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4 Good Reasons!

- 1. Outstanding adhesion to metal, glass, plastics
- 2. Excellent dimensional stability
- **3.** High mechanical strength
- 4. Excellent dielectric properties

EPON RESINS are preferred for potting, laminating, sealing and encapsulating because they offer an almost ideal combination of electrical and physical properties.

Potting and encapsulating. Epon resins have outstanding adhesive properties. They form strong bonds to metal and glass, provide airtight enclosure of delicate components and vacuum tubes. They also have excellent dimensional stability and can withstand solder bath temperatures.

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Adhesives. Solvent-free Epon resin formulations cure at room temperature, with contact pressure alone; form powerful bonds between glass, metal, wood or plastic.

Write for complete information on the use of Epon resins in protective enamels, tool and die materials, etched circuit laminates, transformer and motor sealing compounds.

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CIRCLE 1 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Contents

Vol. 5, No. 15

August 1, 1957

| Decade Counter (Cover) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | 26 |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|---|---|-----|
| Editorial | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | | 4 |
| Engineering Poviou | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Angineering Keview | • | ٠ | • | • | * | , | • | • | * | * | • | • | • | • | 14 |
| wasnington keport. | • | • | • | ٠ | ٠ | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | ٠ | • | 10 |
| Features | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Encapsulation of Electronic Cir | cuits | , R. | Cal | icchio | з. | | | • | | • | • | | | | 22 |
| Decade Counter | | | | • | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| RC-Transistor Network Design, | —I, | I. M | , Ho | prowi | itz | • | | • | | • | • | | | | 28 |
| Direct Coupled Transistor Logi | c Co | mpl | eme | enting | g Flip | p-Flo | op C | lircu | its— | -II, E | . S. | Clark | | | 34 |
| 4 Millimeter Klystron | | | ÷ | Datala | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 38 |
| Nuclear Powered Timer | citor | s, C. | п. | Bride | enpo | iker | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 40 |
| Nuclear Fowered Timer | • | • | * | ۰ | • | • | * | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | -12 |
| Design Forum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Component Receiver | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| Monting Poport | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keliddility | ٠ | ٠ | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 44 |
| Ideas for Design | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrong Pulse Polarity Acceptan | ce C | ircui | it. | | | | | | | | | | | | 106 |
| Variometer Pi-Network | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 108 |
| Capacitor Testing in the Circuit | ŀ., | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | 108 |
| Economizing the Hybrid . | | | ٠ | | ۰ | | | • | | | | | • | • | 109 |
| Russian Translations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| What the Russians Are Writing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 118 |
| which the Rossidits Are writing | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | | | 110 |
| Abstracts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temperature Compensation of | Osc | illate | Drs | | | | | | | | • | | | | 122 |
| Thermistor Termination | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | | | | | • | | 124 |
| Artificial Dielectrics at 3 cm. | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 125 |
| Cylindrical Keflex Klystron . | • | · · | • | | ٠ | * | • | • | • | ٠ | • | • | • | • | 120 |
| Standardization of Mu-Min Re | lave | Cor | iver | leis | • | • | * | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 12/ |
| Test System for Memory Stores | luys | ٠ | • | * | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 132 |
| | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | |
| Departments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meetings | | | | | | | | | • | • | | | | | 18 |
| New Products | | | ٠ | • | * | | • | • | • | | | | • | • | 46 |
| Production Products | • | • | • | • | • | | • | ٠ | ٠ | • | • | • | • | • | 96 |
| Patante | ٠ | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | ٠ | • | • | • | • | • | 70 |
| Books | • | • | • | • | ۰ | • | * | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | 116 |
| Report Briefs | 1 | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | ٠ | • | • | • | 134 |
| Standards & Specs | • | | | | | , | | | | | • | | | | 138 |
| Careers Section | | | | • | | | | | | | | | | | 141 |
| Advertisers' Index | ٠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



7

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AUG -7 1957

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3



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Editorial

Something for Everyone

Among the 225 technical papers being read at WESCON, Aug. 20-23, there are many that will appeal to every professional group in IRE. Many papers are contributed by engineers from abroad, thus giving the engineers in this country an insight into the scope of electronics internationally. There are 765 exhibit booths. Over 200 new devices will be unveiled for the first time at the Show. Future engineers will be inspired to approach matriculation day with eagerness as they take in the displays and films planned for 12- to 18-year-olds. There will be something cultural and something entertaining for wives.

Not the least attraction is the location-San Francisco. Cable cars and Nob Hill, the Golden Gate Bridge, Fisherman's Wharf, a more-cosmopolitanthan-New York night life, and the surrounding distinctively Californian Bay area beckon all but the most blase. The locale is certainly a reason for the large number of prospective authors (552) submitting papers to the Program Committee!

Probably the hardest part for an engineer to take will be obeying the dictates of his conscience and forcing himself to take in all of the technical sessions that are relevant to his job. It is not a paradox that a subject can be extremely interesting in content, but agonizingly dull because of its construction into a convention paper. What makes both possible is the paper reader. His electronics may be perfect, but his elocution is too often abominable. What with the generous supply of authors wishing to read, one of the criteria of the papers committee might be an audition rather than the usual abstract. A brief record on tape could be required to prove that the paper reader can enunciate and pronounce well enough to assure that his message is not unintelligible "noise." It probably wouldn't be necessary for the auditionee to even send his record if he would but listen to one playback. This act alone surely would cause him to scurry to the library for a book on speech.

By next year, the new Professional Group on Engineering Writing and Speech may be able to aid convention authors materially. Part of their purpose is to disseminate knowledge on techniques of good oral communication.

Despite this to-be-expected weakness, WESCON figures to be unsurpassable in offering something of value for everyone. The number of electronics industries backing WESCON equals the support for the N.Y. Radio Engineering Show. WESCON has a block of industries, the West Coast Manufacturers' Association, trying to make it a huge success. Furthermore, the zeal of the San Francisco and Los Angeles IRE Sections, co-sponsors with WCEMA, to excel the Eastern attraction assure the visitor that many things for his benefit have been planned in detail. SEE YOU THERE.

Engineering Review

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For more information on developments described in "Engineering Review," write directly to the address given in the individual item.

Ferromagnetic Amplifier

A new solid-state microwave amplifier has been successfully operated using a ferrite material as the active element. Although still in the laboratory stage, the amplifier has several promising qualities. It operates at room temperature, and is expected to have a much lower noise level than conventional microwave amplifiers. Thus it has excellent potential as a pre-amplifier for very weak microwave signals, such as encountered in the fields of radio astronomy, microwave relaying and radar. The ferromagnetic amplifier was predicted on theoretical grounds by Dr. H. Suhl, and the experimental program was carried out by Dr. M. T. Weiss, both of Bell Telephone Labs., N.Y.

The amplifier has certain superficial similarities to a solid-state spin oscillator announced in Jan., 1957. Both types must be supplied power from an oscillator operating at a higher frequency than the signal to be amplified, but the principles of operation of the two devices are quite different. In principle, the present device requires that a ferrite sample be placed in a microwave cavity which is simultaneously resonant at two signal frequencies. Microwave power at a frequency equal to the sum of the



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two signal frequencies is then pumped into the cavity. A dc magnetic field, properly oriented and of sufficient intensity to cause gyromagnetic resonance at this sum frequency, must also be applied. Through nonlinear coupling in the ferrite, amplification or oscillation will be exhibited at either of the lower frequencies, or frequency conversion of a microwave signal can take place between these two frequencies.

In the experimental setup, a dc magnetic field of about 2500 gauss was provided by an electro-magnet, but a permanent magnet could be employed if desired. The field is parallel to the plane of the strip-line cavity and oriented at an angle of about 45 deg with the cavity. Pumping power, equal to the sum of the two resonant frequencies, was fed into the cavity, and the signal power taken in and out by means of coaxial cable. With sufficient pumping power, oscillations took place at both the lower frequencies. When the pumping power was reduced somewhat, amplification was observed at either of the signal frequencies. Preliminary results indicated that the amplifiers would be designed for operation in practically any portion of the microwave spectrum.



One experiment done with the ferromagnetic amplifier is described in the above diagram. To simplify the circuitry, the two signal frequencies were each made approximately 4500 mc, although they do not necessarily have to be equal. When sufficient power of 9000 mc—equal to the sum of the signal frequencies—was fed into the resonant cavity, oscillation occured at 4500 mc and amplification was observed when the power was slightly reduced.



At the Vanguard Computing Center: As the satellite swings through its orbit, information of its position transmitted from Minitrack stations around the world will be fed into an IBM 704 in Washington, D.C. An output display, equipped with map overlays as shown above, will show the predicted course of the satellite above the various portions of the globe. The 704 was chosen for the complex task of prediction primarily because it is the most powerful computer existent that has a duplicate—a definite necessity should one computer be temporarily out for maintenance reasons.

The satellite's orbit wil be computed about 30 minutes after launching. The third stage release occurs after about 12 minutes, and it takes an additional 15 minutes for information from Minitrack stations to be relayed to the computing center. The first solution will be in terms of distance from the earth, period of revolution, and orbit path.

Schedules of the satellite's position, speed and angle of approach will be compiled and signaled to optical tracking stations around the world, allowing watchers to direct their instruments at the right place and at the right time for precise observation.

As more information of the satellite's behavior is observed, this information will be fed into the computer as additional data to enable increasingly precise predictions.



New Raytheon CERAMIC SEALING PROCESS gives you 7 major advantages

plant.

The unique Raytheon sealing process applied to Raytheon R-95 High-Alumina Ceramic makes possible these 7 advances:

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- 7. 700°C. exhaust temperatures

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Raytheon will supply ceramic parts manufactured

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soft or hard soldered into your production in your own

We will be pleased to supply information and help on

any of your needs. Simply provide us with sketches

or drawings showing dimensions and tolerances,

together with operational conditions. Write for com-

plete specification sheet-there's no cost or obligation.

Engineering Review

Indicators for Refinery Use

An electronic level indicator is being used to measure levels in sulphur dichloride tanks at Esso Standard Oil Co., Linden, N.J. Sulphur dichloride, used in producing additives for motor oil, is a noxious toxic material that gives off chlorine gas at atmospheric temperature and pressure. Cleaning these 30 ft long sulphur dichloride tanks was a difficult and time consuming job and was done usually with gas masks. Conventional gage glass indicators used for measuring level in the chemical tanks prior to the installation of electronic devices became caked and coated with sulphur dichloride deposits after a few week's use. When the glass indicators needed cleaning, two or three men were required, and the job scheduled only at times the tanks were empty.

Solar Cells for Satellite

The possibility that solar batteries may provide the ideal power source for satellite instrumentation is under investigation by the Army Signal Engineering Labs., Fort Monmouth, N.J. To prove their theory, glass-protected clusters of solar cells were attached to the skin of an Aerobee-Hi rocket. When the rocket was fired to an altitude of 190 miles, the silicon cells functioned perfectly. Interpretation of telemetered data indicated that the cells provided continuous electrical output from the time of the firing until the rocket's radio ceased functioning on re-entering dense atmosphere.

The cells were not affected by skin friction as the rocket passed through the atmosphere. Some apprehension had been expressed that the heat might cause failure, but neither heat nor the rocket's rotation caused major voltage fluctuations. As visualized by the Army Signal Corps scientists, the solar cells attached to the skin of the satellite would theoretically supply instrument power during approximately 60 of each 100 min while the vehicle is in the sun during each circuit of the earth. They could be used to charge nickel-cadmium batteries during the 40 min that the satellite would be travelling in the earth's shadow.

Ceramic Sales

Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Raytheon at Wescon—Booths 2921—2922 CIRCIF 4 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

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Drilling Spacers Ultrasonically: Ceramic tube spacers are being drilled by an ultrasonic process employing an electro-mechanical transducer that converts alternating current into mechanical force to vibrate the impact tool at 25,000 cps. Particles of abrasive introduced as a slurry between work and tool face are driven with tremendous impact to reproduce an exact counterpart of the tool face in the workpiece. As a result, intricate orifices, multiple arrangements of holes and slots, and other complex configurations are cut into the workpiece in a single operation. Because the work is not chipped, spun, stressed or distorted, parts can be shaped to close tolerance with high pieceto-piece reproducibility.

The technique was developed by C-Mar Corp., Manasquan, N. J. in order to make feasible the use of alundum (aluminum oxide) in place of mica spacers since alundum has a much higher melting point (3750 to 1757 F). Accuracy of the holes and slots are within 0.001 and 0.0005 in.

Thirty-Four Manufacturers Fail

Thirty-four manufacturers of electronic equipment encountered financial difficulties during the eleven months ending March 31, according to T. B. Judge, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia.

The thirty-four failures compares with twentynine and twenty-five equipment manufacturers who experienced financial difficulty in the twelve months ending April 30, 1956 and April 30, 1955, respectively. The average age of the companies involved was thirteen years and their difficulties were attributed to unusually keen competition, inadequate capital, poor engineering, and lack of management.

The following is a breakdown of the types of manufacturers involved: component parts, 14; phonograph and high fidelity equipment, 6; radio and television receivers, 5; test equipment, 3; Geiger counters, 2; communications equipment, 2; cathode ray tubes, 1; recording equipment, 1.

NOW...200, 300, 400 & 500 AMPERE

DC POWER SUPPLIES

with wide continuously adjustable 24 TO 32 VOLT RANGE

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immediate delivery!

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OUTSTANDING FEATURES:

Automatic Magnetic Amplifier Regulation to $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ %...No Tubes, Moving Parts or Vibrating Contacts...Remote Voltage Sensing to Provide Regulation at Remote Loads...Wide 24 to 32 Volt Output Range to Compensate for Voltage Drop in Output Cable...Fast Response (0.1 to 0.2 seconds) With No Hunting or Drift...AC Line Voltage Stabilization...No Disturbing Radio Interference... Higher Efficiency, Maintenance-Free and No Warm Up Time as Compared to M-G Sets...MIL-Type Workmanship & Conservative Design.

There are over 15,000 Perkin units in operation in industry today.

ADDITIONAL SPECIFICATIONS:

Regulation: $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ % for any combination of line and load changes. **AC Input:** 208, 230 or 460V, ± 10 %, 3 phase, 60 cps. **Ripple:** 1% RMS. All units available with dollies for mobility.

AVAILABLE MODELS:

MR2432-200A, 200 amps • MR2432-300A, 300 amps • MR2432-400A, 400 amps MR2432-500A, 500 amps

When you require a power supply, SPECIFY PERKIN, for a wider range of standard models and immediate delivery from stock.

Wire factory collect for prices. For a prompt reply on your application, write factory on your letterhead.



Leader in Tubeless Magnetic Amplifier Regulation

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28 Volt Models

| Model | Volts | Amps | Reg. | AC Input (60 cps) | Ripple rms |
|------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 28-5VFM | 0-32 V | 5 | 15-20% (24-32V range) | 115 V 1 phase | 2% |
| 28-10WX | 24-32 V | 10 | ± 1/2% | 100-125 V 1 phase | 1% |
| MR532-15A | 2-36V | 15 | ± 1/2% | 105-125V 1 phase | 1% |
| 28-15VFM | 0-32 V | 15 | 15-20% (24-32V range) | 115 V 1 phase | 5% |
| MGOV | 0-32V | 25 | ±1% | 115V 1 phase | 1% |
| MR1040-30A | 5-40V | 30 | ±1% | 100-130V 1 phase | 1% |
| 28-30WXM | 24-32V | 30 | ± 1/2% | 100-125V 1 phase | 1% |
| 28-50WX | 24-32 V ±10% | 50 | ± 1/2% | 230 V* 3 phase | 1% |
| MR2432- 100XA | 24-32V | 100 | ± 1/2% | 208/230V 3 phase | 1% |
| MR2432- 200 | 24-32 V | 200 | ± 1/2% | 208/230V 3 phase | 1% |
| MR2432- 300 | 24-32 V | 300 | ± 1/2% | 208/230V 3 phase | 1% |
| MR2432- 500 | 24-32 V | 500 | ± 1/2% | 208/230V 3 phase | 1% |
| | | | | and the second se | Real Property lies and the second sec |

 $^{\circ}\pm$ 10%. Also available in 460 V \pm 10% AC input. Will be supplied with 230 V input unless otherwise specified.

6, 12, 115 Volt Models

| Model | Velts | Amps | Reg. | AC Input (60 cps) | Ripple rms |
|-----------|--|---|---|---|--|
| 6-SWX | 6 ±10% | 5 | ±1% | 95-130 V- 1 phase | 1% |
| 6-15WX | 6 ±10% | 15 | ±1% | 95-130 V 1 phase | 1% |
| 6-40WX | 6 ±10% | 40 | ±1% | 95-130 V 1 phase | 1% |
| 12-15WX | 12 ±10% | 15 | ±1% | 95-130 V 1 phase | 1% |
| 115-5WX | 115 ±10% | 5 | ± 1/2% | 95-130 V 1 phase | 1% |
| MR15125-5 | 15-125 | 5 | ±1%† | 95-130 V 1 phase | 1%1 |
| 6125-25** | 115-125 | 25 | +11/2-4% | 230/460 V 3 phase | 5% |
| | Model 6-5WX 6-15WX 8-40WX 12-15WX 115-5WX MR15125-3 6125-25** | Medel Veits 6 ±10% 6-58WX ±10% 6-15WX ±10% 8-40WX ±10% 12-15WX ±10% 115-5WX ±10% MR15125-5 15-125 6123-25** 115-125 | Medel Veits Amps 6-5 ±10% 5 6-15 ±10% 15 6-15 ±10% 40 12-15 ±10% 15 115-5 ±10% 5 MR15125-5 15-125 5 | Medel Velts Amps Reg. 6 ±10% 5 ±1% 6-5WX ±10% 5 ±1% 6-15WX ±10% 15 ±1% 6-15WX ±10% 40 ±1% 12-15WX ±10% 15 ±1% 115-5WX ±10% 5 ±1% MR15125-5 15-125 5 ±1% t 6125-25** 115-125 25 ±1½-4% | Medel Veits Amps Reg. AC input (60 cps) 6- 6-5WX 6- ±10% 5- ±10% ±1% 95-130 V- 1 phase 6- 6-15WX 6- ±10% 15- ±1% ±1% 95-130 V 1 phase 6- 6- 6-40WX 6- ±10% 40 ±1% 95-130 V 1 phase 8-40WX 12 ±10% 40 ±1% 95-130 V 1 phase 12-15WX 12 ±10% 15- ±1% ±1% 95-130 V 1 phase 115-5WX 115- ±10% 5- ±1% ±1% 95-130 V 1 phase MR15125-5 15-125 5- ±1% ±1% 1phase 6125-25** 115-125 25- ±1%2-4% 230/460 V |

tincreases to 2% @ 15V.





Heinemann's Series AM17 Circuit Breaker field assembled one-, two- or three-pole . . . interchangeable 400 \sim or DC service

Developed especially for the rigorous demands of airborne service, the Series AM17 circuit breaker is now proudly flying with such dependable aircraft as Douglas' huge C-133.

The rugged AM17 operates on Heinemann's wellproven principle of magnetic actuation with hydraulic time delay. No de-rating, no compensation for ambient temperature or vibration necessary. Easily "ganged" in the field for Companion-Trip[®] multi-pole applications, and designed for interchangeable service on 400-cycle and DC current, the AM17 may well be the *one* circuit breaker for all your equipment and circuit protection requirements.

Full details, including applicable military specifications, are furnished in Bulletin T-3302. Write for your copy.



Engineering Review



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predictor detects probable failures in a radar system before they occur and alerts the operator to take preventative action by replacing or repairing an assembly or components as indicated by the device. Use of the automatic failure predictor will not only eliminate radar failure at a critical moment, but also will reduce maintenance costs for America's far-flung radar picket lines. Rather than several skilled maintenance technicians at each radar location, a single operator at central locations now can monitor the performance of many radars at remote areas. Upon receipt of a failure warning, a maintenance crew can be dispatched to the offending radar and repairs made before actual breakdown occurs. Techniques for automatic prediction of radar failure were revealed by F. R. Scripture of AMF's Electroincs Division, Boston, Mass., at the RETMA Reliability Symposium in Syracuse.

State-Sponsored Educational TV System

The nation's first state-sponsored educational closed-circuit television system will be installed this summer in The Conley Hills Elementary School, Fulton County, Georgia, for classroom operation in September. It will serve primarily as a laboratory installation for educators who are studying the practicability of state-wide teachingby-television. The project was authorized by the State Board of Education.

Installed by RCA, the Conley Hills TV system will be a multi-channel installation, embracing four TV camera chains linked by closed-circuit with twenty-six TV receivers installed in classrooms throughout the school. Film and live educa-

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tional TV programs will be originated from a centralized TV studio now under construction within the school. Two TV Eye cameras will be used with individual 16mm sound-film projectors for school-wide transmission of educational motion picture films. Two ITV-6 TV camera chains also will be installed in the TV studio for direct pickup of lectures, demonstrations, and other live programs. Signals from the four camera chains will be fed to miniature transmitter, for amplification and distribution throughout the school. The multichannel installation will enable each classroom to tune in any one of the four school-originated film or studio programs, or any program broadcast by local or network TV stations in the area.

New Method for Detecting Corona Discharges

The electrometer method was announced at an AIEE meeting on June 28, as a new technique for the detection and estimation of magnitudes of corona discharges in electrical devices during high voltage testing. J. G. Anderson and J. S. Kresge of the General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass. stated that for impulse tests, the new method is equally effective for steep-front, chopped waves and full waves and is not restricted by voltage magnitudes.

The paper points out that a major objective of the engineer is to obtain a clear and reliable picture of the behavior of electrical apparatus during overvoltage testing. A factor of great importance which should be determined as accurately as possible is the onset level of corona in any particular device. An estimate of the relative corona magnitudes at various high voltage levels is also of value in predicting the ultimate failure of the apparatus, and in estimating the degree of insulation damage caused by the corona discharges. The new method is applicable in the testing of high voltage structures involving at least some solid insulation, and has been used with significant success in laboratory testing of high voltage coil stacks permitting the prediction of permanent damage and breakdown.

The method uses the memory principle, and is based on the measurement of residual charge left in a high voltage structure by previous corona discharges. From this residual charge the corona onset voltage can be determined, and measurements of order of magnitudes of the original corona discharges are possible in many cases.

It was cautioned that the new method requires considerable skill in application, and in elimination of stray charges and spurious effects. Therefore, in its present state of development, the method is not recommended for factory testing of commercial apparatus, but only for laboratory testing under carefully controlled conditions.

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Correction: On page 5 of the July 15 issue, Intercontinental Electronics Corp. was referred to as "International" in the article on the French portable microwave system.



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Engineering Review

Computer Studies English Syntax

With the aid of an automatic digital computer, a brief exploratory study to obtain information needed on the statistical frequencies with which different English sentence structures occur was recently completed.

The project was undertaken by the National Bureau of Standards upon the request of the U.S. Patent Office.

In an effort to keep the problem tractable, a scheme was devised which consisted of dividing the features of a sentence into six major categories, with code numbers from 1 to 6: (1) Subject (2) Object (3) Predicate Nominative (4) Adjectivial Modifier (5) Adverbial Modifier (6) Verb.

Only independent clauses were analyzed and coded in terms of their elements. Other structures were coded by one notation each to represent the function of the entire structure. Connectives, absolutes, and appositives not affecting the basic structures of the independent clause were not coded.

Coding of the sample sentences was done by hand. The sentences analyzed, totaling 550, were chosen with a rough attempt at randomization from scientific journals and books. The function of the computer was threefold: accurate high speed tabulation, precise comparison of data, and compression of coded data in terms of syntactical-equivalence relationships.

The computer program called for the first incoming sentence-code (containing letters and numbers) to be reduced to its numerical pattern, which was then stored. Since the computer could handle numbers up to 11 hexadecimal digits in length, a sentence with the primary pattern, 1665 for instance, would be stored in the form 16650000000. Each subsequent pattern was reduced in the same way and its pattern was compared with all the stored patterns. If a candidate pattern was identical with a stored pattern, a recurrence tally of 1 was added into the last place of the stored pattern

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and the candidate pattern was rejected. In the example, the stored mamber becomes 16650000001. If the candidate pattern was new it was stored with the others.

Among the 550 sentences thus far studied, 335 unique patterns were found. The maximum recurrence of any primary pattern was 12 in two cases (41665 and 414665). The most common primary pattern represented only 2.2 per cent of the entire sample and the rest of the patterns showed a roughly even distribution of nonsignificant recurrence.

A study was also made of the effect of compressing the primary patterns, wherein the computer rejected all but one of any digit, that is continuously repeated within a pattern. Thus, for example, "The little hen clucks," represented by 44416, was considered syntactically equivalent to "The hen clucks," 416.

The compressed patterns showed the expected high degree of identity. There were 189 unique compressed patterns, the most common being 4165 (i.e. The man ran across the street) comprising 12.5 per cent of the sample. The first three most common compressed patterns made up thirty per cent of the sample.

Variable Speed Turntable Motor

A phonograph turntable has been developed which utilizes a variablespeed hysteresis motor. The turntable's four speeds are the result of a power source delivering the four frequencies necessary to drive the hysteresis motor. The advantages of a hysteresis motor are retained, yet moving parts have been reduced to a minimum since turntable speed no longer depends on rubber idler wheels or slippage. The unit will function on either 50 or 60 cps.

The unit, being produced by Fairchild Recording Equipment Co. of Long Island City, N.Y., can be purchased without the special drive for those who require one speed, 33-1/3 rpm, operation. The variable-speed model is constructed on a single chassis that slips into the same housing, and, therefore, no additional space is required when the four-speed conversion is made.

CIRCLE 9 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ►

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Engineering Review

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Increased Computer Storage Capacity

A high speed memory storage unit which can contain up to 32,768 words of stored information and with access to the stored work in 12 usec has been developed by IBM, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Designated 738, the unit has four times the maximum storage of the IBM 704. It has been installed at RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

Facsimile Set Speeds Pictures

A new portable radio facsimile system can put a high-quality photo in the hands of a person miles away five minutes after the photographer clicks the shutter. The facsimile equipment fits easily into the back of a radioequipped jeep or car and can send a picture to its companion receiver 40 miles away. The set can also send a photo thousands of miles, over telephone lines, or around the world, by long-range radio circuits.

The facsimile, claimed to be the fastest in the world by its innovator, U.S. Army Signal Engineering Labs., uses Polaroid film that produces a finished $3-1/4 \ge 4-1/4$ in. print one minute after exposure. The print fits right into the transmitter in the jeep. The set automatically sends the picture in three minutes. The picture is received on another sheet of Polaroid film, and is ready for use one minute later.

Poisonous Vapor Detection

Medical detection of carbon-tetrachloride poisoning, potentially four times as dangerous as carbon-monoxide, is being accomplished through the use of the Halogen leak detector which can detect carbon-tetrachloride in the human system more than an hour after exposure to relatively small amounts of vapor. Both qualitative and quantitative measurements of the gas present may be made. Developed by General Electric, the detector can find a leak so small that only one ounce of gas would leak through the opening in 100 years.

Cryostat; A New Low in Temperature

A super-refrigerator, known as a cryostat, will be used to produce liquid helium and to study the effect of temperatures near absolute zero. The interest in liquid helium is due to its possible use as a low-temperature bath for electronic and other devices, as well as the unusual properties of liquid helium itself. The cryostat, which will have a monthly capacity of about 1000 liters, is scheduled for installation in mid-August at the Lockheed Missile Division's research center at Stanford University, Calif. The liquid helium will be used by Lockheed in the search for improved computing machine elements, rocket fuels, energy detectors, and several other similar objectives.

Of particular interest is the superconductivity of certain metals at very low temperatures. A low-temperature electric motor, with an efficiency of nearly 100 per cent, is one of the possible applications. Another would be the development of sensitized instruments to detect the heat of a candle at a theoretical distance of 25 miles.

Correction of Inertial Guidance Systems

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Detection of angular displacements in the azimuth alignment of monitored inertial guidance equipment is made possible with Theodolite. The unit incorporates two modulated glow lamps which direct light to the mirror in the monitored unit. If the gyroscope of the guidance system is perfectly squared with the optical axis of the Theodolite, the reflected light from the mirror will re-enter the Theodolite and be lost back in the light source. But if the mirror on the monitored unit is rotated slightly in azimuth, the returning light beams will not be centered on the optical axis and some energy will enter a light responsive device through a slit. This energy is transduced to an electrical signal which indicates an error in alignment, and a corrective signal can then be applied manually or automatically to the drive elements of the monitored equipment. The unit was developed by Perkin-Elmer Corp., Norwalk, Conn.

CIRCLE 11 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ►

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One push on -

One push off

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Pull to turn on-

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Volume can be changed instantly as desired by rotating shaft . . . or can remain indefinitely at any selected setting regardless of on-off switch operations.

Push-push switch available with either 3 amp 125V rating (Type J) or 6 amp 125V rating (Type TJ). Pull-push switch available with 3 amp 125V rating (Type K). Both switches available in many special terminal and control combinations.

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PULL-PUSH

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY INTER OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

July 1, 1957 G 400/ DATE Fred Luna OFFICE Hastings то: W. E. Sprackling FROM: ADVERTISING SUBJECT: Quality Control REFERRING TO: Inspection - ETL

FILE REFERENCE:

COPIES TO:

Fred, we've been telling our customers about our methods of Inspection, our Quality Control, and other manufacturing safeguards. But perhaps we're missing a bet. I think the BIG THING is what the Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc. does for us -not just the fact that they calibrate all of our testing equipment (that's quite common), but that they actually go through our test reports at all mills annually to see that our testing system is functioning the way management planned it.

I don't think any other outfit goes so far as to have such a complete independent audit. To me -- that's newsworthy -- our customers should know that we have an outside agency -- fully competent -- to watch after their interest.

Why not tell our story broadly -- after all, it's to the customers' interest -- they will appreciate, I'm sure, what is being

done for them.

W. H. S. .

P. S. And another important thing -- the inspection department is entirely separate and independent of production -reporting only to the Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing.

JEF - What more could we say? Sin for running this as is . What do you think? Fred OK JER

57422



Engineering Review

Radar; New Headache for Burglars

A motion detection instrument capable of sensing any movement within a radius of 25 ft purports to be the most sophisticated anti-burglar device on the market. Called Radar-Eye, the instrument employs the basic principals of radar in sensing movement within its area of operation. Once triggered, it turns on floodlights and sets off sirens. Intruders cannot crawl over it, slide under it, cut through it or in any way tamper with either the unit or wiring system without setting off the alarm. A portable unit, the Radar-Eye may be installed anywhere desired even behind non-metallic walls. The instrument is being produced by Radar-Eye Corp., North St., Natick, Mass.

Cable Repairs for Damage From '29 Quake

A submarine earthquake in Nov. 1929 that did great damage to transatlantic cables is believed to be the culprit that forced extensive repairs on a Western Union Telegraph Co. cable between Long Island and Newfoundland last year. The cable was so badly damaged that 23 miles of cable, at a depth of 200 fathoms, had to be replaced with 30 miles of cable of a different type. The original cable laid in 1926 was loaded cable. The conductor was wound with magnetic tape or wire to increase its efficiency, but by 1956 a sufficient supply of this type did not exist because it had been used for previous repairs following the 1929 quake. The damaged cable, from Hammel near Rockaway on Long Island, to Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, was replaced with non-loaded cable, with loading coils inserted at five-mile intervals. The loading coils, complete with armour, cost about \$2,000 each. The unloaded cable cost \$1,000 less per mile than fully loaded cable.

The Cable System also includes a transoceanic link from Bay Roberts to Penzance, England, and one from Long Island to Horta in the Azores.

CIRCLE 12 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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Parallel Paths for Reliability

Seven months of continuous operation without a single moment of lost une due to radio equipment failure is the record of a microwave radio system designed by Federal Telecommunication Labs., Nutley, N.J. The system, installed by an oil pipeline company, utilizes standard commercial PTM radio receivers and transmitters in a system orginally conceived for tactical communication between the Navy's shore bases. The system's reliability is the result of the parallel path technique, which allows two signals on the same frequency to be transmitted in synchronization from two separate transmitters to separate receivers.

More than duplication of equipment is involved, however. Although the frequencies of the two transmissions are made identical, the phase of the signals cannot conveniently be controlled. In order to avoid signal cancellation, which would occur if out-of-phase signals were received on a common antenna, one signal is transmitted and received on horizontal polarization, and the other on vertical polarization. The dual polarization was made possible by the development of a feed-horn that could handle the required radiation. The horn, in addition to its usefulness in signal diplexing, simplified the problem of space diversity in similar line-of-sight microwave systems, since only three instead of four horns are needed.

Doppler Navigation for Jets

A self-contained airborne Doppler Navigator System for jet fighter planes is under construction. The Doppler system sends out radio waves to the ground from various fixed positions in the plane. The waves after hitting the ground bounce back to the plane at varying frequencies depending on the motion of the plane. These changes in frequency are fed into a computer, which in turn translates this data into ground speed, drift, exact position according to longitude and latitude, course to destination, and distance to destination. The system was designed by Laboratory for Electronics, Inc., Boston, Mass.

RÇA COMPUTER TRANSISTORS



Specifically designed to meet critical military and industrial computer applications

RCA-2N404, **RCA-2N269**—feature a maximum collector-to-emitter saturation "bottoming" voltage of only 150 millivolts with a current gain of 30. This feature makes possible the design of stable "on" circuits and allows highly flexible design of digital equipment. Specification of Ico at 80°C as well as at 25°C permits the design of "off" circuits which are stable (absolute) for wide variations in temperature. A new method of controlling switching-time is achieved by controlling the maximum stored charge in the base region. Circuits using RCA-2N404 and -2N269 can thus be designed to have predictable switching speed and complete unit-to-unit interchangeability.

RCA-2N398—features an exceptionally high collector voltage rating which now permits the design of neon-indicator circuits where the transistor is capable of directly switching the total firing voltage of the indicator lamp. This simple circuit design provides for *improved system reliability*. The high collector voltage rating is also useful in the design of other high-voltage "on-off" control circuits such as relay pullers, incandescent lamp drivers, and direct indicating counters.

For information on how to apply COMPUTER TRANSISTORS in your designs, contact the RCA Field Representative at the RCA Field Office nearest you. For technical bulletins, write RCA, Commercial Engineering, Section H-18-Q-2 Somerville, N. J.



MEDIUM-SPEED

SWITCHING TRANSISTORS

RCA-2N404 (JETEC Size Group 30 Case), and RCA-2N269

- have high current gain
- provide reliable operation over wide temperature range
- have controlled stored charge

105-VOLT SWITCHING TRANSISTOR

RCA-2N398

 uses JETEC Size Group 30 Case designed for automation requirements

• improves system reliability

 simplifies neon-indicator circuitry

TECHNICAL DATA-RCA-2N404 and RCA-2N269

| Max. Rating: | taz. Bating: Vc . Ic Collec Dissipa -25 volts -100 ma 120 mv a 10 mv a 10 mv | | Collect Dissipat | or ion | Storage Temp. |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | 25°C 55°C 71°C | -65°C to +85°C | |
| Characteristics* | lat ambient ter | mperature mi | 25°C unless | otherwi | se specified) |
| | | | Typical Values | Ran Min. | ge Values Max. |
| Collector Cutoff Collector Cutoff | Current (V _C = - Current | 12v, t _e = 0) | -2µa | - | -5µ8 |
| $W_{C} = -12v$, Collector to-Emil | $t_E = 0, T_A = 80$ | -45µ8 | - | -90µ# | |
| (I _B = 0.4 ma, Aloba Cutoff Free | Ic = -12 ma) | -:00mv | - | -150mv | |
| $u_{\rm E} = 1.0$ ma, | Vc = -6v) | | 12Mc | 4Mc | |
| Cic = -10 m | rge a, 1 ₈ = -1.0 m | a) | 100 succulombs | - | 1400 µµcoulombs |

TECHNICAL DATA-RCA-2N398

| Max. Ratings | Vc | | lc | Co Dis | ollector sipation | Sto | emp. |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------|---------------|
| | -105 volts | -100 ma | | 50 m | w at 25°C w at 55°C | -65* | °C to 85°C |
| Characteristics" | fet ambient tem | pera | ture of 2 | 5°C un | ess otherwise | e speci | ified) |
| - | | | Туріс | al | Rate | e Valu | es |
| | | | Value | 28 | Min. | | daz. |
| $ \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Collector Brankdown Voltage} \\ t_C = -50 \mu a, l_E = 00 \\ \mbox{Collector-to-Emilter Prunch-Through} \\ \mbox{Voltage } N_E = -1 v, l_E = 00 \\ \mbox{Collector Current } \\ N_C = -2.5 v, l_B = 0 \\ \mbox{DC Current Transfer Ratio} \\ \mbox{Vcg} = -0.35 v, l_B = -0.25 \mbox{mal} \end{array} $ | | | -150 volts -150 volts -6µ8 | | -105 volt | | - |
| | | | | | -105 vol | s | - |
| | | | | | | - | 1410 |
| | | | 60 | | 20 | | - |

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East: 744 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. HUmboldt 5-3900

- Midwest: Suite 1181, Merchandise Mart Plaza Chicago, III. WHitehall 4-2900
 - West: 6355 E. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, Colif. RAymond 3-8361
 - Gov't: 224 N. Wilkinson Street, Dayton, Ohio HEmlock 5585 1625 ''K'' Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 - District 7-1260

CIRCLE 471 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Washington Report

Herbert H. Rosen

Quick facts on the

Aviation Expenditures Cut, Electronics Increased

Leaders from both the aviation and electronics industries were called to Air Secretary James Douglas' Pentagon office recently and told flatly that the Air Force is spending too much money on airplanes. As a result, there will be a shift to electronicsdominated weapons and more responsibility for electronic subsystem contractors.

Immediate reaction of those attending seemed to be a stunned silence. As far as the electronics industry is concerned, the move bodes both trouble and prosperity. Prosperity, because a \$1.3 billion bill for electronics will fill plants to the bursting point. Trouble, because the airframe manufacturers will be looking for ways to make up their loss in defense dollars. And electronics looks like a healthy field in which to spread. As one observer put it: "I won't be surprised to see a Lockheed or North American TV set appear on the market one of these days."

At the meeting, Douglas said the Air Force is spending money it does not have in the bank. The reasons listed were: price increases; failure to adjust estimates when long lead time programs are compressed and a rapid, expensive, growth of the ballistics missile program during the Fiscal Year 1957. Payments so far for some programs this year are double original estimates. And it looks like 60 per cent to 70 per cent of all funds allotted to the overall ballistics missile program may be expended in the first year. The solution according to Mr. Douglas is that "we are going to have to be quite ingenious. . . ."

Scarce Defense Money-No Overtime

Now that the Government is well into its new Fiscal year, the effect of a recent Department of Defense directive is probably beginning to be felt. DOD Instruction 4105.48 specifically outlines what classes of overtime are allowable on all contracts. It clarifies some of the vagaries of ASPR 12-102 and a series of memoranda issued last May by the service Secretaries. The new instruction makes it extra difficult to authorize overtime, except under certain circumstances. These are: (1) when the military objective will not be met; (2) when a lower cost will accrue to the Government, and (3) when natural and technical causes make it mandatory. Under the third class are the following enlargements: (a) to



GENERAL PURPOSE LOW-FREQUENCY OSCILLOSCOPE

The new standard of the industry ... It features: DC to 100 kc bandwidth: identical X- and Y-amplifiers; 100 mv (10mv/cm) full scale sensitivity on both axes; precision calibrated sweeps from 50 msec/cm to 4 usec/cm (125, msec/in to 10 usec/in); and continuous sweep expansion up to 3 times without disturbing sweep controls. Beam gate circuitry is included for complete retrace blanking. Hard-tube circuitry for generating recurrent and driven sweeps is also incorporated. Cathode-ray tube is a 5ADP- operated at 3000 volts potential.

Price \$46200

Price **\$58000**

403

EXTREMELY HIGH

oscilloscope commercially

available. Has a sensitivity

range of 5 mv to 500 volts

and a bandwidth of D-C to

per hour after warmup. The

measurements from most

full scale, continuously variable.

300 kc. Maximum drift is 1 mv

high gain D-C amplifier permits

transducers without pre-amplification. 19 calibrated

linear sweeps from 0.5 sec/cm

to 0.5 usec/cm are available.

Any 10 cm portion of 50 cm

of expanded screen is

positionable on screen.

accurate to 5% overall.

Y-amplifier is

FROM D-C TO 300 KC

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The most sensitive

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Hard tube circuitry (no hydrogen thyratrons) eliminates all bumps and squiggles assuring hair-line firing of sharp-edged pulses. Provides repetition rates to 100,000 pps, or single pulses by manual triggering. Jitter between trigger and pulse is less than 0.002 usec maximum. Pulse rise and fall time is 0.018 usec maximum, and pulse width is continuously adjustable between 0.05 and 100 usec. 59.5 db of attenuation in 0.5 db steps is available with no pulse degradation. Maximum pulse output is 50 V into 50 ohms; trigger output is 25 volts. Internal delay from 2 usec before trigger to 8 usec after.

Price \$67500

CIRCLE 14 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





MULTI-PURPOSE VACUUM-TUBE VOLTMETER

405

High precision measurements on both A-C and D-C are now possible with a single meter. May be used for off ground operation ---measures up to 1000 volts D-C off ground, 121 megohm D-C input resistance. Useful for A-C voltage measurements from 20 cps to 700 megacycles. Measurements on either A-C or D-C can be made down to 0.1 volt, full scale. Meter includes seven continuously calibrated resistance ranges. an illuminated mirror-backed scale, dual input, and has very low drift (plus/minus 3 mv max. on any range). Amplifier output available with gain over 60 db. D-C and filament supplies are regulated.

Price \$26500



TRANSISTORIZED PRE-AMPLIFIERS

The perfect accessory for any scope. It provides common mode rejection up to 10⁴:1. Differential gain of 10. Frequency response is 0.15 cps to 10 kc. Completely selfcontained and extremely compact — powered by battery with life of 1000 hours. Negligible internal noise and drift is featured. Circuitry is temperature compensated. 410

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Note:

For complete quantitative investigations from D-C to beyond 50 megacycles. Building block design permits selection or physical interchange of desired units. High sweep rate up to 250 kc. Y-amplifier rise time is less than 7 millimicroseconds. Calibrated sweeps from 0.02 sec/cm to 0.01 usec/cm are provided. Sensitivity is from 0.2 to 200 volts full scale. A-C or D-C sync is available with level selection. Type K-1546 cathode-ray tube is operated at 24,000 volts. Unit sections ready for immediate insertion in standard relay racks.

Price \$12500

Price \$3,50000

Technical Sales Department - ALLEN B. DUMONT LABORATORIES, INC. - CLIFTON, N. J.

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eliminate specific bottlenecks which cannot be eliminated in any other way; (b) to cope with emergencies resulting from accidents or natural disasters; (c) to make up for delays beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the contractor, and (d) to perform tests, industrial processes, and laboratory procedures which are continuous in nature and cannot reasonably be interrupted or otherwise completed.

But the company manager who thinks he can meet any of these will have to write a thorough and detailed justification for the overtime he needs. He will have to prove that other sources cannot do the job as well and as cheaply. Also, "the use of overtime premium pay (is not) a regular part of employee compensation.

And no longer can the mere contracting officer give this authority to work overtime. It must come from "a designee of the Secretary (of a service) occupying a position comparable to or higher than a Head of a Procuring Activity." The Navy Chief of the Bureau of Ships would be an example. In some instances, the Assistant Chief may be allowed to give an authorization. In most cases, however, approval authority may be delegated to others as long as that authority is limited to "not more than 2 per cent of total anticipated labor-hours under contract."

What Impresses the Japanese Most?

A team of 12 Japanese visited U.S. electronics manufacturers recently. Three characteristics of the industry impressed them more than anything else: our high productivity, safety consciousness, and small business originality. The team came to the U.S. under the sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration. Collectively, they represent most of the electronic trade associations in Japan. Individually, they are presidents or directors of small manufacturing companies averaging about 250 employees.

Although they learned much from our production techniques, few can be applied to their organizations. First and foremost, the buyer market could not support such production levels. Secondly, the labor market is not that well trained. Japanese industry has only just started to train its employees.

Safety consciousness has been largely a Government-sponsored effort, with industry lending token support. However, the team was so impressed, they plan to preach the philosophy to industrial leaders in the homeland when they return.

Electronics is now among the top ten of Japan's big industries—valued at nearly \$200 million a year. As here, there are abundant signs of greater growth in a few years. The key is electrical power. Within a few years the number of kilowatt hours generated is expected to jump, and so will electronics, TV, radio, communications, and the rest.

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as the stars in heaven!

AC POWER SOURCE MAN INVERTION

Completely Electronic Generation of Frequencies from Subsonic to Supersonic

The Behlman INVERTRON achieves high accuracy and exceptional stability through simplicity of design simplicity that is the end product of intense research, wide knowledge, and superb workmanship. Standard vacuum tubes are used throughout and function within their rated capacity for long service life Construction is compact and sturdy All of our engineering ability has been directed toward the creation of a power source that, once installed, can be practically taken for granted. If *you* must have unfailing dependability, you will want to investigate the Behlman INVERTRON !

MODEL 751-E-1 POWER OUTPUT 750 VA single phase, FREQUENCY: 300 to 500 cps variable, FREQUENCY ACCURACY: 0.5% (0.2% available), INPUT: 230v 60 cps single phase, OVERALL SIZE: 22" wide x 28" high x 15" deep



SEE US IN BOOTH 414 1957 WESCON SHOW August 20, 21, 22, 23



MODEL 161-D-1

POWER OUTPUT. 160 VA single phase, FREQUENCY. 350 to 450 cps variable, FREQUENCY ACCURACY. 0.5% (0.2% and 0.1% available), INPUT. 115v 60 cps single phase, OVERALL SIZE. 22" wide x 10" high x 15" deep.

The Silent, Dependable INVERTRON Features:

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- Negligible Interaction between output frequency, voltage and load



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Meetings

Aug. 20-23: Wescon (Western Electronic Show and Convention)

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Cow Palace, San Francisco, Calif. Sponsored by the San Francisco and Los Angeles Sections representing the Seventh Region IRE and West Coast Electronic Manufacturers Association. There will be upwards of 700 exhibits and 48 technical sessions under the following titles:

Tuesday a.m., Aug. 20

1 Transistor Circuits; 2 Microwave Components; 3 Nonlinear Automatic Control Systems; 4 Component Part Design and Performance; 5 Electronics Research Abroad; 6 Information Theory.

Tuesday p.m., Aug. 20

7 Models for Systems-Symposium; 8 Microwave Ferrite Devices; 9 Computer Systems; 10 Component Part Design, Control, and Assembly; 11 Engineering Management; 12 Antennas and Propagation.

Wednesday a.m., Aug. 21

13 Semiconductor Devices-I; 14 Electronics in High Speed Flight; 15 Sampled Data Control Systems; 16 Communications Systems Engineering; 17 Military Research Requirements in Electronics; 18 Microwave Antennas.

Wednesday p.m., Aug. 21

19 Semiconductor Devices-II; 20 Microwave Instrumentation; 21 Statistical Methods in Feedback Control; 22 Crystal Filters Symposium; 23 TV and Radio Broadcasting; 24 Data Handling Devices.

Wednesday Eve, Aug. 21

25 Symposium on Controlled Nuclear Fusion.

Thursday a.m., Aug. 22

26 Computers in Network Synthesis; 27 Microwave Tubes-I; 28 Computer Circuit and Logical Design; 29 Automatic Instrumentation; 30 Reliability Programs; 31 Antennas.

Thursday p.m., Aug. 22

32 Passive and Active Circuits; 33 Microwave Tubes -II; 34 A Symposium on the Medical Applications of Super Voltage Radiation; 35 Instrumentation; 36 Vehicular Communications-I; 37 Production Techniques.

Friday a.m., Aug. 23

38 Audio; 39 Advances in Microwave Solid State Devices; 40 Analog and Digital Computer Devices; 41 Telemetry–I; 42 Vehicular Communications–II; 43 Symposium on New Electronic Techniques for Industry.

Friday p.m., Aug. 23

44 Ultrasonic Engineering; 45 Television Receivers and Televisual Devices; 46 Ionospheric Propagation; 47 Telemetry–II; 48 Nuclear Science Session.

Aug. 19: Symposium on Automatic Control

Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. Sponsored by the IRE Professional Group on Automatic Control, with participation by the ASME and AIEE. The program will consist of a morning technical session on "Practical Applications in Nonlinear Control," and an afternoon panel discussion on "Obstacles to Progress in Nonlinear Control." For information write to J. Melvin Jones, Hughes Aircraft Co., Bldg. 6, Mail Sta. 2344, Culver City, Calif.

Aug. 20-21: Third Biennial Electron Beam Symposium

General Electric Co. X-Ray Dept., Milwaukee, Wis. There will be reports on radiation equipment, applications of radiations, and economic evaluation of processes and methods. Chemical, plastic and petroleum applications are to be stressed. A conducted tour of GE facilities for fabricating electron beam generators and linear accelerators will be offered. More information may be obtained from J. J. Ludwig, General Electric Co., X-Ray Dept., 4855 Electric Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Aug. 29-30: Fourth Annual Symposium on Computers and Data Processing

Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo. Sponsored by the Denver Research Institute. Technical papers on components, devices, systems organization, analysis techniques, and design techniques will be presented. For further information write to J. Marshall Cavenah, Electronics Div., Denver Research Institute, University of Denver 10, Colo.

Sept. 4-6: Special Technical Conference on Magnetic Amplifiers

Penn Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sponsored by the AIEE and the IRE. The program's four sessions will deal with New Circuits and Techniques, Analysis and Design, and Applications. For more information, write to D. Feldman, Bell Telephone Labs.

Sept. 17-18: RETMA Symposium on Numerical Control Systems for Machine Tools

Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. For details write to RETMA, Room 650, 11W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y.

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- 1. Welded single-turn end connections.
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Complete detailed electrical and mechanical specifications on request.



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Sept. 8-13: Second Annual Course on Investment Castings

MIT, Cambridge, Mass. Sponsored by the Investment Casting Institute. Lectures, laboratory exercises and demonstrations will be offered on investment materials; melting; gating, risering, solidification and heat transfer; metal and alloy systems; defects in castings; and consideration of new investment and allied processes. For further information, write Harry P. Dolan, Investment Casting Institute, 27 E. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.

Sept. 9-13: Twelfth Annual Instrument-Automation Conference and Exhibit

Cleveland Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio. Sponsored by the ISA. Organized under the unifying theme, "Instrumentation for Systems Control," the conference will open with formal sessions devoted to data handling and instrument terminology. Following these there will be individual workshop sessions in limited discussion groups covering such topics as aircraft and missiles (excluding propulsion), wind tunnels, flight propulsion systems, process industries, power generation and distribution, meteorological, nuclear, medical, geophysical exploration and general industrial laboratories. Some 100 papers will be presented at the technical sessions. There will be about 500 exhibits. For details of the technical program write to Herbert S. Kindler, Director of Technical Programs, ISA, 313 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sept. 24-25: Sixth PGIE Symposium on Industrial Electronics

Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Sponsored by the IRE Professional Group on Industrial Electronics and AIEE. The main theme for the conference will be the characteristics, use and integration of transducers into complete systems to measure and control complete processes. For further details, write to J. N. Banky, 628 West 18th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 16-18: 1957 IRE Canadian Convention and Exposition

Automotive Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto, Canada. Sponsored by the Canadian Sections of the IRE. For information write to Grant Smedmor, IRE Canadian Convention, 745 Mt. Pleasant Rd., Toronto 7, Canada.

Oct. 31-Nov. 1: Third Annual Technical Conference of the Professional Group on Electron Devices, IRE.

Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. For more information, write W. M. Webster, RCA Semiconductor Div., Somerville, N.J.

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SUB-MINIATURE SELENIUM DIODES

Developed for use in limited space at ambient temperatures ranging from -50°C to +100°C. Encapsulated to resist adverse environmental conditions. Output voltages from 20 to 160 volts; output currents of 100 microamperes to 11 MA Bulletin SD-18



SELENIUM CONTACT PROTECTORS

Designed to eliminate arcing and erosion across the contacts of relays and switches. A complete series in each of three basic types: Diode type, Cartridge type and Hermetically sealed type for industrial application. For complete data: Bulletin SR-150



SILICON MEDIUM POWER RECTIFIERS

Specifically engineered for industrial applications – the most conservatively rated silicon rectifiers in the industry! Rugged allwelded construction and hermetic sealing mean greater reliability – longer life. Types available in 3 series. Request **Bulletin SR-143B**.



SELENIUM HIGH VOLTAGE CARTRIDGE RECTIFIERS

Designed for long life and reliability in Half-Wave, Voltage Doubler, Bridge, Center-Tap Circuits, and 3-Phase Circuit Types. Phenolic Cartridge and Hermetically Sealed types available. Operating temperature range: -65° C to $+100^{\circ}$ C. Specify Bulletin H-2



STYLE S SILICON POWER DIODES

A complete series of hermetically sealed diodes for operating in temperatures from -55°C to +150°C. Power supply and magnetic amplifier types. PIV range: 50 to 600 v. For 100ma DC output request **Bulletin SR-136B** For 300ma DC output request **Bulletin SR-132E**



10 AMP SILICON POWER DIODES

Conservatively rated to provide a substantial safety factor in industrial applications. Hermetically sealed, all-welded case construction provides reliability over a long life. Types available in a wide voltage range. Write for **Bulletin \$R-151**



From one source...

SELENIUM TV AND RADIO RECTIFIERS

The widest range in the industry! Designed for Radio, Television, TV booster, UHF converter and experimental applications. Input ratings from 25 to 156 volts AC and up. DC output current 50 to 1,200 MA. Write for application information. Bulletin ER-178-A



STYLE T SILICON POWER DIODES

Stud mounted-hermetically sealed types for power supply and magnetic amplifier applications. PIV ratings from 50 to 600 volts at 800 ma rectified DC output current. All welded construction. For operation at -55°C to +150°C. Ask for Bullotin SR-135C



150 AMP GERMANIUM JUNCTIONS

Designed for high velocity, forced air cooling, the finned copper heat exchanger of these junctions feature 56 sq. inches of cooling area in 5.7. cubic inches of volume. Voltage input ratings from 20 to 85 volts rms. Lug or stud terminals. **Bulletin GPR-2**

For complete data on the products listed write on your letterhead to International Rectifier INTERNATIONAL

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SELENIUM INDUSTRIAL POWER RECTIFIERS

For all DC power needs from microwatts to kilowatts. Features: long life; compact, light weight and low initial cost. Ratings: to 250 KW, 50 ma to 2,300 amperes and up. 6 volts to 30,000 volts and up. Efficiency to 87%. Power factor to 95%. Bulletin C-349



HIGH VOLTAGE SILICON POWER DIODES

Two styles available. Hermetically sealed, pigtail construction. Style J features PIV ratings from 600 to 1000 volts at 125 ma. DC output current. Ask for Bulletin SR-138E Style K: PIV from 600 to 1200 volts at 100 ma DC output current. Bulletin SR-144A



330 AMP GERMANIUM JUNCTIONS

Low current density germanium junctions of high capacity for heavy duty applications. Corrosion resistant, cast aluminum cooling fins dissipate heat at high rate. Efficiency : 98.5. Six types. Input voltage ratings from 20 to 66 volts rms. Request Bulletin GPR-2



HIGH CURRENT DENSITY SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

A complete line for natural convection cooling in industrial applications. Inverse voltage ratings up to 36 volts per cell. Rectified DC output approximately twice that of standard selenium stacks in approximately 50% less volume. Write for Bulletin SR-152



SILICON RECTIFIER STACKS

These units consist of hermetically sealed junction diodes mounted on copper cooling fins, stacked to include the interconnections required for specific circuits. Junction ratings: 1.25 amps, DC output: 70 to 350 AC input volts rms. Request Bulletin SR-137A.



500 AMP GERMANIUM JUNCTIONS

Six high capacity junction types especially suited for extra-heavy duty such as electrochemical installations where air cooling is desirable. Cast aluminum airfoil housings. Input voltage ratings from 20 to 66 volts rms. Efficiency 98.5. Bulletin GPR-2

SEE THEM ALL AT WESCON BOOTHS 1501-1502

SELENIUM PHOTOCELLS - SUN BATTERIES

Self-generating photocells available in standard or custom sizes, mounted or unmounted. Optimum load resistance range: 10 to 10,000 ohms. Output from .2 MA to 60 MA in ave. sunlight. Ambient tempera-ture range: -65°C to +100°C. Bulletin PC649



SILICON CARTRIDGE RECTIFIERS

The answer to tough miniaturization problems! Ratings for high temperature applications: from 1000 volts PIV at 100ma half-wave DC output to 16,000 volts PIV at 45ma. Hermetically sealed, metallized ceramic housing. Request Bulletin SR-139B



LIQUID COOLED GERMANIUM JUNCTIONS

Liquid cooled for maximum power in minimum space. Junction rating: 670 amps at 26 to 66 volts rms. Housed in high-conductivity copper cast around special steel coils. Water, oil or other accepted coolants may be used. For complete data. Bulletin GPR-2.

Corporation or contact the International Rectifier branch office or representative nearest you.



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Nov. 6-8: Tenth Annual Conference on Electronic **Techniques in Medicine and Biology**

Boston, Mass. Sponsored by ISA and AIEE. Further details and advance programs may be obtained from H. S. Kindler, Director of Technical Programs, Instrument Society of America, 313 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Nov. 6-8: Third Aero-Com Symposium

Hotel Utica, Utica, N.Y. Sponsored by the IRE Professional Group on Communications Systems. The conference will deal with systems, equipment design, techniques, antennas, spectrum conservation, air traffic control, management and other topics. For the presentation of confidential material, there will be a classified session on Nov. 8. For more information, write to R. C. Benoit, 138 Riverview Pkwy., Rome, N.Y.

Nov. 11-13: Third Annual Instrumentation Conference

Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. The theme of this conference will be "Instrumentation for Data Handling" with special symposiums on electronic instrumentation as applied to medicine and the sales and purchasing aspects of electronic instrumentation. Papers should be submitted to Lamar Whittle, Federal Telecommunications Lab., 1389 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. For more information write B. J. Dasher, School of Electrical Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Nov. 13-14: Mid-America Electronics Convention

Municipal Auditorium and Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo. Sponsored by the Kansas City Section of the IRE. There will be exhibits and twelve technical sessions. Approximately thirty papers will cleal with medical electronics, airborne electronics, instrumentation, engineering management, electronics in nucleonics and a diversity of other subjects. Persons who want to submit papers should contact the Technical Papers Chairman, MAECON, 5109 Cherry St., Kansas City 10, Mo. The deadline for submissions is Aug. 15. For more information write Richard L. Clarke, 425 Volker Blvd., Kansas City 10, Mo.

Nov. 13-15: Eighth National Conference on Standards

St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. Sponsored by the American Standards Association. Emphasis will be on standards as a key to progress and profits. Sessions will cover radiation exposure, electronics, industrial preparedness, motion pictures and television, purchasing, company standards, technical communications, government standards and safety. For more information, write to D. E. Denton, ASA, 70 E. 45th St., New York 17, N.Y.

Encapsulation of Electronic Circuits

Richard Calicchia Rome Air Development Center Griffiss Air Force Base Rome, N. Y. Comparison of a Vacuum Tube Remote Control Unit and a Transistorized Version Employing Encapsulation Techniques, Printed Circuitry, and Miniaturized Parts

E VALUATION of casting resins for electronic equipment at frequencies up to 240 mc is covered in this report. This frequency was selected as the upper limit because above this frequency encapsulation ceases to be practical. This upper limit of frequency will define Type A insulating compounds or encapsulents (per Military Specification MIL-I-16923) which are intended for high frequency application. A comprehensive investigation of encapsulating resins and their effects was sponsored by Rome Air Development Center at Battelle Memorial Institute and is being continued at RADC.

Epoxy Resins

Epoxy resins are presently accepted as the most suitable for encapsulation. These are generally favored because of the inherent properties possessed in them such as ease of handling, excellent chemical resistance, low moisture absorption, superior adhesive quality, low shrinkage during cure, exceptional mechanical properties and satisfactory electrical characteristics. It appears further that the epoxy resin is the only type that will best satisfy the requirements for an insulating materials as outlined in MIL-I-16923. However, only a select few epoxy resins possess the necessary physical and electrical properties for application to electronic equipment up to 30 mc (Type B) and none meet the ultimate in physical and electrical requirements for frequencies up to 240 mc.

Some attempts were made to modify and blend epoxy resins for the purpose of improving specific desirable properties. The results were found favorable in some instances. Attempts were also made to introduce foam materials which would be most applicable where an encapsulent possessing optimum dielectric properties is desired. It is noted that the initial efforts were encouraging and the results indicate that further development would contribute markedly to the progress in this field.

Epoxy Modifications

The modification of epoxies involved the compounding of inorganic or organic fillers, the use of anhydride hardeners, the addition of plasticizers, the blending with polyamide and the inclusion of plastic microballoons. The investigation was also extended to the foam materials which are most promising and merit further consideration because of their dielectric quality. Although the work and evaluation was directed towards producing an encapsulent with all-embracing properties, the behavior of some of these insulating materials was markedly improved. Greater emphasis was placed on the thermal shock requirements, the mechanical resistance and the dielectric quality. The results of this research reflected some very interesting information particularly applicable to this work.

• The anhydride-hardened epoxies possess better resiliency than the conventional amine-hardened epoxies. This is advantageous in as much as resiliency improves the thermal shock resistance.

• Moderate temperature cures are essential in developing optimum properties. Obviously a room temperature cure would be preferable.

| Resins | Hardeners | Curing Temp.(F) | Maximum Exotherm | Thermal Shock | Mechanical Shock | Dielectric Constant | Dissipation Factor |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Scotchcast 2 | amine | rm temp. | 207 | | | | |
| Scotchcast 235 | anhydride | 200 | 252 | 10 | 9 | | |
| Scotchcast 241 | anhydride+filler | 200 | 222 | 10 | 9 | | |
| Epon 828 | amine | 150 | 272 | 1200 | 9 | | |
| Epon 815 | polyamide | 150 | 310 | 10 | | | |
| Epon 828 | plasticizer | rm temp. | 290 | 10 | | | |
| Hysol 6040 | amine | rm temp. | 274 | 100 | | | |
| Hysol 6800 | anhydride | 250 | 264 | 10 | 4 | | 1.00 0000 |
| Araldite 6010 | polyamide | 150 | 294 | 10 | line int | 1000 | |
| ERL 2795 | polyamide | 150 | 300 | 10 | 9 | 1 | |
| P-420 | plasticizer | rm temp. | 272 | 10 | 9 | | |
| 1 | and a second | here in | in the second second | | 12 | - Jan 14 | 100 |
| Eccofoam FP | and the second | rm temp. | | 1000 | in the | 2.06 - 1.08 | 0.0035 - 0.0034 |
| Epocast 3 | anhydride | 150 | 200 | 10 | 9 | 3.15 - 3.08 | 0.013 - 0.02 |
| Castiplast 11 | plasticizer | rm temp. | 165 . | 10 | 9- | 3.75 - 3.3 | 0.048 - 0.056 |

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• On account of their high-polarity, plasticizers and inorganic fillers tend to degrade the electrical properties. However, inorganic fillers are regarded useful because they improve the thermal shock resistance of the body by increasing the coefficient of thermal expansion of the embedding material.

• Polyamide blend epoxies possess exceptionally good physical and electrical properties at room temperature, but are undesirable at elevated temperatures.

Foam Resins

The study of foam resins was initiated because their exceptional dielectric quality makes them the most likely to satisfy the requirements of Type A encapsulent (MIL-I-16923.) These may include either the fragile foam-in-place plastic or the microballoon loaded epoxy material. The foams are of particular interest because they exhibit low dielectric constant and low dissipation factor combined with light weight. On the other hand, caution should be taken against their poor dielectric strength, poor resistance to heat distortion and poor mechanical shock.

An encapsulent having all the properties intended for application to electronic circuits at all frequencies and under all conditions is not available. Therefore, it is necessary that specific encasing resins, exhibiting specific characteristics, be utilized for specific applications.

Chemical and Physical Behavior

Chemical and physical behaviors of some of the more commonly known epoxy casting resins are listed in Table I. The conventional amine-setting epoxies may be cured at room temperature dissipating the heat over an extended period. The resulting exothermic heat will be generally lowered. It is noticed that the resistance to thermal and mechanical shocks is extremely poor, making them unsatisfactory in this regard. The number tabulated

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

under thermal shock indicates the number of cycles that the test specimens were subjected to without vielding to thermal fracture. Each cycle consists of exposing the sample to ten minutes at -65 F followed by thirty minutes at approximately 200 F. The mechanical resistance was measured as the weight in pounds, of a steel ball, dropped at a height of three feet, required before the sample breaks. However, there same resins are highly useful in the embedment of electronic parts which are delicate or sensitive to high temperatures. Among these will be transistors, diodes, and permalloy cores. Furthermore, in some applications, the inherent characteristics of the amine-setting epoxies could be improved markedly by compounding them with inorganic fillers such as alumina or silica.

The adhydride-hardened epoxy resins generally possess a superior combination of mechanical and electrical properties as compared with the conventional amine-hardened epoxies. The maximum exothermic temperature is reasonably low although it is necessary to cure at above room temperature. Some examples of encapsulents of this type which are classified as Type B per MIL-I-16923 are Hysol 6800, Epocast 3 and Scotchcast 235 and 241. These plastics satisfy the minimum electrical requirements, yet have excellent thermal and mechanical resistance.

The polyamide-epoxy blends possess some distinct advantages in exhibiting exceptionally good physical and electrical properties for encapsulation at moderate curing temperatures. However, they are regarded inferior to the anhydride-catalyzed resins because at elevated temperatures both the physical and electrical characteristics are degenerated. Further work with polyamides and epoxies with or without the inclusion of microballoons may result in a profitable development in achieving an encapsulent with all-embracing properties.

Also listed in Table I are three resins; namely Eccofoam FP, Epocast 3 and Castiplast 11 which are categorized in descending merits of dielectric constant and dissipation factor. Respectively, these materials satisfy the electrical requirements referenced for Type A, B and C encapsulents specified per MIL-I-16923 and were selected to represent encasing media suitably applicable for high frequency (up to 240 mc) for general electrical purpose (frequencies up to 30 mc) and for mechanical resistance. The encapsulation of various resistors, capacitors and inductors was tested and evaluated at various frequencies in order to note the relative effect of the several encapsulents on the electrical charactristics of these unit parts.

Effects of Encapsulation

Measurements were taken on 1/2 w boron-carbon resistors ranging in value from 4.7K to 100K before and after encapsulation and at frequencies from

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3 mc to 240 mc. An approximate empirical relationship for predicting the effect of encapsulation on resistors at various frequencies involved a simple equivalent circuit; the direct current resistance, the alternating current resistance and the dielectric constant of the encasing medium. Reactance measurements were made with a Boonton "R-X" meter and a Boonton "Q" meter. By this method a close correlation was obtained between the calculated and measured values.

Fig. 1 shows a graph whereby the ratio of ac to dc resistance of 4.7K boron-carbon resistors is plotted as a function of frequency. With increasing frequencies an increasing drop in the ratio of Rac/ Rdc is noted with encapsulents having increasing dielectric constants. Therefore, the effect of the embedment of a 4.7K resistor with a Type A encapsulent (Eccofoam FP) would be negligible at frequencies up to about 60 mc, whereas a Type C encapsulent (Castiplast 11) would satisfy the electrical requirements at frequencies up to approximately 10 mc. However, the same embedment of a 47K resistor with Eccofoam FP would give no variation in performance at frequencies up to 10 mc (Fig. 2) and Castiplast 11 shows a distinct deviation within the range of this investigation. The effect of Epocast 3 on 47K resistor is also shown.

Factors influencing the electrical performance of a resistor are the frequency, the value of the resistor and the dielectric constant of the encasing



Fig. 3. Capacitive Effect of Encapsulation on 1 µµf Ceramic Capacitor



medium. Since there is an increase in the dielectric constant of an insulating material with temperature, consideration should be given to temperature as another important factor influencing the resistance.

Reliability Investigation

Further investigation is continuing at RADC on the effect of temperature on the reliability of the encapsulated resistor. This work was prompted by the fact that since reliability is known to decrease with increasing temperature, the value of the embedded resistor will be depreciated. Experimental data involve tests on resistors having a power rating up to 2 w since it is established that resistors of greater power rating are not embedded. The method of approach for this work is based on the "de-rating" factor whereby the ratio of power is determined by the heat dissipation between resistors embedded with air and other dielectrics. For example, if the surface temperature of a 2 w resistor dissipating 2 w of electrical power is 190 F, and dissipating, after encapsulation, 1.5 w at this same temperature, the "de-rating" factor would be 1.5/2.0 or 0.75. This means that the resistor can safely use only 3/4 as much electrical power as it could in air for identical reliability. The investigation is not complete, but it is anticipated that the data will be helpful in determining the effect of temperature on reliability and may provide a method of verifying the "de-rating" factor without life testing. Another interesting observation is that encapsulents, particularly when filled with an inorganic material tends to provide a coolant effect upon the embedment thus indicating more stable operation. er

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Capacitive Effects

Representative types of capacitors commonly used in electronic equipment were selected for test and study of capacitance change with various encapsulating media. These included the ceramic and mica body units ranging in value from 1 to 10 µµf. Capacitors above 10 µµf would have no significance inasmuch as the added capacitance due to the distributed constant of the dielectric would be negligible relative to the value of the unit. This deduction was anticipated and conclusive evidence was shown by the experimental data recorded in Figs. 3 and 4. Note the variation in capacitance in a 1 $\mu\mu f$ component embedded in different dielectrics. It is obvious that the per cent deviation is dependent primarily on the electrical value of the encasing dielectric, therefore the effects in the variation should be determined in the calculation, design and function of the circuit. The effect of encapsulation is again demonstrated with a 10 µµf mica capacitor. It is immediately noted that the per cent deviation (roughly 2 per cent to 10 per cent) is reduced such that the added capacitance would be either neglible or calculated in the design of the equipment in those cases where a close tolerance is critical.

Inductors of the type generally used for peaking and tuning purposes in wideband video amplifiers were tested. The values selected for embedment ranged from 6.8 to 68 μ h at test frequencies for each inductor in excess of the resonant frequency of the that and normal stray capacitance combined. It was noted that within experimental errors encapsulation has no significant effect on inductors.

Conclusion

The data obtained on various resistors, capacitors and inductors give indication that reasonable predictions regarding the high frequency performance of these units comprising part of the circuit can be made after encapsulation. In addition certain fundamental principles can be established whereby the performance of an encapsulated circuit could be related to the behavior of the individually embedded parts. Of the information and conclusions deducted from the work outlined above, it is safe to assume that changes in the resonance of capacitive-inductive circuits would be a function only of the factors influencing the capacitor. Since the encasing medium has no significant effect on capacitance of values above 10 µµf and since the variation due to the distributed constant amounts to approximately 1 µµf most conventional resonant circuits could be embedded without giving serious consideration to the electrical performance. However, in the encapsulation of a highly critical, narrow band resonant circuit, wherein the capacitor is designed for low tolerance, discretion should be taken in the selection of a proper dielectric.



Fig. 4. Capacitive Effect of Encapsulation on 10 upp Mica Capacitor For quick bonding, turn to turn, with a <u>single application</u> of heat or solvent ...

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The terms "accuracy" and "reliability" are almost synonymous when used in reference to the circuitry associated with counting. If a counter is in proper working order and used within its operating limits, it should be 100 per cent accurate. Counting errors can be caused either by actually operating the counter outside its limits, or by comp manu A : tured Corp. Selec done nels and i unit. lated relial Or tion the prob coun or e tivel redu

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Fig. 1. Decade counter plug-in unit features high reliability and clear presentation.



component failure or "decay" below the manufacturer's specified limits.

A schematic of the counter, manufactured by Electronic Tube Div., Burroughs Corp., Plainfield, N.J., is shown in Fig. 1. Selection of the number to be illuminated is done with a beam switching tube. It channels the current directly to each number and isolates the other nine numbers in the unit. Components associated with the "isolated" numbers have no effect on the "countreliability."

Only one resistor is used—for each position of the beam switching tube—to supply the voltage for each number. When the probability of component failure in this counter is compared with other electronic or electro-mechanical counters, the relatively few components used substantially reduces the possibility of error. An expected operating life of 50,000 hours is claimed by Burroughs for the beam switching tube.

Any desired count capacity can be had by cascading the individual plug-in units. Provisions are made for both manual and electronic zero setting. Two models are available-the DC-101 with a maximum frequency of 10 kc and DC-102 with 100 kc.

With the 100 kc and 1 mc units, a dualtriode (6201) flip-flop stage is added. Even with the addition of this tube, the probability of error-free operation is much better than other electronic counting methods which require a minimum of 4 dual triodes. Outside dimensions are $3-1/16 \times 2-1/2 \times 6-7/8$ in. Power requirements are 300 v, 18 ma, dc and 6.3 v, 3 a, ac filament supply. Resolution of paired pulses is less than 10 µsec. For further information turn to the Reader's Service card and circle **21**.



Fig. 2. A single resistor is used to supply the voltage for each number.



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- hes per second
- J 30 and 7.5 inches per second
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 L 75 and 18.75 inches per second
 X Special (speeds up to 75 inches per second in ratios of 2 to 1, 3 to 1 and 6 to 1 are available on special order. Other speed combinations can be accommodated.)

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|-------------|---|--|
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| Weight: | 100 pounds | |
| Dimensions: | Panel, width 19"; height 241/4" | |
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Background in Modern Network Synthesis

Network synthesis is the science of building networks to desired specifications. It can be extended to transducer design and has been extended to servo design.¹ The specifications may be in the form of a desired frequency response—filters and compensating networks—or a desired transient-response —delay lines and control systems. The classical methods of filter design² ^{3.4} are based completely on the frequency characteristics of the amplitude response of the network and only three classes exist —low, high and band-pass filters. Developments in the field of network synthesis in the past 25 years have led to a much more general and sophisticated approach.

The fundamental relationships between the variables in a linear system are expressed in the form of integro-differential equations. Thus in Fig. 1, the fundamental relationship between e and i, is

$$e = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int_{-\infty}^{t} i dt \qquad ($$

It is extremely inconvenient to work with equations containing integrals and derivatives and so by a clever artifice such equations are transformed into algebraic equations. The artifice consists of examining the equations for the steady-state response only, for the very special case when the driving functions is of a sinusoidal nature (e^{ω}) . Because of the unique property of exponentials that their derivatives and integrals are also exponentials, the awkward integro-differential equations are transformed into more convenient complex algebraic equations. One is thereafter led to the concepts of complex impedance, transfer ratio, which are all functions of jw. In effect, this amounts to describing the system by its steady state response to a special type of input. If a more general and universal description of the system is sought, one that contains within it both the transient and the steady state responses and which is amenable to almost any arbitrary input, the Laplace Transform technique is used. The exceedingly simple result is that this more general description of the system can be got very easily from the previous special sinusoidal response description. The rule is to replace the variable $j\omega$ in the first description by the complex variable s. $S = \sigma + i\omega$, has both real and imaginary parts. The input impedance of the circuit of Fig. 1,

$$Z(j\omega) = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

becomes Z(s) = R + sL + 1/sC.

So long as we are dealing with lumped parameter systems (transmission lines, antennas etc. are being excluded), all system functions, such as impedances,

RC-Transistor Network Design-I

Isaac M. Horowitz Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn

transfer ratios, will consist of a finite numerator polynomial in s divided by a finite denominator polynomial in s, i.e.

$$F(s) = K \frac{s^m + a_1 s^{m-1} + a_2 s^{m-2} + \dots + a_m}{s^n + b_1 s^{n-1} + b_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + b_n}$$
(2)

For example, in the circuit of Fig. 1,

$$Z(s) = L (s^2 + sR/L + 1/LC)/s$$

with K = L, m = 2, n = 1, $a_1 = R/L$, $a_2 = 1/LC$. These polynomials may be factored, leading to

$$F(s) = K \frac{(s+0_1) (s+0_2) (s+0_3) \dots (s+0_m)}{(s+p_1) (s+p_2) (s+p_3) \dots (s+p_n)}$$
(3)

The values of s at which F(s) = 0, are called the "zeros" of F(s); those values of s at which F(s) is infinite, are called the "poles" of F(s). Thus -0_1 , -0_2 , $\dots, -0_m$ are the zeros of (3) and $-p_1, -p_2$, $\dots, -p_n$ are the poles of (3). In Fig. 1, if L = 1, R = 2, C = 0.2, the zeros are at $s = -1 + i^2, -1$ -i2; the poles are at s = 0 and at s infinite. There are as many zeros as poles if those at infinity are counted too. The zeros and poles of a function describe it completely except for the scale factor K. The zeros and poles of a function constitute therefore a very powerful and compact description of the function. There is direct correlation between the pole-zero pattern of a function and its other properties such as frequency response and transient response.⁵ It is very convenient to make a map of the pole-zero pattern of a function. Thus the polezero pattern of Z(s) of Fig. 1 for the values L = 1, R = 2, C = 0.2, is plotted in Fig. 2 with the circles indicating zeros, the crosses indicating poles. The transfer ratio, E_0/E_1 in Fig. 1 has the pole-zero

pattern plotted in Fig. 3.

There is a large body of information available on the pole-zero patterns that are permissible under various constraints. LC networks have their poles and zeros on the imaginary axis only, for example. Driving point impedances of RC-or RL-networks have their poles and zeros on the negative real axis only and they must alternate. Transfer functions of RC-or RL-networks have their poles on the negative real axis but the zeros may be anywhere. Transfer functions of RC-or RL-networks with a common ground between input and output (unbalanced networks) cannot have zeros on the positive real axis. Poles on the imaginary axis indicate networks oscillating at constant amplitude; poles in the right half plane indicate networks with exponentially increasing amplitudes of oscillation.

The Approximation Problem

Network synthesis is divided into two parts-the Approximation problem and the Realization problem.

The Approximation problem is concerned with the study of the specifications and their reduction to an equivalent standard form independent of the original form of the specifications. This standard form consists of the pole-zero pattern of the desired function plus a statement of tolerances on the polezero positions, such tolerances depending of course on the tolerances in the original specifications.

The function of the Approximation problem is to translate the specifications for any function into a pole-zero pattern that will meet the specs. Bandpass filters have pole-zero patterns of the form shown in Fig. 4(a); low-pass filters have pole-zero patterns of the form shown in Fig. 4(b), while the

Fig. 1. RLC circuit.

Fig. 3. Pole-zero pattern

of the transfer ratio

 E_o/E_1 of Fig. 1.

e,

Fig. 2. Pole-zero pattern of Fig. 1, for L = 1, R = 2, C = 0.2.

form of the pole-zero patterns for high-pass filters is shown in 4 (c).

The Realization Problem

The second part of the synthesis is the Realization problem. It can be simply stated as follows: given a function with any pole-zero pattern, find a network whose appropriate function has this desired pole-zero pattern. The realization scheme must include a systematic, direct method for finding the network and its element values.

We are finally in a position to consider the primary purpose of this article and that is the description of realization schemes applicable to transfer functions of networks whose elements are restricted to resistors, capacitors and transistors. The elimination of inductors is justified in low-frequency applications where large values of inductance must involve bulky inductors if losses are not to be too large. This, in fact, is the classical application⁶ of RC-vacuum-tube synthesis. However, because of the various unattractive features of tubes, such applications have been restricted pretty well to situations where vacuum tubes and their attendant nuisances were anyhow present. The transistor has revived interest in this field and has made it worthwhile to use RC-Transistor synthesis in higher frequency ranges than formerly used. The synthesis procedures described hereafter are valid only in those frequency ranges for which the low-frequency model of the transistor-3 resistors and one controlled source which are all independent of frequency-is accurate. Accordingly, the frequency range for which the synthesis procedures are accurate may be up to 1 kc for one transistor type and possibly up to 50 kc for others.

Fig. 4. Pole-zero patterns of filter methods: (a) represents a band-pass filter, (b) low-pass, (c) high pass.

(b)

(c)

(a)

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

Practical design methods for transistor-resistor-capacitor filter networks are presented in this series of two articles. These design procedures are particularly useful in low frequency applications—where high-Q inductors are bulky and expensive. To enable the reader to appreciate the scope and generality of the method a certain background in pole-zero concepts and in modern network synthesis is necessary. A review of elementary network theory is included in the appendix.

Part 1 of this series presents theory background and the Negative Impedance Converter method of design. Part II, in the next issue of ELECTRONIC DESIGN, will present the RL-RC Synthesis method, and will give a design example to show the immediate application of modern synthesis to transistor-restistor-capacitor network design. Enough detail is given to permit its immediate exploitation by the engineer.

FOR ALMOST every type of realization problem there is a variety of procedures and networks available to do the job. An important practical and theoretical problem is that of selecting the best. There is no unique answer to this question until one decides *what* he wants to optimize. If the minimum number of elements is the most important factor, method A may be the best. If the maximum gain is what is wanted, B or C may be the best. Nevertheless it is probably correct to say that in network synthesis in general, too little has been done in this matter of classification of optimum realization methods.

In active synthesis a reasonable figure of merit for comparing methods of realization is the gain/ sensitivity ratio for a given number of active elements. In any method of realization one should try to obtain the maximum gain to sensitivity. The designer should also have the freedom to trade gain for sensitivity or vice versa, as in amplifier design, where gain may be traded for bandwidth.

X

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Sensitivity

If any particular realization scheme requires very precise element values the technique is probably impractical. This matter of tolerances on element values and alignment difficulties comes under the heading of sensitivity, a quantitative measure of how sensitive the desired function is to variations in element values. In active network synthesis the sensitivity function is of even greater importance because of actual variations in the parameters of the active element with operating point, dynamic level and temperature. One sensitivity function that is popular is the inverse of the one defined by Bode⁷,

$$S_{k}^{P} = \frac{dF/F}{dk/k} (4),$$

i.e., the sensitivity of F to k is the percentage change in F divided by the percentage change in k, for small changes only. Equation (4) is itself a function of frequency and some care must be taken in its interpretation. Another sensitivity function which is perhaps more easily interpreted and practical in realization problems is

$$S_{k}^{p_{o}} = dp_{o}\frac{dk}{k} (5),$$

where dp_0 is the actual shift in the pole-or zeroat p_0 (due to the change in k) divided by the relative change in k. Equation (5) gives the sensitivity of the pole positions-or zero positions-to the element k. Thus in Fig. 5, if a pole originally at A shifts

to B when k changes to
$$k + dk$$
, $S_k^{p_o} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{dk/k}$,
where \overline{AB} is a phasor (has magnitude and angle).
The angles of $S_k^{p_o}$ may be more important than
its magnitude. For example in a band-pass filter
-Fig. 4(a)- with poles close to the ω axis, if $S_k^{p_o}$
has zero angle a positive change in k drives the

has zero angle, a positive change in k drives the pole towards the imaginary axis and if sufficiently large, may cause instability.

Transfer Function Methods

Networks consisting of resistors and capacitors only have their transfer function poles restricted to the negative real axis. Most interesting transfer functions have complex poles (Fig. 4 in appendix). Therefore the basic problem in Transistor-R-C synthesis is that of realizing complex transmission poles that are unrealizeable with R's and C's alone.

Negative Impedance Method

A method involving realization of the negative of an RC impedance was first suggested by Linvill. In Fig. 6,

$$F(s) = \frac{I_o}{E_i} = \frac{y_{21a} y_{21b}}{y_{22a} + y_{11b}}$$
(6)

where y_{z1a} is the short circuit transfer admittance of A defined in Fig. 7(a), y_{z2a} is the short circuit output admittance of A defined in Fig. 7(b), y_{11b} is the short circuit input admittance of B defined in 7(c). Now the zeros of F(s) in equation (6) are given by the zeros of $y_{z1a}y_{z1b}$ and the poles of F(s) are given by those values of s for which $y_{z2a} + y_{11b}$ is zero. Suppose the desired

$$F(s) = \frac{KN(s)}{s^2 + \xi \omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$
(7a)

We write

$$F(s) = \frac{KN(s)/(s+\sigma)}{(s^2+2\xi\omega_n s+\omega_n^2)/(s+\sigma)}$$
(7b)

The number σ may be any positive number but for maximum efficiency $\sigma = \omega_n$, and this value is used in the following. The breakdown is now made:

$$y_{22a} + y_{11b} = \frac{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}{s + \omega_n}$$
(8)
= $s + \omega_n - \frac{2\omega_n s (1 - \xi)}{s + \omega_n}$

 $s + \omega_n$





We pick,

$$y_{22a} = s + \omega_n, \quad y_{11b} = \frac{-2\omega_n s (1 - \xi)}{s + \omega_n}.$$

If $\xi < 1$ (corresponding to Q > 0.5), y_{11b} represents the short circuit input admittance of the negative of an RC network. Linvill uses a negative impedance converter (NIC)^{8.9.10.11} to do this. The NIC has the property shown in Fig. 8. Its input impedance is -Z when it is terminated by the impedance Z. Accordingly, the block diagram of Fig. 6 becomes the network of Fig. 9. The same method may be used for any number of poles. For example, if the denominator of the transfer function is $(s^2 + 2s + 2) (s^2 + 4s + 8)$, on may write

$$y_{22a} + y_{11b} = \frac{(s^2 + 2s + 2) (s^2 + 4s + 8)}{(s+1) (s+2) (s+3)} \quad (10)$$
$$= s + \frac{4s}{s+2} - \left[\frac{2.5 s}{s+1} + \frac{(25/6)s}{s+3}\right].$$
$$y_{22a} = s + \frac{4s}{s+2} \quad (11)$$

(representing a passive RC

(9)

(

admittance), and

$$y_{11b} = -\left[\frac{2.5 s}{s+1} + \frac{(25/6)s}{s+3}\right]$$
(12)

may be realized by means of an NIC followed by a passive network as shown in Fig. 10. In general, if the transfer function denominator is D(s) of degree n, one writes

$$y_{22a} + y_{11b} = \frac{D(s)}{(s+a_1) (s+a_2) \dots (s+a_{n-1})}$$
(13)

and makes a partial fraction expansion of eq (13) leading to

$$y_{22a} + y_{11b} = s + \sum_{i=1}^{i} \frac{A_{i}s}{s+a_{i}} - \sum_{i=1}^{j} \frac{B_{j}s}{s+a_{j}} (i \neq j) \quad (14)$$

and apportions:

$$y_{22a} = s + \sum \frac{A_{i}s}{s+a_{i}}, \ y_{11b} = -\sum \frac{j}{s} \frac{B_{j}s}{s+a_{j}}$$
 (15)

In order to realize the transmission zeros as demanded by N(s) in eq (7), y_{22a} and y_{11b} must each be developed in such a manner as simultaneously to obtain the desired zeros. For example if N(s) = s, then in place of the A network of Fig. 9, the one shown in Fig. 11 may be used. More information may be found in the literature¹² on the art of realizing driving point admittances (or impedances) so as to simultaneously obtain desired transmission zeros. In concluding this section the design values for realizing equation (7) with N(s) = s, are given below. The appropriate network is drawn in Fig. 11.

$$T_1 = \frac{I}{m}$$
 farads, $R_1 = \frac{m}{\omega_n}$ ohms, $R_2 = \frac{m}{2\omega_n (1-\xi)}$ ohms,
 $C_2 = \frac{2(1-\xi)}{m}$ farads.

In the above *m* may be any positive number and can be chosen for convenience. For example if $\omega_n = 5000$ radians per sec and $\xi = 0.25$, a convenient value for *m* might be 10⁷, leading to $C_1 = 0.1 \ \mu F$.

The Negative Impedance Converter

Various negative impedance converter circuits have been described. The reader who is interested in building an NIC may consult the references for details. The circuit of Fig. 12 represents an ideal NIC and requires ideal current sources. Fig. 13 represents the approximate transistor realization of Fig. 12. Various compensation schemes may be used to compensate for the non-ideal nature of the transistor. These are described in the references. Should there be any patent difficulties in connection with the transistor NIC circuits, one may use circuits^{13. 14} other than the NIC method for the realization of negative RC impedances.

Whenever a negative impedance is realized, positive feedback must be used. The dangers of positive feedback are well known. When poles close to the imaginary axis are obtained by the above methods, large numbers are being subtracted from each other, with resultant poor sensitivity. The pole sensitivity, S_{1}^{n} discussed previously, is convenient as a quantitative measure of the sensitivity. For the single complex pole-pair case, under the best of circumstances the pole sensitivity to the negative impedance conversion factor is approximately $\omega_n/0$. This means for example that if the design Q is 10, a 5 per cent drift in the conversion factor leads to an unstable system. In general, for small changes if the conversion factor changes by x per cent, the Q changes by 2Qx per cent. When two pole pairs are attempted by this method, a change in the conversion factor by x per cent changes the Q by $4Q^2x$ per cent. This poor sensitivity for poles close to the imaginary axis may also be seen by referring to Fig. 14. The passive poles at $-\omega_n$ are moved—by the negative impedance conversion factor-along the circle in the directions AB, A'B'. If poles far from the imaginary axis are being realized (e.g. low or high pass filters), the action is stopped in the neighborhood of AA' and the sensitivity is not bad-there is little risk that drift in the conversion factor will cause the network to become unstable. However if the action is stopped at BB', corresponding to a band-pass filter, the sensitivity is poor, and there is much greater danger of instability. The conclusion therefore is that this particular method involving the realization of negative impedances is useful providing no high Q poles are involved. The NIC scheme is very attractive because it can be used for any number of complex poles without too much algebraic effort, and because the active and passive portions of the network are isolated.

References will be found in Part II of this series. CIRCLE 400 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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Design Forum.

Common Component Receiver

Table 1. Parts list of the common component receiver

Table 2. Comparison of recommendedspare parts for conventional andcommon component receiver

| V1, V2, V3, V4 R1A, R1B, R6 | 12BE6 47K 1/2 watt | | Conventional (P-B5R1) | Common Component |
|--|--|------------|--|---|
| R2, R4, R8A, R9A, R10A, R10B R5, R7, R9A, R9B R11A, R11B R3 | 330 ohms 1/2 watt 10% 1 meg. 1/2 watt 10% 900Ω 10 watt 10% Volume control with | Tubes | 1—12BE6 1—12BA6 1—12AV6 1—50C5 1—35W4 | 1—12BE6 |
| C1A, C1B, C2A, C2B C3, C5, C7, C9 C4A, C4B, C6, C8, C12A, C12B C13 C10, C11 | switch .5 meg Variable capacitor 220 μμf discap 0.02 μfd discap 0.15 μfd 200v 20-40 μfd 150v | Resistors | $\begin{array}{c} 1 - 22K \\ 1 - 220 \ \Omega \\ 1 - 2.2 \ \text{meg} \\ 1 - 4.7 \ \text{meg} \\ 1 - 220K \\ 1 - 220K \\ 147 \ \text{meg} \\ 1 - 150 \ \Omega \\ 1 - 68 \ \Omega \\ 1 - 1000 \ \Omega \end{array}$ | 1—47K 1—330 Ω 1—1 meg |
| L1 L2 L3, L4 T1 CR1 | electrolytic Loop antenna Oscillator coil 455 kc i-f transformer Output transformer Selenium rectifier Speaker 4 in. | Capacitors | 1047 μf 200V 1220 μμf discap 15000 μμf discap 1470 μμf discap 1470 μμf discap 140-20-150 ν | 1—.02 µf discap 1—220 µµf discap 1—40-20-150v |



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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

N LINE with the common component philosophy of design being advocated by the military, a conventional 5-tube ac-dc receiver was modified, reducing the spare parts inventory from 19 to six parts. The receiver originally contained nine values of resistors, five values of capacitors and five different tubes. It now contains three values each of resistance and capacitance and 1 tube-type.

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The major design problem was the selection of a tube suitable for use in all stages. In this case a 12BE6 pentagrid converter was used. B+ requirements were met by utilizing a selenium rectifier since it was considered impractical to parallel several low-current tubes for this function. These rectifiers when operated at suitable ratings are reliable enough to be considered permanent parts, and are left out of the spare parts inventory.

The schematic shows the design of the Packard-Bell unit. Parts cost for production is somewhat greater than for the original 5-tube receiver, because of the increased amount of parts that were necessary to reduce the number of part-values. The parts list is shown in Table 1.

The audio output requirement of most military and similar equipment is small and can be met easily by many conventional tubes which were not designed for this function. Dual purpose tubes such as pentode-triode combinations offer great design flexibility for more complex pieces of equipment. Additional power, when necessary, can be had by push-pull operation.

Selection of the number and values of resistors and capacitors to be used is dependent on the space available and the extent to which spare parts reduction is required. Some optimum compromise must be made since it is normally undesirable to use more than two components in series or parallel to give a required value. The additional space requirement may not be warranted.

A comparison of spare parts inventory for the original 5R1 and the new receiver is made in Table 2, and it is here that the advantage of the Common Component Concept is manifest. The servicing of the equipment is substantially simplified, and in the event of tube failure non-skilled personnel can make tube replacements, since there is no chance of putting the wrong tube in a socket.

Designed by Packard-Bell Technical Products Division, 12333 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, as a demonstration of the CCC-Common Component Concept-the receiver was commended by Major Gen. Corderman, Deputy Chief Signal Officer.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

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33



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This article is an investigation into the family of transistor building-block circuits using directcoupled transistor logic. It is based on the development of complementing flip-flop circuits having no requirements on input pulse duration, and the design of a steering mechanism to complement the basic direct coupled saturation fl pflop. Part I of this article dealt with basic steering concepts and the principles of conditional steering circuits, culminating in a set of design rules (ELECTRONIC DESIGN, June 15, 1956).

Direct Coupled Transistor Logic Complementing Flip-Flop Circuits-II

E. G. Clark Burroughs Corp. Research Center Paoli, Pa.

Conditional Steering with Magnetic Cores

Of the wide variety of circuits which can be designed in accordance with the above rules, one of the most interesting is given in Fig. 1. This circuit illustrates the application of conditional steering to magnetic cores and has several unique characteristics. The method of utilization of cores makes is possible to achieve higher apparent squareness ratios or higher speeds than the core characteristics would indicate.

The following description of the complementing flip-flop action will serve to illustrate the mechanism by which these properties are achieved. Referring to Fig. 1, assume the initial condition to be TR-2 "off" and TR-3 "on". By virtue of the direct coupling, TR-1 must be "on" and TR-4 "off". TR-1 collector current will flow in windings N1_b and N2_d on the two cores. These windings are of sufficient turns and of such polirity to hold the left core in the "1" state and right core in the "0" state. (the magnetomotive force contributed by base current to TR-3 through N1_c is negligible in comparison). Trigger current in N1a and N2a applies mmf's to switch both cores to the "1" state, thereby producing output only from the switched core. The induced voltage pulse in N2, will be negative at the dot (base) end, turning on TR-2 and reversing the state of the flip-flop.

Because the triggering mmf is by necessity of sufficient magnitude to overcome the opposite mmf produced by the flip-flop, the triggering current pulse holds the cores unconditionally in the "0" state for the duration of the pulse. Upon conclusion of the trigger, the cores are released to the control of the flip-flop. The half cycle is completed when the mmf applied as the result of the new flip-flop state switches the right core to the "0" state. As before, the spurious pulse generated by this core switching is in the direction to maintain the new state of the flip-flop and has no effect on the circuit. A number of features result from this simple mode of operation. To appreciate these, it must be recognized that:

- The internal saturation flip-flop has a definite trigger threshold.
- At rest, the state of both cores is controlled by the flip-flop.
- The dc mmf applied to the core controls its operation, giving, in effect, a biased core whose natural remanence point is relatively unimportant.

• The steering action of the cores does not require them to switch completely.

The performance of the complete circuit is related to the above characteristics as follows:

Core Squareness Not Critical. The trigger threshold gives the internal flip-flop sufficient noise immunity to permit reliable operation on relatively low signal to noise ratios. The application of a dc mmf makes it possible to accurately establish a pseudo-remanence, or dc operation point, by choice of turns and steady-state transistor collector current. Since the core-controlling transistors are either cut-off or bottomed, collector current will be determined only by the collector supply voltage and series resistance, R_{L1} . This pseudo-remanence can be exploited to provide either large signal-to-noise ratio or to make possible operation with non-square cores such as the ferrites. The degree of nonlinearity required of the core is determined by the available mmf and the minimum signal-to-noise ratio required for reliable flip-flop triggering. c ang β p-flo t l to

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High Speed Operation. The same factors which make core squareness noncritical make it possible to operate the flip-flop with pulse repetition frequencies considerably in excess of those predicted on the basis of complete core switching. Once the







c ange of flux in the core is sufficient to trigger the β p-flop, completion of core switching is not essential to flip-flop action, provided that by the time of the next pulse the core is sufficiently close to its opposite remanence (or "pseudo-remanence") state to initiate the next cycle. Accordingly, a high pulse repetition frequency can coerce the cores into alternate states in a much shorter period than required for complete switching without prejudicing reliable flip-flop triggering. Operation of the cores will then be around a family of minor loops determined by operating speed.

Increasing the frequency will require higher switching mmf's and reduce the signal-to-noise ratio. Results with a typical square tape core indicate that operation is possible at a signal-to-noise ratio of 2:1 at a frequency up to 10:1 higher than that corresponding to a complete core switching period. In addition to the above-mentioned features, this circuit also provides de level indication of the core state and could be employed for nondestructive read-out. The amplifying transistors on the outside of the figure serve to isolate the switching waveform appearing across the $R_{L1's}$ from the internal flip-flops and can be probably eliminated for many applications.

Still another permutation is illustrated in Fig. 2. This differs from the previous RC coupled circuit by departing from DCTL gates. In their place is substituted the logically equivalent resistive OR with transistor inverter, or as it is sometimes called, the NOR circuit.

The circuit of Fig. 3 is one of many possible variations on the basic RC coupled theme. It evolved as a configurational modification of the basic circuit (Part I, Fig. 4, ED, June 15, 1956) and has unique properties.

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Fig. 3. Variation on the basic RC coupled circuit. The coupling capacitor has been moved to the input in order to follow it with current gain.



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Note that the coupling capacitor has been moved to the input in order to follow it with current gain. This makes it possible to reduce the stored charge and hence the size of capacitor and the recovery time constant. In addition, a new form of gate is employed.

The gate transistors steer by inhibiting base current in the set and reset transistors. The gate is enabled when the steering transistor is off, making it possible for a negative-going input to be differentiated into the base resistance. Base conduction in the disabled gate is prevented by the collector clamping action of the ON steering transistor.

An important speed-up action occurs in the disabled gate once the flip-flop is triggered. As soon as the flip-flop changes state, the enabled gate is disabled by conduction in the steering transistor. Conduction in this transistor serves the two important speed-up functions of pulling a reverse base current in the triggering transistor and discharging the input capacitor. In other words, as soon as the flip-flop has accepted enough charge to trigger, the excess charge on the input capacitor is quickly removed by collector clamping.

The previously disabled gate is likewise enabled and time race is theoretically possible if the input trigger continues to fall at the initial rate. In practice, the margins are sufficient to permit quite conservative design. This is due in part to the fact that a slower trigger fall time which might be expected to cause time race will also delay the initial trigger. As a result, the volts per micro-second remaining after trigger to produce time race is negligible, especially with an exponential fall time. In practice,



Fig. 5. Two stages of conditional steering ring counter. The circuit uses an end-around carry and a preset which sets all stages except one in the zero state.

Fig. 4. Two stages of

conditional steering shift

register, utilizing the

parallel OR, RC coupled

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t s circuit has been demonstrated to operate satisfactorily with more than a ten to one difference input fall time.

This circuit operates in excess of 10 mc with surface barrier transistors, with a maximum frequency of oscillation of 30 mc. It is even simpler than the parallel OR circuit but is slightly more susceptible to thermal effects due to the cascaded direct-coupled stages. For high-speed counter work, the steering-transistor collector provides a convenient fast-propagate output since it is not necessary to wait for the basic flip-flop to trigger.

Shift Register Application

So far this article has covered only the application of conditional steering to complementing flipflops and binary counters. Perhaps an even more important application is in the design of shift registers. The circuit of Fig. 4 utilizes the parallel OR, RC coupled gate (from the complementing flip-flop of Fig. 4, Part I, ED, June 15, 1956). The only difference from the counter application is that the gate outputs are connected to the stage adjacent instead of back on itself. This is possible since connected to the stage adjacent instead of back on itself. This is possible since the steering required for unconditional transfer is basically the same as that required to complement a flip-flop. Because unconditional transfer is an important logical operation, a means for accomplishing it without time race is of general value. Parallel read-out, for example, can be performed with identical circuitry.

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The performance of this register is essentially the same as that already given for the equivalent complementing flip-flop. In this particular circuit, recharging of the capacitor generates a negative noise pulse following the turn-off pulse.

The effect is negligible, however, since the noise pulse is driving against a bottomed collector junction condition.

Shift Register Circuits

An interesting application of conditional steering to a special-purpose shift register is the counter circuit illustrated in Fig. 5. This circuit employs an end-around carry and a preset which set all stages except one in the zero state. The single one is advanced around the ring, one stage per input pulse. This is the form of counter sometimes employed as a cycle distributor. It is interesting here because conditional steering provides a convenient gating system to provide counting from near-static to multi-megacycle rates. Only one-half the normal register gate is required. The output of this gate simultaneously resets the stage carrying the ONE as it advances the ONE to the adjacent stage. (Based on a paper presented at the joint IRE-AIEE-U. of Pa. 1957 Transistor and Solid State Circuits Conference, Philadelphia, Feb. 1957).



37

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The 4mm generator, developed by P.H.J.A. Kleininen of the Philips Co., Holland is available from Amperex Electronic Corp., Hicksville, N.Y. The unit, designated the DX151, has a power output of 40 mw at the center of the band and 10 mw minimum across the band. The focusing is electrostatic.

The "dispenser-type" cathode in the DX151 makes possible continuous thermionic emission at a high-current density in the order of 2 to 4 amp per sq cm. This results not only in high power output, but in long life as well. A barium aluminate mixture is "dispersed" or impregnated into the pores of a machinable tungsten body. This construction maintains a homogeneous temperature distribution across the emitting area, improves thermal efficiency, and permits space for a larger heater. The dispenser-type cathode can operate at a temperature about 500 C lower than bombardment-type cathodes. Hence the low input power of 0.4 amp at 10 v ac and dc.

The unit is of rugged construction. Tuning is accomplished by a single knob. A matching plunger adjustment optimizes tube performance. Resonator voltage is 2200 to 2400 v. The focus voltage is -30 to -60 v. Repeller voltage is -100 to -400 v. Great care is necessary in manufacturing this tube to obtain extremely precise tolerances and desirable electrical characteristics. An adapter will connect the output to an RG-99/v waveguide. Maximum dimensions are

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RG-99/v waveguide. Maximum dimensions are $5-5/8 \ge 4-9/16 \ge 4-1/8$ in. For more data turn to the Reader's Service card and circle 30.



Planar-type impregnated cathode used in 4 mm reflex klystron. Tungsten body a is impregnated. Molybdenum body b encircles heater c.



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Voltage Stress Effects on Ca

Charles H. Bridenbaker Capacitor Dept., General Electric Co.

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Be sure to get your copy of Electronic Week published daily during WESCON. All the last minute developments, program changes, events, meetings — PLUS — the added value of Electronic Week's regular news section. Look for your familiar Daily, now bigger and better than ever before, free at Hayden's booth at WESCON.

a HAYDEN publication NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES **N** THE design of many electronic circuits, the insulation resistance of capacitors is an important consideration. It is therefore important that the design engineer know the factors which affect insulation resistance, particularly in paper dielectric capacitors, the most common type.

It is generally understood how insulation resistance varies with temperature; resistance limits at room temperature and a maximum rated temperature have been established in MIL-C-25A specifications. But very little has been published about how insulation resistance changes with voltage stress. Since the variation between 100 and 500 v dc is far greater than might be expected, a series of tests to demonstrate this variation with voltage were made in our laboratories at five different voltages on paper dielectric capacitors. Three different impregnants were used-mineral oil, G. E. permafil 2860 and polyisobutylene. Since the electronic designer is primarily interested in insulation resistance at the maximum operating temperature, an ambient of 125 C was selected for this investigation.

The test units were placed in a preheated, forced circulation oven set at 125 C. The insulation resistance readings were started after units had been in the oven for one hour. Electrification time was one minute and readings were first made at the low potential. The applied voltages were 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 vdc. All units were read at one potential before going to the next higher, and the units were shorted after each reading.

For subminiature metal-clad tubular capacitors the typical minimum thicknesses of the dielectric are as follows:

| Rating | Total Dielectric Thickness | Stress in Rated Volts per Mil | Stress in Volts per Mil at 100 Vdc |
|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 100 | 0.4 mil | 250 | 250 |
| 200 | 0.5 mil | 400 | 200 |
| 300 | 0.6 mil | 500 | 167 |
| 400 | 0.7 mil | 571 | 143 |
| 600 | 0.9 mil | 667 | 111 |

From these statistics it is evident that insulation resistance readings should be made at rated voltage,



Fig. 1. Megohms x microfarads vs. voltage stress on permafil-impregnated paper dielectric capacitors. Ambient temperature was 125 C.



Fig. 2. Megohms x microfarads vs. voltage stress on mineral oil impregnated paper dielectric capacitors. Temperature 125 C.

Capacitors

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MIL-C-25A specifications permit voltages to be between 100 and 500 v dc but no greater than rated voltage of the unit. They *do not* specify that each unit must be tested at rated voltage. This means that a 500 v dc unit could be tested at 100 v dc and still meet MIL-C-25A specifications.

Consider a paper dielectric capacitor with a 600 v de rating, treated with permafil. Typical thickness of the dielectric is 0.9 mils, as in the Table. Insulation resistance at 100 v de, 125 C, is 140 meg- μ f, minimum (Fig. 1). The insulation resistance at 500 v de, 125 C, is 34 meg- μ f, minimum. There is approximately a 410 per cent difference between the 100 v de and 500 v de values.

In the case of another 600 v dc rated capacitor, this time treated with polyisobutylene, the typical thickness of the dielectric is again 0.9 mil. Insulation resistance at 100 v dc, 125 C, is 33 meg- μ f, minimum (Fig. 3). The insulation resistance at 500 v dc is 10 meg- μ f minimum. Here there is approximately a 330 per cent difference between 100 and 500 v dc insulation resistance values.



Fig. 3. Megohms x microfarads vs. voltage stress on polyisobutylene-impregnated paper dielectric capacitors. Temperature 125 C.

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NEW HIGH TEMPERATURE POTENTIOMETERS AND TRANSDUCERS

Fairchild announces five new lines of high temperature components. Five general categories are available: single- and multi-turn wire-wound potentiometers, FilmPot® potentiometers and trimmers, and precision pressure transducers.

High temperature lubricants, insulations, solders, rhodium-plated parts, and the elimination of pressure contacts – all these have been designed, tested and incorporated into a complete line of high temperature units to give you precision potentiometers that will function accurately and reliably under high temperature conditions-to 150° , 175° , or 225° C.

Rotational life for FilmPot and wire-wound singleturn potentiometers is 500,000 cycles; for multi-turn units-up to 1,000,000 shaft revolutions. Load life is rated in excess of 500 hours exposure to hot spot temperatures.

Fairchild components research, implemented by critical production techniques and severe testing programs, is continuing to develop units for even higher temperatures, and can offer constructive cooperation in guided missile and aircraft control programs.

For data sheets, or for assistance on specific problems, write to Fairchild Controls Corporation, Components Division, Department 140-81NI.

East Coast 225 Park Avenue Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

West Coast 6111 E. Washington Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.

COMPONENTS

CIRCLE 33 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

YOUR

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HODEL N

Coin test equals years of normal wear

Scrape a coin briskly over your product's name plate or decal. Chances are it will scratch the name plate or tear the decal right off. Not so with Metal-Cal.

Even under extreme conditions of temperature and abrasion, Metal-Cals remain bright and easy to read tor years. Metal-Cal, the original aluminum foil applique, is made of .003 inch aluminum, backed with an amazing adhesive requiring no screws, pins, rivets or heat for normal application.

And the eye appeal of Metal-Cal's shiny or matte aluminum finish plus a choice of deep, rich colors...anodized, dyed and etched right into the metal, is a real sales tool in itself.

| Metal- | your present label measures up to the permanent, long wearing beauty of a low cost Metal-Cal. |
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| Send this coupon | METAL-CAL manufactured by C & H Supply Company |
| for free sample | 415 E. Beach Ave., Inglewood 3. California Dept. IM |
| and brochure today! | NAME |

CIRCLE 34 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Nuclear Powered Timer



IME delays from milliseconds to forty hours with an accuracy of ± 3 per cent from -65 to 165 F are obtained by combining a nuclear bat. tery (25 year shelf and use life) with gas diode circuitry in one miniature unit. The timer weighs about six oz and is able to withstand extremes in pressure, vibration, jolt, jumble and brutal acceleration.

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A nice thing about the Betachron, manufactured by Patterson, Moos Research Div. of Universal Winding Co., 90-28 Van Wyck Express. way, Jamaica 18, N.Y., is that it can be tested virtually ad infinitum to assure its reliability and timing accuracy. Even continuous short circuiting of the battery will not affect its life. The Betachron is used in pilot ejection systems, missile arming and safety systems, missile self-destructors, missile parachute recovery, warheads, satellite timers and remote shut-off actuators. There is no radiation hazard: the AEC declares the nuclear battery may be treated as a conventional sealed source.

Settable Betachron units can be purchased with a 10 position selector switch to cover the time range from msec to 10 min. The standard Betachrons with time ranges from 1 msec to 60 sec, 1 min to 60 min, and 1 hr to 40 hr will give an output energy of 10,000 ergs; non-standard units with energy outputs up to 200,000 ergs can be furnished.

The Betachron consists of a nuclear battery (Fig. 1) and two cold-cathode gas diode-resistor circuits shown in Fig. 2. The battery is simply



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

a) electrically insulated electrode in contact with a β -emitting radioisotope which comprises one plate of a capacitor. A brass case acts as the collector and the other plate of the capacitor. β particles emitted by the radioisotope are collected, causing a potential difference to exist across the capacitor.

When the battery is connected to C_1 , D_1 and R, of Fig. 2, a pulse source of energy with essentially zero impedance is obtained. Patterson, Moos calls this the Raypak and markets it separately as well as part of the Betachron. The battery maintains C_1 under charge at a voltage close to and determined by the breakdown voltage of the cold-cathode gas diode. If the Raypak is connected to the circuit consisting of R_1 , C_2 and D_3 as shown, a time delay can be achieved when S closes. Capacitor C_1 , which is charged to a regulated voltage close to the breakdown voltage of D_1 , discharges through resistor R_1 into capacitor C_{z} . When the voltage on C_{z} reaches the breakdown voltage of cold-cathode diode D_s , the diode conducts and discharges the energy available on C_{2} into the load. The time delay of such a circuit is dependent, of course, on the rating of C_1 , R_1 and C_2 and the breakdown voltages of diodes D_1 and D_2 . The mathematical analysis of this circuit is as follows:

Initially:

$$Q_1 = C_1 V_1$$
$$Q_2 = 0$$
$$\frac{1}{C_1} \int i_1 dt + \frac{1}{C_2} \int i_1 dt + i_1 R_1 =$$

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 $i_1 = Ae^{kt}$, at t = 0

$$A\left(\frac{1}{C_{1}k} + \frac{1}{C_{2}k} + R_{1}\right) = 0,$$

and

$$V_{2} = V_{1} \frac{C_{1}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} \left[1 - exp\left(-\frac{C_{1} + C_{2}}{C_{1}C_{2}R_{1}}t \right) \right]$$

From this expression and working from the energy content desired in the output pulse (C_sV_s) , it is possible to calculate values for the components necessary to provide a given time delay. The Betachron is small-2-1/2 in. diam x 1-1/4 in. long-rugged, light weight, encapsulated and hermetically sealed in a brass case. The switch for initiating the time delay is included in the timer and can be of the snap action, pull wire, or electrical signal type. The timer can be repeatedly tested before use to assure proper time delay and energy transfer.

For further information on this battery, turn to the Reader's Service Card and circle 35.



Basic Unit Price \$315.00

Now, the range of the reliable time-saving "recti/riters," rectilinear galvanometric recorders, is extended to millivolt sensitivities by the addition of the new Model 301 DC Amplifier. Record 10 millivolts to 100 volts by direct attachment to the "recti/riter" or any galvanometric recorder having input characteristics of 1 ma input and approximately 1500 ohms resistance.

A true multirange recording voltmeter, the Model 301 Amplifier features the use of transistors throughout instead of vacuum tubes, and an electronic system of modulation instead of noisy, troublesome mechanical choppers.

The compact $(2\frac{1}{2}" \times 7\frac{1}{2}" \times 10")$ Model 301 provides DC amplification with AC stability—covers range from 10 mv DC full scale to 100 volts in 12-step selection—transistors eliminate bulk, give long life and rapid stabilization—either AC or battery power operates instrument without modification or attachments available in horizontal or vertical form for optional desk, panel, or integral recorder mounting.

For further detailed information, write for Bulletin R-503, or contact your TI representative.





INDUSTRIAL OR MULTIPLE USE--two horizontal DC amplifiers in standard 19-inch relay rack with DUAL "recti/ riter." Seven vertical amplifiers may be mounted across the rack in a similar manner.



PORTABLE USE — Amplifier fits rack attached to SINGLE "recti/riter" to form integral easy-to-carry unit.

Meeting Report

Reliability

2nd RETMA Symposium on Applied Reliability Syracuse, N. Y., June 10-11

T HE TENOR of the RETMA symposium was a quiet unanimous determination to realize future high *numerical* reliabilities in components and equipment. The problem in the past has been 1. to develop adequate techniques, 2. to create departments whose responsibility is reliability, and 3. to make engineers aware of the importance and necessity for being reliability-conscious. The latter two are principally the concern of management.

But they are expensive. A reliability department requires manpower, scheduling, departmental shifting and the establishing of standards for production. Management has needed to be convinced that the inevitably higher priced end-product would be paid for.

At this last RETMA symposium it looked very much as if management was being convinced. The attendance was pretty well split between members of the "management team" of companies and the design engineers. In papers presented engineers talked about the technical side of reliability, methods, procedures, and gave empirical data and statistics. Management talked about the need for reliability and expressed a determination to have it. It is not desirable, they said, it is vital. All realized that a product with a high reliability coefficientor a manufacturing setup designed to produce reliable components and equipment, which is practically the same thing-will cost more initially . . . but they also realized that in the long run it will be cheaper. Reduced maintenance and less waste and less "shrinkage" at the end of a production run were given as the reasons for this long-term reduction in cost.

Cheaper or not, it looks as if an extensive reliability program throughout industry is getting under way. Of particular significance was the fact

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that when Julian Sprague said, "Military contracts must be taken off the auction block," nobody disagreed, nobody objected. Mr. Sprague, of Sprague Electric Co., was speaking at a panel meeting at the symposium and was reminding his audience that the manufacturer who maintains a full reliability program cannot enter a competitive bid against a company that has no such profit restrictions. Military representatives on the panel, Captain Bull, USN, Col. Sladek, Army, and Col. Reiser, USAF, listened impassively, nodding agreement now and then as Sprague elaborated on this point.

Sprague went on to say that committees set up to investigate just what changes in regulations would be required to make it legal discovered that no changes are necessary. The contracting officers technically have the power to select bidders without being subject to regulations regarding price or bids. Of course, he added, contracting officers are pretty much subject to pressure and when a higher bid is accepted, must explain it. It is sometimes easier to accept the lower bid than go through the virtually inevitable investigations and questions.

For once we heard no one define reliability, which we take as a healthy sign that work is going ahead reasonably smoothly. In the past every time somebody started to talk about reliability, he gave a definition. We recall one meeting where three hours were spent on trying to agree on what the word meant, with nobody aware of Hayakawa's principle of reducing an idea to its least abstract state. Nobody said, "When a piece of equipment works satisfactorily for as long as it is needed—that's reliability."

But this time the monkey wrench was not thrown in the works and information was communicated steadily. We were impressed with R. B. Bonney's (;)05

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oposition of standard plug-in units as an aid to reliability, more for the aid to reliable maintenance it suggested than for a high reliability coefficient. Engineering design and mechanical layout is simplified; drafting time is shortened by the use of standard symbols denoting the units; model shop assembly is made easier; and debugging can be done more quickly.

This is nothing new or radical. But we think it represents the kind of thinking that is going into maintainability today. It is apparent that the soldiers, sailors and Air Force technicians who will be operating the equipment may be relatively untrained. Extensive programs of training won't be necessary if operation and maintenance of the equipment is simplified.

Col. Sladek, Head of the Communications and Electronics Division, USAF, complained about the bill the Air Force was getting annually for contractor services. It costs them \$6 million a year to hire industry's servicemen to maintain equipment that Air Force technicians should be able to handle themselves. The Rand Corporation says the *annual* cost of electronic maintenance is *twice* the original cost of the equipment. Sladek cautioned later, however, that care must be taken in designing "throwaway" units. Be sure the module is small enough so it costs less to dispose of it than to repair it.

It should be pretty clear that the military is prepared to spend more money on the original cost of equipment . . . if it means that maintenance costs will be cut substantially.

We talked with R. E. Clark, of Britain's Admiralty. He said the most pressing problem at present was the *mechanical* design of electronic equipment. Later in his paper, Mr. Clark described procedures for achieving mature design. These are mainly matters of philosophy. Engineers, he maintains, must be educated carefully in reliable design procedures, and ought to have substantial experience with field equipment. He gives an example of a mature design: the soldered connection is always found high on the list of causes of equipment failure. Solderless joints proved out very well in extremely severe environmental tests. Much work has gone into making wire-wrapping tools. Mr. Clark concludes that as the process stands it is fairly mature.

We might cite Sprague Electric again to give an idea of the extent to which industry is planning to go. Sprague has spent four years and \$1.5 million in establishing a reliability department and a line of high reliability components. Six million component hours were spent in life testing. Later in the week at New York and Washington, Sprague revealed that it was producing a line of capacitors of such high numerical reliability that one would have to have 6,000 computers, each containing 60,000 capacitors and run them steadily for six months before one capacitor failure would be noted.—TM



Two new CBS handbooks

The new CBS Technician's Handbook and Engineer's Handbook are complete. They contain data for receiving, special and picture tubes as well as crystal diodes and transistors. Designed for on-the-job use, they are single, compact, handy volumes that lie flat. They feature modern styling for quick, easy reference. Supplementary scrvices are available. Ask to see these Handbooks at your CBS Tube distributor's. You will want them both.

CHECK THESE FEATURES

Technician's Handbook

- Comprehensive data for all popular types
- Reference data for seldom-used types, grouped by application
- All popular special-purpose tubes
 and semiconductors
- 450 pages
- Handy 5¼ by 9 inches
- Rugged plastic binder
- Appendix especially prepared for service technicians

Complete RETMA engineering

Engineer's Handbook

- design data Seldom-used types tabulated for
- quick reference 300 two-color design curves
- 650 pages, two colors
- Handy 8¼ by 9% inches
- 16-ring metal binder
- Appendix includes description of terms, symbols, characteristics ratings, etc.

Reliable products through Advanced-Engineering



tubes · semiconductors

CBS-HYTRON, Danvers, Massachusetts A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

CIRCLE 37 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

 \triangle Products marked with a triangle (\triangle) are being exhibited this month at the WESCON Show. The company's booth number is included at the bottom of each product.

△ Compact Selenium Rectifiers 36 V Per Plate



Individual rectifier plates are capable of handling twice the current of conventional plates of the same dimensions, and feature input voltages up to 36 v per plate. The low forward drop and high voltage capacity resulting from the Dualtron process reduces the number of plates required to provide the same output as other selenium rectifiers. Rectifiers of all circuit types will be available in plate sizes ranging from 1 in. to $6-1/4 \times 7-1/4$ in.

International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 1521 E. Grand Ave., El Segundo, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 1501-02.

CIRCLE 38 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Kilovoltmeter
100,000 V Range

This high voltage vacuum tube voltmeter, model J-1003, with a maximum range of 100,000 v can measure voltages of various waveforms including pulses at frequencies from 10 cps to 20 mc with an accuracy of \pm 3 per cent. Higher frequencies can be measured with slight loss in accuracy. The linear meter scale provides full scale readings of 2.5, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 kv. Two inputs are provided, each equipped with a vacuum capacitor divider, arranged to permit measurement of balanced

or unbalanced circuits with either or neither side grounded. The range can be doubled by installation of accessory vacuum capacitors on the high voltage probes. Ordinarily the probe assembly is attached to the main instrument. The probe assembly may be removed to permit installation of the probes in close proximity to the high voltage circuits to be measured but with the meter at a safe distance. A jack is provided on the front panel to permit use of an oscilloscope for visual observation of wave forms being measured.

Jennings Radio Mfg. Corp., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 1278, San Jose, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 1516-1517.

CIRCLE 39 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



 \triangle Silicon Rectifiers Mounted on Tube Base

Tube base mounted silicon replacements for vacuum tube rectifiers provide savings on filament power supply, cooler operation, and longer life and resistance to vibration and shock. The S6X4, a direct replacement for the 6X4 full-wave high vacuum rectifier tube, features an output of 85 ma dc max, an input voltage of 400 v rms, and a maximum peak current of 225 ma. Maximum piv is 1250 v; the voltage drop, 6 v at 70 ma. The physical dimensions approximate the same over-all dimensions as those of the standard 6X4 tube, and will plug directly into the same tube socket. Testing over a range of temperature and environmental conditions indicates extreme reliability for the design characteristics, and maximum stability is realized under all mounting positions.

International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 1521 E. Grand Ave., El Segundo, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 1501-02.

CIRCLE 40 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



 \triangle Rotary Joints Operate at High Speeds

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The high power rotary joints are capable of pressurization and operate at high speeds. The coupling is normally choke type, but in cases of large bandwidth or smaller sizes, contact finger type couplings can be incorporated for slower speeds. Coaxial joints can be furnished in 7/8, 1-5/8, 3-1/8, 6-1/8 and other line sizes and can be either 50 ohms, 75 ohms or other characteristics impedances. Wave-guide rotary joints are of the in-line type and feature broad band operation at high speeds. These cover complete frequency bands from 2.6 to 40 kmc and are capable of pressurization.

Diamond Antenna & Microwave Corp., Dept. ED, 7 North Ave., Wakefield, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 1814.

CIRCLE 41 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Absorbers
VHF, UHF and Microwave

Eccosorb CHW is a series of absorbers which reflect less than 2 per cent of incident energy at all frequencies above 50 mc. Eccosorb CHW is used in free space rooms where extremely broad frequency coverage is required. It is easily installed and has a smooth white surface for good light reflection. Outdoor exposure is also possible.

Emerson & Cuming, Inc., Dept. ED, 869 Washington St., Canton, Mass.

Wescon Booth 1518-19.

CIRCLE 42 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Display Storage Tube High Writing and Erasure Speed



The 3 in. VTP 6992 is a storage type cathode-ray tube designed to present bright visual displays of television, radar or other types of electronically written information. Features of this tube are its ability to display tones and to write, hold and erase at the operator's option. Brightness is sufficiently high for easy viewing in bright daylight, and writing and erasure speeds are fast enough to present excellent displays of high speed data with good contrast. The VTP 6992 contains a storage structure mounted internally near the panel, and both a flood gun and an electrostatically deflected and focused writing gun supported in a single neck axially aligned at the rear of the tube. All gun connections are terminated in a diheptal base attached to the tube neck.

Vacuum Tube Products Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 2020 Short St., Oceanside, Calif.

Wescon Booths No. 2403, 2404.

CIRCLE 43 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Teflon-Insulated Taper-Pin

Solderless Press-Fit stand-offs are available for taper-pin connections. A turret lug may be provided if extra and soldered connections are required in addition to the taper-pin. Feed-thrus are available with taper-pin or soldered connections at either or both ends. Completely-insulated types, with metal insert entirely imbedded except for the flush end that takes the taper-pin connection, provide exceptionally long leakage path for elevated voltages. Since Press-Fit Terminals are Tefloninsulated, they mount directly on metal, thereby climinating usual phenolic board with its troublesome and costly breakage. Patch-cord boards, utilizing taper pin connections, can be made with metal panels at considerable saving.

Sealectro Corp., Dept. ED, 610 Fayette Ave., Mamaroneck, New York.

Wescon Booth No. 2619.

CIRCLE 44 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



1 dc null detector

- 2 micro-microammeter
- 3 microvolt level dc amplifier
- 4 microvoltmeter

... and can *really* take a beating

KIN TEL'S ELECTRO-GALVO SOLVES ALL YOUR Low-level DC measurement problems

Sensitive

Functionally equivalent to suspension galvanometers, but with far greater versatility, the Model 204A is the ultimate for DC null detection in low level bridge and potentiometer circuits. KIN TEL's chopper stabilized, all transistor design provides extreme sensitivity and rugged durability superior to conventional moving coil or electronic galvanometers.

Rugged

Immune to overload and shock, the current sensitivity of the Model 204A is 20 times greater than the sensitivity of high quality, mechanical current galvanometers. As a voltage galvanometer, the extremely high power sensitivity of the Model 204A makes it superior to low impedance moving coil instruments.

Versatile

This reliable, general purpose unit is ideal for use as a direct reading indicator for strain gage thermocouple and other current or voltage measurements in industry or laboratory. The 204A's simplicity of operation makes it the key to efficient production line testing. Its unequalled stability makes it ideal for low level DC amplification to extend the range of recording and other measurement instruments.

Representatives in all major cities.

WESCON BOOTHS 1603-1604



5725 KEARNY VILLA ROAD • SAN DIEGO 11 CALIFORNIA • BROWNING 7-6700 Check these outstanding specifications

- 20 Micro Microamps Per Division Sensitivity
- ± 10 Microvolts to 10 Volts or ± 0.001 Microamp to 1 Milliamp Full Scale Sensitivity
- Withstands Extreme Overload with No Zero Offset
- Transistorized Rugged Insensitive to Shock, Microphonics, Position
- · Floating Input
- 7 Voltage or Current Ranges
- 10,000 Ohm Input Resistance
- 10⁻¹⁴ Watts Full Scale Power Sensitivity
- Equivalent Built-in Ayrton Shunt No Accessories to Buy
- Use as Stable DC Amplifier with 1 Volt at 1 ma Output
- Less than 2 Microvolts Drift
- Less than 1 Microvolt P-P Noise

Model 204A Price \$325.00

CIRCLE 45 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

surface barrier transistors from SPRAGUE 2N345/SB102 2N344/8B101 for High Gain for Medium Gain Amplifiers Amplifiers Min. Typ. Max. Min. Typ. Mox. hfe 25 40 110 23 83 hfe 11 fmax 30 45 -30 45 actual 2N346/8B103 2N240/SB5122 for High Frequency for Computer Oscillatora Switching Min. Typ. Max Min. | Max. 10 -16 hle hfe fmax 60 90 fmax 30 -Ts -80

IN VOLUME PRODUCTION Now!

For general high frequency applications, and for high speed computer switching circuits, design around Sprague surface barrier transistors. They are available now in production quantities from a completely new, scrupulously clean plant, built from the ground up especially to make high quality semi-conductor products.



The four transistor types shown are the most popular. Orders for these units are shipped promptly. What's more, surface barrier transistors are reasonably priced. High quality and excellent electrical characteristics make them an economical solution to many difficult circuit requirements.

Sprague surface barrier transistors are fully licensed under Philco patents. All Sprague and Philco transistors having the same type number are manufactured to the same specifications and are fully interchangeable. You have *two* sources of supply when you use surface barrier transistors!

the trademark of reliability

WRITE FOR COMPLETE ENGINEERING DATA SHEETS ON THE TYPES IN WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED. ADDRESS REQUEST TO THE TECHNICAL LITERATURE SECTION, SPRAGUE ELECTRIC CO., 347 MARSHALL ST., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

TRANSISTORS • RESISTORS • MAGNETIC COMPONENTS CAPACITORS • INTERFERENCE FILTERS • PULSE NETWORKS HIGH TEMPERATURE MAGNET WIRE • PRINTED CIRCUITS

CIRCLE 46 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

\triangle See at WESCON

△ Equipment Blower



This blower's recess in the base of the company's modular frames provides the maximum delivery of filtered air while utilizing a minimum of panel height. Two models available are the B350 and B800, delivering 350 and 800 cu ft of air per min respectively. Each blower is adequately filtered and fused. An example of the space saving feature of the blower is shown. The Model B350 blower absorbs 3-1/2 in. of vertical panel space in a standard modular frame.

Amco Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 7333 W. Ainslie St., Chicago 31, Ill. Wescon Booth No. 3217-18.

CIRCLE 47 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Trimming Potentiometers Printed Circuit Miniature Type



Trimming potentiometers called Acetrims, have been designed especially for printed circuit applications, and have round or flat tabs in place of terminals to facilitate and speed up assembly with other circuit elements. Assembly is simple: plug into printed circuit board, secure, and dip solder. Standard specifications of printed circuit Acetrims include: 1/2 in. size; wt 1/4 oz; 10 ohms to 150 K resistance; power 2 w at 60 C max; temp -55 to 125 C; sealed moisture-proofed, anti-fungus treated; withstands severe shock, vibration, acceleration, and meets applicable military specifications.

Ace Electronics Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, Somerville, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 2720.

CIRCLE 48 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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△ Taper Pins Quick-Disconnect

The A-MP miniature taper pin receptacle eliminates tedious operations of soldering leads to miniature connectors. This quick-disconnect terminal is applied to the lead by means of A-MP automachine and A-MP certi-crimp tooling, and then capped over other type connectors, modified to receive the A-MP 37 series miniature taper pin receptacle. Other A-MP taper pins are available, series 53 and 88, for wire sizes 2-12 AWG and a wide range of insulation sizes. Insulation piercing taper pins are available for small stranded wires and popular size tinsel cords.

Amphenol, Inc., Dept. ED, 1030 S. 54 St., Chicago 50, Ill.

Wescon Booth No. 2319-20.

CIRCLE 49 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Function Programmer
Sixteen Circuit Functions

The Function Programmer provides switching as well as potentiometer control of electrical and electronic circuitry in relation to time. Up to 16 separate circuit functions can be accommodated with 8 detachable function switch strips. In addition, a pulsing switch is provided for deriving pulses in one-half sec increments or any multiple or one-half sec. A speed-regulated dc motor with reduction gears causes the moving contracts to travel along the switch or potentiometer strips at constant speed. The travel time is 50 sec \pm one-tenth sec. The direction of travel is reversed by inversion of the dc input to the motor. The motor normally requires 350 ma. Input voltage may vary between 22 to 36 v. The timer may be stopped or reversed at any point. Individual circuit function strips or potentiometer strips already in place. The Function Programmer has been approved for a missile application.

Hubbard Scientific Labs. Inc., Dept. ED, 1292 E. Third St., Pomona, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 2130.

CIRCLE 50 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

Unique Sales Promotion Planned

A unique sales campaign, coupled with demonstration, is being planned for this year's WESCON with Show. In order to impress electronic engineers and purchasing agents with the practical economy of using general purpose oscillo-scopes, "Kit" Kittleson, LFE's West Coast representative and Joe Worth, Special Products Division Sales Manager of Laboratory For Electronics, have announced that LFE's new 411A oscilloscope will be sold from San Francisco at WESCON. According to the company, this is probably the first from-the-convention sales time have been conducted at an electronics show. Using this method, LFE will offer immediate delivery either for final sales or trial and evaluation by users.

Automatic Triggering Beyond 10mc

Model 411A, a wide-band oscilloscope featuring diversification of the horizontal deflection system through plug-in units, now also offers positive triggering beyond 10mc on any signal above 20mv. No touchy control manipulation is required; triggering is unaffected by positioning or amplitude changes. The 411A is a general purpose scope with direct-reading, calibrated delay in microseconds, functionally grouped controls, bandwidth from D-C to 10mc and 20mv/cm sensitivity without using additional plug-ins. The scope features reliability and accuracy plus time measurements within 1% accuracy with amplitude, blanking or intensity markers. Laboratory For Electronics has competitively priced the instrument, offers immediate delivery and on-thespot servicing. At the WESCON Show, LFE will deliver 411As from San Francisco and guarantee 24 hour delivery from the convention to the buyer's factory.

CIRCLE

Attention: knob twirlers, CRT scanners, hard-working R and D engineers, money-saving buyers, project schedulers . . .



For a more detailed view of an easterner's view of a westerner's view of the U.S.A., get your own full-color, full-size map at Wescon, booths 2806-7. FREE !!!

Straight from WESCON-Scope Delivery in 24 Hours Guaranteed!

WHO EVER HEARD of scopes being delivered from San Francisco at the convention — delivered anywhere in the country — within 24 hours! Nobody! But you can get them — now, for the first time — at WESCON! "Kit" Kittleson and Joe (LFE) Worth are the boys to see. They'll have a scope in your lab or plant for trial by "users" or final sale within 24 hours or else. What's the scope? New 411A — with quick, clean, positive, automatic triggering beyond 10mc at any signal level above 20mv, 1% time measurements through amplitude, intensity or blanking markers, 20mv/cm sensitivity without additional plug-ins and many more features. Get a reliable, competitively-priced, wide-band scope . . . get on-the-spot servicing . . . get immediate delivery NOW! AT WESCON, BOOTHS 2806, 2807.

Laboratory For Electronics, Inc.



51 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



In our first presentation, October 1952, Electronic Design stated this publishing policy:

"To promote the progress of the electronic manufacturing industry by serving the key technical function—design.

"To make the electronic designers' task easier, more efficient, and more productive.

"To provide a central source of electrical information preselected and concisely presented for convenient readership and use.

"To encourage two-way communication between electronic designer and manufacturer."

Now, almost five years later, *Electronic Design*, alone among all other electronic publications, remains unchanged in policy, in concept, and in its pledge to both reader and advertiser.

T. Richard Gascoigne

James S. Mulholland, Jr.

-co-publishers



a HAYDEN publication

Chicago

New York •

Los Angeles

New Products

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△ Modular Oscilloscope Miniature

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The Model 200 modular oscilloscope features interchangeable amplifier and sweep generator units. The design is available in standard rack mount or a portable case measuring 9-1/2 wide x 11-1/2 high x 12-1/16 in. deep. It is furnished completely assembled as a standard low or high freq unit, or in other combinations to fit specific applications.

Advanced Electronics Mfg. Corp., Dept. ED, 2025 Pontius Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Wescon Booths No. 1001, 1002. CIRCLE 52 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

△ Vibration Shaker 1500 lb Force

The Model 174 Shaker is designed for high frequency operations and low input requirements and is featured in a system for random vibration testing of components and assemblies up to approximately 30 lb in wt. The armature behaves as a simple single-degree-of-freedom system over an extended frequency range. The inherent rigidity of the armature maintains a high first resonance under loaded conditions. The Model 174 Shaker features an armature having its longitudinal resonance at approximately 4000 cps, bare table. Additional features of this new Model 174 1500 lb force output shaker include: collinear table motion, table diam of 9 in., 130 lb load for 10 g vector and 55 lb load for 20 g vector, maximum stroke of ± 0.5 in. with recommended stroke of ± 0.25 in. for continuous duty. Field supply requirements are 3 kw at 125 v dc. When used with amplifiers, a separate rotary m-g set is supplied. Weight of this new shaker is 2000 lb.

The Calidyne Co., Dept. ED, 120 Cross St., Winchester, Mass. Wescon Booth No. 710-711.

CIRCLE 53 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

△ Isomica and Samica Sheets For Rolled and Stacked Capacitors

Capacitor Grade Isomica and Samica are two grades of continuous mica sheet designed for use in stacked and rolled capacitors, especially those intended for operation at elevated temperatures or under high corona bombardment. Samica sheet is made in continuous form from either domestic or foreign mica especially refined to eliminate all impurities. Size and thickness of the mica particles are controlled to insure uniformity of physical and electrical properties. The Samica sheet contains no resin impregnant. It is supplied as pure mica sheet which can be impregnated by the user. In pressed units, the temperature limitation of Samica sheet is determined by the impregnant used. In rolled units, the pure sheet will maintain its characteristic in excess of 550 C. The Isomica sheet is impregnated with a high temperature, silicone resin. This provides optimum dielectric characteristics at continuous operating temperatures as high as 550 F. It also provides intermittent operation up to 750 F.

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a - Mica Insulator Co., Dept. ED, Schenectady 1, N.Y.

Wescon Booth No. 921-22.

CIRCLE 56 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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△ Expandable Cabinet System For Small Instruments

A line of cabinets is available with either a bolt-on or hinged top. Through the utilization of louvered or plain side spacers, a basic 7 in. panel height cabinet may be expanded up to 21 in. in panel height. Nine different panel heights ranging from 7 to 21 in. are available. Some of the features are the minimization of stacking and stocking problems, the ease of access for servicing equipment, and the variety of assemblies that can be achieved from standard stock parts. The cabinets are 18-1/2 in. deep overall and they conform to RETMA mounting specifications.

Amco Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 7333 W. Ainslie St., Chicago 31, Ill. Wescon Booth No. 3217-18.

CIRCLE 57 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE 58 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ►

BURROUGHS CORPORATION ... IS ANOTHER OF THE HUNDREDS OF IMPORTANT COMPANIES WHO DEPEND UPON PYRAMID FOR MANY OF THEIR CAPACITOR AND RECTIFIER COMPONENTS.

BURROUGHS CORPORATION





1445 HUDSON BLVD, NORTH BERGEN, NEW JERSEY

ELECTRIC COMPANY



At last! Mycon Plastic Capacitors up to 150° C!

Reliability proved
Rated for infinite long life
Insulation resistance 1 x 10¹¹ OHMS

Wire, write or phone for complete catalog today!

SOUTHERN ELECTRONICS

Corporation 150 West Cypress Avenue, Burbank, California PIONEERS IN CUSTOM CAPACITOR ENGINEERING

See us at Booth 1315, Wescon Show

CIRCLE 60 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

\triangle See at WESCON



△ Automatic Marine Converter
For Refrigerators and Appliances

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This refrigerator-appliance automatic marine converter runs house freezers, refrigerators, tools and appliances from dc or battery power. It measures $6-3/4 \times 14 \times 11$ in. high and weighs 65 lb. The converter output is 750 w. Seven models are available. They are able to operate on 24, 28, 32, 46, 64, 115 or 230 v dc input.

Carter Motor Co., Dept. ED, 2764 W. George St. Chicago, Ill.

Wescon Booth No. 2616.

Derated at 125°C as follows

Tested and proved! Only Southern Electronics Corporation

has developed a test procedure

For your most exacting requirements—be surealways specify S.E.C.

SUPER MYCON CAPACITORS

insulation resistance at high

biest temp. Good stability

stible with material

Telerance to 1%-lewest temperature coefficient, Superior

which insures built-in reliability!

100 volts - 50%

200 volts - 50%

300 volts - 3345 %

400 volts - 331/5%

500 volts - 20%

600 volts - 16%

CIRCLE 61 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Tab Mounted Clips For Printed Circuits



A line of component clips for mounting on printed circuit boards use mounting tabs spaced for 0.1 in. grids instead of riveting. The tabs, capable of taking five 90 deg bends without fracturing, are inserted either manually or by automatic machine into 3/64 in. diam. holes in a printed board and bent over underneath clinching the clip in place. Clips and tabs are of one-piece construction made of beryllium copper and finished by electro-tinning over copper flash. Clips maintain a tight grip on components over a wide vibration range loaded from 5 to 50 g. Available in following component diam: 0.17, 0.235, 0.312, 0.408, 0.508, 0.625, 0.758, 0.875 and 1 in.

Atlas E-E Corp., Dept. ED. 47 Prospect St., Woburn, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 404.

CIRCLE 62 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

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△ Recording Oscillograph
Eliminates Dark Room

Processing

The 24-channel Electrograph embodies all the features necessary to produce continuous permanent recordings on a light-sensitive emulsion. The direct writing feature eliminates the need for a dark room processing of the record as required with standard photographic recording oscillographs. Intelligence is transferred to the recording medium through the use of pencil type light beam galvanometers. Input connection to each of the 24 galvanometers is accomplished through the use of individual mating electrical connectors. The photographic process is completely dry and employs the techniques of electrophotography. The recording emulsion becomes photoconductive once it is electrostatically charged within the machine. Exposure of the emulsion to a focused beam of light reflected from the galvanometers reduces the charge level in the areas exposed. The image becomes visible as a result of attracting a finely ground thermoplastic black powder to the discharged portions of the emulsion. The record thus produced is made permanent by passing it over a heated surface which fuses the powder to the surface of the emulsion. The record may be reproduced by Ozalid or other similar processes without loss of definition.

Century Electronics & Instruments, Inc., Dept. ED, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Wescon Booth No. 614-15.

CIRCLE 63 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Plug-in Modules

29 Positions



Each of the T line series of universal, transistorized, 1 mc logical plug-in modules for digital control and data handling systems has twenty-nine plug-in positions to accommodate a fully transistorized power supply, gating modules, unit delays and clock packages.

Computer Control Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 92 Broad St., Wellesley 57, Mass.

Wescon Booths Nos. 117, 118.

STRCLE 64 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





This is the relay you've asked us to build. Now Automatic Electric is happy to present its latest achievement—the miniature Class "E". We're proud because this husky baby brother of the Class "B" condenses all of its famous features in a minimum of space and weight . . . with no sacrifice of quality! Many Class "E" features appear for the first time in a relay of such compact size. Here's a relay which is indispensable where small size and weight (coupled with reliable performance) are of prime importance.

This new miniature relay comes to you with a solid reputation, backed by 65 years of leadership in automatic dial telephone equipment for America's Independent telephone companies and leadership in industrial controls for industry.

Check these features of the new Class "E"-

- miniaturized, telephone-style, base mounting for rear-connected wiring.
- heavy thickness armature arms (previously available only in larger relays).

- heavy-duty backstop that won't wear out.
- adequate terminal clearances for easy wiring.
- long-life, lubricant-retaining bearing also allows for an easy check of the heelpiece airline setting, without disturbing the adjustment.
- fully independent twin contact springs.
- sturdy, strain-relieved heelpiece insures stability of adjustment.

For more information, call or write Automatic Electric Sales Corporation, Northlake, Illinois. In Canada: Automatic Electric Sales (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. Offices in principal cities.



CIRCLE 65 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New 3/4" Sensitive Relay

APPLICABLE TO PRINTED CIRCUITS

ALLIED CONTROL S.P.D.T.

ALLIED TYPE RSH

ACTUAL

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

CONTACTS: Up to D.P.D.J. rated at 2 amperes at 26.5 volts DC or 115 volts AC resistive load

COIL: Sansitivity—40 milliwatts D.P.D.T. 22 milliwatts S.P.D.T. Resistance—up to 14,900 ohms

TEMPERATURE: Minus 60° C to plus 125° C

VIBRATION: 10G up to 500 cycles

SHOCK: 50G plus (operating)

ALTITUDE: 70,000 feet or 1.3 inches of mercury

TERMINAL TYPE: Solder, plug-in, and printed circuit.

WEIGHT: 2 ounces

Write for catalog sheet giving complete information

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON

\triangle Cycling Oscillator

One Cycle every 30 Sec to 1 Hr

A new concept in automatic frequency scanning has been introduced by Ling Electronics, Inc. (formerly L. M. Electronics), that provides limitless variations due to its time cycling range and scanning selectivity.

The CO-10 cycling oscillator permits scanning an entire range or any portion thereof at a rate of once every 30 sec to 1 hr. Upper and lower frequency limits can be pre-set for cycling any portion of the frequency range or, if desired, manual tuning may be employed. The pre-set rate covers any requirement from 2.3 to 600 dial per min. Calibrated frequency range of 20 to 20,000 cps is also available on special order. The CO-10 has an accuracy factor of ± 4 per cent overall and a frequency response of ± 1 db. Hum and noise are at a minimum-at least 60 db below rated output. Stability of at least ± 1 per cent and amplitude stability of ± 0.25 db after warmup are some of the other salient features.

Ling Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 5120 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 2208-09.

CIRCLE 66 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

\wedge Molded Insulated Terminals

Standoff and Feedthrough

An expanded line of molded insulated standoff and feedthrough terminals will be featured in addition to the standard line of Snap-Lock Tefloninsulated terminals. The 14 standoffs, insulated with molded melamine or alkyd, give a broad line to cover every terminal need.

Lerco Electronics Inc., Dept. ED, 501 Varney St., Burbank, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 1507.

CIRCLE 67 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

← CIRCLE 68 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
 CIRCLE 551 ON READER-SERVICE CARD
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ALLIED CONTROL COMPANY, INC., 2 LAST INE AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N.Y.



Here G. D. Schott (right), Flight Controls Department head, discusses computer solutions of control and guidance problems with E. V. Stearns (center), Inertial Guidance Department head, and J. E. Sherman, Analog Computer Section head.

MISSILE FLIGHT CONTROLS – the creative field for engineers

Few fields equal missite systems flight controls in the need for original thinking. The ever-increasing performance of missiles presents problems that grow constantly in complexity. At Lockheed, weapon systems programs demand important advances in flight controls. Emphasis is on new ideas, new techniques.

Positions are open on the Sunnyvale, Palo Alto and Van Nuys staffs for engineers possessing strong ability and interest in: Research and development of advanced flight control systems for controlling missiles and rockets; system synthesis by application of control system feedback techniques; analysis and design of nonlinear servo systems; development of transistor and magnetic amplifier techniques in the design of advanced flight control systems; analysis and simulation of the dynamic performance of the guidance – autopilot – airframe combination; development of systems utilizing advanced types of inertial and gyroscopic instruments; analysis and design of hydraulic servo systems for controlling missiles at high Mach numbers; environmental and functional testing of prototype flight control systems.

Inquiries are invited from engineers possessing a high order of ability. Address the Research and Development Staff at Sunnyvale 22, or Van Nuys 14, California.



MISSILE SYSTEMS DIVISION · LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION PALO ALTO · SUNNYVALE · VAN NUYS · CALIFORNIA Engineers and scientists attending the convention will be interested in new positions on Lockheed's Palo Alto, Sunnyvale, Van Nuys and Santa Cruz Test Base staffs in fields of:

- Alalog Computers
- Antennas
- Circuit Design
- Circuit Development
- Communications Theory
- Electromagnetic Radiation
- Electromechanical Design
- Electronic Packaging Design
- Electronic Product Engineering
- Electronic Systems
- Flight Controls
- Inertial Guidance
- Infrared Detection Systems
- Microwave Systems
- Radar Systems
- Reliability
- Specifications Engineering
- Test Engineering
- Transducer Development
- Video Systems

M. H. Hodge and senior members of the technical staff will be available for consultation during the convention. For interview in San Francisco, phone YUkon 2-3460. Phone day or night.

Pockheed

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consistent uniformity...

The engineering staff of G-L Electronics completely reengineered the tape wound core and its manufacturing process to assure the production of consistently uniform, high quality cores. Now, through new, exclusive, G-L production and advanced test procedures, you can be sure of getting "Precision Made" tape wound cores with the greatest uniformity ever achieved in commercial quantities. Proof comes not only from our own exhaustive tests but also from customers who report unbelievable uniformity with every core.

prompt deliveries...

Production line techniques have been worked out to make sure that every order is completed in time to meet delivery dates. You can depend upon a delivery date quoted by G-L Electronics so that you can schedule your own operations with confidence.

Proof of our claims will come when your order for G-L cores is filled. Write, wire, call or teletype us about your requirements.



DEPT. ED-8, 2921 ADMIRAL WILSON BOULEVARD CAMDEN 5, NEW JERSEY WOodlawn 6-2780 TWX-761 Camden, N.J.

CIRCLE 70 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



CIRCLE 72 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

CIRCLE 73 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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WESCON Show Booth #2909 VOIN fron cith not jailt teris size of 8 VSV tion ing tion tion may plo into pre in 2 are circ bar cas ele ١ L ter ha ba in ing fee of in in SU ha is lo le m

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

A Miniature Waveguide Switch

8500 to 9600 mc

This miniature waveguide switch provides rapid switching of signals from any one of three positions to either of the remaining two and will not change to another position upon failure of its power supply. Characteristics of the 1.00 x 0.500 in. OD size switch include: a frequency range of 8500 to 9600 mc with a maximum VSWR of 1.10, and a minimum isolation of 40 db. The maximum switching time is 0.25 sec. for 240 deg operation and 0.15 sec for 120 deg operation. The switch operates at 3.0 amp maximum at 28 vdc nominal and employs rf and pressurized fittings built into the switch, giving up to 20 lb of pressurization throughout. Available in Xs and X_L band series, the switches, are of the rotary channel type using a circular bend in the rotor and a broadband internal choke design. Precision casting insures a low VSWR and top electrical performance.

Airtron, Inc. Dept. ED, Linden, N.J. Wescon Booth No. 2822. CIRCLE 74 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

△ Broadband 10 DB Antenna Omidirectional

The fiberglass radome high gain antennas, type 212, for the 450-470 band have gains of 10 db across this entire band and can be used at any frequency in the band with no troublesome tuning adjustments. A suppressor-type feed incorporates the desirable feature of a single-point feed, while maintaining high aperture efficiency, eliminating wasted radiation and producing superior mast isolation. To facilitate handling and installation, the antenna is supplied in three sections, the longest of which is 12 ft. Over-all length is 23 ft., with the lower 3 ft. for mounting. This lightweight antenna is enclosed in a fiberglass radome which assures dependable systems performance under unfavorable weather conditions. Windload rating is 30 psi, with 1/2 in. of radial ice.

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Andrew Corp., Dept. ED, 363 E. 75th St., Chicago 19, Ill.

Wescon Booth No. 1609. CIRCLE 75 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE 76 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Electro-Snap Switches Can Be Adapted to Almost Any Job — Quickly, Easily, Economically

Just choose the Electro-Snap Basic Switch that meets your electrical requirements, add the proper actuator — and presto! you have a tailor-made precision switch that exactly fits your application. Electro-Snap makes a wide variety of stock actuators to fit almost any requirement. And our engineering department is at your service if a standard combination "won't fill the bill."

For prompt action on your switching problems, send us a brief description and rough sketch of the switch you need.





now.... Clevite announces a new diode GERMANIUM ALLOYED WITH SILICONT

New Clevite Germanium - Silicon Alloy Gold Bonded Glass Diodes, now available for immediate delivery.

Better high temperature performance than germanium.

Higher forward conductance at lower voltages than silicon.

All germanium RETMA specifications can now be met at higher temperatures with these new Germanium-Silicon alloy diodes ... plus increased reliability at all temperatures.

For complete information write or phone for Engineering Bulletin B-215.



Brush Cleveland Graphite Clevite Harris Electronics Co. Bronze Co. Products Inc. Products Inc. Clevite Ltd.



I.F.V TRANSISTOR PRODUCTS 241 Crescent St., Waltham 54, Mass, TWinbrook 4-9330 A Division of Clevite Corporation

CIRCLE 78 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

CLEVITE

New Products

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∧ Dynasert For Component Assembly

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The Number 3 Component Inserting Machine is capable of inserting many different types of components into printed wiring boards. The machine is similar to those being used in fully automatic convevorized installations.

United Shoe Machinery Corp., Dept. ED, 140 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 1219-20.

CIRCLE 79 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

∧ Frequency Indicator & Counter Model 7340C



The Model 7340C frequency indicator and counter features printed wiring and modular construction, with snap-off top and bottom plates allowing full access for ease of maintenance. The unit occupies a minimum of bench space and may be adapted to a relay rack with standard mounting brackets. The input signal (photocell, tachometer generator, flowmeter, etc.) is counted during a known time base (0.1 sec, 1 sec, 10 sec) and displayed, with automatic decimal point location, in cycles, kilocycles, or in rpm (with proper transducer). Time bases are established by electronic countdown from the line frequency. Indication may be held manually or the instrument may be set to automatically recycle, after a controllable display time. A self-test switch position, for check of time bases and counters, is provided and the instrument may be used with an external time base.

Electro-Pulse, Inc., Dept. ED, 11861 Teale St., Culver City, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 2613-14.

CIRCLE 80 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

58

△ Time Interval Meter 3 µSec to 1 Sec



The Model 251-A time interval meter is designed for precise measurement of elapsed time between two events occurring in the range of 3 µsec to 1 sec. Optional features permit extension to 10 or 100,000 sec. The accuracy is $\pm 1 \mu$ sec. The measurement interval may be started and stopped by independent or common voltages representing optical, mechanical or electrical events. Typical applications are: ballistics measurements, relay timing, photographic timing, testing of mechanical and electro-mechanical timing devices, etc. Among the features of this instrument are: two independent, continuously adjustable trigger level controls permitting full rated sensitivity, 0.2 v rms, at any voltage level between -300 and +300 v. Small increments of voltage ordinarily masked by attenuators are easily selected even though high voltage bias levels, voltage steps, sq waves, etc., are present.

Computer-Measurements Corp., Dept. ED, 5528 Vineland Ave., N. Hollywood, Calif. Wescon Booth No. 910-11.

CIRCLE 81 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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△ Delay Line Improves Pulse Shape Fidelity

The Signal Enhanced Delay Line, consists of several sections, each composed of a delay line, an amplifier, a video transformer, a clipping diode and a cathode follower. Improvement in the fidelity of pulse shape resulting from use of Signal Enhanced Delay Lines indicates, among many potentialities, an application in a demodulator for pulse code trains such as are used in air traffic control systems. Use of a more faithfully reproduced delayed pulse will result in the possibility of greater interleaving of replies and operational improvement. Another possible application is the use of the delay line in computer operation where narrow pulses will permit an increase in the rapidity of calculation.

Packard Bell Electronics, Dept. Ed, 12333 W Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 609-610.

CIRCLE 82 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957



Genisco G-Accelerators play vital role in ICBM development

Threading the needle half-way round the world leaves no room for error.

Inertial guidance-self-contained guidance systems used to direct huge ICBM's to the target-depends for its accuracy upon the degree of internal instrumentation perfection. Switches, relays, delicate instruments, and hydraulic and electrical systems must operate perfectlyeven while subjected to tremendous acceleration forces.

Testing components and complete asssemblies to simulated operational G-forces, as required by MIL-E-5272A, before relying upon their operation in actual flight is easily accomplished with Genisco's G-Accelerators.

Genisco's precision centrifuges are available in five standard sizes – from high-speed machines capable of high G-loadings, to large 12-foot diameter machines capable of accommodating complete electronic or electromechanical systems.

All models incorporate features necessary for critical laboratory testing, as well as the ruggedness and simplicity of operation required for production-line test programs.

Many automatic features minimize operator responsibility and chance for error. Built-in safety features and integrity of construction provide maximum protection to both personnel and machine.

Complete specifications on all machines and accessories are available. Write, outlining your specific requirements.



reliability first 2233 Federal Avenue, Los Angeles 64, California

CIRCLE 83 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



MODEL B78 Accommodates test objects up to 25 pounds; 1200 G-pounds max.

MODEL C159 Accommodates 100-pound test object on each end of boom; 2000 G-pounds max.

MODEL D184 Range of 1 to 800 G's; 1000 G-pounds max.

MODEL E185 Subjects two 300-pound assemblies to 100 G's. 30,000 G-pounds max.

59



UNI-RING offers a tremendous saving in installation time over any previous method of tapping or terminating shielded or coaxial cable. As the inner ring slides under the shielded braid, the tap wire is held between the braid and the outer ring. Single or multiple taps, from either the front or back of the connector, can be accommodated . . . A single crimp, using the same basic HYTOOLS used for installing HYRINGS, completes the uniform, secure, and insulated assembly.

The protecting nylon insulation extends beyond both ends of the UNI-RING, eliminating metalto-metal contact and preventing harmful wire-chafing in tight locations. The UNI-RING is color-coded to indicate conductor sizes.

UNI-RING's one-piece design insures electrical integrity, prevents heating, and eliminates noises caused by isolated metal parts.

For samples and complete details, write: OMATON DIVISION



Norwalk, Connect. • Toronto, Canada • Other Factories: New York, Calif., Toronto • Export: Philips Export Co. CIRCLE 84 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

60

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON



This switch is 1/4 in. thick and 25/32 in. long and gives a life cycle consistently over 5 million. It is rated 10 amps, 30 v dc inductive at a time constant of 0.026 sec which is four times greater than other switches can handle. Movement differential is 0.010 to 0.020 in. A wide range of forces is available, with a nominal of 6 oz.

Illinois Tool Works, Dept. ED, 2501 North Keeler Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.

Wescon Booth No. 716.

CIRCLE 85 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ DC Voltmeters 0.01 Per Cent Accuracy



Either one of the two dc Switch Modules combines with the Power Module to provide a precision, digital voltmeter for automatically digitizing input data to 0.01 per cent accuracy. Measurements on both models are displayed digitally with easyto-read 1 in. high, edge-lighted numerals. Contact closures are also provided for operating machine output equipment. The Switch Modules (4 digits: Model DVX-400 and 5 digits: Model DVX-500) incorporate a new logic which speeds balance time, preventing the loss of significant digits on down ranging under all conditions; and a controlled stepper drive which increases switch life by a factor of three. With the appropriate Power Module, a 0.1 mv to 1000 v range is possible with the use of a single instrument.

Electro Instruments, Inc., Dept. ED, 3794 Rosecrans Ave., San Diego, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 1001-02.

CIRCLE 86 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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△ Magnetic Amplifier For Temperature Control



The type PA3C-1 magnetic amplifier is designed specifically to provide proportional temperature control of a heating element in response to a change in resistance of a temperature sensor. Power output is proportional from 0 to 100 w, 400 cps, as the temperature sensing element resistance changes by approximately 1 ohm. Nominal output load is 130 ohms.

The two-stage amplifier combines a high degree of sensitivity and reliability. It is designed to operate in ambient temperatures of -55 to 100 C and to exceed all other environmental conditions of MIL-E-5272. Internal circuitry design is such that open or short circuit sensing elements will cause the output voltage to automatically reduce to zero. The amplifier may be mounted directly to the airframe in any position.

Magnetic Controls Co., ED, 6325 Cambridge St., Minneapolis 16, Minn.

Wescon Booth No. 707.

CIRCLE 87 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Transistorized Power Converter

150 v, 400 ma, or 300 v, 200 ma, Output

This transistorized power converter, TPC-2, is designed for 12 v input and 150 v 400 ma or 300 v 200 ma output. The unit has an efficiency of better than 75 per cent and is expected to be invaluable in replacing dynamotors and vibrator type power supplies. It will operate at ambient temperatures up to 150 deg F under continuous full load conditions. The TPC-2 is housed in a black-aluminum heat dissipating case with an anodized aluminum cover.

Southwestern Ind. Elect. Co., Dept. ED, 2831 Fost Oak Rd, P.O. Box 13508, Houston 19, Texas. Wescon Booth No. 1812-13.

CECLE 88 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

7-inch Waldes Truarc retaining rings cut costs, speed assembly-disassembly of 2-high/4-high mill



In the assembly illustrated above, 7" Waldes Truarc (Series 5000) retaining rings—three on each roller—are used to position heavy-duty needle bearings in the bearing housing. Smaller rings position bearings in other roller assemblies and retain the shaft of a dual handwheel screwdown. All in all, 18 Waldes Truarc rings are used in the mill. They replace machined shoulders, spacers and lock nuts...eliminate costly threading, other machining operations. New Model TA-625 2-high/4-high combination rolling mill designed by Stanat Manufacturing Co., Long Island City, N.Y., reduces 2½" ingot to precision-rolled strip as thin as .001".

Waldes Truarc retaining rings help make possible a complete change of work rolls in 20 minutes...solve difficult problems of accuracy control by achieving positive location of bearings to extremely close tolerances. Rings eliminate costly parts and machining, save space, reduce maintenance.



Assembly is simple, even with giant 7" diameter Truarc ring. Special Truarc ratchet pliers grasp the ring securely, ease it into the groove, snap it securely into position. Smaller pliers and various high-speed assembly jigs are available for other rings, permit assembly-disassembly to be performed rapidly even by unskilled labor.

Whatever you make, there's a Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring designed to improve your product...to save you material, machining and labor costs. Quick and easy to assemble and disassemble, they do a better job of holding parts together. Truarc rings are precision-engineered and precision-made, quality controlled from raw material to finished ring. ent sizes within a type...5 metal specifications and 14 different finishes. Truarc rings are available from 90 stocking points throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.

More than 30 engineering-minded factory representatives and 700 field men are available to you on call. Send us your blueprints today...let our Truarc engineers help you solve design, assembly and production problems...without obligation.

36 functionally different types...as many as 97 differ-

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

| WALDES TOTADC [®] | Waldes Kehlnoer, Inc., 47-16 Austel Place, L.I.C. 1, N.Y. Please send the new supplement No. 1 which brings Truarc Catalog RR 9-52 up to date. (Please print) |
|---|--|
| | Name |
| | Company |
| RETAINING RINGS | Business Address |
| © 1956 Waldes Kohinoor, Inc., 47-16 Austel Place, L. I. C.1, N.Y. | City Zone State ED089 |

WALDES TRUARC Retaining Rings, Grooving Tools, Pilers, Applicators and Dispensers are protected by one or more of the following U. S. Patents: 2,382,948; 2,411,426; 2,411,761; 2,416,852; 2,420,921; 2,428,341; 2,439,785; 2,441,846; 2,455,165; 2,483,379; 2,483,380; 2,483,383; 2,487,802; 2,487,803; 2,491,306; 2,491,310; 2,509,081; 2,544,631; 2,546,616; 2,547,263; 2,558,704; 2,574,034; 2,577,319; 2,595,787, and other U. S. Patents pending. Equal patent protection established in foreign countries.

CIRCLE 89 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



SERVO-RATIO MULTIMETER NEW

Combines all the functions of an AC-DC voltmeter, ohmmeter and AC-DC ratiometer in one compact portable unit

Here is a new, highly accurate test instrument designed to make life easier for those who work with computers and other electronic and electrical devices. It measures AC-DC ratios, absolute AC-DC voltages and resistance. You can also measure the gain of operational amplifiers using the 0° phase output provided.

The Servo-Ratio Multimeter computes voltage ratios by dividing the voltage to be measured by the reference voltage obtained from the computer. It is a high-impedance instrument and utilizes a motor-driven, position-type servo mechanism. Average time to obtain a reading is three seconds. Simplification and reliability are obtained through the use of printed circuits.

The front panel contains a fourdigit illuminated drum counter for readout, phase or polarity indicating lights, function switch, ON-OFF

switch, range switch, 0° phase ratio selector, input terminals and 0° phase output terminals.

The Servo-Ratio Multimeter is compact and easy to handle. It has an aluminum case and weighs only 10 pounds. The instrument can be operated in a horizontal or vertical position and has a unique carrying handle that serves as a tilt-stand when the unit is used horizontally. Write for Product Description 2005.

SPECIFICATIONS

Power Consumption: 50 Watts, 110 Volts, 60 cps. Reference Voltage: DC or 60 cps AC; \pm 10 Volts to \pm 100 Volts across 8.7K Ohms Load.

| Functions | Range |
|----------------------|--|
| Ratio, AC | 0.001 to 1.000 \pm 0.1% in 1 range |
| Ratio, DC | 0.001 to 1.000 \pm 0.1% in 1 range |
| 60 cps AC Voltage | 1 Volt to 1000 Volts full scale \pm 1.0% in 4 ranges |
| DC Voltage | 1 Volt to 1000 Volts full scale \pm 1.0% in 4 ranges |
| Ohms | 10K Ohms to 10 Megohms full scale \pm 1.0% in 4 ranges |
| Gain | 0.01 to 1000 in 4 ranges |

See our exhibit at the Wescon Show, Booths 810-811. NION SWITCH & SIGNAL DIVISION OF WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY PITTSBURGH 18, PENNSYLVANIA



PORTABLE AND COMPACT-Weighs only 10 pounds. Size: $7\frac{7}{2}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11-13/16".

SIMPLIFIES TESTING-Eliminates need for many other instruments. Has digital readout counter.



New Products

△ See at WESCON

∧ Waveguide Pressure Window For 35 Kmc Range

A high power flange-mounted waveguide pressure window for use in radars operating in the 35 kmc freq range requires pressure seals to pre. vent waveguide or magnetron f breakdown. Designated MA-1334, the window is claimed to handle peak powers of 40 kw at atmospheric pressure. Higher power levels can be used with this window by increasing the pressure within the RG-96/U waveguide. The window is mounted di. rectly between UG-600/U choke flanges in RG-96/U waveguide. The MA-1334, now available in production quantities, is resonant at 34.86 kmc Maximum vswr at the band extremes of 33.25 and 36.5 kmc is 1.1; the vswr gradually increases outside this range. Maximum pressure rating is 45/30 lb per sq in. Higher pressure can be sustained on the side of the window to which the glass is bonded. Construction is of kovar and glass. The metal surfaces are silver plated.

Microwave Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, Burlington, Mass. Wescon Booth No. 1307.

CIRCLE 90 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

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Outer Race Bearings

Non-Metallic

Stud, bore, flange and special bearings can be supplied with nylon, rub. ber or laminated phenolic tires, each of which serve to considerably reduce noise factors during operation. Outer race materials can be molded or pressed fit to the basic steel outer race and the resultant combination affords the wear-ability of steel plus the silent operation of rubber, nylon or phenolic. The manufacturer slates that the application of non-metallic outer races to ball bearings will appreciably lessen the wear on contacted surfaces.

General Bearing Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 47 Roselle St., Mineola, N.Y.

CIRCLE 91 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 92 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Cleaning Compound

For Glass and Plastic

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GTC-59 is a liquid preparation which contains no caustics or abrasives and therefore can be used on the most delicate equipment. This product is approved and used on electron-optical sistems by the Air Force where the combination of glass, plastic and static fields present complex cleaning problems. GTC-59 provides the following: cleaning and removal of oil film, cancellation of static fields which attract dust, deposit of a smooth hard coating which repels dirt and dust formations and has smear resistant and water repellent properties.

Beaver Labs., Dept. ED, 187-61 Hollis Ave., Hollis 23, N.Y.

CIRCLE 93 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Striped Teflon Tubing Easy Identification

The Teflon tubing with axial stripes of any color, including combinations is available. There is no danger of wearing away the stripes since they penetrate the full depth of the tubing. The material has dielectric strength of 500 to 1,000 v per mil., dielectric constant of 2.0 and dissipation factor of 0.0002. The striped tubing is unaffected by moisture.

Pennsylvania Fluorocarbon Co. Inc., Dept. ED, 1115 N. 38th St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

CIRCLE 94 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Multiple Glass Windows

Withstand + 500 F

A multiple dry-air insulating glass observation window assembly is capable of withstanding temperature cycles from -100 F to +500 F. Sealing techniques and added light thickness have increased the endurance and utility of the units. Multiple glass units are available m sizes ranging from 12 x 12 in. to 40 x 40 in., and are constructed in thickness of 3 to 10 lights with 1/4 and 1/2 in. air spaces. Individual lights have sizes of 1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 1/2, 3/4, 1, and 1-1/4 in.

Duo-Pane Corp., Dept. ED, 21-23 Grattan St., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.

CIRCLE 95 ON READER-SERVICE CARD CIRCLE 96 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >



Quick accurate visual analysis of measurement problems made possible by Panoramic instruments has speeded research and development projects ... cleared production test bottlenecks. Their broad range panoramic displays climinate tedious, complicated point by point measurements . . . present an easily read, graphic "picture," simple to analyze. Panoramic's wide variety of spectrum analyzers, unique response curve tracing systems and telemetering test instruments have made them pioneers and leaders in the field. Time-saving and precedent-setting, these new instruments open up completely new areas of measurement through visual analysis.

new ways in new instruments that rapidly solve measurement and analysis problems Model PA-1, Panoramic Sonic Phase

Model TDC-5, Panoramic Telemetering Simultaneous 5-Point Calibrator and Dynamic Checker

For the FM/FM telemetry field, the new TDC-5 offers two important new facilities: A simul-taneous five-point calibrator for discriminator linearity measurements in all of the 18 RDB subcarrier channels and the 5 optional 30% channels. A dynamic checker which converts any phase distortion in the discriminator pack-age into harmonic distortion for sensitive determination and analysis on the screen of a Panoramic Spectrum Analyzer. Panoramic Spectrum Analyzer. Packaged in modular form with individual chassis and interchangeable crystal assemblies

for each channel, a common simultaneous out-put terminal and function control is provided in a master unit. In its first function, the TDC-5 furnishes five



deviation frequencies for each channel—for example, +7.5%, +3.75%, 0%, -3.75%, -7.5%. Other deviation frequencies can be set if desired. Each frequency is crystal controlled and precise to within ±0.02%. Operation may be outomatic, semi-automatic or manual. On automatic, frequencies are stepped sequentially for all channels included in the system. As a dynamic checker, a stepped FM wave is generated for each subcarrier discriminator. As the stepping rate is increased beyond the per-missible information rate, significant distortion of the FM envelope is detected as harmonic distortion of the stepping frequency on the screen of the Panoramic Spectrum Analyzer. By simply adjusting the cycling rate of the TDC-5 (continuously variable from 2 to 2,000 cps), maximum capacities of each channel may be established easily by visual analysis. New and valuable information for all FM/FM telemetering systems obtained quickly and easily on Panoramic's new TDC-5.

| c - 5 | TELEMETRY DISCRIMINATOR | PANORAMIC SPECTRUM |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | ANALYZER |

Model DD-1, Panoramic Ultrasonic Delay Distortion Indicator

This instrumant makes possible automatically the detection of minute time delay variations of ultrasonic networks as a function of fre-quency. In many types of networks (such as, bandpass filters and video amplifiers) the relative uniformity of delay over a band of interest is much more important than total transmission time between input and output terminals. The DD-1 is the answer . . . it gives an extremely sensitive measure of incre-mental delay distortion defined by the varia-

tion in slope of the phase angle vs. frequency curve . . . traces out o horizontal plot for networks with uniform delay in a band. Fre-quency ranges from 8 to 300 kc.



Model SF-1, Panoramic Synchronous Frequency Analyzer

A receiver which monitors the vibrations of mechanical devices at the frequency equal to the instantaneous rotating or reciprocating speed, the SF-1 automatically tracks machine speed as it is varied under test. Thus, a complete characteristic of the relative vibration frequency components, harmonics, noise, etc., are severely attenuated. If desired the SF-1 may be locked onto one of the several harmonics of the rotating speed. Frequency ranges are a broad band scale on the calibrated H avis ... any 10% segment may be magnified to full scale width for detailed examination. Amplitude scales are linear and two decade log. Readout is on a 5" CRT or an external X-Y recorder. This form of fundamental component study with the SF-1 is an invaluable aid in dynamic balancing and in pinpointing resonant



conditions

Amplitudes of fundamental vibrations at the frequencies of rotation auto-matically traced by SF-1.

PANORAMIC RADIO PRODUCTS, Inc.

New Address: 526 South Fulton Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone: MOunt Vernon 4-3970. Cables: Panoramic, Mount Vernon, N. Y. State

This is our new home. Modern, up-to-the-minute, it will double engineering and production facilities . . provide greater efficiency.



Spectral density analysis of random vibration data. PDA-1 read-out through LP-la sonic analyzor on componion recorder. LP-la sonie on compenion model RC-3.



A Panoramic Applications Engineer is always available to discuss specific problems.

ML

A unique dual purpose instrument, the PA-1 permits rapid tracing of both the amplitude and phase shift characteristics of audio band networks. Each characteristic is displayed as a single line curve . . . on the identical frequency scale . . . on the 5" CRT screen of Panoramic's companion Model LP-1a Sonic Analyzer. Function selection is accomplished through a single front panel switch. Phase angle is read on the vertical linear scale calibrated up to 180° at full scale. A fewer number of degrees may be expanded to full scale for greater reading accuracy of small phase shifts with higher sensitivity settings. Lag and lead sense are determined by an internal circuit. Amplitude scales are linear and two decade log. The PA-1 may be used without performance degradation even at attenuations greatly exceeding 100 db . . . enhancing even more the versatility of Panoramic's Selective Frequency Re-sponse System. Frequency scales are 40 cps to 20 kc loga-rithmically or any 200, 1000, or 5000 cps linear segment within a 20 cps to 22.5 kc range. Scanning rates are 1 cps internally . . . vari-angle vs. frequency eurose is anality resonant ficL when used in con-junction with Pano-ramic's Model TW-1 Triangular Wave Generator.

phase angle goes O° to 90° at either side of resonance

Model PDA-1, Panoramic Spectral **Power Density Analyzer**

and Amplitude Response Analyzer

Specifically designed to provide an accurate analysis of the relative spectral energy distributions of random waveforms, typical of complex vibrations and noise data, the PDA-1 offers an excellent quantitative solution to the problem of adequately sampling a non-discrete function. Used with the appropriate automatically scanning Panaramic Spectrum Analyzer, it will cover any frequency range from subsonic through microwave. Operation is simple and automatic. The PDA-1 sums up all signal contributions at each small frequency band (as determined by the resolution capabilities of the companion analyzer) and reads out at a figure equal to the total energy content. The integration process is repeated at the odjacent band, and so on, throughout the spectrum of interest. When the input data is presented from a looped tape recording, the sampling interval is synchronized with the loop period thus intercepting all segments. Total scan to adjustable up to 60 minutes, integration intervals 1-30 seconds.

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON



△ Panel Meters Four Sizes

A new series of high-visibility panel meters is available in all standard ac and de scales. These meters feature regular or custom matched colors on the lower frosted panel. The full assortment of sizes includes 2-1/2, 3-1/2, 4, and 4-1/2 in. models, all with greatly increased dial areas for multi-band scales and individual imprinting.

Burton-Rogers Co., Dept. ED, 42 Carleton St., Cambridge 42, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 2219.

CIRCLE 97 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ High Power Transformer
100 KVA Units

These high power transformers permit high fidelity performance plus savings in size and wt. The unit has application in radio broadcast modulation transformers, output transformers for vibration testing and other equipment utilizing Class B amplifiers over 250 w. One hundred kva units operating down to 15 cps have been designed.

A division of the transformer functions into two transformations, allowing interprimary coupling and primary-to-secondary coupling to be accomplished completely independently of each other. Thus, each may be designed to its optimum value. Conventional designs have a conflicting interdependence of these factors which does not permit optimum values to be used. The units are now available to equipment manufacturers custom-designed to each application.

Electro Engineering Works, Inc., Dept. ED, 401 Preda St., San Leandro, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 1717.

CIRCLE 98 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

G.E. gets the most from silicon...



a crystal of silicon is sawed into wafer-form: wafers are then diced to produce 4000 to 5000 individual silicon bars. Photomicrograph at left shows size-comparison of a silicon NPN bar. or pellet, with human hair (Arrow 2). "Tear drop" at end of bar is formed during meltback process. Micro-thin base, or "P", region (Arrow 1) is created through G-E diffusion technique. Base regions of 2-micron size are made with relative ease. 11

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Curves illustrating impurity distribution after diffusion. P-type impurities in the high concentration side of the meltback junction diffuse, within solid semiconductor, into "plateau" region of low impurity concentration. High resistivity "plateau" contributes to elimination of punch-thru effects.



CIRCLE 99 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION
to put the most into transistors

ance.

formation. General Electric's diffused-meltback process was developed by Dr. I. A. Lesk of the G-E Advanced Semiconductor Laboratory. The development came about as the result of Dr. Lesk's efforts to create a transistor manufacturing process that would yield high-quality results at reasonable cost.

Not only does the G-E diffused-meltback process result in a maximum number of transistors from a single crystal (4000 to 5000 NPN transistors), but it offers an extremely high degree of uniformity and control in transistor junction formation.

Opens the door to high frequency performance.

Diffusion of a melted-back silicon bar, or pellet, is the final step in the diffused-meltback process. It's the stage in which the micro-thin base, or "P" region is formed, establishing the final NPN transistor structure. Because the actual diffusion is accomplished over a high temperature heating cycle lasting several hours, the need for split-second accuracy is eliminated. The result is a high degree of process control.

By proper choice of the initial impurity concentrations and the time and temperature of the diffusion cycle, heavily-doped base regions as thin as 2 microns are easily obtained. These micro-thin, uniform base regions are the "open-sesame" to ex-

Ordering Data—G-E Silicon NPN Transistors **High Frequency Amplifier Type** ask for: 2N429 (formerly 4JD4A2) **Computer DCTL Type** ask for: 2N430 (formerly 4JD4A3) **General-Purpose Amplifier Types** ask for: Beta 2N431 (formerly 4JD4A4) 9 to 30

2N432 (formerly 4JD4A5) 20 to 55 2N433 (formerly 4JD4A6) 45 to 100

View of uncapped G-E silicon NPN diffusedmeltback transistor, showing mounted silicon bar with aluminum base lead connected. Bar ends attached using a gold-alloy mounting technique. No solders or fluxes are used.



57



Diffusion furnace. Operator places quartz vials, with large quantity of silicon bars, in furnace. Diffusion occurs through high-temperature heating cycle lasting several hours.





High degree of uniformity and control in junction tremely reliable high frequency transistor perform-

High current gain. Silicon NPN transistors feature inherent high current gains and high frequency cut-offs. The diffused meltback process permits mass production, since it combines the principles of impurity segregation and solid-state diffusion.

G-E silicon NPN transistors are nominally rated for 25 megacycles, but with useful gain to 50 megacycles---the highest frequencies offered by any massproduced silicon NPN triode on the market today. All production units are aged at extremely high temperatures for over 150 hours. This is to provide maximum stability of I_{co} and current gain (beta). The header assemblies of G-E silicon NPN transistors are constructed of high-purity materials. A gold-silicon alloy is used for end connections: the base lead is pure aluminum. There are no solders or fluxes, eliminating any danger of transistor "sleeping sickness" caused by corrosion at soldered junction points.

Outstanding For Switching Applications and Linear Amplifier Use. The gold-alloy mountings, with a melting temperature of over 350°C represent the lowest melting point of the entire trans-istor assembly structure. The G-E Series 4JD4A silicon transistors provide reliable operation to 150°C, with storage temperatures to 200°C.

With well-controlled high frequency characteristics and a low saturation resistance of 20 ohms, G-E silicon NPN transistors are "naturals" for switching applications and linear amplifier use.

Would you like complete specification information? Please contact your nearest G-E Semiconductor Products district office, or write to General Electric Company, Semiconductor Products, Section \$2387, Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

An aging oven in which G-E silicon

NPN transistors are aged at ex-

tremely high temperatures for over

150 hours. Provides maximum sta-



 \land Rate Gyro **Constant Damping**

Designated the Type JRT, this rate gyro is a precision instrument for measurement of absolute rates of rotation in inertial space. Damping is electro-mechanically controlled to maintain a constant damping ratio over the entire operating temp range of -65 to +175 F. The JRT is designed expressly for flight control of long range missiles and for flight instrumentation in missiles and aircraft where ambient temperatures are not controlled. Ratings include: linearity of 0.25 per cent of full scale; hysteresis of less than 0.1 per cent of full scale; threshold of less than 0.01 deg per sec; microsyn pickoff-variable reluctance type providing infinite resolution and high signal-to-noise ratio; full scale rate of up to 1000 deg per sec; full scale output of up to 12 v; withstands 100 g shock, and 15 g to 2000 cps; measures 2-7/64 in. diam, 4-5/16 in. long, and weighs 2 lb.

Minneapolis-Honeywell, Dept. ED, Boston Div, 1400 Soldiers Field Rd, Boston 35, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 202.

CIRCLE 100 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Alumina Shapes

Supports Electron Tube



AlSiMag Alumina shapes for use as supports in electron tube applications are available. Parts as thin as .0007 in. can be efficiently produced from these materials. Their use often extends the operating temperature range of the finished tube. Additional advantages include the ability to de-gas at higher temperatures, excellent strength characteristics, and resistance to heat deterioration and fatigue failure.

American Lava Corp., Dept. ED, Cherokee Blvd. & Mfgrs. Rd., Chattanooga 5, Tenn.

Wescon Booths Nos. 921, 922.

CIRCLE 101 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



SANGAMO SILVERED MICA



HIGH RELIABILITY MANUFACTURING FACILITIES Sangamo's "controlled conditions" facilities for the exclusive manufacturing of high reliability capacitors assure really fine capacitors for your most critical military or industrial applications.



BUTTON CAPACITORS

Sangamo's design engineers have developed these hermetically sealed mica button capacitors especially for high frequency applications under severe humidity and temperature conditions.

The unique internal design results in low inherent inductance —ideal for application at frequencies up to 500 megacycles per second in tuning, coupling and by-pass circuits. The silver plated case serves as both the low potential terminal and as an electrostatic shield.

These units meet all requirements for V.H.F. and U.H.F. applications and meet Joint Army-Navy specification MIL-C-10950B (proposed). Operating temperature range is from -50°C to 125°C. Specify these high reliability capacitors for your most critical applications. Write for new Catalog 2311 on Sangamo Silvered Mica Button type capacitors.

FIVE TYPES AVAILABLE—Stand-off with ground lug, Stand-off without ground lug, Feed-thru without mounting lugs, Stand-off without pedestal, and Feed-thru with mounting lugs.

SANGAMO ELECTRIC COMPANY Electronic Components Division

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CIRCLE 102 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON

△ Inverters and Converters Semiconductor Line



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These units will convert low voltage dc to ac or higher voltage dc. These models feature improved circuitry, which provides extended operating characteristics. Additions to the line include six inverter models, which convert 6, 12, or 24 v dc battery input to 115 v ac, 60 or 400 cps. These new inverters are available in power ratings up to 150 va. Additional models include units for providing outputs of 150 and 300 v dc at current ratings of 100 or 200 ma. These types are available in either regulated or unregulated designs. All models are potted in transformer housings, but transistors are located on an inner header, which makes them accessible for servicing or replacement purposes. A choice of octal plug-in type or solder loop terminal is available.

Electronic Research Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 67 East Centre St., Nutley 10, N.J.

Wescon Booth No. 3308.

CIRCLE 103 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Digital Position Servo Switch, Tape, or Card Programming



Discrete position control of machine tools, inspection devices, and optical tools is accomplished by Digital Position Servo CD-4. Programming input is either switch, tape or card systems. Standard CD-4 single axis control systems are in production. Century Engineers, Inc., Dept. ED, Burbank,

Calif. Wescon Booth No. 2717-18.

CIRCLE 104 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

SC57-6



△ Counters
May Operate Above 500 RPM

Compact internal pinion type counters, capable of operating at speeds above 500 rpm, are available in two, three, four, five and more digit versions. The numeral size is 1/4 in., available with numerals of white on black and black on white, designed with precision machined parts for high performance instrument applications.

Bowmar Instrument Corp., Dept. ED, 2415 Pennsylvania St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Wescon Booth No. 709.

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CIRCLE 105 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Differential Data Amplifier

Zero Drift, 0.01 Per Cent Accuracy



Infinite common mode rejection, zero drift, 0.01 per cent accuracy and 0.05 per cent linearity are features of the Type 190 Data Amplifier. Designed for dc amplification of thermocouple, strain gauge and similar signals, the Type 190 has a maximum voltage gain of 1200, adjustable if required. Employing a new chopper circuit, the amplifier provides true differential amplification with complete rejection of dc common mode signals, and a rejection ratio of the order of a million for ac signals. Stability of the Type 190 is excellent, with no zeropoint drift and gain remaining constant within 0.01 per cent over 1000 hours of operation.

For strain gage use, the differential input of the Type 190 allows a single battery to be used to excite a number of bridges, thus simplifying installation. With thermoeouples, differential input eliminates errors due to multiple grounds, particularly where the same thermocouple is used simultaneously in several circuits.

Offner Electronics, Inc., Dept. ED, 5320 N. Kedde Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wescon Booth No. 510-11.

CITCLE 106 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Westinghouse SILICON^{®®} RECTIFIERS put more muscle in DC power converter!

Successfully proven in rigorous welding, aircraft and guided missile applications, Westinghouse Silicon Power Rectifiers offer many advantages for power supplies.

Used in the Westinghouse 50KW Power Converter to drive the boring mill above, the WN-5082 bridge assembly supplies greater power and higher efficiency in less space. The 3-phase 60-cycle 440 v. power supply operates with a full load efficiency of 90% and an even higher half load efficiency. Regulation is approximately 8% from no load to full load with a Power Factor of 96 to 97.

Especially rugged for varying duty cycles, the WN-5082 withstands heavy loads of constant on-off operation, high-voltage transients, alternate heating and cooling.

| you c | AN BE SURE | IF IT'S |
|-------|------------|-----------|
| | Wes | tinghouse |

Westinghouse can supply single diodes or complete bridge assemblies built to your specifications. For full information on how Westinghouse Silicon Rectifiers can bring new efficiency and economy to your applications, mail the coupon today.

| WESTINGHOUSE E P. O. Box 668, Pittsk | LECTRIC CORPORATION burgh 30, Pa. |
|--|---|
| Please send me d Silicon Rectifier. | lata on the new Westinghouse WN-5082 |
| | |
| Please send me d Rectifiers. (Desc | data on other Westinghouse Silicon ribe types or applications) |
| Please send me d Rectifiers. (Desc NAME. | data on other Westinghouse Silicon ribe types or applications) |
| Please send me d Rectifiers. (Desc NAME | data on other Westinghouse Silicon ribe types or applications) |

CIRCLE 107 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

△ See at WESCON

△ Subminiature Power Supplies Encapsulated



Transistorized dc converters, which have an operating temp range of -55 to +85 C and meet MIL-E5400 specifications, have been developed. Available in units up to 300 w output, a 75 w unit measures 4-1/4 x 1-1/4 x 2-3/4 in. and weighs approximately 11 oz, with slight increases for larger outputs. Designed to withstand heavy shock, vibration, and atmospheric pressures, the units feature high temp transistors, and incorporate parts made of epoxy resin. Metal construction is confined to the base plate, which is cadmium plated to resist corrosion. The design is also available in commercial versions for mobile radios and other battery-operated equipment, which offer an operating temp range of -30 to +71 C.

Rho Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 2242 Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles 64, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 2407.

CIRCLE 108 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Volume Unit Meter For Sound Equipment

The VU Meter is designed expressly for sound equipment and tape recorder applications to measure volume levels of sound or noise. A target pointer, sharply outlined against a contrasting face, deflects almost instantaneously over a two color scale. It features a clear polystyrene, anti-static treated case.

Burton-Rogers Co., Dept. ED, 42 Carleton St., Cambridge 42, Mass

Wescon Booth No. 2219.

CIRCLE 109 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

H MICROSWITCH Precision

Here are 6 NEW

Precision Switches by MICRO SWITCH...

Designed to meet modern electrical control requirements

MICRO SWITCH pioneered the development of precision switches... It has been first in precision switching for two decades... These new switches are typical of MICRO SWITCH's continuing leadership.





MICRO SWITCH alternate action pushbutton switch gives on-off control of up to four circuits

Shown here is the MICRO SWITCH 82PB1-T2 (unlighted) which allows on-off control of up to four circuits. When the switch button is pushed, the contacts of the switches are alternately reversed. They complete a cycle of action every two operations of the button.

This alternate action is achieved by the extremely compact design of a long-life assembly of ratchets. Variations are possible which will permit almost any sequence of switch operation. For instance, on a switch with a four-push sequence, a great many sequences of switch operation can be provided.

This switch requires but 1% in. below its mounting panel and mounts in a 1/2 in. hole. Button is of off-white plastic. Operating force is 35 oz. max. (Send for Data Sheet 124)

SWITCH CHARACTERISTICS

Two SPDT switches; break distance .010 in. min. Electrical data: U/L listed at 5 amps. 125 or 250 vac; 30 vdc rating: inductive, 3 amps. at sea level and 2.5 amps. at 50,000 feet; resistive, 4 amps. at sea level and 50.000 feet. Maximum inrush is 15 amps.



MICRO SWITCH magnetic hold-in toggle switch—permits remote release of toggle lever to its unoperated position

This MICRO SWITCH 2ET1 magnetic hold-in toggle switch is a momentary-action toggle switch which also functions as a maintained-contact switch by means of a solenoid incorporated into the design of the switch. When the toggle lever is operated and the solenoid is energized, the magnetic force of the solenoid holds the switch in the operated position. This magnetic hold-in feature permits remote electrical release of the lever.

The precision SPDT switch and a 28 vdc solenoid are contained in one compact unit. The small size makes it an ideal component for applications where space is a critical factor. (Send for Data Sheet 137)

SWITCH CHARACTERISTICS

Total travel 30[°]; Electrical data: 28 vdc rating: inductive 3 amps. at sea level and 2.5 amps. at 50,000 feet; resistive, 4 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet; motor, 4 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet; inrush, 24 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet; Hold-in rating of solenoid in 18-30 vdc.

CIRCLE 110 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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NEW!

MICRO SWITCH "Rocket Switch" a rugged, sealed small switch for indicating

and lockout devices

Developed for use on rocket launchers, this MICRO SWITCH 21AS2 assembly fits the needs of many industrial designs.

The assembly consists of one SPDT Type-EN switch attached to a rugged cam-type actuator. The assembly is environment-proof and withstands the highly-corrosive effects of rocket propulsion gases. The assembly will withstand heavy impact hammer blows on the actuator

impact hammer blows on the actuator. (Send for Data Sheet 120) SWITCH CHARACTERISTICS

Operating force-6 to 12 lbs. Full overtravel force-10 lbs. min.; Release force-4 lbs. min.

Electrical Data: 28 vdc rating: inductive, 3 amps. at sea level and 2 amps. at 50,000 feet; resistive, 4 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet; inrush, 24 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet. Motor, 4 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet; inrush, 24 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet. (Altitude ratings established with seal deliberately broken.)

> MICRO SWITCH completely sealed

magnetic hold-in

The MICRO SWITCH 5ET Series is a

completely sealed momentary

action toggle switch which also

functions as a maintained contact

switch. When the toggle lever is

toggle switch

operated and a solenoid is energized, the magnetic

force holds the lever operated. This hold-in feature

Both switch and solenoid are sealed within the

cylindrically shaped enclosure. This insures con-

stant operating characteristics. An elastomer seal

at the base of the toggle lever prevents entrance

Total travel 30°; Contact arrangement SPDT, may be wired either $N,\ O,\ or\ N.\ C.$ Electrical rating at 28 vdc: inductive. 3 amps.

at sea level and 2.5 amps. at 50,000 feet; resistive, 4 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet; motor, 4 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet;

inrush, 24 amps. at sea level and 50,000 feet; Hold-in rating of solenoid is 18-30 volts dc.

permits remote electrical release of the lever.

of dust or moisture. (Send for Data Sheet 121)

SWITCH CHARACTERISTICS



MICRO SWITCH three-position

toggle switch-4 SPDT circuits with

a single lever

MICRO SWITCH 115AT Series of toggle switches uses four SPDT switching units. Two units are actuated in each extreme toggle lever position. None are actuated when lever is in center position.

Many different combinations, however, may be obtained, including the make and break of circuits in all three lever positions.

Outstanding features of this series include the compact design, positively-driven switch actuators and sturdy construction. A safety catch guards against accidental movement of toggle lever. (Send for Data Sheet 132)

SWITCH CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical rating at 30 vdc: inductive—10 amps. at sea level, 6 amps. at 50,000 ft.; resistive—10 amps.; motor—6 amps. Basic units listed by Underwriters' Laboratories for: 10 amps. 125 or 250 vac; ½ amp. 125 vdc; ¼ amp. 250 vdc.

> MICRO SWITCH "typewriter" pushbutton switch for manual keyboard control

MICRO SWITCH 1PB81-T2 switch is ideal for one-finger rapid-repeat operation such as is required for the type of keyboard control found in electric typewriters, adding machines, etc. The repeat action is as rapid as the fastest operator can push the button.

This switch uses a SPDT MICRO SWITCH subminiature switch for snap-action reliability. The contoured button and unique overtravel spring combine to reduce operator fatigue. Operating "feel," however, is sufficient to avoid mistakes and false actuations.

Removable $\frac{14}{100}$ in. dia. plastic button is available in red, green, off-white or black. It is keyed to prevent rotation. (Send for Data Sheet 125)

SWITCH CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical rating at 30 vdc: inductive—3 amps. at sea level and 50,000 ft.; maximum inrush—15 amps. Basic subminiature switch is listed by Underwriters' Laboratories at 5 μ mps. 125 or 250 vac.



CIRCLE 110 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Ammeter Adapter Permits Rapid Checking

The Model 10 clamp-on ammeter adapter is designed primarily for use with the Model 310 voltohm-milliammeter. In addition to retaining the wide range V-O-M functions of the Model 310, the clamp-on ammeter permits checking all line loads quickly and safely without breaking the circuit or interrupting work. It is especially valuable in rapid checking or wiring circuits, motor loads, appliance loads, etc.

There are six adapter ac ammeter ranges: 0-6-12-30-60-120-300. With Model 101 line separator, ammeter sensitivity is increased by factors of 10 and 20. This separator quickly divides two-conductor cords. The Model 310 with selector switch has 20,000 ohms per v dc sensitivity; 5000 ohms per v ac.

Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Dept. ED, Bluffton, Ohio.

Wescon Booth No. 2608.

CIRCLE 111 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Voltage Doubler Silicon Cartridge

Each of these cartridge rectifiers, capable of -55to 150 C operation, is a voltage doubler having a maximum rating per leg of 3200 piv. Therefore, two units can be connected as a single-phase, full-wave bridge, capable of delivering 1900 v dc at 90 ma for an input voltage of 2240 v rms at 75 C. Measuring 37/64 in. diam, these rectifiers are available in two standard lengths: 2-1/2 and 4-5/16 in. The cartridge design permits mounting in standard 30 amp fuse clips. This series is suited to applications such as: mounting in dc relay housings to eliminate the need for separate power supplies; replacing ac relay units where hum is objectionable; providing dc power for solenoids, counters, variable speed controls, and for the supply of power to the fields of small de motors.

International Rectifier Corp., Dept. ED, 1521 E. Grand Ave., El Segundo, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 1501-02.

CIRCLE 112 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

Transistorized Relay Sensitive to 12 µa



Model 30 relay is said to have switched a 4.5 a load on and off some 5 million times without signs of wear. Input of 12 μ a will actuate the relay. The Model 30 can be used with any combination of normally-open or normally-closed input circuits and normally-off or normally-on outputs. It will handle resistive loads of up to 10 a for short periods. The relay can always be set to fail safe. Switch prevents chatter; pilot light shows when the relay is energized, and the control circuit is completely isolated from the power line.

Fisher Scientific Co., Dept. ED, 717 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

CIRCLE 113 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

90 Deg TV Tube

For Series Heater Operation

The 14ATP4 is a rectangular glass picture tube of the 14 in. type, designed especially for use in television receivers employing a single, seriesconnected heater string. It utilizes a 450 ma/8.4 v heater having a controlled warm-up time to insure dependable performance. A feature of the 14ATP4 is its electron gun of the straight type designed to minimize deflection distortion. This gun permits a 5-1/2 in. long neck and eliminates the need for an ion-trap magnet. The overall length of the 14ATP4 is 13-3/16 in. and its weight is 8-1/2 lb. The 14ATP4 is of the low-voltage electrostatic-focus and it is of the magneticdeflection type.

Radio Corporation of America, Dept. ED, Electron Tube Div., Harrison, N.J.

CIRCLE 472 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE 115 ON READER-SERVICE CARD >

P&B PROGRESS

A REVOLUTIONARY, NEW HIGH SHOCK VIBRATION RELAY

NOW!

A latch relay that withstands 100_g shock and 30_g vibration to 2000 cps.

*KG RELAY (Pat. Pending)

ONLY 2.0 WATTS AT NOMINAL VOLTAGE FOR 12 MILLISECONDS EFFECTS ARMATURE TRANSFER



The new KG magnetic latch relay was designed by P&B engineers at the insistence of leading aircraft and missile manufacturers and their suppliers of control systems. A permanent magnet which locks the armature into position is the secret of the KG's dramatically high resistance to shock and vibration.

In addition to withstanding 30g vibration from 6 to 2000 cps, tests show the contacts will open for no more than 80 microseconds during 100g shock. Armature transfer from one set of the 6PDT contacts to another can be made in approximately 12 milliseconds with only 2.0 watts at nominal voltage. The KG is rated for ambient temperatures from -65° C to $+125^{\circ}$ C.

The KG, together with other relays in the P&B "Star Series", has vastly increased the realm of relay reliability for critical applications demanding positive action of all components. Write or wire today for complete technical data.



E ECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

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ratio comparison of the peak magnitudes of any two signals up to 100 cycles, regardless of their phase, frequency, or polarity relationship, with any accuracy of 01 per cent. Typical measurement applications include amplifier gain, transformation ratio. power supply regulation, resistance ratio, and scale factor. Circuit features permit the accomplishment of these measurements with equal ease and accuracy under static or dynamic signal conditions. The comparator is available from stock in both rackmounted and portable models. Cal-Tronics Corp., Dept. ED, 11307 Hindry Ave.. Los Angeles 45, Calif.

0.1 Per Cent Accuracy

Wescon Booth No. 2105.

CIRCLE 116 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

∧ Eput Meter

Variable Time Base



Model 7351 Eput Meter with a variable time base for direct digital indications without conversion uses preset decimal counting units as the last four time base dividers to obtain highly flexible E/UT and period measurements. In addition, the instrument can be operated as a preset counter and time interval generator. Regardless of transducer conversion factors, indications of flow, speed, and pressure can be read directly by simply selecting the proper time base. It may be used as a totalizer for indicating the sum of groups which are preselected and counted by the instrument. Time intervals of any number of periods from 1 to 10,000 over the frequency range 0 to 10 kc may be measured.

Beckman/Berkeley Instruments, Dept. ED, 2200 Wright Ave., Richmond, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 1406-07, 906-07.

CIRCLE 117 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

DC to DC and DC to AC solid-state power converters voltage regulated, frequency controlled, for missiles, telemetering, gyros, servos





Ultra-reliable in operation, no moving parts, unharmed by shorting output or reversing input polarity. Complies with MIL specs for sheck, acceleration, vibration, temperature, RF noise.

Now in use in major missiles, powering tele-metering transmitters, radar beacons, electronic equipment. Single and polyphase AC output units now power airborne and marine missile gyros, synchros, serves, magnetic amplifiers.



For complete engineering data write Interelectronics today, or call LUdlow 4-6200 in N. Y.



CIRCLE 118 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

Arnold Magnetic Materials

... the most complete line in the industry

PERMANENT MAGNET MATERIALS

Cast Alnico Magnets Sintered Alnico Magnets Vicalloy Cunife

Arnox III

HIGH PERMEABILITY MATERIALS

Tape Wound Cores of Deltamax, Supermalloy, Permalloy

"C" and "E" Cores of Silectron

Bobbin Wound Cores Molybdenum Permalloy Powder Cores

Iron Powder Cores

Sendust Powder Cores

Special Magnetic Materials



PRECISION-TESTED TO YOUR SPECS ...

Arnold magnetic materials can answer all your requirements. It is the most complete line in the industry; and in addition, Arnold maintains complete control over every production step from raw materials to finished products.

Typical testing of Molybdenum Permalloy Powder Cores is illustrated above. Precision equipment and methods such as these accurately measure the properties of all magnetic materials before shipment, insuring ultimate performance in accordance with your specifications. Booth 1610-1611 Such a source can bring you advantages in long experience and undivided responsibility, and in unequalled facilities for quality control and production.

at the WESCON SHOW



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA





CIRCLE 120 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON



△ Frequency Analyzer TP-625

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The TP-625 frequency analyzer determines the frequency and amplitude of the individual components of a complex wave within the frequency range of 2 to 25,000 cycles. When equipped with its auxiliary equipment, the TP-629 control panel and the TP-628 servo drive, the analyzer will automatically track to a frequency established by the speed of the equipment under analysis. Odd, even, or fractional ratios can be established by the control panel. The auxiliary equipment requires only one external signal, a function of the fundamental frequency of the equipment being analyzed.

Technical Products Co., Dept. ED, 6670 Lexington Ave., Los Angeles 38, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 209.

CIRCLE 121 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Strip Package For Component Packaging

The 3976 strip package for packaging all types of completed electronic components, consists of two parallel rows of continuous metal terminals mounted on a phenolic base. The terminals are cut to produce the correct circuit, after which components are laid parallel to each other between these two rows of terminals. All joints are then automatically soldered. This concept in package design is produced at a quality level of one defective joint per 100,000 solder connections. Any standard component can be incorporated in the circuit design and in the one package.

Erie Resistor Corp., Dept. ED, Erie 6, Pa. Wescon Booth No. 1510.

CIRCLE 122 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Capacitor Polystyrene

This dual adjustment hermetically sealed polystyrene capacitor is encased in a heavy gage metal container to insure maximum rigidity. The dual adjustment feature permits a tolerance range of 2 per cent and can be set to ± 0.005 per cent. It will operate without voltage derating from -55 to +85 C. The insulation resistance will average 2 x 10^{6} mcg/µfd when measured at 25 C. The dual adjustment capacitors possess all the characteristics of polystyrene capacitors and are adaptable to matching circuit standards, servo-mechanisms, and other extremely precise instrumentation.

Hopkins Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 12900 Foothill Blvd., San Fernando, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 311.

CIRCLE 124 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Toroidal Core Grader Iron and Mo-Permalloy Cores

Model BPA Permeameter grades powdered iron and Mo-permalloy toroidal cores in percentage-ofnominal-turns deviation, plus or minus, from a standard coil. For example, a standard coil of correct inductance requires 1000 turns of wire on a core selected as nominal. A typical reading for another core might be plus 1.5 per cent. Therefore, this core requires 1015 turns to have the same inductance as the standard coil. Use of Model BPA, consequently, eliminates nearly all costly labor used in trimming coils to inductance, assures product uniformity, and simplifies engineering design. Two meter ranges provide reading plus or minus 10 per cent or plus or minus 5 per cent. In operation, the core under test becomes part of a tuned circuit and any deviation from the standard center frequency is detected by a linear frequency discriminator. This deviation is then read on the meter in percentage of nominal turns as compared with a core selected as the standard. This new instrument handles cores ranging in permeability from 14 to 125 and sizes from 0.3 in ID to 5.28 in OD. Overall accuracy is 0.25 per cent. The large meter reads to 0.1 per cent.

Boesch Mfg. Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 233 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 418.

CIRCLE 125 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

"TRANSISTOR EVALUATION YOUR PROBLEM?"

... Ian Hood, Project Engineer, Cubic Corporation



Designed to meet the requirements of the Military and Industry

In electronics research and development there is a definite need for a basic, compact, accurate instrument to test and evaluate transistors. Cubic Corporation meets this need with the Cubic "504" Curve Tracer, an instrument fully transistorized, battery powered and entirely self-contained in a single carrying-case.

The "504" is a basic instrument with high flexibility. It is used as easily for production-line quality control as it is for testing in the research laboratory.

This instrument generates the electrode bias currents and voltages necessary for dynamic testing of NPN/PNP junction triode transistors in the common emitter configuration.

The "504" provides an eight-curve family, relating stepped values of base drive and linearly swept values of collector voltage. Base drive increments are continuously adjustable, and any of the eight curves may be selected for individual inspection. Development people using this instrument consider it ideal for measuring the very useful low-frequency, small signal characteristics of transistors.

In industrial and military inspection areas, the "504" is widely used for acceptance tests of transistors and Zener diodes. In these areas, non-technical personnel using the "504" have been able to speed up quality control tests to rates in excess of 200 units per hour. The "504" makes it easy. A reference transistor is placed in one of the test sockets and the transistors being checked are placed in the other. They are then checked rapidly by means of switch-operated comparisons on a simple "go" "no-go" basis.

If you have problems with transistor evaluation and you need to streamline your operations without sacrificing quality or accuracy, Cubic's "504" is the answer. It will eliminate time-consuming set-up; it is a rugged, everyday, compact transistor evaluation tool.

We'll be glad to give you a fast. "prove-it-yourself" demonstration. Just call or write



CUBIC CORPORATION 5575 Kearny Villa Road, San Diego 11, California

CIRCLE 126 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Arnold Magnetic Materials

... the most complete line in the industry

PERMANENT MAGNET MATERIALS

Cast Alnico Magnets Sintered Alnico Magnets Vicalloy Cunife

Arnox III

HIGH PERMEABILITY MATERIALS

Tape Wound Cores of Deltamax, Supermalloy, Permalloy

"C" and "E" Cores of Silectron

Bobbin Wound Cores Molybdenum Permailoy Powder Cores

Iron Powder Cores

Sendust Powder Cores

Special Magnetic Materials



PRECISION-TESTED TO YOUR SPECS ...

Arnold magnetic materials can answer all your requirements. It is the most complete line in the industry; and in addition, Arnold maintains complete control over every production step from raw materials to finished products.

Typical testing of Molybdenum Permalloy Powder Cores is illustrated above. Precision equipment and methods such as these accurately measure the properties of all magnetic materials before shipment, insuring ultimate performance in accordance with your specifications. Such a source can bring you advantages in long experience and undivided responsibility, and in unequalled facilities for quality control and production.

at the WESCON SHOW



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



CIRCLE 120 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON



△ Frequency Analyzer TP-625

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The TP-625 frequency analyzer determines the frequency and amplitude of the individual components of a complex wave within the frequency range of 2 to 25,000 cycles. When equipped with its auxiliary equipment, the TP-629 control panel and the TP-628 servo drive, the analyzer will automatically track to a frequency established by the speed of the equipment under analysis. Odd, even, or fractional ratios can be established by the control panel. The auxiliary equipment requires only one external signal, a function of the fundamental frequency of the equipment being analyzed.

Technical Products Co., Dept. ED, 6670 Lexington Ave., Los Angeles 38, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 209. CIRCLE 121 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Strip Package For Component Packaging

The 3976 strip package for packaging all types of completed electronic components, consists of two parallel rows of continuous metal terminals mounted on a phenolic base. The terminals are cut to produce the correct circuit, after which components are laid parallel to each other between these two rows of terminals. All joints are then automatically soldered. This concept in package design is produced at a quality level of one defective joint per 100,000 solder connections. Any standard component can be incorporated in the circuit design and in the one package.

Erie Resistor Corp., Dept. ED, Erie 6, Pa. Wescon Booth No. 1510.

CIRCLE 122 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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△ Capacitor Polystyrene

This dual adjustment hermetically sealed polyst rene capacitor is encased in a heavy gage metal container to insure maximum rigidity. The dual adjustment feature permits a tolerance range of 2 per cent and can be set to ± 0.005 per cent. It will operate without voltage derating from -55 to + 85 C. The insulation resistance will average 2 x 10⁶ meg/µfd when measured at 25 C. The dual adjustment capacitors possess all the characteristics of polystyrene capacitors and are adaptable to matching circuit standards, servo-mechanisms, and other extremely precise instrumentation.

Hopkins Engineering Co., Dept. ED, 12900 Foothill Blvd., San Fernando, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 311.

CIRCLE 124 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



∧ Toroidal Core Grader Iron and Mo-Permalloy Cores

Model BPA Permeameter grades powdered iron and Mo-permalloy toroidal cores in percentage-ofnominal-turns deviation, plus or minus, from a standard coil. For example, a standard coil of correct inductance requires 1000 turns of wire on a core selected as nominal. A typical reading for another core might be plus 1.5 per cent. Therefore, this core requires 1015 turns to have the same inductance as the standard coil. Use of Model BPA, consequently, eliminates nearly all costly labor used in trimming coils to inductance, assures product uniformity, and simplifies engineering design. Two meter ranges provide reading plus or minus 10 per cent or plus or minus 5 per cent. In operation, the core under test becomes part of a tuned circuit and any deviation from the standard center frequency is detected by a linear frequency discriminator. This deviation is then read on the meter in percentage of nominal turns as compared with a core selected as the standard. This new instrument handles cores ranging in permeability from 14 to 125 and sizes from 0.3 in ID to 5.28 in OD. Overall accuracy is 0.25 per cent. The large meter reads to 0.1 per cent.

Boesch Mfg. Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 233 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 418.

CIRCLE 125 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

"TRANSISTOR EVALUATION YOUR PROBLEM?"

... Ian Hood. **Project Engineer, Cubic Corporation**



Designed to meet the requirements of the Military and Industry

In electronics research and development there is a definite need for a basic, compact, accurate instrument to test and evaluate transistors. Cubic Corporation meets this need with the Cubic "504" Curve Tracer, an instrument fully transistorized, battery powered and entirely self-contained in a single carrying-case.

The "504" is a basic instrument with high flexibility. It is used as easily for production-line quality control as it is for testing in the research laboratory.

This instrument generates the electrode bias currents and voltages necessary for dynamic testing of NPN/PNP junction triode transistors in the common emitter configuration.

The "504" provides an eight-curve family, relating stepped values of base drive and linearly swept values of collector voltage. Base drive increments are continuously adjustable, and any of the eight curves may be selected for individual inspection.

Development people using this instrument consider it ideal for measuring the very useful low-frequency, small signal characteristics of transistors.

In industrial and military inspection areas, the "504" is widely used for acceptance tests of transistors and Zener diodes. In these areas, non-technical personnel using the "504" have been able to speed up quality control tests to rates in excess of 200 units per hour. The "504" makes it easy. A reference transistor is placed in one of the test sockets and the transistors being checked are placed in the other. They are then checked rapidly by means of switch-operated comparisons on a simple "go" "no-go" basis.

If you have problems with transistor evaluation and you need to streamline your operations without sacrificing quality or accuracy, Cubic's "504" is the answer. It will eliminate time-consuming set-up; it is a rugged, everyday, compact transistor evaluation tool.

We'll be glad to give you a fast, "prove-it-yourself" demonstration. Just call or write



CUBIC CORPORATION 5575 Kearny Villa Road. San Diego 11, California

CIRCLE 126 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

73





Developments in Nickel and Nickel Alloys and their applications



Sled trains snowhaul 34,000 tons of supplies to speed new Nickel mines into production



3 Nickels help Philco step up life of new HF transistors

These new Philco Surface Barrier Transistors demonstrate top-notch stability, life and performance to 50mc and above.

One reason is low power consumption ... under one milliwatt. Another is Philco's use of three Inco Nickels.

To insure a strong, contaminationfree support for the germanium, Philco makes the tabs of Electronic Grade "A" Nickel. Ductile "A" Nickel is used for the can, too ... makes it rugged, corrosion-resistant. And for tolerance stability, the whisker wires are made from spring-temper Permanickel* age-hardenable, electrically conductive nickel.

New Name for Old Alloy

Recently a wrought alloy, widely used in cable shielding and in CR and other special tubes, was renamed. Formerly "326" Monel alloy, it is now "403" Monel* nickel-copper alloy. Above room temperature, this highly workable alloy stays practically non-magnetic. Permeability is 1.2 max. at 27°F. max. (H=0.5oersteds.)

 "403" Monel alloy...Nominal Composition %

 Ni (+Co) 58.65
 Cu 38.75
 Mn
 1.80 S 0.005

 Fe
 0.40
 Si
 0.30
 C
 0.12



put.

POWER KLYSTRON FOR SCATTER TRANSMISSION Nickel in gun components steadies tube operating characteristics



Last winter Inco-Canada shuttled 24 diesel sled trains over a 35-mile snow trail in northern Manitoba southwest of Hudson Bay. Object was to get a flying start on the construction of two new Nickel mines . . . part of an Inco program for adding over 100 million pounds a year to Nickel out-

1000 trips

In this gigantic snowhaul, sled trains made 1000 trips laden with equipment to start work on the mines and the new townsite while a railroad spur line was being built.

In addition to new mines, the project includes new concentrating, smelting and refining facilities. The expected boost in Nickel availability is good news for many now working on designs calling for the special properties of Nickel and Nickel alloys.

This is a typical Eimac Klystron, employing an oxide coated Nickel cathode. A similar Klystron has shown no drop in cathode emission or efficiency after more than a year of operation at 8000 volts and 550 milliamperes.

To help achieve this, Eimac uses Inco Electronic Grade "A" Nickel...in cathode button, as the oxide base; in shields, cylinders, supports. The Nickel boosts life, aids conductivity, retains dimensions despite bombardment at high temperatures.

*Registered trademark



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC. • 67 Wall Street • New York 5, N.Y.

For more information on Inco products mentioned above, use reader service number or write. CIRCLE 128 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



New Products

 \wedge See at WESCON

△ Power Supply 300 v, 150 ma

Model 7P13 is a 300 v 150 ma voltage regulated laboratory-type power supply. Input voltage is 105 to 125 v at 50 to 60 cps. Three output voltages are available: continuously variable 0 to 300 v de at 150 ma; continuously variable 0 to negative 150 v de at 5 ma; and 6.3 v ac at 8 amp. High voltage regulation is plus or minus 5 per cent from 20 to 300 v at 0 to 150 ma, and line variations from 105 to 125 v oc. Metering is accomplished with separate voltmeter and milliameter. The power supply is available in either cabinet or rack type mounting. Cabinet mounting measures 12 1/2 wide x 8 high x 8 1/4 in. deep. All adjustments and controls are brought to the front panel.

Western Gear Corp., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 182, Lynwood, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 2401-2402.

CIRCLE 129 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

\triangle Mechanical Filters

Collins Markets Miniaturized



Hermetically sealed in a metal tube 2-3/16 in. long and 7/16 in. in diam, this filter represents a substantial size reduction from older model mechanical filters. Termed the Y series, the new model offers identical response characteristics as older models and is ideally suited for transistorized printed circuit applications. Models are available from stock in center frequencies of 455 kc with 6 db bandwidths of 2.1, 3.1, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, and 35 kc. Other bandwidths will be made available in the immediate future.

Communication Accessories Co., Dept. ED, Lee's Summit, Mo.

Wescon Booth No. 1707-08.

CIRCLE 130 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION CIRCLE 132 ON READER-SERVICE CARD → ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

Meeting Industry's New Challenges—Everywhere in Electronics

IN COMPUTER TUBES Sylvania releases another new computer tube, the 7044, featuring high perveance

- from

Advanced duo triode computer tube released by Sylvania, type 7044, features high perveance and dissipation capabilities and for many applications is a replacement for type 5687. Optimized design featuring leakage slots and the best alloys to preclude interface resistance contribute to a long and stable life.

Type 7044 supplements Sylvania's extensive line of tubes for computer applications which includes types 5844, 5963, 5964, 5965, 6211, 6350, 6814, 7AK7, 6145, 6888 and 5915A.

IN RELIABLE TUBES

Sylvania's Gold Brand means extra dependability and reliability



Now all Sylvania reliable receiving tubes are distinguished by the famous Gold Brand that already identifies the premium dependability of Sylvania subminiatures. The Gold Brand assures you of airborne and computer tubes with extra accuracy and dependability.

Sylvania Gold Brand tubes meet extra critical specifications throughout the entire tube-making operation. This extensive quality control is possible because Sylvania itself furnishes nearly every tube part. As a result, extra-critical specifications can be applied to the production of components throughout the manufacturing of tubes.



CHARACTERISTICS

RATINGS:

n Tube N

| Heater Voltage | (Series) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| · source a | Parallel 6.3 Volts |
| Heater Current. | (Series) |
| | Parallel |
| Plate dissipation per section | 4.5 Watts |
| Total plate dissipation | 8.0 Watts |

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Plate Grid Plate Trans Ampl | Voltage Voltage Current conducte ification | ince Fac | · · · | | • • | | • | • • | • | ••• | • | • | • | • • | | • | • | • • | | | | | | 10 | 120 -2 36 ,000 19 | Volts Volts Ma umhos |
|---|--|-------------|-------|---|---------|--------|---|--------|----|-----|---|---|---|----------------|----|---|----|-----|-------|----|---|---|------|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Plate Grid Plate | Resistar Voltage Current | for (Eb | = | - | 20 V | 0 E | | a a | (I | EL | | | : | 1: 1: fc | 50 | V | () | | + | .2 | 5 | 0 | | .1 | ,900 12 50 | Ohms Velts Ma |

IN TV PICTURE TUBES ...



New non-ion trap electron guns reduce tube length, eliminate external ion trap magnet

Sylvania, trendsetter in electron tube design, offers two new improvements for television picture tubes:

 For 110° deflection—a small neck, non-ion trap gun with electrostatic focus

electron guns for 90^o and 110^o deflection with electrostatic focus.

For 90° deflection—a standard neck non-ion trap gun with electrostatic focus.

Both new guns permit reductions in overall tube length of up to a full inch. They also make possible important cost savings by eliminating the need for external ion trap magnets.

The small neck gun for 110° deflection is available in the conventional base design with flexible stem leads or in the rigid pin base design with nylon cap.

Meeting Industry's New Challenges

IN DYNAMIC TESTING

Sylvania expands its Dynamic Testing Program to include every key TV type

Sylvania's expanded dynamic testing program now covers every important family of tube types used in today's critical TV receiver circuits. Individual Sylvania receiving tube types are evaluated in actual circuit environments that simulate current TV set designs. This extra quality check substantially reduces line rejects for receiver manufacturers and gives greater reliability and improved TV set performance at lower cost.

Sylvania's Joint Engineering and Manufacturing Committee, JEMC, meets weekly to keep testing specs current. The group, made up of key engineering and manufacturing management personnel, establishes specifications that assure better performance levels under actual operating conditions.



JEMC group, comprised of top engineering and production personnel in Sylvania's receiving tube operations, sets standards for the Dynamic Testing Program.



Sylvania tubes undergo arc tests in TV receiver circuits as part of its extensive Dynamic Testing Program.

IN ADVANCED DESIGN new filament designed for 1B3GT and its



New heater design shown at right

new short version, type 1G3GT

Sylvania introduces a new coil filament design that improves the performance and extends the life of the standard 1B3GT. This new development replaces the conventional filament shield with a hooked coil design that reduces shorts and arcing and increases emission.

Sylvania's new 1G3GT, a miniaturized version of the 1B3GT, incorporates the new filament coil design, is a full $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shorter in overall length, and exhibits the same characteristics as the 1B3GT.



IN 110° DEFLECTION TUBES ... New TV Deflection Pentode

Sylvania offers a new tube development, type 12DW5, to meet the requirements for large-screen 110° vertical deflection. It also has application in 110° off-the-line circuits.

This new beam power amplifier with a T $6\frac{1}{2}$ bulb size, is an original Sylvania design. It is already creating interest in the TV industry for many 1958 receiver designs by leading television manufacturers.

For series-string circuits, the new 12DW5 features high peak-positive plate voltage, high zero bias current and adequate plate and screen dissipation. To supplement the 12DW5, Sylvania offers the 6DW5 with a 6.3-volt, 1.2-ampere heater characteristic.

| Vertical Deflection Ratings (Pentode | Con | nected) |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------------|
| Plate Voltage | 330 | Volla Max. |
| Grid No. 2 Voltage | 220 | Volte Max. |
| Peak-Positive Pulse | | |
| Plate Voltage (absolute max.) | 2200 | Volte |
| Plate Dissipation | 11 | Watts Max. |
| Screen Dissipation | 2.5 | Wintts Max. |
| Zero Bias Characteristics (Instantan | - | Values) |
| Plate Veltage | 60 | Volts |
| Grid No. 2 Voltage | 150 | Volts |
| Grid Voltage | • | Velt |
| Plate Current | 260 | Ma |
| Grid No. 2 Current | 20 | Ma |

Everywhere in Electronics

-IN GUIDED MISSILE TYPES

... Structural advantages earmark Sylvania tubes expressly designed for guided missile use



Possibly the biggest single factor behind the wide acceptance of Sylvania's Guided Missile subminiature tubes is the fact that each type was designed from start to finish under a new philosophy born of thorough investigation of Guided Missile requirements.

From closer control of raw materials to tighter parts tolerances and new manufacturing techniques, nothing was spared to design and produce the most missile-worthy tubes available.

Wider grid-to-cathode spacing



functioning requirements optimum grid-to-cathode spacing provides greater protection against flicker shorts and minimizes vibrational noise.

Consistent with tube

Shortest mica-to-mica spacing



Shortened mount adds structural rigidity and relocates natural resonances beyond the frequency range encountered in missile operations.

Lowest mica-to-header spacing



This structural advantage is inherent in the button-header design which makes possible shorter spacings without interfering with tube assembly.

Adequate mica bearing surfaces



Tight, solid fitting is achieved between mica and cathode and mica and grid side rods through close parts tolerances and optimized bearing surface between the parts and mica.

Plate tabs and bent stems



Whenever possible, plate tabs are used and stem leads are bent, eliminating extra connectors and welds. A more rigid mount and improved reliability are achieved.

Special bulb glass



Special new glass is employed in the guided missile tubes. The new hard glass makes possible bulb temperatures of 250° C. at a plate voltage of 250 volts.

"NEW CONCEPT" BULB

The new concept bulb is a typical Sylvania refinement which places greater controls over raw materials and physical tolerances.

... a Sylvania refinement contributing to greater tube reliability

Uniform wall thickness is maintained through "new concept" bulb fabricating techniques. From header to top seal, the new concept bulb is controlled for uniform wall thickness. The combination of more uniform bulb and closer mica spacing tolerances provides a tighter fitting, more rugged mount.





IN 12-VOLT HYBRID TYPES

Sylvania's three new tubes, 12CX6, 12AL8 and 12DL8, meet needs of 1958 auto radio designs

Three new 12-volt hybrid receiving tubes from Sylvania are becoming the mainstays in 1958 auto radio designs. They are types 12CX6, 12AL8 and 12DL8.

Type 12CX6, a new rf-if pentode, is a Sylvania original design that is becoming one of the most popular auto tubes in 1958 lines. It has high transconductance of 3,100 micromhos and high plate resistance which is relatively unaffected by variation in the automobile supply voltage.

The 12AL8 is a medium mu triode and space-charged tetrode. It can be used as an audio amplifier and a transistor driver, or a trigger tube in remote control sets.

The 12DL8 is a new duo diode and space charge tetrode for transistor driver service and other applications.





Three new 12-volt hybrid tubes from Sylvania for 1958 auto radio designs.

IN SPECIAL CRT'S

Expanding CRT program produces Type 5UP1more to come as development continues

Sylvania announces the availability of the Type 5UP1 general-purpose cathode-ray oscilloscope tube. It's among the first in Sylvania's plans to enter the special CRT program on a full-scale basis. Already in various stages of development and planned for early production are such cathode-ray types as the 3JP7, 3RP1, 5AHP7A, 7ABP7A and 12ABP7A.

To meet its projected goals, completely separate development and production facilities have been established to meet industry's special needs.







Use this handy business reply card to request additional information on these important new Sylvania developments

The 1 klystron kmc se output put and use of able to emissio of 2 to Amp Ave., K Wesc CIRCLE 1

10.00

100 400 100 100 100 and sets only call the an



Desi servo : quadra finds a voltage dissipa in-phas hermet ture so The

be rep pacitor switch each h thus sa of the until t curs af corresp popent Fee Walth

Wes CIRCLE

4 CIRC ELECT

Please send additional information on the items checked below.

- Computer type 7044
- Type 12DW5-6DW5
- Type 1G3GT Guided Missile types
- Hybrid auto radio types 12CX6, 12AL8, 12DL8
- Special purpose cathode-ray tubes
- Non-ion trap TV picture tubes

Name_

Address

Company_



∧ Klystron 69.5-77.5 Kmc/sec

The DX151 is a tunable, waveguide-output, reflex klystron oscillator operating in the 69.5-77.5 kmc sec freq range, which features high power output and low heater power. The high power output and long life of these klystrons are due to the use of a Philips dispenser type cathode, which is able to supply high current density thermionic emission continuously at emission levels in the order of 2 to 4 amps/cm².

Amperex Electronic Corp., Dept. ED, 230 Duffv Ave., Kicksville, L.I., N.Y.

Wescon Booth No. 3206.

CIRCLE 133 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Quadrature Rejector Attenuates 100 to 1

Designed as an interstage element in 400 cps ac servo amplifiers, the QR-400 attenuates undesired quadrature signals by 100 to 1. Quadrature rejection finds application wherever undesired quadrature voltage tends to cause saturation or excessive power dissipation, or when quadrature obscures desired in-phase servo error signals. The QR-400 is a small hermetically-sealed unit composed of high-temperature solid-state components.

The rejector is simply a sampling device. It may be represented schematically by a switch and capacitor. Keyed by a 400 cps reference signal, the switch, in effect, closes momentarily at the peak of each half-cycle of the reference signal. The QR-400 thus samples its input at the peak of each half-cycle of the in-phase component, and holds that value until the next sample is taken. Since sampling occurs at the peak of the in-phase component, which corresponds to zero-crossing of the quadrature compopent, the output is insenstive to quadraturs.

Feedback Controls, Inc., Dept. ED, 899 Main St., Waltham 54, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 1305.

CIRCLE 134 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION CRCLE 132 ON READ_R-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

3-IN-1 VERSATILITY: TORQUE TRANSMITTER TORQUE RECEIVER • CONTROL TRANSMITTER

SIZE 23

| FUNCTION | UNITS | 3SYN | STANDARD MIL Synchros |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| NKC TYPE DESIGNATION | | 113CF2A | 113F2B/113C2A |
| Number of Phases STATOR ROTOR | | 3 1 | 3 1 |
| EXCITATION PHASE | | Rotor | Rotor |
| FREQUENCY | cps | 400* | 400 |
| VOLTAGE RATING | volts | 115/90 | 115/90 |
| Maximum Input | amps watts | 0.92 7.5 | 1.21 9.4 |
| INPUT IMPEDANCE | ohms | 138/86.4° | 105/86.6 |
| Maximum Null Volts } TOTAL FUND. | mv mv | 100 50 | 100 75 |
| DC Resistance at 20°C STATOR ROTOR | ohms ohms | 3.93 3.04 | 5.86 2.59 |
| MOMENT OF INERTIA | oz-in ² | 0.45 | 0.43 |
| FRICTION TORQUE AT 20°C MAXIMUM | oz-in | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| ELECTRICAL ERROR, MAXIMUM | minutes | ±3' | ±8' |
| RECEIVER ERROR, MAXIMUM | degrees | 0.5 | 1 |
| TORQUE GRADIENT, MINIMUM | oz-in/deg | 0.25 | 0.13 |
| DAMPING TIME, MAXIMUM | sec. | 1 | 2 |
| OPERATING TEMP. RANGE | °C | -55 to +55 † | -55 to +55 |
| WEIGHT | OZ. | 21 | 21 |
| MILITARY DESIGNATION | | | 23TR4a/23TX4a |

your order to operate at any frequency from 400 cycles to 10,000 cycles.

↑ The normal temperature range of -55°C to +55°C can be extended to 140°C on special order.

For full data and application engineering on the 3SYN synchro, write to Norden-Ketay Corporation, Western Division, 13210 Crenshaw Blvd., Gardena, Calif. CIRCLE 135 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Norden-Ketay presents a superior new

synchro...

THE 3 FUNCTION, 3 MINUTE QUADRATURE BAR SYNCHRO

35YN as a TORQUE TRANSMITTER

- Twice the torque gradient (0.25 oz-in) of standard mil synchros (0.13) drives a bigger load, or the same load more accurately.
- More than twice the electrical accuracy (3') of mil synchros (8').

35YN as a CONTROL TRANSMITTER

- Better regulation with less input current improves efficiency, drives more transformers.
- 3-minute accuracy surpasses mil synchro performance (8').

3SYN as a TORQUE RECEIVER

- Twice the receiver accuracy $(\pm \frac{1}{2})^\circ$ error) compared with standard mil synchro $(\pm 1^{\circ} \text{ error}).$
- One-half the damping time (1 sec) compared with mil synchro (2 secs).

PLUS

3SYN minimizes problem of 'spares', since it is interchangeable with mil torque transmitters, control transmitters, and torque receivers. Moreover, 3SYN does not merely equal, but excels the critical ratings of standard mil synchros in each of those three functions.



Sales Offices: Stamford Conn. | Chicago Washington, D.C. | Dayton, Ohio | Los Angeles

75





BELL

TYPE 1401-A RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

Type of Reception Frequency Range Noise Figure IF Bandwidth

Video Output

VU Meter in Video Outupt Circuit

BOEING

OKKHEED

Spectrum Display Output

Frequency Monitor Output Frequency Deviation Meter Provisions for connecting a 30 MC Spectrum Display Unit (NEMS-CLARKE Inc., SDU-200) 30 MC

EM/EM and PWM/EM

Less then 7 db.

Atte

60 db.

216-245 Megacycles determined by plug-in crystals.

Wide band—500 KC bandwidth 3 db points. Attenuation <u>+</u> KC from center frequency grunter than 60 db.

Sensitivity 0.16 volts peak-topeak per 6 of deviation.

Frequency apponse within 3 db. AC coupled—10 CPS to 100 KC per cond. Adjustable output control on front panel.

Frequency resonso, flat over frequency range of 400 cycles to 80,000 cycles. Provided with front panel adjustable reference level control.

band—100 KC bandt 3 db points.

tion ± 250 KC from the quency greater than



INCORPORATED

919 JESUP-BLAIR DRIVE

SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

For information write Dept. GM-6

CIRCLE 137 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON

 \triangle Transistorized Switch Starts and Stops Clock Pulses



This Switch Unit provides a means of starting and stopping clock pulses with manual or electrical impulses. Pulse standardization is accomplished and partial pulses are eliminated by a regenerative circuit. Amplified -20 v dc levels are available at the outputs, and will supply 1 ma to other transistor loads. In addition, positive and negative 1.5 µsec standardized pulses are produced by the gating circuit output. These pulses are suitable for driving binary counters, shift registers, delays, and all other units in the integrated 100 series.

Navigation Computer Corp., Dept. ED, 1621 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia 45, Pa.

Wescon Booth 906-907.

CIRCLE 138 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Linear Accelerometer Damping without Warm-up

Designated the Type LA-500 Series, these accelerometers are true linear, non-pendulous type instruments, inherently insensitive to cross-coupling accelerations. These instruments are available in a variation of ranges from ± 1 to ± 60 g and can be provided with two potentiometer pickoffs. Essentially constant damping is maintained automatically throughout the entire operating range of -65 to +175 F. No warm-up time is required. Features include: damping ratio, 0.6 ± 0.2 (from -65 to +175 F); linearity, 1 per cent of full scale; size 1-7/16 in. diam, 3-1/4 in. long; weight, 1 lb.

Minneapolis-Honeywell, Dept. ED, Boston Div., 1400 Soldiers Field Rd, Boston 35, Mass. Wescon Booth No. 202.

CIRCLE 139 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Johnson pilot lights immediately available for original equipment or in-the-field replacement!

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Save valuable specification time by selecting your panel indicators from Johnson's "preferred" line. This group contains over 47 separate assemblies carefully selected from Johnson's standard line by many of the nation's top design and development personnel. Available in a wide variety of types, these "preferred" units are immediately available at parts distributors throughout the country, for original equipment or in-the-field replacement. Write for your free copy of Johnson's newest pilot light specification catalog—see how easy it is to select the *right* pilot light...fast!



BISHOP COMPOSITE WIRES

GIVE GREATER PERFORMANCE ... SAVE MONEY

Any combination of precious metals over precious metals . . . precious metals over base metals . . . base metals over precious metals . . . base metal combinations . . . from commercial purity to thermocouple purity, in sizes down to .001" diameter.

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Before you order your next wire requirements consult BISHOP experts. Depend on BISHOP skills. BISHOP is now serving the aircraft, electronic, atomic and power industries... fulfilling their special wire needs.

BISHOP, pioneers in precious and base metal fabrications for over a century can serve you better and save you money.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Foils Electrodes Clad Metals Composite Wires Laboratory Apparatus Precious Metal Salts and Solutions

Stainless Steel, Nickel and Nickel Alloy Tubing



J. EISHOP & CO. PLATINUM WORKS Department CW Malvern, Pennsylvania CIRCLE 142 ON READER-SERVICE CARD △ Absorber Material Broadbanded, Permanent



A vhf-uhf microwave absorber material, for production and laboratory antenna, testing, TV antenna test rooms or aircraft ramp testing of highpower, low-frequency radar, is announced. Type BL-48 absorber is made of an inert plastic foam material and can be used for both indoor and outdoor applications. These absorbers maintain permanent attenuation characteristics with a frequency range from 40 mc to 35,000 mc. Supplied in wedge form, in blocks with a base of $1 \ge 2$ ft and a ht of 4 ft, the individual wedge block weighs 5 lb per sq ft and has an average power reflection coefficient of 2-1/2 per cent at normal incidence. Each piece of vhf-uhf microwave absorber is tested in a parallel plate line to insure quality performance.

McMillan Industrial Corp., Dept. ED, Brownville Ave., Ipswich, Mass.

Wescon Booth No. 518.

CIRCLE 143 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ RFM Cooling Panel
4000 w Heat Dissipation

This packaged cooling panel may be installed in the bottom of a standard 19 in. relay rack. It will handle 4000 w heat dissipation with a 40 deg temp rise and moves within the neighborhood of 300 cfm. It includes the fan filter box and a 2 in. thick metallic, oil-wetted, washable filter. Mounted on the front of the grill is a filter pilot which indicates when the filter should be cleaned. Models are available which will operate on 50-60 or 400 cps, 1 or 3 phase, 110/220 vac. This unit will meet existing military environmental and shock and vibration specifications for this type of equipment.

Rotron Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, Schoonmaker Lane, Woodstock, N.Y.

Wescon Booths No. 2813, 2814.

CIRCLE 144 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

E ECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

New, Improved K Model 7200



Features New Technique In Electronic Swept Frequency Signal Generators!

One of the objectives in the design of the Canoga Wobbulator 7200 is to obtain high sensitivity without the "hum" problems normally experienced with other swept frequency generators. The swept frequency output voltage of the Wobbulator 7200 is modulated at approximately 50 Kc; the probes, with their internal diodes, detect this modulation which is then amplified in the vertical CRT band-pass amplifier. This new principle allows the use of swept generator techniques for evaluation of low gain or lossy circuits where point by point frequency measurements were previously necessary.

> Frequency Range: Swept Frequency Band: Output: Sweep Circuit: Swept Output:

> > Attenuator Dial: Probe Detectors:

High Sensitivity Vertical Amplifier: Cathede Ray Tube: **Calibrated Panel Controls:**

Panel Controls:

2.0 to 1000 mc 2.0 to 55 mc, continuously variable More than 0.03 volts, 50 ohms All electronic 1) Constant within $\pm 1~\text{db}$ over 40 mc 2) Constant within fractions of db over 30 mc Calibrated in 1 db increments 1) Low impedance 50 ohms 2) High impedance 50 microvolts input gives at least 2" deflection 5UP1, with camera mounting bezel Center frequency Outpui Attenuator Deviation Vertical Amplifier Gain Control Vertical Amplifier Gain Switch, high-low CRT intensity, focus CRT Vertical & Horizontal Centering **On-off switch** 115V, 60 cps, 175 Watts

Power: **Output Impedance:** WRITE TODAY FOR COMPLETE DETAILED INFORMATION

Radar Systems Antennas Receivers Test Equipment **Microwave Components**

PORATION COR 5955 Sepulveda Boulevard Van Nuys, California

77

CIRCLE 145 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

50 ohms, BNC connector

LIFE IS NO PROBLEM

WITH TTE PRECISION POTENTIOMETERS

Take for instance a recent test report on the TIC Type ST20, a 2-inch, low-torque, ballbearing precision potentiometer. The life test was conducted on a standard 6500 ohm unit. At 30RPM the ST20 was subjected to 700,000 cycles, reversing direction every 30 minutes. The linearity graphs shown above show the before and after of the ST20's independent linearity. As can be seen, the linearity change is imperceptible.

Some of the change in linearity after the life cycling can be attributed to change in effective resolution due to contact wear. Other results from the life test indicate less than 100 ohm equivalent noise resistance except for one spot, where it was less than 1000 ohms. The 1000 ohm spot was of such short duration that the linearity recording did not pick it up. **Test Summary: The ST20 will perform with only infinitesimal degradation** for over 700,000 cycles. If it's long life at full precision performance, that you want, specify precision potentiometers by TIC.

TECHNOLOGY INSTRUMENT CORP.

555 Main Street, Acton, Mass. COlonial 3-7711 West Coast Mail Address, Box 3941, No. Hollywood, Calif. POplar 5-8620

AFTER

New Products



△ Portable Radiotelephone For Geophysical Application

The TR-247 portable radiotelephone for geophysical applications may be used on any single frequency between 2000 and 8000 kc. Power output of the transmitter is from 25 to 30 w. The unit may be operated directly from a 6 or 12 v battery. Current drain is kept low by employing quick heating tubes. The entire unit including carrying case weighs 52 lb. less battery. A stripped chassis is provided on which users may add special equipment for time break circuits as employed in geophysical operations. Facilities for auxiliary inputs have also been provided.

Kaar Eng. Corp., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 1320, Palo Alto, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 1915.

CIRCLE 148 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Metal Film Resistors Low Noise Level



The Davohm Series 850 hermetically sealed metal film resistors are now available. The resistors offer low noise level; resistance values of 2 ohms in 1/2 w size, 3 ohms in 1 w size, 4 ohms in 2 w size; very low reactive impedance component; no semiconductor effect; a temp range of from -65 to 150 C; the same positive temperature coefficient for all resistors from 2 ohms to 4 megohms. In addition, the resistors are hermetically sealed in three sizes in ohmic ranges from 2 ohms to 4 megohms in accuracies of $\pm 1/2$, ± 1 , ± 2 and ± 5 per cent. They will never short out or burn up since there are no organic compounds which might carbonize.

The Daven Co., Dept. ED, Livingston, N.J. Wescon Booth No. 721.

CIRCLE 149 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



EXTREMELY COMPACT!

Based on a group of interchangeable components, the Beattie Oscillotron Model K-5 Recorder provides with one basic component, a foundation for a complete recording system from Single Frame to Continuous Motion, plus Polaroid-Land.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

- Extremely compact body extends only approx. 6 in. Especially desirable for rack mounted oscilloscope and radar scope displays
- Fast, easy interchangeability from one camera to another
- Instantly changeable film magazines (35mm, 70mm, or Polaroid Land).
- No special tools required for attaching or removing unit
- Oscilloscope controls remain unobstructed
- Mounts directly to standard 5.6" Oscilloscope bezels



 Oscilloscope display may be viewed with both eyes while recording
 Complete *Pl

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remote automatic operation

One periscope for all types of recording.

Write today for complete detailed specifications and prices. Photographic products Inc.

000 NORTH OLIVE STREET, ANAHEIM CALIF,

CIRCLE 150 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957



*PURE TIN plated on Somers Thin Strip.

Somers engineers have developed a special hot tin plate process which now will provide the smooth surface, solderability, adherence and complete absence of slag so essential to manufacturers of:

PRINTED CIRCUITS CAPACITORS CABLE WRAPPING

Tin coatings of .00002 to .00008 and .0002 to .0003 are available on brass, copper, bronze and other Thin Strip metals in gauges from .012 down to .002, widths from 1/8" to 6" and wider.

And, of course, Somers exacting standards for tolerance, tensile strength and other physical properties are rigidly maintained.

Whatever your requirements for tin plated thin strip, you can depend on Somers long experience and modern equipment for a quality product.

Write for further information and confidential data blank. Somers will gladly analyze your problem without obligation.



OMERS Brass Company, Inc., 116 BALDWIN AVE., WATERBURY, CONN. CIRCLE 152 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



△ Automatic Wire Marker 1000 Wires Per Hr

The automatic wire marking machine, Mark-Matic, permits the use of self-sticking, Perma-Code wire markers; one operator can mark as many as 1000 wires per hr. Markers are stripped from a dispenser card and applied automatically. Complete around the wire identification may be obtained in 2 sec. Seven different wire marker materials can be used in the Mark-Matic. Wires may be coded by number, letter, or symbol-consecutively, or in series of consecutive groups-without changing the speed or feed of the machine. Three stock lengths, 1-1/2, 3/4 and 1/2 in. long wire markers are handled interchangeably. Mark-Matic dimensions are 19 in. long, 18 in. wide, and 15 in. high and it weighs 100 lb. It operates on 115 v ac, 60 cyc.

W. H. Brady Co., Dept. ED, 727 W. Glendale Ave., Milwaukee 9, Wis.

Wescon Booth No 1113.

CIRCLE 153 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Multi-contact Relay Type 9

This miniature telephone-type multi-contact type 9 relay, especially suited for aircraft, guided missiles, data processing equipment, and two-way mobile radio unit, is available with a wide choice of contact materials, and with a maximum of 18 springs (9 per pile-up). The unit has a maximum 3 w dissipation and a resistance up to 14,000 ohms with two 4-40 tapped holes on 3/8 in. centers. It measures 1-5/32 in. long x 23/32 in. wide. Height depends on the number of springs. It is also available as a hermetically sealed unit, measuring 2-1/8 x 1-5/8 x 1 in. overall. Springs are phosphor bronze for long life.

Phillips Control Corp., Dept. ED, 59 W. Washington St., Joliet, Ill.

Wescon Booth No. 419.

CIRCLE 154 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Build into your transmitter

this handful of assurance

MicroMatch Directional Couplers* measure RF Power and VSWR—giving you, the designer, positive confirmation of your transmitter's performance and providing your customer with a monitor that constantly watches his transmission line and antenna.

Built into major military communications and ballistic missile programs, these compact, rugged—and low cost couplers produce an output essentially independent of frequency over the range of 3 to 4000 megacycles. They are adjusted for full scale meter deflection at power levels of 1.2 watts to 120 KW. Accuracy of power measurement is plus or minus 5% of full scale.

WRITE FOR OUR 50-PAGE CATALOG ... OR SEE PAGE 323 OF ELECTRONICS

YOU KNOW WHAT'S GOING OUT

JONES ELECTRONICS CO., Inc.

RISTOL, CONNECTICUT

*U. S. Letters Patent No. 2,588,390

CIRCLE 155 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

here is a partial list of ... RHEEM miniature/sub-miniature















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SEE RHEEM BOOTH

NO. 3010

AT THE WESCON SHOW

REL-11 VOLTAGE REGULATOR...a ruggedized unit for use in airborne systems. When used with an unregulated dc power supply, it will deliver an output voltage regulated to within plus or minus .1%.

REL-16 AIRBORNE POWER SUPPLY... used where a compact, rugged and completely reliable regulated power supply is mandatory. Operates at altitudes up to 65,000 feet and will withstand shock up to 30 g's.

REL-102 INSTRUMENTATION AMPLIFIER... embodies a vacuum tube-transistor configuration... is capable of accepting low level signals from various transducers; i.e.: strain gage, potentiometer and bridge types, and accelerometers.

REL-103 GALVANOMETER AMPLIFIER...performs the functions of amplifying and impedance transforming low level signals from Barium Titanate transducers to a level and impedance suitable to drive fluid damped optical galvanometers and similar devices.

REL-104 ACCELEROMETER AMPLIFIER... used for amplifying piezo-electric accelerometer signals to modulate a sub-carrier oscillator in telemetering systems.

REL-106 TRANSISTORIZED SERVO AMPLIFIER... Amplifier Input: 100 MV RMS @ 400 cycles and 20,000 ohms input impedance. Amplifier Output: approximately 9/10 watt; Output impedance can be matched to customer requirements over applicable range. Phase shift and distortion a minimum.

REL-203 TRANSISTORIZED STATIC INVERTER POWER SUPPLY... used in aircraft and missile guidance systems and other applications where portability is a prime requirement.

REL-251 TELEMETERING POWER SUPPLY... for missile, aircraft, laboratory and ground support applications. It provides one regulated and one unregulated high voltage output and a 6.3 volt heater supply.

REL-10 120 WATT R-F AMPLIFIER ... available September 1st.

REL-120 TRANSISTORIZED DC AMPLIFIER ... available September 1st.

For further information contact:



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CIRCLE 157 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

10-57

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON



△ Production Test System Modular

The Hi-Pot Impedance and Continuity Test System verifies wiring and workmanship of all types of electrical and electronic assemblies. Five modules are available: master unit, hi-pot and continuity tester, impedance tester and two types of slaves (scanning units). A minimum system consists of a master unit, tester and slave. Additional testers and slaves can be added as needed, determined by the type and number of circuits and tests to be performed. The system can be quickly changed to a different test set-up by disconnecting one adapter harness and plugging in another. It is designed for mounting in a standard 19 in. cabinet.

Cal-Tronics Corp., Dept. ED, 11307 Hindry Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 2105.

CIRCLE 158 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Dual Frequency Fan
Cools Electronic Equipment

This fan, which must operate from either a ground 50-60 cps power supply or the 320 to 1000 cps supplies encountered on aircraft, will cool instrument cabinets and electronic test equipment. It will operate on either single phase or 3 phase power, and specified voltage, and in accordance with military specifications for this type of equipment. Fans 4 in. and 4-1/2 in. in diam are presently contemplated, which will deliver from 75 to 115 cfm at 60 cps.

Rotron Mfg. Co., Dept. ED, Schoonmaker Lane, Woodstock, N.Y.

Wescon Booths No. 2813, 2814.

CIRCLE 159 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



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(One of 22 basic models)

Where you need accurate and positive remote control of variable voltage, you'll get the results you want from one of the twenty-two basic motor driven models available in the Adjust-A-Volt series.

Single units or up to 6-gang assemblies, with load ratings from .35 to 28 KVA—115V or 230V input—will help you solve many application problems where "long distance" push-button or switch operation is required.

Typical in the series is the M3012 shown above. This is a compact, rugged transformer with high performance value. Maximum load rating is 6.0 KVA; output 0-135V or 0-115V; maximum current output, 30.A.

All models equipped with standard 115V, 60 cycle motors, or lower voltage motors if specified. Travel speeds of 6, 13, 26 or 45 seconds are available. Clockwise and counterclockwise limit switches are standard features. Units are enclosed in a well ventilated case, protected with a grey wrinkle finish. Militarized 60 cycle or 400 cycle units available.

Send for the catalog describing the complete Adjust-A-Volt line.



CIRCLE 160 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

AC AMPLIFIER

has selectable bandwidths and a 400 megohm, 3 mmf input

VERSATILITY teams up with high input impedance in this new, improved broadband amplifier. Used as a general purpose preamplifier or as an isolation amplifier, it fits neatly in scores of tests at both audio and ultrasonic frequencies.



TYPICAL applications are: vibration and noise studies, work with accelerometers and hearing aids, and pulse amplification. A 5-volt 50-ohm output is provided for driving oscilloscopes, sound level meters, and

pen recorder power amplifiers.

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FEATURES of the Model 102B are: accurate decade gains of 0.1 to 1000; selectable bandwidths of 2 cps to 150 kc or to 1.7 mc; noise below 10 microvolts with 150 kc response, and below 20 microvolts with 1.7 mc response.

Two very low capacitance input probes are available: 5 mmf, 2 cps to 150 kc response; and 20 mmf, 2 cps to 1.7 mc response.

NEW CATALOG B gives detailed data on the Model 102B and all other Keithley Instruments and accessories. Your copy will be sent promptly upon request on your company letterhead.



CIRCLE 162 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

LECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

△ Sub-Miniature Relay Type 506



This sub-miniature relay, Type 506, is operated from a standard dc voltage of 26.5 v dc with dc coil resistance of 400 ohms ± 10 per cent at 25 C. Contract arrangement is DPDT. Standard contacts are suitable for low level circuits or general purpose use. Normal rating is 2 amp non-inductive at 26.5 v dc. It has a mechanical life in excess of 20,000,000 cycles, and exceeds 750,000 cycles at 2 amp noninductive. It is especially designed for critical application in low level circuits and meets the requirements of MIL-R-25018 for a general-purpose relay for aircraft and missile use.

Price Electric Corp., Dept. ED, E. Church & Second St., Frederick, Md.

Wescon Booth No. 3310.

CIRCLE 163 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Noise Figure Meter 5 to 60 db

The Model NFT-2 eliminates the time consuming manual procedure for determining transistor noise characteristics. The model measures transistor noise figure automatically and provides a continuous direct reading on the basis of a simplified meter reading. The unit, in addition, checks noise figures of transistor amplifiers and similar devices. Applications include selection of transistors for low noise circuits, determination of noise figure as a function of environmental and circuit conditions, reliability and life expectancy evaluation, and general production testing and quality control. The Model NFT-2 operates from a 115 v ac, 60 cycle source. Noise figure range is 5 to 60 db with a 1 db accuracy. Noise figure reading is on the basis of 1 cycle equivalent band width at 1000 cps center freq. This model also includes provision for supplying emitter bias and collector voltage.

Electronic Research Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 67 East Centre St., Nutley 10, N.J.

Wescon Booth No. 3308.

CIRCLE 164 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Unparalleled savings

for parallel

resistor-capacitor

applications

Centralab TUBE-R-Cap*







Combines a high-quality ceramic capacitor and a built-in fixed resistor in the space of a tubular capacitor alone.

Saves Initial Cost!

Costs you less than an equivalent combination of individual resistor and capacitor.

Saves Handling Costs!_

Only one piece to insert, instead of two; only one piece to carry on inventory.

Provides any normal capacitor specification through 4700 mmf. and any resistance value from 100 ohms through 3 megohms (with $\pm 20\%$ tolerance up through 1 megohm . . . $\pm 30\%$ or wider above 1 megohm).

6,000,000 Tube-R-Caps are now in use, in antenna-line and many other applications. Lead spacings provided for any printed-circuit board. (See illustration below.)

Write us for further information. Or have the nearby Centralab representative tell you more. If you don't know who he is, ask us for his name.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES DA620 Max. length, .530'' - max. diam., .260''470 mmf., $\pm 20\%$, 500V 470 K ohms, $\pm 20\%$ DA625 Max. length, .810'' - max. diam., .260''1000 mmf., $\pm 20\%$, 500V 330 K ohms, $\pm 20\%$ DA632 Max. length, .900'' - max. diam., .280'' 470 mmf., GMV, 1500 VAC (UL rated) .3 to 1 megohm

Available with crimped leads, for printed wiring board insertion

*Trademark

Centralab

SEE US AT THE WESCON SHOW August 20-23 San Francisco BOOTH 2701 CIRCLE 165 ON READ A DIVISION OF GLOBE-UNION INC. 960-H Keefe Ave. Milwaukee 1, Wis.

In Canada: 804 Mt. Pleasant Road Toronto, Ontario

CIRCLE 165 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

D-2558



FERRITE ISOLATOR for Laboratory Test Bench Use

Model W177-2C-1 Use this Ferrite Isolator in your microwave setup for maximum frequency stability.

Typical Performance Curves







CHECK THESE FEATURES:

Broad Band — Usable from 8.2 to 10.2 KMC

- High Isolation—A minimum of 25 db over the band
- Insertion Loss-Less than 1 db
- Small & Compact Only 21/2 inches long — weighs only 11/2 lbs.
- Flanges Cover type. Mates with UG39/U flanges. Will absorb up to 10 watts reflected power
- Price \$135.00 each f.o.b., Van Nuys, Calif.

Delivery—From stock

Order - Model W177-2C-1

For custom-made isolators for specific radar & microwave application, you can depend on the skill of the Kearfott organization.

Kearfott, Western Division, 'has complete facilities for waveguide production, with qualified experts to assist in solving your problems. Let us help you.

ESTERN DIVISION



For detailed information, ask for bulletins on new Ferrite Isolators and Radar Test sets.



CIRCLE 167 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

△ See at WESCON

△ Power Resistors Strip-Type



Vitrohm stack mounting type resistors in characteristic V for styles RW20 to 24 are recommended for electronic and other applications where space for components is limited. Stack mounting power resistors feature strong oval-shaped ceramic cores, low mounting brackets and Vitrohm (R) construction. Power ratings in Characteristic V range is from 21 to 91 w, while resistance values are available from 0.8 to 71,000 ohms.

Ward Leonard Electric Co., Dept. ED, Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Wescon Booth No. 2609.

CIRCLE 168 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Precision Potentiometer Unlimited Phasing



Designated the RL-270B, this line of unlimited phasing potentiometers includes these specifications: a 3/8 in. depth per section; continuous service up to 150 C; stainless steel clamps with unlimited phasing range; large number of taps, limited only by physical spacing; reliable performance under high g or vibration conditions; three styles of mounting-servo, bushing and 3-hole bushing, available in ball or sleeve bearings, shafts as specified. High unit pressure contacts give low resistance tap connections and eliminate linearity distortion.

The Gamewell Co., Dept. ED, Precision Potentiometer Div., Newton Upper Falls 64, Mass. Wescon Booth No. 1304.

CIRCLE 169 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



GUDEBROD LACING TAPES ARE USED IN COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES & MILITARY AS WELL AS RESEARCH PROJECTS. CAN WE HELP YOU?

Gudebrod flat braided lacing tapes hold harness securely no bite-through or slip, yet are easy on the hands. Some resist high temperature, some are color-coded... and they come wax-coated or wax-free ... rubber-coated ... or with special coating. Gudebrod makes many tapes for many purposes, including defense work. Send us your lacing problems or your specifications ... we can supply the answer to both.

GUDELACE • GUDE-NYLACE GUDELACE H • TEFLACE

GUDEBROD BROS. SILK CO., INC. ELECTRONICS DIVISION 225 W. 34th St., New York 1, N. Y. EXECUTIVE OFFICES 12 South 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. CIRCLE 170 ON READER-SERVICE CARD

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957



Stromberg-Carlson's new type "E" relay combines the time-proven characteristics of the type "A" relay with a mounting arrangement common to many other makes.

As the sketch above shows, our new frame mounting holes and coil terminal spacing allow you to specify these relays—of "telephone quality"—interchangeably with brands you have been using. Costs are competitive and expanded production means prompt delivery.

Welcome engineering features of the new "E" relay are—

* Contact spring assembly: maximum of 20 Form A, 18 B, 10 C per relay.

* Coil: single or double wound, with taper tab or solder type terminals at back of relay.

* Operating voltage: 200 volts DC maximum.

You may order individual can covers in a choice of 3 sizes for the new relay, as well as for our type "A" and "C" relays.

For complete details and specifications on the "E" relay and other Stromberg-Carlson relays, send for your free copy of Catalog T-5000R.

STROMBERG-CARLSON A DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRIAL SALES 116 CARLSON ROAD, ROCHESTER 3, N. Y.

CIRCLU 172 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



△ Magnet Charger
10,000 Ampere-Turns

The Model 1221 magnet charger is a condenser discharge unit developed to saturate two-pole permanent magnets up to 1-1/2 in. in length, depending upon the magnetic material. This portable charger employs plug-in, wire-wound type charging fixtures and is rated at capacity of 10,000 ampereturns operating from a line source of 115 v, 60 cps. Charging of a magnet is accomplished by placing it within the fixture and pushing the charge button, or a conveyor belt can be run through the fixture to charge one or more magnets every 4 sec. The unit measures 7 x 8 x 10 in. and weighs 14 lb.

Radio Freq. Lab., Dept. ED, Powerville Rd., Boonton, N.J.

Wescon Booth No. 3321.

CIRCLE 173 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Accelerometers for a toss bombing control are designed to cover a wide range of static or uniformly varying type of accelerations. A potentiometer pick off is used for the electrical output of this unit. Inductive types can be supplied with modifications. Variations of conformation, G-ranges, natural frequency and damping will be developed to meet special customer requirements. The natural frequency of the unit varies from 5 to 30 cps for the measurement of accelerations in the range from 0 to 1 g to 0 to 30 g. Damping is accomplished by the viscous shear action of the mass moving in an oil medium. The seismic mass system provides a linearity of 1 per cent, while hysteresis is 1 per cent. Overall accuracy including linearity, hysteresis and repeatability is better than 1.5 per cent. The Type 940 will operate under ambient temperature of -55to 100 C and will withstand vibrations of 10-55 cps 0.030 in. double amplitude and 55-500 cps 5 g in each of the three perpendicular axes.

Fairchild Controls Corp., Dept. ED, Components Div., 6111 E. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Wescon Booth No. 3021-22.

CIRCLE 174 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION





SERVO CONTROL SYSTEM

MACHINE CONTROL

OSITION

MASS FUNCTION GENERA

FUNC

Reliable enough for the most severe airborne environments, sensitive enough for precision laboratory work! There is a RECTIPOT rectilinear potentiometer for any application where control or measurement of linear motion is required.

Standard RECTIPOTS are available with shaft displacements from 0.1" to 5.0". Resolution ranges from 0.001" to 0.003", and linearity of better than $\pm 0.5\%$ is typical for all models. The stainless steel shafts can be straight, threaded, keyed, or spring-loaded for automatic return to zero position.



See you at WESCON Booth 3204-3205

> G. M. GIANNINI & CO. INC. • 918 E. GREEN STREET • PASADENA, CALIFORNIA CIRCLE 177 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON



These Transpac units are designed for either 60 or 400 cps operation, 105-125 v ac input and are available for output ranges of 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-55 v dc in current ratings up to 200 ma. These adjustable models are also available for 100, 150, 200, and 300 v outputs at 100 ma ratings. Line regulation is better than 0.5 per cent; load regulation is better than 0.5 per cent. Ripple is less than 0.05 per cent. Units are potted in transformer type housing but transistors are available for servicing and replacement. Voltage variation is made via screwdriver adjustment. Size of a typical 60 cps unit is 2-1/2 x 3 x 4 in. and the 400 cps equivalent is correspondingly smaller.

Electronic Research Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 67 East Centre St., Nutley 10, N.J.

Wescon Booth No. 3308.

CIRCLE 178 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

△ Storage Tube Offers Tone Display

The VTP 6992 is a storage type cathode ray tube designed to present bright visual displays of television, radar or other types of electronically written information. The tube features an ability to display tones and to write, hold and erase at the operator's option. Brightness is sufficiently high for easy viewing in bright daylight and writing and erasure speeds are fast enough to present displays of high speed data with good contrast. The VTP 6992 contains a storage structure mounted internally near the panel, and both a flood gun and an electrostatically deflected and focused writing gun supported in a single neck axially aligned at the rear of the tube. All gun connections are terminated in a diheptal base attached to the tube neck.

Vacuum Tube Products Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 2020 Short St., Oceanside, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 2403-2404.

CIRCLE 179 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Two of the series of interchangeable lenses for distant objects available for Servotherm Industrial Pyrometers.

Our Servotherm Industrial Pyrometer Systems have taken on a new look. The amplifier and power units have been combined into one convenient, compact cabinet to give the system greater mobility. We've also included a melection of interchangeable accessory lenses as well as aperture plates to meet the growing diversity of applications throughout industry.

These changes have been made to enable our standard Servotherm Industrial Pyrometer System to provide better automatic temperature measurement and control of industrial processes where direct contact is not possible. Servotherm Systems detect and control temperature remotely, with a response time of just .250 milliseconds. They are critically accurate – temperature is measured within $\pm 1\%$ and variations as small as 1.0°F are detected and controlled.

Today, our Servotherm Industrial Pyrometer Systems are solving many critical processing problems for the following industries:

- Ceramic & Glass Products
- Primary Metal Industries
- Fabricated Metal Products
- Textile Mill Products
- Paper & Allied Industries
- Chemical & Plastics
- Rubber Products

Our Applications Engineering Department is ready to help you with any remote temperature measurement and control problem you may have.



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An all time high, both in papers presented, and in number of exhibits, has been reported by the management of this year's WESCON.

If you would like an opportunity to publish your own practical design ideas, achievements, etc. not to a few, but to all of your 26,000 fellow engineer subscribers, be sure to look for us at the show. Editorial, advertising, and circulation representatives will be on hand at Hayden Booth No. 2811 to meet and talk to you.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN

a HAYDEN publication NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES



△ CRAM
Combines Four Test
Functions

The Model 1051 C-R-A-M Unit combines four separate test functions in one unit for laboratory, communications or production line use. This unit is designed for use as: a secondary frequency standard of 0.0005 per cent accuracy; a receiver of standard time and frequency broadcasts from WWV; a moderate gain audio amplifier for general use; and a mixer to compare two external signals to each other or to compare one external signal to one of the harmonics or sub-harmonics of its 10 mc crystal oscillator. The unit has a self-contained, regulated power supply. Over-all size of cabinet is 11-1/4 x 21-9/16 x 14-7/8 in. Weight of unit is 49 lb. Chassis is mounted on standard 8-3/4 x 19 in. relay rack panel and may be removed from cabinet for relay rack mounting. Depth of chassis behind panel is 11 in. Chassis, less cabinet, weighs approximately 25 lb.

Radio Frequency Lab., Inc., Dept. ED, Powerville Rd., Boonton, N.J.

Wescon Booth No. 3321.

CIRCLE 183 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Strain Relief Breakout

For Multiconductor Cable

The design of this breakout for cables having multiple branch construction permits the cable entering and leaving the junction point to be mechanically clamped preventing the tearing of the breakout and rupture of conductors. This is accomplished by utilizing split and bored metal plates, which will accommodate the branch cables such that when the plates are secured together, a clamping action takes place on the cable jacket. Tension members between the clamping plates transmit any strain around the breakout junction so as to prevent undue stress on the wires within the junction. The entire mechanical structure is potted, preventing moisture and dirt from reaching the enclosed wires. The characteristics of this construction are strength, light weight, and maximum economy of space.

Pacific Automation Products, Inc., Dept. ED, 1000 Air Way, Glendale 1, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 2412.

CIRCLE 184 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

EL CTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957



Chemelec Copper Clad TEFLON* inherits all of the fine qualities and characteristics of TEFLON among which are a low Dielectric Constant (2.05), Dissipation Factor (.002 max. at 1 Mc under condition D/48/50), and Water Absorption (.02% per MIL-E-5272-A). Under duress, a uniform dielectric constant over a given area is assured and no delamination of insulating material is possible. In addition, this material has a bond strength of greater than 7 lbs./in. peel back and is unaffected by 500°F. solder.

SIZES AVAILABLE: Copper Clad Sheet is available 18" wide by 36" long, in TEFLON thicknesses of $\frac{1}{6}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", and $\frac{3}{16}$ ", with 1 or 2 oz. copper on both sides.

Copper Clad Tape 12" wide by 36" long, is available in thicknesses of .005", .010", .015", .020", .030", .045", and .060", with 1, 2, or 3 oz. copper on 1 or 2 sides (or with copper on one side and cementable surface on reverse side, upon request). The above Copper Clad Tapes are also offered 12" wide by 150" long. Heavier copper available upon request.

•du Pont Trademark

Write for Catalog EC-757 which describes this and other new Chemelec developments. FLUOROCARBON PRODUCTS, INC., Division of United States Gasket Company, Camden 1, N. J.

Sold through leading electronic parts distributors by Erie Resistor Corp.

CIRCLE 185 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION
4 inch propeller fans with screen and venturi

DFE

Made with 22 different motor types, 1 Ø, 3 Ø, • 50-60-400 CPS, variable frequency, also with "ALTIVAR" high altitude motors.

Request copies of new catalog sheets #s 50102-5, 50102-6 and 50102-7

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MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.

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CIRCLE 187 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

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For Phase Measurements The model P1A5X5 Panelscope has been designed for oscilloscope type phase measurements and the observation of other Lissajous patterns. The vertical and horizontal amplifiers are identical. They differ only in their basic sensitivity which is due to the difference in deflection sensitivity within the cathode-ray tube itself. The vertical amplifier maximum sensitivity is 7 mv rms per in., while the horizontal amplifier maximum sensitivity is 10 mv rms per in. In all other respects the amplifiers are identical. Each amplifier has a 7 position attenuator switch

with attenuation ratios of 1-1, 3-1, 10-1, 30-1, 100-1, 300-1, 1000-1. Thus, the minimum sensitivies are 7 and 10 v rms per in., respectively. The phase shift is 0 for any attenuator position between 40 cycles and 2 kc. The frequency response of the amplifiers is held within -1/2 db from 20 cps to 8 kc. The static controls such as beam, focus, vertical positioning, horizontal positioning and graph screen illumination are all mounted within the cathode-ray tube escutcheon.

Waterman Prod. Co., Dept. ED, 2445-63 Emerald St., Philadelphia 25, Pa.

Wescon Booth No. 911.

CIRCLE 188 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Variable Delay Line Attenuation of 0.5 Db

00

The entire delay range of the Model 501, from zero to maximum delay, is covered by a single control shaft in ten turns. The unit may be locked at the desired delay by a locking device. Attenuation in the unit is 0.5 db. Resolution is better than 1/1000 of maximum delay. Termination is external. Maximum delay is 0.9 µsec. Maximum rise time is 0.18 µsec. Impedance is 1000 ohms. Outside dimensions are $7-1/4 \ge 1 \ge 1-5/8$ in.

ESC Corp., Dept. ED, 534 Bergen Blvd., Palisades Park, N.J.

CIRCLE 189 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

how you can now solve Silicone rubber problems large and small Production Problems-New facilities for injection molding and extrusion are now available at Minnesota Silicone. You can have the same precision, close-tolerance production that has characterized 6 years of silicone fabrication experience . . . in less time, at lower cost than ever before. Design Problems-To assist you in applying the unique properties of silicone rubber to your needs, we now offer the facilities of our newly expanded laboratories. Compound selection and molding to your most exacting requirements are just part of the complete product development and production service. We'd be happy to make a thorough and prompt analysis of your problem or supply a quotation from your print or sample. No obligation of course. Just write: Dept. 311 MINNESOTA SILICONE **RUBBER, INC.** 5728 West 36th St., Minneepolis 16, Minn. Affiliated with Minn. Rubber & Gasket Co. Offices in principal cities CIRCLE 190 ON READER-SERVICE CARD ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

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Edited by

FENWAL ELECTRONICS

This is the third in a series of news columns devoted to thermistors — a device that is super-sensitive to temperature change.

The example in point: power measurement and voltage control.

A bead thermistor can be used to balance a bridge circuit, allowing the thermistor current to be measured and its DC power calculated. This is done with a 2000 Ω bead thermistor in a 200 Ω bridge circuit with a variable resistor in series with the bridge. This will heat the thermistor enough to lower the resistance to 200 Ω and balance the circuit to determine the H.F. power. By applying a source of high frequency power to the thermistor through capacitors this will further heat the thermistor and the bridge will be unbalanced. Then reduce the DC power until the bridge balances again. Calculate the new DC power, and the difference between the two calculations is the H.F. power.



To maintain constant voltage a thermistor with a suitable series resistor "A" can be placed in parallel with a load in a circuit. As the load resistance increases there is a reduced drop across resistor "B." This tends to raise the voltage across the load. The thermistor heats up, reduces its resistance, and more current passes through it and through resistor "B." This brings the voltage across the load back to its original state. Controls like this can maintain as close as 1% voltage regulation over a broad range of load resistance, or any voltage from ½ volt to 100 volts can be regulated in this way with suitable circuitry.



Engineers: these and other thermistor applications are discussed in 12-page catalog EMC-1. Write for your copy to FENWAL ELECTRONICS, INC., 37 Mellen St., Framingham, Massachusetts.



Makers of Precision Thermistors CIRCLE 192 ON READER-SERVICE CARD



△ Servoscope
Low End Coverage

The Model 1100 F Servoscope is a sweep generator, a multiple signal generator and phase angle indicator. It accurately measures frequencies as high as 100 cps, and still affords low end coverage at 0.005 cps. The Model F provides a direct method for measuring gain and phase shifts of any component or system in the subsonic freq ranges. By turning the big phase dial, phase lead or lag is shown within an accuracy of 1 deg. The Model F provides sine, modulated sine and square wave signals as well as the linear sweep on four ranges from 0.005 to 100 cps.

Servo Corp. of America, Dept. ED, New Hyde Park, N.Y.

Wescon Booths No. 2819, 2820.

CIRCLE 193 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



△ Mutliple Tape Handler
Stores 160 Million Bits

Digital magnetic tape multiple bin handler, Model 3219, stores over 160 million bits and can be employed for sequential sorting or as a random access memory of high capacity. The tape handler consists of ten separate identical units or bins each with a storage capacity of over 8 million bits, a bin normally containing 500 ft of 1 in. wide magnetic recording tape for 14 channel recording with 200 ppi density. Each bin is equipped with its own record-playback head, which may be relay switched to a common output. Employing the digit-by-digit method with a simple counter and matrix, decimal sorting rates up to 100 information blocks per sec are achieved.

Potter Instrument Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 115 Cutter Mill Rd., Great Neck, N.Y.

Wescon Booth No. 1003.

CIRCLE 194 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957





CIRCLE 552 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INI

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS, MAINTAINABILITY, HEAT TRANSFER, COMPONENT APPLICATION, MINIATURIZATION, ECONOMY



Electronic Product Design at Hughes is the optimum of many and varied specialties. This expert coordination of specialists has resulted in the solution of complex packaging problems, including the airborne Electronic Armament System and the Falcon guided missile.

New projects soon to be underway concern developing practical solutions to the theoretical and actual problems associated with Electronic Product Design.

These Hughes projects have both military and commercial application, assuring you of an unlimited future. Engineering positions to be filled include the following: Reliability, Component Application, Electromechanical Development, Miniaturization and Packaging, Chemical and Metallurgical, Applications and Precision Electronics Test-Supervisor.

Investigate this opportunity to combine challenging work with the ideal living conditions in suburban Los Angeles. Send your resume to the address below.

HUGHES

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES SCIENTIFIC STAFF RELATIONS

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO., ROOM 2046-D CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA **New Products**

 \triangle See at WESCON

△ High Current Power Supplies Transistorized



With ratings up to 12 amp, these units have fast transient response, small size and light weight, close regulation, low ripple content, and independence from line response change. Units are shock and vibration proof. Stock models include units with a voltage range of 6 to 32 v dc and in current ranges of 4, 8, and 12 amp. High voltage models are also available for outputs up to 150 v dc at 1 amp and 300 v dc at 1 amp. Models are designed for 105 to 125 v ac input, 60 to 400 cps. Line and load regulation is within 0.5 per cent, ripple, less than 1 mv. Size of a typical unit is $5-1/4 \times 19 \times 7$ in.

Electronic Research Associates, Inc., Dept. ED, 67 East Centre St., Nutley 10, N.J. Wescon Booth No. 3308.

CIRCLE 197 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Series 11000 push button switch is available in momentary action and in push-to-lock, pull-to-release action or locking type. Series 11200 two position turn button switch is available in non-locking and locking action. Design features include relatively long springs without any forms at point of flexing for longer spring life; required minimum of panel space; welded cross-bar palladium contacts standard, rated at 3 amp ac non-inductive load, 300 w max. Fine silver contacts accommodate heavier current circuits on special order.

Switchcraft, Inc., Dept. ED, 1328 Halstead St., Chicago 22, 111.

Wescon Booth No. 1508.

CIRCLE 198 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

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Miniature Capacitors 1 to 110 µF Range

Known as the TT line, these aluminum cased electrolytic capacitors are available in 30 capacity and voltage ratings from 1 to 110 µf, and from 1 to 50 y working. The smallest unit is 3/16 in. diam x 1/2 in. long. The aluminum case uses silicone rubber hermetic seals. The No. 22 wire leads are 1-3/4 in. long, and can be had with insulating sleeves if desired. The TT line has an operating temperature range of from -20 to +65 C.

P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Dept. ED, 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.

CIRCLE 200 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



two-terminal silicon device which can exist in either of two states: an open or high-impedance state (1 to 100 megohms) and a closed or low-impedance state (1 to 10 ohms). It is switched from one state to the other through control of the voltage and current values. It is driven to its closed state by application of a voltage greater than the critical breakdown point, and it will continue to be conductive as long as a current greater than a critical holding current is maintained. When the current is reduced below the holding value, the device regains its open state. While the parameters are controllable over some breadth in manufacture, typical ranges of values are as folows: firing voltages range from 20 to 60 v; holding currents are 25 ma or somewhat less at about one v; the switched-current capacity is in the order of 100 ma; and maximum power dissipation is on the order of 100 mw. Switching rates are on the order of 1 mc though theory indicates that rates to 10 mc can be reached.

Beckman Instruments, Inc., Dept. ED, Shockley Semiconductor Lab., Mountain View, Calif. Wescon Booth No. 1406.

CIRCLE 201 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION ON

DIRECT DISPLAY CATHODE RAY STORAGE TUBES BY HUGHES

TONOTRON* Halftone Storage Tube...for Radar PPI Display or Closed-Circuit TV.

Such distinct advantages as controllable long persistence and ability to cover the entire grey spectrum contribute to the versatility of the Hughes TONOTRON direct display storage tube. Because the TONO-TRON electron tube has an over-all length of only $11\frac{3}{8}$ " ($\pm\frac{3}{8}$ "), it can be installed in many existing radar indicator housings in both military and commercial aircraft. Brilliance of 1000 foot-lamberts at 10 kv enables the pilot to view radar presentations in full daylight without using a vision-restricting viewing hood. When used in narrow band, slow scan television, the TONOTRON storage tube eliminates need for costly coaxial cables or microwave transmitters and receivers, since pictures can be transmitted over conventional radio channels or telephone lines.



in weather radar.







Maximum contrast makes ground radar read "like a map."

Resolution of 80 lines per inch in narrow-band TV.

Action can be frozen for subjective examination

MEMOTRON [®]Oscillograph Storage Tube

... for Retaining Displays of Electrical Phenomena.

Traces and transients may be visibly retained on the face of the Hughes MEMOTRON direct display storage tube as long as desired-and successive waveforms can be displayed and retained for analysis and comparison without needless photography.

When permanent records are required, photographs may be taken with a single camera exposure setting, since all displays occur at the same brightness regardless of differences in writing speeds.



A technique for plotting a family of curves, repre senting a coupled circuit with varied parameters



YPOTRON ® Character-Writing Storage Tube .. for Use as a Read-Out Device for Computers.

When used in such digital computer applications as programming aid, solution read-out and trouble-shooting, the Hughes TYPOTRON direct display storage tube effectively monitors a problem as it goes through various phases toward a solution.

A choice of 63 characters is available for presentation of data in words, numbers or symbols at speeds of at least 25,000 characters per second. Written information remains visible indefinitely without fading or blooming until intentionally erased.



Presentation of printed data is displayed with V₈-inch characters.

You are invited to see demonstrations of Hughes direct display storage tubes at Booths 2910-11-12-13, Western Electronics Convention, San Francisco, August 20 through 23. For additional information, write to: HUGHES PRODUCTS • Electron Tubes, International Airport Station, Los Angeles 45, California.

Creating a new world with ELECTRONICS HUGHES PRODUCTS

* Trademark of Hughes Aircraft Company O 1957, HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY

CIRCLE 202 ON READER SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



optimum triggering point and re-

matic level-seeking trigger circuit

provides dependable triggering for

most applications, even on very small signals, through wide

changes in amplitude, frequency, and shape of the triggering signal.

Provides a reference trace on the

screen when no trigger signal is

a steady display of sine-wave sig-

Square-Wave Amplitude Calibrator

4. High-Frequency Sync - Assures

nals up to approximately 20 mc.

4-KV Accelerating Potential

DC-Coupled Unblanking

Electronically-Regulated

Dimensions — 8¾" high, 19" wide, 23" rack depth,

Power Supplies

25" overall depth.

3. Automatic Triggering - Auto-

auires no readjustment.

present.

OTHER FEATURES

BASIC SPECIFICATIONS

VERTICAL CHARACTERISTICS Passband—dc to 15 mc. Risetime—0.023 μsec Signal Delay—0.25 μsec Deflection Factor—0.1 v/cm. Calibrated attenuator, 9 steps from 0.1 to 50 v/cm. Continuously adjustable from 0.1 to 125 v/cm.

HORIZONTAL CHARACTERISTICS Sweep Range—0.2 μsec/cm to 6 sec/cm.

Calibrated Sweep Rates — 0.2 µsec/cm to 2 sec/cm in 22 steps. Magnifier — 5x magnifier increases calibrated sweep range to 0.04 µsec/cm.

Four-Way Triggering

 Amplitude-Level Selection—adjustable amplitude-level and stability controls for triggering at a selected level on external, internal, and line signals—either polarity ac or dc.coupled.

2. Preset Stability—same as above, except stability is preset at the

 TYPE RM15 (50 to 60 cycle supply)
 \$825

 TYPE RM15-S1 (50 to 800 cycle supply)
 \$860

 Prices f.o.b. Portland, Oregon
 \$860



Phone CYpress 2-2611 • TWX-PD 265 • Cable: TEKTRONIX

See the Type RM15 and other new Tektronix Instruments at WESCON, booths 1701, 1702. CIRCLE 204 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

high - performance 5 - inch oscilloscope, electrically identical to the Type 515. It mounts in 8³/₄ vertical inches of the standard instrument rack, is supported on a slide-out mounting, and can be tilted and locked in any of seven positions for servicing convenience. The Type RM15 has excellent

The Tektronix Type RM15 is a

transient response, 0.023-µsec risetime. Its 22 calibrated sweep rates are selected with one knob, which also indicates the new sweep rate when the 5x magnifier is in use. Controls are arranged for maximum operator convenience.

EASY ACCESSIBILITY



TYPE 515 CATHODE-RAY OSCILLOSCOPE

Same instrument electrically, in the portable form preferred for most field and laboratory applications. Weight, 40 pounds. **TYPE 515**

(50 to 60 cycle supply)..**\$750 TYPE 515-S1** (50 to 800 cycle supply).**\$785**

Prices f.o.b. Portland, Oregon

ENGINEERS — interested in furthering the advancement of the oscilloscope? We have openings for men with creative design ability. Please write Richard Ropiequet, Vice President, Engineering.

New Products

\triangle See at WESCON



△ Servo-Ratic Multimeter
Measures AC-DC Ratios

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The Servo-Ratio Multimeter is designed to measure ac-dc ratios, absolute ac-dc voltages and resistance. The gain of operational amplifiers can also be measured using the 0 deg phase output provided. The SRM computes voltage ratios by di. viding the voltage to be measured by the reference voltage obtained from the computer. It utilizes a motor driven position-type servo mechanism. Simplification and reliability are incorporated through the use of printed circuits. SRM equipment is light. compact and designed for easy handling and maintenance. The chassis and front panel of the multimeter slide into a compact aluminum case to form a unit which can be operated in a horizontal or vertical position. A carrying handle serves as a convenient tilt-stand when the unit is used in a horizontal position. The front panel provides a 4digit drum counter for readout. Phase or polarity of measured voltages is indicated by phase lights above the counter.

Union Switch & Signal, Div. of Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Dept. ED, Swissvale, Pa. Wescon Booth No. 810-811.

CIRCLE 205 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Hot Wire Anemometer Constant Temperature Operation

This hot wire anemometer offers constant temperature operation making it available for industrial use. It has a frequency response of dc to 100 cps and a noise level of less than 1 per cent of the mean flow level. By constant temperature operation, the maximum sensitivity can be realized with minimum wire burnout. Operation is completely automatic in that no time constant testing or gain settings are required. This affords self-regulation over a wide range of flow. It requires no batteries and three can fit in a 19 in. panel rack. A larger wire is used to increase life. Output impedances are 10 K and 100 K ohms. Other systems for use to 60,000 cps are also available.

Aero Research Instrument Co., Dept. ED, 315 N. Aberdeen St. Chicago 7, Ill.

CIRCLE 206 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

AAAAAA

△ Rack-Mounted Oscilloscope

DC-to-10 Mc



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The Type RM16 is a 3 in. rack-mounted oscilloscope measuring 7 in. high, 19 wide, 16-3/4 in. rack depth, 19-1/4 in. overall depth. Vertical deflection is calibrated in 9 steps from 0.1 to 50 v/div with dc-to-10 mc passband, 0.035 µsec risetime, with 3 additional ac-coupled steps from 0.01 to 0.1 v/div with 2 cycles-to-9 mc passband, 0.04 usec risetime. Signal delay is 0.25 µsec, input capacitance is 38 µµf direct, 13 µµf with probe furnished. A single knob is used to select any of 22 calibrated sweep rates from 0.2 µsec/div to 2 sec/div. 5 x magnifier is accurate at all sweep rates. Full sweep range is 0.04 µsec/div to 6 sec/div. The unblanking waveform is dc-coupled to the CRT grid. Four-way triggering provides for amplitude-level selection with either preset or manual stability control, fully automatic triggering, and high-frequency sync. A 1 kc square-wave voltage calibrator has 11 fixed peak-to-peak outputs from 0.05 to 100 v.

Tektronix, Inc., Dept. ED, P.O. Box 831, Portland, Ore.

Wescon Booth No. 1701.

CIRCLE 207 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

High Volume Capacitors Rated to 30 V at 1000 µF



These Tantalytic capacitors are for low voltage dc application where high μ f values are required in a small space. The three styles all have the same base dimensions of 1.316 x 0.75 in. The heights are 1.375 in., 2 in., and 2.5 in.

Voltage ratings for the 1.375 in. high case is 30 v at 1000 μ f, polar construction, etched foil; for the 2 in. case, 50 v 200 μ f, nonpolar, etched foil; and for the 25 in. case, 20 v, 100 μ f, nonpolar, etched foil. Capacitors are rated for a minimum of 1000 hr operation at 125 C, with not more than 20 per cent loss of initial 25 C capacitance after 1000 hrs.

General Electric Co., Dept. ED, Schenectady 5, N.Y.

CIRCLE 208 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Raybestos-Manhattan acquires California plant to provide West Coast users with R/M CTeflon products

Raybestos-Manhattan has purchased the Graef Engineering Co., in Paramount, Calif., to serve Western and Southwestern manufacturers as a nearby source of R/M "Teflon," "Kel-F," Nylon and Raylon (a mechanical grade of "Teflon") products. Key personnel will be retained. The plant is fully equipped to extrude, mold and machine "Teflon," "Kel-F" and Nylon products and to spray-coat metal parts with "Teflon" and "Kel-F." It will also stock "Teflon" sheets, tubes, rods and tapes in standard, certified and stress-relieved grades; bondable sheets and tape, gaskets, mechanical packings, expansion joints, and flexible couplings.

Raybestos-Manhattan, a pioneer in fabricating these materials, is one of the largest producers of "Teflon" products for aircraft, electronic, electrical, chemical and various other industrial applications. Call on R/M's experience and skill to help you solve problems involving high temperatures and corrosive fluids and gases.



Typical R/M "Teflon" products manufactured at Raybestos-Manhattan's newly acquired plant at 15010 South Downey Ave., Paramount, Calif.



OTHER R/M "TEFLON" PRODUCTS: rods, sheets, tubes and tape; centerless ground rods held to very close tolerances; stress-relieved molded rods and tubes; gaskets; expansion joints and flexible couplings; bondable "Teflon"; braided metal- and rubber-covered flexible hose; and Raylon (R/M trade name for mechanical grade "Teflon" which has many of the characteristics of virgin "Teflon"). Write for complete data.

*A Du Pont trademark



RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC. PLASTIC PRODUCTS DIVISION, MANHEIM, PA. FACTORIES: Manheim, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Paramount, Calif.; No. Charleston, S.C.; Passaic, N.J.; Neenah, Wis.; Crawfordsville, Ind.;

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Engineered Plastics • Asbestos Textiles • Mechanical Packings • Industrial Rubber • Sintered Metal Products • Rubber Covered Equipment Abrasive and Diamond Wheels • Brake Linings • Brake Blocks • Clutch Facings • Laundry Pads and Covers • Industrial Adhesives • Bowling Balls

CIRCLE 209 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

957 ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

91

Uniformly DEPENDABLE!

Dependably UNIFORM!

Because Stackpole

Ceramag ferromagnetic cores are so dependably uniform, they help assure maximum operating uniformity for the equipment in which they are used. Ceramag samples match your specifications... and each production unit matches the sample. Write for Bulletin RC-9A giving details

on latest available grades.



FERROMAGNETIC CORES

STACKPOLE CARBON COMPANY . ST. MARYS, PA.

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS DIV.

CIRCLE 219 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Products

△ See at WESCON



△ Tape Reader Reads 10 Transverse Rows

The Tape-ard Reader features the ability to simultaneously read 10 transverse rows of 8 holes cation each in a perforated tape. Providing the conveni- by a ence in handling data in a fixed sequence afforded obtain by tape, the unit can supply 80 bits of information to 1/4for each event without the use of memory circuits cables required by single-line readers. The reader accome contain modates standard 1 in. tapes with holes on 1/10 in. Dat centers. A verifier panel of neon lamps duplicates St., D the 8 x 10 hole pattern of an entire frame and is used We to rapidly check newly punched tapes. Thirty-five circle msec is required to advance the tape to a new frame. Stepping can be controlled both automatically by a simple circuit closure in the accompanying equipment and manually with the step button on the front panel. The reader will operate in excess of fifteen 80 hole frames per sec; however, for continuous, high-speed operation a maximum rate of (frames per sec is recommended.

Calif. Technical Ind., Dept. ED, 1433 Old County Rd., Belmont, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 412-13.

CIRCLE 220 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

High Purity Gallium For Semiconductor Use



Gallium in two degrees of purity, 99.999 and 99.95 per cent, is being produced by Aluminum-Industrie A. G. of Switzerland. The purer of the two can be used for such stringent applications as crystals of intermetallic compounds, such as those having semiconductive, photoconductive and luminescent properties. 99.95 per cent gallium is also commercially available for other similar applications.

United Mineral & Chemical Corp., Dept. ED, ¹⁶ Hudson St., New York 13, N.Y.

CIRCLE 221 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

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 \wedge Coaxial **Connectors**

Plug In

A series of 4, 6 and 8 contact plug in coaxial connectors are available for rack and panel appliv to holes cation or hand engagement, with locking provided veniby a threaded sleeve. The coaxial contacts may be rded obtained with clamping parts for cables from 1/16 ation to 1/4 in. OD, including the new miniature Teflon cuits cables, or open solder type terminals. Full floating contacts insure low engagement force. com-

Danbury-Knudsen, Inc., Dept. ED, 15-25 Thorpe 0 in. cates St., Danbury, Conn.

Wescon Booth No. 2312.

CIRCLE 224 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION -five



 \triangle Magnetic Tape **Transport Ten-Speed Operation**

The Model 546-53368 digital magnetic tape transport selects any one of the 10 closely regulated tape speeds by remote or local control. Tape speeds, in inches per sec, are 1.5, 2.25, 3, 4.5, 9, 15, 99.95 22.5, 30, 45, and 90. It has a speed ratio of 60:1. The strie unit contains vacuum column tape feed control for n be handling of magnetic tape. Three-quarter in. tape f in is used, on two 10-1/2 in. reels. Start-stop time is emi 6 msec. The oxide surface of the tape touches only three stationary members, one of which is the magnetic head. During the rewind operation, the tape ially is automatically removed from the magnetic head. Burroughs Corp., Dept. ED, ElectroData Div.,), 16 460 Sierra Madre Villa, Pasadena, Calif. Wescon Booths No. 3107-08.

CIRCLE 225 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



means utmost precision in slip ring assemblies



Engineered and built by an organization long known for its "perfectionist" standards, Breeze slip ring assemblies can be relied on for the utmost in electrical and mechanical qualities.

Each assembly is custom designed and built by specialists, thus permitting individual design and structural features best suited to the application.

We can supply units from 2-ring miniatures to 500 ring giants . . . currents as high as 350 amperes continuous at 220 volts and 700 amperes overload at 220 volts. Special designs for very high voltages . . . radio frequency assemblies . . . high speed rotation for strain gauge and thermocouple applications.

If you have an electro-mechanical problem that slip rings can solve, consult our engineers.



CIRCLE 226 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



One of the remarkable achievements of the revolutionary GPL Doppler air navigation systems is that they reduce drift to zero. We believe that GPL can reduce your personal "career drift" to zero. too.

zero, too. GPL was formed in 1945 with a nucleus of 25 engineers from MIT's famed wartime Radiation Laboratory. Today GPL employs 2,000 people, most of whom work at our beautiful 69-acre estate at Pleasantville, just 35 miles north of New York City. With two new engineering buildings

With two new engineering buildings under construction, a hefty backlog of orders, recognized leadership in several fields of electronics and research going on into many new ones, the future of GPL is extremely bright.

Besides the top pay and beautiful suburban environment, GPL engineers enjoy many other benefits: a professional atmosphere, small working groups that ensure individual recognition, and the finest facilities that money can buy. They benefit, too, from GPL membership in the nationwide GPE Group. If you are interested in a "drift-free"

If you are interested in a "drift-free" career – a career that keeps moving ahead along a straight line of accomplishment-why not call or write to us today?

We have openings in the following categories:

re: DOPPLER & INERTIAL Air Navigation and Guidance Systems



Research • Design • Development • Applications Systems Analysis • Systems Test Mechanical Design • Test Engineering Microwave Techniques • Servos Magnetic Amplifiers • IF Amplifiers Pulse Circuitry • Transistorization

For interviews call Mr. Richard D. Hoffman, ROgers 9-5000 (ext. 435) or write:



General Precision Laboratory Incorporated

63 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, New York For Further Information, Please Contact Advertiser Directly

New Products

 \triangle See at WESCON



△ Automatic Iris and Target Control For Television System

This Automatic Iris and Target Control Unit for industrial and institutional television systems automatically compensates for wide variations in light up to 16,000 to 1 and assures the lowest possible aperture to provide maximum resolution, depth of field and contrast. The use of automatic iris and target control eliminates the need for a variable density filter and resulting shading. Instead of being held at its maximum aperture, the iris moves freely within its stops. In addition, the coordination of iris change and target voltage results in optimum signal to noise ratio. Excessive wear on the lens aperture mechanism is eliminated by the adjustment of the video signal by the target voltage control. As long as this voltage is within optimum range, the iris does not change. However, the iris drive motor automatically corects the aperture setting to bring the target back within its optimum range if the target voltage moves to one of its limits. Only large changes in brightness conditions, therefore, affect the iris setting. To avoid forcing, the motor cuts off if extreme light conditions stop the iris.

General Precision Lab., Inc., Dept. ED, 63 Bedford Rd., Pleasantville, N.Y.

Wescon Booth No. 2810.

CIRCLE 211 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Instrument Shunts 50 Mv Range



Light weight instrument shunts are available in the 50 mv operating range. The MS-91586 shunts are furnished in current ratings ranging from 30 to 150 amp and are designated as the MSA type. MS-19587 units have current ratings ranging from 170 to 600 amp and are identified as MSB while the MSC type shunts are made to MS-19588 and are provided in ampere ranges from 800 to 1200 amperes.

Janco Corp., Dept. ED, Burbank, Calif.

CIRCLE 212 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Borg is a highly respected name in its field . . . the manufacture of components for systems. Borg has gained wide recognition as a supplier of electronic components for military and commercial uses.



Borg manufacturing plants are centrally located about 90 miles from Chicago. Easily accessible by highway, rail and air.



Precision Is Our Business. For many years Borg has been prominent in the design and manufacture of precision components for systems.

AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENTS

Aircraft components, instruments and electronic sub-assemblies.

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• FREQUENCY STANDARDS

Crystal controlled oscillator type frequency standards.

• POTENTIOMETERS

Quantity production of Borg MICROPOTS (precision potentiometers) to meet your specifications.

• MICRODIALS

Precision MICRODIALS for single and multi-turn devices. Indexed accuracy of up to one part in 1,000.

INSTRUMENT MOTORS

Precision motors, synchronous and induction types. Gear trains.

BORG CAN HELP YOU

Borg can assist you in the design and construction of prototypes. Complete facilities for pilot runs and quantity production. Write for Bulletin BED-A50 or call us today.



BORG EQUIPMENT DIVISION THE GEORGE W. BORG CORPORATION JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957



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CARD



PRODUCE YOUR PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AT LOWER COSTS With **BORG** 1100 SERIES MICROPOTS

Cut production costs . . . gain both price and quality advantages in your competitive markets! Borg 1100 Series MICROPOTS give you quality potentiometers at competitive prices. Write today for name of your nearest Borg Jobber or "Tech-Rep"!

ENGINEERING MAKES THE DIFFERENCE:

- Lug type terminals or coded flexible leads!
- Two bearing supports ... 11/2" minimum between bearings!
- Optional rear shaft extension!
- Production quantities available!
 Procision fabricated parts give
- Precision fabricated parts give permanent accuracy!

Write for Catalog BED-A56





△ Heat-Dissipating Shields
For Bendix 6094

Size Tubes

The NW type shield, NW6-6528, is designed especially for the Bendix 6094 tube and tubes of the same bulb size. These tubes are larger in diameter and length than the usual 9 pin Noval tube. The NW shield assembly consists of an aluminum shell, a phosphor bronze compression spring and an inner beryllium copper spring finger liner. The spring finger liner grasps the glass bulb and dissipates the heat by conduction, radiation, and convection. This shield will lower the bare bulb temperature of a 6094 tube operating at 16 w filament and plate dissipation by more than 60 C. The assembly and base retain the tube under extreme shock and vibration conditions. This type shield is also available to fit all standard sizes of 7 and 9 pin miniature tubes.

For retrofitting equipment having old style JAN bases, a TR shield is available to fit the 6094 tube. This shield asembly, TR6-6027-1, consists of an aluminum shell and an inner beryllium copper spring finger liner. Attachment to the base is accomplished by a snap-on type lock.

International Electronic Research Corp., Dept. ED, 145 West Magnolia Blvd., Burbank, Calif.

Wescon Booth No. 602.

CIRCLE 216 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



DC Transformer Package Delivers 900 V

This transformer operates on 24 to 32 v input and delivers 900 v at 30 μ a, regulated within 3 per cent. It operates over an ambient temperature range of -55 to +71 C, and is unaffected by extremes of shock and vibration. Output ripple is regulated within 3 v peak to peak. The unit-transistorized switching circuit, transformer, rectifier and regulator-is integrated in a 2 x 2-1/4 x 2-3/4 in. package. Other transistorized power supplies are available within ranges of input of 5 to 50 v and output of 3 to 10,000 v with output power up to several hundred watts.

George W. Fenimore, Director, Dept. ED, Electronic Instruments Div., The Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation, P.O. Box 8405, Denver 10, Colo.

CIRCLE 217 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

LAPP

GAS-FILLED CONDENSERS

for duty at

High Voltage

High Current

High Frequency

Lapp's experience of 18 years of design and manufacture of gas-filled condensers is back of this precision-made unit and its promise of years of trouble-free duty. It is small in size and low in loss,

offers high voltage and current ratings, high frequency limits, safety, puncture-proof operation and constant capacitance under temperature variation.

The entire electrical and mechanical assembly of the Lapp gas-filled condenser is supported by a top aluminum ring, the steel tank serving only as a support for this ring and as a leak-proof gas container. High-potential plates are carried on a rigid center stud which is supported by a top ceramic bowl. Grounded rotor plates are carried on ball bearings nearly the full tank diameter. This construction provides a grounded tuning shaft on variable models and makes possible efficient and complete water cooling for high current operation.

Models in four tank diameters, 7" to 18", are available, in variable or fixed capacitances, for duty up to 30,000mmf; in current ratings to 400 amps at 1mc; operating voltages to 80Kv peak. Write for Bulletin 302, with complete description and characteristics data. Lapp Insulator Co., Inc., Radio Specialties Division, 101 Sumner Street, Le Roy, N. Y.



CIRCLE 218 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

FOR ELECTRONICS ...

_a new order of chemical purity..

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| 1 1 1 | - | ECTRO | ONIE | air |
| Althu ac | HYDRI HYDRI | Code 275 | | |
| E | | | - | |

| HF Meets A.C.S. Spec | M. W. 20.01 |
|---|-------------|
| Assay (HF) | 49.00±0.25% |
| Maximum Limits of | Impurities |
| Fluosilicic Acid (H ₂ SiF ₆) | 0.05 % |
| Residue after Ignition | 0.001 % |
| Chloride (Cl) | 0.0005 % |
| Phosphate (PO ₄) | 0.0003 % |
| Sulfate (SO4) | 0.0005 % |
| Sulfite (SO ₃) | 0.001 % |
| Arsenic (As) | 0.000005% |
| Copper (Cu) | 0.00005 % |
| Heavy Metals (as Pb) | 0.0001 % |
| Iron (Fe) | 0.0001 % |
| Nickel (Ni) | 0.00005 % |

NOW! B&A OFFERS "ELECTRONIC GRADE" CHEMICALS ...with metallic and other impurities held to lower limits than ever before!

Typical of B&A's special line of extremely pure "Electronic Grade" chemicals is its Hydrofluoric Acid. Note the specifications above . . . the carefully controlled assay, within plus or minus 0.25% . . . and the remarkably low limits on metallic and other undesirable impurities.

With products such as this, Baker & Adamson serves the needs of the electronic industry for chemicals of a new order of purity. And as the country's leading producer of laboratory and scientific chemicals, it is geared to work closely with the industry's engineers and chemists in developing other products to meet their most stringent requirements.

Now available are the following B&A "Electronic Grade" chemicals:

For semiconductors (small packages):

Acetone Acid Hydrofluoric, 48% Alcohol Methyl, Absolute (Methanol) Acetone Free

Alcohol Propyl, Iso Carbon Tetrachloride Ether, Anhydrous Hydrogen Peroxide, 3% Hydrogen Peroxide, 30% Hydrogen Peroxide, 30% "Stabilized" Sodium Carbonate, Monohydrate Trichloroethylene For radio receiving, black and white TV tubes (available in bulk):

Aluminum Nitrate, Crystal and Basic Barium Acetate Barium Nitrate Calcium Nitrate, Tetrahydrate Strontium Nitrate

Other special purity chemicals can be custom-made to meet your needs.

Write for free folder! Contains information on electronic chemicals for semiconductors, tubes, printed circuits; sulfur hexafluoride for gaseous insulation; selenium metals and selenides; metallic compounds for ferrite production. Lists exact specifications for "Electronic Grade" small package chemicals. Write for your copy today!



ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.





Production Products



This new welding accessory enables storedenergy welding of components to printed and etched circuits, metal-coated ceramics and other extremely thin metal surfaces. Described as the Duo-Weld Electrode Accessory, the new unit employs two welding electrodes mounted adjacently over the work, which make two series type welds simultaneously. Electrode pressure is variable so that a variety of materials in a range of thicknesses may be joined. Weldmatic circuitry eliminates discoloration problems with low-voltage, high-current operation and extremely short discharge times. There is no metallurgical change in resulting joints, which are strong and uniform, and resistant to vibration and a wide range of temperatures.

The Duo-Weld accessory consists of a fixed and a movable electrode mounted on a 1/4 in. shank, which fits any Weldmatic head in place of the standard upper electrode. A flexible cable shunts power from the standard lower electrode to the movable electrode, making it easy to adapt Model 1015, 1020, or 1023 bench welders to the new component-printed circuit assembly technique.

Unitek Corp., Dept. ED, Weldmatic Div., 275 N. Halstead Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

CIRCLE 230 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Microtomatic Slicing Machine

For Germanium, Ceramics

The Microtomatic, a precision production slicing and dicing machine, is an automatic machine designed specifically for the machining of brittle, shock-sensitive materials such as germanium, silicon, quartz, ceramics and carbides.

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Specifications are given to the three Microtomatic machine sizes now available. The MTA-6, having i work area of 6-1/2 x 19 in., is for slicing and dicing of semiconductor materials and quartz. The 8-1 2 x 24 in. work area of the MTA-8 is widely used for abrasive and diamond wheel cutting of ceramics, carbides, etc. The largest model, the MTA-10 has a work area of 10 x 30 in. and the power needed for heavy duty work.

The DoALL Co., Dept. ED, Des Plaines, Ill. CIRCLE 233 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

> **Dip Soldering Machine For Printed Assemblies**



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This EPC dip soldering machine, is a production and laboratory tool to facilitate semi-automatic production of electrical and electronic assemblies and circuit boards utilizing printed and etched circuit techniques. The machine has a capacity of 120 units per hr. and requires only one operator.

Angle and depth of immersion of the work in the molten solder are adjustable. Dwell time may be set at any value from 0 to 57 sec in 0.5 sec increments. Solder temperature, after the adjustment has been made, is automatically maintained at the desired temperature.

The machine is equipped with an automatic dross skimmer and a vibrator unit which removes excess solder from the work. The progressive rolling action with which the work engages the solder ensures proper soldering action.

The machine is only 24 in. wide and 32-1/2 in. deep. The cabinet surface is 39 in. above the floor while overall height of the machine is 61 in. The machine which is mounted on sturdy casters, weighs 350. lb. Single phase electrical power at 220-240 v, 60 cps is required. Power consumption depends upon the size of solder pot used. A typical load is 2400 w.

Electronic Products Corp., Dept. ED, 322 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

CIRCIE 234 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



a low-cost cure for high-voltage headaches!

ME MOTOROLA 60-VOLT **POWER TRANSISTOR**

for military & industrial use

 Reliable Operation With **High Junction Temperatures**

- More Stable With Heat Cycling
- Better Current-Handling Capacity
- Exceptional Gain

VCB

MIN.

80 V.

• Now Available in Quantity





SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS OF THE NEW MOTOROLA MN-21

- DC converters and
- other switching service All audio amplifiers,
- including push-pull
- Motor controls
- Power supply regulators
- Line voltage regulators
- Servo amplifiers
- Fuel injection systems

Wherever high-voltage power transistors are required!



CIRCLE 235 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

EPOXY - CASE SHELLS ... for encapsulating electronic components

another

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exclusive!

Now your resistor, coil, capacitor, etc., can be encapsulated without the expense of temporary molds, release agents, and patching. The component is inserted into the new E-Case shell and epexy compound added. A chemical reaction between the compound and epexy shell assures a completely encased component resistant to humidity, temperature variations, and corresive influences. The E-Case shells make mass production techniques possible in the encapsulation of components. Labor savings as high as 50% have been effected.

E-CABE SHELLS completely eliminate:

• mold problems • clean-up of mold and application of release agent • patching • removal of component from mold

| Electrical Properties | Dielectric Strength Volts/Mil |
|--------------------------|--|
| Physical Properties | Tensile Strength PSI6,000Compressive Strength PSI17,000Flexural Strength PSI8,500Excellent Chemical and Solvent Resistance |

Territories still open for manufacturer's representatives.

products, inc.

Write for complete

complete details. JOSEPH WALDMAN & SONS 137 Coit Street, Irvington, New Jersey CIRCLE 237 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

-03

98

New Literature

Solenoids

238

"Solenoids for Industry" is a 4-page catalog of five basic solenoid types for industrial use. Tables provide ready references to the forces developed by the solenoids alone. Ac and dc readings for both continuous and intermittent duty are provided. These tables, the detailed dimensional drawings provided, and the designer's preliminary calculations or models will give an accurate approximation of the force required for a particular application, and also the installation requirements. Complete specifications covering frame construction, materials, plating and coil construction are listed for each solenoid. Examples of specially designed solenoids for specific applications are also presented. W. L. McMichael, Inc., 1428 W. Hillgrove Ave., Western Springs, Ill.

FM-3

SHOWN

write

Epoxy Adhesives Chart

239

240

The properties of Epibond adhesives and Epocast pastes are listed in an 11×15 in. chart. The chart also cites typical applications for each type, and gives code numbers of bulletins containing more complete information. Covered are seven Epibonds, three Epocasts, and two resins. Furane Plastics Inc., 4516 Brazil St., Los Angeles 39, Calif.

Relays

All-purpose relays are listed according to type in 32-page catalog now available. Among the relays described are motor-control, coaxial and mercury wetted. Complete information is included on these and many others in the catalog. Relay Sales Inc., Box 186, W. Chicago, Ill.



Bridge Transformers

SEE WESCON BOOTH 1421-1422 CIRCLE 241 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Standard RatioTran*

*(AC Voltage Dividers)

phone • wire

MODEL

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3211 SO. LA CIENEGA LOS ANGELES 16, CALIFORNIA

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VOLTAGE

PRODUCTS.INC.

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Mica Bulletin

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The unusual properties of natural mica, tips on part design for optimum utilization of properties, and a chart presenting the properties of mica (here reprinted) are presented in a new "Mica Bulletin." In addition to highlighting the 1000 deg F thermal resistance and extremely high dielectric strength of natural Muscovite, the pocketsize six-pager gives practical thicknesses of mica to use, tolerances possible on fabricated parts and other technical guides to the design engineer. Ford Radio and Mica Corp., 536 63rd St., Brooklyn 20, N.Y.

Properties of Mica

| Specific Gravity | 2.65-3.2 |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Specific Heat, 68°-212°F | 0.208 |
| Hardness, Mohs Shore | 2.8-3.2 70-150 |
| Compressive Strength, psi | 32,000 |
| Maximum Service Temperature | 1000°F (1832°F for Phlogopite) |
| Heat Conductivity | 0.00014-0.0008 |
| Thermal Expansion Coeff., Linear | a=0.000003 |
| Elasticity Modulus, psi | 25 x 10* |
| Dielectric Strength, 68°F, v/mil | 3250-6250 |
| Dielectric Constant | 5-9.3 |
| Power Factor | 0.01-0.02 |
| Specific Resistivity, 68° | 1-200 x 1014 |
| Volume Resistivity | 1-2 x 10 ¹⁷ |
| Puncture Voltage, 50mm electrodes | 320,000 v/mil |
| Chemical Resistance | Resistant to chemical attack. Muscovite affected by hydrofluoric acid. Phlogopite affected by hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids |
| Optical | Optically negative and doubly refractive |



GENERAL FEATURES

Pressurizes Cabinet With Filtered Air

- Rubber Isolated Motors For Quieter Operation
- Widely Accepted for Use in Military Equipment

Maximum Air D For Efficient Filter Delivery Action

Send For Free Catalog and Data Sheets CIRCLE 248 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

957

ADDITIONAL FEATURES FOR BLOWER TYPE UNITS

- Blower Units Provide
 Better Air Delivery
 Against Pressure
- Blower Units Provide Quieter Operation Against Pressure
- Higher Air Velocity For Faster Cooling
- Air Flow Maintained With Dirty Filter
- Duct Connections Can Be Made if Desired

Install McLean Fans and Blowers in Computers, Control Systems, etc. They're small, ready to use, pack-aged units with smart stainless steel grilles and easily replaceable filters. Standard RETMA notching allows mounting on rack without cutting or fitting.

McLEAN ENGINEERING LABS.

PRINCETON, N.J. . PRINCETON 1-4440

Representatives in All Principal Electronics Manufacturing Areas



12 Channel Multi-Trace Large Screen Oscilloscope



MODEL 2400

Engineering techniques heretofore used only in large expensive test equipment have been incorporated into this new Model 2400 large screen oscilloscope which displays 12 complex wave-forms simultane-ously. This instrument is currently being used in the following applications: Telemetering, Stress and Strain, Vibration, Analog Compu-tors, Medical Wave-forms and Pro-duction Testing of Multiple Circuits of Complex Studies.

SENSITIVITY: 10 mv/inch deflection. INPUT: Push-Pull direct coupled circuits for each channel. FREQUENCY RESPONSE: dc to *2500 cps.

*This is displayed as 10 dot resolu-tion, higher frequency is attained with less dot resolution, i.e. 10 kc is 2 dots, to form a sine wave. SWEEP: 3 millimeter/second to 30 millimeters/millisecond.

PARTIAL LIST OF USERS: General Motors Corp. • General Electric Co. • Glenn L. Martin Co. • Lockheed Aircraft • Weltronics Company • Baylor University • University of California • University University • Un of Washington.



MODEL 2400 RM (Basically same as Model 2400 except with Modified Time Base)

Rycom Model 2170 Selective Voltmeter

FREQUENCY: 1 kc to 200 kc LEVEL: -70 dbm to +32 dbm (full scale) ACCURACY: ±.5 db from -80 dbm to + 32 dbm; 1 kc to 200 kc SELECTIVITY: 6 db down at 75 cps off; 60 db down at 355 cps off SPURIOUS RESPONSES: below 60 db



For complete details write or phone:

INSTRUMEN 9351 E. 59TH ST., Dept. ED, RAYTOWN, MO. PHONE KANSAS CITY, FLEMING 3-2100

*A division of Railway Communications, Inc.

CIRCLE 249 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

You get the WHOLE story in one high-resolution display

WITH Federal LARGE-SCREEN



Uscilloscopes

Excellent resolution for accurate visual reading of large quantities of data or complex signals is provided by Federal's 17" and 21" oscilloscopes. Guesswork, reading errors and eye strain are reduced to a minimum.

Almost perfect linearity and close control of orthogonality result from the magnetic deflection system used. Pin-point examination is permitted without sacrificing the total display.

Federal's 21" rectangular tube cabinet model is illustrated above. Standard 19" rack-mounting models are also available with 17" rectangular tube.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES:

- High Resolution. 1% Linearity.
- Calibrated Time Base 10 microsec/in to 1 sec/in.
- Calibrated Gain Controls—1 millivolt peak-topeak/in to 100 volts/in.
- Frequency Response \pm 0.1 db from DC to 50 kc; down 1 db at 100 kc.
- Long-term stability, accurate voltage calibration, linearity and constant deflection sensitivity eliminate the need for an internal voltage calibrator.



Typical Applications



Telemetering Illustrated is display of telemetered pulse width modulated signals, which appear clearly separated, permitting accurate observation



Production Testing Speeds up tests and reduces errors and eye strain. Production tolerances can be marked on the tube face.



Wavetorm Analysis Permits observation of minute details, as in this display of relay contact chatter. Valuable for study of transient phenomene.



Computer "Read-out" Displays computer output signals with such true fidelity that full use may be made of inherent accuracy of computer.

For complete technical information, write to Dept. S-535

Federal INSTRUMENTS Industrial Products Division

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION 100 Kingsland Road • Clifton, N. J.

CIRCLE 257 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Literature

Miniature Self-Locking Nuts

Information on miniaturized self-locking nuts for electronic units and avionic equipment has been prepared in a 36-page illustrated bulletin 5711 now available. Major sections of catalog cover size and weight reduction and fastener configuration and relative importance of each factor in choosing right fastener for particular job. Elastic Stop Nut Corp. of Amer., 2330 Vauxhall Rd., Union, N.J.

Magnetic Shield Designs

For convenience in specifying, data sheet 125 illustrates 14 basic designs and shapes for Fernetic Co-netic magnetic shields for cathode-ray tubes and photomultiplier tubes. These fit 99 per cent of the cathode ray and photomuliplier tubes available today. The shields are nonshock sensitive, non-retentive and effective indefinitely without periodic annealing. Perfection Mica Co., Magnetic Shield Div. 1322 No. Elston Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

Linear Accelerometers

258

259

In Bulletin LF-MF-6-57, a 2-page illustrated sheet, a redesigned line of linear accelerometers is covered. The instruments are suitable for direct recording of mancuvering or low frequency accelerations of aircraft, missiles and other moving vehicles. G ranges, natural frequency, resistance, and current and voltage sensitivities are provided along with general specifications covering the nine low frequency and seven medium frequency models. An over-all dimension chart accompanies the bulletin, B & F Instruments, Inc., 4732 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 41, Pa.

Delay-Line Flats

Bulletin 9-56 is devoted to delay-line flats with an elliptical shape. The illustrated 2-page text cites advantages, salient features, and applications. It also offers pertinent technical data. Columbia Technical Corp., 61-02 31st Ave., Woodside, N.Y.

START WITH THE BEST!

TEFLON* Specify SHAMBAN KEL-F, CALIFILM



Sheet....Tape....Film

The uses are limitless - in the chemical, electrical and mechanical fields-in industry, transportation, sanitation, sports, bakery, food, paper, pharmaceuticals and the home!

In temperatures from -320° up to +500° SHAMBAN Teflon and Kel-F, Califilm can serve you! Lowest coefficient of friction, chemically inert, high dielectric properties, odorless, tasteless, zero water absorption, non-stick but can be bondized for cementing to anything!

Specify thickness, width, length and size for SHAMBAN superior Sheet, Tape and Califilm. Write, wire or phone for full descriptive literature.

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Wall chart showing, at a glance, applications and maximum ratings and typical characteristics at 25 deg C of 56 types of germanium junction alloyed transistors is now available. The chart contains a handy interchangeability table, outlines five different transistor cases, diagrams of various circuits and standard IRE symbols and definitions. General Transistor Corp., 91-27 138 Pl., Jamaica 35, N.Y.

Pulse Calibrator

268

267

A 4-page technical brochure has been issued to describe the Type 1810 pulse calibrator, an instrument designed for measuring current and voltage pulse amplitudes, pulse durations and rise time. The pamphlet shows how the calibrator operates, illustrating and explaining actual waveforms obtained from different applications of the unit. Specifications and a complete analysis of the operation theory of both calibrator and chopper sections of the instrument are offered. Burroughs Corp., Electronic Instruments Div., 1209 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Electron Tubes

269

"What's new with the electron . . . 1957," a 20-page 2-color brochure on recently developed products is now available. Basic electrical data is supplied on many tube types, with emphasis on developments in ceramic tube design. Information is included on klystrons, power tetrodes, triodes, ceramic receiving tubes, beam switch tubes and beam rectifiers. Eitel-McCullough Inc., San Bruno, Calif.

Soldering Booklet

270

Handy booklet written especially for production personnel involved in soft and hard soldering is now available. The 6-page manual provides summary of origin and uses of soldering process; describes various types of solder and fluxes; basic characteristics of certain metals which give them "solderability" and "conductability" and three functions of fluxes. There is a section devoted to soldering aluminum including tips on most effective method. Anchor Metal Co. Inc., 966 Meeker Ave., Brooklyn 22,N.Y.







PERSPICUOUS SWITCH

Is it enough that a may works? Not since we discovered the omission of a singularly vital instituent. To be a first-rate mecess today, a relay must *reveal* what it is doing every minute. With this in mind Sigma has developed a Radically New type of fully enclosed relay (see above) in which all moving parts can be seen moving while it is in operation. Although unsuitable for military use, this relay has already attracted considerable interest in certain quarters.* Technical features include:

spark gap reference scale for quick visual juice estimations; fail-safe alarm; Manuel reset; contact unwelding mechanism and pit remover; double-pole, doubtful-throw contacts; ampere turn-signals. Continued observation of the operation of this new Sigma relay will pave the way for even greater discoveries and developments in the field, and permit other things. Basically, that is why none are presently for sale; all are in use by NASAW members who work at Sigma.

In their off moments (coffee break, luncheon bridge game, etc.) sensible members of this group* worked on another relay which is not as spectacular, but is available. A close watch of the Series 42 has shown that this DPDT relay: operates on less than 0.2 watt (DC), less than 0.5 volt-ampere (AC); doesn't chatter, buzz or snore; uses less power (AC version) than — and is interchangeable with — most competitive types; and is rated to switch 5 amperes. The DC version could be used as the output

CIRCLE 272 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



relay in such things as machinery control panels, automatic scales, circuits driven by Sigma Magnetic Amplifiers, and other domestic devices not requiring switching of the saludos amigos variety. It has no spark gap scale, but in normal use this relay will operate many millions of times. More information is contained in a bulletin,

> SIGMA INSTRUMENTS, INC. 91 Pearl Street, So. Braintree 85, Mass.

Sigma Type 42RO Relay; transparent plastic dust cover. *NORTH AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ARMATURE WATCHERS

101

military test equipment

TS-505 B/U MULTIMETER

> DC volts 0-150 DC volts 0-1000 DC res. 0-1000 megs RF up to 500 mc

> > AN/USM-26

FREQUENCY

10 cps to 220 mc



CIRCLE 277 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Literature

Analyzers

Five models of analyzers including the Model F are described in data sheet No. TDS 1100 now available. It states the Model F was developed in response to requests for a model that would accurately measure frequencies as high as 100.0 cps, yet still afford low end coverage at .005 cps. Servo Corp. of America, 20-20 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Pk., N.Y.

Assembly Kits Instruction Book 279

Tables of common gear ratios and moments of inertia are contained in an instruction book, SBI-1 Rev. 1, prepared for use with electro-mechanical assembly kits. The kits are used to test, correct, and prove systems and assemblies. The 8-page booklet spells out instructions for installing components in hangers, installing hangers and gears, gear alignment and gear selection. Servo Corp. of America, 20-20 Jericho Turnpike, New Hyde Park, N.Y.

Magslips

278

A 60-page catalog No. E1000 entitled "Magslips-Applications and Methods of Use" has been released. It tells the designer all he needs to know and is illustrated throughout with photographs, graphs and circuit diagrams. Among varied aspects of Magslip usage are: systems and circuits; remote control and remote indication; tests and fault location. Muirhead Instruments Inc., 677 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

Electric Clips

An eight-page catalog provides complete descriptions and illustrations for an entire line of clips. Emphasis is on alligatortype and miniature test clips. An easy to find, faster reading format provides a quick visual and factual index. Free sample 70 Series clips accompany the catalog. Mueller Electric Co., 1580H E. 31st St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.



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Phototubes

Phototubes and semiconductor lead sulfide photoconductive cells are catalogued in an 8-page illustrated booklet. Designated 257, the brochure provides full information, including charts and mechanical specifications, on the Cetron-Taylor line. Continental Electric Co., 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.

Synchros

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Equipment for testing synchros to MIL specifications are discussed in 4-page illustrated booklet now available. The various models described are provided with three clamps for securing the instrument to a panel. Muirhead Instruments Inc., 677 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

Acetate Film Tape

289

Colored and transparent acetate film tapes are featured in a 4-page illustrated folder. The physical characteristics of the tape are given, and available colors and widths are listed with prices. A sample strip accompanies the folder. Labelon Tape Co., Inc., 450 Atlantic Ave., Rochester, N.Y.

Breadboard Parts

Catalog 575, "Standard Electromechanical Breadboard Parts," offers complete descriptions of all parts necessary for the assembly of complicated gear trains and servomechanisms. The 24-page booklet also contains typical schematics which are representative of basic synchro transmitter and receiver systems, potentiometer transmitter and receiver systems, and a mechanical resolver system. All parts are indexed for quick reference, and components are described in the approximate order in which they would be used in setting up a typical system. Pictures, specifications, outline drawings and complete ordering instructions accompany all listings. Beckman/ Helipot Corp., Newport Beach, Calif.

Waveguide Components

Prices for waveguide components and test equipment are given in a 4-page illustrated list. For convenience, items are tabulated in two ways: by function and waveguide size, and numerically by model designation. Microwave Associates, Inc., Burlington, Mass.



291

Ace can meet your requirements in quality and delivery of NONLINEAR POTENTIOMETERS

Nonlinear precision wire-wound potentiometers in standard and subminiature sizes are now available in prototype or production quantities from Ace Electronics Associates . . . and you can be sure of delivery.

These new Ace nonlinear units incorporate the same advanced engineering, precision craftsmanship, and controlled quality which have made ACEPOT linear potentiometers standards of excellence.

A new Division directed by highly qualified engineers, special prototype section, and mass production facilities are at your service to meet your requirements for quality and delivery of nonlinear precision potentiometers.

For complete information . . .

Call or write William Lyon or Abraham Osborn, Nonlinear Division, outlining your requirements. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention . . . and you will get delivery as specified.

• trademarks applied for



Featuring!

Highly developed design techniques achieve high resolution and close conformity for your unique nonlinear requirements.

ACETRIM: ACE ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATES, INC. Dept. ED, Telephone: SOmerset 6-5130 See the newest and latest at the Wescon Show Booth 2720 CIRCLE 293 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION



Wave components resulting from vibration, pressure, strain, light, etc., can be For specifications and further inform tion, write for bulletin 625-1-956.

CIRCLE 298 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

New Literature

Hermetic Seals

Catalog 657A offers comprehensive information on compression multi-headers and plugs selected to provide a condensation of 10,000 available types. In the 16page booklet, parts are grouped to offer essential information, part numbers are simplified, and dimensioning is standardized for quick, easy reference. Drawings and illustrations are included. Hermetic Seal Corp., 29 S. 6th St., Newark 7, N.J.

299

Crystal Filter Technical Memo 300

"Reduction of Interference in the HF Range Through Use of Bandpass Crystal Filter" is a recent Rome Air Development Center technical memorandum which describes the results of improved rf selectivity. Of particular interest is the improvement in sensitivity from 100 µv to 7 µv by the insertion of a crystal filter between the antenna and the first rf amplifier. Hycon Eastern, Inc., 75 Cambridge Pkwy., Cambridge 42, Mass.

Corona Type Voltage Regulators 301

"Corona Type Voltage Regulators," by Donald O. Ward, is an 8-page engineering paper which describes how corona reg. ulators can solve voltage regulation problems without the use of multi-tube circuits. etc. It is illustrated with performance curves, a graphic analysis of corona regulator operation, and typical schematic diagrams for use in cascade regulators, circuits for increasing current rating, cathode follower regulator circuit and other applications. The Victoreen Instrument Co., 5806 Hough Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio.

Hybrid Duplexers. Flanges

Twelve-page catalog C457 illustrates and gives simplified ordering information on a full line of Hybrid junctions, flanges and adapters which, with appropriate TR tubes, will form microwave duplexers to meet a wide variety of requirements. Microwave Development Labs., Inc., 92 Broad St., Babson Pk., Wellesley 57, Mass.



Teflon connectors, hermetically sealed, FOR TEMPERATURES FROM - 100 107500F

No other material, natural or synthetic, compares with DuPont Teflon for toughness, chemical inertness, high dielectric strength. It will not char or carbonize from arcing; stands thumping shocks and vibration; will not warp or loosen at jet engine heats or sub-zero climates. Made by a revolutionary new molding process. Every manufacturer of high frequency radio, radar and other electronic equipment should write for details

The **n** manufacturing company

20 Lufbery Avenue Wallingford, Connecticut

CIRCLE 303 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

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Time delay generators, pulse generators, and a time measuring system are covered in a recent short form catalog of four pages. Each model is illustrated, and each is described as to principal features and specifications. The catalog also contains a price list. Rutherford Electronics Co., 8944 Lindblade St., Culver City, Calif.

Microvolt ammeter

308

309

307

Meter capable of measuring and amplifying minute dc voltages and currents is described in Technical bulletin 16-3 just released. Fifteen voltage ranges cover from 100 mv to 1000 v full scale and nineteen current ranges from 1 mµa to 1 a full scale. Kin Tel, 5725 Kearny Villa Rd., San Diego 11, Calif.

Pip Pin Engineering Data

Brochure on complete line of the 5440 series of single-acting self-locking quick-release pins has been released. This bulletin ADI 1268-257 is well illustrated and contains complete information on materials and finishes. Diagrams included provide for positive callout procedures. Aviation Developments Inc., PO Box 391, Burbank, Calif.

Electronic Galvanometer

The electronic galvanometer which is a combination dc null detector, linear deflection indicator microvoltmeter, micro-microammeter, and low level dc amplifier is described in bulletin 14-3 now available. This instrument is insensitive to vibration, shock, and stray pickup. Kin Tel, 5727 Kearny Villa Rd., San Diego, Calif.

Aluminum Electrolytic Capacitors 311

GEZ 1912 is a 4-page folder covering dc aluminum electrolytic capacitors for radio, television, and other communications equipment. The publication contains tables which enable the reader to calculate a capacitor's size from voltage and microfarad ratings. It also lists performance characteristics. General Electric Co., Irmo, S.C.

Wire Wound Resistors

A 2-page sheet on axial-lead wire wound resistors is offered. Illustrated with a photograph and a dimensional diagram, the bulletin gives details on construction, coating, power ratings, tolerances, and stock sizes. Stock items and prices are listed in a table. Hardwick, Hindle, Inc., 40 Hermon St., Newark 5, N.J.



ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957

312

deep in the heart of the U.S. AIR FORCE

SEALECTRO



America's first supersonic bomber, the B-58 "Hustler", flies above 50,000 feet, with a crew of only three!

Hence a maze of electronic equipment for the many automatic functions. On such equipment rests the success of our defense program and the maintenance of peace.

The electronic gear, in turn, depends on its insulation barrier, even down to the tiniest Teflon-insulated terminal. There must be no failure—electrical, mechanical, thermal or from any other cause.

That Sealectro's original and genuine "PRESS-FIT" terminals are used in the "Hustler" program, speaks for itself. Available in hundreds of standard and stocked miniature and subminiature types . . . widest selection of lugs and platings . . . eight different code colors . . . backed by the pioneer's installation "know-how".



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ENGINEERS

Honeywell's "balanced" diversity

brings you more opportunities



This Supervisory DataCenter, which enables one man in one location to control an entire air conditioning system for a large building, is just one of Honeywell's advanced automatic control products for civilian use. Honeywell also develops and produces advanced control devices and systems for the home, farm, industrial processing and factory automation.

Honeywell's Ordnance Division develops and produces such military products as: warheads; infrared systems and components; transistorized converters, inverters and rectifiers; test, checkout and training devices; thermal batteries; electronic fuzing; sonar systems; fire control systems and stabilized platforms.



HONEYWELL, world leader in automatic controls, is following a planned development program which is soundly balanced between civilian and government contracts. This program is giving Honeywell the fastest growth rate in its seventy year history. Earnings have more than doubled in the last five years. The engineering force has increased over 100%.

And Honeywell's exciting growth is continuing. To sustain it, we need skilled DEVELOPMENT, DESIGN, PRODUCTION AND ANALYSIS ENGINEERS to work on the types of products listed above.

You will receive the opportunity to grow with Honeywell, the fastest growing company in America's fastest growing major industry—the Electrical-Electronics industry. You'll work in a small group, your accomplishments will be quickly recognized, rapidly rewarded. You start with a first-rate salary, advance quickly from there. Start today.



First in Controls

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Wrong Pulse Polarity

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T HE PROBLEM tackled was one of how to introduce pulses of wrong polarity into transistor circuits or systems without increasing size, cost or number of components. This problem arises when external devices not under one's control must drive transistor circuits using a particular type of transistor for its response time, economy, availability or other reasons.

Solution

A typical transistor circuit (flip-flop) is shown at A. This particular circuit uses direct coupling and requires negative input pulses to the isolation transistors on the output side.

In order to accept a foreign (i.e. positive) pulse



Typical transistorized "flip-flop." A positive pulse is una c c e p t a b l e.

A revised circuit for accepting "foreign" pulse. This circuit unfortunately has a low input impedance to R_s since the emitter current must be great enough to saturate the collector.



Get \$10.00 plus a by-line for the time it takes you to jot down your clever design idea. Payment is made when the idea is accepted for publication.

Acceptance Circuit

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from an external source, the isolation stage with grounded base might be used (B). This has the disadvantage of lowering the input impedance or requiring a series resistance to limit emitter curent to whatever is required for proper triggering. A better solution is to use an emitter follower (common collector) connection with an n-p-n transistor. The input impedance will then be β times as large as the collector load. If the external driver is capacitively coupled, no further components are required. Care, however, must be taken not to bias the n-p-n transistor on through an external path.

D. P. Anderson, 1612 Wisconsin St., N.E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.



the first <u>really new</u> paper tubular capacitor... AEROVOX "WHITECAP" "MAX-FREE

TYPE V84 TUBULAR CAPACITOR!

Aerovox announces the development of a WAX-FREE paper tubular capacitor with electrical characteristics surpassing all others . . . even the best molded units.

Aerovox "WHITECAP" capacitors offer a distinctive white case, completely free of wax. The absence of any wax facilitates handling and assembly procedures. No dripping and no gummed-up machines. Light in weight and clearly marked, these units will enhance the appearance of any assembly.

Aerovox "WHITECAP" capacitors are superior electrically over ALL other conventional paper tubulars including molded units. Outstanding humidity resistance . . far greater than ever known before in units designed for radio-TV applications. Highest Insulation Resistance ever offered before in a paper tubular. Wide temperature range . . low-power-factor New standards of reliability backed by millions of hours of life and service tests.

Operating Temperatures - -40°C to 85°C at full voltage rating and to 100°C with voltage rating of 75%

Power-Factor - at room temperature will not exceed 1%

Humidity — will withstand 95% relative humidity at 40° C in accordance with RETMA Specification RS164 except that exposure will be increased to 500 hours instead of 100.



Immediate delivery on all production quantities. For full details contact your local Aerovex Sales Representative or write immediately to...

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LINEAR ACCELEROMETERS r Aircraft and Missiles

ONEYWELL LINEAR ACCELEROMETERS of the Type LA-500 are true linear, non-pendulous type instruments, inherently ensitive to cross-coupling accelerations. These instruments are available in a variation of ranges from ± 1 G to ± 60 G and can be provided with two potentiometer pickoffs. Essentially constant damping is maintained automatically throughout the entire operating range of $-65^{\circ}F$. to $+175^{\circ}F$. No warm-up time is required.

The combination of constant damping, high performance, small size and ruggedness makes Honeywell LINEAR ACCELEROMETERS of the Type 500 Series ideally suited for aircraft and missile applications where the most severe environmental conditions are encountered. Write for Bulletin LA-500, Minneapolis-Honeywell, Boston Division, Dept. 10, 1400 Soldiers Field Road, Boston 35, Mass.



CIRCLE 319 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Ideas for Design

Variometer Pi-Network

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Shown here is a circuit using an infinitely veriable inductor suitable for a Pi output rf amplifier. Variometers have been used heretofore but in order to get a large ratio of L_{max} to L_{min} coupling, the coefficient must be high, making circuit "Q" low.

The turning range is extended with a coupling coefficient (K) of 0.6, by switching from a series to a parallel coil arrangement. A ratio of 25:1 is practical with Q never lower than 125. Further, the rotation from Q to 180 deg from series aiding to series opposing, then switching to parallel aiding and continuing from 180-360 deg of rotation, enables the transit of L_{max} to L_{min} in 360 deg. George B. Cottrell, Project Engineer, Robertshaw Fulton Controls, Anaheim, Calif.



Extended tuning range variometer circuit

Capacitor Testing in the Circuit

Consider the case of a capacitor shunted by a resistor. The resistor may have any value from 100 ohms to 10 megohms. The capacitor may have any value from 10 µµ to 0.25 µf. The problem is to determine whether substantial leakage or possibility of breakdown exists in the capacitor, without disconnection of the capacitor from across the resistor.

A suitable pulse test will often detect a faulty capacitor in the foregoing situation. A pulse generator G applies its output through a bypassed microammeter to the shunted capacitor under test. The pulse has a peak voltage equal to or 50 per cent greater in some cases, than the rated working voltage of the capacitor. The pulses have a very fast

Copecito under test

Test circuit for checking capacitor without disconnecting it from its circuit.

DESCRIPTIVE DATA

- * RANGE: Up to ±60 G full scale.
- DAMPING RATIO: 0.6 ±0.2 (from -65°F. to +175°F.).
- . LINEARITY: 1 % of full scale.
- PICKOFF: Can be provided with 2 potentiometer pickoffs (center taps optional).
- SIZE: 17/16" dia., 31/4" long.
- WEIGHT: 1 Ib.

rist time, are narrow, and have a high repetition rate. Pulse width and repetition rate are not critical factors, but rise time should be a fraction of a microsecond, unless the generator has good regulation. A high repetition rate provides steady meter indication when H is small. Too great a pulse width provides excessive sensitivity, which will tend to cause R to produce some response on the meter. Small composition resistors impose the greatest limitation. Pulse generator G applies an ac voltage across RC, and the meter responds to a dc component which is usually developed by substantial pulse current through C, other than displacement current. C1 must be quite large, in the order of 500 or 1000 µf. Meter sensitivity may be in the order of 50 microamps. The Simpson 383A utilizing this circuit provides this pulse test.

R. G. Middleton, Chief Field Engineer, Simpson Electric Co., 5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44, Ill.

Economizing the Hybrid

The May 1st issue contained a description of a hybrid hi-fi amplifier and was concerned primarily with a feedback transistor equalizer. The equalizer described used voltage feedback from the second transistor collector to the emitter of the first transistor which is an excellent method when the second transistor is coupled to a high impedance load. With a slight rearrangement of the circuit, it is possible to eliminate two resistors and two expensive electrolytic capacitors. This modification is shown in the schematic.

The collector of the first transistor is directly connected to the base of the second transistor, and the bias current of the second transistor is determined by R4. Since resistor R2 is now connected directly to ground, it is no longer necessary to use capacitor C2 to effectively ground this point as in the proposed circuit. The feedback network remains unchanged.

The circuit described above is not suitable when used with supply voltage of 3 to 6 v, but is ideal for use with tube amplifiers where a high voltage is obtained. It would, of course, be necessary to adjust the value of R11 in the proposed circuit to provide a voltage compatible with the voltage ratings of the transistors. Hugh R. Lowry, Mgr., Application Engineering, Semiconductor Products Dept., General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.



Economy version of hybrid hi-fi amplifier circuit.



TYPE W136

New Flexibility with Isolated Secondary Winding on Single Core

... a source of adjustable low voltage output ... a limited range line correction ... a limited range of "buck boost" voltage







CIRCLE 322 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Patents

Arrangement for Producing Full-Wave Output From Half-Wave Magnetic Amplifiers

Patent No. 2,754,474. P. W. Barnhart. (Assigned to the United States of America)

The usual form of magnetic amplifier provides a half wave output. There are many applications of magnetic amplifiers where a full wave output could be used advantageously. Full wave magnetic amplifiers have been designed; however, they lack the speed of response and the inherent demodulation characteristic of the half wave amplifier. The circuit of the patent delivers a full wave output and yet has the speed of operation of the half wave amplifier and also has the inherent demodulation characteristic of the half wave type of amplifier. It has value in servo motor mechanisms.

The figure shows a magnetic amplifier circuit with the power supplied to the load through a half wave magnetic amplifier 20 consisting of a reactor core 21 having a winding 22 in series with a rectifier 23. The reactance of the reactor core 21 is controlled by the current in a coil 11. A second half wave magnetic amplifier 30 is in parallel with the first amplifier and includes a rectifier 33 and winding 32 around a core 31. The rectifier 33, however, is poled oppositely with respect to rectifier 23. This second amplifier provides an output during the negative half cycle resulting in alternating current through the load 40. The flux reset windings have not been shown in order to simplify the illustration.

In the circuit illustrated, the second magnetic amplifier 30 delivers an output which is dependent upon the back impedance of the rectifier 33. If the back impedance is high, upon the positive half waves little potential appears across the winding 32. If on the other hand the back impedance of rectifier 33 is low, the voltage is divided be-



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tween the rectifier and the winding 32. During the next half cycle therefore the output will be high and of opposite polarity to that of core 21 thereby producing the alternating current across the load. Should the output be small the difference between the line voltage and the output voltage approaches line voltage with the result that the flux of the core 31 is well down on the hysteresis curve with the result that the next half cycle is nearly cut off. The rectifier of the amplifier 22 must have a high back impedance so that the output of the second amplifier will have no effect on the control of the first amplifier. This avoids a positive feedback which would affect the speed of respondance. Several other forms of circuits using the basic principle of the illustrated circuit are also shown.

Compression Amplifier

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Patent No. 2,784,263 A. A. Curry & P. S. Castro (Assigned to Motorola, Inc.)

The compression amplifier uses a signal translating circuit to which an attenuating network is coupled. The attenuating network includes a first discharge tube having a reference potential applied to its anode. The attenuating network also includes a second discharge tube, the anode of which is connected to the cathode of the first tube. The junction of the cathode of the first tube and the anode of the second tube are connected to the signal translating circuit. The first and second discharge tubes have a relatively low alternating-current resistance when their respective anodes are biased positively with respect to their cathodes. In addition these tubes have an ac resistance that varies from a relatively low value to a relatively high value when each cathode is biased increasingly positively with respect to its anode. A third tube uses the same cathode connection with a second tube. An impedance connects the latter with the point of reference potential for the anode of the first tube. Finally a bias control network impresses a control signal on the control electrode of the third tube to establish across the impedance, a positive bias potential with respect to the reference potential. The bias potential varies between zero and a predetermined value. This bias potential controls the ac resistance of the first and second discharge tubes and the attenuation of the attenuating network.



57



For exacting, high-temperature applications... CERAMASEAL LEAK-TIGHT TERMINALS

Assuring you savings in installation and operation, these Ceramaseal high-temperature terminals are 100% leak-tested and guaranteed leak-tight when shipped. **High-alumina ceramic** and metal parts of Ceramaseal terminals are joined by an exclusive process to form a high-strength, long-life molecular seal.

Brazing, welding or soldering techniques can be used for installation, without resulting damage to the seal, thus eliminating costly rework or replacement. **For brochure** and spec sheets, or complete information on special high-temperature terminals, write: Ceramaseal, Inc., Box 25, New Lebanon Center, New York.

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-and all three Tensolon Hook-up Wire constructions are in accordance with MIL-W-16878A, Types E and EE!

Call your local Tensolite field engineer* for assistance in selecting the particular Teflon wire construction to meet your specific requirements - or call directly on Tensolite's extensive engineering facilities for the design, development and production of your custom-engineered wire and cable needs. Catalog sent on request.

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CIRCLE 327 ON READER-SERVICE CARD FOR MORE INFORMATION

Patents

Pulse System

Patent No. 2,776,375. F. P. Keiper, Jr. (Assigned to Philco Corporation)

Transistors or semiconductive devices can be used for the generation of pulses either in the form of a free-running multivibrator or one which is triggered by an input pulse. The duration of the pulse generated will vary considerably due to varying temperatures. These variations in the pulse can be as much as twice the desired pulse duration for a relatively small temperature increase of eight degrees. It is desirable, therefore, that such devices have a higher degree of accuracy in the duration of the pulse irrespective of temperature chan les.

The device shown in the figure uses a transistor or crystal N of any suitable type, however, the junction type has its advantages. The emitter 13 has an inductor 15 provided in series therewith and is supplied a proper potential from a suitable source of potential 17. The collector 12 has in its cir. cuit an inductor 19 coupled with the inductor 15, a variable resistor 21 and resistor 22. The input pulse is applied across the resistor 22 at the input terminals 30, 31. The proper potentials are applied to the emitter



A PROVEN INSTRUMENT FOR SENSITIVITY MEASUREMENTS ON TRANSISTORS TO 50 mc

Microlter KAY

Wide-Band, High-Frequency, Low-Level Vacuum Tube Voltmeter Employing a High Impedance Probe. A Unique Design Utilizes Extremely Wide-Band Amplifiers for Measurement at Higher Frequencies.

The Microlter is a non-feed-back type voltmeter. However, stabilization is provided for steady state changes and against line voltage variations.

The unit permits measurement of low level RF signals. A 7 position switch provides full scale steps of 1, .3, .1, .03, .01, .003 and .001 volts, the lowest reading being 250 microvolts. These ratios permit an easily read meter scale.

SPECIFICATIONS

- Frequency Range: Model 50: 100 cycles to 50 megacycles. Direct Reading in voltage or decibels.
- Accuracy: +10% of full scale reading.
- Frequency Response: Model 50: ±1 db.
- Voltage Range: 1 millivolt to 1 volt full scale in 7 ranges.
- Sensitivity: Will measure down to 250 microvolts. Input Impedance: Capacitance 5 mmf, resistance loading dependent on frequency (1 megahm at 1 megacycle to 30,000 ohms at 50 megacycles)

No Tuning. The Model 50 may be used as a wide-band video amplifier, maximum output approxi-mately .25 volts at 75 ohms. Gains of up to 44 db. Prices: Model 50 \$495.00 Prices: Model 50 \$495.00 FOB Plant

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thi ough the resistors 23 and 24.

Upon the application of an input trigger puse to the emitter, current flows in the co lector circuit and a potential is generated in the secondary inductor 19 to increase the polential upon the emitter. Through regenerative action, the collector current constantly increases to a saturation point at which time regeneration ceases and the ensitter potential returns to its low value thereby terminating the pulse. With an adjustable resistor 21 of substantial value in series with the emitter and base of the transistor, the current through the emitter is substantially independent of the internal resistance between the emitter and base electrodes, which changes with changes in temperature of the transistor. A substantial variation in the internal resistance of the emitter, therefore, has but little effect on the emitter current. With a total resistance which is about 50 times the internal resistance of the emitter, the current change due to temperature change is reduced to approximately 2%.

With the resistor 21 having a maximum value of about 5000 ohms, the duration of the output pulse will be about 6000 msec with a high degree of temperature stability.

Upon decreasing the value of the resistance a pulse duration of 250 msec may be achieved but with some loss of temperature stability. The patent also shows a modification of the circuit illustrated.

Raster Centering Control

Patent No. 2,780,749. L. Dietch (Assigned to Radio Corporation of America)

A television deflection system uses a deflection winding connected to a winding of an output transformer. The raster centering circuit of the patent uses a potential dividing resistor having two terminals and an adjustable contact. An inductive choke connects one terminal of this resistor with the connection between the output transformer winding and one terminal of the deflection winding. The other terminal of the resistor connects with a second winding of the output transformer. The adjustable contact of the resistor is connected with the other terminal of the deflection winding. The potentiometer provided by the adjustable contact enable the direct current flow in the deflection yoke winding to be adjusted without affecting the flow of alternating current in this winding.



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Patents

One Shot Multivibrator

Patent No. 2,778,936. R. B. Trousdale. (Assigned to General Dynamics Corp.)

There are electronic devices which have need for a multivibrator of the type which generates a potential pulse for a utilization circuit only upon the application of an input signal to the multivibrator. If there is no input signal supplied, the multivibrator remains inactive. Such multivibrators have applicability also in gating circuits. The multivibrator described uses gas tubes so that a very high power output is obtained.

The circuit components are clear from the figure so that the operation of the multivibrator only need be described. Normally the gas tube 10 is biased non-conducting by virtue of the application of a negative potential from a source 22 on the control grid 15 of the tube 10. The tube 25 is also rendered non-conducting by a negative biasing potential applied from the source 34 to the screen grid 29 of the gas tube 25. Any charge on the capacitor 39 is discharged through resistors 37 and 19. Any charge on the capacitor 40 is discharged through the resistor 19 and any charge on the capacitor 33 is discharged through resistor 30 and 19,

If now a positive input trigger pilse from the source 20 is applied to the control grid 15 of the gas tube 10, it becomes conducting and current flows through this tube and the resistor 19. Since the potential drop across the tube is low, practically the entire potential of the power source is applied to the utilization circuit. Current flow through the tube 10 and resistor 19 establishes a potential across this resistor or at terminal 17. This potential is also applied across the capacitor 40 which is charged as well as the capacitor 33 which becomes charged. This same potential is applied to the capacitor 39 so that the potential on the capacitor builds up and hence raises the potential on the control grid 28 of the second gas tube 25, When this potential has built up enough so that the potential on the control grid overcomes the negative potential on the screen grid 39, the tube 25 fires. The time interval between firing of the first tube 10 and the second tube 25, and the duration of the pulse, is dependent primarily upon the time constant of resistor 37 and capacitor 39.



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I pon the firing of the second tube 25, the pot ntial of the cathode 14 of the first gas tube 10 is boosted to a value with respect to the anode 13 such that tube 10 becomes non-conducting. Upon tube 10 becoming non-conducting, the potential on the plate

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of the tube 25 is removed with the result that this tube also becomes extinguished and the multivibrator is restored to its nonconducting condition. The multivibrator can be operated by a second input trigger signal from the source 20.





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Books

Electronic Components Handbook

Keith Henney and Craig Walsh, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 327 W. 41st St., New York 36, N.Y. 244 pages, \$9.00.

Resistors, capacitors, relays and switches -four principal components in all electronic circuitry—are analyzed with the intent of providing maximum reliability of the end product. All types of these four classes of components, for which a coordinated triservice military specification has been written, are covered. In general the pattern for each component part is the same—first a general treatment of the facts that apply to all components in the class; then highly specific information that applies to several individual types—facts, figures, concepts of usage, safety factors, and general knowhow on each.

The Electronic Musical Instrument Manual

Alan Douglas. Pitman Publishing Corp., 2 West 45 St., New York 36, N.Y., 250 pages, \$7.50.

The relationship between electrical tone colors and their acoustic counterparts is treated from a theory and design point of view by Mr. Douglas.

Electronic circuits used in the reproduction of musical tone are described in detail. The coverage is extensive and includes all circuits commonly employed in musical instruments.

Mr. Douglas fills a void left in previous books on this subject by including British, French and German as well as American musical instruments. With wise discretion, he avoids entering into discussion on the merits or demerits of electrical tone values as c ment ment of h ele t

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as compared with "conventional" instruments. He leaves the artistic appraisal of musical sound to the individual. Treatment of the subject should prove valuable to both electronic engineers and musicians.

Principles of Engineering Heat Transfer

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an on, the ues Warren H. Giedt. D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, N.J., 388 pages, \$8.25.

The approach that Dr. Giedt uses in his new text emphasizes the basic fundamental principles of physics and thermodynamics which effect heat transfer. This treatment of the subject is by its nature rigorous but can be easily followed by the interested engineer. It gives a representative picture of the problem not often found in less detailed treatments. Special effort is made to provide a physical interpretation of the many quantities and processes involved. The three modes of heat transfer-conduction, convection and radiation-are studied separately. The treatment given to fluid flow should prove of special interest to the electrical engineer who would like to acquire a basic background in the field of fluid mechanics. Throughout the book, important historical developments and the individuals associated with them are noted.

Frequency Modulation Receivers

J. D. Jones. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40 St., New York 16, N.Y., 114 pages, \$6.00.

Concentrating entirely on reception, this volume gives a stage-by-stage description of the principles and operations fm receivers. The calculation of various circuit elements is performed with basic mathematics. Only a general knowledge of the working of an ordinary broadcast receiver is assumed.

The first chapter outlines the reasons for using FM for high-quality broadcasting, together with the basic methods of frequency modulation. The second chapter gives the differences between fm and am receivers, a summary of the requirements of an FM receiver, and the considerations necessary for fm antenna. This is followed by a detailed discussion of the various sections of an fm receiver. In the final chapter the separate sections are assembled together into the complete receiver.



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What the Russians Are Writing

J. George Adashko

ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS

(Contents of Elektrosvyaz' No. 12, 1956)

COUPLING NETWORKS

Coupling Devices for the Distribution and Combination of High and Low Frequency Power, A. A. L'vovich, (12 pp, 9 figs).

Coupling and decoupling (hybrid) networks must usually satisfy two requirements—minimum interaction between coupled circuits, and minimum power loss in the devices themselves. Coupling (or decoupling) is effected either by attenuator or by balanced networks; the latter are either of the resonant type and operate in a narrow frequency band, or of the transformer type, with broadband charac-



Fig. 1. Balanced narrowband coupling network



Fig. 2. Broadband coupling network with unbalance in one branch

teristics. Resonant decoupling networks were discussed by the author in the April issue of Radiotekhnika (See ED November 15, 1956). This article deals extensively with both common-core and separate-transformer circuits, and derives equations for the input impedances in terms of the transformer



and generator parameters. Equations are given for the ballast impedances needed to compensate for variations in the parameters or in the internal voltage of one of the coupled circuits, as well as equations for the attenuation in the various branches. The effect of non-linearities and the performance of combined hybrid devices are also discussed. See Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

FREQUENCY CONTROL

Stabilization of UHF Oscillator Frequency using Crystal Harmonics, M. M. Pruzhanski; (13 pp, 14 figs).

Frequency-stabilizing crystals for uhf oscillators must be so thin that their manufacture involves considerable difficulties. These difficulties can be overcome by using thicker crystals and operating them at harmonic frequencies. However, the static capacitance of the crystal, as well as the capacitance of the circuit elements, impose substantial limitations on the use of this method. The author tells how these capacitances can be compensated for, and how to design simple yet stable bridge circuits in which the crystal can be excited with harmonics of high order. In addition, the article contains a discussion of harmonic quartz oscillators without compensation for the stray capacitances. A classification and comparative evaluation of various oscillators is also given.

Lock-In Band in Phase-Controlled AFC, V. M. Kapranov (14 pp, 18 figs).

Extensive theoretical analysis of the operation of a phase-controlled AFC system with two filter networks past the phase detector, and also with tuned circuits in the h-f portion. The lock-in band is derived analytically by piecewise linearization of the characteristic of the phase detector. Expressions are derived to relate the lock-in band with the filter parameter and with the time constant of the tuned networks. Refers to Preston-Tullier, "The Lock-In Performance of an AFC Circuit" (Proc. IRE, Feb. 1953), Jelonek-Celinski-Syski, "Pulling Effect in Synchronizing Systems," (Proc. IEE, No. 6, Part IV, 1954), and Gruen, "Theory of AFC Synchronization" (Proc. IRE, Aug. 1953).

MODULATION

Effect of Electron Inertia on the Form of the Modulation Characteristics of AM Transmitters, L. N. Kolesov, (9 pp, 6 figs).

This is claimed to be the first published analysis of this problem. By "modulation characteristic" is meant the plate-current vs. grid voltage or vs. plate voltage curves (for the case of grid or anode modulation, respectively). The analysis is based on the power relationships in uhf vacuum-tube oscillators, discussed by the author in Radiotekhnika No. 6, 1956 (*ED* January 1, 1957). The analysis discloses that the non-linearity of the modulation characteristics can be rectified by using combined anode and grid modulation, the latter not to exceed 20%. Point kin, I A show IRE, the c 40, 1 articl circu equiv

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|---------|----------|--------|-----------|------------|------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|
| Туре | Diameter | Length | Focus | Deflection | Neck Diameter | Voltage | Deflection Angle | Screen |
| 81173 - | . 3" . | 5%" | Elect. | ··· Mag. | 7/3" | PKY | 70" | Kiom. |
| K1517 | 3" | 63/6" | Elect. | Mag. | 7⁄6" | BKV | Off Center Neck | Alum. |
| 5BCP- | 5" | 7" | Mag. | Mag. | 7/8" | 8KV | 70° | Reg. |
| B1174 | 5" | 63/6" | Elect. | Mag. | 7/1" | 8KV | 70° | Alum. |
| B1142 | 7" | 81/2" | Mag. | Mag. | 7/." | 8KV | 70° | Reg. |
| B1175 | 7" | 713% | Elect. | Mag. | 7/2" | 10KV | 70° | Alum. |
| B1191 | 10" | 10%4" | Elect. | Mag. | 7/1" | 10KV | 70° | Alum. |
| B1132 | 10" | 121/2" | Elect. | Mag. | 1%." | 10KV | 78* | Reg. |

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Fig. 5. Equivalent circuit of transistor multivibrator

RADIO ENGINEERING AND ELECTRONICS (Contents of Radiotekhnika i Electronika No. 12, 1956) TRANSISTOR MULTI Point-Contact Transistor Multivibrator. K. S. Rzehv-

kin, M. A. Abdiukhanov, (7 pp, 6 figs, 1 table).

A steady-state analysis of the multivibrator

shown in Fig. 4 was given by McDuffie (*Proc. IRE*, 1952, 40, 1487), and other modifications of the circuit are given by Anderson (*Proc. IRE*, 1952, 40, 1541) and Kramer (*Teletech*, May 1954). This article deals with the transient behavior of the

circuit and gives a design procedure based on the

Fig. 4. Transistor multivibrator

equivalent circuit of Fig. 5.

119

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Russian Translations

LINEAR PULSE SYSTEMS

Time and Frequency Behavior of Linear Pulse Systems with Variable Parameters, G. P. Tartakovski, (11 pp, 3 figs).

The concept of a time-dependent transfer function for pulse systems with variable parameters was introduced by the author in the November, 1956 issue of Elektrosvyaz' (See ED July 15, 1956). The time behavior is characterized by this transfer function and by another function, the pulse response of the system to a unit pulse. The timedependent frequency characteristic is also introduced. Relationships between the various functions are derived and their use to obtain the response to an arbitrary pulse sequent is illustrated in an example.

MEASUREMENT

Setup to Measure Attenuation of H_{at} Wave in Short Waveguide Sections, Using the "Resonant-Cavity" Method. V. M. Vakhnin, T. F. Kolodina, (7 pp, 6 figs).

In the "resonant-cavity" method one determines the O of the cavity formed by the waveguide section. The method for determining Q is based on the same compensation principle as described by Le Caine (Proc. IRE, 1952, 40, 155), but the engineering formulation of the principle and the test installation are different. The setup described can measure the attenuation of H_{01} waves in specimens 50 mm in diameter at 3.2 cm wavelengths. The systematic error does not exceed 3.3%, and the random error is less than 1%. The Q of the cavities measured ranged from 500 to 50,000. The method can be used for other ranges, for other modes, and for other specimen dimensions.

INSTRUMENTATION

Instrument Measuring Group Delay Time in Radio-Relay Line Apparatus, I. S. Pecherski, (7 pp, 3 figs).

The group delay time is an important factor determining the non-linear distortion in the hf channel of a long-distance radio-relay line. The artic'e described a patented system.

OTHER ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Non-Linear Properties of Bimetallic Communication **Conductors Containing Ferromagnetic Materials**, I. E. Efimov, (10 pp, 6 figs).

Copper-clad iron conductors are extensively used

in the Soviet Union. The author derives equations for the attenuation of various harmonic components and for the current distribution over the wire cross section. The calculated values are checked against experimental data.

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"Comparison of Transmission Stability of Tonal-Telegraphy Channels with Frequency and Amplitude Modulation," M. B. Rabinovich (4 pp, 2 figs). "Multilaver and Combined Shields in Communication Cables," I. I. Grodnev, K. A. Liubimov, E. F. Ukstin (9 pp. 4 figs.)

"Radio Static in the Eastern Hemisphere on February 23, 1956," K. M. Kosikov, (5 pp, 2 figs). "Present Status of the Techniques of Generating Millimeter Waves," G. I. Zhileiko, (11 pp, 8 figs, 1 table). "New Investigation of Magnetic Disturbances in the Ionosphere," V. A. Baranul'ko (4 pp, 1 table). "Comparison of Certain Noise-Rejecting Codes," E. S. Gorbunov (6 pp, 2 figs). (Deals with applications to telegraph codes.)

RADIO ENGINEERING

(Contents of Radiotekhnika No. 12, 1956)

ANTENNAS

Radiation Patterns of Surface-Wave Antennas, K.I. Grineva, (12 pp, 10 figs).

An approximate method, based on Huygens' principle, is used to calculate the radiation patterns of surface-wave antennas. The effect of attenuation on the directivity pattern of the antenna is analyzed. Theoretical data are compared with the test results. A procedure is proposed for the computation of the principal elements of surface wave antennas.

Received-to-Scattered Power Ratio in a Receiving Antenna, B. E. Kinber, (2 pp).

A brief analysis of antennas having dimensions considerably larger than a wavelength. Derives the approximate equation

 $\frac{P_{scat}}{P_{rec}} = \frac{2-\mu}{\mu}$ where $\mu = \frac{\lambda^2 G f^2}{4\pi S}$ is the coefficient of utilization

of the aperture surface, G the power gain, f the directivity factor, and S the aperture area of the antenna, and λ the wavelength.

CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

Calculation of the Duration of the Quasi-Equilibrium State in the Phantastron Circuit, G. I. Perov, (14 pp, 13 figs).

A straightforward procedure, beginning with plotting the characteristics for the optimum cathode resistance, formulating the initial system of equations, plotting the phase curves to obtain the circuit parameters, and finally deriving the time curves. Refers to "The Miller Integrator" by Briggs (*Electronic Engineering*, 1948, vol. XX, Nos. 246, 247, 248), and to "The Phantastron" by Roberts (*Radio-Electronic Engineering*, Nov. 1954, p. 12).

Analysis of Transients in "On-Off" Circuits, V. K. Levin, (6 pp, 3 figs, 1 table).

Circuits of this type employ as a rule a large number of tubes, and for high reliability it is essential that all stages operate without interruption for long periods of time regardless of possible changes in the parameters of the tubes, parts, or supply voltages. The customarily-employed transient analysis, based on piecewise-linear approximation of the characteristics of the non-linear elements, is too cumbersome. Since the reliability requirements thus call for a sharp emphasis on the shaping properties of the individual stages employed, it is simpler to compute the response of the individual stage to an ideal input, and to extend the analysis to a combination of such stages.

OTHER ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

"Concerning Excitation of Oscillations in Self-Excited Generator with a High-Q Cavity," A. P. Fedotov, B. K. Shembel' (4 pp, 2 figs). (Calculation of anti-parasitic resistance for the line connecting the generator to the cavity.) "On the Diffusion of Chemical Admixtures in Cuprous Oxide and their Influence on its Rectifying Properties," A. V. Sandulova, A. I. Andreevski, (11 pp, 9 figs, 3 tables). "Investigation of Noise of Lead-Sulfide Photoresistances," A. I. Goriachev, K. A. Iutanov, (12 pp, 14 figs, 2 tables). "Instrument for Relative Measurements of Constant Magnetic Fields," I. S. Shpigel', M. D. Raizer, E. A. Miae (5 pp, 5 figs). (Nuclear magnetic resonance is used in an instrument to measure field-intensity deviations up to 5%, at values of H on the order of 150 oersted. The accuracy of the instrument is 3-4%.)

ACOUSTIC JOURNAL

(Contents of No. 4, Oct.-Dec. 1956)

None of the articles in this issue contain material normally of interest to our readers. We wish to mention, however, that a complete translation of the Acoustic Journal is now being published by the American Institute of Physics, 57 East 55th Street, New York 22, N.Y.

ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957



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ESCON 1957



An all time high in papers presented, number of exhibits, and attendance is anticipated for this year's WESCON-San Francisco August 20-23rd. If you are among the 30,000 who will be on hand – be sure to get your copy of *Electronic Daily* – this year combined with *Electronic Week*. All the last minute developments, program changes, events, meetings, as usual – PLUS – the added value of Electronic Week's regular news section. Look for your Daily, bigger and better than ever before, free at Hayden's booth at WESCON.

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German Abstract

Temperature Compensation of Oscillators

S INCE inductors and capacitors have values which are temperature dependent, the frequency

of tuned oscillators is also temperature dependent.

The use of a reactance tube circuit together with a temperature sensitive resistive element makes it possible to compensate this effect or to synthesize

oscillators which have a desired relationship be-

If the ratio of the relative variation of a quantity

to the temperature change is called the temperature

 $K_L = (\Delta L/L) (1/\Delta T) =$ temp. coeff. of the

 $K_c = (\Delta C/C) (1/\Delta T) =$ temp. coeff. of the

 $K_f = (\Delta f/f) (1/\Delta T) = \text{temp. coeff. of the}$

tween temperature and frequency.

inductance

capacitance

frequency

coefficient, denoted by K, then

E. Brenner

then the temperature coefficient of the frequency is. to a very good approximation given by

$$K_f = -\frac{K_L + K_C}{2} \tag{1}$$

In order to compensate for the effect of temperature on the frequency it is therefore necessary to set $K_L = -K_C$. The use of several condensers to form the tank capacitance to accomplish this purpose limits this compensation to particular points. With a reactance tube great flexibility is possible. The basic circuit is shown in the figure.

The tube T₁ together with the tank circuit consisting of C and L forms the oscillator. Tube T₂ together with the phase shifting circuit R_1 , C_1 is the reactance tube circuit (whose inductance is approximately R_1C_1/g_m) so that the grid voltage of tube 2 controls the frequency of the oscillator.



Basic temperature compensated circuit using a reactance tube.





For high stability, without temperature control, the Bliley GT-cut crystal is first choice in the frequency range 200 kc. to 500 kc. Frequency stability is $\pm .0035\%$ over the temperature range between -40° C. and +70°C.

Consistent quality and reliability are assured by special attention to such fine points as precision alignment, controlled soldering, gold plating and inspection under binocular microscopes.

For frequency range 200 kc. to 324 kc., specify type BH12 series holder; for range 324 kc. to 500 kc., specify type BH6A series holder. Both are hermetically sealed.

FOR PRIMARY STANDARDS, THE GT-CUT CRYSTAL IS SUPPLIED AT 100 KC. AS BLILEY TYPE BG12G-S.



UNION STATION BUILDING ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

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The dc component of the grid voltage v_g is derived in part from the bridge arrangement consisting of R_4 through R_8 . In this bridge one of the arms is a temperature dependent resistors (e.g. thermistor). This element is placed in the environment of the tank circuit LC so that it undergoes the same temperature changes as the tank. If the element $R_{\bar{a}}$ has a negative value of temperature coefficient then the compensation results from the following sequence. If the temperature increases then R5 decreases. Hence the grid of the reactance tube becomes more positive, its transconductance increases and the effective tank circuit inductance increases. The frequency therefore increases and this compensates for a negative value of K_1 . If K_1 is positive then the compensation can be achieved by reversing the bridge polarity Vo or by placing the temperature sensitive element in the R4 arm of the bridge. Note that in the case of an FM transmitter as pictured, the reactance tube serves the dual purpose of compensation for carrier drift and frequency modulation according to signal strength.

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The choice of components in the bridge depends on the value of K_t and on the curvature of the frequency-temperature curve which most oscillators exhibit. The value of R_{10} controls the curvature of the compensation scheme. In addition R_{10} must be large enough and V_0 must be small enough so that the working current of the thermistor does not produce appreciable heating within it.

Various modifications of the basic circuit are also possible and are discussed in the original paper. (Abstracted from an article by F. Mueller, Electronische Rundschau, Vol. 11, No. 3, March 1957, pp68-73).





Individual Initiative in Research and Engineering

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory has brought together an outstanding staff of engineers of exceptional talent and ability. Working individually within the group these men now comprise a highly progressive and productive entity.

A recent survey of this staff indicated that the most important reason for their preference of JPL as a work center is the high degree of responsibility and freedom given the individual to pursue his own assignments. The intriguing nature of the work, challenging problems, professional association, fine residential location, pay scales and opportunities for career development were also important considerations. This appreciation, from within, of the Laboratory's principle of recognizing ability and talent and allowing it to operate with freedom and confidence under its own initiative is a gratifying tribute in itself.

Working for the U.S. Army on a research and development contract with many ramifications, JPL has broad interests and constantly searches for new approaches to modern technical problems. This provides exceptional career opportunities for those qualified individuals who are interested.



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123



New copper-clad **MICARTA**[®] takes dip solder bath without blistering!

YOU CAN BE SURE ... IF IT'S

Westinghouse

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New H-3032 copper-clad MICARTA[•] cuts costs and production time of printed circuits. Copperclad MICARTA speeds up soldering, without the normal accompaniment of an increase in rejects and missed connections. It can be cold punched without cracking or chipping.

The laminate won't blister even when dip soldered for 10 seconds at 500°F! Examine the two close-up photographs. One shows an ordinary laminate after a laboratory test. Note the blistering, then look at the MICARTA dip soldered for the same length of time—and there is no blistering!

A special adhesive is used which has the same

high electrical properties, solvent resistance and low moisture absorption as the MICARTA laminate itself. Actually, adhesive strength is increased during soldering.

Because of a new adhesive process, copperclad MICARTA keeps its high bond strength from 10 to 13 pounds versus an industry standard of six pounds—even after heating and cooling is repeated many times. This is especially valuable for electronic circuits.

Copper-clad MICARTA may be the answer to your circuit assembly problem. Write for further information and technical data to Westinghouse Electric Corp., MICARTA Div., Hampton, S. C.,

J-06624-X

German Abstract cont.

Thermistor Termination

A termination which consists of a single thermistor and an adjustable transformer can be used for power measurements in the range of wavelength of 9-16 cm or 12-20 cm, with a standing wave ratio (VSWR) of less than 1.1. The assembly contains an impedance transformer which needs little or no adjustment.

The termination is shown in the figure. The thermistor is placed in a capacitive short circuit. To avoid unnecessary series inductance the thermistor is placed in a narrow cavity whose length corresponds to the length of the thermistor, immediately before the short circuit. Using the Philips NTC Resistor type 83900 this cavity is about 12 mm long and has a diameter of about 2.5 mm. At the entrance of the cavity there is a 'jump' transition to a 70 ohm characteristic impedance (outside diameter 6.4 mm) and the transition to the conventional system (outside diameter 16mm) is accomplished with a short bevel. To obtain a second dc path a simple, adjustable quarter wave stub is used. In order to achieve simple construction, the 'jump' is overcompensated (capacitively) and the stub is placed close to it so that adjustment of the stub accomplishes simple adjustment of the compensating capacitance.

With selected thermistors a match giving VSWR values lower than 1.1 are reached in the region of wavelengths between 10 and 16 cm without adjustment of the stub while stub adjustments extend this



measurements in the 9-16 or 12-20 cm range, with a VSWR of less than 1.1. GRAPHITE

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range from 9 to 17 cm with VSWR values as low as 1.05. Similar results are obtained with a second thermistor in the range 12-20 cm.

The sensitivity of the thermistors which were used in the experimental work was 11.3 to 12.3 ohms per mw, the nominal resistance was 275 ohms. The matching bridge circuit was established experimentally. Moreover the maximum measurable high frequency power for a direct reading bridge is limited to 1.5 mw because of the matching problem as well as the linearity limitation of such bridge circuits. (Abstracted from an article by H. Rieck and F. Panniger, Nachrichtentechnik, Vol. 7 No. 3, March 1957, p101-104).

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Artificial Dielectrics at 3 cm

The embedding of powdered iron and graphite in paraffin results in an artificial dielectric which has large attenuation in the centimeter waveband and appears to give reasonable broad-banding.

Precise measurements of the electric and magnetic loss tangent show that in general various powders in different concentrations added to pure paraffin result in an increased dielectric constant and corresponding decreased phase velocity. Electrical losses occur for substantially increased conductivity. The powders which are reported in this paper (all mixed in paraffin) are copper, zinc, iron, bismuth, silicon, graphite, and cupric sulphide.



Curves for obtaining a prescribed attenuation showing the percent (by volume) of graphite powder in paraffin as a function of wavelength.

The figure shows an application of a graphite powder-paraffin mixture for attenuators. The graphite is 99.5 per cent carbon.

The paper reports in detail the results for the other mixtures. Theoretical justification and detailed measurements procedures are also included. (Abstracted from an article by E. Meyer, H. J. Schmitt and H. Severin, Zeitschrift für Angewadte Physik, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1956, p 257-263).







COIL CHARACTERISTICS: Operating Voltage: Up to 300 volts D.C. Up to 450 volts A.C., 60 cycles

Resistance: Up to 12,000 Ohms. Operating Current: 0.007 Amps., D.C., minimum Operating Time: 0.010 Seconds, minimum

CONTACT ASSEMBLY: All forms A, B, or C plus double makes, breaks, and transfers. Code number 13 or 14 silver contacts, standard. Other contacts available.

MOUNTING: Frame Tapped for four \$6-32 mounting screws

> VARIATIONS: Quick disconnect terminals Latching Assemblies Plug-in Assemblies Enclosed Assemblies, removable covers Hermetically-sealed Assemblies

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problems 'on ice' Particularly suited for general control and timing circuits, the Type 33B power-type relay provides the long life and extreme reliability required for your most critical applications. For maximum efficiency, the frame, armature and core are manufactured from high grade magnetic iron and the armature operates on phosphor bronze bearing pins. Its stationary contacts are mounted on molded phenolic blocks while the movable contacts are carried on phosphor bronze blades. All contact blades may be individually set with adjusting screws. Coils are precision-wound on non-corrosive bobbins. For A.C. operation, silicon iron parts and copper shading rings on the coils are standard features.

Whatever your relay stumper—multicontact, power or hermetically-sealed the man from PHILLIPS can help you.

HERMETIC SEALS, MULTI-CONTACT, POWER, HERMETICALLY SEALED RELAYS, ACTUATORS



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Abstract—German.

Cylindrical Reflex Klystron



Fig. 1. Cross section of klystron.



Fig. 2. Side view of klystron. Cathode and control structure have been omitted.

T HIS PAPER describes the development of a cylindrical reflex klystron. In this tube the oscillatory circuit is a (tubular) *Lecher* system which can be made accessible externally through a suitable glass-seal. Consequently the frequency can be controlled through external circuitry continuously over a wide range. With conventional klystrons, the frequency is controlled through mechanical deformation of the cavity within the tube and only a few per cent control is possible. A second advantage of the new configuration lies in the higher efficiency. This improvement can be ascribed to the fact that the field at the output coupling exceeds the fields in the control region.

The new tube, which is still in the experimental stage, consists essentially of a cathode concentric with a cylindrical tube in which an electron-optical (e.g. control or grid) system is inserted. A *Lecher* system is hollow, cylindrical and has slits behind which the reflectors are located. The control structure assures that a large percentage of the emitted electrons travel through the slits in the *Lecher* system and reach the reflector space. The electrons are reflected and return through the slits of the *Lecher* cylinder, ending up at the inner surface of that cylinder.

In the experimental model (built at the Institut fur Angewandte Physik, Hamburg University) the Lecher system has eight slits as shown in Fig. 1. Consequently eight control sections and eight reflectors are used. While fewer sections could be used this would result in lowering the ratio of electrons which pass into the reflected region to emitted electrons.

The control structure design was carried out by use of rubber models, electrolytic trough and other methods because of its critical nature. Details for all other tube dimensions and performance are also included. Experimental results cited appear in good agreement with calculations so that further developmental work is intended. (Abstracted from an article by J. Koch, Zeitschrift fur Angewandte Physik, Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1957, pp 1-8).

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Converters

'HE schematic diagram shown in Fig. 1 stabilizes the frequency of a rotary converter although the same procedure can in principle be used for the control of small shunt motors. The circuit of Fig. 1 depends primarily on the transformer, T, together with the frequency dependent rectification. The ac voltage is fed to the low pass filter formed by C₁ and $R_1 = R_1' + P_1$ and the high pass filter formed by R₂ and C₂. Both filter outputs are rectified and subtracted from each other; this differential output voltage (across R_3 and R_4) controls the field current of the machine through a two-stage amplifier. The choice of the operating point determines the frequency for the control voltage null.

In a typical application the field current had to be varied by 70 ma between no load and full load. The first stage of amplification (T₁) had a gain of 50 and the second stage (T₂) gave 7 ma of current change per input volt. Although the theoretical frequency deviation for these values can be shown to be 0.05 cps in 50 cps, the actual value was slightly higher but below 0.1 cps of deviation.

Because the frequency control is accomplished by field control, the output amplitude is affected and subsequent amplitude stabilization is indicated. (Abstracted from an article by H. Voelz, Elektronische Rundschau, Vol. 11, No. 2, Feb. 1957, p. 55.)

> Fig. 1. Diagram of rotary converter stabilizer. P_1 is used to adjust the nominal frequency, and P_2 selects the operating point of T_2 .



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when it's hot



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Chances are, Fafnir can supply the bearings that are best for your precision mechanism. You can depend on highest quality, for Fafnir facilities for production, assembly, and inspection of precision bearings are recognized as the finest and most modern in the industry. Write for colorful brochure describing Fafnir's newly-expanded Instrument Bearing Division. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut.



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128

Abstracts

Standardization of Mu-Min Relays

ONSTANDARDIZATION of microminiature relays imposes on the user all the undesirable byproducts of a single source of supply. The electronic design engineer usually selects components on the basis of his background-he has had good results with one manufacturer's µmin relays and specifies these relays on his engineering drawings. The trouble is that all too often these particular relays have unique mounting configurations or dimensions for a given set of electrical characteristics. When a large supply of the relays is necessary due to increased production, the purchasing department finds that no other company manufactures these relays with the same mounting styles, terminal arrangements, mounting dimensions or some other characteristic, which forbids their use without a major design change. The engineer has inadvertently esablished a single source of supply.

The physical size and electrical characteristics of umin relays make them very suitable for printed and transistorized circuit applications. This means that the demand for these relays is likely to increase far beyond that of subminiature types in the nottoo-distant future. Some standardization of umin relay is obviously necessary.

Mechanical-Electrical Spec

Electrical and dimensional characteristics of five presently available umin relays are tabulated in Fig. 1. Corresponding values for the proposed standard are included. These are adjusted so that all manufacturers can comply without undue hardship.

The proposed electrical values of Table I are similarly compiled and adjusted from those of presently available types. The proposed standards are for general-purpose relays but dry-circuit and power sensitive applications should be provided for. A reasonable target for power sensitive types would be 25 to 50 mw using a 5K coil. If this sensitivity is not compatible with the minimum vibration requirement of 30g at 5 to 2,000 cps, the power consumption could be increased up to 200 mw. In any case the power requirement should not exceed the amount absolutely necessary to meet vibration resistance characteristics.

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Note that a target life of 10° operations has been suggested. This figure is for dry circuit applications. It is this high because the umin relay will very likely perform other functions in addition to switching circuits. When used as a computing element any life limitation below one million operations would introduce scheduled maintenance problems.

Mounting Spec

Presently available mounting styles are shown in Fig. 2. Plug-in mountings, using a friction type receptacle, are strongly discouraged for airborne use. They are generally unsatisfactory for severe vibration environments, and the difficulty of maintaining a low contact resistance for low-current low-voltage switching is materially increased with the additional series resistance of the plug and receptable. The only disadvantage involved in stud mounting is that a damaged stud represents a non-

| | Туре | Contact | Nom. Coil | Dimensions | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Manufacturer | | (Resistive) | (Ohms) | A | В | С |
| A | SPDT | 2A 28VDC | 550 | .796 | .781 | .350 |
| В | DPDT | 2A 28VDC | 600 | .875 | .790 | .350 |
| С | DPDT | 2A 28VDC | 600 | .875 | .790 | .350 |
| D | DPDT | 1A 28VDC | 750 | .875 | .750 | .350 |
| E | DPDT | .5A 28VDC | 800 | .888 | .800 | .396 |
| Proposed Standard | DPDT | 1 Amp 28 VDC | 700 Min. | .900 Max. | .800 Max. | .360 Max. |

Fig. 1. Electrical and dimensional characteristics of five presently available jumin relays. A proposed standard with values adjusted as a compromise between the current five values is included. us the relay. Side-mounting is useful where the relay is mounted on the chassis side. But when the relay is mounted on the base of the chassis, it is usually wasteful of panel space.

The end-mounted screw-fastened relay mounting is used with solder-type terminals and plug-in terminals soldered to printed circuit boards. Fig. 2 shows top-of-panel mounting but the angle brackets may be inverted for mounting on the underside of the panel. The versatility, convenience and structural advantages of this mounting should encourage its acceptance as a standard.

Assembly and Board Design

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The µmin relay should be suitable for automatic assembly of printed circuits. The automatic process includes circuit printing, punching, shearing, component assembling and lead crimping, solder immersion and testing.

RETMA is proposing (RETMA Standard Proposal 459 October 1955) a standard dimensional system for automation requirements. This proposal ought to be considered in a µmin relay standard. The RETMA proposal covers a systematic series of dimensions designed to coordinate equipment design, and the necessary assembling equipment. All dimensions must be controlled, to be in increments of 0.025 in., with all spacing in multiples of four increments. This may be likened to a piece of paper ruled vertically and horizontally with the lines spaced at 0.1 in. Terminals of components and the

END MOUNTING SCREW FASTENING SCREW FASTENING

SIDE MOUNTING

SCREW FASTENING

Fig. 2. Microminiature relay mounting styles offered by industry.

UG

Designing for Low Cost Production

Components Standardization

TARRA

- 222

Designing Metal and Plastic Parts

Selecting Hardware

Prototype-Production Compatibility

Automatic vs Hand Assembly

The Designer's Responsibility

What Makes Designs Unproduceable?

Design Differences for Large and Short Runs

Design Hints for Low Cost Producibility

SPECIAL REPORT ON PRODUCTION. CLOSING DATE OCT. 20th



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Your electronics advertising will be read in Electronic Design



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a bias they will have 0.141 in. centers and use of the standard 0.052 in. hole will result in a 0.53 in.

Fig. 3 illustrates two acceptable terminal and mounting hole arrangements. For a hole diameter of 0.05 in. a terminal diameter of from 0.018 to 0.038 in. is required; while for a hole diameter of 0.032 in. a terminal diameter of from 0.015 to 0.021 in is required.

Abstracted from A Proposal for the Standardization of Micro-Miniature Relays, by A. H. Maschmeyer, a paper presented at the Fifth National Symposium on Electro-Magnetic Relays, Oklahoma 1957.

Proposed Relay Standards

Electrical Requirements—General Purpose

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| ninal coil voltage' | 26.5 vdc |
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| Max coil voltage ¹ | 32.5 vdc |
| ax pull-in voltage ³ | 18 vdc |
| drop-out voltage ³ | 14 vdc |
| Ain coil resistance ¹ | 700 ohms |
| il current (at nomi- | |
| nal voltage) | 38 ma |
| il power (at nomi- | |
| nal voltage) ¹ | 1.1 watts |
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| ict rating (tor gen- | |
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| KESISIIVE | |
| | Min 0.05a at 28 vdc |
| Inductive | Max-0.25a at 28 vdc o |
| | 115 vac |
| Tungsten Lamp | Max-0.25a at 28 vdc o |
| | 115 vac |
| operate time (n. o. | 4 msec |
| contacts)* | |
| Release time (n. c. | , 23, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24 |
| contacts) | 4 msec |
| diclostric strongth | I msec |
| alelectric strength | 400v rms 60 cycle (sea lev |
| sulation resistance ³ | 100 meachms |
| contact resistance ² | 0.05 ohms (initial) |
| | 010 ohms (after life) |
| | erre erris (arrer me) |
| | |
| anical and Enviro | onmental Requirements |
| Terminal strenath | 3 lbs (not appl. to plug-in |
| | type) |
| Temperature range | -65 10 +125 C |

emperature range **Operating Shock** 30g for 11 msec Vibration

(Graded) Target 30g 5 to 2000 cps Min-100,000 operations Life Target-1,000,000 operations 0.5 oz Max weight

per detail specification

Measured at 25 C Measured at 25 C with 26.5 vdc applied to coll

Measured at 125 C





SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL

Capacitance load within cable held to 40 uuf/ft . Cross talk attenuated to a 40 db level • Voltage breakdown 3000V • Leakage resistance 75 megohms/1000 ft. maximum . Conductor sizes and types: #22; #22-TPSJ • Floating shields.

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flexibility at -65°F. Conductors: Number coded every 2" inside

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Resistance to oils, fuels, acids, liquid oxygen, fungus, ozone and sunlight. Completely waterproof and submersible.

Solution: 8 RELIABLE, COMPACT, VERSATILE PACIFIC AUTOMATION PRODUCTS **Engineered Electronic Cables**

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They were designed and manufactured by Pacific Automation Products who assisted development engineers in the design of this system – keeping the number of cables to a minimum, fulfilling the circuitry requirements, preserving functional versatility, and maintaining reliability under exacting operating conditions.

The criteria governing Pacific Automation Products' concept of a system design are as follows:

number of cables; 4) mutual interchangeability. This concept guarantees optimum performance and maximum reliability. Pacific Automation Products' engineers give consideration to all

1) proven reliability; 2) maxi-

mum versatility; 3) minimum

contingencies in the design of the cable system; as an example, the electrical, physical and environmental conditions stipulated to the left, in the design of cables for. the Chance-Vought REGULUS I GROUND SUPPORT SYSTEM.

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NO. 203

- Operate reliably in ambient temperature range of -40° C to +100° C.
- Smaller, more compact (mounted on 2-7/8" x 2-9/16" x 1/16"-thick epoxyglass); still incorporating more components.
- Power supply requirements ± 20 Volts.
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Test System for Memory Stores

D EVELOPED to test bistable memory capacitors, determine the best operating conditions and to select matched units, this apparatus is designed to produce pulses having variable amplitude, duration and repetition rate. Pulse patterns simulating conditions prevailing in a capacitor in a particular multi-capacitor structure and with a variable amplitude ratio are produced.

The fact that a full pulse V switches the bistable capacitor in a memory structure and that a fractional pulse V/K must leave it practically unaffected, imposes very special requirements on the capacitor. The memory feature requires high retentivity; selection calls for high nonlinearity. It is these properties that are to be tested.

The following limits of operation were set:

• Pulse amplitude. Variable from 0 to 40 v with a 0.15 μ sec rise time, and 100 ohm internal impedance pulse source

Pulse duration. 0.6 to 5 µsec

• Repetition rate in the pulse pattern, from 1 kc to 100 kc

• Pulse pattern. Six different patterns can be produced. Two such patterns are shown in Fig. 1.

The block diagram of Fig 2 shows the three main sections of the test system. The *driver units* and *gates* produce the $\pm V$ and $\pm V/K$ pulses for the test circuit. Each driver unit is triggered by a coipcidence gate. The gate inputs are fed by properly delayed clock pulses and the sequential gate pulses. A sequential gate pulse generator supplies the gate pulses in proper sequence to the gates. In Fig 2 this section consists of the variable trigger pulse generator—phantastron—and the Burroughs beam switching tube from which the gate pulses are fed in the sequence shown. Targets 1 and 2 are not used. The test circuit

consists of the bistable capacitor under inspection and a resistance-capacitance load circuit; a *read-out* circuit is essentially an amplifier, a clipping and sampling circuit in series. The output of the read-out circuit is fed into an oscilloscope for viewing. gi ci pi of T₂ sł

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Operation

The pulse schedule shown in Fig. 3 shows the timing operation. Section II shows two actual test pulse patterns as they appear on the common output. Each driver unit produces a different type of pulse train such as $\pm V$ and $\pm V/K$, the amplitudes of which can be controlled individually or simultaneously with an attenuator in the common output. Minus pulses are derived from the plate loads, and positive pulses, from the cathode resistors. The "0" gate and "1" gates of the beam switching tube are driven by variable trig-



Fig. 3. Pulse schedule for the apparatus.



Fig. 1. Two typical pulse trains obtained from output of test apparatus.

ger pulses produced by the phantastron circuit shown in Fig. 4. With this circuit pulses may be produced with a duration of τ_1 , separated from each other by a time τ_2 ; both times τ_1 and τ_2 are variable, as shown in Fig. 2, according to the specification set before. The phantastron pulses and the derived trigger pulses for the MO-10 tubes are shown in Fig. 3, Section III, while the MO-10 gate pulses, as they appear on the beams switching targets, are scheduled in the lower part of Section III. The input of the phantastron is driven by the undelayed clock pulses, shown in the first line of Section I, Fig. 3.

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The test pulse pattern thus produced is used in the test circuit for the measurement of characteristic data of ferroelectric capacitors in general, and to storage capacitors in particular.

The study of switching transients-step function response of the ferroelectric storage capacitor-permits a determination of the most suitable load and the most useful signal, as well as measurement of switching time and current. The retentivity properties can also be examined, by determining the number of half-amplitude pulses necessary to change a given percentage of the remanent polarization caused by a fullamplitude pulse.

Abstracted from Test Apparatus for Ferroelectric Memory Condensers, Charles F. Pulvari, The Catholic University of America, PB 121204, Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.



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Microwave Resonance

Report Briefs

The object of this work was to investigate resonance phenomena at microwave frequencies in gyromag. netic gaseous discharge plasmas. In particular, decaying rare-gas discharge plasmas in the presence of a magnetic field were studied at microwave frequencies of about 10,000 mc. Emphasis was placed upon the intrinsic properties of the medium which are associated with the cyclotron resonance of free electrons. PB 123412 Resonance Phenomena at Microwave Frequencies in Gyromagnetic Gaseous Discharge Plasmas, M. Gilden and I. Goldstein, Engineering Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. Order from Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Publications Board Project, Washington 25, D. C. Feb. 1956, 107 pp. Microfilm \$5.70, photocopy \$16.80.

Frequency Control No. 10

Contents: Piezoelectric survey of strain patterns in thickness shear quartz resonators, by K. S. Van Dyke.-Mathematical theory of vibrations of elastic plates, by R. D. Mindlin.-Structure sensitivity of quartz, by J. C. King-Frequency temperature behavior of AT-cut quartz resonators, by A. R. Chi.-Defects in quartz crystals, by G. W. Arnold, Jr.-Growth of quartz at high temperature and pressure in the United Kingdom, by L. A. Thomas.-Optimum methods for quartz synthesis, by Danforth R. Hale.-Physical chemistry of aqueous solutions, by James F. Corwin.-Aging study of quartz crystal resonators, by R. B. Belser and Walter H. Hicklin.-Some phenomena in VHF crystal units, by E. Hafner.-Crystal unit design for use in a ground station frequency standard, by A. W. Warner.-Frequency standard at low temperature, by W. D. George.-Comparison measurements on frequency standards, by J. A. Pierce.-Atomic and molecular frequency standards, by R. Dicke.-Evaluation of phasestable oscillators for coherent communication system, by Walter K. Victor.-VHF crystal measurements, by G. K. Guttwein and D. Pochmerski.-New method for measuring the equivalent parameters of VHF quartz crystals, by Douglas W. Robertson.-High-frequency crystal filters, by D. I. Kosowsky.-Design data for crystal oscillators, by H. E. Gruen.-Long and short term frequency stability of UHF cavity-controlled oscillators, by R. E. Meek.-Precision crystal oven, by M. D. McFarlane

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ELECTRONIC DESIGN • August 1, 1957 ELE and Ramey B. Metz.-Crystal requirements for future military equipment, by J. M. Havel.-Transistorized 1 Mc/Sec frequency counter, by Nisson sher and Ralph Goodwin.-Magnetron beam switching tube as a high speed frequency divider, by Hilary Moss.-Counter transfer oscillator system for microwave frequency measurements, by Alan Bagley and Dexter Hartke.-Change of state crystal ovens, by E. Snitzer and R. Strong.-Tests on hermetic enclosures of piezoelectric quartz crystals, by B. W. Schumacher.-Production procedures for VHF crystals, by R. D. Cortwright.-Manufacturing problems connected with high precision crystals, by J. M. Wolfskill.-Manufacturing problems connected with miniaturized crystals, by George K. Bistline, Jr.-Automatic X-ray sorter for crystal blanks, by Lester V. Wise. PB 125393 Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Symposium on Frequency Control, Asbury Park, N.J., 15-16-17 May 1956. U. S. Signal Corps Eng. Labs., Ft. Monmouth, N.J. Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., June 1956, 597 pp, microfilm \$11.10, photocopy \$90.65.

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Subharmonics in Modular Supply

An analytic expression is derived for determining the amount of variation in the interpulse period when a pulse generator using saturable reactors as switching devices is being driven by an imperfect sine-wave source. This imperfect sine-wave source can very easily result from small mechanical imperfections in a multipole alternator. PB 123404 Partial Analysis of the Effects of Subharmonics in the AC Supply Voltage of a Magnetic Modulator, Roy W. Roberts, Jr., USAF, Air Research and Development Command, Order from Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Publications Board Project, Washington 25, D.C., Feb. 1956, 12 pp. Microfilm \$2.40, photocopy \$3.30.

Galvanic Anode Arrays

The current outputs of full-scale arrays of several anode sizes in use by the Navy for the cathodic protection of ship hulls were determined. Impresscurrent anodes formed from sheet steel were substituted for conventional galvanic anodes to reduce the weight and number of arrays necessary to obtain the desired information. A 1,500 ft steel sea wall located in water with a resistivity of 34 to 38 ohmcm acted as an unpolarizable cathode. The data can be used to estimate for any galvanic material both the initial current output of an anode array, and the continuing current output against a cathode polarized to a known potential. PB 121821 Current Voltage Relationship of Galvanic Anode Arrays in Cathodic Protection, L. J. Waldron and M. H. Peterson, U. S. Naval Research Lab, OTS, Washington 25, D.C. Feb 1957, 19 pp. \$.50.



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Report Briefs

Periodic Surface Distribution

A variational method is presented which is used to calculate the energy appearing in the various diffracted orders set up when a plane wave is incident upon a periodic reflecting surface. Either the first or the second boundary condition can be so treated. A sample problem is worked showing that if the average absolute slope of the reflecting surface is small (segments of surface with large slope may be included) and if the displacement of the surface is not large compared with the wave length of the incident rediation, the formulation gives results correct to within a few per cent.

The calculation shows clearly the existence of Wood anomalies; these are discussed in some detail. Method described in report was presented in a paper before the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Optical Society of America. PB 124279 Variational Method for the Calculation of the Distribution of Energy Reflected from a Periodic Surface, William C. Meecham, Michigan University, Engineering Research Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich. Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., Nov. 1955, 29 pp, microfilm \$2.70, photocopy \$4.80.

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Tests showed this simple-23 tubes-lightweight-25

lb-compact interrogator to be particularly adaptable to small commercial and private aircraft. Satisfactory operation was achieved with the 100-channel Model DIB distance-measuring equipment system to minimum accuracy requirements without the use of crystal-controlled rf oscillators, multistage intermediate-frequency amplifiers, magnetostrictive coders and decoders, mechanically driven ranging and indicating systems, and remote controls.

The Model DIC interrogator incorporates a number of design features not used in the Model DIB unit, yet was developed under the same specification. It contains 35 tubes and weighs 32.8 lb. The power requirement was reduced. The unit may be connected for either 13.5- or 27-v dc supplies; no additional inverter is required. An important advance in design is the introduction of direct crystal control to the interrogator. The unit exceeded specifications for accuracy of distance measurement and maximum range performance. PB121789 Development of a Lightweight Distancemeasuring Interrogator, Part 1: The Model DIB Interrogator, C. C. Trout and W. E. Haworth; PB 121787 Part 2: The Model DIC Interrogator, C. C. Trout, OTS, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. Dec. 1956, 34 pp. \$1.00 (Part 1); Jan. 1957, 38 pp. \$1.00 (Part 2.).





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Standards and Specs

Sherman H. Hubelbank

Component Parts Testing

RETMA RS-186, STANDARD TEST METHODS FOR **ELECTRONIC COMPONENT PARTS, APRIL 1957**

This standard establishes uniform methods for testing electronic component parts. The term "component part" includes basic circuit elements such as capacitors, resistors, switches, relays, transformers, and jacks. Specifically excluded are material and equipment test methods. These test methods provide a number of test conditions of varying degrees of severity so that appropriate test conditions may be selected for any component. Five test methods are specified in this standard. Method 1 covers humidity (steady state) and is intended to evaluate the effect of absorption and diffusion of moisture and moisture vapor on materials and parts. The test is an artificial-environmental test, accelerated to shorten the testing time. Within its limits, this test is of value in determining the resistance of the material or component parts to the inroads of moisture. The test should not be considered as a tropical test for all types of materials or components.

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Method 2 covers moisture resistance (cycling) and is intended to evaluate in an accelerated manner the resistance of component parts and constituent materials to the deterioration resulting from high humidity and heat conditions typical of tropical environments. This test differs from the steadystate humidity test and derives added effectiveness from temperature cycling. This provides alternate periods of condensation and drying which is essential to the development of the corrosion process and in addition produces a "breathing" of moisture vapor into partially-sealed containers. The test provides a time during which optional low temperature or vibration subcycles may be inserted for revealing the otherwise undiscernible evidences of deterioration

Method 3 covers humidity (steady state) and is intended to evaluate the effect of absorption and diffusion of moisture and moisture vapor on materials or parts. The test is an artificial-environmental and is severely accelerated to shorten testing time. This test is more severe than the Method 1 test. This test is of value in determining the resistance of the ma-

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terial or component parts to the inroads of moisture however, it should not be considered as a tropical test for all types of materials or component parts.

Method 4 covers dielectric testing (withstanding voltage) and is intended to determine the ability of component parts or materials to withstand a potential at sea level or at a specified altitude. Although this test is often called a voltage breakdown test, or dielectric strength test, the intention is not to cause a breakdown of the insulation or to detect corona, but to determine whether insulation materials and spacings in the component part are adequate. If a specimen is faulty in these respects, application of the test voltage will result in either an air, surface, or puncture discharge.

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Method 5 covers salt spray (corrosion) testing and is intended to determine the adequacy of protective coatings or finishes. It has been widely used to evaluate the resistance of metals to corrosion in marine service or in exposed shore locations. This test is useful as a practical qualitive check on the application of metallic and other finishes to metallic surfaces. The salt-spray test is an accelerated corrosion test and is a compromise since the test conditioning bears relation to the natural environment only to the extent possible within the defined test procedure.

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Power Transformers

RETMA RS-180, Power Transformers for Electronic Equipment

Iron core, power transformers up to 10kva for use in electronic equipment where long life, reliability, and continuity of operation is essential, are covered by this standard. Complete purchase specs have been established. Performance standards, performance tests, and moisture-resistance tests are specified. Minimum marking information has been established. Corona has been defined, and corona measurements have been specified. Standard dc supply voltages at the filter output are listed. This standard is a revision of TR-102-B and is available from the Engineering Department, Radio-**Electronics-Television Manufacturers Asso**ciation, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y. for 50 cents each.

Preferred Numbers

ISO RECOMMENDATION R17, GUIDE TO THE Use of Preferred Numbers and of Series of Preferred Numbers

Five series of numbers in geometrical pro-

gression, offering a logical increase in size, are provided in this guide. Explained in this guide are the basis on which these standard series have been developed, the characteristics of the geometrical progression, how to put the preferred numbers into use, and how calculations should be made in using the preferred numbers. Copies are available from ASA, 70 East 45 Street, New York 17, N.Y. for \$1.20 each.

Drive Pulleys

RETMA RS-184, DRIVE PULLEYS, APRIL 1957 Four styles of drive pulleys have been established by this standard. The maximum O.D. pulley, the groove diameter, the groove width, the pulley thickness, and the string travel are specified. The total weave of the pulleys, the concentricity of the pulley groove, the thickness of the cord opening, and the type of finish are also specified. This standard revises REC-102-A, and is available from the Engineering Department, Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y., for 25 cents per copy.



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