Astro Navigation Market Growing
Here's a comprehensive breakdown of a $250-million-plus business . . . . . . . p 13

Bankers Turn To Electronics
Agreement on check preparation methods may open new markets . . . p 15
More than 70 Raytheon reflex-type klystrons for local oscillator, signal generator and transmitter applications.

Raytheon produces more reflex klystrons than all other manufacturers in the world combined...one important reason why Raytheon klystrons have established a matchless record for reliability and proved performance in thousands of installations. Equipment designers are welcome to call on our Application Engineer Service. Write for consolidated data booklet presenting comprehensive characteristics of the complete line of Raytheon klystrons, magnetrons and special tubes. There is no cost, or obligation.

3 TYPICAL RAYTHEON REFLEX KLYSTRONS

**RK-5721** — Velocity variation oscillator designed for use with a coaxial cavity in CW or pulsed operation over the 4290 to 11,000 Mc range for signal generator and special local oscillator applications.

- Heater Input @ 0.58 A ........... 6.3 V
- Reflector Voltage Transit Mode ........... 21/4 cycles
- Frequency Range ........... 4290-8340 Mc
- Resonator Input @ 20 mA ........... 1000 Vdc
- DC Reflector Voltage ........... -50 to -625 V
- Electronic Tuning (Half Power) Frequency Change ........... 12 Mc min.
- Reflector Modulation Sensitivity (8340 Mc) ........... 0.1 Mc/volt
- Power Output (Average CW) ........... 160 mW

**RK-6116** — A ruggedized thermally tuned oscillator of the integral cavity type designed for CW operation in the 8500 to 9660 Mc range with an average power output of 30 mW.

- Heater Input @ 0.52 A ........... 6.3 V
- Tuner Heater Current ........... 0.80 A
- Frequency Range ........... 8500-9660 Mc
- Resonator Input @ 25 mA ........... 300 Vdc
- Reflector Voltage (max)
  - Po @ 8550 to 9660 Mc ........... 130 to -145 Vdc
- Thermal Tuning Time
  - 8500-9660 Mc ........... 2 seconds
- Electronic Tuning Range @ 8980 Mc .......... 120 Mc
- Power Output
  - 8500-9660 Mc ........... 26 to 34 mW

**RK-422** — A mechanically tuned velocity variation oscillator designed for CW operation in the 7125 to 8125 Mc range in microwave relay systems.

- Heater Input @ .44 A ........... 6.3 V
- Frequency Range ........... 7125 to 8125 Mc
- DC Resistor Input @ 33 mA ........... 1000 Vdc
- DC Reflector Voltage (max)
  - Po @ 7125 to 8125 Mc ........... 130 to -210 Vdc
- Power Output 7125 to 8125 Mc ........... 100 mW min.
- Electronic Tuning (to half power points) @ 7600 Mc ........... 25 Mc min.
- Modulation Sensitivity
  - @ 7600 Mc (10 V pk. to pk. mod. volt.) ........... 5 mV/V min.
TRACKING THE STARS. Need for precise, non-radiating navigation equipment is creating a big new market for automatic celestial tracking devices. This business has quietly mushroomed into a quarter-billion-dollar industry.

The equipment is already in demand for aircraft, air-breathing missiles, atomic submarines and surface vessels. Space navigation—where celestial bodies are the only landmarks—will provide the impetus for future growth.

Associate Editor Mason visited Air Force and Navy officials who are buying automatic astronomical navigation equipment. He also toured plants and laboratories in industry where the gear is being developed and produced.

His article, "Astro Market Growing", p 13, describes the equipment used by Navy and Air Force, estimates current demand for the equipment and points out where future business will develop.

MARKET IN BANKS. Fourteen thousand U.S. commercial banks represent a market for electronic data and paper processing equipment, estimated at $400 million to $500 million dollars over the next five years and $700 million to $800 million dollars over the next 10 years.

Until recently, sales have been slow. But, bank equipment sales are mounting fast under impetus of low-cost semiautomatic equipment introduced last year and agreements among bankers and equipment manufacturers on uniform methods for preparing bank checks for processing by electronic equipment.

Associate Editor De Jongh has been following developments in the banking field closely for more than a year. In this time he has talked with scores of equipment manufacturers, bankers associations and groups, and individual bank executives. His story begins on p 15.

Coming In Our May 9 Edition . . .
**Coming In Our May 9 Edition . . .**

- **Field Scope.** Specially designed cathode-ray oscilloscopes bring the ease and facility of laboratory testing techniques to field maintenance of reciprocating engines. Display on one such cro shows cyclic engine events in time sequence. According to Edward Sammis of Sperry Rand the instrument monitors ignition, vibration and pressure of spark-ignited or diesel engines and presents data on a 5-in. screen.

  One indication of accuracy is that ignition mistiming can be detected within one degree of the crankshaft position. And the scope can be connected without shutting down the engine.

- **Rapid Tube Tester.** Engineers engaged in tube reliability and testing work will be pleased with a recent development at Armour Research Foundation. Author E. S. Gordon describes a production tube tester that gives rapid indications of opens and shorts, with direct-reading localization by neon lamps. A memory circuit holds the indication of intermittent-tap shorts.

  Seven tube types are presently covered, but others may be accommodated with simple wiring changes. Most frequently used tube types are tested in groups of four at a time, and minor modifications in fundamental circuit allow for idiosyncrasies of special tube types.

- **Muting Tape Echoes.** A squelch circuit that mutes magnetic tape echoes has been designed by Daniel Cronin of Bell Sound Studios. A biased-diode type of qavc circuit silences the audio channel whenever signal drops to 40 db below peak.

  To reduce distortion and maintain diode conduction throughout modulation, a portion of the signal is rectified and applied to the diodes through a delay circuit. Constant level of background noise is maintained by applying output of hiss generator to channel whenever quieting occurs.

- **Magnetic Modulators.** A magnetic modulator that uses saturable reactors to convert input sine-wave into narrow, high peak-power output pulses is discussed by Harry Thomas of Federal Labs. Thomas explains the basic action of current-pulse compression with magnetic modulators.

  Polarizing and differentiating circuits, delay-line wave shaping, pulse permeability measurements, cancellation effects and related features leading to improved design are discussed.

- **Powering Transistors.** Low voltage and current requirements of transistors make it possible to supply power to them through electromagnetic radiation. An energy storage system described by L. R. Crump of Diamond Ordnance Fuze Labs supplies all power needs for specially designed transistor circuits.

  Operation consists of receiving and rectifying r-f radiations, storing resultant d-c energy and releasing the energy as required to associated circuits.
Issue at a Glance

Plant Spending Holds. Worst of the capital goods spending decline seems to be over. Expenditures should stabilize sometime in 1959; electronics industry stands to benefit.............................................. p 5

Shares and Prices. Typical rubber manufacturers who also make electronic equipment ................................................................. p 5

Mergers, Acquisitions and Finance..................................................... p 6

Figures of the Week............................................................................. p 6

Washington Outlook........................................................................... p 8

Executives in the News. Malcarnev of RCA......................................... p 10

Comment ............................................................................................ p 10

Astro Now Major Market. The sky's the limit for automatic astronomical navigation gear, both operationally and business-wise. Already used in aircraft, missiles, ships and subs, automatic astro is a natural for space flight ................................................................. p 13

Bankers Buy More Electronics. Equipment sales to commercial banks are expected to mushroom. Cumulative sales should reach $800 million in a decade; 14,000 U. S. banks provide market .................................... p 15

Production and Sales. Binaurals Boost Hearing-Aid Sales............... p 16

Bell System Keeps Buying. The Bell Telephone System remains a substantial and growing market for electronic components and equipment. Both telephone service expansion and military subcontracting contribute...... p 18

Soviet Rocket Gear. They say a single-stage rocket carried 1½ tons of instruments, went up 294 mi......................................................... p 19
DIGEST continued

Controls Under Scrutiny. Here's how joint Army-Navy study will change front panels of airborne electronic equipment. More sophisticated controls and displays may be required. p 20

Engineering Report p 21

- Russians Find Orbit With Doppler
- Electronics Steers Test Tractor
- Technical Digest Meetings Ahead

Components and Materials p 24

- Research in a Vacuum
- Core of T R Tube in Production
- Elphant Keeps Renewing Self
- Laminating Film Needs No Glue

Navy Eyes Electron Motors. Sea branch is on the verge of a breakthrough in turning heat to electric power by thermoelectric complex. p 26

Military Electronics p 26

Contracts Awarded p 26

New Products p 28

Literature of the Week p 32

Progress in British Missiles. Two missiles are operational, two near operational. Several long-range ones are under development... p 34

Developments Abroad p 34

Exports and Imports p 34

Reins Tightening for F-M. Final deadline for stopping simplex activities passes. Check shows 25 to 30 stations still hanging fire p 36

FCC Actions p 36

Station Moves and Plans p 36

Plants and People p 38

News of Reps p 40
For applications where maximum reliability and long life are the determining factors, North flat spring relays have proven themselves completely reliable over the years — are continuing to prove themselves more than a million times a day by performing vital control functions with "reliability plus."

1. North relays have knife-edge armature pivots — no friction, no lubrication, no wear!
2. North relays have flap type residuals — distributing armature blow over entire core face — no holing or pitting of core to alter air gap and critical adjustment as with pin or screw type residuals.

North flat spring relays are available in a large variety of coils, frames, spring materials, contact materials, spring arrangements and mounting brackets to meet any specification.

**INDUSTRIAL DIVISION**

**NORTH ELECTRIC COMPANY**

845 SOUTH MARKET STREET • GALION, OHIO

Available in Canada through Ericsson Telephone Sales of Canada, Ltd., Montreal 8, P. Q.

---

**RELIABILITY PLUS**

**IN NORTH**

**FLAT SPRING RELAYS**

**BECAUSE**

**ELECTRONICS** business edition — May 2, 1958

CIRCLE 1 READERS SERVICE CARD
In every -hp- oscilloscope... these time-saving features

- direct reading, high accuracy
- universal automatic triggering
- highest performance, easiest to use
- no "pre-amp" needed with many transducers
- immediate delivery; see your rep

Models 150A/AR, world's premier hf oscilloscope. 24 direct reading sweep times; sweeps 0.02 μsec/cm to 15 sec/cm. Plug-in amplifiers for high gain or dual channel use. 150A (cabinet) $1,100.00; 150AR (rack) $1,200.00.

dc to 10 MC—$1,100

Models 130A/BR, similar horiz. and vert. amplifiers, input circuits balanced 5 most sens. ranges. Single ended input ac or dc coupled. 1 μsec/cm to 12.5 sec/cm; 21 sweep times. 130BR includes x 5 magnifier. 130A (cabinet) or 130BR (rack) $650.00.

dc to 300 KC—$650

Models 120A/AR offer outstanding value, low price. Automatic trigger, 15 calibrated sweeps, sweep speed range 1 μsec/cm to 0.5 sec/cm, x 5 magnifier. Extra rugged, simple to use. 120A (cabinet) or 120AR (rack) $435.00.

dc to 200 KC—$435

Data subject to change without notice

Prices f.o.b. factory.

-hp- accessories extend oscilloscope performance

-hp- 1528 Dual Trace Amplifier (for 150A/AR) provides differential input and dual traces electronically switched between A and B channels at either 100 KC or on alternate sweeps. $250.00.

-hp- 153A High Gain Amplifiers (for 150A/AR) permits 150A to be used for direct-from-transducer measurements without preamplification in many cases. Maximum sensitivity 1 mv/cm. $125.00.

-hp- 151A High Gain Amplifier (for 150A/AR) offers 5.0 mv/cm sensitivity, response dc to 10 MC. 12 calibrated ranges. Pass band rise time 0.035 μsec. $200.00.

-hp- AC-21C 50:1 Voltage Divider Probe for 150A but usable with most other 'scopes, VTVM's, preamplifiers. 10 megohms input impedance; 2.5 μF input capacitance. $25.00.

-hp- 115A Oscilloscope Cart. Designed for 150A, fits other 'scopes. Heavy chrome tube steel construction, lightweight. Scope shelf tilts 30° in 7½° increments. 4" rubber tired wheels, brakes. $80.00.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
4656A Page Mill Road • Palo Alto, Calif., U.S.A.
Cable "HEWPACK" • Davenport 54451
Field engineers in all principal areas

- hp - complete coverage in oscilloscopes

4 CIRCLE 2 READERS SERVICE CARD

May 2, 1958—ELECTRONICS business edition
FINANCIAL ROUNDUP

Plant Spending Firms

Worst of the capital goods decline may be over. Electronics held up best.

LATEST NEWS about capital goods spending is that business plans to stabilize such expenditures sometime in 1959 and maintain the new level in 1960-1961.


This news has much meaning for the fast-growing industrial electronics segment of our industry. Sales are largely dependent on capital spending.

Here are the summary figures on planned expenditures:

For all business, present plans indicate capital spending of $34 billion in 1958, $31 billion in 1959 and 1960 and $30 billion in 1961. Planned spending for 1958 is down 12 percent from the $38 billion spent last year.

However, not all industries are cutting back in 1958. The electrical machinery group, including some of the electronics industry, is increasing plant expenditures four percent. Three of our important customer groups also plan increased spending. Both utilities and general machinery industries plan three percent increases while railroad equipment spending should be up 36 percent.

Capital expenditures now planned for 1958-1961 by all business are below maximum companies would spend under favorable conditions and above minimums they would spend if sales decline substantially.

Depending on economic conditions and the federal tax policy, average capital spending for all business in the 1959-1961 period could be as high as $39 billion and as low as $22 billion.

Even though chances are that capital spending will be less than boom-year 1957 for several years to come, industrial electronic sales should continue upward.

Usually conservative Standard & Poor’s recently predicted industrial and commercial electronic revenues should climb about 10 percent in 1958. Last year industrial electronic sales increased 37 percent over the $950 billion level in 1956.

Reason: industry is putting an unprecedented share of its capital investment into modernization.

For instance, in 1958 some 36 percent of capital spending is going for modernization and only 44 percent for new capacity. The 1959-1961 plans call for 62 percent investment in modernization and only 38 percent for expansion.

Behind the shift in spending from new capacity to modernization is a decline in operating rates. Average manufacturer was operating at 78 percent of capacity at end of 1957 compared with 86 percent in 1956 and 92 percent in 1955.

Result: industry will be spending more and more money on electronic and other means of automation in order to preserve profitable operations, though producing at a lower level of capacity.

As for the years beyond 1961:

Higher future levels of capital spending are being built by record expenditures on research and development for new products and industrial processes.

Industry spending for research and development reached a record $7.3 billion in 1957. Industry plans to spend $8.3 billion this year and $10 billion by 1961.

Mounting research and development spending today means electronic firms and other capital goods sellers will reap big benefits several years from now. That's when new factories will be built to manufacture new products born out of R&D.

SHARES and PRICES

Some rubber manufacturers are playing increasingly important roles in manufacturing electronic equipment. General Tire, through its 86 percent owned subsidiary, Aerojet-General, is active in infrared detection, tracking and guidance, and missile test facilities. Firestone is the prime contractor for the Corporal missile. Goodyear is furnishing the electronic guidance and ground support equipment for the Mace, a successor to the Matador.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical Manufacturers of Both Rubber and Electronic Products</th>
<th>Recent Price</th>
<th>Indicated Dividend Rate</th>
<th>Percent Yield</th>
<th>Earned Per Common Share 1958 Price</th>
<th>1958 Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firestone</td>
<td>83 1/4%</td>
<td>2.60 1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>7.49 (year) 1</td>
<td>7.44 NYSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Tire</td>
<td>23 3/4%</td>
<td>0.70 1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.35 (year) 2</td>
<td>0.32 NYSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodyear</td>
<td>72 1/4%</td>
<td>2.40 1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.12 (year) 3</td>
<td>5.90 NYSE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 plus stock  2 fiscal ended Oct. 31  3 fiscal ended Nov. 30

ELECTRONICS business edition — May 2, 1958
• Early first quarter earnings reports for period ending March 31 are mixed. Raytheon's earnings of $1,734,000 were 52 percent ahead of last year. G. E.'s net profit dipped 23 percent to $49,184,000. Texas Instruments established a quarterly record with earnings of $1,109,000, 40 percent above last year. IBM, with a net income of $23,396,118, beat the 1957 first quarter by 25 percent. Westinghouse reported that first quarter earnings this year would be 23 percent less than last year. Thiokol Chemical's earnings of $203,109 were off 32 percent.

• Federal Trade Commission, late last month, reported corporate mergers in all industries generally are decreasing under the influence of the recession. FTC noted 226 mergers were under negotiation in the first quarter of 1958 compared with 238 a year ago. General trend is in sharp contrast to the electronics industry where merger pace accelerated in first quarter.

Comments one of the industry's merger specialists: "Electronics industry mergers will continue at a lively rate because of military preference for placing prime contracts with large companies; increasing sophistication of the industry requiring more extensive facilities and more complete organizations; and the difficulty of small companies to grow into large ones through retention of earnings."

• National Aeronautical Corp., Fort Washington, Pa., increases regular quarterly cash dividend on common stock from five to six cents per share. Previous dividend payment was 25 cents per share, but firm's stock was split five-for-one on March 31. Decision was based on firm's favorable sales picture during first four months of its fiscal year which ends Nov. 30.

• Universal Transistor Products, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., obtains a $270,000 V-Loan through decision by comptroller general of the U. S. interpreting civil defense as part of the national defense program. To the Westbury firm's knowledge, this is the first time a V-Loan has been obtained for a civil defense contract. The contract was for equipment used in determining extent of radiation exposure. The decision opens opportunities for many small firms to participate in the civil defense program, says U.T. president James A. Gannon, Jr.

• Beckman Instruments, Fullerton, Calif., announces major changes in organization are contemplated as a result of a survey conducted by management consultants. Beckman has operated with six virtually autonomous domestic divisions in eight plants in three states. Contemplated changes would provide a greater measure of corporate control to obtain closer coordination of firm's varied activities. Substantial economies are expected from elimination of overlapping or duplicating of functions.

FIGURES OF THE WEEK

RECEIVER PRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: EIA</th>
<th>Apr. 11, '58</th>
<th>Apr. 4, '58</th>
<th>Apr. 12, '57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Television sets, total</td>
<td>76,954</td>
<td>70,309</td>
<td>94,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio sets, total</td>
<td>183,461</td>
<td>148,040</td>
<td>207,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto sets</td>
<td>61,024</td>
<td>41,698</td>
<td>91,885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: Standard &amp; Poor's</th>
<th>Apr. 16, '58</th>
<th>Apr. 9, '58</th>
<th>Apr. 17, '57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radio &amp; electronics</td>
<td>44.76</td>
<td>44.89</td>
<td>50.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio broadcasters</td>
<td>58.31</td>
<td>57.09</td>
<td>66.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURES OF THE YEAR

1958

- Receiving tube sales: 54,464,000
- Transistor production: 6,061,955
- Cathode-ray tube sales: 1,178,046
- Television set production: 804,396
- Radio set production: 1,903,418

Totals for first two months 1957

- Percent Change

LATEST MONTHLY FIGURES

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prod. workers, comm. equip.</td>
<td>344,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>394,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wksly. earnings, comm.</td>
<td>$79.75</td>
<td>$79.15</td>
<td>$80.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wksly. earnings, radio</td>
<td>$78.98</td>
<td>$77.40</td>
<td>$76.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wksly. hours, comm.</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wksly. hours, radio</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRANSISTOR SALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: EIA</th>
<th>Feb. '58</th>
<th>Jan. '58</th>
<th>Feb. '57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit sales</td>
<td>3,306,708</td>
<td>2,955,147</td>
<td>1,785,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>$5,606,562</td>
<td>$4,707,383</td>
<td>$5,172,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TUBE SALES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: EIA</th>
<th>Feb. '58</th>
<th>Jan. '58</th>
<th>Feb. '57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiving tubes, units</td>
<td>29,661,000</td>
<td>26,885,000</td>
<td>44,460,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving tubes, value</td>
<td>$2,565,000</td>
<td>$2,639,000</td>
<td>$3,631,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture tubes, units</td>
<td>556,136</td>
<td>627,910</td>
<td>728,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture tubes, value</td>
<td>$11,210,527</td>
<td>$12,341,927</td>
<td>$13,134,778</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
transistor failure?

How the Autonetics Division of North American Aviation Solved This Costly Reliability Problem with RADIFLO Non-Destructive Testing

Hundreds of transistors were tested for leakage with the RADIFLO Leak Detection System by Autonetics. Environmental tests of these transistors conclusively showed: (1) a high percentage of transistor failures-in-circuit are due to leakage, and (2) such failures are virtually eliminated when transistors pass a RADIFLO test of $10^{-11}$ cc/sec.

Autonetics' Computer Department now tests all of its thousands of transistors with RADIFLO.

THIS IS HOW RADIFLO DETECTS LEAKAGE IN ANY HERMETICALLY SEALED COMPONENT

Parts are sealed in a tank... inert, non-toxic, radioactive gas is pumped into the tank under pressure... gas is removed and parts are air-washed... then, radioactive material that has leaked into the parts precisely measured, and the leakage rate immediately flashed to the instrument panel.

The RADIFLO Leak Detection non-destructively measures leakage to $10^{-13}$ cc/sec.— after units are completely sealed. It permits Go-No-Go parts-grading by leak rate... without electrical or mechanical harm to the component. Sensitivity is 1,000 times greater than any other method.

The system can be completely automated.

Costly? Production quantities tested in your plant average less than 1¢ each!

Write for Bulletin 7071.1

Hundreds of Companies are using our Radiflo leak test service. Try it by contacting American Electronics, Inc., 108 West 15th St., New York, N. Y., phone chelsea 3-0804 or
DEMINERALIZATION ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH TO PRODUCE 15,000,000 OHM WATER FREE OF ORGANICS, BACTERIA AND SUBMICROSCOPIC PARTICLES

THIS BARNSTEAD EQUIPMENT EMPLOYING DEMINERALIZATION, DISTILLATION AND SUBMICRON FILTRATION PRODUCES PUREST WATER—HOH ABSOLUTE IN PRODUCTION QUANTITIES

The above combination of Water De-mineralizers, Water Still, and Barnstead MF Filter, operated in series, will produce 15,000,000 OHM Water in production quantities . . . free of bacteria, organics and submicroscopic particles. Write for Catalog 127, and Bulletin 141.

NEW: TRANSISTOR WASHER

This apparatus washes and rinses transistors and other small electrical parts in hot distilled, demineralized water. New repurification process conserves thousands of gallons of demineralized water each day.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN 146

WASHINGTON OUTLOOK

The Navy’s budget headaches have been outlined to the House Appropriations Committee along with plans to cut back procurement and delay production. Aircraft procurement, originally set for 1,200 in fiscal 1958, has been scaled down to 898. In addition, delivery of 408 planes will be postponed. In all, aircraft deliveries for this year will total 1,715 rather than the 2,123 initially scheduled. In fiscal 1959, new orders for aircraft will slip to 707.

Procurement will get under way of an improved antisubmarine warfare patrol plane to supplement and gradually replace Sikorsky’s turbine-powered ASW helicopter and the Grumman S2F-3. Grumman’s twin-engine, carrier-based W2F-1 early-warning radar plane will have greatly improved detection capability and will be equipped to control fighter interception of aircraft.

- In missile development and production, the Navy plans to boost Bendix’s Talos project to $13.7 million in fiscal 1959, up $3.7 million from present schedules. One objective: a missile with increased range and altitude, to be evaluated in about 18 months.

Other planned missile increase: Convair’s Terrier surface-to-air missile to be stepped up by $6 million to $17 million; the Philco-Grumman Sidewinder project to be increased by $1.3 million to $8.5 million; Tencore’s Corvus air-to-surface missile will be boosted $8.5 million to $43.3 million.

- Heated dispute over the Eisenhower administration’s proposal to overhaul Defense Dept. organization has gone into high gear, as Congress starts its detailed study of the plan. While the President appears to be going all out in pushing his Pentagon reorganization scheme through, the administration has substantially modified the most controversial provision—the one dealing with the Secretary of Defense’s control over military appropriations.

The administration now says it seeks only flexibility for the Defense Secy. in earmarking defense funds. The flexibility will be sought in either of two forms: granting the Secretary power to transfer 5 to 10 percent of congressional appropriations from one service or project to another; changing the budget structure to reduce the number of military budget funds, thus allowing easier allocation of funds among different projects.

- Washington is agog over a cryptic disclosure to the House Outer Space Committee by Rear Adm. John T. Hayward, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Research and Development, that two major electronic breakthroughs have given the U.S. amazing new detection capabilities.

First, the moon itself would be used as an earth reconnaissance satellite—prior to the successful launching of artificial surveillance-equipped satellites or rocket landing on the moon. Second, the entire globe would be monitored through electronic processes of ion emission for missiles, aircraft, satellites and atomic explosions.

Hayward refused to say anything else in open session and other top level military scientists have clammed up on the subject.

But one source explains that the ion emission break-through stems from United States tracking and study of the two Soviet sputniks.
Another example of systems capability at Sanders Associates

500,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE give Sanders Associates ample room for expanded research, development and production of electronic, electromechanical and hydraulic components, sub-assemblies and systems ... in interchangeable modular designs or subminiature packages.

SANDERS' "DARE" TEAM was headed by William Morgan, Coherent Ground System; Kenneth Dollinger, System Project Engineer; Alfred Cann, Missile Seeker; Robert Stetson, High Voltage and Microwave Circuits.

New missile guidance system tracks targets unseen by other airborne systems.

Developed under Army Ordnance sponsorship, this unique radar, "DARE," is Sanders' solution to the military problem of detecting and tracking low-flying targets obscured by the background of the Earth.

DARE exploits Sanders' capabilities in both systems and components. The same personnel who speeded this system through study and demonstration stages have contributed successive significant "break-throughs" in missile and radar developments since 1945.

Design and production of key missile components has enhanced and assured success of the DARE project. Sanders Associates is a well-known creator and producer of hydraulic servos for steering and controlling missiles and antennas ... rate gyros for stabilization and control ... microwave components for antenna and RF circuitry ... flexible printed circuitry for decreasing size and weight and increasing system reliability.

Systems capability at Sanders extends in many directions. Research, development and production experience and facilities are geared to accelerated progress in anti-submarine warfare, fire control, electronic countermeasures, autopilot and industrial automation systems. Sanders Associates can find answers to your systems problems, too.

SANDERS ASSOCIATES, INC.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE • Inglewood, California • Washington, D.C.

ELECTRONICS business edition — May 2, 1958
Symbol for silver . . . the element used in grid support wires to conduct heat away from grid.

Just as engineers recognize Ag as the symbol for silver, so do they associate the name Tung-Sol with the highest quality production of electron tubes to volume requirements. This ability is a major reason why Tung-Sol is America's largest independent electron tube manufacturer.

Malcarney: direct approach

Big man behind the ballistic missile early-warning system now being built for the Air Force (Electronics Apr. 4, p 13) is Arthur L. Malcarney. Keeping the BMIEWS ball of wax in the air is part of the stocks; forthright Malcarney’s job as executive vice president for defense electronics of Radio Corporation of America.

Lifetime RCA-man Malcarney had held the top corporate post in defense electronics for only eight months when the $700-million-plus BMIEWS contract came along. For the year before that he’d been vice president on the commercial products side. One of RCA’s younger top-flight officers, his specialty is people: he understands them, says that one of management’s biggest jobs is using manpower efficiently.

Malcarney was born in Ramsaytown, Pa., in 1913. He went into the Army Air Corps at 17, went to work as an inspector for RCA in Camden, N.J., when he came out three years later. While climbing the ladder in parts manufacturing, he took courses at the University of Pennsylvania. When he reached the management rungs, he went through Harvard’s advanced management course.

The defense products post already had him riding a carousel between Canaveral and his Camden headquarters; BMIEWS makes it turn even more hectically. His wife Anita (they were married in 1936) has given up trying to predict where he’ll be or when. “He’s a bigamist,” comments an aide, “married to his wife—and his job.”

Malcarney counters “I get a lot more relaxation than people think I do.” His direct approach to things makes it easy for him to drop work when the day is done. He still takes a couple of hunting trips a year—with one of his three sons if schedules coincide. He likes football and baseball: “up until a few years after the war I still managed to play a little. Now I’m a rooter.”
work is finished . . .” Yet I understood that the design was just being undertaken and that the network wouldn’t be in until 1963.

Also, as far as multifrequency transmissions are concerned: will BMFWS radars operate this way? I’d heard about this development by another name and from another source.

Thirdly, I thought the FPS-16, the radar RCA uses on the range at Canaveral, was going to be souped up for use in the early-warning system. Is it or the FPS-17 going to get the job?

G E N E C. G O O D N I A N
P H I L A D E L P H I A, P A.

To take reader Goodman’s points in order: Although the precise installation target date is being kept under the Air Force’s brass hat, we were able to discover that the basic design of the big radar is finished and that the target date is less than two years away. Multifrequency transmission may be a feature of the long-range set; the way it was put to us was that it’s there to use and they like it; frankly, we feel it’ll be there if they can work it in. Thirdly, souped-up FPS-16’s will be part of BMFWS; like DEW-line, the new net will use several types of radar to meet varying requirements.

Satellite Panel

In “Who’ll Head Space R&D?” (Mar. 7, p 15) you refer to the “National Academy of Sciences’s rocket and satellite panel”. Because you may wish to refer to this active group again, I want to point out that although many of the panel’s members work closely with the National Academy of Sciences, the panel itself is not an affiliate organization.

The National Academy of Sciences is responsible for the U.S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, which includes a Technical Panel for the Earth Satellite Program, but the rocket and satellite research panel is a separate and independent group.

H O W A R D J. L E I V
N A T I O N A L A C A D E M Y O F S C I E N C E S
W AS H I N G T O N, D. C.

Wherever you use either—or both—Class A and Class B sleeving and tubing, Varflo will save you money . . . by filling the requirements of both classes at the cost of Class A insulation!

Varflo vinyl-coated Fiberglas Sleeving and Tubing with its superior qualities of flexibility and greater dielectric strength under all conditions make it ideal for both Class A and Class B installations.

- FLEXIBLE It can be bent or even tied in knots without cracking or crazing.
- RESISTANT to water, alcalies, mild acids, oils and greases.
- TOUGH and stands up under vibration. Ideal for “After Treatment” operations.
- LONGER LASTING at high temperatures. Withstands hundreds of hours at 300° F. Good shelf life, too.
- MORE STABLE, retains dielectric value when pulled back during soldering.
- AVAILABLE IN 3 NEMA GRADES, B-A-1, B-B-1, and B-C-2 in 10 colors, in coils, 36” lengths or short pieces.
POWERING 90 feet above the New England countryside at Westford, Mass., this giant 84’ tracking antenna is part of a new, long-range radar installation now studying problems in ballistic missile defense.

Equipped with an elevation-azimuth type mount designed and fabricated in cooperation with M.I.T.’s Lincoln Laboratory, the big dish can make a full 360° horizontal sweep and has a vertical rotating capability of 90°. Like all Kennedy steerable antennas, it features a light weight, aluminum dish supported by a steel pedestal mounted on a concrete base.

This kind of achievement in antenna design and construction is solid proof that Kennedy is the name to remember when you are faced with antenna problems.
Astro Now Major Market

Three factors push astro navigation gear into the big league: (1) It's silent, nonradiating, nonjammable; (2) It's an excellent complement to inertial guidance; (3) It's a natural for space flying

The fact that astro navigation gear is finding a place in almost anything that moves over an extended period of time has created a new and rapidly growing business for electronics firms.

Only two years ago, the business had virtually no production contracts. Today a survey of 12 producers shows its production and R&D hit $250 million plus. Moreover, industry sources think this figure will double in three years.

Two general categories of astro navigation devices, based on the sector of the electromagnetic spectrum in which each operates, are currently in use: optical (visual light and infrared) and radiometric, which is in the radio astronomy range.

Automatic optical sextant systems using electronic computers measure by visual light or infrared the altitude and azimuth of celestial bodies. Radiometric sextants line up their sights on electromagnetic radiation coming from celestial bodies.

Optical sextants are divided into three types based on the transducer used for sensing: visual ("eyeball"), photoelectric (multiplier phototube and image orthicon) and infrared.

Visual and photoelectric operate from the ground up at night and—due to the diminished brightness of the sky at high altitude—can track stars above 70,000 ft during the day. This daytime low altitude gap is filled by infrared. Since sky brightness does not blind infrared detectors, infrared trackers can pick up second magnitude stars at sea level in broad daylight. Infrared trackers are light in weight. Potential application includes aircraft, missiles, ships and subs. Northrop, Farrand and Santa Barbara Research Center div. of Hughes
are working on infrared star tracking equipment.

No infrared trackers are on order for the Polaris subs. BuShips, however, does have one such contract active.

Within the optical category, Polaris atomic subs will use only visual equipment. A programmed electronic computer and servomechanism will automatically train the high-powered telescope on the star. The operator will then center it manually.

Photoelectric equipment may eventually get into the Polaris sub program, depending on the outcome of a new photoelectric approach now under study.

Conventional photoelectric sextants are already scheduled to go on other submarines.

Kollsman is currently supplying two submarine photoelectric sextants to prime contractor Kollmorgen for BuShips. They will be evaluated on a submarine this month.

Although similar to Kollsman’s airborne gear, the sub version is more rugged and more accurate. Encased in a cast aluminum case, it weighs about 125 lb (aircraft models weigh about 45 lb).

Reeves has a photoelectric sextant now on the U. S. S. Compass Island. The optical and photoelectric cell portions were supplied by Eastman Kodak. Reeves developed the stable platform (accurate within seconds of arc) and two computers.

On the same ship, Farrand has a photoelectric sextant using an image orthicon tube as a sensing device instead of a multiplier phototube.

Two Kollsman airborne photoelectric devices using multiplier phototube sensing elements are currently being tested: the astro tracker (see cover photo) and the automatic astro compass (see diagram p 13).

The astro tracker determines the elevation and relative bearing of navigational stars. The navigator takes this information and computes his position.

The astro compass—actually a star tracker and a spherical computer combined—solves the celestial triangle, takes the tracker’s observations, compares the results with the assumed position the navigator has stored in the computer, and comes out with aircraft true heading and the difference in position.

The automatic astro compass will go into the B-52 and similar equipment is slated for the B-58.

Future business for the simpler astro tracker looks promising since bomb-nay systems into which the tracker will go already include computers. Trackers also may have application in long range fighters and transports.

In January, 1956, Kollsman had no government production contracts. By Dec. 1956 it had a $26 million backlog for astro compasses alone. By the end of 1957 it had a $30 million backlog. All production work, so far, has been for aircraft equipment.

Guided missiles using photoelectric trackers are Northrop’s intercontinental range Snark and probably Fairchild’s intercontinental diversionary Bull Goose (guidance by Ramo-Woolridge).

Including the ground support equipment, Snark’s stellar-inertial system, produced by Nortronics div. of Northrop, will bring in a $60 million business during 1958. Now in quantity production, the system is a completely automatic, stellar-inertial system.

North American’s Autonetics div. developed—and in 1952 test flew—a star tracker for the now extinct Navaho guided missile. Evolving from this system is the N2J star tracker to be used in IBM’s AN/ASQ-28 bomb-nay system for the North American B-70.

DuMont is now working under contract with one of the services on a photoelectric star tracker for space flight. Northrop also has equipment with interplanetary potential. Another possibility is Kollman’s automatic celo-navigator which began as a study contract in 1946. Kollman expects to have a new contract for space this year.

The radiometric sextant’s strong point is under-the-weather navigation. Before it is widely used, however, a number of obstacles must be overcome.

A system combination ordered for the Polaris subs consists of both photoelectric and radiometric. Kollmorgen Optical will supply the periscopes. Detroit Controls is responsible for the radiometric sextant and for line of sight stabilization for both photoelectric and radiometric sextants. Used in the line of sight stabilization system is a digital computer built by Epsco. Radiometric portion of Detroit Controls’ sextant is being supplied by Euen Knight.

Euen Knight is currently testing a shore-based, 28-ft dish radiometric sextant. The company is also carrying on exploratory efforts using broad-band maser to cut down the dish size. According to the Navy, radio stars will one day be usable by submarines.

Detroit Controls’ radiometric sextant, originally designed for the Compass Island, was to track radio stars and the moon. When the ship-launched Jupiter program was dropped in favor of a submarine-launched Polaris, the sextant was never finished. Now the submarine version will track the sun and moon but no radio stars.

Collins’ AN/SRN-4 radiometric sextant which tracks the sun and moon will go on the Compass Island this summer. After evaluation aboard ship, the Navy may want the equipment converted for Polaris subs.
Equipment sales to commercial banks are expected to mushroom. Cumulative sales should reach $400 million to $500 million in five years; $700 million to $800 million in a decade. Manufacturers will offer equipment to meet needs of 14,000 U. S. banks.

Bankers Buy More Electronics

Sales of electronic equipment for automation of commercial bank operations, already going great guns, are expected to mushroom in two to three years, say manufacturers of electronic equipment and banking industry leaders interviewed recently by ELECTRONICS.

Some degree of electronic automation of check handling will become a practical reality and a must for almost all of the nation's 14,000 commercial banks. A wide range of equipment has been developed by manufacturers.

Equipment prices range from $10,500 for semi-automatic electronic posting machines, that add or subtract checks to depositors' accounts, to giant million-dollar-plus general-purpose digital computers. New semi-automatic posting machines—like NCR's (cover) and Burroughs' (above)—are already in use.

Some manufacturers have announced availability dates for all kinds of optional electronic auxiliary equipment—magnetic character check sorters (1958); magnetic imprinted or encoders (1958); proof and distribution machines (1960) and converters for punched paper tape output of sorters and tape input for posting machines (1960). Tape input will fully automate semi-automatic electronic posting units.

Approximate cumulative 10-year-market breakdown is: electronic bookkeeping machines, $300 million to $400 million; computers (large, medium and small), $200 million to $300 million; check sorting and other peripheral equipment, about $200 million. Some manufacturers say 10-year cumulative sales may hit a billion dollars.

Behind the trend toward electronic automation of bank operations is a rising flood of check handling work. Number of checks drawn has been increasing at rate of 10 percent annually. Total checks drawn was eight billion in 1953, some 11 billion last year and is expected to hit 14 billion by 1960 and 22 billion by 1970.

Automation of bank operations offers only possible alternative to problems of more paper handling and bookkeeping and trend of wage inflation and fewer workers, bank executives say.

More than a dozen electronics and business-equipment manufacturers are setting their caps for the commercial banker's equipment dollar.

Two firms have announced a complete line of electronic equipment for banks ranging from inexpensive semi-automatic posting machines to giant computers and a complete assortment of peripheral equipment.

Two large office-equipment firms do not expect to compete for posting machine business, but will offer all sizes and types of general-purpose computers plus check sorters and other peripheral equipment. One electronics manufacturer is making special-purpose computers for banks, has a production contract for 36 of the units, according to reports. This firm will also make check sorters.

One other large electronics firm is getting ready to announce that it has developed a computer for commercial bank use.

Bankers have been getting ready to buy electronic automation equipment for some time. The Technical Committee on Mechanization of Check Handling of the American Banker's Association has been working on establishment of uniform methods of
preparing checks for electronic processing for several years.

The Technical Committee expects to complete its work before the year is out, possibly by summer says its chairman, John A. Kley, executive vice-president of The County Trust Company, White Plains, New York. However, many of the ground rules have already been worked out. Most machines under development conform to these rules.

When ABA standards are announced, banks will be able to initiate use of magnetic preprinted checks within several months. Printers will preprint depositor account number and bank number on checks in magnetic ink while banks will imprint amount of check after it is returned to them for processing. Checks then can be automatically sorted, posted and listed by name of account, name of bank and amount of check through electronic sensing of magnetic data.

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But sales are not all in the future. Sales have been at a rapid rate for more than a year as a result of the ABA committee’s decision in July 1956 to use a magnetic character recognition system. Bankers felt safe in ordering semiautomatic electronic posting equipment knowing it could be integrated and used with other equipment to come.

By the end of this year, one manufacturing firm estimates it will have delivered nearly 2,000 semiautomatic electronic posting machines.

ABA committee decisions, indicating full-scale bank automation would come soon, have also led to increased sales of computers for mortgage, installment loans, Christmas Club accounting and payroll analysis. Bankers felt that by starting on electronics for miscellaneous use they would be able to prepare themselves for more complete automation later on.

PRODUCTION and SALES

![Graph showing production and sales data](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Binaural Boost Hearing-Aid Sales**

Hearing-aid sales have been mounting rapidly under the stimulus of binaural type aids. Introduced about 1953, they accounted for about 25 percent of total dollar sales last year.

Binaural aids, manufactured in the form of eye glasses for men and barettes for women, have separate microphones, amplifiers and earphones for each ear and use almost twice as many electronic parts as the monaural types.

Average retail cost of binaurals is about $400 compared with average retail cost of around $250 for the monaural type. Hence dollar sales have been mounting more rapidly than unit sales.

Leland A. Watson, president of Maico Company, recently predicted hearing aid sales, which amounted to $20 million in 1953 and $40 million in 1957, would hit $50 million by 1960, an estimated gain of 150 percent for the eight-year period.

At the same time, he predicted unit sales of hearing aids, 175,000 in 1953 and 200,000 in 1957, would total about 240,000 by 1960.

Manufacturers expect growing popularity of binaurals will produce increased sales for years to come. They believe many hearing loss sufferers, now without aids, will turn to binaurals.

The makers say their market comprises 12¼ million Americans: three and one-half million with a hearing-aid loss of plus 40 percent, two million with a 25 to 40 percent loss and seven million with loss in only one ear. Only 1¼ million Americans wear hearing aids now.

May 2, 1958 — ELECTRONICS business edition
Missiles are test fired for only one purpose: to obtain data that will help build better missiles. If the test does not yield this information it must be considered unsuccessful — regardless of how well the "bird" performed.

Telemetry, consequently, assumes a vital role in the development of the missiles so necessary to our defense program. There is no other way to collect and preserve the all-important data from unmanned and unrecoverable test vehicles.

Radiation, Inc. is a pioneer in the design and development of advanced telemetering systems. We built the first practical PCM system, with its integral high-speed digital data processing equipment ... and the long-range automatic-tracking telemetry antenna systems for the AFMTC ICBM range.

From tiny airborne transmitters to complete ground stations, we have the capability to solve your problems in telemetry and associated fields. Write today for illustrated brochure showing the experience, facilities, and capabilities of Radiation, Inc.
Automatic manufacture of dry reed switches (upper left) and copper-steel conductors for drop wire (upper right) are among telephone operations using electronics. And military buying (like for DEW Line, right) will also mean more business for electronics suppliers as . . .

Bell System Keeps Buying

Today, despite the slowdown in business generally, the Bell Telephone System remains a huge and stable market for the electronics industry. The outlook this year for the system's suppliers of industrial and military electronic equipment and components is bright.

• Data-processing equipment has scored a breakthrough. The system contemplates widespread use for payroll, accounting and inventory control. A start has been made in use of data-processing gear for engineering purposes, and this may blossom within a year.

• $323 million worth of equipment and materials was bought last year to help fulfill military prime contracts. This year military electronic subcontracting will run into many millions for: extension of the DEW Line in the Aleutian Islands; Nike-Ajax guided missile systems; Nike-Hercules ground-to-air missile system; Nike-Zeus (now an R&D antimissile missile contract); Titan ICBM radio-inertial guidance system, and other projects.

• Total purchases of materials and components last year for use in telephone manufacturing and telephone operations amounted to $836 million.

Electronics' share of this could only be determined by a lengthy, detailed statistical analysis. But Western Electric, purchasing, manufacturing and supply unit of the system, did put its finger on $40 million worth of purchases easily identified as electronics.

Explaining that these purchases do not include many others for electronic components and equipment, the firm told Electronics it spent:

About $24 million for audio, carrier, microwave and mobile radio equipment.

About $16 million for capacitors, resistive elements, electron tubes and semiconductor devices, including transistors.

The data-processing picture looks like this: Eight computers, two large and six medium-sized, are already in use in various plants and distribution
houses. Now on order—and the list is expected to grow—are 26 more computers, both large and medium-sized, from several companies. Conservative estimate of annual rental for 34 machines is $5 million.

The System will be pouring more millions of dollars into the computer industry as the operating telephone companies continue to expand their data processing activities.

Present use of data-processing by WF itself includes billing, accounting, payrolls, stock inventory, calculating orders and receipts, and shop costs, and figuring manufacturing progress inventory. Eventually, data processing may be used to produce not only engineering specifications, but also to provide data for subsequent shop loading, stock control and similar operations.

Automatic manufacturing, which uses electronic measuring equipment and computers, is already making headway.

For example, there's the machine that makes glass-encapsulated dry reed switches, used by the millions in telephone gear. It uses a controlled motor drive and d-c amplifier, and about 18 commercial potentiometers. In the future, the company may consider increasing its purchases of packaged electronic control and measuring equipment as well as components for machines designed by its own engineers.

The mass spectrometer is one example of a new electronic tool finding its way into a manufacturing operation.

For example, a mass spectrometer is used in the making of electron tubes at the Allentown (Pa.) plant. As more experience with mass spectrometers is gained, it is certain that they will be found useful in more applications.

Closed-circuit television looms as another good prospect as more manufacturing in time becomes mechanized.

For example, a system already used at the Kearny Works in New Jersey, enables one man to watch two 3,000-gal hydropulper tanks in an adjoining building. Cameras look down into tanks where pulp and water are mixed, one step in making insulated material for telephone cable. Operator can thus control blending of wood pulp and water from a panel where the tv screen is located.

Test gear purchases are many and varied. For example, WF's principal military projects location at Winston-Salem, N. C. contains hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of measuring and test equipment.

More electronic gear is used in other plant labs and at the big branch labs of Bell Telephone Laboratories, the system's R&D unit with an annual budget of $190 million. Half goes for military projects.

As for raw materials, Western is one of the largest users of copper in the world—100,000 tons annually. Other raw material quantities used per year are: 100,000 tons of steel, 40,000 tons of lead and 15 million pounds of aluminum. The firm is also one of the largest users of germanium, neoprene and nickel.

Soviet Rocket Gear

Soviet scientists have reported details of the firing of a single-stage rocket containing 1½ tons of instruments. They say it went up 294 mi.

The useful load of this IGY rocket was three times that of Sputnik II, which put Laika into orbit.

Soviet scientist Blagonravov says the rocket was successfully stabilized; all revolving was eliminated. Also, one rocket permits the use of the same nose cone and apparatus five times.

Soviet scientists say the new rocket transmitted highly useful and original scientific data—including some which upsets previously accepted American observations on electron concentrations at altitudes over 180 mi.

The official Russian announcement in Pravda said the rocket fired on Feb. 21 carried seven basic types of special instruments:

• An ultrashort-wave dispersion interferometer for measuring the concentration of free electrons in the ionosphere.
• An instrument to measure the ion composition of the atmosphere.
• Apparatus to measure the concentration of positive ions.
• An instrument to record electronic temperature.
• Ionization and magnetic manometers for measurement of air pressure.
• A solar spectrograph for registering the ultraviolet spectrum.
• A device to obtain the frequency with which particles of micrometeorites are encountered in flight. The Soviet statement said the rocket encountered the equivalent of 44 strikes of micrometeorite particles per sq meter of surface between the heights of 75 and 150 mi during flight and only 9 per sq meter at 150-180 mi.

The Russian scientists said that in contrast to American observations that electron concentrations rapidly fall off above the F layer of the ionosphere (180 mi), the Soviet rocket discovered that heavy electron concentrations continued to the peak of the flight.

Meanwhile, American scientists are planning to expand present ionospheric investigation by using ground Doppler radar to pick up signals from the ICBM Atlas.
Cockpits of Army and Navy aircraft will get a new look as developments emerge from the Army-Navy Instrumentation Program (ANIP). The results of this program may change both the appearance and design of much airborne electronic equipment.

Navy last month disclosed to ELECTRONICS hitherto classified data about the program, which dates from late 1956. The trend is clear: more sophisticated sensory devices and computers will be working behind the scenes; displays will be more pictorial, easier to grasp at a glance.

So far the program has been largely in the study and test phase. Lately activity has been stepped up: out on the Atlantic, a few Sikorski HSS-1N Navy helicopters are going through antisubmarine maneuvers aided by improved instrumentation. Navy pilots will soon begin flight-testing an F9F with a “new-look” instrument panel (pictured).

ANIP’s problem is simple to state but not to solve. Airborne instrumentation, like Gaul, is divided into three parts: sensors, computer gear and display. Add pilot and craft and you have a closed loop: display affects pilot who controls plane; sensors glean data from plane to feed either display or computer which in turn feeds display.

ANIP’s object is to devise an integrated system that will give the pilot the help he needs, but not fatigue or confuse him with a maze of instruments and controls.

One quick discovery was that displays should be flexible enough to be usable with only minor variations from one craft to another. Another was that the pilot should be required to do an absolute minimum of interpreting. Sensors and computers, as ANIP sees it, should take over the job of interpreting crude data to make it apply to specific missions.

Pilots need three kinds of data:

- **Situation (What am I doing?):** the best clues are internal and external reference, linear perspective, terrain texture, motion parallax. Pilots would also welcome a pictorial projection of the craft moving over the earth.

- **Command (What should I be doing?):** an indication of departure—and extent of departure—from a programmed path would tell the pilot enough.

- **Status (How am I doing?):** the best presentation would give the current condition of fuel supply, oxygen supply and so forth as a ratio or percentage with respect to reasonable upper and lower limits.

The ultimate computer, as ANIP’s working group sees it, must take over the fixing of flight direction and commands, figuring out flight path, even taking frame dynamics and fuel consumption into account.

Present computer is essentially a three-dimensional dead-reckoning computer which can correct for position and wind whenever the craft is within range of a TACAN station. It produces an angle-of-attack and time-to-go-to-intercept as incidental results of its other computations.

Navy’s Office of Naval Research and Bureau of Aeronautics were joined by Army’s helicopter service to form the working group that runs ANIP. Research is monitored by ONR and administered through Douglas Aircraft and Bell Helicopter.
Russians Find Orbit With Doppler

PARAMETERS OF EARTH SATELLITE orbits have been determined with the aid of the Doppler effect by Soviet scientists. Alexander Topchiyev, scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said that use of the Doppler effect was part of the Soviet program of sputnik observation. A 40-mc frequency was used for maximum Doppler effect and minimum isospheric interference.

POLAND, Czechoslovakia and Rumania will display electronic gear and components, including transistors and silicon diodes at the 1958 U.S. World Trade Fair which opens at the New York Coliseum May 7. Foreign electronics firms will also show automatic control, communications and test equipment, scientific instruments, radio and tv receivers and acoustical materials and components. Only businessmen will be admitted Monday-Thursday. Fair closes May 17.

CRYSTALS OF INTERMETALLIC compounds are being grown by Bell Telephone Laboratories according to a new technique which corresponds to the zone refining method used in growing germanium and silicon crystals. Basic work was done on gallium arsenide, but the new floating zone process may be applicable to a variety of compounds that are thermally unstable at their melting points. Research at Bell and other labs is helping to lay the groundwork for a whole new class of semiconductor devices.

SEMICONDUCTOR REFRIGERATOR unit for biological preparations and chemical solutions has been developed by the Czechoslovakian National Physics Laboratory. Semiconduct unit fits into the cap of a 2-pint freezer flask. Institute is also working on the prototype of a food freezer unit that uses semiconductor material. It's said to be ideal for airline use.

DENSITY OF ELECTRONS at altitudes of 1,200-1,800 mi approaches that of interstellar gas. That's what radio signals from sputnik I lead Russian scientists to conclude. BESNI high-speed electronic computer made the calculations based on signals heard Oct. 5, 6, and 7 at six points on a frequency of 40 mc. Data was given to annual meeting of the USRR Academy of Sciences.

TECHNICAL DIGEST

- Microwave energy radiated by the sun provides a convenient means for checking the accuracy of antenna azimuth and elevation readings for L and S band radars. With the transmitter turned off, the antenna is aimed for maximum solar signal pickup. The resulting readings are compared with the exact position of the sun at that time as given in the Air Almanac.

  The solar signal pattern seen on a ppi indicator is called the sun stroke. It resembles that of continuous-wave interference but is easily identified because it appears only when the antenna is aimed in the direction of the sun.

  This sun stroke technique is widely used by Philco engineers for checking both search and height-finder radars. Once charts have been prepared for a particular site, sun-stroke readings can be used to evaluate system performance and atmospheric refraction as well as to calibrate antenna alignment. Radio time signals from WWV or WWVII usually available at radar sites, provide the necessary accuracy for timing.

  - Omegatron mass-spectrograph no larger than a man's fist can be sealed to the wall of a cathode-ray tube so as to go with it through pumping, getter-flashing and final sealing operations. Residual gases can then be identified easily and quickly by positioning the magnetron between the poles of a strong permanent magnet and making tests for ions of different masses up to 50. This is done by varying the frequency of the r-f voltage applied to the spectrometer electrodes, so as to make each type of ion in turn spiral into the collector. The resulting collector current produces a pip on the scope for each ion mass present. Methane and argon were the principal residual gases found.

  - Corrosion gage for pipes uses a radium source and Geiger-Muller detector at opposite ends of a caliper-like gage made by Industrial Nucleonics. Because the measuring beam is the chord of a circle, it intercepts a constant amount of pipe material regardless of the radius. The calibration of the instrument is therefore correct for any pipes that touch the caliper jaws (pipes between 2 and 5 inches in diameter). Internal corrosion is indicated directly as reduced wall thickness.

  - Reusable seals for metal housings of airborne electronic equipment can be opened up to fifteen times for repair and solder-fused again without damaging the contents, in a technique developed by General Hermetic Sealing Corp. for the Air Force. Use of a heat-reflecting baffle inside each seal keeps the inside temperature below 85 C during the soldering operation. Best results were obtained with a wraparound band heater using ceramic fiber insulation.
Electronics Steers Test Tractor

Tractor drivers can only stand brief periods driving tractors over a rugged third-mile test track. The human operator also has a tendency to throttle back on particularly rough spots of obstacle-course nature, thus invalidating test results.

Electronic guidance was therefore chosen by Ford to test their tractors. The guidance system relies on a small wire laid along the course the engineers want the tractors to take.

Test instruments are carried in a truck that accompanies the tractor undergoing examination. Its crew is protected from exposure and from the other discomforts of the test runs.

The electronically guided tractor uses a sensing antenna about 12 inches from the ground to pick up the signals from a low r-f current sent over the underground guidance wire. This current is sent by a transmitter located in a building adjacent to the test track.

Part of the antenna is a reference loop at a 90-degree angle to a sensing loop. The reference loop provides a constant current against which the sensing loop can interpret the ground signal. This antenna is mechanically linked with the tractor's front wheels and swings in an arc as the tractor follows the path of the wire.

A second antenna, mounted underneath the tractor, receives start-and-stop signals that also are transmitted by the buried wire.

As long as the tractor is centered on the wire, the sensing loop is in balance with the induced current from the electromagnetic field of the guidance wire. When the tractor moves off-center, there is a voltage increase due to unbalance of the electromagnetic field cut by the sensing loop. This voltage actuates the electronic circuits that control a servo motor belt-linked to the tractor's steering wheel. This motor turns the tractor back over the center of the wire where the voltage again becomes zero.

The electronic components are housed in a cabinet on the right side of the tractor. This cabinet is shock-mounted to protect its contents from the jolts and vibration.

There are separate chassis for the following electronic circuits: r-f amplifier, phase discriminator, anti-hunt and stabilization circuit, servo amplifier, amplidyne generator powered by a d-c motor and automatic stop control. Extra batteries of 24-volt rating provide the power for the electronic system.

Part of the electronic guidance system operates to determine the speed with which the tractor is leaving the electrical path. The rate of change of error is computed, and this information is fed to the servo motor which, through a gear reduction system, turns the tractor's steering wheel to put the tractor again on its proper course. The correction is made rapidly if the deviation from the course is abrupt, or is made slowly if the tractor is drifting off course. The anti-hunt and stabilization circuit is designed to prevent oversteering in bringing the tractor back on course.

The tractor can be brought to a stop or started from the signal transmitter or will automatically stop if the signal is lost.

MEETINGS AHEAD

May 4-7: Fourth National Flight Test Instrumentation Symposium, ISA, Park Sheraton Hotel, N. Y. C.

May 5-7: Professional Group on Microwave Theory and Techniques, PGMTT, Stanford Univ., Stanford, Calif.

May 6-8: Frequency Control Symposium, 12th Annual, University of California, Berkeley-Cartier Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.


May 12-14: Instrumental Methods of Analysis, ISA Annual Symposium, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas.


May 13-15: Communications Section of the Assoc. of American Railroads, 44th Annual Meeting, Hotel Muchlach, Kansas City, Missouri.


May 13-15: East Central District Meeting, AIEE, Pritchard Hotel, Huntington, West Virginia.


May 27-28: Second IIA Conf. on Maintainability of Electronic Equip., Univ. of Penn., Phila.

June 2-4: National Telemetering Conference, AIEE, ISA, ARS, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

June 4-6: Armed Forces Communications and Electronic Assoc., Exhibit, Hotel Sheraton Park, Wash., D. C.

June 5-6: Second Natl. Conf. on Production Techniques, IEEE, PGPT, Hotel New Yorker, N. Y. C.

June 16-18: Military Electronics, Second National Convention, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.
"PI À LA MODE"

This cool Droodle comes right out of an engineering textbook (it was drawn on the margin of a page, by me). Ah, when I think of those happy days I spent at Tolypec Polytech! ... seventeen of them! Then the Dean and I, in a heart-to-heart chat, decided that I'd better choose between Engineering and Droodles. It was a tough choice, but Art won out over Science.

Before I lose your attention entirely, I'd like to point out that engineering has been making strides even without my help. Take the J&L Comparator, for instance. This ingenious instrument measures and inspects all sorts of parts and objects, laterally, vertically and angularly— it also inspects by reflection and by tracing— speedily, and with precision (to .0001")

The photo above shows a tiny tube that presented a difficult inspection problem. There's a stepped hole running the length of this little piece. Three-quarters of the time, the drills would go right out through the sides of the work pieces. The resulting scrap rate was prohibitive, and drill breakage was high.

Staging the tiny drills on a J&L Comparator, and magnifying their shadows to fill the thirty-inch glass screen, revealed the cause of the trouble: some drills had slight curvatures that had previously gone undetected. This was immediately rectified, and production continued smoothly.

Do you have a difficult inspection problem? Jones & Lamson makes the Comparator in eleven models, ranging from a 7" Bench type to a 30" floor model. For complete details, send this coupon today.

"The originator of machine tool standards in optical inspection"

JONES & LAMSON

JONES & LAMSON MACHINE COMPANY, Dept. 718, 539 Clinton Street, Springfield, VT., U.S.A.

Please send me Comparator Catalog 5700, which describes the complete line of J & L Optica Comparators.

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company

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385

ELECTRONICS business edition - May 2, 1958

CIRCLE 10 READERS SERVICE CARD
Extreme high vacuums are becoming increasingly important to development of advanced technologies in computers, solid state devices, power tubes, particle accelerators, missile propulsion and thermonuclear power.

Without an outer space atmosphere, research is hampered by vagrant molecular particles. National Research Corp. is operating test chambers at one 10-trillionth of an atmosphere, equal to air pressure 400 miles up.

"Interest in these extremely low pressures stems from the search for extremely clean surfaces and atmospheres which will not interfere with the passage of charged particles and high energy molecules," explains vice-president James H. Moore.

Computer engineers looking for more compact elements are trying circuits traced on monomolecular films formed by vapor deposition on exceptionally clean surfaces.

High purity materials, prepared under ultrahigh vacuums, are also basic in solid state research. One subject under investigation is the properties of a junction of dissimilar semiconductors free of all various forms of impurities. Ultrapure gases, Moore continues, promise improved tube performance. Elimination of all extraneous gases from advanced power tubes can prevent cathode poisoning, improving performance and life.

Research into ion and photon missile propulsion requires simulation of the almost totally gas-free conditions in which these devices become operable. High power particle accelerators require higher and higher vacuums to avoid unwanted molecular collisions.

The firm has also developed a miniature version of industrial vacuum gage. It is employed to measure missile altitudes.

Expected applications in electronics include protective and decorative coatings on metals and cabinet materials, electrical papers, wrapped insulation and packaging.

The laminating form is Videene A, a thermoplastic polyester, unoriented, amorphous and incapable of crystalizing. With few exceptions, heat and pressure will fix it to any rigid, semirigid or inextensible base material.

### Etchant Keeps Renewing Self

Continuous regeneration of copper etching solutions should help cut a few corners in printed circuit production. New process is reported to save in three ways: no machine downtime while etchant is changed, more effective materials salvage and a faster etching rate.

The process, described by P. D. Garn and Louis H. Sharpe, of Bell Labs, at annual American Chemical Society meeting, employs a solution of cupric chloride in the presence of excess chloride ions. They can be regenerated electrolytically during etching operations. The electricity cost is reported to be about 20 cents for 200 sq ft of two-ounce copper.

The solution dissolves copper because the chloride forms a more stable complex with cuprous than with cupric ions. Hydrochloric acid, sodium chloride and ammonium chloride are sources of the excess ions needed.

In addition to speeding up the process, sodium chloride will take 50 percent more dissolved copper than the acid. It also has a lower vapor pressure, resulting in less fumes.

Normally, cuprous ions will become cupric at the anode and cupric become cuprous at the cathode, canceling each other out. However, decreasing the area of the cathode without changing current flow causes further reduction of cuprous ions to metallic copper. In effect it reverses the etching process.

In one small test device, the authors report, a solution with...
added copper has been regenerated more than 30 times without apparent change. In commercial use, the only care necessary, they also report, would be occasional addition of water.

Engineer tightens connection on new transmit-receive tube for high power radar.

Coaxial T-R Tube
In Production

Transmit-receive tubes with coaxial construction are being produced by Sylvania after four years of R&D. Military classification still covers operating details and specific application, but they are designed for low frequency, high power radar and countermeasures equipment.

General design features are its shape—a cylinder 9 inches in diameter—and the use of ceramic rather than glass window, necessitating an extremely large ceramic-to-metal seal.

A second variety of coaxial tubes has also been developed for broadband use with no cavity. A typical tube, which is 6.5 in. long and 3 in. in diameter, handles d-c to 1,355 me at peak power levels up to 50 kw.
MILITARY BUSINESS

Navy Eyes Electron Motors

Sea branch is nearing a breakthrough in turning heat to electric power by thermoelectric couples

Navy hopes to have a pilot model of a thermoelectric ship propulsion system in 12 to 18 months. Actual use in submarines or ships may come in three to five years, according to sources in Washington.

Basic unit in thermoelectric engines is an electron tube device called a thermionic converter. It converts heat into electricity by causing electrons to flow between electrodes held at differing temperatures.

Though the Navy is shying from publicizing its interest and progress, the military importance of such a system was underlined recently by Adm. A. M. Morgan, of BuShips, in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

"We are on the verge of a breakthrough," Adm. Morgan stated. "In the past we have had such thermocouples but their efficiency has been low . . . we now have a field of endeavor which if successful will enable us to get efficiencies comparable to those obtained with conventional power plants. In submarines, the technique would eliminate almost all noisy machinery."

Thermoelectric engines could also be cheaper, if not in installation costs, then in reduced maintenance. Further savings could come from efficiencies higher than those achieved in conventional small power plants.

The Navy is also investigating methods of driving ships without propellers. One possible method is electrically charging the water. The aim is reportedly to complete this research by the time the thermoelectric engines are usable.

Air Force is considering thermionic converters to change jet exhaust heat into electricity to run aircraft equipment. Army is investigating it as a power source for field communications. The Russians have been using kerosene-fired thermocouples to power radios.

In addition to the military development, at least two projects with commercial overtones are going on.

Work at GE was reported in Electronics, Dec. 10, ’57. Two professors at MIT also report progress (Electronics, Apr. 11, p 18). All hope eventually to attain a 30-percent heat to electricity conversion efficiency.

The working model at MIT is similar in principle to GE’s. Two plates, 1/1,000 of an in. apart, are placed in a tube. One plate is heated to 2,200 F and the other to 1,000 F. Electrons become the “working fluid" as they are boiled off the hot plate and collected on the “cold" plate.

Present efficiency of 12 percent is reported with the model at MIT. Efficiency higher than 30 percent may result from a design change which employs fields to control electron flow.

Twelve percent may already be an adequate efficiency for certain types of operations. A bonus in lowered maintenance of moving parts and unattended operation is expected. The converter can yield five to 15 kw per cubic foot of plant volume.

MILITARY ELECTRONICS

• New microwave radar low altitude altimeter for helicopters can hook in with the autopilot and hover at a desired altitude is ready for delivery to BuAer by Sylvania. Maximum error at altitudes below 40 ft is ± 2 ft; error at altitudes between 40 ft and 1,000 ft stays within five percent of the correct terrain clearance. Not confined to helicopters, the AN/APN-117 is suitable for any low altitude craft, both military and civil. Minimum operating life is 2,000 hrs.

• Ground-handling equipment required in USAF missile operations will amount to $889 million in fiscal year 1959, $286 million more than in fiscal 1958, according to Aircraft Industries Association.

• "Approximately 50 percent of the Air Force's procurement dollars are used to pay the bill for electronic devices," said Brig. Gen. B. H. Warren, deputy director for weapons systems of the Air Materiel Command in a recent speech before the Dayton, Ohio, Electronic Equipment Manufacturers Representatives.

CONTRACTS AWARDED

Sperry is awarded a new $12,821,000 contract by BuOrd for Mark III computers and associated equipment for the Talos guided missile system. The computer implements the function of target designation, acquisition, tracking, launcher control, missile control and display for rapid and accurate acquisition of a target by the missile. This contract is in addition to the recent $65 million contract for production of major components of the Talos and Terrier guided missiles systems (Electronics, Apr. 18).

Titeflex sells components for radio-
shielded ignition harness to USAF for use on Pratt & Whitney R4360 engines amounting to $316,000.

**Aircraft Armaments** is awarded a $1,877,453 contract by the Airways Modernization Board for an air traffic control simulator designed to speed up experiments and modifications leading to modernization of the nation's aviation facilities.

RCA sells electron tubes and triodes to the Dayton AF Depot under $461,720 contract.

Raytheon gets a $1,108,000 contract with Dayton AF Depot for airborne countermeasures sets, AN/ALQ-25.

Bomac Labs sells electron tubes to the Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes, Ill., under $650,660 contract.

Raytheon supplies the Dayton AF Depot with electron tubes and magnetrons totaling $3,060,000.

RCA Service gets a $1,165,007 contract with Air Materiel Command for AC&W on-site maintenance.

Specialties, Inc., Long Island, N. Y., will supply BuAer with angle of attack systems transmitters under $659,517 contract.

McDonnell Aircraft gets a USAF order for 84 more electronic-laden F-101B Voodoo interceptors totaling $58,140,000. A total of $355,795,849 Voodoo's have been ordered to date. Fire control system in the Voodoo launches the air-to-air atomic rocket, Genie.

Sylvania gets a $23 million contract boost for expanded production of the electronic countermeasures systems to total $54 million to date.

In addition, Sylvania gets a $41 million boost from Boston Army Ordnance District for expanded development of Plato, Army's anti-missile missile system for field troops (ELECTRONICS, Feb. 21, p. 49).

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**NEW ULTRA-PRECISE SIZE 25 SYNCHROS**

Extremely precise data transmission is possible through the use of Kearfott's Size 25 synchro resolvers. The inherent precision of these units provides a three sigma accuracy of approximately 35 seconds in a typical 3 unit string without the use of auxiliary equipment. Ruggedly constructed of corrosion resistant materials, they possess the required reliability for all missile applications. Available as transmitters, differentials and control transformers with a maximum error from E.Z. of 20 seconds arc.

**SIZE 11 SYNCHROS**

Size 11-2 phase 4 wire synchro resolvers for data transmission combine the advantages of small size with high accuracy. Corrosion resistant materials are used in the construction of these units. Available as 60X transmitters, differentials and control transformers with a maximum error from electrical zero of 3 minutes arc. Standard 3 wire synchros are available from production with 5, 7 and 10 minute maximum error from E.Z.

**KEARFOTT COMPANY, INC., LITTLE FALLS, N. J.**

Sales and Engineering Offices: 1378 Main Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey
Midwest Office: 23 W. Calendar Ave., La Grange, Illinois
South Central Office: 6211 Denton Drive, Dallas, Texas
West Coast Office: 253 N. Vinedo Avenue, Pasadena, California

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ELECTRONICS business edition — May 2, 1958
NEW PRODUCTS

Transducer Output Grows

1. G. M. GIANNINI & CO., INC. Pressure Transducer
2. STERLING PRECISION CORP. Electromagnetic Transducer
3. DAYTRONIC CORP. Linear Motion Transducers
4. THE GARRETT CORP. Tiny Pressure Transducer
5. CLARY DYNAMICS Gyro Transducer

Emphasize Accuracy

Transmission of information, or data, plays a key role in man’s conquest of his environment. Transducers are an essential element in any data transmitting system. Shown here are some of the latest models. All feature high accuracy.

G. M. Giannini & Co., Inc., 918 E. Green St., Pasadena 1, Calif., (50), announces model 451212 potentiometer output pressure transducer. Featured are a 2,000 wire (0.05 percent) resolution and accuracy within one percent of reading. It has a wide variety of airborne and missile applications.

Recently developed by Sterling Precision Corp., 17 Matinecock Ave., Port Washington, L. I., N. Y., (51), is the T833 transducer. The differential transformer type pickoff may be adapted for use as an electromechanical transducer for precise measurement of both linear and angular displacements.

Daytronic Corp., 216 S. Main St., Dayton 2, Ohio, (52), offers a new series of differential transformer transducers designed for linear motion or displacement measurement. Extreme sensitivity and stepless resolution provide accurate measurement of motions as small as 0.000001 in. or over in ranges as large as 0.4 in.

Now available from AirResearch Mfg. Div., The Garrett Corp., 402 S. 36th St., Phoenix, Ariz., (53), is a 5 oz pressure transducer capable of withstanding 50 g shock. The 50 psi units are designed to deliver long life and accuracy under high humidity, and in temperatures from —65 to 165 F.

Clary Dynamics, 408 Junipero St., San Gabriel, Calif., (54), has in production a highly accurate gyro transducer for control of airborne vehicles or instrumentation telemetry systems. The hermetically sealed unit weighs 19 lb, including caging mechanisms, inverter and radio-noise filters.

For more information use READER SERVICE CARD

P-C Connector floating type

Viking Industries, Inc., 21343 Roscoe Blvd., Canoga Park 2, Calif. To insure perfect alignment between printed circuit board and connector, the receptacle is furnished with floating bobbins which compensate for any misalignment between printed board and receptacle.

When the misaligned board strikes the chamfer located at each end and along the inside edge of the receptacle cavity, the receptacle shifts on its bobbins and allows the board to enter the cavity. Viking p-c connectors are available in 10, 15, 22 and 28 single row contacts and 30 and 44 double row contacts. The self-alignment floating bobbins feature is optional. Circle 55 on Reader Service Card.

May 2, 1958 — ELECTRONICS business edition
Space-saving Pots
wire-wound units
Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., Dover, N. H. Series 57 precision wire-wound potentiometers are designed to meet the demand for top performance in minimum space. They measure 1 in. in diameter and weigh only 0.25 oz; rated at 1.5 w at 40 C.

Pi Line Attenuator
broad band
Antenna & Radar Research Associates, One Bond St., Westbury, N. Y., announces a new series of microwave attenuators. These pi line attenuators are extremely broad band (three to one bandwidth) and feature high continuously variable attenuation with minimum insertion loss and low vswr. They are 5 in. in diameter covering bands of 0.8 to 2.5 kmc and 2.0 to 6.0 kmc. Minimum insertion loss is 0.2 db and full insertion loss is at least 30.0 db over the full band.

Crystal Filters
in four bandwidths
Hycon Eastern, Inc., 75 Cambridge Parkway, Cambridge 42, Mass., has announced a new series of miniaturized crystal filters in four bandwidths at a center frequency of 10.7 mc. The filters permit single conversion with high selectivity in the early stages of the receiver close to the antenna. Test installations revealed marked reduction in receiver desensitization as a result of this feature. Designed to meet present and future FCC selectivity requirements, this entire family of filters are interchangeable both mechanically and electrically to simplify production and eliminate the possibility of receiver obsolescence.

Digital Voltmeter
high reliability
Ken-Tek, a division of Cahnu Electronics, Inc., 5725 Kearny Villa Road, San Diego 12, Calif. Model 401 d-c digital voltmeter features a single plane, wide angle readout; 0.01 percent or 1 digit accuracy; automatic ranges covering from 0.0001 to 999.9 v; and automatic, continuous standard cell calibration. Complete description, specifications and prices are given in bulletin No. 19-2. Circle 59 on Reader Service Card.

D-C Power Supply
precision regulated
Universal Electronics Co., 1720 22nd St., Santa Monica, Calif. Model L3520A precision regulated d-c power supply is continuously variable from 0-350 v, at 0-200 ma, for highly versatile application in laboratory or industry.

Regulation is 0.1 percent for 10 percent line or 0 to full load change. Transient response is 1 millisecond; ripple, 1 mv. A bias source is available tolerance of ± 10 percent standard or to ± 3 percent special.

They feature welded connections; thermally compatible cover with sturdy terminals molded in place; dielectric strength of 1,000 v a-c for 1 minute at atmospheric pressure; limited or continuous rotation, with torque of less than 0.5 oz-in. Circle 56 on Reader Service Card.
able at 0 to \(-150\) V, 0 to 5 mA. There is also a filament source, 6.3 V a-c, c-t, 0-10 amperes. Line input range is from 105 to 125 V a-c at 50 to 400 cps. Circle 60 on Reader Service Card.

Circuit Breaker thermal type

METALS & CONTROLS CORP., Attleboro, Mass. The Klixon D6752-5 circuit breaker is especially designed to compensate for ambient temperature. Manufactured for aircraft applications, it will carry rated current at 250 F, and 115 percent of rating at 77 F and -60 F.

The new breaker is a push-pull, indicating type constructed to withstand military environmental conditions of shock, vibration, corrosion and humidity.

Maximum weight is 0.2 lb. Standard life is approximately 10,000 cycles. Circle 61 on Reader Service Card.

Chokes epoxy encapsulated

WATERS MFG., Inc., Boston Post Road, Wayland, Mass., has brought out a new family of epoxy encapsulated chokes, covering a wide range of inductances from 0.1 \(\mu H\) to 200.0 \(\mu H\). One type features a flat side for mounting on printed wiring boards with axial leads. The flat side also provides an index surface for automation uses in various industries.

For heavier components, additional leads are provided for mechanically securing encapsulated chokes to printed boards, to meet extreme vibration and shock requirements.

Also available is a tubular style, with leads extending from one end for printed wiring boards or conventional circuit applications with high temperature requirements. Circle 62 on Reader Service Card.

Tube Shield Insert full-contact

ATLAS E-F CORP., 47 Prospect St., Woburn, Mass., has introduced a new full-contact insert for miniature tube shields. Manufactured to meet MIL-S-19766A (Navy), this insert has a unique design of oppositely oriented triangles which gives an almost contiguous contact with the tube envelope.

The new insert gives a much better thermal path from tube to shield, hence much lower bulb temperatures are now possible. Another advantage of this design is ready adjustment to the wide variation in tube and shield diameters. Under conditions of extreme shock and vibration, its spring quality provides excellent cushioning for the tube. Circle 63 on Reader Service Card.

Diode Sealer completely automatic

RAYTHEON MFG. Co., Waltham, Mass., has developed a completely automatic diode sealer which produces 1,500 finished diodes per hour. In operation diode cans feed from vibrating hopper (1), down through an escapement (2), into hollow lower electrodes (3) in the dial feed (4), where they are filled with silicone oil (5). Diode stems feed from track (6) into fixture (7), which inserts the stems and inserts them into cans nested in lower electrode. Assembly is then hermetically sealed by welding in model 11 welding head (8). Circle 64 on Reader Service Card.

Diode Tube gas trigger type

THE VICTORIAN INSTRUMENT Co., 5806 Hough Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio, announces a new microminiature cold cathode gas trigger diode tube. It is said to be ideal for electronic and missile applications where weight, physical size and high G considerations are involved. It can be used for isolation pur-
poses, electronic switching, RC timing circuits, relaxation oscillators, and the like.

A typical model of the new diode series, model TAA-113, for example, has the following characteristics: nominal firing voltage, 113 v; leakage resistance at 95 v, 5 by 10⁶ ohms; acceleration, to 20,000 G; energy transfer, 3,000 ergs. Circle 65 on Reader Service Card.

**D-C Amplifier transistorized**

Electro Instruments, Inc., 3794 Rosecrans St., San Diego 10, Calif. Model A-12 d-c amplifier is completely transistorized and equipped with a self-contained solid state power supply. Band-pass extends from d-c to 50,000 cps. Noise is less than 8 µV wideband. Standard drift rates are expected to be less than 2 µV per week. Packaged for high density use, the A-12 mounts eight across in standard 19 in. rack panels. The unit provides gains of zero to 1,000 times and is used for operational, potentiometric, and differential input applications. Circle 66 on Reader Service Card.

**Panel Components three new types**

Transistor Electronics Co., 5537 Republic Ave., Minneapolis 26, Minn., has developed a new line of computer control panel components. The Echo-Lite is a push button with a NE-2 neon bulb enclosed; the Memo-Lite, a subminiature thyatron indicator for transistor circuitry; and the Transistor-Lite, a transistor controlled neon lamp circuit. Each is housed in an anodized aluminum tube of ¼ in. diameter, 2 in. long. The gold plated terminal connections are for AMP series 55 taper pins. Circle 67 on Reader Service Card.

**Synchro Bridge miniaturized**

Theta Instrument Corp., 48 Pine St., East Paterson, N. J. Introducing less than 8 seconds-of-arc error, the model SB-12 will measure the angular position of a-c servo systems as well as the electrical error of synchros and resolvers. It passes all military environmental tests without deterioration in performance. During three million revolutions of the dial, its basic error is guaranteed not to exceed eight seconds.

This miniaturized instrument lends itself toward panel-mounted applications. Circle 68 on Reader Service Card.

**Transistor Tester six voltage ranges**

Trans Electronics Inc., 7549 Canoga Ave., Canoga Park, Calif. Physically, model BT5001A was designed for unskilled operators in quantity testing, as well as for the skilled laboratory technician. Electrically, the tester measures the saturation currents of diodes and transistors. Six voltage ranges (0-10: 10-30: 30-100: 100-250: 250-500: 500-750) are presettable anywhere within their range.

Fourteen current ranges with keyboard selectivity permit current measurements from 10⁻² to 10⁶ amperes full scale. Circle 69 on Reader Service Card.

**Pulse Programmer simulates target**

Remixon, 128 Broadway, Santa Monica, Calif. The model RP175 radar pulse programmer realistically simulates radar target characteristics. The unit will program a target over a range of 30 nautical miles at velocities from 0 to 5,000 fps and accelerate the target range position, at constant accelerations, from 0 to 50 g's. It may be externally triggered or operated internally over a prf range of 400 to 2,000 pps.

Pulse width is adjustable from 0.2 to 1.0 µsec; 15 v positive or negative pulses into 100-ohm load
are available. The target pulse may be mixed with radar i-f noise and amplitude modulated up to 1,000 cps. Any of the stated parameters may be changed or new features incorporated. Circle 70 on Reader Service Card.

**Literature of**

**MATERIALS**

Ferramic Material. General Ceramics Corp., Keasbey, N. J. Bulletin 324 describes ferramic S-4 material in the F-394 size for magnetic cores to be used in high-speed coincident current memory. General, electrical and mechanical engineering data are included as well as switch time curve. Circle 73 on Reader Service Card.

**COMPONENTS**

Bobbin Cores. C-L Electronics, 2921 Admiral Wilson Blvd., Camden 5, N. J. A four-page folder illustrates and describes a line of precision-made bobbin cores for use in digital data processing systems. Included in Bulletin TB-103 are data on the C-L magnetic materials available. Ordering information is also given. Circle 74 on Reader Service Card.

Data Display Indicators. Union Switch & Signal, Division of Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Pittsburgh 18, Pa. Catalog 1015 is a 12-page technical publication describing construction, operation, specifications and typical applications of a line of versatile, plug-in indicators for data display, storage and transfer. Circle 75 on Reader Service Card.

R-F Filters. Microphasor Corp., Box 1166, Greenwich, Conn. An 8-page booklet contains illustrated descriptions of a line of r-f filters. Included are low-pass, high-pass, band-pass, diplexer, triplexer, multiplexer and constant-impedance types. Circle 76 on Reader Service Card.

**EQUIPMENT**

Converter and Frequency Changer. Carter Motor Co., 2711 W. George St., Chicago 18, Ill. Two new products are covered in
the Week

bulletin 258A. One is a d-c to a-c converter which offers reliable heavy-duty performance for applications requiring a high capacity output of 115 or 230 v a-c, 50 or 60 cycle, single or 3 phase. The other is a frequency changer which produces 60 cycle a-c output from 25 to 400 cycle input. Circle 77 on Reader Service Card.


Vertical Interval Signal Keyer. Telechrome Mfg. Corp., 28 Ranick Drive, Amityville, L. I., N. Y., has available data on the model 1008-A vertical interval signal equipment which permits tv test and control signals to be transmitted simultaneously with program material. Purpose and advantages, general description and specifications are given. Circle 79 on Reader Service Card.

Wide Range Pulse Generator. Burroughs Corp., 1209 Vine St., Philadelphia 7, Pa., Type 1006 wide range pulse generator is illustrated and described in a recent technical bulletin. The unit discussed produces a stable source of pulses in eight overlapping frequency ranges up to 4.5 mc. Circle 80 on Reader Service Card.

FACILITIES

Inertia Switch. Inertia Switch Division of Safe Lighting, Inc., 527 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y., has announced a reprint telling of its products and services. Of interest to potential users of inertia switches is the principle mentioned which makes possible a great variety of products. Circle 81 on Reader Service Card.

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Leading electrical/electronic manufacturers throughout the country are using hundreds of Markem machines for faster, better marking. You can, too. Ask Markem for recommendations; enclose samples (if possible) to be marked. New catalog describes all machines for electrical/electronic industries, shows typical items marked. Write Markem Machine Co., Keene 5, N. H.
FOREIGN BUSINESS

Progress in British Missiles

Two missiles are operational, two near-operational. Several long-range ones are under development.

Britain's missile inventory is growing. At least two of her missiles are operational out of 12 that are known or believed under development. Two more are near-operational.

Bloodhound, an operational ramjet antiaircraft missile, is in production for the RAF. This month trials will begin at an RAF missile station. Bloodhound is a semiactive homing missile; it has a dish receiver in its nose which picks up radiation reflected from a radar-illuminated target. An airborne computer determines optimum trajectory for a collision course.

Seaslug, a sea-to-air beam-rider antiaircraft missile is in production for the Royal Navy. Firestreak, a 50-mi infrared homing missile is reported to be the last of Britain's air-to-air missiles developed. Acceptance trials have been completed and production deliveries are scheduled during 1958.

Thunderbird, a land-based, semiactive radar-guided antiaircraft missile, has been ordered for both Army and RAF on a preliminary basis.

A long-range missile with a celestial guidance system is believed to be under development by English Electric. De Havilland Propellers is working on an IRBM, powered by a Rolls-Royce engine believed developed from a North American Aviation design. Sperry is thought to be working on the guidance system. Another long-range missile is known to be under development by Bristol Aeroplane Co.

Other firms developing missiles: Hawker-Siddeley, a shipboard offensive missile; Vickers Ltd., an air-to-ground offensive missile in the form of an air-launched automatically controlled bomb carrier aircraft; Avro Ltd., a guided stand-off bomb for the V-bomber weapon system. Chart below lists operational and near-operational missiles.

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<th>Range Mi</th>
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<td>Fairley Aviation Co.</td>
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<td>Training use; superseded by Firestreak</td>
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DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

Japanese computer activity is stepping up. Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) and Tokyo University are jointly working on a $300,000 automatic computer called TAC. Project may be completed this fall. TAC will have two storage systems: 1,000-word internal storage on a magnetic drum or 2,000-word core matrix, and an external 30,000-word storage if magnetic tape is used. Also, Toshiba has sent its simplified analog computer, TOSAC, to the Brussels World's Fair. Meanwhile, the Mark IV digital computer (Electronics, Apr. 4, p 50) is being programmed for plant control by the machinery laboratory of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Nippon Electric, first to put the government-developed Mark IV into production, now expects its first production units in May, and a total of 3,000 units by the end of 1958.

EXPORTS and IMPORTS

NATO has opened four electronics projects to U. S. bidding. For one project France will get $9.55 million worth of communications gear: 168 tropospheric antenna assemblies with 20-meter reflectors, dual polarized feed horns, support and feed lines; 100 antenna assemblies are standard type, 68 ruggedized. Another French project, estimated to cost $621,000, calls for 32 tropospheric 1-kw power au-
plifiers. An Italian project calls for construction and installation of two radar units. In Greece some $76,000 will be expended for supply and installation of three terminal frequency shift radioteleprinter units.

West German transport ministry awarded a $950,000 order for two radar systems to Philips of Holland. The installations will be used at Hamburg and Bremen to direct ships in the mouths of the Elbe and Weser rivers. Another radar contract, awarded by the Hamburg Harbor Commission, went jointly to Decca Radar of London and Telefunken. This will cover four radar stations for Hamburg harbor and adjacent stretches of the Elbe river. Later, the commission plans a radar-link system bringing the entire harbor area under observation at a central pilot station.

In Israel a $600,000 electronics firm is being planned with French financial and technical assistance. Koor Co. of Tel Aviv, which controls nearly 30 enterprises, and an unidentified French firm are behind the venture. The Israeli government is expected to offer financial support too.

French air ministry has purchased four giant environmental test chambers at a cost of $140,000 from Tenney Engineering, Union, N. J., making a total of 13 test units bought from the firm by the French government.

Yugoslav broadcast authorities have ordered $150,000 worth of equipment from the British Marconi Co. for a 35-mi television link between Belgrade and Ljubljana. Equipment operates in the 1700-2300 mc range and uses an all-traveling wave tube technique in both terminal and repeater stations.

In Italy Societa Mial of Milan announces it has signed an agreement with Centralab division of Globe Union Corp. to manufacture and sell Centralab ceramic capacitors in the European market.

- **R-F RECEIVER DESIGN**
- **INERTIAL NAVIGATION**

Two of many areas in Avionics in which Bell Aircraft has openings for qualified electronics engineers

Particularly good opportunities are now available for engineers with radio frequency experience in the 100 kilocycle to 35,000 megacycle range with emphasis on transistorizing of circuits... and for those with experience in inertial instrumentation design and evaluation.

Present openings include assignments in:

- Pulse and Digital Coding
- Identification Systems
- Electronic Counter Measures
- Landing Systems
- Digital Computers
- Precise Instrumentation Development

These assignments embrace a wide range of high level design and development problems which will afford full scope to your creative ingenuity with unusual opportunities for rapid advancement and professional recognition. Salaries commensurate with your background, good living and working conditions, and liberal benefits. Please write: Supervisor of Engineering Employment, Dept. H-24, BELL AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, P. O. Box 1, Buffalo 5, N. Y.
Reins Tightening for F-M

Final deadline for stopping simplex activities passes. Check shows 25 to 30 stations still hanging fire

End of the road for simplexing is in sight nearly three years after FCC began granting Subsidiary Communication Authority allowing F-m stations to provide commercial background music service to bolster station income.

Upon receipt of Sub Comm Authority, some stations began programming exclusively for paying subscribers. A subaudible tone sounded before and after announcements was used to key subscriber receivers on and off so that only music reached the paying customer.

The FCC’s feeling is that this practice, which is called simplexing by the f-m operators, does not meet the intent of applicable broadcast regulations. Stations were ordered to multiplex. This means they are now required to program public consumption broadcasts on main channel, and use only a subchannel for subscriber service. First deadline to multiplex was July 1956.

Scarcity of multiplex equipment at that time resulted in another year’s grace period. In July 1957, a second stretch to January of this year was allowed with condition that no new simplex permits would be granted.

At the beginning of this year, final deadline was set at March 31. Since that date, extensions have been given in accordance with individual station circumstances. Check this week shows about 25 to 30 stations still hanging fire.

FCC ACTIONS

- Amends amateur frequency rules effective May 10 to preclude use of 1,875 to 1,925-kc band to allow expansion of loran facilities. Hams can share 1,800-1,825, 1,975-2,000 kc with loran.

- Grants permission to Mackay Radio to set up Telex rates and regulations from U.S., Honolulu to Japan.

- Invites comment by May 23 on proposed rule making to amend Aviation Services rules to establish a new class of station for use by planes and ships engaged in rescue operations and searches. Stations will operate on 121.6-mc band.

- Grants transfer of control of WESC. WESC-FLI, KD-2080, Greenville, S. C., from C. K. Mitchell to Broadcasting Co. of the Carolinas; consideration $267,000.

- Invites comment by July 11 on information needed in considering marine safety for shipboard stations.

- Grants application of Manchester Broadcasting for new a-m station, 1,230 kc, 250 w in Manchester, Conn.

- Affirms grant to Borough of Lemoine, Pa., of radio authorization in the Fire Radio Service.

- Grants permission to Press Tireless to establish rates and regulations for point-to-point program channel service between N. Y. and San Francisco, ships, aircraft and temporary mobile and fixed stations.

- This month marks the tenth anniversary of the Joint Technical Advisory Committee. The eight-man body was established by Institute of Radio Engineers and Electronic Industries Association to aid FCC.

- JTAC has been a strong factor in channel allocations and color tv standards. A major group project was “Radio Spectrum Conservation” published in 1952. It’s now a standard industry handbook.

STATION MOVES and PLANS

- KEML, Shreveport, La., files for renewal of license.

- WJBM, Brookhaven, Miss., seeks modification of license to go from unlimited to specified hours.

- WCRE, Cheraw, S. C., requests voluntary assignment of license to Pee Dee Broadcasting Co.

- KBIC-TV, Los Angeles, asks for construction permit to replace expired c-p which authorized a new station.

- WNEP-TV, Scranton, Pa., applies for c-p change in name from Union Broadcasting to Northeastern Pennsylvania Broadcasting, Inc.

- KLSE, Monroe, La., Louisiana State Dept. of Education files for educational tv station.

- WOVT, New York, receives word that application to specify New York, N. Y., and Carlstadt, N. J., as station location will require a hearing.

- WTVD, Durham, N. C., receives permission to move transmitter to...
about 32 miles southeast of Durham, 10 miles southeast of Raleigh, raise antenna height from 1,010 to 1,510 ft.

WWEZ, New Orleans, La., transfers license assignment to Mid-Continent Broadcasting; consideration $490,000.

KUFQ, Phoenix, Ariz., receives license grant for a-m station.

WGIG, Brunswick, Ga., slates increase in daytime power, installation of new transmitter.

WPGC-FM, Oakland, Md., gets extension of authority to remain silent until June 20.

WGTC, Greenville, N. C., receives permission to sign off at 5 p.m., daily for six months.

WBLA, Elizabethtown, N. C., plans change in facilities and installation of new transmitter.

KLYF-TV, Lafayette, La., gets completion date extension to Sept. 24.

KEDO, Ontario, Cal., receives cp to change antenna/transmitter location, install new composite antenna, raise cp to 1 kw, drop antenna height to under 415 ft.

WEZL, Richmond, Va., gets cp to install new antenna and transmitter for auxiliary purposes only.

WCLR, Torrington, Conn., receives approval to operate transmitter by remote control.

KFBI, Wichita, Kans., files for voluntary assignment of license to Jayhawk Broadcasting Corp.

WHCN, Hartford, Conn., asks voluntary relinquishment of control and Subsidiary Communication Authorization by T. M. Hastings by sale of stock to C. M. Burnhome.

WXYZ, Detroit, Mich., starts construction of $4-million facility to house radio and television activities. Completion date is set for May, 1959.
A 66-inch Slide-rule for your pocket

The GENIAC® Calculator carries 66-inch spiral scales yet measures only ten inches fully extended and six inches when closed. Four to five-figure accuracy can be relied on. It is indispensable to the scientist, research worker and student. Administrative staff and business men will find it of tremendous value for a host of estimating and checking calculations.

The GENIAC® Slide Rule solves multiplication, division, percentage calculation and gives 5 place logarithms.

You may use it for 30 days and if you are not satisfied repack and mail it back.

What our users say:
"It does all you claim—four- or five figure accuracy without eyestrain or magnifiers. Half an hour's study is ample for its use." A.E.B.
"I use the GENIAC Calculator for all my slide rule work and need the extra digit which normal slide rules cannot give. I had to get one of my customers a GENIAC Slide Rule last month, after using mine's, his office." E. G. Textile Manufacturers.

Send for yours now—Only $19.95 postpaid.
Oliver Garfield Co., Inc., Dept. E-56A
108 E. 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

PLANTS and PEOPLE

Canada Gets Accelerator

A 10-Mev tandem style Van de Graaff accelerator, now in final stages of assembly, promises to make possible an extended range of studies of nuclear-energy levels throughout the entire periodic table.

First unit (model pictured, with target end in foreground) being made by High Voltage Engineering Corp. of Burlington, Mass., will be delivered to Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., at Chalk River, Ontario. The Canadian agency ordered the $1 million particle accelerator "off the drawing boards" in 1956. It is expected to be shipped in mid-1958 and will be ready early next year for nuclear-physics research.

Also under contract are two other units, one ordered by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for the University of Wisconsin; one for Florida State University, being paid for by the state.

"Florida is putting itself on the map in basic research," commented a physicist recently, as he pointed out that it is most unusual for a state government to authorize an outlay of $1 million for a fundamental-research device.

The tandem-style positive ion accelerator increases by a factor of almost two, the useful energy range of the particle accelerator type pioneered by Robert J. Van de Graaff, chief physicist at High Voltage Research Corporation.
MPI Hires New R&D Engineer

CASCADE Research Division, Monogram Precision Industries, Inc., announces the appointment of Alfred J. Thompson (picture) as a research and development engineer. Before joining the Los Gatos, Calif., microwave component company, he was a senior electronics research physicist at Eitel-Nicollough, Inc., having been with Eimac since 1952.

In his new post, Thompson will be working on traveling-wave tubes and backward-wave oscillators and will report directly to Ronald Soo- lough, head of analytical research.

Marconi Shifts Two Engineers

To coordinate and control all test and inspection activities within the company, the English firm of Mar-
vacuum tube products co., inc., oceanside, Calif., appoints Houser Associates as sales reps for the southeastern states from Pennsylvania to Florida.

bud radio, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, names R. G. Bowen Co. as representative in the Rocky Mountain area.

wright industrial products will handle the librascopc, inc., computer and controls component products in the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

carl A. Stone Associates, Inc., will cover the states of California and Arizona in selling the products of RS electronics corp. of Palo Alto, Calif.

Radiation Counter Laboratories, Inc., Skokie, Ill., recently appointed electromechanical products of Agincount, Ontario, to represent them in the dominion of Canada.
Get out your pencil and... Help yourself to electronics’ READER SERVICE
it’s free—it’s easy—it’s for your convenience

Each Advertisement and New Product item is numbered. For More information, simply...

1. Circle number on postpaid card below that corresponds to number at the bottom of Advertisement, or New Product item.

2. Print your name, title, address, and firm name carefully. It is impossible to process cards that are not readable.

Additional postage MUST be added to cards for all FOREIGN MAILINGS.

Some Advertisements which cannot be numbered for the READER SERVICE Card due to lack of space, must be indicated by writing the Advertiser’s name in the space provided at the bottom of the card...

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plus...

the buyers' guide

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4c Postage Will Be Paid By

ELECTRONICS
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330 West 42nd Street
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FIRST CLASS
PERMIT NO. 64
NEW YORK, N. Y.

(BUSINESS REPLY CARD)

NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

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New York 36, N. Y.
DATASYNC
ELECTRONIC-OPTICAL RECORDING EQUIPMENT

A NEW BREAKTHROUGH IN DATA RECORDING

...combining 10-channel Magnetic-Tape with optical-Motion-Picture Data, on a single "Datasync" Film for immediate and reliable self-synchronized readout, only minutes after recording!

Can record up to 240 million cycles of analog or digital information synchronized with 48,000 color motion-pictures, all on one 33-minute reel of "Datasync" Film.

Ideal for military and industrial applications. Compatible with telemetering, data reduction and processing equipment already in use. Datasync performance and reliability are guaranteed by Berndt-Bach's experience in manufacturing Electronic-Optical Recording Equipment since 1931.

DATASYNC
A DIVISION OF
BERNDT-BACH, INC.

6924 Roman St., Los Angeles 38, Calif. • HO. 2-0931

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED DATASYNC "CATALOG OF IDEAS"
How RCA-6AX4-GT—A Preferred Tube Type—Improves The Reliability Of Damper Circuits!

In recent years, damper tubes for TV receivers have been subjected to increased demands of performance. RCA now offers and recommends the improved 6AX4GT, a Preferred Tube Type, designed for reliable performance under the severe requirements of modern TV receivers. RCA's ability to produce reliable tubes at low cost is at the heart of the Preferred Tube Types Program.

The RCA-6AX4GT exemplifies the benefits offered by the Preferred Tube Types Program. Outstanding among its features are: built-in safety factors that minimize internal breakdowns and reduce field service and replacement problems.

Heater wire has been especially developed to improve welds, thereby reducing early-hour failures due to an open circuit at the weld-point. Heater-spacer assemblies are pre-fired to eliminate contamination during tube production. And micas are specially sprayed to control plate-to-cathode leakage.

These important improvements, together with stringent quality controls and cycled operational tests that simulate in-home use, combine to produce a highly reliable tube deserving of its place on the Preferred Tube Types List—and in your designs!

For reliable circuit performance, design around RCA's Preferred Tube Types. Ask your RCA Field Representative for the up-to-date list of RCA Preferred Tube Types. Or, write RCA Commercial Engineering, Section E-19-Q-1, Harrison, N. J.