WARD SMASHES TV ANTENNA INSTALLATION COSTS!

IT COSTS ONLY 6¢ IN LABOR TO ASSEMBLE WARD'S SENSATIONAL MINUTE MAN ANTENNA

(WP) CLEVELAND, OHIO
The Chief Engineer of the Ward Products Corporation states that the new sensational Minute Man antennas are being made of PERMA-TUBE — a newly perfected non-corroding coated steel tubing, created especially for Ward by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. Independent laboratory tests on over 30 metals commonly used for antennas have proved PERMA-TUBE the best for all weather installations. Aluminum is too weak and other types of coated steel corrodes. Ward is the only manufacturer using PERMA-TUBE in constructing antennas. See your Ward Distributor today.

FLASH!
WARD USES PERMA-TUBE IN CONSTRUCTING MINUTE MAN ANTENNAS.
(WP) CLEVELAND, OHIO
The Ward Products Corporation, a Division of the Gabriel Company, disclosed today their new Minute Man line of TV antennas. These 13 antennas, ranging in list prices from $2.45 to $49.95 are completely pre-assembled. Where it formerly took two installation men three-quarters of an hour (or approximately $7.50 in labor) to assemble the ordinary TV antenna, one man can assemble any Ward Minute Man antenna in a few minutes. This is the greatest technical engineering improvement in the antenna field and the Ward engineers are to be congratulated on its achievement. They have spent many months in their laboratory perfecting the many ingenious construction features. See your Ward distributor today.

GREATER INCOMES AND PROFITS REALIZED BY Installing WARD ANTENNAS.
(WP) NEW YORK, N. Y.
Now you can make big money on a standard installation fee. It has been reported that servicemen and retailers are realizing greater profits by installing Ward Minute Man Antennas. The quick 3 minute installation makes the big difference. It means more installations per day and at greater returns. No consumer complaints have been registered by big labor bills. See your Ward distributor today.

See Your
Ward Distributor
Today

INTRODUCING WARD'S NEW "MINUTE MAN" TV ANTENNAS

Dick Moss, television engineer, flicks up dipole in assembly operation of Ward Minute Man antennas. (Model TV-46).

A few seconds later and Dick snaps the high frequency dipole into position. It costs only 6¢ in labor to assemble this Ward Minute Man antenna.

There are Ward Minute Man Antennas for every purpose and use from any distance from the transmitter. See your distributor today.
I Will Train You at Home
for Good Jobs
in RADIO-TELEVISION

I Send You Many
KITS OF PARTS
for practical experience

You conduct many tests and experiments with equipment built from materials I furnish. Some of the equipment comes from my Servicing Course, and some from my Communications Course, is shown below. Everything I send is yours to keep.

America's Fastest Growing Industry
Offers You GOOD PAY--SUCCESS

Want a good-pay job in the fast growing RADIO-TELEVISION Industry? Want a money-making Radio-Television shop of your own? Here's your opportunity. I've trained hundreds of men to be successful technicians--men with no previous experience. My tested and proved train-at-home method makes learning easy. You learn Radio-Television principles from illustrated lessons. You get practical experience building, testing, experimenting with many kits of parts I send. All equipment yours to keep.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY IN SPARE TIME

The day you enroll, I start sending SPECIAL BOOKLETS that show you how to make $5, $10 a week or more extra money fixing neighbors' radios in spare time while learning. From here, it's a short step to your own shop or a good pay Radio-Television servicing job. Or be a licensed Radio-Television Operator or Technician.

TELEVISION OFFERS BRIGHT FUTURE

Today there are nearly 2700 radio stations on the air--and within three years experts predict there will be over 6000. Television stations. Then add developments in FM, Two-Way Radio, Police, Marine, Aviation and Microwave Relay Radio! Think what this means. New jobs, more jobs, good pay for qualified men.

ACTUAL LESSON FREE

Act now! Send for my FREE DUMMY OFFER. Covers entire book. "GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH RECEIVER SERVICING." It shows you that learning at home is easy, practical. You also get my 40-page book, "HOW TO BE A SUCCESS IN RADIO-TELEVISION." It tells what my graduates are doing and earning. Send coupon in answer to getting free book. I will send you my 40-page book "HOW TO BE A SUCCESS IN RADIO-TELEVISION." Take advantage of this offer while materials last. No salesman will call. Please write plainly.

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National Radio Institute, Washington 9, D. C.
Mail me Sample Lesson and 64-page book about How to Win Success in Radio-Television--both FREE. (No salesman will call. Please write plainly.)

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July, 1949

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ON THE COVER: The high-fidelity tuner-amplifier (see p. 32) being checked over by the editor-in-chief’s grandson (age 4) while father gets ready to make audio measurements on the amplifier. Kodachrome by Avery Slack.
Malis coupon to National Schools in Los Angeles, and receives Free Lesson and book of Information about Radio, Television and Electronics Training.

Enrolls...studies in spare time. Finds personal attention from instructors, interesting material and practical equipment, all increase his interest.

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LOS ANGELES 37, CALIF. EST. 1905

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Can a housefly make a board bounce?

Surprising though it seems, a fly—when it lands on a board—causes distinct vibrations. They can be detected by a remarkable new RCA electron tube.

Slimmer than a cigarette, and only half as long, RCA's tube picks up vibrations with a pin-sized shaft—and these vibrations may then be converted to visible or audible signals. More important, the new tube can be used to make measurements of the degree of vibration.

Scientists predict many practical uses for this electronic transducer. Airplane designers can hitch it to engines or whirling propellers and locate vibrations which might lead to trouble. Oil men can use it to measure the sound waves with which they scout for oil.

And your smooth-running automobile of the future may be an even better car when the facts gathered by RCA's new tube are put to work.

Another RCA "first": This, the first electronic transducer, is only one research achievement pioneered at RCA Laboratories. Such leadership in science and engineering adds value beyond price to any product or service of RCA and RCA Victor.

Examples of the newest developments in radio, television and electronics can be seen at RCA Exhibition Hall, 36 West 49th St., N. Y. Admission is free. Radio Corporation of America, Radio City, N. Y. 20.
Which Job for **YOU** next year?

Get on the TV Band-Wagon Now!

Don't let the lack of vision keep you behind the progress parade. Be alert to the opportunities—the good paying jobs—the secure future that Television offers!

Prepare NOW for the interesting and profitable jobs awaiting trained television engineers and technicians. CREI offers you a proved program of on-the-job training that can provide you with the technical ability to step ahead of competition and get a good-paying Television position.

Sooner or later you must face Television—as a problem, or as an opportunity! You can make your own opportunity by preparing yourself now. CREI can show you the way with convenient spare-time study that gives you the up-to-the-minute technical ability you must have for Television!

CREI courses are designed to give you a thorough grounding in basic principles and take you step-by-step through the more advanced subjects of TV and its related fields. Because all new electronic developments are based on **past** techniques, your own radio experience becomes doubly important when coupled with modern CREI training. You will find the CREI study program basic and helpful right from the very start. You will learn about and understand such subjects as: Optics, Pulse Techniques, Deflection Circuits, RF, IF, AF and Video Amplifiers; FM; Receiving Antennas; Power Supplies; Cathode Ray; Iconoscope; Image Orthicon and Projection Tubes; UHF Techniques, Television Test Equipment, etc.

Get in and get ahead in Television. One industry leader predicts 12 Million TV sets by 1953. This means hundreds of stations, millions of listeners and countless opportunities for the right men to fill the good positions in every phase of the Industry. The facts are available to you now. Mail the coupon for complete details. The cost is modest. The terms are easy. The information is free. Write today.

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If you have had professional or amateur radio experience and want to make more money, let us prove to you we have the training you need to qualify for a better radio job. To help us answer intelligently your inquiry— leave space here: brief outline of background of experience, education and present position.

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Enclosed: Please send your free booklet, “Your Future in the New World of Electronics,” together with full details of your home-study training. I am attaching a brief resume of my experience, education and present position.

Check field of greatest interest:

- PRACTICAL TELEVISION ENGINEERING
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STROMBERG CARLSON
Power Switching Relay Box, Neat 24/445/./2. Steel case with tight lid for panel mounting. Built to Stromberg's usual beautiful chocolate color cradle finish. $4.95.

6.95 TAKES ALL THREE BIG BARGAINS
1. AUTOMATIC TUNER: The new SWM (Super Wide Multi-band) takes care of the task that used to be done by a separate hotel. It automatically selects the best tuning for any station in the world. The SWM is so designed that it can be used with any type of receiver, whether it be a commercial model or a homemade crystal set. It has been tested extensively and found to be of the highest quality. A great time-saver for anyone who wants to keep up with the latest developments in radio. $19.95.

2. RADIO TUBE CRYSTAL CARRIER: This carrier is designed to work with any type of receiver, whether it be a commercial model or a homemade crystal set. It has been tested extensively and found to be of the highest quality. A great time-saver for anyone who wants to keep up with the latest developments in radio. $19.95.

3. TUBE TESTER: This tester is designed to work with any type of receiver, whether it be a commercial model or a homemade crystal set. It has been tested extensively and found to be of the highest quality. A great time-saver for anyone who wants to keep up with the latest developments in radio. $19.95.

OUR PE-109 DIRECT CURRENT POWER PLANT
This power plant provides a constant supply of power for use in all types of electronic equipment. It has a built-in regulator to maintain a constant output voltage of 120 volts, 60 cycles, with a maximum current of 10 amperes. This power plant is compact, lightweight, and easy to operate. It is ideal for use in home laboratories, classrooms, and laboratories. $49.95.

AUTO RADIO DEALERS! ATTENTION!
Nationally advertised brand of 1949 car radio, using field-proven equipment, designed to fit practically any car at any price. Price: $25.95 to $42.95. For details write to the Radio Department, ABC, 123 Main St.

RADIO AUTHORIZED FOR PRIVATE SERVICE
The FCC has authorized the radio for private service use. This service is available to any individual who wishes to own a radio for private use. The radio is designed to provide excellent reception and is ideal for use in private homes, offices, or other private locations. $59.95.

VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER-CAPACITY METER
There are two more features engineered into this vacuum tube voltmeter/capacitance meter for an instant reading on the meter. The meter will also indicate if the tube is open. It will also indicate if the tube is shorted. This is a must for anyone who uses vacuum tubes in his equipment. $14.95.

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A combination of electrical equipment that includes, not 1 but 13 of the highest quality components. However, it is still a great value for the money. $99.95.

FCC AUTHORIZES RADIO FOR PRIVATE SERVICE!!!
(The FCC announced that effective June 1, 1951, any American over 17 years of age is eligible for a 5-year station permit. In the "Citizens" band, where neither test card nor FCC authorization is necessary, the band is open to all.)

GENERAL ELECTRIC 5 TUBE TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER SET: This board contains 5 tubes and is designed for maximum power. It will operate in the "Citizens" band where no license is required. It is ideal for anyone experimenting with radio equipment. $69.95.

FLAT RATE SERVICE: $5.00 for the first call, $2.50 for each additional call. This service is available to anyone who wishes to use it. $15.00.
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Fires, Sporting Events, Major happenings and other news events are being covered by Television Camera Crews in a growing number of areas. Let us show you how to prepare to enter the profitable and exciting technical phases of Television, Radio, Electronics. Mail coupon. Get Free information about our greatest offer in 17 years.

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See HOW— in your own home — DeForest's Training, Inc. now brings you one of today's most complete combinations of major home training aids. You (1) Learn-by-Seeing from D.T.I.'s exclusive instructive Home Movies. You (2) Learn-by-Reading from well-illustrated lessons. And (3), you set up your own HOME LABORATORY where you Learn-by-Doing from 16 shipments of Radio-Electronic parts which you use and KEEP to work over 300 instructive...fascinating projects. This includes building the valuable 6 tube "Superhet" RADIO and commercial-type OSCILLO-SCOPE, R-F SIGNAL GENERATOR, and Jewel-Bearing MULTIMETER, pictured at right. You may use this test equipment to help you earn real money—both in your spare time and later when working full time in the field either in a good job or your ownt business. Get complete facts. Mail coupon today!

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D.T.I., alone, includes the use of one of today's most effective training aids...MOVIES...to help you learn important fundamentals faster, easier at home. See electrons on the march, and other fascinating "hidden action"—a remarkable home training advantage that speeds your progress.

JULY, 1949
The Radio Month

CLINTON B. DESOTO, technical editor of the Proceedings of the IRE died on April 27th at the age of 57. He was prominent in both engineering and amateur fields, having been editor of QST before joining the staff of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

TWO NEW CHANNELS for television were added last month to the coaxial-cable service between New York and Chicago. With the cables inaugurated in January—one channel in each direction—four channels are now available, three westbound and one eastbound. Two westbound channels are available for television at all times, the third only after 6 p.m. and holidays.

TV PROTECTS WORKERS at Army ordnance depots. Maj. General James Kirk announced last month. Aiding men engaged in work with high explosives, television cameras are placed in position to pick up images of the explosions and transmit them to workers safely hidden behind concrete barriers. The workers manipulate the explosive devices by remote controls, watching their work on the television screen.

TELEVISION JOBS number one-tenth as many as those in FM and AM combined, the National Association of Broadcasters revealed last month. According to an NAB survey, 3,456 full-time and 1,000 part-time and free-lance employees were working for the 57 TV stations on the air in February, in addition to talent employed directly by program and advertising agencies. An estimated 50% of a TV station's staff is in the technical department, 4% in sales, 22% in the program department, 16% in "general administration," and 8% in the film department.

Individual station payrolls average $4,310 a week; network operations in New York average $20,500. About 32% of stations employ less than 30 persons regularly but 13% have staffs of more than 70.

LICENSE BILL providing that no person may install, service, or repair a television receiver without a license. was introduced in the Illinois General Assembly recently. To obtain a license a repairman would, if the bill were passed, have to attend a television school course of at least 96 weeks duration and also pass a state examination. The bill is so worded as to prevent even set owners from working on their own receivers and would, if interpreted strictly, prevent the construction of kit receivers by unlicensed persons.

PRICE REDUCTIONS on cathode-ray television tubes were announced last month by two manufacturers. RCA and Sylvania have lopped 10% off the charges for their 10-inch tubes; Sylvania's decrease in the price of the 12½-inch tube is another 10%, bringing reduction total on this tube to 20% since April 6th. Increased manufacturing facilities and improved techniques are credited for the cost downgrading.

FLYING BOMBS weighing 12,000 pounds and capable of being guided all the way to a target will be ready within a year, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, chief of the Air Force's Air Material Command predicted last month.

Mr. DeSoto secured his amateur license in 1926 and became an assistant secretary of the American Radio Relay League in 1930. In 1936 the ARRL published his history of ham radio "Two hundred Meters and Down." A second volume, "Calling CQ," was published just before the war.

In 1942, Mr. DeSoto became editor of QST, for which he had written many articles during his 16 years with the ARRL. On April 1, 1946 he left ARRL to assume the editorship of the Proceedings.

COLOR TELEVISION demonstrations will be resumed by CBS in New York City, the network announced last month. Using the mechanical color-scanning system developed by the company some time ago, a new transmitter atop the Chrysler Building will radiate color transmissions with power of 20 kw on a frequency of 490 mc.

TV SATELLITE STATION was authorized by the FCC last month on application of NBC. The network will operate the station near Bridgeport, Conn., to pick up the low-band signals of WNBT, New York, and recenter them on about 529 mc.

The organization's apparent purpose in the operation is two-fold—to observe receiver operation, with the idea that these u.h.f. receivers may be the first in a new line to be manufactured by parent company RCA; and to obtain data on u.h.f. propagation. NBC's u.h.f. TV experiments in Washington last year were marred by tube failures due to excessive heat generated. The difficulty is expected to be cleared up in the new installation by use of a cluster of tubes developing about a kilowatt. A high-gain radiator array will boost effective power to between 15 and 20 kw.

7-inch picture tube. Straight AC power supply (higher voltage). In handsome, durable metal cabinet at your National dealer's.

$179.50
New allocations for Land Transportation Radio Services are:

- **Railroad Radio Service**: forty-one of the 47 channels in the 152-162-mc band have been assigned to the railroads operating in and out of Chicago, and 29 have been assigned to railroads in areas outside that city. Channels assigned outside Chicago may be shared by public safety in areas where they cause no interference to the railroads. Eight developmental frequencies have been assigned in the 450-460 mc band on a shared basis with Urban Transit. Taxis and Service retains the original 152.27- and 157.53-mc allocations and gains six frequencies in the 152-162-mc band. The frequencies are in two blocks, each having four adjacent channels.

- **Highway Truck Radio Service** is assigned seven frequencies in the 30-40-mc band.

- **Intercity Bus Radio Service** has 16 frequencies in the 30-44-mc band.

- **Urban Transit Radio Service** has seven exclusive frequencies in the 44-50-mc band, 13 in the 30-44-mc band on shared basis with other services, and shares eight developmental frequencies with Railroad Radio in the 450-460-mc band.

- **Automobile Emergency Radio Service** has one exclusive frequency in the 30-44-mc band and two exclusive developmental channels in the 450-460-mc band.

- **Domestic Public Mobile Radio Service** has been allocated 24 frequencies in the 30-44-mc band and 20 in the 152-162-mc band. In addition, the rules provide four frequencies in the 35-44-mc band for Western Union's Teletac pickup and delivery service now operating in Baltimore, Md.

- **Industrial Radio Service** channels far outnumber those set aside for any other type of service. Allocations are: 16 usable frequencies between 25 and 30 mc, 48 between 30 and 44 mc, 25 between 152 and 162 mc, four between 171.2 and 173.4 mc, two megacycles of space in the 450-460-mc band, and shared use of a number of microwave bands.

- **Relay Press Service** will share four frequencies in the 162-174 mc band with Motion Picture Service and will share 20 frequencies in the 450-460-mc band with other industrial services.

- **Remote Pickup (or Relay Broadcast)** shares nine of the available 14 channels in the 152-162-mc band with industrial services.

- **Public Safety Radio Services** have exclusive frequency allocations in the 44-50-mc band.

- **Police Radio** lost some frequencies in the 152-162 mc band but has gained an equal number of exclusive frequencies in the 158-159-mc band.

- **Foresty Conservation Service** has four exclusive frequencies in the 152-162-mc band and nine channels between 170 and 175 mc.

- **Highway Maintenance Radio Service** has exclusive frequencies in the 44-50-mc band and the 152-162-mc band can be used on a shared basis.
Heathkit TUBE CHECKER KIT

Features
1. Measures each element individually.
2. Has gear driven roller chart.
3. Has lever switching for speed.
4. Complete range of filament voltages.
5. Checks every tube element.
6. Uses latest type lever switches.
7. Uses beautiful streamlined full view meter.
8. Large size 1 1/2" x 11/4" x1/4" complete.

Check the features and you will realize that this Heathkit has all the features you want. Speed — simplicity — beauty — protection against obsolescence. The most modern type of meter — measures each element — beautiful dual scale, high quality meter — the best of parts — rugged oversize 110 V. 60 cycle power transformer — handsome Mahogany case — General controls — quality wood cabinet — complete set of sockets for all type tubes including blank space for future types — fast action gear driven roller chart uses brass gears to quickly locate and set up any type tube. Simplified sweep tuning — side sweep calibrated — tone to minimum and saves valuable service time. Short and open element check. No matter what arrangement of tube elements, the Heathkit malleable switching arrangement handles it. Order your Heathkit today.

Heathkit TELEVISION ALIGNMENT GENERATOR KIT

Everything you want in a television alignment generator. A wide band sweep generator covering all FM and TV frequencies — FM marker indicator — AM modulation for RF alignment — variable calibrated sweep width 0.33 Mc. — mechanical driven inducive sweep. Husky 110 V. 60 cycle power transformer operated — step type output attenuator with 10,000 to 1 range — high output on all ranges — band switching for each range — vernier driven main calibrated dial with over 15 inches of calibrations! vernier driven calibrated indicator marker tuning. Large grey cradle cabinet 16 1/8" x 10 5/8" x 7 1/4". Phase calibrated for single trace alignment. Uses four high frequency tuned 5Y3 rectifiers to reduce and adjust tubes, transformer, test leads — every part with instruction manual for assembly and use. Actually three instruments in one — TV sweep generator — TV AM generator and TV marker indicator. Also covers FM band.

Heathkit SINE AND SQUARE WAVE AUDIO GENERATOR KIT

$34.50

Nothing
ELSE TO BUY

Experiments and servicemen working with a square wave for the first time invariably wonder why it was not introduced before. The characteristics of an amplifier can be determined in seconds compared to several hours of tedious plotting using older methods. Stage by stage, amplifier testing is as easy as signal tracing. The low distortion (less than 1/2) and linear output (± one db) make this Heathkit equal or superior to factory built equipment selling for three or four times its price. The circuit is the popular RC circuit using a four gang variable condenser. Three ranges 20-200, 200-2,000, 2,000-20,000 cycles are provided by selector switch. Either tone or square waves instantly available at slide switch. All components are of highest quality, tested 110 V. 60 cycle power transformer. Mahogany P.P. filter condensers, 5 tubes, calibrated 2 color panel, grey cradle aluminum cabinet. The detailed instruction manual assembles an interesting and informative few hours. Shipping Wt., 15 lbs.

Heathkit FM TUNER KIT

$14.75

CABINET EXTRA

A truly fine FM Tuner with the coils ready wound, all alignment completed — all that is necessary is setting and it's ready to play — uses super regenerative circuit — 110 V. 60 cycle transformer operated. Two gang tuning condenser, calibrated dial — tubes — two tubes — complete instructions including potential pitfalls even beginners to build successfully. The circuit uses twin triode and is extremely powerful — pulls stations far beyond normal expectations. Shipping Wt., 4 pounds. Beautiful mahogany cabinet for FM Tuner (Shown above) extra. $2.75.

Heathkit CONDENSER CHECKER KIT

$19.50

Nothing
ELSE TO BUY

Now a complete tool kit to assemble your Heathkit. Contains cryo-Krauss diagonal cutters and pointed nose assembly pliers. X-ray tweezers, 60 Watt 110 V. soldering iron and supply of solder. Shipping Wt., 2 lbs. Complete kit $5.95. 10,000 V. Test Probe Kit No. 330. Extends range of any 11 megohm VTVM to 3,000 and 10,000 Volt ranges. A necessity for television. Shipping Wt., 1 lb. $4.50.

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New Heathkit
BATTERY ELIMINATOR KIT

Now a bench 6 Volt power supply kit for all auto radio testing. Supplies 5 - 7½ Volts at 10 Ampere continuous or 15 Ampere intermittent. A well filtered rugged power supply uses heavy duty selenium rectifier, choke input filter with 1,000 MFD of electrolytic filter. 0.15 Volt meter indicates output. Output variable in eight steps. Excellent for demonstrating auto radios. Ideal for servicing — can be lowered to find sticky vibrators or step up to full output of generator overload — easily constructed in less than two hours. Complete in every respect.

$22.50
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1949 MODEL
VACUUM TUBE
VOLTOMETER KIT

New 2000 ohm Meter.
25 Ranges.
New Accessory H.V. Probe makes Heathkit a 2000 voltmeter. (Extra)
New Accessory RF Probe extends range to 100 megacycles. (Extra)

A new Model V.2 Heathkit VTVM with new 200 microampere meter, four additional ranges — full scale linear ranges on both AC and DC of 0.1 V., 1.0 V., 10 V., 30 V., 100 V., 300 V., and 1,000 V. Accurate probe listed elsewhere in ad extends voltage range to 0.001 and 10,000 volts D.C. New model has greater sensitivity — shutterproof — full scale linear ranges — automatic meter protection, push pull electronic voltmeter circuit, linear scale — db. scale — attenuator measures 1/100 to 1 billionths of a volt — all calibrated. A Heathkit VTVM is ideal for use in science and research, for testing research apparatus, etc. Complete in every respect.

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- Sweep generator supplying variable sweep 15 cycles to 30,000 cycles.
- All controls on front panel.
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- AC test voltage on front panel.
- Vertical and horizontal sweep controls with 400 megacycles.
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At Bell Laboratories, development of techniques to save time parallels the search for better methods. For each time an operation is made faster, men are freed to turn to other phases of the Laboratories' continuing job—making your telephone system better and easier for you to use each year.
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**DISTRIBUTORS OF FAMOUS MAKES NATIONAL PRODUCTS**
**Radio Business**

American Phenolic Corporation of Chicago reports a net profit for the year ended December 31, 1948, of $183,141, equal to 46 cents a share. This compares with a net of $66,491 or 17 cents a share for the preceding year.

Transvision, Inc. of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been appointed exclusive national distributor of Du Mont Inputun- through jobbing, amateur supply, and retail channels, it was announced by HERBERT FURSHOLTZ, general manager of Transvision. The company has been granted the exclusive right to use the Inputuner in its television kits.

Resistors, Inc. of Chicago has moved into its own new plant, according to an announcement by JOSEPH J. CERNY, founder and president. The new building is located at 8226 West 26th Street, Chicago.

RCA Communications, Inc., New York, has opened the first direct radiotele- graph circuit between the United States and Pakistan, according to HARRY C. ENGLEES, president of the company. George V. Allen, U.S. Assistant Secre- tary of State, and Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pakistan Minister of Communications, inaugurated the service with an exchange of messages.

Since the formation of Pakistan, the United States has been supplying it with large quantities of heavy ma- chinery, automobiles, and farm equipment. In return, this country has re- ceived substantial quantities of jute, cotton, tea, hides, wool, and chrome ore. Because of this increasing trade ex- change, Mr. Engles said, it is believed that the new circuit will handle more than 2,000,000 words in its first year of operation.


Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Salem, Mass., reports that the consolidated net income for the first quarter of 1949 was $1,176,815, compared to $1,162,737 earned during the first quarter a year ago. Net income for the first quarter of 1948 included approximately $1,800,000 of non-recurring income arising from a profit on the sale of its assembly plants in Bloomington, Ill., and Riverside, Calif., as well as certain tax credits that the company did not have this year. On the basis of the average num- ber of shares outstanding during the quarter (1,228,772) the net income was equal to 88 cents per common share, after deducting dividends of $1.00 a share on the $4 cumulative preferred stock. This compares with $1.06 a share earned on the 1,066,550 common shares outstanding during the first quarter of 1948.

Consolidated net sales for the quarter ended March 31, 1949, were $27,108,898, an increase of 10.4% over the $24,547,529 of sales for the first quarter a year ago.

**Radio Corp. of America, New York,** through its chairman of the board, BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID SARNOFF, announced at the 30th Annual Meeting of RCA stockholders that net profit, after taxes, of RCA for the first quar- ter of 1949 was $85,522,198, an increase of $167,585 over the same period in 1948. Profit for the first quarter of 1949—before federal income taxes—amounted to $9,804,083, compared with $9,631,498 in 1948. Earnings per common share for the first quarter of this year amounted to $1.97 cents, as compared with 35.8 cents per common share for the first quarter in 1948. Consolidated gross income of RCA during the first quarter of 1949 amounted to $92,327,827, compared with $88,053,297 for the same period last year. This represents an increase of $4,274,530 over the 1948 figure.

**Army-Navy Electronic Standards Agency** has been reconstituted as the Armed Services Electro Standards Agency. The change provides for official participation by the Air Force. Employing 126 persons, the Agency occupies two buildings just outside the main area of Fort Monmouth, N. J., near the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories. Sales and technical representatives of radio-electronics manu- facturers are welcome to visit the Agency at any time, according to its officials, to obtain firsthand information on the work it is doing.

The mission of the Agency is:

1. To reduce the number of styles and types of electronic components used in the manufacture of military equip- ment of all kinds;

2. To insure their quality and de- pendability;

3. To achieve a high degree of inter- changeability;

4. To designate approved sources of supply.

The Radio Manufacturers Association is cooperating wholeheartedly in imple- menting this program. Agreement for obtaining industry agreement on pro- posed JAN (Joint Army-Navy) specifications was worked out by RMA and the Agency at a meeting held in New York at the time of the IRE con- vention this year.

Considerable progress is being made in alleviating the war-born confusion over electronic parts is being made. For instance, three standard crystal holders, to meet any foreseeable requirement, have been adopted to replace the more than 10,000 different holders which were formerly used. A single, standard, wire-wound resistor takes the place of 23 former non-standard types. Audio and power transformers that required more than 10,000 different types and shapes of cases can now be accom- modated in only 22 standard containers. Measuring instruments and tubes have received special attention. More than 37,500 types of vacuum tubes have been re- duced to 3,700 standard types, and 3,000 types of vacuum tubes have been cut down to 800 for replacement purposes and to about 200 for new applications.

Radio Business has cooperated in a major effort to streamline the design, manufacture, and use of electronic components, an effort that involves the entire wartime radio and television industry.
Famous Sylvania Polymeter now available with new plus features for complete television service!

- Shielded ac probe lead—reduces stray field effect.
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- RF probe features ground clip and detachable extension tip—extremely flexible in application.

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The essentially flat frequency response of 20 cycles to 300 mc. and useful range to 500 mc. gives this complete vacuum tube voltmeter a range low enough to test high fidelity amplifiers, yet high enough to accommodate all television frequencies.

The instrument has seven current scales—six of them reading in milliamperes and one reading in amperes. The specially engineered Sylvania Subminiature Tube contained in the RF Probe permits the exceptionally high frequency range of this instrument at a high input impedance and an unusually low input capacitance.

The large 4½" meter affords maximum readability, while careful design minimizes errors introduced by line voltage variation, tube variations and stray fields.

Be sure to send your coupon today to receive full particulars on the new Sylvania Polymeter Type 221!

**RANGES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DC volts</th>
<th>AC volts</th>
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<td>Resistance Ohms</td>
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<td>Current Ma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Amps</td>
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DC, AC, RF and Ohm scales utilize authentic Vacuum Tube Voltmeter Circuits resulting in extremely low load when measuring delicate circuits.

**FREQUENCY**

| AC volts | 20 cps to 15,000 cps |
| RF volts | 10,000 cps to 300 mc |

With this new DC Voltage Multiplier, Type 223, the 1,000 vdc range setting on the new Sylvania Poly- meter will read 10,000 vdc full scale! The 300 vdc range setting will read 3000 vdc full scale! Add this accessory and you have a Kilovoltmeter for testing TV circuits and other high dc voltage applications. Only $9.95!

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JULY, 1949
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Radio Electronics for
Biological Electronics

... Electronic Health Research is Forging Ahead Rapidly...

By HUGO GERNSBACH

A MOST important branch of electronics concerns itself with electronic biological research. It has expanded rapidly during recent years and is certain to gain greater importance because it is now recognized as one of the dominant factors in improving the health of all living things.

It has been known for over 150 years that many biological processes are electric in nature. Thus for instance, muscular electricity is generated when a muscle is flexed. This effect can be accurately measured and recorded. That electricity is biologically produced is best illustrated by the electric eel which can generate several hundred volts of electric current—a sufficient electrical force to paralyze a man or a horse. Electric eels were used at the New York Aquarium and elsewhere to light a string of 117-volt neon lamps—no mean feat for a purely biological electrical force.

The human heart, which is in reality a large muscle, generates a fluctuating current which is readily detected by that modern electronic instrument, the electrocardiograph. It amplifies the heart currents by means of an electronic amplifier; it then traces an undulating graph of the heart currents on a moving paper tape with an ink or similar stylus.

As far back as 1911, the writer suspected that the animal brain generates electrical currents during the thinking processes. In his novel, *Ralph 124C 41+*, first published in 1911, he described a hypothetical instrument which he named the *Monograph*. By discs strapped to the side of the human head, impulses were conveyed to a machine which traced a graph on a moving strip of paper. This was supposed to give a permanent record of your thoughts which could then be read by one who had learned to interpret the graph. In other words, a sort of mind-writer or mind-writing machine.

This early prediction was partly realized in 1935 when Dr. Hollowell Davis of Harvard Medical School used an electroencephalograph in registering brain waves, recording them on a moving tape precisely as imagined by the writer 25 years before. The electroencephalograph is being used more and more in research medicine today, particularly in diseases of the mind such as epilepsy, chorea (St. Vitus dance), and in many other nervous disorders. It has become a most important tool of medical science.

Animal vision as we know it today is of a photo-chemical-electrical nature. We still do not know all that is to be known about it. As has been pointed out many times in these columns, the animal eye perhaps holds the secret of future, improved television. Our present television transmitters use a system of mosaic "seeing" which comes close to animal vision, but does not duplicate it by any means. Our transmitters still scan, whereas the animal eye does no scanning. Future television, transmitting as well as receiving, will probably do away with all present-day scanning means. This should greatly simplify our future receivers.

A most interesting biological electrical effect is connected with ovulation. The human female ovulates at an uncertain time during her monthly biological cycle. Ovulation takes place approximately midway between the menses. The ovaries then release a female human egg. Since this egg is much smaller than the period at the end of this sentence, it is almost impossible to trace it physically. But electronics has come to the aid of the medical research laboratory and it is possible today, by purely electronic means, to know the exact time of ovulation by merely connecting one electrode over the abdomen of the subject, the other electrode going to the wrist. The electronic instrument records a varying curve of the electric potential, while the subject sleeps. It also records her varying temperature. It was found that the woman's electric potential increases to a peak during ovulation. Her temperature is also highest at that moment. The exact time of ovulation is important for women who have difficulty in conceiving, because the best time for conception is right after ovulation. Much work remains to be done in this field.

Similar research work now being carried out in embryology indicates that the growth and behavior, as well as pre-natal diseases and defects of the human fetus may be charted with equal accuracy.

Very recently electronics has been drafted into cancer research, particularly research on internal cancers. While nothing of any definite nature has as yet been announced in this branch, medical researchers believe that electronics will play an increasingly important role in internal cancer research due to the difference of electrical potentials in cancer cells as compared to normal cells. It is even highly conceivable that electronics will help us to throw new light on cell growth in general.

This short article must of necessity be sketchy. It would take a number of pages to merely enumerate all the various facts and usages of the new art. Biological electronics has only made a beginning. It is safe to predict that an entirely new and most important science will be founded on it, which will greatly benefit not only humans but all animal and plant life as well.

JULY, 1949
Unsatisfactory reception of television signals is caused primarily by either
1. Attempted reception of signals beyond the normal service range of a station, or
2. Deficiencies in receiver design.

The average full-power television station has a normal reception radius of only approximately 40 miles. Receivers require a relatively strong signal to overcome interference from other radio or television stations or from nonradio devices, such as heating pads, flashers, etc. The desired signal must be at least 100 times as strong as an undesired interfering signal for satisfactory reception, whereas standard broadcast reception requires a signal-to-noise ratio of only 20.

At present, many television stations are operating with low power, pending the delivery of higher-power equipment—and other stations in smaller cities have been permanently assigned lower power. Under these circumstances, the satisfactory reception range may be as low as 20 miles.

Normally, television manufacturers and reputable technicians will inform set buyers of the expected range of a television receiver for any specific location. Occasionally, however, an installation, made when freak conditions allowed excellent reception in a fringe area, leaves the set owner with short periods of good reception and long periods of idleness in between.

Certain receivers have sufficient sensitivity to receive desired stations but not enough selectivity to reject undesired stations. It is usually safe to disregard this and accept the consequent saving in manufacturing cost, as most receivers are sold in areas where there is little chance of adjacent-channel interference. However, in many cases, receivers are used in areas of low signal strength or near a radio station operating on another frequency. Then, if the receiver does not have sufficient selectivity, reception is unsatisfactory. The possible alternatives are to obtain a receiver with good electrical characteristics or to install wavetrips or other rejection devices.

Types of interference

Television interference is audible in the sound channel, appears in the picture as bars or herringbones, or else causes reversed or torn images. Most fault. Trap circuits or reorientation of the antenna may relieve it. Fig. 1 is a normal test pattern. Fig. 2 shows the effect of FM interference.

International shortwave broadcast and point-to-point telegraph stations may be received on all television channels. This is due to direct feedthrough from the r.f. section of the receiver to the i.f. amplifier. The trouble is common in prewar receivers having an i.f. of 8 to 12 mc, and occasionally occurs in postwar receivers with i.f.'s between 21 and 26 mc. Again, trap circuits at the antenna terminals are usually effective. Fig. 3 shows the effect of the screen of this type of interference.

Amateur radio stations may be heard or seen on a television receiver. Harmonics of stations operating on 30 meters may come through or there may be adjacent-channel response to stations operating in the 6-meter (50-54 mc) amateur band. That you hear an amateur station on your television receiver is not necessarily an indication that the amateur is operating off frequency or in any other illegal manner. It may mean that the amateur station's

by David Gnessin

Fig. 1—Normal test pattern looks like this.

Fig. 2—Bars caused by interfering ham or FM.

Radio-Electronics for
signal is many times stronger than the desired television signal and your receiver is not designed for adequate rejection under these conditions.

By adding preselection or appropriate filters to the receiver, interference may be eliminated or greatly reduced. The amateur's assistance should be solicited and adjustments made on a co-operative basis. This is especially true in the case of harmonics, which cannot be eliminated by traps on the receiver without removing the desired picture. Figs. 2 and 3 show this type of interference.

Radio, aviation, utility, and other low-power signals have the same appearance on the screen and may be cured in the same ways.

Automobile ignition send out r.f. pulses at a high rate. In slight and moderate cases, the pattern on the screen is unaffected except that short, white lines appear across the picture, as in Fig. 4. Strong ignition interference may tear the picture badly.

Medical diathermy machines, industrial heating appliances, flashers, heating pads, and many other electrical devices are, in effect, radio transmitters. Though frequencies have been assigned for diathermy and industrial heating, it will probably be some time before all existing machines are replaced by ones designed to operate on the assigned frequencies; in the interim, it will be necessary to solve the interference on a case-to-case basis. These signals may be identified by a scratching or tearing sound or by a low-pitched hum on the sound channel of a receiver, and by moving bars or tears in the picture (Figs. 5 and 6). Once the offending machine is definitely located, it is usually possible to add signal-suppressing equipment to it.

Interference from other television receivers is probably the most difficult complaint to explain to the set owner. The effect is similar to that produced by diathermy or industrial heaters. Moving one or both antennas may help.

Each receiver contains an oscillator which may radiate a strong signal over a distance of a few hundred feet. This shows poor r.f. amplifier design, and should be classed as a deficiency in the offending receiver. It usually occurs when one set is tuned to one of the lower channels and the complaining receiver is tuned to one of the higher channels. For instance, a TV set tuned to channel 5 picks up the oscillator signal of a neighboring receiver tuned to channel 2.

Any filter circuit will cut down the desired signal as well as the interference; there is no stock remedy. Tactful contact with neighbors possessing possible schedules, reorientation of antennas, shielding oscillators, improvement of preselectors are all possible answers.

Curing interference

The following steps are recommended for the technician in the event complaints are encountered:

1. Determine whether the trouble is occurring on all makes of television receivers in use in your area. If the trouble occurs predominantly on one make of receiver, it may be due to receiver design deficiencies.

2. Check all electrical devices in the complainant's home, such as heating pads, refrigerators, etc. Turn them on and off, observing results on the TV set.

3. Obtain assistance from the research or production engineering department of the manufacturer of the receiver you are selling or servicing. Most manufacturers have experts who have already had experience in the solution of these problems.

4. It is possible to add trap circuits to the input terminals of a receiver and reject an unwanted signal, provided the unwanted signal is on a frequency other than the desired signal. Suppose a television receiver tuned to channel 2 is receiving image interference from an FM station on 100 mc. A piece of transmission line cut to one-quarter the wavelength of the undesired station and attached across the input terminals of the receiver along with the antenna lead-in may considerably reduce the interference if it is not bad.

To determine the length in feet of such a stub, divide 246 by the station frequency in megacycles. For example: 246/100 mc = 2.45 ft. = 29.25 inches (approximately).

Cut the piece of transmission line a few inches longer than the formula indicates and attach it to the receiver terminals. Cut off a small piece at a time until it tunes to the desired frequency and the unwanted signal is reduced. Leave the end open.

The material in this article was abstracted from Federal Communication Commission bulletin 48-1804 (2292).

(Fig. patterns courtesy NBC, RCA, Allen R. Du Mont and Philco Corp.)
How a TV Station Operates

A general knowledge of how the TV signals originate will help the repair technician with his daily television servicing job

By MORTON SHORE

The technician who repairs television receivers finds himself working on circuits much like those at the transmitting station, and he must deal with signals sent by the transmitter. In television, the interlocking of the received signals with operation of various parts of the set is more vital than in almost any previous radio work. It is logical to expect that a knowledge of TV stations will aid the technicians.

The block diagram of Fig. 1 gives a skeleton picture of the makeup of a station. The heart of the video system is the camera, which translates light variations into voltage variations.

The synchronizing generator is the traffic policeman of television. It sends out a complex series of pulses that control the vertical and horizontal sweeps. The retrace blanking, and the flyback of the electron beams in both studio camera and home receiver viewing tube. It is the unit responsible for keeping camera and cathode-ray tubes exactly in step so that televiewers at home see a replica of the studio scene rather than a crazy-quilt pattern of unrelated light blobs.

The control, mixing, and switching equipment amplifies signals for several cameras, mixes or selects the scenes from each, and adds the synchronizing pulses in the correct amounts. Here, too, aberrations in the picture—light or dark patches which don’t belong there, curved lines that should be straight—are corrected by control men whose fingers play constantly over a console studded with small knobs, injecting square, parabolic, or sine waves in amounts just large enough to cancel out the trouble. The output from this section of the station is called the composite signal because it contains everything necessary to produce a picture.

The transmitter is merely a link in the communication chain, carrying the composite signal to the receiver. Because the composite signal covers a wide range of video frequencies, the transmitter must be capable of taking modulation up to about 6 mc.

The studio sound equipment is like that in a standard broadcast station. Microphones, of course, are not set up on stands but are carried on long booms so they can be suspended above the scene and out of camera view. An operator in the control room mixes the sound from the microphones and from phonograph turntables. It then passes to an FM transmitter, similar to 88-108-mc transmitters except for its frequency and the fact that modulation swing is only 50 ke instead of 150 ke.

The mobile pickup equipment, carried in one or more trucks, is a complete television station in miniature. It includes cameras, sync generator, mixing equipment, and sound apparatus. The output of the mobile unit modulates a small u.h.f. transmitter, also carried in a truck. The sound may be transmitted in the same way, or—depending on conditions—it may be sent to the studio via wire line.

At the studio a receiver picks up the signal from the mobile transmitter and demodulates the r.f. to obtain a composite video signal. This is used to modulate the regular station video transmitter to send the remote picture along to home receivers. One of the photos shows the essential video equipment for a field pickup.

How the "ike" works

The starting point of the television chain and the device which made video a practical medium is the camera tube. Before the war the iconoscope was the most used. Though the image orthicon is much more popular today, the "ike" is still in service because of its high definition under very bright light.

Fig. 2 is a simplified schematic drawing of an iconoscope. A mosaic of silver-cesium compound (cesium is light-sensitive) is deposited on one surface of the mica plate. It is made up of millions of extremely fine globules, each insolated from the others. On the rear of the mica plate a solid metallic layer (platinum) is deposited. This is the signal plate. Effectively, there are millions of minute capacitors, one plate of each being a globule of cesium-silver, with the signal plate common to all the capacitors.

When cesium is struck by light, it emits electrons. The number of electrons liberated is in direct proportion to the intensity of the light. When the scene to be televised is focused on the mosaic of tiny silver-cesium globules, each globule emits electrons in proportion to the light striking it. Since it lacks electrons, each globule is then somewhat positive with respect to the signal plate and acts as a charged capacitor.

As the scanning beam reaches each charged globule, it replaces the lost electrons and neutralizes the charge. The small pulse of electrons redistributing themselves on the two plates of the capacitor (globule and signal...
The essential equipment for a remote telecast shown here is portable—a miniature station.
Circuits for Horizontal A.F.C.

Operation of automatic frequency control circuits in horizontal sweep oscillators of TV receivers

By LOUIS E. GARNER, Jr.

It is of the utmost importance in television to avoid picture distortion, that the frequency of the horizontal sweep circuit in the receiver be exactly equal to that of the sweep in the camera tube. In addition, the phase relationships between the two sweeps must be correct—the sweep for a particular line in the receiver must start at the same time as the sweep scanning that line at the transmitter.

For this reason, synchronizing pulses are sent as part of the transmitted television signal, and these pulses are used at the receiver to synchronize the sweep circuits. There are a number of ways of utilizing the sync pulses, the simplest being to use the pulses to trip a single-stroke sweep circuit.

Such a method, while theoretically ideal, falls down in practice for several reasons. First, where the pulse varies in strength, as may be the case when tunning from station to station, the sweep width may also vary. Second, if the pulse should fail to be present at a particular line, the sweep would not occur. And third, a noise pulse would have no difficulty in tripping the sweep at the wrong time.

Because of the difficulties encountered with single-stroke, pulse-controlled sweeps, self-oscillating sweep circuits are universally used in modern television sets. But this brings up the problem of controlling both the frequency and phase of a local oscillator, while at the same time avoiding troubles introduced by noise pulses. A number of automatic frequency control (a.f.c.) circuits have been devised and put into use, but most are of four basic types.

A very popular a.f.c. circuit, used by RCA, Admiral, Motorola, and others, is shown in simplified form in Fig. 1. The 6K6 is connected as a conventional Hartley oscillator, its operating frequency depending upon the resonant frequency of a tuned circuit consisting of primary coil L2, distributed capacitance, and the 6AC7 cathode resistor. Capacitors C1 and C2 provide the necessary feedback from the plate circuit to the grid-cathode circuit of the 6AC7, so that the plate current of the tube lags the plate voltage by 90 degrees. The 6AC7 thus acts as an inductance shunting L2.

How much inductance the tube presents is determined by its plate current which, in turn, is dependent upon grid bias. If the bias is increased, the plate current is reduced, and the tube acts as an inductance of higher value. Thus, if the negative d.c. voltage on the grid of the 6AC7 is increased, the operating frequency of the 6K6 oscillator is reduced. When the bias voltage is reduced, the operating frequency is increased.

The output from the plate circuit of the 6K6 oscillator is fed to a differentiating circuit (not shown), and the pulse produced controls a tube used to discharge a capacitor in a conventional R-C sawtooth generator. The sawtooth is amplified and used for sweep purposes.

Coil L1 is coupled to L2, and the sine-wave voltage appearing across it is applied to the diode plates. The horizontal pulse from the sync amplifier is applied to the diodes through coupling capacitor C4. Thus, the a.c. voltage applied to diodes D1 and D2 consists of both a pulse and a sine wave, having a combined wave shape as shown in Fig. 2-a.

The voltages applied to D1 and D2 are equal. The sine-wave components are 90 degrees out of phase, but the pulse is in phase on the two plates. A d.c. voltage appears across R3 when D1 conducts on positive peaks. A similar d.c. voltage appears across R4 when D2 conducts. The voltage across either resistor depends on the amplitude of the positive a.c. peaks.

When the applied voltages are equal (E1 = E2 in Fig. 2-a), the total d.c. voltage across both resistors is zero, since the resistors are connected back-to-back. The bias applied through R1 and R2 to the grid of the 6AC7 resistance tube is the +2 volts supplied to the lower end of R4.

Suppose now that the frequency of the local horizontal sweep oscillator becomes less than that of the incoming sync pulses. The position of the pulses on the combined wave applied to the
diode plates shifts as in Fig. 2-b. The positive voltage applied to D1 exceeds the voltage applied to D2. Thus, the voltage across R3 becomes greater than that across R4, and the d.c. drops no longer cancel. There is a net positive voltage left over which cancels part of the negative bias voltage and thus reduces the 6A7GT grid bias.

The reduction allows the plate current to increase, causing the tube to act like an inductance of smaller value (shunted across L2), raising the operating frequency of the oscillator and bringing it back in step with the incoming sync pulses.

Should the frequency of the horizontal sweep oscillator drift in the opposite direction, the opposite action would occur to correct the error. We see, therefore, that this a.f.c. circuit is quite similar to the a.f.c. circuits sometimes used to control the local oscillators in superheterodyne receivers. A reactance tube is shunted across the tuned circuit of the local oscillator, and the reactance tube is controlled by a d.c. voltage obtained from a discriminator.

An a.f.c. circuit used to control the operating frequency of a multivibrator sweep oscillator is shown in Fig. 3. A circuit similar to this has been used in some General Electric and Stewart-Warner receivers.

The pulses from the sync amplifier are fed to the transformer, which has a center-tapped secondary connected to diodes D1 and D2. A positive pulse is applied to the plate of D1, and a negative pulse to the cathode of D2.

When the plate of D1 is positive, the current flow is from the cathode to the plate of D1, through R1 to ground, and from ground through C1, R2, and C2 back to the cathode. At the same time, however, the cathode of D2 is negative, and the current flow from this diode through R2, C1, and C2 is in the opposite direction. Thus, with only the sync pulses applied, the current flows through R2, C1, and C2 cancel, and no voltage appears between point A and ground.

A sawtooth voltage obtained from a winding on the horizontal output transformer is also applied to the diodes. Diode D1 conducts on the positive half of the sawtooth, and D2 conducts on the negative half-cycles. If the time constant of R2, C1, and C2 is large enough, the average d.c. voltage between point A and ground will remain at zero, since the current flow on positive half-cycles (of the sawtooth) is balanced by the current flow on negative half-cycles.

Let us now consider the condition with both voltages (pulse and sawtooth) applied simultaneously to the diodes D1 and D2. If the pulses occur while the sawtooth voltage is passing through zero, as is desired, there is no d.c. voltage between point A and ground, since the average voltage applied to each diode is equal.

Suppose, however, that the frequency of the local sweep changes so that the pulses are no longer in step with the sawtooth signal—that is, suppose that the sync pulses no longer occur when the sawtooth is at zero.

If the sawtooth or the pulses shift in frequency so that the pulses occur out of step with the sawtooth, the positive voltage applied to D1 becomes greater than that applied to D2, and the d.c. voltage between point A and ground is greater than zero. This d.c. voltage applied to each diode causes the frequency shift in the opposite direction, again bringing the sweep back into step with the sync pulses.

One of the simplest a.f.c. circuits, that used in late versions of the Motorola VT-71 television receiver, is shown in Fig. 4. This a.f.c. circuit applies a d.c. voltage to the grid of a blocking oscillator, thus controlling its operating frequency.

The sync pulses delivered by the sync amplifier tube excite the tuned primary circuit L1-C1 of transformer T. The sine-wave voltage appearing across the secondary winding L2 is applied to the diode. This sine wave appears as in Fig. 4-a.

At the same time a sawtooth voltage (Fig. 4-b) from the horizontal sweep output is applied to a differentiating circuit consisting of R2 and C2. The pulse (Fig. 4-c) appearing across R2 is applied to the diode in series with the sine-wave voltage, so that the final voltage appearing across the diode is a combination of pulse and sine wave as in Fig. 4-d.

The diode conducts only when its plate is positive; however, therefore, the d.c. voltage appearing across diode load resistor R3 depends upon the amplitude E1 of the applied a.c. voltage shown in Fig. 5-a. The d.c. voltage across R3 determines, in part, the operating frequency of a blocking oscillator used to produce the sawtooth sweep.

![Fig. 3—A.f.c. circuit which controls operating frequency of a multivibrator sweep oscillator.](image)

If the shift should occur in the opposite direction—if the sync pulses should occur while the sawtooth is negative—D2 conducts more heavily than D1, and there is a net negative voltage between point A and ground. This negative voltage, amplified by the direct-coupled triode and applied to the grid of the multivibrator, causes a frequency shift in the opposite direction, again bringing the sweep back into step with the sync pulses.

The simple a.f.c. circuit shown in Fig. 4 can be used in any diplex receiver in which the vertical and horizontal progressing sweep voltages are applied to the cathode of the sync amplifier tube. The vertical and horizontal sync pulses are interchanged, and a simple circuit will produce a shift in the horizontal sweep in the proper direction to correct the error.

A circuit suitable for use in a-c receivers is shown in Fig. 5. In this circuit, a blocking oscillator is used to produce the sawtooth sweep, and the output of this oscillator is rectified by a diode and applied to the grid of the sync amplifier tube, thus controlling its operating frequency.

![Fig. 5—Wave shapes for VT-71 a.f.c. system.](image)
Ripple components of the d.c. across R3 are bypassed with a capacitor (not shown).

Suppose, now, that the sweep frequency becomes greater than the sync frequency. The pulse derived from the sawtooth sweep then occurs sooner and "rides" up the sine wave as shown in Fig. 5-e, increasing the peak voltage E2 applied to the diode. This increases the d.c. voltage across R3.

The increased bias voltage across R3, applied to the grid of the blocking oscillator, lowers its operating frequency, bringing the pulses back into step with the sine-wave signal.

If the sweep frequency becomes lower, the pulse position shifts in the opposite direction as shown in Fig. 5-f, and the voltage across R3 is reduced, allowing the blocking oscillator to speed up.

Loading resistor R1 broadens the response of tuned circuit L1-C1 so that its frequency response will not be too sharp, nor the component values critical.

One of the newer horizontal a.f.c. circuits, used in later model RCA and G-E television receivers, is shown in Fig. 6.

Half of a 6SN7 GT (V2) is connected as a blocking oscillator, discharging capacitor C1 (charged through R1) periodically and producing the sawtooth sweep voltage A which is applied to the horizontal sweep amplifier tube. Transformer T provides the feedback between plate and grid circuits necessary for blocking oscillator operation.

The frequency of the oscillator is controlled, in part, by the d.c. bias voltage applied to its grid. As the bias voltage is increased, the operating frequency is reduced and vice versa.

The high negative d.c. voltage present on the grid of the blocking oscillator is applied through resistor R3 to the grid of V1; therefore, this tube is normally cut off. Also applied to the grid of V1 (through R6) is the sawtooth sweep A and a pulse B obtained from the horizontal output transformer. The negative-going pulse and the sawtooth signal combine to give a trapezoidal wave C.

![Fig. 7—A.c. signal applied to grid of V1 (Fig. 6) for several horizontal oscillator conditions.](image)

Positive sync pulses D from the sync amplifier are also applied to the grid of the control tube so that the resulting a.c. signal on the grid of this tube is as shown in Fig. 7-a. The tube conducts only when the combined signal goes sufficiently positive to overcome the high negative bias. Thus, the control tube conducts only during the small positive pulses (shaded) in Fig. 7-a.

When the control tube conducts, the low-pass filter network C2-R2-C3 (Fig. 6) is charged due to cathode-current flow. The amount of d.c. voltage developed across this network depends upon the time during which the tube conducts (and hence upon the width of the positive pulses).

The d.c. voltage appearing across this network is applied through R4 and R5 as bias to the grid of the blocking oscillator and thus helps to determine its operating frequency.

When the sweep oscillator is in sync with the incoming pulses, the sync pulses fall partially into the negative peaks of the trapezoidal wave shown dashed in Fig. 7-a.

Suppose, now, that the frequency of the local oscillator drops below that of the incoming sync pulses. The sync pulses then go over the grid into the negative peaks of the trapezoidal wave, and the positive pulse width becomes greater as shown shaded in Fig 7-b.

The sync pulses will then driver oscillate into a steady state of oscillation (Fig. 7-c). With this condition the oscillator becomes locked in a steady sync state.

The positive pulse width applied to the grid of the control tube becomes smaller as shown shaded in Fig. 7-c, and the tube does not conduct over as long a period of time.

In this case, the voltage across the filter network becomes smaller, allowing the negative bias to increase, and the frequency of the sweep oscillator is reduced, again bringing it back into sync.

The present tendency in television receiver design is to reduce cost without impairing performance by using fewer tubes and components, at the same time employing more efficient and simpler circuits. This tendency is demonstrated in the last two horizontal a.f.c. circuits (Figs. 4 and 6). Note that both of these circuits use only one tube in addition to the oscillator tube, compared to the two or more tubes employed in the earlier circuits.

### TV STATION LIST

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### TELEVISER CONTEST CLOSES SEPTEMBER 1

The $100-prize television receiver contest announced by RADIO-ELECTRONICS in the May issue closes at noon on September 1, 1949, according to contest Rule 8, which you will find on page 20 of your May copy. September is not too far off, so this is a reminder to get to work.

Here is a brief summation of the rules to refresh your memory:

The purpose of the contest is to encourage simple television circuits: so the fewer the tubes the better the rating (Rule 1). C-R and rectifier tubes don't count but crystals used instead of vacuum tube diodes will count as half a tube each.

Don't send in the set; send photos and written description (Rule 2) plus, of course, schematic. The set need not cover both bands (Rule 3), but it must receive audio as well as video. The tubes for your entry are chosen (Rule 4). Space rates will be paid for the story in addition to the prize. You must build a set; mere ideas will not be accepted (Rule 6).

Good luck!
PERHAPS the most interesting British televiser on sale today is the "His Master's Voice" table-model type 1907. It is by far the cheapest of its class for I know of no other sound-and-vision receiver showing a 63-square-inch picture at a price approaching that of this H.M.V. model ($150.00).

Its low price, however, is very far from being its only point of interest. Actually it contains a number of novel features, some of which are highly original and all of which are striking. Here are a few of them:

1. It is a genuine a.c.-d.c. instrument giving equally good results with either alternating or direct current.
2. It provides both vision and the accompanying sound reception with only 14 tubes.
3. Its power consumption is only 130 watts, so it operates economically.
4. It weighs only 30 pounds, and its size is but 19½ x 13½ x 19 inches. Therefore it is readily transported by automobile and can be operated from a wall socket anywhere in an area covered by TV transmissions.
5. It incorporates the new Emiscope cathode-ray tube with an aluminum-backed screen which, for a given anode voltage, has about twice the brilliance of standard types.
6. It has a permanent-magnet focusing system that is so stable that it seldom needs more than very incidental attention.
7. Several other controls have been just as successfully stabilized—contrast, width, horizontal hold, height, and vertical hold.
8. The result is that there are only two knobs at the front of the set. One operates a combined on-off switch and brightness control. The second controls the volume. All other controls are grouped at the back of the set.

Since the H.M.V. Model 1907 is manufactured in England for the home market, it was designed for BBC's 405-line, 50-frames-per-second, positive-picture modulation system. The design, though, should be readily adaptable for working on other TV systems.

One circumstance that helps to make possible the cheapness and simplicity of this set is that only one station is on the air in any area of Britain. (At present only the London station is operating but others will open in the not-too-distant future.) That eliminates the bulky and expensive tuners, turrets, and ingenious but complicating channel selectors necessary for reception in the U.S. Selectivity isn't very important over
Television News

there either so a fixed-tuned t.r.f. circuit will do all the r.f. work that's needed.

The primary of the antenna transformer T1 is so arranged that it works equally well with co-axial cables or ribbon-type transmission lines.

V1 and V2 act as r.f. amplifiers for both audio and video signals. The signals are separated at the output of V2. The sound signal is taken from the cathode through T2, and the vision signal from the anode through T3. The circuit L1-C1 is a trap tuned to reject the audio signal. V3 is the vision r.f. amplifier, and V6 the sound r.f. amplifier. The diode plates of V7 are strapped together and form the sound detector. The voltage across the diode load is fed to the grid of the triode section of the tube for a.f. amplification. V8 is a conventional output pentode.

The output of V3 goes to the vision detector V4, one half of a dual diode. The video amplifier V5 uses a novel arrangement. Additional bias is provided by bleeding the current from the hold and brightness controls through the cathode resistor R1 to allow maximum grid-voltage swing. Direct coupling is used between V5 and the cathode of the C-R tube.

R2 takes the sync pulses from the plate of V5 to the sync separator V9. The sync pulses arrive as positive voltages on the grid of V9 and drive the

This is the complete 14-tube audio-video-power circuit. Notice simplicity of diagram compared to most others. Set is fixed-tuned t.r.f.
tube into the grid-current region, thus producing a negative bias across the grid resistor. The picture signals, bearing of negative voltage, drive V9 beyond its cutoff point. The double-triode V10 generates the line and frame oscillations. The frame oscillator is triggered by the pulses reaching its anode through the integrating circuit C2, R3, and R5. The line-oscillator is fed by the differentiating circuit R4, R6, and the 220-µuf capacitor. A cost-saving measure which works very satisfactorily is taking the drive voltages for the frame output (V11) and line output (V12) tubes from the grids of V10.

R7 controls the frame oscillation frequency and forms the vertical hold control, while R8 in the cathode circuit of V11 governs the amplitude and forms the height control. The vertical linearity control is preset.

The output of V11 is fed through C4 to the frame deflector coils L2, and that of V12 is fed to the line deflector coils through the transformer T4. When V12 cuts out, a surge voltage is set up across the primary and auxiliary windings of T4. This voltage, rectified by V13 and smoothed by C5, is fed to the anode of the C-R tube.

The only remaining feature of the circuit calling for comment is the use of the diode V14. This is used to damp and rectify the overshoot voltages present in the secondary of T4 and to apply them as additional B-voltage to the plate of V12.

Permanent magnetic focusing is now being used in a number of British television receivers. This method of focusing is based on the fact that for a given electron velocity—which depends directly on the anode voltage—a magnetic field of a definite intensity will produce a sharply focused spot on the C-R tube.

In this set, the focusing magnet is designed and placed to produce a sharply focused spot with approximately 5 kv on the anode. The focus control, in conjunction with the cathode capacitance of the line output tube, controls the line flyback period. Therefore, it also controls the anode voltage obtained by rectifying the surge voltage across the primary of the output transformer. The focus control is varied until the anode voltage is correct for the focusing magnet used.

In my opinion, the H.M.V. 1807 marks an important forward step in televiser design and construction. It shows how good reproduction of both the sound and the vision broadcast by TV stations may be obtained with a modest number of tubes used in ingenious but inexpensive circuits. It proves, in a word, that "television for all" is no mere figure of speech.

How chassis and tube are set in the cabinet.

**Conditions Affecting TV Image Resolution**

By Nathaniel Rhita

There is considerable difference in quality between a photograph and TV picture. Photographic film has very fine grain. It can be enlarged many times to disclose more picture detail. TV is more limited. Regardless of image size there are less than 500 picture elements or lines from top to bottom. A photo or magazine half-tone may be observed satisfactorily at less than arm's length; TV requires a much greater minimum viewing distance.

The minimum distance for a 10-inch kinescope (about 6 x 8-inch picture) is approximately 4 feet. This distance varies in proportion to kinescope (or projected image) size. Beyond this minimum distance the individual picture elements begin to blend together to form a "solid" image. Poor vision permits a shorter distance for satisfactory viewing, of course.

Unlike film, TV images may have different degrees of vertical and horizontal definition. The first is fixed by FCC standards at 525 horizontal lines per image. About 7% of these are lost during blanking periods. (Incidentally, this is considerably better than the British standard of 405 lines.) The kinescope spot must be small enough to resolve or bring out each individual line. This is easily done with a correctly focused beam, except in the small 3-inch and possibly the 5-inch tubes.

Horizontal definition depends upon receiver bandwidth. If the band is too narrow the beam intensity cannot change rapidly, therefore fewer picture elements can be resolved. The result is a fuzzy or "soft-focus" outline where there should be a sharp one. Vertical resolution may be checked by observing the raster. Each horizontal line should appear distinct. The beam should be focused for maximum sharpness.

Horizontal resolution may be checked with standard TV test patterns, especially the vertical wedges. The thin lines are resolved near the bull's-eye if the receiver bandwidth is 4 mc or more. At the outer end of the wedges, the lines are twice as thick. A bandwidth of about 2 mc will bring these out. In any case interference and ghosts may distort the pattern and give the effects of a narrow band.

The aspect (width/height) ratio of a TV image is 4 to 3. Since the vertical resolution is fixed at 490 lines, there must be 653 resolved elements across the screen for equally good horizontal resolution. This is equal to 325 complete cycles in 53 microseconds; the time needed for the beam to cross the screen. There are 6 cycles per microsecond, so the required bandwidth is 6 mc per second. Since TV receivers have less bandwidth than this, their vertical resolution is better than the horizontal.
ANTENNAS

A roundup of television arrays

With television stations spreading like wildfire across the land and receiver installations following them, a chief interest of every receiver owner and installation man is video antennas. Manufacturers are responding to the demand with a variety of styles, qualities, and arrangements, ranging from the simplest dipole to the most elaborate assemblies that before the war would have been expected only at some high-frequency-research laboratory or possibly atop the shack of some learned and super-ambitious ham.

The problem of television reception is basically a very simple one. But like any specialized procedures, the little there is to be done must be done right. The antenna must intercept a satisfactory amount of energy; the energy it takes must come from a single source to avoid ghosts; and it must provide a reasonably good match to its transmission line. To satisfy these conditions in locations with widely differing characteristics, there are arrays with more or less gain, sharper or narrower acceptance angles, smaller or broader bandwidths, and impedances to match various types of line. To top off the lineup, there are masts, mounts, towers—all the simple but indispensable accessories that add the finishing touches to an expert and effective installation.

No one antenna is better, per se, than any other, assuming both are designed with established engineering principles in mind. It all depends on where you live and what your physical facilities are. A simple dipole may perform as well in a city living room as a 16-element beam on a 50-foot tower in the countryside. So let's look over the field and see what's being offered.

Outdoor arrays

A variation from conventional dipole design, the All-channel Antenna Model WW (Gonset Co., Burbank, Calif.) has substantially uniform response on all channels while maintaining directivity. When used with 300-ohm line, the standing-wave ratio is low. The elements and mast are made of aluminum alloys. A reflector kit is made for locations with severe ghost problems.

Another variation from conventional dipole arrangement is the stacked array of "conical" elements (see photo) made by JFD Manufacturing Co., Inc., numbered TA160. The units may be made into single-element antennas or used with a reflector or stacked. Standing-wave ratio is low on all TV frequencies.

Stacking kits, numbered 114-301 and 114-302 are made by American Phenolic Corp., Chicago, under the Amphenol label. These are single- and double-bay assemblies, each consisting of a high- and low-band folded dipole and reflector, plus symmetrical feeding bars and hardware.

An antenna-and-reflector array is made by Oak Ridge Antennas. Intended for fringe-area reception and called the Fringemaster, its front-to-back ratio is 4 to 1. A four-element array offered by LaPointe Plascomold Corp., Unionville, Conn., under the Vee-D-X trade name, is a variation on the design of the Japanese scientist, Yagi. The driven element matches 300-ohm line and the antenna has a high front-to-back ratio.

Elements are made of duralumin, the parasitic elements 1 inch in diameter on the low-band arrays and 1½ inches on the high. Each array is cut for a specific channel; several may be mounted on one mast.

A folded-dipole-and-reflector unit called Snap-out is made by Hy-Lite Antennae, Inc., Bronx, N.Y., consisting of three pieces—the upper- and lower-band folded-dipole-and-reflector assemblies and the mast. The elements fold up, as the picture shows, so that the installation man need only unfold them, rather than take time to assemble individual pieces of hardware.

The 1-in-1 made by Vertrod Corp., New York, is a folded-dipole-reflector assembly, with separate arrays for high and low bands. It is more versatile than the usual antenna, however, as it may be connected for 72- or 300-ohm line and is assembled with thumbscrews—no tools needed.

The Simpli-Flex antenna made by Radiant Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, consists of basic folded-dipole-reflector assemblies for low and high bands. The units can be combined in any desired multiple array.

The AR-12 (Antenna Research Laboratory, Inc., Columbus, Ohio) consists of a folded dipole in a corner reflector. It is effective over all channels and matches 300-ohm line. According to the maker, standing-wave ratio varies from 6.75 to 1, and the directivity gain over a half-wave dipole ranges from 6.5 to 13. The weight of the unit is about 50 lb., and its dimensions are roughly 9 x 6 x 3½ feet. A 10-foot mast is supplied.

A multiple-reflector array made by Tricraft Products Co., Chicago, Model 1000 has very narrow beam width and gives more than 10 db gain over a half-
wave dipole in the high band. Gain in the lower band is 5.5 db.

The Duoband model D antenna, made by Dielectric Products Co., Inc., Jersey City, N. J., is basically a folded dipole with reflector. The folded dipole, cut for the low band, is bent to a 90-degree angle, with the result that both high- and low-channel signals are picked up with almost equal gain and directivity.

Three reflectors complete the assembly. These are tuned to the three low-band channels in use in the area; reflectors for any of the lower channels are available. Models for either 300- or 75-ohm line are made.

The Vidi-Master antenna, made by Communication Measurements Laboratory, Inc., New York, are available in three models, all-band, high-band, and low-band. Two folded dipoles of unequal length are driven by a phasing section in a close-spaced array. Front-to-back ratio is said to be higher than that of other two-element, broad-band arrays. Models are 73, 74, and 88.

An especially interesting antenna is RCA's reversible beam. Front-to-back ratio is so great that for practical purposes it can be assumed to be unidirectional. The direction can be reversed at will, however, by a switch near the televiser. This is made possible by a diplexer, a bridge made of four quarter-wave lines, one of which is transposed. An absorbing resistor and the receiver are connected to the two pairs of bridge terminals. Four dipoles are arranged in the form of a square (see photo) and connected to the diplexer. Open-wire V's attached to each dipole effectively short them for reception of high-band signals, so that all TV channels are received well.

Indoor and window aerials

Camburn, Inc., Woodside, N. Y. is the maker of the indoor telescoping dipole (Majorette Model TA59) shown in the photo. The arms can be extended to a total half-wave on the lowest channel. They can be spread out or moved in to a V, as shown.

Similar indoor V antennas are made by Radion, Chicago; JFD Manufacturing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. (the Televi); Oak Ridge Antennas, New York; Insuline Corp. of America (the Wasp); Phibson Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York (the Porto-Tele); Delson Manufacturing Co., New York (Jiffy Junior); Ward Products Corp., Cleveland, Ohio (TV-19); and Electro-Steel Products, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. (Flextron IN-102).

The Slide-Rule Antenna, made by The Radio Craftsmen, Inc., Chicago, Ill., is a modified folded doublet. It consists of a round base with steel tape, calibrated in TV channel numbers, coming out the sides as shown in the photo. A lever actuates a spring mechanism, automatically rolling the tape back into the base when listening is completed.

Made by Electro-Steel Products, Inc., the Flextron, consists of an insulated base and three square aluminum-rod assemblies. The ends of the front square are connected to 300-ohm transmission line and one end of each of the others is wired through a switch in the base to one side of the line. In use, the switch is thrown to the position giving the brightest picture.

Two similar window antennas are made by Delson Manufacturing Corp., (Model B62) and Oak Ridge Antennas (the Window-Tenna), both of New York. Each of these consists of two dipoles, one for the lower and one for the upper television bands. The smaller dipole may be a red independently of the larger.

The units are fixed to a window frame with jack bars, which are set in place and then expanded until the fit is safely tight.

Accessories

Towers of light weight, high strength, and low cost are being made by Alprodco, Inc., Mineral Wells, Tex. Of triangular construction, the tower sections are each 6 feet long; any number can be bolted together to form high towers. Spring-tempered aircraft aluminum brings the weight down to 1 lb. per foot.

The Model 200 tower made by Easy-Up Tower Co., Racine Wis., is a triangular-type, prefabricated-steel TV antenna design for either residential or commercial use. Antenna height of 48 feet above rooftop is reached with the basic three-section tower anchoring a 10-foot pole.

New, low-cost towers for supporting TV and FM receiving antennas atop a roof are made by Wincharger Corp., Sioux City, Iowa. They are self-supporting, requiring no guy wires. The towers are built in two heights and accommodate a pipe extension which can be raised and lowered for installation and service. The towers will support antennas 10 or 20 feet above the roof. Laboratory tests show that the structures will withstand 70-mile-per-hour winds.

With the Tenne-Rotor (Alliance Mfg. Co., Alliance, Ohio) a TV or FM antenna can be rotated to the position which gives optimum reception.
A High-Fidelity Tuner-Amplifier

PART I—TUNER

By M. Harvey Gernsback

At 3 o'clock one afternoon 22 years ago, someone (I forget who) presented me with my first power output tube (a 71-A as I recall). At 6 o'clock it was installed, complete with extra plate and bias batteries, in my good old t.r.f. receiver. I turned the set on. At 6:30 the high-fidelity bug bit me. I've never completely recovered from that first attack, and periodically I have a recurrence of high-fidelity fever.

My last attack struck me while in the Army. Since I couldn't do anything with the 71-A I used, my spare time was spent in designing postwar project No. 1, a high-fidelity t.r.f. broadcast receiver for high-quality, local AM reception.

The final job isn't quite like the one I laid out on paper in the Army, but it differs only in details. The lineal descendant of that 1927 job with the 71-A output, it represents two years of continuous after-hours' experiment and development by me and my chief assistant (see this month's cover).

The tuner section of the set (we'll get to the a.f. amplifier next month) contains two bandpass t.r.f. stages, 6SK7's (see Fig. 1). A four-gang capacitor tunes the bandpass circuit. Negative mutual coupling is used. As far as I know, Miller Coil Co. is the only firm making the coils.

The detector stage is untuned and uses a 1N34 crystal diode. Another 1N34 supplies a.c. A 615 tuning eye completes the tuner lineup.

The power supply (on a separate chassis—picture it as a separate chassis) is conventional, the only noteworthy thing about it being that it supplies 450 volts of d.c. at 170 ma at the input to the filter. We chose a slow-heating rectifier (a 5V4-G) to prevent this high voltage from being applied to the circuit before all the other filaments are warmed up. A quick-heating rectifier would bring the danger of breaking down filter and coupling capacitors.

The high-voltage, high-current supply is needed for the audio amplifier. For the 6SK7 grids, 2.5 volts of negative bias is developed across an 18-ohm, 2-watt resistor in the B-minus line. In our power supply all filter capacitors are 600-volt paper. Each capacitor may be made up from smaller-value units in parallel. Electrolytics can be used, of course, although they will probably require replacement every 3 or 4 years. Use at least double the amount of ca-

Radio-Electronics for
pactance shown in the schematic if you use electrolytics. With the papers, this supply has been in use since 1935 with the same components!

Bandpass r.f. seemed the best idea because of its low noise and good selectivity without appreciable sideband cutting on any part of the broadcast band. I wanted to reproduce the whole spectrum put out by many metropolitan AM stations. (Contrary to popular belief, AM broadcasters do not have to cut off response above 5,000 or even 10,000 cycles; many good stations have flat response to above 10,000 cycles when broadcasting local programs or strong signals of quality transmissions and records.) I also wanted to be able to separate the large number of local stations within 25 miles. The negative-mutual-bandpass circuit may very well meet these requirements, and, in addition, lends itself to simple adjustment of selectivity. Changing the value of capacitors C1 and C2 will do this. With 35-kf units, bandwidth is about 25-30 kc. Increasing Ci will sharpen the selectivity. If you want, you can use a three-position, double-pole switch to give three positions of selectivity (see dotted switch and capacitors in Fig. 1).

Since there are no cathode-bias resistors, a no-signal minimum bias of 2.5-3 volts must be provided for the 6SK7's. The 18-ohm resistor in the B-line of the power supply takes care of that. The negative voltage is applied in series with the L24 a.o. diode, and so to the 6SK7's. The 6U5 cathode is connected to the -2.5-volt line, too. If this is not done, the 6U5 will have a negative bias (in effect a delay bias) of 2.5 volts with no station tuned in and will not open completely. It will also fail to indicate the presence of weaker stations.

The detector circuit

The 1X4 detector diode is noteworthy chiefly for the very low value of load resistance used with it. During the development of the set, we set up a switching arrangement to make instantaneous listening comparisons between a diode and an infinite-impedance detector. The ordinary diode detector gets into distortion trouble with highly modulated signals (practically all broadcast programs have frequent instantaneous modulations, causing modulation peaks). They show up unpleasantly on wide-range equipment. The infinite-impedance detector uses audio degeneration to get around the trouble. However, our listening tests showed that it wasn’t perfect either; in fact the ordinary diode sounded better on a "blindfold" test. We decided to try and improve the diode to reduce the trouble to negligible proportions.

The ratio of the diode’s d.c. load resistance to its a.c. load determines the maximum modulation percentage it can handle without distortion. Ideally, the load should equal the d.c. load. In practice, if it is nearly large enough as the d.c. load, low distortion will result, even at high modulation percentages. Increasing the value of the grid resistor on the first audio tube will accomplish this effect. The grid resistor can be increased only so much, however.

Another dodge is to tap down the audio output of the diode so that the following audio stage acquires only part of the diode load resistor. That, too, has its limitations because taping down reduces signal level. However, there is yet another way of improving the ratio: decrease the value of the diode load resistor.

Designed to give linear rectification with much lower values of load resistance than a vacuum-tube diode, the 1X4 is a natural for this technique. We use a diode load resistor of only 8,300 ohms. To improve matters further, the audio output is tapped off part of the load resistor tap at 5,100 ohms from ground end. Since the grid resistor of the first a.f. stage is 500,000 ohms (for good high-frequency response), the a.c. load on the diode is nearly as large as the d.c. load of 8,300 ohms.

As an additional precaution to keep the diode’s a.d.c. as low as possible, a separate 1X4 is used to develop a.v.c. voltage. The r.f. voltage for the a.v.c. diode is taken from the plate of the second r.f. stage where it will have the least shunting effect on the detector diode.

Construction

Chassis layout was determined largely by the gang capacitor and the audio amplifier (which is also on the tuning chassis). Locations of the major parts of the tuner are indicated in the photos. The antenna, bandpass, r.f., and untuned detector coils are mounted on top of the chassis between the tuning capacitors and the gang. The tuning coils are mounted under the chassis.

The a.v.c. 1X4 is mounted under the detector coil with its 50-ohm coupling capacitor. The detector 1X4 is mounted adjacent to the detector transformer.

For greater stability, we use air trimmers, mounted on a bracket on top of the gang capacitor.

Regeneration will destroy the bandpass characteristic of the tuner. Here are several ways to avoid r.f. regeneration or oscillation trouble: First, mount the 0.1-uf screen bypasses for the 6SK7's across the bottom of each tube socket so that each acts as a shield between plate and grid (pins 8 and 1). Second, if you run a ground-return wire along the chassis for the r.f. stages, ground it to chassis mid-way between the two stages so that to the grounded returns of the two stages are not in series. Shield the plate leads to the 6SK7's. Ground the shields. Keep both plate and grid leads short (tinder 1/2 inches) and close to the chassis.

Fig. 1—Lettered coil terminals denote the Miller markings.

Fig. 2—Note paper capacitors in the filter.

Align the set at about 1500 kc for maximum output. If C1 and C2 are 46s of each, double-tune tuning is normal on stations below 900 kc. This can be seen clearly on the tuning turn. Adjust the dotted end plates of the tuning capacitors for best tracking on the low-frequency end of the band.

Since the set is intended for local-station reception, sensitivity is not high and an outdoor antenna is desirable. In suburban and rural areas, it’s a necessity. In any location, the outdoor antenna reduces man-made noise by improving signal-to-noise ratio. This is vitally important if a wide-range speaker is on the audio end.

MATERIALS FOR TUNER (Fig. 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resistors: 2-2,200, 1-1,300, 1-5,100, 2-10,000, 1-100,000 ohms; 1-2,247 B.F.; 1-10,000, 22,000 ohms; 2-2,247 B.F., 2-10,000, 20,000 ohms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitors: 1-50-mfd, 1-60-mfd, 2-600-volt paper; 1-18-uf, 450-volt electrolytic; 1-45-gang, 1 grid; 4-5.6-mfd air trimmers; 1-35-kf ceramic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubes: 2-6SK7, 1-6GF/AS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous: 1-3 position, 2-circuit rotary switch; 1-242 B.F. crystal diodes; 2-6684, 4-probe tube sockets; chassis, diodes, hardware, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MATERIALS FOR POWER SUPPLY (Fig. 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transformers: 1-18 oh, 230 volts, 1-18 oh, 250 volts, 2-250 volts, 1-4, 2-8 uf, 600 volts, capacitors; 1-power transformer, 750 volts c.f., 750 ma, 6.3 volts, 5 amperes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 volts, 3 amperes; 1-filter choke, 10 k, 1,600 ma; 1-10-p.s.t., toggle switch; 1-5-ampere fuse assembly; chassis, hardware, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JULY, 1949

www.americanradiohistory.com
Electronics in Medicine

Part IX—Electronic equipment used for muscle and nerve testing has circuits familiar to most radio-electronic technicians

By EUGENE J. THOMPSON

DISEASES of the nervous system have been recognized throughout history. Epilepsy is described in the Bible, and the ancient Greeks regarded it as the sacred disease. Yet today, after many centuries of study, the human nervous system is still one of the greatest mysteries of medicine.

The nervous system is like a gigantic and tremendously complex television network without a schematic diagram! In this network the brain corresponds to the central control panel, into which stream countless electronic signals (nerve impulses) over coaxial cables (nerve fibers) from remote pickup transmitters (eyes, ears, nose, and many other nerve endings throughout the body). The brain contains receivers, oscillators, transformers (nerve cells and fibers) which integrate all the signals sent into it and transmit signals (other nerve impulses) to the television receivers (muscles, blood vessels, and all other parts of the body) making them operate.

Admittedly, this explanation is a rather simplified version of what actually takes place. However, it has been shown, by attaching the input of a cathode-ray oscilloscope to nerves that nerve impulses are electrical in nature. And it is also known that cutting or damaging a nerve, or destroying its insulating sheath produces the same effect as cutting a wire—namely, an open circuit.

One of the important problems confronting the doctor is determining whether the nerve circuit to muscles is intact or, if it is damaged, to what extent. In solving this problem he is doing with the body what the radio technician does—signal tracing.

Every muscle in the body has one or more nerves which supply it with signals. This combination of muscle and nerve is like a loudspeaker and its output transformer, as shown in Fig. 1. The nerve corresponds to the input circuit. The transformer represents the junction of the nerve and muscle in the body (called the motor point), which adapts the input signal (nerve impulse) to the next stage (the muscle) to drive the speaker (making the muscle contract and lift the weight).

One way to test the continuity of the nerve-muscle circuit is to examine it electronically for the presence of a group of abnormal muscle responses known as the reaction of degeneration.

A dispersing and a test electrode are connected to the output of a galvanic-faradic stimulator (see page 32, February issue). The dispersing electrode is attached to a normal part of the body. The test electrode is placed on the skin overlying the motor point (point of greatest excitability) of the nerve supplying the muscle(s). The circuit is closed, permitting the diagnostic current to flow through the body, and the effect on the muscle(s) is observed. This procedure is used with both galvanic and faradic currents. In the galvanic test, the test electrode must be connected to the negative terminal of the machine. Polarity is of no consequence when using the faradic current. The possible results of the tests are summarized in the table.

Motor point, an even greater current is required. The highest current is needed to produce cathode-opening contraction. The usefulness of this test is that in nerve injury the normal order of the polar formula may be transposed.

The above tests are essentially qualitative procedures. More accurate measurement of nerve injury requires more refined techniques.

One procedure involves construction of a strength-duration curve, obtained

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*Fig. 1.—Output stage vs.—nerve-muscle path.

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by applying a stimulus of accurately controlled duration to the motor point of the nerve. The current strength is slowly increased until the least perceptible muscle contraction appears. The process is repeated with a number of impulses of different durations. The curve then is compared with a known normal for evaluation.

Accurately timed pulsations (particularly impulses of very short duration) are readily produced with an R-C circuit in which the capacitor alternately charges and discharges across the resistance.

The instrument in Fig. 2, which is specifically designed for muscle testing, employs different capacitors to regulate the frequency of discharge. Applicable to strength-duration work because of its wide frequency range, it is suitable for another measurement of nerve injury known as chronaxie.

Chronaxie is not an inherent property of nerve and muscle, but rather an artificial unit of muscle and nerve excitability. In order to produce muscle contraction, a current must flow for a definite minimum time. The weaker the current, the longer it must flow. However, for every muscle there is a certain current strength below which no contraction will take place even if the current flows for an infinite time. This minimum current, called the rheobase intensity, is defined as the lowest current flowing, without regard to time (infinitely by infinite time), to produce muscle contraction.

Since the rheobase current is not related to time, doubling its intensity should produce muscle contraction when the current flows for a certain actual time. This time during which a current twice rheobase must flow to produce muscle contraction is called chronaxie. Normal chronaxie values for all the major muscles and nerves in the body have been established. Hence, to determine the extent of nerve damage, the chronaxie can be measured and compared with the normal value. The method will be described, using the instrument in Fig. 2.

Chronaxie is measured in sigmas (thousands of a second). The negative (test) electrode is placed over the motor point, and a positive (dispersing) electrode over a neutral area. Straight galvanic current is then applied to the nerve by closing the circuit with S1 and leaving S2 in the neutral position. The current is gradually increased with R1, depressing S1 periodically until the lowest current which produces contraction (rheobase) is reached. This current is then doubled by adjusting R1, and the lowest-value capacitor is charged by throwing S2 to C1 and closing the first capacitor switch. It is then discharged through the patient by throwing S2 to DI. The capacitance (and hence the duration of the impulse, which equals R × C) is gradually increased by closing successive switches in the bank until muscle contraction occurs. The chronaxie is read from the panel of the instrument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of reaction</th>
<th>Current applied to</th>
<th>Galvanic response</th>
<th>Pericardic response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Nerve or muscle</td>
<td>Brisk muscle contractions on closing circuit</td>
<td>Muscle remains contracted while current flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial reaction of degeneration</td>
<td>Nerve</td>
<td>Muscle contracts only with strong current</td>
<td>Muscle contracts only with strong current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muscle</td>
<td>Muscle contracts sluggishly</td>
<td>Muscle contracts sluggishly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full reaction of degeneration</td>
<td>Nerve</td>
<td>No muscle contraction</td>
<td>No contraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muscle</td>
<td>Muscle contracts sluggishly</td>
<td>Muscle contracts sluggishly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A particular disease condition is diagnosed, the most important consideration is how to treat it effectively. Unfortunately, many diseases which afflict the nervous system cannot be cured with present knowledge. However, there are some which can be remedied by brain surgery. Because of the complexities of the brain, some method for localizing the precise area to be operated on is often necessary. Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of a stimulator which is used for this purpose.

Designed around the 884 thyatron, the instrument provides a frequency range of 12-3,000 cycles in four overlapping bands. The operator has a choice between sawtooth and peaked waves.

The 884 is followed by a 6SF5 triode to insure that the oscillator remains stable and that its frequency is not altered by changes in the loading or variations in the stimulus amplitude. The frequency response is further equalized by connecting the 6SF5 as a cathode follower.

The impedance of the surface of the brain is approximately 1,000 ohms, and its threshold voltage is about 5 volts. Since the 6SF5 cannot deliver 5 volts across a 1,000-ohm impedance, a 0.1 is used in the power output stage. In order to maintain the output at so low an impedance as possible to insure maximum power transfer, the output of the 0.1 is also delivered through a cathode-follower arrangement. The output is controlled by the 1-megohm potentiometer. The frequency is controlled by the ganged capacitor-selector switches and by the 5-megohm potentiometer in the 8GS5 grid circuit. A regulated power supply is used to increase the oscillator stability.

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Fig. 2—Circuit developed by author for making chronaxie and strength-duration measurements.

Fig. 3—Schematic of brain-surgery stimulator.

TABLE OF NERVE AND MUSCLE TESTS
During the past year the Atomic Energy Commission, aided by federal legislation, has started a program to stimulate the production of uranium by private individuals and organizations. To interest prospectors and producers a number of inducements are being offered. A $10,000 bonus, for example, is offered for the discovery of any new uranium deposit that yields 20 tons or more of uranium ore or mechanically produced concentrates assaying 20% or more uranium oxide. The Commission also guarantees a 10-year minimum price of $3.50 a pound for small lots of domestic refined uranium and the same price less refining costs for small lots of ore or concentrates assaying at least 10% uranium oxide, both prices f.o.b. shipping point. There are also guaranteed three-year minimum prices for the low-grade uranium-vanadium ores of the Colorado Plateau area. As an additional incentive, prospectors have been given the right to stake mining claims on land in the public domain.

Obviously, it is now profitable to prospect for uranium. And this is one type of prospecting likely to interest the electronics technician because the best way to detect uranium deposits is to test for radioactivity with a Geiger-Muller counter or similar apparatus. Almost anyone familiar with schematic radio diagrams can build a suitable detector, or an instrument can be purchased. The Atomic Energy Commission can supply a list of known manufacturers.

Encouragingly, uranium is estimated to be about 1,000 times as plentiful as gold and about 100 times as plentiful as silver. It probably occurs more often than either lead or zinc. These figures do not tell the whole story, however, as any one discovery, to be profitable, must contain a fairly large concentration.

In the past the Colorado Plateau has been the only area in the U.S. that actually has yielded uranium. It came from low-grade carnitite ore, primarily mined for vanadium, and was a byproduct selling at only about 35 cents a pound. With the new $3.50 rate, the uranium is now a prime product. The Atomic Energy Commission is accepting even low-grade ores, for which there has been no previous market. Ore containing 2% vanadium oxide and 0.2% uranium oxide produced 50 miles from a purchase deposit will be paid for on delivery at $25.40 per ton.

Individuals can follow several courses in looking for uranium deposits. They can study untouched areas of the Colorado plateau. The uranium-bearing phosphate and shale formations in various parts of the country may eventually yield large deposits. Oil and gas well holes can be analyzed for radioactivity—samples of core material from the well are measured with a G-M counter, or a detector can be lowered down the well hole. All kinds of mine dumps, mill tailings, smelter slag, and similar byproducts can be studied. River placer and beach sand deposits may well provide a field for uranium discovery by giving clues to deposit locations.

In the past, prospectors have located most of the deposits by outcropping on the rims of mesas. To find deeply buried ore deposits back from the rims, these areas must be drilled, and the drilled-out material then examined. The U. S. Geological Survey is now mapping and drilling a large number of such places.

Even though uranium is greatly needed, only about 400 scientists and engineers are looking for uranium ore under government sponsorship. The Atomic Energy Commission is therefore depending largely on the individual prospector. The Commission is establishing ore-buying stations.
formation on marketing uranium ore may be obtained from the Manager, Raw Materials Operations, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 70 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y. Radio- Electronics will supply on request a list of places to send samples for free assay. The Commission is currently publishing a prospector’s guide entitled Prospecting For Uranium to facilitate this work. It is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, for 35 cents. In Canada, a similar publication being published by the Department of Mines and Resources is entitled Prospector’s Guide for Uranium and Thorium Minerals in Canada.

The Geiger-Muller tube

The heart of the radiation detector is the Geiger-Muller tube. It consists of a thin wire, usually tungsten, coated axially in a metal or glass envelope, with either a cylindrical cathode surrounding it or with a metal coating on the inside of the envelope. The tube is filled with a gas. Effectively the detector is a gas-filled diode with enough d.c. voltage applied between cathode and anode to bring it almost, but not quite, to the firing point. When the voltage is critical, a single particle striking the tube from a radioactive source causes the gas to ionize. The tube then breaks down or conducts heavily.

The remainder of the circuit in the instrument does two principal things. It makes the breakdown appear as a click in a set of headphones. Since a gas tube will continue to conduct until the voltage across it is lowered, the circuit also quenches the G-M tube by lowering its voltage immediately after each click.

A typical radiation counter circuit appears in Fig. 1. The 6C6 has an unbiased grid; so its internal resistance is very low. Most of the 1,200-1,500-volt applied potential (806 volts appearing across R1) is applied through R2 to the anode of the G-M tube, which normally does not conduct.

When a radioactive particle hits the gas in the G-M tube, the tube fires, conducting heavily. Its current flows through R2 to ground, making the grid end of R2 negative. This blocks the 6C6. Similarly, the 6C6 is now a high resistance, most of the high voltage appears across it, rather than across R1. The voltage applied to the G-M tube is therefore very low, and it is quenched—stops conducting.

When it stops conducting, the negative voltage no longer appears between the 6C6 grid and cathode; the circuit returns to its former condition—about 800 volts across R1, 6C6 grid unbiased; and the G-M tube is ready for the next count.

Each pulse of current through the 6C6 makes the 885 conduct momentarily and operate the counter. In many instruments the pulses are registered as clicks in the headphones. The pulses can be repeated at rates as high as 600 per minute. Fast counting is possible with special scaling circuits in which the counter registers once for each 2, 4, 8, 32, 64, 128, 512, 1,024, 2,048, or 4,096 actual counts. These scaling instruments are fairly bulky and are for this reason ordinarily used only in laboratories.

The number of counts per minute depends on the number of radioactive particles striking the G-M tube. This, in turn, depends on the strength of the radiation in the vicinity, the quantity which the instrument is intended to measure. Counters of ordinary sensitivity will register some counts even when there is no concentrated radioactivity. Known as the background count, these indications are due to cosmic rays and other very weak sources of radiation which exist all around us. The dial of a watch with luminous hands, for instance, will readily send up the counting rate on almost any radiation detector despite the small radioactivity of the luminous paint.

Typical counters

The Geiger-Muller counter was almost exclusively a laboratory instrument before the war. With the development of atomic energy, however, counters have come on the market in greatly increasing numbers. Units are available today at prices between $70 and $250. The instruments described here were selected for simplicity, low price, and good operation.

Fig. 2 is a schematic of Model SP-100 made by Victoreen Instrument Co., Cleveland, Ohio. As the photograph shows, an extension probe is provided. This instrument registers counts as clicks in a pair of headphones. It is entirely portable despite the high voltage required; the 900 volts is supplied by three 300-volt Eveready N, 965 batteries. The self-quenching circuit detects gamma rays.

The G-M tube is a type 1H87, 5 inches in diameter and 1 ½ inches long. It fits in the probe, which may be brought close to radiating objects.

Victoreen’s Model 263A is sensitive to both beta and gamma rays. A simplified schematic is given in Fig. 3 (no parts values were available), and a photograph is shown. The G-M tube is in a metal shield which has a slide for covering or exposing a screened section. When this screened section is covered, only gamma rays are registered. When it is open, both gamma and beta rays are received. Both meter and headphone indications are provided.

The Cutie Pie

Some radiation detectors do not use Geiger-Muller tubes, but employ instead an ionization chamber. The basic instrument is the war-developed "Cutie Pie," described in publication MDDC-997, available from the Atomic Energy Commission, Document Sales Agency, Oak Ridge, Tenn., for 10 cents.

Fig. 2—Schematic of Victoreen SP-100 counter.

![Typical Radiation Counter Circuit](image1)

![Geiger-Muller Tube Diagram](image2)

![Simplified Diagram of Victoreen 263A](image3)

An ionization chamber is a cylindrical enclosure filled with an inert gas. When bombarded by radioactive rays or particles, the gas ionizes—separates into electrons and positive ions. The amount of ionization depends on the strength of the radiation.

Fig. 4 is a schematic of the type 81-1 radiation meter made by Trace lab, Cambridge, Mass. Battery voltage is applied to the ionization chamber.
I. F. Amplifier in Miniature

The National Bureau of Standards crams an 8-stage i.f. strip into 7.15 cubic inches

Fig. 1—I.f. strip is just 6¾ inches long.

If it is true that good things come in small packages, the latest high-gain, broadband i.f.-amplifier strip developed at the National Bureau of Standards must be one of the best. The strip contains eight stagger-tuned i.f. stages, a detector, video amplifier, and cathode-follower output circuit, has over 95-db gain, manual and automatic gain controls, and a 10-mc bandwidth; yet it is only 6¾ inches long, 2 inches wide, and ½ inch thick!

The incredibly small size is made possible by subminiature tubes, printed circuits, and ingenious assembly methods. The development of this i.f. strip is part of a program sponsored by the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics to subminiaturize complex radio assemblies for aircraft and for missiles. And an important aim of the program—already achieved in tests with the i.f. strip—is to design the equipment so that, despite its small size, it is readily adaptable to factory production-line techniques.

The photograph of the subminiature i.f. strip (Fig. 1) gives some idea of its compactness. Fig. 2 shows a complete i.f. stage held between a man's two fingers.

The cutaway drawing of the i.f. stage through one of three high-value resistors. When radiations strike the chamber, electrons flow from its co-axial center conductor through the ionized gas to the aquadag-coated inner wall of the cylinder. The very small current is enough to produce a usable voltage drop across whichever of the high-value resistors R1, R2, or R3 is switched in. The drop is applied to the grid of a sensitive, balanced vacuum-tube voltmeter. The meter indicates the intensity of the radiation, since the current flow through the chamber is proportional to the degree of ionization, which, in turn, depends on the radiation strength.

This complete instrument weighs only about five pounds. Eight small batteries within the case supply power. Another ionization-chamber instrument, Model 401-X, made by Atomic Instrument Co., Boston, Mass., is also shown.

Although ionization chambers are used extensively in many applications, Geiger-Müller tubes are about 100 times more sensitive. G-M tubes are also about 100 times more sensitive to beta than to gamma radiation.

Fig. 2—Single stage is diameter of a finger, pencuitance, and connections in an assembly only a shade thicker—and no taller—than the vacuum tube itself.

A small amount of added space is needed, of course, for the tuning inductor. This is a bifilar winding on a ceramic form attached to the bottom of the ceramic cylinder. As the photograph (Fig. 2) and the drawing (Fig. 3) show, the coil form is less than half the size of the tube-cylinder part of the assembly and adds very little bulk to it. A powdered-iron core is adjusted

PROSPECTING FOR URANIUM ORE

(Continued from previous page)

through one of three high-value resistors. When radiations strike the chamber, electrons flow from its co-axial center conductor through the ionized gas to the aquadag-coated inner wall of the cylinder. The very small current is enough to produce a usable voltage drop across whichever of the high-value resistors R1, R2, or R3 is switched in. The drop is applied to the grid of a sensitive, balanced vacuum-tube voltmeter. The meter indicates the intensity of the radiation, since the current flow through the chamber is proportional to the degree of ionization, which, in turn, depends on the radiation strength.

This complete instrument weighs only about five pounds. Eight small batteries within the case supply power. Another ionization-chamber instrument, Model 401-X, made by Atomic Instrument Co., Boston, Mass., is also shown.

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Fig. 4—Circuit of Tracerlab SU-1 ionization-chamber meter. This is similar to "Cutie Pie."
with a screw in the base to tune the circuit.

Constructing a complex electronic circuit in such a small space is achievement enough, but the job of the Bureau of Standards is not to develop interesting toys. To be of practical use, the i.f. strip must be available in large quantities and must be made by ordinary workers on a production line. Far from stopping at the design stage, the Bureau's experts have developed procedures and equipment for large-scale production, even to the extent of setting up a sample production line (Fig. 4). Here ordinary workers, not engineers, turn out i.f. strips in imitation of factory methods while Bureau experts analyze each stage of manufacture and change an operation here and a procedure there to speed assembly and improve product quality.

While printed circuitry on flat surfaces is very nearly a commonplace today, despite the short time since the first printed-circuit developments, printing capacitors, resistors, and connections on cylindrical surfaces is something new.

Two methods are being used in the experiments. One, shown in Fig. 5, is an inverted rotary press which prints directly on the ceramic cylinders. Though the one pictured is a small experimental unit, high-capacity equipment for large-scale production has been designed and built.

The equipment is necessarily more elaborate. It is more complex because the variety of circuits is wider; it is more compound because the number of pieces of equipment is greater. If something did not give way, man might become an insect in a world of gigantic pieces of apparatus.

What does give way in the course of evolution is the size of the components. This is as necessary as any other form of evolution. It keeps man the master of his tools rather than drowning him in their flood. As the complexity of the electronic servant grows, more and more of him will be crammed into the same space.

The end is not in sight.

**COSINE MEMORY AID**

**STUDENTS** of electronic theory meet on every hand problems involving trigonometric functions, particularly that of the cosine in power-factor calculations.

The calculator often wishes to make a quick estimate in a computation. A simple memory aid to obtain surprisingly accurate "trig" functions will be helpful.

Rather than trying to remember the odd values of the cosine directly from tables, it is easier to memorize this series of numbers: 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 17. Notice that the numbers all increase by steps of 2, except for the 8, and that the last two numbers are out of step with the rest of the series.

In application, these memorized numbers are subtracted as follows:

- \( \cos 0^\circ = 1.00 \)
- \( \cos 10^\circ = 0.98 \) (subtract: 100—2)
- \( \cos 20^\circ = 0.94 \) (98—4)

\[ \cos 30^\circ = 0.87 \] (94—8)
\[ \cos 40^\circ = 0.77 \] (86—10)
\[ \cos 50^\circ = 0.64 \] (76—12)
\[ \cos 60^\circ = 0.53 \] (64—14)
\[ \cos 70^\circ = 0.34 \] (50—16)
\[ \cos 80^\circ = 0.17 \] (44—17)
\[ \cos 90^\circ = 0.00 \] (17—17)

Note that these values are accurate to at least 2°. Of course, values for intermediate functions can be obtained by interpolating between two of the values shown. Thus,

\[ \cos 28^\circ = 0.94 - \frac{R}{10} \] (where \( R = 0.86 \))

which compares extremely well with the value of 0.8829 given in tables.

Then, of course, sines of angles can be obtained by knowing that:

\[ \sin 90^\circ = \cos 0^\circ \]
\[ \sin 80^\circ = \cos 10^\circ \]
\[ \sin 70^\circ = \cos 20^\circ \]
and so on.—*Edward A. Bogusz*
Design Your Own Crossover Network

Dividing networks channel bass to the woofer and
treble to the tweeter. Rolling your own is easy

By JAMES R. LANGHAM

A
ll the following took place when we
had just recently graduated to a 15-inch speaker. We
had squeezed out enough
money to buy a high-frequency driver.
I had finished tin-snipping and soldering
some old gasoline cans into a horn
cluster enough before to have my hands
heat.

"Hey, engineer," the XYL called out.
"When are you going to get this super
speaker system playing?"

"Have to wind a new field coil for
that high-frequency driver," I said.
"We can't use a 6-volt field."

"Have you designed the crossover
network yet?" she wanted to know.

I shook my head. "Have to wind the
field coil first."

She picked up the spool of No. 30
wire. "Okay. I'll wind the field coil
while you make the slide rule.
What impedance you want?"

I shrugged. "Wind it as full as it'll
go. It's not too critical."

She nodded and departed for the
technical school to wind the coil. I
opened books reluctantly. I had been stalling
because of a secret fear of this cross-
over-network designing. All sorts of
esoteric things like m and j, and phase
differences, and such. Terman's book
made it sound very difficult, and so did
all the other books; I would really have
to dig in. It was difficult, and partly be-
cause there was a lot more in the books
than there had to be. Now, as I look

back, I wonder why all the fussing. It's
really easy to design a crossover.

The main thing that threw me was
that m business. What did m stand for?
It was plain that m was an important
factor, and the various equations
showed that varying m varied the

steepness of the cutoff as well as the
resistive and reactive components of
the complex impedance and . . . but
what was m?

Well, I asked many smart men that
question, without once getting an an-
swer. Not a real answer. They begin by
explaining it's a factor in the imped-
ance relationships; and I retort, "I
know that, but what does the m mean?
Why not n or v or something else?"

They sigh then, and begin wandering
off into the semantics of abstraction. If
I try to pin them down, they just get
sulky and think I'm being stupid and
uncooperative.

The constant-Z circuits have no m
business in them, and their attenuation
curves slope more gradually. They are
satisfactory in most cases, however.

Now, the slope of attenuation must
not be too steep. If it is, you'll get dis-
tortion and peculiar sounds from the
speaker. If the curve is too gradual, you
are conscious of the sound coming from
two sources and that is annoying to
the listeners. Experiments show that
best listening comes when there's at
least 10 db of attenuation an octave
away from the cutoff frequency fn.

At the other extreme, a slope of 18 db
per octave should not be exceeded. It won't
listen so good.

Fig. 1 shows the series and parallel
m-derived circuits and the design for-
mula. Notice there is no foolishness
with m. I just substitute 0.6 for m, the
value thought correct by most author-
ities. This makes it simpler, and I wish
I could have seen it this way when I
first tried to design the gimmick. Z is
the impedance of each voice coil and
of the amplifier output.

Of these two, I have usually picked
the parallel type because less capaci-
tance is needed. The capacitors are
bulky because we are dealing with low-
impedance lines and must use low
values of reactance. They must be paper
capacitors—don't try to use elec-
tronics here—and they can be made up
from a stockpile of smaller units. Stack
up a series of 0.5's or 1.0's if you can't
get the larger ones.

Fig. 2 shows the characteristic of
these crossover networks and, for those
interested in their exact impedances,
the resistive and reactive components
are presented in Figs. 3 and 4. The
modulus or absolute values at any fre-
quency are found by this simple equa-
tion: Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}.

As you can easily see from the plotted
curves, the actual impedance does wan-

Fig. 2—Combined characteristic of m network.

-----

Audio

RADIO-ELECTRONICS for

www.americanradiohistory.com
Fig. 3.—Variation of the resistive component.

![Fig. 3](image)

Fig. 4.—Reactive component in m-derived net.

![Fig. 4](image)

The speaker systems used in theaters have crossovers in the neighborhood of 250 cycles. The commercial boom-box and horn-cluster speakers (like the Lansing and Jensen) generally have a crossover frequency at 500 cycles or even higher. The co-axial speakers have a crossover anywhere from 1,000 cycles up to 2 kHz or higher.

Now this is important. What with horn lengths and capacitor and coil sizes, you will be tempted to make your crossover frequency too high. This will mean more sound will come from the cone speaker and less from the horn (or other tweeter). The sound from the cone speaker is appreciably poorer in quality, with bumps and hollows as well as distortion due to driving the cone too far with consequent breakup into harmonics. That’s one consideration, but it isn’t the main one.

Divided presence is the main reason. Divided presence is the term used to mean you’ll hear the sound from two sources and be annoyed by it. Now, you may think this doesn’t amount to anything, but it really can be awfully annoying. It happens when you are too close to the speakers. If the speakers are too far apart physically, you will hear sound from a whole wall and not from just one loudspeaker. If a speaker system could be made up that extended over the whole wall and

Fig. 5.—The constant-$Z$ formulas and diagrams.

![Fig. 5](image)

...and for your crossover cutoff, if you don’t know where your horn cuts off, run a curve on it; but don’t pump too much level into the horn. Below the cutoff frequency of the horn there practically no load on the diaphragm of the driver, and it is easily damaged by trying to make it squirt out sound without a proper load. Run a low-level curve and determine your cutoff; then pitch your crossover accordingly.

For those of you who plan on making your own horns, spend an extra buck and make the horns for a lower frequency to give yourself some leeway. I really consider the commercial horns too small and the crossovers too high for convenient listening in the home. You can’t get far enough away from the speakers. Making larger horns is a little more work, and you may damage yourself a bit more in cutting and soldering; but the extra work and cost are well worth the results.

Now to finish up, let’s design a crossover. Let’s say we make it 400 cycles with speaker impedances of 10 ohms. Let’s pick a parallel m-derived circuit (Fig. 1) and walk through it.

\[
L_1 = \frac{1}{16} \times 6.28 \times 400 = 0.00627 \text{ h or } 6.27 \text{ mh;}
\]

\[
L_2 = 1.6 \times 0.00627 = 10.19 \text{ mh;}
\]

\[
C_1 = \frac{10}{1^2} = 24.9 \mu \text{f;}
\]

\[
C_2 = \frac{1}{1.6} \times 24.9 = 15.56 \mu \text{f.}
\]

The coils should be air-wound somewhere close to 3 inches in diameter. Don’t use too small wire; remember you’ve got the current here, with these low impedances. Mount the coils at right angles to each other. Take both coils and capacitors over to a lab or technical school if you can, where you can check them on a bridge before you make your installation. You can take off turns and add small paper capacitors while you watch (or listen to) the balance. Don’t tape the coils with transparent cellulose tape if you live in a damp climate.

As I say, I wish I could have known all this when I worked out my first crossover network.

**WIRE RECORDER IS MODERN PIED PIPER**

Providing a modern sequel to the famous story of the Pied Piper of Hamlin, a magnetic wire recorder was used recently to lure rats to their doom. The story is told in a letter written by James G. Anderson of Vancouver, British Columbia, to W. S. Hartford, general sales manager of Webster-Chicago Corp.

Mr. Anderson's problem was a warehouse infested with rats. Acting on the premise that rats are cowards, he first caught a couple of the rodents in a cage. Then, poking and prodding them until they squealed with fear, he picked up their cries with a microphone and recorded them on wire.

When the rat cries were played back in the warehouse through a PA system, there was a veritable stampede of rats making for every exit they could find!

As a variation on the technique, Anderson caught a single female rat and recorded her cries. Apparently the sex instinct is as strong in rats as in other creatures, for, as the lady rat's cries were broadcast through the building by the PA system, gentlemen rats came running from every direction to be executed with a special pistol.
LIFE for most people, including the radio service technician, is made up largely of the commonplace.

While some sets coming in for repair may have unusual faults or may contain special circuitry, the great majority of work is done on standard, usually small, a.c.-d.c. radios and radio-phonographs.

Motorola's HS-124 chassis is one of these. It is to be found in models 68F11, 68F14, 68F14M, 68F14B, and 68F12. The model shown in the photographs, the one we had for examination, is a 68F11, a plastic-cabinet table model. The 68F12 is the same in a wood enclosure, and the others are similar but furnished in a high cabinet with record-storage space beneath the radio-phonograph proper.

Performance and operation were tested by simply tuning the receiver, listening to records, and watching the changer work. The results were, in every respect, approximately what might be expected of an instrument of this type. Sound was clean at fairly low to medium volume levels, the receiver was sensitive enough to pick up most New York stations in a downtown non-steel building, and the record changer appeared to have no tendency to damage the discs used in the test. The changer has the customary stationary center post, which tends to enlarge record center holes, but this is apparently unavoidable in almost any but rather expensive machines. As the cabinet photo shows, a single outer post is used; adjustment for the two record sizes is merely a matter of rotating this half a turn.

Though there are actually seven controls on the set, they are all closely grouped on the front panel. The knob at left is the on-off-volume control, and that at the right tunes the receiver. The center device is a four-part switch, each quarter of the circular knob assembly performing a separate task. Reading counterclockwise from the upper left, there are PHONO, REJECT, MOTOR, and TONE controls.

Except for the REJECT portion, which is a momentary-contact switch, all of these are latching devices—push once to turn on (button stays in), and push again to turn off (button comes out). With the chassis out of the cabinet, they all worked well; but, assembled, switch action was sometimes mushy, and often a switch would not stay in when it should have. This appeared to be due to the rather tight fit where the switch assembly goes through its panel hole. Loosening the chassis-cabinet screws and repositioning the chassis slightly so that no switch knob touched the hole fixed the trouble.

The chassis photograph indicates how the height of the instrument is kept low despite the use of a standard five-tube (and rectifier) superhet circuit. Four of the tubes and the rectifier are mounted on the rear apron; the tuning capacitor and the C4 oscillator tube are on the side. Only the speaker and

Underneath the radio-phonograph with the metal tube cover removed. Notice miniature tubes.
 Circuit diagram of the Motorola HS-124 chassis. Note the use of a separate oscillator tube. Chassis is otherwise standard 5-tube superhet.

To take care of the r.f. circuits, connect the generator to pin 1 of the 12AU6, set frequency at 1620 kc, and adjust the trimmer screw beneath the front section of the tuning capacitor for maximum output. Then set the generator to 1400 kc and couple the signal to the set through a 5-inch-diameter, three-turn loop. Adjust the rear-section capacitor trimmer for maximum. The last step should be repeated after the chassis is replaced in the cabinet for best accuracy.

"LIVE" DIAGRAM DEMONSTRATES TELEVISION CIRCUITS

The chassis is easily removed for servicing. It is shown in its place: a metal strip ordinarily covers the tubes.

The diagram indicates that the circuit is not unusual except in one or two respects. One interesting feature is the synthetic bass circuit R9, R12, R13, and C12. A small speaker cannot reproduce bass notes adequately; but if the ear is supplied with harmonics of the low tones, it transmits sensations to the brain much like those caused by genuine bass. The circuit was described in the October, 1948, issue of Radio-Electronics on page 37.

Another variation from the norm is the use of a separate oscillator tube (a 6C4) with a 12AU6 as mixer. Ordinarily, a single pentagrid tube is employed for both functions. Oscillator-mixer coupling takes place between the cathodes, effectively tied together.

The loop antenna is placed on one surface of a piece of fairly light-weight cardboard, which can be damaged without too much difficulty. The external antenna lead is taped to the outside.

The crystal pickup has a special metal-tipped stylus which can be removed with long-nose pliers. Ordinary needles will not work, and a replacement must be secured from Motorola.

During alignment, the a.f. output of the receiver should be kept at about 0.4 volt for greatest accuracy. The i.f.'s are set up in the usual way.

"LIVE" DIAGRAM DEMONSTRATES TELEVISION CIRCUITS

To show technicians and students how a TV receiver works, John Meagher of the RCA Tube Department designed the Television Dynamic Demonstrator shown above. The big board displays a giant schematic of a 30-tube set with an actual component fastened to the board wherever a schematic one is shown, and wired into the circuit to form a real television receiver. The demonstrator has 200 plug-in parts which can be removed or changed to show the effect on performance. The circuit—schematic and actual—is divided into 10 sections.
A capacitor, we learned in the last chapter, is a device for storing an electrical charge; and the amount of charge stored depends upon the voltage applied and the capacitance of the capacitor. We found that capacitance was related to the active area of the capacitor plates, the spacing between those plates, and the K of the dielectric employed. Two desirable features in a capacitor are low leakage current and high breakdown voltage. Now let us see how all these factors enter into the construction of actual capacitors used in radio work.

There are more ways of designating capacitors than there are of describing pretty girls, but one of the most common methods is to refer to the dielectric material; so let us begin with air capacitors—those with only air between their plates.

The simple capacitor discussed in the previous chapter used only two plates, but you can see from the picture that most air capacitors use several. The plates are divided into two sets, with all the plates of each set connected together, and with the plates of one set interleaved with the plates of the other, as shown in Fig. 1. This is to economize on space. You will recall that in a charged capacitor the electrons are crowded onto that portion of the negative plate facing the positive plate. That means that in a simple capacitor only one surface of the plate is used for electron storage.

However, as can be seen in Fig. 1, when the plates are interleaved, each surface of each negative plate is charged with electrons when it is between two positive plates, and the result is the same as doubling the size of the plates in a two-plate capacitor. It is just like buttering your bread on both sides!

![Interleaved plates of variable unit.](image)

By arranging our capacitor so that we can control the degree of interleaving of the plates, we can produce a variable capacitor similar to most air-spaced units used in radio work. Very stable as to capacitance, they have almost zero leakage current. They are bulky, though, and it is difficult to build very much capacitance into a reasonable space. You seldom see air capacitors of more than 500 µf. The main trouble that develops in these capacitors is warping or bending of the plates so that they touch and short out. Occasionally sufficient dust gets between the plates to form a low-resistance path. In a variable capacitor, one set of plates (the rotors) must move, and a sliding wiper contact is used to make an electrical connection to this set. Sometimes dirt or corrosion causes this contact to become erratic.

A capacitor of considerably greater capacitance can be built in the same space by using thin sheets of mica as the dielectric and by employing much thinner metal plates. These mica capacitors as they are called, are enclosed in a case of bakelite or similar material for mechanical protection and to keep out moisture.

Since mica has a higher K than air, mica capacitors are more compact than air capacitors. Their leakage is nearly as low; and, by using thicker sheets of mica, the breakdown voltage can be made very high. You will find them in ranges from about 100 to several thousand volts, and from 10 µf to about 0.1 µf. However, they are comparatively expensive; and as breakdown voltage and capacitance increase, they become quite bulky. A very stable type of mica capacitor, the silver mica, is made by using silver plating directly on the mica sheets instead of metal plates.

Mica capacitors do not give much trouble, but they do give some. In fact, like an "angel child," micas develop faults just often enough to waste a lot of your time checking everything else before you suspect finally falls on them. Occasionally they break down and short out, or the wire lead connecting to a set of plates makes a poor contact and causes an open. More rarely, moisture may get in and cause a high leakage current.

Paper capacitors are the workhorses of radio; they really carry the load. Even an a.c.-d.c. midget has a dozen or so of them. They usually consist of two long, thin strips of aluminum foil, insulated by paper and rolled up in a tight little cylinder, with wire leads from each strip of foil being brought out of opposite ends. They are covered,

RADIO-ELECTRONICS for
treated with oil, and sealed with wax against moisture.

Paper capacitors are ordinarily found in values from about .001 to several microfarads, and from 100 to 1,600 volts. They are more compact than micas and cheaper, but they have somewhat higher leakage currents and deteriorate with age because of the gradual penetration of moisture into the paper.

Immersing a paper capacitor in certain types of oil increases its breakdown voltage and also increases its life because the oil prevents the entrance of moisture. That is why much military equipment that had to be dependable used oil-filled capacitors instead of the ordinary paper kind. The smaller ones are sometimes called "bathtubs."

Thin plastic films have been used in place of the paper as a dielectric, and some of these plastic-film capacitors have electrical qualities superior even to mica units.

Paper capacitors have the same shorting and open troubles to which micas are occasionally prey, but they have them much more often. They are more likely to become leaky, too; and if they become too hot, the wax runs out of them and allows moisture to enter easily. Still they are by far the most often-used capacitors in radio because of low cost.

For securing the most capacitance in the least space for the smallest amount of money, electrolytic capacitors are the answer. These come in two kinds, wet and dry. Fig. 2 is a sketch of a wet electrolytic. It consists of an aluminum plate, called the anode, immersed in an electrolyte, such as a boric acid solution. The anode has on its surface a very thin oxide film that has been formed electrochemically prior to assembling the capacitor and putting it into its case.

Without the previous explanations, you might jump to the conclusion that the electrolyte is the dielectric, but that is not true. The dielectric is the thin oxide film—which incidentally has a K of about 10. The aluminum anode forms one plate of the capacitor, and the electrolyte forms the other; the metal container simply serves as a means of making contact with the electrolyte. Damp electrolytic would be better, for in such a capacitor the liquid electrolyte is replaced with a paste. What is more, the anode is replaced with an oxide-coated strip of aluminum foil, and the container is replaced with an uncoated strip of foil called the cathode foil. These two strips of foil, with the electrolyte paste and a suitable mechanical separator between them, are rolled into a bundle in exactly the same way as are paper capacitors. The result is a conventional cylinder.

The capacitance depends on the surface area of the anode and on the nature and thickness of the film. To increase the surface area, the anode foil is frequently oxidized with acid, and the increased area of the "hills and valleys" thus produced on the foil surface increases the capacitance of an etched-foil capacitor over that of a plain-foil unit by two to seven times. Another way of doing the same thing is to spray molten aluminum on a strip of cotton gauze to produce a gridlike anode that will give a capacitance 10 times that of a plain anode strip. These are called fabricated-plate electrolytic capacitors.

The thickness and nature of the oxide film are determined by the forming process. While a thinner film increases the capacitance, it also lowers the breakdown voltage. Electrolytics used in radio are found in capacitances of a couple to several hundred microfarads and in a voltage range of 6 to 600. By using more than one anode strip or more than one cathode strip, and by having barrier strips separating these units, it is possible to have more than one capacitor in a single container. Fig. 3 shows one such dual-unit arrangement.

Electrolytics are unlike other capacitors in that they ordinarily are polarized. This means that they must be used only with the correct polarity and that the anode must always be connected to the positive point. If these rules are not followed, the oxide film will disintegrate and the capacitor will be destroyed.

An electrolytic capacitor is only as good as its oxide film, and various factors can injure this coating. A temporary surge of high voltage may puncture it; but if the voltage is quickly reduced, the film will usually heal itself. A reverse current through the capacitor, impurities in the materials used, long subjection to too high a voltage, and too many months spent lying unused on the shelf will usually result in permanent damage. Electrolytics are usually designed to operate between 32 and 140 degrees F, and they should not be subjected to temperatures far beyond these extremes for any great length of time.

If the film is broken down, the capacitor usually appears as a partial or complete short, and the leakage current is excessive. If the electrolyte drips out or if one of the connecting leads becomes separated from its foil, the capacitor shows an open circuit. Sometimes, before complete evaporation of the electrolyte, the capacitor shows a marked loss of capacitance.

A comparatively new type of capacitor that is rapidly gaining in popularity is the ceramic. It consists of a tube of rutile ceramic with the inside and outside plated with silver. The two silver coatings are the capacitor plates, and the ceramic material is the dielectric—with a K of up to 170.

Ceramics, like Lana Turner, seem to have everything—small size, high capacitance, high voltage rating, and low power factor. What is more, by regulating the mixture of the ceramic material, the capacitor can be made to have a positive, zero, or negative temperature coefficient, which is another way of saying that the capacitance can be made to increase, stay the same, or decrease with a rise in temperature. This feature compensates for heat changes in other components of an electrical circuit. When the capacitance of these components "zigs" with an increase in temperature, you can employ a ceramic condenser that "zags" an equal amount, and vice-versa, and thus maintain the over-all capacitance constant.

The manufacturers did not develop all these different types just to show what they could do. Each type fills a particular need. The choice for a particular job depends upon which will do the work best for the least cost. In some spots the most important thing is lots of capacitance; so an electrolytic is used. At another point the capacitor must not change its value; so a silver-mica unit is employed. If the leakage must be extremely low, an ordinary mica serves nicely; and for run-of-the-mill applications, paper capacitors do the job. Air-spaced units are used for variable and semivariable duty because of obvious mechanical advantages.

Now that we have become thoroughly familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of the coil and the capacitor, it is high time that our hero and heroine meet; and that they will do in the next chapter. Don't miss this thrilling event, folks, "When Coil Meets Capacitor," for that is how radio began!

Suggested by Harold T. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fig. 2—Single container holds two capacitors.

Fig. 3—Dual-unit arrangement.

JULY, 1949
Simple Routine Check Locates Receiver Hum

By J. T. CATALDO and S. J. RICHARD*

LOCATING and eliminating hum in a radio receiver can be an irritating and difficult problem if no systematic method is employed. There is, however, a simple, routine check system which cannot fail to ferret out the elusive and aggravating 60- or 120-cycle disturbance so frequently found in a.c. or a.c.-d.c. receivers. Hum has several origins, enumerated in the following paragraphs:

- The power supply is one. The hum is 60-cycle for half-wave rectifiers and 120-cycle for sets with full-wave rectifiers.
- There may be a cathode-to-filament short. A 60-cycle signal is impressed on the cathode of the faulty tube, and the signal is amplified by each following stage.
- Leakage from filament to cathode causes hum. In a mixer tube a small amount of hum due to leakage from filament to cathode modulates the r.f. carrier and is amplified by the succeeding stages. In the second detector, the small hum energy mixes a 60-cycle component with the audio signal, and this is also amplified by the succeeding stages.
- All that is needed to localize hum is a small, pocket-size, insulated screwdriver. Let us approach the problem with a typical receiver. The a.c.-d.c., 5-tube superhetodiyne shown in the drawing was taken from an RCA tube manual. It has a half-wave rectifier, a beam-power tube, a duo-diode-triode for second detector and audio amplifier, a supercontrol pentode for an i.f. amplifier, and a pentagrid converter for a combined oscillator and first detector. Most 5-tube radios have a similar circuit except that those produced recently often have selenium rectifiers instead of vacuum-tube diodes.

Assuming that the radio hums, remove the chassis from the cabinet and place it on the test bench upside down. With the aid of the insulated screwdriver, make the following very simple test:

1. Short the control grid of the power amplifier (point A in the diagram) to chassis. If the hum is still present (even though it has been reduced), the source will be found either in the output filter capacitor C1 (open or low in capacitance) or in the output tube, which may have a cathode-to-filament short. This may readily be checked by temporarily jumping a test capacitor across C1 and by replacing the power output tube with a new one of the same type.
2. If shorting point A to chassis eliminates the hum, the source must be ahead of this stage.
3. Short the audio amplifier control grid (point B) to chassis with the insulated screwdriver. If the hum is still there, the R-C decoupling filter in the plate return circuit (R-C2) is defective or the tube has filament-to-cathode leakage. The tube should be replaced first; and if this does not eliminate the hum, R and C2 should be checked. When a capacitor tester is not available to test C2 for leakage or an open circuit, it should be replaced regardless of its good physical appearance. To quote an old phrase, “Don’t judge a book by its cover.”

If shorting point B to chassis eliminates the hum, you can bet your bottom dollar the hum originates in the stages preceding this point in the receiver.

3. Our next step is to short the diode plates (point C) to chassis. If the hum ceases, there is either a filament-to-cathode short in the duo-diode-triode or a high resistance has developed in the diode return circuit. Replacing the tube and checking the resistance of the diode return circuit (point C to chassis) should localize the fault. If hum still persists, proceed to the test outlined below.

4. With your screwdriver, short the i.f. signal grid (point D) to chassis. If the hum keeps up, it is caused by a filament-to-cathode short in the i.f. amplifier. Replace the tube.

If shorting point D to chassis eliminates the hum, there is just one more stage that can be causing the trouble—the pentagrid converter.

5. Our next step is to short the oscillator grid (point E) to chassis. If this test eliminates the hum, there is a filament-to-cathode short in the pentagrid converter.

The system we have outlined is so simple and effective that after it is used once or twice by a technician, he will resort to it often to tackle his hum problems.

In addition, the audio man will have grasped by now the thought that a screwdriver will help his hum troubles, too. Just start shorting grids.
AM Generator Useful for TV

By R. M. VENDELAND*

It is safe to assume that the radio service technician—who has fallen heir first to the automatic record changer, then FM, and finally the spinning nightmare of television—has accepted the fact that expensive equipment is necessary in his television work. Of primary need for sweep generators, oscilloscopes, vacuum-tube voltmeters, and the other equipment which now finds a new home on the old service panel, but this article will introduce no new pieces of equipment. All we do is show how to use that good AM signal generator that you’ve probably had for years—show how to use it as a check standard on the operation of a television receiver.

Rather than go into a long-winded discussion of what we are trying to do, let’s take a television receiver off the shelf and demonstrate mentally the use of the old standby, the AM signal generator.

First of all, we’ll connect the signal generator to the antenna terminals of the television receiver. This is the way a lazy man’s check because at no time during the operation does the chassis leave its cabinet. If the receiver has a 300-ohm input, just stick a 150-ohm resistor on each terminal and connect the signal generator to the receivers. CAUTION: if the set is a transformers, use an isolation transformer in the a.c. line of the receiver, or feed the generator through a couple of capacitors. Some receivers use 75-ohm inputs and are fed with coax cable. Merely connect the generator across the antenna input and ground of such sets. The possible mismatch will not be important.

Next, advance the contrast control of the television receiver to three-quarters of maximum, adjust the tone to medium, and tune the receiver to any channel. (Signal generators not covering at least 100 mc on fundamentals will not be useful in this work. If the generator has a calibrated output meter measuring the r.f. output level, the methods about to be suggested can be turned into extremely accurate checks on comparative operation of different television models.)

Having selected a channel, turn the signal generator slowly toward the frequency of that channel. If the bars do not disappear, the sound traps are not doing their jolly job. (The sound traps are responsible for the sharp cut-off on the high-frequency side of the over-all video response curve.) On receivers using fine tuning, a good check at this point is to set the signal generator at the actual sound carrier frequency and see if you can get a null in the sound by tuning the fine tuning control. If the oscillator is correctly aligned, the control should be at mid-position when the sound is at a null.

Actually, the bars on the screen being held in position by the vertical sync circuits, adjustment of the vertical hold control should make the number of bars change. If they do not hold in any position of the hold control and are plainly visible as they drop across the screen, something is probably wrong with the vertical hold circuit. For a quick check of the horizontal hold circuit, the signal generator may be externally modulated by a 15,000- or 30,000-cycle sine or square wave. This should throw one or two bars vertically on the screen. Most generators are not designed to modulate a receiver externally with much more than 10,000- or 15,000-cycle signals. As a result, a very strong sig-

*Resident Director of Television, National Radio School, Cleveland, Ohio.

JULY, 1949

Fig. 1—Generator can check on these stages.

Fig. 2—The response curve of television set.

*www.americanradiohistory.com
Two New Aids for TV Antenna Installation

WO manufacturers have recently introduced devices designed to allow one man alone to install TV antennas.

The Simpson TV Antenna Compass is made by Simpson Electric Company. Essentially a video voltmeter, the entire assembly, shown in the photograph, is diagrammed in Fig. 1-a. A small, insulated junction box contains a 1N34 crystal rectifier, two capacitors, and a resistor. A clip fixed to the box is attached to the output of the receiver's video. The clip is provided with an insulation piercing point and is most conveniently clipped to the video input lead to the C-R tube (usually the grid lead). The ground clip is hooked to the chassis.

The rectified d.c. appearing at the output of the junction box varies directly as the video output of the set and therefore, for constant control settings, as the r.f. input. The female a.c. receptacle is connected to the male plug set in the top of the meter case. As the antenna is rotated or a tuning stub is adjusted, maximum meter reading indicates maximum signal input.

Because of the plug arrangement, a standard a.c. extension can be used to connect the meter on the roof with the junction box attached to the set below. The installation man need only hold the meter in his hand and rotate the array for highest meter reading. Ghosts will give small peaks, but the most direct path will show up as the largest peak.

McMurdo Silver's contribution to TV installation efficiency is known as the Tennaligner, Model 914. A communicating telephone system, its chief advantages are high audio level and the lack of need for an extra line.

The antenna transmission line itself is used for communication. Fig. 1-b and the photograph tell the story. The metal cabinet contains a carbon microphone, battery, closed-circuit jack, isolation chokes, capacitors, and terminals. Chokes, microphone, and headset are provided for the other end.

The cabinet is placed close to the loudspeaker of the TV receiver. If a simple dipole is used, the microphone and headset are connected across the line at the roof. r.f. passes down the line, through the 500-muf capacitors in the cabinet, and to the set's r.f. input. Voltages over any current of the telephone system find a perfect path through the r.f. isolation chokes L, but are not shorted by the receiver's input coil because of the 500-muf series capacitors.

If a folded dipole or other d-c shorted array is used, one side of the line is opened upstairs and the arrangement shown in Fig. 1-b by dashed lines is used. The 500-muf ceramic capacitor provides a path for d.c., but breaks the line for r.f. so the audio can be heard.

The downstairs cabinet is not provided with headphones, though there is a jack into which a pair can be plugged for two-way conversation. Ordinarily, the installation man on the roof can listen to the audio tone transmitted by the station and tuned in on the set during test-pattern periods, and can adjust the antenna for best signal.

Both these devices may be constructed by any technician. The meter circuit (Fig. 1-a) is self-explanatory. For best results, the telephone setup (Fig. 1-b) should use special low-impedance microphones and headsets, as indicated on the diagram. Telephone-type handsets or switchboard-operator head-and-chest sets will work well, if they are obtainable.

Fig. 1-a—Video voltmeter checks antenna position. b—Interphone uses antenna lead.

CASE at left contains battery and microphone. Headset and other mike are used on the roof.
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JULY, 1949
In amateur radiophone design, the class-AB2 amplifier often finds use as an amplitude modulator. Almost always employing tetrode or pentode tubes, this type of modulator furnishes relatively high audio power output with less than 1 watt of grid driving power required in most cases. The class-AB2 power output, in several instances, is higher than class-B output at the same plate voltage.

Tube manufacturers have recommended certain tubes especially for class-AB2 audio service. These tubes are listed, together with their class-AB2 operating data, in the tables accompanying this article. These tables will give the modulator designer a picture of the situation and should make selecting tubes easy. With this information within reach, it will not be necessary to thumb through tube manuals in search of class-AB2 ratings for the desired output.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audio Power Output</th>
<th>Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13W</td>
<td>2A5, 6F6(6F6-G), 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>HY6V64TX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>HY60, HY69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>1619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>6L9GL6-G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>2F36, 815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>1624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>HY6L6GX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>RK-29, HY61, RK-807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>HY1289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>807, 1625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>4L25A (4D21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 lists the various tubes available for class-AB2 power outputs from 15 to 520 watts. Higher power outputs have not been listed because of the legal 1-kilowatt power-input limit on amateur final amplifiers. The designer may use this table to determine which, if any, tubes are available for his desired power output. Table 2 lists numerically according to tube-type number the important class-AB2 operating characteristics of these tubes.

Where two or more class-AB2 power-output levels are obtainable with a given tube, we have listed the operating characteristics corresponding to the higher power output, since this value will be of chief amateur interest.

**Class-AB2 operating hints**

The class-AB2 stage must be connected in push-pull. This means that the tubes listed in Tables 1 and 2 must be used in pairs. The single exception is type 815, which itself is a dual tube. A diagram of a modulator using the 815 push-pull beam power amplifier is reproduced here from the RCA Guide for Transmitting Tubes.

Each design procedure applicable to push-pull stages in general applies to the class-AB2 amplifier. Tubes, for example, should be matched in characteristics as nearly as practicable; non-inductive parasitic resistors (50 or 100 ohms each) should be connected in series with the control grids; and well-designed input and output transformers must be employed.

While cathode-resistor bias may be employed in a class-AB2 modulator, larger power output will be obtained with fixed bias. The latter is obtained from batteries; from a well-filtered, voltage-regulated a.c. power supply having low output resistance; or from an appropriate "above-ground" tap on the plate-supply voltage divider.

Input resistance, that resistance between control grid and ground in the class-AB2 stage, must be kept as low as possible, usually not more than a few hundred ohms. An input transformer must be employed. Phase inverters and straight resistance-appearing coupling are not practical for class-AB2 inputs. Special class-AB2 input transformers with low-resistance secondary windings are available for input coupling and cost little more than standard interstage audio transformers. If there were any considerable resistance in the grid circuit, the modulator would distort badly and would not develop peak power. The number 2 in "AB2" indicates that the grids draw current during a portion of the input voltage cycle. If grid current,
A. N. L. AND SQUELCH CIRCUIT

A simple automatic noise limiter and squelch circuit suitable for use in communications and shortwave receivers was used in a single-channel v.h.f. receiver described in Electrical Communication. The noise limiter was designed to suppress ignition noise, static, and so on without distorting the a.f. signal. The squelch circuit quiets the receiver when no signal is being received.

When the squelch is off and a signal is being received, the plate of V1-a is more positive than that of V1-b because its grid is connected to a more negative point on the detector load resistors. Under this condition, diodes V2-a and V2-b conduct. The audio signal has a continuous path to the a.f. output terminals through C1, R3, and V2-a. When a peaked noise pulse reaches the receiver, it has no effect on the bias of V1-a because of the time constant of R1-c2; but the grid of V1-b goes negative, and plate voltage rises above that of V1-a. This action causes the diodes to block and open the a.f. signal path.

This a.n.l. circuit is fast-acting because the noise pulse must be on the plate of V2-a negative at the same instant that the cathode of V2-b goes positive. C1 holds its charge while the diodes are cut off, thus smoothing out the limiter operation. When the diodes are conducting, C1 follows the signal envelope. Potentiometer R2 permits the receiver to be set to block at any modulation level between 60 and 100%.

When no signal is coming in and the squelch switch is open, a 470,000-ohm resistor R3 is added to the plate load of V1-a. This makes the plate of the tube less positive than that of V1-b, and the diodes are cut off. When a signal of predetermined strength is received, the plate of V1-a goes more positive because its grid is biased higher than V1-b. The diodes conduct and permit the signal to pass through to the a.f. amplifiers. The level of the squelch is controlled by the receiver’s r.f. gain or sensitivity control.
THE grid-dip oscillator has real advantages over the common, garden-variety wavemeter, and its cost can be low. Its accuracy may be high, and it can measure capacitance and inductance, as well as serving as a phone monitor when the need arises.

The oscillator circuit is the familiar Hartley, utilizing a 6C4. A 6J5 could be substituted.) Economy dictated the use of an electron-ray tube instead of a milliammeter for the indicator. By using a 1629 (the 12-volt equivalent of the 6ES), we were able to employ the series-string idea for filament heating.

Because the current requirements are very low, the filter circuit may consist of a resistor and a dual-section electrolytic capacitor.

If power is taken from an oscillating circuit, there is a change in grid current. In this instrument the grid-current flows through the grid-leak resistor that provides bias voltage for the 1629. Any change in oscillator grid current changes the shadow on the 1629 screen because the varying voltage across the resistor is applied to the 1629 grid. The 1629 draws a minute current and presents virtually no load to the oscillator.

Plug-in coils are used for different frequency ranges. The circuit to be checked may be either directly coupled to the coil or remotely coupled by use of the link. The pickup coil is made of three turns of bell wire, held together with Scotch tape, and connected to the tuned circuit of the oscillator by a convenient length of 300-ohm ribbon line. Possibly 150- or 75-ohm line would be even better. The link coil on the oscillator end consists of three or four turns wound on the bottom (ground) end of each plug-in coil and spaced 1/4 inch from the main winding.

Coil-winding data:
- 1.5-2.4 mc: 63 t. No. 26 enam on 1/2-inch-diameter form. Tap a: 2 t.
- 2.9-6.6 mc: 24 t. No. 26 enam on 1/2-inch-diameter form. Tap a: 1 t.
- 6.5-14.5 mc: 12 t. No. 26 enam on
1½-inch-diameter form. Tap at ½ t. 12-11 nne: 4½ t. No. 22 enam on 1¼-inch-diameter form. Tap at ¾ t.

About the only part of the circuit that needs a great deal of care is the oscillator itself, where short leads are necessary for good performance at the higher frequencies. As shown by the rear-view photo, the parts are so grouped around the oscillator tube and the coil socket as to provide a minimum of lead length.

One item supplied with its VR tube, is located on one end of the chassis, and the filter choke (which is not shown in the photos) is located centrally on the underside of the chassis. The length of wiring to the line; the pickup coil is soldered to the coil socket, and several turns of Scotch tape are wound around the line behind the panel to prevent its being pulled out. Additional coils may be wound to cover the 6-meter and even the 2-meter ham bands. In the other direction, probably two coils would be necessary to cover the broadcast band.

The coils will have to be individually calibrated since small variations in the circuit must be allowed for. The coils are figured to make the amateur bands fall on the left side of the dial, where a relatively small amount of capacitance is in the circuit, to give the best bandwidth.

One item not shown in the photos is a shield can fabricated from light sheet aluminum, which houses the oscillator section and electron-ray tube. A hole large enough to pass the plug-in coils is made in the side of this can.

An easy method of calibrating the oscillator is to pick up the signal it generates on an all-wave receiver. Check with the various WWV points on the dial to allow for discrepancies in receiver calibration.

The use of the grid-dip meter for measuring capacitance and inductance has been covered in magazine articles and in amateur handbooks.

The instrument is especially valuable where frequency multipliers are used in amateur transmitters; when any of several different harmonics may be present, it is better to be safe than sorry. That is especially true of the tri-tet circuit and others of the regenerative type where the third harmonic may be as strong as or stronger than the seco
Linear Resistance Bridge

An accurate, easily calibrated instrument

By L. QUEEN

The bridge (left) is shown with its selenium-rectifier power supply.

The conventional ohmmeter has serious weaknesses. For several reasons the accuracy is not all that could be desired. Each scale includes a range from zero to infinity. This cramps the calibrations, especially at the ends. Near mid-scale the readings are more reliable, but even then the meter alone may be in error by 40%. Finally, the ohmmeter scale length is usually less than 3 inches, giving rather poor readability.

A bridge measures resistance more accurately and is not affected by aging batteries or inaccurate meters. When equipped with a large dial, it is easy to read. A common circuit is shown in Fig. 1. A single potentiometer forms two arms of the bridge. As one resistance is increased, the other is reduced. This produces a nonlinear calibration similar to that of the ordinary ohmmeter. Again each scale includes the entire range of values from zero to infinity, and the readings are badly cramped, especially at the two ends. It is very difficult to estimate or interpolate between the markings on such a scale. To calibrate this circuit a whole flock of known resistors or a decade box must be used.

The bridge which appears in Fig. 2 offers several improvements, especially for home construction. In this linear-scale instrument with uniform calibration markings, the potentiometer forms only one arm of the bridge and the dial readings are proportional to resistance in the arm. Any conventional dial may be used. In addition, error due to the potentiometer winding itself does not affect bridge accuracy as much as it does in the circuit of Fig. 1.

Calibration of the linear bridge is a cinch! After the dial and potentiometer are chosen, the calibration is completed by merely screwing the knob to its shaft. If desired, one or two points may be checked with known resistors.

Design of the linear-scale bridge is not difficult. The potentiometer is an important part of the circuit and should be a precision job, with a large-diameter winding and many turns. The ordinary volume-control type is definitely not recommended. The potentiometer used here is made by DeJur-Ameco. It is a 2,000-ohm unit, 2 3/4 inches in diameter, with the winding covering a 205-degree arc. A linear taper must be used.

The dial plate is an ICA job, marked 0-100, 2 3/4 inches in diameter. It gives a total scale length of over 7 inches and covers an arc of 325 degrees. This exceeds the potentiometer arc by 10% so it is necessary to add a fixed resistor in this bridge arm. This resistor must be 10% of the total potentiometer resistance, which comes out to 200 ohms. It is shown in Fig. 2.

The knob is tightened on the potentiometer shaft to point to 100 when the potentiometer resistance is maximum. At zero resistance the knob then points to about 9, giving more than a complete decade (10-to-1) range.

The same design applies if other dials or potentiometers are chosen. First calculate the percentage by which the dial arc exceeds the potentiometer-winding arc. The added fixed resistor must equal this percentage value of the total potentiometer resistance. Then the knob is tightened to point to 100 when the entire potentiometer resistance is in the circuit. That's all there is to it.

The bridge (see photographs) is built in a box 3 x 4 x 5 inches. Its power supply (Fig. 3) measures 4 x 4 x 2 inches and is available separately for other purposes.

The ratio arm has three positions. These give dial multiplicities of 10, 100, and 1,000, as shown on the diagram. Therefore a very wide range is available with a single standard. For example, with the 10,000-ohm internal standard resistor, measurements can be made from 190 to 100,000 ohms.

To measure resistance within this range, throw the standards switch to R. This connects in the internal resistor. The unknown is placed across the RX terminals. With the range switch thrown to the 22,000-ohm resistor, the bridge can measure from 100-1,000 ohms. The reading is direct except for the decimal point. For example, if balance occurs at 57.5 on the dial, the correct reading is 10 times that, or 575 ohms.

With the range switch in its middle position, the range is from 1,000 to 10,000 ohms. A 57.5 reading would mean 5,700 ohms, for example, on this range. On the high range (range switch connected to the 220-ohm resistor) the
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Sparkling new Telekit 10-B has 52-inch screen. Brand new completely lay-out has video tube mounted on chassis. Big illustrated easy-to-follow instruction book guides you step by step through easy assembly. No special knowledge of television is required. All you need is a soldering iron, pliers, and screw driver. Telekit 10-B, $82.99. Tube kit, including 10BP4 and all other tubes, $55.80. 10-B Telekit cabinet $24.50. Telekit Guarantee includes free factory service.

Write for catalog listing 10-B and 7-B Telekits, New 7-B Telekit for 7-inch tube, $59.50. Tube kit, including 7PJ4, $41.56. 7-B cabinet, $24.50.


13 CHANNEL TUNER
$19.95

NEW 13 CHANNEL TUNER is a small compact unit with scope of R.F. Tunes all TV and FM channels, made to conform with Telekit or any other TV set having video 1, f. of 25.75 Mc. Complete with tubes, pre-wired, pre-aligned, only three connections to make. See your jobber or write to us for information. Your cost, $19.95.

Write for catalog of Telekit antennas, booster, television kits, tuners, television parts and tubes.

bridge measures from 10,000 to 100,000 ohms. Here a 57.5 reading would actually mean 57.5,000 ohms, a multiplication by 1,000.

Resistors less than 100 ohms are measured by noting the difference when they are added in series with another resistor. For example, a 150-ohm resistor is measured on the low range as 150 ohms. Suppose now that an unknown is added in series with this resistor and that the reading goes up to 175. Then the unknown resistor is 175—150 or 25 ohms.

For resistors higher than 100,000 ohms, the standards switch is thrown to X (external). Again the unknown is

The resistors used in the bridge may be the metalized type or wire-wound. The latter is preferred. In any case they should be as accurate as possible and noninductive. The bridge made here gives results accurate to about one-half of a standard division at any part of the dial, when compared with a good laboratory bridge. Near the upper end of the dial this accuracy is better than 1%.

For measuring capacitance, the procedure is similar to the above. Throw the standards switch to C and connect the unknown across CX. Dial readings are in μf instead of ohms, and are direct-reading as before. The range is from 100 to 100,000 μf. An external capacitance standard may be used by throwing the standards switch to X, and connecting the standard across the RX terminals.

Capacitors do not give as sharp a balance, but there is ample sensitivity. It takes about two or three divisions to show a definite unbalance as against one-half division or less on resistors. For greater sensitivity, use a 1,000-cycle oscillator instead of the power frequency or increase the 6 volts to about 20.

Several 6.3-volt transformers were tried here, and it was found that some introduced an error in measuring capacitance. In some cases the dial reading was always two or three divisions too high, and when the transformer secondary was reversed, the reading was the same number of divisions too low. This error, where it existed, was always a constant number of divisions anywhere on the dial and on every range setting, making it easy to apply a correction factor in order to obtain a correct result.

For inductance measurement, a 1,000-cycle oscillator is preferable for the bridge power supply. Use the same test terminals RX as for resistance measurement.

Under-views of the bridge and power-supply chassis show the compactness of the construction.
The New Model TV-20—A Combination

20,000 OHMS PER VOLT MULTI-METER AND TELEVISION KILOVOLTMMETER

The Model TV-20 was designed to provide all the multi-meter measurement requirements of A.M., F.M. and Television. Unlike other recent models, which are actually standard V.O.M.'s converted to test the new Television Voltages, the Model TV-20 is a completely new unit. It provides the sensitivity, ranges and accessories which are needed to service F.M. and Television in addition to A.M. Radio. The High Voltage Probe, for example, with a range of 50,000 volts and designed to withstand 100,000 volts, is an integral part of the instrument with a special compartment for housing it when not in use.

SPECIFICATIONS

8 D.C. VOLTAGE RANGES: (At 20,000 ohms per Volt)
0-2.5/10/50/100/250/500,1,000/50,000 Volts

7 A.C. VOLTAGE RANGES: (At 1,000 ohms per Volt)
0-2.5/10/50/100/250/500/1,000 Volts

5 D.C. CURRENT RANGES: 0-50/500 Milliamperes
0-50 Microamperes

4 RESISTANCE RANGES:
0.2/2,000,20,000 ohms 0-2/20 Megohms

7 D.B. RANGES: (All D.B. ranges based on 0Db=1 Mv. into a 600 ohm line)
-4 to +10 dB  +22 to +36 dB  +36 to +50 dB
+8 to +22 dB  +28 to +42 dB  +42 to +56 dB
+48 to +62 dB

7 OUTPUT VOLTAGE RANGES: 0 to 2.5/10/50/100/250/500/1,000 Volts

$39.95

ADDED FEATURE

The Model TV-20 includes an Ultra High Frequency Voltmeter Probe. A Silicon V.H.F. Diode together with a resistance capacity network provides a frequency range up to 1,000 MEGACYCLES. When plugged into the Model TV-20, the V.H. Probe converts the unit into a Negative Peak-Reading H.F. Voltmeter which will measure gain and loss in all circuits including F.M. and T.V.; check capacity and impedance; test efficiency of all oscillator circuits; measure bandwidth of F.M. and T.V.; etc.

The Model TV-20 operates on self-contained batteries. Comes housed in a beautiful hand-rubbed oak cabinet complete with portable cover, Built-In High Voltage Probe, H. F. Probe, Test Leads and all operating instructions. Measures 4½" x 10½" x 11½". Shipping Weight 10 lbs.

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GENERAL ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTING CO.

Dept. RC-7, 98 Park Place
New York 7, N. Y.

JULY, 1949
European Report

By Major Ralph W. Hallows

Radio-Electronics London Correspondent

The high mutual conductance means a good signal-to-noise ratio, one of the most important features of a satisfactory v.h.f. amplifying tube. To obtain this, together with a small transit time, the following basic requirements must be met: (1) the cathode must be of small area, (2) the cathode-grid spacing must be close, and (3) the current density must be high.

The Marconi-Osram research staff has broken away entirely from the cylindrical electrode systems employed in acorn and other v.h.f. tubes. Their method is to use flat electrodes; hence the term "planar." Fig. 1 shows the construction of the grid. Very fine wires (0.6 mil in diameter) are closely spaced across a circular aperture in a flat metal plate.

Inside the bulb the electrodes are mounted horizontally on a slotted mica bridge, as shown in Fig. 2. The spacing between cathode and grid is only .003 inch. Both anode and cathode are cylindrical in form, only the operating surfaces of each being close to one another. Stray capacitances are thus brought down to a minimum. It is stated that these new triodes operate very satisfactorily in 45-mc amplifiers with a bandwidth of 12-15 mc.

(Planar electrodes have been used in American disk- and u.h.f. tubes for some time.—Editor)

Tv frequencies

Britain has five channels in the 40-68-mc television band, and the way in which these are to be used has just been announced. The London station transmits both vision sidebands symmetrically and it is not proposed to alter this, since some single-sideband television is in use are designed to handle the upper sidebands and some the lower. However, there would not be room for five sound and five vision channels in the band if other stations operated in the same way. For that reason all new stations will be asymmetric. Both sidebands will be radiated up to 750 kc without attenuation; but for vision frequencies above 750 kc the upper sideband will be heavily attenuated. The lower sideband will extend to 2.5 mc.

---

Spark Plugs are miniatures broadcasting stations, send signals that interfere with radio reception, distort television. The new AutoLite "Resistor" Spark Plug reduces this interference.

Recommend NEW AUTO-LITE Resistor SPARK PLUG

Here's How It Works to End Interference

The "Resistor" acts to dampen the spark plug radio signal to an acceptable level while still delivering the full high voltage discharge required to ignite the fuel.

Auto-Lite Ignition Engineers, working with leading automotive manufacturers, have developed the new Auto-Lite "Resistor" Spark Plug with this built-in resistor that reduces spark plug interference. Remember, the "Resistor" also helps deliver smoother idling, improved economy, longer electrode life. Dealers are being supplied as rapidly as possible. Write for Booklet M-1186 for full information.

The Electric Auto-Lite Company

Toronto, Ontario Detroit, La., Ohio

*Under 35 mv/m from 340 k.c. to 150 m.c. at 50 ft.

Features of the new planar-electrode tubes: grid aperture (left) and electrode placement.
Seven-grid tube

I wish I had the space to tell you about all the wonderful things shown at the Physical Society's exhibition in London. Here are one or two of them. First of all the nonode, which is like a transmission line showing no nodes, but a tube with nine electrodes. Nine! Yes! Cathode, anode, and no less than seven grids! Two of these are control grids, one is a suppressor, and all the rest do shielding jobs. The important point about the tube is that it won't pass current unless both control grids are simultaneously above a certain minimum potential. Now perhaps you begin to see a ray of light: the tube is designed to serve as a combined detector and limiter in FM receivers. One control grid is connected to the primary and the other to the secondary of the i-f transformer. Both receive the FM signal, and the frequency modulation is converted into phase modulation. In the a-m circuit, pulses of current are produced with a duration governed by the phase modulation. We thus have what amounts to pulse width modulation. Apply that to an integrator circuit, and the result is amplitude modulation. This may seem rather a long way round, but it works.

How salt is sea water?

You might not think ofhand that a tuned r-f circuit is a very handy means of measuring the degree of salinity of sea water. One of the Admiralty Research Station's exhibits showed, however, that it is just the thing to use—if you know how. What they do is introduce some of the water to be measured into a container in the circuit. Measurement of the alteration in Q that takes place gives the required answer.

Nor, perhaps, might you think at first blush that an ultrasonic generator would be of any use at all to you. Why, if you wanted to tackle the most difficult of all soldering jobs—soldering aluminum. The trouble with this metal is that a clean surface can't be obtained by ordinary methods. Scrape it and it oxidizes instantly, before any of the usual fluxes can get at it. The oxide film prevents solder from "wetting" the metal. And there you are—or, rather, there you aren't! That's where the ultrasonic transducer comes in. It puts the aluminum to be soldered, and the rest is easy, as the Mullard Company demonstrated. The agitation breaks up the film of oxide, allowing the solder to wet the surface of the metal.

JULY, 1949
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- Detects beta and gamma rays.
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RADIO PUBLICATIONS
25M West 8th Ave.
New York 2, N.Y.

This Italian set has a very novel appearance.

starting to American eyes) style, the turntable and amplifier are built into the table-top, while the speaker is mounted facing down in the center support structure.

Both models are also offered with radio receivers.

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An efficient, high-gain antenna is imperative for TV reception, and Amphenol leads with the finest obtainable. Highly trained and highly skilled Amphenol engineers have produced the most effective high and low band antennas and are continually making improvement as new ideas are developed. Constructed of aluminum tubing and aluminum alloy castings, Amphenol antennas have high forward gain combined with high front-to-back and front-to-side ratios, insuring maximum pickup and lasting enjoyment to the user.

Specifically engineered for finest FM performance, Amphenol FM antennas provide interference-free and general long distance reception which is unmatched in the FM antenna field. For rural, suburban or close-in installations, Amphenol FM antennas combine efficient operation with clean-cut, attractive design. Antennas are entirely constructed of rust-proof aluminum. For consistent, top-quality service, Amphenol FM antennas are chosen again and again.
A 60-WATT PA AMPLIFIER

Described in T.S.F. Pour Tou (Paris), this public address amplifier has an average power output of 45 watts and delivers up to 60 watts on peaks. The power amplifier, a pair of 6LQs operating in class AB2 with fixed bias, is driven by a triode-connected 6F6. The speech-amplifier section consists of a 6X7 mixer-amplifier and a 6C5 voltage amplifier. Two power supplies are used. One delivers 500 volts at 60 ma to the plates of the 6N7, 6C5, and 6F6, and develops 25 volts bias for the 6LQs. The other supply delivers 400 volts at 250 ma to the plates and screens of the power-amplifier tubes.

The amplifier will work with a high-output microphone, but a preamplifier will probably be required with some PA microphones. It is advisable to build the amplifier on one chassis and the power supplies on another to lessen the chances of hum pickup.

MATERIAL FOR AMPLIFIERS

Resistors: 1-480; 1-102; 2-470; 1-10,000; 1-20,000; 1-30,000; 2-490,000 ohms; 1/2 watt; 2-100 ohms; 1 watt; 1-400 ohms; 10 watts; 1-5,000; 1-20,000; 20 watts; 1-50,000; 2-500,000 ohms; audio-taper potentiometers.

Capacitors: 2-50, 50 mfd. mica; 3-47, 5-47, 0.5 uf, 450 volts; paper; 2-47, 50 volts; 2-4-47, 8 uf, 450 volts; paper or electrolytic.

Transformers: 1-power, 700 volts c.a., 60 ma.; 1-6 volt, 50 ma.; 1-12 volt, 10 ma.; 1-6 volt, 10 ma.

Miscellaneous: 1-8-ohm; 1-5-ohm sockets; 1-514.95; toggle switch; 2-chassis; 1-wire pair; terminal strips; and assorted hardware.

BOOSTER AMPLIFIER

Small radio sets are often used in workshops, garages, stores and other places where the noise level is high, making it impossible for anyone to hear the set unless they are very close to it. This booster amplifier, described in T.S.F. Pour Tou (Radio for All), Paris, France, can be connected by the output of the receiver to amplify the signal to about 10 watts and to feed it into a conveniently located auxiliary speaker.

The amplifier consists of a pair of push-pull, class-A1 6V6's operated with fixed bias. This bias is developed by a 6H6 in a novel circuit described in the April, 1949, issue of Radio-Electronics. A 22-ohm resistor in the cathode return of each 6V6 limits the plate and screen currents if the fixed bias fails.

The amplifier tubes are fed from a transformer designed to match a voice coil to push-pull grids. If a transformer of this type is not readily available, one designed to match a low-impedance microphone or pickup to push-pull grids can be used.
MATCHING LOUDSPEAKERS

Two novel methods of eliminating output transformers on amplifiers driving a number of speakers were described in T.S.F. Pour Tous (Paris). Fig. 1 shows how line-to-voice-coil transformers are connected so that the sum of their primary impedances equals the recommended power load for the amplifier tube. The primary impedance of each transformer should equal the load impedance of the tube divided by the number of speakers if the power is to be distributed equally. For unequal distribution of power, the transformers may have different impedances. The power distribution varies directly as the impedance of the transformer.

Fig. 1—Connections for four series speakers.

For single-ended amplifiers, connect C to B-plus and A to the plate of the tube. Connect B-plus to B and the tubes to A and C for push-pull amplifiers. Be sure that the impedances and d.c. resistances are equal on both sides of B. Fig. 2 shows how high-impedance output transformers can be connected in parallel so that the resultant impedance equals the plate-load impedance of the tube. In this case, the impedances of each transformer should equal the product of the plate-load impedance and the number of speakers. Different transformers can be used provided the resultant impedance approximates the load impedance for the amplifier tube.

Fig. 2—Parallel arrangement matches output transformer to the tube. In this case, the impedances of each transformer should equal the product of the plate-load impedance and the number of speakers. Different transformers can be used provided the resultant impedance approximates the load impedance for the amplifier tube.

TEST LEAD REPAIR

Sometimes a test lead breaks off the prod. To fix it, I file a slot in the thick part of the metal prod, pass the wire down the insulated handle and through the slot, then fill the slot with solder. After the excess solder is filed off and the surface of the prod smoothed with steel wool, the unit looks like new.

VICTOR NEWTON, Jasper, Ohio

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The most versatile television chassis yet designed! Three basic units—power supply chassis, RF chassis and deflection yoke assembly—may be placed side by side, one above the other, etc., to conform to any cabinet. Simply plug in the cable connectors. Each unit is soundly engineered and built to our National Standards of performance.

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One man TV installation now easy, quick, positive

**TWO-CHANNEL MIXER**

Please print a circuit of a miniature preamplifier-mixer for two channels. I want to use this unit between two microphones and the input terminal of my amplifier. Please include a volume control for each channel so I can use the control on the amplifier for the master gain control. Only moderate gain being required, triodes will probably work nicely.—G.D.D., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Here is a twin-channel mixer that will supply additional gain to your amplifier. The controls should not be advanced to the point where the amplifier is overloaded. The unit can be constructed in a small shield can and mounted on the amplifier chassis or at the end of a flexible cable. The output lead should be shielded. Plate and heater voltages can be taken from the amplifier power supply. Tube characteristics are not critical; other triode types may be used.

**BROADCAST-STATION INTERFERENCE**

I live near a powerful broadcasting station and its signals blanket the shortwave bands of my BC-348. Is there any way that I can cure this interference?—G.B.F., Timmonsville, S. C.

A. The BC-348 is a well-shielded receiver; therefore the signals are probably coming in on your antenna. A pair of wavetrap tuned close to the antenna terminals of the set should eliminate the trouble. The diagram shows series- and parallel-tuned wavetrap.

Look to McMurdco SILVER fo the NEWEST in TV Service Equipment

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637 years of Radio Engineering Achievement
If the interference is the result of intermodulation—the signal is heard only on other carriers—the trouble may be caused by a bad tube in the r.f. stage of the set. Try a new tube before installing traps.

AMPLIFIER DATA

2. I have a diagram of a 13-watt a.f. amplifier using push-pull 2A3's, 6SN7 phase inverter, and two 6S7G speech amplifiers. The B-plus lead is marked as volts.
   1. How much current must my filament transformer deliver?
   2. How much current is drawn from the B-supply?
   3. Please show pin connections for the tubes used in this amplifier.
   4. What are the specifications for the output transformer?

Please answer these questions or tell me where to find the answers.—R. W., New York, N. Y.

A. Trying to construct a receiver, amplifier, or any other electronic device is a waste of time and effort if you don't have a tube manual. Answers to all your questions will be found in almost any tube manual.

1. Any filament winding feeding parallel filaments or heaters should be rated to carry the sum of the currents drawn by the tubes. Each 6S7G draws 0.3 amperes and the 6SN7 draws 0.6 amperes, making a total of 1.2 amperes.

   It is advisable to use a transformer with a 2-ampere, 6.3-volt winding if one is available. Each 2A3 draws 2.5 amperes at 2.5 volts; therefore, the transformer or winding for these tubes should be rated at 5 amperes or more. Because these tubes have directly heated cathodes, the filament winding should be center-tapped.

2. With 300 volts on their plates, 2A3's will draw as much as 147 ma. Maximum current for each 6S7G is about 4 ma, and 20 ma for the 6SN7.

   The power supply should be capable of delivering at least 175 ma at 362 volts, assuming that the fixed bias is developed across a resistor in the negative leg of the high-voltage power supply. If the bias is from a separate supply, then a 300-volt supply will do.

3. Tube-base diagrams and other technical information will be found in tube manuals, many of which retail for less than 50 cents.

4. The output transformer should be rated at 15 watts or more, and its windings should match a 3,000-ohm plate-to-plate load to the voice coil of your speaker. A universal output transformer will permit you to match your amplifier to almost any combination of speakers and lines.

A tube manual is to any man who does more with radio than twiddle dials what a Bible is to a minister. To be without one is to tie your hands behind you. Every bit of the information printed above was obtained by the simple expedient of opening a tube manual to the pages labeled with the numbers of the tubes in question and copying, without change, the information found there. Try it!

JULY, 1949
DIVERSITY A. G. C. SYSTEM

Patent No. 2,459,259
Charles Percy Bealmond, Chelsford, England
Assigned to Radio Corp. of America

Diversity radio reception helps eliminate fading and interference. Several antennas are set up at different points to feed separate receivers, and the outputs are combined to form one signal. Some receivers may pick up little or no useful signal due to fading, but the signal remains audible because of pickup by the other.

A single a.c.e. system is preferable in order to maintain a constant level. Due to filtering required by each receiver, however, the time constant would be very large. This results in sluggish a.g.c. action.

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Only 82 Illus.

Whether you're interested in amateur or professional recording, you'll find PRACTICAL DISC RECORDING by Richard H. Dorf invaluable. It not only describes the recording process, but in addition each important recording component is given a full chapter, explaining its purpose, and what features to look for when buying. Without a doubt of choice, it is something to bus through on the first page. It tells you what you need to make good records and how to do it using any type equipment—from the simplest to the most expensive depending on your purpose and pocketbook. You will find all the practical phases of recording covered as well as the underlying principles. Here are other fine books which will give you valuable information:


No. 33—AMPLIFIER BUDDY'S GUIDE: How to connect amplifiers with power outputs ranging from 0 to 30 watts. Detailed design information of most popular amplifiers. Bass and Treble Boosters—Volume Exenders—Resistance Coupling, etc. 86c.


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No. 38—HOW TO BUILD RADIO RECEIVERS: This book contains a sufficient variety of set-up to appeal to every radio fan. Included: Short Wave, Broadcast, Crystal, A. C. Operated, Miniature and Standard Receivers. Complete coil-winding data is furnished. 86c.

Here is THOUGHT-RAK OSCILLOSCOPE: Gives a complete understanding of the working principles behind oscilloscope operation, and how to use the instrument effectively. Sixseventy chapters include information on the cathode ray tube, altering TV, AM and FM sets, audio measurements, ham transmitter measurements and many other important subjects. See your radio parts jobber today or write direct to

RADI PUBLICATIONS, INC.

Diversity radio reception helps eliminate fading and interference. Several antennas are set up at different points to feed separate receivers, and the outputs are combined to form one signal. Some receivers may pick up little or no useful signal due to fading, but the signal remains audible because of pickup by the other.

A single a.c.e. system is preferable in order to maintain a constant level. Due to filtering required by each receiver, however, the time constant would be very large. This results in sluggish a.g.c. action.

With this invention a single a.g.c. adjusts the total gain of all receivers. The figure shows three receivers, two of them in block form. A is the a.g.c. tube and I the load. When the three switches are in their down position, tube B is connected in the circuit and controls the gain of all receivers.

The voltage at the grid of tube B is due to the receiver developing the strongest signal. It causes a negative bias which reduces plate current and causes the cathode to become negative. Therefore, the diodes conduct. The negative potential at P is fed back through each diode pole to switch each a.g.c. load L. With this method, the receivers which pick up little signal are made less sensitive. This decreases the possibility of picking up noise and interference.

If desired, the three switches may be left in the up position. Tube B is disconnected from the remainder of the circuit and each pair of leads is shorted. In this case each receiver is controlled by its own a.g.c. system.

VIDEO AMPLIFIER

Patent No. 2,458,349
Russell J. Groenbach, Marshfield, Wis.

A video amplifier must faithfully reproduce abrupt as well as gradual changes in voltage. Long-time-constant R-C circuits cannot be avoided. In this circuit direct coupling is used between stages, thus eliminating the usual coupling capacitance. Tuning, R-C, the R-C circuit is eliminated by an unusual feedback connection between the grid and plate of the second tube B.

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AMATEUR RADIO LICENSES. COMPLETE THEORY. Thompson’s Radio Examination, Theory and Practical, Fundamentals, Tubes, Transmitters, etc. $1.00 postpaid. Send check or money order.
When a negative pulse appears at A, it is amplified. It appears at B as a positive pulse. C becomes charged, with the cathode side positive. C cannot discharge at once, therefore, the bias on the second tube remains.

With the circuit shown, the increased bias produces less plate current. Therefore, the plate voltage may cause the grid potential to rise also. This cancels out the negative bias due to the charged capacitance C, and conditions the amplifier for succeeding pulses.

**PHASE MODULATION**

**Patent No. 2,459,357**

George L. Usselman, Port Jefferson, N. Y. (assigned to Radio Corp. of America)

In this simplified PM system, two tubes are used in a modified Pierce oscillator circuit. Resonant circuit T is in series with the crystal, so it affects the frequency. Changes in L, or C components of this circuit cause slight variations in frequency, with negligible AM.

The plate circuit of one tube is tapped across the coil. The other is tapped across the capacitance. The screen grids are differentially modulated so that one plate resistance increases as the other decreases.

![Diagram of PM circuit]

A partial shorting of the coil by the plate impedance reduces the effective L of the circuit. But the other hand, a partial shorting of the capacitance increases the effective C. Since the tubes are modulated differentially, L and C are increased or increased together, and the circuit is tuned first in one direction and then the other.

Capacitors C bypass r.f. voltage but are small enough to have negligible effect at speech frequencies.

**DUAL RESPONSE**

Instantly Gives You High Fidelity or Rising Characteristic... as you want it!

**IT'S IN THE Cardax**

...the Only High Level Cardioid Crystal Microphone with All these Features!

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- **DURABLE SATIN CHROMIUM FINISH**
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**Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Mich.**

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WHOLESALE RADIO
of Baltimore

In Kit Format! High Precision Vacuum Tube Voltmeter
"EICO" Model 221
$23.95

5 different ranges: AC and DC, ranges of direct current from 500 volts. Electronic chime
ringer from 0.025 to 0.005 megohm. Dials trinominal balanced bridge circuit
Size 9 1/4" x 6 1/2" x 5 3/8".
5" SCOPE In Kit Format.
Model 400-K .................. $39.95

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Eliminates hum. 10,000 hrs. average life. Shown below in actual size. Write today for complete
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No Batteries-No Power Supply Needed
Satisfactory operation up to 25 miles with 210 twisted wire up to 75 miles with 210 twisted. High fidelity speech
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$8.75 each
$11.50 per set of two.

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"POW'R-HAM" $5.50
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drill and bit.

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The sound-powered telephones used by the Armed Forces during the war were specially made to be very efficient, but anyone can rig up a sound-powered telephone system with two pairs of ordinary, good-quality, high-impedance headphones. Results are excellent up to 500 feet.

Each set of phones should have at least 2,000 ohms impedance. Simply connect them together, either with two-conductor cable or by using a single conductor plus a good ground on each end. If one set of phones is spoken into, the sound will be heard in the other pair.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON,
Detroit, Mich.

INSULATING TOOL HANDLES

I accidentally discovered that vinylite or Genflex plastic tubing swells when wet with G-C service solvent. When the solvent evaporates. the tubing returns to its original shape and size. I use this characteristic in insulating the handles of some of my tools.

Immerse a piece of 14- or 3/8-inch tubing in solvent for a few minutes; then remove it and slip it over the handles of your pliers, wire cutters, or other tools. When the solvent evaporates, the tubing shrinks, making a smooth professional-type insulation for the tool. Smaller tubing can be used on screwdrivers.

F. CASTREE,
Rockford, Ill.

(At least one manufacturer makes tubing especially for this purpose. Applied in exactly this manner. — Editor)

LP PICKUPS FOR OLD SETS

Some old receivers using plate detectors do not have sufficient gain in the a.f. section to provide sufficient output from LP pickups. Such sets will provide enough gain if the detector circuit is modified as shown in the dia-

gram. The components enclosed in broken lines can be added to the circuit with very little trouble.

J. G. DODD,
Chicago, Ill.

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Plate Load RELAY

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Silver Mica Button Condensers

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218 2-conductor Wire & Drum

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Iron Core FM and AM IF TRANSFORMERS

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Mid-America Co., Inc.

www.americanradiohistory.com
HANDY SOLDERING TOOL

When rewiring or repairing an electrical circuit, we frequently find that the holes in soldering lugs and socket terminals are filled with solder. Normal procedure for removing the solder is to apply heat and probe around the hole with an awl, piece of wire, or practically anything else that happens to be handy. In too many instances, the instrument selected is not long enough or is not shaped correctly for the job at hand. The little tool shown was developed especially for removing excess solder, but it is also very handy for removing wires that are wrapped tightly around a terminal or lug.

This tool was made from a 6-inch length of \( \frac{3}{8} \)-inch steel rod ground or filed to a sharp point on each end. The points begin to taper about 1 inch from the ends. One end of the rod is bent until its tip is at a right angle to the length of the tool.

Ben Grossman,
New York, N. Y.

MODIFYING T-17'S

Surplus T-17 microphones will reproduce speech more clearly if additional small holes are drilled in the cap covering the diaphragm. Be sure to remove the cover before drilling it to avoid damaging the diaphragm. Further improvement can be made by carefully removing the cloth protective cover from the diaphragm and removing the capacitor connected across the mike on the rear.

L. E. Klingberg,
Inglewood, Calif.

(Talking across the face of the mike rather than right into it will improve speech quality, too, and subdue the sounds of breathing usually heard when a close-talking mike is used.—Editor)

$3.00 FOR CARTOON IDEAS

radio-electronics printst radio cartoons every month. Readers are invited to contribute humorous radio ideas which can be used in cartoon form. It is not necessary that you draw a sketch unless you wish.

ALL THESE TUBES ARE NEW—UNBRANDED—FULLY GUARANTEED

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WHITE BLANK TUBE CARTONS

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Brooks Radio Dist. Corp.
80 Vesey St., Dept. A, New York 7, N. Y.
July, 1949

Quality engineered TELEVISION INSTRUMENTS

For Better TV Performance and Lower Installation Costs

Eliminate the Variables in Television Installation with the Transvision FIELD STRENGTH METER

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PROBE SHOOTS AROUND CORNERS

After wearing out my temper trying to touch with standard test probes various parts in a jammed-full receiver chassis, I removed the phonograph needles from the probes and substituted 2-inch lengths of No. 16 enamelled wire. The ends, scraped clean, will contact any component in the receiver when the wire is bent to the correct shape. Where high voltages are present, the same scheme can be used, but the wire should be covered with spaghetti.

G. P. BRUNTON,
Kingston, Ont.

SPEAKER CONE REPAIRS

To repair a tear in a speaker cone, apply a small amount of household cement to the edges of the tear, bring the torn edges together carefully, then apply a cigarette paper over the tear on the back of the cone. When the cement has dried, the paper may be torn off, thus leaving a neat repair. Because this method adds a minimum of extra material to the cone, the fidelity of the speaker is not affected appreciably.

K. R. KNOWTON,
Toronto, Ont.

SCOPE TEST LEAD

A 36-inch length of co-axial antenna lead-in of the type used on automobile radios has four advantages as an oscilloscope test lead: (1) The shield prevents the hot lead from picking up stray a.c. and unwanted signals. (2) It is a low-capacitance cable, thus reducing losses when testing FM and TV circuits. (3) Some cables are fitted with phone tips that fit the jacks in combination alligator clips, thus providing a temporary connection that leaves the hands free for making adjustments on the circuit under test. (4) The 36-inch leads are just the right length for most ordinary servicing needs.

NORMAN H. KENT,
Moone Jace, Sarasota.

TESTING VOLTAGE DIVIDERS

When checking a power supply which has a tapped bleeder, it is not necessary to check the voltage on all the taps. This is possible because the voltage drop at any tap on the bleeder is determined by the current drawn by the load through the various taps and by the bleeder current. This method is not a sure-fire check for resistors with adjustable taps since one or more of the taps not tested may be out of adjustment.

CHARLES ERWIN COHN,
Chicago, III.

(This method of checking will not work in all cases. If one section of the bleeder—the bottom end, for example—is much smaller than the whole, then it is possible for the small section to short without altering the other values more than 5 or 10%. Errors of this magnitude are usually discounted in radio servicing.—Editor)
THE annual meeting of the Empire State Federation of Electronic Technicians Associations (ESFETA) was held in Binghamton, N. Y., on April 24. Delegates from Rochester, Endicott, Corning, Ithaca, Binghamton, Poughkeepsie, New York City, and Long Island (East Williston) were present. There were also many visitors, chiefly from Rochester and Binghamton, though at least one—Richard Devaney, of the Philadelphia Radio Servicemen’s Association—came from another state.

Two draft constitutions were discussed, and the Constitutional Committee was instructed to bring the best points and present the results to a future meeting of the Federation.

New officers elected for 1949 are: Max Leibowitz (Associated Radio-Television Servicemen of New York City), president; Margaret Snyder (Radio Television Technicians Guild, Rochester), vice-president; Wayne Shaw (Radio Servicemen’s Association of Binghamton), secretary; Ben de Young (Central New York Radio Technicians Guild), treasurer; and A. J. Blakely (Corning Radio Television Servicemen’s Association), Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Young were re-elected to posts they had held since the organization of the Federation last year. T. Lawrence Rayno, 1948 president of the Federation, was renominated for the office, but declined.

A tentative program of educational meetings was read by Sam Marshall, program director of the Federation. It would provide for a series of 12 meetings in each of three areas (north, central, and south) into which the state would be divided for the purpose of the meetings. The program was accepted and liaison committee elected to expedite it.

The Radio-Television Servicemen’s Association of Corning, N. Y., has held several informal meetings, A. J. Blakely told the annual meeting of ESFETA. It is at present engaged in drawing up a set of by-laws as a help to formal organization.

A. J. Blakely and Warren Fribley were elected delegates to the ESFETA meeting and were instructed to submit the organization’s name as an applicant for membership in the State Federation.

The Long Island Chapter of the old Radio Servicemen’s Association of America, reorganized after a long period of inactivity, sent John A. Wheaton as representative to the annual meeting of ESFETA. It was agreed to base further activity on the report from that meeting, and to hold further meetings on the last Wednesday of every month.

The Endicott (New York) Radio and Television Association reports that 17 of the 18 radio technicians in the area have joined the organization. President is Richard Wheet, and secretary is Richard Newcomb. Meetings are being held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Kenneth Brinerman and Dick Newcomb are the delegates to ESFETA.

(Continued on following page)
**Prices Talk**

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Fresh RK and RCA. Standard commercial grade, not JAN's.

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**Egg crate of 100** $49.00

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Mallory universal standard 4 prong, non-syn-chronous. Can size

1 1/2" x 3/4".

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63" top cowl, universal mount, 48" lead. Former list $6.75.

**BUY 10 get 1 free**

**$2150.00 per 100**

**Generator Condensers**

By one of the big 3

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The following old E.T.A. apparatus:

E.T.A. Fixed condenser (no visible leaks, with a binding post)

E.T.A. 12-Slide plate, tauted condenser (with visible leaks)

E.T.A. Rotary potentiometer (in black molded case)

E.T.A. Plastic radio fixed condenser 4400 mfd (with visible leaks)

E.T.A. double-side tuner with back side metal ends

All of above price range between $25.00 & $125.00

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H. Gernsback

25 West Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

First activity of the organization was a meeting at International Business Machines Co. on April 3 to hear a talk by C. W. Torsch of General Electric Co. Mr. Torsch discussed the effectiveness of television r.f. stages.

An AM clinic was held by the Green Bay Service men's Association, Green Bay, Wis., last April, reports secretary H. L. Haskins. The clinic was an all-day affair sponsored by two local AM stations, WJPG and WTAQ. Equipment was furnished by leading manufacturers and local parts distributors; alignment demonstrations were held. The Association, in existence for about three years, holds meetings on the first Tuesday of each month, with lectures given by visitors from manufacturers and service data publishers. Membership numbers 85, almost all of whom attend the meetings regularly.

A joint smoker was held on April 20 by the Lackawanna Radio Technicians Association (Pennsylvania) and a group of Luzerne technicians. Committee men were Austin Renvile, Myland Kropa, Wilbur Trett, and Manny Ruggiere of Luzerne and Ernest Ludwig, Merrill Greene, Ferdinand Yax, Howard Greene, and Leon J. Helk of the Lackawanna group. A program of entertainment was presented.

**Radio Thirty-five Years Ago**

In Gernsback Publications

HUGO Gernsback

Founder

Modern Electrics 1908
Electrical Experimenter 1910
Radio News 1913
Science & Invention 1917
Touchstone 1927
Short Wave Craft 1930
Electric Television Science 1915
Electrical Experimenter's Library 1915
Wireless Association of America 1908

July 1915 Electrical Experimenter

How to Build a Photophone, by Homer Vanderbilt
New Arc Radio Sets for Ships
New Arc for Radio Telephony
A Wireless Lecture Set
The Microphone Radio Amplifier
New U. S. Radio Receiving Set
New Wireless Code Teacher
The Gramophone Tone Wheel Detector
Blowing Up a Toy Boat by Wireless
Vacation Wireless Receiving Set
A Rotary Tuning Coil Slider
The Potato Detector
Mercury Turbine Interupter
Water Sending Condeser
New Pluton Vacuum Tube

Television juke boxes were introduced by the Solotone Corp., Los Angeles. Made by Hall and Clark Co., Chicago, the device offers six minutes of television or AM programming or phonograph music for a nickel. Small coin boxes distributed about the restaurant or tavern allow patron to choose one of 10 records, four AM stations or four TV stations.
COMBINATION TUBE TESTER
SET TESTER and CONDENSER TESTER — MODEL 802NA

Tube Tester has speeds leakage-short tests between all elements. Separate male test for tubes that otherwise test "good." Large scale 4½-inch meter protected against burn out by special meter fuse for both milliamper and tube tester. Complete unit also protected by separate fuse. Tests new and old tubes of tubes as well as ballast tubes.

RANGES
DC Voltmeter: 0-10-50-100-1000 at 1000 Ohms per Volt.
AC Voltmeter: 0-10-50-100-1000.
DC Milliammeter: 0-10-20-100-1000.
DC Ammeter: 0-10 Amperes.
Ommeter: 0.5-5-50-500 ohms 0-0.1-1-10 Megs, Low center scale.
DB Meter: 0-8 to 65 decibels in four ranges. Four range output meter; some at AC volts.
Model 802NA — applied in handsome hardwood case, with special compartments for small tools, test leads (included).
Size: 12½" x 12½" x 5½". Weight: 11½ lbs.
Complete with self-contained batteries ready to operate.
Dealer Net Price 59.50

FM AM CUSTOM ChASSIS
12" long, 10¼" deep, 7½" high . Complete with 12" Speaker & Dipole 12 Tubes includes 2¥66 PF for Power Output, driven by a balanced Phase Inverter Circuit consisting of one pair of 6AT6s — Phase Input & Selector Switch, FM Coverage 85-108MC. AM 540KC-1700 KC. Response: 50 to 10,000 cps (36 dB down), 105-125 Vats A.C. Underwriters' Approved Reg. List $64.50
Write for full spec. ONLY.

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Write for full spec. ONLY.
EMERSON Model 540A

Strong oscillations were traced to the i.f. amplifier. This set uses miniature tubes. The sockets have metal center inserts grounded through a brass strip to the socket mounting rivet. A short piece of stranded wire soldered between the center insert and ground cleared up the trouble.

RAYMOND H. LEESON, Auburn, N. Y.

PHILCO 49-1075

Trouble in the sweep or sync circuits of this and similar models has, in several instances, been traced to broken leads on the 3-nf, 20th-volt capacitor between the plate of the 5V4-G damper tube and the horizontal deflection coils. Replace this capacitor with one of equal rating and heavier leads.

DOX TSUBOI, Los Angeles, Calif.

HUM IN A.C.-D.C. SETS

When hum gets louder as the volume control is turned down, look for a shorted power amplifier tube. The short will not show up on a tester unless the tube is left in the tester long enough for the elements to expand.

PETER BEDROSIAN, Newburyport, Mass.

RCA 630TS etc.

When microphones in the front end of the G60TS—and other sets with the same tuner—cannot be cured by replacing the 6J6's, the trouble may be caused by the 47-nf capacitor that crosses each other under the oscillator socket. Try cementing these capacitors together with a few drops of polystyrene cement.

EDWARD T. HATTRUP, South Gate, Calif.

HALLICRAFTERS S-55, 56

Excessive warmup drift on FM, sufficient to cause the a.f.c. to lose control of a signal, can be cured easily.

Remove the FM oscillator mica trimmer built in the top of the front section of the ganged tuning capacitor. Replace with a ceramic trimmer (5-30 µf) having an N750 negative temperature coefficient. Locate the new trimmer at the bottom of the gang capacitor (but above the chassis deck) adjacent to the 6J4. Re-check oscillator alignment on FM.

H. M. HARVEY, Westfield, N. J.

OLD PORTABLE SETS

A number of the older battery portable receivers use A-batteries with binding posts. The filament leads were seldom polarized. If the batteries are inserted incorrectly, distortion will be noted at high volume levels. This happens because the A-batteries are also used for bias, and the positive bias causes distortion. Correct this trouble by reversing the battery connections.

JOSEPH FORTH, Washington, D. C.
James J. Sutherland has been appointed general manager of the Electronics Division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Sutherland joined the Sylvania staff at Salem, Mass., in April 1941, as accounting supervisor. From 1941 until his appointment as controller of the Electronics Division at Boston in 1947, he served as assistant manager of internal auditing for the Sylvania corporation.

Richard B. Leng has been appointed comptroller of the Electronics Division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., it was announced by J. J. Sutherland, general manager of that division. He joined the staff of the director of manufacturing of Sylvania Electric in 1946 and in the following year became manager of production planning and purchasing at the Electronics Plant in Boston.

Everett Gilbert has been promoted to the position of vice-president for engineering at Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc., Boonton, N. J. With RFL as special projects engineer since 1945, Gilbert was previously employed by General Electric Company as a member of a development group on the Manhattan Project. His accomplishments at RFL include the development of a new electronic model detector for industrial processing lines. Gilbert graduated from the University of Colorado in 1942 with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering. He is 28 years old.
OUT-FIPSES FIPS

Dear Editor:

I experimented with Mohammed U. Fips' magnetic enlarger (April issue, page 34) and found why it did not work. He could not project the electron stream to the enlarging screen because the vacuum envelope was required in the intervening space.

I enclosed the space in a sheet-metal casing and applied a heavy coat of liquid rubber to all the seams to stop air leakage. I made a hole 2¼ inches in diameter to which I fitted my vacuum-cleaner hose.

When all was ready, I turned on the set and enlarger rectifier and then kicked the switch of the vacuum cleaner. As the air was drawn out of the casing, a picture appeared on the enlarging screen—first faint, then brilliant and beautifully defined.

Filled with triumph, I held a demonstration the next evening for several of my friends. Again I turned on the set, then pushed the vacuum-cleaner switch; the picture, faint at first, grew to full brilliancy. I blinked at what I saw—thought my eyes were playing tricks on me—then stared in horror, along with all my friends.

Right there on that 30 x 40-inch screen was a bevy of girls doing a classical dance. At times they seemed quite normal. But every few seconds their clothes became most transparent. And sometimes there was—well, there just weren't any clothes.

I didn't know what to do. I looked at my guests, then muttered, "Something must be wrong—no station is sending out a program that way!" I switched to other channels, and each performance the clothes faded away.

"Well," I said, "I'll be doggoned if I can explain it...unless...I think I've got it!"

"In television"—I reasoned aloud as I went along—"there is a condition that permits you to see through an object. You must have noticed it on your screen. You can sometimes see a rope right through a woman or a venetian blind through a person standing in front of it. It's an out-of-phase condition called X-ray effect. I must have something out of phase."

Quickly I adjusted the controls, I reversed the vacuum cleaner's a.c. line plug. In came the program again, normal in every way—everyone fully dressed. To prove I had found answers, I reversed the line plug again.

"Hold it, everybody. This is a pinch!" I snapped my head up and standing over me was a big, burly policeman; guarding the door was another.

"So!" said the large-size boy in blue, taking a good look at the screen. "The report was true! We have a place for people who show indecent pictures."

Well, it looks like a nice day outside; the sun is streaming in through the bars. My only regret is that Mohammed Ulysses Fips, that half-baked pseudo-scientist, isn't in here with me.

Do you think I'll get out soon?

VINCENT GALE,
Springfield Gardens, N.Y.

JULY, 1949
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RADIO-ELECTRONICS FOR
TOO MUCH TELEVISION

Dear Editor: I have been a radio repairman since 1930. During those years I have not missed buying many issues of your magazine, but the last four or five issues have been of little benefit to me. They have had far more articles about television than about radio. That might be all right for the fourth of the country that is served by television, but how about the other three-quarters?

We are over 90 miles from any city of 50,000 or more. There is very little likelihood of our having a TV station within the next 10 years. And there are thousands of Radio-Electronics readers in the same fix.

Recently, I wrote to my nephew, who works in a repair shop in Philadelphia, a city with several television stations. He replied that his shop had repaired only seven video sets during 1948! This must average about one TV set to every thousand radio receivers, taking the nation as a whole.

Why use half to three-quarters of a good magazine to print articles covering so small a fraction of reader interest?

William Krider, Bastrop Springs, Texas.

OUR REPLY

The main reason for our greater attention to television is that it is a new subject, one about which the radio man has a great deal to learn. It is up to a progressive magazine to print articles on a subject like this, information not usually to be obtained from other sources.

But we have not gone overboard on television. Our January issue, for instance, contained a 5-page television section—only 5.2% of the total pages in the magazine. In February, television took up five pages—around 4.2%. And in April, again, five pages was the extent of the TV content. The March issue ran quite a bit more than the others, but you would expect a special television issue to do so.

The May issue has about 12 pages, roughly 2.5%. If you discount about half the pages in the magazine for advertising and so on (actually it’s less), the May issue is the first in which we have approached the 2.5% figure you mention.

Your nephew apparently works in one of the repair shops that do not pay much attention to television. Some of the Philadelphia shops get practically all their income from TV installation and servicing—we know of a few that do not even accept radio receivers. There are, of course, others who stick pretty well to sound sets, and some run about half and half.

No one doubts that there is plenty of servicing to do on the million television sets in American homes—and that there will be twice as much during the next year. We feel that our television coverage should reflect this wide interest, so it is unlikely that we will reduce it much.—Editor

WE SCOOP THE MARKET FOR RADIO TUBES!

And offer them to you at a fraction of list price, here are JULY SPECIALS

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Book Reviews


Though Professor Kloeffer’s preface indicates that the book has been written for college engineering students who are not communications majors and its readership should by no means be so limited. Most of the text is devoted to descriptions of the basic components and phenomena used for industrial control, but the first nine chapters make an excellent introduction to general electronics for anyone with a basic knowledge of general physics. The electron theory and its application to electron tubes is covered in these chapters in sufficient detail to impart a useful knowledge of the subject.

The remainder of the volume is given to typical industrial subjects—servomechanisms, high-frequency heating, welding, precipitation, control devices, X-rays, and so on. In each case, the topic is explained fairly thoroughly— with specific mathematical analyses where they seem indicated—so that the reader emerges with an excellent idea of the high quality and quantitative industrial electronics.

The book is especially useful to the radioman who may know much of communication but nothing of non-communication aspects of his field. He will find on every page devices and circuits he can grasp with ease but which perform duties and are used in ways that will give him much of interest to think about.—R.H.D.


Most elementary books on radio contain a section on d.c. Too many of these sections are abbreviated to make room for the more advanced material. The author of this book has built this book around d.c. in such a way that the reader is unable to grasp electrons going in one direction, build voltage dividers and ohmmeters, calculate current, voltage, and power distribution in multivolt receiver circuits, and cope with any simple d.c. problem, simply cannot read.

The language is conversational, the illustrations clear and numerous, and every calculation clearly explained and driven home with examples.—R.H.D.


Probably the only complete log of international broadcast stations, this little book is important to all shortwave listeners. Divided into geographical areas, it shows all the shortwave stations and the medium- and long-wave stations of Europe, North Africa and the Near East.

Addresses of the broadcasting companies or administrations are given, as well as the names and titles of leading figures in the companies. Frequency, wavelength, and power are given, as well as permanent schedules and a certain amount of program information. Musical signatures of the stations which use them are also printed.

The book is put out in two editions—Winter and Summer. The edition reviewed was the November-1948 to November-1949 number, and the publisher stated that the next edition would be out early in May, 1949.


This manual is prepared in the same familiar style as the others in the Most-Often-Needed series. It contains schematic diagrams of approximately 300 different receiver models made by some 29 manufacturers. Alignment data, voltage and resistance charts, and dial-string diagrams are included with the diagrams of many of the models.

PATENT LAW, by Chester H. Biesterfeld, Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 6 x 9 inches, 267 pages. Price $1.00.

Almost every American, it has been said, pictures himself at one time or another as an inventor. Certainly this is doubly true for electronic engineers, technicians, and experimenters. This book is a source of information for the inventor, giving him the wherewithal to make a shrewd and informed judgment as to the potentiality of his invention and the procedures he should follow.

Many factors must be considered in determining whether an invention has really been made—novelty, priority, originality, possible breadth of claims. And after an application is in, interferences, licensing, and many other problems plague the inventor. After the patent is issued he must deal with such matters as infringements, assignments, and all kinds of litigation.

Mr. Biesterfeld has covered all these subjects in detail and understandably. Recognizing that many facets of patent law are matters of interpretation and judgment rather than strict rule, he has cited and commented upon a large number of actual cases, though without the dryness common to legal works.—R. H. D.


Most elementary books on radio contain a section on d.c. Too many of these sections are abbreviated to make room for the more advanced material. The author of this book has built this book around d.c. in such a way that the reader is unable to grasp electrons going in one direction, build voltage dividers and ohmmeters, calculate current, voltage, and power distribution in multivolt receiver circuits, and cope with any simple d.c. problem, simply cannot read.

The language is conversational, the illustrations clear and numerous, and every calculation clearly explained and driven home with examples.—R.H.D.
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<table>
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<th>Frequency Coverage:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sweep Center Frequency</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Range 1: 0-60 MC</td>
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<td>Range 2: 60-120 MC</td>
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<td>Range 3: 120-240 MC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sweep Width:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Marker Frequency</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Audio:</strong></td>
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<td>400 cycles</td>
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Above also furnished in separate units... Sweep Generator... Variable Marker... Crystal Marker.

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