coefficient, VSWR and power. The Couplers also permit loads to be matched to lines dynamically by indicating which conditions result in minimization of reflected wave voltages.

Sierra Couplers are sturdily engineered, compact, easy to install and low in cost. They may be used in the laboratory for measurement, or in the field as components in VHF-UHF equipment or other coaxial systems where power and match are monitored continuously.

**Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coupling Factor (In db ± 1 db)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MODEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137, 138A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138, 138A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Directivity: 12 db ± 3 db greater than coupling factor at each frequency.

Impedance: Models 137 and 138 are 51.5 ohms; Models 137A, 138A, 145 and 150 are 50.0 ohms.

Power: Useable to 1000 watts throughout frequency range.

Sizes: 3½" x 5½"; Type N fittings.

SEE THESE AND OTHER NEW SIERRA INSTRUMENTS AT I.R.E.
711 AIRBORNE AVE.

Sierra Electronic Corporation
San Carlos 2, California, U. S. A.
Sales representatives in major cities
VISIT US AT THE I.R.E. SHOW
Kingsbridge Armory, Bronx, N. Y.
BOOTH 479 ELECTRONICS AVE.

panel meters
and null indicators

1 1/8", 2 1/4", 3 1/2" and 4 1/2" sizes.

Built to JAN-I-6 and MIL-R-10304 specifications, these meters incorporate aged Alnico magnets, R.F. shielding, shock mounted jewels, glass-to-metal HERMETIC SEALS and RUGGEDIZED, shock mounted construction.

Manufactured in an air-conditioned, temperature-controlled plant, these Environment Free instruments are available in A.C. and D.C. models.

Cathode-Follower Probe. Gulton Mfg. Corp., Metuchen, N. J. Bulletin F-400 covers the F-400 Glenite cathode-follower probe that features small size, high input impedance, low power consumption and low-microphones. The unit illustrated and described is designed for coupling high-impedance dynamic voltage generators such as piezoelectric accelerometers, microphones, strain gages, displacement gages, hydrophones and similar instruments into standard electronic measuring equipment. A dimensional drawing is included.

Liquid Level Controls. Ferrara Inc., 8106 N. Nine mile Rd., Oak Park 37, Mich. A 6-page illustrated bulletin describing fully a new line of liquid-level controls has been made available. The controls discussed may be obtained in two basic types, electromagnetic and electronic. The electromagnetic unit features a unique circuit employing a d-c operated relay for hum and chatter free operation with a-c in the probe circuit. The electronic unit with less than 2-microamperes current in the probe circuit employs a cold-cathode amplifier for use with liquids having resistivities up to 200 megohms. Full information regarding operating conditions, load ratings, applications and flexibility is available.

Tape Recorder Bulletin. Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., 900 Fauquier St., St. Paul 6, Minn. The problems of tape-recorder head alignment and head wear are discussed in a new technical bulletin—"Sound Talk" bulletin No. 27. The 3-page bulletin covers azimuth alignment and tape skewing, importance of head contact, and the

to 60 mc. The tube is illustrated; and the data sheet includes outline dimensions, general characteristics and average static performance curves. Operating parameters are tabulated for application as a class-C r-f power amplifier unmodulated; a class-C r-f power amplifier plate-modulated; an r-f double amplifier; and a class-B a-f power amplifier.

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

SEaled panel instruments
RUGGEDIZED panel instruments
RUGGEDIZED and SEALED panel instruments

1/4 to 2 watts HERMETICALLY SEALED in glass (the CA-H pictured here) and in a Specification Series (the CA-4B) which exceeds MIL-R-10509 spec. for fixed, accurate resistors.

For equipment subject to extremes of temperature, for high frequency applications and for closely matched units, these conservatively rated resistors provide the utmost in stability, precision and dependability.

100% inspection on each "CARB-OHMS" assures conformance to specifications and ratings.

SENSITIVE MINIATURE RELAYS
perfectly counter-balanced armature

Contact arrangements up to and including D.P. D.T. 3 amp at 28 volts D.C. or 100 milliamperes at 150 volts D.C. resistive load.

This miniature HERMETICALLY SEALED relay is designed to operate thru wide ranges of environment including the shock requirements of MIL-E-5400. It will withstand 50 G's acceleration without malfunctioning and its use is recommended wherever extremes of shock, temperature and severe vibration are encountered.

Required coil power as low as 20 milliwatts. Coil resistance up to 15,000 ohms. Weight, max. 3.0 oz.

Best by any comparison

ENVIRONMENT FREE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT by

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
effects of head wear on magnetic tape recording and reproduction. In addition, it includes an 8-step check list for locating the cause of high-frequency response loss due to head problems.

**Pulse Instruments.** Electro-Pulse, Inc., 11811 Major St., Culver City, Calif., has available a 4-page 2-color brochure on its block unitized multipurpose pulse instruments. The bulletin illustrates and describes 11 models. The block unitization discussed provides change of instrument function by change of rear plug-in cable, and allows expansion of the basic instrument by extending range and application.

**Panel Instruments.** Q.V.S. Inc., 20 N. 15th St., East Orange, N. J., have available a four-page bulletin providing electrical and mechanical specifications on their panel instruments. Included are three series of sealed instruments in 11/2, 3 in. and 41/2 in. sizes.

**Facilities Brochure.** El-Tronics, Inc., Fifth and Noble Streets, Philadelphia 23, Pa. A 12-page booklet describes the company's products, people, plant and performance record in building electronic and nucleonic equipment. The brochure is well illustrated.

**Frequency Meters.** Frequency Standards, Asbury Park, N. J. A 2-page catalog sheet covers four models of frequency meters—the FS-C-171-A (900-1, 200 mc); FS-C-172-A (1,200-1, 600 mc); FS-C-173-A (1,600-2,250 mc); and FS-C-174-A (1,700-2,550 mc). Included are an illustration, descriptive and technical specifications.

**Hysteresis Motors.** Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has available reprints of an advertisement illustrating and describing the 370A series of hysteresis motors designed primarily for operation from vacuum tubes. The superior efficiency and high starting torque of the units described make them suited for driving timing mechanisms, magnetic storage drums or any other device which must rotate at an absolutely constant speed re-
410

For POWER

ultra-low distortion
POWER AMPLIFIER
delivering
99.99999996%*
distortion free power...

MODEL UF-101
0.0095%, Harmonic and Intermodulation
Distortion at 30 Watts
80 db Feedback controlled from 0.01
cps to 20 mc with conservative gain and
phase margin...

POWER OUTPUT
30 watts from 15 cps to 30 kc ±1 db
FREQUENCY RESPONSE
±0.5 db from 0.3 cps to 30 kc
±3 db from 0.03 cps to 70 kc

TRANIENT RESPONSE
Excellent at all output impedances
DYNAMIC RANGE................130 db
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE 2, 4, 8, 16 and 450 ohms
INTERNAL IMPEDANCE
Less than 1/100 of output impedance
INPUT IMPEDANCE
100k potentiometer or 6.8 megohms
VOLTAGE GAIN
14 db or 30 db to 16 ohm output
PRICE...$350.00

*Typical harmonic distortion at 1000 cps
is 0.002% in voltage, or 0.000000045% in
power.

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)
gardless of fluctuations in load or
line voltage.

Design Engineers' Reference
Booklet. I-T-E Circuit Breaker
Co., 19th and Hamilton Sts., Phila-
SP-100 is a 20-page booklet that
design engineers and methods
engineers will want for informa-
tion and reference. The booklet
shows and tells what the organiza-
tion is doing to develop products
to performance specifications. It
discusses radar antenna systems—
their design, development and fab-
rication; jet engines—new fabri-
cation methods for major compo-
ents of engines; thermodynamics
—design, development and fabrica-
tion of equipment to operate on
advanced theories; guided missiles
and new fabricating techniques for
airframe members; Titanium—the
development of new welding, forg-
ing, forming and spinning tech-
niques for this hard-to-work metal.

Connectors. Cannon Electric Co.,
3209 Humboldt St., Los Angeles 31,
Calif. Bulletin AN-E-1 announces
the E series of lightweight, vibra-
tion-proof connectors with in-
tegral cable clamps and grounding
lugs. The publication shows how
protection from cable to cable is
afforded by inserts and grommets
of recently improved lightweight
resilient compounds. Dimensional
diagrams and photographs are
included.

VHF Transmitter. The Collins
Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A
single-sheet bulletin illustrates
and describes the 242F-3 VHF
transmitter. With the equipment
discussed, an unlimited number of
r-f units can be locally controlled.
The 278E-1 remote unit described
can control transmitter power
on-off, audio gain, push-to-talk and
frequency selection. Complete
specifications are included.

Side-Indicating Panel Meters. In-
ternational Instruments Inc.,
P.O. Box 2954, New Haven, 15,
Conn. A data sheet gives com-
plete performance information on
the miniature side-indicating panel
meters. The information included
relates to proper specification for
manufacturing description, and

STOP RF LEAKAGE ON THE
DRAWING BOARD

... When you design Metex Electronic Weatherstripping into your equipment
you get its positive shielding effectiveness—At maximum overall economy

Plan now to take full advantage of Metex Electronic Weatherstripping's
usual effectiveness in shielding all types of electronic equipment. Because
it is made of knitted wire mesh, Metex Electronic Weatherstripping is both
conductive and resilient. It assures positive metal-to-metal contact be-
tween all mating surfaces. And being resilient it accommodates itself posi-
tively to surface inequalities.

In reality, Metex Electronic Weather-
stripping can do more for you than
just shield RF leakage. It can cut the
cost of machining mating surfaces to
close tolerances. It can eliminate the
need for extra fasteners and many
other costly means of making joints
RF tight.

Applications in which Metex Electronic Weatherstripping has already proved
its effectiveness include pulse modu-
lator shields, wave-guide choke-flange
gaskets, local oscillators on TV sets,
dielectric heaters, etc.

For detailed information on
METEX ELECTRONIC
PRODUCTS, write for FREE copy of
"Metex Electronic Weatherstrips" or outline your
SPECIFIC shielding problem—it will receive our
immediate attention.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
March, 1954—ELECTRONICS
includes information of interest to design engineers. The meters described offer 87 percent of the scale length of a standard 2½-in. round panel meter with only 1/10 the panel area. The data sheet describes accuracy as being ±3 percent of full-scale deflection for d-c and ±5 percent for a-c instruments.

**Instrument Catalog.** El-Tronics, Inc., Fifth and Noble Streets, Philadelphia 23, Pa., has published an illustrated booklet describing a wide line of instruments and accessories for the detection and measurement of radioactivity. Technical specifications are given for scales, counting-rate meters, survey meters and detecting devices. Laboratory planning suggestions are included.

**Digital Voltmeter.** Non-Linear Systems, Inc., Del Mar, Calif. A 4-page folder illustrates and describes digital voltmeters that present voltage measurements in numerical form with accuracy and speed. Technical data on models are outlined and chief features are included.

**Relays.** Barth Engineering & Mfg. Co., Milldale, Conn., has issued a bulletin covering a new line of relays which feature snap-action switching contacts, dynamically balanced armatures and construction of high-temperature materials throughout. The relays described are designed for use in aircraft, rockets, missiles, submarines, ships and wherever shock, vibration or temperature are problems.

**Proximity Meter-Capacitance Gage.** Fielden Instrument Division, Robertshaw Fulton Controls Co., 2920 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. A 2-page bulletin describes a new and versatile measuring instrument. The compact proximity meter-capacitance gage described compares, measures or monitors dimensions and distortions which were previously impossible to obtain by mechanical means. The device discussed is applicable to both static and dynamic measurements and is sensitive to 0.05 µin. or closer.

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### POWER SUPPLIES
**UHR-220**
- **Positive Supply**: 0-500 volts, 0-200 mA
- Regulation: 0.001%
- Ripple: 100 microvolts
- Impedance: Any Load... dc 0.01 ohms, ac 0.1 ohms in series with 0.1 microhenry (4" of wire)
- Transient Response: 0.01 millisecond
- **Negative Supply**: 0-150 volts, 0-5 mA
- Ripple: 2 millivolts
- **Filament Supply**: 12.6 volts ac at 4 amps CT
- Meters: Voltmeter, 0-500 volts, 0-200 mA
- PRICE: $300.00

**UHR-225**
- **Positive Supply**: 150-500 volts, 0-200 mA
- Regulation: 0.002%
- Ripple: 100 microvolts
- Impedance: Any Load... dc 0.01 ohms, ac 0.1 ohms in series with 0.1 microhenry (4" of wire)
- Transient Response: 0.01 millisecond
- **Filament Supply**: 12.6 volts ac at 4 amps CT
- Meters: Voltmeter, 0-500 volts, 0-200 mA
- PRICE: $450.00

**UHR-240**
- **Positive Supply**: 0-500 volts, 0-500 mA
- Regulation: 0.001%
- Ripple: 100 microvolts
- Impedance: Any Load... dc 0.005 ohms, ac 0.05 ohms in series with 0.1 microhenry (4" of wire)
- Transient Response: 0.01 millisecond
- **Negative Supply**: 0-150 volts, 0-5 mA
- Ripple: 2 millivolts
- **Filament Supply**: 12.6 volts dc at 5 amps
- Meters: Voltmeter, 0-500 volts
- PRICE: $150.00

**UHR-245**
- **Positive Supply**: 150-500 volts, 0-500 mA
- Regulation: 0.002%
- Ripple: 100 microvolts
- Impedance: Any Load... dc 0.005 ohms, ac 0.05 ohms in series with 0.1 microhenry (4" of wire)
- Transient Response: 0.01 millisecond
- **Filament Supply**: 12.6 volts ac at 10 amps CT
- Meters: Voltmeter, 0-500 volts
- PRICE: $300.00

See us at I.R.E. Show Booth 201

write for free NEW CATALOG!
PLANTS AND PEOPLE

Edited by WILLIAM G. ARNOLD

1954 IRE Convention sessions and papers are announced... Companies realign engineers and executives... More plant acquisitions are made by manufacturers...

Program For The 1954 IRE National Convention Is Set

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by IRE for its 1954 national convention to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria and Shelton Hotels and Kingsbridge Armory in New York City on March 22-25.

The radio engineering show with its 600 exhibits will be housed in Kingsbridge Armory, all on one floor.

Sessions of the complete technical program, described in this issue of ELECTRONICS, beginning on page 470, will be held at the Armory and at the Waldorf and Shelton hotels. Buses, free of charge to registrants, will operate at frequent intervals between the locations. Subway routes from the Waldorf and Shelton to Kingsbridge Armory are listed at the right.

The social features of the convention will get under way on Monday night, March 22, in the Waldorf's grand ballroom. On Wednesday night, March 25, the grand ballroom will be the scene of the annual banquet at which Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, editor emeritus and co-founder of the IRE, will receive the Founders Award and will deliver the major address on the topic, "IRE—Past and Future". There will also be an acceptance speech by Dr. William L. Everitt, recipient of the Medal of Honor.

More than 35,000 engineers and scientists are expected to attend this year's show.

HOW TO GET TO THE SHOW AT KINGSBRIDGE ARMORY

From the Waldorf and Shelton Hotels, walk north on Lexington Avenue to the 51st St. station of the Lexington Avenue IRT (Interborough Rapid Transit) and take the Lexington Avenue IRT local to 86th St. Go to the lower level and take the train marked "Jerome-Woodlawn Express" to Kingsbridge Road and Armory. The Waldorf is located at 50th St. & Park Avenue; the Shelton is located at Lexington Ave. & 49th St.

Electrical Honor Society Initiates Prominent Engineers

THREE OF THE COUNTRY's top electrical engineers were initiated into Eminent Membership of Eta Kappa Nu Association, honor society for the electrical engineering profession.

They are, left to right: Reinhold Rudenberg, Gordon McKay professor of electrical engineering at Harvard University; W. R. G. Baker, vice-president and general manager of GE's Electronics Division and Marvin J. Kelly, president of Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Elvove Elvove, chairman of Eta Kappa Nu's award committee, said Dr. Baker was chosen for Eminent Membership in recognition of his technical achievements and administrative leadership in the field of electronics; Dr. Kelly was selected for his distinguished service in directing scientific research and his many contributions to national scientific and military policy and Dr. Rudenberg for his distin-

April 1954 — ELECTRONICS
LAMBDA'S NEW "600 MA" SERIES
OF HEAVY DUTY, PRECISION REGULATED POWER SUPPLIES

FOUR VOLTAGE RANGES... WITH AND WITHOUT METERS

These new, compactly engineered LAMBDA models supply load currents up to 600 MA in the following voltage ranges:

Model 62 and 62M 245-305 VDC @ 0-600 MA, regulated
Model 63 and 63M 195-255 VDC @ 0-600 MA, regulated
Model 64 and 64M 100-200 VDC @ 0-600 MA, regulated
Model 65 and 65M 0-100 VDC @ 50-600 MA, regulated

Equipment in the "600 MA" series is designed for standard 19" rack mounting. Efficient design has made possible a panel height of only 12 3/4" with a depth behind panel of only 10". Intended primarily for fixed voltage use, these models are adjustable over the voltage ranges indicated.

Models 62, 63, 64 and 65 are excellent sources of power for racks of equipment. Representative applications are for television studio and transmitter equipment, tube ageing apparatus, computer installations, and multi-channel equipment. These models are well suited to all installations where comparatively large amounts of power are required. They are rated for industrial applications, based on continuous-duty operation at maximum ratings.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model 62</th>
<th>$239.50</th>
<th>Model 64</th>
<th>$244.50</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model 62M</td>
<td>$269.50</td>
<td>Model 63</td>
<td>$249.50</td>
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<td>Model 63M</td>
<td>$269.50</td>
<td>Model 65M</td>
<td>$279.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available for immediate delivery. Prices F.O.B. factory, Corona, N.Y.

LAMBDA ELECTRONICS CORP.
103-02 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
CORONA 68, NEW YORK

VISIT THE LAMBDA BOOTHS, 467-469 AT THE I.R.E. SHOW IN NEW YORK

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

www.americanradiohistory.com
guished record at Harvard and his research and design of electric motors, conductors and transient performance of power systems.

WOR-TV’s New Transmitter Goes On The Air

At the opening telecast from WOR-TV’s new 30-kw transmitter, located in New York’s Empire State Building, officials of Standard Electronics, manufacturers of the installation, inspected the equipment. Left to right are Ray Kelley, secretary and treasurer; Harry Smith, manager of tv engineering and David T. Bonner, president.

CBS Divisions Announce Top Executive Appointments

Promotion of Charles F. Stromeyer to the position of president of CBS-Hytron was announced. Peter C. Goldmark was named president of CBS Laboratories. Stromeyer joined the company in 1942 as chief engineer and assistant to the president and was later made vice-president in charge of manufacturing and engineering. He has been awarded several patents for his developments. Dr. Goldmark was formerly vice-president of CBS Laboratories.

Dates and Organization Set For 1954 WESCON

The 1954 Western Electronic Show & Convention will take place in Los Angeles, August 25-27, according to W. D. Hershberger, newly elected chairman of the WESCON board of directors. The event is co-sponsored by WCEMA and the Los Angeles and San Francisco sections of IRE.

The show will be held in Pan-Pacific Auditorium. Headquarters for the convention, held concurrently with the electronics exhibits, will be in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles.

In addition to Hershberger, who is associated with the University of California at Los Angeles, the new members of the WESCON board for the coming year are as follows: C. F. Wolcott of Gilfillan, vice-chairman; T. P. Walker of Triad, vice-chairman; L. B. Ungar of Ungar Electric, secretary-treasurer; J. H. Landells of Westinghouse, R. A. Huggins of Huggins Labs; W. E. Noller of Lynch Carrier and N. E. Porter of Hewlett-Packard. Heckert Parker of San Francisco will serve as consultant.

Mal Mobley, Jr., last year’s assistant business manager, has been named business manager. Offices have been opened in Los Angeles.
on display... and at work... demonstrating instruments designed to save money by saving time

the pioneer is the leader

PANORAMIC

spotlighting the NEW...

at the I. R. E. show - BOOTH 230,232...

PANORAMIC THE PIONEER demonstrates the complete line-up of standard Panoramic Equipment—and introduces new Panoramic Instruments of interest and importance to the electronic field.

Introduction of these new units broadens the already wide range of Panoramic high speed spectrum and waveform analyzers and sweep generators—demonstrating once again that the pioneer is the leader.

AT WORK ON YOUR PROBLEMS...

PANORAMIC THE PIONEER provides instruments of unsurpassed excellence. Panoramic's specialized models covering audio to microwave frequencies speed and simplify analysis of waveform distortions, sounds, vibrations, spurious oscillations or modulation, response characteristics of filters or transmission lines, characteristics of AM, FM or pulsed signals, or monitoring many frequency channels simultaneously.

A Panoramic Analyzer can provide the answer to your problems. Partial list of organizations whose choice of Panoramic Equipment is a continuing demonstration that the pioneer is the leader.

Inquiries invited on Panoramic Spectrum Analyzers for Special Problems.

10 South Second Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
MOUNT VERNON 4-3970

If you cannot attend the show, write for information on Panoramic's new and important Instruments.

PANORAMIC RADIO PRODUCTS, INC.

If you cannot attend the show, write for information on Panoramic's new and important Instruments.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
announced the promotion of seven men in the firm to new positions.

Russell R. Law was promoted to the post of director of research and development. He has been serving as technical advisor on research engineering. He had worked in the field of electron optics and holds many patents in the U. S. and abroad. He is credited with the invention of the darkened glass used for the face of tv picture tubes to improve contrast. Among his applied research achievements have been improvements in electron optics, transistors, projection screens, pulse triodes, tri-colored picture tubes and uhf tv transmitters. He joined CBS-Hytron in January, 1953, after 18 years with RCA.

Edgar K. Wimpy was named to the newly created post of director of general engineering at CBS-Hytron. He will have final engineering authority over all products manufactured or sold by CBS-Hytron. He came to the company from Westinghouse in 1946 to serve as chief engineer for the firm’s sun lamp division. In 1948, he organized the quality control department and in April, 1950, he was named production director.

Production

Michael F. Callahan was named vice-president in charge of manufacturing for all CBS-Hytron plants. He started with the firm in its Salem, Mass. factory in 1930.

Clifford Hughes, formerly production superintendent of the Newburyport receiving tube plant, was named manager of the plant.

Elwood W. Schafer, in the electronic tube industry since 1925, was named manager of color planning.

J. Farley, who had been doing quality control work, was named director of quality control.

David A. Sokolov, formerly a tube designer for the firm, was appointed supervisor of development of receiving tubes.

In the tv receiver manufacturing division of CBS, Thomas Grieser was appointed assistant to the administrative vice-president. In his new post he will assist in coordinating the administration of the Brooklyn and Long Island City, N. Y. plant operations.

Also in the receiver division, Al-
AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY...

FTL-30A SLOTTED LINE

THE UTMOST IN PRECISION
...for VHF-UHF IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENTS
in the range of 60 to 1000 megacycles per second
Accuracy ± 2%

The FTL-30A also covers—with slightly reduced accuracy—the 1000 to 2000 megacycle range. It is a coaxial line 250 centimeters long...having a surge impedance of 51.0 ohms ± 0.5 ohms.

Special design features include: extremely rigid construction...high sensitivity and selectivity due to efficient probe tuning...end connectors adapted to use of Type N connectors...full utility down to 60 megacycles.

For complete details, write for Brochure FTL-30A

Federal Telecommunication Laboratories
A Division of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation
500 Washington Avenue
Nutley, New Jersey

GET THE Best IN TEFLOM FROM ONE SOURCE

Because Teflon by Ethylene is processed under rigid control in new equipment designed especially for the processing of this material, you are assured of a satisfactory product. It is uniform in density and dimension and free from cracks, voids, and porosity.

Teflon by Ethylene is available in rods, sheets and tubing, in the following size ranges:

- Molded Sheets: 1/16" to 2" thick by 291/4" x 291/4"
- Extruded, Contoured Ground Rod: 3/16" to 1"
- Extruded Tubing: 3/16" to 4" OD inclusive
- Molded Rod: 1/16" to 3/2" ID 1/16" Minimum Wall
- Molded Tubing: 11/16" x 7/8" to 20" x 18/32"
- Shaved Tape: 0.0025 to .060 thickness and 1/2" wide

Also economical production of accurately machined parts or special moldings in small experimental quantities or production runs.

Ethylen textile products

ETHYLENE CHEMICAL CORP
251 BROAD STREET
SUMMIT, N. J.

You can't shake 'em loose!
But you can cool 'em off...

With BIRTCHER KOOL KLAMPS

BIRTCHER KOOL KLAMPS will help keep your subminiature tubes cool...and hold them firm and secure, regardless of how they are shaken, or vibrated.

KOOL KLAMPS are made of a specially developed heat treatable alloy 99½% pure silver of high thermal conductivity.

KOOL KLAMPS under certain conditions are able to reduce bulb temperatures as much as 40° C. KOOL KLAMPS have proved of particular value in miniaturized electronic equipment.

Where heat conditions are less critical, beryllium copper KOOL KLAMPS are available.

The BIRTCHER CORPORATION
4371 Valley Blvd.
Los Angeles 32, California

Dept. F-3-4
Please send Bulletin which describes and illustrates KOOL KLAMPS in detail.

The BIRTCHER CORPORATION
4371 Valley Blvd.
Los Angeles 32, California

Company
Attention of
City
State

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
DO YOU USE OR MAKE ANY OF THE PRODUCTS IN THIS LISTING?

List of Users

The types of industries listed are all repeat users of Tru-Lay Push-Pull Controls. Experimental applications are not shown.

Agricultural Equipment
Air Conditioning Equipment
Aircraft & Parts, Automobiles
Bakery Equipment, Boats & Ships
Bottling Machinery
Brewing & Distilling Equipment
Business Machines
Buses & Motor Trucks
Cabinet Making Machinery
Canning Machinery
Ceramics Machinery
Chemical Processing Machinery
Coal Mining Machinery
Coin Operated Machines
Construction Machinery
Dairy Products Machinery
Dental & Surgical Equipment
Die Casting Machinery, Diesel Engines
Drinking Water Coolers
Electrical Appliances
Electrical Generating Equipment
Electrical Machinery
Electrical Transmitting Equipment
Electronic Equipment
Elevator Control Panels
Fire Protection Equipment
Food Processing Equipment
Forging Machinery
Fouling Equipment
Glass & Oil Production (Test Stands)
Glass Making Machinery
Grain Processing Equipment
Hat Machinery, Heating Equipment
Hydraulic & Pneumatic Equipment
Ice Cream Making Machinery
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Equipment
Leather Working Machinery
Lumber & Saw Mill Machinery
Marine Equipment
Materials Handling Equipment
Metal Working Machinery
Metal Working Machinery—Machine Tools
Military & Naval Equipment
Motorcycles & Bicycles
Nuclear Science Equipment
Oil Refinery Equipment Ordnance
Packaging Machinery
Paint Making Machinery
Paper Making Machinery
Photo Equipment (manufacture)
Plastics Fabricating Machinery
Plastics Producing Machinery
Power Plant Equipment
Printing & Binding Machinery
Quarrying Machinery
Radio & Television (manufacture)
Railroad Equipment
Road Building & Maintenance Equipment
Rubber Processing Equipment
Safety Locks on Fuse Panels
Sanitation Plumming (for Valves)
Ship Machinery, Steel Mill Machinery
Telephone & Telegraph Machinery
Textile Machinery
Waterworks Equipment
Welding Equipment
Wire Making Machinery
Woodworking Equipment
X-Ray Machines

Whether your interest is in a single application of this versatile Push-Pull Control or in its inclusion as a component of the product you manufacture, we would welcome your request for our Data File for your further study.

Because Tru-Lay Push-Pull Controls are "solid as a rod but flexible as a wire rope" their use has simplified the design and improved the operation of literally hundreds of products as indicated in the accompanying list of repeat users.

These fine controls are designed, and painstakingly built, to have the qualities of accuracy, high load capacity, freedom from trouble, long life, flexibility... they are frequently and successfully used in conjunction with electrical, hydraulic and air controls... they are thoroughly effective under almost any operating condition.

Here are some of the jobs they handle well...hot jobs on jets and industrial furnaces...cold jobs down to -70°F. ...wet jobs in food processing and marine applications...dirty jobs in cement mills and coal mines...corrosive jobs in chemical processing...heavy, tough jobs on construction machinery...light duty jobs on business machines, drinking water coolers...remote jobs 150 feet or more from control point...they dampen vibration...to protect delicate instruments...and lubrication of the inner working member is taken care of for life during assembly.

The six booklets and bulletins in this Data File will answer further questions you may have about this versatile and dependable tool, and will also provide you with the means of defining to us the application you may be interested in.

Write for a copy without obligation

ACC'O

AUTOMOTIVE and AIRCRAFT DIVISION
AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE

601 Stephenson Bldg., Detroit 2
2216 South Garfield Ave., Los Angeles 22 • Bridgeport 2, Conn.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

Du Mont Announces Expansion Moves

Du Mont Laboratories has formed a new communications products division which will develop, manufacture and market mobile radio transmitter and receiver equipment and, at the same time, take over and greatly expand the activities of the television transmitter division.

The new communications products division will continue to develop and manufacture complete studio and TV broadcast equipment.

"Entrance of Du Mont into the field of mobile transmitter and receiver communications," President A. B. Du Mont stated, "signals another step in the continuing diversification of electronic products developed, manufactured and marketed by Du Mont Laboratories. It launches the company as a major competitor on a nationwide basis in a broad new field with many major markets. The new division will comprise two major operating units, the TV transmitter department and the mobile communications department."

Herbert E. Taylor, Jr., who has been manager of the former transmitter division, has been named to head the overall activities of the new division.

Foreign

In the foreign field, A. G. Healing, Ltd. of Melbourne, Australia, has been licensed by Du Mont to manufacture and sell TV receivers in Australia under a Healing brand name. Licensing of the firm by Du Mont anticipates the future establishment of TV broadcasting on the Australian continent.

Known in Australia as a manufacturer and distributor of Healing products and as a manufacturer and distributor for other concerns, Healing has been in existence for 57 years.

In the TV set division, Alfred Y. Bentley has been placed in charge of

PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)
NOW... SOLVE YOUR HIGH VOLTAGE PROBLEMS WITH BETTER EQUIPMENT

Our years of experience gives you MAGNATRAN Heavy Duty High Voltage products... built for longer life and rugged performance

→ NEW UNITIZED RECTIFIERS
For high voltage D.C. sources... lower initial cost... minimum upkeep... convenient — ready to connect to AC. line and D.C. load... compact — requires minimum floor space.

AIR...OIL...ASKAREL
Plate Transformers, Filament Transformers, Filter Reactors, Modulation Transformers, Distribution Transformers, Pulse Transformers, Testing Transformers, Precipitation Transformers, General Purpose Transformers, Hi-Voltage Transformers.

WRITE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION
MEETS STANDARDS OF AIEE-NEMA

MAGNATRAN INCORPORATED
TRANSFOMERS AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
WALTER GARLICK, JR., PRESIDENT
246 SCHUYLER AVE., KEARNY, NEW JERSEY

WANT TO GIVE YOUR '54 ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT GREATER UTILITY AT LOWER COST?

HERE ARE TECHNIQUES TO SIMPLIFY YOUR JOB

1) To solve problems of hi-voltage and corona suppression
   To help you get on a commercial basis, new Alden techniques offer compact connectors that cost only pennies yet actually solve the problems of high voltage and corona suppression better than the bulky, expensive connectors heretofore available. Ask about: A) New Alden 20-pin Picture Tube Connector; B) New Alden Hi-Voltage Disconnects; C) New Alden Hi-Voltage Tube Cap; D) New Alden Hi-Tension Disconnect—all using brand new molding technique providing sealed contacts and long leakage path in ultra-compact economy units.

2) To adapt present equipment to Plug-in Construction
   Your "Black Box" units mounted in conventional ways can quickly be changed over to plug-ins using Alden's simple Adapter Kits. Ask about: 1) new Alden Back Connectors which unify all in-out connections into an orderly row that makes and breaks as the equipment plugs in or out, yet is beautifully accessible, spread out and color coded for easy tracing and servicing. 2) Alden Quick-Locking and Fastening Devices to pilot, draw in and eject your plug-in equipment with a turn of the wrist.

3) To design from the ground up with 100% Plug-in Unit
   Advantages
   It's beautifully easy, with Alden's complete range of backbone, nerve and sensing elements, to build any equipment on unitized principles so trouble can be spotted instantly, and 30-second plug-in replacements permit operation to be restored on the spot by user's own personnel. Ask about the Alden Plug-in Packages and Basic Chasses for packages, Sensing Devices for relays, and Back Connectors for making all circuitry clearly traceable units with dynamic color coding so simple it reads like a book.

4) To put circuitry in low-cost, compact vertical planes
   You may dream about new wrap-arounds and printed circuitry, but if you're really trying to save space and cut production costs NOW, you can put your circuitry in compact, vertical planes that can be in the low-cost or expendable class. Alden makes it possible with complete range of stock items for circuitry layout: Pre-punched Terminal Boards that take any layout of unique Ratchet-Slot Terminals requiring no pliering or wrap-around, and Card-Mounting Tube Sockets so that complete circuitry can be put on one board.
   Send for complete story—get "What's New at Alden's"—make it a point to visit Alden Display at the IRE Show, Booths 185-7.

Collectron Corporation
Murray Hill 2-8473 • 216 East 45th Street • New York 17, N.Y.
Your source for 2K50

REFLEX KLYSTRON TUBES

The new Bendix Red Bank 2K50 is the perfect answer for those who want a thermally-tuned Reflex Klystron tube for K-band operation. The 2K50 has two primary applications—first, as a local oscillator in small, compact, lightweight, high definition radar and, second, as an oscillator in microwave spectrometers, signal generators and spectrum analyzers. Because of its thermal feature, the 2K50 may be tuned automatically. Thus, it is ideally suited for difficult locations... in aircraft, for example... where direct or mechanical tuning is not practical. Perfection of the complex, ultra-precision 2K50... one of the most difficult electron tubes to manufacture... is a tribute to the unique talents of our engineers and production men. It demonstrates why you can depend on Bendix Red Bank for the answer to any special-purpose electron tube problem you may have.

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Resonator Voltage ........................................ 330 volts D.C.
Reflector Voltage........................................... -150 volts D.C.
Tuner Grid Voltage ........................................... -50 volts D.C.
Filament Voltage ........................................... 6.3 ± 0.5% volts
Gun Cathode Current ....................................... 28 ma. D.C.
Tuner Cathode Current .................................... 10 ma. D.C.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Heater Voltage (A.C. or D.C.) .......................... 6.3 volts
Heater Current ....................................................... 755 ma.
Thermal Tuning Range ................................. 23216 to 24751 Mc./Sec.
Min. Power Output at 23594 Mc./Sec. ............ 8.5 mW.
Min. Power Output at 23984 Mc./Sec. ............ 10.0 mW.
Min. Power Output at 24464 Mc./Sec. ............ 8.5 mW.
Min. Electronic Tuning at Mid-Band .......... 55 Mc./Sec.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Dimensions: Maximum seated height 2 1/4" * Base: Small Octal B-Fin, BB-21, low loss Phenolic Wafer • Coupling to Wave Guide: Direct, by means of an insulating fitting • Cooling: Convection • Mounting Position: Any • Cavity: Silver Plated Steel Integral within the bulb * Bulb: Metal • Output Window: Low loss glass

Humbert P. Pacini

Humbert P. Pacini was named manager of the engineering department of the tv receiver division.

Pacini, former assistant manager of the engineering department, started with Du Mont in October, 1951, as a consulting engineer. Prior to that, he was a consulting engineer for leading electronic organizations in New York and New Jersey. From Jan., 1946 to June 1950, the Du Mont engineering manager served as assistant radar chief of the Air Forces Electronic Research Laboratory in Cambridge, Mass. Starting with the summer of 1941, he held the post of project engineer on radar systems at Evans Signal Laboratory, U. S. Army Signal Corps.

RCA Promotes Executives And Realigns Divisions

PROMOTIONS AND ORGANIZATION realignments were made at RCA. Four vice-presidents were elevated to the position of executive vice-president and will be in charge of their respective operations.

The organizational changes include the creation of a new consumer products division, a new electronic products division and a consolidation of staff functions for the entire corporation. Present divisions engaged in other activities will continue as before.

Joseph B. Elliott was promoted
NEW HORIZONS

Today's horizons in electronic engineering are limited only by the vision of the individual himself. To those qualified men who desire to stand on the constantly changing frontiers of electronic development, we offer a chance to pioneer and grow with a soundly-established, yet young and progressive company.

- Electronics
  Field Engineers

Local & Field Assignments Available

At least 5 years' experience in any one of these fields: Servo Mechanisms; Special Weapons; Microwaves; Antennas; Circuit Design; Flight Simulators; Radio Propagation; Electronic Computers and Communications.

Qualified to instruct in the operation and supervise installation, maintenance, and repair of Radar, Sonar, Flight Simulators and allied electronic equipment in the field.

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.

STAVID ENGINEERING, INC.
Personnel Office, 312 Park Avenue
Plainfield, N. J.—Plainfield 6-4806

STAVED ENGINEERING, INC.

在这里帮助终端布线！

The New JONES FANNING STRIP

Connections are made through Fanning Strip, on bench or anywhere apart from barrier strip, and quickly slipped into assembly.

Use with Jones Barrier Terminals Nos. 141 and 142, for 1 to 20 terminals.


Simplified Terminal Wiring!

The correct wire to correct terminal every time!

JAMES IPPOLITO & CO., INC.
401 Concord Avenue, Bronx 54, N. Y.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
There is a saying: "Clothes make the man," but external appearance alone certainly does not make a good vacuum tube voltmeter.

Our new series of sensitive electronic volt and amperemeters for a.c. and d.c. has been thoroughly redesigned, both externally and internally.

Even our oldest member, the MV-17 B d.c. millivoltmeter (0–1 mV, lowest range) is now available in a brand-new suit (tailored by Karp). It is shown above, in front. It has a better dc modulator inside, too.

From the early "ugly duckling", MV-17 A, in the background, it grew into the well known MV-17 B, in the middle. Now it has become the MV-17 C. It outperforms both its predecessors, a typical evolution of electronic test equipment made by a progressive manufacturer.

See our unusual measuring instruments and power supplies at the IRE - Show in New York, Booth 281-283, Instrument Avenue.

MILLIVAC INSTRUMENT CORPORATION
BOX 997, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
**MOLYBDENUM & TUNGSTEN**

Ductile

**SHEET - RIBBON - FOIL**

Also other basic metals

- Deep Drawing quality Molybdenum sheet
- Molybdenum tubing
- Machined parts

- Fine wires. Specializing in Molybdenum wire in sizes down to .0006”.

For the electron tube, electronic and allied industries.

Let us quote on your requirements.

**THE REMBAR COMPANY**

P. W. BLACKBURN, President

117 Main Street

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

Telephone: DOBbs Ferry 3-6510

---

**XCELITE Hand Tools**

**PREFERRED BY THE EXPERTS**

"I'll Fight the First Man Who Touches My New Xcelite TV Standoff Insulator Plier!

No more tool-snatching! If you want to open and close standoff insulators quick and easy without slipping or skimming your knuckles, buy your OWN Xcelite TV Standoff Insulator Plier! This 10” job is a real steal at only $4.35, list.

**NO. 61 TV STANDOFF INSULATOR PIER**

- Heavy-duty • All-Purpose • Forged rib lock design

AND REMEMBER!

Your Xcelite Dealer has a full line of special-purpose radio and TV pliers and snips, ruggedly made for long, hard use.

**SEE YOUR XCELITE DEALER NOW!**

**XCELITE, INCORPORATED**

(Formerly Park Metalware Co., Inc.)

Dept. C  Orchard Park, N. Y.

---

**ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS**

Manufacturers of Electronic components of the highest quality

... now serving some of the leading manufacturers in the country. For more complete information, send for our catalog.

**NATIONAL TEL-TRONICS CORPORATION**

35 ST. CASIMIR AVENUE, YONKERS, N. Y. TEL. YONKERS 8-6400

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
miniature precision components for high-performance Servo Systems

Developed and produced by Kearfott, these units exemplify accomplishments of creative engineering teamed with production skill providing performance values of accuracy, speed of response and reliability unique for their size. Advanced design techniques are typified by the utilized stator and housing construction, permitting line-bored relationship of stator and rotor. This makes practical the extremely close concentricity tolerances apparent in improved efficiency of the Servo Motors and the very high accuracy of the companion Synchro. A very rugged structure, stable under extremes of environmental exposure is also provided.

Conforms dimensionally to Navy BuOrd Size II (Maximum Diameter 1-1/16")

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Synchro—Available as Control Transformer, Transmitter, Resolver, Differential, for 26 or 115 volt 400 cycle operation. Maximum error tolerance is 7 minutes of arc. The hardened pinion shaft may be used as a spline. Terminals for convenient installation and replacement are provided. Other synchros for 60 cycle operation may be obtained. (Basic Type R500).

Servo Motor—The Servo Motor (Basic Type R119) features a very high torque-to-inertia ratio. Motor input is 3.5 watts per phase at 115 volt 400 cycle. Available with high-impedance control winding for operation directly in plate circuit of an Amplifier. Integral precision gear trains can be provided. Many other models available including Servo Motors for 60 cycle duty. (Basic Type R300).

Servo Motor-Generator—The motor described above is available with an integral high performance damping generator, providing an output signal of 1/2 volt per 1000 RPM over a 5500 RPM speed range. (Basic Type R804).

See us at the Radio Engineering Show, Booth 792, Airborne Avenue, March 22-25, Kingsbridge Armory, Bronx, New York.

Kearfott
SINCE 1917

PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

Douglas H. Ewing

director of a newly formed physical and chemical research laboratory of the research department. He has been director of research services for the division. From 1949 to 1951, he was director of development for the Air Navigation Development Board of the U.S. He was previously manager of advanced development in the engineering products department of RCA Victor.

Ralph S. Holmes has been appointed director of research contracts, responsible for the administration of governmental and university contracts and supervision of publications of the Labs division. Active in RCA radio and TV research engineering more than 20 years, he is a member of the Signal Corps Research and Development Advisory Board.

Arthur W. Vance has been named director of a newly established special projects research laboratory of the research department of RCA Labs. As a section head of the technical staff, he has directed the research and development of "Project Typhoon", the large analog computer built for the Navy by RCA, from 1948 to 1950. Vance has been associated with RCA research activity since 1930.

IT&T Companies Make New Moves

Participation in a program of conservation designed to eliminate inefficiencies in the manufacturing processes among industries doing business with the Air Force, and to help save the dwindling natural resources of the country, has been launched by the Federal Telephone

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
UNIFORM PRECISION...

LOWER COST!

Here's high precision production on automatic equipment that delivers continuous uniformity from the first to the millionth unit! Economical production, minimum scrap add up to low piece prices that will surprise you. Upset Pins of the types shown made from any workable metal or alloy . . . in wire diameters from .010" to .090". Flanges accurately positioned to your specifications. Flanges and heads with rounded edges. Send blueprints or samples for estimate.

ART WIRE & STAMPING CO. 1 Boyden Pl., Newark, N. J.

sub-miniature AND moisture-proof

THE ECONOMICAL SOLUTION where moisture proof resistive elements of comparatively small size are required for commercial applications. Type S-15 x 3/8" long by 1/4" diameter; type S-30 measures 1/4" by 1/4" diameter. Both types are moisture proof and capable of high performance over long periods of continuous service. IN-RES-CO Resistors for every ordnance or civilian requirement are available at a cost that solves circuit design problems both performance-wise and cost-wise. Check up now on the complete line of IN-RES-CO quality wire wound resistors.

INSTRUMENT RESISTORS CO.
COMMERCE AVENUE UNION NEW JERSEY
APPLICATION-DESIGNED RESISTORS FOR ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTATION

IN-RES-CO S-15 & S-30 WIRE WOUND RESISTORS

TYPE S-15 1/4" DIA. x 3/8" LG.

TYPE S-30 1/4" DIA. x 3/4" LG.

FOR JAN SPECIFICATION RESISTORS consult the new illustrated literature describing the complete IN-res-co line. Write for your copy today!

RESIN INDUSTRIES, INC.
315 Olive St. • Box 1589 • Santa Barbara, Calif.

SPECIALISTS IN VINYL SLEEVING AND TUBING FOR THE AIRCRAFT, ELECTRONICS, AND MEDICAL FIELDS

Resin Industries, Inc. Box 1589, Santa Barbara, Calif. Please send samples and prices of sleeving as follows:

Name ____________________________
Firm ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City _______ Zone _______ State _______

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
**FIRST CHOICE OF THOUSANDS!**

**Electra** Deposited Carbon Resistors

From Hearing Aids to Guided Missiles, Electra Deposited Carbon Resistors have become "First Choice" on thousands of blueprints. Leading engineers have good reasons for this specified choice... Deposited carbon resistors because they are extremely stable, small in size, accurate to \( \pm 1\% \) but available also in other resistance tolerances and low in cost. **Electra** resistors are preferred because month after month, year after year, quality is always dependably high.

Purchasing and production people prefer Electra because of fast, dependable delivery—production schedules are met on time!

Electra Deposited Carbon Resistors are available in 8 sizes—\( \frac{1}{6} \) watt to 2 watts, and in two types—coated as well as hermetically sealed. They are manufactured to specification MIL-R-10509 A.

Make your "First Choice" Electra Deposited Carbon Resistors!

Write for complete information

**Electra** Manufacturing Co.
2537 Madison Avenue
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

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**PLANTS AND PEOPLE**

(continued)

and Radio Co., a division of IT&T, at its East Newark plant. The program will be extended to all parts of the company.

Called operation conservation, the program is part of a movement to save material, motion, time and space in every department and section of the plant, starting with engineering and ending with shipping.

Three years ago, three airplane manufacturers on the West Coast set up a formalized program designed to eliminate inefficiencies which had been allowed to creep into manufacturing processes and to conserve material and manpower. The program resulted in a saving of \$30 million in one year.

The Air Force recognized the possibilities of such a program and organized it on a national basis in cooperation with the Department of Defense and with all contractors doing business with the Air Force.

In other actions IT&T's Federal Telecommunications Laboratories announced that Rudolph Feldt had been named manager of the newly created instrument division of the Labs. The new division will study the commercial possibilities of measuring instruments and test equipment developed by IT&T companies.

Prior to joining Federal, Feldt served as research engineer at the Allen B. Du Mont Labs, and since 1947, as manager of their instrument division plant, with responsibility for the development, manufacture and sale of cathode-ray instruments. He also was engaged for a time as a research and sales engineer with IT&T associates in...
You'll be time and money ahead if you specify Bird complete jewel assemblies for your product. Rejects are eliminated, jewel breakage is minimized, and Bird jewel assemblies will keep your production running smoothly.

Bird Jewel Assemblies are furnished in the right mounting, rigidly inspected according to your specifications, ready for your assembly operations. Make a test — find out how Bird Jewel Assemblies can help your production. Send us a print of your specifications, and we'll provide samples for your own testing.

Our engineering staff is at your service for all small bearing problems.

Over 40 years of serving industry with Quality jewel bearings

Richard H. Bird & Co., Inc.
Sapphire and glass jewels • Precision glass grinding • Ferrite precision products • Sapphire styli
1 Spruce Street, Waltham 54, Mass.

Are you using a LACING CORD or FLAT BRAIDED TAPE with all these advantages?

CHECK HERE
☐ Made of Nylon
☐ 100% fungus-proof
☐ Laces tighter with less pull
☐ Laces faster
☐ High abrasion resistance
☐ Low moisture absorption
☐ Retains desirable malleability of wax and yet has a melting point of over 190°F.
☐ Non-toxic to humans
☐ Meets Army, Navy and Civilian “specs”

IF NOT...
Switch to NYLON LACING CORDS and FLAT BRAIDED TAPES MADE BY

HEMINWAY & BARTLETT
The Heminway & Bartlett Mfg. Company
500 Fifth Ave., New York 36, New York
Sales Offices: Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Charlotte, N. C., Gloversville, N. Y.
Foreign Agent: Turner, Halsey Co., Inc., 40 Worth Street, New York, New York
Cable Address: THECOTEX

See us at the IRE Show—Booth 888—Audio Ave.
For users to properly assess the outstanding features and advantages of Garde Components, samples will be sent on request. A detailed technical catalog is now in preparation. Be sure your name is on our mailing list.

We have complete facilities to accommodate your special requirements, ranging from Engineering Consulting Service to Precision Design and Production.

Quick Named President Of National Company

JOSEPH H. QUICK has been elected president of the National Company of Malden and Melrose, Mass.

He has had many years of experience in the electronics field, having been associated with RCA, Philco and Sylvania. Since 1946 he has been senior partner in the Work-Factor Co., providing management service to industry. He has been a director and a member of the executive committee of National. He comes to the company from the presidency at Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., of Worcester, Mass.

Quick succeeds C. C. Hornbostel who served as president and treasurer of National and also as a director and member of the exec-
DEPENDABLE Miniature
RADIO FILTERS

Type 111

- Saves space!
- 115 V ac/dc, 20 amp.
- Excellent attenuation
- Feed through installation
- Flange mounting bracket
- Corrosion & fungus resistant

If you have radio interference problems, write or wire us, TODAY!

HOPKINS Engineering Co.

FACTORY: 2082 Lincoln Ave.,
Altadena, Calif. SYcamore 8-1185
Offices in WASHINGTON, D. C.
and DETROIT

if you're looking for
SOMETHING SPECIAL in
STEATITE

"Special" is right down STAR'S alley for we
have built our business on Custom Porcelain
Specialties for more than 50 years. Every
piece of STAR porcelain produced is designed
and fabricated to meet customers' specific
needs for high dielectric strength, low loss
factor, heat and moisture resistance, thermal
shock resistance and other properties essential
to high performance.

BE SAFE WITH

Q-max

A-27

LOW-LOSS LACQUER & CEMENT

- Q-Max is widely accepted as the
  standard for R-F circuit components
  because it is chemically engineered for
  this sole purpose.
- Q-Max provides a clear, practically
  loss-free covering, penetrates deeply,
  seals out moisture, imparts rigidity and
  promotes electrical stability.
- Q-Max is easy to apply, dries quickly
  and adheres to practically all materials.
  It is useful over a wide temperature
  range and serves as a mild flux on
tinned surfaces.
- Q-Max is an ideal impregnant for
  "high" Q coils. Coil "Q" remains nearly
  constant from wet application to dry
  finish. In 1, 5 and 55 gallon containers.

Communication Products Company, Inc.
MARLBORO, NEW JERSEY
(MONMOUTH COUNTY)
Telephone: Freehold 9-1880

in maintaining low-drift frequency stability...

it's the ANGLE that counts!

At KEYSTONE, specially de-
veloped X-Ray production proc-
esses hold this angle to extreme-
ly small tolerances that meet
the most rigid specifications!

KEYSTONE QUARTZ CRYSTALS

Now serving, the world over, in military and commercial frequency con-
trol applications... have established a solid reputation for reliability.

From rough quartz to finished plug-in unit, Keystone high-precision pro-
duction techniques and numerous hand operations—make possible exact
quality control not obtainable by ordinary methods. Choose Keystone
"Performance-Tested" Crystals wherever top reliability is a must!

Consult with us on your specialized design problems, at either your plant or ours. Crystal
brochure on request to Dept. E3.

KEYSTONE ELECTRONICS COMPANY
114 Manhattan Street
Stamford, Connecticut

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
When the job demands precision

**dimensional accuracy**

- there's no substitute for MYCALEX' glass-bonded mica insulation

The coil form shown in this RCA-Victor precision tank coil is injection-molded of MYCALEX 410 glass-bonded mica insulation. The coil, operated at approximately 1000 rpm, is subject to high start and stop stresses. The winding contacts a traveling disc and operates at high potential and high frequency. MYCALEX was selected for this application after careful evaluation. The extreme dimensional accuracy, attainable with MYCALEX glass-bonded mica—the unique ceramoplastic—insures perfect contacting and at the same time eliminates balance problems. High dimensional accuracy also affords absolute uniformity of parts, facilitating assembly and replacement. The excellent dielectric properties of MYCALEX insure efficient electrical performance.

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**PLANTS AND PEOPLE**

(continued)

American Car & Foundry Forms Electronics Division

American Car and Foundry Co. enlarged its entry into the electronics field with the announcement of its new division, ACF Electronics. The company has an interest in Avion Instrument.

Headquarters for the new division will be in Alexandria, Va., under the direction of ACF's vice-president for manufacturing, James White. The division will be headed by J. G. Reid, Jr., who recently resigned as chief of the Bureau of Standards' electronics division.

Robert L. Henry, director of Project Tinkertoy at the Bureau, plans to join the division in a short time, where he will continue his work in developing and improving machines for the mechanized production of electronics. He recently received the Washington Academy of Sciences annual engineering award in recognition of his work in the development of machine-made electronic circuitry.

The electronics program of ACF Electronics will have as one of its first projects development of improved machines for mechanized production of electronics. The company will limit itself to new machines, leaving the production of the ceramic wafers used in the system to other companies.

Instruments, electronic devices and components for which there is special need will also be among projects planned by the ACF group. Later, work on improving computer design will be undertaken.

Textile Manufacturer Buys Dalmo Victor

Sale of the entire stock of Dalmo Victor Co. to Textron Inc. textile manufacturer, has been announced.

Under the terms of the transaction, Dalmo Victor becomes a wholly-owned subsidiary of Textron and maintains intact its present operation and management. The amount of the sale, established on an amortizing basis, was not disclosed. Dalmo Victor's stock was privately held by its officers.

The acquisition by Textron will
Multi-Purpose LABORATORY POLI-SCALER

The Detectron DS-606 Poli-Scaler is a complete laboratory scaler of exceptional versatility. Adaptable to GM and scintillation counting and frequency checks. Power supply may be used for either GM input or to operate accessory equipment.

Pulse height discriminator input - 2 to 100 V; Positive or Negative pulses - 2 to 100 V Pos. - 2 to 50 V Neg.; Resolution time - 5 microseconds per pulse pair or less; High Voltage Power - variable in 1 step from 0 to 2.5 kv.; Counting Rate - 1,000 per sec. max.; Accessory sockets - for counter and speaker; Direct reading - to 99,999,999.

Write for FREE folder Dept. 78

THE DETECTRON CORP.
5420 VINELAND, NO. HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Star Performers
"QUALITY-PLUS"
TRANSFORMERS

For Industrial and Electronic Equipment


Sample, Short and Long Runs. Let us quote on your specifications. No obligation. Delivery as promised!

EPCO PRODUCTS, INC.
2500 ATLANTIC AVE.
BROOKLYN 7, N. Y.

REMOTE TONE-CONTROL EQUIPMENT

- Two Way Speech
- On-Off Switching
- Dial Selection

Over a Single Telephone Line!

Schuttig S242A and S243A Remote Control Units permit operating remote equipment over lines of unlimited length—through repeaters or radio links.

- No control signals on line during speech transmission.
- No DC on line.
- Operator's Unit controls up to six remote units.
- Only 5¼ inches vertical rack space required at each end of line.

SCHUTTIG and CO., INC.
Ninth and Kearny, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
"I use it to take TPR* on sick Servomechanisms"

"Temperature, Pulse and Respiration"

The new SERVOSCOPE® can save you man-hours

In one convenient instrument, here is test equipment for determining, in design or production phases, the dynamic performance of regulators, governors, process controls, positioning servomechanisms.

Only the SERVOSCOPE has all these features:

- Applicable to both AC carrier and DC servo systems.
- Generates:
  1. Sine-wave modulated carrier
  2. Low frequency sine wave
  3. Low frequency square wave
- Built-in electronic sweep with no sweep potentiometer to wear out and require replacement.
- Dynamic frequency control range of 200 to 1.

Write Dept. E-3
Booths 203 and 300 Production Road, IRE Show, Kingsbridge Armory, Bronx, March 22 through March 25.

Output wave forms of Servoscope displayed against internal linear sweep generator, frequency ½ cycle.

permit Dalmo Victor to expand its operation into related fields, T. I. Moseley, president of Dalmo, said.

Dalmo Victor produces chiefly airborne radar antennas. It has five plants and more than 1,400 employees in San Carlos and Belmont, Calif. Its entire output is under defense contracts and sales volume exceeded $24 million during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1953.

Since 1942 the company has been engaged in the design, development and production of airborne radar antennas ranging from simple warning types to complex multi-purpose units. It has undertaken design and development of shipborne radar antenna systems and other precision electro-mechanical equipment. The company also manufactures microwave components, specialized fluid magnetic clutches, servomechanisms and stabilization systems.

Greene Named President Of Browning Labs

GARDINER G. GREENE has become president and principal stockholder of Browning Laboratories. G. H. Browning, formerly president, became chairman of the firm's board of directors. William A. Ready, one of the founders and for many years president of National Company, was elected to the board of directors of the company.

Greene is the founder of Workshop Associates, manufacturer of antennas. He headed this company from 1942 until it was merged with the Gabriel Co. in 1951, at which time he became a director and vice-president of the electronics division of Gabriel. He left Gabriel in 1953.
Engineered for application where space and weight are important factors. If your product—or a component—requires a specific type blower, it will pay you to investigate RIPLEY.

RIPLEY CO., INC., Middletown, Conn.

Sterling A Dependable Source for Transformers MIL-T-27 & Commercial

- Pulse
- Audio
- Power
- Filter Choke
- Filament
- RF Coils

Custom Built to your Specifications

We Solicit Samples and Short Run Production

Sterling Transformer Corp
297 North 7th St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

ELECTRONICS—March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
EXTRA-RIGID CONSTRUCTION IN MINIATURE MOTORS

An Invitation to Management and Design Engineers

While we hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at the I.R.E. show, the opportunity may not present itself. We, therefore, invite you to visit us at our suite at the Roosevelt Hotel, Madison Avenue at 45th Street. We would appreciate you letting us know if you can accept this invitation so we may be fully prepared to extend our very sincere hospitality.

We shall be there March 22-25.

David H. Thomas
President
R.S.V.P.

AIR-MARINE MOTORS INC.
369 BAYVIEW AVE. Amityville 4-6122 AMITYVILLE, L.I.

West coast factory: 2233 Federal Ave., Los Angeles 64, Calif.

PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

and now takes over active management of Browning.

Dr. Browning, founder of the company, has been active in radio and electronics since 1924. His experience prior to establishing Browning Labs in 1937 includes research for National Co., president of Browning-Drake Corp. and electrical engineering consultant.

Roup Elected By Ceramic Engineers

ROLLAND R. ROUP of Globe-Union was elected vice-president of the National Institute of Ceramic Engineers for the remainder of the year 1953-54.

GE Appoints Marketing Personnel, Honors Amateur

A NEW AND ENLARGED BROADCAST equipment marketing staff in the commercial equipment department was announced by GE.

Albert F. Wild, formerly Boston district sales manager for broadcast equipment, was appointed manager of sales.

Charles J. Simon, formerly New York district broadcast equipment sales manager, was appointed manager of product planning.

C. Wesley Michaels, formerly supervisor of marketing services for the department, was named manager of marketing research and administration.

M. Roy Duncan, previously supervisor of field engineering for the department, was appointed man-

Albert F. Wild
March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
LETTERPRESS SILK
OF PRECISION
Laminated Charts,
ishing, and assembling
deep in sheets, rods
tility. We work with any plastic
csumer production
Printloid
cation plastic
BUTYRATE
ELECTRONICS-March,
PLASTIC
WOrth
gdhr
POLYSTYRENE
H.
15
for Containers,
PLASTIC
for brochure
ALL
drawing,
by products fabricated
PRINTING
machines, including
SCREEN
FABRICATING
printed
im, any quan-
doing, Die-cutting,
the
cavity setting
oscillator, shown above with cover removed. This oscillator,
 whose cavity setting and repeller voltage adjustment are ganged in
a single calibrated control, can be tuned rapidly and continuously over
the entire 8.5 - 9.6 KHz band with no more than + 1 db change
in output.
At present, Wheeler Laboratories includes a staff of twenty engi-
neers under the personal direction of Harold A. Wheeler, a group of
designers, and a model shop; regular additions to the staff are con-
tinuing in order to keep pace with our expanding program.
Inquiries are welcomed regarding specialized problems in micro-
wave design; a brief summary of our work is available on request.

Wheeler Laboratories, Inc.
122 Cutter Mill Road, Great Neck, N. Y.
HUNter 2-7876

for maximum economy...
5KW VACUUM TUBE
BOMBARDER
OR INDUCTION
HEATING UNIT

Simple...Easy to Operate...Economical
Standardization of Unit Makes This New Low
Price Possible.
Maximum economies can be obtained only by use of
correct frequency and power combinations when applying
the techniques of induction heating to manufacturing
processes.
It is significant that only Scientific Electric in the present
market, can offer you a selection of frequencies de-
 pending on power required, in wide power range.
2-21/2-5-6-71/2-10-121/2-15-18-25-40-60 KW (all units
above 60 KW are considered custom built). This means
that electronic heating equipment produced by Scientific
Electric is tailored to your needs... fitted perfectly to
the task entrusted to it, enabling you to keep your
initial investment in equipment to a minimum while
affording you all the proven advantages of electronic
heatin
Write now for complete information or send samples of
work to be processed. Specify time cycle for your
particular job. We will quote on proper size unit for
your requirements.

$1535.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH FREQUENCY AND HIGH VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT SINCE 1921

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
MODERN Problems Demand ... MODERN SOLUTIONS

LARGE INSTALLATION

This large computer is used for the rapid solution of aero-dynamic problems. It consists of 50 operational amplifiers, 10 servo multiplying channels, 4 resolving channels, and a control console with two pre-patch bays, 156 attenuators, two voltmeters, and all necessary operational controls.

SINGLE PACKAGE COMPUTER

Our Type 16-31R Computer is a single package computer capable of solving differential equations with many simultaneous elements which are often encountered in the simulation of dynamic systems. It contains 20 operational amplifiers, 4 servo multipliers, thirty-two attenuators, all-metal removable problem board, and complete control panel.

PLOTTING EQUIPMENT

For presentation of problem solutions, the Variplotter Plotting Boards provide an accurate inked record. Typical uses include the automatic plotting of: Analog Computer output; guided missile data; engine performance characteristics; and control of manufacturing processes. With accessory equipment the range of applications can be greatly extended.

G. W. DeSousa

Write Dept E

ELECTRONIC ASSOCIATES INC

LONG BRANCH • NEW JERSEY

Visit our booth 329-333 Computer Avenue at the IRE National Convention
Kingsbridge Armory, New York City

ELECTRIC, ASSOCIATES

PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

ager of product services.

Roy D. Jordan, formerly advertising and sales promotion manager of the commercial and government equipment department, was named manager of the advertising and sales promotion.

Two appointments in the company’s tube department marketing organization were announced by Grady L. Roark, department marketing manager.

Named to succeed Roark as manager of equipment tube sales was G. W. DeSousa, formerly manager of tube department marketing administration. Succeeding DeSousa as manager of marketing administration is Milton J. Strehle, previously manager of intra-company sales for the tube department.

GE also announced that its Edison Radio Amateur Award for outstanding amateur radio public service of 1953 will go to J. Stan Surber of Peru, Ind. He is the only regular communications link with home for many servicemen at Arctic weather stations.

Surber, a Chesapeake and Ohio railway dispatcher, has handled over 18,000 messages to the far north since he started his hobby in late 1950. Last year, he transmitted and received over a million and a half words in Morse code to and from such points as T-3, an ice island near the North Pole. Messages go between servicemen’s relatives and Surber by mail.

Carborundum To Acquire Stupakoff Ceramic

THE CARBORUNDUM Co. plans to acquire all of the capital stock of
SENSITIVE RELAY
POWER RELAY

ADVANCE SHOWING
During I.R.E. Show Week, March 22-25, BELMONT PLAZA HOTEL, across from Waldorf Astoria, Lexington Avenue.

You are invited to visit us there, or write direct to factory for Catalog No. 3-54.

THE FIVE STAR COMPANY
WEST MAIN STREET
PLANTSVILLE, CONN.

A Full Line

- Terminal Lugs
- Insulated Terminals
- Electronic Hardware
- Handles
- Captive Screws
- Brackets
- Dial Locks
- Spacers
- Shaft Locks
- Binding Posts

Completely assembled terminal boards to meet all government specifications.
Immediate delivery from stock or to order on all items.
Write for Catalog E

CITATION PRODUCTS CO.
233 EAST 146th ST., NEW YORK 51, N.Y.

“P” SERIES
RACKS

No. P-3616 Overall: 42 1/4 x 22 x 18
Panel Space: 30 1/4 x 15

No. P-6016 Overall: 47 1/4 x 27 x 18
Panel Space: 36 7/8 x 15

Far-Metal “P” Series Racks are available on special request up to 28” deep.

“G” SERIES
TRANSMITTER RACKS

No. G-2218 Overall: 78 1/4 x 22 x 18
Panel Space: 60 1/4 x 15

No. G-3218 Overall: 101 1/4 x 22 1/2 x 18
Panel Space: 83 1/2 x 15

“P” and “G” Series RACKS have standard finishes of black, slate grey, or prime coat only.

PAR-METAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
32-62 — 49th ST., LONG ISLAND CITY 3, N.Y.
Tel. Astoria 8-8905
Export Dept.: Rocco International Corp.
13 East 40 Street, New York 16, N.Y.

FINE ELECTROPLATED Wires

Preferred for:
- Corrosion Resistance
- Better Solderability
- Suppression of Grid Emission
- Improvement of Electrical Characteristics

GOLD, SILVER, RHODIUM, PLATINUM and other metals, applied to many different types of wire to meet your specifications.
Uniform plating, scientifically controlled.

SIGMUND COHN MFG. CO., INC.
121 So. Columbus Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Sylvania offers wire in diameters, types and alloys for exacting electrical and mechanical requirements

Sylvania's new and extensive facilities now provide wires and wire ribbons for both your electrical and mechanical needs. Available in standard types and sizes... or drawn to your own specifications.

For example, you can have cold drawn wire of Nickel or Nickel Alloys, Stainless Steel, Nickel-Clad Steel, and other special-coated wires for high-temperature applications. Sylvania's automatic, precision equipment is capable of drawing wire to .002 of an inch... assures uniform close tolerance and highest possible quality.

Also available are wire ribbons, rolled flat or in special shapes including half-round, grooved, or knurled. So, if it's a question of wire, remember Sylvania welcomes your problem. New illustrated folder tells about Sylvania's advanced wire production and quality-testing methods. For your copy address Dept. 4A-1603, Sylvania today.

Wire is drawn on this Sylvania machine from .100 to .040 inch diameter.

Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
In Canada: Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd.
University Tower Bldg., St. Catherine Street, Montreal, P. Q.

PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

Stupakoff Ceramic and Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of ceramic and other components.

Maj. Gen. C. F. Robinson, president of Carborundum, said that Stupakoff will continue its operations under its present name and the present organization and personnel of the company will be retained under the direction of S. H. Stupakoff, president.

Carborundum's present Globar division manufactures electric heating elements and resistors. "The acquisition of Stupakoff Ceramic and Manufacturing Co."

General Robinson said, "will greatly extend Carborundum's activities in the growing electronics field."

Philco Appoints Hardy And Otter

APPOINTMENT OF LARRY F. HARDY as vice-president in charge of product development and JOHN M. OTTER as vice-president in charge of consumer product divisions for Philco Corp. was announced by William Balderston, president.

Hardy has been president of the television and radio division of Philco since 1949. Otter has been vice-president and general manager of the refrigeration division since early in 1952.

In his new position, Hardy will be responsible for the development of all Philco product lines, one of the most important phases of the company's activities. He will be jointly responsible with the vice-president of engineering and research for bringing new products from research to public sale.

He joined Philco in 1932 and, for the next five years, represented the company in Chicago and the northwest division. He later became vice-president and general manager of Simplex Radio Co., a Philco subsidiary.

In 1939 Hardy came to Philco headquarters in Philadelphia as manager of small radio sets and then manager of the entire home radio set division. In 1944, he was elected vice-president in charge of the television and radio division and four years ago was named president of the division under the company's divisionalization program.

In his new capacity, Otter will
When you design or redesign a coil unit, remember: Proper covering is a coil's first line of physical defense. Have our design engineers recommend the correct covering to protect your coil. Coto-Coil Company, 65 Pavilion Avenue, Providence 5, R. I. New York Office: 10 E. 43rd Street, New York 17.

Coto Precision Wound Coils

PROTECTIVE COVERING

modernize . . .
miniaturize . . .
functionalize . . .

WITH international's
EASY-TO-READ
side indicating panel meters

FEATURES YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED
Panel opening only .516" x 1.605" . . . scale 1.3" long . . . horizontal or vertical mounting singly or with scales together . . . dust-tight case . . . and the precision D'Arsonval movement of all international miniature meters.
ENGINEERING DATA SHEETS ARE NOW READY ON THESE METERS:
1" Round Meters; 1 1/8" Round and Square Meters; 1 1/4" VU, DB, and Illuminated Meters; Miniature Multimeters and Side Indicating Panel Meters.
Just ask for your FREE copies today.

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED
P. O. Box 2954, New Haven 15, Conn.

ENGRAVED Vinylite STAMP DIES

Are better than rubber 3 ways

ENGRAVED Vinylite is ACID-PROOF
Acid etching, used for permanent stamping on metal and all non-porous surfaces will eat away at rubber. Vinylite resists this action . . . gives longer life by far.

ENGRAVED Vinylite STAMP DIES GIVE RAZOR-SHARP IMPRESSIONS EVERY TIME
Opaque inks will clog shallow rubber stamp faces rapidly. Our deep-molded engraved VINYLITE stamp faces have more than three times the depth of ordinary rubber stamps. Markings always remain super sharp . . . the clearly identifying mark that distinguishes and labels your product of quality.

ENGRAVED Vinylite STAMP DIES HAVE CUSHION-LIKE RESILIENCE
Our VINYLITE molding process includes a timed curing that imparts to this versatile plastic all the elasticity of rubber. Resilient VINYLITE STAMP DIES resist abrasive action, conform to irregular surfaces . . . and last much longer! Engraved Vinylite Stamp Dies are adaptable to any automatic or hand marking device. They can be used to stamp on every surface, metal, wood, fabric, paper, plastic, etc.

KRENGEL MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
Dept. 18, 227 Fulton St., New York 7, N.Y.
Tel. CD 7-5714
Please check the following:
Free Vinylite Sample and Price List Please have salesman call for appointment
NAME ___________________________ 
COMPANY ________________________
STREET ___________________________
CITY . . . . . . . ZONE . . . . . . . STATE . . . . . . .

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
THE PROBLEM
DESIGNING FOR GREATER OPERATING CONVENIENCE

The problem faced by the manufacturer of the automotive clock pictured below is a common one—that of designing a product for greater user-convenience. In this case, the clock had to be mounted in the dashboard where it could be readily seen. The reset knob had to be mounted where it was easy to get at. The problem was further complicated by the fact that the clock had to be adaptable to meet the requirements of different dashboard arrangements. Faced with these difficulties the manufacturer found that he could save time and money by adopting...

THE LOW-COST SOLUTION
AN S.S.WHITE REMOTE CONTROL FLEXIBLE SHAFT

The advantages are obvious. The flexible shaft gives complete freedom in mounting both the clock and the reset knob in the most desirable location. The adaptability of the shaft to all space conditions, the ease with which it can be installed and its smooth, trouble-free operation are all factors which contribute to important savings in manufacturing time and costs.

Take advantage of the cooperation of S.S.White engineers in working out your remote control problems. There’s no obligation, and the chances are that they’ll be able to point out additional ways to economize through proper flexible shaft selection and application.

Send for This Flexible Shaft Handbook
Included in this handbook are 256 pages of useful facts and data on flexible shafts. You can get a free copy by writing for it direct to us 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

PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

coordinate the activities of all consumer product divisions including sales, merchandising and distribution of tv, radio and major appliances.

Otter joined Philco in 1926 and has served successively as district sales representative, manager of Philco Distributors in Philadelphia, sales manager of the middle west, vice-president and general sales manager for the entire corporation and, for the past two years, has been vice-president and general manager of the refrigeration division.

Both Hardy and Otter are members of the board of directors.

Standard Coil Plants
In Midwest Consolidated

STANDARD COIL PRODUCTS Co. is consolidating its midwest operations for better efficiency and economy of production and distribution. The company has maintained three plants in the Chicago area and a fourth in Aurora, Ill. With its recently expanded facilities at Melrose Park, the company has been able to shift production in its other plants so that its oldest Chicago plant can be closed.

General Wood To Speak
On Aviation Electronics

BRIGADIER GENERAL Floyd B. Wood, USAF, will speak on "The Air Weapons System Management Plan and the Electronics Industry", Tuesday, March 23, at the noon-time luncheon of the Professional Group on Aeronautical and Naviga-

www.americanradiohistory.com
AEROCOM MEANS TROUBLE-FREE SERVICE!
From Ground To Air or Point to Point

The model 12GLX-M, 1KW Beacon Transmitter illustrated, operates on a single frequency in the range 200-415 Kcs. Oscillator coil can be supplied crystal-controlled or self-excited. Tone oscillator provides 30% high level modulation for identification when keyed with Aerocom's model AK-3B automatic keyer. The unit can also be voice modulated. Power supply . . . any stable voltage in the range 200-240 volts, 50/60 cycles, single phase. Overall dimensions in CM, 56W x 62D x 177H. Net weight 286 kilos.

AEROCOM
3090 DOUGLAS ROAD MIAMI 33, FLA.

PUSH-BUTTON AUDIO OSCILLATOR
MODEL TO-100

NEW
ACCURATE
STABLE
FOR CHECKING

FM/FM TELEMETERING
SUB-CARRIER EQUIPMENT
- 20 accurate, fixed centre-frequencies
- Calibrated control for ±10% adjustment
- Indicator for beating external signal
- Low distortion and excellent stability
- Constant voltage low impedance output
- Continuously variable calibrated level
- Standard FM/FM frequencies furnished
- Other frequencies available to order

FOR RAPID PRODUCTION CONTROL TESTS

INFRA
Electronic Corp.
Roseland, New Jersey
Manufacturers of Precision Synchros

PreCision
SYNCHROS
SERVO MOTORS
RATE GENERATORS

Intra Electronic Corporation is playing an important part in the precision manufacture and assembly of electronic and electromechanical system components for the Military.

We invite your inquiry when commercially available units will not meet your system demands.

Custom design, development, and manufacture of Test Sets, Kits and Consoles for pre-flight check out and ground maintenance of airborne systems.

INFRA
Electronic Corp.
Roseland, New Jersey
Manufacturers of Precision Synchros

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954
Kenyon

Standard and Special Transformers
engineered to your requirements

MINIATURE
MOLDED
CASED
HERMETICALLY SEALED OIL-FILLED
A-LINE
T-LINE
TOROIDs

Kenyon Transformer Co., Inc.
840 Barry St., New York 59

See us at Booth 541—IRE Show
For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

Raytheon Personnel
Make New Moves

IVAN A. GETTING, vice president, engineering and research, of Raytheon, has been reappointed chairman of the electronics and communications panel of the Scientific Advisory Board, U. S. Air Force, for 1954.

The appointment was made by General N. F. Twining, chief of Staff, USAF. He said, in part: "Both in the solution of the complex technological problems with which we are faced, and in the recognition and exploitation of scientific opportunities which arise, the Air Force is fortunate in being able to utilize your knowledge, experience, time and effort through your work with the SAB."

The appointment of J. Forrest Bigelow as manager of engineering and development for the tv and radio division of Raytheon was also announced. He was formerly in charge of the company's advanced radio and tv development department.

Bigelow joined Raytheon in 1952 after nine years with the Capehart-Farnsworth division of IT&T where he served as supervising engineer of the advanced development group and pioneered in the research in color tv.

He has been instrumental, the company said, in the progress made in the fields of tv camera tubes, airborne tv for military use, design and production of special tv test-
COINCIDENCE ANALYZER
MODEL 553

Sensitivity—50 millivolts, neg. only
Resolving Time—0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0 microseconds
Output—½ volt neg.
Operation—3 channels operate to form positive coincidence; the 4th forms anti-coincidence.
Delayed Coincidence—Provision is made for delaying the events in the 3rd channel to form delayed coincidence.

The model 553 when used with any scaler containing a high voltage supply forms a complete coincidence counting system. No extra amplifiers or power supplies are required. Any possible combination of the 3 coincidence channels and the anti-coincidence channel may be used.

The extreme sensitivity of the model 553 permits its use with scintillation probes as well as G.M. and proportional counters. Channel no. 3 is modified to allow delayed coincidence counting which is highly useful for isotope identification and life time measurement. Resolving times are determined solely by lump constant delay networks and are independent of tube characteristics.

Amplifiers are stabilized by electronically regulated B supply.

ZOPHAR WAXES
COMPOUNDS

Zophar Waxes, resins and compounds to impregnate, dip, seal, embed, or pot electronic and electrical equipment or components of all types; radio, television, etc.

Cold flows from 100°F. to 285°F.

Special waxes non-cracking at −76°F.

Compounds meeting Government specifications plain or fungus resistant.

Let us help you with your engineering problems.

ZOPHAR MILLS, INC
112-130 26th Street,
Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

3 WAY PROTECTION
ENCAPSULATED
WIRE WOUND RESISTORS

SURPASSES SPEC. MIL-R-93A
N-Caps are precision wire wound resistors; encapsulated in a hermetically sealed plastic jacket. The encapsulating process is your assurance of utmost protection against the deteriorating effects of salt water and the destructive effects of mechanical shock. N-Caps provide maximum stability over longest periods.

Sizes: MIL-R-93A RB15, 16, 17, 18, 19, RB62 Series & specials.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
**Volkert stampings insure fidelity of millions of radio and TV sets**

**PRECISE COMPONENTS GO INTO VOLUME CONTROLS FOR IRC**

Volkert—leading independent supplier of electron gun parts—is also helping to moderate millions of radio and television sets across the nation.

International Resistance Company of Philadelphia calls on Volkert for all vital stamped components of their volume controls and switches.

Here’s why electronics industry leaders like IRC look to Volkert for precision stampings:

Volkert’s skill in designing and building its own dies assures them of accurate, volume production. Volkert progressive dies feature interchangeable sections for wider adaptability and economy. Volkert has the most modern automatic production equipment in the industry. These factors, plus Volkert’s rigid inspection of stampings at every production stage, hold rejects to a minimum and lower manufacturing costs.

**ACCURATE DIES**—Volkert-built multi-stage dies like this “13-stage progressive” for stamping control covers assure uniformly high quality in long production runs for many manufacturers.

**PRECISION STAMPINGS**—These covers, contact springs and center terminals were Volkert-made on modern automatic production equipment for International Resistance Company.

**QUICK, EASY ASSEMBLY**—The pay-off on precision comes when components hit the IRC high-speed assembly line. They’re accurate; they fit.

**TOP PERFORMANCE**—Volkert precision stamped parts contribute to rugged construction and superior performance of this IRC “Q” control.

**KEEP ON TOP** of the latest precision stamping news in the electronics industry! Write for fact-packed, picture-filed VOLKERT VIEW quarterly. It’s free!

**Volkert**

for design...tooling...production and assembly of precision stampings

**JOHN VOLKERT METAL STAMPINGS, INC.**

222-34 96th Avenue, Queens Village 29, L.I., N.Y.

**PLANTS AND PEOPLE**

(continued)

**ing equipment and in the advancement of color tv.**

Dick O. Klein, vice-president and general manager of Raytheon Distributors, has been appointed director of marketing for the tv and radio division and assistant vice-president of the parent company.

In the newly created post, Klein will supervise all Raytheon television national sales, advertising and service activities.

Prior to joining the firm early in 1953, Klein had been, successively, general sales manager of the Pressed Steel Car Company appliance division; sales vice-president of Leeson Steel Co. and general sales manager of David Kaufman and Sons, tv and appliance distributor in Baltimore and Washington. Before the war, Klein was sales promotion manager of Packard Motor Car Co., in Chicago.

**Globe-Union To Build New Battery Plant**

**GLOBE-UNION OF MILWAUKEE,** manufacturers of storage batteries and electronic component parts, has purchased five acres of land near San Jose, Calif. where it will build a battery manufacturing plant.

The proposed plant, to be constructed in 1954, will be the firm’s third west coast battery plant. Others are in Los Angeles and Oregon City, Ore. The new site was purchased from Western Pacific for a reported $18,000.

**Hycon Manufacturing Elects Officers**

**HARRY ODEKERK,** president of Hycon Mfg. Co. of Pasadena, Calif., producers of photographic and electronic equipment, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the company. Alden E. Acker, a director and one of the founders of the firm, has been elected president. Odekerk succeeds Trevor Gardner, assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force, who has resigned as chairman because of increased governmental responsibilities.

Harry E. King, assistant to the president, has been elected a member of the board of directors. E. S. Morrison, assistant secretary-treasurer, has been named secretary-
An Improved Orientation Head for the Precision Processing of Quartz Crystals

**MASTERCRAFT MODEL 600 B-2**

This model is fitted with compound dovetail slides and with an all angle table top capable of being inclined 3½ degrees on two planes, which adapts itself to laboratory, production or research work or where a particular technique requires orientation of the X axis in two directions from horizontal. The Z axis may be rotated throughout 360 degrees with orientation within one minute precision.

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**PRECISION COIL BOBBINS**

Exacting quality control and finest materials add up to make PRECISION BOBBINS the best cores for R.F., I.F. coils, solenoids, switches, and other electronic applications.

Count PRECISION BOBBIN advantages:
- Greater Insulation
- Better Heat Dissipation
- Higher Moisture Resistance
- High Strength, Light Weight
- More Winding Space
- Low Unit Cost

Send specifications for free sample and ask for Bobbin Catalog.

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**FIELD TEST POSITION ON AIR WEAPONS SYSTEM FOR GUIDED MISSILE TESTING**

Some Radar Experience Required

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**BELL Aircraft CORPORATION**
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- speed production
- eliminate hardware with I.C.I.

I. C. I. carries the pattern of the printed circuit through the holes to the other side to maintain efficient continuity.

No hardware... with resulting excellent economies plus speeded-up production and more useable space. In a one square foot area of a printed circuit board .125" thick, 150 holes .020" in diameter can be successfully plated through.

I. C. I.'s unparalleled experience and engineering staff are at your disposal. Write, detailing your requirements for specific help and a copy of our thorough, new technical brochure which explains our research, design and conversion services.

I. C. I. also handles complete sub-assemblies as shown.

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MODULAR \ PRODUCTION \ DESIGN \ FOR ELECTRONICS
(formerly Project TINKERTOY)

The modular design technique for electronics has been firmly established as being superior in the government’s search for a standardized electronic design and production system capable of producing equipment of increased reliability at low cost and much stronger mechanically. AND the first commercial adaptations of this technique have been made with tremendous success by Sanders Associates. What’s more, NOW, the necessary materials and equipment are available to you. CAN YOU AFFORD NOT TO EMPLOY THESE NEW TECHNIQUES ON YOUR EQUIPMENT?!!!

AVAILABLE NOW:

“RELIACUBES”* (Ceramic modules) and modular components at a cost unbelievably low. Current costs average approximately $2.00 per module in relatively small quantities. Exact cost of your “RELIACUBES” depends upon production volume and the quantity of components. Send us your requirements for an estimate.

Equipment for the establishment of your own semi-mechanized production of modular units. Extensive production equipment, at high costs, is not needed to realize the benefits of the modular technique. Equipment costing approximately $3000 to $5000 can produce 300 modules per day!!!!!!

Design services based on: over 2 years of experience in modular design engineering field; highly successful adaptations of both military and commercial electronic equipment constructed in the conventional manner, to the modular system; extensive environmental testing of modular units.

SEE THESE NEW PRODUCTS INTRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME . . . . . PLUS:

○ “RELIOMS” — Tape resistors in “ready-to-use” dry tape form — the printed circuit equivalent of conventional carbon resistors. Size — ¼” long; ¼” wide; 1/100” thick.
○ The “MINICUBE” — A subminiature blower featuring a motor and blower complete in a ONE INCH CUBE producing 3 cfm.
○ A versatile full wave bridge comparator that can be used as a modulator - demodulator - switch.
○ A non-jamming self-clearing 2-stage hydraulic servo valve which is as simple to use as a single-stage valve. Producing an output up to 14HP and a response to 150 cps.

At Booth 703, Production Road • I.R.E. Show, Mar. 22-25, Kingsbridge Armory or write Dept. S-22 for latest bulletins.

SANDERS ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

reliability in electronics

treasurer to succeed Alfred P. Ludwig, also a director. Grover C. Judy continues as general manager of the company and has been named vice-president.

Oedekerk was the founder and principal officer of Oedekerk & Ludwig, rocket manufacturers, recently merged into Hycon.

Stubbe Named General Instrument Chief Engineer

PROMOTION OF Ralph R. Stubbe to the post of chief engineer was announced by Monte Cohen, president of General Instrument.

Cohen cited the key role played by Stubbe in the firm’s expanding production of television tuners, especially the uhf-vhf model.

During his 16 years in the electronics industry, Stubbe has been employed by leading companies, including Westinghouse, Hazeltine, NBC and Hoffman Radio.

In another personnel move, General Instrument announced that C. L. Walker has been named manager of its Chicago sales office. Walker, who has been connected with General Instrument and its Sickles division in the midwest for over a year, takes over the duties previously held by B. V. K. French.

Honeywell Elects Three Executives

CHARLES B. SWEATT has been elected to the newly created post of vice-chairman of the board of Minneapolis-Honeywell. Two other officers have been elected executive vice-presidents.

The new executive vice-presi-
MANUFACTURERS OF

Electronics

EQUIPMENT

requiring immediate factory space, in units of any size, and skilled experienced workers for branch operations are urged to investigate the specialized facilities in

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New pre-production Kit for Design-in and experiment

See that your products are design competitive...feature Microdot advantages. Order Microdot Kit #553 today...and save valuable experiment time by having the precise parts you need for multi-stage tests. Satisfaction is assured. Simply clip this advertisement to your letterhead with P.O. or check for $60. Mail to address below.

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DIVISION OF FELTS CORP.

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Both Connector and Cable in this box are actual size!

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

Pre-assembled partitions...made to exact specifications...for manufacturers of Radio, Electrical and Electronic components and allied products.

Partitions for protective packaging

WRITE, PHONE or WIRE for QUOTATIONS on YOUR REQUIREMENTS

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To answer your specific needs for precision electro-mechanical systems, The Ahrendt Instrument Co. offers a combination of the highest calibre engineering talent and the finest production facilities.

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AHRENDT INSTRUMENT COMPANY

Automatic Control Devices

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For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
3 STEPS TO Automation

1. Convert quantity to be controlled into electrical impulses
2. Apply impulses to counter set for desired number of counts
3. Connect counter output to control device

POTTER PREDETERMINED ELECTRONIC COUNTERS

- HIGH SPEED OPERATION
- INSTANTANEOUS AND AUTOMATIC RESET
- DIRECT DIAL SETTING OF DESIRED COUNT
- FAIL-SAFE OPERATION - NO FALSE COUNTS
- ABSOLUTE ACCURACY
- RUGGEDIZED INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

Let Potter engineers study your control problem.

Potter experience with a wide variety of pickup and control devices is at your disposal.

Write today for additional information.

Please direct mail inquiries to Dept. 3-C.
VISIT US AT 346 COMPUTER AVE. IRE

NOW AVAILABLE FROM STOCK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Capacity (available for each sequence in dual models)</th>
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<tr>
<td>No. of Decades</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Count</td>
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<td>up to 60,000 per min. (higher rates are available)</td>
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<td>Outputs</td>
<td>Relay contact and 50 volt pulse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reset</td>
<td>Automatic, panel pushbutton, or remote contact closure</td>
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Canadian Aviation Appoints Paddon

JOHN W. PADDON has been appointed manager of the commercial division of Canadian Aviation Electronics, it was announced by K. R. Patrick, company president. Paddon's international business background includes service as chief of the electronics division of the Department of Defense Production in Washington, D. C.

Chesapeake Acquires Cardwell Manufacturing

CHESAPEAKE INDUSTRIES has purchased the Allen D. Cardwell Manufacturing Corp., electronics firm with plants in Plainville and Stamford, Conn. It is the fifth subsidiary bought by the firm within 18 months.

Chesapeake also acquired the Grenby Manufacturing Co. parent company of Cardwell.

One hundred percent of the stock in the two companies was purchased from four families of stockholders. President Ralph H. Soby
Mark your own symbols, numbers, lettering, on your small parts, tools, identification and name plates . . . easily, simply, quickly . . . tracing from a master with the GREEN ENGRAVER.

Widely used in electronic and plastic fields, in machine tool shops and wherever permanent marking is needed. The GREEN ENGRAVER engraves equally well on metals, plastic, wood, hard rubber and glass.

Fact-filled folder on request . . . showing how economies in costs, labor and time are achieved with the GREEN ENGRAVER.

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Centralab® rotary switches solve
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Chances are you'll never design an "electronic husband awakener". But the uses for Centralab Rotary Selector Switches are as broad as your imagination:

- Available in standard (1 1/2" diameter) or miniature size (1 1/2" diameter).
- Standard or special switching combinations — up to 12 positions or up to 6 poles per section.
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- Phenolic insulation — NEMA Grade XXXP. MIL Grade P3115B.
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- All hardware heavily cadmium plated.
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- Solid silver alloy contacts available.

Centralab has complete facilities for volume production of custom switches:
Modern, highly mechanized production plants... plus Centralab engineering specialists are at your service.

Discoverers Of Electron Spin Receive Award

THE 1953 RESEARCH CORPORATION AWARD was made to George E. Uhlenbeck and Samuel A. Goudsmit for their discovery of electron spin which has been acclaimed as one of the more outstanding and far-reaching concepts in modern physics and a cornerstone of present atomic theory.

Although their discovery was made in 1925 and many developments in modern physics have stemmed from it, the Research Corporation Award is the first known public recognition their work has received.

Dr. Uhlenbeck, professor of physics at the University of Michigan, works in the field of statistical mechanics and the theory of beta-ray emissions. Dr. Goudsmit, chairman of the physics department at Brookhaven National Laboratory, works in the field of spectroscopy and atomic theory.

Both came to the U. S. in 1927 from the Netherlands as members of the faculty at the University of Michigan. Dr. Uhlenbeck returned to Holland in 1935 and spent four years as professor of theoretical physics at the University of Utrecht. During the war he did radar research at the Radiation Laboratory at MIT. Dr. Goudsmit remained at the University of Michigan until 1946; during the war he, too, served at the MIT Radiation Laboratory, and later headed a scientific mission to Europe in connection with atom bomb research. Joining the Brook-
haven staff in 1948, he became acting chairman of the physics department in 1951 and chairman in 1952. Since 1950 he has been managing editor of the Physical Review.

Radio Club Of America ELECTS OFFICERS FOR 1954
FRANK H. SHEPARD was elected president of the Radio Club of America for 1954. Frank A. Gunther was named vice-president; Joseph J. Stantley, treasurer; O. James Morelock, corresponding secretary and W. Gordon Russell, recording secretary.

Shepard has been a fellow and director of the club for many years. He is a consulting engineer and heads the Shepard Laboratories in Summit, N. J. He has made contributions to radio and hearing aids, industrial instrumentation and controls, feedback systems, ultra-high-speed typing, guided missiles and various restricted projects.


ALLIED INTERNATIONAL APPOINTS CONLEY

ALLIED INTERNATIONAL has appointed E. B. Conley as vice-president and general manager of its manufacturing plant, known as the Allied engineering division. Conley will be in charge of all manufacturing operations in the plant. A new factory, to be completed in February, 1954, in South Norwalk, Conn., will enlarge the company's
AUTOMATION

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PIONEERS IN ELECTRONIC AUTOMATION

In 1944—It Was the CML Rotobridge
The First Automatic End Equipment Inspector. Dozens Are
in Use Today Throughout the Industry.

In 1954—Another CML First
Project Tinkertoy Automation

1. Let us show you how to redesign your equipment in modular form
using the CML PT-1000 modular design kit.

2. Let us point the way to low cost short run production using conven-
tional production line methods.

3. Lastly—if you are a volume producer—you will be interested in our
plans for full scale automatic modular production which will provide
astounding savings in production costs.

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NEW-

SAVE MONEY-and get
EXTREME LOW TEMPERATURE
PROTECTION

with the COX "OVERCOAT"
for electrolytic condensers

- HEAT PROTECTION
  DOWN TO - 65°F.
- EASY TO INSTALL.

Now, at last, a low-cost, highly efficient electric con-
denser heater, designed for a snug-fit on electrolytic
condensers to provide protection down to - 65°F. This
Cox Condenser Heater saves money because it can be
quickly assembled to a standard electrolytic con-
denser — no need to use costly extreme low tem-
perature condensers.

Cox Condenser Heaters are now approved as
standard components on many leading electronic
products. Write for complete data.

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COX THERMOWIRE,
THERMOPATCH and
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elements provide highly effi-
cient heat transfer when
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unaffected by temperature
change or mechanical shock.
If you have an electronic
equipment heating problem,
investigate Cox heating ele-
ments. Approved in over 300
military applications. Write
for data.

ANDERSEN
LABORATORIES
INCORPORATED

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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
facilities for the production of electronic and radio equipment for commercial and military use.

Before joining Allied, Conley was associated with the Electric Specialty Co. for thirty years.

Breitwieser Joins Lear As Engineering Head

CHARLES J. BREITWIESER has joined Lear as director of engineering. Reporting directly to president R. M. Mock, he will head Lear’s general development and engineering division. The division is engaged in developing new products for the company and in supplementing its engineering and development activities.

Breitwieser comes to Lear from P. R. Mallory & Co. of Indianapolis where he held the post of director of engineering. He was in direct charge of Mallory’s central engineering laboratories and coordinated the engineering activities of ten manufacturing divisions.

Prior to joining Mallory, Breitwieser was with Convair for over nine years as chief of electronics and research laboratories, responsible for the electronics and guidance section, guided missile flight test section, engineering test laboratories and the missile and airplane instrumentation section.

Breitwieser has many inventions to his credit in the fields of aircraft and missile control systems, radio communications systems, and electro-therapeutic apparatus.

Operating Committee For Six Groups Is Formed

A GROUP CALLED the Operating Committee has been formed to act as a task group to coordinate the various regional conferences sponsored by individual associations.

The committee, of which W. D. Jenkins of Radio Supply Co. of Richmond, Va. is chairman pro tem, consists of two members representing each of the following groups: Sales Managers Club, Eastern Group; Association of Electronic Parts & Equipment Manufacturers; National Electronic Distributors Association; “The Representatives” of Electronic Products Manufacturers; Radio Electronics Television Manu-

Celco is at present supplying the country’s leading manufacturers of radar equipment with the latest type deflection yokes made to precise specifications. Units are now being manufactured using high nickel alloy steels punched to close tolerances with complex winding distributions and high voltage insulations.

Send drawings of your designs for quotation and take advantage of the Celco production experience in this specialized field.

OTHER CELCO SPECIALTIES
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STATOR WINDINGS
VARIABLE REACTORS
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PLANTS AND PEOPLE

facturers Association and the West Coast Electronic Manufacturers Association.

The committee's purpose is "to operate and coordinate such regional conferences as the combined task group may from time to time decide to sponsor." In 1954, the operating committee would support and endeavor to cooperate in the running of the Southwestern Conference in January; the Minnesota Conference in June and the Missouri Valley Conference in October, and in 1955 would support and endeavor to cooperate in the running of a Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest Conference; a Southeastern Conference and a North East Conference, as well as to designate dates and sites for next year's conferences.

"The Operating Committee may make such revisions as they deem practicable in order to relieve manufacturers of the necessity of participating in a conference in the same area in two successive years," the committee said.

The Operating Committee was set up on recommendations of the industry relations committees of the various associations which worked independently to formulate an overall coordinating plan.

Guthman Names Adler Head Of Engineering

THE EDWIN I. GUTHMAN & Co. of Chicago announced the appointment of Harold J. Adler as vice-president in charge of engineering.

In his new position, Adler will coordinate the engineering activi-
ties of the Guthman Co., in the manufacture of delay lines, colls, yokes, flybacks and other components.

For the past four years, Adler has been the director of engineering for the Hallicrafters Co. of Chicago. He formerly served for 16 years as chief engineer for the Sentinel Radio Co. of Evanston, Ill.

**Stanford Offers Electronic Fellowships**

Financial assistance in several forms is available to a substantial number of well-qualified graduate students who wish to work toward a higher degree with a special interest in electronics.

Stanford University has 8 fellowships in the field representing, in total, $12,800 in financial aid. Research assistantships with incomes ranging from $1,800 to $3,000 are also available. Teaching assistantships and research associateships carrying a range of stipends are also available from the university in Stanford, Calif.

**Community Antenna Manufacturer Expands**

The ENTRON Co., designers and manufacturers of community and master television systems equipment, has moved from its Washington, D. C. location to a new plant in Bladensburg, Md.

George G. Edlen, vice-president in charge of production, states that the enlarged facilities of the new plant are required by the growing number of orders Entron is receiving for antenna systems equipment. He said that the new quarters will help the firm to fulfill these obligations as well as expand its research and production.

**Winners of AIEE Prize Papers Announced**

*Winners of prizes for technical papers in the science and electronics division of AIEE were announced by H. H. Henline, institute secretary. First prize in the science and electronics division went to E. P. Felch of Bell Labs and J. L. Potter of Rutgers University for their paper “Preliminary Development of a Magnettor Current Standard.”

Second prize in the division was awarded to Robinson engineers designed a mounting base employing their exclusive all-metal resilient cushioning material, Met-L-Flex. This mounting system is so sensitive it will isolate vibration from every angle, and keep the camera free-floating and motionless at all times.

**THE PROBLEM:** In making such a photograph the microscope camera must be completely isolated from vibration. Even the slight tremor caused by a step on the laboratory floor can affect the accuracy and clarity of the photograph.


**THE SOLUTION:** Since conventional types of vibration control systems were inadequate, Robinson engineers designed a mounting base employing their exclusive all-metal resilient cushioning material, Met-L-Flex. This mounting system is so sensitive it will isolate vibration from every angle, and keep the camera free-floating and motionless at all times.

Do you have a problem of Vibration Control in your business?

This same engineering know-how and skill can be put to work on your vibration control problem... whether it involves precision instruments, electronic or television equipment, aircraft, motor vehicles, home appliances, or industrial machinery of any size or weight.

Unlike old fashioned rubber mountings, Robinson Met-L-Flex* mountings are unaffected by age, oil, bacteria, water, dust, dirt or temperature extremes. They are inherently damped, and they do not pack down or wear out.

A letter or telegram will bring a Robinson engineer to analyze your particular problem and suggest a solution. Write or wire us immediately. Industrial Division, Dept. F-1.

*Met-L-Flex is the copyrighted designation for the all-metal resilient cushions developed and pioneered by Robinson.

Visit us at the I.R.E. Convention Booth 751

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

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COAXWITCH
COAXIAL SELECTOR SWITCH

50 Ohms — Type N Connectors — Manually Controlled
Low VSWR — 4 Models

The COAXWITCH is an RF switch for use in coaxial circuits where it is important that the 50 OHM impedance of the cable be maintained. In a circuit sense, this switch consists of two pairs of "N" connectors spaced 4½" apart using RG-8/U as the connecting link. The COAXWITCH itself introduces no VSWR other than that of connectors. Characteristic impedance is maintained thru all switch details. Cut-a-way view shows that shield as well as center conductor is switched. Beryllium copper contacts, on the connector, mate directly with male "N" (Type UG-21B/U) connectors, which connect directly to back plane of switch. Since all connectors come out in line with axis of switch, right angle connectors are usually unnecessary.

Industrial Center
for
Electronic Equipment

The Nation's MOST COMPLETE
Source of Supply!

Today's acceleration of demand by industry and government upon electronic equipment suppliers finds ARROW ELECTRONICS in a unique position to furnish urgently required component parts from stock!

ARROW's vast resources of service and supply are at your beck and call. Just one phone call — or letter — places at your disposal our enormous warehouse stocks of goods, our 20 years of experienced technical "know-how" and our procurement and shipping facilities which reach all over the nation. Think of it! Same-day shipments from stock on literally thousands of standard brand products — one invoice and a packaged, consolidated shipment from a single source of supply on ALL of your requirements in the industry! This is service at its finest!

Channel Master Opens New Factory

OFFICIAL OPENING of Channel Master's new $1.5 million tv antenna plant, with a production potential of over four times its present factory output, took place in Ellenville, N. Y.

In addition to the new factory, the firm's older plant will remain in operation.

The new plant has 115,000 sq ft of floor space and has six separate assembly lines to supplement the two assembly lines in the old plant.

The new factory is a complete aluminum extrusion and tube mill featuring a 2,000-ton extrusion press that enables the firm to manufacture its own aluminum tubing and rod from aluminum billets. A fully equipped metallurgical laboratory has also been established.

Channel Master was founded in 1947 by Joe, Harry, and Lou Res-
**PRECISION • STABILITY • LOW NOISE LEVEL**

**S.S.WHITE TYPE 65X MOLDED RESISTORS**

Rating—1 Watt.
Temperature Coefficient—From approx. +0.1%/°F for 5000 ohm resistors to approx. +0.2%/°F for 10 megohm resistors.
Voltage Coefficient—Less than 0.02%/Volt.
Upper Temperature Limit—170°F for continuous operation.
Standard Range—1000 ohms to 9 megohms. For general commercial service.

Noise Level—A low noise level is inherent in all 65X resistors. Where noiseless operation is essential, we are equipped to test and guarantee standard range resistors with "less noise than corresponds to a resistance change of 1 part in 1,000,000, for the complete audio frequency range."

Send for Bulletin 4906. It gives full details on S.S.White Molded Resistors. Write for a copy.

The Waveguide House

Under our roof are all facilities needed for high quality production of microwave components, supervised by a top-flight engineering staff—quality is controlled every step of the way—

For components from mixer-duplexer combinations to low-cost, high quality link waveguides, consult us!

Look us up at I.R.E. Convention
Kingsbridge Armory, N.Y.C.
Booth: 723 Airborne Ave.

Brochure on request

Premier Instrument Corp.
52 West Houston Street
New York 12, N.Y.
UHF IMPULSE GENERATOR . . . MODEL IG-115

$17000
F. O. B. Bayside, N. Y.

VISIT OUR BOOTH 252
on Instrument Avenue
at the IRE Show

EMPIRE DEVICES' expert engineering staff is available to give careful attention to your inquiries.

INTERNATIONAL HIGH VACUUM COMPOUND PUMPS

Six Ways a Better Pump:
1. SIMPLIFIED CONSTRUCTION
2. ROTARY VANE
3. AUTOMATIC LUBRICATION
4. HIGH EFFICIENCY
5. QUICK RECOVERY
6. RUGGEDLY BUILT

Speed production and reduce maintenance with these ready-to-operate, high efficiency vacuum pumps!

International rotary vane pumps are extremely compact and operate unusually quiet. Simplified construction and automatic lubrication assure trouble-free operation, long life and low-cost upkeep. Pump mechanisms are totally oil submerged, preventing atmosphere to vacuum leakage.

www.americanradiohistory.com
by the RETMA board upon request of the export committee.

DeLaFleur has been with the FCC since 1940 when he began as an assistant monitoring officer in Baltimore. After serving the FCC in other areas, he became chief of the investigation section of the radio intelligence division in 1946 and subsequently served as chief of the frequency utilization and requirements branch of the frequency allocation and treaty division. Since 1947 he has been assistant chief of that division.

The RETMA International Department's operations will be supervised by an executive committee and implemented by two groups of RETMA members engaged in export trade: radio and tv, and electronics, which in turn will have sub-units.

RETMA also announced that a second study course for qualified tv servicemen started in February at the New York Trade School. Sixty students, with at least one year of full-time tv service experience, were selected from the New York area to participate in the course which looks toward bettering the proficiency of tv servicemen.

**Chromatic TV Labs Expands Facilities**

The addition of new grid-producing facilities by Chromatic Television Laboratories at Emeryville, Calif. is expected to step up the 1954 output of compatible 21-inch and 24-inch color tv tubes, according to the company.

The grids will be made for use in the large-screen Lawrence color tv tube, now being licensed in both 21-inch and 24-inch rectangular sizes.

An initial annual production rate of more than 25,000 grids is foreseen for the new facilities. CTL has been making grids in a pilot plant operation at Oakland, Calif. for use by licensees and potential licensees, and this operation is being incorporated in the new facilities.

The establishment of the new plant is aimed at enabling licensees of Lawrence tubes to get them into the hands of set manufacturers.
2 NEW ACHIEVEMENTS in precise wire-wound trimmer potentiometers

Aerohm Micro-miniature Series AP 1/2
- Two watts continuous at 80 degrees C.
- Resistances from 10 ohms to 20,000 ohms.
- Diameter 1/2 inch, depth 1/2 inch.
- Temperature coefficient 0.00002 part per degree C.
- Weight 1/4 ounce.
- Sealed well enough to permit potting.

Aerohm Series AP 1 1/8
- Four watts continuous at 80 degrees C.
- Resistances from 10 ohms to 100,000 ohms.
- Diameter 1 1/8 inch, depth 1 1/2 inch.
- Temperature coefficient 0.00002 part per degree C.
- Weight less than 3/4 ounce.

These new potentiometers embody many features that are usually found only in much more costly units. They are precision machined throughout, with bodies of anodized aluminum, line-reamed phosphor bronze bushings, centerless-ground stainless steel shafts, and gold-plated fork-type terminals. All electrical connections are soldered, except for precious metal sliders and slip rings. All units are fully sealed, and treated with Service-approved moisture-proofing and fungicidal materials.

In addition, all Aerohm potentiometers are individually checked through a quality-control system that guarantees you full performance from every unit in your order.

Write for full technical information and prices.

Aerohm Corporation
282 Moody Street, Waltham, Massachusetts

PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

more quickly and in larger numbers than might otherwise be possible.

Richard Hodgson, president of CTL, said that grids would be sold only to CTL licensees, except for sample quantities for experimental purposes.

The new plant will employ about 200 people and should be in production by the end of March, 1954, Hodgson said. It will be managed by Earl E. Sargent, who has been plant superintendent for CTL tube production, and will be under the general supervision of H. R. Patterson.

Minnesota Mining Promotes Cahill

JOHN E. CAHILL has been appointed supervisor of design engineering of the electrical products group of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing.

Cahill joined 3M as an engineer in the new products division laboratory in 1948. He has been working with the electrical products group since 1952, specializing in engineering problems concerning sound recording tape.

New Research And Development Firm Founded

PROTOCORP is a new industrial research and development firm founded by Edward Bentley, former vice-president and director of research and development at Instrument Development Laboratories. The company, consisting of former associates of Dr. Bentley, has formed to apply technical knowledge and management principles to the solution of problems in instrumentation, subminiaturization and other fields of physics and engineering.

Bewley Named Dean At Lehigh

LOYAL V. BEWLEY, head of the department of electrical engineering at Lehigh University, was named dean of the College of Engineering.

A member of the faculty since 1940, he has served as secretary of the university's engineering executive committee for the past
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We also make precision drawn paper caps from .141" to 2" in diameter, as well as special die-cut washers and parts to required specifications.

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Manufacturers of BEAD CHAIN—the kinkless chain of a thousand uses, for pull and retaining chains and other industrial uses, plumbing, electrical, jewelry, fishing tackle and novelty products.
INCREMENTAL INDUCTANCE quickly simply accurately

The new Type 1002-A Incremental Inductance Bridge combines outstanding features of compactness, ease of operation, accuracy, and wide range of measurement. A visual balance indicator allows measurements to be made in a few seconds even in noisy locations. Maximum sensitivity at the balance point greatly improves the accuracy of balance. Only a single balance control is used, with CRT indication.

Inductance range is from one to 200 henries. Direct current through the reactor under test is accurately controllable from one to 500 milliamperes, limited only by the resistance of the coil windings. The effect of a change of dc on the inductance value is immediately measurable, by simple re-balancing. The inductance is measured at a constant frequency of 120 cps.

For design and test work on iron-core inductors, transformers, filter chokes, and plate reactors, this compact self-contained instrument is unsurpassed.

Donner Names Corey Research Director

DONNER SCIENTIFIC Co. of Berkeley, Calif., announced the appointment of Victor B. Corey as director of research.

In this capacity, he assumes responsibility for the firm's instrumentation development program and the engineering and research staffs.

Dr. Corey's former associations include the electronics division of Willys Motors as executive engineer, and Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory where he headed the electro-acoustic and electronics sections of the physics department.

Building Product's Firm Enters Electronics

The H. H. Robertson Co., manufacturer of building products, has entered the electronics field with the purchase of controlling interest in International Research and Development Corp. of Columbus, Ohio.

The Columbus company is primarily an electronics research, manufacturing and marketing organization. It produces vibration analysis instruments and balancing equipment for industry. No change in the company's management will

two years. Before joining the Lehigh staff, he served as a research engineer at GE for 17 years. In 1953, he was the recipient of the Hillman Award, given each year to a member of the Lehigh staff "who is deemed to have done most toward advancement of the interests of the university."

For two completely independent cathode-ray displays, the Du Mont Type 5AFP-Tight-tolerance, Dual-beam Cathode-ray Tube offers very high deflection sensitivity in each of the identical electron guns, and very low interaction between guns.

The greatly tightened tolerances permit such vital specifications as tracking error, or the ability of each beam to respond identically to identical deflection voltages, to be specified. Maximum line width, a measure of resolution; minimum light output, a measure of screen uniformity and cathode uniformity; deflection factor uniformity, a measure of deflection linearity; and interaction factor, a measure of shielding between guns are all specified in the Type 5AFP-.
result from the stock transaction. International Research is introducing its new device, the Vibratron, a patented portable electronic instrument which is said to simplify troubleshooting in nearly every type of machinery.

The Vibratron does for the engineer what the stethoscope and the X-ray machine do for the physician, according to A. R. Crawford, president of International. "For the first time, a person can not only see but evaluate the ravages of vibration in modern industry," he said.

Dr. Crawford pointed out that the merger will permit continued expansion, including export marketing and manufacturing of the International line in England.

Sylvania Names La Taste And Early

THE APPOINTMENT of Craig La Taste as sales engineer for electronic products has been announced by D. W. Gunn, general sales manager of Sylvania electronic products. A member of the company since 1952, he was previously in the equipment sales engineering training program.

James M. Early was named sales service engineer for the radio and tv picture tube divisions of the company. In his new position, he will conduct service meetings across the country on all phases of radio and tv test equipment and on technical subjects pertaining to the radio and tv fields.

A member of Sylvania since 1952, Early was previously assigned to commercial engineering.

Armour Research Makes New Moves

THE J. C. WARREN CORP. of Freeport, L. I., N. Y., has been licensed by Armour Research Foundation to use Armour patents in the field of magnetic recording.

"The company thus becomes our sixtieth active industrial licensee," John P. Skinner, Armour manager of magnetic recording, said. "It will be on the market soon with a new portable battery-operated model."

The foundation also announced

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers. 463

NEW Carter SLIDE CHART

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For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers. 463
MINIATURE wire-wound POTENTIOMETERS that don't NEED incoming check

Problem:
To find a potentiometer that will —
...Dissipate 3 watts continuously at 80 degrees C, through 50,000 ohms total resistance.
...Occupy no more space than absolutely necessary.
...Weigh as little as possible.
...Maintain accurate resistance setting, over a wide range of temperatures.
...Not require YOU to do production-control checking for the manufacturer.

Solution:
Waters Series RT-7/8 and RTS-7/8 —
- Precision wire-wound construction.
- Three watts continuous, to 80 degrees C.
- Resistances from 10 ohms to 50,000 ohms.
- Diameter 7/8", depth 3/8".
- Weight, approximately 1/2 ounce per section — multiple ganging easily provided.
- Temperature coefficient of resistance 0.002% per degree C.
- Manufactured to rigid military specifications.
- Individually checked through a production quality control system that guarantees you full performance from EVERY unit in your order.

Write today for full technical information and prices.

PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

that Skinner has been appointed a member of the marketing and research committee of the newly organized Magnetic Recording Industry Association.

Three engineers were also appointed to new positions at Armour. Harold L. Garbarino and Robert M. Bergslien were promoted to full electrical engineers. Both have been with the organization since the fall of 1951, Bergslien starting as assistant engineer and Garbarino as associate engineer.

Garbarino was a development engineer with GE before joining the foundation. Bergslien worked as an application engineer with Allis-Chalmers before joining Armour.

Herman H. Chanowitz, formerly a servomechanism engineer with Bell Aircraft, joined the foundation as a full electrical engineer. He will work in the electrical engineering control systems section.

Quackenbush Named By Whitney Blake

R. CLARKE QUACKENBUSH has joined Whitney Blake Co. of New Haven, Conn. as manager of a newly formed electronics division which will develop, manufacture and sell electronic connectors and assemblies.

Quackenbush spent 13 years as a member of the engineering staff of American Phenolic, working in the field of electrical transmission equipment and electronics. He specialized in communication, transmission and lighting equip-

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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 last word in equipment would be at your fingertips. No richer benefits are offered anywhere... regardless of the standards by which you measure.

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Precision engineered electronic components and connecting devices for all your needs.

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ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

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FOR
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PRODUCTS:
Transmission lines and associated elements in brass and light weight materials manufactured to customer's specifications including antenna feed systems, duplexers, mixers, directional couplers and precision metallized glass attenuators.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES:
Including model shop, toolroom, fully equipped machine shop, brazing, soldering, plating and painting and a battery of power operated bending machines.

TEST EQUIPMENT:
From 800 to 12600 mcs. in multiple sets enables utilization of assembly line techniques for accurate production testing.

BUDD-STANLEY's experience and manufacturing techniques will fulfill your most exacting requirements for quality radio frequency components for microwave application.

Your inquiries will be given our prompt attention.

BUDD · STANLEY Co. Inc.

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LONG ISLAND CITY 1, N. Y.

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.

PLANTS AND PEOPLE
(continued)

Kadison Directs Sealtron Research
FRANKLIN R. KADISON has been appointed director of research and development for the Sealtron Corp. of Cincinnati. He comes to Sealtron from Electrical Industries of Newark, N. J., where he served as assistant to the chief engineer in the hermetic seal division.

Burroughs Establishes Instrument Division
BURROUGHS CORP. has formed an electronic instrument division as a separate manufacturing and marketing operation. It was formerly part of the company's Philadelphia research center. The division produces and markets scientific instruments, including pulse control units, scientific computers and electronic components such as vacuum tubes.

Perry C. Smith, who has been director of the division since it was started, has been named general manager. Lawrence T. LaPatka will serve as sales manager and Herman J. Bruning, Jr. has been appointed chief accountant.

"Products of the electronic in-

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
John Jipp Joins Ampex Corp.

John Jipp, formerly with Motorola, has joined Ampex Corp. as manager for instrumentation recorder sales.

Prior to joining Ampex, Jipp established and managed the west coast parts and service depot and had served as southwestern regional sales manager for Motorola. During the second World War he was with the Signal Corps Labs, engaged in design engineering and field research on military radio equipment.

Westinghouse Engineer Honored By Society

Adam G. Kegel, a member of the development engineering department of the Westinghouse Air-Arm division in Baltimore, was chosen winner of one of the two runner-up awards in the annual Eta Kappa Nu sponsored competition for the nation's outstanding young electrical engineer. He joined Westinghouse upon graduation in 1947. His first assignment was in the special products development division. He was transferred to the Baltimore Air-Arm division when it was organized in 1951, and was made a project engineer. He played

Florida wants and needs electronics industries of special types. Florida offers what you need.

Manufacturers of tubes, resistors, coils, expensive transformers, lightweight electromechanical components and specialized instruments and equipment will find Florida an ideal location.

Manpower of all types and skills is plentiful—and more than 1,965 new residents are moving to Florida every week. The labor climate is excellent.

Plant construction, maintenance and heating costs are lower in Florida because of the mild year-round climate.

Taxes are favorable, too. Florida has no State income tax, no State inheritance tax, no State ad valorem tax.

Florida's importance in Air Force, Army and Navy electronics programs is widely known and proximity to the big Florida operational and experimental bases could be valuable to you. So could its strategic relationship to Southern and Latin-American markets.

A few electronics research and development companies are already established in Florida. There's still room for more such companies on the ground floor.

For dependable information write: Industrial Development Division, State of Florida, 3306B Caldwell Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

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SEPARATE MILLIVOLTS

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Accuracy .5 of 1%
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MICROAMPERES
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from 1 Microampere to
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WHEATSTONE BRIDGE
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RADIO FREQUENCY MILLIAMMETER OR AMMETER
OR USED FOR D.C. POWER MEASUREMENTS,
BRIDGE TYPE A.C. RECTIFIER, CIRCUIT TESTER, ETC.

A Sequential Relay That Counts, Stores or Remembers

KELLOGG MAGNETIC IMPULSE COUNTER

PROVED IN USE!

SEQUENTIAL OPERATION—10 operations in sequence but one relay
DIGITAL STORAGE—Once read-in, stored without power but no latches
TELEMETERING—Counting or controlling from a distance but minimum wiring
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KELLOGG SWITCHBOARD AND SUPPLY COMPANY
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PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)
an important part in the development of automatic pilots and fire control systems used in guided missiles and in radar for jet aircraft.

Illinois Tool Changes
Shakeproof Division

ILLINOIS TOOL Works of Chicago has decentralized its Shakeproof division along product lines, physical facilities and organizational responsibilities.

The division has been subdivided into three production units, each housed in its own plant and with its own organizational group, headed by a general manager. These managers report to E. W. Fuller, vice-president, and are responsible for all personnel, engineering, manufacturing and sales promotion functions of their respective subdivisions.

The new general managers are: A. L. Pontius for standard products, C. F. Jensen for special stamped products and S. S. Cathcart for plastic products. Sales functions of the entire division remain under the direction of J. S. Hawley, marketing manager.

American Instrument
Opens New Plant

AMERICAN INSTRUMENT Co. of Silver Springs, Md., has erected a 40,000 sq ft plant at Savage, Md., bringing to six the number of plants owned and operated by the company.

The new plant at Savage will be engaged in electronics, mechanical and optical production, and in moisture engineering. Initially, the company plans to employ 300 to 400 workers. Joseph J. Zink, with American for ten years, is superintendent of the new plant.

Beckman Instruments
Sets Up German Plant

BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS of S. Pasadena, Calif., has established a new manufacturing subsidiary in Munich, Germany, producing several types of spectrophotometers and pH meters. The new 6,000 sq ft assembly plant will have 37 sales
NEY'S SMALL PARTS PLAY A BIG PART IN PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

The output of any potentiometer is dependent upon the contacts. Illustrated above is a Helipot 10-turn Potentiometer (Model A) using Ney Precious Metal Contacts between the slider and the resistance winding and for the slip ring pick-off, assuring the utmost in linearity and electrical transmission.

The J. M. Ney Company has developed a number of precious Metal Alloys and fabricates these into contacts, wipers, brushes, slip rings, commutator segments and similar components for use in electrical instruments. Ney Precious Metal Alloys have just about ideal physical and electrical properties, high resistance to tarnish, and are unaffected by corrosive atmospheres. Consult the Ney Engineering Department for assistance in selecting the right Ney Precious Metal Alloy which will improve the electrical characteristics, prolong the life and accuracy of your instrument.

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We carry in stock thousands of STANDARD and SPECIAL items used in the ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY.
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quality sound
dependable performance
low price

TURNER 80 on C-4 stand

In design, there is no comparable microphone that equals Turner 80 styling and compactness. Styling that pleases the eye and fits in with modern surroundings. Compactness that makes this microphone convenient and easy to use. You can cradle it in the palm of your hand. Actual size (not including C-4 stand) only 4½" in length.

For PA, home recorder, dictating machine, office and factory call systems and amateur uses, the Turner 80 performance is always dependable.

Sensitivity: Approx. 58 db below 1 volt/dyne/sq. cm.
Response: 80 to 7000 cps.
Weight: 5 oz. less conductor shielded.

C-4 stand gracefully matches the Turner 80. Both are satin-chrome plated. Stand won't tip or slide with weight of cord.

Turner 80 list price—$15.95
C-4 stand list price—$ 5.75

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The Master Air Data Computer

SERVomechanisms INC.

Designed and Produced at El Segundo, California and Westbury, New York

PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

and production employees.

The Munich sales office will be headquarters for Western European sales, headed by European sales manager Harold H. Zander. It is a unit of the International sales division of Beckman, formed in January, 1954, and headed by Robert T. Jones.

Company plants will ship most instrument parts while the factory is being equipped to carry on a completely integrated operation.

National Union Names Skellett To Board

A. MELVIN SKELLETT, vice-president in charge of manufacturing and engineering of National Union Radio Corp., has been elected to the firm's board of directors.

Before joining National Union in 1944 as head of research, he was associated for 15 years with Bell Telephone Laboratories.

New Relay Company Is Organized

ELLY ELECTRONICS CORP., P. O. Box 395, Fair Lawn, N. J., has been formed to assume all manufacturing and sales of the "SNAPPER" thermal time delay relay, formerly manufactured by Eureka Television and Tube Corp.

The president of Elly is J. George Sauer, formerly general manager of Eureka. The new company is already in production on all types of its relays.

Program For The 1954 IRE National Convention Is Set

FOLLOWING IS THE complete list of technical papers and program events to take place at the 1954 IRE National Convention in New York City on March 22-25:

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE
Monday, March 22, 10:30 A.M.
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Principal Speaker: John D. Ryder

RADIO ENGINEERING SHOW HOURS
Kingsbridge Armory
Monday, March 22, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Tuesday, March 23, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Wednesday, March 24, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday, March 25, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

GET-TOGETHER COCKTAIL PARTY
Monday, March 22, 5:30 to 7:30 P.M., Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

IRE ANNUAL BANQUET
Wednesday, March 24, 6:45 P.M.
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*Talk with our representative in Booth 126 at the IRE Show.

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ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

(continued)

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Principal Speaker: Alfred N. Goldsmith
Topic: IRE—Past and Future

Monday Afternoon, March 22, 1954

Symposium: ADVANCE IN MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS
Transient Response of Selective Networks and Impulse Noise in Narrow Band FM Receivers by S. P. Lapin and J. J. Susan.
Advances in Petroleum Mobile Communications by L. A. M. Barnette
A New Approach to 450-170 Mc Communications Equipment by H. W. Tuttle
Operation and Planning on a Utility System by A. R. Buehman.

INFORMATION THEORY—APPLICATION OF INFORMATION THEORY TO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Theoretical Improvement in Signal to Noise of Television Signals by Equivalent Comb Filter Technique by Donald Ritterman and M. J. Stateman.
Optical Filters—Their Equivalence To and Difference From Electrical Networks by T. P. Cheatham, Jr. and A. H. Kohlenberg.
Information Theory—Past, Present and Future by R. M. Fano.
Information Losses in Regenerative Pulse Code Systems by W. D. White.
A Gaussian Noise Generator for Frequencies Down to 0.001 Cycles Per Second by D. P. Winters.

ABRONAUTICAL AND NAVIGATION ELECTRONICS I

Aerial Methods in Microwave Survey by M. Sheldon and L. Dickerson
The Development of a Production Radar Teeter by R. P. Violato.
A Correlation Direction Finder for Guided Missile Range Instrumentation by M. S. Friedland and N. Marchand.
Present Status of Microwave Radiometric Receiver Development by R. M. Ringo.

QUALITY CONTROL AND RELIABILITY

Improving Reliability of Electronic Equipment by Effective Analysis of Field Performance by K. R. Landers.
A Survey of Electronic Failure Prediction Techniques by J. M. Munro.
A New Approach to the Attainment of Reliability in the Production of Airborne Electronic Systems by F. Hanisch.

RADIO TELEMETRY AND REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEMS AND ELEMENTS

Guided Missile Range Instrumentation—A New Electronic Art by M. S. Friedland.
Interpretation of Sequential Samples from Communicated Data by L. L. Bunch.
Comparison of Required Radio Frequency Power in Different Methods of Multiplexing and Modulation by M. H. Nichols.
Evaluation of Magnetic Tape Equipment for Telemetering by R. E. Rawlings.

eleTrONIC COMPONENTS I—TECHNIQUES

The Effect of Maintenance on Reliability of Complex Military Electronic Equipment by J. B. Arnold.
Miniaturized Computer Applications of the Hughes Diode by G. L. Tate.
Subminiaturization Techniques of UHF Communication Equipment by G. Shawiro.
Synthetic Quartz Crystals for the Electronic Industry by D. R. Hale and W. H. Charbonnet.
Application of Precise Components in Permeability Tuned Oscillators by D. M. Holzlin.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS I—SYMPOSIUM: FACSIMILE

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PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

Scan Radars by S. J. O'Neil.
A study of the UHF Omnidirectional Aircraft Antenna Problems and Proposed Methods of Solution by W. Spanos and J. J. Nall.
A Modulator Technique for Producing Short Pulses in High Powered Magnetics by T. J. Parker.
The Role of Stereo in "3-D" Radar Indicating Systems by W. R. Tower.
An Automatic Antenna Matching Unit by E. W. Schwieter.

ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT II—
Symposium: PERSONNEL TRAINING AND SELECTION FOR ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
For the Universities by S. C. Hollister.
For Industry by W. R. G. Baier.
For the Government by J. M. Mitchell.

MEDICAL ELECTRONICS
Visualization of the Distribution of Gamma Emitters in-vivo.
Color and Enhanced Contrast X-Ray Images by R. S. MacKay.
Measurement of Slow Neutron Depth Doses by E. Stokley.
Use of Charged Particles to Measure Skin Thickness and Other Surface Properties by F. Hutchinson.

AUDIO II—GENERAL
System Design Factors for Audio Amplifiers by H. V. Kibbe.

INFORMATION THEORY III—SPEECH AND COMPUTATION
Optimize Data Encoding for Digital Computers by W. H. Kautz.
Threshold Detection by B. L. Basore.
The Nature of the Unrelated Component of Induced Grid Noise by T. E. Taffey and A. B. Macmee.
Effect of Limiting on the Information Content of Noisy Signals by G. O. Young and M. Gold.

BROADCAST AND TV RECEIVERS II— COLOR TELEVISION
Self-Balancing Phase Detector for Color Receiver Reference Oscillators by E. G. Clark.
Color Fidelity in TV Receiver Having Nonstandard Primaries by P. J. Burtley.
Color Distortion in Sequential Displays by D. C. Livingston.
Significance of Some Receiver Errors on Flesh Color Reproduction by H. Weiss.

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS II— GENERAL
System Aspects and Trends of Modern Communication by L. S. Coggellas.
Predicted Wave Radio Teletypewriter by M. L. Due and E. T. Heald.
Design Consideration for FSK Circuits by W. Lyons.
Predicting Interference Levels in Communication Systems by P. A. Wolfberg.
UHF Diversity System for Long-Range Ship-to-Air Communication by F. J. Altman and J. J. Nall.

Tuesday Evening, March 23, 1954
Medical Electronics Symposium:
ENGINEERING BASED ON BIOLOGICAL DESIGN
Human Engineering by L. C. Mead.
Information Theory by W. Wiener.
Biological Transmission by S. J. Stevens.
Biological Servomechanisms and Control Circuitry by L. H. Schwieter.
Audio Seminar: HIGH FIDELITY IN AUTO ENGINEERING
Microphones by J. K. Hilliard.

March, 1954—ELECTRONICS

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
PLANTS AND PEOPLE

Loudspeakers by H. F. Olson.
Home Accoustics by R. L. Hausman.
Broadcasting Systems by J. V. L. Hogan.
Stereophonic System by J. E. Volkman.

Wednesday Morning, March 24, 1954

NUCLEAR SCIENCE I—Symposium: 
PROGRESS REPORT

Secrecy and the Electronics Engineer 
by J. T. Beckler

Non-Reactor Electronics at Oak Ridge 
by R. P. Bell

Brookhaven Electronics Work by W. A. Higinbotham

Non-Reactor Electronics Work at Argonne by T. Britt

Non-Reactor Electronics at Los Alamos by R. J. Watts.

ELECTRON DEVICES I—ELECTRON TUBES

The Hollow Cathode in Cylindrical 
Geometry by H. D. Kumpfer and H. Brett.

The Machining of Tungsten and Its Ap- 
plication in the Fabrication of Philips Dis- 

denser Cathodes by R. L. Leach.

The QE Post Acceleration Color Tube 
by C. G. Lob

Amperex Type EIT Decade Counter Tube by I. Rudich

A Developmental Thyatron Capable of 
Current Interruption by Grid Action by 
K. O. Johnson, W. M. Webster and J. A.

Johansson.

BROADCAST TRANSMISSION 
SYSTEMS I—

Symposium: TV BROADCASTING 
Antenna System for Station WOR-TV 
(Channel 9), installed on Empire State 
Building by G. J. Adams, A. Allford, H. H.

Leach, R. Rubin and P. Abel

A Pulse Distribution System for a TV 
Network Originating Center by J. S. Auld 
and A. Oklinton.

Improved TV Clamp Circuit Employing 
Feedback by K. R. Wendt and W. K.

Squires.

High Level Plate Injection Mixer for 
Use at UHF by R. E. Western.

Coaxial Line Transfer Switch for Televi- 
sion Transmitters by C. F. Schuemann 
and J. B. Epperson.

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS I—

COMPUTER DESIGN AND TECHNIQUES

The Role of General Purpose Digital 
Computers in Automatic Control and 
Information Systems by A. A. Cohen.

Design Features of Current Digital Di- 
fferential Analyzers by E. L. Brown.

Design Features of the JAINCOMP-C 

A Germanium Tape Reader by R. A.

Levendal.

Electrostatic Reading of Perforated 
Media by S. Lubkin.

CIRCUIT THEORY I—Symposium: 
NETWORK EQUALIZATION

Limitations on Amplitude Equalizers by 
H. H. Carlin.

Syntheses of Resistor-Terminated RLC 
Ladder Networks by Er-Chun Ho and D.

L. Trautman.

Equalization of Video Cables by P. W.

Rotunda.

Application of a Minimum Phase Mat- 

tix to Adjustable Equalizer Design by W.

R. Landry.

Equalization in the Time Domain by M.

C. Gorton, R. W. Sonnenfeld and M.

Nimakami.

INSTRUMENTATION I—

真理—Measurements in the Video Pre-

R. W. Housey by W. W. Graustein 
and A. M. Hall.

H. H. Rickert High-Sweep Oscillator by 
A Shielded Two-Prong Dettinger 
and its Use as a UHF Hybrid 

Instrumentation Bridge 
High-Speed Precision Analysers by N. L. Duran.

Solution Spectrum Ratiometric 

in the 400-1600 Mepmance 

Range by D. E. Meggers.

M. Goodman.

ANTENNAS AND 

generopagation I—

Empirical Approxim- 

ative Values for Large-Area to the 
Current Arrays by L. L. Beol-Chen-Chen 
and I. P. Kamalov.

Gain Pattern of Terminated-Wave-

ELECTRONICS—March, 1954

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PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)
guide Slot Antenna by an Equivalent Circuit Method by L. E. Felsen.
A Four Slot Cylindrical Antenna for VOR Service by R. M. Sprague and A. Alford.
Trapped Wave Antennas by V. Ehrengardt, W. Gerbes and F. J. Zucker.
Scattering of Electromagnetic Waves by Wires and Plates by J. Weber.

Wednesday Afternoon, March 24, 1954
NUCLEAR SCIENCE 2—Symposium: REACTOR ELECTRONICS
Simulators by K. H. Pischbeck.
Safety Aspects of Control Circuity by T. Cole.
Instruments Used with Experimental Reactors by E. J. Wade.
Synthesis of Nuclear Control Systems by N. Grace.

ELECTRON DEVICES—TRANSISTORS
Transistors for High Power Application by J. S. Babb.
A New Type High Temperature Silicon Diode by L. D. Hanley and C. G. Thornton.
The Study and Design of Alloyed Junction Transistors by L. J. Giacolotto.
An Analytic Study of g, y, and h Parameter Accuracies in Transistor Sweep Measurement by H. G. Pollingstad.

BROADCAST TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS 2—Symposium: COLOR TV BROADCASTING
Color Film Scanner Circuits by J. F. Fisher.
Color Characteristics of a TV Film Scanner by J. H. Halane.
Factors in the Design of Keyed Clamping Circuits by R. N. Rhone.
Photographic Simulation of Proposed Brightness Modifications for Television Color Film by J. H. Ladd and W. L. Brewer.
Feasibility and Technique of Storing Color Video Information on Black and White Film by W. L. Hughes.

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS—COMPUTER COMPONENTS
Magnetic Core Selection Systems by S. Guterman and R. D. Kodis.
Circuits to Perform Logical and Control Functions with Magnetic Cores by S. Guterman, R. D. Kodis and S. Ruhman.
Packaged Logical Circuitry for a 4 MC Computer by N. Zimbol.
Transistor Shift Registers by C. Huang, E. Siebodzinski and B. White.

CIRCUIT THEORY II
The Group-Theoretical Aspect of Linear Four-Pole Theory by W. W. Gaertner.
A Mathematical Technique for the Analysis of Linear Systems by J. R. Ragazzini and A. R. Berson.
Interconnection of Linear Transducers by H. Kuras.
Dynamic Characteristics of Four-Terminal Networks by W. W. Happ.

INSTRUMENTATION II—Symposium: HIGH FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL
Frequency Standard, Controlled Wide-Band Oscillator by E. F. Felch, J. O. Israel and O. Kumer.
Performance of the Bell System Standard of Frequency by G. N. Packard.
A Computer for Decade Frequency Synthesizer by R. W. Frank.

ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION II—MICROWAVE ANTENNAS
Reflections in Microwave Antenna and Their Harmful Effects by P. W. Hanan.
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PLANTS AND PEOPLE

(continued)

by E. M. T. Jones and S. B. Cohn
Diffuse Radiation in Pencil Beam Antennas by D. G. Carter.
Theoretical Gain of Flat Microwave Reflectors by D. R. Crosby.

Thursday Morning, March 25, 1954
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS
The Design of Automatic Factories by G. Post.
Industrial Punch Card Automatic Control by W. L. Atwood.
Electronic Automation of a Turret Punch Press by P. M. Rives.
Electronic Flow Measurement and Control by E. Mittelmann.
Photosensitive Germanium Devices and Some Device Applications by R. G. Seed.

CIRCUIT THEORY III—NETWORK SYNTHESIS
Networks Terminated in Resistance at Both Input and Output by L. Weinberg.
Approximating Band-Pass Amplitude and Phase Functions by V. H. Grynik.

ELECTRON DEVICES III—STORAGE TUBES

A Writing Speed Dark-Plane Tube by S. Nozick, N. H. Burton and S. Newman.
A Large Capacity Storage Tube for Digital Computer Application by R. B. Delano, Jr.
Noise Limitations on Storage Tube Operation by S. Winkler and S. Nozick.

ULTRASONICS

The Ultrasonic Burglar Alarm System by S. Bagno, J. B. Cooper and E. A. Lurvi.
A Complex Impedance Recorder by H. Shafar.
Ultrasonic Delay Lines by D. L. Arenberg.
Wide-Band Large-Dynamic-Range Fused-Quartz Delay Lines for Increased-Capacity High Speed Computer Memories by D. A. Spedt, T. F. Rogers, and S. J. Johnson.
Contour Modes of Plates Excited Piezoelectrically and Determination of Elastic and Piezoelectric Constants by R. Bachmann.

ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION III

Isotropic Variable Index Media by W. O. Puro and K. S. Kelleher.
Comparative 100 MC Measurements at Distances Far Beyond the Radio Horizon by A. P. Harris.
The Measurement of the Polarization of Radio Waves Reflected from the Ionosphere at Non-Vertical Incidence by G. T. Inouye.

MICROWAVE ELECTRONICS I—FERRITES AND STRIP LINES

Non-Reciprocal Microwave Components by H. N. Chain.
Ferrite Quarter-Wave and Half-Wave Plates at X Band by N. G. Sakiotis.
The Radiation Conductance of a Series Slot in a Strip Transmission Line by A. A. Olmer.
New Techniques for High-Q Strip Microwave Components by W. S. Fromm, and H. Keen.
Microwave Applications of High-Q Strip Components by E. Pubini, W. Fromm and H. Keen.

INSTRUMENTATION III

Novel Approach to Transistor Testing by N. J. Gottfried.
Transistor Frequency Scanner by O. Kummer.
A Simple Transistor Noise and Gain

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
Test Set by R. W. Carlisle and H. A. Pearson.

With-Band Amplitude Distribution Analysis of Voltage Sources by L. W. Orty.

A Generator of Uniformly Distributed Random Noise by R. Bernstein, H. Bickel and E. Brodkey.

Thursday Afternoon, March 25, 1954

RADIO TELEMETRY AND REMOTE CONTROL—III—REMOTE CONTROL

A Provisional Data Transmission System by J. W. S. Petrie.

A Digital Antennna Cooper by W. L. Exner and A. I. Scarpelous.

System Compensation with a Digital Computer by P. E. B. Hill.

Binary Control System for Digital-to-Shaft-Position Mechanisms by A. Wulfberg.

Optimization of Servosystems (for Time-Varying Spectra) by R. C. Lyman and W. P. C. Aywood, Jr.

CIRCUIT THEORY IV—TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS


A Theory Procedure for Linear Transfer Circuits by J. R. Burt.

Network Partitioning Techniques Applied to the Synthesis of Transfer Amplifiers by H. H. Johnson.

A New Equivalent Circuit for Junction Transistors by G. Y. Chiu.

ELECTRON DEVICES IV—MICROWAVE TUBES

A Voltage-Tunable Magnetron for Operation in the Frequency Range 1500 to 3000 Megacycles by J. A. Boyd.

Control of Electron-Beam Spread by Positive Ion Traps by F. L. Ginton and W. W. Wadi.

The Multipactor Effect in Klystrons by K. Bol.

Backward-Wave Oscillator Characteristics by H. H. Johnson.


ULTRASONICS II

Investigation of Ultrasonic Energy to Industrial Use by A. Boyles.

The Effects of Ultrasonic Waves on Electrolytes and Electrode Process by S. Barnat.

Strains of the Effects of High Frequency Sound on the Brain by P. A. Lindell.

Selective Action of Ultrasonic on Nerve Tissue by W. J. Newcomer.

Effects of Ultrasound on Living Cell Structure by R. E. Newcomer.

ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION IV—SYMPOSIUM: UHF TELEVISION—DOOM OR BUST


Propagation in the UHF TV Band by J. W. Herbst.

Overcoming the Line of Sight Shibboleth with the Air and High Power by T. J. Carroll.

A Comparison of the Antenna Problems in UHF and VHF TV by L. Krause.

MICROWAVE ELECTRONICS II—COMPONENTS

Design of Stable Tunable Microwave Oscillators by J. G. Stephenson.

Microwave Measurements with a Lossy Variable Short Circuit by H. M. Altschuler and A. A. Olins.


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NEW BOOKS

Television

The title page accurately describes this book as "an introduction to the physical and technical principles of television, with comprehensive descriptions of various electrical circuits." The authors, engineers of the Philips Television Development Laboratory at Eindhoven, are well acquainted with current practice in the many lands in which that organization markets its products. As a result this book is distinguished among those written by Europeans for its lack of bias concerning television standards and methods. The American, British and European (Gerber) systems are given equal attention, and their differences are accurately and fairly presented.

The major part of the book is given to detailed treatment of circuit principles. Realizing that no book on television can hope to keep current with the rapid advances in specific circuits, the authors state their intention to impart knowledge of physical principles of currently applied circuits, which will enable readers to grasp quickly the significance of circuits still to be developed.

The only danger in this plan is that the range of principles attacked may be too broad, and hence not helpful to the reader in selecting topics for detailed study. One example of this is the second chapter, an excellent treatment of electron optics. Two-thirds of the space is devoted to topics of interest primarily to those who design cathode-ray tubes, and only one-third to such matters as yoke and focussing design, of interest to the much larger group interested in receiver design. A similar criticism might be leveled at chapter 5, on relaxation oscillators and phenomena, which covers a much wider field than the television engineer is likely to have need for. Nearly equal space is given to principles and circuits applicable to electric and magnetic scanning, despite the

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NEW BOOKS (continued)

overwhelming preference for the magnetic method in virtually all post-war receivers and studio equipment.

These defects, relating to emphasis only, are not major ones. Many of the most important circuits are indeed given extended treatment. The sixteen pages in chapter 6 on horizontal output systems for magnetic deflection are an excellent example. On the other side of the ledger is the fact that only one form of horizontal stabilization is described, and this is obsolescent. Stagger tuning of i-f stages is well treated, but not so the cascode circuit and its variants, which are now a basic tool of the television circuit designer.

As is usual in technical treatises from the Netherlands, the authors have a very thorough understanding of fundamentals and an easy way of presenting them. The book, originally written in Dutch, is well translated; of particular importance, in view of the rapid expansion of television service throughout the world, is the fact that editions are available not only in Dutch and English but also in French and German.

Aside from the question of relative emphasis, there can be little quarrel about the range of material covered: scanning and deflection, camera and picture tubes, synchronizing signals and separation methods, relaxation oscillators, deflection circuits, high-voltage ("extra-high-tension") generators, wideband amplifiers, aerials and transmission lines, optics and methods of image projection, and detailed treatments of two receivers, typical of British (positive modulation) and European (negative modulation) practice. The book gives a bare nod to color television; the chapter on this subject contains only 8 pages and describes systems (CBS field sequential and RCA dot sequential) as of 1949.

The appendices include a glossary of terms, a table of the MKS system of units, conversion tables for units of brightness and illumination and an excellent 12-page list of periodic table references.

In summary, this book is a welcome addition to the literature for
its clear and explicit treatment of particular topics but, from the American point of view at least, it is not particularly well-balanced in its selection of material.—Donald G. Fink, Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

Synchronization of Reflex-Oscillators

BY AYH. ABDI DAYEM. Dr. Sc. techn. Institut Fur Hochfrequenztechnik, Eidgenossischen Technischen Hochschule, Zurich (Switzerland), 1953, 110 pages, 10.40 Swiss Francs.

This book, in English, represents a useful contribution to the general theory of the synchronization of oscillators. The analysis applies to vacuum-tube oscillators of all types; however, interest and the experimental work are directed toward the behavior of reflex klystrons. The mutual synchronization of two similar oscillators is treated with unusual thoroughness, and a method is presented for obtaining a coherent output from an arbitrarily large number of separate tubes. The text is clearly written, the mathematical developments are well presented and as simple as the material permits, and the experimental results support the theory.

As the preface states, the analysis is based on the principle of conservation of energy, and is therefore applicable to all possible waveforms of the synchronizing voltage. However, the resulting equations are quite intractible, and practical results are limited to situations where the synchronizing voltage is sinusoidal. In view of this fact it does not appear that a substantial advantage in generality is gained by starting in this way. Subject to the assumption of a symmetrical cubic volt-ampere characteristic, the analysis yields the amplitude as well as the frequency of the output for a wide range of conditions. In this respect it appears to extend existing knowledge.

In his treatment of the synchronization of a klystron the author is somewhat careless of the equivalent circuit. On p 82, it is asserted that the resonator is matched to the line whereas the following development

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NEW BOOKS (continued)

and the example of p 43 are based on a mismatch. This error recurs in substantially the same form on p 78.

The major contribution of the book appears to be the mutual synchronization of two similar oscillators, in which the length and properties of the transmission line joining the two resonators play a vital part. This analysis is worked out in some detail and appears to include all the significant parameters. Finally, the synchronization of large groups of oscillators by means of appropriate hybrid junctions represents an ingenious and significant extension of the art.

A bibliography of twelve references, mostly in English, is presented to support and extend the material presented. While these are well chosen, it appears that several important papers are absent. An example of such omission is the highly pertinent 1922 paper of Appleton in the Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.

There are a number of typographical and drafting errors, and a few unfamiliar symbols and word usages. However, these represent no substantial impairment of the value of the work, which is recommended to those interested in this somewhat specialized field.—WILLIAM A. EDSON, Electronics Research Laboratory, Stanford University, Stanford, California

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Although less than a hundred pages of this book are concerned intimately with the telephone phase of Mr. Forbes’ life and although it seems that a little more spark could
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NEW BOOKS

have been brought into the story of a stirring period of telephone history, it is still interesting and informative. Of course it is not technical at all.—K. H.

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The HYPERBOLIC protractor is a new computational aid for the microwave engineer. By means of this protractor and the conception of a modified reflection-coefficient chart called the projective chart, many important computations are reduced to simple semigraphical procedures. The accompanying text seeks to provide elementary instruction in its use by way of presenting detailed solutions to particular problems. General familiarity with two-port networks and the conventional types of charts is assumed.

The reflection-coefficient chart and the projective chart are different projections of the positive-resistance hemisphere of impedance onto a plane. The former is a conformal-mapping projection from circles to circles, while the latter is a normal projection from circles to ellipses (in general). Certain coordinate lines that are circular arcs on the former, become straight lines on the latter, which is an advantage in some graphical computations.

Design of Protractor

The hyperbolic protractor is a transparent sheet ruled with radial lines over one quadrant. It is used to measure hyperbolic distances on the projective chart in a manner analogous to the way in which a circular protractor might be used to measure angular distances on the surface of a sphere. Further, a hyperbolic trigonometry has been developed for figures on the projective chart in a manner analogous to spherical trigonometry. This is useful to the engineer because the hyperbolic distance between any
two points on the projective chart may be read as swr in db, much as
on the radial scale from the center of the usual chart. This procedure
obviates some of the intermediate transformations that would be re-
quired on the conventional hemisphere chart.

Organization of Text
The text comprises some brief introductory and historical remarks
followed by the problems. There are twenty-one of these problems;
each is accompanied by one or more clearly drawn full-scale illustrations
on which the constructions may be checked at each step using the pro-
vided hyperbolic protractor to sup-
plement the ordinary angular pro-
tractor. The problems deal with
waveguide two-ports and with polarized plane waves. Three may be
mentioned by way of example
and because their solutions are
especially elegant: (1) Measure-
ment of a load through a junction
(lossless case and general case);
(2) deduction of the iterative
parameters of a lossless junction;
(3) determination of a load im-
pedance by measurements at three
fixed probes.

Value of Appendix
A previous paper by the same
author, "New Chart for the Solu-
tion of Transmission-Line and
Polarization Problems", is re-
printed as an appendix, but forms
a necessary part of the text. The
essential operations of measuring a
hyperbolic distance and an elliptic
angle are described in this paper.
No formal proofs are given and for
these the reader is referred to
other papers of Mr. Deschamps in
the literature. There is also needed
a reference to a recommended Eng-
lish text on hyperbolic (projective)
geosy.
The arrangement of the text con-
siderably detracts from the inher-
ent value of the material. The
reader who has no previous ac-
quaintance with the subject matter
sooner or later discovers that the
order in which he should have read
is: introductory remarks, appendix,
problems. The unifying and fund-
damental concept of projections
from a sphere, which the author

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NEW BOOKS (continued)

has exploited elsewhere, is unfortunately slighted in this text.

Protractor Drawback

The supplied hyperbolic protractor is ruled for a circular field the size of the usual Smith chart (diameter of 7 inches). The auxiliary scales are thoughtfully laid out. The main defect of the protractor on a transparent sheet is that, in the plotting of hyperbolic distance, the transparent sheet always covers the point on the computation paper sheet where a mark must be made. There is described also an alternative form which overcomes this objection by means of a rotary arm.

It appears that the hyperbolic protractor will find a useful place in the microwave laboratory. The concepts which underlie the protractor, in particular the projective chart, appear fruitful and will deepen the understanding of every thoughtful reader.—WALTER K. KAHN AND HAROLD A. WHEELER, Wheeler Laboratories, Inc., Great Neck, New York.

Microwave Theory and Techniques


This is a comprehensive, well-written outline of the principles of microwave generators and other elements. The book starts with vector arithmetic, develops the required field equations, and concludes its first two chapters with discussions of such varied matters as retarded potential, the three basic types of plane waves, skin effect and the transmission line as a wave guide. The treatment is thorough and, granted the student has a basic knowledge of electrical theory and the use of the calculus, is self-sufficient.

There follows a treatment of transmission lines from the classical viewpoint, ending with a discussion of the basis and use of the Smith chart in solving practical problems. Impedance matches by various means such as stubs, exponential lines and line elements are followed by narrowband and wideband baluns. This leads natu-
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rally into a discussion of waveguides, approached from the field point of view. The display of the different modes of wave travel and their characteristics is particularly thorough and very useful as a reference. The same thorough treatment continues with waveguide and coaxial-line components with the curious exception of mixers. These are treated quite cursorily. Next follows a satisfactory but not outstanding treatment of antennas. As stated in the preface, much of this waveguide and antenna treatment is largely descriptive, in the interests of conserving space.

A short and snappy, but probably adequate, chapter on measurements is inserted here, almost as an afterthought.

Following this is much of the real meat of the book from a design or use point of view. Chapters on Microwave Resonators, and Amplifiers and Oscillators, precede those on the tubes therefor. Conventional tubes, Klystrons, Reflex Klystrons, Magnetrons, and Electron-Wave Tubes are covered in order. These 415 pages constitute a book in their own right and a very good one.

Conclusions

On the whole, this is a very good book, useful either as a text or a reference. The breadth of the coverage is somewhat indicated by the number of experts required to write it and by the statistics of pages and illustrations. As is inevitable in a group effort, some unevenness appears and my group of reviewers (I thought I should have at least as many as there were authors) would have trimmed some sections and expanded others. These objections, however, are largely trivial and purely matters of opinion.

The problems are well chosen and the text is remarkably free from typographical errors. The bibliography seems adequate.

Some of us object to the typography, finding it tiring to read for any extended period. Another objection is that, since this is offered as a textbook, the authors should give some guide as to the length of time required to cover the material. Alternately they might have sug-
Suggested what portions could be covered in a stated time. It is inconceivable that the whole book can be covered in a normal senior course, which might be inferred from the preface. If such is the current practice, this reviewer is very grateful for having graduated in a less rugged era.—KNOX MCLAIN, Hazeltine Electronics Corp., Little Neck, N. Y.

Theory of Four-Terminal Networks

EINFUHRUNG IN DIE VIERPOLTHEORIE DER ELEKTRISCHEN NACHRICHTEN-TECHNIK, VON Prof. Dr. Richard Feldtkeller, S. Hirzel Verlag Stuttgart, Germany, 1958, 6th edition, 186 p, in German, price not given.

From the point of view of one working in transistor development, the theory of fourpoles is of particular interest. When the new device was first announced, since its theory was imperfectly understood, it was necessary to deal with it as a circuit element by means of empirical measurements on its terminals. Equivalent circuits were developed and external properties in circuits investigated on this basis. In other words, it was regarded as a four-pole, or network having a pair of input and a pair of output terminals.

Since there are various ways of expressing the properties, one is led to a variety of possible equivalent circuits. Some happen to be more closely related than others to the physics of the transistor, consequently behave more simply and understandably when operating biases or frequencies are varied. On account of considerations of convenience and of avoiding oscillations, some are more easily measured than others. In using such methods, it is useful to have for reference a book such as this in which the general properties of fourpoles are described.

Applications of Fourpoles

Fourpoles are applicable of course to a much wider field than that of transistors. In particular, filters, waveguides, transmission lines and vacuum tubes are usefully dealt with on these terms. Especially at high frequencies, it is difficult to arrive at an accurate equiv-
alent circuit in any other way.

This book, an introductory text, discusses what can be said about a network when all that is known is that it has pairs of input and output terminals and is linear. It gives representations suitable for passive circuits, line and filter sections, examples of matrices and equivalent circuits in simple cases (not including transistors) and transformations between such circuits. A special section discusses the properties of loss-free, purely reactive fourpoles. To those who might be misled by the discussion above, let me repeat: the book does not contain anything explicitly about transistors, but does give background on fourpoles which is applicable to transistors.

The treatment is rather formal and abstract. There are no examples showing the power of the method in practical numerical problems, such as computing transmission in networks known only by empirical measurements on their elements. Consequently, the reader who has particular practical problems to solve may find it a little difficult to choose and evaluate the usefulness of the various representations. However, one may use the book as a reference for various ways of setting up fourpoles and empirical equivalent circuits.—R. M. Ryder, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.

Relays for Electronic and Industrial Control


A YOUNGER GENERATION of electronic engineers is often without knowledge of or sympathy for the electromagnetic relay. Sometimes welded to the idea that what must be done without a vacuum tube is scarcely worth doing, they may use a relay with reluctance and with limited success. Problems of contact bounce or arcing arise. Many engineers apparently do not realize that appreciable time delays can be introduced through slow-operate or slow-release relays.

It is for such engineers, as well as for those who appreciate and use the relay as transducer between circuits of unequal power that the sub-

NEW BOOKS (continued)

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NEW BOOKS (continued)
ject book, posthumously published, will be extremely useful.
In the ten chapters into which the author divided his subject, there are separate groupings for relay coils, contacts, switching functions, a-c relays and high-speed relays. Other chapters (not necessarily in this order) describe the utility of electronic devices as switching controls, electromagnets, delayed switching, thermal and motor-operated contactors, methods of control and miscellaneous applications ranging from sequential switching to battery-charging protective circuits.

Although certain terms and pieces of equipment may be unfamiliar to engineers in the States, the author defines his terms and circuit symbols so that there can be no reasonable misunderstanding of his text.

While it might be wished that more space had been given the relay as a transducer between vacuum-tube circuits, this subject is covered and the book as a whole should be particularly useful to the industrial control engineer.—A. A. MCK.

Electronic Circuitry for Instruments and Equipment
BY MILTON H. ARONSON. Instruments Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 312 pages, $4.00, 1953.

A SERIOUS attempt by an editor to write a "first" book on electronics for those who hope to get their introduction to the subject by this text and for those who wish a refresher. The method employed is to write the essential paragraph and then to write a multiple-choice question on the paragraph on the theory that, if the paragraph develops more than one thought, a multiple-choice test question is impossible. It is an interesting approach; and only the reader can tell how successful a technique it is. The individual chapters were first published in Instruments.

The first part of the book naturally deals with such basic matters as circuit elements and phenomena, tubes, rectifiers, amplifier circuits, solid-state amplifiers (magnetic amplifiers, transistors and dielectric amplifiers), oscillators and shaping circuits. Then follow chapters of electronic test equipment,
communication systems including television, scientific and industrial instruments and finally a chapter on military electronics. The last 30 odd pages contain the multiple-choice test questions for the whole volume.—K.H.

Direct-Current Circuits

For the initial course in electrical curricula in industrial and extension courses, this revised edition of a book first published in 1944 requires only a working knowledge of simple algebra. It starts with the basic structure of matter and ends with a chapter on electrostatics. In between will be found elementary, and easily assimilable, chapters on symbols and wiring diagrams, magnetism and electromagnetism, measuring instruments and methods, batteries, networks and magnetic circuit theory. There are many problems, with the answers given in an appendix. Throughout, the attempt has been to make a text which a beginner can understand. There are some application problems and the reader is given some insight into what d-c circuits perform in the way of service to industry. There is practically no electronics in the book.—K.H.

Microwave Lenses

This excellent small book on microwave antennas is the latest of the Methuen series of monographs on physical subjects. It deals primarily with the various types of microwave lenses but includes some material on reflectors so as to permit a comparison of these two important types of antennas for microwave use.

Because it covers fairly completely the four main classes of lenses, namely the solid dielectric, artificial dielectric, metal plate and rodded, and the slant plate type, it is recommended reading for engineers engaged in the field of microwave optics and antennas. In addition to chapters on each of the above, there are chapters on wide-
angle scanning and non-homogeneous lenses and also chapters on the general subjects of radiation patterns and lens antennas.

Early Work Reviewed

The early work in this country is well covered and much material is included from several British laboratories. The extent of this latter material indicates the large effort abroad and the importance attached there to microwave lens developments. The interesting foreword by Willis Jackson calls attention to the value of optical techniques in the design of microwave radiators for radar and radio relay use. Dr. Jackson suggests that the book is worthy of study not only by radio engineers but by physicists concerned with artificial dielectrics and diffraction phenomena.

The chapter on solid dielectric lenses deals with reflection loss, dielectric loss, tolerances, type of dielectric and certain theoretical concepts such as Debye's theory of non-polar substances. Interesting aspects of nonhomogeneous lenses are considered, with Maxwell's fish-eye and the Luneberg scanner being two examples.

The material by Ruze and that by Friedlander on scanning capabilities of lenses is treated in the chapter "Wide Angle Scanning" and the author arrives at the conclusion (p 118) that "a lens is definitely to be preferred [over a reflector] when . . . . wide angle scanning is desired."

Dr. Brown has been very generous to this reviewer in the matter of credits on the artificial dielectric, slant plate and metal plate lenses and these lenses have been treated rather completely. The rodded type of metal plate lens (which Dr. Brown analyzes as the general case of the wire lens) is covered in detail following the original paper by Brown and Jones.

Lens Antennas Well Covered

The final chapter, "Lens Aerials", is perhaps the most important one in the book, as it gives an interesting analysis of the pros and cons of lenses and reflectors, and a good account of the performance to be expected of the various types of...
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NEW BOOKS (continued)

lens arrangements. Thus it is pointed out that the lens-corrected horn (shielded lens), because of the absence of spillover loss, "ranks as one of the most efficient microwave radiators available" (p 115) but it is also stated that "for a small aerial the reflector is simpler mechanically" (p 118), and that "a reflector has higher gain than an ordinary lens but is slightly inferior to a lens-corrected horn" (p 118).

The use of a displaced feed to reduce reflections from the front lens surface is discussed (p 114), but when the shielded lens is described this reflection back into the feed is referred to as the principal disadvantage (p 116). The solution proposed is the insertion of a reflecting strip; however, in the Bell System's horn-lenses for radio relay the displaced feed (tilted lens) has been satisfactorily employed.

The book is well referenced (47 papers and 10 text books) and includes numerous illustrations and four photographic plates. The small format of the book and the easy style makes it very desirable for reading on air or train trips.—Winston E. Kock, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.

THUMBNAIL REVIEWS

How To become A Successful Leader. By: Aureen Ursi. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, N. Y., 1953, 239 pages, $3.50. Expansion of series of articles in Factory Management and Maintenance, coordinated to serve as a practical guide aimed at the perennial problems of many executives, particularly those who must guide and enthuse creative engineers: "get the full cooperation of my people, create a more harmonious work atmosphere and increase the effectiveness of my group".


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Conductance Curve Design Book. By Keats Pullen, Kam-Ellert Electronics, Inc., 9 South Howard St, Baltimore 1, Md. $1.00. A collection of dynamic characteristic curves of present-day tubes with instructions on how to use them to determine small and large signal operating characteristics of circuits.


Organizational Position of the Industrial Safety Engineer. Society for Advancement of Management, 74 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y., 30 pages, 1953, $1.00. A survey of the position of the safety engineer in industry given by the results of a questionnaire to membership of the American Society of Safety Engineers and showing the salary, years of experience, educational background, title within the organization etc., as represented by 418 returned questionnaires.


Industrial Uses of Radioactive Fission Products. Stanford Research Institute, Stanford Calif. Second Printing, 1953, $1.50. Findings of a team of economists, market analysis and engineers after studying 60 representative enterprises and descriptions of specific applications of radioactive wastes from nuclear reactor operation.
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BACKTALK

Stereovectorcardiograms

Dear Sirs:
In the November 1953 issue of ELECTRONICS in Electrons at Work department (p 198), you reported some work by Dr. Arthur C. Guyton of the Mississippi School of Medicine. The article described work done by Dr. Guyton in connection with stereovectorcardiograms. This to my mind is a very practical and productive method of cardiac examination.

I am anxious to obtain the details of the method and incorporate them in the circuitry of a two-gun oscilloscope I am building.

F. E. Davis, M.D.
University of Southern California
School of Medicine
Los Angeles, California

Engineer Adjudication

Dear Sirs:
Your editorial "Engineers-Lawyers?" in Cross Talk for January, was very applicable to one of the most controversial subjects of today. I am referring to color television.

Back when the first television standards for the United States were proposed, the field sequential system of color was the only system of color in current development. There were two factions competing for industrial supremacy in the field of color and, with one having the licensing rights on field sequential color, the other had to push development on a different method. This led to one side claiming color was here and the other side claiming that it was far in the future.

The matter was then decided by the Commission, who took what to its lay thinking was a simple, logical procedure, by just tabling the whole matter of color and letting the issues clear up in due course of time and events.

With that issue settled, the FCC next approved a system of monochrome tv that was incompatible with field sequential color television and in effect thus closed the door on ever being able to equally compare it to other systems. This was nobody's fault, but could have been avoided by applying the circum-

For more ad information, see Index to Advertisers.
Teacher vs Engineer

DEAR SIRS:
I have heard many engineers express a desire to go into teaching, but they never make the move. On the other hand, there appear to be many engineers who were formerly teachers.

Besides the matter of pay, could this be because the hiring requirements of educational institutions are more rigid than those of laboratories? And, if so, is such rigidity necessary?

Since the supply and quality of teachers is of such fundamental importance to the engineers themselves and to the national security, it would seem desirable for information and discussion on this aspect of the matter to be more widespread than it now is.

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Foreign Transistors

DEAR SIRS:
We would like to draw your attention to the omission of the name of our company from the list of foreign transistor manufacturers given on page 16 of your December 1955 issue.

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Space Charge

DEAR SIRS:

THE ARTICLE on "Neutralizing Pentodes in Radar I-F Stages" which appeared in your October '53 issue was indeed interesting, especially because of the simplicity of the method described. I recall, however, an article in the Electrons at Work section of an earlier issue which described the effects of space charge on the apparent input capacitance of vacuum tubes. This, like the variable Miller capacitance with which Mr. Tellier was concerned, is a function of tube bias too; it likewise induces changes in pass-band with age action.

For a modern well-designed remote-cutoff pentode the space charge effect may be roughly of the same order of magnitude as the Miller effect, and equally as troublesome. The bandpass-change-with-age problem may be particularly disturbing in the case of high-frequency narrow-band i-f amplifiers and in design of amplifiers for precise phase measurement.

A rather direct method which has proved satisfactory in the solution of this problem is simply to reduce the impedance level at the grid of the controlled stage or stages. This can be done by either a double-tuned or tightly-coupled step-down transformer of suitable turns ratio, with the secondary shunted by a resistor representing the desired impedance. True, some gain is sacrificed; but the design is simple and there are no critical adjustments. The required gain can be made up by adding a stage.

One unit which was built around the ubiquitous 6A6G used a 10:1 turns ratio and a 50-ohm resistor; another used a 3:1 ratio and an 800-ohm resistor. Both worked well.

LAWRENCE NELSON
Staff Engineer
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INVERTERS
MOTORS
TRANSMITTERS
AMPLIFIERS
RELAYS
GENERATORS
and
ALLIED
COMPONENTS

Instrument Associates knows that there is more to an instrument than dials and pointers. Involved in today’s instrument panels are Inverters, Transmitters, Amplifiers and a multitude of other electrical and electronic components. Accordingly the laboratories of Instrument Associates are geared to the maintenance and supply of these component units as well as the indicators themselves.

Instrument Associates highly skilled instrument technicians combined with extensive laboratory facilities results in rapid and exacting workmanship. Unusual problems requiring know-how and ability find their solution in our Engineering and Development Department. Whatever your requirements in avionic instruments and their component units look to Instrument Associates for their fulfillment.

C.A.A. APPROVED REPAIR STATION #3564
INSTRUMENTS CLASS 1, 2, 3, 4,
LIMITED ACCESSORIES

351 GREAT NECK ROAD, GREAT NECK, N. Y
Telephone HUnter 2-9300
Western Union address: WUX Great Neck, N. Y.
U. S. Export License-2140
Write for Catalog NE100

ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

INSTRUMENT ASSOCIATES
NEW YORK'S RADIO TUBE EXCHANGE

TERRIFIC SLASHES IN PRICE up to 70% from PREVIOUS LOW PRICES

**Other test equipment, used checked out, surplus**

- **TSK1/SE K Band Spectrum Analyzer**
- **TS3A/AP Frequency and power meter S Band**
- **RF2A/PA Phantom Target S Band**
- **TS12/PA VSWR Test Set for X Band**
- **TS13/PA X Band Signal Generator**
- **TS14/AP Signal Generator**
- **TS23/PA X Band Power and Frequency Meter**
- **TS24/PA Western EL Synthesizer**
- **TS35/AP X Band Signal Generator**
- **TS36/PA X Band Power Meter**
- **TS45 X Band Signal Generator**

**TS147 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 Magnets, Klystron, TR Booster. It will also measure pulse width, w-cycle 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.

**MINIMUM ORDER**

25 Dollars

YOU CAN REACH US ON TWX NY1-3235

**SPECIAL**

Wide Band S Band Signal Generator 2700/3400 MHz using 2K43 or PB 3865 Klystron, Internal Cavity Attenuator, Frequency Modulated, externally or internally.

Large quantities of quartz crystals mounted and unmounted.

Crystal Holders: FT243, FT7118 others.

Quartz Crystal Comparators.

North American Philips Fluoroscopes Type 80.

Large quantity of Polystyrene beaded coaxial cable.

Cables: TELSERUP

135 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Phone Worth 4-2622

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
IMPULSE DIAL
To order multiply closed circuit. Ten holes — capacity: 1-10 impulses. Has 3
shunt springs, armature, and make when dial is moved off normal. $2.50
10 for 30.00

WESTERN ELECTRIC MERCURY CONTACT RELAYS
D 151384; SPDT; 1 coil of 4500 ohms
plus 34V Heater; High Pressure sealed
metal plug base. Operating current 5.6
ma. Release current 5.2 ma. Overall
size: 1½ x 1½ x 1¼; overall diameter — 1.257
$115.51
10 for 60
100 for 625

SPECIALS
ALLIED BN 1003; 115VDC SPDT. 15 Amp
Contacts; F.O.B. ORT 11501
$2.50
ALLIED B1005; 115VDC SPDT. 15 Amp
Contacts; F.O.B. ORT 11501
$2.50
ALLIED F90154; 115VDC SPDT. 15 Amp Con-
tacts; F.O.B. ORT 11501
$2.50
EASTERN AIR DEVICES J5-L-127; 100-160
VAC; 250 ma. Single Phase. 4500 RPM
#11242 $1.95
SIGMA OXG074: Differential; 8 ma; 1000
ohms; Two Positions; Center Neutral; 2A-7A
$5.50
ALLIED SK: 8.6 ma; 1000 ohm; DPDT
#18001; 7.95
PRICE 1050; 7 ma; 2800 ohm; DPDT
$2.30
500 ohm, 22 BA. Single Phase
PRICE 1050; 5 ma; 6500; same as #R1816
$11.50
WRITE FOR DETAILS ON OUR X BAND
FLEXIBLE WAVE GUIDE; ROTARY
JOINT; TAPERED SECTION; X BAND
TANNERS, ETC.

KOVAR GLASS TO METAL SEALS
HIGH-VOLTAGE FEED THRU
Many types available. Send us your blueprint or sam-
ple for our quote. Our prices are (fraction of original)
SAMPLE KIT
50 50 Stubs (6 ft. 12 types) $100
300 Stubs (10 types) $150

AIRCRAFT SOLENOID CONTACTORS
All types B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6, B-7,
B-8, B-9, B-11 1294-1; 1304-3; etc.
available from stock in quantities in popular makes
at low prices. SEND US YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

CERAMIC INSULATORS, POSTS, ETC.
AT FRACTION OF ORIGINAL COST!
Just received—millions of ceramic insula-
tors of all types. Write for catalog.

NOISE & HASH FILTERS
SPRAGUE JX916; 1 Amp, 150 VAC-400
$1.10
SPRAGUE JX910; 1 Amp, 150 VAC-400
$1.00
SPRAGUE JX911; 0.1 Amp, 150 VAC-400
$1.00
SPRAGUE JX912; 5 Amp, 150 VAC-1500
$3.50
FLEXETTE 1125; 5 Amp, 50 VDC-35

TERMS—All prices F.O.B. Our Plant. Rated First Net 10 Days:
All Others Remittance with Order.
Merchandise returnable within 10 days for full credit.

Universal general corp.
324 CANAL ST., N.Y.C., 13, NY. Walker 5-9642

A.C. RELAY BANK FOR
CIGARETTE MACHINES

Guardian No. 53217—Contains 9 Guardian
24 VAC, 16 ohm relay actuators on metal
strip. When each relay is energized the actu-
ant is withdrawn and is held in place by a
mechanical latching arm. It also operates
2 make 1 break contacts. Unit is prewired.
# R 503 $7.55
**FIELD TRANSMITTERS**

SCR-284—The famous mobile and around-vehicle field use, complete with all accessories. 3.6-8 mc; 20 watts cw, 5 watts phone.

SCR-510—Mobile, portable FM radio station. Operates from 6.12-12.4 or 24 volt dc supply. 200 to 27.8 mc.

SCR-610—Same as SCR-510, but with built-in speaker. 27-0.8 mc.

SCR-508, 528—Mobile FM radio station, operates from 12 or 24 volt dc or ac. 200 to 27.9 mc.

**MARINE TRANSMITTERS AND RADIO TELEPHONES**

TDE—Navy or commercial marine transmitter complete with 20 watts dc or ac. 225 watts.

TBK—Navy high frequency transmitter, 2-20 mc; 500 watts output for de or ac. 250 to 315 mcs. Complete or for de or ac operation.

TBK—Same transmitter but with selective ringer.

TBK—Navy complete all transmitter: 350 watts output; cw and phone. Supplied complete with m/s and starter for de or ac operation.

TAT—Navy transmitter, 175-500 kcs, complete with 220 volts output. Supplied complete with m/s and starter for de or ac operation.

TBN—200-3,000 kcs, complete with 220 volts output. Supplied complete with m/s and starter for de or ac operation.

**SPECIAL PURPOSE AND TRANSMITTING TUBES**

This is a Sample Listing. Write for Other Items & Unlisted Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tube</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>watts</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>cw</th>
<th>watt input</th>
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<td>110</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All TUBES GUARANTEED AT ALL PRICES FOR OUR WAREHOUSE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

**TEST SETS**

| TS/69/AP FREQUENCY METER, Bundle 240-1,000 mc. Uses 0-200 microampere; Excellent | $75.00 |

This Month's Special Offers

Sn—Radar—10 cm—Compact, light and portable, ranges of 5 and 20 miles. Uses SCF scope. Operation is from 115 volts, 60 cycle, but we can supply converter for de operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEPTION</th>
<th>TRANSMITTER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AM</td>
<td>80-10000</td>
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<tr>
<td>FM</td>
<td>80-10000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>80-10000</td>
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**RECIEVERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACR-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACR-2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACR-4</td>
<td>$245.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Motorola Generators & Converters

**SPECIAL GENERATORS & CONVERTERS**

**MARINE RADAR**

**POWER UNIT TYPE 23**

Output 6.5 watts at 2 watts and 200 volts. Complete unit.

And, of course, PE-73, PE-9A, PE-9M, DB-13, 5F-5, 5G, 5H, 5I, 5J, 5K, 5L.
## PRECISION RESISTORS

(WIRE WOUND SPOOL TYPE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price per ft.</th>
<th>Price per spool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B-5</td>
<td>$0.60/ft.</td>
<td>$5.00/10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-10</td>
<td>$0.50/ft.</td>
<td>$4.00/10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-15</td>
<td>$0.45/ft.</td>
<td>$3.50/10 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-20</td>
<td>$0.40/ft.</td>
<td>$3.00/10 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-30</td>
<td>$0.35/ft.</td>
<td>$2.50/10 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-60</td>
<td>$0.25/ft.</td>
<td>$1.75/10 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-100</td>
<td>$0.20/ft.</td>
<td>$1.25/10 ft.</td>
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*Price includes labor. *

## SBF-25 RESISTORS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price per ft.</th>
<th>Price per spool</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B-5</td>
<td>$1.00/ft.</td>
<td>$8.00/10 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-10</td>
<td>$0.90/ft.</td>
<td>$7.00/10 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-15</td>
<td>$0.80/ft.</td>
<td>$6.00/10 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-20</td>
<td>$0.70/ft.</td>
<td>$5.00/10 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-30</td>
<td>$0.60/ft.</td>
<td>$4.00/10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-60</td>
<td>$0.40/ft.</td>
<td>$3.00/10 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-100</td>
<td>$0.30/ft.</td>
<td>$2.00/10 ft.</td>
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*Price includes labor. *

## OIL FIRED CONDENSERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price per ft.</th>
<th>Price per spool</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SBF</td>
<td>$0.50/ft.</td>
<td>$4.00/10 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SBF-1</td>
<td>$0.40/ft.</td>
<td>$3.00/10 ft.</td>
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*Price includes labor. *

## OIL FIRED AC CONDENSERS

<table>
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<th>Type</th>
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<th>Price per spool</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SBF-2</td>
<td>$0.30/ft.</td>
<td>$2.00/10 ft.</td>
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*Price includes labor. *

## RAYTHEON PLATE TRANSISTORS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price per ft.</th>
<th>Price per spool</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1N303</td>
<td>$0.25/ft.</td>
<td>$2.00/10 ft.</td>
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</table>

*Price includes labor. *

## RELIANCE CHASSIS etched finish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sizes</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Sizes</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>3&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>$3.10</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>$4.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RELIANCE MERCHANDISING CO.

Arch St., Cor. Croskey Phila. 3, Pa. Telephone Rittenhouse 6-4927
**TUBE SPECIALS!!**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>1-75</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1-100</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYNCHROS**

Size 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 generators, motors, control transformers, differential generators, and differential motors in stock.

**COAXIAL CONNECTORS**

- No. 11-1106-9000
- No. 11-1107-9000
- No. 11-1108-9000

**REVERSIBLE GEAR HEAD MOTORS**

- G.E. 5/8A10A145-27.5 VDC .64 2.5 RPM 8 oz-ft Torque...
- G.E. 5/8A10B145-27.5 VDC .64 2.5 RPM 8 oz-ft Torque...
- G.E. 5/8A10C145-27.5 VDC .64 2.5 RPM 8 oz-ft Torque...

**TACHOMETER GENERATOR**

Elmo type P1-TM, DC Tachometer Generator...

**OLI FILLED CAPACITORS**

- 1-5 | 6.50 | 1-10 | 6.50 | 1-15 | 6.50 |
- 1-20 | 6.50 | 1-30 | 6.50 | 1-40 | 6.50 |
- 1-50 | 6.50 | 1-75 | 6.50 | 1-100 | 6.50 |

**MERCURY RELAY**

- $27.50

**COAXIAL CABLE**

- Type | Price Per 100 Ft. | Type | Price Per 100 Ft. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
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<td>RG-21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RG-31</td>
<td>$3.20</td>
<td>RG-31</td>
<td>$3.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WRITE FOR OUR NEW BULLETIN**
BIGGEST & BEST in Surplus Communications Eqpt!

WESTERN ELECTRIC 250/350 WATT RADIO TELEPHONE EQPT.

★ ALL NEW, UNUSED EQPT. NOT GOVT. SURPLUS.
★ 30 CHANNELS TRANSMIT & RECEIVE, CRYSTAL CONTROL, 2-20 MC RANGE.
★ MONITORS 3 SEPARATE CHANNELS SIMULTANEOUSLY.
★ MOTOR DRIVEN CHANNEL SWITCHING.
★ VOICE OPERATED CARRIER, OR PUSH-TO-TALK, AS DESIRED.
★ SALT AIR CORROSION RESISTANT, HERMETICALLY SEALED TRANSFORMERS, ETC.
★ IDEAL SUBSTITUTE FOR SCR-299, 399, OR 499 EQPT.

The Model 248A Radio Telephone Equipment was developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories to furnish powerful, dependable radio telephone communication, especially on the high seas. It is ideal for ship installation, and fixed-radio installation, since its design and construction are of the highest possible degree.

Each 248A equipment consists of: 1-48A Radio Telephone Transmitter; 1-48A Radio Receiver, 48A is for operation of a total of 3 receivers, the 48A Receiver provides 10 channels in the 2-25 MC range; 488 Receiver provides 10 channels in the 4 to 20 MC range; a 250W transmitter and 2 additional channels; 2nd and 3rd channel switching (for either a 48A or 488, available at extra cost); 1-43A Control Unit (may be operated remotely); and, 1-106A Antenna Tuning Unit (medium frequency). A 106A Antenna Unit with which a 106B can be used at additional cost.

The 48A Radio Telephone Transmitter provides 30 channels of transmission, all crystal controlled, with power up to 350 W, output. However, a Western Electric Modification Kit is supplied with each, which will increase the power to 100/350 watts. Features of this kit include a variable-gap audio amplifier; sidetone (hearing of one's own voice in the telephone receiver), interlock safety relays; provision for Selective Ringer installation within cabinet (up to 3 units, 1 for each receiver) for automatic selective calling; motor-driven switches for channel selection, controlled by the 43A Remote Control Unit which incorporates a telephone handset, monitoring loudspeaker; vibrato fan for cooling and providing filtered air within cabinet, hinged transmitter and individual receivers for easy access to parts, etc.

Operation of this equipment is included in their 115 V, 50/60 cycle AC. This equipment is NOT GOVERNMENT SURPLUS, and is NEW UNUSED. Additional accessories and full spares are also available. Priced for below original selling price!!

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE AND PRICES.

SCR-610 Crystals, in sets (120 channels) or individually. TESTED. WRITE FOR PRICES.

EXTRA!

PE-104 POWER SUPPLIES for Receiver of SCR-284, NEW, with Spare Vibrator, Export-Packed. Large Quantity Available. WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. E. MODEL 107A SECTIVE RINGER

Latest design W. E. Selective Ringer, for use with any Ship-to-Ship or Shore Radiotelephone. United States Navy Radiotelephone's receiver to ring bell when shore telephone operator has dialled a call. Easily Installed, Dim. 15% L x 8% H x 5% W. N. Y. 18 lbs., NEW equipment, full warranty.

PRICE EACH $ 235.00

PE-2760, B, E & H INVERTERS, BRAND NEW, 22-28 V. DC Input, 115 V. AC, 4000 A, 5 KVA output. WHILE THEY LAST $141.95

GE 10 KW POWER AMPLIFIERS with RECTIFIERS

BRAND NEW, 10 KW FM Power Amplifiers with associated rectifying power Rectifiers, complete with all necessary power Transformers, and small signal amplifiers. Can be used for increasing power of television stations (in concert), or by replacing L and C can be used to power amplifiers on other frequencies. Power Rectifiers include both, 1000 W, and 1500 W, output. Complete, NEW, with all amplifiers, rectifiers, transformers, and associated parts.

PRICE EACH $ 1495.00

EXTRA!

PE-104 POWER SUPPLIES for Receiver of SCR-284, NEW, with Spare Vibrator, Export-Packe. Large Quantity Available. WRITE FOR PRICES.

WRITING FOR PRICES.

TRANSMITTERS—RECEIVERS, ETC.

TDG VHF 100-156 MC 50W, AM X-mtr for 110 V. 50/60 C. AC.
DC-797 VHF 110-126 MC. 50 W. AM Output for 110 V. 50/60 C. AC.
BC-460 Collins Autotone Transmitter, 250 W. 100-500 MC, 25 MC Channels 3-10 mc.
DC-147, 300, W. A, 4-13 mc. 2-channel.
SCR-510-B 48 A Voice Channel, 20 to 25 and 28 to 37 mc respectively with PE-117 or 118 Vistor Power Regulators and other accessories.
SCR-519, FM. Trans-Receiver, 27 to 38.5 mc, complete with all accessories.
SCR-522, VHF, 4-Channel, 150-156 MC Trans-Receiver, 5 MC, complete.
SCR-511, Waity-Tuly, 3 D. Crystal Copulated, FM.
BC-77, and MAB HANIWAY and WALKIE-TALKIES.
BC-225 Transmitter, BC-300 in conjunction.
Cable Address: Kit-Yellow, A-35 MC, Crystal Copulated, BC-974-T2, BC-969-T1.
BC-317, Tele-Marines, 110 MC.
BEAMASTER 250 & 500 WATT SOUND SYSTEMS for Aircraft, Marinas, Amusement Parks, Civilian Defense, Etc. WRITE FOR PRICES.

TCS X-mtr-Receiver for Ship or Shore.
YEC Antennas available; Ionoma Controls, Antenna, Loading Coil, Etc.
TBX 75, 1/2-D. 1,000 mc, Transmitting with MG, 350-1,500 MC.
TA-500 W output operation.
TAC, Spark transmitter, with input to 1,000,000 W. Output 1,000,000 W.
TB-300, Output, 51-120 MC, Complete with all amplifiers, and associated parts.
PE 754, Cigarette Signal Generators, 500, res/15 V.
T-514R-4-4 Paddle Radiator Microphone for locating Antennas.
WAC Scale-meter Radio Components.
AP-4 Loran Equir, B-54/55 Equir and Receivers and 10-15 A. 3 transducers, with tube chassis, etc. Conditioned to like-new.
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TELEMARINE—COMMUNICATIONS CO.

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HC-974-TS Receivers 100 MC to 50.0 MC
BAK Navy low and Int. Freq. Receivers
BHN Navy low & HP Receivers
RC-274 1.5 to 18.0 MC, similar to BC-516
RC-317, 342.5 to 18.0 MC Receivers
RC-106-A 15-240 MC Receivers
Also, RCK VHF-101A (VHF), 6R-16, (100-350 K. C. & 1.5 to 25.0 MC), CRV-416, APR-4, Etc.

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Range—167,000 yards max. Min. 500 yards.
Accuracy—plus or minus 20 yards (max. range).
Azimuth—360 degree. Peak Power 40 KW.

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Frequency—720 MC (43 centimeters).
Operation—129 V. 6, 3 cycles A.C.
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**MICROWAVE COMPONENTS**

**"S Band"**

**R4G4/4 Waveguide**

Power splitter for use with type 726 or any 10 Cm Hughes Klystron. Equipped with individual, 726 input, and 2 directional couplers. Designed with dual pickup, through dip-load system to 2 directional couplers. Central input and output flanges. Available with or without I.F. coax connector. 17.0 lbs. for 1 piece. 25.0 lbs. for 10 pieces.

**70 W.C. Magnets**

Some of these tubes provide a simple, rugged, inexpensive source of C.W. power. An instruction manual is all that's required.

**IN STOCK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>ASD</td>
<td>SO-1</td>
<td>$100</td>
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**11⁄4" x 56" Waveguide**

VSWR section, 6 ft., with 2 type "N" pickups. Price: $125.00. Each. 726 input, and 2 directional couplers. Designed with dual pickup, through dip-load system to 2 directional couplers. Central input and output flanges. Available with or without I.F. coax connector. 17.0 lbs. for 1 piece. 25.0 lbs. for 10 pieces.

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Complete R.F. Head and Modulator delivers 50 Kw of C.W. Power at 500 MHz. Power delivers 12 kw pulse at 12 Amps. 8-15 vac. output. Designed for use in 2100 Cycles, 1 phase at 3 A. Also 24-28 VDC at 2A. External Power input of 2400W Reg. 115V. Complete with schematic and all tubes. $275.00

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**REDUCING JIGS**

Price: $32.50

**PULSE EQUIPMENT**

**PULSE MODULATOR**

Price: $40.00

**STANDARD IN STOCK**

<table>
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<th>Range (MHz)</th>
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<td>50-2000</td>
<td>Waveguide</td>
<td>$32.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**JAN WAVEGUIDE FLANGES**

U8 1/4" $1.10 UG 1/4" $1.65 UO 1/2" $2.10 UO 1/2" $2.65

**MAGNETIC COMPONENTS**

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CV-11-445A Waveguide/mixer unit, 4500-5200 mc. Designed for use with microwave receiver. Has 2 type "N" pickups, twin directional couplers, central input, and 2 directional couplers. Designed with dual pickup, through dip-load system to 2 directional couplers. Central input and output flanges. Available with or without I.F. coax connector. 17.0 lbs. for 1 piece. 25.0 lbs. for 10 pieces.

**COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT CO.**

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March, 1954 - ELECTRONICS
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Easily converted to an ideal personal interphone system, home or office. Original. New $47.50

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Type Volts Ams Volts Volts Price
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DYN-1A 12 25-38 40 MA 20.75
DYN-1B 12 38-51 50 MA 25.00
DYN-1C 12 51-65 60 MA 30.00
B-16 Pack 12 50 MA 22.50
B-17 Pack 12 65 MA 27.50
DA-JA 28 10 260 6.55

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Telephone Repeater Type EE-95-A is used to improve transmission over existing facilities, such as low voltage cables, ground wires, coaxial cables, single or open wire lines. Four-wire transmission is used.

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COP 2-210 $30.00
COP 2-280 $20.00

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COP 2-400 $27.80
COP 2-500 $36.00
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COP 2-800 $60.00
COP 2-900 $68.00

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- 10 MC 2nd. I.F. FM
- 7109 5 MC DISC.
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**I.F. TRANSFORMER C. A.**
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- Ceramic Type
- Made by Barateau
- Mfg. 1/2 Volt output, Sapphire Needle, 50 to 14000 cycle Freq. Requires Hi-Fi Special
- Only $2.35

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- CAP. MFD. Volt Price
  - .01 8000 $4.95
  - .025 3000 .49
  - .0004 3000 .49
  - .00005 3000 .49

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- PR 5600 Ohms Output. Sec. 1. $3.95
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**Phone TYler 8-9400**

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  - 1 3000 3.95
  - .5 5000 1.95
  - 1 6000 6.95
  - 2 6000 9.95

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- 931A $3.95
- 817 $3.95
- 875 $8.95
- 8020 $6.50
- 30412 $6.50
- 30412 $6.50
- 30412 $6.50

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- 3BP1 $5.95
- 3BP1 $5.95
- 9LP7, $6.95

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- Made by G-E
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- Sealed in Original Factory Metal Container.

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- PRI 5600 Ohms
- Output Sec. 1. $3.95
- 500 Ohms
- See. 2. $2.00
- 500 Ohms $1.95
- Flat Hi Fi special.

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- City.
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Normally open or closed circuit, 1/8 HP
Synch. Motor. Time cycle 60 Min. One
contact opens or closes on the hour inter-
val. Can be wired to repeat cycle. Dial
can be mounted, for elapsed time indica-
tion.
The regular price of this Timer is
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10 for $2.50 100 for $21.00

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March, 1951 — ELECTRONICS

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**SELENIUM RECTIFIERS**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Current (Continuous)</th>
<th>1 Amp.</th>
<th>2 Amps.</th>
<th>3 Amps.</th>
<th>4 Amps.</th>
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<td>1.5 volts</td>
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**NEW SELENIUM RECTIFIER TRANSFORMERS**

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<td>DC-1120A</td>
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<td>DC-1130A</td>
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<td>DC-1140A</td>
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**FILTER CAPACITORS**

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<tr>
<td>1000 MFH</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>2500 MFH</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

We can build other Rectifiers and Trans-
formers to your Electrical and Mechanical
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List front and rear.
300 ohm $2.75. Each.
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5 BAND CONVERTER Navy CG-3600W
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LEVER TYPE ERIE 1204M $5.75.
1204M-25 SETIM $5.75.
6504 $5.75.
1250 $5.75.
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TRIMPOT 2250 15-80 MC. $5.50.
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EMPIRE ELECTRONICS COMPANY
409 Avenue L, Brooklyn 36, N. Y. CVERDALL 2-1000

HIGH_VOLTAGE_CONDENSERS
Standard Brands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ctg. No.</th>
<th>MFD</th>
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<td>.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>38F62</td>
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<td>30F774</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fast A6734</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32KV</td>
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Other mica types available in stock. Write for quotation on your requirements.

HIGH_CURRENT_MICACONDENSERS

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<th>MFD</th>
<th>WVDG</th>
<th>Amps</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>.01</td>
<td>1KV</td>
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<td>.02</td>
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<td>.05</td>
<td>10KV</td>
<td>15.50</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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Prices quoted on the above mica condensers are for small quantities. Write for additional discounts.

Standard Brand type F-2, type 6, $5.00 each.

<table>
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<th>WVDG</th>
<th>Amps</th>
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<td>3KV</td>
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<td>.0007</td>
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<td>.0015</td>
<td>3KV</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>$24.95</td>
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<td>.002</td>
<td>3KV</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>$33.95</td>
</tr>
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Prices quoted on the above mica condensers are for small quantities. Write for additional discounts.

Standard Brand type A, type 9 or

$3.75 each.

<table>
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<th>MFD</th>
<th>WVDG</th>
<th>Amps</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>.002</td>
<td>3KV</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>$33.95</td>
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Prices quoted on the above mica condensers are for small quantities. Write for additional discounts.

EMMONS RADIO SUPPLY CO.
405 10th St.
Oakland, Calif.
Phone TWInoks 3-7411

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ELK GROVE, CALIFORNIA
GEORGE WHITING, OWNER

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400 CYCLE UNITS
BOGUE LABORATORIES 40 CYCLE SUPPLY
Motor: 7.5 HP, 208/410/460-3-ph (divided into 220/440/600-3-ph divided into 220/440/600-3-ph) Voltage regulator. Harmonic content less than 1%. NEW, $425.00

LELAND MG SET: Consists of 5 HP Motor operating at 1725 rpm with 72 volt a-c output, 5 KVA, 120/240 V. 2500 rpm. Price on 5 sets...

GENERAL ELECTRIC 4 CYCLE PER ROTATION, Type MG Motor. 7.5 HP, 1725 rpm. 500 volts. Made in Canada. Regulated for 220/440 direct coupled to alternator. 5 KVA, 115 V. NEW...

COLD MAGNET-ALUMINUM 4 CYCLE MG Motor. Motor: 3 HP, 460 V. 3-ph... NEW...

LELAND ELECTRIC, Type 810, 5 HP, 1725 rpm, 220/440, 3-60 cycles, synchron-US.


TRANSFORMERS
WESTINGHOUSE PRECIPITATION TRANSFORMER: 124500, 1415 V, 20 exc. sec. 750 V, 1 MA, with tap at 550 V. Filament winding 20 V, 5000 V. PRICE...

ELECTRON TRANSFORMER: Cat. 2G301, 40 VA, 150 V, 57000 Price...

ELECTRON TRANSFORMER: Cat. 2G101, 100 VA, 50000 Price...

ELECTRON TRANSFORMER: Cat. 2G301, 40 VA, 150 V, 57000 Price...

EVERSURT TRANSFORMER: Cat. 2G301, 40 VA, 150 V, 57000 Price...


HANCOCK 5-2480

AMERICA'S LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRICAL CONVERSION EQUIPMENT

400 CYCLE UNITS
BOGUE LABORATORIES 40 CYCLE SUPPLY
Motor: 7.5 HP, 208/410/460-3-ph (divided into 220/440/600-3-ph divided into 220/440/600-3-ph) Voltage regulator. Harmonic content less than 1%. NEW, $425.00

LELAND MG SET: Consists of 5 HP Motor operating at 1725 rpm with 72 volt a-c output, 5 KVA, 120/240 V. 2500 rpm. Price on 5 sets...

GENERAL ELECTRIC 4 CYCLE PER ROTATION, Type MG Motor. 7.5 HP, 1725 rpm. 500 volts. Made in Canada. Regulated for 220/440 direct coupled to alternator. 5 KVA, 115 V. NEW...

COLD MAGNET-ALUMINUM 4 CYCLE MG Motor. Motor: 3 HP, 460 V. 3-ph... NEW...

LELAND ELECTRIC, Type 810, 5 HP, 1725 rpm, 220/440, 3-60 cycles, synchron-US.


TRANSFORMERS
WESTINGHOUSE PRECIPITATION TRANSFORMER: 124500, 1415 V, 20 exc. sec. 750 V, 1 MA, with tap at 550 V. Filament winding 20 V, 5000 V. PRICE...

ELECTRON TRANSFORMER: Cat. 2G301, 40 VA, 150 V, 57000 Price...

ELECTRON TRANSFORMER: Cat. 2G101, 100 VA, 50000 Price...

EVERSURT TRANSFORMER: Cat. 2G301, 40 VA, 150 V, 57000 Price...


HANCOCK 5-2480
### Condensers

**Guaranteed—Oil Condenser Specials**

<table>
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<th>Mfd</th>
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<th>Mfd</th>
<th>Volts</th>
<th>Price/Mfd.</th>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>1000</td>
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<td>4KV</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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Dim: 17 1/4" x 10 1/2" x 5" Qua. Dis.

### Resistors

**Immediate Delivery**

**New England Best Assortment**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mfd</th>
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<tr>
<td>250</td>
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**Leech Leach Assortment**

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<th>Mfd</th>
<th>Volts</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>4KV</td>
<td>$49.50</td>
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**TLA-Brand**

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<td>1</td>
<td>15KV</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>25KV</td>
<td>$1.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Write:** ART HANKINS, Owner

**Monmouth Radio Laboratories**

**Oakhurst, N.J.**

**Long Branch 6-5192**

---

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All brand new in original cartons

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WESTON TEST EQUIPMENT

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for Modulated...... 165.00

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AN-APA-16  BC-1050A  1-127  TAA-15W/L
AN-APA-17  BC-1050A  1-128  1-231  LE-13/A
AT-77  BC-2555/A  1-134  1-240  TAA-15/AP
AT-78  BC-2555/A  1-136  1-246  TAA-15/AP
AT-93  BC-1257A  1-158  1-257  LAF-5
BE-47  1-260  1-264
BE-48  1-214  1-274  1-278
BE-50  1-287
BE-69  1-287  1-289  1-297  TS
BE-70  1-291  1-293
BE-71  1-294
BE-72  1-296
BE-74  1-309
BE-921-A  1-364
BE-924-A  1-365
BE-949/A  1-315  1-268

FIELD TELEPHONES

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS

530

March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS

534

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The page contains text related to electronic equipment, specifically antennas and receivers, with prices and specifications listed. There are also some prices listed, such as $25.00 and $137.50. The text appears to be a catalog or advertisement for various electronic components and equipment. The page also includes a section titled "ALL BULBS," "ALL RESISTORS," and "SPECIAL VALUES," with prices listed for different types ofbulbs and resistors. The text is dense and technical, with references to specific models and parts numbers.
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**B7 Cockpit Lamp**

- Pull Out Light

**Capacitor Specials**

**Selsyns**

- Brand new

**New York Electronics**

- 218 Fulton St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

---

### TUBES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TUBES</th>
<th>BRANDS</th>
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<tr>
<td>12AV</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>$89.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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**Vacuum Capacitors**

- 50 mfd, 15,000 v, $7.50
- 100 mfd, 2,000 v, $19.50
- 150 mfd, 3,000 v, $29.00
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Special of the Month


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Model 201, Rectifier Type

- 0-150 Volts AC, 1000 ohms per volt AC. Round bakelite case.

**Other Weston Model 301**

- 0-150 Volts DC (1000 ohms/v)...
- 50 mA DC...
- 5 A DC...

**Product 731**

- 2-100 Ohms AC...
- 0-1.5 Ma DC...

**Many Other Weston Ranges In Stock in Models 301, 476, 506 and 731. Please Write Requirements**

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- 0-15 MA DC...

**General Electric**

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Model 814. 350 to 450 cycles. 100 to 125 volts. Regularly $100.00. Our price brand new...

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Made up. 1500 volt, 50 amp. Output 3000 volt AC. Also in Types PS...

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(ideal for Model Controls, etc.)

Contains a sigma midget 8000 ohm relay (trip at less than 2 MA), high impedance choke, bimetal strip, neon pilot and many useful parts. The sensitive relay alone is worth much more than the total low price...

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15-30 watt, 3500 ohm, A.C. and D.C...

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| GE | 6SN7 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.50 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 11.50 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 13.00 | 13.50 | 14.00 |

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Input
12 or 24V DC 0 to 3 Amp and
120-675V ±20 MA
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Automatic Code Training Keyer, originally used for class instruction. Includes a push-pull 6L6 amplifier, variable speed synchron- ous drive motor and rewind. Tube complement 3-65J7, 1-65N7, 1-5Y3. Dimensions: 25"x10"x11" Limited Quantity $245.00

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TS 35-AP 1-96 1-208
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TS 120-UP 1-150 804C
Measurements No. 76 Freq. No. 18B

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LM FREQUENCY METERS
BC 211 BC 221 TS 174

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ECHO BOXES
TS 61 TS 62 TS 110 TS 207

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Newtall Packard 200 B D

OSCILLOGRAPHS
TS 34 250-224-321

SPECTRUM ANALYZERS
TS 148 Marconi TF 890 1

MISCELLANEOUS
TS 12-AP TS 69-AP IE 21
TS 16-AP TS 116-AP IE 36
TS 32-TRC 1 TS 184A-AP 1 96
TS 81-AP TS 281 1 95
TS 96-AP TS 286 U 1 100
TS 78-U IE 19 1-138A AN UPM 1

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Klystrons, Magnetrons

CRYSTAL DIODES

Standard Brands Only

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<th>22R</th>
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<td>13260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- This is a CENCO-PRESSOVAC #4 single stage with single phase 115 volt 60 cycle 1/4 H.P.
- This is a self-contained vacuum and pressure unit especially designed for general laboratory work.
- The oil-sealed, rotary piston pump is enclosed in a metal housing with built-in Air trap to prevent back-flow when the pump is stopped.
- Another trap removes oil from the exhauster oil.
- The pump has a displacement of 34 liters of free air per minute and a vacuum of 1/10 m in mercury pressure.
- Pump can also be used for pressure work up to 10 lbs. per square inch.
- It is mounted on a substantial metal base 18" by 9" with electric motor, gaskets and V-belts.
- USED but completely overhauled and tested to meet manufacturer's specifications.
- Unit unconditionally guaranteed. If not completely satisfied return to us, express charges collect, within 30 days and money will be refunded.
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**March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS**

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February subject to limitations of space.

One Advertisers Division ELECTRONICS
42nd St. New York 36, N. Y.

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**SEARCHLIGHT**

**MARCH, 1954**

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Three-Converter Tube E595 $3.95 Four-Converter Tube E541 $4.95 Five-Converter Tube E557 $5.95

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10K 20K 50K 100K 200K 500K 1M 2M 5M 10M 20M 50M 100M 500M 1000M

METER SALE

5-20 VDC 30-150 1 for $0.10 5-20 VDC 30-150 10 for $0.90 10-100 VDC 50,000 1 for $0.20 10-100 VDC 50,000 10 for $2.00

5-20 VAC 40,000 1 for $0.20 5-20 VAC 40,000 10 for $2.00

5-20 fA 60,000 1 for $0.20 5-20 fA 60,000 10 for $2.00

7-36 Volt 100 ma 1 for $0.40 7-36 Volt 100 ma 10 for $3.00

8-16 Volt 250 ma 1 for $0.70 8-16 Volt 250 ma 10 for $6.00

10-20 Volt 500 ma 1 for $1.00 10-20 Volt 500 ma 10 for $9.00

12 Volt AC 100 ma 1 for $2.00 12 Volt AC 100 ma 10 for $18.00

15-30 Volt 1 amp 1 for $5.00 15-30 Volt 1 amp 10 for $45.00

15-30 Volt 5 amp 1 for $15.00 15-30 Volt 5 amp 10 for $150.00

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Wire wound 10,000 ohm 1 watt $1.25 20,000 ohm 1 watt $2.50 50,000 ohm 1 watt $4.00 100,000 ohm 1 watt $6.50 500,000 ohm 1 watt $12.50 1,000,000 ohm 1 watt $18.50

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March, 1954 — ELECTRONICS
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ELECTRONICS — March, 1954

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Lockheed
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION
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the ideal resistance wire for

fixed and variable resistors of high ohmage — resistance boxes and bridges — voltmeter and wattmeter multipliers — and other miniature wire-wound units.

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plot and read out your test data on a single instrument...

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THE AUTOGRAF, a portable 2-axis servo-driven X-Y recorder, plots test data on 8½" x 11" graph paper automatically. With full scale sensitivities of 5 MV to 100V, the Autograf is used to plot a wide variety of laboratory and shop measurements.

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**ELECTRONICS**

March, 1954

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**FURST ELECTRONICS**

3322 W. Lawrence Ave., Chicago 25, Illinois

See Us At Booth 416 Electronic Avenue, Radio Engineering Show

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**"Wow-Meter"**

New Improved Model 115-RA

Improved direct-reading instrument simplifies measurements of wow and flutter in speed of phonograph turntables, wire and tape recorders, motion picture projectors and similar recording or reproducing mechanisms. It is the only meter in existence providing direct, steady indication of meter pointer on scale.

The Furst Model 115-RA with improved stability is suitable for both laboratory and production application and eliminates complex test setups.

A switch on the front panel permits selection of low frequency cut-off and corresponding meter damping for use on slow speed turntables.

**Frequency Response:** 1/2 to 120 cycles or 10 to 120 cycles

**Sensitivity:** 0.2, 0.5, and 2.0% Wow Full Scale

Inquiries invited on our line of Regulated Power Supplies

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with 12 ELEMENT free-point Master Lever Selector System

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