

ELECTRONICS WORLD

DECEMBER, 1968

50 CENTS

Complete Directory—HI-FI RECORD CHANGERS

HOW COMPUTERS "THINK"

SERVICING PHASE-MODULATED TRANSMITTERS

**BUILD YOUR OWN
CITIZENS BAND FIELD-STRENGTH METER**

Cover Features:

ANECHOIC ROOMS—
Their Design & Use

SOUND DIRECTIVITY—
How It Is Determined



GOING "BROKE" ON FILAMENT "BREAKS"?



**NEW SYLVANIA 1G3/1B3 HAS
BUILT-IN "PROFIT PROTECTION."**

IT'S HARD to make a dollar in this TV service business. And call-backs on tubes make it even tougher. That's why Sylvania concentrates on making tubes that perform better and last longer.

Take the new Sylvania 1G3/1B3, for example. The improved filament has increased life span and operates at reduced temperature. Plate is extra-big. Volume of space between it and the filament is enlarged. (That adds to "cooler" filament operation without lowering emission capabilities, and cuts probability of plate-to-filament arc-over.) Glass envelope has extraordinarily high electrical resistivity. This reduces electrolysis and the development of gas and leakage.

Further, every new Sylvania 1G3/1B3 is tested for emission, for arcing and electrical stability at maximum ratings, and arc-over-proofed at higher-than-rated plate voltages to give extra assurance of long tube life.

So, give yourself a break. Replace defective 1G3/1B3 high-voltage rectifier tubes with the new long-life SYLVANIA 1G3/1B3. Available from your distributor . . . now! Electronic Tubes Division, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

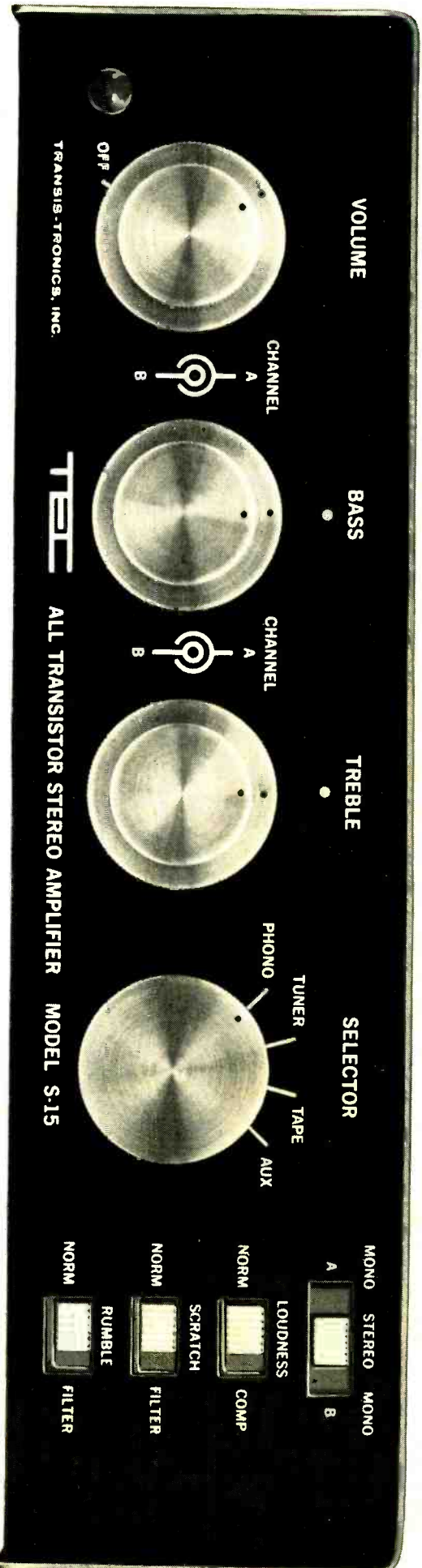


SYLVANIA

Subsidiary of **GENERAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRONICS**



BULLETIN...BULLETIN...BULLETIN...BULLETIN...BULLETIN...BULLETIN...BULLETIN...BULLETIN...BULLETIN...



THE TEC S-15 NOW IN PRODUCTION

ACTUAL SIZE

TEC NEW ALL-TRANSISTOR OUTPUT TRANSFORMERLESS (OTL) STEREO AMPLIFIER STOP GREAT ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT, SURPRISING LOW PRICE STOP JUST 129.50 AUDIOFILE NET STOP TRANSISTOR CIRCUIT ELIMINATES OUTPUT TRANSFORMER RESULTING IN HIGH QUALITY, LOW DISTORTION STOP NO HEAT, NO HUM, NO MICROPHONICS STOP MUSIC POWER RATING 40 WATTS (20 WATTS EACH CHANNEL), DISTORTION UNDER 1%, FREQUENCY RESPONSE -3DB, 8 CYCLES TO 45,000 REPEAT 45,000 CYCLES, POWER REQUIREMENTS 117 VAC OR 12 VDC STOP NOTHING LIKE IT. GO

TEC TRANISIS-TRONICS, INC.
 1650-21st STREET, SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

ELECTRONICS WORLD

DECEMBER, 1960

VOL. 64 • NO. 6

Editor
WM. A. STOCKLIN, B. S.

Technical Editor
MILTON S. SNITZER, W2QY1

Service Editor
SIDNEY C. SILVER

Associate Editor
P. B. HOEFER

Editorial Consultant
OLIVER READ, D. Sc., W1ETI

Industrial Consultant
WALTER H. BUCHSBAUM

Art Editor
MILTON BERWIN

Art and Drafting Dept.
J. A. GOLANKE

Advertising Director
JOHN A. RONAN, JR.

Advertising Manager
GEORGE E. MORRISSEY

Midwest Adv. Manager
GILBERT J. JORGENSON

Western Adv. Manager
ADRIAN WHITED



ZIFF-DAVIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
William Ziff, President; W. Bradford
Briggs, Executive Vice-President;
Michael Michaelson, Vice-President
and Circulation Director; Hershel B.
Sarbin, Vice-President; J. L. O'Don-
nell, Treasurer.

Editorial and Executive Offices
One Park Avenue
New York 16, N. Y. OR. 9-7200



Member
Audit Bureau of
Circulations



BRANCH OFFICES: Midwestern Of-
fice, 434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5,
Ill.; Western Office, 9025 Wilshire
Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.; James R.
Pierce, manager.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENT-
ATIVES: D. A. Goodall Ltd., London;
Albert Milhado & Co., Antwerp and
Dusseldorf.

First in radio-television-audio-electronics

CONTENTS

INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL ELECTRONICS

Spot News	Washington Correspondent	20
Recent Developments in Electronics		36
Computer Logic Elements	Ed Bukstein	45
Tape Systems for Instrumentation	Robinette E. McCabe	61
Transistor Reliability	D. S. Halacy	80
Electronic Wrist Watch		82
Calendar of Events		106
Electronic Crosswords	Bruce Balk	107
Bind Your Back Issues	John Berridge	112
ELECTRONICS WORLD Annual Index (Vals. 63 & 64)		124

HIGH FIDELITY AND AUDIO

Anechoic Rooms—Their Design & Use	John Duda & Seymour Wasserman	29
Sound Directivity—How It is Determined (Cover Story)	R. L. Hanson	33
Report on N.Y. Hi-Fi Show	Bert Whyte	38
Hi-Fi Record Changers	Warren DeMotte	42
Hi-Fi—Audio Product Review		70
Sound on Tape	Bert Whyte	89
Certified Record Revue	Bert Whyte	104
New Audio Test Report (Shure 545, Garrard SPG3, Koss SP-3, Dyna "Mark IV") EW Lab Tested		118

TELEVISION-RADIO

Tips on Transistor Radio Service	Herb Brown	34
Determine Your True Income	John E. Flippin	48
Zener Diode Testing	Harold Reed	57
Mac's Service Shop	John T. Frye	60
Britain's New TV Center	Patrick Halliday	75
Service Industry News		76
1961 British Trends	Patrick Halliday	113

TEST EQUIPMENT

Technicians & Test Equipment (Editorial)	W. A. Stocklin	6
The Grid-Dip Meter	Lou Dezettel, W9SFW	50
Vertical-Output Test Transformer	Oliver Williams	52

COMMUNICATIONS AND AMATEUR

CB Field-Strength Meter	Lyman E. Greenlee	40
Servicing Phase-Modulated Transmitters	Bob Eldridge	53
Go Aeronautical Mobile—It's Easy	Donald A. Smith, W3UZN	58

DEPARTMENTS

Letters from Our Readers	10	Technical Books	85
Within the Industry	24	What's New in Radio	108
Manufacturers' Literature	114		

Net Paid Circulation 251,895

Radio & TV News • Radio News • Television News Trademarks Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Copyright © 1960 by Ziff-Davis Publishing Company. All rights reserved.

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE: Forms 3579 and all subscription correspondence should be addressed to Circulation Department, 434 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois. Please allow at least four weeks for change of address. Include your old address as well as new—enclosing if possible an address label from a recent issue.

CONTRIBUTIONS: Contributors are advised to retain a copy of their manuscripts and illustrations. Contributions should be mailed to the New York Editorial Office and must be accompanied by return postage. Contributions will be handled with reasonable care, but this magazine assumes no responsibility for their safety. Any copy accepted is subject to whatever adaptations and revisions are necessary to meet the requirements of this publication. Payment covers all author's, contributor's, and contestant's rights, title, and interest in and to the material accepted and will be made at our current rates upon acceptance. All photos and drawings will be considered as part of the material purchased.

Prepare Today... to Succeed Tomorrow...

ELECTRONICS

ONE OF THE GREATEST JOB OPPORTUNITY FIELDS OF OUR TIME

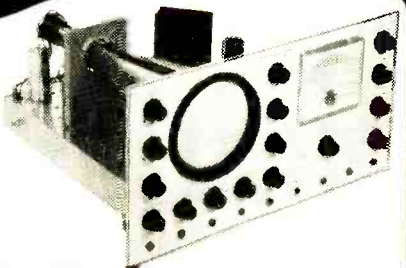
Train in Spare Time at Home

Just think! DeVry Tech can now train you at home as an Electronics technician for a wider range of jobs in one of today's most profitable opportunity fields. DeVry's new Space and Missile Electronics training helps you get ready—in your spare time—for a future career in the vast new Space Program. But here's more good news: Other DeVry programs prepare you for a start in the multi-billion dollar field that includes Radio-TV, Communications, Radar, Automation and many other branches. Yes, in Electronics a trained technician finds **REAL OPPORTUNITY . . . EXCELLENT JOBS . . . GOOD PAY . . . A PROMISING FUTURE . . . almost everywhere.** Check the fields that interest you on the coupon below . . . then mail it to us for **FACTS** on how YOU may prepare to become a skilled Electronics technician, ready for a part in this thrilling field.



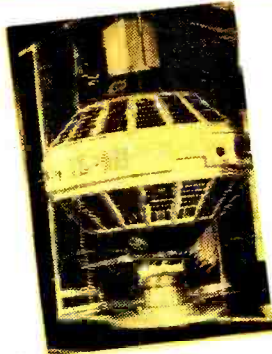
New... All New!

Shown at right is the versatile . . . usable combination oscilloscope and voltmeter which DeVry Tech men build during the new Space and Missile Electronics program. New movies, new subjects, new texts, new experimental projects, all prepare you thoroughly, in this latest and greatest DeVry Tech training program. No advanced education, no previous technical experience is needed.



DeVry Tech President Visits Missile Facilities

Mr. T. J. Lafeber, President of DeVry Technical Institute, recently visited missile facilities and was impressed with the important part played by Electronics Technicians.



EXPLORER VI SATELLITE

Picture of the famous satellite. Remember, assembling and checking Electronic devices in satellites and missiles is only one of the exciting new jobs now open to trained technicians.

2 FREE BOOKLETS . . .

MAIL COUPON TODAY!



Effective Employment Service

When your training is completed, our Employment Service helps you get started in Electronics—either in a good job or a profitable business of your own. What a valuable aid to your progress!

Draft Age?

If you are subject to military service, mark the coupon. We have valuable information for you.

SEND FOR FULL FACTS NOW!

DeVry Technical Institute, Dept. EW-12-Q
4141 Belmont Avenue, Chicago 41, Ill.

Please give me your two free booklets, "Pocket Guide to Real Earnings" and "Electronics in Space Travel"; and so include details on how to prepare for a career in Electronics. I am interested in the following opportunities (check one or more):

- Space & Missile Electronics Television and Radio Microwaves
 Radar Automation Electronics Communications Computers
 Broadcasting Industrial Electronics Special "Short Courses"

Name _____ Age _____

Please Print

Address _____ Apt. _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

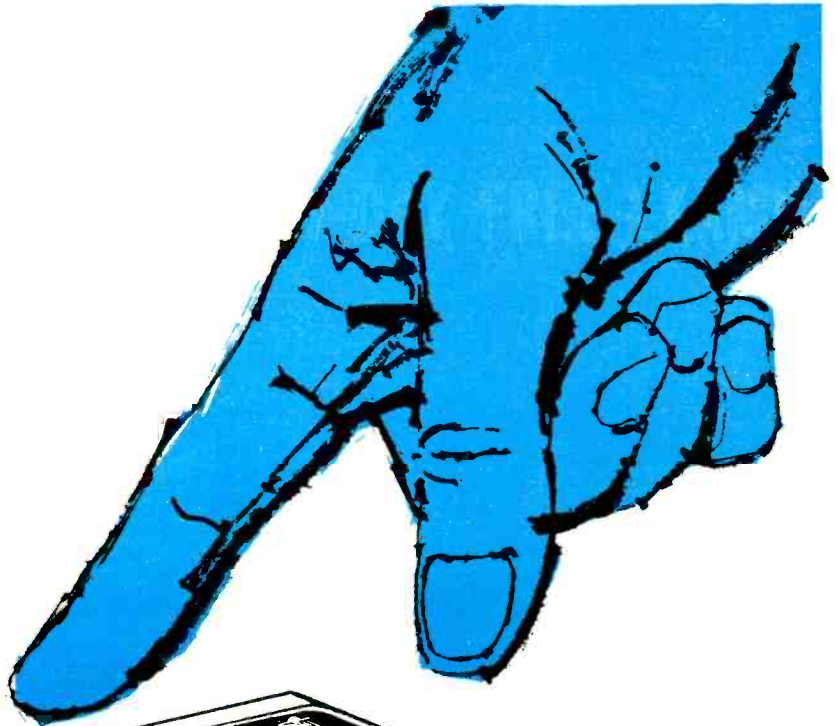
Check here if you face military service. Canadian residents: Write DeVry Tech of Canada, Ltd., 970 Lawrence Avenue West, Toronto 19, Ontario.

2077

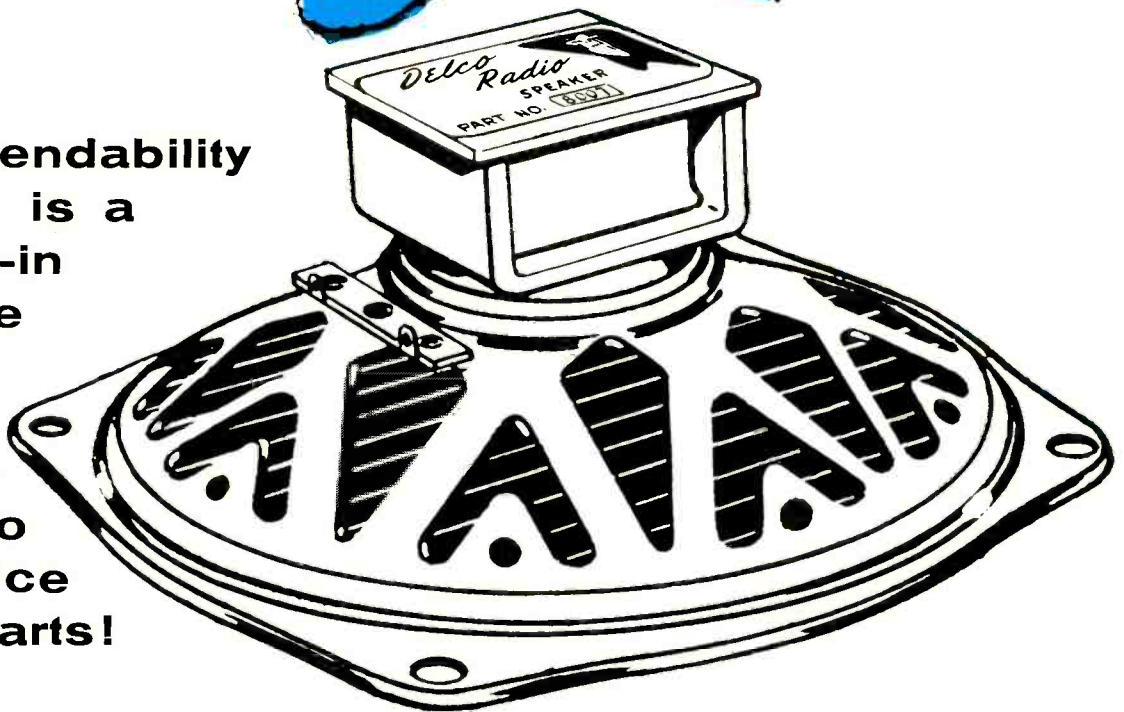
DeVry Technical Institute

Chicago 41, Illinois

Accredited Member of National Home Study Council
"One of North America's Foremost Electronics Training Centers"



**Dependability
is a
built-in
feature
of
all
Delco
Radio
Service
Parts!**



Take speakers, for instance. Delco electronic speakers are built rugged for long life and resistance to extreme weather conditions. You can rely on them for exceptional power handling and rich distortion-free tone.

Delco's popular 8-inch "Hi-Fi" speaker, No. 8007, provides the most power and tonal range for the money. Designed for replacement use and high fidelity audio systems, it's a good, fast seller with price and quality appeal.

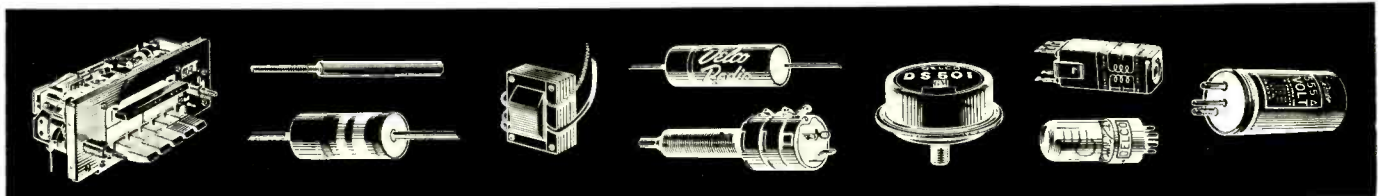
For speakers, transistors, transformers and other fine parts for Delco and other radios, see your Delco Electronic Parts Distributor. He carries the complete line. Other extras you get with Delco are • Wide selection of special application parts • Complete technical training program • Effective warranties • Dealer identification signs.

Stock with Delco Electronic Parts—more dependability and reliability for your customers, more profit for you.

DELCO
DEPENDABILITY
RADIO
RELIABILITY

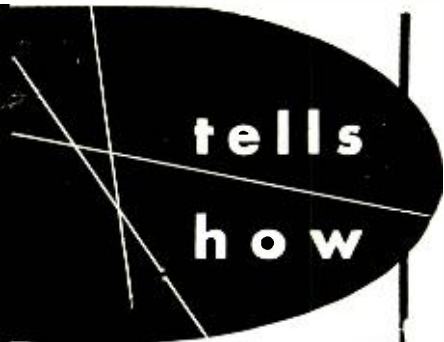
Division of General Motors • Kokomo, Indiana

Available everywhere through
Electronic Distributors
associated with





FREE



To Get Your FCC Commercial License

Your Guarantee

Completion of the Master Course (both Sections) will prepare you for a First Class Commercial Radio Telephone License with a Radar Endorsement. Should you fail to pass the FCC examination for this license after successfully completing the Master Course, you will receive a full refund of all tuition payments. This guarantee is valid for the entire period of your enrollment agreement.

**EFFECTIVE
JOB FINDING
SERVICE HELPS CIRE
TRAINEES GET
BETTER JOBS**

"License and \$25 raise due to Cleveland Institute Training"

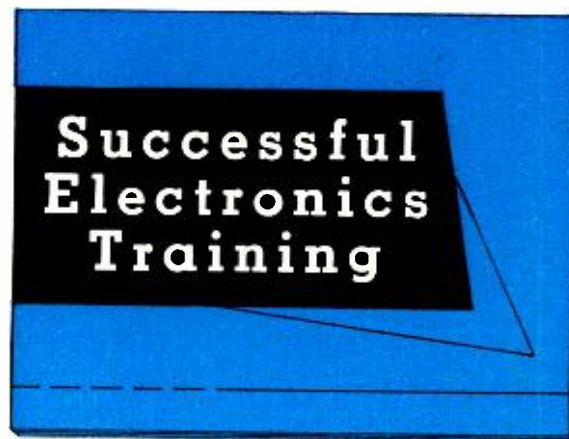
"I sat for and passed the FCC exam for my second class license. This meant a promotion to Senior Radio Technician with the Wyoming Highway Department, a \$25 a month raise and a District of my own. I wish to sincerely thank you and the school for the wonderful radio knowledge you have passed on to me. I highly recommend the school to all who might possibly be interested in radio. I am convinced I could never have passed the FCC exam without your wonderful help."

CHARLES C. ROBERSON
Cheyenne, Wyoming

**EMPLOYERS
MAKE JOB OFFERS
LIKE THESE TO OUR
GRADUATES EVERY
MONTH**

Employers Make Job Offers Like These To Our Graduates Every Month

West Coast Manufacturer: "We are currently in need of man with electronics training or experience in radar maintenance. We would appreciate your referral of interested persons to us."



Your FCC Ticket is recognized by employers as proof of your technical ability.

Accredited by National Home Study Council

Mail This Coupon TODAY...
Receive These Booklets **FREE**



Cleveland Institute of Electronics,
Desk RN48, 4900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio

Cleveland Institute of Electronics,

Desk RN48, 4900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio

Please send **FREE** Career Information Material prepared to help me get ahead in Electronics. I have had training or experience in Electronics as indicated below:



- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Broadcasting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio-TV Servicing | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Experimenting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Company |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amateur Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |

In what kind of work are you now engaged?

In what branch of Electronics are you interested?.....

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....



UNIVAC®

Offers New Opportunities for Writers and Editors

Exciting things are happening at Remington Rand Univac . . . new military programs of unprecedented scope and challenge.

This activity has created new and permanent positions for Engineer Writers and Editors who find in Univac's distinct *Atmosphere of Achievement* ideal working conditions and a creative climate. You are invited to investigate these openings:

ENGINEER WRITERS

These are responsible positions for experienced individuals capable of writing military and commercial technical manuals and reports with a minimum of technical supervision.

Applicants should have technical degree or equivalent and extensive electronics writing experience, preferably with digital computer circuits and theory. Familiarity with military specifications is essential.

MILITARY PUBLICATIONS EDITORS

Applicants should be capable of assuming responsibility for literary accuracy and compliance to the rigid specification formats of military technical manuals.

EDITORS

These positions require experience in editing for format, literary accuracy and continuity. Applicants should be familiar with graphic arts and reproduction processes. A background in English or journalism is very desirable. Assignments include assistance in layout, editing, and production of commercial and military proposals and manuals.

For Immediate Consideration, Send Complete Resume of Experience and Education to:

ROBERT K. PATTERSON, DEPT. EW-12

Remington Rand Univac

DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORPORATION,
UNIVAC PARK, ST. PAUL 16, MINNESOTA



... for the Record

TECHNICIANS & TEST EQUIPMENT

TODAY with over 700 TV stations, 3500 AM stations, and some 900 FM stations sending signals to more than 51 million TV sets and 155 million radios, the consumer aspects of the industry are scarcely "overshadowed" by growth elsewhere. Servicing and maintaining these millions of receivers involves the efforts of about 125,000 technicians.

These men are of crucial importance to the test equipment manufacturer. Last year alone, they spent over \$1-billion on replacement parts and test equipment, and this figure has been rising from year to year.

As the TV era mushroomed, more test equipment was bought for several reasons. To begin with, the work force engaged in consumer service continued to expand rapidly. Every new entrant was a user of equipment and old instruments were becoming obsolete.

The annual service bill still shows an increase from year to year, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. But of the billion dollars spent on "replacement parts and test equipment," one may wonder how much, at this time, is still being spent on the latter.

There is no doubt that there has been a certain amount of leveling off. Although new entrants continue to penetrate the field, much of the basic work force has been stabilized, and manufacturers of test instruments must look towards not only expansion in allied fields, but to improved present designs, to continue to prosper in step with the rest of the electronics industry.

There are many directions in which he may strike out. For one thing, he can take a clue from many of his customers, our readers, who are expanding into other fields. Many industries have found the service of high-fidelity equipment lucrative in addition to or instead of TV service. Others are exploring the installation and maintenance of mobile communications equipment, automotive or marine. In the Citizens Band alone we now have over 110,000 authorized operators registered after only two years.

Each of these new fields requires that the technician have certain equipment, whether it be a distortion analyzer, a field-strength meter, or an r.f. wattmeter, that he did not have to have for radio and TV service. The manufacturer must be alert to these new needs.

He must also be willing to show ingenuity in the continued improvement of conventional equipment. Many manufacturers have achieved success simply by streamlining or remodeling older types of equipment. A multi-purpose probe that, with the simple manipulation of a switch or the probe head, pro-

vides a variety of different accessory functions for meter or scope, is one example. A single unit takes the place of a number of different accessories.

The punch-card type of tube tester is another example of this alertness. In essence, these units did not provide any technical functions that were beyond the scope of their predecessors. However, their convenience, especially important in an era when the customer likes to push the buttons himself, revived sales in a category of instruments that had been around for many years. Compactness to permit portability for use on outside calls, recombination of test functions in single instruments (like the tube-transistor-diode tester whose meter movement can also be used for conventional circuit measurements, through externally available leads), still hold out much unrealized promise.

Without a doubt, the future looks bright considering that the population will increase by 30 million by 1969 and the rate of new home construction will be 1.5 million per year by 1965. This will mean more radio and television sets. In fact, all facets of electronics, including those where test equipment is employed, will rise sharply. Not only is population growth usually a business barometer, but we should not overlook the many exciting new developments that are now in our laboratories. It will not be long before we will have new marketable products, such as ultrasonic dishwashers and washing machines, new types of electronic air filters, electroluminescent lighting, FM multiplexing—all for the home. This means more work for our service technicians and, to test equipment manufacturers, it means that not only more equipment will be needed, but in many cases it means new types will be required.

Another avenue which presents a sales market is the industrial electronic field. It is a new market, and it is rather difficult to analyze and therefore predict the growth pattern in the years ahead. At the present time, most of the technicians who install and service industrial equipment are employed by the original equipment manufacturer, but the trend is definitely towards independent service departments in non-electronic plants.

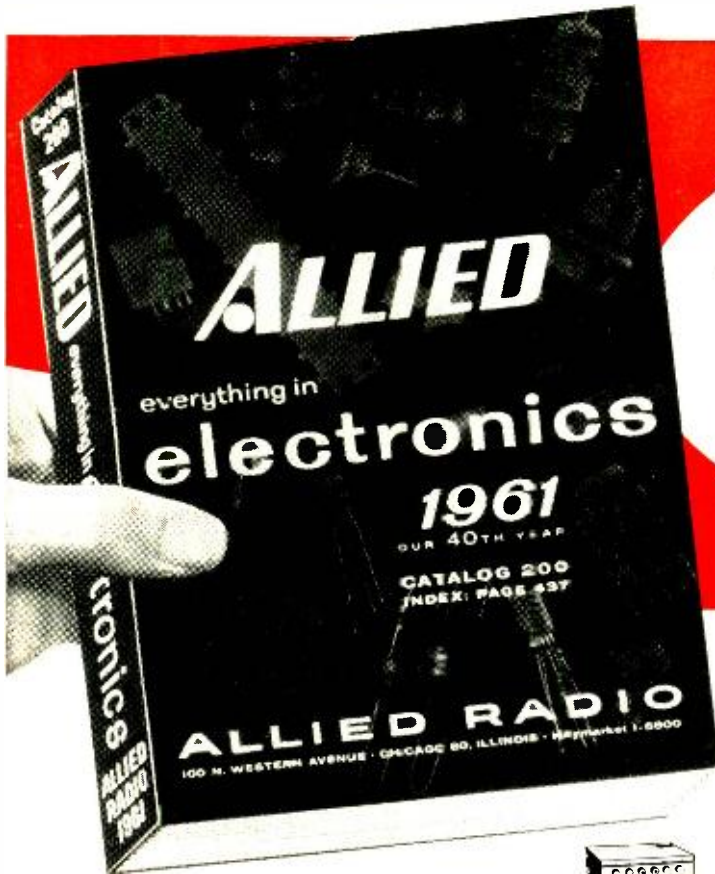
As more and more automatic control equipment is installed, obviously, more and more service departments must be formed.

Although the greater part of the test equipment required is of highly specialized nature, much of the equipment will be similar to that used by our consumer radio and TV technicians. [30]

ALLIED value-packed 1961

444-PAGE ELECTRONICS CATALOG

including products available only from Allied

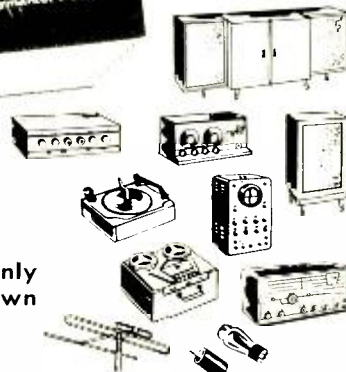


complete
up-to-date

free
send for it today!

SAVE MOST ON EVERYTHING IN ELECTRONICS

- Newest Stereo Hi-Fi Systems— Everything in Hi-Fi Components
- Money-Saving, Build-Your-Own KNIGHT-KITS® for Every Need
- Best Buys in Recorders & Supplies
- Newest Public Address Systems, Paging and Intercom Equipment
- Amateur Receivers, Transmitters, and Station Gear
- Citizen's Band 2-Way Radio
- Test and Laboratory Instruments
- TV Tubes, Antennas, Accessories
- Huge Listings of Parts, Tubes, Transistors, Tools, Books



BUY ON EASIEST TERMS ONLY \$2 DOWN

Yes, only \$2 down on orders up to \$50; only \$5 down on orders up to \$200; only \$10 down over \$200. Up to 24 months to pay.

ALLIED Exclusives:

MONEY-SAVING KNIGHT-KITS®—truly the very best in build-your-own electronic equipment—designed to save you money, easiest to assemble—the only kits offered with Free Inspection Privilege. See the complete selection of Stereo hi-fi kits, Hobbyist kits, Test Instrument and Amateur kits. KNIGHT-KITS are an exclusive ALLIED product.

KNIGHT® STEREO HI-FI—comparable to the best in quality and performance, yet priced far lower in cost. Select super-value KNIGHT components or complete systems and save most. Also see the largest selection of famous-name hi-fi components and money-saving ALLIED-recommended hi-fi systems.

ALLIED RADIO

our 40th year **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK**

World's Largest Electronic Supply House

Get every buying advantage at ALLIED: lowest money-saving prices, fastest shipment, expert personal help, easiest-pay terms, satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

free the most complete
electronics catalog!



ALLIED RADIO, Dept. 1-M
100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

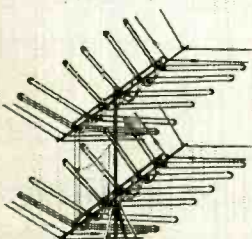
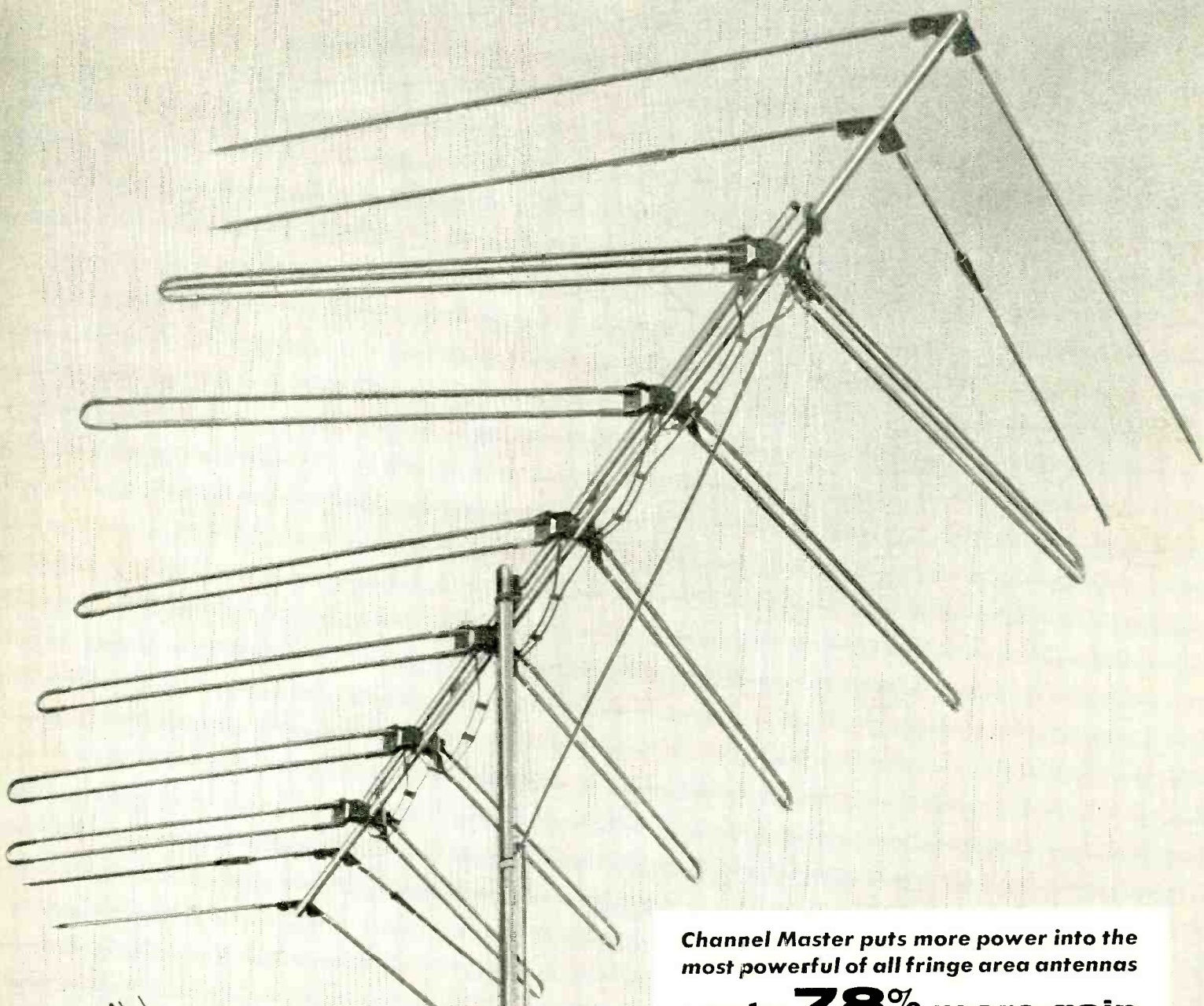
Send FREE 1961 ALLIED Catalog.

Name _____

Address _____

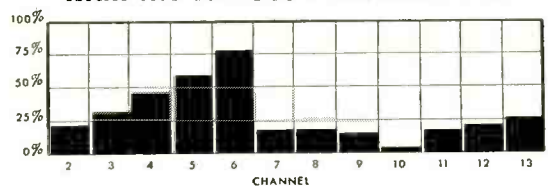
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

This is the one you've



All T-W's can be stacked for even greater power.

Channel Master puts more power into the most powerful of all fringe area antennas up to **78%** more gain than the famous 7-Element T-W



Illustrates only the difference between the two antennas on each channel, not their total gain.

CHANNEL MASTER CORP.

ELLENVILLE, NEW YORK

been waiting for!

Out in the super fringes,
where nothing less will
do, step up to the new

CHANNEL MASTER®

SUPER 10 T-W

model no. 358

10-Element Traveling Wave Antenna

Channel Master's T-W* is the most thoroughly tried... the most widely used... and the most enthusiastically acclaimed of all the broad band fringe antennas. Its performance has never been equalled.

Now—Channel Master takes another forward step with a bigger and better version of the T-W. This new antenna has more of what you want... more of what you need... in the super fringe areas.

New 10-Element T-W... ingeniously combines Channel Master's famous hairpin dipoles with 4 parasitic low band and co-linear high band elements. Reaches new highs in gain and front-to-back ratios.

New low band director and reflector system... increases gain up to 2½ db more than a 7-Element T-W—a 78% power increase!

New high band co-linear elements... add 20% to the T-W's high band gain. The co-linear reflector and director are each actually 3 half-wave elements placed end to end.

Ruggedized, all-weather construction... Including heavy duty weatherproof harness that won't let rain or salt air impede reception.

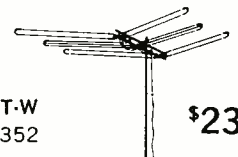
There is no substitute for a T-W

Call your Channel Master Distributor today

NOW...

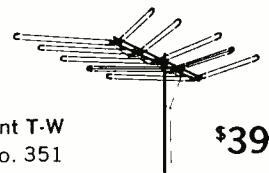
THERE ARE **5**
for every problem...
for every area...
pick a T-W

3-Element T-W
model no. 352



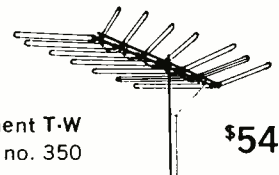
\$23⁵⁰
LIST

5-Element T-W
model no. 351



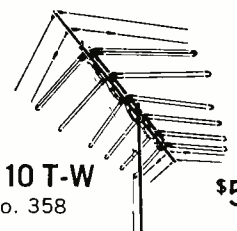
\$39²⁵
LIST

7-Element T-W
model no. 350



\$54⁹⁵
LIST

Super 10 T-W
model no. 358



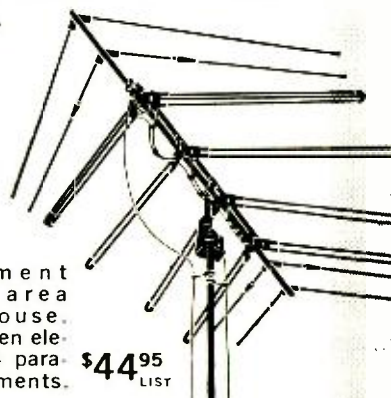
\$59⁹⁵
LIST

and introducing
the new

SUPER 8 T-W

Model no.
359

8-Element
fringe area
powerhouse.
Four driven ele-
ments, 4 para-
sitic elements.



\$44⁹⁵
LIST

ALL PRICES SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN CANADA

Forge ahead... learn FM 2-way radio servicing



MOTOROLA TRAINING INSTITUTE

Radio Technicians... here's the opportunity you've been waiting for... a chance to learn 2-way FM radio servicing through the only home-study course devoted exclusively to this dynamic field.

The MOTOROLA TRAINING INSTITUTE trains you for a professional career with unlimited potential. The 2-way radio market is booming now... may triple in the next 10 years. Qualified servicemen are in high demand!

The 38 lessons, extensive texts, special articles and reference library included in the course have been compiled by a professional staff of instructors who are intimately acquainted with 2-way radio.

The MTI course is not intended for beginners. It is directed at the technician with a background in electronics or at the prospective student who can pass an examination in basic electronics.

Here is what the course offers:

- Theory of Circuit Operations
- Advanced Trouble-Shooting Techniques
- Systems Analysis and Circuitry
- Transistorized Equipment

Cost of the course is only \$95.00... you can save \$5.00 by pre-payment. Write today for complete information, including an illustrated booklet and supplementary materials.

MOTOROLA TRAINING INSTITUTE
4501 Augusta Blvd. • Chicago 51, Illinois

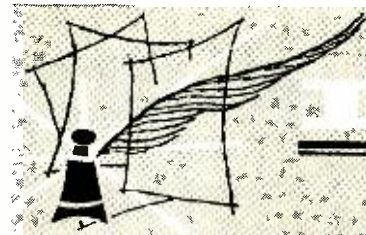
Please send me complete information on the
MOTOROLA TRAINING INSTITUTE, EW-148

(Please Print)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____



from our Readers

PHILADELPHIA "RETAIL" PACT

To the Editors:

I have just been looking over the August, 1960 issue, and saw an item labeled "Philadelphia 'Retail' Pact" under Service Industry News.

This general subject has been on my mind for a long time. I am an electronics experimenter and a radio amateur and occasionally do part-time work in radio-TV shops in the area. When I am doing such work, I have an immediate source for any parts I may need for my many projects at wholesale prices. However, when I am not working in a shop, I get my parts from a mail-order house or from the local distributors. As it takes a few weeks to get them through the mail, the distributor is more convenient.

But, I certainly would not pay retail prices at a distributor's and have a service shop pocket my hard earned money without earning it. The trouble with most service shops is that they have inflated egos and think that they are the only ones in the industry. What about all the physicists, engineers, and radio amateurs that have a definite interest in and knowledge of electronics, but are not employed in the field? Are they to be expected to buy all their parts retail? If they are to be made to buy all their parts retail, the service shops should buy their equipment, literature, and parts retail also.

Since I have worked in shops before, I know that they have a hard time of it, especially with all the sets that are using the newer techniques. But this is no excuse for the "retail" pact. They must realize that they are not the only users of individual parts. The pact in Philadelphia is not only immoral, but is probably illegal. It amounts to a tax by the service shops because there is money received where no service is rendered. I hope we see no more of this sort of thing in the future.

ROBIN WADLEIGH
Vienna, Virginia

Reader Wadleigh's viewpoint concerning wholesale-retail distributor agreements in electronics is not without merit. So far as we know, the agreement in the Philadelphia area, like similar agreements reached in other parts of the country, gives due consideration to individuals like him.

Radio amateurs and other non-servicing personnel who have certain qualifications are given special consideration, but the privilege of buying at wholesale prices is not extended to the lay public. In some areas, those who wish to buy at discount must make application for a discount card to the distributor setting forth his position or the other grounds

on which he bases such privilege. Cards of one color are issued to service dealers and technicians, while cards of other colors are issued to hams and other categories.

The basic problem is not necessarily the service dealer himself, but the peculiar pattern of distribution that has grown up in electronics. In most other fields, distributors prominently display "wholesale only" signs and live up to this commitment carefully. For example, we suggest you try buying drugs and pharmaceuticals, which carry much higher markups than electronic components, direct from a jobber. It is virtually impossible to do so. In some parts of the country it is illegal for distributors to sell directly to the public at least at the same price that he sells to dealers.

Basically, the service industry is suffering no loss to the radio amateur and has no complaint in that direction. However, the service dealer is deeply concerned where his own customer can walk directly into a distributor and pay exactly the same price for any item that the dealer must himself pay.—Editors.

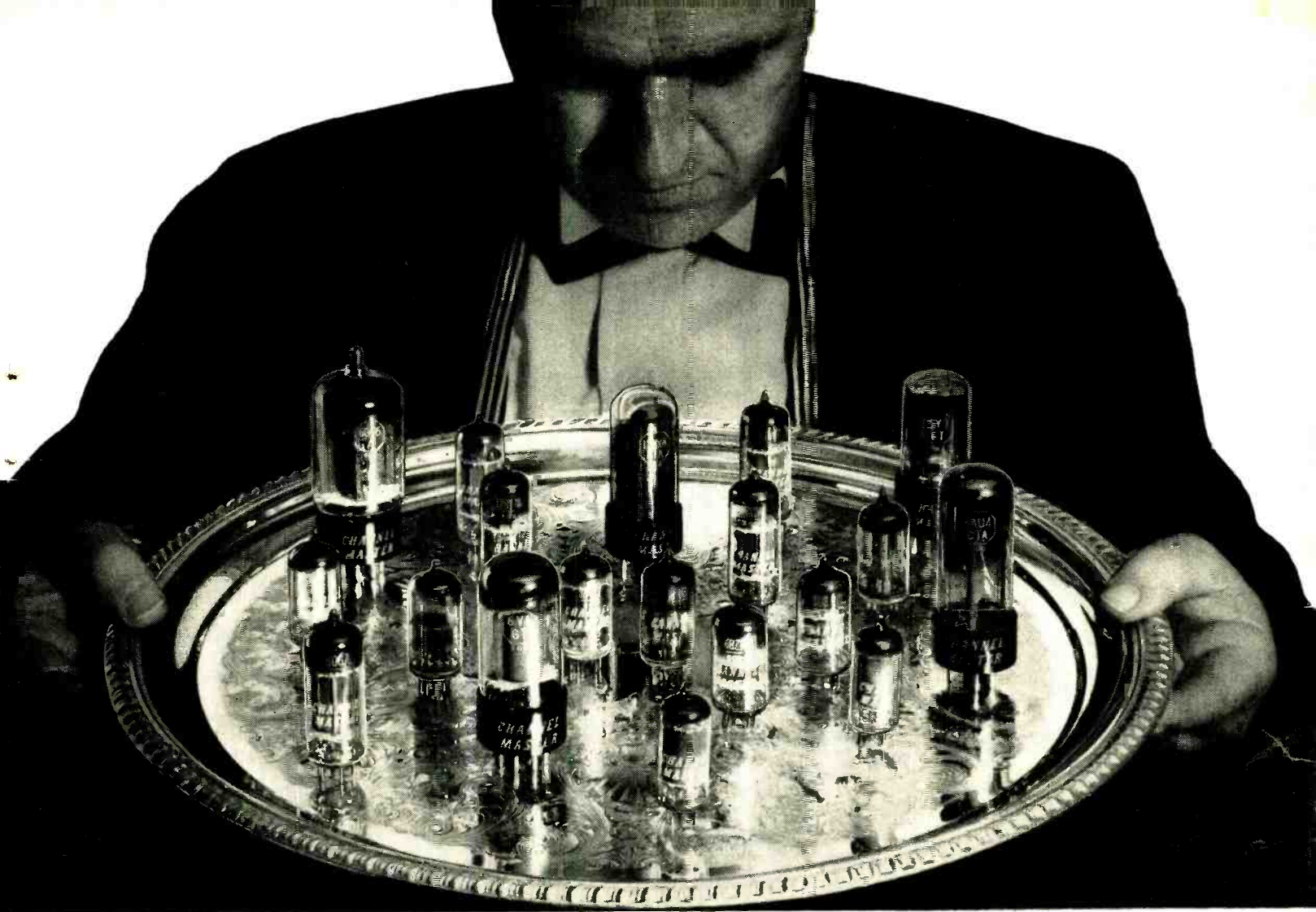
CHECKING CB FREQUENCY

To the Editors:

I was very glad to see you publish an article on checking CB frequencies ("What's Your Citizens Band Frequency," August, 1960 issue). But, when I read the article, I was very disappointed. The method outlined by Author Stoner for using the BC-221 is very inaccurate and can only lead to highly erroneous readings. While the BC-221 can be used for accurate frequency measurements of CB transmitters, the method outlined has proved to be a pitfall for many unsuspecting servicemen, and has been the cause of many published warnings about the use of surplus frequency meters.

I had my own Johnson "Viking Messenger" transceiver checked by such a method, and was told I was on frequency on all 5 channels. When I had the opportunity of checking the transceiver myself a few days later on a Hewlett-Packard 220 mc.-counter, I found I was off frequency as much as 3500 cycles on four of the five channels! As a result, I did a little checking and discovered there are ways of using the BC-221 for reasonably accurate measurements.

Let me get specific about my objections to Don Stoner's article. On page 37 of the August issue, he states, "Although these frequency meters only go to 20 mc., they will generate super-accurate signals on the Citizens Band by using the second harmonic of a 13.5-mc. signal." The range of all models of the BC-221 is 125 to 250 kc. (low band) and



They're so good, we bring them to
you on a **Silver Platter** (a real one!)

Good News:

**Channel Master more than *DOUBLES*
its line of replacement tube types**

How would you best describe Channel Master tubes?
Most dealers use the word "dependable". Dependable
uniformity, dependable performance, dependable long life.

And now, with the addition of many new tube types,
you can make Channel Master your first choice in *over*
75% of all service calls! Find out for yourself why Channel
Master Premium Quality tubes have become America's
fastest growing line.



**FREE! Genuine Wm. Rogers
Holloware Service**

Luxurious, beautiful Silverplate... made by Interna-
tional Silver Company.

**Well & Tree Platter • 16" Round Tray
Chip 'N Dip Dish • Double Vegetable Dish**

Get the piece of your choice with surprisingly small
purchases of Channel Master tubes. Tell your Channel
Master distributor how many holloware sets you'd like
before Christmas.



New kind of KIT from H. H. Scott...

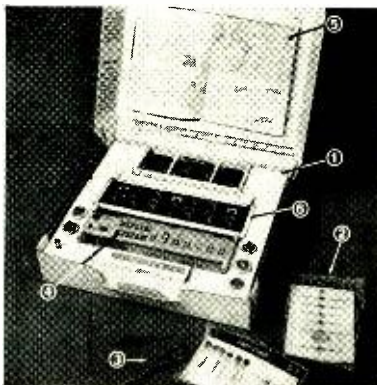
**EASY-TO-BUILD 72 WATT
STEREO AMPLIFIER KIT
LOOKS AND PERFORMS
LIKE FACTORY-BUILT UNITS!** **\$149⁹⁵***

Here's the kit that makes *you* a professional. Beautifully designed, perfectly engineered, and so easy to wire that you can't go wrong. In just a few evenings you can build a professional 72 watt H. H. Scott stereo amplifier . . . one so good it challenges factory-assembled units in both looks and performance.

H. H. Scott engineers have developed exciting new techniques to ease kit-building problems. The Kit-Pak container unfolds to a self-contained worktable. All wires are pre-cut and pre-stripped. Parts are mounted on special cards in the order you use them. All mechanical parts are pre-riveted to the chassis.

Build a new H. H. Scott LK-72 for yourself. You'll have an amplifier that meets rugged IHFM specifications . . . one that delivers sufficient power to drive *any* speaker system . . . one that's professional in every sense of the word.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS: Full Power Output: 72 watts, 36 watts per channel • IHFM Power Band: extends down to 20cps • Total Harmonic Distortion: (1kc) under 0.4% of full power • Amplifier Hum Level: better than 70db below full power output • Tubes: 4 — 7591 output tubes, 2 — 7199, 4 — 12AX7, 1 — 5AR4 • Weight of Output Transformers: 12 pounds • Amplifier fully stable under all loads including capacitive • Dimensions in accessory case: 15½ w, 5¼ h, 13¼ d. Size and styling matches H. H. Scott tuners.



IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE NEW H. H. SCOTT LK-72 COMPLETE AMPLIFIER 1. Unique Kit-Pak container opens to a convenient worktable. Folds up at night like a suitcase. 2. Part-Charts — All parts mounted in order of installation. No sifting through loose parts. 3. All wires pre-cut, pre-stripped to cut assembly time. 4. Mechanical parts all pre-mounted. Tube sockets and terminal strips riveted to chassis. 5. Easy-to-follow full color instruction book. 6. Special features include: Center Channel Level control; Scratch Filter; Tape Recorder Monitor; Separate Bass and Treble on each channel; DC operated heaters for lowest hum.

**Slightly higher west of the Rockies.*

H. H. SCOTT

H. H. SCOTT INC., DEPT. EW-12.
111 POWDERMILL ROAD • MAYNARD, MASS.

Rush me complete details on your new LK-72 Complete Amplifier Kit, LT-10 FM Tuner Kit, and Custom Stereo Components for 1961.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Export: Telesco International Corp.
36 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.

2000 to 4000 kc. (high band). The 13.5-mc. signal referred to is actually a 4th harmonic of the fundamental in the high band of the instrument. At CB frequencies, this would be the 8th harmonic of the fundamental.

Further down the same page, Stoner states, "By making the graph large, it is possible to interpret to 100 cycles." The smallest vernier division on the BC-221 is 1/10th of a dial division. In most cases the dial readings on the high band average about 2.3 dial divisions per kc. at the fundamental. At the 8th harmonic in the CB band, 1/10th of a dial division would represent roughly 350 cycles. No matter how large a graph is constructed, it is obvious that the determining factor for close reading is not the graph, but the scale of the BC-221.

Nothing is mentioned in the article of the basic accuracy of the BC-221. Like any piece of test equipment, this one is not perfect. According to the Army Technical Manual covering the BC-221 (TM 11-300), the maximum error at 4000 kc. is 1355 cycles; at 2000 kc., 985 cycles. Assuming for the sake of argument that this maximum error is 1000 cycles at 3375 kc., at the 8th harmonic (27 mc.) the maximum error would be 8000 cycles! According to the technical manual, actual tests show that in most cases the average error can be assumed to be no greater than 50 per-cent of the values given. Even so, this is 4000 cycles at 27 mc.—hardly a "standard" against which to measure frequencies which must be ± 1350 cycles. Further, there would be additional errors introduced by graph-making, and graph-reading as required in Stoner's technique.

Fortunately, however, all is not lost. There are methods of using the BC-221 which will provide accuracies of 0.0025 per-cent or better. They require no alteration to the basic BC-221 circuit. These methods include building a voltage-regulated, remote power supply for the BC-221 (a relatively simple job), providing a means of calibrating the BC-221 internal crystal standard (such as a receiver equipped with an "S" meter and capable of receiving WWV on 5 or 10 mc.), and using the additive method of frequency reading when checking transmitters on the bench. In addition, a "rough" method, also ± 0.0025 per-cent, can be used for checking signals on the air, as received from other transmitters. All these methods have been carefully checked with the *Hewlett-Packard* counter, and have been found accurate for every one of the six BC-221's we have tested.

R. L. CONHAIM, 19W7577
Dayton, Ohio

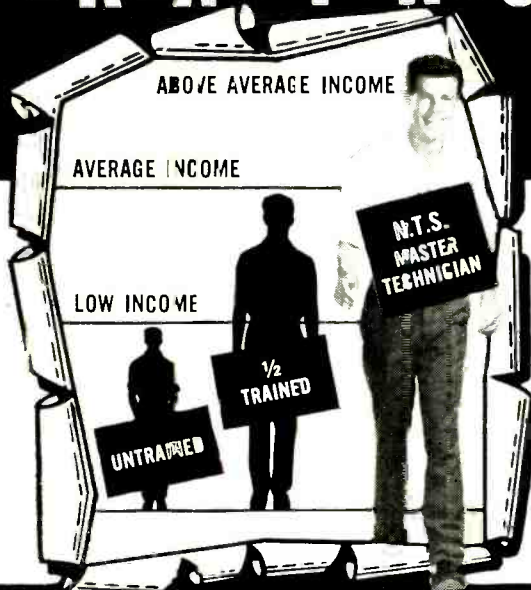
Several of our readers have pointed out that the average error of a BC-221 that meets its own specs is around .015 per-cent. However, it is still possible to use this instrument to check CB transmitters employing the techniques mentioned above and further covered below by Author Stoner in his reply to Reader Conhaim's letter.—Editors.

Dear Mr. Conhaim:
As you and other readers have pointed

BREAK THROUGH TO HIGHER PAY

in ELECTRONICS

TV-RADIO



START NOW! Break through the Earning Barrier that stops half-trained men. N.T.S. "All-Phase" training prepares you — at home in spare time — for a high-paying CAREER in Electronics — TV — Radio as a MASTER TECHNICIAN. One Master Course at One Low Tuition trains you for unlimited opportunities in All Phases: Servicing, Communications, Preparation F.C.C. License, Broadcasting, Manufacturing, Automation, Radar and Micro-Waves, Missile and Rocket Projects.

A more rewarding job... a secure future... a richer, fuller life can be yours! As an **N. T. S. MASTER TECHNICIAN** you can go straight to the top in industry... or in your own profitable business.

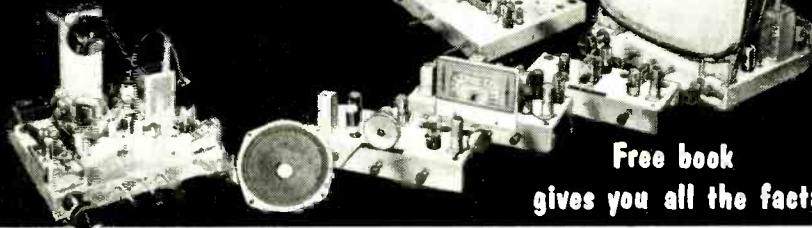
You work on actual job projects



SUCCEED IN MANY HIGH-PAYING JOBS LIKE THESE...

- TV-Radio Sales, Service and Repair
- Profitable Business of Your Own
- Communications Technician — F.C.C. License
- Hi-Fi, Stereo & Sound Recording Specialist
- TV-Radio Broadcasting Operator
- Technician in Computers & Missiles
- Electronics Field Engineer
- Specialist in Microwaves & Servomechanisms
- Expert Trouble Shooter
- All-Phase Master Technician

19 BIG KITS YOURS TO KEEP



Free book gives you all the facts

NATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

WORLD-WIDE TRAINING SINCE 1905
4000 S. FIGUEROA ST., LOS ANGELES 37, CALIF., U. S. A.
Write Dept. RH-120



RESIDENT TRAINING AT LOS ANGELES
If you wish to take your training in our Resident School at Los Angeles, start NOW in our big, modern Shops and Labs. Work with the latest Auto and Diesel engines — all types — fuel injection, automatic transmissions, all power equipment — most complete facilities offered by any school. Expert, friendly instructors. Graduate Employment Service. Help in finding home near school — and part time job while you learn.
WRITE FOR SPECIAL RESIDENT SCHOOL CATALOG AND INFORMATION



ACCREDITED MEMBER
... the only nationally recognized accrediting agency for private "home study" schools.

N.T.S. Shop-Tested HOME TRAINING is **Better, More Complete, Lower Cost**... and it is your key to the most fascinating, opportunity-filled industry today!

YOU LEARN QUICKLY AND EASILY THE N.T.S. SHOP-TESTED WAY

You get lessons, manuals, job projects, unlimited consultation, graduate advisory service. You build a Short Wave-Long Wave Superhet Receiver, plus a large-screen TV set from the ground up, with parts we send you at no addi-

tional cost. You also get a Professional Multitester for your practical job projects.

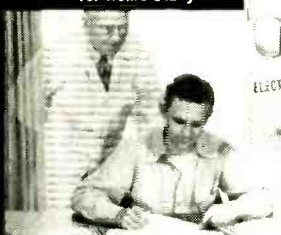
EARN AS YOU LEARN... WE SHOW YOU HOW!

Many students pay for entire tuition — and earn much more — with spare time work they perform while training. You can do the same... we show you how.

SEND FOR INFORMATION NOW... TODAY! IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE.

N.T.S. HOME TRAINING is

- Classroom Developed
- Lab-Studio Planned
- Shop-Tested
- Industry Approved
- Specific and Designed for Home Study



MAIL COUPON NOW for **FREE BOOK** and **ACTUAL LESSON**

NO OBLIGATION! NO SALESMAN WILL CALL

NATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

WORLD-WIDE TRAINING SINCE 1905

Mail Now To
National Technical Schools, Dept. RH-120
4000 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles 37, Calif.

Please rush FREE Electronics-TV-Radio "Opportunity" Book and Actual Lesson. No Salesman will call.

Name _____ Age _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Check here if interested ONLY in Resident Training at Los Angeles.
VETERANS: Give date of discharge.

This Christmas...
ask for
Weller[®]
TOOLS



They'll do a complete job
on radio and hi-fi building

FOR STRONG, NOISE-FREE CONNECTIONS...

Dual Heat Soldering Gun Kit

Features the tool that's indispensable in electronic soldering and the favorite of service technicians... the new Weller Dual Heat Gun. Heat and spotlight come on instantly, and 2 trigger positions give 2 soldering temperatures. Switches instantly to low 90-watt or high 125-watt heat as your job requires. High efficiency, long life tip gets into tight spots. Cleaning brush, soldering aid, solder included.



MODEL
8200K
\$795

FOR FINISHING CABINETS, SPEAKER MOUNTS



Weller Power Sander

Sands wood smooth in a jiffy with big 25 sq. in. sanding area and 14,400 strokes a minute. Assorted sandpaper, polishing cloth included.

MODEL 700
\$1348

Available at Electronic
Parts Distributors

WELLER ELECTRIC CORP., EASTON, PA.

out, there were several oversights in my article. First, the reader was not told the frequency meter crystal must be zero beat with WWV. Second, I assumed that the reader's BC-221 would be used with a regulated power supply. In addition, I mentioned the second harmonic of a 13.5-mc. signal. This is quite true, but I failed to point out that the signal was actually the fourth harmonic of the master oscillator.

However, the most serious error by far is the statement about the large graph! Obviously the dial can only be read to 350-400 cycles per tenth division. If the graph were ten feet high, it would be no more accurate. Somehow, when preparing the material, I came up with the figure 380 cycles per dial division rather than the actual figure of 3800 cycles.

I think you will agree the tolerance mentioned in the manual has no bearing on the discussion. The accuracy of the meter (up to the limiting factor of the dial reading) is entirely dependent on how well the BC-221 is calibrated, and the skill of the user. When properly calibrated the BC-221 is extremely accurate at the check points regardless of the frequency or harmonic being used. The error occurs between check points and in interpretation of the dial reading.

After receiving your letter, I measured the frequency of nine CB units with my BC-221. After each unit was checked, I again measured the transmitter frequency on my 75A4 communications receiver which is accurate to 100 cycles on all frequencies. In all cases I was 500 to 800 cycles on the high side, showing that my measurements were only accurate to .003 per-cent. I feel that this is satisfactory, but your method would exceed this.

Thus, to boil it down, a properly calibrated meter can be used to determine if the transceiver is within .005 per-cent in the hands of a skilled operator. Measuring the exact frequency is another matter, however.

DONALD L. STONER, 11W1507
Alta Loma, California

* * *

CAPACITANCE RELAY CIRCUIT

To the Editors:

In the circuit of the capacitance relay shown on page 86 of your October issue, there is an extraneous connection between the high side of T_1 's primary and the cathode of the 2050 thyatron. This extra connection must be deleted, otherwise the circuit will blow some fuses.

AL WIECZOUK
Chicago, Illinois

In re-drawing Author Turner's original circuit we, unfortunately, threw in an extra lead which neither we nor the author caught in proofreading the article. Once this lead has been deleted, as suggested above, the circuit should operate properly as described.

Also, those of our readers who are having difficulty locating a 117N7 tube may substitute a selenium diode and almost any receiver beam-power tube with the heater rewired as required.—
Editors. [30]

**AT
LAST!**

RADIO-TV and ELECTRONICS TRAINING ... AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD!

***21 INCH**
Receiver Kit included



Yes, this great course costs far less than any training of its kind given by other major schools! Radio-Television Training School will train you for a good job in Television or Industrial Electronics — AT HOME IN YOUR SPARE TIME.

Think of it—a complete training program including over 120 lessons, Fourteen Big Radio-Television Kits, Complete Color-TV Instruction, Unlimited Consultation Service... ALL at a really big saving to you. How can we do this? Write to us today... and find out!

And what's more — you can (if you wish)

OPEN YOUR OWN RTS-APPROVED AND FINANCED RADIO-TV SERVICE SHOP

We Want Many More Shops This Year

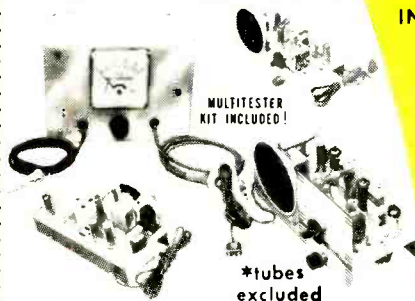
This 38 year old training organization — called RTS, that's Radio-Television Training School — wants to establish a string of Radio-TV Repair Shops in principal cities throughout the U. S. So far, a great many such shops are NOW IN BUSINESS AND PROSPERING. We are helping and training ambitious men to become future owners and operators of these shops in all areas.

FOR UNSKILLED INEXPERIENCED MEN ONLY — WE TRAIN YOU OUR WAY!

We must insist that the men we sign up be trained in Radio-TV Repair, Merchandising and Sales by our training methods—because WE KNOW the requirements of the industry. Therefore, we will TRAIN YOU... we will show you how to earn EXTRA CASH, during the first month or two of your training period. YOU KEEP YOUR PRESENT JOB. TRAINING TAKES PLACE IN YOUR OWN HOME, IN YOUR SPARE TIME!

**COMPLETE
COLOR TV
INSTRUCTION
INCLUDED**

**YOU BUILD THESE
AND OTHER UNITS!**



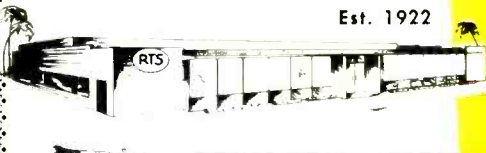
MULTIMETER
KIT INCLUDED!

*tubes
excluded

**RADIO-TELEVISION
TRAINING SCHOOL**

815 E ROSECRANS AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 59 CALIFORNIA

Est. 1922



**ACT
NOW!**

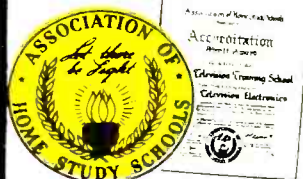
Get your free book on the
FAMOUS RTS BUSINESS PLAN
find out how you can open
A REPAIR SHOP OF YOUR OWN

We supply and finance your equipment

When you are ready and qualified to operate one of our RTS-Approved TV Repair Shops **WE WILL SUPPLY AND FINANCE EVERY BIT OF EQUIPMENT YOU NEED TO GET STARTED** plus an inventory of parts and supplies. In other words we will stake you **AN OFFER NEVER MADE BEFORE BY ANY TRAINING ORGANIZATION.** Under the RTS Business Plan you receive:

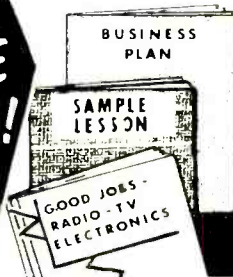
1. An electric sign for the shop front.
2. Complete laboratory of test equipment.
3. Letterheads, calling cards, repair tickets, etc.
4. Basic inventory of tubes, parts, supplies.
5. Complete advertising and promotional material.
6. Plans for shop arrangement.
7. Instructions on how to go into business.
8. Continuous consultation and help.
9. The right to use RTS Seal of Approval, and the RTS Credo.
10. The right to use the Famous Trade Mark.

ACCREDITED MEMBER



RTS' Membership in The Association of Home Study Schools is your assurance of Reliability, Integrity, and Quality of Training.

**ALL
THESE
FREE!**



CUT OUT AND MAIL — TODAY!

RADIO-TELEVISION TRAINING SCHOOL

815 EAST ROSECRANS AVENUE Dept. EW-120
LOS ANGELES 59, CALIFORNIA

SEND ME FREE — all of these big opportunity books — "Good Jobs in TV-Electronics," "A Repair Shop of Your Own" and "Sample Lesson." I am interested in:

- Radio-Television Industrial Electronics (Automation)

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

City & State _____

302

Mail This Coupon Now — No Salesman Will Call

MUSIC FROM THE ETHER

January **ELECTRONICS WORLD** brings you complete construction details on building your own

TRANSISTORIZED THEREMIN!

The strange, beautiful sound of the Theremin is at last within reach of electronics hobbyists and technicians everywhere! Next month's **ELECTRONICS WORLD** brings you complete schematic diagrams... full construction details on building this transistorized instrument that brings "music from the ether". For under 50 dollars, you can assemble this remarkable 3-octave musical instrument from readily obtainable parts.

You'll also enjoy these important features in the pages of January **ELECTRONICS WORLD:**

• **REVERBERATION—IN PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE**

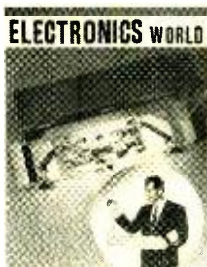
— The latest—and one of the most controversial hi-fi developments—is the use of a reverberation system which sets up a greater feeling of dimensional presence. Here's how Motorola—one of the leading reverb manufacturers—introduces this effect into its packaged stereo equipment.

• **PACKAGED SERVICE PROBLEMS — SPECIAL**

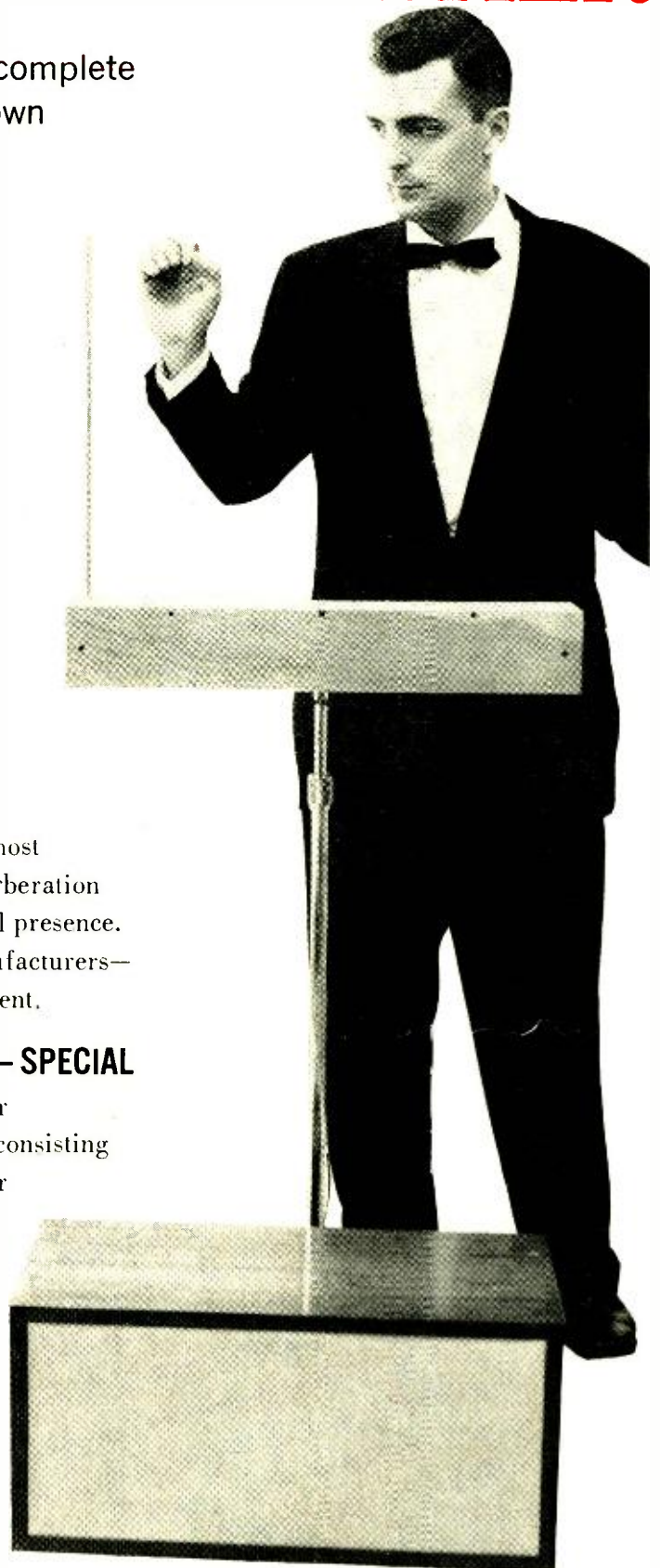
servicing problems are presented in TV sets and other equipment that use packaged networks and modules consisting of multiple components rather than single resistors or capacitors. Here's how to check these units, and handle replacements.

• **BUILD A V.H.F. DEMONSTRATION OSCILLATOR**

— Perfect for school demonstrations as a science project—this oscillator can be built from conventional tubes with the complete set of plans featured in this issue.



Don't miss January **ELECTRONICS WORLD...**
Authoritative... Informative... Important





PUZZLED

...no need to be

look to this sign of assurance!

The Distributor displaying this sign will solve your tuner problems at a profit to you.

He has available the New Standard Tuner Replacement Guide, including replacement parts listings. This is the only Guide of its kind in the world. Covers all Standard tuners produced through 1959. Includes replacements for many tuners not produced by Standard. He handles our 48-hour Factory Guaranteed Repair Service and Trade-In Allowance on unreparable Standard tuners.

See This Authorized Distributor Today



standard kollman

INDUSTRIES INC. *Formerly Standard Coil Products Co., Inc.*
2085 N. HAWTHORNE AVENUE, MELROSE PARK, ILLINOIS



Latest Information

on the Electronic Industry



By ELECTRONICS WORLD'S
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

RADIO-WIRE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK TO PROVIDE GLOBAL WEATHER SERVICE—The first phase of an improved global weather radio-wire teletypewriter communications network was placed in operation a few weeks ago. Announcing the project, F.W. Reichelderfer, chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau, said that when completed, the network will consist of an unbroken chain of point-to-point circuits encircling the Northern and Southern hemispheres. Four centers located in New York, Frankfurt/Offenbach, Moscow, and New Delhi, were activated in the first phase of the program. Tokyo will be used for the fifth center which will be placed in operation during the spring of 1961.

TOLL-TV START POSTPONED—Trial subscription-TV, scheduled to begin in Hartford, Conn. in the early fall, has now been indefinitely postponed, pending the results of a hearing initiated by a group of local motion-picture owners. In calling the hearing the FCC said that they hope to find out... "whether the conduct of the proposed operation... would deprive viewers of... program services, which might otherwise be expected to be available under the established system of television broadcasting without the payment of a direct charge." Another major question the Commission expects industry to answer is... "whether the operation... would adversely affect competition in the television broadcasting industry."

HAMS ASKED TO VACATE 18 FREQUENCIES FOR ARMY EXERCISE—To support a large 30-day Army field exercise (South Wind), involving 100,000 troops in the Eglin, Florida area, 18 amateur frequencies in the 144-148 and 220-225 mc. bands were recently set aside for communications purposes, and all amateurs within interference range were asked to remain off the air during this period. In requesting hams to cooperate, the Army said that because of the locations involved and directional antennas employed, interference-free conditions would obtain. Cooperation, it was said, would certainly enhance the excellent reputation which all radio hams have established over the years.

RADIO-GUIDE SYSTEM DEvised—A taped radio-guide system which will provide each Chicago Natural History Museum visitor with a personal and portable tour has been developed. The system features a continuous tape player, transmitter, and closed loop antenna working on one of several frequencies to prevent crosstalk. In operation, signals are transmitted to a transistorized receiver weighing less than one pound and equipped with an earphone and carrying strap.

100-TON RADAR ANTENNA INSTALLED—A three-section experimental radar antenna, weighing 100 tons, was raised into position recently at the Federal Aviation Agency's National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center in Atlantic City, N.J. to make possible an early start on a research project providing altitude information through radar for air-traffic control. Construction engineers took four and one-half hours to hoist the antenna from a horizontal position and attach it to a 168-foot tower. The antenna, which was assembled in a special building near the supporting tower, was moved on maple blocks to a position at the bottom of the tower. Each section consists of 10 miles of precisely drawn and drilled aluminum waveguide, making for 1056 antenna elements.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE PROGRAMS TRANSFERRED TO ARMY—Systems management of the \$197-million "Courier" and "Advent" communication satellite projects has been transferred from the Advanced Research Projects Agency to the Department of the Army. "Courier," an experimental research and development vehicle weighing 500 pounds, has been designed to serve as a delayed repeater satellite at a 650-mile altitude, near-equatorial orbit. As a delayed repeater, which stores information until commanded to transmit rather than relaying it directly, "Courier" can provide a trunking capability for store-and-forward messages in an eventual world-wide network of orbiting satellites. "Project Advent's" objective will be to conduct research and development necessary to demonstrate the feasibility of a microwave communications satellite operating in a 24-hour equatorial synchronous orbit. Weighing a half a ton, the satellite will operate at a height of 22,300 statute miles and will be operated with two ground stations, one on each coast: in the vicinity of Camp Roberts, California and the other near Fort Dix, New Jersey.

[30]

What Does F. C. C. Mean To You?

What is the F. C. C.?

F. C. C. stands for Federal Communications Commission. This is an agency of the Federal Government, created by Congress to regulate all wire and radio communication and radio and television broadcasting in the United States.

What is an F. C. C. Operator License?

The F. C. C. requires that only qualified persons be allowed to install, maintain, and operate electronic communications equipment, including radio and television broadcast transmitters. To determine who is qualified to take on such responsibility, the F. C. C. gives technical examinations. Operator licenses are awarded to those who pass these examinations. There are different types and classes of operator licenses, based on the type and difficulty of the examination passed.

What are the Different Types of Operator Licenses?

The F. C. C. grants three different types (or groups) of operator licenses—commercial radiotelePHONE, commercial radioteleGRAPH, and amateur.

COMMERCIAL RADIOTELEPHONE operator licenses are those required of technicians and engineers responsible for the proper operation of electronic equipment involved in the transmission of voice, music, or pictures. For example, a person who installs or maintains two-way mobile radio systems or radio and television broadcast equipment must hold a radiotelePHONE license. (A knowledge of Morse code is NOT required to obtain such a license.)

COMMERCIAL RADIOTELEGRAPH operator licenses are those required of the operators and maintenance men working with communications equipment which involves the use of Morse code. For example, a radio operator on board a merchant ship must hold a radioteleGRAPH license. (The ability to send and receive Morse is required to obtain such a license.)

AMATEUR operator licenses are those required of radio "hams"—people who are radio hobbyists and experimenters. (A knowledge of Morse code is necessary to be a "ham".)

What are the Different Classes of RadiotelePHONE Licenses?

Each type (or group) of license is divided into different classes. There are three classes of radiotelePHONE licenses, as follows:

(1) Third Class RadiotelePHONE License. No previous license or on-the-job experience is required to qualify for the examination for this license. The examination consists of F. C. C. Elements I and II covering radio laws, F. C. C. regulations, and basic operating practices.

(2) Second Class RadiotelePHONE License. No on-the-job experience is required for this examination. However, the applicant must have already passed examination Elements I and II. The second class radiotelePHONE examination consists of F. C. C. Element III. It is mostly technical and covers basic radiotelePHONE theory (including electrical calculations), vacuum tubes, transistors, amplifiers, oscillators, power supplies, amplitude modulation, frequency modulation, measuring instruments, transmitters, receivers, antennas and transmission lines, etc.

(3) First Class RadiotelePHONE License. No on-the-job experience is required to qualify for this examination. However, the applicant must have already passed examination Elements I, II, and III. (If the applicant wishes, he may take all four elements at the same sitting, but this is

not the general practice.) The first class radiotelePHONE examination consists of F. C. C. Element IV. It is mostly technical covering advanced radiotelePHONE theory and basic television theory. This examination covers generally the same subject matter as the second class examination, but the questions are more difficult and involve more mathematics.

Which License Qualifies for Which Jobs?

The THIRD CLASS radiotelePHONE license is of value primarily in that it qualifies you to take the second class examination. The scope of authority covered by a third class license is extremely limited.

The SECOND CLASS radiotelePHONE license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate most all radiotelePHONE equipment except commercial broadcast station equipment.

The FIRST CLASS radiotelePHONE license qualifies you to install, maintain, and operate every type of radiotelePHONE equipment (except amateur, of course) including all radio and television stations in the United States, and in its Territories and Possessions. This is the highest class of radiotelePHONE license available.

How Long Does it Take to Prepare for F. C. C. Exams?

The time required to prepare for FCC examinations naturally varies with the individual, depending on his background and aptitude. Grantham training prepares the student to pass FCC exams in a minimum of time.

In the Grantham correspondence course, the average beginner should prepare for his second class radiotelePHONE license after from 200 to 250 hours of study. This same student should then prepare for his first class license in approximately 75 additional hours of study.

In the Grantham resident course, the time normally required to complete the course and get your license is as follows:

In the DAY course (5 days a week) you should get your second class license at the end of the first 9 weeks of classes, and your first class license at the end of 3 additional weeks of classes. This makes a total of 12 weeks (just a little less than 3 months) required to cover the whole course, from "scratch" through first class.

In the EVENING course (3 nights a week) you should get your second class license at the end of the 15th week of classes and your first class license at the end of 5 additional weeks of classes. This makes a total of less than 5 months required to cover the whole course, from "scratch" through first class, in the evening course.

HERE'S PROOF that Grantham Students prepare for F. C. C. examinations in a minimum of time. Here is a list of a few of our recent graduates, the class of license they got, and how long it took them:

	License	Weeks
Neil W. Michel, 402 E. Jefferson, Owensville, Mo.	1st	12
L. Gordon Combs, RR#3, Box 279A, Hemet, Calif.	1st	11
Daniel A. Ruch, Station KVOZ, Box 1498, Laredo, Texas	1st	12
George H. Sanderson, 128½ W. 4th Street, Marysville, Ohio	1st	8
Donald F. Teneych, 58 Brighton Road, Worcester, N. Y.	1st	12
Richard Scherzer, Apt. 5, 1175 S. Franklin Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	1st	13
Jerry Miller, P. O. Box 1253, Charleston, West Virginia	1st	11
David M. Tarter, 1174 Hilltop Road, Kansas City 4, Kansas	1st	12
Vernie S. Melton, Jr., 1014 Canyon Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico	1st	8
Gerald T. Bullock, 613 Keefer Place, NW, Washington, D. C.	1st	12

Resident Classes Offered at Four Locations

To better serve our many students throughout the nation, Grantham School of Electronics maintains four separate schools—located in Hollywood, Seattle, Kansas City, and Washington, D. C.—all offering the same resident courses in F. C. C. license preparation. (Correspondence courses are conducted from Hollywood.)

For further details concerning F. C. C. licenses and our training, send for our FREE booklet, "Careers in Electronics". Clip the coupon below and mail it to the School nearest you.

Get your First Class Commercial F. C. C. License Quickly by training at



GRANTHAM SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS

1505 N. Western Ave. 408 Marion Street 3123 Gillham Road 821 · 19th Street, N.W.
Hollywood 27, Calif. Seattle 4, Wash. Kansas City 9, Mo. Washington 6, D.C.
(Phone: HO 7-7727) (Phone: MA 2-7227) (Phone: JE 1-6320) (Phone: ST 3-3614)

MAIL COUPON NOW—NO SALESMAN WILL CALL →

MAIL COUPON TO SCHOOL NEAREST YOU

(Mail in envelope or paste on postal card)

To: GRANTHAM SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS

1505 N. Western 408 Marion 3123 Gillham Rd. 821-19th, NW
Hollywood Seattle Kansas City Washington

Please send me your free booklet telling how I can get my commercial F. C. C. license quickly. I understand there is no obligation and no salesman will call.

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

I am interested in: Home Study, Seattle classes
 Hollywood classes, Kansas City classes, Washington classes

America's Most Popular, Most Authoritative Books on High Fidelity, Stereo and Tape

Here are some of the world's greatest hi-fi books... chosen carefully by Ziff-Davis Electronics Book Service as among the best in their field. Right now, one or more of these great books will be sent to you for 7 days FREE! Simply write your choices on the

coupon below and mail it today. When your books arrive, read and enjoy them for seven full days. If, after that, you don't agree that they are everything you need and want, return them and owe nothing.



2751. HI-FI GUIDE—STEREOPHONIC SOUND, Hoefler

A "how-to" book on hi-fi, written in simple language. Will help you buy the right equipment and see that you get the most out of your stereo or monaural investment. \$2.50



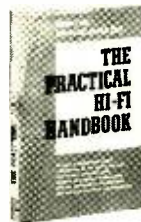
2752. HIGH QUALITY SOUND REPRODUCTION, Moir

The perfect manual for both the professional engineer and the serious amateur interested in high fidelity. The "why" and "how" of sound reproduction is covered in complete detail. \$15.00



2753. LOW-COST HI-FI, Hoefler

Hundreds of hints for budget hi-fi will be found in these fourteen chapters with over 300 detailed photographs, drawings and diagrams. Will save you money in starting or improving your system. \$2.50



2755. THE PRACTICAL HI-FI HANDBOOK, King

A guide to high fidelity sound reproduction for the service engineer and amateur. Chapters on amplifiers, loudspeakers, pickups, microphones, record players, disc, tape and stereo. \$5.95



2756. REPAIRING RECORD CHANGERS, Ecklund

A practical manual on repair of mechanical elements of record changers, including pickups, needles, changer actions, motors, drives, tripping, dropping and shut-offs. Also magnetic recorder repairs. \$5.95



2760. HI-FI STEREO FOR YOUR HOME, Whitman

Tells what stereo is, how it differs from hi-fi, how it works, how it affects home listening habits, and how to install and maintain it. Complete list of terms defined. Generously illustrated. \$3.50



42. REVERE TAPE RECORDER GUIDE, Tydings

The first non-technical book to provide useful information on the Revere Tape Recorder. Also a basic guide to the entire field of tape. Will show you new uses and add to your enjoyment. \$1.95



49. TAPE RECORDING GUIDE, Marshall

Designed to help you get the most out of your tape recorder, whether for business, pleasure or professional use. A handy guide to have around, no matter what equipment you own. \$1.95



2750. ELEMENTS OF MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING, Haynes

Here's how to get professional results with tape the way the experts do. Complete nomenclature, basic techniques, how to splice and edit, how to repair and maintain your recording equipment. \$7.95



2754. MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING, Spratt

Designed to give principles of magnetic recording and to enumerate characteristics of both the medium and the machines. Excellent for adapting magnetic recording to special needs and wider applications. \$8.95



2757. RIBBONS OF SOUND, Barleben

A handbook on the fundamentals of magnetic tape recording simply and interestingly presented. Factual information you can use no matter what type or make of recorder you own. Paper, \$2.50. 2772. Cloth, \$3.50



2758. TAPE RECORDERS AND TAPE RECORDING, Weiler

An ideal sourcebook of information on all aspects of tape recording. Covers all fundamentals necessary to realize full potential of your tape equipment. Special sections on accessories. \$2.95



2000. STEREO HI-FI GUIDE, 1960, Ziff-Davis

1960 edition features 60-page exclusive by Joseph Marshall on components and how they work. Includes "what you should know before buying stereo". Complete, interesting, invaluable! \$1.00



2002. ELECTRONIC KITS DIRECTORY, 1960, Ziff-Davis

New 1960 edition lists over 750 kits, latest models, prices and features for hi-fi kits—pre-amps, amplifiers, tuners, speakers—ham radio, SWL, Citizens Band. Fun and educational. \$1.00



2004. HI-FI ANNUAL & AUDIO HANDBOOK, Ziff-Davis

1960 edition. Prepared by the editors of Electronics World. An excellent advanced guide to theory, construction and circuitry. Over 40 pages on stereo amplifiers and equipment. \$1.00



2010. AUDIO YEARBOOK, 1961, Ziff-Davis

Brand new edition. By the editors of Electronics World. Advanced discussions and instructions on every phase of audio. Special features make this an excellent guide for the advanced audiophile. \$1.00



2006. ELECTRONIC EXPERIMENTER'S MANUAL, Findlay

With a few dollars worth of basic tools and this book to guide you, you can explore the wonderful world of electronics experimentation more completely than ever before. 10 big sections. \$4.95



2769. THE ELECTRONIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MANUAL, Douglas

Covers every design phase of the modern electronic musical instrument— including theory, schematics of organ circuits, the science of sound as well as the art of music. \$7.50

**HIGH CAPACITY
...LOW VOLTAGE**

**Bakelite
Cased
ELECTROLYTICS**



Aerovox Type HCB units are polarized electrolytic capacitors designed especially for use in industrial applications such as battery eliminators, power supplies, electric fence controls, sound movie projectors, etc. For non-polarized applications such as welding and control equipment they are available as Type NPB electrolytics.

Both types feature heavy-duty, moisture resistant bakelite-cases which eliminates the need for outer cardboard insulating tubes. Units are high capacity etched plate, high quality electrolytics designed for trouble-free, long-life operation.

SPECIFICATIONS

- Operating Temperature Range: -40°C. to $+85^{\circ}\text{C.}$
- Capacitance Tolerance up to 150 VDCW $-10+100\%$, over 150 VDCW $-10+50\%$.
- Available in capacitance values from 15 mfd to 12,000 mfd in voltage ratings of 6, 12, 18, 25, 50 VDCW and 125, 300 and 450 VNP.
- Stocked for off-the-shelf delivery by your Aerovox Distributor.

**AEROVOX
CORPORATION
DISTRIBUTOR DIVISION
NEW BEDFORD • MASSACHUSETTS**

**Within the
Industry**

DR. DONALD G. WILSON has been named vice-president for research at *P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.*, Indianapolis.



In his new post, Dr. Wilson will supervise the company's electro-physical laboratories, its chemical laboratories, and the materials laboratories. Additionally, he will coordinate *Mallory* engineering and research activities throughout the country. He will expand the company's applied research program as well as establish additional research centers.

Before joining the firm, Dr. Wilson was an assistant vice-president and assistant director of research for *Stromberg-Carlson*. He was a consultant on the "Sidewinder" missile program at the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station and served on the staff at *Rensselaer Polytech*. He holds a Master's degree and Doctorate from Harvard.

HOWARD W. HIBSHMAN has been named sales manager of consumer products for *Stromberg-Carlson*. In his new position he will be responsible for the national marketing of stereo high-fidelity components and ensembles . . . **J. BRYAN STRALEY** has been elected president of *Reeves Instrument Corp.* Executive vice-president of the company since February 1959, he was also elected to the company's board of directors . . .

DAVID R. HULL has been elected to the post of corporate executive vice-president of *Hoffman Electronics Corp.* . . . **G. G. ROBERTS** has been appointed technical director and a member of the board of *Cossor Radar & Electronics, Ltd.* of England . . . **JULIUS D. WINER** has been elected president of *Capehart Corp.*, succeeding his brother, **JACK M. WINER**, who died suddenly last August . . . **WILLIAM O. SPINK** has been appointed vice-president for sales of *Sylvania Electronic Tubes* . . . **KEITH A. SHARF** is the new production manager of *Marion Instrument Div.* of *Minneapolis-Honeywell*. He has been with the firm since 1949 . . . **L. HARRISS ROBINSON** has been named director of marketing for *Westrex Corp.*

W. MYRON OWEN, chairman of the EIA's Parts Division, has announced the establishment of a committee to study, analyze, and make recommendations on all aspects of the marketing of industrial electronic components.

According to Mr. Owen, president of *Aerovox Corp.*, the new Industrial Parts Marketing Committee is made up of ex-

ecutives who are concerned with the direct sales of components to original equipment manufacturers and industrial and military accounts.

Committee chairman is Wilfred L. Larson of *Switchcraft, Inc.* Other members are: Roland M. Bixler, *J-B-T Instruments, Inc.*; William H. Budd, *CTS Corp.*; Harold C. Buell, *P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.*; George Butler, *International Resistance Co.*; Fran J. Chamberlain, *Clarostat Mfg. Co.*; H. A. Cornelius, *Littelfuse, Inc.*; Lew Howard, *Triad Transformer Corp.*; Matt Little, *Quam-Nichols Co.*; Frank L. Marshall, *Aerovox Corp.*; Robert T. McTigue, *Oak Mfg. Co.*; Walter E. Peek, *Centralab*; William H. Rous, *Amphenol-Borg Electronics*; Allen K. Shenk, *Eric Resistor Corp.*; Warren Stuart, *Belden Mfg. Co.*; and Norman Triplett, *Triplett Electrical Instrument Co.*

DONALD W. GUNN has been appointed regional vice-president of *Sylvania Electric Products Inc.*



In his new post, Mr. Gunn will have responsibility for the company's marketing activities in twelve Western states and Hawaii. A vice-president for sales of *Sylvania Electronic Tubes* since 1958, he will make his headquarters at the company's distribution center in Burlingame, Calif.

Prior to joining *Sylvania* in 1931, Mr. Gunn worked with *New England Power Co.* and *Raytheon*.

TELECTROSONIC CORP. has added 60,000 square feet to its operation in Long Island City, N.Y. The move involves a four-floor plant which will increase the firm's manufacturing facilities for tape recorders . . .

VEMALINE PRODUCTS CO. has taken new quarters in Franklin Lakes, N.J. which provide three times the company's former working area . . .

RAI (Radiotelevisione Italiana) has opened new offices at 717 Fifth Ave., N.Y. Mr. Giorgio Padovano, executive vice-president of the corporation, will head the new offices . . .

INDUSTRO TRANSISTOR CORP. has announced construction of a new semiconductor applied research and development center in Natick, Mass. . . .

EITEL-McCULLOUGH, INC. of San Carlos, Calif. has established a regional sales office in Belleville, N.J. . . .

HAMMARLUND MFG. CO. has broken ground for a \$350,000 addition to its plant in Mars Hill, N.C. . . .

NATIONAL ELECTRONICS, INC. is adding 23,000 square feet to its Stevens Street plant in Geneva, Ill. . . .

CORNING ELECTRONIC

NEW for 61 FROM INTERNATIONAL

MOBILETTE 61



A New "Advanced Engineered" All Transistor, Crystal Controlled Short Wave Converter AMATEURS • CITIZEN LICENSEES • CIVIL AIR PATROL

Mobilette 61. International's *new improved* all transistor, crystal controlled converter provides a "quick and easy" way to convert your car radio for short wave reception. Mobilette 61 units cover a specific band of frequencies providing a broad tuning range. Mobilette units are quickly interchangeable.

Check these all new features! New and improved circuit for increased gain . . . New internal jumper for positive and negative grounds . . . New RF amplifier, mixer/oscillator . . . New separate input for broadcast and short wave antennas . . . Installs neatly under dash.

Mobilette 61 is available in a wide choice of frequencies covering the Amateur bands 75 through 6 meters, Citizens band, *Civil Air Patrol* low band frequencies, WWV time and frequency standards.

Designed for 12 VDC, Mobilette 61 will operate on 6 VDC at reduced output.

See the Mobilette 61 at your dealer today.

Complete, ready to plug in and operate only **\$22.95**

Any frequency in the range 2 MC to 50 MC available on special order \$25.95

International Mobilettes cover these short wave bands.

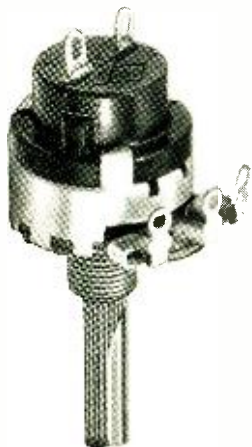
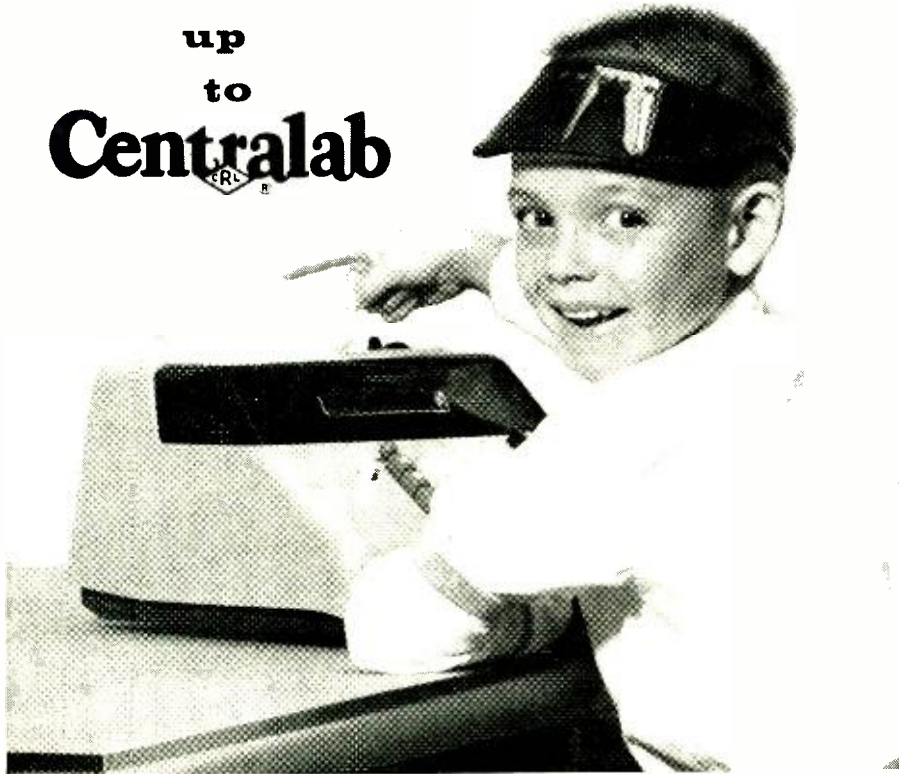
Catalog No.	Frequency
630 - 110	6 meters (Amateur) 50 - 51 MC
630 - 111	10 meters (Amateur) 28.5 - 29.5 MC
630 - 112	11 meters (Citizens) 26.9 - 27.3 MC
630 - 113	15 meters (Amateur) 21 - 21.6 MC
630 - 114	20 meters (Amateur) 14 - 14.4 MC 15 MC (WWV)
630 - 115	40 meters (Amateur) 7 - 7.4 MC
630 - 116	75 meters (Amateur) 3.8 - 4.0 MC
630 - 117	10 MC (WWV)
630 - 118	CAP (Low Band)
630 - 119	Special Frequencies 2 MC - 50 MC

Write for International's complete catalog of precision radio crystals, and quality electronics equipment . . . yours for the asking.



For Push-Pull AND Push-Push Switch Type Controls

it
all
adds
up
to
Centralab



Look at the figures—78% of the TV, radio and hi-fi sets now being produced utilize push-pull or push-push controls! Only CENTRALAB gives you a complete line of replacements for them—35 push-pulls, plus the *only* push-push units available! To multiply your choice, these CENTRALAB switch-type controls are divided into 4 types—Adashaft, Universal Shaft, Fastatch or dual concentrics, and Twin types for stereo. Whatever kind you need, you can be sure your CENTRALAB distributor has it. For a complete accounting on these push-pull and push-push controls, ask your distributor for Bulletin 42-936 or write us for your free copy.

Centralab

THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GLOBE-UNION INC.
9101 EAST KEEFE AVENUE • MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
CENTRALAB CANADA LIMITED—AJAX, ONTARIO

B-6031

ELECTRONIC SWITCHES • VARIABLE RESISTORS • CERAMIC CAPACITORS
PACKAGED ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS • ENGINEERED CERAMICS

COMPONENTS has announced plans to build a new plant in Raleigh, N.C. for production of glass capacitors.

JAMES W. NOLAND has been appointed general manager of the *Gonset Division of Young Spring and Wire Corp.*, Burbank, California.



He formerly was manager of manufacturing for the West Coast producer of radio communications equipment. Mr. Noland's experience encompasses a 20-year period, including responsible positions in management, engineering, and production.

Prior to joining *Gonset*, he served as factory manager for *Globe Electronics, Division of Tertron, Inc.*

WILLIAM O. SWINYARD, vice-president and director of *Hazeltine Research, Inc.*, recently celebrated his 30th anniversary with the company and was presented with a diamond pin. He is a former director of the IRE . . . **JOHN A. WITHRELL** has been appointed merchandising manager of *Pentron Sales Co., Inc.* In his new post he will be responsible for all advertising, sales promotion, product information, and publicity for the firm . . . **ROY HUNT** has been named national sales manager of the electronic organ and small instruments division of *Estey Electronics Corp.* . . . **CHARLES LAINE** has been named sales manager of the semiconductor division of *Semi-Elements, Inc.* He will continue to serve as assistant secretary of the corporation . . . **HENRY M. RUPPEL** has been elected vice-president in charge of production engineering for *Allied Control Co., Inc.* He joined the organization in 1944 . . . **ROBERT W. PIKE** has been named chief engineer in charge of research and development for *Industro Transistor Corp.* He will head the company's new semiconductor R & D center in Natick, Mass. . . **RICHARD A. STONESIFER** has been appointed product sales manager for special tube operations of *Sylvania*.

DALE ELECTRONICS, INC. of Columbus, Neb., has been merged with **HATHAWAY INSTRUMENTS, INC.** of Denver, Colorado . . . The boards of directors of **JERROLD ELECTRONICS CORP.** and **HARMAN-KARDON, INC.** have approved the consolidation of the two firms. The two companies will continue to operate as heretofore, with no change in management, program, or location . . . **TENNY ENGINEERING, INC.** of Union, N.J. has contracted to purchase **COMMUNICATION MEASUREMENTS LABORATORY, INC.** of Plainfield, N.J. . . **MODEL ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING CORP.** has acquired controlling interest in **MONTEK, INC.** of Salt Lake City. . . Stockholders of **GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORP.** and **GENERAL TRANSISTOR CORP.** have approved a merger, with **GENERAL INSTRUMENT** the surviving corporation . . . **ASTROMETRICS, INC.** of Santa Barbara, Calif. has been incorporated.

[30]

ELECTRONICS WORLD



IF YOU LOVE TO CREATE... BUILD **EICO** KITS

In **STEREO** and

**Mono Hi-Fi...
the experts say
your Best Buy
Is EICO**

Over 2 MILLION EICO instruments in use throughout the world. Add 5% in the West.



Stereo Amplifier-Preamp HF81†



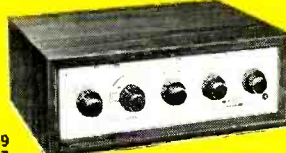
Stereo Preamp HF85††



FM Tuner HFT90††
AM Tuner HFT94††
FM/AM Tuner HFT92††



100W Stereo Power Amplifier HF89
70W Stereo Power Amplifier HF87
28W Stereo Power Amplifier HF86



Stereo Integrated Amplifier AF4††



3-Way Speaker System HFS3
2-Way Bookshelf Speaker Systems
HFS5 and HFS1



Stereo Automatic Changer/
Player 1007



- Exclusive advanced systematized engineering
- Latest and finest quality parts
- Exclusive "Beginner-Tested" easy step-by-step instructions
- Exclusive TRIPLE quality control
- Exclusive LIFETIME guarantee at nominal cost

IN STOCK — Compare, then take home any EICO equipment — right "off the shelf" — from 1500 neighborhood EICO dealers throughout the U. S. & Canada, most of whom offer budget terms.

HF81 Stereo Amplifier-Preamp: Complete master stereo preamp control unit, self-powered. Distortion borders on unmeasurable. Level, bass & treble controls independent for each channel or ganged for both channels. Inputs for phono, tape head, mike, AM, FM, & FM-multiplex. One each auxiliary A & B input in each channel. "Extreme flexibility... a bargain." — HI-FI REVIEW. Kit \$39.95. Wired \$64.95. Incl. cover.

HF85 Stereo Preamp: Complete master stereo preamp control unit, self-powered. Distortion borders on unmeasurable. Level, bass & treble controls independent for each channel or ganged for both channels. Inputs for phono, tape head, mike, AM, FM, & FM-multiplex. One each auxiliary A & B input in each channel. "Extreme flexibility... a bargain." — HI-FI REVIEW. Kit \$39.95. Wired \$64.95. Incl. cover.

New HF89 100-Watt Stereo Power Amplifier: Dual 50W highest quality power amplifiers. 200W peak power output. Uses superlative grain-oriented steel output transformers for undistorted response across the entire audio range at full power, assuring utmost clarity on full orchestra & organ. 60 db channel separation. 1M distortion 0.5% at 100W; harmonic distortion less than 1% from 20-20,000 cps within 1 db of 100W. Kit \$99.50. Wired \$139.50.

HF87 70-Watt Stereo Power Amplifier. Dual 35W power amplifiers identical circuit-wise to the superb HF89, differing only in rating of the output transformers. 1M distortion 1% at 70W; harmonic distortion less than 1% from 20-20,000 cps within 1 db of 70W. Kit \$74.95. Wired \$114.95.

HF86 28-Watt Stereo Power Amp. Flawless reproduction at modest price. Kit \$43.95. Wired \$74.95.

FM Tuner HFT90: Prewired, prealigned, temperature-compensated "front end" is drift-free. Prewired exclusive precision eye-tronic® traveling tuning indicator. Sensitivity: 1.5 uv for 20 db quieting; 2.5 uv for 30 db quieting, full limiting from 25 uv. IF bandwidth 260 kc at 6 db points. Both cathode follower & FM-multiplex stereo outputs, prevent obsolescence. Very low distortion. "One of the best buys in high fidelity kits." — AUDIOCRAFT. Kit \$39.95*. Wired \$65.95*. Cover \$3.95. *Less cover, F.E.T. incl.

AM Tuner HFT94: Matches HFT 90. Selects "hi-fi" wide (20-9000 cps @ -3 db) or weak-station narrow (20-5000 cps @ -3 db) bandpass. Tuned RF stage for high selectivity & sensitivity. Precision eye-tronic® tuning. "One of the best available." — HI-FI SYSTEMS. Kit \$39.95. Wired \$65.95. Incl. cover & F.E.T.

FM/AM Tuner HFT92 combines renowned EICO HFT90 FM Tuner with excellent AM tuning facilities. Kit \$59.95. Wired \$94.95. Incl. cover & F.E.T.

AF4 Economy Stereo Integrated Amplifier provides clean 4W per channel or 8W total output. Kit \$38.95. Wired \$64.95. Incl. cover & F.E.T.

HF12 Mono Integrated Amplifier (not illus.): Complete "front end" facilities & true hi-fi performance. 12W continuous, 25W peak. Kit \$34.95. Wired \$57.95. Incl. cover.

HFS3 3-Way Speaker System Semi-Kit complete with factory-built 3/4" veneered plywood (4 sides) cabinet. Bellows-suspension, full-inch excursion 12" woofer (22 cps res.) 8" mid-range speaker with high internal damping cone for smooth response, 3/2" cone tweeter. 2 1/4 cu. ft. ducted-port enclosure. System Q of 1/2 for smoothest frequency & best transient response. 32-14,000 cps clean, useful response. 16 ohms impedance. HWD: 26 3/8" x 13 7/8" x 14 5/8". Unfinished birch. Kit \$72.50. Wired \$84.50. Walnut or mahogany. Kit \$87.50. Wired \$99.50.

HFS5 2-Way Speaker System Semi-Kit complete with factory-built 3/4" veneered plywood (4 sides) cabinet. Bellows-suspension, 5/8" excursion, 8" woofer (45 cps. res.), & 3 1/2" cone tweeter, 1 1/4" cu. ft. ducted-port enclosure. System Q of 1/2 for smoothest freq. & best transient resp. 45-14,000 cps clean, useful resp. 16 ohms.

HWD: 24" x 12 1/2" x 10 1/2". Unfinished birch. Kit \$47.50. Wired \$56.50. Walnut or mahogany. Kit \$59.50. Wired \$69.50.

HFS1 Bookshelf Speaker System complete with factory-built cabinet. Jensen 8" woofer, matching Jensen compression-driver exponential horn tweeter. Smooth clean bass; crisp extended highs. 70-12,000 cps range. 8 ohms. HWD: 23" x 11" x 9". Kit \$39.95. Wired \$47.95

HFS2 Omni-Directional Speaker System (not illus.) HWD: 36" x 15 1/4" x 11 1/2". "Fine for stereo" — MODERN HI-FI. Completely factory-built. Mahogany or walnut \$139.95. Blond \$144.95.

New Stereo/Mono Automatic Changer/Player: Jam-proof 4-speed, all record sizes, automatic changer and auto/manual player. New extremely smooth, low distortion moisture-proof crystal cartridge designed integrally with tonearm to eliminate mid-range resonances. Constant 4 1/2 grams stylus force is optimum to prevent groove flutter distortion. No hum, turntable attractions, acoustic feedback, center-hole enlargement. Only 10 3/4" x 13". 1007S: 0.7 mil, 3 mil sapphire, \$49.75. Incl. F.E.T. and "Magnadaptor."

†Shown in optional Furniture Wood Cabinet WE71: Unfinished Birch, \$9.95; Walnut or Mahogany, \$13.95.

††Shown in optional Furniture Wood Cabinet WE70: Unfinished Birch, \$8.95; Walnut or Mahogany, \$12.50.

EICO, 33-00 N. Blvd., L.I.C. 1, N. Y. EW-12
Show me how to SAVE 50% on easy-to-build top-quality Hi-Fi. Send FREE catalog, Stereo Hi-Fi Guide plus name of neighborhood EICO dealer.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

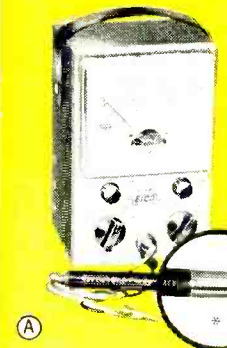
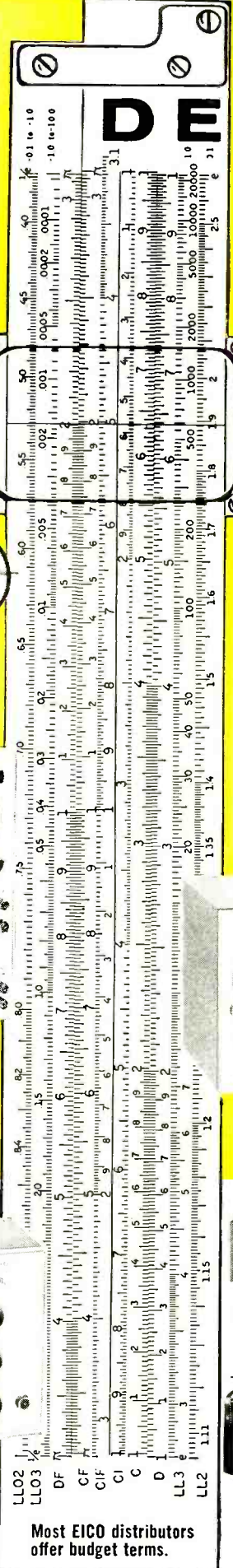
New! 36-page Guidebook to Stereo and Mono Hi Fi... Send 25¢ to cover handling and postage



DESIGNED

AS YOU WOULD DESIGN IF YOU WERE AN ELECTRONICS ENGINEER...

Praised by the experts as Best Buys... **EICO**

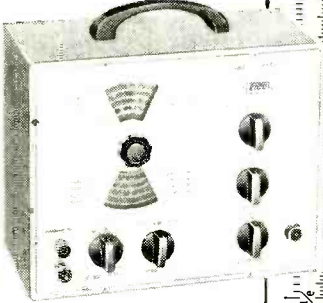


A PEAK-TO-PEAK VTVM #232 & UNI-PROBE® KIT \$29.95 WIRED \$49.95
U. S. Pat. No. 2,790,051



B COLOR & MONOCHROME DC TO 5 MC LAB & TV 5" OSCILLOSCOPE #460
KIT \$79.95 WIRED \$129.50

Also available:
5" Push-Pull Oscilloscope #425
Kit \$44.95 Wired \$79.95



C RF SIGNAL GENERATOR #324
KIT \$26.95 WIRED \$39.95
Turn Page For More EICO Values

Most EICO distributors offer budget terms.

A By far the best professional VTVM value in electronics; nobody but EICO brings you such outstanding instrument performance for so low a price! Calibration without removing from cabinet. Measure directly p-p voltage of complex & sine waves: 0-4, 14, 42, 140, 420, 1400, 4200. DC/RMS sine volts: 0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1500 (up to 30,000 volts with HVP probe, & 250 mc with PRF probe). Ohms: 0.2 ohms to 1000 megs. 4 1/2" meter, can't-burn-out circuit. 7 non-skip ranges on every function. Zero center. Features EICO's exclusive UNI-PROBE: your terrific time-saver, performs all functions: a half turn of probe-tip selects DC or AC-Ohms!

B An engineering achievement unmatched in the industry! EICO-designed for laboratory precision and EICO-priced for lowest cost. Features DC amplifiers. Flat from DC to 4.5 mc, usable to 10 mc. Vert. Sens.: 25 mv/in.; input 7.3 megs; direct-coupled & push-pull throughout. 4-step frequency-compensated attenuator up to 1000:1. Sweep: perfectly linear 10 cps - 100 kc (ext. cap. for range to 1 cps). Pre-set TV V & H positions. Auto sync limiter & amplifier. Direct or C coupling; balanced or unbalanced inputs; edge-lit engraved lucite screen with dimmer control.

C More features and versatility, more range and accuracy than in generators costing three to four times as much. 150 kc to 435 mc with ONE generator in 6 fundamental bands and 1 harmonic band! ±1.5% frequency accuracy. Colpitts RF oscillator directly plate-modulated by K-follower for improved modulation. Variable

depth of internal modulation 0-50% by 400 cps Colpitts oscillator. Variable gain external modulation amplifier: only 3 volts needed for 30% mod. Turret-mounted, slug-tuned coils for max. accuracy. Fine & Coarse (3-step) RF attenuators. RF output 100,000-uv, AF output to 10 v.

D Provides more ranges, greater ease and accuracy, and better performance than any competitive unit. Entirely electronic sweep circuit with accurately-biased inductor for excellent linearity. Extremely flat RF output. Exceptional tuning accuracy. Hum & leakage eliminated. 5 fundamental sweep ranges: 3-216 mc. Variable marker range: 2-75 mc in 3 fund. bands, 60-225 mc on harmonic band. 4.5 mc crystal marker osc., crystal supplied. Ext. marker provision. Attenuators: Marker Size, RF Fine, RF Coarse (4-step decade). Narrow range phasing control for accurate alignment.

E Speedy, simple operation, unexcelled sensitivity and accuracy, superb electrical and mechanical design. Tests all receiving tubes (picture tubes with adapter), n-p-n and p-n-p transistors. Composite indication of Gm, Gp & peak emission. Simultaneous selection of any one of 4 combinations of 3 plate voltages, 3 screen voltages, 3 ranges of continuously variable grid voltage (with 5% accurate pot.). Sensitive 200 ua meter. 10 six-position lever switches: freepoint connection of each tube pin. 10 push-buttons: rapid insert of any tube element in leakage test circuit. Direct reading of inter-element leakage in ohms. New gear-driven rollchart. CRA Adapter \$4.50.



D TV-FM SWEEP GENERATOR & MARKER #368
KIT \$69.95 WIRED \$119.95



E DYNAMIC CONDUCTANCE TUBE & TRANSISTOR TESTER #666
KIT \$69.95 WIRED \$109.95
Complete with steel cover and handle



All Transistor Portable RA-6
Kit \$29.95
Wired \$49.95
less battery



Power & Bias Supply for Transistorized Eqpt. #1020
Kit \$19.95
Wired \$27.95



Deluxe Multi-Signal Tracer #147
Kit \$24.95
Wired \$39.95



Tube Tester #625
Kit \$34.95
Wired \$49.95
Pix Tube Test Adapter \$4.50



6 & 12V Battery Eliminator & Charger #1050
Kit \$29.95
Wired \$38.95
#1060 Kit \$38.95
Wired \$47.95



V-O-M #565
Kit \$24.95
Wired \$29.95
V-O-M #536
Kit \$12.90
Wired \$14.90



R-C Bridge & R-C-L Comparator #950B
Kit \$19.95
Wired \$29.95

EICO 33-00 Northern Blvd., L. I. C. 1, N. Y. EW-12
Show me HOW TO SAVE 50% on Test Instruments
 Hi-Fi Ham Gear. Send me FREE Catalog, name of neighborhood dealer. Send free Short Course for Novice License.

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

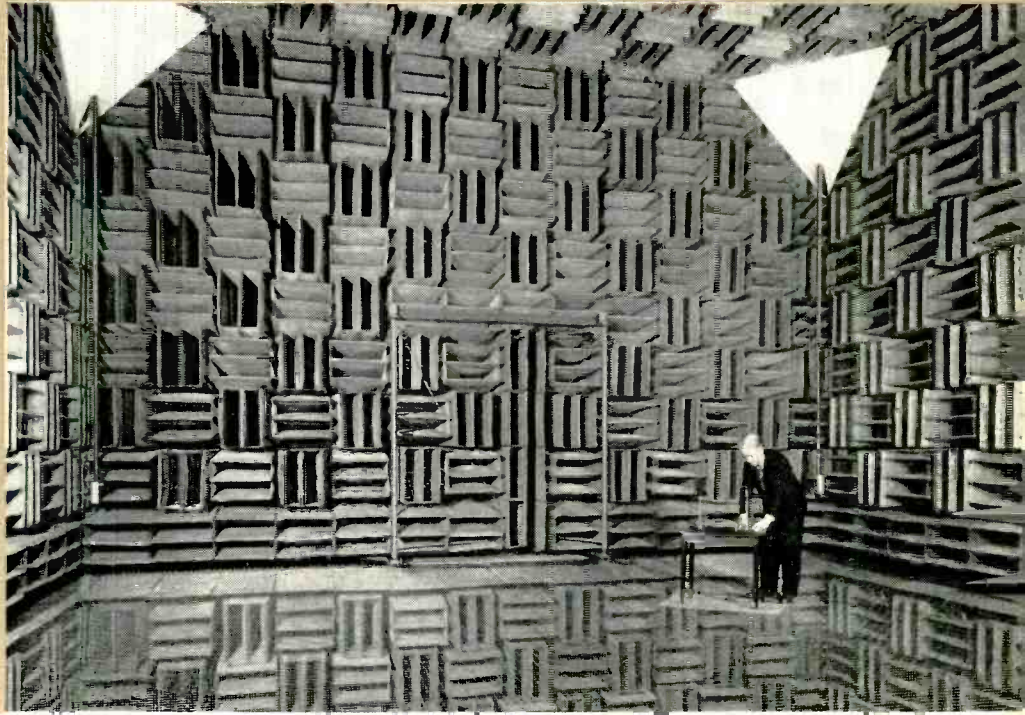
© 1960 EICO. 33-00 N. Blvd., L. I. C. 1, N. Y. Add 5% in the West

SEE OUR OTHER ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 107

ROOMS

By **JOHN DUDA**
Chief Research Engineer
and
SEYMOUR WASSERMAN
Chief Engr., Industrial Products
Industrial Acoustics Company, Inc.

ANECHOIC



Bell Laboratories' free-space room is built in a 38 x 38 x 45 foot enclosure.

Rooms without echoes are employed to test speakers, microphones, plus other audio devices. Here is what goes into the design and building of such soundproof rooms or anechoic chambers.

Fig. 1. Wall-mounted fiberglass wedges are commonly used for soundproofing in a good many anechoic chambers and rooms.

Their Design & Use

THE study of sound generation and noise has become extremely important in recent years. The increasing sound consciousness of the general public is evidenced by the popularity of mono and stereo high-fidelity reproduction. Manufacturers of various types of equipment, not necessarily electronic, have been forced to study the noise problem from the standpoint of quiet operation. Sound-generating equipment manufacturers are being similarly forced toward more accurate evaluation of their products due to the increasing demand for outstanding performance.

In order to make a thorough sound analysis of a product, various sound-level measurements must be made with special equipment to determine directivity patterns, local sources of sound, acoustic efficiency, power output, and other important parameters. Each of these tests helps to improve the operation of a sound generator or silence a noisy unit.

If one were attempting to measure the light output of a flashlight, for example, one would intuitively select a dark room in which to run the test. Similarly, one of the basic necessities for making any meaningful sound-level measurement is an environment where the surrounding or ambient noise level is much lower than the sound level being measured. The measuring apparatus

is incapable of filtering out the desired sound exclusively but must measure the total sound level that is incident on its microphone. If the surrounding noise is enough lower (approximately 10 db or more) than the sound from the product being evaluated, its contribution to the measured noise level can be considered negligible. In this case, it is safe to assume that the measured values are the sound levels being generated by the product.

Another important consideration is the sound reflectivity of the surrounding area. Returning to the flashlight analogy, one would also choose not only a dark room but one in which the surrounding surfaces reflected a minimum of light. It is important, therefore, that the reflection of sound be below a specific value for accurate measurements otherwise erroneous readings, which can be both costly and misleading, will result.

The best place for making such sound measurements is somewhere out in free space where the weather, and especially wind conditions, stays relatively constant. Unfortunately, no such practical place exists and the normal changing weather conditions we encounter would result in misleading sound measurements.

One practical solution to the problem of making sound measurements is to

construct a room in which the interior surfaces absorb all or most of the sound that impinges upon them. The other requirement for such a room is that it exclude most of the ambient or surrounding noise. Thus, the interior will not only be sufficiently quiet but any sound generated inside will radiate from the source just as it would in free space with no interfering reflections.

A room in which the walls have the property of absorbing over 99 per-cent of the incident sound energy is called an "anechoic" room. As the name implies, such a room is free from echoes. An anechoic room is a useful tool for both research and product development in such fields as: the automotive industry (muffler development and component testing); aircraft industry (noise produced by air moving equipment and component testing); electrical industry (transformers, motors, fluorescent lamps); appliance field (air conditioners, washing machines, fans, blowers, compressors, and refrigerators); business machines (typewriters and adding machines); medical (hearing examinations and heart research); radio-TV-audio equipment (loudspeaker, microphone, and musical instrument testing); as well as the testing of any equipment where accurate free-field sound level measurements are required.

There are, of course, some problems associated with the design of an anechoic room. The first of these involves the construction of sound-absorbing wall surfaces.

Wall Surfaces

In order to achieve these, many wall treatments have been designed, the most conventional being a wedge design. A single wedge has a triangular shape and is mounted on the wall in the manner shown in Fig. 1. The material used for such wedges is usually some form of mineral wool or fiber glass, both of which have good sound-absorbing properties.

Very often it proves unnecessary to make sound-level measurements over the entire audio spectrum (20 to 20,000 cps). For most applications, in fact, this is the case. The lower the frequency to be covered, the deeper the wedge required to absorb the sound. For this reason, a considerable saving in initial cost can be realized by careful pre-selection of the lowest frequency to be measured. The determining factors involved in this choice relate to the product itself. The lowest frequency point at which the wedges in the room have a sound absorption of 99 per-cent is called the "cut-off frequency." Note that this is the frequency below which the room stops being anechoic and wall reflections are set up, making measurements unreliable.

Recently a set of empirical equations has been developed for designing wedges for a particular cut-off frequency. However, an easier approach is to use a graph, such as that shown in Fig. 2, and make the depth (D) as required to obtain the desired cut-off frequency. The particular design shown does not neces-

sarily represent the most economical configuration from the point of view of cost. It is only after a thorough study is made of the production techniques and the availability of equipment that the "most economical" configuration can be determined. The actual design of a wedge, taking all parameters into account, is rather complicated and the best solution is to resort to the equa-

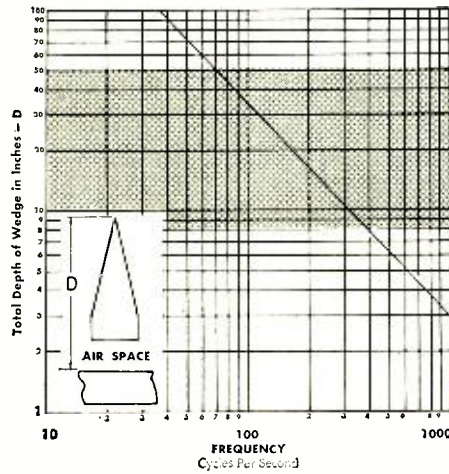


Fig. 2. Wedge depth vs cut-off frequency (based on "The Design and Construction of Anechoic Sound Chambers" by L. L. Beranek and H. P. Sleeper, Jr., JASA Vol. 18, #1).

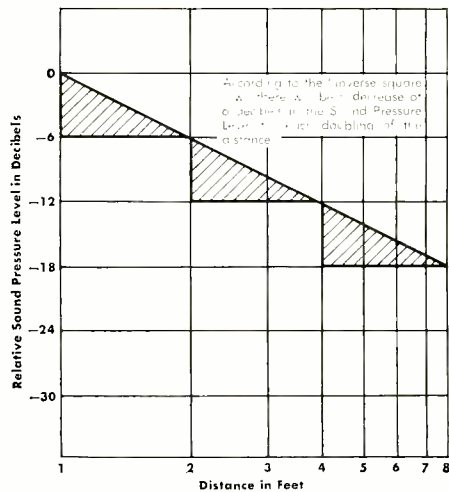
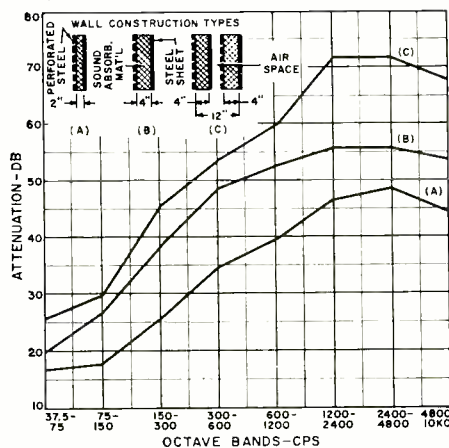


Fig. 3. Graph of the inverse square law.

Fig. 4. Attenuation for three different types of wall construction is shown here.



tions or to utilize the standard wedge designs offered by various manufacturers. The latter method is preferable since such commercially available wedges have been tested and proved satisfactory.

Attenuation and Cut-Off

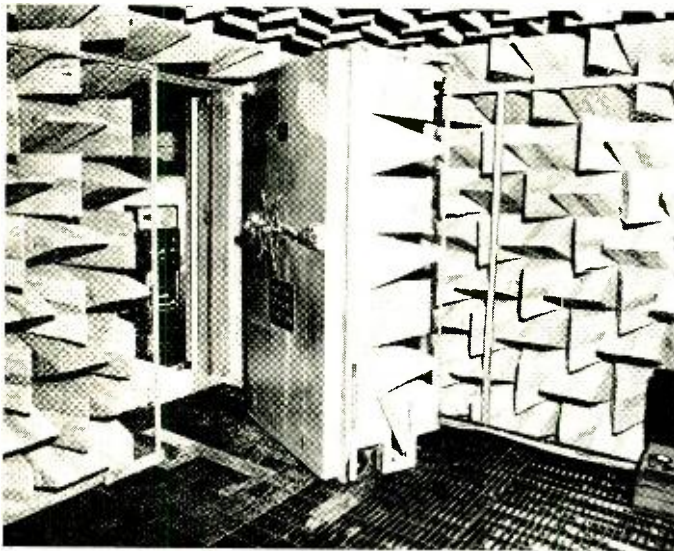
Once an anechoic room is installed there are two basic tests which should be run. The first of these involves the measurement of sound attenuation of the room. The sound attenuation is the difference in the sound levels outside and inside the room. This is generally measured in frequency bands of an octave so that the sound attenuation of the room, as a function of any frequency octave band, is known. By dividing the audio spectrum into octave bands, an adequate performance picture, which is valid for most purposes, can be obtained. Very often half- and third-octave bands are used for more thorough analysis. Pure-tone frequencies are rarely used for such sound-attenuation measurements since they introduce various problems into the measurement techniques. Conventionally, an electronic random-noise generator, which generates a noise containing all frequencies, is used. The measurement instruments then filter out the desired frequency band.

The primary purpose of the sound-attenuation test is to ascertain the maximum allowable ambient or surrounding-area noise level during the time tests are being conducted inside the room. If attenuation is inadequate, provisions must be made to improve the wall construction or to curtail some noisy operation outside the room during tests. Again, the wall structures supplied by manufacturers of acoustic products should be evaluated according to their attenuation characteristics, taking into consideration the chamber component construction as an important factor.

The second test which should be conducted is a determination of the cut-off frequency of the room to verify the predicted value and to determine the low-frequency limit for the room. One basic method is to locate a small sound source at one end of the room then measure the drop-off in sound level as the microphone is moved away from the source. This test is conducted with pure-tone frequencies.

In free space, the sound level drops off, theoretically, 6 db each time the distance from the source is doubled. For example, if a particular sound level is 100 db at a distance of 25 feet from a sound source, at 50 feet the level would be 6 db less, or 94 db. This drop-off in sound level is referred to as the "inverse square law." Fig. 3 shows the theoretical inverse square law curve starting with a measurement of one foot.

Since pure tones are used for the inverse square law tests in an anechoic room, source size, phasing, and microphone orientation all become critical factors in accuracy of the measurement. For most applications, a tolerance of ± 1 db in measurement techniques is



View from interior of an anechoic room showing the use of soundproof door and grated floor. Note how heavy the door is built and the fiberglass wedges mounted on it. Large casters are used to support weight. The floor is almost acoustically transparent.



This young volunteer is having her speech recorded in an anechoic room for later analysis. By employing such a field-free environment, the speech is not masked or otherwise affected by extraneous echoes and reverberation. Playback speaker is in background.

acceptable. Therefore, the conditions of the inverse square law should be met within ± 1 db for all frequencies down to the cut-off frequency. Below the cut-off frequency, it is possible to obtain inverse square law characteristics between the source and some location away from the wall. This location is dependent on frequency and the lower the frequency the farther away from the wall this point will be. One should investigate and take advantage of this extended range, if possible, when considering the construction of an anechoic room since it can result in a smaller chamber and, therefore, a dollar saving.

Fig. 4 shows the sound attenuation of typical installations, in octave bands, from the outside to the inside. It can be seen how the attenuation varies with frequency, being the lowest at the low end of the spectrum. It should be pointed out that attenuation is a function of the mass of the walls of the room. An increase in the weight usually increases the attenuation. With proper wall construction, however, maximum attenuation can be obtained for a given weight. Manufacturers of soundproof rooms offer various types of wall configurations which are designed to provide excellent attenuation with minimum weight. As a general rule, the more low-frequency attenuation desired, the heavier and more costly the room will be.

Panels and Construction

Insofar as the design of the acoustic panels themselves is concerned, this will depend on what the acoustic manufacturer has to offer. The basic construction for all good panels involves a sheetmetal outer face, an acoustical filler material, and an interior perforated face. The finer points of panel design will vary from manufacturer to manufacturer, depending on their own development studies, practical field experience, and manufacturing capabilities.

The familiar adage, "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," cer-

tainly applies to the construction of an anechoic room and its associated components. As mentioned previously, with proper design it is possible to obtain maximum acoustic attenuation for a given weight per square foot of treatment. Once this basic wall design is determined, however, precautions must be taken in order to preserve this attenuation when combining the panels to form a complete room. Practical field experience and laboratory testing loom large in the design and selection of these various components. Aside from the panels themselves, the basic components which go into the construction of the complete anechoic room are: panel joiners, floors, chamber vibration-isolation systems, doors, windows, and ventilation systems.

Some of the design considerations involved in these six chamber components will be considered, more as an indication of what is important than as a comprehensive discussion of specifications.

Panel Joiners: Once the design of the panel itself has been determined, the method for joining the panels to one another must be considered. This "joiner" must be acoustically compatible with the panel itself, that is, the joiner must be as good or better than the panel, otherwise sound would be transmitted into the room through these panel joiners. Depending on the thickness of the

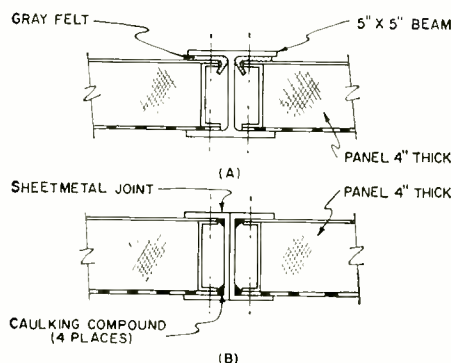
panel, various structural "I" beams or wide-flange beams are available which would lend themselves nicely to such an application. By using felt gaskets on each side of the beam flange, a tight fit between panel and joiner can be obtained. Bolting the entire assembly together adds to the acoustical "tightness" of the structure. Since wall panels are designed for a particular installation, there will be cases where panel thickness is such that no structural beam will be adaptable. In such cases, specially designed sheetmetal joiners, which are sized to accept the panels themselves, can be used. The two types of joiners are shown in Fig. 5.

Note that due to the large clearances between the panel and the structural "I" beam, a felt seal is required, whereas caulking compound in each of the corners of the sheetmetal joiners is sufficient because of the closer tolerances in the sheetmetal joiner design.

Floor: In an anechoic room, there are two types of floors to be considered: one floor forms the remaining outer closure for the four walls and ceiling to make up the full room. In order to make the room completely anechoic, the floor itself must be made up of acoustic wedges. Above these wedges a second floor serves as the working area and allows equipment to be placed in various locations and personnel to maneuver about. The requirements for the outer floor are rather simple and two-fold. It must be acoustically compatible with the rest of the chamber and structurally able to bear any loads transmitted to it by the weight of the chamber itself and the equipment and personnel loading associated with the chamber.

The inner floor can be constructed of either grating or a spring-suspended cable system. Aside from structural considerations, the problem is complicated by the requirement that whatever material is used as the inner floor must have a minimum of reflective surfaces. The application of the room, together with field or laboratory data, is helpful

Fig. 5. Methods of joining wall sections.



in determining which of the many grate or cable designs is best suited to the particular installation. Standard products are, of course, preferred and manufacturers of this type of material should be consulted for suggestions as to the best product for the application. Experience has shown that because of its simpler construction a grated floor is preferable and satisfactory from an acoustical point of view. In addition, a grated floor does not produce the "trampoline" effect that a cable system does, thereby allowing greater mobility on the part of the personnel.

Chamber Vibration-Isolation System: The most elaborate wall, ceiling, and floor construction can be made acoustically inadequate, especially at low frequencies, if close attention is not paid to the vibration-isolation system used with the room. Just as sound travels through the air, it can be transmitted through structural members and along the floors of a building. If the anechoic room is not adequately isolated, sound can be transmitted from the floor of the building, in through the floor of the chamber, and so into the interior of the

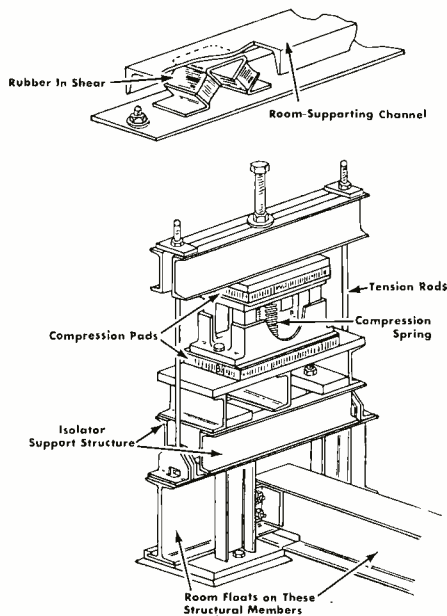


Fig. 6. (Top) A typical rubber-in-shear mount and (below) spring-suspension system. The latter is based on designs by Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers.

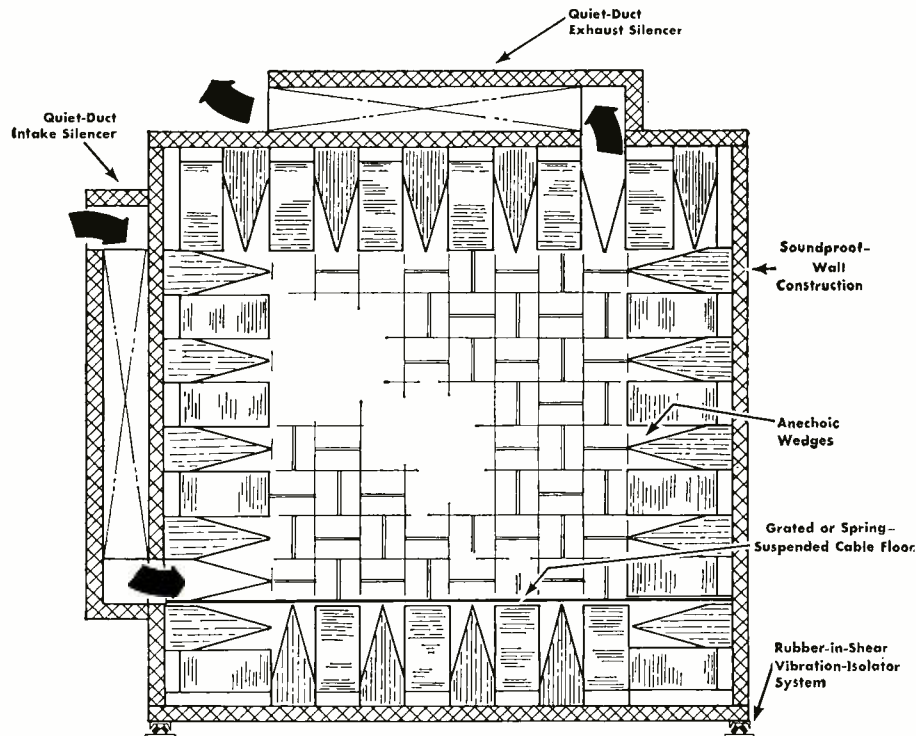


Fig. 7. Cross-section of typical anechoic room showing details of construction. Note how the air ducts are specially designed to quiet the sound due to air motion.

room. This, of course, defeats the original purpose of the anechoic room. Such vibration-isolation systems can range from simple rubber isolators to the complicated spring isolation systems shown in Fig. 6. The choice of a particular isolation system depends on the interrelation of the disturbing frequencies present in the area, the natural frequency of the contemplated vibration-isolation system, and the acoustic results desired in the chamber.

Doors: There are a number of door designs that lend themselves to use in anechoic rooms. The door leaf, door frame, hardware, and seals are the

major components which require consideration. The door leaf is of the same basic construction as the wall panels in the chamber except that it must incorporate additional internal structural stiffeners. Since wedges are also mounted on the inner face of the door, these internal structural stiffeners must be so placed that the door will not be twisted and warped because of this additional weight.

The door frame is basically a component part of the wall itself, adequately re-inforced and designed to be the closure point for the seals on the door leaf. The hardware associated with sound-

proof doors, such as those used in anechoic rooms, are generally heavy-duty standard units which can support the weight. A positive pressure latch which upon closure holds the door leaf securely against the door frame, compressing the acoustic seals, is a definite requirement for this application. The hinges themselves must be of adequate size to carry the weight of the door leaf. Most door latches used with anechoic rooms utilize an inside release rod somewhat similar to those used on refrigerator doors. This allows the door to be operated both from the outside and inside of the chamber.

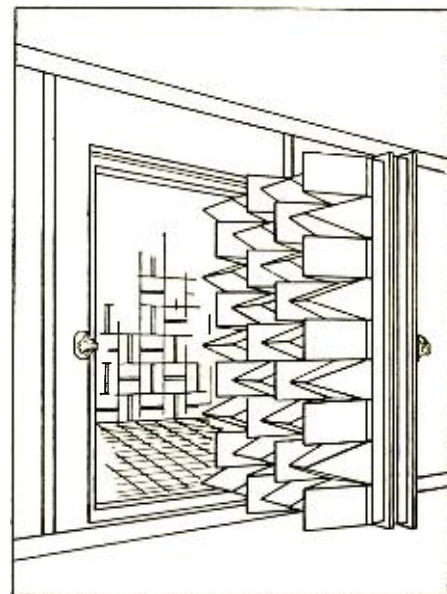
Assuming that the door leaf and door frame are acoustically compatible with the wall panels of the room, the next important feature involved in good acoustic design is the door seal. Such seals must allow the door to be closed without a great deal of effort while at the same time prevent any leak-through of sound. There are a number of products and designs on the market which are suitable for anechoic door seals. In general, adhesive-backed sponge rubber is used in a number of installations but sometimes more complicated pneumatically operated seals must be employed.

At the bottom of the door where the sill is located, specially designed drag seals, automatic drop seals, or similar units may be used. See Fig. 8 for details on a typical door design along with the photo on the previous page.

Windows and Window Plugs: In some anechoic room designs an observation window is required although the window affects the interior acoustical characteristics of the room. This effect is negligible if the total glass area is kept at an absolute minimum. Again, it is necessary to make the window as acoustically compatible with the panels of the room as possible. This is often done by using reasonably thick window glass and making a double window, i.e., two window panels separated by an air space which equals the thickness of the panel.

(Continued on page 116)

Fig. 8. Drawing showing anechoic door.



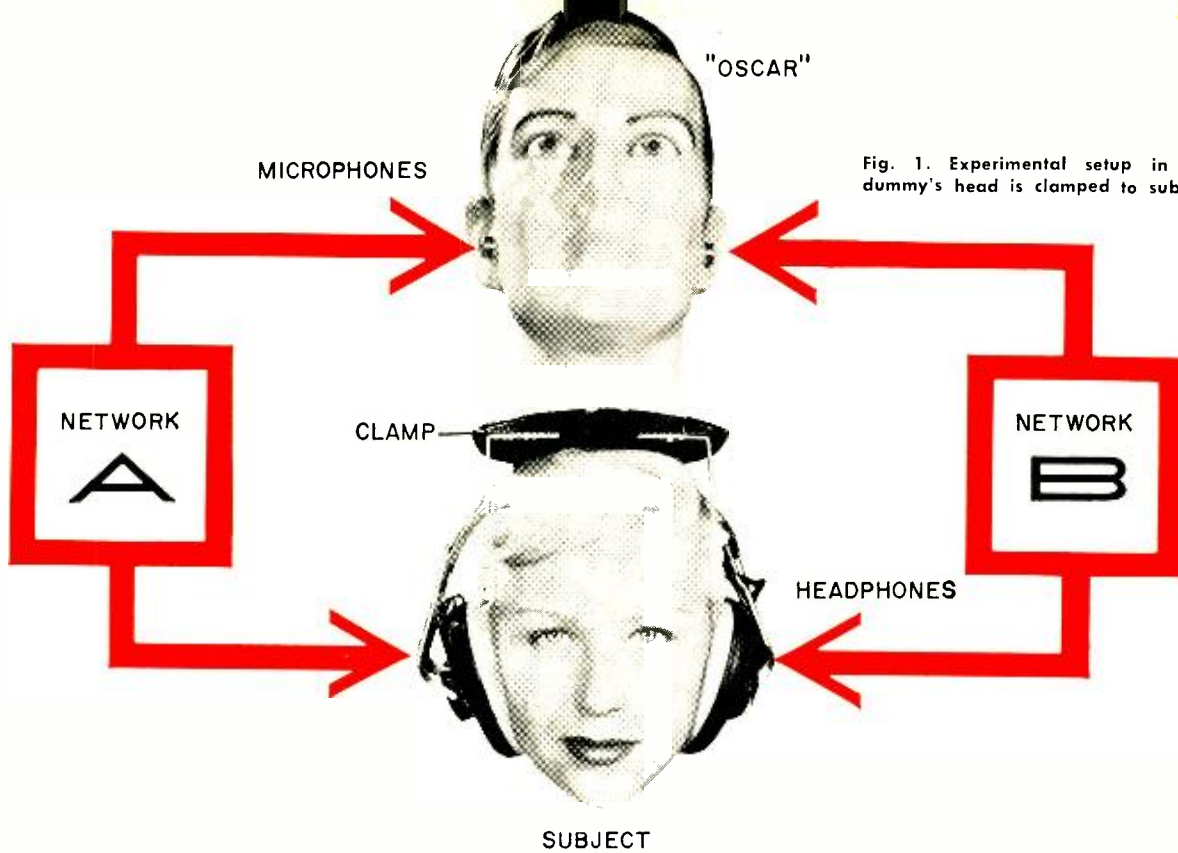


Fig. 1. Experimental setup in which the dummy's head is clamped to subject's head.

SOUND DIRECTIVITY

How it is determined

By R. L. HANSON / Experiments with a dummy head in a "dead room" improve our understanding of sound and help develop better stereo.

RESEARCH in the field of sound can take on some rather peculiar twists, as witness this month's cover. The setup shown in the photograph was devised to explore the mechanism by which we determine the direction of sounds. Knowledge of this nature can be very useful in studying stereophonic sound systems, and in determining their effectiveness.

The dummy head (variously called "Oscar" and "Roland") serves a very special purpose in these experiments. A microphone is located in each of his ears. The microphone, in turn, is connected through a network to the corresponding headphone on the subject's ear. Fig. 1 shows details of this arrangement. Sounds picked up by "Oscar's" microphones can be amplified, shifted in phase, attenuated, or processed in any desired manner by the networks before being fed to the subject's earphones. This provides great flexibility in performing experiments.

Before using "Oscar," tests were conducted on various subjects to see how closely they could determine the direction of a sound. The tests were carried out in the "dead room," or anechoic chamber, with a setup somewhat similar to that shown in Fig. 2A.

Ten loudspeakers were arranged on an arc of a circle from straight ahead to 45 degrees to the right. The subject's

head was clamped in place. One loudspeaker at a time was switched on and the subject was asked which speaker was in operation. For this test, the sound source was a sine wave with a frequency of a few hundred cycles per second. This sound source was applied to the speaker with a smooth rise and fall time of three seconds.

The subject had little or no difficulty in selecting the correct speaker for the sound source even though the speakers were quite close together and the subject's head was clamped firmly. He was seldom more than one speaker off, and

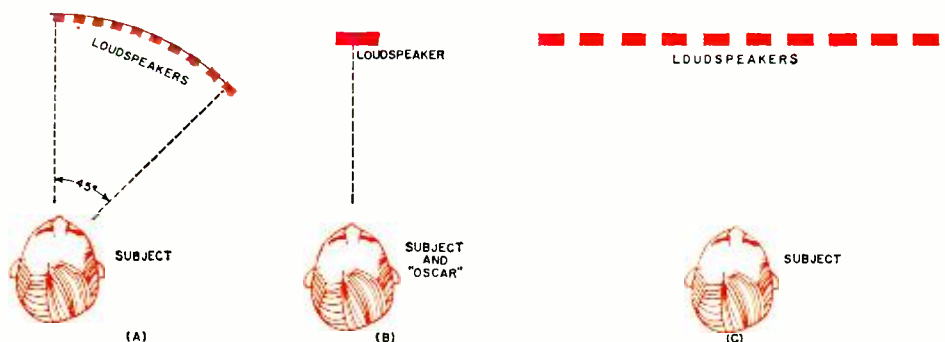
usually selected the correct speaker.

Next, "Oscar" was introduced into the experiment as shown in Fig. 1. Networks A and B were carefully matched and adjusted in gain and phase so that the signal at the headphones matched that of the microphones. "Oscar" was clamped to the subject's head and moved with the subject. With this arrangement, the subject had little or no difficulty in accurately locating the operating speaker.

"Oscar" was then removed from the subject's head and clamped rigidly. The

(Continued on page 74)

Fig. 2. (A) Test setup in anechoic chamber for testing the accuracy with which a subject can locate a sound source. Ten speakers were used. (B) Arrangement for determining effects of variable amplitude and phase on subject's ability to sense direction. (C) Arrangement used in a live listening room (Arnold Auditorium) to show the difficulty of determining sine-wave source direction with reverberation.



IF YOU ARE the average service technician, you have had your share of troubles in handling defective transistor radios. More than once, you have probably said to yourself, "Sure I can fix it—if I can find it." "Finding it" is usually complicated by the fact that the faults likely to occur in these radios are not necessarily the ones most likely to crop up in tube radios and the methods for finding them may also differ.

True, there are some electronic mysteries in transistor radios when they are compared rigidly to their tube-using counterparts, but you don't have to be a great theoretician to do the job. You can do a satisfactory job on almost all of the transistorized sets that come into your shop while staying pretty much on the practical side.

Since familiarity is your greatest weapon, accept all transistor jobs that come your way. But be prepared to trade some extra time for the kind of experience that pays the grocery bills in the long run. Don't jump to conclusions. On the other hand, it is fairly safe to assume that there is nothing occult about the defect, and that the trouble will prove to be rather simple once you have pinned it down.

One pitfall is that you may be prone to try first the things you should attempt last. When nothing obvious shows up, there is a tendency to experiment with the adjustments of i.f. transformers and tuning trimmers. Re-alignment

is a little tricky. You are likely to get into serious trouble just by stripping the threads on a miniature coil through trial adjustments that were unnecessary in the first place. Look at the two miniature i.f. transformers in Fig. 2. They are both of the same type except that the one to the right has been removed from its tiny can to show some detail. Just a little extra pressure on an alignment tool could result in permanent damage.

Unless the slugs were loose or showed obvious signs of prior manipulation, why *should* they need re-adjustment? Yet we have seen transistor radios by the dozen whose repair was unsuccessfully attempted by other shops. With rare exception, a frantic try at repair had led to improper setting of every adjustable screw in the sets. And that's bad news.

To handle these sets properly, your principal equipment will consist of a milliammeter and a well-filtered, low-d.c. power source. The former is needed because most faults on the radios will show up most clearly as changes in current drain. The latter is useful to conserve batteries and also to highlight faults where the battery supply may be involved in some way. If you do not have this basic equipment on hand, you may be interested in a combination unit, like the *Sencore* PS103, which includes both the milliammeter and the power supply.

What you are going to look for de-

pends on the symptoms. Accordingly, without analytical frills, we will cover the most usual symptoms encountered along with probable causes and the checks involved.

Dead or Intermittent Set

Are the batteries inserted in the correct polarity? The non-technical set owner is quite likely to insert one or more batteries the wrong way. Are the batteries themselves in good condition? Rather than checking them directly, try another power source to see how the set works. The batteries themselves may be good but the manner in which they are connected may result in poor or intermittent contact. To check the latter, apply power directly to the power leads.

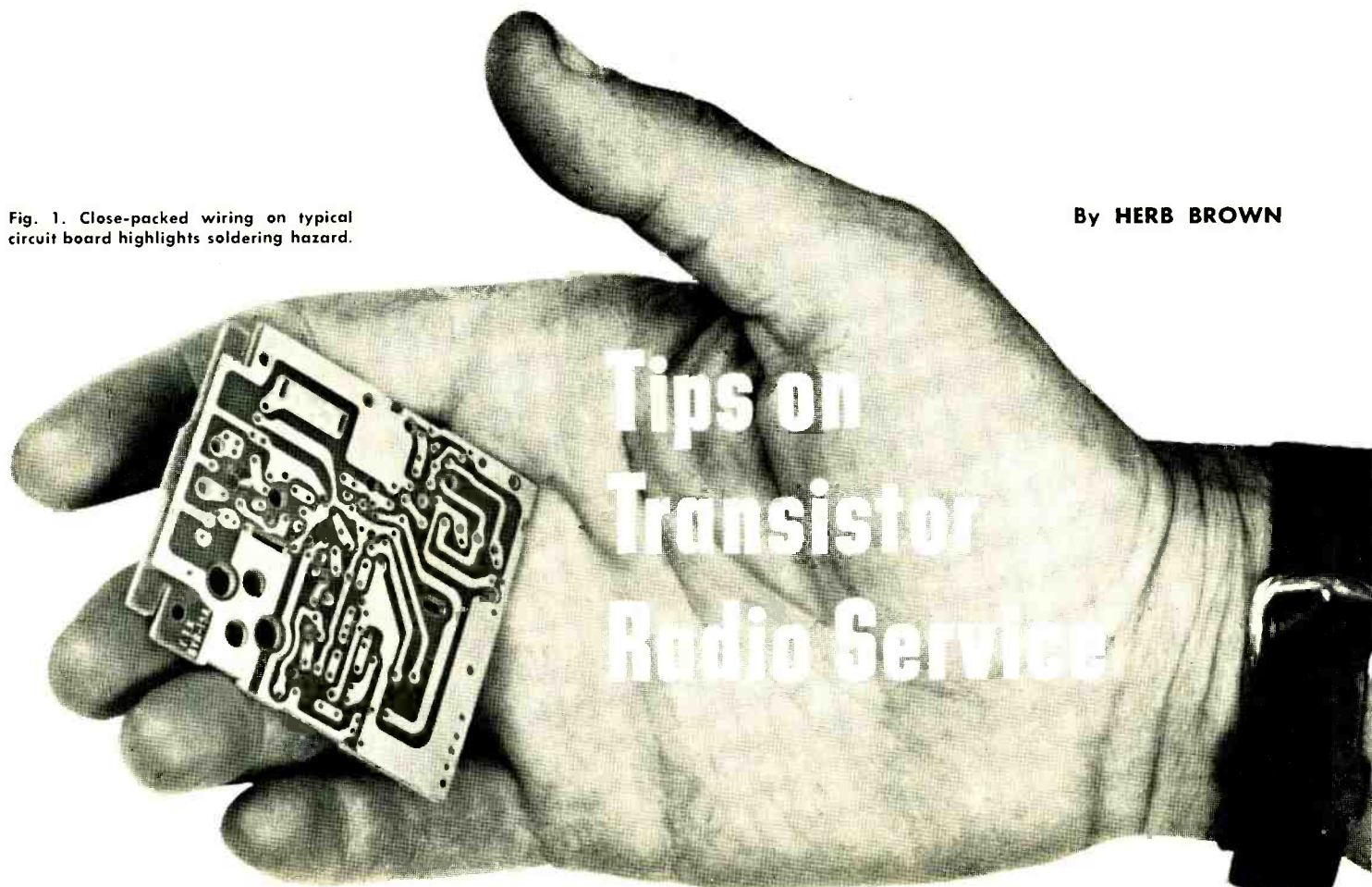
If the set has a jack for a phonograph or an earphone, make sure that this unit is not improperly opening up the circuit when no connection is made to it. The "on-off" switch may not be working properly. The only way to check this is to determine whether the set draws current whenever the switch is turned on and draws none when the switch is turned off. Use your milliammeter.

If a dead or intermittent set has passed these tests, the speaker may be at fault. In a dead set, the speaker can be checked by trying a 1½-volt cell across the voice-coil leads to see whether a click is produced. If no click is heard, try another speaker.

Routine tests—if you know what they are—take the mystery and problems out of repairing these sets.

Fig. 1. Close-packed wiring on typical circuit board highlights soldering hazard.

By **HERB BROWN**



If there is still no clue as to the fault, it probably lies in either of two remaining directions: either the output stages are involved or the local oscillator is malfunctioning. To check, set up the milliammeter to read total current drain, turn the set on with the volume control all the way up, and rotate the tuning knob across the entire band. If the oscillator and i.f. stages are working, the drain will vary as the radio is tuned through receivable stations of differing strength. For example, it might vary over the range from 5 to 25 ma. Should this check out, the difficulty is probably in the output stages.

If the current drain remains low and steady regardless of the dial setting, the oscillator should be checked for operation. This can be done with any standard broadcast receiver that happens to be handy, without an elaborate equipment set-up. Turn on the latter receiver and tune it to receive any station toward the upper end of the AM band. Now tune the transistor set so that its dial pointer is at a frequency equal to that of the station being received minus the i.f. of the transistor set. For example, if the operating standard receiver is on a station broadcasting at 1040 kc. and the i.f. of the transistor radio is 455 kc., the latter should be set so that its tuning dial indicates 585 kc.

Keep the transistor radio close to the antenna coil of the standard receiver and (assuming both are turned on, of course) rock the transistor set's dial back and forth around the point to which you have set it. Since its oscillator will be tuned near the broadcast frequency of the station being received on the standard set, you should be able to get heterodyne whistles through the speaker of the latter. No whistle indicates that the oscillator of the transistor set is not working. This test, of course, does not apply to transistor radios that do not use superheterodyne circuitry, like 2-transistor sets.

If you cannot get any signal through the defective radio but noise is clearly audible in the speaker, the antenna is a logical check-point. Trouble with the antenna connections is common in such cases. Other antenna problems are discussed later.

The tests described so far will serve to localize most troubles to one part of the circuit although they need not pinpoint the specific defect. As to the latter, a large percentage of them turn out to be nothing more than poor solder joints on the printed board. A small, thin screwdriver or a metal probe with a short tip should be used to probe such connections in the suspected circuit. Many "dead" sets are brought to life with nothing more than this technique. To repair these joints, use a low-wattage soldering iron. Simply sweating the solder already at the point of connection may be enough to complete the cure. Use new solder sparingly.

Do not go over suspected joints indiscriminately with a hot iron, as you may inadvertently overheat transistors or cause permanent shorts across closely packed printed wiring. These

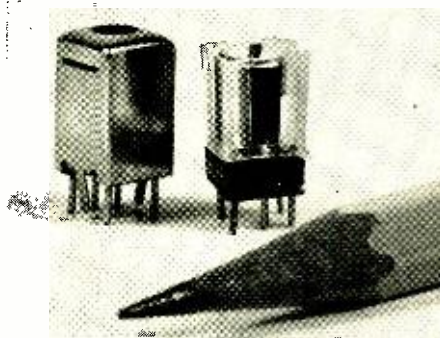


Fig. 2. Miniature i.f. transformers, one in can and one out (right), are delicate.

are not easy to find and correct later. The complete circuit board for one transistor model is shown in Fig. 1. It should make the reasons for the precautions stressed here quite clear.

When you think you have the set working, make a final check for intermittent operation. Try holding it in various positions while it is on. Tap all parts lightly.

Weak or Distorted Output

The most common cause for this complaint is that the batteries are weak enough to require replacement. A check with fresh batteries or a substitute supply provides a quick answer. If this is not the case, the speaker may be defective. However, it may not require replacement: it may have picked up iron filings that can be cleared away. Foreign, metallic particles can enter through the speaker grille on most of these radios. Remember that these handy, portable sets are used in a wide variety of locations where they are exposed to such a hazard. The owner may take his radio to work, where filings may be on his workbench.

Weak or distorted output may originate with the antenna. The antenna coil may easily shift to the wrong position on the ferrite rod. If so, the symptom may be especially noticeable on the lower part of the tuning range. Two views of the same antenna appear in Fig. 3. When it is not held in place, the coil can easily shift between the two extreme positions shown. After you have adjusted a loose coil to the optimum position, anchor it with cement or wax.

If the coil is fixed in optimum position, the ferrite rod may be broken inside the coil, where you cannot see it. To check for a break, hold the antenna rod at its ends and flex it gently.

If these tests prove negative, you may have an open i.f. stage. Check with your milliammeter. Total current drain will be less than normal with the volume turned up to maximum. If you don't have the manufacturer's figures on hand for comparison, check against a similar model that is functioning properly. With experience, you will get to know what to expect on drain readings.

Batteries Don't Last

When this complaint comes from the customer, it should not necessarily be taken at face value: he may simply expect too much. Your final authority is,

once more, your milliammeter. The manufacturer's data or your own experience tells you how much current to expect the set will draw. As a rough figure, drain should vary from 5 to 25 ma., depending on signal strength and volume-control setting.

The way in which a normally operating set is used may shorten the expected life for the type of battery or batteries employed. This possibility should be discussed with the owner. Regularly high volume-control settings exhaust bat-

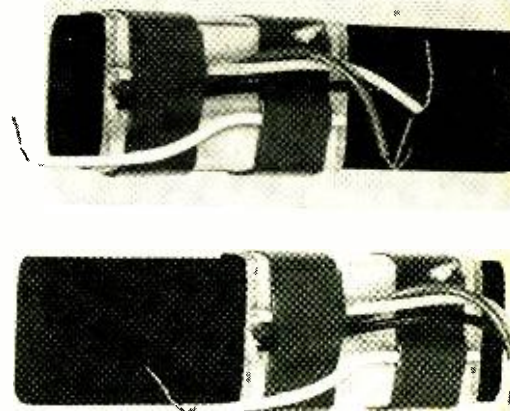


Fig. 3. A loose antenna coil may have shifted position along its ferrite rod.

teries rather quickly. If the set is kept on for long periods of continuous use (two or more hours), total battery life will be shorter than if it is used for more but shorter periods (perhaps one-half hour or less at a time). The use of earphones may have something to do with battery drain.

Many earphones draw less current than the speakers whose place they take. However, if the owner uses the ear-piece frequently, it pays to check current drain with the earphone he has. If it requires a higher volume-control setting in normal use than is needed with the speaker, or if the milliammeter shows it draws more heavily than the speaker, it may be possible to replace it with a more efficient device.

Defective switches are often responsible for short battery life. With the miniature types used as "on-off" controls, the switch may fail to open completely in the off position, permitting some leakage, even though a definite click is heard when it is turned off. This is not always easy to check with a milliammeter because the volume control is all the way down when the switch should be off, and this limits the current drawn; so don't expect the kind of current reading you would get with the set normally on. Fortunately, many of these miniature switches can be repaired simply by bending the contact points, which are accessible outside the switch housing.

Other possible causes of excessive current include leakage through a defective transistor or capacitor.

No method is fully automatic. However, these checks will seldom fail to bring you close to home. [30]

Jet Flight Trainer

A Navy pilot is shown here receiving final briefing from the instructor in the background prior to taking a simulated flight in the flight trainer developed to simulate an F-100A Super Sabre jet. The trainer employs a \$2-million high-speed digital computer developed by *Sylvania* under a joint Navy-Air Force contract. During a simulated flight the instructor can introduce more than 50 emergency conditions similar to those experienced during actual jet travel. One or more problems such as flame-out, icing, landing-gear failure, or instrument failure, may be inserted at the same time.



Recent Developments in Electronics

"Scrambler" for Phones

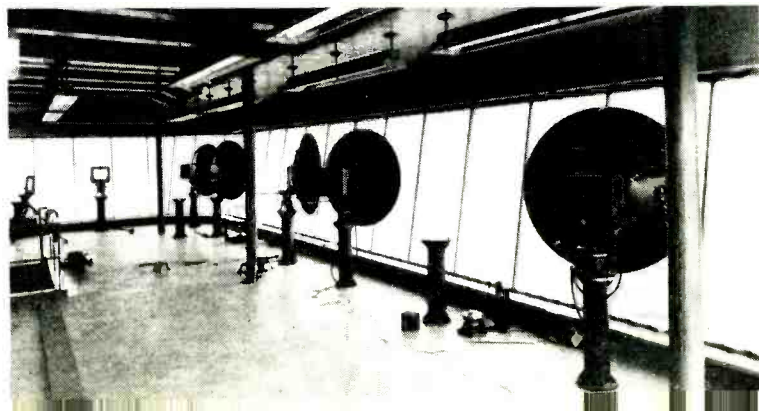
The first portable transistorized "scrambler" device for use with business, industry, and law-enforcement agency telephones is being marketed by *Delcon Corp.*, Palo Alto, Calif. The 27-ounce unit is simply placed against the handset and the speaker's voice is scrambled into incoherent gibberish before being transmitted over the phone lines. A second similar unit, at the receiving phone is required to unscramble the conversation. The scrambler sells for just over \$200.

Computers Learn English

A new programming system is being used with the *RCA* computer shown above. Known as COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language), the system substitutes simple English words for the complicated numerical jargon now employed in computer use—as witness the two equivalent sets of instructions on the blackboard. Basis for COBOL was worked out by a committee of manufacturers at Defense Department's behest to provide a single interchangeable language applicable to computers of different makes.

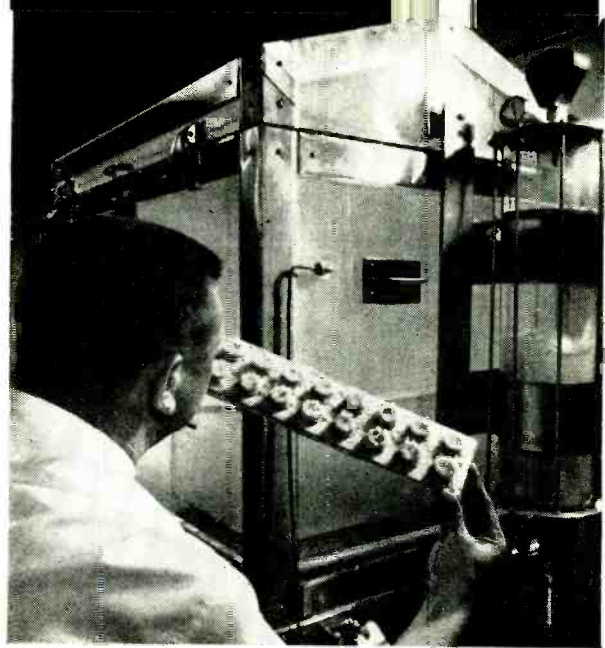
Plastic-Enclosed Relay Station

A 560-sq. ft. enclosure, made of transparent Plexiglas, has been installed recently by the *N. Y. Telephone Co.* at its microwave relay station on the 87th floor of the Empire State Building. This enclosure—high in the clouds over Manhattan—has enabled the station to increase the number of its microwave dishes from four to twelve on one side of the building. Photo shows antennas being installed.



Testing Transistors for Missiles

Power transistors heavily encrusted by salt are checked as part of the "Minuteman" missile reliability program being conducted by *Delco Radio*. The transistors will be cleaned and inspected visually for corrosion, erosion, rust formation, and then will be put through full electrical tests. Other environmental tests conducted on the power transistors in this program include humidity, fungus, radiation exposure, moisture, sunshine, sand, dust, shock, temperature cycling, and vibration test to insure power transistor reliability under all environmental conditions in which "Minuteman" missiles might be stored.



New Army Sniperscope

Army sharpshooter sights through new infrared sniperscope which can spot the enemy from much farther away than its World War II predecessor. Developed by *Raytheon Co.* for the Army's Engineering Research & Development Laboratories, the new sight is scheduled shortly for large-scale production. Instead of cumbersome World War II back pack, the entire power supply is carried in lightweight cartridge belt container.

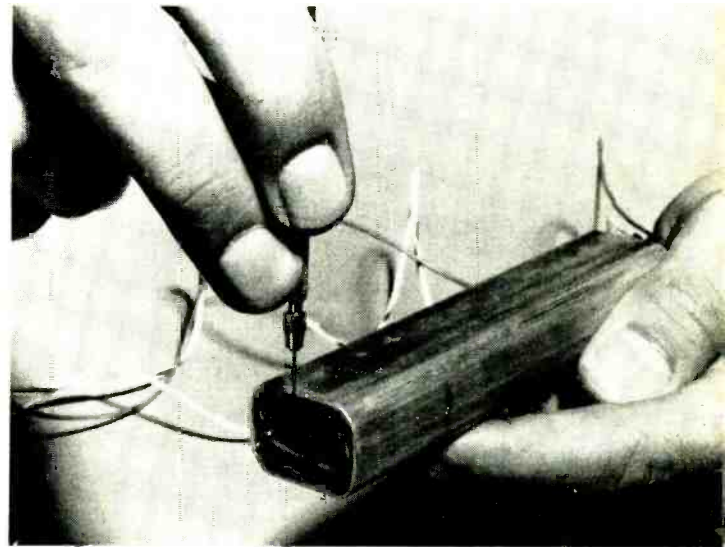


Radiation Detector for Space

Thin slice of silicon forms the tip of a new radiation detector developed by *Hughes Aircraft Co.* nuclear physicists for the Air Force to measure the amount of radiation man will meet in outer space. The USAF school of aviation medicine will launch the detectors in simulated space-crew cabins of high-altitude balloons and on "Atlas" missile space flights. The device shown below will provide a count of radiation penetrating a spaceman's cabin and feed the information to a telemeter system for transmission to receiving stations on Earth.

Light Image Intensifier Tube

A new high-vacuum tube, type WX-4047, which intensifies light radiation by electronic means is available from *Westinghouse*. The new tube produces an image of reduced size whose brightness is increased by a factor of 2500 for actinic blue input radiation.



REPORT ON



N.Y. HI-FI SHOW

THE New York Hi-Fi Show, sponsored by the Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers, Inc., was held this year very early in September and it is thus possible to bring you a report in this Christmas issue. Since you will have this issue in your hands well before Thanksgiving, it will give you plenty of time to do your Christmas hi-fi shopping.

I want to tell you about the many delectable new models of hi-fi gear dreamed up by the manufacturers. Actually, the term "new" needs a little explanation. There were some *totally* new items, of course, but much of what was shown was not new in the sense of a true innovation, but rather newly revised or refined.

There was none of the hectic, fevered running from room to room, with new marvels disclosed everywhere, as was common in years past. The "hi-fi bug" was really a bug in those days . . . a madly enthusiastic individual, with a fanatic zeal for experiment . . . the kind of a guy who would hock his false teeth and sell his grandmother for another 5 cycles lower response from a speaker. These individuals have been much maligned, but it is they who were responsible for the mushroom growth of hi-fi and the burgeoning of a whole new industry.

These boys are still around and still carrying the torch . . . only it doesn't burn quite as brightly as in the old days. You can see them in the various rooms, discussing equipment with quiet authority, still looking for that hi-fi grail. Yes, the pattern has changed and many an old timer rather nostalgically mourns their passing.

Today, the atmosphere is more "strictly business" and everything is run very efficiently . . . why many of the exhibitors don't even make noise any more! This, too, is an index of the trend in the hi-fi market . . . in the old days, they played *real* music, great classics which had received the benefit of some advance in recording techniques and which the exhibitors seized upon and played loud and lustily to show off their equipment. Some of today's exhibitors use corny junk, phony music all hypoed and doctored up with trick recording gimmicks to try and make some of their equipment sound good. To this end they succeeded quite well, if your main interest in music is middle frequencies and little else!

A number of speaker manufacturers I talked with said that they felt that the small speaker craze had reached its crest and that there were indications that the larger speakers were due for a comeback. They honestly admitted that the small speaker would continue to ring up the largest sales, but that they expected to augment this income with

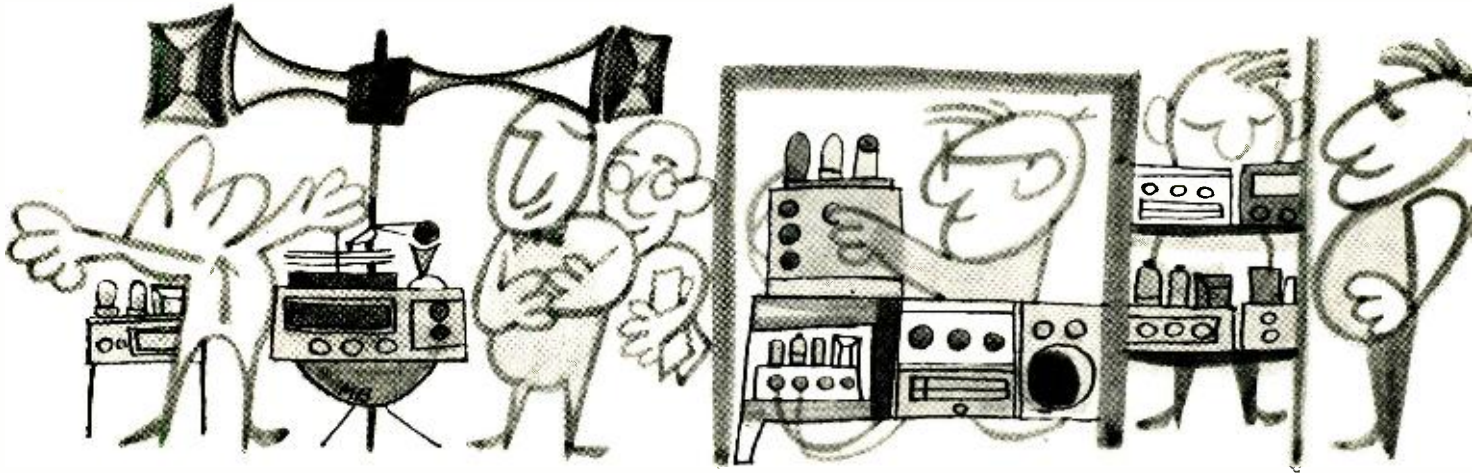
revenue from the bigger and the more expensive units.

Attendance at the Show was very good and it was generally felt that this Winter and Spring would produce increased sales. There is the belief that the consumer market has straightened itself out and that the chaos that was due to all the confusion about stereo is over. They feel that stereo has now become a stabilized factor and that it will continue to expand and make further inroads on mono. The latest figures from the Record Industry Association would seem to support this contention. For example, in 1958, classical music hit its lowest point in some years, accounting for only 11 per-cent of the total record market. In 1959, the classical record market reached the eye-opening figure of 25 per-cent, with stereo accounting for better than 50 per-cent of these sales. So far in 1960, the upward trend continues with stereo growing ever greater in percentage. So while there are dark and dangerous spots in the industry, in general the attitude at the Show was healthy optimism.

Since I covered tape developments in my column "Sound on Tape" in this issue, I will confine myself here to other items of interest at the Show.

Walking into the room of *Audio Empire* disclosed the startling sight of a turntable, arm, and record suspended upside down and playing merrily away! This newcomer to hi-fi manufactures a very clean and functional looking turntable and arm which, from its upside down performance, is obviously precisely balanced statically and dynamically. *Acoustic Research* was showing its well-known speakers, including the new AR3 which incorporates a new type of tweeter with response claimed beyond 20,000 cycles. *Advanced Acoustics* was showing its all-wood coneless speakers without frames for in-the-wall between-the-studs mounting and some of its other speakers actually had oil paintings on their front faces. Genial Rudy *Bozak* presided over his line of speakers and proudly showed me several new models in traditional and modern stylings designed to break down the resistance of the ladies. And, for the man who wears the pants in his family, he is still showing his monolithic five-foot-high Model 310, which with 48 inches of woofer area and 16 cubic feet, really pushes out the bass.

British Industries had swarms of people around a completely new *Garrard* unit which doubles in brass as a changer and a turntable and for which a very low rumble figure is claimed. The little *Wharfedale* speakers with sand-filled panels evoked a lot of comment about the lack of resonance and the cleanness of their bass while the bigger *Wharfedales* were performing with their accustomed smoothness.



By BERT WHYTE

Here are some of the things we saw and heard. Most exhibitors were optimistic about their future market.

The *Covrac* people were showing their "Flectwood" TV chassis with the "lazy man" wireless remote tuning. This company makes a good deal of the monitor equipment used in TV studios but oddly enough has not shown a color set for the consumer market nor do they plan to as yet. Of course, if you have roughly \$4000, you can always buy one of their studio color monitors!

My friend Murray *Crosby* was showing some of his new multiplex adapters and demonstrating multiplex stereo on a closed circuit as well as showing his new tuner/amplifier and similar equipment from his *Madison Fielding* subsidiary. The stereo amplifiers, by the way, have a nifty "null" balancing device which puts you in balance when *no sound* is heard!

Incidentally, after years of kicking around by the FCC, it appears that a decision on multiplex will soon be forthcoming and we may have stereo broadcasts by Spring.

Dynaco's room was crowded with hip hobbyists who were looking at various amplifier and preamp kits they might be able to tackle and much favorable comment was heard about the Danish stereo pickup which *Dynaco* imports. Much the same could be said of the *Acro*, *Eico*, *Heath*, *Lafayette*, and *Puco* exhibits where the kit-conscious were gathered, including those who were interested in the new products on display.

ElectroSonic was demonstrating its latest d'Arsonval type stereo cartridge as well as its *ESL* gyro arm—another unit capable of playing upside down. *Electro-Voice* was showing everything from a tiny stereo cartridge to a build-it-yourself electronic organ. The huge horn-loaded "Patrician" speaker was pushing out some thunderously low bass *via* a new 30" woofer . . . that's right, friends . . . 30 inches! They claim that the use of new cone material has so reduced the mass that the old bugaboo of ultra-large-diameter woofers (slow start and slow recovery) has been overcome.

Erconu Corp. was showing a diverse line of hi-fi equipment with interest centered on a new model of the British-built "Connoisseur" turntable, claimed to be very low in rumble. *Fairchild* had a new belt-drive turntable at much lower price than previous units of this type but, despite the price reduction, superior in performance. Avery *Fisher* and company was out in full force with a big, impressive line of preamps, amplifiers, tuners, and a reverb unit for those who want to be brave experimenters. He was also showing his line of "packaged" units which were handsomely styled and impressive sounding too.

For those looking for record changers, *Gluser-Steers* and

United Audio were showing off their wares while *Rek-O-Kut's* display of tone arms and turntables was interesting. Joe *Grado* was demonstrating his new tone arm which incorporates lateral and vertical adjustments for optimum stereo tracking and his new stereo cartridge which, to these ears, was impressively smooth. The item of most interest, however, and on which Joe would not announce a release date was a turntable of new design, mounted in a big, thick slab of polished marble—a design I have advocated for years! So at last, this type of mounting will be available as a commercial product and all those who have trudged through monument makers and marble dealers in vain can rest.

Shure Bros. was at the show in full force with stereo cartridges and mikes. *Harman-Kardon* had many attractive updatings on its integrated amplifier-tuner combinations but most interest centered around the huge 120-watt "Citation" stereo amplifier kit and a new intermediate-size speaker by "Citation" designer, Stu Hegeman. I asked him if he envisioned putting out a commercial version of his fabulously complex "Pro" speaker, but he didn't think the market was ready for it yet.

In the *Hartley* room, they were demonstrating the unique properties of lightness and strength in the special Polymer speaker cones and, at the same time, producing some very clean sound. *Integrand Corp.*, after failing to appear at the last few Shows, finally made the grade with its most unusual speakers driven by separate transistorized servo-type amplifiers that utilized a "sensing device" to control distortion. The result was mighty impressive sound from a moderate sized enclosure. I don't think all the bugs are licked yet, but this is a unit with great potential and I, for one, never feel that what I hear at a Show necessarily represents optimum conditions . . . far better to listen to the particular setup you are interested in at your dealer's, where peace and quiet and relatively stable, predictable conditions prevail.

Karg was showing their clever crystal-controlled FM tuners . . . no excuse for drift here! *KLH* was demonstrating two complete full-range electrostatic units, which were being shown for the first time. To this reporter, the stereo demonstration I heard was disappointing. For one thing, the speakers were set too far apart and I don't think things were working properly. The units stand about 6½ feet high, are about 24 inches wide, and have a depth of only a few inches. This is the way most people have envisioned full-

(Continued on page 105)

CB

FIELD-STRENGTH METER

By LYMAN E. GREENLEE

Complete construction details on a simple and sensitive indicator of relative field strength that may be used to properly tune up your Citizens Band transmitter unit.

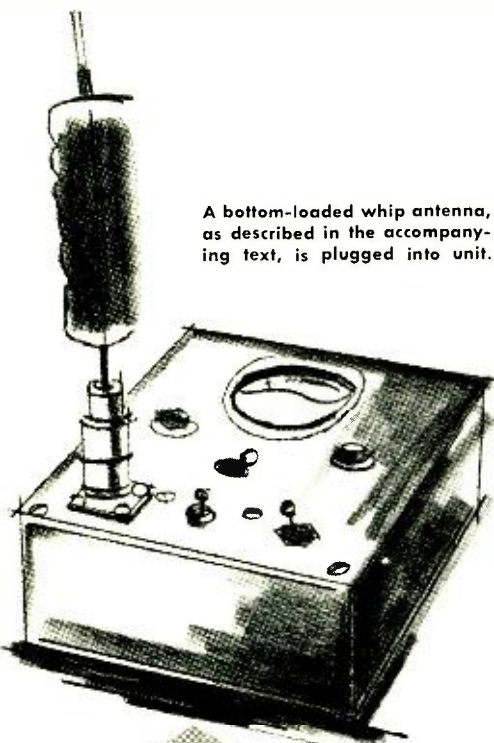
UNDER the new FCC rules it is now legal for an operator to adjust the antenna tuning on Citizens Band transceivers while the transmitter is on the air, provided the transmitter meets certain legal requirements (see "License Not Needed for Citizens Radio Adjustments," page 84, December, 1959 issue). A field-strength meter is necessary for checking out such adjustments to make sure that the maximum signal is being radiated from the antenna. Adjustments *not permitted* are those that might affect the *frequency* of operation, which must be kept within $\pm .005$ per-cent of the assigned channel. A suitable field-strength meter for this purpose can be built easily and at low cost, as will be described below.

The field-strength meter to be described is a bridge circuit using two G-E 2N107 or Raytheon CK722 *p-n-p* transistors, with a gain of 75:1 (equivalent to 150,000 ohms-per-volt with the 0-500 μ a. meter). The tuned circuit is a section of B & W "Miniductor" and is made up by cutting 12 turns from a

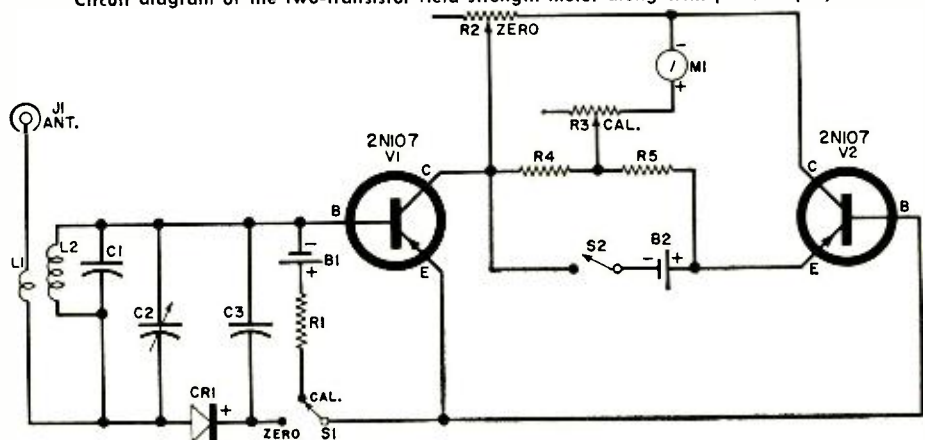
Type 3015 "Miniductor"; with a primary inner winding made of 3 turns clipped from a Type 3011 "Miniductor." The inner winding should be fastened in place with polystyrene coil dope. Leave enough excess wire at each end for leads so that the coil assembly can be soldered directly to a 6-lug wiring tie and be self-supporting. Power is supplied by two small penlite cells. Correct battery polarity *must* be observed.

All parts are mounted on the front panel or on the 1/16" linen Bakelite sub-panel as shown in the inside view of the instrument, which is housed in a standard 2" x 5" x 6" Bakelite meter case. Placement of parts is not critical. Note the use of Cinch-Jones barrier terminals to mount the two transistors. These terminals are preferable to soldering or to subminiature sockets for mounting transistors in test equipment. When soldering, there is always the danger of ruining the transistor through overheating, and with sockets or clips there is the probability of loose connections or of the transistor actually dropping out of

A bottom-loaded whip antenna, as described in the accompanying text, is plugged into unit.



Circuit diagram of the two-transistor field-strength meter along with parts employed.



R_1 —150,000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. carbon res. $\pm 5\%$
 R_2 —15,000 ohm wirewound rheostat
 R_3 —2000 ohm wirewound rheostat
 R_4, R_5 —1000 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ w. carbon res. (matched pair, see text)
 C_1 —0-4.7 μ f., ceramic capacitor (see text)
 C_2 —8.7 μ f., var. capacitor (Hammarlund MAC-10, Johnson 9M11, or equiv.)
 C_3 —.05 μ f., 200 v. metallized paper capacitor
 L_1, L_2 —See text
 J_1 —Chassis connector (Amphenol 83-1R)
 M_1 —0-500 μ a. meter, 2" round case

S_1 —S.p.d.t. toggle switch
 S_2 —S.p.s.t. toggle switch
 B_1, B_2 —1.5-volt penlite cell
 CR_1 —1N34A crystal diode
 V_1, V_2 —"p-n-p" transistor (G-E 2N107 or equiv.)
 I —Bakelite meter case (6-13/16" x 5-9/32" x 2-5/16")
 P —Panel for meter case (6 1/2" x 5")
 P_c —Pc. linen Bakelite (4" x 4" x 1/16")
 2 —Barrier terminals (Cinch-Jones Type 3-140)
 1 —2-cell battery holder (Acme)

the socket under conditions of severe vibration.

The two 1000-ohm resistors (R_1 and R_2) should be a matched pair. It is more important that they have the same value than it is that they should measure exactly 1000 ohms. The two transistors should be matched for gain and leakage. Try different transistors if the meter fails to "zero" properly when R_2 is adjusted, or if it will not read full-scale when R_1 is adjusted.

A standard base-loaded whip for 27 mc. will fit the *Amphenol* connector J_1 . (Note: Such a whip may be made of a 38-inch length of stiff wire with a 24-turn coil closewound to an inner diameter of $\frac{7}{8}$ ". Insulated wire should be used for the coil.) Tuning of antenna coil L_2 is by means of capacitor C_2 which is a *Hammarlund* MAC-10 or *Johnson* 9M11. C_1 is 2.7 $\mu\text{f.}$ in the author's unit but this value should be chosen to center the 27-mc. band so that C_2 will cover all 23 channels with some overlap at each end of the range. Therefore, C_1 may be varied from zero to 4.7 $\mu\text{f.}$ as required, or C_1 may be replaced with a small ceramic trimmer of 2-6 $\mu\text{f.}$ in case a fixed capacitor of the right size is not available.

CR_1 may be a Type 1N34A or any similar type of detector diode. Most any diode will work irrespective of type number. C_3 should be a small metalized paper tubular capacitor with low leakage. R_3 is the calibrating resistor and should have a tolerance of ± 5 per-cent or better.

It is suggested that the parts them-

selves be used as a basis for locating mounting holes. Everything should be placed in position on the panels and outlined with pencil before drilling starts. The sub-panel is held in place by means of the meter studs. Most of the wiring should be completed before the circuit is finally assembled to the meter. Be sure to observe correct polarity when wiring the diode and transistors.

Operation is as follows: Turn the meter on with switch S_2 and allow a minute or so of "warm up" time. During this period the zero setting will shift rapidly and then settle down. With switch S_1 in the "zero" position, adjust the "zero" control, R_2 , to bring the meter pointer back to zero. Flip S_1 to the "cal." position and adjust the calibrate control, R_3 , until the meter reads full-scale. Go back to the "zero" position with S_1 ; reset R_2 if necessary and attach the whip antenna. The meter is now ready to measure field-strength.

With a 27-mc. signal, adjust C_2 for maximum meter deflection. S_1 must always be in the "zero" position to read field-strength. For an absolutely accurate setting of the "zero" control, the antenna should be shorted or removed because the meter may read one or two scale divisions from random noise and signals from other 27-mc. transmitters. Random noise will be of little consequence when tuning a transmitter for maximum output from the antenna since operation will be at very close range. It is possible to get a reading a half-mile away from the transmitting antenna and, for close distances, the

meter may go off-scale. If the meter goes off-scale, move the field-strength meter away from the transmitter or disconnect the whip antenna and use a short piece of wire.

With the meter adjusted for "zero" and "sensitivity," measurements taken in any given location can be duplicated at any future time. Always remember, however, that moving the field-strength meter to a different location, even though it may be only a few inches, will change the reading. Changes in transmitter tuning or antenna adjustments can be checked with a high degree of accuracy, provided the field-strength meter is not moved during the adjustments.

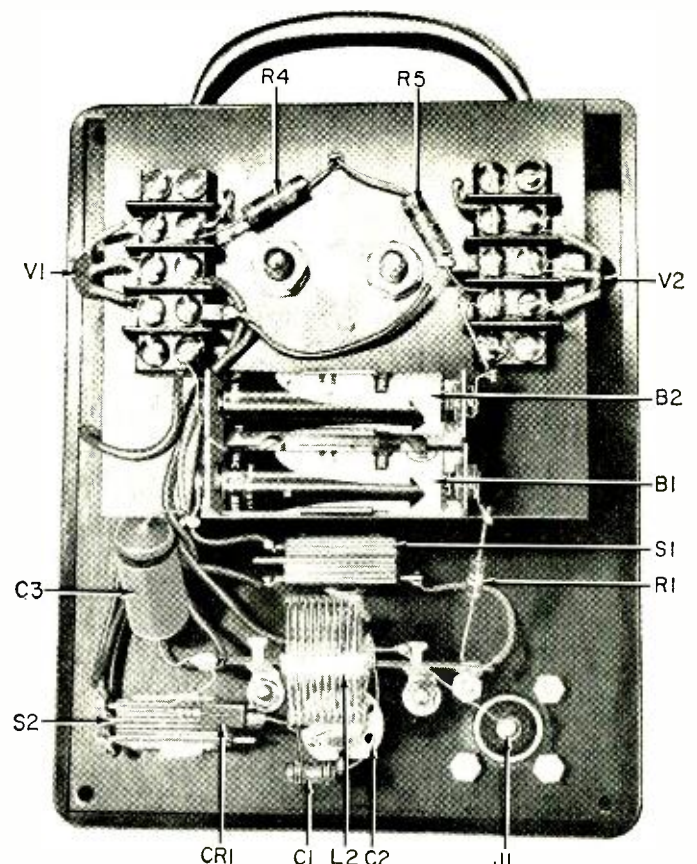
To evaluate different antennas and locations, measure off a fixed distance such as 50 feet and use this distance as a basis for all measurements. Keep the field-strength meter a fixed distance above the ground and away from all nearby objects. For transmitter antenna tuning, location of the field-strength meter is of little importance as long as a good readable signal shows on the meter, which should be placed so that it can be read easily as adjustments are being made. With the base-loaded whip, sensitivity is good enough to give a good, readable signal at 1000 feet from the transmitting antenna.

The field-strength meter has proven rugged and reliable in actual use. There is some variation in sensitivity with changes in temperature but this can be easily compensated for by adjusting R_2 and R_3 . [30]

Front-panel view of the author's home-built field-strength unit.

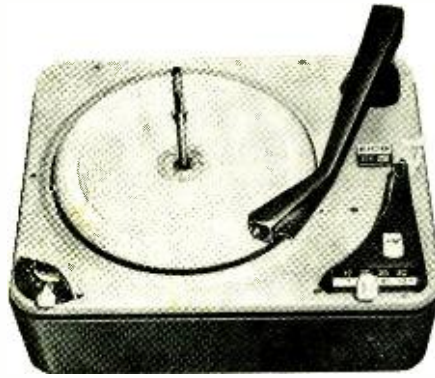


Two barrier terminal strips are employed for the interconnections.





Collaro TC-99



Eico 1007



Garrard RC-88/II

Hi-Fi Record Changers

By WARREN DeMOTTE / **Modern record changers have been improved for stereo. Here is the complete run-down on what is available.**

ROTATING a phonograph record and enabling a stylus to pick up the program engraved in its grooves can be accomplished in several ways. The basic components required for this purpose—the turntable and the tone arm (with its phono pickup cartridge)—remain constant, but each may vary in design and, together, they can be combined in different ways to meet different conditions.

The most popular combination of turntable and tone arm is incorporated in the record changer, a device which ingeniously combines all of the functions of record handling, playing, and changing within one integrated unit that operates automatically. Less common are the individual turntable and tone arm and that compromise combination sometimes called, rather unimaginatively, a record player or semi-automatic turntable.

In high-fidelity circles, the individual turntable and tone arm are frequently accorded qualitative precedence over either of the automatic record-handling devices. Some of the reasons for this are that turntables are available in many types, grades of quality, and differences

of size and weight. Tone arms appear in an equally large variety and each can be utilized at its optimum operating efficiency without having to trigger an automatic record-changing mechanism.

However, a substantial majority of record collectors are not primarily concerned with the niceties, refinements, and subtleties of what are, to them, merely mechanical means of getting the record into play. They want something simple to operate, foolproof in performance, and convenient in general use.

For them, the record changer offers an ideal realization of their requirements. Once set, it automatically places the stylus on the record easily and accurately and it plays one record after another without further attention. Little skill or facility is required to operate a changer properly. Stacking the records, pressing the right buttons, and turning the right knobs are light tasks anyone can perform. The record changer does the rest and, today, it does it quite well. As a matter of fact, some record-changer manufacturers have striven to produce a product whose performance equals that of some individual turntables and arms. However, it is not logi-

cal to expect that any record changer be equal in performance to a professional-type turntable whose cost is considerably above that of the changer and which does not have any automatic facilities.

Stereo Records

With the introduction of the stereo disc, new problems arose in the matter of record reproduction. One of these was the appearance of rumble where little or none had been present before. This nuisance was admitted by the higher vertical compliance of the stereo cartridge, a compliance which was not demanded by the monophonic record and which, therefore, was not incorporated in the monophonic cartridge. High vertical compliance increases rumble and many turntables and changers which functioned entirely satisfactorily with mono records were found less than adequate with stereo records or with mono records played with a stereo cartridge.

As high vertical compliance is a stereo necessity, the situation could be corrected either by a bass cut-off—called a "rumble filter"—or by improv-

(Continued on page 44)

Glaser-Steers GS-77



Heath AD-60



Lesca CD2/21



Hi-Fi Record Changer Check List

NAME	PRICE ¹	DIMENSIONS (Inches) ²	SPEEDS ³	AUTOMATIC 45 RPM SPINDLE AVAILABLE	INTERCHANGEABLE CARTRIDGES	INTERMIX (Different Record Sizes)	TYPE OF CHANGER MECHANISM	PLUG-IN SHELL	SPINDLE REMOVAL	AUTOMATIC SHUT-OFF	MUTING SWITCH	MANUAL OPERATION
Collaro TSC-640	\$38.50	12 x 13 x 7 ⁵ / ₈	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collaro TSC-740	\$42.50	12 x 13 x 7 ⁵ / ₈	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Collaro TC-99	\$59.50	12 x 13 x 7 ⁵ / ₈	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eico 1007	D-\$59.75 S-\$49.75	13 x 10 ³ / ₄ x 8 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	No	Yes	Spindle Action	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Garrard 210	\$49.50	14 ⁷ / ₈ x 13 x 8 ¹ / ₈	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	Yes	No	Yes	No ⁹	Yes
Garrard RC-88/11	\$59.50	15 ¹ / ₂ x 13 ¹ / ₄ x 9 ⁵ / ₈	4	Yes	Yes	No	Pusher	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Garrard Type A	\$69.50	15 x 13 ¹ / ₂ x 7 ³ / ₈	4	Yes	Yes	No	Pusher	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Glaser-Steers GS-400	\$47.50	13 ¹ / ₂ x 12 x 8 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Glaser-Steers GS-77	\$59.50	13 ¹ / ₂ x 12 x 8 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Heath AD-50	A-\$53.95 ⁴ B-\$54.95 ⁵ C-\$49.95 ¹	13 ¹ / ₂ x 12 x 8 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Heath AD-60	A-\$61.95 ⁵ B-\$62.95 ⁵ C-\$59.95 ¹	13 ¹ / ₂ x 12 x 8 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lesca CD2/21	\$44.50	11 ¹ / ₂ x 13 ¹ / ₂ x 7 ³ / ₄	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miracord XS-200	\$67.50	10 ¹ / ₄ x 12 ¹ / ₂ x 10 ¹ / ₄	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Spindle Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norelco AG-1024	\$39.50	13 ¹ / ₁₆ x 11 ⁷ / ₈ x 7 ³ / ₄	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
United Audio Dual-1006	\$79.95	13 x 10 ³ / ₄ x 8 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Spindle Action	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
V-M 1551	\$27.95 ⁵	12 x 13 ¹ / ₄ x 8 ⁵ / ₁₆	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	No	No	Yes	No ⁹	Yes
V-M 1571	\$40.00 ⁶	12 x 13 ¹ / ₄ x 8 ⁵ / ₁₆	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	No	No	Yes	No ⁹	Yes
V-M 1572	\$40.00	12 x 13 ¹ / ₄ x 8 ⁵ / ₁₆	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	Yes	No	Yes	No ⁹	Yes
Webcor TR-1041-27	\$44.20	13 ¹ / ₂ x 14 ¹ / ₁₆ x 9 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	Yes	No	Yes	No ⁹	Yes
Webcor TR-1041-1	\$45.75 ⁷	13 ¹ / ₂ x 14 ¹ / ₁₆ x 9 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	No	No	Yes	No ⁹	Yes
Webcor 1031-27	\$49.38	13 ¹ / ₂ x 14 ¹ / ₁₆ x 9 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	Yes	No	Yes	No ⁹	Yes
Webcor 1031-1	\$60.43 ⁸	13 ¹ / ₂ x 14 ¹ / ₁₆ x 9 ¹ / ₂	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overhead Arm	No	No	Yes	No ⁹	Yes

SYMBOLS:

- D. Including turnover cartridge and diamond/sapphire styli.
- S. Including turnover cartridge and sapphire styli.
- A. Including G-E VR-227 cartridge and diamond stylus.
- B. Including Shure M8D cartridge and diamond stylus.
- C. Including Sonotone BTA4-5D cartridge and diamond/sapphire styli.

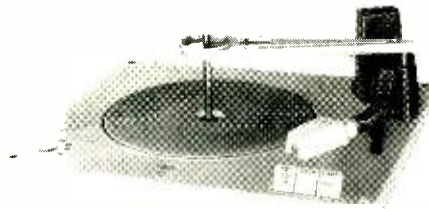
NOTES:

- 1. Less cartridge and base.

- 2. Width, depth, and over-all height (below and above deck).
- 3. 78, 45, 33¹/₃, and 16²/₃ rpm.
- 4. Kit.
- 5. Including turnover cartridge and sapphire styli.
- 6. Including turnover cartridge and diamond/sapphire styli.
- 7. Including Astatic turnover cartridge and diamond/sapphire styli. TR-1041-21 includes G-E cartridge and diamond stylus (\$60.60).
- 8. Including Sonotone turnover cartridge and diamond/sapphire styli. 1031-21 includes Shure cartridge and diamond stylus (\$67.05).
- 9. No audible electrical noise produced during change cycle.



Miracord X5-200



Norelco AG-1024



Unified Audio 1006

ing the design of the turntable or changer. The first method is wasteful and unsatisfactory in a high-fidelity system. Cutting off bass tones to eliminate rumble also means eliminating one of the most attractive features of high-fidelity reproduction—the ability to hear bass tones with clarity. For this reason, it was found more advantageous and more practical to follow the second course and cut out rumble through improvement in design. Thanks to such engineering improvements, many changers today operate more effectively than some of the expensive turntables did during mono days.

Virtually all record changers carry manufacturers' specifications which indicate that they will not introduce objectionable rumble into the average hi-fi system. However, where the system includes speakers with very good bass response, theory sometimes gives way to fact and it is wise when buying a changer to ask that it be demonstrated in conjunction with speakers and an amplifier—preferably similar to those you own. You can then hear if the changer introduces any rumble or not.

The most important function of a turntable—whether a separate unit or incorporated in a changer—is to rotate the record at a constant speed. Deviations from constant speed show up as annoying changes of pitch known as "wow" and "flutter." Piano tones are particularly affected by this operational defect and a simple test to uncover it is to play a recording of slow piano music. The piano tones should be firm and incisive. If they sound "watery" and quavery, the changer turntable is, of course, unsatisfactory.

When making this test, it is advisable to stack several records on the changer, perhaps to capacity, with the test record last. If the sound of the test record is good, this is also an indication that the motor is powerful enough to function properly with more than one or two records on the platter. A weak motor is quickly exposed by means of this test.

Record Changing Methods

There are three common ways in which the records are changed: one is by pushing, the other two completely by spindle action. Of these, the pusher-type usually employs a bent spindle. In all instances the records are stacked on a discontinuity or step high on the spindle. In two types, they are further supported by either an overhead arm or a pusher platform. The third type has a

straight spindle with projecting prongs that support the record stack and retract momentarily within the spindle to let the bottom record drop. The prongs then return rapidly to their original position to support the remaining records.

In purchasing a changer, it is wise to observe the change cycle in action with a stack of records. The actual changing process should be smooth, without sticking. If there is sticking during the change cycle, damage will be inflicted on the records and perhaps on the stylus and cartridge.

There are some changers which will operate automatically with records of various sizes intermixed in any order. Other changers will do the same with different size records, but only when the largest discs are placed at the bottom of the stack and the remainder stacked in order of decreasing size. Still other changers will play only one size of record per sequence. Of course, in all instances, the stack must be made up of records of the same speed.

Speeds and Cartridges

Most changers will operate at all four record speeds: 78, 45, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, and 16 $\frac{2}{3}$

rpm. Very few records are available at the slowest speed and, except for speech, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ rpm is not likely to be used any more extensively in the near future. Some changers employ an extra center-drop automatic spindle for playing 45's; others use the regular changer mechanism and spindle, requiring small adapters be inserted in the larger holes of the discs. The first method is much more convenient in cases where the record collection contains many 45's which are played frequently.

Most changers will accept standard cartridges, but some will not function properly at the very light tracking pressures of a few very high compliance cartridges. This limitation is caused by the arm's having to trip the change mechanism. It is not too serious a limitation, however, as changers now have far more sensitive trips than formerly and most of them function at light enough pressures to accommodate very fine cartridges. Along these lines some manufacturers of cartridges make two slightly different models of a given cartridge type, one specifically designed for record-changer use and the other for separate tone arms. On the other hand, there are some changer manufacturers who claim that their tripping mechanism is sensitive enough to permit stylus pressures that are limited solely by the design of the cartridge itself.

Changers with removable spindles are more convenient to use than those with permanently placed spindles. A removable spindle simplifies record removal. Changers that employ short, straight spindles for single record playing are also more convenient. Another simple convenience is facilities for manual operation when this is desired and a reasonable requirement is automatic shut-off after the last record is played. Another reasonable requirement is a muting arrangement in the changer's electrical circuit so that the change cycle does not cause clicking and popping noises to come through the speakers. There are, however, some changers which, since the manufacturers claim there is little or no electrical noise during the change cycle, employ no muting switch. Of course, the mechanical operation of the changer should be reasonably quiet; clatter and grinding are signs of poor design and perhaps careless workmanship.

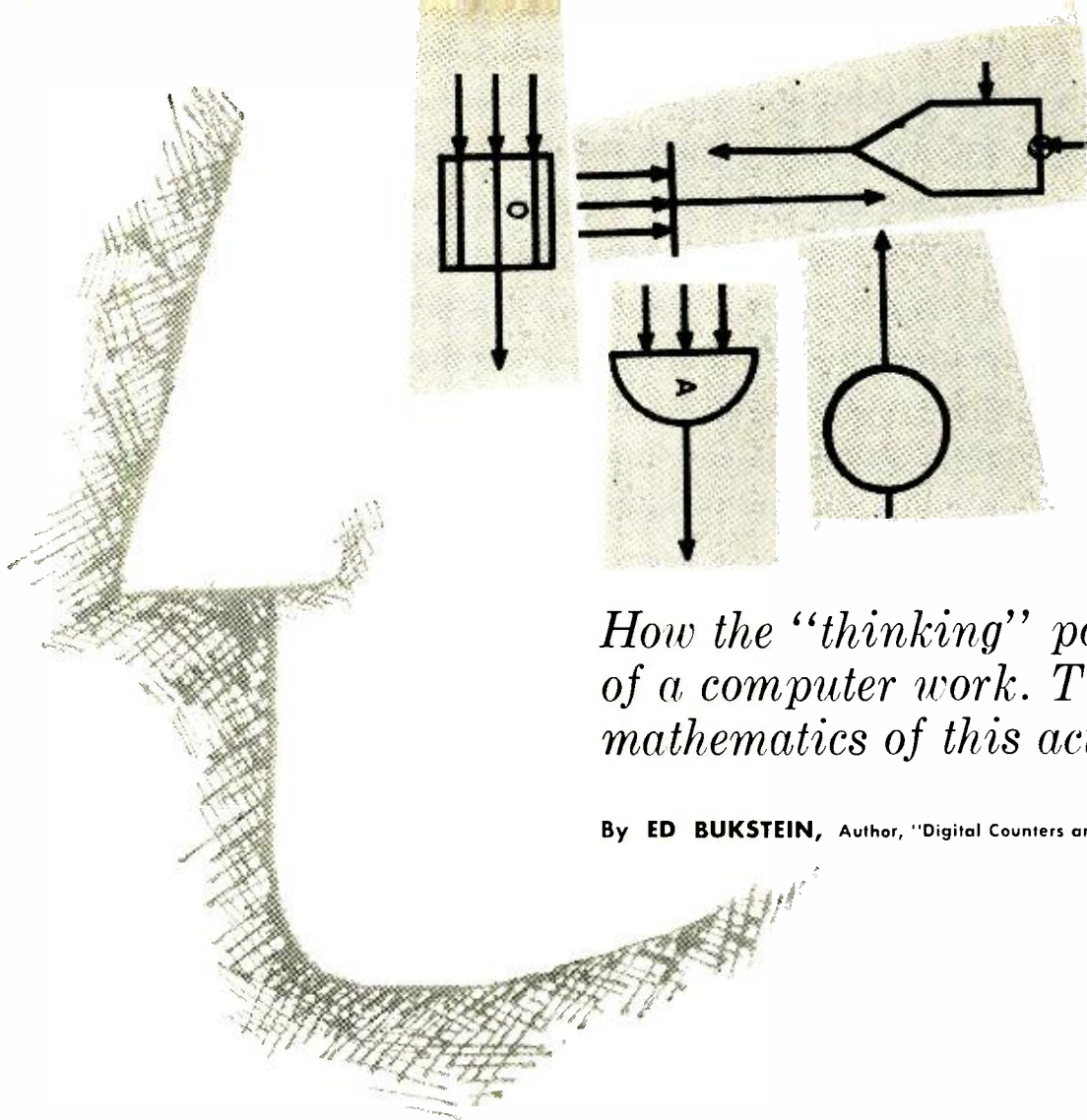
No record changer should be asked to do what it has not been designed to do. Records that are very warped
(Continued on page 98)



V-M 1571



Webcor 1031-1



How the "thinking" portions of a computer work. The mathematics of this action.

By ED BUKSTEIN, Author, "Digital Counters and Computers"

Computer Logic Elements

DOES AN electronic computer actually *think*? This has been a subject of controversy, and the answer depends on how you define the word *think*. An electronic computer can make decisions. It can recognize and accept the input information it receives; it can classify, sort, and manipulate this information; it can compare the information with other information previously stored in its memory; and, on the basis of this comparison, it can decide what to do next. If you regard this type of activity as thinking, then the computer can indeed think. The portion of the computer's anatomy that does this thinking is the logic circuitry.

Logic circuits are of three basic types: the *and* circuit, the *or* circuit, and the *not* or *inverter* circuit. The *and* circuit has two or more input terminals and produces an output only when an input is present at *all* of its input terminals. For this reason the *and* circuit is sometimes referred to as a *coincidence* circuit: input signals must be present at all input terminals *at the same time*. Two other names for this same circuit are *and gate* and *logical and* circuit.

Fig. 1. The "and" circuit has 2 (or more) input terminals, produces output only when all terminals (B, D) are activated. Switches (A, B) symbolize action, but signal pulses (C, D) are used in practice.

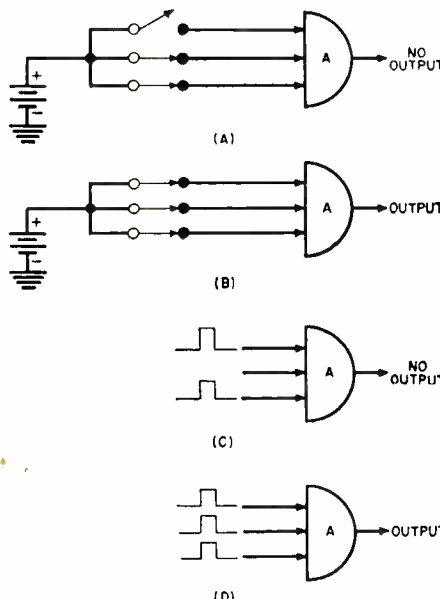


Fig. 1A shows a three-input *and* circuit. With the switches in the positions shown, input is applied to only two of the three input terminals and the circuit therefore produces no output. An output can be obtained from this circuit only when *all* inputs are active, as shown in Fig. 1B. *And* circuits can be designed to respond to d.c. inputs, as shown in Fig. 1B, or to pulse inputs, as shown in Fig. 1D. Furthermore, the circuit can be designed to respond to negative input pulses rather than the positive ones shown in Figs. 1C and 1D.

The *or* circuit has two or more input terminals and produces an output when input is applied to *at least one* of the input terminals. The *or* circuit (Fig. 2) can be designed to respond to either d.c. or pulse-type inputs, and can be designed to respond to negative rather than the positive inputs shown in Fig. 2C.

In its simplest form, the *or* circuit would consist of several pieces of wire connecting various input terminals to a common output terminal. This form of *or* circuit, however, would not be practical because it would permit undesired interactions between the external cir-

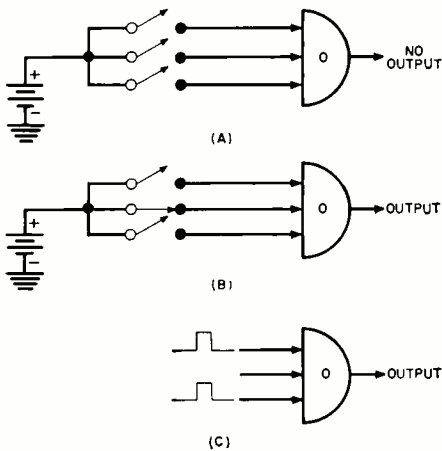


Fig. 2. The "or" circuit has 2 (or more) input terminals, produces an output when at least one input (or more) is active.

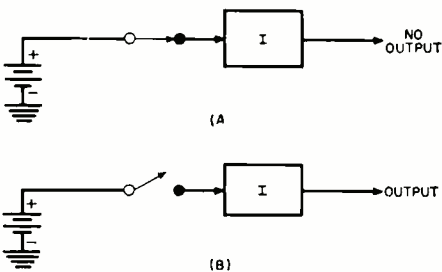


Fig. 3. Inverter or "not" circuit yields output only when there is no input at all.

cuits used to supply the inputs. A practical *or* circuit should provide isolation to prevent the input applied to one of the terminals from appearing at the other input terminals. For this reason the *or* circuit is sometimes referred to as a *buffer*.

The *inverter*, another logic circuit, is also known as a *not* circuit. As shown in Fig. 3, this circuit produces an output when an input is *not* applied. If an input is applied, the circuit produces no output. The circuit therefore represents the function of *negation* or *inversion*.

The Inhibitor

The inhibitor, used extensively in computer circuitry, can be represented as a combination of an *and* circuit and an *inverter*. As shown in Fig. 4, the output terminal of the inverter is connected to one of the input terminals of the *and* circuit. Since the *inverter* produces an output only when it receives no input (Fig. 4B), the *and* circuit cannot produce an output when the inverter receives an input (Fig. 4A). The same technique can be used with *and* circuits having more than two input terminals, as shown in Fig. 4C. This circuit produces an output when input is applied to all terminals *except* the one which feeds the inverter. The inhibitor circuit is often represented by a single block as shown in Fig. 4D.

Combination Logic Circuits

And, *or*, and *inverter* circuits may be connected in various combinations to produce specific, desired effects. As an example, assume that a circuit is to produce an output when it receives an input at either one but not both of its

two input terminals. Fig. 5A shows a combination of logic circuits that satisfies this requirement. For identification, the input terminals are labeled *A* and *B*, and the output terminal is labeled *C*.

If an input is applied to either *A* or *B* (but not both) an output will appear at terminal *C*. If inputs are applied to both *A* and *B*, no output will appear at *C* because (1) the *and* circuit which feeds into the inverter will produce an output; (2) the inverter will produce no output because it receives an input; (3) since the inverter produces no output, the

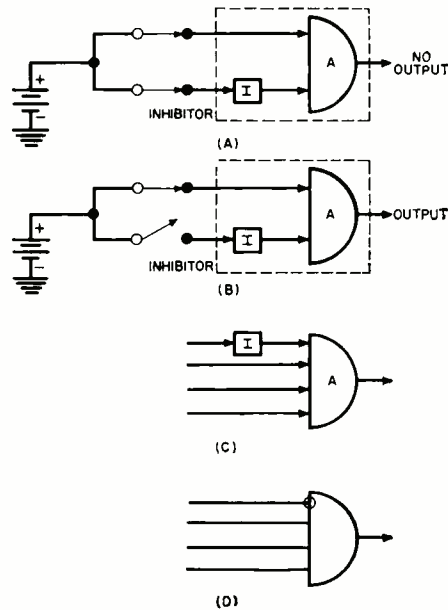


Fig. 4. Action of the inhibitor (A, B). It combines the inverter with the "and" element. More than one symbol may be used to represent this combination. Two of several in use (C, D) are shown here.

Fig. 5. Various logic elements can be combined to produce characteristics, with respect to input conditions, that are not available from single elements. See text.

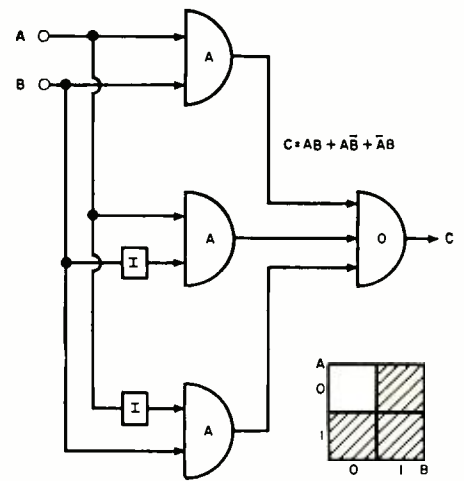
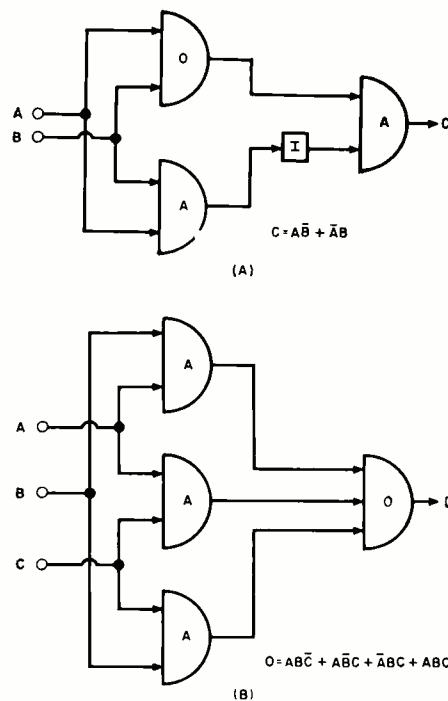


Fig. 6. Characteristics of a logic circuit may be shown by Boolean formula (upper right) or a truth table (lower right).

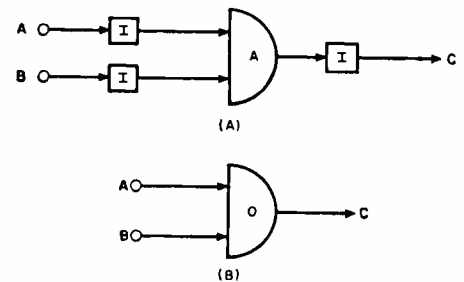


Fig. 7. A truth table can be used to simplify logic circuitry. Configuration of (A) can be reduced to that of (B). Both exhibit the same over-all behavior.

and circuit that follows produces none.

This circuit arrangement is sometimes referred to as an *exclusive or* circuit because of its one-or-the-other-but-not-both characteristic. Mathematically, the circuit of Fig. 5A is described by the equation, $C = A \times B + \bar{A} \times B$.

In this form of notation (Boolean algebra) the plus sign (+) means *or*, the multiplication sign (\times) means *and*, and the bar over a letter means *not*. The above equation therefore means that an output will appear at terminal *C* if an input is applied to *A* and not *B*, or to *B* and not *A*. As in other forms of algebra, the multiplication sign can be omitted. The equation then becomes $C = A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$.

The circuit shown in Fig. 5B has three input terminals identified as *A*, *B*, and *C*. Each of the *and* circuits is connected to two of the three input terminals. The upper *and* will respond to *A* and *B*, the center *and* responds to *A* and *C*, and the lower *and* produces an output in response to inputs to *B* and *C*. If inputs are applied to any two of the three input terminals, the corresponding *and* circuit will produce an output. This output is applied to the *or* circuit, producing an output at terminal *D*. If inputs are applied to all three input terminals, all three *and* circuits will produce outputs and a signal will also appear at terminal *D*. The Boolean equation for this circuit is therefore $D = AB\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + \bar{A}BC + ABC$.

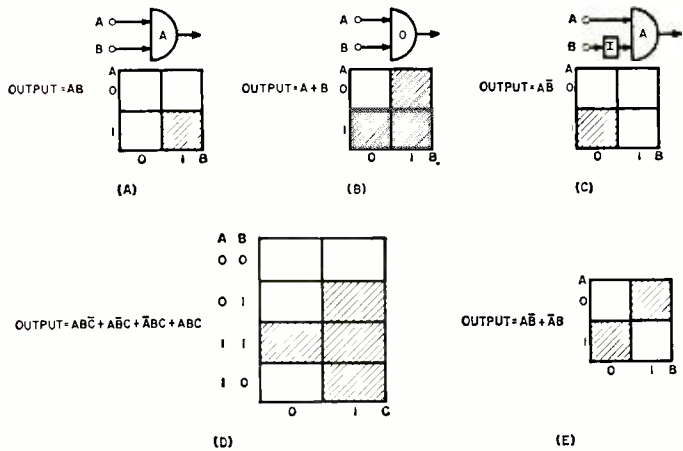


Fig. 8. Truth tables show all possible input conditions that will produce output in logic elements or circuits. Three of these are shown (A, B, C) below the elements whose action they depict. The other two pertain to circuits discussed earlier. These are Fig. 5B (D) & Fig. 5A (E).

This is read: *D* is equal to *A* and *B* and not *C*; or *A* and *C* and not *B*; or *B* and *C* and not *A*; or *A* and *B* and *C*. The circuit therefore produces an output for any combination of two inputs or for all three inputs.

Truth Tables

A truth table is a graphical representation of the characteristics of a logic circuit. Consider, for example, the logic circuit and truth table shown in Fig. 6. The three *and* circuits produce outputs for (1) *A* and *B*, (2) *A* and not *B*, or (3) *B* and not *A*. The Boolean equation of this circuit is $C = AB + A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$.

These characteristics of the circuit are shown in the truth table to the lower right in Fig. 6. The symbols 1 and 0 represent *input* and *no input* respectively, and the shaded squares represent conditions which produce output. The output produced when input is applied to terminal *A* but not to terminal *B* ($A = 1, B = 0$) is represented by the shaded square in the lower left corner. The square at the lower right shows that output is produced when inputs are applied to both *A* and *B* ($A = 1, B = 1$). The shaded square at the upper right represents $A = 0, B = 1$.

The truth table is useful because it may suggest a way of simplifying the circuit while retaining the same over-all characteristics. An examination of the table in Fig. 6, for example, reveals that the circuit will produce an output for all conditions except $A = 0, B = 0$. This suggests a circuit arrangement such as that shown in Fig. 7A. If *A* and *B* are both 0 (no inputs) the two inverters will both produce outputs. With inputs thus available for both of its terminals, the following *and* circuit produces an output. Since the final inverter receives an input, there is no output at terminal *C*. The circuit is therefore equivalent in performance to Fig. 6, but requires fewer blocks.

Actually, the circuit can be still further simplified. Another examination of the truth table in Fig. 6 shows that the circuit produces output when it receives *at least one* input (either *A* or *B* or both). Since this is the characteristic of a simple *or* circuit, Fig. 6 is eventually reduced to the circuit of Fig. 7B!

In the design of computer circuits involving literally thousands of logic elements, the truth-table method of approach often permits tremendous simplification of over-all circuitry. Fig. 8

shows the truth tables for simple (A) *and*, (B) *or*, and (C) inhibitor circuits, and also for circuits shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 8D is the table for Fig. 5B; Fig. 8E is the truth table for Fig. 5A.

Boolean algebra is a type of algebra that is particularly well-suited to the design and analysis of logic circuits. Like the truth table, Boolean algebra can suggest possible circuit simplifications. The Boolean equation of a circuit can be manipulated mathematically, as are other algebraic equations, so that it is eventually simplified and suggestive of a simpler circuit configuration. Consider, for example, Fig. 10A.

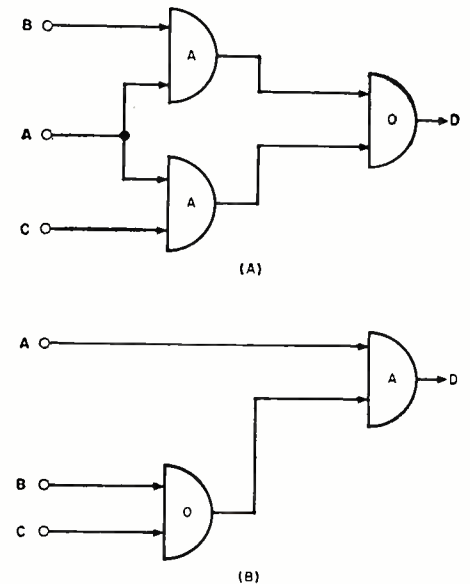


Fig. 10. Manipulation of Boolean equations can help simplify circuitry. Both circuits shown here behave the same way.

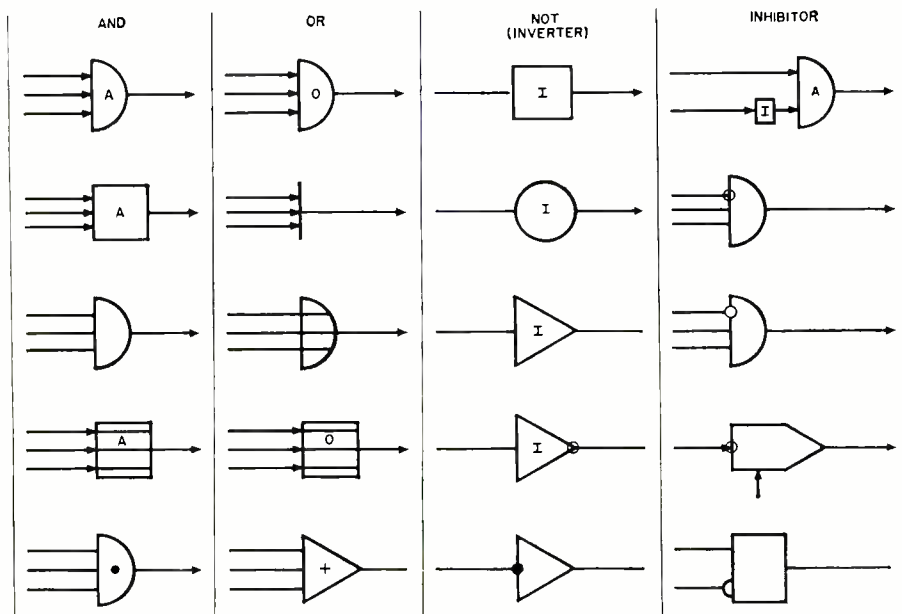
One of the *and* circuits yields an output for *A* and *B*, and the other produces output for *A* and *C*. The output at *D* can therefore be expressed as $D = AB + AC$. This equation however, can be simplified to $D = A(B + C)$, which suggests that the *B* and *C* terminals can be connected to an *or* (+) circuit, and this output can be *anded* with *A*. The resulting simplification, shown in Fig. 10B, provides the same behavior as the arrangement of Fig. 10A. Although the reduction of circuitry may not seem particularly impressive in this example, equipment involving elaborate logic circuitry can be greatly simplified by the methods of Boolean algebra.

Symbols

Although there have been some attempts to standardize the symbols used to represent logic circuits, such standardization has not yet been achieved. Various symbols are therefore used by different manufacturers and designers to represent the same logic elements. Some commonly used symbols are shown in Fig. 9.

This article has dealt with logic circuits in block diagram form. A later article will deal with the actual circuit diagrams of logic elements and with the use of these elements in the arithmetic section of a computer. [30]

Fig. 9. Symbols for logic circuitry have not yet been standardized. However the most commonly used symbols for four principal logic elements are tabulated here.



Determine Your True Income

By JOHN E. FLIPPIN

**How well is your shop doing?
With an income statement,
not difficult to draw up,
you can eliminate guesswork.**

MOST INDEPENDENT service technicians have found themselves, at one time or another, in a baffling position. Although they are working strenuously to improve their situations, they seem to be standing still or even falling back. Take the hypothetical case of Joe Smith.

For a few years, Joe has been dreaming of the day when he can make his way exclusively as a full-time service dealer. Right now, although he does own a small shop, he can only work out of it part-time: he couldn't support his family without the salary from his regular job. Joe is an honest man and technically competent, but somehow this has not been enough. He is no closer to his goal than he was a few years ago. In fact, facing the situation squarely, he doesn't even know for sure whether he is making money or not.

His predicament is not unique. Furthermore, it isn't peculiar to his type of operation. Many owners of established, full-time shops have entertained similar doubts.

The trouble is that Joe Smith has no means for determining how well his business is doing. You can't put a scope or a voltmeter on a business to find out what is wrong. You can't isolate clues in the form of volts, ohms, or waveforms. A business is measured in terms of dollars, and these dollars are of various types. For example, there are income dollars and expense dollars. You have to understand these to get started in the right direction. You have to remember that you are in business primarily to make money.

Now Joe is not lacking in intelligence by any means. He's a whiz at getting a sick TV set back into shape. Anyone who can do that has not only invested a lot of time and energy but must be quite sharp. Yet for some reason, when it comes to dollars and cents, a mental block sets in. This is unfortunate, since good business practices are no more complicated than the techniques used in running down faulty oscillators or weak amplifiers.

Before tackling a strange set, the wise technician may want to consult a useful record concerning it—the service manual—to get an idea of what is going on. To get an idea of what your true income is, you must also be able to consult some sort of record. This can be a complete set of formal accounting records or simply a drawer full of bits of paper, but a record of some kind there must be.

In accounting practice, a record of income is known as an Income Statement. Despite minor variations, it should resemble the one shown in Table 1 for a service business. Our purpose is to make this statement sufficiently meaningful to the technician so that he can use it

in understanding the business end of running a shop. Its fundamentals will be illustrated through the practical examples of Joe Smith's calculations, after he has learned about record-keeping.

A main function of the income statement is to arrive at a figure for Net Income covering a specific period during which the shop has been doing business. A convenient period is six months. However, it can be longer or shorter depending on the interest and time the shop owner has for such tasks as taking inventory or tabulating sales and expenses.

The salient entries on the statement (Table 1) are: Sales, Cost of Goods Sold, Gross Profit on Sales, Operating Expenses, and, of course, Net Income. Just as the formulas for Ohm's Law and other electronic phenomena help us to analyze technical situations, we can use formulas to clarify certain economic relationships. Here are two important ones:

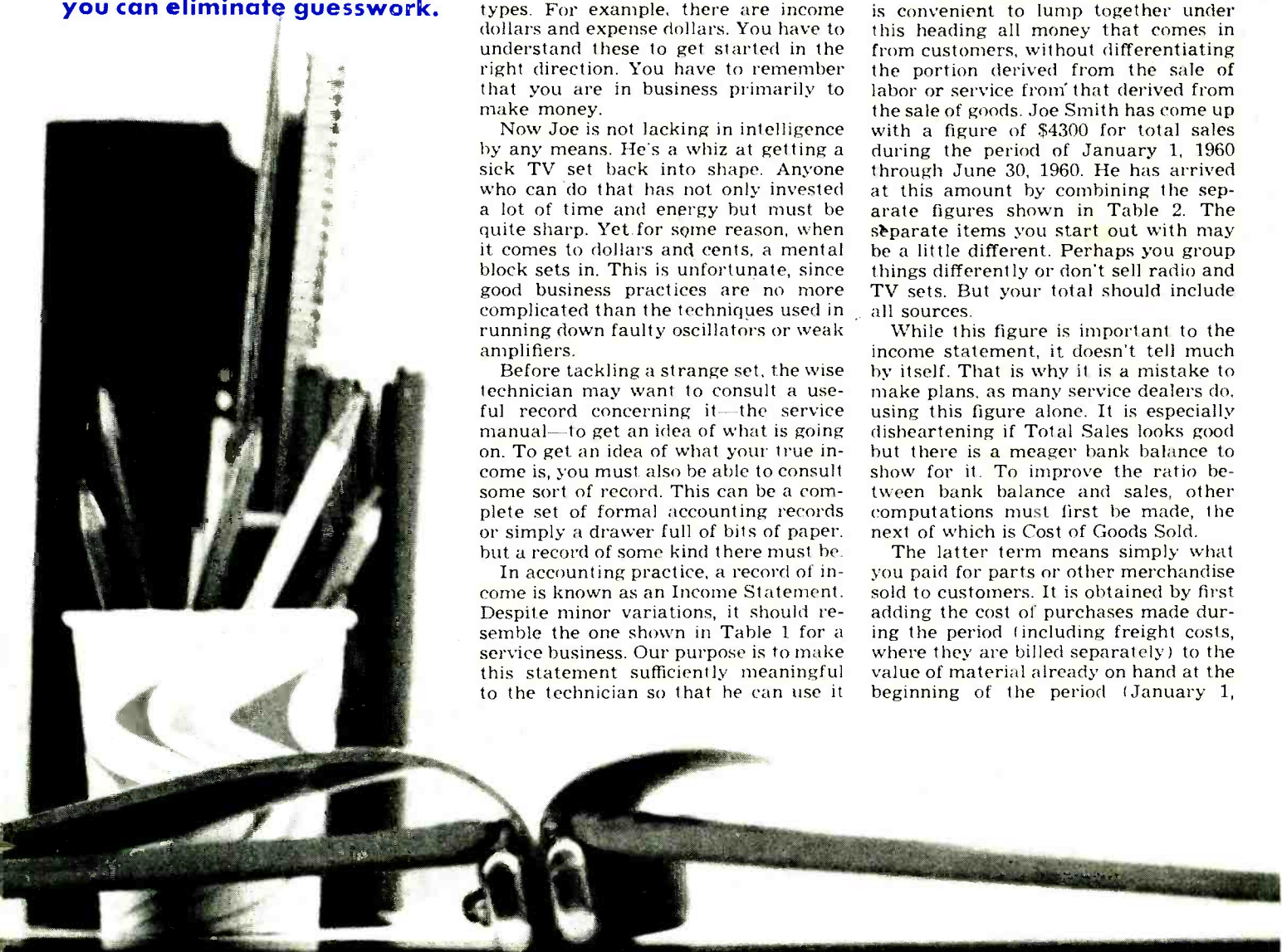
$Sales - Cost of Goods Sold = Gross Profit on Sales \dots\dots\dots(1)$
 $Gross Profit on Sales - Operating Expenses = Net Income \dots\dots\dots(2)$

There may be some confusion at first over the meaning of these formulas and the terms used in them, but they should yield to explanation. Take the first item mentioned, Sales.

For the purpose of this statement, it is convenient to lump together under this heading all money that comes in from customers, without differentiating the portion derived from the sale of labor or service from that derived from the sale of goods. Joe Smith has come up with a figure of \$4300 for total sales during the period of January 1, 1960 through June 30, 1960. He has arrived at this amount by combining the separate figures shown in Table 2. The separate items you start out with may be a little different. Perhaps you group things differently or don't sell radio and TV sets. But your total should include all sources.

While this figure is important to the income statement, it doesn't tell much by itself. That is why it is a mistake to make plans, as many service dealers do, using this figure alone. It is especially disheartening if Total Sales looks good but there is a meager bank balance to show for it. To improve the ratio between bank balance and sales, other computations must first be made, the next of which is Cost of Goods Sold.

The latter term means simply what you paid for parts or other merchandise sold to customers. It is obtained by first adding the cost of purchases made during the period (including freight costs, where they are billed separately) to the value of material already on hand at the beginning of the period (January 1,



SALES		\$4300.00
COST OF GOODS SOLD		
Inventory Jan. 1, 1960		\$3300.00
Purchases	\$740.00	
Freight	10.00	
Delivered Cost of Purchases		750.00
Goods Available for Sale		4050.00
Deduct Inventory June 30, 1960		— 1700.00
TOTAL COST OF GOODS SOLD		2350.00
GROSS PROFIT ON SALES		\$1950.00
OPERATING EXPENSES		— 750.00
NET INCOME		\$1200.00

Table 1. Joe Smith's completed Income Statement for 6 months ending June 30, 1960.

Quantity	Item	Retail Price Each	Total
10	Television sets	\$250.00	\$2500.00
2	Radios	30.00	60.00
100	Service calls (including parts)		1540.00
	Miscellaneous, over-the-counter sales		200.00
	Total Sales		\$4300.00

Table 2. How Joe determined his shop's Total Sales during the statement period.

1960) as determined by the inventory you took on that date. This sum becomes Goods Available for Sale, or the value of merchandise that was in the shop during the period covered.

The last step in determining Cost of Goods Sold is to deduct your end-of-period inventory (June 30) from Goods Available for Sale. The complete sequence in arriving at the figure may be summed up in two more formulas:

$$\text{Beginning Inventory} + \text{Purchases} = \text{Goods Available for Sale} \dots (3)$$

$$\text{Goods Available for Sale} - \text{Ending Inventory} = \text{Cost of Goods Sold} \dots (4)$$

In Joe Smith's case, Table 1 shows that he sold goods costing \$2350. Let's see how he got this figure. On January 1, he had taken a count of merchandise on hand and, checking against bills and invoices, established a figure for his beginning inventory. It looked something like Table 3. He simplified things by grouping together replacement components and the like as Miscellaneous Parts. You might want to add such categories as batteries and antennas, but remember that Joe's shop is a modest one and that we only need simple examples for illustration.

To determine how much of this merchandise he bought during the six-month period, he took out all invoices dated from January 1 and later. He did this on June 30. The results appear as Table 4. Applying Formula (3), he added the final figures of Tables 3 and 4 (\$3300 + \$750) to find out that Goods Available for Sale came to \$4050.

On June 30, he also took a physical count of all merchandise on hand and determined its value from invoices to get his final inventory, which is shown as Table 5. Now he was ready to use Formula (4) to determine the Cost of Goods Sold (\$4050 - \$1700 = \$2350).

This put him in the position to learn the first important thing about his operations, his Gross Profit on Sales, because he now had the figures needed for Formula (1). Deducting his \$2350 Cost of Goods Sold from his \$4300 Sales, he found that Gross Profit was \$1950. Actually, he was able to do this conveniently in the last column of his income statement (Table 1).

To establish his Net Income, as per

Formula (2), Joe need only determine his Operating Expenses and deduct this amount from Gross Profit. In going through his drawer full of bills and other papers, he was able to pin down seven distinct types of expenses that would recur in every accounting period and are substantial enough to warrant separate listing (Table 6). The Miscellaneous category was to allow for small, irregular expenditures that are hard to classify in other ways, like having Jimmy Jones wash the shop windows. In a one-man, part-time shop, Joe had no payroll to worry about, but he could have included that expense here if it existed.

The \$750 total includes what was spent in maintaining the shop and getting to and from customers on house calls. Except for depreciation, the items are fairly straightforward. Determining depreciation—the loss that was incurred from six months wear and tear on shop equipment and the truck—required more calculation.

Since it was the same method used by his accountant in working out his income-tax statement, Joe conveniently used the "straight-line" method for computing depreciation. This means he took the value of all equipment he owned (as distinguished from goods or merchandise for sale) as a starting point. This included all test instruments and tools used in his work. He then made an estimate of how long this equipment could be expected to last. For simplicity, let us say that he concluded all equipment would last for five more years. Since he spent \$600 for equipment, depreciation for a single year was one-fifth of this, or \$120. However, the period covered by Joe's Income Statement is only half a year, so the figure he entered in Table 6 is \$60.

Table 6. Expenses during period. Deduct from Gross Income to find Net Profit.

Item	Amount	Description and Examples
Utilities	\$40.00	Electric, gas, telephone, heating
Transportation	150.00	Gasoline, oil, truck repairs
Shop Supplies	20.00	Light bulbs, stationery, solder, wire
Rent	210.00	
Depreciation (equipment)	60.00	See text
Depreciation (truck)	60.00	See text
Advertising	200.00	Newspaper, yellow pages, hand bills, direct mail
Miscellaneous expense	10.00	Washing windows, other incidentals
Total Operating Expenses	\$750.00	

The used truck that he had recently purchased for \$600 and which he expected to last for five years was handled in a similar way. This involved another \$60 in operating expenses for Table 6. His total, which came to \$750, was then transferred to the Income Statement itself (Table 1). Deducting this from his Gross Profit, he obtained a Net Income of \$1200 to complete the statement.

Although the statement is completed, it is not an end in itself. Actually, it is the starting point for many other possibilities. For one thing, the figures obtained will be necessary or useful for income-tax purposes. For another, it will help him decide whether he should stay in business or direct his efforts to

Quantity	Item	Cost Each	Total
12	Television sets	\$200.00	\$2400.00
5	Radios	20.00	100.00
250	Vacuum tubes		375.00
10	Picture tubes	20.00	200.00
	Miscellaneous parts		225.00
	Total		\$3300.00

Table 3. Starting inventory for statement period showed goods on hand on January 1.

Quantity	Item	Cost Each	Total
3	Television sets	\$200.00	\$600.00
2	Radios	20.00	40.00
20	Vacuum tubes		30.00
2	Picture tubes	20.00	40.00
	Miscellaneous parts		30.00
	Total Purchases		\$740.00
	Freight		10.00
	Delivered Cost of Purchases		\$750.00

Table 4. This tabulation shows cost only of goods bought during statement period.

Quantity	Item	Cost Each	Total
5	Television sets	\$200.00	\$1000.00
5	Radios	20.00	100.00
170	Vacuum tubes		200.00
10	Picture tubes	20.00	200.00
	Miscellaneous parts		200.00
	Total Final Inventory		\$1700.00

Table 5. Cost of goods on hand at end of statement period. This is final inventory.

more promising directions. In addition, if he decides to continue his attempt to build up a successful business, he has figures with which he can experiment to see what he must do to improve.

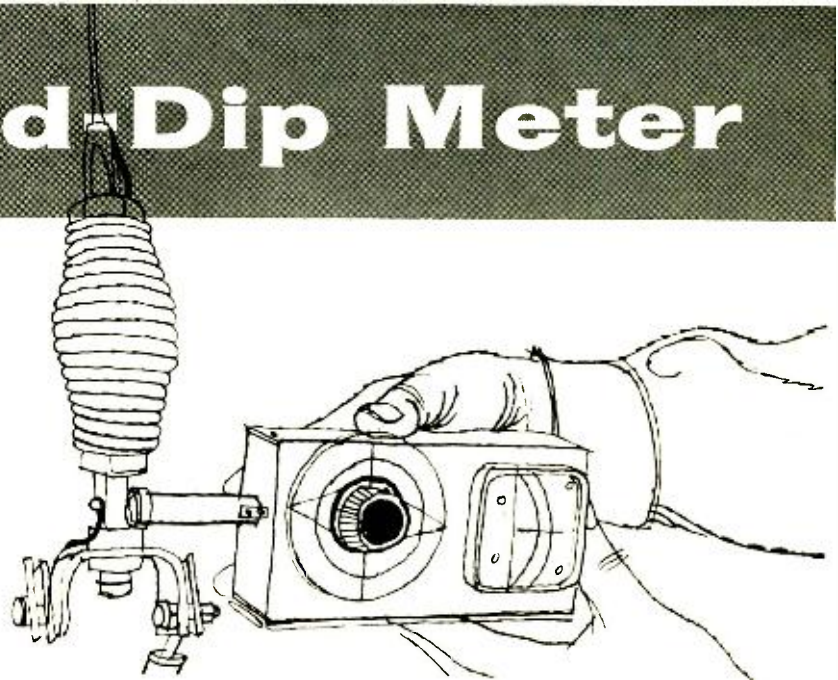
To convert his income figure into a more universally understood form, Joe's next step involved finding out how much he made on an hourly basis. However, to do this realistically, he was advised to make one other deduction. For the sake of simplicity, consider that the only funds Joe had tied up in his business were the \$1200 he had spent for the truck and other equipment and the

(Continued on page 94)

The Grid-Dip Meter

By **LOU DEZETTEL, W9SFW**
Allied Radio Corporation

A simple, versatile piece of test equipment that's enjoying renewed popularity among new hams and students.



VERSATILE, simple, reliable, accurate, inexpensive. These adjectives explain why the grid-dip oscillator has been a popular test instrument with hams, students, experimenters, and technicians for more than four decades. Currently, it is being discovered all over again by the army of new hams who are swelling the FCC license lists to new highs. The fact that a grid-dipper is a virtually foolproof home-assembly project also helps to endear it to the present generation of kit-conscious radio buyers.

Basically a tunable oscillator, the grid-dip meter is used primarily to determine the resonant frequency of LC (inductance-capacitance) combinations found in communications equipment. It functions in either an active or passive manner, depending on whether the circuit undergoing investigation is itself passive or active. A description of how a typical dipper works will help make these distinctions clear.

Fig. 1 is a complete schematic of an actual grid-dip meter. A single 6AF4A triode, V_1 , is the heart of the circuit. Its heater is energized by a low-voltage winding on a small power transformer, T_1 . Plate voltage is derived from a high-voltage winding in combination with a

half-wave selenium rectifier, CR_1 , filter capacitor C_3 , and potentiometer R_3 . Maximum voltage between the arm of R_3 and ground is 120 to 130 volts. The a.c. line switch, S_1 , is combined with R_3 .

An untapped plug-in coil (L_1 through L_6 , with frequency ranges as listed) is tuned by split variable capacitor C_1, C_{in} . Oscillation in L_1, C_1 takes place because the voltage applied to the grid by C_{in} is 180 degrees out-of-phase with that on the plate, across C_1 . This capacitively coupled circuit is known as the Colpitts oscillator. The fixed capacitor C_2 keeps the d.c. plate voltage off the grid of the tube but does not affect the r.f. functioning of L_1, C_1 .

The grid of V_1 is driven positive during one portion of the r.f. cycle and attracts electrons from the cathode during that interval. This flow shows on meter M_1 as an average d.c. current. Changing the plate voltage by means of R_3 changes the intensity of oscillation and this is reflected in variations in the meter readings.

circuit of unknown frequency. See Fig. 2. If the latter circuit is passive (that is, not energized in any way), the technique is to turn on the grid-dip oscillator, adjust the plate voltage for a meter reading well up scale and then tune C_1 . When the frequency of L_1, C_1 equals that of the unknown LC, the latter circuit absorbs energy from the oscillator. This effect shows up as a sharp dip in the grid current reading; hence the name of the instrument. The unknown frequency is merely read from the calibrated scale of the dipper. It is desirable to use the loosest possible coupling between the search coil and the fixed coil, as this minimizes the possibility of false readings due to mutual inductance and capacitance effects.

It is usually possible to approximate the range of the unknown resonant frequency, from the size of the L and C components or from the general nature of the equipment. When a completely blind search must be made, it is advisable to start with the lowest frequency coil and work upward until a dip is obtained. It is not unusual to observe two or more dips as the oscillator dial is swept around. The sharpest drop represents the fundamental frequency; the

Operation

Coil L_1 is in the open at one end of the dipper's case, so that it can be placed in inductive relation to the coil of an LC

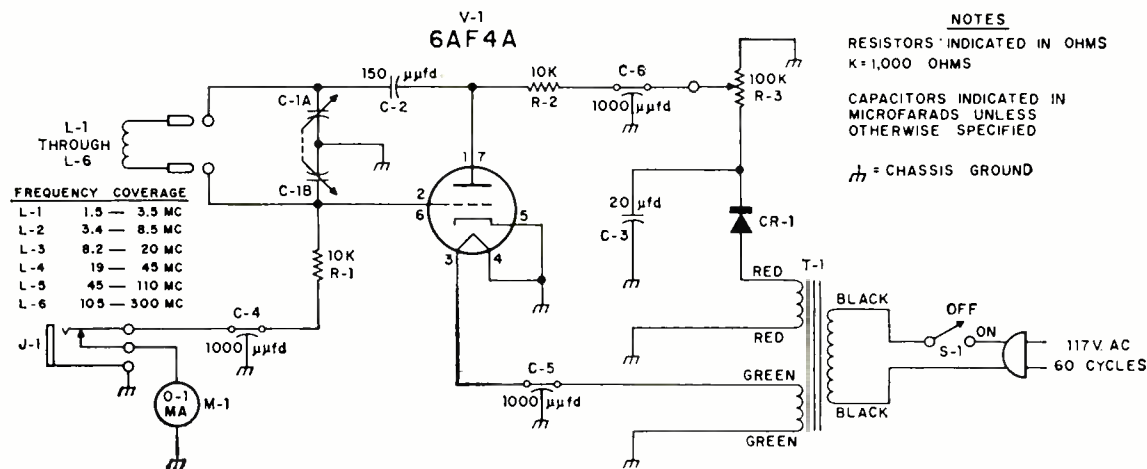


Fig. 1. Complete circuit diagram of a typical grid-dip oscillator. Such a unit is useful to hams, experimenters, and technicians.

others are noticeably weaker and are due to harmonics which are easily identified because of their arithmetical relationship to the fundamental.

Used in a passive role, the grid-dipper is an ideal absorption wavemeter for determining the frequency of an active r.f. source in a transmitter or receiver. The plate voltage on the tube is cut to zero by means of potentiometer R_2 , thus killing oscillation. However, since the heater is still on, the cathode and the grid can act together as a simple diode rectifier. When the search coil is brought near the active r.f. source and C_1 approaches resonance, the L_1C_1 circuit absorbs energy from the source. This is rectified by the diode and shows on the meter as an average d.c. current. The needle movement is upward and at resonance the reading is maximum. As before, the loosest coupling consistent with a sharp peak gives the most accurate results.

Plugging a pair of earphones into jack J_1 isolates meter M_1 and converts the dipper into a monitoring receiver. This function is especially useful for checking the frequency of an r.f. source that is too weak to produce a reading of grid current. If the r.f. source is modulated, the plate voltage on V_1 must be cut by R_2 to make the tube act as a straight diode. A critical value of plate voltage, carefully brought up with R_2 , again makes the tube act as a normal triode, in a regenerative state; this greatly improves the strength of modulated signals.

For checking an unmodulated source, R_2 is advanced for full oscillation and the tuning capacitor C_1 is adjusted for zero-beat; that is, the frequency of the dipper is made exactly equal to the frequency of the unknown source. Just off zero-beat, in either direction, whistles are heard. These are due to the combining effect of the fixed-frequency signal and the slightly differing dipper frequencies.

A measuring device is no better than its own calibration. In the case of grid-dippers assembled from kits there are bound to be variations. Fortunately, it is quite easy to check calibration by zero-beating a dipper against receivers of various kinds, tuned to stations of known frequency. They're on the air by the hundreds.

Other Applications

In at least one grid-dipper (the "Knight-Kit" Model G-30), the two-prong receptacle for the search coils has a pin spacing of .486 inch, and it therefore accommodates standard crystal holders. With crystals plugged in, the instrument becomes a highly accurate signal source by itself. Capacitor C_1 is left at minimum capacitance; it does not affect the output. As a crystal oscillator, the dipper is extremely valuable for marking the edges of the ham bands.

While a grid-dip oscillator can be used as an emergency signal generator for limited receiver adjustment, its real field of application is transmitters. In a multi-stage transmitter, it greatly facilitates the tuning of oscillator, buffer,

doubler, driver, and final stages to the correct frequencies; it makes neutralization quick and easy; it detects bothersome parasitic oscillations. It also measures the resonant frequencies of antennas and helps in the adjustment of feeder lines and stubs for impedance matching.

The dipper can also be readily adapted to measure the values of unknown capacitors and inductors and of circuit "Q," which is the ratio of reactance to resistance. It provides students of electronics many hours of interesting and instructive "lab" practice on a small scale.

To check a capacitor, it is necessary to have inductors of known value with which it can be combined to form a simple tuned circuit. As the coils furnished with grid-dip meters (even the kit jobs) are factory-made, they can conveniently serve as standards. For example, the plug-in units of the "Knight-Kit" dipper have the following characteristics:

COIL COLOR	FREQ. RANGE (mc.)	INDUC. (μ hy.)	DIST. CAP. (μ mf.)
Red	1.5-3.5	200	6.5
Violet	3.4-8.5	40	5
Blue	8.2-20	6.7	4.5
Orange	19-45	1.3	4

With these coils, it is possible to measure values from 40 to about 7000 μ mf. Values below 50 μ mf. can be determined if a known capacitor of 50 to 100 μ mf. is available. The circuit arrangement is very simple. Connect the unknown capacitor to the prongs of one of the coils, selected at random, by means of alligator clips and short leads. Leave the

assembly loose on the table. Plug one of the other coils into the dipper, move it near the first coil, and tune around for a dip. If it doesn't appear readily, try another of the coils. A minute of experimentation will give you the right combination. Note the frequency indicated by the dipper and then solve the formula for C :

$$F = 1 / (2\pi \sqrt{LC})$$

where: F = frequency in cycles; L = inductance in henrys; and C = capacitance in farads.

For the most accurate final figure, subtract the distributed capacitance of the coil connected to the capacitor under test.

Low values of capacitance between 10 and 50 μ mf. fall in a range that cannot be checked directly without requiring duplicate coils. However, a simple trick is to parallel the unknown capacitor by one between 50 and 100 μ mf., getting a frequency reading, solving the formula for C , and then subtracting the value of the extra capacitor from that of the one undergoing measurement. This is quite legitimate, since capacitors in parallel merely add up, irrespective of their individual values.

In practical work, it is usually much less important to know values of inductance than of capacitance. However, the measurement can be made in exactly the same manner, using capacitors of known value across the unknown inductor. This time solve the formula for L .

It is sometimes interesting to know the "Q" of a circuit or to compare the "Q's" of several circuits. If a v.t.v.m. is available, this is easily done. The dipper is used as a signal generator. Connect the r.f. probe of the v.t.v.m. across the circuit, couple the dipper to the latter, tune the dipper for maximum reading on the v.t.v.m. and note this frequency, f_m . Retune to the right and to the left to find frequencies f_1 and f_2 for which the v.t.v.m. readings drop to 70.7 percent of the value for f_m . Keep the coupling constant. Then calculate "Q" from the formula:

$$"Q" = f_m / (f_1 - f_2)$$

The grid-dipper is not primarily a service instrument and, being without audio modulation, it is not really suitable for receiver adjustment if this process is normally carried on with the set's loudspeaker as the indicating device. However, it is a generator of known r.f. signals and is therefore of some value in the absence of better facilities. With the v.t.v.m. connected to the a.v.c. line of the receiver, at least the r.f. and i.f. sections can be checked.

There are many other applications for this highly useful and inexpensive piece of test equipment. Details on many of these are usually covered in the instruction manuals of the grid-dipper, in magazine articles, or in books. For versatility and simplicity, the grid-dip meter is hard to beat. [30]

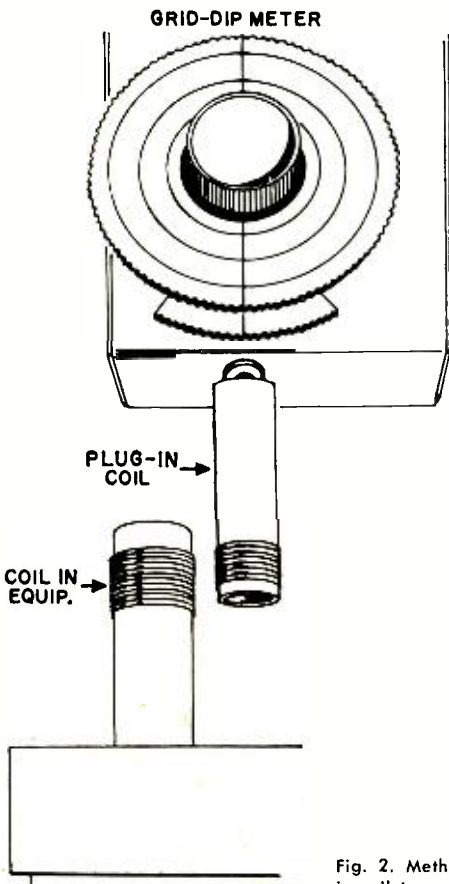


Fig. 2. Method of coupling the dipper's plug-in coil to a coil used in a piece of equipment.

Vertical-Output Test Transformer

By **OLIVER WILLIAMS**
Chicago Standard Transformer Corp.

This multi-tapped, "universal" replacement can also be used as a troubleshooting instrument.

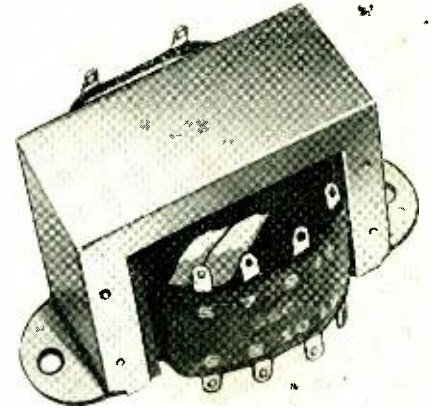


Fig. 1. The versatile VO-109 has two primaries, eight terminals on its secondary.

WHEN IS a transformer more than a transformer? When it's a piece of test equipment, in addition. This is the case with an unusual multi-ratio, vertical-output transformer, the *Stancor* VO-109. As shown in Fig. 1, it does not look drastically different from other vertical-output units, except that it does seem to have an exceptional number of terminals, which are numbered.

This multiple-tapped transformer was initially conceived as a versatile replacement component. Although it costs somewhat more than conventional components of this type, it can assist the service dealer faced with the problem of carrying in stock a large num-

ber of different units. However, it has turned out to be a useful time saver in checking vertical-deflection circuits. The transformer is a data sheet that lists all possible turns ratios as an isolation unit together with the secondary terminals to be used for each and the manner in which the primaries are to be connected. When an autotransformer is called for, the same list of 56 possibilities is used except that each ratio is increased by one (e.g., 10:1 becomes 11:1) and an indicated primary-to-secondary connection, different in each case, is made.

Fig. 2 indicates just four of the many possibilities. With the primaries in series and the full secondary in use (Fig. 2A), an isolation transformer with a 10:1 turns ratio is obtained. Using the same secondary terminals but connecting the primaries in parallel would provide a 5:1 ratio. A typical parallel-primaries connection with isolation is shown in Fig. 2B, where the secondary is tapped to provide a 9:1 ratio. Two autotransformer connections are also shown. In Fig. 2C, the primaries are in parallel and the secondary is tapped for a 6:1 ratio. A 45:1 autotransformer with series primaries is shown in Fig. 2D. It is obviously not a simple task to work out the individual connections for each requirement. However, the wise technician who keeps the data sheet handy already has this done for him.

As to test applications, consider the technician working on a vertical-deflection circuit with a hard-to-find fault. The transformer may be the villain but he cannot be sure short of a substitution check. A close enough replacement is not handy, and comparison against a mismatched unit can produce misleading indications. Shall he buy an exact replacement he may not need, particularly if it is an odd type he may never use later, or shall he continue to waste bench time? With this "universal" replacement in the shop, he is almost certain to be able to make up a substitute.

In addition to providing the proper turns ratio, a replacement transformer must also present a satisfactory impedance to the vertical amplifier to which it is connected. In practice, however, obtaining this match is not as difficult as might appear. Nevertheless, to facilitate a check for impedance, the graph of Fig. 3 is also included with the transformer data. Direct current in the primary is measured with the transformer in the circuit. Once this is known, the primary impedance of the

(Continued on page 90)

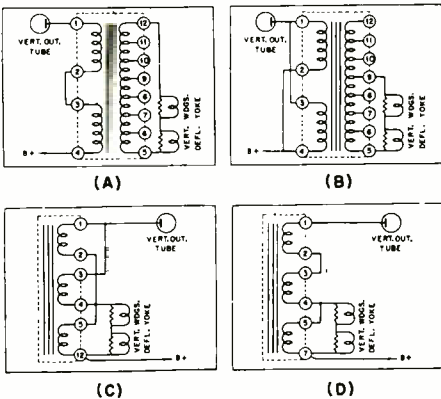


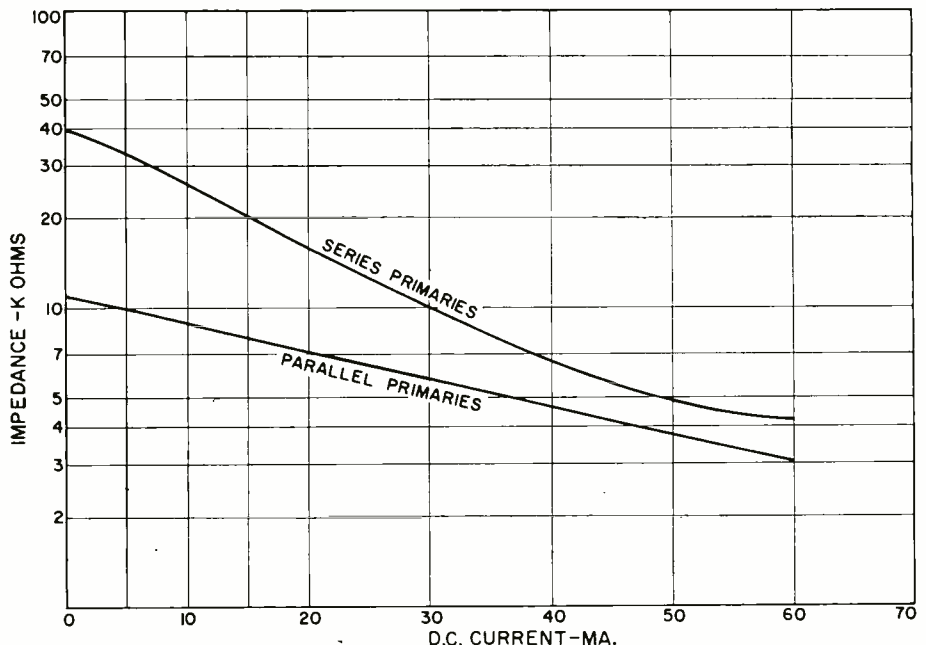
Fig. 2. Four of many possibilities show series (A,D) vs parallel primaries and autotransformer (C,D) vs isolation use.

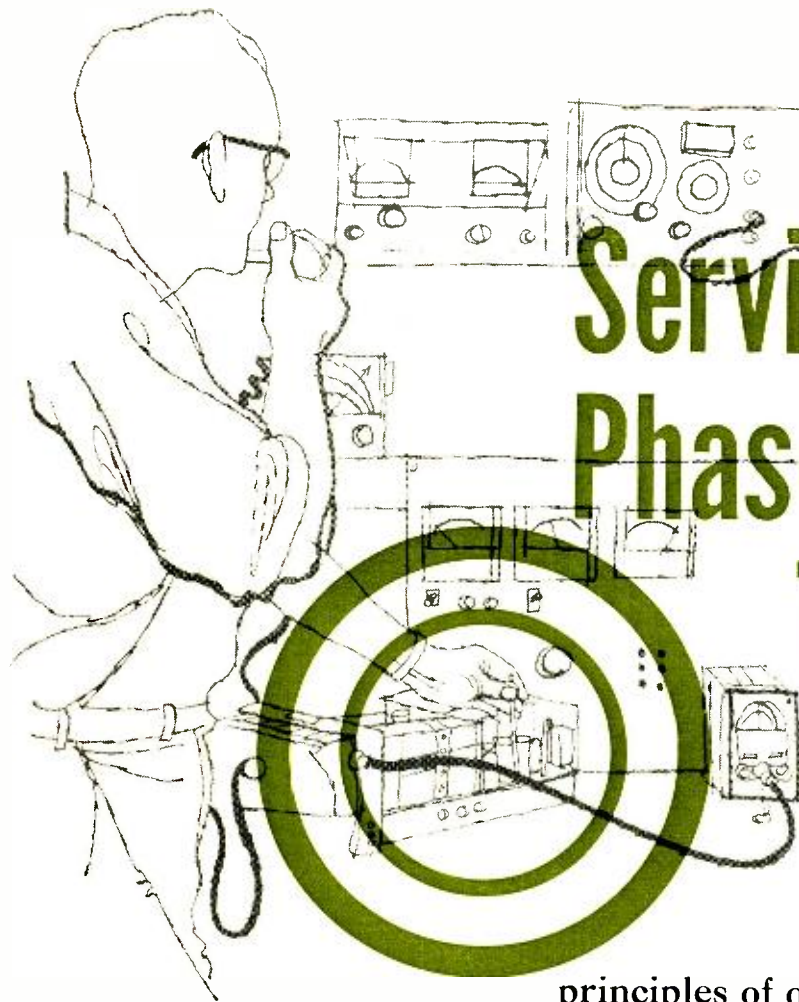
ber of different units. However, it has turned out to be a useful time saver in checking vertical-deflection circuits.

The added capabilities of the VO-109 derive from the fact that it can provide any one of 112 different stepdown turns ratios over a wide range. Half of these ratios are available when it is used as an isolation-type transformer and the other half when it is used as an autotransformer. As an isolation unit, it provides ratios from 5:1 to 360:1. As an autotransformer, the range is from 6:1 to 361:1. The unit is designed so that there are very small gradations in turns ratio in the most frequently used ranges.

Part of the versatility comes from the fact that there are eight taps on the transformer's secondary. In addition, the VO-109 has two primaries, which may be connected either in series or in parallel for any combination of sec-

Fig. 3. With d.c. primary current known, impedance may be read from this graph.





Servicing Phase-Modulated Transmitters

By
BOB ELDRIDGE

A practical guide to the general principles of operation of a fairly common but imperfectly understood circuit found in two-way mobile radio equipment.

THE RADIO-TV technician extending his field of interest into two-way mobile radio servicing will find that many things are similar to those encountered in his previous experience, but a few circuits and techniques are rather different. Transmitters, in general, fall into the latter category, but fortunately most of the circuits and adjustments are quite straightforward and easy to grasp, especially for the man who has spent some time in ham radio.

There is, however, one part of the transmitter not easily understood without special study. This is the phase modulator and the speech amplifier which feeds it. The purpose of this article is to give the practical technician a guide to the general principles of operation of this portion of the set, and the methods of servicing it.

It is not proposed to delve too deeply into the theory of phase modulation, except where it is necessary for the understanding and repair of the transmitter. The FCC requires that any person making adjustments to transmitting sets must be technically qualified and must hold at least a Second-Class Radiotelephone Opera-

tor's License, to obtain which an applicant must demonstrate that he is familiar with the techniques of transmitter adjustment, particularly with regard to the bandwidth and carrier frequency of the emitted signal.

Why Is FM So Useful?

On frequencies above 30 mc., most communications transmitters use some form of frequency modulation, because of the better signal-to-noise ratio this mode makes possible. Static and electrical noise take the form of amplitude modulation, and amplitude-limiter circuits have been developed for FM receivers which very effectively strip undesired interference from incoming carriers. Similar devices cannot be used in AM reception, because they would strip off the desired voice modulation too. In AM we are able to use only short-time-constant peak noise limiters. This type is not very effective on weak signals in the presence of a generally high noise level.

Modulators in Two-Way FM

Of several possible methods for producing frequency modulation, two-way mobile transmitters normally use one

that involves a reactance-tube *phase modulator*. Although this type produces a rather small frequency deviation or modulation swing, it can be employed with a very stable, crystal-controlled oscillator, while quite a large deviation may still be obtained after initial modulation.

Phase modulation differs from more conventional frequency modulation in one important characteristic, which it is well to remember: in direct FM, the amount of deviation from the carrier frequency depends solely on the *amplitude* of the modulating signal. In PM, the amount of deviation depends on the *frequency* as well as the amplitude of the modulating signal. In fact, the extent of deviation is the product of the amplitude and the frequency of the modulating signals.

Why this is so is not important here, but it is essential to grasp this fact concerning phase modulation if you want to understand fully the speech-amplifier circuitry of the PM transmitter. Better go back and read the statement again.

The effect of this characteristic is such that, where two modulating signals of the same amplitude differ in

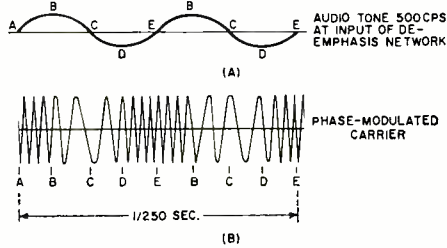


Fig. 1. Frequency changes produced in a carrier (B) phase-modulated by audio (A), shown here as a 500-cps sine wave.

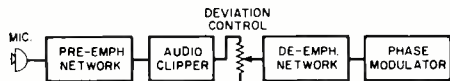


Fig. 2. Block diagram of a typical speech amplifier-modulator system. Refer to text.

frequency, the one higher in frequency will produce more deviation during modulation. Another way of expressing this fact is to say that PM automatically provides high-frequency pre-emphasis in transmission. This is desirable since, when combined with complementary de-emphasis at the receiving end, it provides a better signal-to-noise ratio. It is not necessary to elaborate this fact as it has been covered many times in connection with commercial FM broadcasting and reception and also with respect to frequency compensation in long-playing records.

Appearance of PM Waveform

Before we go any further, we had better take a brief look at the relationship between the transmitted, phase-modulated waveform and the audio waveform which controls it. Fig. 1 shows the changes which occur when audio tone is fed into the de-emphasis network preceding the grid of a phase modulator stage:

(1) From A to B, as the audio wave increases in amplitude in a positive direction, the transmitted carrier decreases in frequency. At B, the successive cycles of the carrier are farther apart, so there are fewer per second at that point. We can also say that the *phase* of each successive cycle has been retarded in relation to that of the preceding cycle.

(2) From B to C, as the audio wave decreases in amplitude, the frequency of the carrier continues to decrease, until at C, it reaches the lowest carrier frequency.

(3) From C to D, as the audio wave increases in a negative direction, the transmitted carrier increases in frequency, but does not reach maximum.

(4) From D to E, the audio wave returns to zero, but the carrier increases to maximum frequency at E. Frequency is equal to that of the unmodulated carrier at B and D. (In direct FM, exact carrier frequency occurs at A, C, and E, shifted 90° from PM.)

This figure shows that the *rate of change* of the amplitude of the modulating audio signal causes a corresponding *rate of change* of the transmitted frequency. The *amount* of frequency change is the factor which is deter-

mined by the *voltage and the frequency* of the modulating audio at any given instant.

Maintaining Bandwidth

It is very important, for the sake of good communications, that the frequency deviation of the transmitted signal be maintained close to a specified amount. The entire bandwidth that a transmission may occupy is limited by law to prevent excessive modulation deviation from swinging as far as the next adjacent channel assigned on either side of the carrier.

If excessive deviation is produced, it

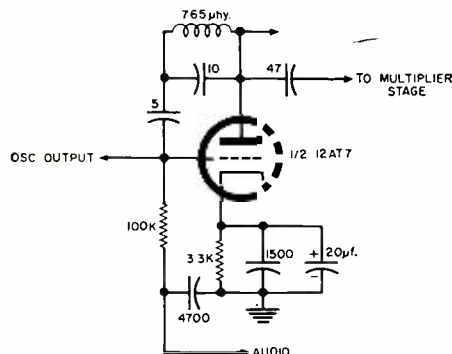


Fig. 3. A typical phase modulator which is to be found in many commercial two-way sets.

can interfere with the adjacent channels. This bandwidth, to which the receiver i.f. bandwidth is matched, must accommodate the maximum frequency deviation produced by modulation as well as significant sidebands. Theoretically, an FM signal has an infinite number of sidebands, but we disregard the almost undiscernible, higher ones.

When the modulated signal occupies this full bandwidth, we have a condition of "100 per-cent modulation," insofar as this term can be applied to FM. Aside from the limitation imposed by the FCC, there is another good reason for avoiding over-modulation. Since that part of the signal which deviates excessively will not be accepted by the i.f. bandwidth of the receiver, the audio output will be distorted and intelligibility will suffer. Except for some receivers (using "audio-compensated" squelch circuits), the distortion products will cause intermittent squelch action on loud speech passages and intelligibility deteriorates even more.

On the other hand, when there is considerable under-modulation (deviation well under the allowed bandwidth), voice quality will be good, but voice level will be low. The signal-to-noise ratio will thus be impaired, unless the received carrier happens to be very strong.

From these facts, it is obvious that, although modulation should not exceed the prescribed level, it should be maintained as close to that level as possible. To achieve these conditions, the transmitter uses an audio clipper (or audio limiter).

Function of the Clipper

The purpose of the audio limiter

stage is to act as an amplifier with a particular, pre-set maximum output, which will not be exceeded no matter how strong a voice signal is fed to it from the microphone. Now the most "dangerous" frequencies (those most likely to result in over-deviation) are the higher ones, in the region of 2000 to 3500 cps, because they will be boosted or pre-emphasized by the modulator. If we can prevent the modulator from "swinging" the carrier too much on these frequencies, the lower ones are not likely to cause trouble. So, in order to limit the higher voice frequencies selectively, we pre-emphasize them at the input to the clipper. Fig. 2 is the block diagram of a typical speech amplifier-modulator system.

Since we have already noted that the phase modulator itself will pre-emphasize the higher frequencies, it would seem that we are doing the same thing twice and that one of these times it is unnecessary. We had better recapitulate.

The phase modulator will give a desired, automatic high-frequency pre-emphasis—if we feed "flat" audio signals to it. However, we wish to impose a limit on the higher-frequency audio signals before they reach the modulator. To provide this selective limiting, we introduce pre-emphasis before the clipper. Since this pre-emphasized audio must be "flat" before it is fed to the modulator, we flatten it out with a de-emphasis network following the clipper (Fig. 2) that complements the action of the pre-emphasis network before the clipper. Except that the higher frequencies have been prevented from exceeding a certain maximum amplitude, the flat output of the de-emphasis network is fed to the modulator, where it receives the desired pre-emphasis. Since the earlier, selective limiting matches the boost provided by the modulator, the possible deviation that can be produced by any modulating frequency is limited to the same maximum.

The Modulator Stage

The phase modulator performs a function which is a little more difficult to understand. It shifts the instantaneous phase of the carrier above and below its normal phase, thus effectively changing its frequency, in sympathy with the modulation. See Fig. 3.

For brevity, we will oversimplify action of the reactance modulator, as it is also called. Grid input from a crystal oscillator passes to the plate by two separate paths: (1) through the electron stream within the tube, a resistive path, and also (2) *via* the grid-plate capacitance of the tube, and parallel, external capacitance. This path is reactive.

When audio is applied to the modulator grid, the operating point of this tube is varied at an audio rate, and the amount of r.f. energy conveyed along the resistive path varies in sympathy. The r.f. going by the reactive route is constant, but is 90 degrees or so out-of-phase with the original oscillator out-

put. The phase of the r.f. arriving at the plate at any instant is therefore the resultant of the two separate arrivals, and varies constantly at an audio rate of change.

The amount of frequency deviation (phase shift) is quite small, especially when we use a stable crystal oscillator as the source of r.f. energy. It is because of this fact that we place the modulator right "up front" after the oscillator. If we then follow up with a chain of multipliers, we can achieve useful deviation at the desired output frequency. For example, a 12-mc. oscillator with a deviation of plus or minus 2 kc., followed by two doublers and a tripler (12 times multiplication), will result in an output carrier wave of 144 mc. with plus and minus 24 kc. deviation.

Practical Clippers

Before we leave the theoretical aspect of modulation, let's take a look at a typical audio peak limiter circuit, shown in Fig. 4. The input from a high-impedance microphone is amplified by the two-stage audio amplifier, V_{110} . The coupling components between the first and second stages, C_{171} and R_{171} , are of suitable values to act as a pre-emphasis circuit.

The audio, greatly amplified, is then passed on to the twin-stage voltage limiter, V_{100} , which operates as a limiter by the production of self bias at the grids. The clipped audio is then passed on to deviation (modulation) control R_{150} , and then through a de-emphasis circuit, the voltage developed across C_{151} , being applied to the grid of the phase modulator.

Just to remind you that life for a two-way radio technician is no easier than it is for any other working Joe, Fig. 5 shows another type of clipper, used in the RCA "Carfone" series. Right at the beginning (mike input to V_7) there are some rather unusual component values. $2C_{157}$, $2R_{201}$, and $2C_{151}$, form the pre-emphasis network, and the values of $2C_{157}$ and $2R_{201}$, the coupling network to the next stage, are chosen to assist the rising treble characteristic.

The second section of V_7 and the first section of V_8 comprise a cathode-coupled double peak limiter. High positive peaks of audio cause heavy conduction through V_7 , producing a high positive voltage at the cathode. This cathode, being directly connected to the cathode of V_8 , cuts off V_8 . High negative peaks of audio cause V_7 itself to cut off momentarily. Thus, between the two of them, these triodes manage a symmetrical clipping of the audio wave. The output to deviation (Mod. Gain) control $2R_{201}$ is from the junction of $2R_{201}$ and $2C_{150}$, which form a de-emphasis network. (Note that $2C_{150}$, .047 μ f., is large for a plate bypass.) The second half of V_8 is a conventional triode amplifier.

Measuring Deviation

Before moving on to the practical servicing of transmitters, some discussion of deviation measurement may be of interest to those not yet familiar

with the techniques. Of the many peak deviation meters on the market the *Lampkin* 205A, a widely used one, will serve as a typical example. A discussion of the principle of operation is outside the scope of this article, but a brief description of the procedure in making a routine check will illustrate how straightforward the operation is.

Transmitters should be serviced connected to a dummy load in place of an antenna, the most convenient form of which is an indicating wattmeter, with one or more ranges directly calibrated in watts. The dummy load radiates enough r.f. energy to activate the *Lampkin* anywhere in the repair shop, when the flexible whip antenna provided as standard equipment with this deviation meter is used. Since details will differ from one deviation-measuring instrument to another, just a general idea of method will be given.

First the transmitter being checked is turned on and set to produce an unmodulated carrier. The deviation meter is set to read unmodulated, radiated signal, and tuned for maximum indication on the transmitted frequency.

The deviation meter can be set to read positive and negative deviation separately (upper and lower sidebands). During the loud "aaaaah" it should be switched alternately to read positive and negative to make certain that modulation around the center frequency is uniform.

The latter check is important because, due to a change in the operating conditions of the modulator tube (often due to deterioration of the tube itself), lopsided carrier modulation may result. If you adjust the transmitter while observing only one side of the carrier, one of two undesirable things will result if the sidebands are not symmetrical.

Let us assume the upper sideband is twice as wide as the lower, as in Fig. 6. If the deviation control is set to give 12 kc. whilst looking at the upper side, then the lower side will be only 6 kc. wide. If, on the other hand, the control is set when looking at the lower side, then the upper side will be 24 kc., and the total bandwidth 36 kc. FCC regulations set down the maximum permitted peak deviation above or below the as-

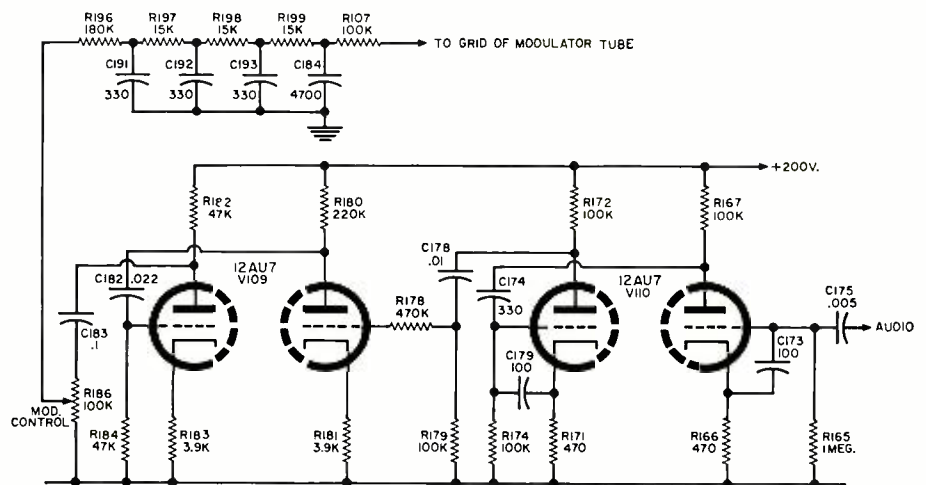


Fig. 4. An audio peak-limiter circuit of the type found in two-way mobile equipment.

(To make certain that the right transmitter is being picked up, the latter should be switched on and off. Note to make certain that the needle on the deviation meter falls back to zero each time the transmitter is turned off.)

The deviation meter is then set up so that, when it is exactly tuned to the unmodulated carrier, it indicates zero. The transmitter is then set up so that it can produce modulation. Any reading now obtained on the meter represents noise on the carrier. Speaking into the microphone will cause the meter needle to fluctuate, producing a direct reading in kc. of the carrier deviation that results.

A sustained, loud "aaaaah" should run the clipper well into limiting condition. The transmitter's deviation control can be set, while this sound is being made, to produce the maximum, desired transmission bandwidth. This is the sound that has made more than one radio-communications shop sound like a sheep corral on occasion!

signed frequency, *not* the average of the upper and lower sidebands.

Sometimes two or three new tubes have to be tried before symmetrical modulation is obtained, even though the circuit constants are in order. In a difficult case, take a look at the audio output from the deviation control, in case an irregularity has developed giving an unbalanced audio waveform from the speech amplifier and clipper circuit. This is not very common, but it does sometimes happen.

Servicing Audio Clippers

An audio limiter and amplifier circuit, like the one shown in Fig. 5, will generally be checked only when the reason for a complete absence of modulation must be traced. However, it should be noted that, without observing the waveform developed across control $2R_{201}$ at various levels of input to the microphone terminals, it is hard to tell whether the limiters are working properly or not. First check the 12AX7 tubes

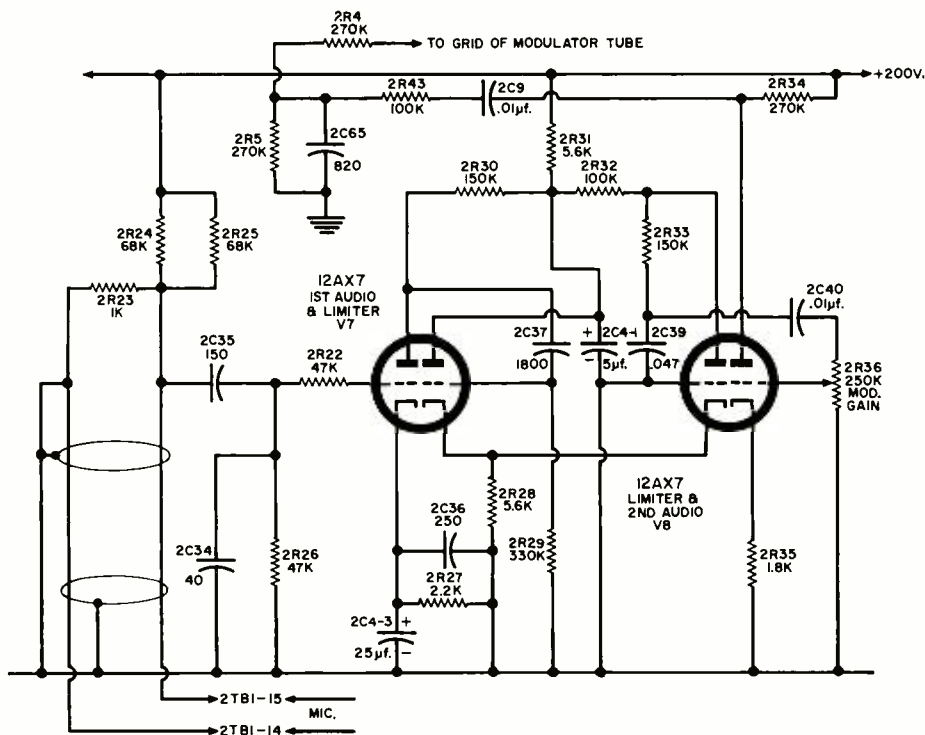


Fig. 5. Another type of clipper, this one as used in RCA's "Carfone" series.

for emission or mutual conductance. Since they work fairly hard, they may need more frequent replacement than most other tubes in the set.

Then, with the transmitter working into a dummy load, set up a peak deviation meter while modulating the transmitter with a volt or so of audio at the microphone terminals. Don't forget that the set shown in Fig. 5, like others that will be encountered, is designed to work with a carbon or controlled-reluctance microphone, so d.c. voltage appears across the microphone terminals (2TB1-14 and 2TB1-15, in this case). Make sure your audio generator is equipped with isolating capacitors to block this d.c.

Now increase the audio input, while watching the deviation; little or no increase in deviation should occur. Then reduce the input; below about .6 volt the deviation should begin to fall off in proportion to the decrease in input. The exact point at which limiting occurs is not very important but, if it is more than a volt or so, a fault should be suspected (and usually this means a bad 12AX7).

If a scope is handy, it can be hooked across 2R₃₃: flattening of the waveform should be seen when the input voltage exceeds about .6 volt. It is useful for future reference to make a note of the r.m.s. voltage appearing across 2R₃₃ with .25-volt input (be sure to make a note of the frequency, or better than that, standardize at 1000 cps); and then, with 2R₃₃ at maximum setting, measure the r.m.s. voltage at the modulator grid. Momentarily remove the crystal while making the grid measurement. When another, similar set is suspected, it is very handy to have a note of the stage gain which can be expected in a normal unit.

Complete absence of modulation calls

for a check at 2TB1-14 and -15 with a voltmeter. Under normal conditions, there should be about 1 volt across here when a carbon microphone is in use, and this should vary with speech, indicating that the resistance of the microphone capsule is changing as the diaphragm moves. Absence of any voltage indicates either a short-circuit across the mike (or the wires leading to it) or a break between 2TB1-15 and the 200-volt line.

Breaks sometimes occur at the rear of the connectors used, or at the control-head terminal board. This shows up as a higher-than-normal voltage across 2TB1-14 and -15; with no parallel path through the mike, the voltage divider from the "B+" line to ground has a ratio of 34:1, and simple application of Ohm's Law shows that there should be about 6 volts appearing across the

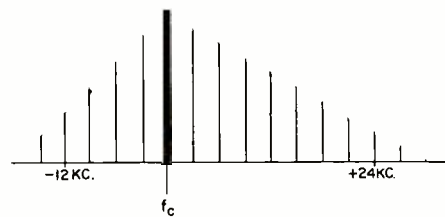
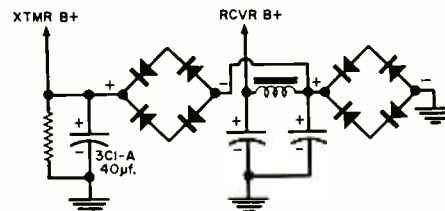


Fig. 6. "Lopsided" carrier modulation with the upper sideband twice the width of lower.

Fig. 7. Power supply circuit of the RCA "Carfone." One type of filter defect may produce hum in transmitter section only.



1000-ohm resistor, 2R₃₃ in Fig. 5.

The terminals at the rear of the Cannon connectors used must be handled with great care. The wire hooks bend easily and are very close to each other; each wire is the center plate of a feed-through capacitor which has very fragile insulation. If you apply too much heat to these terminals, another solder joint inside the connector shell may melt, and that means real trouble, for it is almost impossible to make repairs inside the connector.

Noise on the Carrier

There are two main types of noise that will be encountered on the carrier: hash and hum (usually 130 cps). Hash in the transmission will usually be present in the associated receiver too, and is rather difficult to track down, particularly since it is often due to the cumulative effect of a number of minor faults. Key points that are likely to be involved include:

(1) *The vibrator*: Naturally this is the first suspect, and trial by substitution is the only practical method. Also examine very carefully the bonding to the chassis of the ground connections at the vibrator socket, and make sure there is good electrical contact between the shell of the socket and the chassis. The vibrator is not the only point at which good contact is important.

(2) *Bonding*: Make sure that the separate chassis of the communications set (usually three) are tightly bolted together. Do not just tighten up all the bolts that you can see—check for missing ones too. Due to vibration, such hardware can come loose and fall out after a long period of operation without service. Other connections also tend to be broken by mechanical stress. Check machine screws, such as those that hold on bottom or back plates, to make sure that they are present and tight. Soldered connections, like those that secure battery leads to connectors, should also be investigated. Such connections can give quite a bit of trouble in units that are bounced about a lot: the solid copper wire used in such leads is rigid and may not yield easily to mechanical stress.

(3) *Bypass capacitors*: Check those on the heater line. A defective one may contribute to hash.

Hum is most often due to defective filtering in the power supply. This may or may not be evident in both the transmitter and receiver. Take the power-supply arrangement shown in Fig. 7, which is used in the RCA "Carfone" series. To obtain higher "B+" for the transmitter, an additional rectifier system is stacked with the one used for the receiver. Thus a defect in capacitor 3C_{1A} will affect only the transmitter's "B+" supply.

Another cause of hum pick-up is faulty grounding of the shield on the coaxial cable in the microphone circuit. This should be grounded *only* at the points shown in the manufacturer's schematics and service diagrams. Indiscriminate grounding may do more harm than good, resulting in hum loops. [30]

SILICON zener diodes, also referred to as avalanche diodes, are finding new applications in electronic circuitry. This, together with their use in conventional ways, is resulting in a continually greater usage of this circuit element.

The service technician and experimenter, therefore, should become acquainted with suitable testing methods and may set up simple bench test circuits for applying recommended test procedures.

Simple ohmmeter testing of a good diode will indicate low diode resistance when the positive ohmmeter lead is connected to the diode anode and the negative lead to its cathode. Likewise, when the ohmmeter connections to the diode are reversed, a high resistance reading will result. Ohmmeter testing, however, does not provide information concerning the dynamic operating characteristics of the zener diode.

To check the zener voltage, E_z , the simple circuit of Fig. 1 was set up by the author. With variable power control, R_1 , turned all the way down, the diode to be checked, CR_1 , is connected to test terminals "A" and "B." Note that the cathode of the diode connects to the positive terminal. Thus, the voltage is applied in the reverse direction, which is correct for obtaining the zener, or junction

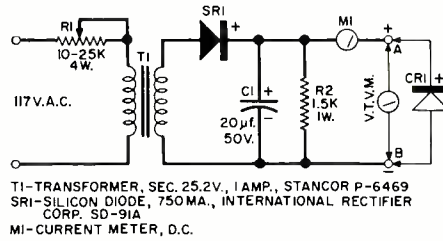


Fig. 1. To check the junction breakdown, or zener voltage, this simple circuit may be used. SR_1 rectifies the a.c. to supply a d.c. test current. The zener diode CR_1 is connected across circuit as shown.

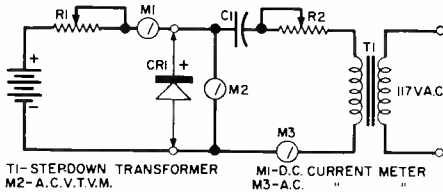


Fig. 2. Circuit used to check impedance of zener diode CR_1 . D.c. voltage source, shown as battery, is actually power supply.

cor transformer secondary has a capacity of 1 ampere at 25 volts, allowing zeners up to 10 watts to be tested.

Of its many applications, the zener diode is found most frequently in volt-

age and current regulator circuits. Be-

cause of this, a most important test is to determine the zener diode impedance, Z_z . This a.c. impedance is directly related to the diode's regulating ability. It behaves similarly to a capacitor, that is, as its reactance decreases so does the change in potential across its terminals. The impedance value varies with junction current and the diode ratings.

Take, for example, the characteristics of the MZ3.9T10, a 750-milliwatt diode and the 10Z3.9T10, a 10-watt unit. Both have a nominal zener voltage of 3.9 but the dynamic impedance, Z of the 750-mw. diode is 14 ohms whereas the 10-watt diode impedance is only 0.84 ohm. Thus it is obvious that dynamic resistance measurements must be made under a specific set of conditions.

International Rectifier Corporation uses a test circuit similar to that shown in Fig. 2 for the production testing of diodes. Here the d.c. test current is indicated by meter M_1 , and is adjusted to 20 percent I_z , d.c. maximum of the diode being tested, by means of R_2 . This, in effect, places the diode in the avalanche region. A small 60-cycle a.c. signal source, obtained through step-down transformer T_1 , is superimposed on the d.c. current. This a.c. current is indicated by meter M_2 and adjusted to a value of 10 percent of I_z by variable resistor R_2 . The a.c. voltage now appearing across the diode is indicated by the a.c. voltmeter M_3 .

The dynamic impedance is then computed by using the simple Ohm's Law equation for a.c.: $Z = E_{ac}/I_{ac}$, where Z_z is the diode impedance in ohms, E_{ac} is the voltage indicated by meter M_3 , and I_{ac} is the current reading of meter M_3 .

Zener Diode Testing

By HAROLD REED

Suitable testing methods and a simple bench test circuit used for checking these special silicon regulator diodes.

breakdown, effect. A d.c. vacuum-tube voltmeter is also connected to these test terminals and its range switch set to read the zener voltage expected. R_1 is then brought up slowly. The v.t.v.m. will immediately indicate a rising voltage but the current meter, M_1 , will show little or no current flow. As the voltage approaches the nominal zener voltage of the diode, it will avalanche, if working properly, and the current will increase rapidly. The voltage, however, will remain practically unchanged after E_z is reached.

As an example, suppose a MZ10T10 diode is connected to the test terminals of the circuit of Fig. 1. This unit has a zener voltage range of 9.1 to 11 volts with a nominal E_z of 10 volts. Its maximum d.c. current is 75 ma. Now, turning R_1 up slowly will cause a rising voltage indication to appear on the voltmeter. When this voltage nears 9.1 volts the current shown by meter M_1 will rise quickly and, at this voltage, it will reach about 15 ma. This test current value is 20 percent of the maximum (75 ma.) d.c. zener current for this diode. If we now continue to turn up R_1 , the current will continue to increase but the voltage will remain, nominally, at about 10 volts.

In the test circuit of Fig. 1, diode SR_1 will handle up to 750 ma. and the *Stan-*

cor transformer secondary has a capacity of 1 ampere at 25 volts, allowing zeners up to 10 watts to be tested.

Of its many applications, the zener diode is found most frequently in volt-

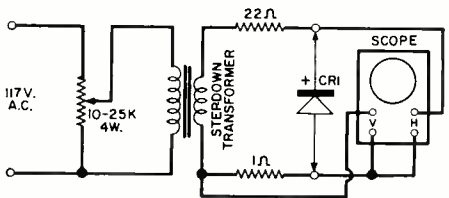
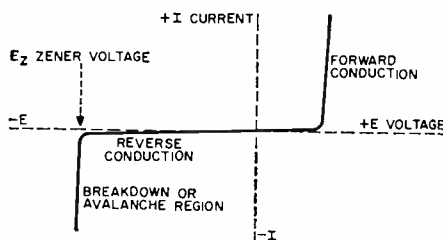


Fig. 3. Setup used for observing the zener diode's characteristics with scope.

Fig. 4. Scope trace for good zener diode.



In their data sheets, manufacturers list the diode impedance to be expected at a specified test current.

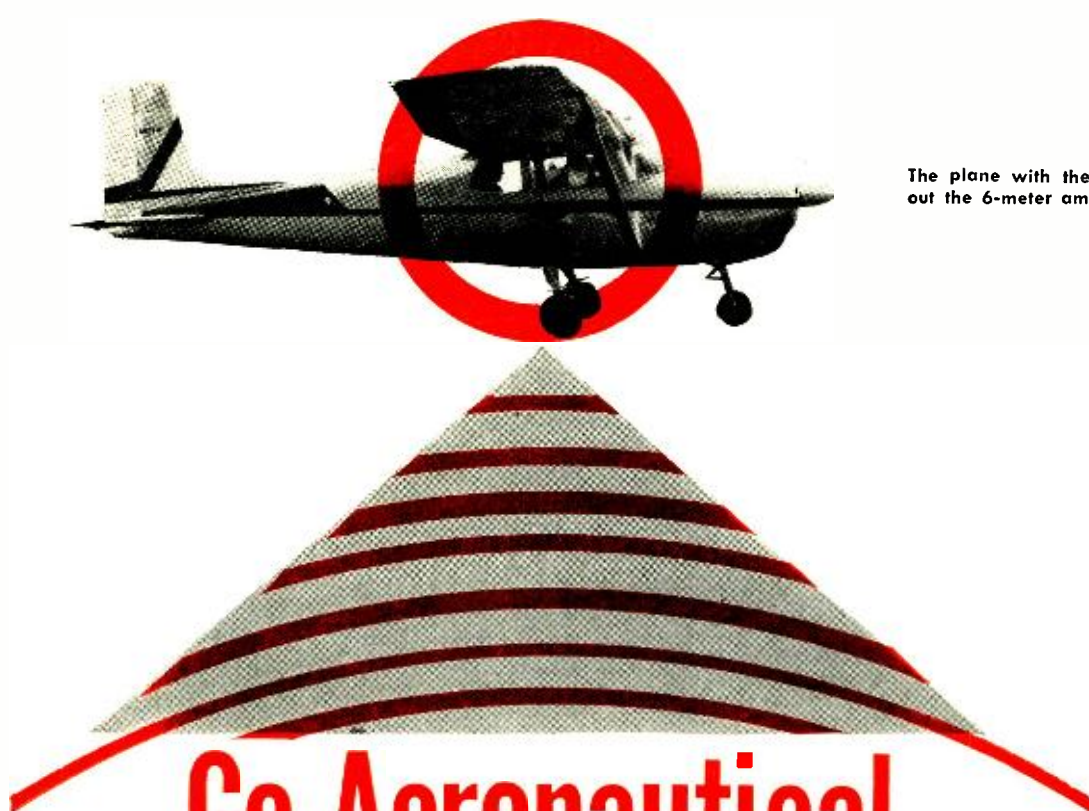
The test circuit given in Fig. 1 can be used to measure impedance by adding the a.c. circuitry as shown in Fig. 2.

Another useful test setup employs the oscilloscope. See Fig. 3. In this circuit, a 60-cycle a.c. source is applied across the diode. The a.c. voltage developed across the diode junction is applied to the horizontal input of the scope, while the current through the zener is shown on the vertical scope axis. The scope is then adjusted to obtain the characteristic "Z" pattern on the screen. This is shown in Fig. 4. Note the sharp increase in current at the zener voltage, or avalanche, point.

In making any zener diode tests, the only precaution necessary is to note the manufacturer's maximum ratings for any given diode and then take care not to exceed these ratings.

REFERENCES

- "Zener Diode Handbook," *International Rectifier Corporation*.
- "Engineering Handbook," *International Rectifier Corporation*.
- "Silicon Zener Diode Handbook," *Semiconductor Products Division, Motorola Inc.* [30]



The plane with the crew checking out the 6-meter amateur radio rig.

Go Aeronautical Mobile / It's Easy

By DONALD A. SMITH, W3UZN

Here is what less than a half watt of r.f. will do at 50 mc. when the ham rig is 5000 feet from the ground.

DO YOU have your doubts about the capabilities of a half to one watt of r.f. power out put at 50 mc.? Think a band opening or special band conditions are necessary to work out farther than a few miles? If so, read on!

Three radio amateurs, Kent Mitchell, W3WTO; Dave Bender, W3JFQ; and the author, W3UZN, decided to find out what could be achieved. It was agreed that we would meet at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon at the Hagerstown (Md.) Airport to see what we could do with less than one watt.

Kent Mitchell holds a private pilot license and had agreed to fly the plane. The flying time, of about an hour, was to be shared which cut down the expense to less than five dollars apiece. The plane rented was a *Cessna 172*, an all-metal, 4-place aircraft. The author was to furnish the rig, which was one of the *International Crystal Company's* KB-1 transceivers for 6 meters. The power input is about 3 or 4 watts, with a resulting power output of around a watt, depending on how well the antenna loads up. In our particular case, power input to the antenna was less than that.

No physical changes, such as drilling holes or tampering with the electrical system, were permitted on the rented airplane, therefore it was necessary to set up operation in other ways. To se-

cure power for the KB-1, which will operate on 6- or 12-volt battery or 117-volt line voltage, a power cord was made from a 6-foot length of a.c. line cord terminated in a plug which would fit into the plane's cigarette lighter. The plug was "borrowed" from a portable trouble light made for automobile lighter use. In this way the rig was connected to the plane's 12-volt battery. Later we found that these cigarette lighter plugs are readily available at auto supply stores for about 50 cents each.

The antenna used was a "trailing wire" type, cut to about a quarter wavelength. Coax (the 52-ohm RG-58/U type) was used to connect the antenna to the rig inside the plane. The shield of the antenna lead-in was grounded to

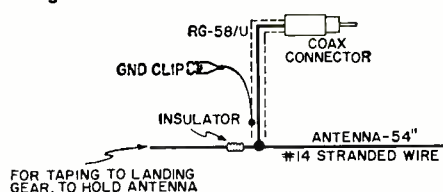
the plane at the antenna, with a large battery clip. The door of the plane closed easily over the small RG-58/U cable. Details of the antenna are shown in the diagram and may be duplicated by the reader.

The part of the antenna that looks like a paper cup (see photos) is a "Drag-Sock" made by the *Aeronautical Radio Mfg. Co.*, Mineola, N.Y. It is used on long-wire, trailing-wire antennas on airplanes. We found however, that it was not necessary on an antenna as short as the one we used on six meters. If someone wishes to use a similar device and doesn't want to invest in this commercial unit, a 6- or 8-inch piece of cloth will work as well although it would not look as neat.

That is all there was to it! The rig was put in the plane, resting on the seat, the power cord was plugged into the cigarette lighter, and the antenna taped onto the step on the landing gear (through an egg insulator), and we were in business. Total time for installation: less than five minutes!

A *Hallicrafters* SR-34, with a whip antenna, was set up outside the hangar for monitoring and communications with the plane. After installing the KB-1, it was checked out with the SR-34 and everything was found to be OK. Of course at this stage we had no way of knowing to what extent engine

Diagram of the home-made antenna utilized.



noise would affect communications, but we were prepared to find out.

During checkout of the rig, it was decided that the pilot's call, W3WTO, would be used by the plane's crew with Dave, W3JFQ, doing the operating. The author was to remain on the ground and do the monitoring.

"W3UZN/3, here is W3WTO/Aeronautical Mobile calling. How copy, Don?"

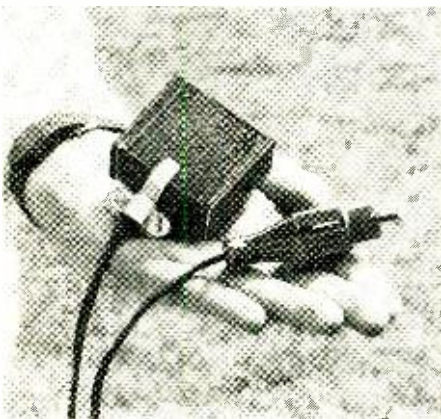
"Fine business, Dave. Signal is 5.9+. Have Kent fire up the engine and let's check on the motor noise."

There was a short pause. Then:

"W3UZN/3, W3WTO/Aeronautical Mobile. Motor noise is not at all bad. The actual noise of the motor is worse than any receiver noise. We are taxiing out to the runway, Don. Will give you a shout after Kent runs down the plane's check list. W3WTO standing by."

I watched as the plane ran up its engine across the field from me and it seemed as if the plane were chrome-plated in the bright afternoon sun. Then "she" was off down the runway and the squelch of the SR-34 was broken with:

"We're off, Don. Will give you a call when we reach 5000 feet. W3UZN/3, this is W3WTO/Aeronautical Mobile



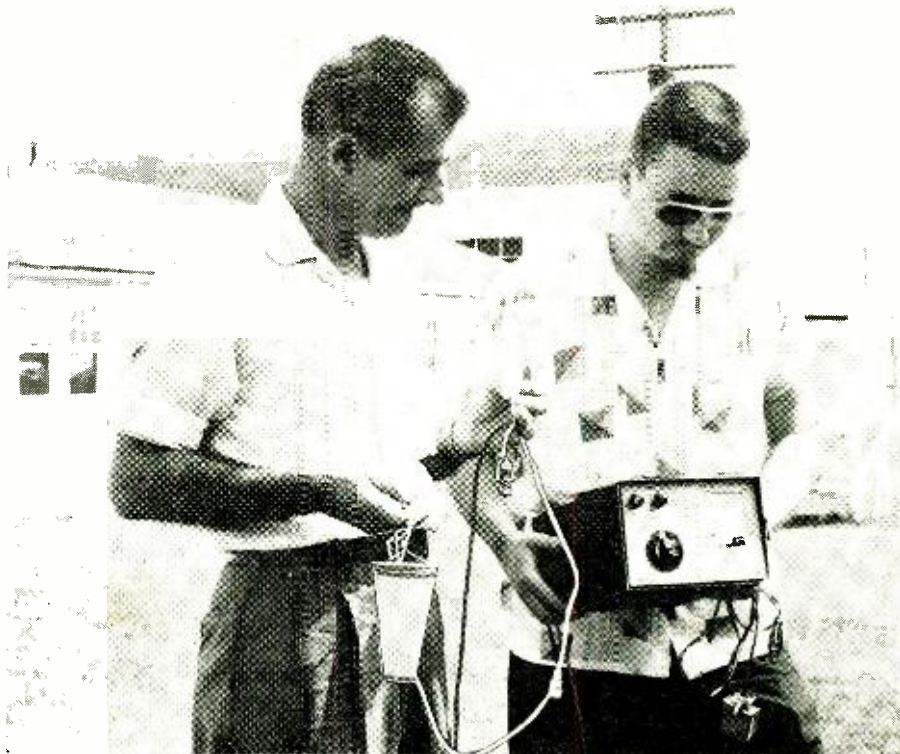
Transceiver power and cigarette-lighter plugs.

clear, and QRZ six meters for any calls."

So started our first experience operating aeronautical mobile. The plane was kept in the air for about 40 minutes. During that short period of time, over 20 different stations were worked. Locations of the stations ranged from 10 to over 100 miles away. Included in the list of stations contacted were Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D. C.; Frostburg, Maryland, etc. Most of these stations were worked while the plane was flying in a slow circle over Gettysburg, Pa.

There were so many stations calling the plane that it was impossible to separate them at times. The best that could be done was to pick one of the stations which was more or less in the clear. Signal reports varied, but none was worse than 5.8 and the best was 30 db over S9! The stations contacted by the plane were all received at S9 or better on the KB-1.

At no time did the author lose the signals from the plane, even at distances of 50 miles or more away and using a whip antenna only two feet off the



Operator of the mobile station, Dave Bender (W3JFQ) at the left, and pilot Kent Mitchell (W3WTO) are shown here holding home-brew antenna and KB-1 transceiver.

ground. Actually, signal as read on the SR-34's signal-strength meter was always over S9+. No signals which the plane received or stations which were worked were received on the ground, with the exception of W3VAM, Howard Grounds, who is located a few miles east of Hagerstown, Md.

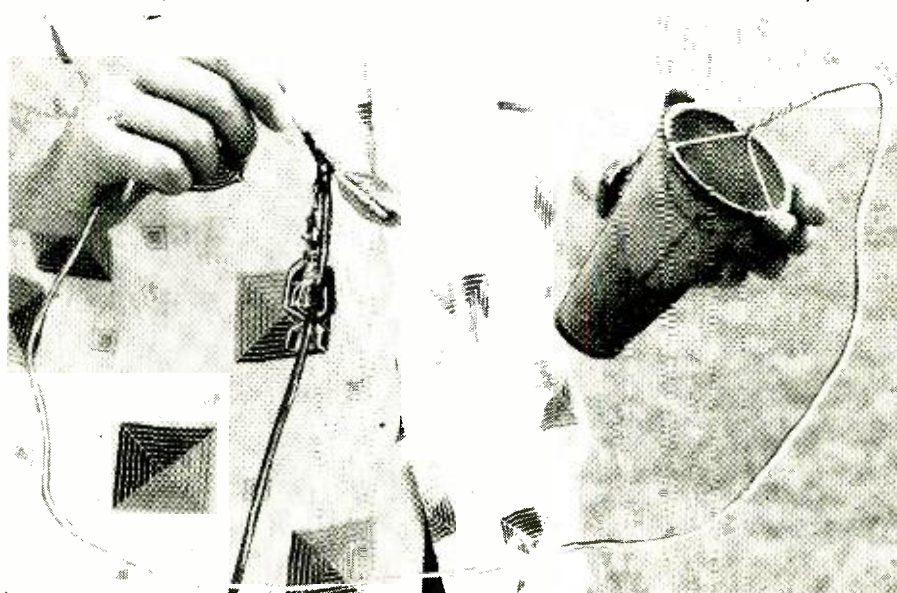
To make the experiment a complete success, a mobile station cruising along the highway in eastern Maryland was worked by the plane—aeronautical mobile to auto mobile! However, we didn't know until later that stations all over the state of Pennsylvania were calling us. We were told that we were heard in Pittsburgh and all the way across the

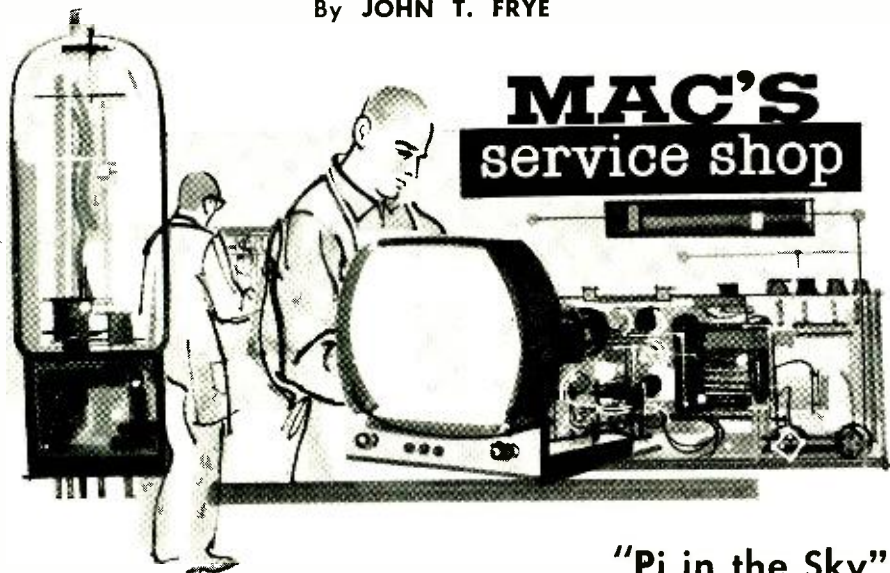
state to Philadelphia. A pretty good haul for a half a watt! Where else we were heard, we still don't know.

So you see small powered rigs really work out fine, when you take them up to 5000 feet or so. Power isn't nearly as important as you think when you are dealing with v.h.f. frequencies. If you check around, you will probably find that some of the fellows are pilots. If so, you're in for a surprise when you go aeronautical mobile for the first time. It isn't expensive or difficult, as we have proved and you will be working stations you would normally consider impossible with so little r.f. We will be listening for you!

[30]

Close-up of the antenna. The boot at the end was later found to be unnecessary.





"Pi in the Sky"

"B-r-r-r-r, it's breezy up there on the roof!" Barney exclaimed as he came in the back door of the service shop vigorously slapping his arms around his body to restore the circulation to his numbed hands.

"What were you doing up there anyway, lover boy?" Mac, his employer, asked curiously. "When I got back from the service call, Matilda told me you muttered something about putting up a corner-reflector u.h.f. antenna and took off up the fire escape. Are we going in for u.h.f. DX-ing, or something?"

"Nope," Barney answered as he hauled a feedline through a wall insulator in the back wall. "I'm getting ready to pick up the MPATI test patterns that should be appearing on channels 72 and 76 any day now."

"And just what, may I ask, is MPATI?" Mac wanted to know.

"Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction," Barney explained condescendingly. "These people, with headquarters at Memorial Center, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, are going to telecast educational courses recorded on video tape from a high-flying airplane over north-central Indiana. These telecasts will be received on TV sets in classrooms of participating schools throughout a circular area 150 to 200 miles in radius and encompassing parts of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin."

"Hm-m-m-m; that sounds kind of familiar. Didn't the Westinghouse people do some experimenting with these 'stratovision' telecasts shortly after the last war?"

"Right. In 1948 Westinghouse demonstrated that telecasts from a modified B-29 flying at 25,000 feet could be picked up by receivers as far away as 225 miles. MPATI is a practical application of the knowledge acquired from these tests. Test pattern transmissions should start soon and will run until the end of January of next year. Mobile units will be checking the extent of the coverage. Starting January 30th and running through May 25th there will be a period of demonstration telecasts lasting three

hours a day, four days a week. Then, starting in September of 1961 and continuing through May of 1962, there will be a full academic year of telecasts six hours a day and four days a week. Since different programs will be sent out on channels 72 and 76 simultaneously, that means 48 hours per week of instruction will be transmitted."

"It's going to take a lot of dough to carry out an ambitious program such as that," was Mac's Scottish observation.

"You can say that again," Barney agreed. "The cost of the program through May of 1962 will be about 7¼ million dollars. A Ford Foundation grant covers 4½ million dollars of this; contributions from private industry make up the rest."

"What kind of equipment will be used?"

"The telecasts will originate from a four-engine DC-6AB plane flying at 23,000 feet in a ten-mile circle centered roughly over Montpelier, Indiana. Tenthousand pounds of equipment will be installed in the plane, including a 75-kilowatt auxiliary power plant located back in the unpressurized tail section. Both programs will go out from a thirty-foot TV transmitting antenna projecting downward from the belly of the plane."

"What happens to the antenna when the plane lands?" Mac asked with a grin as he pictured the plane coming in for a landing with the antenna sticking down.

"It folds back beneath the plane when not in use," Barney answered scornfully. "The cabin of the plane will be loaded with equipment. For example, starting at the front of the plane and running back along the starboard side will be a TV transmitter, a double-rack cabinet for frequency and modulation monitors, a tape recorder, the master control console, and another tape recorder. This will take up about two-thirds the length of the DC-6AB cabin. Starting again at the front and coming back along the port side, we find a second TV transmitter, another double cabinet with aux-

iliary equipment, a vidicon camera for between-course announcements, a few passenger seats, and a cot in case one of the flying crew becomes ill."

"Some of that equipment is pretty delicate to be jostling around in a plane," Mac observed.

"True, and all the equipment has to be mounted firmly enough to withstand a minor crash—a wheels-up landing, for example. Safety regulations of the Federal Aviation Agency require mounting bases for equipment be able to restrain a 'forward load' of nine G's (nine times the force of gravity) on impact. That means overhead as well as floor mounts must be used on the tall cabinets and similar equipment."

"What happens to the broadcasts if the transmitters or the plane conks out?"

"Another DC-6AB, identically equipped, will be standing by at the Purdue University Airport at West Lafayette, Indiana, where the planes will be based. It would take off immediately and resume the telecasting."

"Will all the programs be on tape?"

"At the outset they will. Facilities for a ground-to-air link are available, though, and 'live' broadcasts from Purdue may be transmitted at a later date. Also experiments will be carried out with narrow-band (3 megacycle) transmission with the aim of possibly doubling the number of programs transmitted."

"What kind of courses will be transmitted?"

"Quite a variety. 40% will be at the elementary school level; 40% at high school level; and 20% at college level. I looked over the tentative schedule and found courses in French, Spanish, and Russian. There were other courses in music, art, social studies, history, and geography. Physics, biology, general science, American literature and composition, and American government and civics courses were also to be offered. What interested me most, though, were college level courses in mathematics and chemistry."

"What teachers prepare the video tapes for these courses?"

"Every effort has been made to get the very finest teachers in each subject. An intensive 'teacher talent search' was conducted by MPATI to find the most outstanding teachers in classrooms throughout the United States. Kinestoped auditions of hundreds of teacher-candidates were forwarded to viewing rooms at Purdue University where a TV Teacher Preliminary Screening Panel of experts in education and educational TV convened to sift out some 50 of the best. These 50, with the addition of some later arrivals, constitute the main pool from which a final choice of TV teachers is being made by other panels composed of eminent scholars, educational TV consultants, and other experts in relevant fields," Barney explained glibly.

"In the area to be covered by the broadcasts," he continued, "are more than five million students in over 13,000

(Continued on page 88)

Tape Systems for

Instrumentation

Tape recorders used in industry are both similar to and different from the ordinary audio recorder. Here are the similarities and differences and the story of how tape has become an important tool in the field of automation.

By **ROBINETTE E. McCABE**
Ampex Data Products Co.

THE ability of magnetic-tape recorders to simultaneously record a large number of different quantities which may be faithfully reproduced thousands of times has provided a new dimension for gathering, storing, and processing all types of information. Their impact is being felt in many areas, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to foresee other applications. However, with the diversification of recording requirements, it has been necessary to engineer completely new recording devices bearing less and less resemblance to their audio or high-fidelity predecessors. Unfortunately, the fundamental similarity between audio recorders and the instrumentation devices has, in many instances, resulted in insufficient attention to their differences. The result has been faulty selection and maintenance of the precision instrumentation devices—with added expense to the user. It is a situation which should be corrected.

Because there is now a distinct demarcation between speech and music recorders and instrumentation recorders, it is hoped that a comparison between the two will assist in a better understanding of the advantages and limitations of the magnetic-recording process. Wide differences are encountered between audio and instrumentation systems in all of the principal areas of a tape recorder, *i.e.*, 1. tape. 2. recording methods and electronic assemblies. 3. magnetic heads, and 4. tape transport.

Type of Tape Involved

Two principal base-film materials are used currently in the United States for magnetic tape: cellulose acetate and Mylar (*DuPont's* polyester film). Fundamentally both are transparent films that look very much alike. They both

form the substrate, or base film, that serves as the physical carrier for the magnetic coating—which is composed of a binder and the active ferro-magnetic material. However, the composition and physical properties of the two types of tape are vastly different.

Cellulose Acetate: Basic cellulose acetate, which is still used for much home recording, is a transparent, brittle material. By the addition of suitable softening agents, called plasticizers, it can be made pliable. It is made by casting dissolved and plasticized cellulose acetate on the surface of a highly-polished drum. Its finished properties depend, to a great extent, on the softening agents added and the success in achieving a homogeneous mixture. Humidities much below 30% may destroy cellulose-acetate-base tape by embrittlement. Binder degradation may begin in the range of +55°C.

Mylar: Instrumentation tapes are made of Mylar. Unlike the acetate mixture, it is a single compound; a polymer synthesized from petroleum derivatives. Its inherent flexibility makes the use of plasticizers unnecessary. Chemically, it is polyethylene terephthalate. It ex-

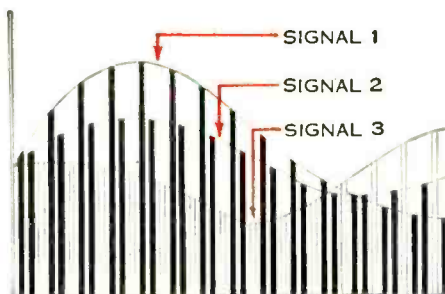
hibits outstanding tensile strength, tear resistance, and flex life. Many of its physical properties are attributed to the mechanical process used in Mylar-film production in which an oriented molecular pattern is produced rather than the random molecular structure that is characteristic of most organic films. Temperature limits for safe operation generally are specified in the range of -40° to +80°C. Despite its superior physical properties, like acetate, it requires protection against sustained exposure to uncontrolled environment. Excessive dirt, temperature, and humidity can affect it adversely. Permanent shrinkage of instrumentation Mylar tapes commences at about 60°C, even though the magnetic material remains chemically stable to about 400°C (above which it reverts to non-magnetic form).

Recording and Electronics

There is great similarity between the direct-type record and reproduce electronics used in instrumentation systems and the electronics used with audio recorders. However, this similarity has resulted in certain misconceptions.

Direct-recording techniques, using high-frequency bias mixed with the signal to be recorded, were first used in audio tape recorders and continue to this day as the fundamental method. Sometimes called "AM-recording" (which it is not, because the signal and bias are mixed linearly), its benefits in low distortion and noise with high output are well known. One of the areas not generally understood concerns the use of pre-emphasis in the recording amplifier. Audio recorders use considerable pre-emphasis (that is, amplification) of the higher and lower frequencies. The purpose is to improve over-all record and reproduce signal-to-noise

Fig. 1. PDM sampling technique. Time between samples of a given signal is utilized to sample a pair of other signals.





Operator of a Videotape TV recorder at the White Sands Missile Range's Signal Missile Support Agency, New Mexico, is shown here checking out the performance of the system. The tape recorder records radar signals picked up from a missile in flight.



Control console of a large computer that employs a number of magnetic tape recorders. This electronic system handles 33,000 accounts an hour, requiring only 32 μ sec. to perform each step of sorting, reading, and computing from face of bank checks.

ratio by recording music- and speech-frequency signals at approximately equal flux levels on the tape. Since music and speech generally have less energy at the high and low frequencies (compared with the middle range), this technique works very well. The reproduce electronics have built-in complementary de-emphasis and over-all flat response is maintained.

Unfortunately, instrumentation recording cannot enjoy this benefit since the frequency energy distribution of complex data signals is either unknown, flat, or too complex to use pre-emphasis to advantage. Therefore, instrumentation recording assumes a constant energy level for all frequencies and compensates for any record-head losses (due to frequency) so that recording current level is held constant.

Frequency-modulated recording, too, is common to both audio and instrumentation recorders, although the range is by no means comparable. At present, wideband FM instrumentation tape systems can provide response from 10 cycles out to 4 megacycles per second, ± 3 db. The system which provides this response uses a rotating magnetic

head assembly which records information transversely on 2-inch-wide tape.

In addition to direct and FM, there are two recording techniques which have no counterpart in the audio recording field. One of these is the digital recording process which has been growing rapidly in importance as a result of the widespread application of digital computers to electronic data processing. The other is called pulse-duration-modulation recording which is particularly useful where large numbers of temperatures, pressures, positions, flow rates, and other quasi-static variables are to be recorded.

Pulse-Duration Modulation

This involves a technique in which time can be shared among a number of channels of signal information. It is called time-division multiplexing and requires an instantaneous sampling of a number of channels on a sequential basis. When we wish to record a sine wave, we normally think of a continuous recording of each instantaneous value of the wave. It is possible, however, to sample the sine wave at uniformly spaced discrete intervals; record only the instantaneous values at the time of sampling; and then reconstruct the original sine wave on playback by passing the discontinuous readings through an appropriate filter. An accurate reproduction of a sine wave can be made using as few as six samples per sine-wave cycle. This technique is, of course, equally valid for non-sinusoidal signals, provided the sampling

transducers are being sampled in sequence, once per revolution of the commutator. Fig. 2 is a simplified block diagram of a PDM recording system. As many as 85 instantaneous values can be recorded on a single track several times per second. Multiply this by the fourteen tracks available on standard analogue recorders and one can quickly see why aircraft flight testing has popularized this particular type of recording.

Digital Recording

As in the PDM system, a sampling technique is used to measure a varying signal. The sampled readings are then converted into a code consisting of a series or group of binary digits. In contrast with the familiar decimal system which employs ten digits (0 through 9), the binary system employs only two digits (0 and 1); and all numbers are expressed in terms of these two digits. The binary-coded decimal system is shown in Fig. 3.

The main reason for digital recording's popularity with computers (rather than direct, frequency-modulated, or PDM) is that digital recorders preserve the data in the language of the digital computer. The record and reproduce amplifiers for digital recording can be quite elemental, but, when an analogue recorder is to record binary-coded information, both the magnetic heads and electronics must be changed. However, modular packaging of electronics and easily replaceable heads are used on those machines designed for conversion.

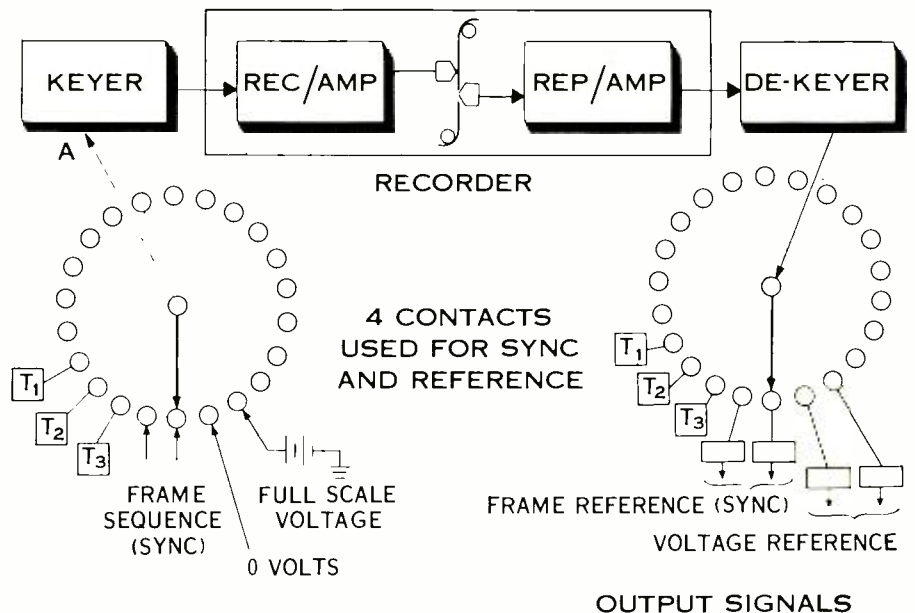


Fig. 2. Simplified block diagram of the PDM recording system discussed in text.

rate is at least six times the highest significant frequency component of the non-sinusoidal wave. If a data signal is being sampled at discrete intervals, it is possible to use the time between these sampling intervals (see Fig. 1) for the purpose of sampling other data signals. This is most conveniently accomplished using a rotating commutator, wherein the outputs of a number of

Magnetic Heads

Although there are high-fidelity audio recorders for stereophonic use which have multiple record heads, audio heads are generally built for only one or two simultaneously recorded tracks. In marked contrast, instrumentation heads may have up to 32 tracks. For both, however, the recording head con-

CHARACTER		BINARY CODED REPRESENTATION
0	=	0000
1	=	0001
2	=	0010
3	=	0011
4	=	0100
5	=	0101
6	=	0110
7	=	0111
8	=	1000
9	=	1001



Fig. 3. Binary-coded decimal system.

sists of a magnetic core in the form of a closed ring, having a short non-magnetic gap in series with the magnetic path of the core.

Fig. 4 shows the construction of a typical magnetic head for an instrumentation recorder. Two identical core halves are constructed of thin laminations of a material having high-magnetic permeability, low electrical resistivity (to minimize eddy-current losses), and good physical-wear properties (for long head life). Each core is wound with an identical number of turns and assembled with non-magnetic separators for the front and back gaps. It is only the front gap which contacts the tape and actually enters into the recording process.

If optimum performance is to be obtained from any recorder, all parts of the tape drive system must be kept scrupulously clean with special attention given to the head. Heads can be cleaned with a small lintless swab moistened with a mixture of Xylene and 0.1% Aerosol. Do not use carbon tetra-

chloride or similar solvents to clean the heads for they may dissolve the adhesive used to laminate the heads. (For example, to assure a smooth head assembly surface finish in the order of microns, Ampex uses a cast epoxy head which can be seriously harmed by many commercial cleaners.)

Other parts of the tape transport can be cleaned with a swab moistened with denatured alcohol. And it is recommended that the transport be cleaned thoroughly before each use because tape manufacturers lubricate their tapes, and the lubricant will gradually form a coating on the capstan idlers and may cause a loss of positive drive at the speed-determining capstan.

Tape Transport

Ideally, a tape transport mechanism would carry the magnetic tape across the recording and reproducing heads at an absolutely uniform velocity with no superimposed movements. However, because of slight eccentricities in rotating parts, resonance of various elements in contact with the tape, vibration of the tape itself, and tape speed variations caused by transitions from static to dynamic friction, all tape recorders exhibit speed errors. These speed variations are called flutter and wow in the audio recording field, and in instrumentation recording speed variations are usually referred to simply as *flutter*. However, far more serious errors are introduced by flutter in instrumentation recording than in audio recording. The accepted method of recording flutter and wow for audio purposes is to record a 3000-cps sine-wave signal on the recorder under test. This is then played back into a flutter bridge which consists of a limiter, FM discriminator, and meter. Any flutter and wow in the recorder would frequency-modulate the 3000-cps signal and result in a reading on the meter. Generally, only those flutter components up to 300 cps are measured, and this is ac-

complished on an r.m.s.-value basis.

The above procedure is unsatisfactory for instrumentation recording purposes. First, the flutter-frequency components above 300 cps are equally important in their effect on the recorded data; and secondly, a peak-to-peak value of the modulation components is of significance. For instrumentation recording, it is common to make flutter measurements by using an FM record amplifier with an unmodulated carrier, whose center frequency is produced at the 60-ips tape speed, and to record this carrier frequency on the tape. It is then played back through an FM reproduce amplifier (demodulator). The modulation products introduced by flutter are presented to an oscilloscope, where instantaneous peak-to-peak values can be observed and measured. These signals are proportional in amplitude to the speed variations which produced them. The readings are taken and plotted on a cumulative basis, using a low-pass filter having a precise shape and a cut-off frequency which can be opened up progressively to 10 kc.

While straightforward mechanical design can produce satisfactory flutter performance for high-quality audio recorders, a much greater degree of ingenuity and refinement is required for instrumentation equipment. Most tape equipment manufacturers agree that, considering only design, it would be ideal to just eliminate rotating parts! This being a dream, the practical approach has been to reduce the number or to isolate them as much as possible so their effects are minimized. The elements involved in a simple machine are (see Fig. 5):

a. *Supply reel*-feeds out tape and sometimes provides hold-back tension to insure intimate contact of the tape with the heads. Fitted with a motor for rewinding the tape, and a brake to decelerate the reel rapidly and smoothly when tape motion is stopped. Hold-

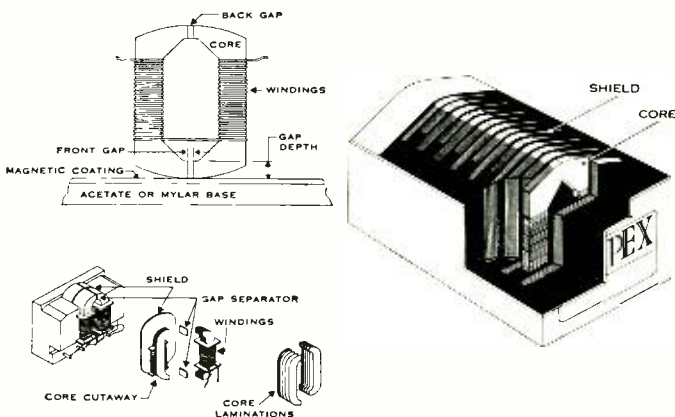
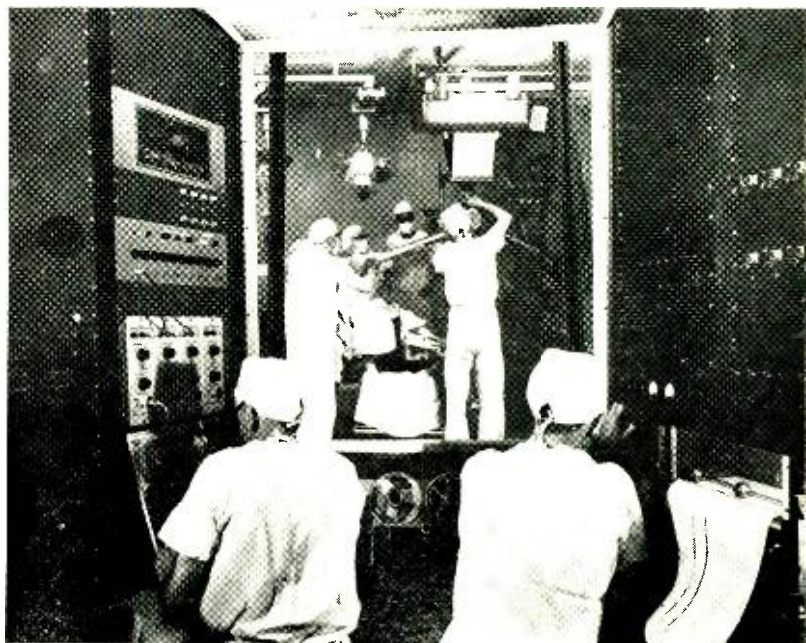


Fig. 4. Construction of head used in instrumentation recorder.

Surgical theater of neurosurgical suite at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco, seen from control room. The tape recorder seen between the two operators and the ink writer at right make permanent record of patient's reactions to test stimuli.



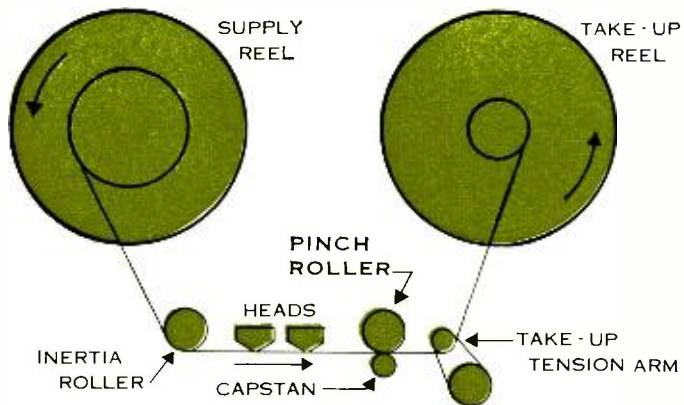
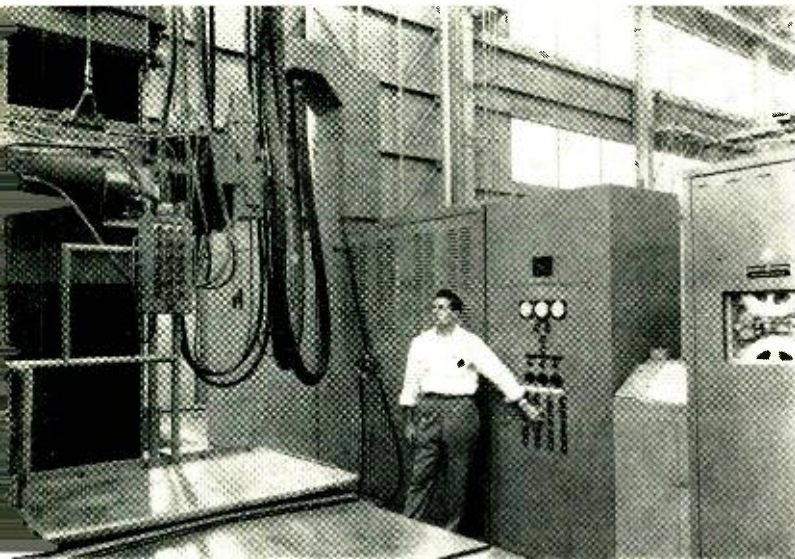


Fig. 5. Simplified diagram of a basic tape transport system.

◀ A large profiling machine programmed by tape. The continuous tool path for machining intricate shapes is recorded, and then followed with great accuracy by a servo system. Many aircraft and missile manufacturers employ such machine-tool controls.

back tension can be derived by either energizing the rewind motor in an opposing direction, by applying the brakes, or by other means.

b. *Inertia roller*—connected to a flywheel and serves to smooth out variations in tape speed which could be caused by uneven torque or motion of the supply reel.

c. *Magnetic record and reproduce heads*—whose function has already been described.

d. *Capstan*—moves the tape at a constant linear velocity and is often driven by a constant-speed synchronous motor. Pressure between tape and capstan is maintained by a solenoid-operated spring-loaded "pinch roller."

e. *Take-up tension arm*—is spring loaded to take up the normal slack caused when tape motion is first started until the take-up reel reaches full rotating velocity. This arm also serves to stop tape motion in the event of tape breakage.

f. *Take-up reel*—takes up tape during normal playing and provides for fast-forward tape motion when shuttling tape. Provided with a motor for this purpose and with a brake to decelerate the reel rapidly and smoothly when tape motion is to be stopped.

This is obviously an over-simplified description of a tape transport, but it is the basic configuration used on nearly all present-day audio recorders and some medium-performance instrumentation recorders. The recorder shown has an *open-loop tape-drive* system in which reel variations are isolated from the head by the inertia idler and the tape-driving capstan. Two other tape drive systems, developed to minimize flutter, are in common use. They are:

Closed-Loop Drive. Faster starts are possible with this drive, since the turn-around idler is light and quickly accelerated. Supply and take-up-reel speed isolation is provided by clamping the tape to both sides of the capstan. By reducing the unsupported length of tape in the head area, some of the flutter is of a higher frequency and consequently lower amplitude. This is the most popular drive used for instrumentation

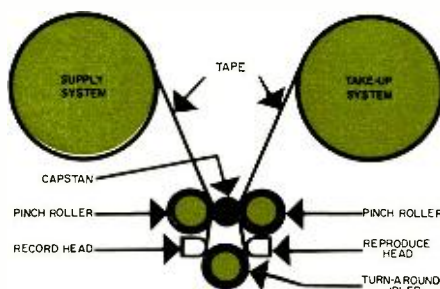


Fig. 6. Closed-loop tape drive system.

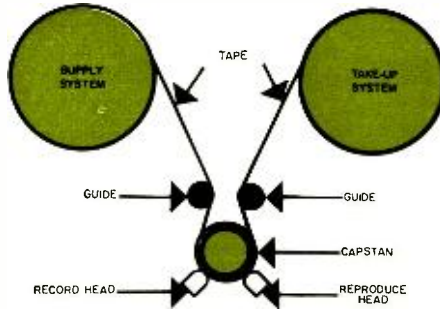


Fig. 7. Zero-loop tape drive system.

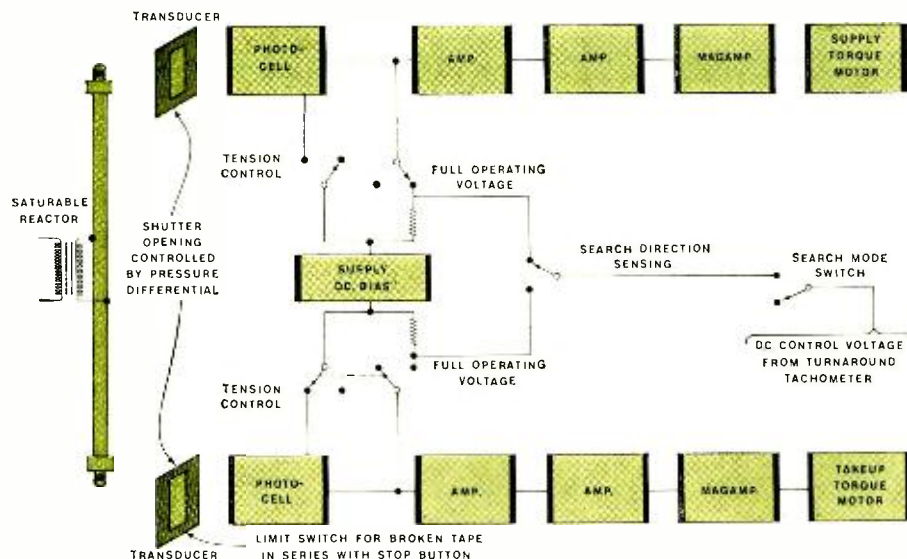
recorders (see arrangement of Fig. 6).

Zero-Loop Drive. Although this drive offers the advantage of zero unsupported length of tape, and many machines have been manufactured using this configuration, its performance has not been enough better to justify the cost of the critical manufacturing tolerances required. This drive is becoming less popular, but is shown because it is still in use (see Fig. 7).

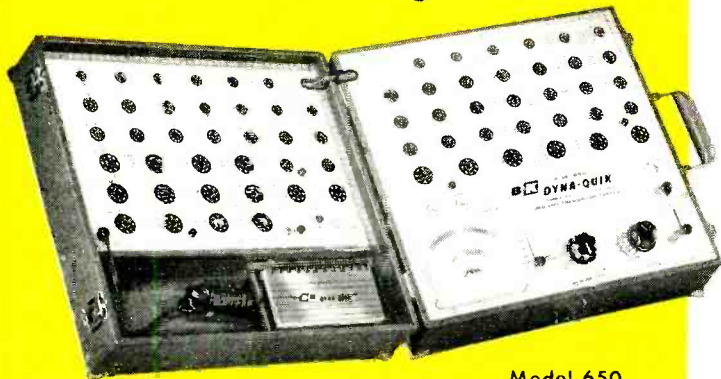
Various methods have been employed for providing uniform hold-back and take-up tension for instrumentation recording, for these tensions play an important part in determining flutter, long-term timing accuracy, and the guiding of the tape uniformly across the heads. In audio recorders, simple arrangements are often completely satisfactory—such as a felt pressure pad against a fixed guide or linear torque-versus-speed supply and take-up motors. Instrumentation recorders use one of a variety of sophisticated designs. The most elaborate employ true tension

(Continued on page 86)

Fig. 8. Air-tensioning servo system. Differential air pressure on both sides of tape when tension changes actuates diaphragm that controls light intensity passed to photocells. Output is amplified and fed via magnetic amplifier to reel motors.



MAKE COMPLETE TUBE TEST FASTER, MORE ACCURATELY



Model 650
DYNA-QUIK

Simply by checking all the tubes in the set, and testing each tube completely the Dynamic Mutual Conductance way, you can

**SELL MORE TUBES PER CALL
INCREASE YOUR INCOME*
SATISFY MORE CUSTOMERS
SAVE COSTLY CALL-BACKS
INSURE YOUR REPUTATION**

*Actual experience shows TV servicemen average 2 extra tube sales per call. 5 calls per day in 5 days means as much as \$50.00 more income per week.

Widely Used and Preferred by Thousands of Professional Servicemen Everywhere



Model 650 Dynamic Mutual Conductance PROFESSIONAL TUBE & TRANSISTOR TESTER

With multi-sockets and other B&K features, you can accurately quick-check most of the tubes widely used in television receivers, plus popular home and portable radio tubes. Includes spare sockets for new popular types. Tests each section of multiple tubes separately. Checks for Gm and all shorts. Makes highly sensitive grid emission and gas test. Checks for leakage and life. Shows true tube condition on "Good-Bad" scale and in micromhos. B&K patented bridge circuit. Also tests transistors.

Net, **\$179⁹⁵**

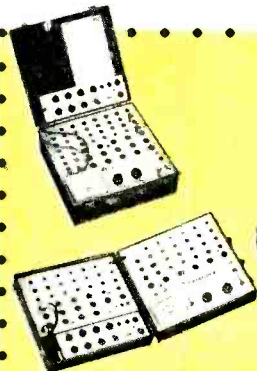
Model 550 Dynamic Mutual Conductance PROFESSIONAL TUBE TESTER

Real professional instrument for the limited budget. Provides 52 sockets to quick-check most of the TV and radio tubes usually encountered in everyday service work. Tests each section of dual-section tubes separately. Checks for Gm and all shorts. Makes highly sensitive grid emission, gas, and leakage test. Shows tube condition on "Good-Bad" scale and in micromhos. B&K patented bridge circuit.

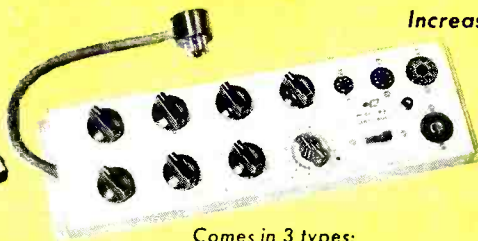
Net, **\$119⁹⁵**



Model 550
DYNA-QUIK



Shows how easily the new "610" fits into Models 550 and 650



Comes in 3 types:

Model 610-500 for use with Model 500 Tube Tester
Model 610-550 for use with Model 550 Tube Tester
Model 610-650 for use with Model 650 Tube Tester

NEW Model 610 ACCESSORY TEST PANEL

*Increases Capacity of Model 500, 550, or 650 Dyna-Quik
TO TEST BOTH OLD AND NEW TUBE TYPES*

including New TV Types, Thyratrons, Voltage Regulators, Auto Radio Hybrid Tubes, Battery Radio Tubes, European Hi-Fi Tubes, and most Industrial Types

Simply by adding Model 610 to the Dyna-Quik, you have all the advantages of fast multi-socket testing, plus freedom from obsolescence. Enables you to test all present plus future TV, radio, and other tube types. Measures genuine dynamic mutual conductance.

Net, **\$49⁹⁵**

NEW TUBE INFORMATION SERVICE

Get test data on new tubes even before you encounter them in the field.
Subscribe now to *New Tube Information Service* for owners of B&K tube testers.
Issued every 3 months, at \$2.50 per year.



B & K MANUFACTURING CO.
1801 W. BELLE PLAINE AVE • CHICAGO 13, ILL.
Canada: Atlas Radio Corp., 50 Wingsid, Toronto 19, Ont.
Export: Empire Exporters, 277 Broadway, New York 7, U.S.A.

for the ultimate in Christmas giving...



for the ultimate in electronic
design

**THIS YEAR
GIVE A
HEATHGIFT**

NOW ONLY

HEATHKIT®

Brings You

ALL 3!

1.
HEATHKIT
for the do-it-yourself
hobbyist

2.
HEATHKIT
factory-wired &
tested units ready for
immediate use &
enjoyment

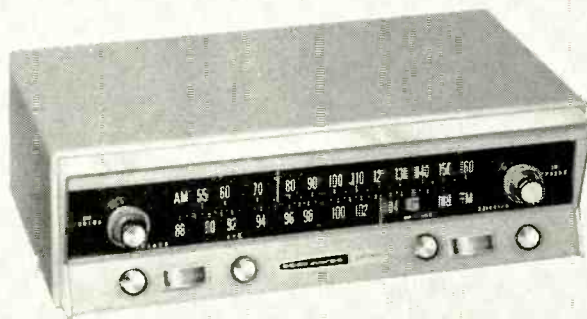
3.
HEATHKIT
Science Series . . .
entertaining,
instructive
explorations into
science & electronics
for youngsters

HEATHKIT® by DAYSTROM

"DELUXE" AM/FM STEREO TUNER

Exciting new styling and advance-design features rocket this Heathkit to the top of the Christmas value list. Featured in this outstanding tuner are: complete AM, FM, Stereo reception, plus multiplex adapter output; individual flywheel tuning; individual tuning meters on each band; FM automatic frequency control (AFC) and AM bandwidth switch. 24 lbs.

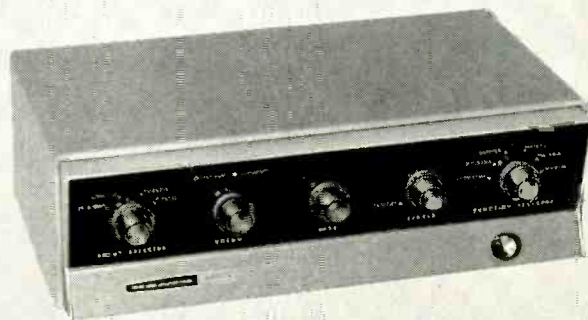
Model AJ-30 (kit) \$9.75 dn. **\$97.50**
 Model AJW-30 (wired) ... \$15.30 dn. **\$152.95**



HI-FI RATED 50-WATT STEREO AMPLIFIER

In the inimitable style of the Heathkit AJ-30 Tuner above, this complete stereo amplifier offers you the ultimate in stereo conveniences. Jam-packed with extra features, including: mixed-channel center speaker output; "function selector" for any mode of mono or stereo operation; "stereo reverse"; "balance" and "separation" controls; ganged volume controls; and separate concentric bass and treble tone controls. 30 lbs.

Model AA-100 (kit) \$8.50 dn. **\$84.95**
 Model AAW-100 (wired) ... \$14.50 dn. **\$144.95**



ACOUSTIC SUSPENSION SPEAKER SYSTEM KIT

Its "bookshelf" size belying its gigantic capabilities, this amazing unit outperforms speakers 4-times its size. A 10" acoustic suspension woofer and two "dispersed-array" cone tweeters deliver high-fidelity tone with fantastic brilliance over the entire range of 30-15,000 cps, ± 5 db. Preassembled cabinet in choice of finishes or unfinished woods. Measures 24" L. x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " D x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " H. 28 lbs.

Model AS-10M or W (mag. or wal.) ... \$6.50 dn. **\$64.95**
 Model AS-10U (unfinished) ... \$6.00 dn. **\$59.95**

STEREO EQUIPMENT ENCLOSURE ENSEMBLE

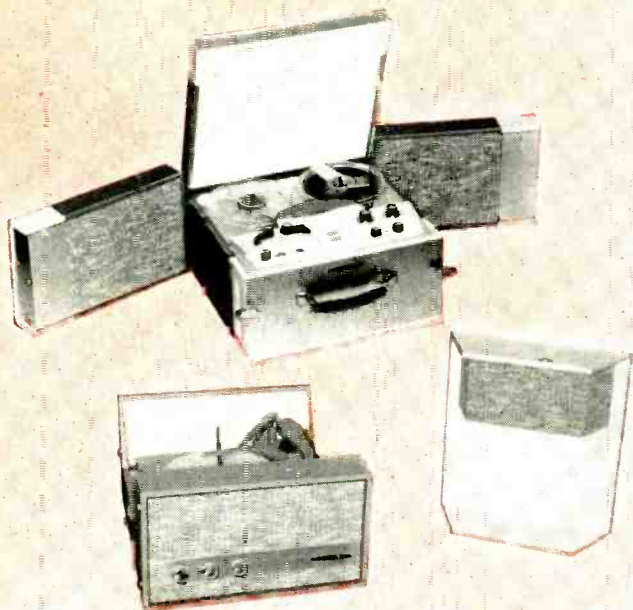
Now, just in time for Christmas, Heathkit introduces new factory-assembled, ready-to-use equipment and speaker cabinets designed to house complete monophonic or stereophonic systems. The cabinets, resplendently styled in a timeless and universally compatible motif, are available in rich hand-rubbed walnut or mahogany finishes ... or unfinished if desired. $\frac{3}{4}$ " stock is used for all exterior panels and supports; solids for edgings, furniture grade veneers for front and side panels and shelves. Versatile in accommodations, the center cabinet has room for all components of a complete stereo or mono hi-fi system except speakers. The changer compartment will accept any Heathkit record changer or most tape recorders. The storage compartment holds records and tapes or using an accessory slide-out drawer may be used for a tape recorder. Two shelf compartments accept tuners and amplifiers. The power amplifier compartment will hold any Heathkit stereo power amplifier, a pair of UA-2 mono amplifiers or any single mono amplifier. The handsome speaker-wing cabinets in two models for 12" and 15" speakers are designed to blend into the flowing lines of the center cabinet and are perfectly acceptable as single console speaker enclosures. Adapter rings are provided for using other size speakers, while a special port is provided for installation of a horn-type tweeter.

Complete ensemble as low as **\$133.50**. Send for details in **FREE HEATHKIT CATALOG**.

completely assembled
... quality construction
... contemporary styling ... low cost



HEATHKIT®... for finer



PORTABLE 4-TRACK STEREO TAPE RECORDER KIT

What better gift than this? ... a compact portable tape recorder just waiting to record the caroling, frolicking family joys of the holiday season! You'll thrill to the natural stereophonic sound of this new unit that also serves as a hi-fi, power center for your tuner and record player. Tape deck and cabinet are preassembled.

Model AD-40... \$18.00 dn., \$16.00 mo. **\$179.95**

STEREO/MONO PORTABLE STEREO PHONO KIT

Thrill to your favorite Christmas recordings in life-like stereo! This GD-10 offers you complete stereo and mono operation *plus* portable convenience. Handsome aqua and white two-tone vinyl clad cabinet and four-speed automatic changer come preassembled—you build only the amplifier in just a few enjoyable hours. Changer has turnover diamond and sapphire stereo cartridge. Complete tone controls. Measures 15½" W x 18" D x 8¾" H. 28 lbs.

Model GD-10... \$7.00 dn., \$7.00 mo. **\$69.95**



HIGH FIDELITY AM TUNER KIT

Give the gift of superior sound to the discerning Heathkit fan! This Heathkit High Fidelity AM tuner kit is a complete, high fidelity AM receiver. Its many features include a section of 100% or more alloy bandpass filter, built-in antenna and speaker. Don't miss this Heathkit High Fidelity AM Tuner Kit.

Model AJ-20... **\$29.95**

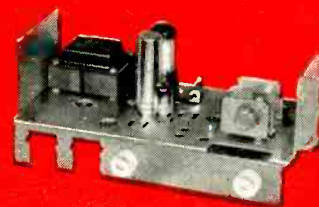


AUTOMATIC RECORD CHANGER KIT

Fast-track mechanism, turn-of-stamper cartridge holder, mixing valve and size-selector for intermixing 10" and 12" records of the same speed. Holds up to 10 records for hours of delightful listening enjoyment.

Model RD-50... **\$49.95 to \$54.95**

(depending on cartridge. Other models from \$22.95. Send for FREE Heathkit catalog today.)



EDUCATIONAL KIT

Requires solder for all projects. Build your own radio that teaches you the theory and practice of electronics. Actual experience and knowledge with radio parts supplied. Learning in six easy steps from the construction of a simple crystal radio to a genuine, portable radio receiver. Project has a continuation of the popular Heathkit Educational Kit but equally valuable as a starting point in radio electronics.

Model EK-2A... 8 lbs. **\$19.95**



HAND-HELD CITIZENS BAND TRANSCEIVER

The perfect HEATHGIFT for everyone on your shopping list! No license required... anyone can use this 2-way radio! Operates up to a mile between units... more with regular Citizens Band stations. It's ideal for hunting, fishing, boating... most anywhere you need 2-way communications. Features 4-transistor circuit; fixed-tuned, super-regenerative receiver and crystal-controlled transmitter. 3 lbs.

Model GW-30 (kit) **\$32.95** (64.95 a pair)

Model GWW-30 (wired) **\$50.95** (99.95 a pair)

DELUXE 2-WAY CITIZENS BAND TRANSCEIVER

This Christmas, give the best that money can buy in a Citizens Band Transceiver. The efficient superheterodyne receiver has an automatic "noise limiter" and adjustable "squell" control, single channel "crystal" or continuous tuning. The transmitter has press-to-talk microphone and can be switched to any of the three crystal-controlled channels. Choose the "under-dash" DC mobile model or "fixed" station AC unit. 11 lbs.

Model GW-10 (kit) \$6.30 dn., \$6.00 mo. **\$62.95**

Model GWW-10 (wired) ... \$10.00 dn., \$9.00 mo. **\$99.95**

(specify 117 v AC or 6 or 12 v DC model)

gifts of lasting value!

"SPACE-SAVER" 3" DC OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

Almost, but not quite tiny enough for a Christmas stocking, this compact scope saves valuable work-bench space, while providing versatile features to fill a multitude of applications in medical, industrial and general service fields. Ideal as a "read-out" for computers; for wave-form observations; and for voltage, frequency and phase shift measurements. Identical vertical and horizontal DC coupled amplifier, transformer operated power supply—and many more outstanding features.

Model IO-10... 14 lbs.... \$8.00 dn., \$8.00 mo..... **\$79.95**

LABORATORY 5" OSCILLOSCOPE KIT

A real time-saver in audio and TV service work, where the same sweep frequencies are used over and over; the IO-30 offers two extra, switch-selected, pre-set sweep frequencies. Kit is supplied with capacitors appropriate for TV service giving preset frequencies of 30 cycles and 7875 cycles; by changing capacitor values, any two desired preset frequencies within the sweep frequency range can be made available.

Model IO-30... 22 lbs.... \$7.70 dn., \$7.00 mo..... **\$76.95**

2 new scopes . . .

just in time for Christmas!



Model IO-10

Model IO-30



PHONE AND CW TRANSMITTER KIT

Brand-new in every respect, the DX-60 combines smart styling, top-flight performance and low Heathkit cost to offer the "Amateur rig" value of the season. Ideal for General class Amateurs, the Transmitter may aso be run at reduced power for novice operation. Covers 80 through 10 meters. Power input: 90 watts peak, carrier controlled phone or CW. 27 lbs.

Model DX-60... \$8.30 dn. **\$82.95**



2, 6 & 10 METER TRANSCEIVER KITS

Make a hit with the "Hams" on your gift list by giving one of these outstanding transceivers. All are identically styled to the popular Heathkit CB-1 Citizens Band Transceiver; feature variable-tuned superregen receivers; 5-watt input crystal-controlled transmitters. All are supplied with mike, power cables and AC power supply.

Model HW-30... (2 meter)..... **\$49.95**

Model HW-29... (6 meter) cr
HW-19 (10 meter)..... **\$39.95 ea.**



DELUXE VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER KIT

Hobbyist and professional alike will prize this useful gift. This brand-new Heathkit features big, easy-to-read 6" meter with multi-color scales; high-visibility switches; greater accuracy; longer meter scales; special low voltage AC scales; broader frequency response; thumb-wheel controls and easy-access adjustments.

Model IM-10... 7 lbs. **\$32.95**



SEND FOR
YOUR FREE
HEATHKIT®
CATALOG



You'll find the perfect gift for family or friends among the over 200 Heathkit items for hi-fi fans, amateur radio operators, students, technicians, marine enthusiasts, sports car owners and hobbyists. And many Heathkit products are now available in both wired and kit form!

ORDER DIRECT BY MAIL OR SEE YOUR HEATHKIT DEALER



ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill out the order blank below. Include charges for parcel post according to weights shown. Express orders shipped delivery charges collect. All prices F.O.B. Benton Harbor, Mich. A 20% deposit is required on all C.O.D. orders. Prices subject to change without notice.

HEATH COMPANY,
Benton Harbor 15, Michigan

Please send the following HEATHKITS:

ITEM	MODEL NO.	PRICE

Ship via () Parcel Post () Express () COD () Best Way

() SEND MY FREE COPY OF YOUR COMPLETE CATALOG

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Dealer and export prices slightly higher.

QUICKLY CUT HOLES
in metal, plastics,
hard rubber...



ROUND SQUARE KEY "D"

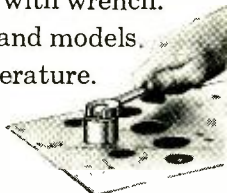


GREENLEE CHASSIS PUNCHES

Make smooth, accurate openings in 1½ minutes or less . . . for sockets, plugs, controls, meters, panel lights, etc. Easy to use . . . simply turn with wrench.

Many sizes and models.

Write for literature.



GREENLEE TOOL CO.

1961 Columbia Ave., Rockford, Illinois

**ANNOUNCING
A NEW IDEA
IN HIGH
FIDELITY
SPEAKER
SYSTEMS**



**FEATURING
THE NEW**

IONOVAC®

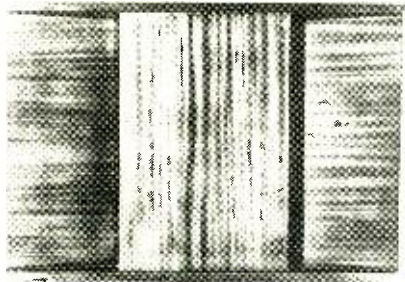
Now you can buy the ultimate in tweeters, the new IONOVAC . . . the only speaker using ionized air to generate and transmit sound. Clear reproduction from 3,500 to 20,000 cps and above. Available as an "add-on" unit or complete with high compliance woofer and mid-range speakers in distinctive baffles. Free literature explains operation and models available.

Dept. 1-67

**IONOVAC DIVISION
DUKANE CORPORATION**
St. Charles, Illinois



UNITIZED SPEAKER SYSTEMS
Radio Frequency Laboratories, Inc.,
Audio Products Div., Boonton, N.J. has introduced a new series of dual integrated speaker systems for stereo or



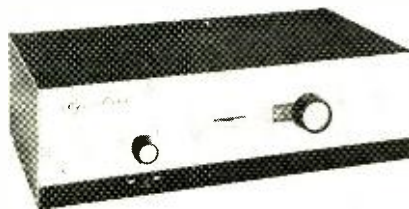
mono, but housed in a single cabinet.

Known as "spacial fidelity," the systems are available in a variety of sizes, wood finishes, and period styles. Placement in the room is said to be non-critical for stereo or mono listening.

DYNATUNER KIT

Dynaco, Inc., 3912 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia 4, Pa. has brought out its "Dynatuner," an FM tuner available as a kit or factory-wired. Said to utilize a new design that embodies high sensitivity, high selectivity, and low distortion, the tuner may be aligned precisely at any time by the user, with the help of its tuning meter.

The circuit makes extensive use of etched boards, and the planetary drive system for the tuning capacitor elimi-



nates the need to string a dial cord. Sensitivity is listed as better than 4 microvolts by IHFM test standards, or 1 microvolt for 20 db of quieting. Distortion is said to be less than 0.1% with 100% modulation, and less than 0.25% at most usable signal levels.

HI-FI HEADSET

Telex, Inc., Communications Accessories Div., Dept. KP, 1633 Eustis St., St. Paul, Minn. has announced its "Dyna-Twin" headset, designed for high-fidelity mono or stereo listening as well as other applications, including communications equipment.

Claimed response is 30 to 15,000 cps. Construction is lightweight and rugged. For two-way communication, the head-

set is equipped with an integrally boom-mounted microphone of any type desired.

Standard impedance is 6 ohms for each phone. Sensitivity is listed as 80 db above .000204 dyne/sq. cm. per 1 milliwatt input. The phones feature air-filled neoprene and a seven-way headband adjustment for wearing comfort.

STEREO PHONO COMPONENTS

Dyna-Empire, Inc., 1075 Stewart Ave., Garden City, N.Y. has announced its "Troubador" system, consisting of the *Audio Empire* Model 208 3-speed turntable and the Model 98 tone arm, both mounted on a walnut base. The assembly is available in satin gold or satin



chrome finish to match the color scheme of most other components.

This organization's free do-it-yourself "Stereo/Balance" kits are being made available at high-fidelity dealers throughout the country.

REVERB UNIT

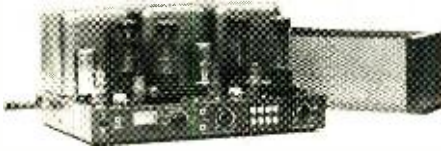
Checker Electronics Corp., Grayslake, Ill. has announced that its "Reverba-Sonic" reverberation unit is available both as a table model (T-501) and floor model (T-500). The amplifier used in each is rated at 8 watts output; tube complement includes a 12AX7, 6L6GB, and 5Y3GT.

Full information is available from the manufacturer.

DUAL 60-WATT AMPLIFIER

Acro Products Co., 369 Shurs Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. has announced its Stereo 120, a dual power amplifier featuring 60 watts per channel and available as a kit or factory-wired. The circuit combines the "Ultra-Linear" principle with "hybrid feedback" for stability and very low distortion, said to be less than 1% IM at 60 watts; less than 0.5% IM at 50 watts.

The amplifier uses extensive printed circuitry for ease in construction. An



internal illuminated meter is provided for easy bias adjustment and circuit check. Full details are available from the manufacturer.

STEREO CONTROLS

ClaroStat Mfg. Co., Dover, N. H. has announced a line of complete control packages for stereo amplifiers. Highlighting the new line is a matched-element dual control, available in both the Series 37 and Series 47 types.

The company also is offering a complete line of controls with or without switch, including pads, dual concentrics, clutch-types, and others. Complete details are available on request.

SPEAKER ENCLOSURE

Homewood Industries, 26 Court St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y. has brought out its Model 8 unfinished speaker enclosure designed to accommodate a 12-inch driver or, with an adapter, an 8-inch unit. Measuring 18 inches wide, 29½ inches high (including the 5-inch legs supplied with the unit), and 17 inches deep, the enclosure is built of birch veneer ¾-inch plywood.

Surfaces are smooth-sanded, ready to be finished by the user. Full-face grille cloth covers the front. Acoustic damping material has been factory installed.

REPLACEMENT KNOBS

GC Electronics Co., 400 South Wyman St., Rockford, Ill., has announced a replacement package of phono knobs covering leading makes of record changers. The initial phase of the new line includes 36 different items.

Service technicians will find these knobs on colorful displays at their parts distributors. Replacements now in the line cover *Collaro*, *Monarch*, *V-M*, and *Weber* changers.

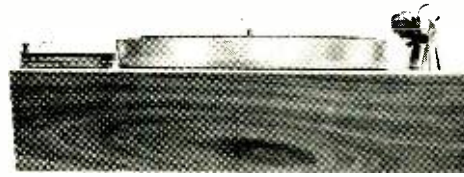
INTEGRATED STEREO AMPLIFIER

Stromberg-Carlson, 1477-010 North Goodman St., Rochester 3, N.Y. is offering a new combination stereo preamp-power amplifier. Designated as Model



ASR-6-60, it provides power output of 22 watts per channel (music power, IHFM standard), or 18 watts per channel continuous power.

IM distortion is listed at 1% for rated output; harmonic distortion is 0.4% at 18 watts, 1 kc. Response is given as 20 to 20,000 cps ± 0.5 db. Separate clutch-type bass and treble controls are provided on each channel.



"REK-O-KUT"—the safest word you can say to your dealer

For sixteen years, Rek-O-Kut has been synonymous with highest quality in turntables. As other brands have risen, fallen and even completely disappeared, Rek-O-Kut has won consistent acclaim as the overwhelming choice in its field. In performance ratings as well as engineering contributions to turntable design, Rek-O-Kut has compiled a record unchallenged by any other turntable producer. Now, this tradition is again emphasized by the introduction of the N-34H STEREOTABLE... a professional quality, two speed (33⅓ and 45 rpm) turntable. Quiet power is furnished by a Rek-O-Kut hysteresis synchronous motor and an efficient new belt-drive system. Speeds can be changed even while the table is rotating, merely by pressing a lever.

The N-34H is a symphony of crisp, clean lines accentuated by the unusual deck design. Mated with the new tapered base, the N-34H becomes one of the proudest and most beautiful components ever to grace a home music system. See it at your dealer's.

N-34H STEREOTABLE only—\$79.95 net. Shown with new Rek-O-Kut Micropoise Stereo Tonearm, Model S220, \$29.95 net. Tapered base in hand-rubbed, oiled walnut, \$14.95.

A NEW DIMENSION IN TURNTABLES—12⅝" x 19"— DESIGNED TO FIT NARROW CABINETS AND BOOKSHELVES!



SPECIFICATIONS: Noise Level:—53db below average recording level; Wow and Flutter: 0.15% Drive: Nylon, neoprene-impregnated endless belt. 2-Speeds, 33⅓ and 45 rpm.

NOTE: COMING SOON . . . ANOTHER GREAT DEVELOPMENT . . . Rek-O-Kut AUTO-POISE—makes any Rek-O-Kut tonearm you buy now—fully automatic



REK-O-KUT STEREOTABLES

Export: Morhan Exporting Corp., 458 Bway, N.Y. 13
Canada: Atlas Radio, 50 Wingham Ave., Toronto 19



Rek-O-Kut Company, Inc., Dept. EW-12
38-19 108th Street, Corona 68, N.Y.
Please send me complete details on the
new N-34H STEREOTABLE:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

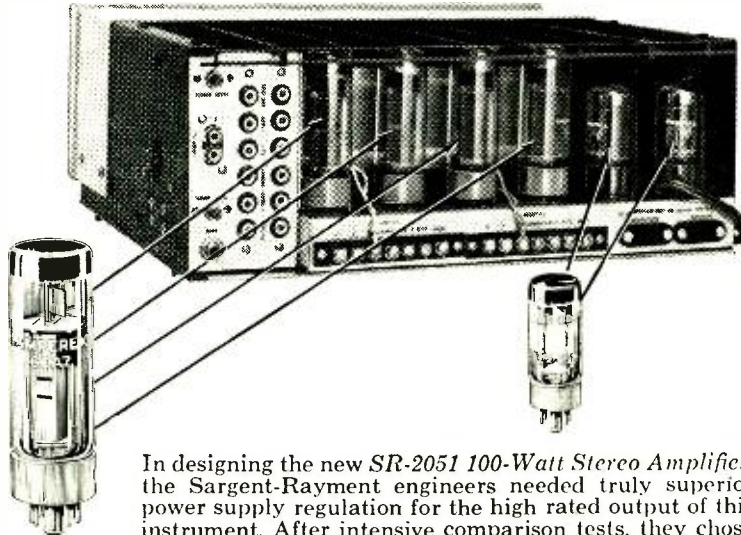
2 for the money

circuit by

**SARGENT-
RAYMENT**

tubes by

Amperex



In designing the new *SR-2051 100-Watt Stereo Amplifier*, the Sargent-Rayment engineers needed truly superior power supply regulation for the high rated output of this instrument. After intensive comparison tests, they chose two Amperex 5AR4/GZ34 Rectifier tubes.

For Power Output, they wanted a tube with high efficiency and high sensitivity, produced to standards of absolute uniformity, in order to assure maximum power output, plus inaudible distortion. Their goal was achieved with four Amperex 6CA7/EL34's

These and many other Amperex 'preferred' tube types have proven their reliability and unique design advantages in the world's finest audio components.

Applications, engineering assistance and detailed data are always available to equipment manufacturers. Write: Amperex Electronic Corp., Special Purpose Tube Division, 230 Duffy Avenue, Hicksville, L. I., New York.



about hi-fi tubes
for hi-fi circuitry

OTHER AMPEREX TUBES FOR QUALITY HIGH-FIDELITY AUDIO APPLICATIONS

POWER AMPLIFIERS

6CA7/EL34: 60 w. distributed load
7189: 20 w., push-pull
6BQ5/EL84: 17 w., push-pull
6CW5/EL86: 25 w., high current, low voltage
6BM8/ECL82: Triode-pentode, 8 w., push-pull

VOLTAGE AMPLIFIERS

6267/EF86: Pentode for pre-amps
12AT7/ECC81: Twin triodes, low
12AU7/ECC82: hum, noise and
12AX7/ECC83: microphonics
6BL8/ECC80: High gain, triode-pentode, low hum, noise and microphonics

RF AMPLIFIERS

6ES8: Frame grid twin triode
6ER5: Frame grid shielded triode
6EH7/EF183: Frame grid pentode for IF, remote cut-off
6EJ7/EF184: Frame grid pentode for IF, sharp cut-off
6AQ5/ECC85: Dual triode for FM tuners
6DC8/EBF89: Duo-diode pentode

RECTIFIERS

6V4/EZ80: Indirectly heated, 90 mA
6CA4/EZ81: Indirectly heated, 150 mA
5AR4/GZ34: Indirectly heated, 250 mA

INDICATORS

6FG6/EM84: Bar pattern
IM3/DM70: Subminiature "exclamation" pattern

SEMICONDUCTORS

2N1517: RF transistor, 70 mc
2N1516: RF transistor, 70 mc
2N1515: RF transistor, 70 mc

IN542:

Matched pair discriminator diodes

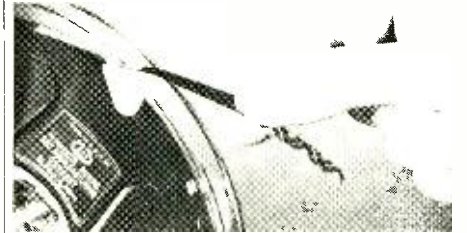
IN87A:

AM detector diode, subminiature

Other features include filters for rumble and scratch, loudness contour switch, balance control, channel-reverse switch, program selector, master gain control, and "A + B" center-speaker terminals.

TAPE CLIPS

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., 900 Bush Ave., St. Paul 6, Minn. has brought out a plastic clip that slips



between the flanges of tape reels to hold loose ends of the tape securely in place.

Called the "Scotch" brand Tape Clip, the product is being merchandised in packages of ten. Additionally, one clip will be packaged with each roll of "Scotch" brand recording tape in the near future.

STEREO CARTRIDGE

United Audio Products, 12 W. 18 St., N.Y. 3, N.Y. has announced its new magnetic stereo cartridge, Model DMS-900. Designed to track at less than 2 grams stylus force, the new pickup has a claimed response of 20 to 20,000 cps

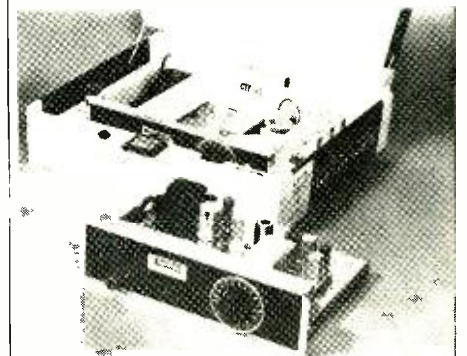


± 3 db. Channel separation is said to be 28 db at 1000 cps.

Output level is 6 mv. at 5 cm. sec. at 1000 cps per channel, with a 2 db maximum level difference between channels. The DMS-900 is said to maintain adequate channel separation up to 15 kc. Stylus interchange is accomplished readily by a direct snap-in assembly.

SCOTT TUNER KIT

H. H. Scott Inc., 111 Powdermill Rd., Maynard, Mass. has announced a new tuner in kit form. Known as Model



LT-10, it uses the manufacturer's wide-band design and silver-plated front end,



QUIETROLE

LUBRI-CLEANER

The first of its kind and still best for silencing noisy controls and switches in TV, Radio & all Electronic Equipment.

Spray It or Drop it

Just Press and whoosh... aerosol QUIETROLE quickly and easily cleans as it lubricates.

Or, if you prefer, use this handy eye-dropper and just a drop or two of quality QUIETROLE does the job perfectly.

Either way, make sure it's QUIETROLE

QUIETROLE Company, Inc.

Spartanburg, South Carolina



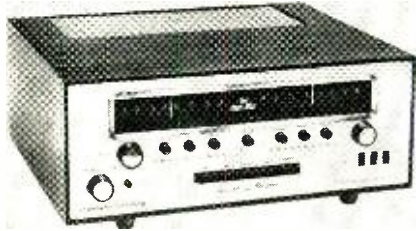
In Canada:
CROSS CANADA ELECTRONICS
67 Ontario St., S., Kitchener, Ont.

said to make for high sensitivity and selectivity and freedom from drift. The front end is pre-assembled, pre-aligned, and pre-mounted on the chassis. All tube sockets, terminal strips, and jacks also are pre-mounted.

The kit is supplied in a special "Kit-Pak" box which opens to provide a work-table, with colored illustration book mounted in the cover. Parts come mounted on charts. All wires are color-coded, pre-stripped, pre-cut, and pre-tinned. Final alignment is done with the help of a built-in tuning meter.

STEREO RECEIVER

Crosby Electronics, Inc., Syosset, L.I., N.Y. has introduced its Model 650 stereo receiver, consisting of an AM-FM stereo tuner, stereo preamplifier, and dual 14-



watt power amplifiers integrated on one chassis.

The instrument features push-button program selectors; individual bass, treble, and level controls on each channel; a blend control; center channel feed; illuminated station indicators; and other stereo and mono control facilities.

STEREO HEADSET

Sargent-Rayment Co., 4926 E. Twelfth St., Oakland 1, Calif., has introduced a new stereo headset designed



for private listening as well as monitoring.

Claimed response is 60 to 12,000 cps. A molded aluminum casing is said to increase bass response as well as lend ruggedness to the unit. Comfort while wearing the headset is helped by a sealed outer surface of grey cellular vinyl chloride.

STEREO ARM-CARTRIDGE

Fairchild Recording Equipment Corp., 10-40 45th Ave., Long Island City 1, N.Y. has announced an integrated arm and stereo cartridge.

Known as the Model 500, it embodies a newly designed "arm-transport" and the Model SM-2 cartridge. An outstanding feature of the arm is its anti-skating characteristic, which is said to overcome the pulling force on the cartridge by a method that utilizes a force equal in magnitude and opposite in direction. This results in equal groove pressure, claimed to provide better tracking and lower distortion.

The cartridge is said to maintain channel separation linearly, at 20 db

SYSTEMATED

LESA CD2/21
the
changer
designed
with the
system
in mind

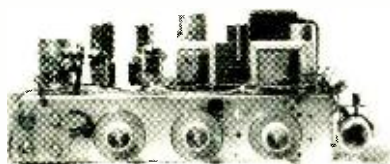


SYSTEMATED... a new concept in stereo record changers! World-famous Italian craftsmen have designed the LESA CD2/21 to make it compatible with any cartridge, amplifier and speaker. Whether your budget is high, low or in the middle... select the CD2/21... you'll find it a perfect mate for the rest of your system. \$44.50 (Slightly higher in the West)
ELECTROPHONO & PARTS CORP.
530 Canal Street, New York 13, N. Y. **LESA**

Imported by Lesa of America, 11 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Never before
offered at
so low a price!

BRAND NEW, STEREO TAPE, RECORDING- PLAYBACK AMPLIFIER



only **\$36⁹⁵** postpaid

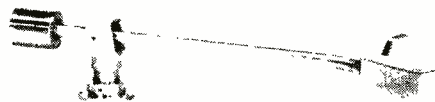
completely assembled, wired with tubes!

New 1960 model made by a leading American manufacturer of high fidelity tape recorders who curtailed production on their most expensive line! Unit equipped to: Record and play-back stereo and monaural through microphone, phone and AM-FM tuners. Has 2 complete pre-amplifiers and power amplifiers on one chassis. First stage transistorized, second uses DC on filaments. Power output: 6 watts max. on each channel. Frequency response: 70 to 15,000 cy. Controls: Monaural - Stereo - Aux; Stereo Balance; Playback-Record (with automatic solenoid return to playback); Tone - Volume - On-Off; Inputs: Two-Microphone-High Impedance; Two tuners or phones. Output: 1-right channel—3.2 ohms; 1 left channel—3.2 ohms. Adjustable bias on both channels. Standard push-pull bias-erase oscillator. Can be used with $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ track heads. Uses the following: 2 transistors 2N1010; 3-12AX7; 2-6V6; 1-5Y3; 1-6E5 (record level indicator). This amplifier can be used with any stereo or mono. tape deck. Can also be used for the second channel on stereo - playback and monaural record only - tape recorders. Schematic and instructions included. Only \$36.95 postpaid, (except Hawaii, Alaska), money-back guar. Send check or money order (no c.o.d.'s please) to:

SELECTRONICS

1206 S. Napa St., Phila. 46, Pa.

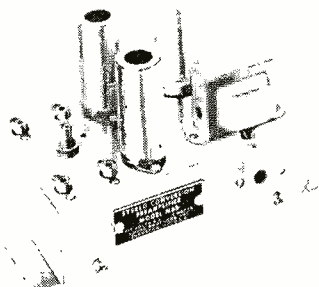
Send for free catalog—
Dealers—write for quantity prices



throughout the audio range. For additional information, contact the manufacturer.

STEREO PREAMP

Shure Brothers, Inc., 222 Hartrey Ave., Evanston, Ill. has introduced its Model M65 stereo preamplifier, designed



for boosting the signal level from magnetic cartridges so that they can be used

Sound Directivity

(Continued from page 33)

subject, sitting nearby, heard *via* ear-phones, the sounds picked up by "Oscar's" microphones. This seemed to move the apparent source of the sound away from the loudspeaker and into the headphones. Some sense of "sidedness" remained, however, as the sound would seem to be more at one ear than the other.

This test indicates that tiny movements and tremors of the subject's head are necessary in order that the source of the sound appears to be external. Even with the subject's head clamped as securely as possible, such tiny movements take place and succeed in "externalizing" the sound source. If such movements are non-existent, as with the securely clamped dummy head, the "externalizing" effect does not take place. When the movements were present, the small changes in relative amplitudes and phases of the sounds striking the two ears were sufficient to provide external localization.

As a follow-up to this experiment, the subject with "Oscar" attached to his head was placed in front of a loudspeaker emitting a sine wave (Fig. 2B). Then networks A and B of Fig. 1 were adjusted so that the sounds reaching the subject's ears had amplitudes and phases corresponding to a sound source at some particular angle to the side. The subject got a clear and accurate sensation of a sound source at just such an angle.

To carry the experiment further, networks A and B (Fig. 1) were adjusted in such a manner as to violate the natural relations between relative amplitude and relative phase. This caused the sound source to appear diffused rather than sharp and led to large er-

as replacements in systems originally built for ceramic cartridges.

Self-powered, the preamp has dual input and output jacks, a 4-position selector switch, and provides two stages of preamplification and equalization on each channel. The M65 also can be used as a preamp for tape playback heads and microphones.

AUDIO CATALOGUES

KARLSON ENCLOSURES

Karlson Associates, Inc., West Hempstead, N.Y. is offering an illustrated brochure, entitled "Stereosonics by Karlson," that explains the principles of the company's enclosure and lists the firm's complete line of factory-built and kit enclosures.

DUAL CONTROLS FOR STEREO

Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., Dover, N.H. is now offering its "Stereo Report No. 60," an engineering report on matched-element dual controls for use in stereo audio equipment. Methods used in measuring tracking characteristics, formulas, and graphic displays are included. [30]

rors in identifying the true location of the source.

An arrangement of loudspeakers, as shown in Fig. 2C, was then set up in a reverberant room (Arnold Auditorium) with a reverberation period of about one second. Various speakers were actuated with a sine wave, and observers were asked to state from which speaker the sound appeared to be coming. The observers were free to move their heads and, even so, were unable to name the correct speaker with any degree of consistency.

The auditorium results arise from the fact that the relative amplitude and relative phase of the sound varies from point to point in the room, due to reflections. Thus, the subject has no accurate information on which to judge direction.

These results are based on a sinusoidal sound. Results are quite different for other sounds such as speech, music, and clicks. Such sounds can be located quite accurately, even in a reverberant room. Also, if a sine wave is turned off or on within a tenth of a second, thereby producing a transient, the direction of the source can be spotted accurately.

This series of tests provides some very interesting and fundamental information about how we determine the direction of sound sources. First, there must be slight head movements to keep the apparent source of the sound "external" to the observer. Second, the inter-aural amplitude and phase of the sounds reaching each ear must correspond to that arising from a real localized sound source, or the observer will be unable to determine its direction accurately.

Investigations of this nature are helping to give us a better understanding of how we perceive sound directivity, and thus will help in developing better and more effective sound systems. [30]

Britain's New TV Center

By

PATRICK HALLIDAY

BBRITISH TV programming facilities have now been augmented by the \$28,000,000 *BBC* TV Center at White City, London, claimed to be the largest ever built for TV.

When completed there will be seven main production studios, one 108 feet x 100 feet x 54 feet high, and two others 100 feet x 80 feet x 40 feet. The new center, now partially operational, has the seven studios and control rooms grouped around a seven-story circular office building and with an outer ring of buildings which include workshops and storage space for scenery.

Below the level of the 150-foot diameter central courtyard will be four "tele-recording" areas, 85 dressing rooms, and a number of rehearsal rooms. The floor in the largest studio can be opened to reveal a 50 foot x 30 foot x 7½ foot deep pit which will be flooded with water for aquatic programs. The center has been designed to supply about 1500 hours of studio programs a year to the *BBC* network. Between 2500 and 3000 persons are needed to man the center. One main control desk channels all programs.

Meanwhile, a few miles away at Wembley, North West London, *Associated-Rediffusion*—one of the program companies for the rival Independent TV Authority—is now using what is claimed to be the world's largest studio designed and built expressly for TV work. It is 140 feet long x 100 feet wide x 50 feet high and cameras can be raised up to 30 feet. It is possible to lower a soundproof partition to divide this mammoth studio into two.

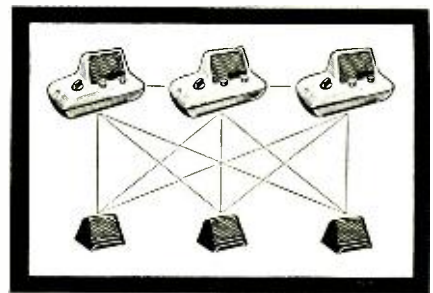
Both *BBC* and *A-R* are using five-position turret, 4½-inch image orthicon cameras which include facilities to fit *C.P.S. Emitron* pickup tubes when required. The *BBC* has recently announced a new prototype camera in which the entire optical assembly, including a long-range zoom lens, is housed within the camera, eliminating the usual external lens turret. [30]



VERSATILITY PROFIT-ABILITY

with BOGEN Challenger Intercom Systems

Outstandingly versatile, these new units will do practically any intercom job on a limited budget. And they have the appearance and dependability you—and your customers—expect of **BOGEN Challenger**. These systems make intercom more useful to users, more profitable for you.



NEW CHX12 INTERMIX MASTER STATION can be used in a multiple master-multiple remote system of 12 stations. Masters and remotes may be mixed in any combination. List price \$63.00.

CHM6A MASTER STATION can be used in a six-station system with as many as five other CHM6A masters or five CHR remotes. List price \$45.95.

CHM12A MASTER STATION is identical to CHM6A but designed for twelve-station systems. List price \$49.95.

- Connect as many as 12 masters and remotes in any combination.
- Remotes can initiate calls to any of six masters.
- Remotes can have either private or non-private operation.
- Compact, smart-styled cabinets.
- Proven circuitry for versatile, trouble-free service.
- Performance challenges higher-priced systems.

NEW CHXR INTERMIX REMOTE STATION with a will of its own: Has selector switch to initiate calls to any one of six masters. List price \$17.50.

CHR REMOTE STATION is designed to receive and respond to calls from CHM6A, CHM12A or CHX12 Masters and to initiate calls to one master. List price \$12.95.



Ask for descriptive sheet that shows you how to meet a wide range of intercom requirements—and build intercom business—with **BOGEN Challenger** systems.

All prices slightly higher in the West

BOGEN-PRESTO

DESK W-120 PARAMUS, NEW JERSEY—A DIVISION OF THE SIEGLER CORPORATION



NEW IMPORTANT SAMS BOOKS

ALL ABOUT TV FRONT ENDS

Servicing TV Tuners

by Jess E. Dines



Here, at last, is the much-needed, complete and authoritative book on TV Tuners! This single book incorporates everything you need to know to be an expert at servicing the difficult TV front-end. Covers tuner circuitry right down to the smallest detail; describes the mechanical and electrical characteristics of practically every type of tuner made. Complete sections are devoted to fundamentals, construction, replacement, repair, alignment and servicing. It's the kind of time-saving, truly helpful book every service technician should have at his bench. \$4.95

272 pages; 5 1/2 x 8 1/2". Only

HOW TO GET HIGHER QUALITY HI-FI

All About Crossover Networks



by Howard M. Tremaine

The author of "The Audio Cyclopedic" tells you in this new book (the only one on the subject) how to get the highest possible reproducing quality from a hi-fi system. Explains in detail the theory and design of crossover networks, shows you how to determine their frequencies and actually tells how to build as well as test crossover networks. Handy charts and tables make it easy to compute component values. This book is your best source of valuable information on this little-understood but highly important subject. Valuable for the hi-fi serviceman, audiophile and hobbyist. \$7.50

80 pages; 5 1/2 x 8 1/2". Only

JUST OUT—NEW VOLUME 11!

Auto Radio Manual



Keeps you right up-to-date on auto radio repairs. Contains complete PHOTOFAC[®] coverage on 47 popular auto radio models produced in 1959 and 1960, including these makes: Allstate, American Motors, ATR, Automatic, Buick, Ford, International, Mercury, Mopar, Motorola, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Riverside, and Stromberg-Carlson. Includes alignment information, comprehensive schematics, parts lists and every bit of useful data you need to help you service auto radios faster and more profitably. 160 pages; 8 1/2 x 11". Only \$2.95

11". Only

HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC.

Order from your Sams Distributor today, or mail to Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., Dept. M-10 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.

Send me the following books:

"Servicing TV Tuners" (STD-1)

"All About Crossover Networks" (CNT-1)

"Auto Radio Manual" Vol. 11 (AR-11)

\$ enclosed. Send Free Book List

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

(Outside U.S.A. priced slightly higher)



THIS year's annual convention of the National Alliance of Television & Electronic Service Associations in Chicago, like its predecessors, set new records in attendance and in the show of strength. About a hundred local affiliates were represented by at least a director. A crowd of 468 attended the Grand Banquet alone, with total registration reported to exceed this figure by several hundred. Since the 1959 convention, 26 new local affiliates have been admitted to the national.

Reports were made on 40 subjects with which NATESA had been concerned over the past year, with progress noted on many of these. Included were phony schools, false advertising claims and warranties on CR and other tubes, captive service, DIY tube checkers, pay TV, and permanent serial numbers for TV sets. Showing accelerated activity in getting together with other segments of the electronic industries, there were reports on liaison with distributors through NEDA, liaison with BBB, relations with EIA, and union contacts in Texas. (Concerning NEDA, further progress was made less than three weeks after the convention. NATESA executive director Frank J. Moch and NEDA president Mauro E. Schifino held an exploratory, informal discussion jointly described as "an exchange of views on common problems" with the hope of achieving "mutual objectives of all segments of the industry." Follow-up meetings are planned.)

Also considered was the failure of some NATESA directors to fulfill their obligation to report back to local affiliates. New methods for exercising this function were evaluated.

An 11-point proposal embodying policy and procedural changes was brought before the executive council. Preliminary reports are not clear on what these points were specifically. Two were defeated, two carried, three pend further consideration, two were withdrawn by their proponents, and two were deemed not to require further consideration as they were already in force.

New NATESA Officers

Succeeding Mac Metoyer as president was Alphonse Benoit, Jr., New Orleans. Other officers include W. O. Hirschberg, St. Louis, secretary general; Nelson Burns (re-elected), Memphis, treasurer; Irving Toner, Buffalo, and George Carlson, Jamestown (both re-elected), as eastern v.p. and eastern secretary respectively; T. R. Nabors, Nashville, and John Graham,

Columbus, as east central v.p. and secretary respectively; Harrol Eales, Oklahoma City, and Ralph Woertendyke, Salina, Kans., as west central v.p. and secretary; Winston Haines (re-elected), Burlingame, Calif., and Jim Humphrey, Seattle, as western v.p. and secretary.

Convention Reactions

Those in attendance, whether they were or were not NATESA members, tended to form favorable views on the manner in which the convention was conducted. Delegates representing ESDA of Western Penna., some of whom had earlier reservations about their membership in NATESA, are planning increased representation next year. Said Norman Falck, ESDA v.p., "I must now make a complete reversal in my thinking. If (we) ever should contemplate dropping out of NATESA, it would be the biggest mistake we could ever make."

Lou Hudson, president, and Russ Goode, v.p., of TSA of Detroit, also attended. Although often at odds with NATESA, this group was permitted to be represented despite the fact that it had failed to apply for admission two weeks in advance, as required. Russ Goode subsequently reported, in "TSA News," "Mac Metoyer presided at the meetings and did an excellent job of handling the proceedings so as to cover the many topics on the agenda in the least possible time and still maintain a democratic approach to some of the controversial issues." Concerning the people he met in Chicago, Goode had this to say: "The overwhelming majority were dedicated young men, handling a difficult job with a great deal of dexterity not ordinarily associated with the television service industry." Also of interest was his concluding note: "Eventually all associations of any significance will belong to a national association. It may take X number of years, but why not this year?"

An Editorial Footnote

Early in the proceedings, NATESA's executive council elected to throw the convention open to all interested persons. Unfortunately this action came too late as far as direct coverage by ELECTRONICS WORLD was concerned. Although present at an earlier NATESA gathering (see "Service Holds a Convention," November 1958, page 57), we were prevented from providing service readers with complete coverage because we were denied admission (along with all other members of the press) from all

sessions except those on the last day.

We had hoped to cover the convention directly this year. However, in view of our earlier experience, we notified the executive director of our intention in advance, asking for some assurance of a reasonable opportunity to attend meetings. After considering the request, the executive council failed to give such assurance. When the convention was finally thrown open, we were half a continent away.

However one feels about NATESA, there is no disputing the fact that it speaks for a far greater number of service people than any other group. As such, its activities are of interest and concern to the entire industry, and merit the thoughtful attention of all, whether pro, con, or undecided. As a medium of information for the industry, ELECTRONICS WORLD is obliged to give NATESA extensive coverage. But we cannot do so adequately without cooperation of the organization itself.

In other words NATESA itself, in recognition of its own position, must accept some responsibility for making it possible to keep its activities in the public eye. The decision for an open convention this year, although belated, is a welcome sign. It appears that members of the executive council were honestly concerned that open meetings would interfere with the business of the convention. Disrupters might have a field day. Members might feel hampered by the feeling that outsiders were looking over their shoulders. However things did not work out that way. Removing the barriers to attendance did NATESA more good than harm.

It is consequently to be hoped that we may look forward to open meetings or, at least, adequate press coverage next year—and that a decision along these lines will be made known *before* the convention takes place. If so, it may not be premature to say to Messrs. Moch, Benoit, *et al.* "See you next year!"

Massachusetts Advertises

Electronic Technicians Guild of Mass. is pushing its fall advertising campaign on local radio. It's an example of alert, cooperative action in an area where individual shops could not function effectively.

The program to be used is the Jerry Williams Show on local WMEX. Heard daily, this program has the largest audience response of any in its area. "ETG News" says: "The entire cost for 13 weeks is \$1625, or \$125 per week. However, with a total of 25 members participating, the cost per man, for a 13-week period, is only \$65. A mere \$5 a week per man. And for this you receive a spot announcement at the beginning, middle, and at the end of each program 6 nights a week. A total of 18 spots a week. Yes; one service call will more than pay for this type of advertising, which is a chance for ETG members only."

Service always needs better public relations. This cooperative effort makes it available at a cost that is prohibitive on an individual basis. [30]

"A Complete Library of PHOTOFACT is a 'must'..

The customer appreciates knowing that all facts about his receiver are available to me, and I appreciate not having to guess or wonder about component values and circuitry throughout the set... Yes, PHOTOFACT users are informed about each and every receiver...and the public has knowledge of this through PEET publicity..."

—Robert L. Gaither
Gaither Radio and TV
Parker, Ariz.



Service Technicians! YOU EARN MORE... YOU RATE with the public when you own the PHOTOFACT® service data library!

You enjoy maximum earnings as the owner of a complete PHOTOFACT Service Data Library! It's inevitable, because no matter how expert you are, you can always *save more time on any job, get more jobs done daily—EARN MORE, DAY IN AND DAY OUT...*

What's more—as the owner of a complete PHOTOFACT Library, you know your customers' sets *best*. You can actually show each customer you have the PHOTOFACT Folder covering his very own set. Result: You command public respect and acceptance which paves the way to more business and earnings for you.

HOW TO STAY AHEAD...

Yes, the truly successful Service Technicians are those who own the complete PHOTOFACT Library, who can meet and solve any repair problem—faster and more profitably. And these men *keep ahead* because they're on a Standing Order Subscription with their Distributors to receive all new PHOTOFACTS as they are released monthly. (They're eligible for the benefits of membership in PEET, too—see below!)

ONLY \$10 DOWN puts the complete PHOTOFACT Library in your shop—and you have up to 30 months to pay. See your Sams Distributor today, or write to Howard W. Sams

NOW IS THE TIME TO JOIN

"PEET"

THE POWERFUL NEW PROGRAM FOR QUALIFIED TECHNICIANS

If you now own a PHOTOFACT Library or plan to own one, you can apply for membership in "PEET." It's the first industry program really designed to build powerful public acceptance for the Service Technician who qualifies. Builds enviable prestige and business for its members. Benefits cost you absolutely nothing if you qualify. Ask your Sams Distributor for the "PEET" details, or mail coupon today.

HOWARD W. SAMS & CO., INC.

1724 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.

- Send me full details on the new "PEET" Program.
- Send full information on the Easy-Buy Plan and Free File Cabinet deal.
- I'm interested in a Standing Order Subscription,
 - I'm a Service Technician full-time; part-time

My distributor is _____

Shop Name _____

Attn: _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

see the exciting **1961**

knight-kits®

A PRODUCT OF ALLIED RADIO

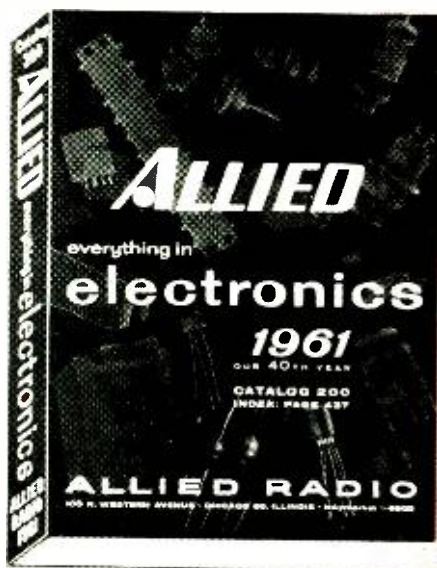
in this value-packed **ALLIED** catalog

free

**444 pages
most complete**

send for it!

use coupon
on next page



knight-kits—Best by Design

FUN TO BUILD Building it yourself is always satisfying fun—it's fun at its best when you build Knight-Kits—they're so beautifully engineered, so much easier, more pleasurable to work with...

YOU SAVE You save substantially because you buy direct from Allied at our money-saving big-volume-production prices—and because you do the easy building yourself...

YOU OWN THE BEST You'll be glad you built a Knight-Kit, because you'll own and enjoy with pride a true custom-built product, professionally engineered and styled—designed for superior performance...

EASIEST TO BUY *only \$2 down* on orders up to \$50; \$5 down up to \$200; \$10 down over \$200—up to twenty-four months to pay...

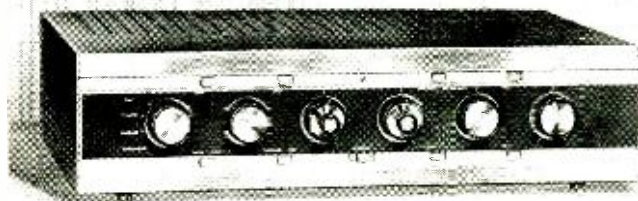
exclusive knight-kit

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Every Knight-Kit is unconditionally guaranteed to meet our published specifications for performance or your purchase price is refunded in full.

**Buy Any Knight-Kit!
... Build and Use It!
It Must Perform
Exactly as Claimed!**

Your Satisfaction is Guaranteed



**7-Watt
Super-Power
Sterec!**

DELUXE 70-WATT STEREO AMPLIFIER

Super-power to drive any of today's speakers; the ultimate in control flexibility and functions. 83 YU 934..... **\$119.95** *only \$5 down*

see many more great **HI-FI KITS**

Stereo Preamp	18-Watt Amplifier
60-Watt Stereo Amplifier	12-Watt Amplifier
Stereo Control	FM Tuner
25-Watt Amplifier	Speaker Systems



ALL-BAND SUPERHET RECEIVER

Covers 540 kc to 36 mc, plus 6 meters; general coverage tuning and calibrated Amateur bandsread tuning. 83 YU 935..... **\$67.50** *only \$5 down*

see many other **HOBBYIST KITS**

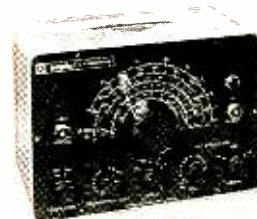
"Space Spanner"® Receiver	Transistor Radios
"Ocean Hopper" Radio	Intercom Systems
Radio-Intercom	Electronic Lab Kits
Clock-Radio	Photoelectronic System



◀ **BEST VTVM VALUE**

High sensitivity general-purpose VTVM; 11 meg input resistance; balanced-bridge circuit; 4½" meter. 83 Y 125..... **\$25.75**

only \$2 down



only \$2 down

From original concept to final design, each Knight-Kit is produced by and comes directly to you from ALLIED

sold exclusively by

ALLIED

knight-kits: best in build-your-own electronic equipment



STEREO TAPE RECORD/PLAY PREAMP

Professional quality; permits tape monitoring, sound-on-sound and echo effect; use with any tape transport. 83 YX 929 (less case) \$79.95

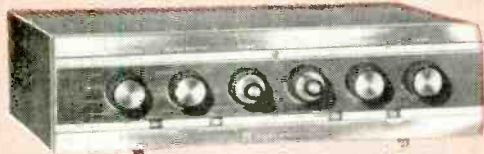
only \$5 down



DELUXE 40-WATT STEREO AMPLIFIER

Full frequency center channel. Finest amplifier available anywhere in this price range. 83 YU 774 \$76.95

only \$5 down



Only \$39.95 For Full 20 Watts Stereo!

SUPER-VALUE STEREO HI-FI AMPLIFIER

20-Watt Stereo Hi-Fi Amplifier, with special clutch-type dual-concentric level control; biggest bargain in Stereo hi-fi. 83 YX 927 \$39.95

only \$2 down

DELUXE FM-AM STEREO HI-FI TUNER

Dynamic Sideband Regulation, variable AFC, "Magic Eye" slide-tuning, multiplex add-in. 83 YU 731 \$87.50

only \$5 down



SUPERHET CITIZENS BAND TRANSCEIVER

Dual-conversion receiver for highest sensitivity and selectivity; 2-channel crystal-controlled 5-watt transmitter. 83 YX 712-2 \$79.95

only \$5 down



\$39.95 For This Citizen's Band Transceiver

only \$2 down

TOP VALUE CITIZENS BAND TRANSCEIVER

Lowest-priced complete Citizens Band Transceiver. Tunable 22-channel super-regenerative receiver; 5-watt transmitter. 83 Y 713-2 \$39.95

only \$2 down

SENSATIONAL 4-BAND "SPANMASTER" RECEIVER

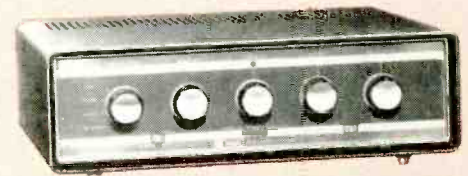
For thrilling world-wide reception; exciting Short-wave and Broadcast; band-switching, 540 KC to 80 MC. With cabinet. 83 YX 253 \$25.95



FM-AM HI-FI TUNER BUY

Outstanding FM-AM Hi-Fi Tuner; with AFC and tuned RF stage on FM; includes multiplex jack. 83 YX 928 \$49.95

only \$2 down



32-WATT STEREO AMPLIFIER VALUE

Money-saving 32-Watt Stereo Hi-Fi Amplifier; high power at low cost; full frequency center channel. 83 YU 933 \$59.95

only \$5 down



only \$2 down

"600" TUBE CHECKER

Checks over 700 types; illuminated roll-chart; obsolescence-proof design. 83 YX 143 \$32.95

RF SIGNAL GENERATOR

Output to 112 mc on fundamentals; 400-cycle modulation. 83 Y 145 \$19.75

full selection of INSTRUMENT KITS

- 5" Oscilloscopes
- AC VTVM
- Tube Checkers
- Signal Tracer
- Audio Generator
- Sweep Generator
- Battery Eliminator
- Capacity Checker
- Transistor Checker
- R/C Tester,
- plus many others

Knight-Kits are available in Canada



free

SEND FOR THE 444-PAGE 1961 ALLIED CATALOG

Write today for the world's biggest electronics catalog, featuring the complete KNIGHT-KIT line. See the big news in quality electronic kits—save on everything in Electronics. Send for your FREE copy.

send for it today!

ALLIED RADIO, Dept. 161-M
100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.

Send FREE 1961 ALLIED Catalog

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

RADIO

Pioneer in electronic kit development

TRANSISTOR

RELIABILITY

Problems and solutions in designing and fabricating high-reliability transistors for use in new missiles.

PARADOXICALLY, the inherent reliability of the transistor is responsible for the vigorous efforts now being made for additional reliability improvement of several magnitudes. At the outset, the reliability of semiconductor devices, like the transistor, is several magnitudes higher than that of the vacuum tubes they replace. Such improvement makes feasible systems only hopefully dreamed of prior to about 1950.

For example, 6000 vacuum tubes in a missile or satellite would hardly be feasible, yet this number of semiconductors is not exceptional in present applications and the trend is rapidly upward. A large computer may well incorporate 100,000 transistors, plus additional associated components.

This increase in the number of components in a given space or weight obviously makes possible more complex and more useful systems. In fact, such sophistication is now possible that computers with the logical reasoning capability of the human brain are in the design stage. Unfortunately, such advanced systems require a tremendous increase in the reliability of each individual component for an acceptable over-all reliability.

What this means in a specific application is shown dramatically in the requirements for the mesa-type switching transistor *Motorola Semiconductor Products Division* is producing for *Autonetics* (Div. of *North American Aviation*) in its Air Force ICBM "Minuteman" flight control system. The *Motorola* mesas must have a failure

rate of 0.0007% per 1000 hours to insure adequate in-the-hole reliability for the "Minuteman" missile. This means that no failures must occur for 136 million unit-hours of testing. If one transistor were used to verify this failure rate, it must still be operable after 15,000 years.

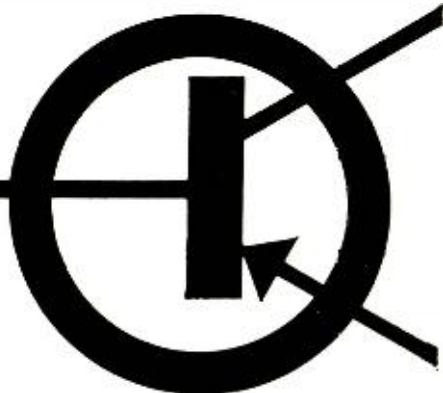
This level of reliability is in the top bracket suggested by the Defense Department's *Ad Hoc* Study Group on Parts Specification Management for Reliability. It is apparent that such levels of reliability will come to be expected; perhaps they must even be improved upon as systems become more and more complex.

As mentioned, the transistor, because it is a solid-state device, is far more reliable by its very nature than the vacuum tube. There are no parts to wear out and nothing to break, short of crushing of the device. Thus, even prior to the demand for such reliability as that of the *Autonetics* Program, *Motorola* was producing mesa transistors with a failure rate of 0.01% per 1000 hours.

Excellent as this rate was, it was still far short of the requirement; an improvement of two orders of magnitude was needed. One effective means of designing reliability into a system is to de-rate individual devices. The operation of a transistor at 50% of its rated power obviously lessens the chances of failure of any kind. De-rating, of course, is only a start in the direction of greater reliability. The total program is much broader and far more complex.

It is interesting to compare such a program with one for improving a larger and more familiar device, say, an

A constant quality-improvement program is maintained on transistor production line producing mesa transistor for "Minuteman" missile. Note use of TV monitor at right.



By **D. S. HALACY**

Manager, Tech. Information Center
Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc.

airplane propeller. In the case of the propeller, the mechanical design can be changed; a thicker hub, different cross-section shape, and so on. Beyond this mechanical change, the material itself can be improved. In a somewhat similar manner, but with important differences, a transistor improvement program entails mechanical improvements and material improvements; the latter type further divided into bulk and surface defects.

Major Defects

Of the three defects causing failure—mechanical, bulk, and surface defects—the mechanical type is the major cause of catastrophic failure. Such a failure, in which the device immediately ceases to function, is caused largely by "opens" and "shorts." Fortunately, these mechanical defects are easiest to eliminate at the outset, or to find by inspection. To design-in reliability, then, the engineer might well reduce the

fusion and evaporation processes, control of penetration or deposition must be held to a few millionths of an inch. For this reason, a semiconductor plant is an automated laboratory, with microscopes, white-coated workers, dust-free rooms, and other surgical cleanliness aspects.

Environment Control

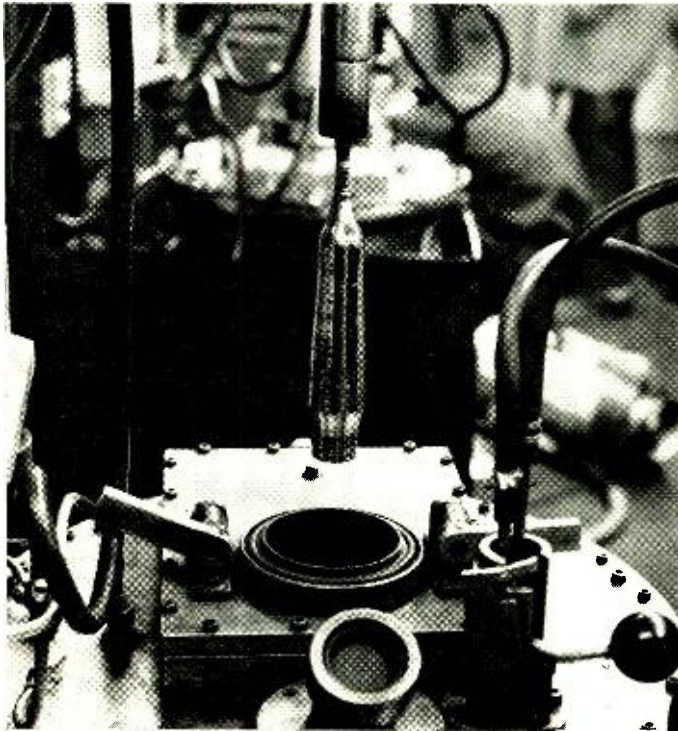
Control of environment is an important reliability consideration in any manufacturing operation; in transistor production it assumes proportions of far greater magnitude. Dust may have little effect on even a relatively precise machining or welding operation on our hypothetical propeller, but it can ruin a *p-n* junction.

Surface defects result from contamination of the active material by oxidation, foreign materials, and so forth. These cause degradation of performance and are more insidious than the outright failure caused by mechanical

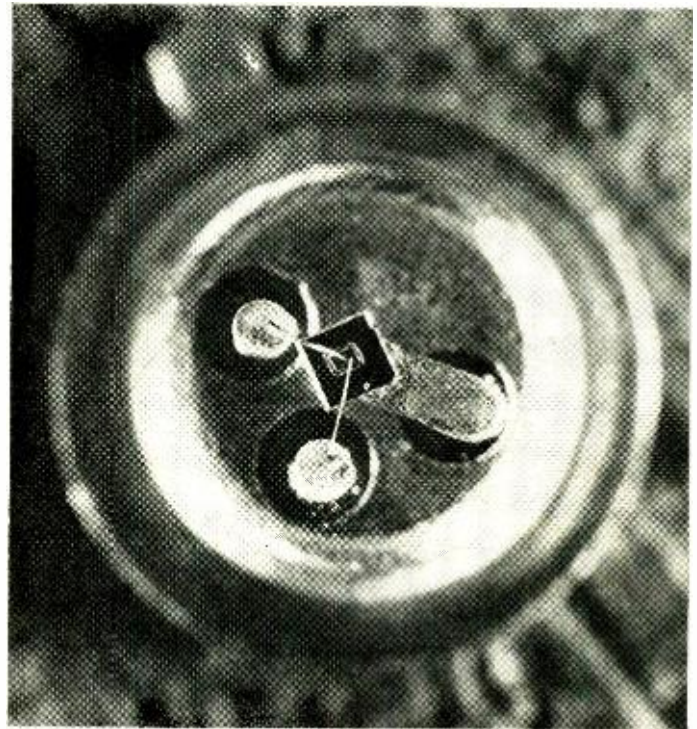
scope and interferometry methods, along with units like microns and angstroms.

Designing and manufacturing reliability into transistor devices is a major task; proving that this reliability exists is perhaps as big and as important a job. If time were available, it would be possible to use the feedback principle of field testing and subsequent improvement. However, in the case of the "Minuteman," engineers obviously cannot wait several years to see if the missile remains combat ready. Statistical testing techniques, at a very sophisticated level, are therefore necessary to prove failure rates within the limits specified.

Three- and four-dimensional matrix tests and sequential sampling are among the methods being used in reliability testing programs. Because of the complex probability theories involved, a vast amount of test data must be fed to computers and analyzed for



The use of high-purity single-crystal germanium is an early step in the fabrication of ultra-reliable finished transistors.



Enlarged interior of mesa transistor. Square die measures .025" and stripes to which wires are bonded are .001" x .006."

number of connections, beef up wire sizes, and improve bonding techniques. This task is somewhat complicated by the fact that the active area of a mesa transistor can be covered by a human hair!

Having improved the microscopic mechanical design of the device as much as possible, the designer proceeds to the semiconductor material itself. Here, unwanted impurities in the ratio of several parts in a million can seriously degrade performance of new material, the properties and characteristics of which are not yet entirely understood.

Bulk defects are associated with single-crystal purity and consistency as well as the resulting resistivity values and dislocation densities. In the dif-

fects. Moisture is another cause of such trouble. Surface passivation is the goal of the researcher in the semiconductor field, but semiconductor materials at present are still largely subject to reaction with, or contamination by, environment. Encapsulation techniques, including glass-to-metal seals, hermetic sealing, and gettering methods, are used to eliminate or minimize these harmful effects.

Repeatable accuracy in millionths of an inch demands a degree of micro-manipulation not required elsewhere. Diffusion, evaporation, etching, and bonding operations make necessary new techniques and specialized equipment for cleanliness and accuracy. Dimensional quality control uses not vernier calipers and comparators, but micro-

these techniques to be valid. In the *Autonetics* program, for instance, *Motrola* will test 65,000 devices for a total of 200 million unit-hours, much of this at accelerated rates, to prove the reliability of its mesa transistors.

The foregoing gives some idea of the problems involved in achieving high-level reliability in transistors. They are the problems of a new and very different technology, dealing with microscopic components and submolecular levels of activity in materials whose characteristics must, in some cases, be inferred. The most difficult part of the task, of course, is the level of reliability required; a level that approaches perfection. Despite these formidable barriers, the failure level of 0.0007% per 1000 hours is believed attainable. [30]

FREE!

\$50.00 WORTH OF
RADIO-TV
PARTS
Add 25c
for
Handling
(over 150 pcs.)

PLUS \$1 POLY PAK®
ANY OF YOUR CHOICE
LISTED BELOW

BOTH FREE with Every \$10.00 Order

- 15 AC-DC LINE CORDS
2 conductor with
plug, cord, short \$1
- 7 SILICON DIODES
1N21, 1N22, 1N23, \$1
etc. Some worth \$10
- 70 INSULATED RES'TRS
IRC, Allen Bradley,
Shackpole makers, 50
1W, 100 ohms to 1 meg, \$1
1/2, 5/8 too, Worth \$15
- 10 PANEL SWITCHES
Micros, power, rotary
types, Exc. variety, \$1
Worth \$10.
- 10 MICROSWITCHES
Includes thermal too!
For burglar & fire \$1
alarms, Worth \$10.
- 50-DC, COBALT MAGNET
NET 100's of magnetic
uses for home & \$1
shop, Worth \$3.
- 3 AC-DC RECTIFIERS
SELENIUM, 110V, 65
to 500 mls half \$1
wave, Worth \$3.
- 40 TUBE SOCKETS
4 to 12 prongs, some ce-
ramic & mica filled \$1
& minitypes, Worth \$8.
- \$30 RELAY SURPRISE
Popular shop & lab, \$1
asst.
- 50-FT. 'ZIP' CORD
For speaker extensions,
AC/DC, 2-cond. par. \$1
alike, Worth \$4.
- 10 INSTRUMENT KNOBS
Pointer types, black \$1
brass ins't, setse's, \$1
- 8-PC. NUTDRIVER SET
Plastic handle, 3/16
thru 7/16 nutdrivers \$1
in hand case, Worth \$3.
- 35 POWER RESISTORS
Asst. 5 to 50W to 100
000 ohms, Vitreous \$1
types too, Worth \$12.
- 30 PANEL PILOT LITES
Mini bay & screw \$1
types, Worth \$5.
- 65 RESISTOR SPECIAL
Carbons, precisions, hi-
W, W., carbo-films, \$1
to 50W, 1% too, Worth \$10
- 65 COND'N'R SPECIAL
Incl: discs, ceramics,
moldeds, mica, pa-
pers, oils, etc. Worth \$1
per. 0.1s, etc. Worth \$12
- 15 ROTARY SWITCHES
Asst gangs, contacts; for
power & circuit \$1
for handling, Worth \$17
- 40 2-WATT RESISTORS
Incl. 1% too, Asst \$1
values.
- 15 "POLY" BOXES
Snap-top, covers, sizes
to 4". For parts & \$1
radio basics, Worth \$3.
- 300-FT. HOOKUP WIRE
Asst. colors, insulation,
sizes, Worth \$1

- 60 TERMINAL STRIPS
1 to 10 tie points, Used
in every type of \$1
proj. Worth \$5.
- 70 COILS & CHOKES
RF, ant. osc. slug-tuned,
I.F. Wonderful shop \$1
asst. Worth \$16.
- 10 RCA PLUG'N'JACK
Sets for amps, tuners,
reds., etc. Worth \$1
\$2.
- 40 SILVER MICAS
All sizes, values,
Finest micas made \$1
Worth \$8.
- 12 GERMANIUM DIODES
Glass-sealed simi-
lar to 1N48.
- 10 VOLUME CONTROLS
Asst to 1 meg. Some
with switch, Worth \$1
\$15.
- 3 HOBBY TRANSISTORS
NPN's, etc. Similar \$1
to CK-723, Worth \$3
- 70 MICA CONDENSERS
Incl: silver too, 0.0025
to .01 to 600V, \$1
Worth \$20.
- 10 ELECTROLYTICS
Incl: can & paper types,
bulk, too, to 1000
mf to 450V, Worth \$12.
- 6 115VAC SWITCHES
Panel toggle type, SPST,
DPST, etc. A shop \$1
must.
- 8 SILICON-
XTAL DIODES
1N31, 1N35, etc. \$1
Some worth \$10.
- VEEDER ROOT COUNTER
Panel, 0.001 to .01 to \$1
for tape recorders & \$1
coil makers, Worth \$2.
- 100 1/2-WATT RESIST'RS
Asst. 5 to 50W, 1% to \$1
1% too, Worth \$18.
- 125 CERAMIC
CONDENSERS
Incl: discs, too! Wide
variety of types & \$1
values, Worth \$10.
- 50 DISC CONDENSERS
Asst. 0.001 to .01 to \$1
1000V, Worth \$10.
- 4 OUTPUT TRANSF'N'RS
50LB, etc. Open
frame types, Worth \$1
\$8.
- 80 TUBULAR COND'N'RS
Paper, mica, oils,
ceramic, 0.001 to \$1
mf to 600 V, Worth \$16.
- 60 RADIO 'N' TV KNOBS
Shapes; some worth \$1
\$1 ea.
- 4 1/2 TRANSFORMERS
456 kes. Only 12" sq
etc., Worth \$3.
- 60 PLUS & REC'PTS
Includes: power, audio,
battery, etc. Worth \$1
\$8.
- 1 1/2 LBS. HARDWARE
Nuts, bolts, etc. wide
variety, Handy shop \$1
asst.
- 30 MOLDED COND'N'RS
Pop. values, black beau-
ties, oils, etc. Lasts \$1
for RF, Worth \$2.
- 70 1-WATT RESISTORS
Incl: precisions, W.W.,
carbo-films, 1% & \$1
5% too, Worth \$20.

\$5 ORDERS
WE WILL GIVE YOU
\$5 worth of
radio parts
FREE

RADIO-TV PARTS by the POUND

1 lb. Precision Resistors, Worth \$100, NOW	\$3
1 lb. Disc Condensers, Worth \$50, NOW	
1 lb. Ceramic Condensers, Worth \$85, NOW	
1 lb. Discs & Ceramics, Worth \$75, NOW	
1 lb. Discs, Ceramics, Precisions \$70, NOW	

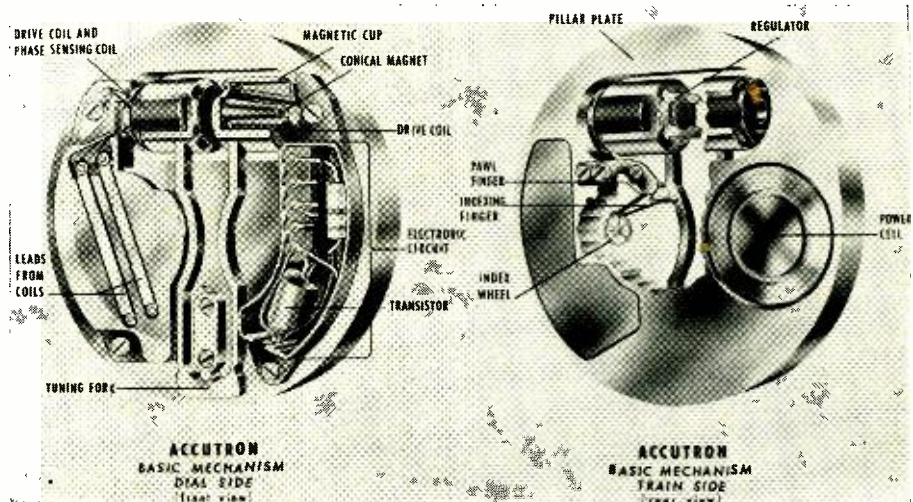
BUY 4 for \$11 500-1000 pcs. per pound
COMPLETE SATISFACTION—MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

MINIMUM ORDER \$2—Avg. wt. 1 lb. per pak
HOW TO ORDER Check items. Return ad w/ check or
M.O., including sufficient postage;
excess returned. C.O.D. orders 25% down; rated, net 30
days. Print name, address WITH POSTAL ZONE in margin.

LEKTRON 133 Everett Ave.
CHELSEA 50, MASS.

Electronic Wrist Watch

Tickless transistor-powered timepiece has ten times accuracy of conventional watch.



A one-inch long tuning fork, driven by a transistor oscillator, takes the place of a balance wheel and hairspring in this new electronic timepiece. Conical magnets moving in magnetic cups generate a timing signal in a coil to control oscillator.

A TICKLESS transistor-powered timepiece, called the "Accutron," has recently been introduced by the *Bulova Watch Co.* This new timepiece looks much like an ordinary wrist watch but it uses completely different principles of operation from the conventional watch. Instead of the usual balance wheel and hairspring assembly, the accuracy of the electronic watch is controlled by a miniature tuning fork in conjunction with a transistorized oscillator. The fork acts much the same way as a quartz crystal in an r.f. oscillator circuit in keeping the oscillator frequency, in this case 360 cps, highly accurate. As a matter of fact, the manufacturer considers that the "Accutron" is about ten times as accurate as a conventional fine-quality wrist watch. The new watch should be accurate to within one minute per month.

Power to operate the new watch is derived from a tiny 1.3-volt mercury cell. This cell, which costs \$1.50 and is easily replaceable, will operate the watch for at least one year. Because the battery powers the watch, it is not necessary to have any winding mechanism or main spring. All in all, the electronic watch uses only 27 parts, of which only 12 are moving parts. In comparison, a typical self-winding watch uses 136 parts, of which 26 are moving parts.

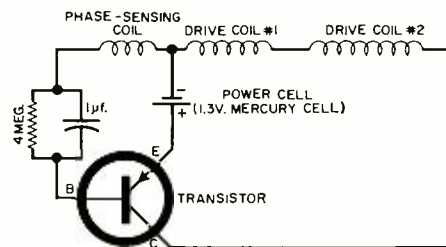
The tuning fork in the new watch is approximately one inch in length, and its natural resonant frequency is 360 cps. Attached to one tine of the fork is a tiny finger-like index spring. On the tip of the index spring is a jewel that engages ratchet teeth on an index wheel. As the fork vibrates, the jewel-tipped spring moves back and forth with it, advancing the index wheel one tooth for each cycle of the tuning fork. It is the index wheel, then, rotated by the

vibratory motions of the tuning fork, that turns the gear train connected to the watch's hands.

The elements that power and control the tuning fork consist of a mercury battery, transistorized oscillator or switching circuit, and a special electromagnetic assembly at the tips of the tuning fork tines. This assembly consists of a cup-like piece of magnetic iron extending outward from each tine; within each cup is a conically shaped magnet. Extending into the magnetic field of each tine is a coil of insulated wire, which is fixed and does not move. Current pulses applied to the coils cause the tines of the tuning fork to be set into motion. Also, the motion of the tines is able to induce a voltage back into the coils for control purposes. These coils are tied in with the transistor switching circuit.

The new watches are to be sold in jewelry stores throughout the country, with the price of the men's models in the \$250 to \$400 range. [30]

Circuit of transistor oscillator built into watch. Output operates tuning fork via drive coils. Very accurately oscillating tuning fork, in turn, generates a signal voltage that triggers the transistor circuit at the proper instants to keep the fork oscillating. Operation is much the same as a crystal oscillator with the high-"Q" tuning fork taking the place of crystal.



**Courses in Radio and
Electronic Fundamentals –
TV Servicing – Color TV –
Electronics for
Automation –
Transistors**



**SEND FOR THIS FREE
64 PAGE BOOK TODAY!**

Check Home Study!

RCA Institutes Home Study School offers a complete program of integrated courses for beginners and advanced students . . . all designed to prepare you for a rewarding career in the rapidly expanding world of electronics. Practical work with your very first lesson. And you get top recognition as an RCA Institutes graduate!

CANADIANS — take advantage of these same RCA courses at no additional cost. No postage, no customs, no delay. Send coupon to:
RCA Victor Company, Ltd., 5581
Royalmount Ave., Montreal 9, Que.

SEE OTHER SIDE

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS POSTAGE-FREE CARD TODAY!

RCA INSTITUTES, INC., DEPT. EW-DO

350 W. Fourth St. • New York 14, N. Y.

Please rush me your FREE illustrated 64-page book describing your electronic training programs. No obligation. No salesman will call.

Home Study Book

Resident School Book

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Korean Vets: Enter Discharge Date _____



START YOUR CAREER IN ELECTRONICS NOW AT RCA INSTITUTES in Los Angeles-New York City

CHOOSE FROM THIS LIST...

	Course	Qualifications	Length of Course
A	Advanced Electronic Technology (T-3)	High School grad, with Algebra, Physics or Science	Day 2¼ yrs. Eve. 6¾ yrs.
B	TV and General Electronics (V-7)	2 yrs. High School, with Algebra, Physics or Science	Day 1½ yrs. Eve. 4½ yrs.
C	Radio & TV Servicing (V-3)	2 yrs. High School	Day 9 mos. Eve. 2¼ yrs.
D	Transistors*	V-3 or equivalent	Eve. 3 mos.
E	Electronic Drafting (V-9)*	2 yrs. High School, with Algebra, Physics or Science	Eve. 3 yrs.
F	Color TV	V-3 or equivalent	Day 3 mos. Eve. 3 mos.
G	Audio-Hi Fidelity*	V-3 or equivalent	Eve. 3 mos.
H	Video Tape*	V-3 or equivalent	Eve. 3 mos.
I	Technical Writing (V-10)	V-3 or equivalent	Eve. 3-18 mos.
J	Radio Telegraph Operating (V-5)*	2 yrs. High School, with Algebra, Physics or Science	Day 9 mos. Eve. 2¼ yrs.
K	Radio Code (V-4)*	8th Grade	Eve. as desired
L	Preparatory Math & Physics (P-0)	1 yr. High School	Day 3 mos.
M	Preparatory Mathematics (P-0A)	1 yr. High School	Eve. 3 mos.

*Courses to be added to Los Angeles Curriculum

RCA TRAINING CAN BE THE SMARTEST INVEST- MENT YOU EVER MAKE

With RCA Institutes Home Study training you set your own pace in keeping with your own ability, finances and time. You get prime quality equipment as a regular part of the course... and you never have to take apart one piece to build another. Perhaps most important, RCA's liberal Pay-As-You-Learn Plan is the most economical home study method *because you pay only for lessons as you order them*... one study group at a time! If you drop out at *any* time, for *any* reason, you do not owe RCA one penny! No other obligations! No monthly installment payments! Licensed by New York State Education Department.

SEE OTHER SIDE

First Class

Permit No. 10662
New York, N. Y.

BUSINESS REPLY CARD

No Postage Stamp Necessary if Mailed in U. S.

Postage will be paid by—

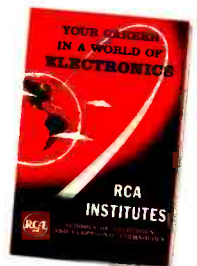
RCA INSTITUTES, INC., DEPT. EW-DO

350 West Fourth Street

New York 14, N. Y.



RCA Institutes is one of the largest technical institutes in the United States devoted exclusively to electronics. Co-educational Day and Evening classes. Free Placement Service. Applications now being accepted.

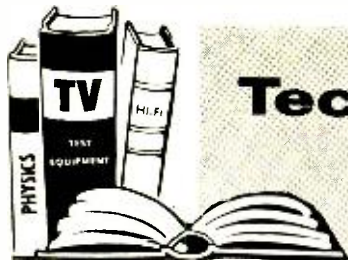


SEND FOR THIS FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TODAY. Fill in the other side of the postage-free card and check Resident School.

RCA INSTITUTES, INC. A Service of Radio Corporation of America • 350 W. 4th St., New York 14, N.Y. • 610 S. Main St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

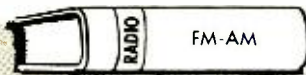


The Most Trusted Name
in Electronics



Technical

BOOKS



"SURPLUS RADIO CONVERSION MANUAL," William I. Orr, ed. Published by *Editors and Engineers Ltd.*, Summerland, Calif. 88 pages. Price \$2.50. Soft cover.

This volume contains schematic diagrams and technical data on a number of surplus transmitters, receivers, and other units that are available and might be of interest to amateurs and experimenters.

"TRANSISTORS — CIRCUITS AND SERVICING" by B. R. A. Bettridge. Published by *Trader Publishing Co. Ltd.*, London, S.E. 1, England. 27 pages. Price 3s.4d. Soft cover.

In simple, practical terms, this compact British volume explains how transistors work, how they are used in radio circuits, and the best methods to employ when servicing equipment that uses them. The treatment is almost entirely descriptive, with a scrupulous avoidance of mathematics. The technical level is suited for anyone with a fair knowledge of radio fundamentals.

"ELECTRICITY: HOW IT WORKS" by Percy Dunsheath. Published by *Thomas Y. Crowell Co.*, New York. 248 pages. Price \$3.95.

Written by an eminent British engineer, this book explains simply and clearly the story of electrical energy. It covers static electricity, magnetism, current, generating electricity, transformer action, relation of light and heat, communications, and some aspects of the free electron. In addition to explanations in everyday language, the author includes some of the history of discoveries in electricity.

"101 KEY TROUBLESHOOTING WAVEFORMS FOR HORIZONTAL AFC-OSCILLATOR CIRCUITS" by Robert G. Middleton. Published by *Howard W. Sams & Co.*, Indianapolis. 128 pages. Price \$2.00. Soft cover.

Here is another volume by one of television's most prolific technical writers. In this book, the author examines abnormal waveform patterns, obtained on an oscilloscope, to pin-point defects in a TV receiver. The d.c. and peak-to-peak voltage changes that are characteristic of such waveforms are also explained.

"SERVICING TRANSISTOR TV RECEIVERS" by M. S. Kiver and C. R. Gray. Published by *Howard W. Sams & Co.*, Indianapolis. 269 pages. Price \$4.50. Soft cover.

This is a practical guide to the use of transistors in modern TV receivers. The first two chapters introduce tran-

sistors and their basic circuits; the rest of the book (eight chapters) discusses TV circuits using transistors, how they operate, and how to troubleshoot and repair them.

"EXPERIMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS" by Melvin Whitmer. Published by *Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.*, Indianapolis. 94 pages. Price \$1.95. Soft cover.

Written to fill the gap between entertainment and industrial electronics, this book contains a series of do-it-yourself construction projects for the technician dealing with units that resemble commercial equipment used in the field. Included are photoelectric controls, timers, electronic heating circuits, measurement transducers, proximity detectors, d.c. motor controls, and servo systems.

"INSTALLING HI FI SYSTEMS" by Jeff Markel & Jay Stanton. Published by *Gernsback Library, Inc.*, New York. 224 pages. Price \$3.20. Soft cover.

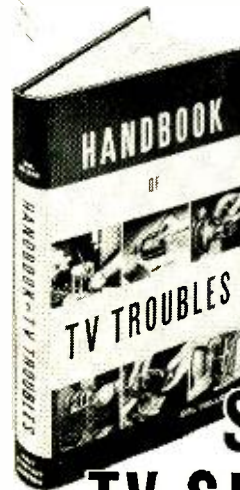
Steps to take before starting a hi-fi installation, to assure best results, are explained and illustrated in this popularly written volume. Of interest to both the audio fan and the professional specialist, the book discusses various types of mono and stereo systems, with emphasis on the electrical, physical, and esthetic relationships between components. Some material on setting up a system to meet a person's specific needs also is included.

"VIDEO TAPE RECORDING" by Julian Bernstein. Published by *John F. Rider Publisher, Inc.*, New York. 272 pages. Price \$8.95.

Readers professionally concerned with this field will find this book extremely useful. It covers the theory and circuitry of all existing video tape equipment, and explains the advantages, characteristics, and limitations of the new medium. The text may be followed readily by anyone with even a limited technical background.

"ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF FEEDBACK CONTROL SYSTEMS" by George J. Thaler and Robert G. Brown. Published by *McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.*, New York. 648 pages. Price \$14.50.

Formerly entitled "Servomechanism Analysis," this book is a complete revision of the earlier text. Both the material and its presentation have been brought up to date. Designed for a first course in feedback control system theory, the text is pitched on a senior-graduate level, leaning heavily on advanced math.



new

Master Guide to

TIME-SAVING TV SERVICE

A modern manual for fast, "symptomatic" TV trouble analysis and servicing



TAKES THE GUESSWORK OUT OF TV REPAIR!

Covers all causes of practically every TV receiver trouble including:

- BRIGHTNESS TROUBLES
- CONTRAST TROUBLES
- PICTURE DISTORTION
- UNSATISFACTORY PICTURE DETAIL
- LINE OR BARS IN PICTURE
- SYNCHRONIZATION TROUBLES
- MISSING PICTURE
- SIZE AND CENTERING TROUBLES
- SOUND TROUBLES
- TELEVISION INTERFERENCE, ETC.

From beginning to end, this big manual is designed for daily use at the bench as a complete easily understood guide to practically any job on any TV receiver. It's a working guide — not a "study" book!

Just turn to the Index. Look up the trouble symptoms exhibited by the TV you're working on. The **HANDBOOK OF TV TROUBLES** then tells you exactly what and where to check. Outlines time-saving short cuts. Explains puzzling details. Eliminates guesswork and useless testing. More than 150 test pattern, wave form and circuit illustrations help explain things so clearly you can hardly fail to understand.

LOOK! LISTEN!

... then follow this easy guide!

Almost regardless of set make or model, this remarkable new 302-page Handbook helps you track down TV troubles from the symptoms they produce in the set itself — screen intermittently dark; "blooming"; abnormal contrast in spots; "snow"; poor detail; sync troubles; sound troubles—and all the many others. Then it explains how to make needed adjustments or replacements.

Printed in large type. Has sturdy, varnished covers for "on the job" use. The **TV TROUBLE INDEX** helps you find what you want in a jiffy. Throughout, it's the ideal guide for beginners and experienced servicemen alike! Try it for 10 days **AT OUR RISK.**

PRACTICE 10 DAYS FREE!

Dept. RN-120, HOLT, RINEHART and WINSTON, Inc. Technical Div., 383 Madison Ave. New York 17, N. Y.

Send new 302-page HANDBOOK OF TV TROUBLES manual for 10-day FREE trial. If I decide to keep book, I will then send you \$7.50 in full payment. If not, I will return book postpaid and owe you nothing.

SAVE: Send \$7.50 with order and we pay postage. Same 10-day return privilege with money promptly refunded.

Name

Address

City, Zone, State

OUTSIDE U.S.A.—Price \$8.00 Cash only. 10-day return privilege with money refunded.

CARDWELL TRANSMITTING VAR. COND.
Dual Section 211 UUF per section, 5700 Volts AC. Each **\$5.95**

SPECIAL MICROAMMETERS

TRIPLETT 3" 0-50 Microamps (Scale 0-100) Special **\$4.50**

MICROAMMETERS 4 INCH SQ.

50-0-50 Microamps, each **\$6.95**
0-50 Microamps, each **\$7.95**

EIMAC TRANSMITTING TUBE

450TL—Brand New—Fully Guaranteed. Each. **\$39.50**

DYNAMOTOR SPECIALS

12 Volts Input-Output 440V. @ 200MA. 12 Volts Input-Output 225V. @ 100MA. All in one Dynamotor. BRAND NEW. Ea. **\$7.95**

BRAND NEW CARTER DYNAMOTOR

INPUT 5.9 VOLTS, OUTPUT 405 V. @ 270 MA. SMALL SIZE. Ea. **\$4.95**

NEW VACUUM CAPACITORS

50 MMF-5KV **.95**
25 MMF-10KV **2.25**
EIMAC VC 12 MMF-32KV **\$6.95**
EIMAC VC 25 MMF-32KV **7.75**
EIMAC VC 50 MMF-32KV **12.95**
JENNINGS 100 MMF-20KV **12.95**
JENNINGS JHC-150 MMF-50KV **24.95**

POWER TRANSFORMER

Primary 110V. 60 cy. Sec 445-0-445V. @ 150 Ma, 6.3V. @ 6 Amps, 5V. @ 3 Amps. Ea. **\$3.95**

Fully shielded.
Primary 110V. 60 cy. Sec. 385-0-385V. @ 300 Ma, 5 V. @ 6 Amps., 6.3V. @ 7.5 Amps., 6.3V. @ 2.5 Amps. Ea. **\$5.95**

Write for quantity prices

CHOKE—FULLY CASED

5 HENRY @ 200 Ma **1.95**
5 HENRY @ 250 Ma **2.25**
4-12 HY (Swinging) @ 300 MA. **3.95**
10 HENRY 300 Mil. **3.95**
4 HENRY 400 Mil. **8.95**
12 HENRY 500 Mil. **8.95**
4 HENRY 900 Mil. **8.95**
6 HENRY 500 Mil. **12.95**
4 HENRY—1 amp. **13.95**

BRAND NEW OIL CONDENSERS

2 MFD 600 VDC .50	4 MFD 2000 VDC 3.50
3 MFD 600 VDC .60	6 MFD 2000 VDC 4.95
4 MFD 600 VDC .65	8 MFD 2000 VDC 5.95
5 MFD 600 VDC .80	2 MFD 2500 VDC 2.50
6 MFD 600 VDC .85	1 MFD 3000 VDC 1.85
8 MFD 600 VDC .95	2 MFD 3000 VDC 3.50
10 MFD 600 VDC 1.19	1 MFD 4000 VDC 3.25
12 MFD 600 VDC 1.50	2 MFD 4000 VDC 4.95
15 MFD 600 VDC 1.70	3 MFD 4000 VDC 8.95
3x8 (24 MFD) 2.50	4 MFD 4000 VDC 12.95
600 VDC. 1.50	1 MFD 5000 VDC 4.50
1 MFD 1000 VDC .50	2 MFD 5000 VDC 8.50
2 MFD 1000 VDC .70	15 MFD 5000 VDC 39.50
4 MFD 1000 VDC 1.35	15 MFD 7500 VDC 2.95
8 MFD 1000 VDC 1.95	8 MFD 7500 VDC 6.95
10 MFD 1000 VDC 2.50	2 MFD 7500 VDC 17.95
12 MFD 1000 VDC 2.95	2 MFD 10,000 VDC 29.95
15 MFD 1000 VDC 3.50	2 MFD 12,500 VDC 34.50
1 MFD 1200 VDC .45	2 MFD 15,000 VDC 42.50
1 MFD 1500 VDC .75	5 MFD 25,000 VDC 119.95
2 MFD 1500 VDC 1.15	1 MFD 25,000 VDC 69.95
4 MFD 1500 VDC 1.98	10 MFD 250 AC. 1.95
8 MFD 1500 VDC 2.95	20 MFD 250 AC. 6.25
1 MFD 2000 VDC 1.50	8 MFD 600 AC. 2.95
2 MFD 2000 VDC 1.50	

RELAYS

WARD LEONARD Heavy duty relay coil 220V 60cy., 3 phase, 5 HP. **\$6.95**
3 Pole ST, 25 Amp contacts. **\$2.50**
SIGMA SENSITIVE 5P Relay, 800 ohm coil SPDT, Operates on as little as 2.5V, Ideal: Burglar Alarms, Transistor Control. **\$2.49**
GUARDIAN 110V AC, 2 Pole Single Throw (1 N.O. & 1 N.C.) Repl. BC-210 **\$2.25**
Potter-Brumfield 5MSLS 5000 ohm, 4 Ma, Sens. **\$1.50**
Hermetically Sealed Relay Coil 110V AC, 60 cy SPDT Contacts 5 Amps. **99c**
6 Volt DC DPDT H.S. **\$1.35**

12 Volt DPDT DC Relay **\$1.35**
SIGMA type 22RJC 8,000 ohm **\$2.49**
SPDT, small sealed relay **\$1.95**
Sealed Relay, SPDT, 6,000 ohm coil **\$1.10**
G.E. Relay control, contains 8000 ohm relay, sensitivity 2 mills. 10 for \$9.25. ea. **\$3.95**
SIGMA SF—15,000 ohm SPDT, operates on 500 Microamperes or less. **\$3.95**

PANEL METERS

STANDARD BRANDS		3" METERS
1 1/2" METERS		
0-1 Mil	2.95	100-0-100 Micro Amps 5.95
0-100 Micro	3.95	0-1 Mil DC 3.95
2" METERS		
0-1 Ma	3.50	0-10 Mills DC 3.95
100-0-100 Micro	3.95	0-500 V. DC 3.95
0-50 Micro (0-5 scale)	4.95	0-15 Amps RF 4.50
0-10 Amps DC	2.95	0-50 Micro Amps 6.95
0-20 Volts DC	2.95	0-15 Volts AC 3.95
18-36 Volts DC	1.99	REED Freq. Meter 110V AC \$7.95
0-150 V. AC	3.49	63 cy. 9.95

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALS

EIMAC TRANS. TUBE-450 TL Brand New Fully Guaranteed **\$39.50**
SPERT Vacuum Switch used in ART13 ea. **\$1.50**
3-12 MMF Erie Ceramic Trimmer. **2.14**
CUTLER-HAMMER TOGGLE SWITCH SPDT (ST42D) 4 for \$1.00. **29c**
WILLARD STORAGE CELL 2V 25 Amp hrs. Clear plastic case. Shipped dry. ea. **\$2.50**

Write for quantity prices on all special items

All merchandise sold on a 10 day money back guarantee
Min. Order \$3.00—25% with Order—F.O.B. New York

PEAK

ELECTRONICS COMPANY
66 W. Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., WO-2-2370

Tape for Instrumentation

(Continued from page 64)

sensing arrangements that continually monitor tape tension and servo the supply and take-up motors accordingly to provide uniform tension under all modes of operation. One way of monitoring tape tension is to sense the pressure behind the magnetic tape running over an air-lubricated tape guide. In operation, the tape is centered and lifted off the surface of the guide by means of an air film. Fig. 8 is a block diagram of a system having separate air pressure tension sensing for both supply and take-up motors.

Servo Speed Control. Except for applications requiring synchronization of magnetic tape-recorded sound tracks with motion pictures, audio recorders are completely satisfactory if they provide $\pm 0.2\%$ long-term timing accuracy. This is quite good enough for split-second radio broadcast scheduling but such accuracies are often unsatisfactory in many instrumentation applications. Moreover, tape stretch or slippage and recorded speed errors must often be compensated for upon playback. Figs. 9 and 10 are block diagrams of typical record and reproduce servo systems, respectively. During recording, a reference frequency is recorded on the tape and every effort is made to insure uniform speed by powering the synchronous capstan drive motor from an amplified frequency standard. Upon playback, this reproduced reference frequency is compared in phase with a suitable reference and the error used to correct the speed of the capstan motor. Time displacement errors of less than ± 0.25 millisecond at a tape speed of 60 ips are obtained with such systems.

These, then, are the principal areas of variation in magnetic tape recorders. While the art was evolving, it was the usual practice for tape equipment man-

ufacturers to custom design and produce a succession of special recorders for a particular application. While simpler from a service and maintenance standpoint, this limited the machine to certain performance capabilities and made it difficult to adapt to different recording procedures or system expansion. Today, general-purpose laboratory recorders are available which can handle not only different recording methods and tape speeds, but can be adapted to later system expansion. An understanding of the differences is, therefore, becoming of increasing importance.

Industrial Uses

Few devices have been accepted as readily as the tape recorder which, in twelve years, has spread in all directions until now it is a basic tool for advanced scientific activities, contributing heavily to research and military programs, missile development, satellite tracking, and related instrumentation laboratory procedures.

In industrial plants, it is being used for both machine-tool and process control:

Machine-tool control: For most machine-tool applications, the signal on the tape is derived from the output of a machine under the control of a skilled operator actually making the part.

On playback, the recording will then be able to recreate the original movements of the machine tool and turn out a duplicate of the original part. A more advanced approach is the use of a computer to prepare the tape without the machinist performing the original operation. Starting with a blueprint, it is possible to extract sufficient information defining the surfaces of the contours to be generated. This information can be fed into a computer. The computer can translate this information into the correct electrical signals which will then control the various motions of the machine tool and generate the part. It is

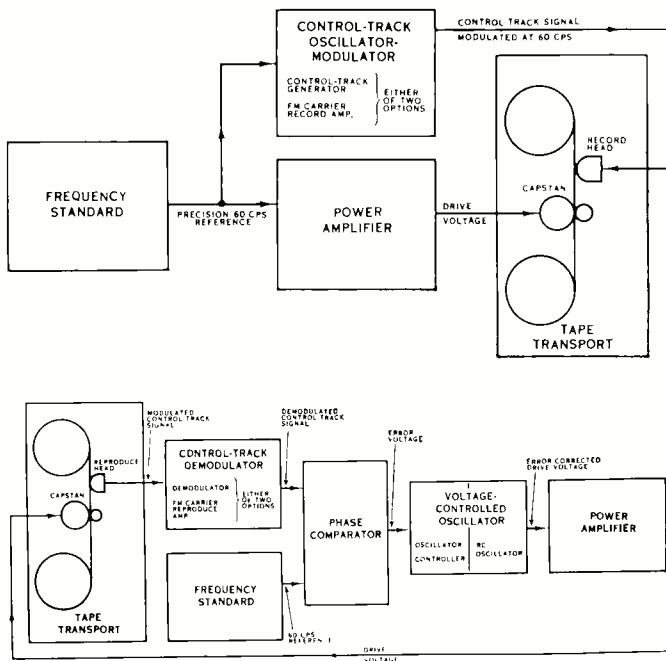


Fig. 9. Over-all simplified system block diagram illustrating a typical record servo system. Refer to text.

Fig. 10. Simplified system block diagram showing a typical reproduce servo system.

this output-signal information which can be recorded on a multi-track magnetic tape and re-used as many times as desired to turn out quantities of the part.

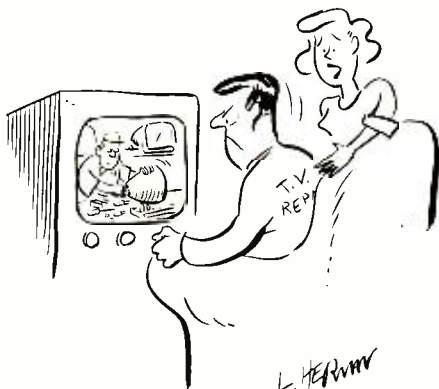
Process control: Electrical signals from magnetic tape can operate valves, pressure controls, motors, speed controls, or any other desired mechanical or electrical responses. In this way, tape signals in a process sequence can repeat any pattern of temperatures, pressures, agitations, timed feeding of ingredients, etc., that will achieve a successful result. Thus, in chemical, metallurgical, manufacturing, and similar fields, it is possible to provide precise control over timing and perfect synchronization of all variables.

Magnetic tape memory can also be used to make a delayed correction in flowing or cycling processes. It can pick up a measurement at one point—be timed exactly with the steady process flow or cycle—then apply a correction at another point some definite time interval later in the process.

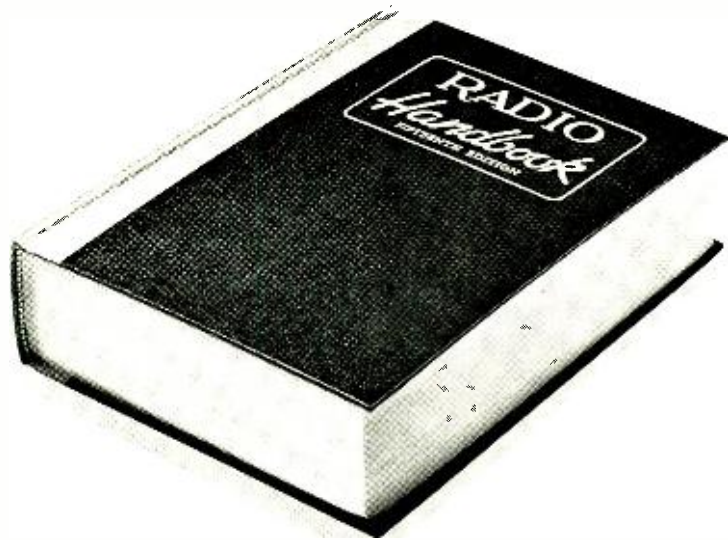
Future Applications

Despite its demonstrated history of dependable and economical performance as a memory device, tape is still a radically new storage concept in some industrial areas—and the first magnetic tape recorder that is purchased by an industrial plant should be planned for—and *cared for*—properly. A tape-controlled machine is more than just another piece of equipment. It can hit a plant with a heavy impact—but it has been proven that this impact can push the plant ahead. For, wherever high information capacity, high orders of accuracy, and storage and reproduction of many simultaneous variables are required, magnetic tape offers distinct advantages. Punched cards and punched paper tape cannot approach the speed of magnetic tape in transfer of information; magnetic core memories and electron tube storage or display devices, while faster in transfer than magnetic tape, cannot approach the storage capacity of magnetic tape on any economic basis by several orders of magnitude. The future is sure to hold an increasing use of automatic machine tools, controls, and processes—with magnetic tape actively involved in such progress.

[30]



"Yes, Dear, he's doing it all wrong, but just try to enjoy the movie!"



RADIO HANDBOOK

-gives comprehensive, up-to-the-minute data for designing and building radio equipment

Extensive theory—the Radio Handbook covers practically every phase of radio theory, in simplified, easy-to-grasp form.

Latest design data—all original material—enables you to design any standard type of transmitting and receiving equipment, from medium to ultra-high frequencies.

Latest construction data—broadest coverage in the field. You get complete original information on how to build and operate advanced high performance equipment. Plans include details on attractive styling. All data clearly indexed. 800 pages— all editorial—with hard cover. The largest RADIO HANDBOOK ever published.

at your dealer, plus any tax **\$7.50**

Buy from your favorite distributor at \$7.50, or add 10% on direct orders to:



EDITORS and ENGINEERS, Ltd.

Summerland 5, California

Bookstores: Order from Baker & Taylor Co., Hillside, N.J.

Lag-55 Audio Generator Sine Square

new "LEADER" test instrument

A multi-purpose generator for measurements on audio equipment—amplifiers, speakers, networks. Three waveforms: sine, square and complex for all types of measurements including response, distortion, transient and I-M distortion checks. Full range is from 20 to 200,000 cps, output 5 volts with minimum amplitude variation throughout whole range.



OHMATSU ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

850 Tsunashima-Cho, Kohoku-Ku
Yokohama, Japan.

COLUMBIA HAS MOVED!

NOW! One of the largest combination retail store-warehouses on the coast! At one address—under one roof you get the biggest selection of electronics—at greatest savings. Send in for FREE Bargain Bulletin!

BC-603 RECEIVER

20-27 Mc. Tuneable. Built-in speaker. Squish control. Reconditioned, like new. Only \$14.95
110 VAC POWER SUPPLY: for above, \$9.95
12 V. DYNAMOTOR: for above, Brand new, 3.95
BC-604 TRANSMITTER: companion to above, 20-28 Mc., 30 W., New condition, \$4.95
12 V. DYNAMOTOR: for above Xmit., 4.95
 New Special \$8.95

FILTER CHOKES: 6 Henry, 150 millamps, 2000 V. insulation, ew 3x3x3 1/2 in. 10 for \$7.95. **95c**

20 W. MODULATION AMPLIF.: 2000 V. insulation, ew 3x3x3 1/2 in. 10 for \$7.95. **95c**
 or audio! NEW, 10 for only \$7.95. **95c**
 EACH only

APR-1 & APR-4 TUNING UNITS

TN-1 APR-1: 38-90 Mc. Excellent \$14.95
TN-2 APR-1: 30-100 Mc. Excellent \$14.95
TN-3 APR-1: 300-1000 Mc. Excellent \$19.95
TN-17 APR-4: 74-300 Mc. Excellent \$19.95
TN-19 APR-4: 975-2200 Mc. Excellent \$49.95

TCS 12V DYNAMOTOR

Output: 440 V. @ 200 MA. Brand new. ONLY \$4.95

TWO TERRIFIC HEADSETS!

HS-30: L. wt. Low imp. 300 Ohms. \$6.9c
 10 to \$5.95. Each
HS-32: Aircraft Type. Low imp. 600 Ohms. New \$5.95

MICROPHONE MAGIC!

T-17 CARBON MIKE: Excellent cond. \$3.95

PRS-3 MINE DETECTOR

Latest model. Light Weight. More sensitive than previous models. Waterproof. Complete with case. Excellent \$34.95

RA-94 AC POWER SUPPLY

110 V. For Super-Pro Receiver. New condition \$9.95

BC-669 TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER

Freq. 1680-4450 kc. 75 W. AM Transmitter. 6 crystal controlled, preset channels on both Xmit. and rec'y. as well as VFO control. P.E. for BNC. Fine or ham use. Built-in speaker. Full set of controls on front panel. Power requirements: 12 V. filament, 250 V. @ 100 MA. for Rect. 570 V. 400 MA. for Xmit. One designed by Hal-licators for marine use. Excel. cond. \$89.50
 110 V. Power Supply for above. \$49.95
 110 V. Excel. \$3.50
 CB-17 Connecting Cable: for above, Excel. \$3.50

EE-8 FIELD TELEPHONE

Operates up to 10 miles with use of 2-conductor wire! BUILT-IN RINGING! Works like a charm on 2 flashlight batteries. Excellent \$12.50

U.H.F. MOBILE RECEIVER

Navy model RDM. Mfg. by RCA. Freq: 225-390 MC. 10 channel. Crystal controlled. Compact size: 2 1/8 x 1 1/8 in. Ready to install in 12 V. B. car. 1 lbs. case. With instruction book. Only \$19.95

TUBES! ALL NEW! ALL SPECIALS!

4-45A \$8.75 4X250B \$20.00
 1-125A \$19.95 4-100A \$25.00
 4X150A \$7.95 4-100A \$75.00
 Refits of other Tubes! Tell us your needs!

CITIZENS BAND SPECIALS!

BC-620 TRANSMITTER: With spare tubes. Govt. reconditioned. Includes 6 or 12 V. power supply. Makes F.B. Citizens' Bands! Freq: \$19.95

DM-35 DYNAMOTOR

12 V. output 625 V. @ 225 MA. Brand new w/spare brushes. \$7.95

VR-2 FM TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER COMBO!

300-40 Mc. A terrific 6 Volt installation! Consists of 30 W. transmitter and dual conversion receiver, both crystal controlled! This is the Army equivalent to Motorola Model FM 300-B. Excellent \$39.95
 Cond. Per combo only \$39.95

SCR-625 MINE DETECTOR BARGAIN

Locate that hidden pipe, metal, treasure! Use for parts! With case, Excellent \$22.50

ART-13 XMITR Model 1-47

Freq: 2-18 Mc. Excellent. Only \$34.50

ARC-5 VHF & UHF EQUIPMENT SPECIALS!

R-28 ARC-5 RECEIVER: 100-150 Mc. 5 channels. Crystal controlled. Excel. cond. Only \$19.95
T-23 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER: Companion to above. Same freq. 4 channel. \$12.95
R-23 ARC-5 RECEIVER: 100-155 kc. Excellent. This is Q-7 type. \$9.95
R-25 ARC-5 RECEIVER: 1.5-3 Mc. Excellent \$14.95
R-26 ARC-5 RECEIVER: 4-6 Mc. Excellent \$7.95
R-27 ARC-5 RECEIVER: 6-8 Mc. Excellent \$7.95
T-18 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER: 2.1-3 Mc. Excellent \$4.95
T-19 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER: 3-4 Mc. Excellent \$7.95
T-20 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER: 4.5-8 Mc. Excellent \$4.95
T-21 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER: 5.3-7 Mc. Excellent \$4.95
T-22 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER: 7-9 Mc. Excellent \$8.95
MD-7 ARC-5 MODULATOR: For all of the above Transmitters. Excellent. Bargain @ only \$6.95

BC-375 100 W. TRANSMITTER

Ideal for domestic use, as well as export marine and mobile! Freq: 200-12,500 kc. with proper tuning unit. CW or MCW. Like new condition. Only \$14.95

PE-73 DYNAMOTOR FOR ABOVE:

Output: 100 V. @ 100 MA. 1000 V. filtering base. Excel. cond. \$7.95. Good cond. \$4.95

BC-306 ANTENNA TUNER FOR ABOVE:

Excel. \$1.95

TUNING UNITS TO COVER ABOVE FREQS:

TU-5, TU-6, TU-7, TU-8, TU-9, TU-10. \$1.95
 Excel. Each \$1.95
 PLUGS: For any of above. Each only \$0.50
 RACKS: For any of above. Each \$1.50

BC-191 TRANSMITTER

Same as above BC-375 but uses 12 VDC or 110 VAC power supply. Excellent. \$14.95

BD-77 12 V. POWER SUPPLY:

for BC-191. New. boxed \$12.95

All orders FOB Los Angeles. 25% deposit required. All items subject to price change. NOTE MINIMUM ORDER \$3.00. WRITE TO DEPT. R.

ELECTRONICS

Columbia 4365 WEST PICO BLVD. LOS ANGELES 19, CALIF.

Mac's Service Shop

(Continued from page 60)

separate locations. About one-third of these are in school systems of less than 2000 pupils which, for the most part, are too small to provide satisfactory education under present conditions. Now through MPATI children in these small schools can be taught by the best teachers in the nation."

"You're pretty steamed about this thing, aren't you?" Mac asked quizzically.

"Yes, I am," Barney admitted. "As you know, I'd have gone to college if Dad had lived; and I've never got over wanting more education. What you've taught me about electronics has helped a lot, but I'd still like to know more about math and science. I'm hoping that when these courses are being telecast, I can sort of keep an eye on the screen while I'm working here at the bench and maybe pick up some things that will help."

"That will be fine with me," Mac said quickly; "and I'll watch along with you. Maybe it's still not too late for an old dog to learn a new trick or two. But how about reception of these programs? Does the MPATI take care of that, too?"

"Only to the extent of offering advice. Each participating school is to install its own receiving equipment. MPATI suggest that 20 to 30 students be permitted to watch one receiver. This receiver, which should have at least a 21" screen, should be mounted so that the center of the screen is 5 1/2 feet from the floor on a stand of aluminum tubing. If necessary, the stand can be on rollers. It is suggested the receiver be of good quality and be purchased from a reputable firm. I was interested to read the statement that such a receiver could be expected to give good service for at least 3 to 5 years or more with regular maintenance."

"How about antennas, distribution systems, and so on?"

"The cost of the antenna goes up as the distance from the plane increases. For example, the cost of an installed

antenna up to 50 miles from the plane is estimated at \$50-\$100; from 50-100 miles, \$100-\$200; from 100-150 miles, \$200-\$1000. A very small school might get by with separate antennas attached directly to separate receivers; but it would be more economical for a larger school to employ a single antenna working into u.h.f.-to-v.h.f. converters, then into amplifiers, and through a distribution system to the sets in the classrooms. An advantage of the latter system is that it lends itself very handily to the use of closed-circuit TV at some later date."

"I see you've been thinking about this thing as a source of future business as well as a possible answer to the problem of how to get better education without imposing confiscatory taxes."

"I plead guilty. This whole project is a sort of pilot program. If it works out as well as expected, it may reveal a real break-through in providing better education at lower cost. In that event, a few planes flying in the stratosphere will soon be blanketing the entire United States with first-class instruction. Evening courses could be provided for people not able to attend college and for advanced students. The possibilities are breath-takingly exciting."

"But looking at the program from the point of view of a hard-headed TV technician is almost as awe-inspiring. This might easily be the beginning of a whole new source of lucrative business. Those antennas must be erected; the head-end equipment of converters and amplifiers must be installed and maintained; distribution systems must be laid out; and the receivers must be sold, installed, and maintained. When you think of all the schools in the country, plus the private individuals who will want to watch the telecasts, this adds up to a staggering amount of business. We're mighty lucky to be sitting right here on the ground floor of the experiment, and I certainly intend to keep my eyes on it, both to learn more math and perhaps to get more business for us."

"That's my boy!" Mac said fondly. "I'm with you one hundred per-cent on both counts, although I must admit the whole thing sounds like a lot of pi in the sky to me!" [30]

SIMPLE LOUDNESS CONTROL

By GEORGE D. CURTIS

THE increasing popularity of both stereo and mono phonographs has indicated the need for an inexpensive loudness control. This is easily obtained with ceramic and crystal cartridges by taking advantage of the fact that their bass response increases with load.

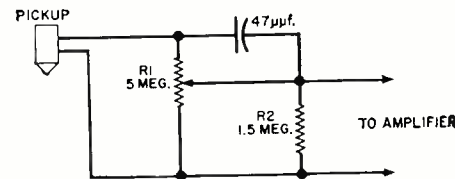
A high-resistance pot, R₁, is used at the input, connected as shown in the diagram, to increase input impedance as loudness is reduced. Most present cartridges are equalized for the RIAA curve when loaded with from .5 to 2 megohms. The value of R₁ is chosen to be much greater than the manufacturer's recommended load and will commonly be 2 to 10 megohms.

R₂ is chosen to provide a flat response load at high loudness levels and will average 1 to 1.5 megohms. R₂ can also be

made variable so that it can be used as a level-set control.

A capacitor adds treble boost called for in the Fletcher-Munson curves. It is typically 47 μf., but is often omitted since treble boost is considered unnecessary by many.

Values the author used with a Sonotone 3TS cartridge are shown in the diagram. [30]



AS reported elsewhere in this issue, the New York Hi-Fi Show was early this year hence a chance to bring you a report in time for your Christmas shopping. What is new in the tape world? Not too much, really.

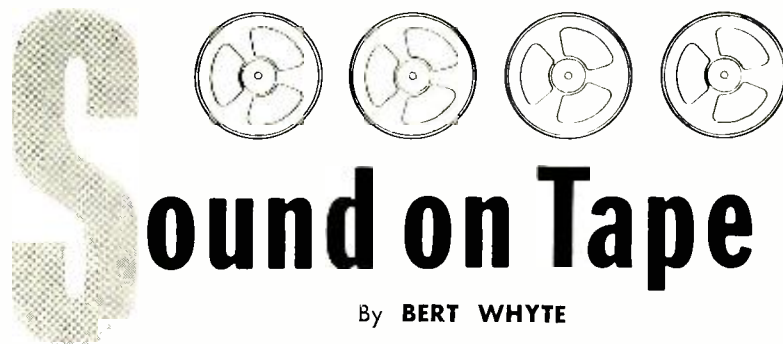
As with a great deal of other hi-fi gear, this is more a time of revision and refinement rather than innovation. Oh, there were several new models, but they didn't include anything startling. One thing seems to have been accepted and was sort of the dominant theme among the tape machine manufacturers and that was that the reel-to-reel, four-track concept is now solidly entrenched. For the time being at least, the tape cartridges are in eclipse. This is all to the good at present, resulting in quite a show of strength from the manufacturers who have been emboldened to bring out more tape machine models than in the last three years.

American Concertone brought out a unit that will have a lot of appeal for the more professionally inclined home recordist. It features special purposes and, most important, accepts the 10½-inch reels. *Amperex* was showing many new versions of its big "packaged" stereo tape systems but of more practical news to the recordist is that the Model 960 has been reduced in price by some \$125.00. For the really serious tape hobbyist, *Amperex* has brought out what is essentially its older 351-2 stereo recorder, but in order to save space and also knock down the price, the dual electronics have now been integrated and combined on one chassis. Thus a professional quality recorder can be contained in just two cases.

Bogen-Presto was demonstrating its big unit which appears to have undergone some face-lifting and received some mechanical and electrical refinements. *Crown International* has slowly been gaining stature and size in the tape recorder field and showed its excellent "Crown Prince" model, which at the price and for its professional features should beget many sales. For the recordist who wants a really long-playing unit, *Crown* is prepared to offer a machine which can handle 14-inch reels! *Norelco* has a four-track stereo record version of its popular Dutch-made machine, which was attractively styled. *Roberts Electronics* showed an improved version of its stereo unit which was introduced last year. The firm has also ventured into the field of complete stereo tape consoles.

The *Sony* people evoked a lot of interest with the new lower prices on some of their previous models and the promised introduction of a completely transistorized recorder. I understand there was a prototype about, but I didn't get to see it and, in any case, production is supposed to be some time off yet.

Tundberg is coming along at a great rate and is now in the console business too. These Norwegian-made recorders have built up a fine reputation over the past three years and with the refinements incorporated in the current models should do well in sales. *Telectro-*



By **BERT WHYTE**

Sonic, which has done a great deal of tape machine manufacturing for the government, had a number of attractive new tape decks which can run directly into tape-head inputs of preamps so equipped, as well as complete tape units with integral preamps.

All of the raw tape companies were there—including *Audio Devices* and *Reeves Soundcraft*—nothing much new except reduced prices on some Mylar-base material and a big exhibit of pre-recorded, four-track tapes from *Amperex UST* subsidiary. To many folks' dismay, several of the low-priced condenser mikes which were supposed to appear, are still in the dream stage.

So that was about it—a firming up of reel-to-reel four-track business, but no sensational disclosures. However, it was worth noting that many people in the business feel that this is going to be a banner year for tape and, cartridge or no cartridge, this will be remembered as the year in which tape was, for once and for all, established as an important musical medium.

BERLIOZ **SYMPHONIE FANTASTIQUE**

Paris Conservatoire Orchestra conducted by Ataulfo Argenta. London Stereo LCL80012. Price \$7.95.

This is the by-now-famous performance by the late Argenta. It is not the "Fantastique" preferred by most, but it is certainly a new view of the score as taken at very fast tempi. The drive and vigor here is terrific and almost exhausting in the final movements.

Argenta has the advantage of very good sound here, clean for the most part, except in the last moments when some overload can be detected. All the stereo attributes are evident . . . good direction, nice center fill, well proportioned depth, and good acoustics.

Hi-fi addicts can have a ball with the tympani and cymbals and bell in the last movements . . . they are played lustily and with abandon.

BASIE/ECKSTINE, INC.
Count Basie and Billie Eckstine. Roulette Stereo RTC507. Price \$7.95.

If you like these performers, you'll get a boot out of this recording. If you don't, stay away as there is a lot of each on this tape.

My own feeling is that Basie and Eckstine make a fine combo and do a very respectable job on all of the numbers but that it isn't the sort of thing you can listen to, tune after tune.

Billy is great in things like "Stormy Monday Blues" and "Jelly Jelly" and others in the album and he gets appropriate and sympathetic accompaniment from the Count. The sound, in general, is good, with Eckstine occupying center fill and with directivity a bit overdone on the orchestra. My only quibble is the occasional overload encountered when Billie gets too far inside the mike.

LALO **SYMPHONIE ESPAGNOLE**

Ruggiero Ricci, violinist, with L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande conducted by Ernest Ansermet.

SIBELIUS **CONCERTO FOR VIOLIN** **AND ORCHESTRA**

Ruggiero Ricci, violinist, with London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Oivin Fjelstad. London Stereo "Twin-Pak" LCK80046. Price \$11.95.

Two of the staples of the violin repertoire are neatly paired here and played, if not definitively by Ricci, at least with a respect for the score, a smooth polished technique, and a good measure of fire and spirit.

The comparison between the two orchestras is interesting, by the way, the superior London woodwinds nodding in respect to the richer strings of the Suisse Romande. The sound in both recordings is quite good, with the engineering in the Lalo a little better than in the Sibelius. Stereo depth is readily apparent in both, as well as a good show of directivity.

The Ricci tone sounds much the same in both except that he is closer miked in the Lalo and thus gains a bit more presence. Both recordings could have been a shade more detailed for my taste, as in some of the *tuttis* things get a little lost.

BRUCKNER **SYMPHONY #7**

Orchestra of the Sudwest Rundfunk, Baden, conducted by Hans Rosbaud. SMS Stereo S11. Price \$8.95.

Bruckner is not for everyone, but if you like his music you will find this monumental symphony gets a superb performance from a great Bruckner man, Hans Rosbaud.

Unfortunately, the orchestra is not up to the standards Rosbaud wants and the sound is dullish, compressed—not acoustically but in dynamic compass—and the tape hiss is too high. Too bad there isn't some way of correcting this deficiency. [30]

Full Color Giant Fold-Out Charts Still Available!

Here's a complete series of colorful, authoritative fold-out wall-charts (originally appearing in the pages of **ELECTRONICS WORLD**)—yours for only 15¢ each. All in full-color—each suitable for framing.

- Hi-Fi Crossover Network Design Charts:** Tells how to build speaker nets for any crossover frequency. Complete coil-winding data, capacitor values given.
- Color Codes Chart:** Gives you coding for capacitors, resistors, transformers, resistance control tapers—all in easy-to-use form.
- Bass-Reflex Design Charts:** Complete data on building own bass-reflex enclosures for any speaker, including ducted-port enclosures.
- Radio Amateur Great Circle Chart:** For Hams and short-wave listeners—gives complete listing and map of amateur prefixes by calls and countries.

ALSO AVAILABLE:

Reprint of:

- "Build a Citizens Band Transceiver"**—complete details on building an 11-meter transceiver for Citizens Band service.

IMPORTANT: ORDER BY NUMBER! OUR SUPPLY OF ALL GATEFOLDS AND REPRINTS IS LIMITED. OFFERED ONLY ON A FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED BASIS.

Send 15¢ per selection to

ELECTRONICS WORLD, Dept. N 1260

Box 378, Church Street Station

New York 3, New York

Vertical Test Transformer

(Continued from page 52)

transformer as used in the particular circuit can be read from the graph.

There is more than one way of finding out whether this value is satisfactory. The simplest is by referring to standard reference material. The set manufacturer's part number for the original unit can be found in the service data. A good TV transformer replacement guide will give the turns ratio, primary impedance, and d.c. current rating for the recommended replacement.

Actually, impedance matching is seldom a problem. To begin with, most sets are designed so that there is a wide allowable tolerance in this respect. Thus an approximate rather than an exact match should be satisfactory to begin with. In addition, no harm will be done if the primary impedance is higher than that of the original transformer; a problem may exist only when the impedance of the replacement is too low. As a result, this is the way things work out in practice: when the primaries of the VO-109 are connected in series, impedance has always been satisfactory. With parallel primaries, there are a few cases where impedance will be too low.

Aside from the circuit check by substitution, the multi-ratio unit comes in handy when it has already been decided that the original transformer is defective but there is insufficient data for determining the exact replacement. This will not be true with most sets, but there are some private-label brands, discontinued brands, or older models on which adequate data is not available. Experimentation with the universal unit in the circuit can reveal the characteristics that must be known. Where the characteristics are known but a standard replacement is not available, the VO-109 can do the job itself.

A similar problem can occur even when the data on the original is completely accessible. Some TV sets are designed to minimum standards. In the vertical circuit, this means that full deflection may be obtainable when the receiver is brand new or under ideal operating conditions. However, as components age or when low line voltage is encountered, it may be impossible to get full picture height no matter how one adjusts the vertical controls. This may be due to the cumulative effect of slight changes in several circuit components, none of which can be considered as truly defective. Thus a restoration of full deflection could be achieved, not by replacing one component, but by wholesale changes. The most sensible solution may be a transformer with a different turns ratio that will make adjustment for proper deflection less critical. The VO-109 can be used in such cases to decide on the requirements for the replacement, or to act as a flexible replacement in a circuit that may require future change. [30]



COYNE
TRAINS YOU
IN SPARETIME
AT HOME

COYNE
QUALITY
TRAINING
AT LOWEST
COST

TELEVISION
RADIO-COLOR TV

Only from famous COYNE do you get this modern up-to-the minute TV Home Training. Easy to follow instructions—fully illustrated with 2150 photos and diagrams. Not an old Radio Course with Television tacked on. Includes UHF and COLOR TV. Personal guidance by Coyne Staff. *Practical Job Guides* to help you EARN MONEY QUICKLY IN A TV-RADIO SALES AND SERVICE BUSINESS—part time or full time. COSTS MUCH LESS—pay only for training—no costly "put together kits."

SEND COUPON FOR FREE BOOK

SEND COUPON BELOW for Free Book and full details including EASY PAYMENT PLAN. NO COST OR OBLIGATION—NO SALESMAN WILL CALL.



B. W. COOKE, Jr., Pres. **COYNE** ELECTRICAL SCHOOL FOUNDED 1899

CHARTERED AS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION NOT FOR PROFIT
1501 W. Congress Pkwy. Dept. 90-H6, Chicago 7, Ill.

COYNE Television Home Training Div.
New Coyne Building, Dept. 90-H6
1501 W. Congress Pkwy., Chicago 7, Ill.

Send FREE BOOK and details of your Television Home Training offer.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

HOLIDAY SPECIALS!!!

Auto Transformer In: 230 V. @ 60 CPS. Out: 80 to 125 V. by means of 9 taps 5 Volts apart. 2.25 KVA. 1600 volt insulation. New, in orig. box. \$15.00

BRAND NEW FACTORY STOCK, WESTINGHOUSE RUNNING TIME METER. 120 V. @ 60 CPS. Up to 99,999.9 running hours. 3" square. Brand new. Latest production. 3½" deep behind panel, including terminals. 1 lb. Jobber boxed. \$20.02 each. 2 to 4 @ \$19.24 each.

50 Amp. Transformer. Pri: 115 VAC @ 60 CPS. Sec: 24 VAC @ 50 Amps. (CT on Sec. @ 12 V. Open frame construction \$29.00

High Current Choke (to match above xfmr). .001 Hy. 50 Amps. \$24.00

Acme Luminous Tube & Scope Xfmr Pri: 115 V. 60 CPS. Sec: 2000 V. @ 18 Ma. \$2.50

Teletype Paper. Perfection 3 copy—8½" Wide. Standard Yellow color. \$1.00 Roll

Modulation Transformer. 850 Watts Audio. Made by Chi. Xfmr. Pri: 10,000 Ohms. Sec: 3750 and 7500 Ohms. Brand new Orig. wood box. 63 lbs. \$44.00

Modulation Xfmr. 2500 Watts max. audio. Pri. impedance: 12 K Ohms. Sec. Imp: 7500/5000 Ohms. New in orig. Kenyon wood box. \$75.00

G.E. Selenium Rectifier 1450 V. @ 100 Ma. ½ Wave. Pair will deliver approx. 1400 V. @ 200 Ma. in full Wave circuit. 75¢

Famous W2EWL SSB Miniature Transformer. New in orig. cartons. 95¢ each (3 for \$2.50 10 for \$7.50)

2 Hy. @ 130 Ma. FTR Miniature Choke. Herm. sid. 2¾" x 1½" x 1". 40¢
1¼" & 2 Meter Xmtr. Using 6360 final. Only 3¾ lbs. \$15.00

Wonderful Gift... Beautiful framed raised relief maps of the World or USA. In color! Decorative, accurate, educational. 28½" x 18½" \$9.95. 26" x 41" \$24.95. 42" x 63" \$49.95.

Write for New Winter catalog. Check full of specials on TUBES, EQUIPMENT, COMPONENTS. Full of values & savings to industry, Servicemen & Experimenters.

BARRY ELECTRONICS WISHES YOU ALL SINCERE HOLIDAY GREETINGS...

BARRY ELECTRONICS CORP.
512E Broadway, NYC 12, N. Y. Walker 5-7000

FREE!

LAFAYETTE'S 1961 CATALOG 324 GIANT SIZED PAGES

The Complete Catalog Featuring
"The Best Buys In The Business"

- Stereophonic Hi-Fi Equipment
- Public Address Systems
- Tape Recorders
- Radio and TV Tubes and Parts
- Citizen Band Equipment
- Amateur Equipment
- Industrial Supplies

Send for Lafayette's FREE Catalog—the most complete, up-to-the-minute electronic supply catalog crammed full of everything in electronics at our customary down-to-earth money-saving prices.

CONTAINS HUNDREDS OF EXCLUSIVE LAFAYETTE ITEMS NOT AVAILABLE IN ANY OTHER CATALOG OR FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE—SEND FOR YOUR COPY NOW!

A "must" for the economy-minded hi-fi enthusiast, experimenter, hobbyist, engineer, technician, student, serviceman and dealer.



Our 40th Year

EASY PAY PLAN—the simplest, and quickest way to get what you want when you want it. As little as \$2 down . . . up to 24 months to pay.



Communications Receiver
KT-200, KIT HE-10, Wired
84.50 79.95



RK-400 2-Speed
Portable Tape Recorder
49.50

TE-15 Tube Checker
19.95



TM-14
Radio Field Indicator
7.95



RW-80 20,000 Ohms Per
Volt Multimeter
13.50



HE-800WX
Citizen Band Mobile Antenna
6.95



LAFAYETTE RADIO

Mail the coupon today for your
FREE copy of Lafayette Radio's
1961 catalog.

Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp.

Dept. RL-6, P.O. Box 190
Jamaica 31, N. Y.

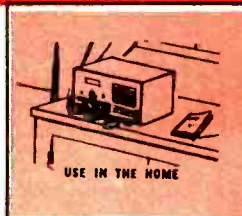
Send me the FREE Lafayette 324 page
1961 catalog 610

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

NEW! LAFAYETTE HE-15A 2-WAY SUPERHET CITIZENS BAND TRANSCEIVER!



Made in U.S.A.



Effective Full-Wave Variable Noise Limiter Five Prong Micro-
phone Jack For Easy Relay Addition RF Jack on Front Panel
5 Transmitting Positions Tuneable Receiver Over Full 23
Channels Planetary Vernier Tuning Complete with Trans-
mitting Crystal for Channel 9

CITIZENS BAND—The New Two-Way Personal Communications Method For Everyone—Fill out the FCC form enclosed with each Lafayette Transceiver. No examination or technical knowledge required—Any citizen 18 years or older is eligible for a license.

A compact precision transmitter and receiver designed to operate on the new class D "Citizens Band." Two or more of these units furnish your own communications system covering up to a 20 mile or more radius depending on antenna height and terrain.

The HE-15A meets all FCC requirements and operates in much the same manner as police and other short-wave communications systems. Features 5 crystal controlled transmitting channels operating at a maximum legal power input of 5 watts fully modulated, RF stage in both transmitter and receiver. 5 position crystal selector on front panel selects any one of 5 transmitting frequencies. These 5 crystals are readily accessible by means of a removable front plate. Superheterodyne receiver is tuneable over the full 23 channel band with 3 watts audio output, AVC, and an effective Full-Wave Variable Noise Limiter. The noise limiter is continuously variable from the front panel for diminishing ignition and other unwanted noise pickup. A new 5 prong microphone jack makes conversion to a push-to-talk relay a cinch.

Controls include a 3 position function switch (transmit, receive, and transmit with spring return), planetary vernier tuning plus variable noise limiter. Output impedance matches 52 and 72 ohm antenna with Amphenol type coax connector. 4" PM speaker; input jack for crystal or ceramic microphone; power receptacle in rear for AC line and 6 or 12 volt external power supply. Supplied with transmitting crystal for channel 9, high output crystal microphone, and brackets for easy mounting of units in auto, boat, etc. Operates on 115 volts AC. Addition of 6 or 12 volt power supply (separately supplied) adapts transceiver, for mobile operation. Size: 10½x4½x5½x6¾"D. Shpg. wt., 11 lbs.

HE-15A Less antenna 5.00 Down Net 57.50

POWER SUPPLY: Adapts HE-15A for mobile operation. Complete with cable 6 or 12 volt vibrator and mounting flanges. Completely enclosed. Size 4¼x6x4¼"H. Shpg. wt., 4 lbs.

HE-16 For 12 Volts Net 10.95

HE-18 For 6 Volts Net 10.95

TRANSMITTING CRYSTALS: For any of the 23 channels. Specify channel or frequency.

HE-830 Net 1.95

Completely
Wired -
NOT A KIT!

57⁵⁰ ONLY
5.00
DOWN

LAFAYETTE "EXPLOR-AIR" 4-BAND RECEIVER KIT

- Complete Shortwave and Standard Broadcast Coverage
- Complete Bandswitching from Front Panel
- Built-in 4" PM Loudspeaker



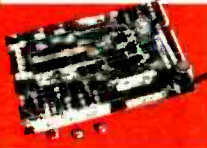
Complete 4 band coverage of broadcast stations, international broadcast bands, amateur, maritime, fire and police services . . . even satellites! Big 4" speaker with sensitive circuit for all the power you want. One front panel knob does all the bandswitching. All controls on front panel. Complete with all parts, detailed step-by-step instruction book . . . everything you need. Size: 10x7x5". Shpg. wt., 5 lbs.

19.95

KT-135 Less cabinet Net 19.95
ML-150 Leatherette covered wood cabinet Net 2.75

LAFAYETTE 20-IN-1 TRANSISTOR EXPERIMENTERS KIT

- For Beginners and Advanced Experimenters
- Fun to Build—Educational Too!
- 20 Projects in All



It's easy to build these 20 projects—rain alarm, burglar alarm, timer, solar radio, metronome, etc. Each project has step-by-step instructions, pictorial wiring diagrams and schematic diagrams. Kit is complete with perforated mounting board, 2 transistors, 1 diode, earphone, light sensitive plate, etc. plus 28 page booklet. Less batteries and tools. Shpg. wt., 6 lbs.

18.95

KT-173 Complete Kit Net 18.95
BA-155 "Z" Cell battery for projects Net .13
BA-270 22½ volt battery for projects Net 1.61

LAFAYETTE 4-TRANSISTOR TELEPHONE PICK-UP AMPLIFIER KIT

14.95 : For Family and Business Group Listening Hi-Gain Amplifier for Phono and Mike



Permits group listening of long-distance calls at home, business calls and conferences at the office. Transformer coupling for optimum performance. Complete with 4 transistors, 3 transistor audio transformers, speaker, volume control, cabinet, precut chassis, wire, solder, instructions. Less batteries and pick-up coil. Size: 4½x4¼x4¼". Shpg. wt., 3 lbs.

KT-131A Kit Net 14.95
BA-180 9-Volt Battery (5 oz.) Net 1.30
MS-16 Telephone Pickup Coil (4 oz.) Net 1.95

NEW! LAFAYETTE TELESCOPIC CITIZENS BAND WHIP ANTENNA

- Chrome Plated
- Telescopes From 16½ to 40"
- Mounts Vertically or Right Angle

3.95

An outstanding antenna value. This high quality three section telescoping antenna is designed for attachment directly to your citizens band transceiver. Ideal for point to point service over short distances. Molded base loading coil has a threaded stud with a PL-259 plug—connector for vertical or right angle mounting. Shpg. wt.; 1 lb.

HE-19 Net 3.95



NEW! 10,000 OHMS PER VOLT MULTITESTER

Outperforms Instruments Many Times Its Size

9.95

- Extra Large 3½" Meter Face
- Completely Wired and Tested
- All Accessories Included

A convenient, pocket-sized instrument with an unusually sensitive 14,000 ohms-per-volt AC-DC meter, 1% resistors, single range selector switch. First capacity range requires 120V AC, second range requires 6V AC. Durable Bakelite case and panel; probes and flexible leads are plastic coated and color coded. Complete with battery. 4½x3½x1½". Shpg. wt., 1½ lbs.

TE-10 Net 9.95
TE-14 Pigskin Carrying Case, shpg. wt., 8 oz. Net 1.95



LAFAYETTE
RADIO

PLEASE INCLUDE SHIPPING CHARGES WITH ORDER

165-08 LIBERTY AVENUE, JAMAICA 33, N. Y. • OTHER LOCATIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.
100 6th Avenue

NEWARK, N. J.
24 Central Avenue

BRONX, N. Y.
542 E. Fordham Rd.

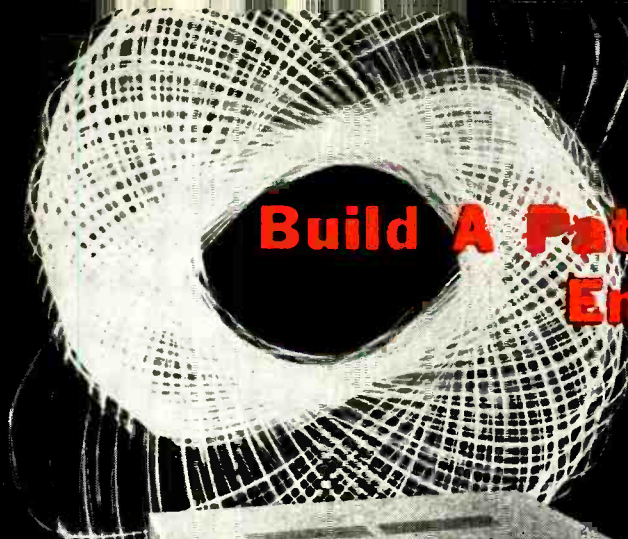
PARAMUS, N. J.
182 Route 17

BOSTON, MASS.
110 Federal Street

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
139 W. 2nd Street

LAFAYETTE
HI-FI KITS

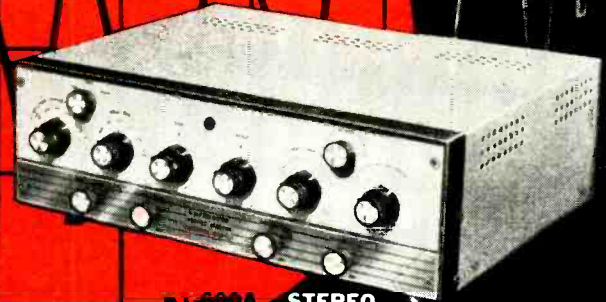
Build A Path to A New World of Entertainment



KT-250A
50-WATT STEREO AMPLIFIER ... 74.50



KT-500A
FM-AM STEREO TUNER ... 74.50



KT-600A STEREO
PREAMPLIFIER ... 79.50



KT-650
FM TUNER ... 54.50



KT-236A 36-WATT
STEREO AMPLIFIER ... 59.50

**MONEY-BACK
GUARANTEE**

Lafayette Kits are exclusive products of Lafayette Electronics. Each Lafayette Kit must meet or exceed its published specifications, or your money is refunded in full.



KT-270 70-WATT
BASIC STEREO
AMPLIFIER ... 89.50



KT-550 100-WATT
BASIC STEREO AMPLIFIER ... 129.50

ENGINEERING:

Created with the non-technical builder in mind. There's much more fun in assembling your own kit ... and it's so easy.

DESIGN:

Each kit has the fine professional-looking touch. Styled to blend with every decor.

VALUE:

You can't get better units at these money-saving prices.

QUALITY:

Top performance due to high quality parts and engineering.

All Lafayette Kits are Available on the Easy Pay Plan.
All Lafayette Kits Made in U.S.A.

Ask By Name For
GENUINE
your assurance
of brand name
quality

"NO NOISE"
PRODUCTS



NO-NOISE
VOLUME CONTROL and
CONTACT RESTORER

• Lubricates
• Cleans
• Protects
• Non-toxic, non-inflammable.
• For TV, radio and FM use.
• Economical — a little does a lot.

2 Oz. Bottle
6 Oz. Spray Can

\$100 \$225

Net to Servicemen

NO-NOISE
TUNER-TONIC

With PERMA-FILM

- Cleans, lubricates, restores all tuners, including wafer type.
- Non-toxic, non-inflammable.
- For TV, radio and FM use.
- Economical — a little does a lot.

6 Oz. Aerosol Can
\$325

Net to Servicemen



FREE At Your Jobbers
5" PLASTIC EXTENDER

- Push Button Assembly
- For Pin-Point Applications
- Does Not Cause Shorts

ELECTRONIC CHEMICAL CORP.

813 Communipaw Avenue Jersey City 4, N. J.

P.S. Be Sure to Ask for
NO-NOISE RUBBER COAT 6 Oz. Spray Can **\$325**

Determine Your Income

(Continued from page 49)

\$1700 represented by inventory on hand. This \$2900 is important because, if it were not tied up in this way, it could have been used for other purposes.

If it did nothing more than sit in a savings account, it would have accumulated interest. However, Joe has a modest amount aside from this in such an account to cover emergencies. If the \$2900 were available, he would therefore have taken it to an investment counselor, as other acquaintances of his had done. Not being a speculator with illusions of getting rich quick on risky ventures, he would have put this money into conservative dividend-yielding or interest-bearing securities—securities that are far less risky than his attempt to build up his own shop. Since these could reasonably be expected to yield 5 per-cent, he could have earned \$72.50 in the past six months without getting out of bed.

Joe deducted this \$72.50 from his \$1200 net income, since the investment in the shop was actually depriving him of the former amount, and legitimately decided that his true net income was \$1127.50. Since he had put about 500 hours of time into his shop in the past six months, to earn the latter amount, he was earning \$2.25 an hour. Even if he hadn't deducted the investment income he could have had, his hourly rate would have been only \$2.40—and he has not made any allowance for re-investing some portion of his net income in the business to help it grow.

At this juncture, Joe turned a little green. Electing to stick to his business, he had just turned down a part-time job that would have paid \$2.75 an hour. To make matters worse, this factory position was far easier than tackling the string of intermittents and dogs he had been running into lately. Nevertheless, he liked being his own boss, was doing the work he enjoyed best, and felt that he still had a better chance for improving in his own business than he would if he worked for someone else.

At this point, the Income Statement has done its most important job because, by putting things into perspective, it has shocked the shop owner into seeing exactly where he stands. However, it can do even more. Joe can use it to evaluate steps he might take to improve his plight.

The remedial measures themselves need not be new or startling. He might try to sell more radio and TV sets by pushing sales actively instead of waiting for customers to come to him. He might take on hi-fi merchandise or Citizens Band units, which he hasn't handled until now. His service methods in and out of the shop can be reviewed to see whether he can organize them more efficiently so that he can make more calls in the same time. He should probably increase his fees. Operating expenses might be reviewed to see whether cuts can be made. Purchasing practice may

be improved if he has not been taking advantage of all discounts and allowances he can get through quantity buying or prompter payment. Whatever changes he attempts, his Income Statement helps him judge how they might affect his hourly income.

He decides that, with a little more push, he could have sold three more TV sets, three more radios, and a hi-fi system during the past six months to increase his net income by \$160. A modest increase in his fee for a house call would have produced an additional \$150. By displaying such small items as batteries, interference filters, indoor antennas, and other accessories to better advantage—or by adding items of this sort that he didn't carry before—he might increase over-the-counter sales by \$13. The total hypothetical increase comes to \$323. Adding this to his actual income, Joe decides that he could have made \$1450.50 during the statement period. This would have come to \$2.90 per hour.

While the final set of calculations was theoretical, it shows how the Income Statement may be used to plan improvement, aside from letting you know where you now stand. In the case of Joe Smith, he was able to decide that a continued effort was worthwhile. With a little more concentration in specified directions, he has a chance of improving his income to a respectable level and moving closer to full-time operation at a realistic rate.

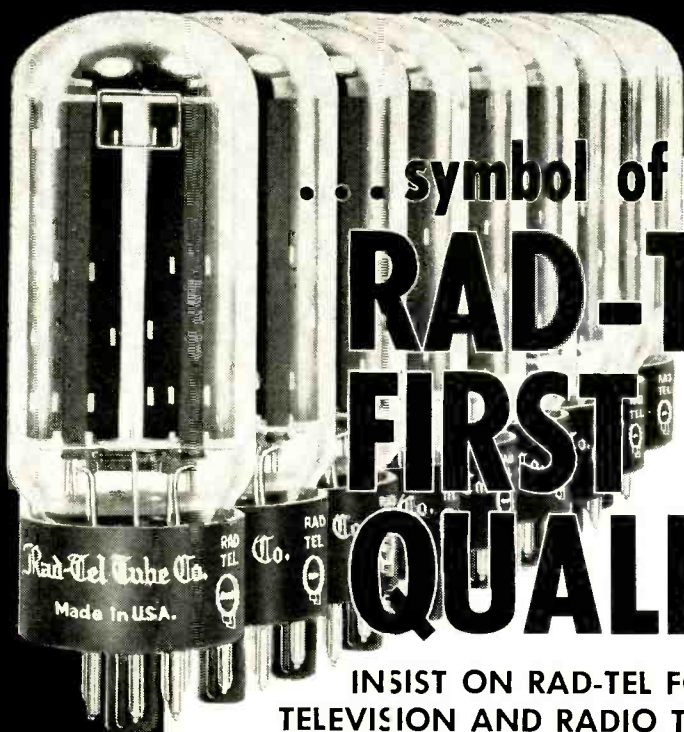
He is now in a position to compare actual results shown on his next statement, which will take him to the end of 1960, with the statement in Table 1. He can also compare the next statement with the hypothetical changes he has made to the present one. This will tell him how well his attempts at improvement are succeeding, what approaches he should change, and whether he has indeed justified the decision to keep the shop going. All this would be impossible without the comparatively simple record under discussion.

It must be stressed that maintenance of an Income Statement does not preclude the need for other bookkeeping procedures and statements. This fact will probably become clear if you attempt to round up the data you need for your first Income Statement. In fact, such an attempt may clarify the need for other, systematic records if there has been negligence in such matters. For example, no mention has been made in this article of such familiar items as debits and credits.

A single statement cannot replace a good set of business records or the services of a competent accountant. These will be necessary in any case. However, it is no secret that a large number of service shops are far too careless about records in general. The preparation of an Income Statement is something that the shop owner can handle himself, aside from other records. The understanding of his situation with which it provides him should spur him on to take the other steps necessary to get his records in order. [30]

INVITATION TO AUTHORS

Just as a reminder, the Editors of **ELECTRONICS WORLD** are always interested in obtaining outstanding manuscripts, for publication in this magazine, covering the fields of audio and high-fidelity and radio-TV-industrial servicing. Articles in manuscript form may be submitted for immediate decision and projected articles can be outlined in a letter in which case the writer will be advised promptly as to the suitability of the topic. We can also use short "filler" items outlining worthwhile shortcuts that have made your servicing chores easier. This magazine pays for articles on acceptance. Send all manuscripts or your letters of suggestion to the Editor, **ELECTRONICS WORLD**, One Park Avenue, New York 16, New York.



... symbol of
RAD-TEL
FIRST
QUALITY

INSIST ON RAD-TEL FOR EVERY TELEVISION AND RADIO TUBE NEED

TRANSISTORS
 at fabulous discounts

 **RF** MIXER and IF **49¢** ea.

 **AF** DRIVER and OUTPUT **39¢** ea.

 **AUTO TYPE** **80¢** ea.

 **POWER OUTPUT HIGH POWER 15 AMP** **\$1.40** ea. Collector Current

Up to 75% OFF on BRAND NEW TUBES

GUARANTEED ONE FULL YEAR! You Can Rely On Rad-Tel's Speedy One Day Service!

Not Used — Not Pulled Out Of Old Sets • Each Tube Individually and Attractively Boxed!

Qty.	Type	Price	Qty.	Type	Price	Qty.	Type	Price	Qty.	Type	Price	Qty.	Type	Price	Qty.	Type	Price	Qty.	Type	Price							
—	0Z4M	.79	—	3C76	.50	—	6AB4	.46	—	6B16	.62	—	6E08	.79	—	12A4	.60	—	12B06	.50	—	12EG6	.54	—	19BG6	1.39	
—	1AX2	.62	—	3C75	.80	—	6AC7	.96	—	6BK7	.85	—	6EA8	.79	—	12B5	.55	—	12BE6	.53	—	12EZ6	.53	—	19T8	.80	
—	1B3GT	.79	—	3C7	.61	—	6AF3	.73	—	6BL7	1.00	—	6H6GT	.59	—	12C6	.49	—	2BF6	.44	—	12F5	.66	—	21EX6	1.49	
—	1DN5	.55	—	3C7	.58	—	6AF4	.97	—	6BN4	.57	—	6J5GT	.51	—	12A06	.57	—	2BH7	.73	—	12F8	.66	—	25BQ6	1.11	
—	1G3	.73	—	4EC5	.56	—	6AG5	.65	—	6BN6	.74	—	6J6	.67	—	12AE6	.43	—	12BL6	.56	—	12FM6	.45	—	25C5	.53	
—	1J3	.73	—	4C8	.96	—	6AH6	.99	—	6BQ5	.65	—	6K6	.63	—	12AF3	.73	—	12BQ6	1.06	—	12K5	.65	—	25CA5	.59	
—	1K3	.73	—	4B6	.75	—	6AK5	.95	—	6BQ6GT	1.05	—	6S4	.48	—	12F6	.49	—	2BY7	.74	—	12SA7M	.86	—	25C06	1.44	
—	1L6	1.05	—	4B7	.96	—	6AL5	.47	—	6BQ7	.95	—	6SA7GT	.76	—	12J6	.46	—	12B27	.75	—	12SK7GT	.74	—	25C06	1.11	
—	1LN5	.59	—	4C8	.98	—	6AM8	.78	—	6BR8	.78	—	6SK7	.74	—	12L5	.45	—	12C5	.56	—	12SN7	.67	—	25DNE	1.42	
—	1R5	.62	—	4B08	.71	—	6AN4	.95	—	6BU8	.70	—	6SL7	.80	—	12L8	.95	—	12CA5	.59	—	12SQ7M	.73	—	25EH5	.55	
—	1S5	.51	—	4B26	.58	—	6AN8	.85	—	6BY6	.54	—	6SN7	.65	—	12Q5	.52	—	12CN5	.56	—	12U7	.62	—	25L6	.57	
—	1T4	.58	—	4B27	.96	—	6AQ5	.50	—	6BZ6	.54	—	6SQ7	.73	—	12Q6	.43	—	12CR6	.54	—	12V6GT	.53	—	25W4	.68	
—	1U4	.57	—	4C36	.61	—	6AR5	.55	—	6BZ7	.97	—	6T4	.99	—	12Q7	.76	—	12CU5	.58	—	12W6	.69	—	25Z6	.66	
—	1U5	.50	—	4C36	.62	—	6AS5	.60	—	6C4	.43	—	6U8	.78	—	12Q8	.50	—	12CU6	.56	—	12X4	.38	—	35C5	.51	
—	1X2B	.82	—	4C46	.60	—	6AT6	.43	—	6CB6	.54	—	6V6GT	.54	—	12A07	.60	—	12CX6	1.04	—	17AX4	.67	—	35L6	.57	
—	2AF4	.96	—	4C76	.55	—	6AT8	.79	—	6C06	1.42	—	6W4	.57	—	12A75	.97	—	12DB5	.69	—	17B06	1.09	—	35W4	.52	
—	3AL5	.42	—	5A8	.79	—	6AU4	.82	—	6CF6	.64	—	6W6	.69	—	12A76	.41	—	12DE8	.75	—	17C5	.58	—	35Z5GT	.60	
—	3AU6	.51	—	5A25	.52	—	6AU6	.50	—	6CG6	.60	—	6X4	.39	—	12A77	.75	—	12DL8	.85	—	17CA5	.62	—	50B5	.60	
—	3AV6	.41	—	5A3	.80	—	6AU7	.61	—	6CG8	.77	—	6X5GT	.53	—	12A44	.67	—	12DM7	.67	—	17D4	.69	—	50C5	.53	
—	3BA6	.51	—	5B7A	.82	—	6AU8	.87	—	6CM7	.66	—	6X8	.77	—	12A7	.63	—	12D06	1.04	—	17Q6	1.06	—	50D04	.37	
—	3BC5	.54	—	5B47	.97	—	6AV6	.40	—	6CN7	.65	—	7AU7	.61	—	12A7	.86	—	12DS7	.79	—	17L6	.58	—	50EH5	.55	
—	3BE6	.52	—	5B8	.79	—	6AW8	.89	—	6CR6	.51	—	7A8	.68	—	12B1	.63	—	12DZ6	.56	—	17W6	.70	—	50L6	.61	
—	3BN6	.76	—	5C6B	.76	—	6AX4	.64	—	6CS6	.57	—	7B6	.69	—	12B16	.50	—	12EL6	.50	—	19AU4	.83	—	117Z3	.61	
—	3E08	.78	—	5C13	.76	—	6AX7	.65	—	6C05	.58	—	7Y4	.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3EY6	.55	—	5E74	.80	—	6BA6	.49	—	6C06	1.08	—	8A08	.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3BZ6	.55	—	5EL3	.80	—	6BC5	.54	—	6CY5	.70	—	8AW8	.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3CB6	.54	—	5J6	.68	—	6BC7	.94	—	6CY7	.71	—	8BQ5	.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3CF6	.60	—	5T8	.81	—	6BC8	.97	—	6DA4	.68	—	8CG7	.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3CS6	.52	—	5U4	.60	—	6B06	.58	—	6DB5	.69	—	8CM7	.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3CY5	.71	—	5U6	.81	—	6BE6	.55	—	6DE6	.58	—	8CN7	.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3DK6	.60	—	5V6	.56	—	6BF6	.44	—	6DG6	.59	—	8CX8	.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	5XE	.78	—	6BG6	1.66	—	6D06	1.10	—	8EB8	.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	5Y3	.46	—	6BH6	.65	—	6DT5	.66	—	10DA7	.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6BH8	.87	—	6DT6	.53	—	11CY7	.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEND FOR FREE TROUBLE SHOOTER GUIDE AND NEW TUBE & PARTS CATALOG.

NOT AFFILIATED WITH ANY OTHER MAIL ORDER TUBE COMPANY.

RAD-TEL TUBE CO.


55 Chambers St
 Newark 5, N. J.

TERMS: 25% deposit must accompany all orders — balance C. O. D.
 \$1 HANDLING CHARGE FOR ORDERS UNDER \$5. Subject to prior sale.
 Please add postage. No C. O. D.'s outside continental U. S. A.

EW-1260



CATHODE RAY TUBE REJUVENATOR
 AC parallel circuits. **89¢** ea.
 Lots of 10 **79¢** ea.
 SERIES TYPE Used in ekt with 19AU4, 25BQ6, etc. **\$1.00**

FILTER CONDENSERS
 Cartridge Type  MFD WV } **49¢** ea.
 20-20 150
 40-40 150
 50-30 150

MOBILE-RADIO MAINTENANCE

**CAN MEAN
A BETTER HOME...
A BIGGER CAR...
AND MONEY
IN THE BANK!**



Mobile radio—already a great and growing business—will grow far larger. The FCC is assigning many more channels . . . and now any type of business or industry can have its own 2-way radio system. Right now there are over 2,000,000 transmitters in the Safety and Special Radio Services. Citizens Radio is exploding. This equipment needs installation . . . maintenance . . . repair . . . and FCC-required checks. Most earn profits for their owners and must be kept on the air 12 months a year (often 24 hours a day)—so this work pays well.

Not many radio and TV servicemen bother to qualify to profit in this booming business—because an FCC operator's license is necessary. A far-sighted few are making big money. To learn how you can be one of these few, mail coupon below for your free copy of the booklet "HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN MOBILE-RADIO MAINTENANCE".

**MAIL THE COUPON NOW—
THERE'S NO OBLIGATION!**

LAMPKIN LABORATORIES, INC.
MFM Division, Bradenton, Florida

At no obligation, please send me the free booklet "HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN MOBILE-RADIO MAINTENANCE." Also, technical data on Lampkin meters.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

**Lampkin meters are the preferred
mobile-radio test equipment!**



**LAMPKIN 105-B
FREQUENCY METER**
RANGE 0.1 TO 175 MC.
AND UP
PRICE \$260.00

**LAMPKIN 205-A FM
MODULATION METER**
RANGE 25 TO 500 MC.
PRICE \$270.00



NEW: The Lampkin PPM Meter to check frequency on split channels above 50 MC. Accuracy 0.0001%. Price \$147.00.

LAMPKIN LABORATORIES, INC.
MFM Division
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

PURCHASING A HI-FI SYSTEM?

TIME PAYMENTS AVAILABLE
Up to 2 years to pay!

**Send Us
Your List Of
Components
For A
Package
Quotation**

**WE WON'T BE
UNDERSOLD!**

All merchandise is
brand new, factory
fresh & guaranteed.

Free Hi-Fi Catalog

AIREX RADIO

CORPORATION

64-R Cortlandt St., N. Y. 7, CO 7-2137

Jim Lansing*
Alec Lansing
Electrovoice
Jensen
Hartley
University
Acoustic Research
Janszen
Wharfedale
USL Citizen Band
Gonset • Hallcrafters
Texas Crystals
Concertone • Viking
Bell • G.E.
Weathers
Harman—Kardon
Eico • Pilot
Sherwood*
Acrosound
Quad Ampl-Spkrs*
Dual Changer
Bogen • Leak
Dynakit • Fisher
H. H. Scott
Thorens*
Pentron • Revere
Ampex • DeWald
Sony • Roberts
Challenger
Wollensak
Garrard • Norelco
Miracord
Glaser-Steers
Rek-O-Kut
Components
Tandberg*
Fairchild
Pickering • Gray
Audio Tape
Magnecord*
Rockford Cabinets
Artizan Cabinets
*Fair Traded

\$1 ELECTRONIC SALE

Buy one at the low price listed and get the second for only \$1.00 more. Price includes postage and insurance.

All merchandise is new, tested, guaranteed, and meets FCC specifications where required. Tubes, transistors, and crystals are included. Power supplies and cabinets are not.

- TRANSMITTER**, Code #253275, 5 watt, 27 mc. crystal controlled citizens band. \$14.99 ea. 2 for \$15.99.
- TRANSMITTER**, Code #253505, 5 watt, 50 to 54 mc., crystal controlled, amateur band. \$14.99 ea. 2 for \$15.99.
- TRANSMITTER**, Code #925327, 100 milliwatt, 27 mc., crystal controlled, citizens band, completely transistorized. Shirt pocket size. \$18.99 ea. 2 for \$19.99.
- OSCILLATOR**, Code #923027, 100 milliwatt, 27 mc. Similar to above transmitter but contains crystal oscillator stage only. \$12.99 ea. 2 for \$13.99.
- CONVERTER**, Code #260270, adapts any broadcast radio to 27 mc. citizens band. Tunes all 22 channels. \$14.99 ea. 2 for \$15.99.
- CONVERTER**, Code #926027, similar to above except uses 3 high frequency transistors. Operates on 6 or 12 volts. \$24.99 ea. 2 for \$25.99.
- NOISE SILENCER**, Code #113300, for superhet radio receivers. A superior circuit using 2 dual tubes which provides the most effective noise clipping and adjustable squelch without audio distortion or loss of gain \$14.99 ea. 2 for \$15.99.
- RECEIVER**, Code #715271, frequency range 27 to 29 mc. citizens band and 10 meter amateur band. Sensitivity better than 4 microvolts. Battery operated. \$9.99 ea. 2 for \$10.99.
- RECEIVER**, Code #971527, 27 mc. citizens band. Pocket size, completely transistorized. Operates on 4 pen-light cells. \$16.99 ea. 2 for \$17.99.

Limited Quantity—no catalogs or literature available. All merchandise on display at our retail store at 196-23 Jamaica Ave., Hollis 23, N.Y.

Mail your order direct to our factory below.

VANGUARD ELECTRONIC LABS.

Dept. EW-12, 190-48 99 Ave.

Hollis 23, N.Y.

Hi-Fi Record Changers

(Continued from page 44)

may jam the change mechanism but even if they don't they may not be reproduced well. Records with off-center or badly reamed center holes will sometimes stick on the spindle. While the raised rims of certain brands of records prevent the recorded sections of stacked discs from rubbing against each other, there is often not enough traction between such records to prevent slippage. Bits of masking tape attached to the labels of such records will correct this situation. If the stylus pressure or point at which the stylus is set down at the beginning of a record are not correct, such faults may usually be corrected by simple adjustments indicated in the record changer's installation or operation instruction booklet.

One disadvantage of a changer is that its many convenience features are more or less negated when symphonic LP's are being played. In such cases, the changer must be operated as a manual turntable in order to play both sides of the recording—but changers are still handy for those occasions where hours of uninterrupted background music are the order of the day.

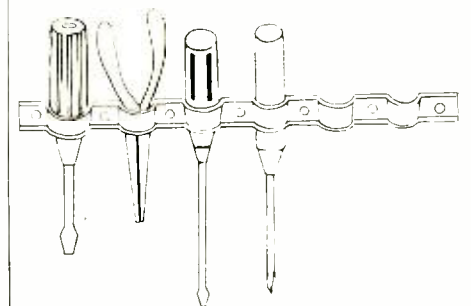
The modern record changer is a precise, ingenious instrument, designed and manufactured to perform an amazing number of functions and marketed at a remarkably low price. It can be made to be qualitatively compatible with most high-fidelity systems. Some changers may have shortcomings, true, but they possess virtues that compensate for these shortcomings. It is these virtues of convenience, dependability, and economy that have made the record changer popular and this very popularity has played a major role in increasing the audience for fine recordings. [30]

TWIN-LEAD TOOL HOLDER

By RONALD M. HENRIKSON

PROVIDING easy access to tools is an age-old problem, which has never been completely solved. Many people use pegboards, various types of racks and metal holders, etc. The method to be suggested by the author costs next to nothing.

Almost everyone has odd lengths of 300-ohm ribbon around—pieces you just "hate to throw away." Here's how you can put this scrap to good use. As shown in the sketch, use a few tacks and form loops to fit your small tools. The backboard of your workbench is an ideal place to install the holder. [30]



Never before . . . a record playing unit with so much to offer!



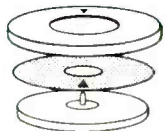
A step beyond the turntable . . . A step beyond the changer

AN AUTOMATIC TURNTABLE GARRARD'S LABORATORY SERIES TYPE A

Instantly acclaimed, because only the Type A offers you . . .



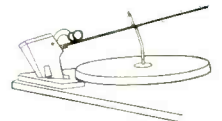
The only dynamically balanced tone arm on an automatic unit . . . with adjustable sliding counterweight, and built-in calibrated scale to set and insure correct stylus tracking force. Once balanced, this arm will track stereo grooves perfectly even if player is intentionally tilted, or record is warped or not perfectly concentric.



Full-sized, heavily weighted (6 lb.) balanced, cast, polished turntable. Actually 2 turntables balanced together . . . a drive table inside, a non-ferrous heavy cast table outside; separated by a resilient foam barrier to damp out vibration.



New Laboratory Series Motor . . . a completely shielded 4-pole shaded motor developed by Garrard especially for the Type A turntable system. Insures true musical pitch, clear sustained passages without wow, flutter, or magnetic hum.



The great plus feature of automatic play — without compromise. Garrard's exclusive pusher platform changing mechanism, makes the Type A fully automatic, at your option. Affords the greatest convenience, reliability in operation, and protection to records available.

Only the Garrard Laboratories, with their unmatched facilities, could have developed this all-in-one unit . . . a superb instrument in which you will find the realization of everything you have ever wanted in a record-playing device. Only Garrard, with its 40 years of manufacturing experience and its highly developed production and critical quality control procedures, could offer the Type A, with its unique advantages, for this price. **\$69.50**

Garrard
world's finest

See it at your dealers. For your free Garrard comparator guide, write Dept. GX-1220, Garrard Division of British Industries Corp., Port Washington, New York



There's a Garrard for every high fidelity system . . . all engineered and wired for Stereo and Monaural records.



Type A
Automatic
Turntable
\$69.50



RC88
Deluxe
Changer
\$59.50



Model 210
Deluxe Intermix
Changer
\$49.50



301
Transcription
Turntable
\$89.00



4HF
Transcription
Manual Player
\$59.50



Model T/II
Manual
Player
\$32.50

Canadian inquiries to Chas. W. Pointon, Ltd., 66 Racine Road, Rexdale, Ontario Territories other than U.S.A. and Canada to Garrard Engineering & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Swindon, Wilts., England

For the Man Who Wants an Advanced Home-Study Program in Electronic Engineering Technology or Nuclear Engineering Technology...

CREI opens the door to
HIGHER STATUS,
BETTER INCOME,
and a **SECURE**
FUTURE in the
forefront of
TECHNOLOGICAL
ADVANCEMENT



The world of science is the world of the future. There is no career more stimulating, challenging, or rewarding than that of working with topflight scientists and engineers to develop deep space probes and orbital satellite systems . . . package nuclear power reactors to provide economical, long-lasting power anywhere in the world . . . electronics and radioisotopes for use in medicine, agriculture and industry . . . missile systems for the Armed Forces . . . computers and data processing systems which

will become accepted necessities by finance, industry and government . . . to develop a thousand and one concepts that will make our world a better and safer place for all. You can have a career—or speed up your present career—in one or more of these areas if you are eligible to enroll in a CREI home-study program . . . a program recognized everywhere as excellent insurance for a secure future, high professional stature, and better income.

CREI's Extension Division now offers you college-level programs combining the technological content of advanced residence courses with convenience and economy of home study.

The quality of a CREI education may be gauged by the fact that the demand for CREI graduates and students at the CREI Placement Bureau has far exceeded the supply for several years. Many leading companies and Government agencies send representatives to CREI every year to hire graduates and students for their technical staff. The CREI educational programs were developed in conjunction with leading industrial concerns and government agencies directly interested in the nation's scientific and technological future.

There are now more than 20,000 CREI students in all the 50 states and most countries of the free world. You, too, can follow your CREI program while you remain in your present job. You study at home, when and as you choose . . . and you avoid the time and expense of commuting to a residence school. Within two to four years, depending upon the courses you select and the time you have to apply, you can complete a CREI program in engineering technology. The courses are written in easy-to-understand format, and your personal progress is carefully guided by CREI's competent faculty.

CREI programs bring you the latest technical advances and breakthroughs.

Recent advances and new techniques have placed great importance on how modern and up-to-date the individual's education is. Recognizing this, CREI maintains a large staff of engineers, educators and scientists who occupy prominent positions in government and industry. These men continuously revise the CREI courses and incorporate all new technical information. CREI courses are the most modern you will find . . . anywhere.

The CREI program is designed to meet your present and future employment needs and to increase your professional status and earning power.

CREI students frequently gain promotions and increases in pay long *before* they complete the program. As a graduate you will find that you gain stature and respect among your professional colleagues and supervisors, and

NEW 56-Page Catalog Gives Important Facts About Electronics, Nucleonics . . . and CREI. Send Post-Paid Card Attached For Your Free Copy.

Just published to include new courses being offered by CREI, this informative catalogue discusses the electronic and nuclear industries and answers searching questions about future manpower requirements and career opportunities. The catalogue describes all the courses, the alternative programs . . . it introduces the faculty who will be carefully guiding your progress . . . and it points

that you enjoy a personal satisfaction that comes from working and communicating intelligently with your associates. CREI graduates are important members of the engineering team. Your employer will recognize the assets of your up-to-date education . . . to your personal advantage.

Officials of private industry and government approve CREI for their own personnel.

The National Broadcasting Company . . . Radio Corporation of America . . . Pan American Airways . . . The Martin Company . . . Canadair Limited . . . Canadian Marconi . . . the Voice of America . . . the British Air Force, Navy and Army . . . and some 50 other electronic and nuclear organizations actually *pay all or a substantial part of the tuition* for employees taking a CREI home-study program. Right now, there are 5,240 U. S. Navy personnel enrolled in the CREI extension program.

Official accreditation and recognition.

Founded in 1927, CREI is one of the oldest technical institutes in America. CREI co-founded the National Council of Technical Schools, and was one of the first three institutes whose curricula was accredited by the Engineer's Council for Professional Development. The U. S. Office of Education lists CREI as an "institution of higher learning."

CREI conducts a residence school

in Washington, D. C., for those who wish to attend classes. The regular program of 27 months leads to an AAS degree. No previous technical experience or training is necessary for the residence school.

Qualifications for enrollment.

You qualify for CREI enrollment if you have a high school diploma or equivalent, and if you have had basic technical training or practical experience. Send for free catalogue for details. Tuition is reasonable, and veterans can take advantage of the G.I. Bill.

ECPD ACCREDITED TECHNICAL INSTITUTE CURRICULA • FOUNDED 1927

The Capitol Radio Engineering Institute



Home Office:
3224 16TH STREET, N.W.,
WASHINGTON 10, D.C., U.S.A.,
Dept. 1112G

England:
CREI LONDON, GRANVILLE HOUSE,
132-135 SLOANE STREET, LONDON,
S.W. 1, ENGLAND



CERTIFIED RECORD REVUE

THE report I promised you on the new and unusual at the New York Hi-Fi show turned out to be so extensive that it appears elsewhere in this issue and this column will concentrate on the reviews of discs at hand.

Recordwise things are beginning to pick up and while many of the big discs are still in the offing, there are some choice items currently available. Permit me once again to thank you all for your support during the past year and may I wish you and yours a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year!

DVORAK

REQUIEM (Op. 89)

Maria Stader, soprano; Sieglinde Wagner, alto; Ernest Haefliger, tenor; Kim Borg, bass, with Czech Philharmonic, Prague, conducted by Karel Ancerl, DGG Stereo 138026/7. Price \$11.90. Two discs.

Yes, this is correct . . . a "Requiem" by Dvorak! Very rarely performed in this country, it has been largely overshadowed by the more familiar Berlioz and Verdi works, which is a pity because this is a very fine work, with many sections of outstanding beauty. It is not as florid and dynamic as the Berlioz and Verdi scores, but it is not lacking in spirit and vigor. There are many sections which have considerable fervor.

The performance seems authentic as it should considering the forces employed. In general, this has fine sound. The stereo directivity is once again more than is usual with the M/S stereo technique. I was recently told by a *Deutsche Grammophon* official that the technique was deliberately modified for more directivity as a gesture to American tastes.

All is clean except for a little choral "blur and blast" in the louder passages. It was a pleasure to hear a true *pianissimo* on a record, the wonderful DGG surfaces permitting this with nary a "pop" or hiss to distract and annoy. If you are at all addicted to big choral works, this should provide much pleasure.

ORFF

CARMINA BURANA

Janice Harsanyi, soprano; Rudolph Petrak, tenor; Harve Presnell, baritone; Rutgers University Choir, with Philadel-

phia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy, Columbia Mono ML5198. Price \$4.98.

This is the third (or is it the fourth?) recording of this controversial work and one of the best. By now most people are familiar with Orff's odd musical language, his use of the human voice as an instrument of rhythm as well as purely tonal considerations, and his odd pairings and use of percussion. Whatever you call it, you can't ignore it. It has a fascination in its weirdly complex sounds.

Ormandy does a first-class job and has by far the better orchestra, but the Stokowski version has more rhythmic precision and generates more excitement in his handling of tonal masses and the instrumental combinations at tempi which are more brisk than Ormandy's.

This sound is good mono, except that I would have liked more choral articulation and there were some unusual "thumps" and other variety of low-frequency noises the first six or seven minutes at the beginning of the record. I suspect it must be a pressing defect, for *Columbia* would never pass this if it were inherent and on the tape.

DVORAK

SYMPHONY #4

CARNAVAL OVERTURE

London Symphony conducted by Antal Dorati, Mercury Stereo SR90236. Price \$5.95.

More Dvorak, this time his superb "Fourth Symphony" is another of this month's outstanding recordings. This, too, is a pinnacle in the recording art. It has all the attributes of directivity and instrumental positioning and good depth and a lush acoustic perspective making for tremendous presence.

The dynamic range is very broad and the recording is as distortionless as I have heard in a long time. Every choir . . . the strings, winds, brass and percussion . . . is reproduced with startling clarity and articulation.

Dorati's reading may not have the *gemutlichkeit* of a Bruno Walter, but I like his earthy and vigorous approach which imbues the work with much life. The London Symphony has progressed an incredible distance in the past three years and this is evident in the playing

on this and other recent discs. They deserve an accolade as one of the best, if not the foremost, orchestra in England today.

As a musical and thrilling hi-fi experience, this disc is most heartily recommended.

BEETHOVEN

SYMPHONY #7

New York Philharmonic conducted by Leonard Bernstein, Columbia Mono ML5438. Price \$4.98.

The umpteenth Beethoven "Seventh," but a version of quite some merit. This is conducted by Bernstein with characteristic drive and spirit. His tempi never flag and, all in all, his somewhat brash approach sneaks up on you and you feel simply hurled along by his impetus.

Probably this is not to everyone's taste—I still prefer the Klemperer reading myself—but on the other hand a fresh insight into a work that too many others drag to the point of maddening distraction.

The sound is excellent mono, recorded at just the right distance for good detail with spacious acoustics.

PROKOFIEV

ALEXANDER NEVSKY

Rosalind Elias, mezzo-soprano with chorus directed by Margaret Hillis, Chicago Symphony Orchestra conducted by Fritz Reiner, Victor Stereo LSC-2395. Price \$5.95.

This is that rare animal, not just a "good" recording but a great achievement. This is one of the truly outstanding discs of the stereo era and it will take some doing to surpass it. From every aspect, this is masterful, the score is one of Prokofiev's most dramatic and accessible, Reiner's performance is stunning—with every tempo just right to heighten the dramatic action—the playing of the Chicago Symphony and the inspired choral work are miracles of tonal lushness and precision.

The sound must be listed as one of *Victor's* greatest achievements. Except for a rare spot here and there where the complexity of the scoring and the great dynamics tend to obscure the first strings or some wind passages, this is a stereo delight. The engineers took full advantage of the incomparable acoustics of Chicago's Orchestra Hall and the sonorities produced are positively awesome.

Here is the magic blend of detail and good stereo separation combined with great rounded spaciousness that affords a feeling of presence rarely encountered on a record. The brasses, even down to the dark hues of the tuba, are almost palpable and you can very nearly "taste" them. The strings are smooth, soaring delights and the contrabassi can be heard with their characteristic timbre even when they are playing at the extreme bottom of the dynamic scale.

The percussion is unbelievable. If you have the equipment to do the proper job, this recording should finally dispel any notions that extremely low bass cannot be engraved on a stereo disc. There is one of the biggest bass drum

sounds ever recorded—from great huge triple *forte* whumps, which have shattering impact, to the equally impressive softly stroked passages which, in spite of their low dynamic values, are completely clean and articulate.

BERLIOZ

THE DAMNATION OF FAUST
 Consuelo Rubio, mezzo-soprano; Richard Verreau, tenor; Michel Roux, baritone; Pierre Mollet, bass; Choir Elisabeth Brasseur, with Orchestra Lamoureux, Paris, conducted by Igor Markevitch. DGG Stereo 138099/100. Price \$11.90. Two discs.

Another big production from *Deutsche Grammophon* and very impressively done it is. The singers are very French as they should be for this work, even though some might have wished for more illustrious names. The Choir Brasseur are old hands with this material and Markevitch is really in his element here, turning in a performance that is obviously a labor of love.

Soundwise, this was recorded in the Salle Pleyel, a hall for which I have no great love, but the *DGG* engineers have succeeded quite well in overcoming most of its faults.

If this is one of your favorites, I don't think you will be disappointed in this recording and since they are not likely to issue something like this every other month, it is probably a safe buy.

All for now and I hope to have many, many reviews for you next month. [30]

N. Y. Hi-Fi Show
(Continued from page 39)

range electrostatics and the design should prove very easy to install in a variety of situations. The stereo effects I heard were minimal and there was very little "presence" . . . the sound seemed to be "retracted" behind the speakers. When playing the new *Victor* "Alexander Nevsky" disc (reviewed in this issue) which has some huge bass drum sounds, very little could be noted. As I said earlier, a Show is a poor place for evaluation and although any new product is certain to have "bugs," I don't believe the *KLH* people would exhibit a speaker if what I heard were inherent characteristics. Thus, I think it only fair to hear this speaker again under optimum conditions.

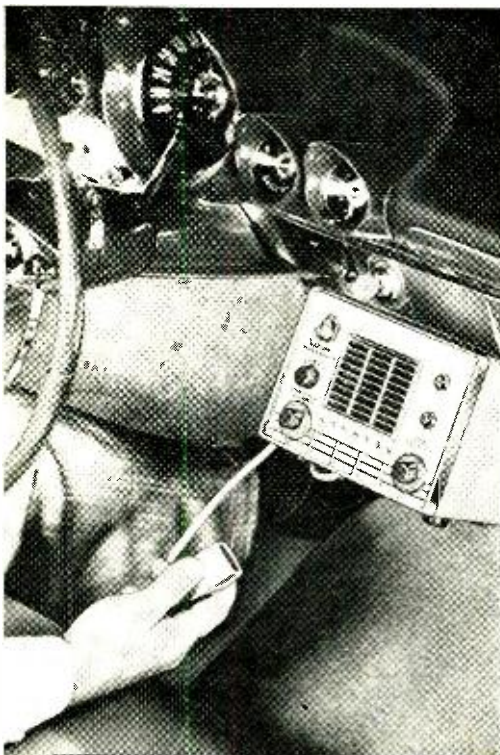
For those seeking stereo monitoring headphones, the *Koss* exhibit had several models to pick from and try out while the devotee of electrostatic speakers found the *Neshaminy* display of interest.

Jim Lansing was again demonstrating his special "Ranger" stereo speaker and the sound is as impressive as its bulk. Irving Friend, the impresario of *Lectronics*, Philadelphia, was showing one of the most talked about arms at the Show, the expensive and beautiful *SME* unit. This has about every adjustable imaginable and its very novel hy-

draulic lowering and lifting device will be a boon to those whose hands are not as steady as they would like. He was also showing the only other full-range electrostatic speakers at the Show, the "Quad" units. These have been maligned in the past as giving very poor bass response, but as driven by "Quad" amplifiers and the new *SME* cartridge in the *SME* arm, it had very solid, respectable bass down to below 40 cps.

That wily Scot, Frank *McIntosh* and his diminutive dynamo of a partner, Gordon Gow, made the *McIntosh* exhibit one of the Show standouts. As you know, I have been harping on the inadequacy of the commercial "packaged" units . . . the mahogany monstrosities that produce a parody of stereo sound. Well, friends, these units are bad enough when they are in prime operating condition, but just let something go out of whack and then you've had it. Oh yes, these units are warranted, usually for a year, but if you read the small print, you will find that you are going to be stuck for a bill for parts or labor, or both. And, if by chance a new advance comes along, why you just toss out the whole shebang if you want to keep up with the Joneses. This is just another reason why for true hi-fi stereo sound you can't beat components.

To prove this point, *McIntosh* set up what was called a "maintenance clinic" and, believe it or not, Show visitors were invited to bring in any model of *McIntosh* amplifier, preamp, or tuner and



"More than Citizens' Radio"...

a complete, fully engineered "industrial-type" transceiver!

VIKING *Messenger*

Anyone can operate—license issued by the FCC on request

from **\$134⁹⁵**

- Complete 23 channel Citizens' Band coverage—choose 1 of any 5 channels by the flip of a switch.
- Maximum legal power—excellent range—meets all FCC requirements.
- Excellent receiver sensitivity and selectivity—full fidelity voice reproduction.

"More than just 2-way Citizens' Radio equipment"—the Viking "Messenger" will deliver the finest performance of any equipment available in the field. Designed throughout for 10 watt power level—limited to 5 watts for Citizens' Radio. Easy to install anywhere in your home, business location, car, truck or boat . . . offers many unique features found only on more expensive communications systems. Built-in Squelch, Automatic Volume Control, and Automatic Noise Limiter. Compact, modern styling—only 5 3/8" high, 7" wide, and 1 1/2" deep. Complete with tubes, push-to-talk microphone, and crystals for one channel.

Available from authorized Johnson Electronic or Marine Distributors. Installation and service coast-to-coast at all General Electric Communications Service Stations.

 Farming, delivery or fleet operation	 Boat-to-boat or ship-to-shore communication	 Your own personal or family use	 Construction or "off-the-road" equipment
--	---	-------------------------------------	--

FREE
Color Brochure

WRITE TODAY

E. F. JOHNSON COMPANY
 103 Second Ave. S. W. • Waseca, Minnesota
 • Please rush me your full color brochure describing the Viking "Messenger" Citizens' Transceiver.

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____

Manufacturers of the world's most widely used personal communications transmitters

UHF, TV and AUDIO TEST EQUIPMENT

Write for complete list.

TS 36 WE—X BAND POWER METER	\$14.95
TS 45—X BAND SIGNAL SOURCE	\$14.95
TS 76—X BAND TEST METER.....	\$9.95
TS 102A—CALIBRATOR	\$14.95
TS 196—RADIO FREQ. BRIDGE.....	\$24.95
TS 247—WAVE METER 210-275 MC	\$14.95
STANDARD LABORATORY RECEIVER APR-4 with 3 Tuning Units. Frequency 38-1000 MC. Checked out.....	\$159.50
MEASUREMENTS CORP. 79-B PULSE GENERATOR. Checked out.....	\$39.50
GEN. ELECT. COMPUTER TESTER. New.....	\$29.95
MD 7—MODULATOR with Tubes.....	\$5.95
BC 442—ANTENNA RELAY with Condenser	\$2.95
Less Condenser	\$1.49
ARC 3—RECEIVER 100-156 MC	\$14.95
ARC 3—TRANSMITTER 100-156 MC with 2-832A's	\$16.95
BC 620—TRANSCIEVER. Citizens Band FM, 20-28 MC	\$16.95
BC 659—TRANSCIEVER FM, 27-39 MC	\$16.95
BC 923—FM RECEIVER 27-38.9 MC. Double super heterodyne. 4 pre-set tunable channels with 12 tubes and 100 KC crystal calibrator. New.....	\$34.95
METER 3", 270° indication. By-pass Shunt and add scale for 0-5 MA. Excellent condition.....	\$1.29
TELEGRAPH KEY J-47. New.....	\$1.29
ART-13—TRANSMITTER with tubes and meters	\$29.95
SCR 528—consisting of BC 603 Receiver, BC 604 Transmitter, DM-34, DM-35, both 12 volt dynamotors, rack, antenna and mount, spare parts and tubes. NEW. Complete only	\$44.95

Send M.O. or check with order

Write for Bargain Flyer

R W ELECTRONICS

2430 S. MICHIGAN AVE. DEPT. N
Phone: Calumet 5-1281 Chicago 16, Ill.

have it checked and tested. If anything was found to be substandard, the unit was put into perfect condition and the owner was not charged for either parts or labor. I wonder how many package "hi-fi" manufacturers would back the reliability of their products in such a fashion? Some of the statistics on this "clinic" are interesting. With two men handling the work, over 280 pieces of equipment were processed. A considerable number of people brought their units in "just to be sure that everything was OK." If repair was necessary, a unit left at the clinic in the morning was ready for delivery that same night. Less than a half a dozen pieces of equipment proved beyond the facilities at the clinic and had to be returned to the factory.

New from McIntosh was an integrated two-channel, single-chassis stereo amplifier, the Model 240, which provides operation either as a stereo unit with 40 watts to each channel or as an 80-watt monophonic unit. Marantz was also showing a new stereo amplifier of 40 watts each channel. The unit looked massive and professional in a special metal "cage" with the familiar Marantz "performance" meter set in the middle of the dress panel.

Pickering products were being demonstrated by genial George Petiten, one of the real old timers in the hi-fi business, who was justifiably proud of his new "Professional" series stereo cartridge, claimed to afford unusually wide separation over the entire frequency spectrum. Radio Frequency Laboratories showed a line of integrated stereo speaker systems which, with their luxurious finishes and beautiful styling, will be sure to appeal to the ladies. H. H. Scott was showing an extensive line of tuners and amplifiers but what fascinated me was another example of a manufacturer of components standing squarely behind his product. I refer to the offer made to people who have purchased the London-Scott integrated stereo arm and cartridge. The stylus

armature supplied in the original unit was extremely thin and offered tremendous compliance which provided very fine tracking but was thought by many users to be too delicate and fragile. I own one and I have not had any trouble and I would not want to replace the armature, but for those who are perhaps a bit heavy-handed and have run into trouble, Scott asks that they return the unit to the factory and a new armature of more robust construction will be installed at no charge.


Sherwood was displaying its line of attractively styled amplifiers and tuners as well as a neat multiplex adapter unit. Thorens was showing its turntable line and had a unique exhibit designed to demonstrate the precision of its mechanical structures. Transitronics gave us another look at a possible future with a line of neatly designed transistorized amplifiers and preamps. They will no doubt be showing up with amplifiers of much higher ratings in the near future.

In University's room, Vic Brociner was conducting a very interesting A-B test with the company's new "Sphericon" tweeter and an electrostatic tweeter. Paul Weathers finally introduced the long-expected stereo version of his FM-capacitance pickup. The sound was superbly clean and features extreme separation. Most people were quite amazed at the tracking pressure with this unit which is all of a half of one gram! The oscillator is now factory set and sealed so no further tuning is necessary. Best news to many who own Weathers mono units is that they can be converted into the stereo version.

Well, that is about it friends, if I have left out some people or missed some significant new products, I can only say I'm sorry. Covering a Show of this magnitude isn't easy on the feet and I am not exactly sylph-like!

For details in the field of tape and information on some of the tape exhibits at the Show, refer to my column "Sound on Tape" on page 88. [30]

**ENGINEERING DEGREE IN
SCIENCE MATH 27 or 36 MOS.**



Accelerated year-round program prepares for early employment in fields of Science and Engineering. Regular 4-year program for B.S. Degree completed in 36 months, special engineering degree program in 27. Classes start quarterly—January, March, June, July, September. Quality education. Graduates employed from coast to coast. Government approved for veteran training. Students from 50 states, 40 countries. 20 buildings; dorms; gym; Campus. Save time and money. Earn board while studying. Write for catalog and complete information.
9120 E. Washington Blvd., Fort Wayne 2, Indiana

INDIANA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

BARGAIN HUNTING? TV SERVICEMEN!



Write for SENSATIONAL CATALOG
HENSHAW RADIO SUPPLY
3619 TROOST KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
CALENDAR						12
of EVENTS						19
NOVEMBER 28-29						26

NOVEMBER 28-29

NAB Fall Conference. Sponsored by National Association of Broadcasters. Biltmore Hotel, New York, N.Y. Program details from NAB Headquarters, 1771 "N" St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

DECEMBER 1-2

Eleventh National Conference. Sponsored by Professional Group on Vehicular Communications, Institute of Radio Engineers. Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia. Program in-

formation available from Douglas N. Lapp, Tele-Dynamics Inc., 5000 Parkside Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.

DECEMBER 12-14

URSI-IRE Fall Meeting. Sponsored by the Boulder Laboratories of the NBS, USA National Committee for the International Scientific Radio Union, and Professional Groups of the IRE. Radio Building, Boulder Laboratories, National Bureau of Standards. Full details from National Academy of Science-National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

DECEMBER 13-15

1960 Eastern Joint Computer Conference. Sponsored by IRE, ACM, and AIEE. Hotel New Yorker and Manhattan Center, New York City. Details from the Conference, P.O. Box 2580, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N.Y.

ELECTRONIC CROSSWORDS

By **BRUCE BALK**

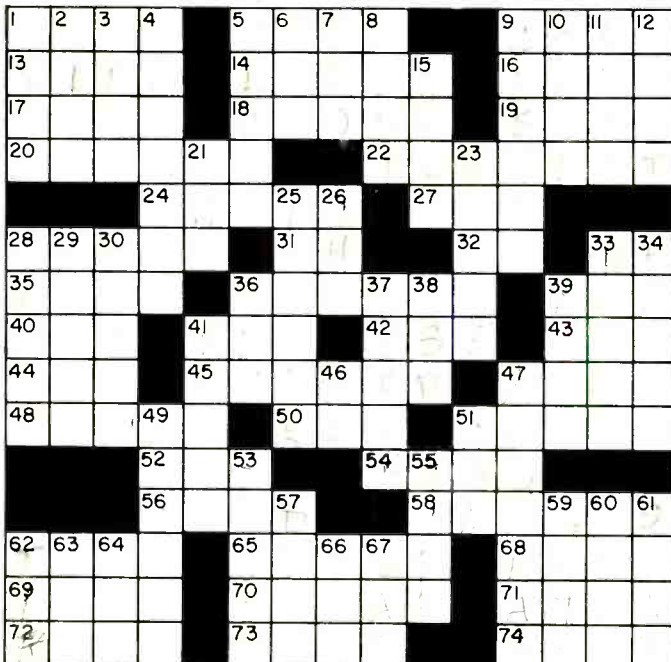
(Answer on page 131)

ACROSS

1. Propagated periodic disturbance.
5. Metric unit of mass or weight.
9. Bird.
13. Type of bridge.
14. Unit of visible flux.
16. Sound of laughter.
17. Sell.
18. Synonym for plate.
19. Send forth.
20. Young cow.
22. Discoloration on a TV cathode-ray tube.
24. Another designation for rare or noble gas.
27. Negative.
28. Cogwheels.
31. Range of frequency.
32. Symbol for internal shield.
33. Power factor (abbr.).
35. Angel (Fr.).
36. Stage whispers.
39. Wing (Lat.).
40. Suffix in verbs.
41. Animal doctor for short.
42. Employ.
43. Vehicle.
44. Member of a religious order.
45. Slumbering.
47. Transparent mineral.
48. Stand erect.
50. Teleost fish.
51. Granted.
52. Thin stick.
54. Male deer.
56. Electrode.
58. Optical counterparts of objects.
62. Character of reproduced sound.
65. Depleted (two words).
68. Barren.
69. Metal.
70. Measurement of the reciprocal of capacitance.
71. Ancient Egyptian God.
72. Confined.
73. Work on a manuscript.
74. Relax.

DOWN

1. NBS radio station.
2. Engineers' organization.
3. _____, vedi, vici.
4. Type of antenna array.
5. Piercing stare.
6. Race.
7. "I love" (Latin).
8. Prefix for middle.
9. Parts of the anatomy.
10. Incline.
11. U.S. state.
12. Unit of electrical power.
15. Rare gas.
21. Printers' measure (pl.).
23. Interference.
25. Sound of silk.
26. Combining form denoting the presence of sulphur.
28. Ratios of output to input voltage.
29. Follow.
30. Spy.
33. Location.
34. Unit of capacitance.
36. Engineers' organization.
37. Fights with swords.
38. Sixth sense; object of current research (abbr.).
39. Carbo-lic, for example.
41. Diffused matter.
46. College degree.
47. Absolute unit of pressure.
49. Important.
51. Part used to convert rotary to linear motion.
53. Component having two electrodes.
55. Petty quarrel.
57. Union of two; a pair.
59. A square-wave voltage.
60. God of love.
61. Relayed.
62. Contact at the end of a plug.
63. Unrefined metal.
64. Negative prefix.
66. Prefix meaning three.
67. Grain.



from **EICO** ... a completely new CITIZENS BAND TRANSCEIVER



Model 760: 117 VAC
Kit **\$59.95** Wired **\$89.95**
Model 761: 117 VAC & 6 VDC Kit **\$69.95**
Model 762: 117 VAC & 12 VDC Kit **\$99.95**
incl. mtg. bracket (Pat. Pend.)

*EICO premounts, prewires, pretunes, and seals the ENTIRE transmitter oscillator circuit to conform with FCC regulations (Section 19.71 subdivision d). EICO thus gives you the transceiver in kit form that you can build and put on the air without the supervision of a Commercial Radio-Telephone Licensee!

Highly sensitive, selective SUPERHET (not regenerative) receiver with 5½ dual function tubes and RF stage. Continuous tuning over all 23 bands. Exclusive Super-Hush® noise limiter. AVC. 3" x 5" PM speaker. Detachable ceramic mike. 5-Watt crystal-controlled transmitter. Variable "pi" network matches most popular antennas. 12-position Pesi-Lock® mounting bracket. 7 tubes and 1 crystal (extra xtals \$3.95 each). Covers up to 20 miles. License available to any citizen over 18—no exams or special skills required, application form supplied free. Antennas optional.

TOPS IN DESIGN . . . QUALITY



All-Transistor Portable RA-6
Kit **\$29.95** Wired **\$49.95**
High sensitivity & selectivity. New type plug-in transistors. 4" x 6" speaker; push-pull audio. Prealigned RF & IF transformers. Less battery, incl. FET.



High-Level Univ. Mod.-Driver #730
Kit **\$49.95** Wired **\$79.95**
Delivers 50W undistorted audio. Modulates transmitters having RF inputs up to 100W. Unique over-modulation indicator. Cover E-5 \$4.50.



New! 60-Watt CW Transmitter #723
Kit **\$49.95** Wired **\$79.95**
Ideal for novice or advanced ham needing low-power, stand-by rig. 60W CW, 50W external plate modulation. 80 through 10 meters.



Grid Dip Meter #710
Kit **\$29.95** Wired **\$49.95**
Includes complete set of coils for full band coverage. Continuous coverage 400 kc to 250 mc. 500 ua meter.



90-Watt CW Transmitter #720
Kit **\$79.95** Wired **\$119.95**
"Top quality"—ELECTRONIC KITS GUIDE. Ideal for veteran or novice. 90W CW, 65W external plate modulation. 80 through 10 meters.
*U.S. Pat. No. D-184,776

Most EICO distributors offer budget terms.

EICO

3300 N. Blvd., L.I.C. 1, N. Y.
Add 5% in the West

COYNE'S New Complete Pin-Point TROUBLE SHOOTING Series

See All 4 Books On 7-Day FREE TRIAL! Takes Headaches Out Of All Servicing Problems!



Pin-Point
TRANSISTOR TROUBLES
IN 12 MINUTES!

Trouble-shoot every type of circuit in ALL transistorized equipment! 525 pages; hundreds of illustrations; 120 check charts! **\$5.95**

Pin-Point
RECORD CHANGER
TROUBLES IN 5 MINUTES!

Locate mechanical and electronics troubles fast. Covers all makes. 320 pages; 450 photos; 58 check charts! **\$3.95**

Pin-Point
TV TROUBLES
IN 10 MINUTES!

Find the exact sound or picture trouble in any TV set from 700 possibilities! 300 pages; 300 diagrams, check charts! **\$4.95**

Pin-Point
COLOR TV TROUBLES
IN 15 MINUTES!

Covers every type of color TV and picture tube! 550 pages; 362 check charts, diagrams, picture patterns! **\$5.95**

Simple Check Chart System Saves Time

These amazing practical handbooks with an ENTIRELY NEW METHOD, show you how to find the trouble in ANY tv, record changer or transistor circuit FAST! Index tells you where to look; famous Check-Charts help you pin-point the exact trouble in minutes! These on-the-job books quickly pay for themselves in profitable new business and valuable time saved!

SEND NO MONEY!

Just mail coupon for free trial. After 7 days, send only low price or return books and pay nothing! If you keep all 4 books, send only \$4 after 7 days. Pay \$18.35 balance plus postage at \$4 per month.

VALUABLE FREE GIFT!
Send for FREE TRIAL OFFER of all 4 Pin-Point books and get FREE book, "Bigger Profits in TV" whether you keep series or not!

FREE TRIAL OFFER...Mail Coupon Now!

Educational Book Publishing Div.
COYNE ELECTRICAL SCHOOL, Dept. CO-RT
1455 W. Congress Pkwy., Chicago 7, Ill.

Rush 4-book PIN-POINT Series for 7-day FREE TRIAL per offer. For individual books, check below.

RECORD CHANGER (\$3.95 plus postage)

TRANSISTORS (\$5.95 plus postage)

TV (\$4.95 plus postage)

COLOR TV (\$5.95 plus postage)

NameAgo.....

Address

CityZone.....State.....

\$19.95 Cash Price enclosed; Coyne pays postage.
 Send C.O.D. for \$19.95 plus M.O. fee; Coyne pays postage. 7-Day money back guarantee on Cash or C.O.D. orders.

What's New in Radio

TRANSISTOR INVERTER

Arky International, Inc., 88-06 Van Wyck Expressway, Jamaica 18, N. Y. has released its Model 2-120W transistor inverter, which converts the 12-volts from a car or boat battery to the 110 volts required for standard home appliances. Thus it facilitates using such units as a TV set, tape recorder, and the like in a vehicle or at picnics and so on where the vehicle is accessible.

Using no moving parts, the 2-120W inverter weighs 5½ pounds and is approximately 10" x 4". It is available in factory assembled or kit form. For additional details, write to the manufacturer.

SOLDERING AID

Cyclops Mfg. Corp., 20839 Fenkell, Detroit 23, Mich. has announced a new attachment for soldering guns that is designed to reduce parts replacement time on printed circuit boards. The unit consists of a special desoldering tip, a



porcelain bowl, plastic tube, and rubber suction bulb. The bulb is pressed to draw the melted solder up into the cup.

The new attachment is said to eliminate overheating terminals on etched boards as well as the need to clean or ream out the eyelet hole. For additional information, write to the manufacturer.

ISOLATION TRANSFORMERS

United Transformer Corp., 150 Varick St., N.Y. 13, N.Y. has introduced a series



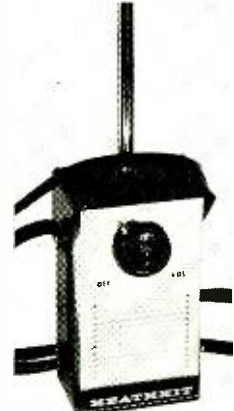
of ultrashielded isolation transformers (hermetically sealed to MIL-T-27A specifications, type TF-4RX01YY) which simulate battery operation. They are designed for extremely critical circuits requiring the ultimate in isolation for power-line equipment. The effective capacity coupling between primary and

secondary windings is less than 0.1 µf. Even this minute capacitance can be reduced, according to the manufacturer, by optimum circuit design suited to the individual application.

HEATHKIT CB TRANSCEIVER

Heath Company, Benton Harbor, Mich. has announced its Model GW-30, a hand-held Citizens Band transceiver available in factory-wired or kit form.

The GW-30 is designed, according to the manufacturer, for sharp, clear two-way portable communication in applications requiring no license. Additionally, the unit meets FCC requirements for licensed use in communication with regular class D CB stations. With appropriate crystal, the unit also can be used by radio amateurs on the 10-meter band. The battery-operated 4-transistor circuit features a fixed-tuned superregenerative receiver with its inherent noise-limiting properties. The crystal-controlled transmitter uses maximum FCC-allowable input with optimum efficiency for signal clarity and strength.



The unit is housed in a black simulated-leather case with polished aluminum front panel and a leather shoulder carrying strap. It has a volume control, push-to-talk button, and telescoping whip antenna.

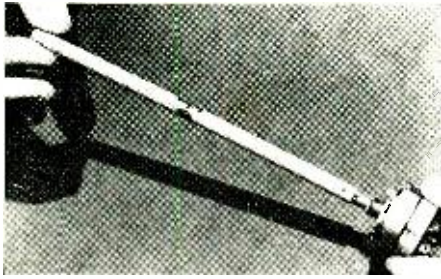
TV CLEANSER

Abbott-Lane Industries, Bellmore, N.Y. has introduced "Visionkleen," described as a new pelletized all-purpose cleaner, said to be an easy-to-use, economical, and effective agent for keeping television screens and tubes free of dust and grime.

To use it, a person drops one pellet into a plastic spray dispenser, adds eight ounces of tap water, sprays the mixture on, and wipes the dirt off.

CONTROL EXTENSIONS

General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y. is offering two non-slip rear-control extension rods that will permit TV service technicians to adjust height and vertical linearity on receivers.



The extension rods are tapered to fit over control shafts, and may be used on either knurled or slotted shafts. They eliminate the "slip problem" that may be present when a screwdriver is used for these adjustments.

TUBE DATA PADS

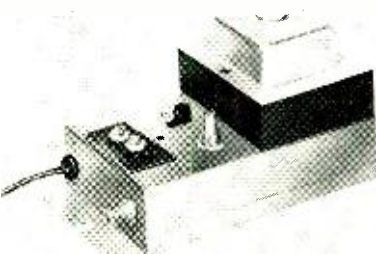
Tronic Pad, 5959 St. Hoover St., Los Angeles 44, Calif. is offering a series of "Tronic Pads" which resemble scratch pads, but contain characteristic curves of transistors and tubes. Multiple copies are available for detailed circuit analysis.

Load lines and other notations can be drawn on the curves. Circuit designs can be sketched on individual sheets for comparison. Carbons may be inserted to provide duplicate copies. A pad contains 25 data sheets of one tube type; a package contains ten pads. Pad size is 4 1/4" by 7".

MAST-MOUNTED PREAMP

Jerrold Electronics Corp., 15th and Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa. has introduced the Model DSA-202, a new low-cost addition to its line of "de-snow" preamplifiers for improving TV and FM reception in fringe areas.

The new unit provides 20 db gain for all v.h.f. television channels, while a



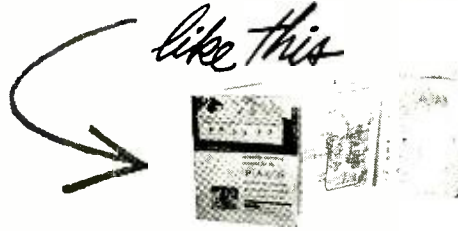
minimum of 8 db gain is claimed at 108 mc., the extreme edge of the FM band. Designed to be mounted along the mast of an antenna, the preamp is furnished with a power supply, Model 407P, which may be installed remotely.

CONTINUITY CHECKER

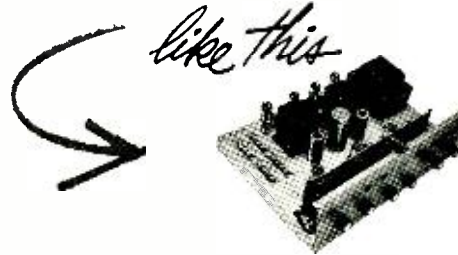
EDP Corporation, 3501 S. Orange Blossom Trail, Orlando, Fla. is now offering a new transistorized continuity checker, the "Con-Chek."

The unit produces a clear and distinctive audible tone for continuity, a higher pitched tone for low-resistance circuits, and a crackled "hashy" tone for intermittents. "Opens" produce no tone. There is no tone produced on circuits having more than 100 ohms of d.c. resistance, nor will it respond to high inductance circuits.

with **ASSEMBLY MANUALS**



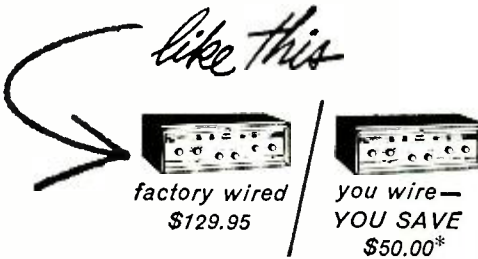
and **ENGINEERING**



and **STYLING**



and **SAVINGS**



is it any wonder...

THAT **PACO**
HIGH FIDELITY KITS
OUTSELL
FACTORY-WIRED
COMPONENTS

20 to 1!

At leading hi-fi dealers and electronic distributors... where you can also see the complete line of PACO test, marine and ham equipment kits.

For complete catalog, write:

PACO
ELECTRONICS CO., INC.

Kit Division of
PRECISION Apparatus Company, Inc.
70-31 84th Street, Glendale 27, L. I., N. Y.
(Subsidiaries of PACOTRONICS, Inc.)



MODEL SA-40
40-watt stereo preamp-amplifier in kit form. Harmonic distortion, less than 0.5% 14 controls. Hum and noise inaudible.
MODEL SA-40—Kit \$ 79.95
MODEL SA-40W—Wired ... \$129.95



MODEL ST-45
AM-FM SIMULCAST stereo tuner in kit form. Sensitivity—2 μ V for 30 db quieting. MPX facilities.
MODEL ST-45—KIT \$84.95
MODEL ST-45PA—Semi-Kit with AM and FM tuner sections wired, prealigned and calibrated... \$99.95
MODEL ST-45W—Wired, aligned, calibrated, ready to operate... \$134.95



MODEL ST-35
FM TUNER KIT. Sensitivity, 2 μ V for 30 db quieting. Easily adapted for MPX and stereo.
MODEL ST-35—KIT \$59.95
MODEL ST-35PA—Semi-Kit, tuner section wired, prealigned... \$69.95
MODEL ST-35W—Wired, aligned, calibrated, ready to operate... \$89.95



MODEL L-2
2-WAY SPEAKER-SYSTEM SEMI-KIT. 10" Jensen woofer and horn-type tweeter. Response, 45 cps to 15 Kc. 23 1/2" W x 13" D x 12" H.
MODEL L-2U—unfinished birch \$59.95
MODEL L-2F—walnut, furniture-finished \$69.95



MODEL L-1
ULTRA-COMPACT SPEAKER SYSTEM SEMI-KIT. Excellent sound in minimum space. Response, 50 to 14,000 cps. 15 1/2" W x 9 1/4" D x 8 1/2" H.
MODEL L-1U—sanded (unfinished) walnut \$24.95

Guaranteed! Crystals!

BUY NOW AND SAVE!!

OVERTONES: 10 to 30 Meg. Tol. .005% . . .	\$2.50
AMATEUR & NOVICE Fundamental Tol. .005%	
HC-6 Herm. Sealed	\$2.50
HC-6—6 Meters (5th Overtone)	\$3.75
MARINE FREQ. HC-6 (Herm. Sealed) Tol. .005%	\$3.50
ALL MARINE FREQ.—FT-243, DC-34 Hold Tol. .005% . . .	\$2.00
POLICE, C.A.P., CD, MARS. Tol. .01%	\$1.60
CITIZENS BAND—11 METERS—.005% TOL. 26.965 to 27.225 MC, 3rd Over. Herm. Seal. or FT-243	\$2.50
13.4825 to 13.6125 MC, 2nd Harm. Herm. Seal. or FT-243	\$2.50
6741.25 to 6806.25 Kc, 4th Harm. FT-243 only	\$2.00

SPECIAL!
STOCK CRYSTALS
FT-243 Holders 4035 KC to 8650 KC in steps of 25 KC's
DC-34 Holders 1690 KC to 4440 KC steps of 10 KC
50¢ ea.
SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

NOVICE BAND FT-243 Fund. ea.
80 Met. 3701-3748—Steps of 1 KC. FT-243
40 Met. 7150-7198—Steps of 1 KC. FT-243
Dbl. to 40 Met. 3576-3599. Steps of 1 KC. FT-243
15 Met. 9276-9312—7034-7083 Steps of 1 KC. FT-243
FT-243—2 Meters (Steps of 1 KC) \$.93
FT-243—6 Meters (Steps of 1 KC) \$.93
FT-243—From 3000-4000 \$.93
FT-243—From 1005-2999 (Steps of 5 KC) \$2.39
FT-243—.005% Tol. From 3000-8750 \$2.00
FT-243—.01% Tol. From 3000-8750 \$1.60
FT-241 SSB Low Xtals 370 to 540 KC
(Steps of 1.852 and 1.388) \$.49
FT-241 SSB Matched Pairs \$1.95
FT-241—AM/TRC-1-721.167 KC-1040-625
(Steps of 1.042 KC—Except 1000 KC) \$.65
include 5¢ per crystal postage. (U.S. only). Calif. add 4% tax. No C.O.D. Prices subject to chg. Ind. 2nd choice, sub. may be necessary. Min. Order \$2.50
Open Friday Evenings until 9 P.M.

"The House of Crystals"
U. S. CRYSTALS, Inc.
1342 S. La Brea Ave. Los Angeles 19, Cal.

ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS!

Raise your professional standing and prepare for promotion!
Win your diploma in **ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS** from the **Indiana Home Study Institute**

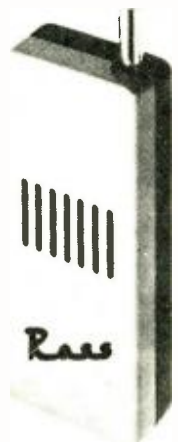
We are proud to announce two great new courses in Engineering Mathematics for the electronics industry.
These unusual courses are the result of many years of study and thought by the President of Indiana Home Study, who has personally lectured in the classroom to thousands of men, from all walks of life, on mathematics, and electrical and electronic engineering.
You will have to see the lessons to appreciate them!
NOW you can master engineering mathematics, and actually enjoy doing it!
WE ARE THIS SURE: you sign no contracts—you pay only AFTER you have completed each Unit of your course.
In plain language, if you aren't satisfied you don't pay, and there are no strings attached.
Write today (a postcard will be fine), for more information and your outline of courses.
You have nothing to lose, and everything to gain!

The INDIANA Home Study Institute
924 E. Columbia Avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana

The "Con-Chek" is pocket sized and weighs only 11 ounces. It comes complete with a self-contained battery and test leads.

POCKET-SIZE TRANSCEIVER

Ross Laboratories, Inc., Seattle, Wash. has introduced a fully transistorized two-way radio small enough to be carried in the pocket.



Named "Pocket-Talkie," it is claimed to provide reliable short-range communication.

The set may be operated under a special provision of the 27-megacycle Citizens Band which requires no license or permit. Basically, the CB high

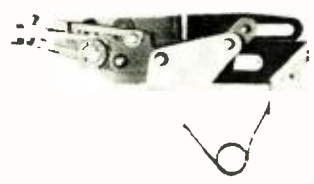
frequency is a line-of-sight communication system, and range will vary with application and terrain. A reasonable range in fairly open country would be 2 miles, and under very favorable conditions, 3 miles. In a crowded city among tall steel-reinforced buildings, the range would be one or two blocks.

The unit operates on a single dry cell battery at an average cost of less than two cents an hour. It weighs a half-pound.

WIRE STRIPPER

Utica Drop Forge and Tool Division, 2415 Whitesboro, Utica 4, N. Y. has announced what it terms a revolutionary new wire stripping tool. Called the "Stripwright," it cleans and strips most types of insulation including Teflon on both solid and stranded wires.

The "Stripwright" has a squeeze grip and slide action. It is equipped with a



cam-action calibrated dial which can be adjusted to strip from No. 12 to No. 26 wire with a full range from 0 to .080 inch. Variations in wire size can be compensated by a flick of the user's thumb.

The tool, which weighs 7 ounces, has a pistol-type design that facilitates its use in limited access areas.

CHEMICAL CLEANSER

Electronic Chemical Corp., Jersey City, N. J. has announced a new product and formula, EC-44, which is intended to lubricate, condition, and clean all electrical contacts. The 6-ounce spray can containing the solution is being offered with a free 5-inch plastic extender push-button assembly.

The new liquid has an electrical resistance which lowers as temperature increases. Since point contact is eliminated as current builds up or drops off gradually, EC-44 is credited with reducing arcing as well as being an aid in reducing radio and television interference.

DEMONSTRATION SYSTEM

Seco Electronics Co., Inc., 1778 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 10, N. Y. has announced its radio demonstration system for use in dealers' showrooms.

The new system, according to the company, does for radios what a master antenna does for television receivers. It uses a concealed loop antenna and booster to supply signals to receivers for best, interference-free reception. The system, which is not connected to the sets, may be concealed behind display shelves as long as it remains in proximity with the sets being demonstrated.

GRID CIRCUIT TESTER

Seco Electronics, Inc., 5015 Penn Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. has introduced



its Model GCT-9, said to be the first and only grid circuit tester that offers complete coverage of all TV tube types, including voltage amplifiers, power output and heater-type diodes, hundreds of foreign and industrial types, as well as types with grid, plate, or cathode caps.

It permits tests for grid emission, leakage, shorts, and gas in one operation and indicates results instantly and visually on a 6AF6 "eye" indicator. All tubes are checked within tube manufacturers' recommended limits by the d.c. testing process.

For additional details, contact the manufacturer.

CITIZENS BAND TRANSCEIVER

Lafayette Radio, 165-08 Liberty Ave., Jamaica 33, N.Y. is offering a new "deluxe" Citizens Band transceiver. Designated as the HE-20, and operating within FCC prescribed limits, the new set can span distances up to 20 miles, depending on terrain and antenna height.

A built-in 12-volt power supply readies the HE-20 for mobile use. Other fea-



tures include: "S" meter with switch to measure signal strength and to check on wattage input to final stage; fourteen tube performance; four crystal

controlled receiver positions, plus tunable receiver over all 23 channels; four crystal-controlled transmit positions. Also included is an adjustable squelch control, a highly effective automatic series-gate limiter, push-to-talk ceramic microphone and relay, and illuminated dial. A 4-inch speaker is driven by a 2-watt audio output section.

With each HF-20, the manufacturer supplies a complete set of matched crystals for channel 9.

POCKET SIZE METER

Audioteq Mfg. Co., Division of *Terron Electronics, Inc.*, 400 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill. has announced a new



"pocket meter," Catalogue No. 30-240. The 6" by 4" instrument serves as d.c. voltmeter, a.c. r.m.s. voltmeter, ohmmeter, decibel meter, and d.c. micromilliammeter. Additionally, it reads inductance, capacitance, and relative signal output.

The instrument is supplied with a pair of test prods and full instructions.

AXIAL-LEAD RESISTOR

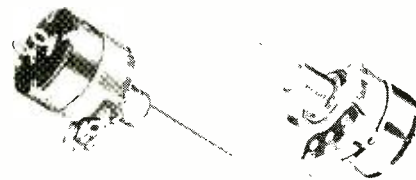
International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa. has added a 3-watt axial-lead wirewound power resistor to its "PW" line. The new product features fireproof inorganic construction. It is said to answer a long-time need for a commercial version of a power resistor where size and cost savings are of prime importance, but where military specifications are not a necessity.

Resistance elements of the unit are uniformly and tightly wound on glass fiber cores. Tinned copper leads are secured to the element, and the element-lead assembly is sealed in a rectangular ceramic base. The PW-3, as it is designated, is manufactured in a resistance range from 0.24 to 6200 ohms, and in standard tolerances of $\pm 5\%$ and $\pm 10\%$.

PUSH-PULL SWITCH

Stackpole Carbon Co., Electronics Components Div., St. Marys, Pa. has announced a new pull-on, push-off switch for use in conjunction with variable resistors. Known as Type G-16, the switch is said to allow for greater convenience in operating radio and TV receivers, hi-fi equipment, instruments, and other devices.

It can be furnished on many of the company's single and dual-section variable resistors. The switch operates from



the same shaft used to control the resistor.

TWO-WAY CB RADIO

Radio Corporation of America has announced a new four-channel Citizens Band radio for transmitting and receiving ashore or afloat.

Known as the "Radio-Phone Mark VII," the set features four crystal-controlled channels as well as a tunable receiver covering all 23 channels in the CB range.

Two models are available, one for use on 117-volt a.c. or 6-volt d.c. power sources, and the other for operation with 117-volt a.c. or 12-volt d.c. sources.

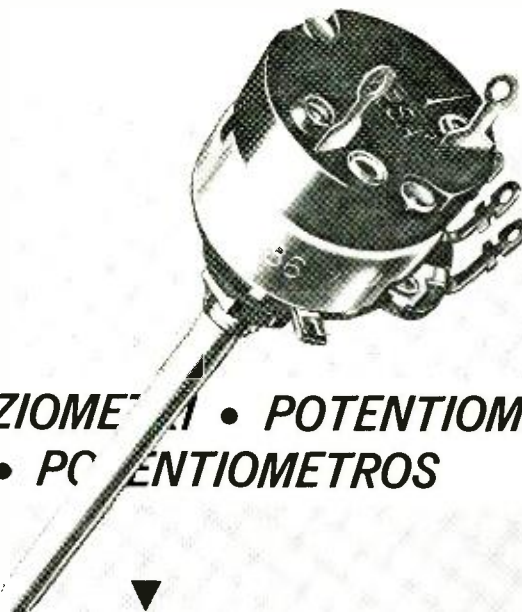
MINIATURE TUBE SOCKETS

Garlock Electronic Products, Camden 1, N.J. has introduced a new series of "Chemelec" 7- and 9-pin miniature tube sockets.

Available with saddles or shields, the new sockets are designed for high-frequency service in electronic equipment where low loss factor and dielectric constant are required. [30]

LESA

MADE IN ITALY



**POTENTIOMETERS • POTENZIOMETRI • POTENTIOMETER
POTENTIOMETRES • POTENTIOMETROS**

▼
**Choose from hundreds
of factory models**

▼
**Custom made to your
specifications**

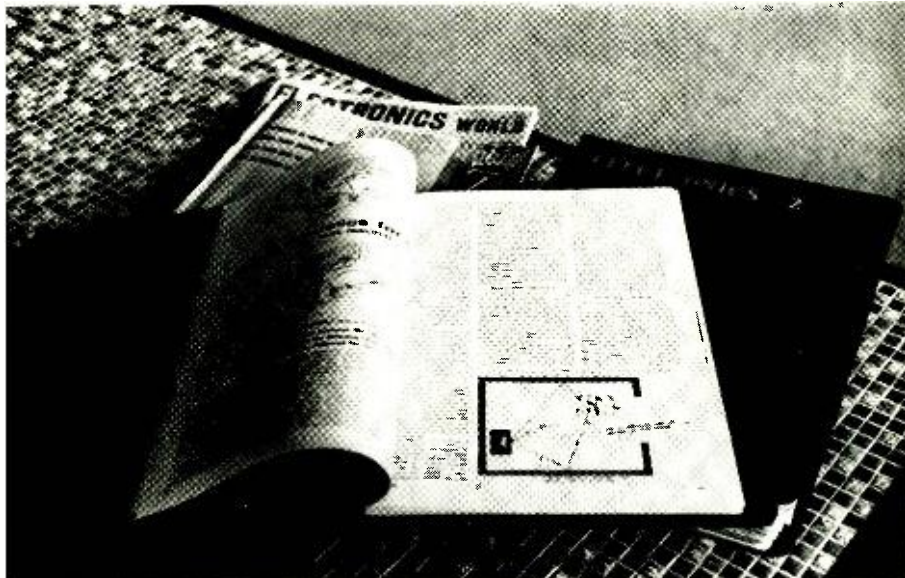
World Renowned Reliability

LESA COSTRUZIONI ELETTROMECCANICHE S. P. A. - VIA BERGAMO, 21 - MILANO ITALY
LESA OF AMERICA 11 WEST 42ND STREET - NEW YORK, 36 - N. Y. - U. S. A.

IF YOU collect back issues of this or any other magazine, perhaps for the magazine itself but more usually for one or two interesting articles contained in a particular issue, you soon find yourself being crowded out of whatever storage space you may have. Most of the time, however, you save reams of useless material for the sake of keeping what copy you do want.

A writer probably reads, and collects, more magazines than anyone and it rapidly becomes necessary to find some way of saving only the wanted material and dispensing with the rest. For that reason, the author has been binding back articles for some time and a number of useful tricks he has developed in the process are being passed along.

The important part is deciding what to keep and what to throw away. Any article of a practical nature, either directly or indirectly related to your own



All articles in a series, for instance, become more usable and easier to consult when they are removed from issue and filed together in a sturdy cardboard binder.

Bind Your Back Issues

By JOHN BERRIDGE

Articles dealing with your special interests or hobbies can be clipped and filed in permanent form, as outlined.



First step is to disassemble book by removing cover and opening staples holding the pages.



An accurate and complete index is a "must" or the entire system becomes a shambles.

particular interests, is worth keeping even if it seems to have no use at the time. This includes reports on new techniques, as well as construction features. Even if you can't use the information now, sooner or later a use for it will turn up. If it doesn't you can still throw the unwanted material away.

Most quality magazines these days are "stitched" together with metal staples with the front and back covers, in one piece, stuck over the top. Pull the magazine apart by tearing off the cover sheet down the spine of the magazine. Use a pair of pin-nosed pliers to remove

the staples, then pull the various sections of the magazine apart. This publication, for instance, is folded into several sections, which are then glued together down the backs. The complete magazine can be reduced to its individual sections with a little care. Discard the sections which don't contain anything you wish to keep. Trim the sections to a particular size by using a knife and straightedge down the back edges. Scissors will produce a more ragged result. If you are filing articles from several magazines of the same relative size, trim all the paper to the size of the smallest. This generally means removing no more than a quarter-inch at the most.

Finding a good binder is also important. The usual type of three-ring binder does a poor job, even when the punched holes in the paper are reinforced. The pages get torn too easily as they are turned over. One of the best binders to use is the "Accopress" binder which pinions the backs of the paper with a soft metal strip. It also has a much greater capacity than a three-ring binder, and it is readily available at stationary stores.

This same company has recently come out with another type of binder, the "Accogrip," which holds the paper under a strong clamp, thereby eliminating the need to punch holes in the paper. The same binder also makes it much easier to remove individual articles for reference purposes. If you prefer to use the "Accopress" or similar binder, reverse the clamping strips so that any additions are made to the *back* of the file. If this is done, a simple numbering

system can be used for indexing purposes.

Indexing the file is a *must* if you refer to the file frequently. You can file under subject matter but the simplest method in the long run is just to number the articles consecutively as you add them to the file, then include an index at the back. Any additions are given the next highest number and the appropriate data added to the index. This system is much quicker to use and it is possible to find any particular article in a matter of seconds.

The only complication is when portions of two or more articles appear on the same page. In this case file all the conflicting articles under one heading with the pages in numerical order as they were in the magazine, and index accordingly. You can add these heading and index sheets by using blank typewriter paper of the same size as the articles, numbering them in the top right-hand corner with the title roughly one-third of the way down the page. If you used colored sheets, of the type available for "second sheets," the title and index pages will stand out very clearly.

Add the finishing touch by labeling and numbering the front cover of the binder. One final word. The one time you *shouldn't* strip magazines to use this filing system is when you own every issue of the magazine ever published. A collection like this is too precious to tear apart and should be properly bound in some other fashion. Except for this case, the system outlined works fine in helping to preserve worthwhile material for years. [30]

1961 British Trends

By PATRICK HALLIDAY

BRITISH radio and TV trends for 1961 were revealed recently at the annual National Radio Show in London. Seen for the first time were combination AM-FM transistor portables—usually with 9 transistors and 4 crystal diodes—costing about \$65.00 and TV sets incorporating “electronic eyes” to adjust contrast settings automatically with changes in ambient lighting, as when curtains are drawn or lamps switched on. This form of automatic contrast control, already popular in Continental Europe, depends on resistance changes of up to about 0.75 megohm in light-dependent cadmium-sulphide photocells. The cell, mounted on the TV cabinet in a position where it is unaffected by the tube screen light but exposed to changes in room lighting, may be connected between the video amplifier and the picture tube or, alternatively, forms part of the normal automatic picture control network.

Frame-grid tubes are now being widely used in TV sets to increase sensitivity and so permit indoor antennas to be used over wide areas. New 23-inch picture tubes have been introduced by several firms following the recent trend toward 21-inch screens, although the very popular 17-inch models still account for almost 90 per-cent of sales.

Fully transistorized TV sets have been shown by some makers, including a 14-inch direct-viewing *Pye* set with 26 transistors, 11 germanium diodes, 3 silicon diodes, and a high-voltage tube rectifier. With built-in rechargeable battery, the set weighs about 38 pounds. Prices have not been announced but are likely to be between \$300 and \$400.

For more than a decade tape recorders have been marketed in the United Kingdom mainly by specialist firms, but recently the principal suppliers of radio and TV sets have moved increasingly into this field; although the tape decks are often made by firms used to mechanical engineering in the phono equipment market. Simple tape recorders often operate at a single speed (3¾ ips) and cost around \$65 to \$90, as compared with high-fidelity models costing up to about \$300 for domestic use. These generally have three-speed decks for 7½, 3¾, and 1½ ips speeds.

Four-track recorders for mono or stereo work are available in most price ranges. An ingenious mechanism with transistorized preamplifier is marketed at just over \$30. It will convert any phono reproducer into a tape recorder. Fully transistorized tape recorders vary from simple models which dispense with the high-frequency bias oscillator to models for line/battery operation.

The trend in radio and TV prices is downward; current models being generally about 5 per-cent lower than a year ago. This reflects a determined attempt to overcome the decline in TV sales which set in early in 1960, following the boom year of 1959. [30]

Build This Superb *Schober* Organ From Simple Kits and SAVE OVER 50%!

LET US SEND YOU FREE DETAILS HOW TO ASSEMBLE A *Schober* ELECTRONIC ORGAN IN SPARE TIME!

Give Your Family A Lifetime of Musical Joy With A Magnificent Schober ELECTRONIC Organ!

The Beautiful *Schober* CONSOLETTA

— the only small organ with two full 61-note keyboards and 22 stops. Requires only 2' x 3'2" floor space! Commercial value approximately \$1600 or more — yet you save over 50% when you build this thrilling instrument!

Now you can build the brilliant, full-range Schober CONSOLETTA or the larger CONCERT MODEL with simple hand tools. No skills are necessary to construct an instrument with one of the finest reputations among electronic organs. No woodworking necessary — consoles come completely assembled and finished. All you do is assemble clearly marked electronic parts guided by clear illustrations and detailed step-by-step instructions. Even teen-agers can assemble the Schober! You build from kits, as fast or as slowly as you please... at home, in spare time — with a small table serving as your entire work shop!

THE GREAT CONCERT MODEL meets specifications of American Guild of Organists

Pay As You Build Your Organ; Start With As Little As \$18.94!

You may start building your Schober at once with an investment of as little as \$18.94. The musical instrument you assemble is as fine, and technically perfect, as a commercial organ built in a factory — yet you save over 50% on top-quality electronic parts, on high-priced labor, on usual retail store markup! In your own home, with your own hands you build an organ with *genuine pipe organ tones* in an infinite variety of tone colors to bring into your home the full grandeur of the Emperor of Instruments. You may build the CONSOLETTA for your home, or you may want to build the great CONCERT MODEL for home, church, school or theatre. You save 50% and more in either case.

Send For Complete Details On Schober Organs and For Hi-Fi Demonstration Record

The coupon will bring you a handsome 16-page booklet in full color describing Schober organs in detail, plus articles on how easy and rewarding it is to build your own organ and how pleasant and quick it is to learn to play the organ. In addition, we have prepared an exciting 10" hi-fi LP record demonstrating the full range of tones and voices available on the Schober, which you may have for only \$2.00 (refunded when you order a kit). Literature on the Schober is FREE! There is no obligation; no salesman will call.

Mail This Coupon For FREE Literature and Hi-Fi Record Today!

The Schober Organ Corp., Dept. RN-9
43 West 61st St., New York 23, N.Y.

- Please send me FREE full-color booklet and other literature on the Schober organs.
- Please send me the 10" hi-fi Schober demonstration record. I enclose \$2.00 (refundable on receipt of my first kit order).

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

Television RADIO-ELECTRONICS Electricity ELECTRONICS IN NEW SHOP-LABS OF COYNE

TRAIN QUICKLY! OLDEST, BEST EQUIPPED SCHOOL OF ITS KIND in U.S.

Get practical training in New Shop-Labs of Coyne. Prepare for a better job and a successful future in a top opportunity field. Advanced education or previous experience not needed. Employment service to graduates.

Enroll NOW—Pay Later

Finance Plan and Easy Payment Plan. Also Part Time Employment help for students.

FREE BOOK Clip coupon or write to address below for Free Illustrated Book—"Guide to Careers"—Describes all training offered. No obligation and No Salesman Will Call. Act NOW!

B. W. Cooke, Jr., President

CHARTERED
NOT FOR PROFIT
Established 1899
1501 W. Congress Pkwy.,
Chicago, Dept. 90-6C

COYNE
ELECTRICAL SCHOOL

COYNE Electrical School
1501 W. Congress Pkwy., Chicago 7, Ill.
Dept. 90-6C

Send FREE book "Guide to Careers" and details of all training you offer. However, I am especially interested in:

ELECTRICITY TELEVISION BOTH FIELDS

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....

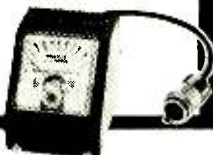
...for BEST
Citizens' Band Operation
and MAXIMUM

TRANSMITTER POWER OUTPUT

Rutherford Model M-100

RELATIVE R-F

POWER
METER



Consumes no power!
Helps you tune for best performance!
Calibrated for operation into a 50-ohm load, will indicate maximum transfer of radio frequency energy into a Citizens' Band antenna having 50-ohm input impedance. Will indicate output power readings for transmitters of up to 3.5 watts output into a 50-ohm load.
Supplied complete with PL-259 and SO-239 50-ohm coaxial connectors.
List price \$24.50.



...for dummy antenna test purposes, use the 50 ohm RUTHERFORD TERMINATION T-101 with your Citizens' Band Class D equipment.
List price \$4.95



Rutherford ELECTRONICS CO.
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
Dept. EW12, 8930 Lindblade Street
Culver City, California



Manufacturers' Literature

KURMAN RELAYS

Kurman Electric Co., 191 Newel St., Brooklyn 22, N.Y. has issued a new catalogue of off-the-shelf relays. The brochure, No. 60-8, illustrates stock relays available from the company's sales agencies. Basic information has been simplified with a view to aiding engineers, buyers, and distributors in selecting standard relays for their applications.

Hundreds of relays are listed, with diagrams, prices, and complete electrical operating characteristics. Among the types shown are sensitive, power, antenna, microminiature, hermetically sealed, telephone, and multi-pole sensitive types.

STEPPING SWITCH CATALOGUE

C. P. Clare & Co., 3101 Pratt Blvd., Chicago 45, Ill. has issued a 40-page, two-color catalogue on its complete line of stepping switches. Designated as Catalogue 202, it contains complete data on construction features, circuitry, and performance characteristics of the company's spring-driven, cam-operated, and direct-drive stepping switches.

COAXIAL PLUGS

Cannon Electric Co., Advertising Dept., 3208 Humboldt St., Los Angeles 31, Calif. has brought out a catalogue supplement describing its BNC series of r.f. coaxial plugs. The new 16-page booklet, Catalogue BNC-A, includes nomenclature, a mating functional diagram, BNC assembly instructions, Kwik-assembly BNC instructions, as well as illustrations and specifications for the jacks, plugs, receptacles, adapters, and other accessories.

BNC series plugs are designed for small coaxial cables. They are lightweight, weatherproof, and manufactured according to military specification MIL-C-3608.

The company also has announced a revised 20-page MS catalogue describing the MS-A (solid shell), MS-B (split shell), MS-C (pressurized) plugs approved to Specification MIL-C-5015. For a copy of either publication, write direct to the manufacturer.

TELEPHONE-TYPE RELAYS

Potter & Brumfield Division of American Machine & Foundry Co., Princeton, Indiana is offering a four-page, full-color folder showing its complete line of telephone-type relays.

Featured in the folder is a chart listing electrical and mechanical characteristics of seven basic types of relays. Coil data and available enclosures also are included.

An unusual addition to the piece is a nomogram upon which the operating

speed of the company's BS relay can be calculated.

COMMUNICATIONS COMMAND CENTER

Westrex Recording Equipment Department, 6601 Romaine St., Hollywood 38, Calif., has issued an illustrated, four-color brochure describing its "Communications Command Center."

Designed and fabricated by Westrex, the center is "human engineered" to provide maximum efficiency for command radio communications by police and fire departments as well as utilities and transportation companies.

UTC SUPPLEMENT

United Transformer Corp., 150 Varick St., New York 13, N.Y. has announced its new 1960-61 supplement catalogue. Printed in two colors, this 16-page booklet is an updating of last year's issue, and offers complete information on electric wave filters and high-"Q" coils. It is prepared for separate filing.

Detailed specifications on the company's line of stock items are given, as well as something of the extent of development in the art, providing the design engineer with a concept of the possibilities of present component design. A reactance-frequency chart also is included as well as further information on other UTC products: transformers, reactors, magnetic amplifiers, and pulse transformers. Mention also is made of some of the firm's engineering and production facilities.

DRAFTING STANDARD

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39th Street, New York 18, N.Y. has published the first American standard to deal with the actual preparation of electrical diagrams. Approved by the American Standards Association, it has been designated as "American Drafting Standards Manual, Section 15, Electrical Diagrams, Y14.15-1960."

Included in the new publication are detailed recommendations on preferred practices for use in electrical diagrams, described as "ground rules," to eliminate divergent drafting techniques. Diagrams dealt with are single line or one line, schematic or elementary, connection or wiring, and interconnection.

The new Standard is available at \$1.50 a copy from the ASME at the above address or from the ASA, Dept. PR 174, 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y.

NEWARK CATALOGUE

Newark Electronics Corp., 223 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill. has released its 1961 catalogue. Designated as No. 71, the new publication lists over 60,000

industrial electronic parts, amateur, radio and TV components. Over 500 electronics producers are represented in this 452-page book.

Items are illustrated, described, and indexed. For a free copy, write to the company at the above address, or to Newark-Inglewood, 4747 W. Century Blvd., Inglewood, Calif.

MINIATURE TRANSFORMERS

Microtran Co., Inc., 145 E. Mineola Ave., Valley Stream, Long Island, N.Y. has issued its 1961 catalogue listing latest miniature transformers. Detailed specifications and diagrams are included.

The catalogue is designed for direct ordering of available off-the-shelf items from stocking distributors. Price lists and dealer lists are furnished. Among the miniature transformers described are typical special units, designed to customer specifications, as well as types for aircraft and missile applications, designed to meet MIL-T-27A and other military specifications.

SEMICONDUCTORS

Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., 5005 E. McDowell Rd., Phoenix, Arizona has released an attractive, four-color brochure describing its complete line of industrial and military semiconductor products.

The 12-page booklet lists key specifications such as breakdown voltage, cur-

rent capacity, operating temperatures, and power dissipation. Among the products offered in this line are germanium power transistors, audio and switching transistors, silicon and germanium mesa transistors, silicon rectifiers, and silicon zener diodes.

The brochure also provides information on this manufacturer's "Meg-A-Life" reliability program which makes "military equivalent" semiconductor devices available to commercial users of transistors.

ELECTRORAFT CATALOGUE

Electrocraft Products Component Division, GC Electronics Co., 400 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill. has published a new 32-page fully illustrated catalogue describing recent developments in plugs, jacks, adapters, connectors, shielded jacks, cord-mounted jacks, and push-button switches.

Photographs as well as dimensional drawings accompany all product descriptions. Designated as Catalogue No. FR-61-E, the new publication is available free on request to the manufacturer.

SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS

Superior Electric Co., Dept. SS, 83 Laurel St., Bristol, Conn. is offering an 8-page brochure, "Slo-Syn Folder SE-L2604" which contains technical characteristics, specifications, ratings, and outline dimensions of new 50-, 150-, and

250-ounce-inch "Slo-Syn" synchronous motors.

Conventional, militarized, and explosion-proof types are offered with or without planetary gear speed reduction assemblies. All have a basic shaft speed of 72 rpm at 60 cps and can be used as constant-speed a.c. motors or as d.c. stepping or incremental positioning devices. A feature of these motors is instant starting, stopping, and reversing.

OPAD POWER SUPPLIES

Opad Electric Co., 43 Walker St., New York 13, N.Y. has issued a catalogue sheet describing and illustrating a new series of low cost, transistor-regulated d.c. power supplies.

The models described have an output voltage range of 4 to 32 volts d.c., with current ratings from 1.5 amperes to 15 amperes. Rated input is 105-125 volts a.c., 60 cycles, single-phase. Regulation is held to within $\pm 1/2\%$ for line and load changes. Ripple does not exceed 5 mv. r.m.s.

TRANSISTOR CROSS REFERENCE

Workman TV Products, Inc., Box 5397, Sarasota, Florida has compiled a new cross-reference sheet listing almost 800 entertainment-type transistors. The guide lists both domestic private label and Japanese-made transistors.

The new guide also is available as a 17 x 22-inch wall chart, lithographed in two colors on heavyweight paper. [30]

TRU-VAC 1-YEAR GUARANTEED RADIO and TV TUBES

Factory Used or Factory Second Tubes! TRU-VAC will replace FREE any tube that becomes defective in use within 1 year from date of purchase!

ALL TUBES INDIVIDUALLY BOXED! CODE DATED & BRANDED "TRU-VAC"

Partial Listing Only . . . Thousands More Tubes in Stock!

SPECIAL! 6SN7GT 30¢ 6W4GT 30¢

0Y4	JCB6	GAG	6AX4GT	6CA8	6H6	6T8	7E5	12AZ7	12L6	25Z6GT
0Z4	3Q4	GAB4	EAX5GT	6CB6	6J4	6U5	7E7	12B4	12Q7	27
1A7GT	3Q8	GAC7	5B8	6CD6G	6J5	6U8	7E7	12BA6	12R5	35A5
1B1GT	3V4	GAF4	6BA6	6CF6	6J6	6V8GT	7E8	12BA7	12SA7	35R5
1H7GT	4BQ7A	GAC5	6BC5	6CG7	6J7	6W6GT	7C7	12BD6	12S7	35C5
1L4	4BZ4	6AH4GT	6BC8	6CG8	6K8	6X4	7H7	12BE6	12SK7	35W4
1L6	4BZ7	6AH6	6BD6	6CH8	6K7	6X5GT	7H7	12BF6	12SN7GT	35Z5
1N5GT	4CB6	6AK5	6BE6	6CL6	6N7	6X8	7J7	12BH7	12SQ7	36
1R5	6AM8	6AL5	6BF5	6CM6	6O7	6Y6C	7J7	12R6	12V6GT	38
1S5	6AN8	6AN8	6D06C	6CM7	6S4	7A4/XXL	7K6	12BR7	12W6GT	39/44
1T4	5AT8	6AN8	6BM6	6CN7	6S7	7A5	7X7	12BT7	12X4	41
1U4	5AV8	6AQ5	6BJ6	6C0R	6S8GT	7A6	7Y4	12CA5	14A7/12B7	42
1U6	5AZ4	6AQ6	6BK5	6C6	6S8	7A7	7Z4	12CA5	14D6	43
1V2	5BR8	6AQ7	6BK7	6C6	6S7GT	7A8	12A8	12D4	14Q7	50A5
1X2	5CC8	6AR5	6BL7GT	6C57	6SF5	7B4	12AB5	12F5	19AU4GT	50B5
2A4	JG6	6AS5	6BN6	6CU5	6SF7	7B5	12AQ5	12F8	19B6GT	50C5
2BN4	SR4	6AT6	6BQ6GT	6CL6	6G07	7B6	12AT6	12R5	19J6	50L6
2CY5	5T8	6AU6	6BQ7	6DB	6SH7	7B7	12A7	12K7	19T8	56
3A5	5U4	6AU4GT	6BR8	6DE6	6S7	7B8	12A6	12A7	24A	80
3AL5	5UR	6AUSGT	6BS8	6DE6GT	6SMT	7C4	12A7	12A7	24A/GZ4	117Z3
3AU6	5V4C	6AUB	6SY6C	6DFE	6SL7	7C5	12AV6	12AV7		
3BC5	5V6GT	6AV5GT	6BZ6	6E5	6SQ7	7C6	12AV7	12AX4GT		
3BN6	5X6	6AV6	6BZ7	6E5	6SR7	7C7	12AX4GT	12AX7		
3BZ6	5Y3	6AW8	6C4	6E6	6T4	7E5				

Any Tube Not Listed Also Available at 35¢ Each!
BRAND NEW 1-YEAR GUARANTEED TV PICTURE TUBES

Below Listed prices do not include dust Add Additional \$3.00 Deposit on tube sizes to 20"; on 21" and 24" tubes—\$7.50 Deposit refunded immediately when tube does not return good. Aluminized tubes—\$4.00 extra

Picture tubes shipped only to continental USA and Canada—All tubes F.O.B. Harrison, N.J.

10RP4	7.90	10KP4	11.99	11HP4	16.99	20HP4	17.99	21AWP4	15.49	21XP4	17.49
12B1	10.49	12B4	11.19	17P4	15.99	21AP4	16.79	21P4	15.29	21Y4	16.29
14E/CP4	11.09	18RP4	11.99	17M1	15.99	21AP4	16.79	21P4	15.29	21Y4	16.29
18B1	16.49	17B4	13.99	18A4	18.99	21AP4	16.79	21P4	15.29	21Y4	16.29
18HP4	22.19	17B4	13.99	18A4	18.99	21AP4	16.79	21P4	15.29	21Y4	16.29
20HP4	14.99	17P4	15.99	20D4	13.99	21AP4	16.79	21P4	15.29	21Y4	16.29
20HP4	12.89	17P4	15.99	20D4	13.99	21AP4	16.79	21P4	15.29	21Y4	16.29

ATTENTION QUANTITY USERS! Big Discounts Are Yours . . . Call or Write For Our 1000 Tube "Private Label" Special! Attention Branding Dept. MGR.

Money Cheerfully Returned Within Five (5) Days, If Not Completely Satisfied!

TRU-VAC (R) PAYS YOUR POSTAGE—On orders of \$5 or more in USA and Territories. Send approximate postage on Canadian and foreign orders. Any order less than \$5 requires 25¢ handling charge. Send 25¢ on C.O.D. All orders subject to prior sale, complying with Postal regulations, the following statement appears in all Tru-Vac advertising: Tubes appearing in this ad may be FACTORY SECONDS or USED tubes and are clearly marked.

LOOK! 1,000 USED TV'S
 Costly, famous make console models with little or no tube replacement! Require only minor adjustment. Perfect for resale, or as your own second set! 10", 17" and 19" screens . . . none smaller! Sets shipped FOB, Harrison, N.J.

\$16.95
 As Is

Sensational Offer!
 "Self Service"
TUBE CHECKERS
\$37.95 FOB Our Warehouse

Let our customers test their own tubes! These reliable, reconditioned 22-socket tube checkers will return tube investment in one week or less with little or no effort on your part! Handsome, field-tested console models . . . COMPLETE WITH KEY FOR BOTTOM DOOR AND NEON-LIGHTED HEAD!

TRU-VAC

Harrison Avenue • Box 107 • Harrison, N. J. HUmboldt 4-9770

Class D (27 mc) Citizens' Band

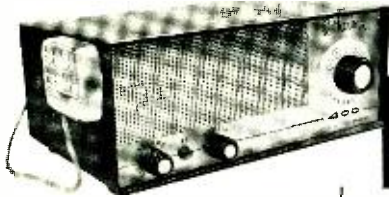
Rutherford "400"

two-way RADIOPHONE

OFFERS YOU
MORE

HIGHLY SENSITIVE
SUPERHETERODYNE
RECEIVER

FOR THE MONEY!



Specifications:

Superheterodyne receiver.
Sensitivity - 1 microvolt (for 6 db S+N/N ratio).
Selectivity - at 10 KC adjacent channel spacing, down 38 db.
Image Rejection - 60 db or more.
Transmitter - Crystal controlled.
Power Input - 5 watts (FCC maximum).
Power Output - Approx. 3 watts into 50-ohm load.
Extra feature: Capable of increased power (10-12 watts) for industrial applications outside but adjacent to Citizens' Band.

Rutherford ELECTRONICS CO.
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION
8930 Lindblade St., Culver City, Calif.

Built by a leading manufacturer of
Electronic Test Instrumentation

SIX
CHANNEL
OPERATION
EFFICIENT
TRANSMITTER



UNIVERSAL POWER SUPPLY
ONE UNIT OPERATES ON
115VAC, 6 and 12VDC

DIRECT
READING
DIAL
CORROSION
PROOF
FINISH



CRYSTALS MAY BE
CHANGED WITHOUT REMOVING
SET FROM CABINET

Beautiful styling, maximum operating range, high efficiency, rugged construction, extraordinary dependability... features normally found only on more expensive sets, are built into the Rutherford "400".

Please send me the illustrated brochure on Rutherford "400".

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

Anechoic Rooms

(Continued from page 32)

For most large anechoic rooms, on the order of 15 feet by 15 feet, a window 18"x24" works out nicely, providing it is correctly located. Under normal conditions a double-glazed 1/4" safety glass has proven to be acoustically compatible with most wall panel construction encountered by the authors. However, each window design should be carefully matched to its own particular panel design. There are many sources, such as texts on acoustics, periodicals reporting on actual laboratory data, etc. to which one can turn in order to obtain transmission loss values of window glass in various thicknesses and with varied spacing between panes. The best source of information is, of course, the professional engineer with practical experience, combined with actual field tests.

Along with the proper selection of glass thickness and spacing is the design of tight rubber seals to hold the glass pane to the panel framing. Again, the window seals should be selected to prevent acoustic leaks around the window glass itself. Since the acoustic properties of the room are affected by the highly reflective properties of glass, an anechoic window plug which can be placed over the window during critical testing programs should be supplied. This plug consists of a structural framing to which wedges of the same design as the wall are attached. Once this window plug is installed, the wedges on this frame blend in with the wedges on the walls, ceiling, and floor, giving the room complete anechoic properties.

Ventilation System: A successful ventilation system depends on the careful selection of a blower as well as adequate silencing of the air going into the room and being discharged from the room. Fig. 7 shows one particular design for a ventilation system used in conjunction with an anechoic chamber. The normal anechoic room's ventilation system consists of a blower housed in a special enclosure, one silencer for the inlet air, and one silencer for the discharged air. The need for both inlet and discharge silencers is apparent when one considers the noise which the blower generates and the intake opening itself. Before the air is allowed to enter the room, the inlet silencer must be capable of filtering out any noise generated by the blower.

At the discharge end of the system, the opening through which the air leaves the room must be placed in one of the wall panels. In order to keep any noise in the area from entering the room through this opening, a special silencer must be placed over that hole to allow the air to move out of the room but prevent sound from entering it. Although their functions differ slightly, each of these two types of silencers is available commercially.

The blower unit selected must be capable of supplying the required amount of air through such a system. The blower, discharge silencer, inlet silencer, and the room itself, must all be part of

FIX OLD RADIOS IN A JIFFY!

Fix 'em
good as new...
without lost
time or
needless testing



Often it takes more time than it's worth to fix old radios... but NOT when you own this 3 1/2 pound, 744-page Ghirardi RADIO TROUBLESHOOTER'S HANDBOOK! The only service guide of its kind still in print! Gives common trouble symptoms and remedies for over 4,800 old-time receiver models made by 202 manufacturers prior to 1932... also auto radios... Even beginners can use it to repair old sets that might otherwise be thrown away because service data is lacking or because testing takes too long.

CUTS SERVICE TIME IN HALF

This famous Handbook more than pays for itself the first time you use it. Covers 85% of the things that are apt to go wrong. Shows exactly where the trouble is likely to be. Explains step by step how to fix it without lost time or useless testing.

Gives full service details on old sets made by Airline, Army, Avlin, Aviator, Kent, Belmont, Bosch, Brunswick, Clarion, Crosley, Emerson, Fada, G-E, Kolster, Malto-tic, Motorola, Philco, Pilot, RCA, Silvertone, Sparten, Stromberg and dozens more. Includes hundreds of pages of old tube, transformer and other components data.

10 DAY FREE EXAMINATION

Dept. RN-120, Technical Division,
HOLT, RINEHART and WINSTON, Inc.,
383 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Send RADIO TROUBLESHOOTER'S HANDBOOK for 10-day examination. If I decide to keep book, I will then send \$10 plus postage. Otherwise, I will return book promptly and owe you nothing.

NAME: Send \$10 with order and we pay postage. Same 10-day return privilege with money refunded.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, Zone, State: _____

OUTSIDE U.S.A. — Price \$10.50 cash with order only. Money back if you return book in 10 days.

SAVE 20% BUY DIRECT

You can now buy this
VOXBOX at BIG SAVINGS



A voice-controlled relay device for voice-operated "break-in" with any voice modulated rig either fixed or mobile. Gives you tremendous advantage in contest operating, traffic handling, telephone type conversation and "two hands on the wheel" mobiling.

~~\$35⁷⁰~~ Buy Direct For **\$28⁵⁶** Only

Send check or money order to



TRANSCON DIVISION
NORTHEAST TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.
Danbury, Conn.

Send for NEW catalog

Available from franchised distributors at slightly higher cost.

CITIZEN BAND CLASS "D" CRYSTALS



3rd Overtone: Hermetically Sealed .005% tolerance—Meet F. C. C. requirements. 1/2" pin spacing—.050 pin diameters. (.093 pins available, add 15¢ per crystal.) **\$2.95 EACH**

ALL 22 Frequencies in Stock!
(add 5¢ per crystal for postage and handling)

The following Class "D" Citizen Band frequencies in stock (frequencies listed in megacycles):

26.975	26.985	27.005	27.015	27.025	27.035
27.055	27.065	27.075	27.085	27.105	27.115
27.125	27.135	27.155	27.165	27.175	27.185
27.205	27.215	27.225			

Matched crystal sets for Globe, Conset, Cit-Fone and Halliconners Units . . . \$5.90 per set. Specialty equipment make.

RADIO CONTROL CRYSTALS in MC6/U HOLDERS—SIX FREQUENCIES

In stock for immediate delivery (frequencies listed in megacycles, tolerance—.005%—.12" pin spacing—.050 pin diameter, .093 pins available, add 15¢ per crystal.) Specialty frequency desired.

26.995, 27.045, 27.095, 27.145, 27.195, 27.255. **\$2.95 EACH**
(add 5¢ per crystal for postage and handling)

Send for FREE CRYSTAL CATALOG #860 WITH OSCILLATOR CIRCUITS

ASK YOUR PARTS DEALER FOR TEXAS CRYSTALS See big red display . . . if he doesn't stock them, send us his name and order direct from factory.

ALL ORDERS SHIPPED 1st CLASS MAIL FROM OUR NEW FLORIDA PLANT

Rush your order to:

TEXAS CRYSTALS

Dept. R-120—1000 Crystal Drive, Fort Myers, Fla. For even faster service phone WE. 6-2100

ELECTRONICS WORLD HAS A BUYER FOR YOUR USED EQUIPMENT OR COMPONENTS!

The 245,000 purchasers of ELECTRONICS WORLD are always in the market for good used equipment or components. So if you have something to sell, let EW readers know about it through our classified columns. It costs very little: just 60¢ a word, including name and address. Minimum message: 10 words.

For further information write:

Martin Lincoln
ELECTRONICS WORLD
One Park Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.



-- then you need us!

GET STARTED RIGHT by writing for FREE 8 page catalog illustrating over 30 business forms and systems designed specifically for TV-Radio Service.

ON SALE AT YOUR PARTS JOBBER

Delrich Publications • 4308 N. Milwaukee • Chicago 41, Ill.



LOOK

NO FURTHER . . . IF YOU'RE UNHAPPY WITH "HI" HI-FI PRICES. WRITE FOR OUR UNUSUAL AUDIO CATALOG. KEY ELECTRONICS CO. 120-C Liberty St., N. Y. 6. Phone CLOverdale 8-4288

the aerodynamic system. Proper sizing of the ventilation system can be handled by anyone familiar with airflow-pressure drop relationships. Insofar as the blower itself is concerned, the noise may be sufficient to disturb personnel working in its immediate vicinity outside the room. For this reason, a specially designed acoustic blower enclosure is provided. The enclosure, in addition to reducing blower noise, also helps to prevent the transmission of noise from the blower through the wall panels, which would raise the noise level inside the chamber.

These are just a few of the factors which must be considered in the design of an anechoic room. A good anechoic room, like any other job really well done, is a work of art that, in addition, has the truly functional purpose of providing the proper environment for making sound measurements. [30]

RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS

THE National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Commerce have announced the arrival of the first group of Russian scientific and technical publications translated abroad as part of a cooperative Federal agency program which is being financed by the overseas sale of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities.

The translations were prepared by the Israel Program for Scientific Translations under contract with the National Science Foundation. Projects are now under way in Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia to produce translations of 89,000 pages of scientific and technical material originally published in languages unfamiliar to most U.S. scientists.

The program will include a wide variety of technical and scientific subjects. The Office of Technical Services of the U.S. Department of Commerce receives, catalogues, distributes, and sells the translations at approximately one cent a page. In cooperation with the Special Libraries Translations Center at John Crerar Library, Chicago, OTS publishes twice monthly "Technical Translations" to announce new translations available and in process. This publication is sold on subscription. Write to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. The annual domestic fee is \$12.00 and \$16.00 for foreign subscriptions. [30]

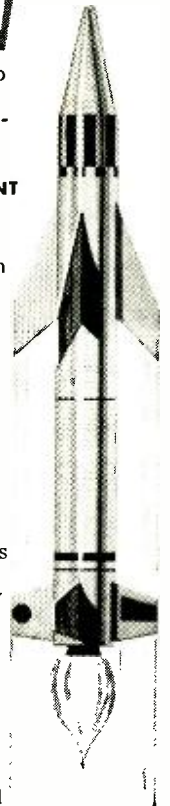


"I think it was awfully nice of you to try and explain the trouble to me."

prepare for your career in

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ELECTRONICS COMPUTERS RADIO-TV

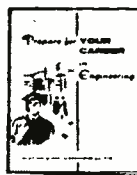
At MSOE, you can equip yourself for a career in many exciting, growing fields: MISSILES RADAR • AUTOMATION RESEARCH • DEVELOPMENT ELECTRICAL POWER AVIONICS • ROCKETRY



When you graduate from the Milwaukee School of Engineering, you are prepared for a dynamic career as an Electrical Engineer or Engineering Technician. Under a faculty of specialists, you gain a sound technical education in modern, completely equipped laboratories and classrooms. As a result, MSOE graduates are in great demand and highly accepted by industries nationally.

At MSOE you will meet men from all walks of life and all parts of the country — some fresh out of high school or prep school, others in their twenties — veterans and non-veterans.

You can start school in any one of four quarters and begin specializing immediately. Engineering technicians graduate in 2 years with an Associate in Applied Science degree. For a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering, you attend 4 years. A 3-month preparatory course also is available.



FREE CAREER BOOKLET!

If you're interested in any phase of electronics, radio or television, be sure to look into the programs of study offered by the Milwaukee School of Engineering. Just mail the coupon.

MILWAUKEE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Dept. EW-1260, 1025 N. Milwaukee St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Please send FREE Career Booklet. I'm interested in

- Electrical Engineering; Electronics; Computers; Electrical Power; Radio-TV; Mechanical Engineering

PLEASE PRINT

Name..... Age.....

Address.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

I'm eligible for veterans education benefits.

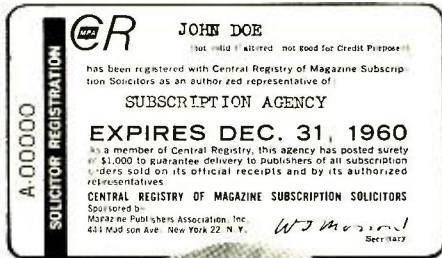
MS-123

TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT THIS CARD

... It's your guarantee of the best possible magazine delivery and service—when you subscribe through a magazine sales person.

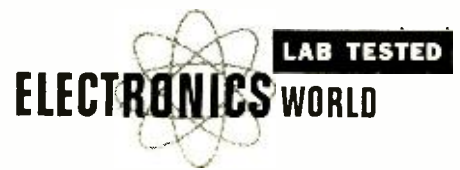
CR—the Central Registry of Magazine Subscription Solicitors which is sponsored by Magazine Publishers Association, Inc. — was formed by America's leading publishers in cooperation with reputable subscription agencies to assure you prompt and dependable service... backed by a \$1,000 bond.

Next time a magazine sales person calls on you, ask to see his CR card. It looks like this:



**CENTRAL REGISTRY OF
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION
SOLICITORS
444 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.**

New Audio Test Report



Shure 545 "Unidyne III" Microphone
Garrard SPG3 Stylus Pressure Gauge
Koss Model SP-3 Stereo Earphones
Dyna "Mark IV" Mono Power Amplifier



Shure 545 "Unidyne III" Microphone

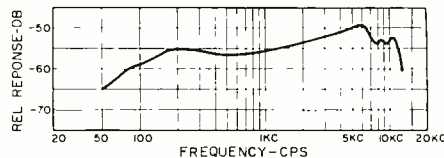
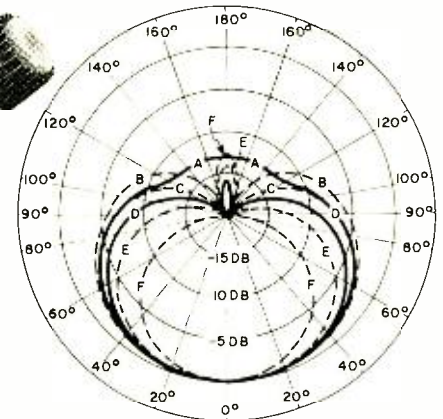


Fig. 1. Shure's response curve of the 545.

THIS is a unidirectional dynamic probe microphone designed for high-quality pickup of voice and music. Light in weight, the slim tubular mike is easily hand-held, and can be slipped into or out of a special clamp supplied with it for stand mounting.

The "Unidyne III" offers either high- or low-impedance (50 to 250 ohms) outputs, which are selectable by the appropriate strapping of the mike's output plug. A 25-foot length of three-conductor shielded cable is supplied, with a plug at one end (to fit the mike) and bare, tinned leads at the other end. Output is rated at -148 db (EIA rating), which is moderately high, and the manufacturer's published response curve is rather disconcertingly conservative (Fig. 1). However, the mike sounded quite a bit better than its published response curve would suggest.



A—AT 70 CPS D—3500 TO 7000 CPS
 B—70 TO 250 CPS E—7000 TO 10,000 CPS
 C—250 TO 3500 CPS F—AT 10,000 CPS

Fig. 2. Cardioid polar pattern of the mike.

It was very clean and crisp, with a slightly sibilant quality and a marked tendency to favor brass and percussion instruments. Its low end was tight and very well defined, although the deep bass range was noticeably deficient. Speech was natural and very intelligibly reproduced, as were male and female singing voices. Orchestral pickup was not so good, due mainly to the reduced deep-bass response noted previously, plus a tendency to make gut strings sound like steel ones. The "Unidyne III" has a somewhat stark, cold sound, but it is this very quality that makes it ideal for pickup of small bands and jazz groups (all temperatures).

Its cardioid polar pattern is well-defined in both the horizontal and vertical planes and with remarkably little frequency discrimination (Fig. 2), so it can do an effective job of controlling knotty acoustic-feedback problems in p.a. setups. Incidentally, it would probably also lend itself very nicely to pairing, for stereo broadcasting and recording.

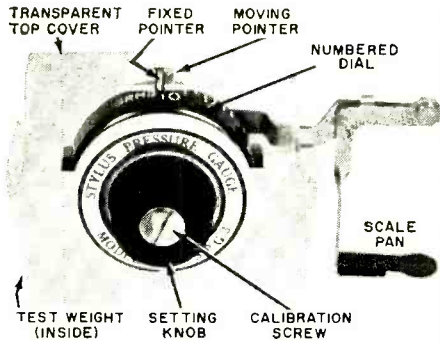
All in all, this is a fine general-purpose mike for use where directivity and intelligibility are of greater importance than very wide frequency range. The price of the mike is \$51. [30]

Garrard SPG3 Stylus Pressure Gauge

ONE of the fanciest stylus pressure gauges that we have seen is the new Garrard SPG3. This unit measures stylus pressure up to just above 12 grams on a scale with widely spaced half-gram

divisions. The gauge will work with all current pickup heads and arms whether in record changers or in manual players.

In operation the stylus is placed on a scale pan that is counterbalanced by a



coil spring. Tension on this spring is adjusted by a large setting knob that simply winds up the spring as it moves a large numbered dial under a fixed pointer in the transparent top cover. When the scale pan assembly is in perfect balance with the spring tension, a moving red pointer on the assembly lines up with the fixed pointer, thereby indicating stylus pressure.

A 5-gram test weight is supplied with the unit for occasional checking of the gauge accuracy. We first carefully adjusted the unit for the 5-gram reading using this test weight. Then we checked the gauge by weighing several precision weights used on an accurate chemical balance. Weights of 2, 5, and 10 grams were placed on the scale pan, and we were pleased to find that the gauge was "right on the button" at 5 and 10 grams and within a quarter gram at 2 grams. This kind of accuracy is certainly well within the limits needed for checking stylus pressures. We also could have checked the gauge by weighing ordinary coins on it. For example, a half-dollar should weigh in at 12½ grams, a quarter at 6¼ grams, and a dime at 2½ grams.

The SPG3 is available at local audio distributors for \$2.95. [30]



Koss Model SP-3 Stereo Phones

FOR THOSE who prefer their stereo in private, a set of stereo earphones may be just what the doctor ordered. The set of Koss SP-3's that we have just tried out gave surprisingly good quality even at the low frequencies. Although not cheap as earphones go (they sell for \$24.95), they should be a worthwhile investment for the stereophile who wants personalized listening or who doesn't want to disturb others in his household.

December, 1960

FREE

GIANT 1961 204 PAGE CATALOG



SAVE UP TO
50% ON 8-A
SELECTED
KITS

TOP VALUES
IN POWER
AND HAND
TOOLS

HI-FI AND
STEREO
SYSTEMS &
COMPONENTS

30 PAGES
OF BARGAINS
NOT IN ANY
OTHER CATALOG

100'S OF
NEW ITEMS
LISTED HERE
FOR 1st TIME

**RUSH COUPON
TODAY!**

Send Free 1961 B-A Catalog No. 611

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____



WESTON — SIMPSON — EICO
PRECISION — ILLINOIS TEST. LAB.
Simpson and Triplett Parts in Stock
INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENT WORKS
P.O. BOX 13393 NEW ORLEANS 25, LA.

RECORDING TAPE



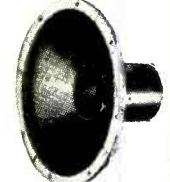
*Oxide guaranteed not to rub off or squeak — or money back. Compare ours with other "Bargain" tape. You'll find it's more than just "price" when you deal with us. We are original pioneers in the tape recorder business and our reputation means every thing.

600' acetate (plastic), 5"	.75
900' MYLAR (Polyester), 5"	.95
1200' MYLAR, 1/2 mil, 5" reel	1.28
1200' Acetate (plastic), 7"	1.29
1200' MYLAR, 1 1/2 mil (strong)	1.95
1800' acetate (plastic), 7"	1.79
1800' MYLAR 1 mil thick, 7"	2.69
2400' MYLAR, untempered, 7"	2.69
2400' MYLAR, tempered, 7"	3.49

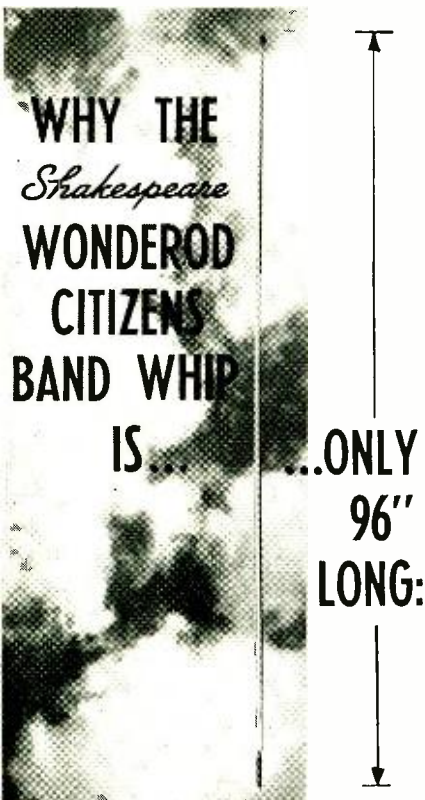
Studios, Large Users Even Lower

NORELCO SPEAKERS

Famous 9710M, twin-cone 8" speaker, original list \$9.95, usual NET \$24.97, NOW, while they last \$5 off net . . . \$11.98 plus postage. (discontinued model). Frequency 40-20,000 cy. Other SENSATIONAL Speaker reductions on a first come, first served basis. SEND FOR SPEAKER SPECIFICATION SHEET.



COMMISSIONED ELECTRONICS CO.
1776 Columbia Road Washington, D. C.



WHY THE
Shakespeare
WONDEROD
CITIZENS
BAND WHIP
IS...

...ONLY
96"
LONG:

The WONDEROD whip is, of course, fiberglass (all Shakespeare antennas are). And, because the fiberglass sheath (a rod formed by exclusive Shakespeare process so that it won't take a set) is loaded dielectrically, the best impedance match is made with a shorter rod. Thus, you get full quarter wave efficiency from your 96" WONDEROD—with a full 6" more clearance than standard 102" metal whips.

Fiberglass gives WONDERODS other advantages: insulation to reduce operating hazards under live wires... high impact and flexural strength... a surface that won't rust, even in salt spray, etc... a light weight that cuts road noises, and reduces sway.

Still wonder whether you're getting it all in 96"? Just try it!

COLUMBIA PRODUCTS CO.
Subsidiary of Shakespeare Company
Columbia, South Carolina

TAPE RECORDERS



**HI-FI COMPONENTS
SLEEP LEARN KITS**

MERITAPE UNUSUAL
Low cost, high quality recording tape, in boxes or cans. FREE 1961 Catalog
DRESSNER, 69-02 RA, 174 St., Flushing 65, N.Y.

ENGINEERING DEGREES



E.E. Option Electronics or Power
Civil, Mechanical, Physics.
Also in Liberal Arts

Earned through Home Study

Pacific International
College of Arts & Sciences
Primarily a Correspondence School
Resident classes also available

5719-R Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood 38, Calif.

Since the phones have a low impedance of only 4 ohms each, they cannot be used directly across any high-impedance circuits without shorting out the signal. They may, however, be connected where your speakers are connected, directly across the secondary of the stereo amplifier's output transformer windings. A switch could be installed to allow either speakers or phones to be used.

Because of the high sensitivity of the earphones, it may be necessary to just barely "crack" the gain control of your amplifier. Under these conditions, some amplifiers, especially the sensitive, high-power ones, may have more residual hum and noise than desired signal. By simply inserting a series resistor—we used a 12-ohm wirewound unit and made our connection to the 16-ohm tap—we were able to open up the volume pot a bit more to get a respectable signal-to-noise ratio. A low-value pot, or better still a T-pad, between the amplifier output and the phones will serve admirably as a level adjustment, thus permitting the amplifier's volume control to be advanced somewhat. We don't know how much power the phones will handle, but the loudness of their output would serve as a warning not to feed too much power into them and risk a possible burn-out.

The earphones themselves employ a pair of 3½-inch dynamic reproducers mounted in a special leather-finish plastic material housing. Sponge foam earpieces keep out extraneous sounds and permit the small diaphragms to produce respectable bass when clamped to the listener's ears. When we connected our audio oscillator to the phones, we were still hearing plenty of output down to 30 cps. At the high end, we could hear output up to 17,500 cps, where our ears, rather than the phones, probably cut off.

The stereo fan who sometimes wants his stereo *via* earphones will find a set of SP-3's a worthwhile addition to his stereo rig. [30]

Dyna "Mark IV" Mono Amplifier

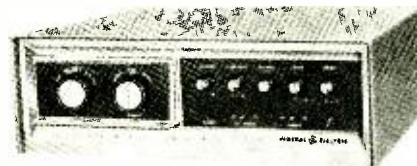
IT SEEMS rather strange to be working on a monophonic power amplifier after spending so many of the past months on stereo units. Yet, it is an enjoyable venture since a mono power amplifier is one of the simplest of kits to build. This *Dyna* "Mark IV" 40-watt amplifier is among the easiest to build since the entire first stage, which includes the voltage amplifier and a phase inverter, is all pre-assembled on a printed circuit board. The design uses only four tubes in all, a 6Z34 as a rectifier, a direct-coupled 6199, and a pair of 6EL34's as push-pull power output tubes in a distributed-load circuit.

Not only are the 6EL34's operated well below their maximum ratings resulting in longer life, but they employ a fixed bias arrangement providing more power at less distortion.

The results of our tests on one of the units we built show that the hum and noise was completely inaudible under normal listening conditions, being down 77.3 db from 2 watts under open-input

McGEE SPECIAL PURCHASE SALE

SAVE ALMOST **50%** ON A 40 WATT
GENERAL ELECTRIC STEREO AMPLIFIER



REG. \$119.95 — SALE PRICE 69.95

General Electric MS-2000, Stereo audio amplifier, made to sell at \$119.95 audio net. McGee offers you a \$50.00 saving. Now you can buy them as long as our stock lasts at \$69.95. Factory rated, 40 watts peak, 20 watts per channel, 28 watts average audio output. Designed for use with any record changer speaker system and tuner.

Model FA-10, General Electric FM/AM tuner, Reg. \$129.95. McGee's Sale price, \$69.95.

HIGH FIDELITY
CORNER
SPEAKER SYSTEM
50.00 VALUE **\$22.95**

UTAH BUILT
12" WOOFER
4" TWEETER

MODEL COR-12, 20" high, 21" wide, 13½" deep. Choice of simulated Mahogany, Lined Oak, Walnut or Fruitwood. Ship. wt. 20 lbs. Response: 30 to 15,000 cps. SALE PRICE \$22.95, 2 for \$44.00. Combination offer MS-2000 G.E. amplifier with 2 corner speaker systems for \$109.95. FA-10 TUNER \$69.95 extra.



WRITE FOR
McGEE'S
160-PAGE

1961

CATALOG
BARGAINS
in — Hi-Fi — T.V.
Parts — Tubes —
Speakers — Elec-
tronic Material

1901 McGee St., Kansas City 8, Missouri

RADIO PARTS STORES & HI-FI SALONS!

Hundreds of dealers across the nation profit by selling ELECTRONICS WORLD each month to their customers. Are you one of them? ELECTRONICS WORLD helps build store traffic... keeps customers coming back month after month for the merchandise you sell—and, best of all, you earn a neat profit on each copy sold—No Risk Involved.

So get details on selling ELECTRONICS WORLD, the world's largest selling technical electronics magazine. Or, order your copies now. Just use the handy coupon.

Retail Sales Department
Electronics World Attn: Jerry Schneider
One Park Avenue
New York 16, New York

- Send me... copies of ELECTRONICS WORLD for resale in my store each month. No risk involved on my part.
- Send me details on selling ELECTRONICS WORLD in my store.

STORE NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

SIGNATURE _____ EW 1260



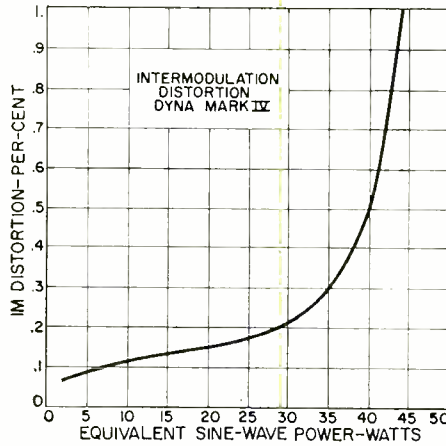
condition, and -88.8 db with the input shorted.

The sensitivity of the amplifier is 1.38 volts input for 40-watts output. This sensitivity is just a bit low compared to other amplifiers we have checked. However since most preamps will easily deliver this amount of output signal, there should be no problems in driving the amplifier to full output.

The frequency response was exceptionally good, being within ± 0.25 db from 10 cps to 35 kc. at the 2-watt level, and within ± 0.7 db from 25 cps to 30 kc. at its maximum 40-watt level.

The intermodulation distortion characteristics are shown in the accompanying graph. These figures were taken with 60 and 6000 cps at a 4 to 1 ratio.

The harmonic distortion taken at the 40-watt level was 1.42% at 30 cps; .35% at 1000 cps; and 2.78% at 15 kc. We have always felt that a harmonic distortion of 2% should be the maximum permitted for a true hi-fi power amplifier and, with that thought in mind, we found that the amplifier will produce 39.4 watts before it reaches a harmonic-dis-

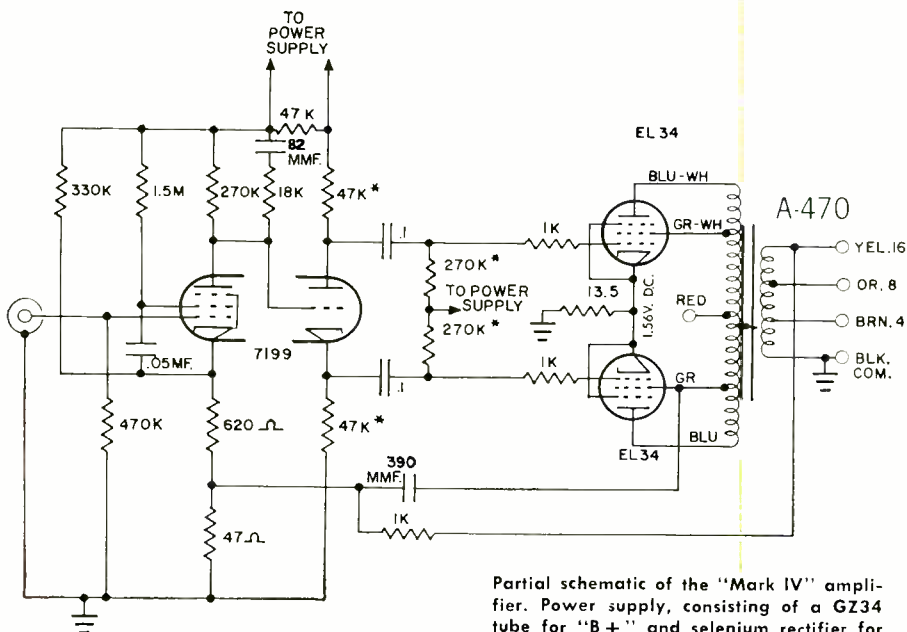


IM distortion of the "Mark IV" amplifier, taken at 60 and 6000 cps (4 to 1 ratio).

ortion figure of 2% at the frequencies indicated above.

The damping factor of this amplifier was found to be 12.5.

The results of our tests proved, without doubt, that this power amplifier will provide true hi-fi performance. It is available in kit form for \$59.95, or factory-wired at \$79.95. [30]



Partial schematic of the "Mark IV" amplifier. Power supply, consisting of a GZ34 tube for "B+" and selenium rectifier for the fixed bias supply, is not shown here.

* MATCHED PAIRS

Olson

FREE!

Olson Radio Catalogs FOR ONE YEAR



- ★ 8 Different Issues
- ★ All Bargain Packed

FREE One Year Subscription to OLSON RADIO'S Fantastic Bargain Packed Catalog—Unheard of LOW, LOW WHOLESALE PRICES on Brand Name Speakers, Changers, Tubes, Tools, Hi-Fi's, Stereo Amps, Tuners and other Bargains.

Another OLSON Bargain!

RADIO-INTERCOM

- Radio with Remote Speaker
- It's a Two-Way Intercom



No. RA-341 **\$15.93**
3 for \$45.00
Lots of 12, Ea. \$14.00

5-tube superheterodyne radio in handsome ivory case with built-in PM speaker, 50 feet of cable and remote speaker. 4-position function switch selects operation as radio, radio with remote speaker, and talk or listen in intercom position. Radio tunes standard (AM) broadcast band (530 to 1600 KC). Tiny 2 1/2" remote speaker is mounted in a matching ivory cabinet (only 2 1/2"x3"x1 1/2") and has a tack for easy connection to the radio intercom. When used as an intercom it is so sensitive it picks up the ticking of a clock on the other side of the room. Master station size: 5 1/2"x3 1/2"x4 1/8". For 117 volt. A.C. or D.C.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Fill in coupon below for your FREE one year subscription to Olson's Bargain Packed Catalog. To order Radio Intercom, simply check quantity desired and send remittance along with coupon. (Include enough for postage or parcel post shipment. Send \$2.00 deposit for C.O.D. orders.)

- FREE Olson Catalogs for One Year
- Radio-Intercom RA-341 Ea. \$15.93
- Lots of 12, Ea. \$14.00
- 3 for \$45.00

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

OLSON RADIO CORPORATION

614 S. Forge St., Akron 8, Ohio

will send you your choice of the world's greatest electronics books for a **7-DAY FREE EXAMINATION**

Here are some of the world's greatest electronics books...chosen carefully by Ziff-Davis Electronics Book Service as among the best in their fields. You'll find top-notch texts and manuals on theory and instruction...important volumes covering radio and TV servicing, electricity and appliances...reference books to help you understand such fields as computers, citizens band, communications, and electronics experimentation.

Each volume is designed to help you get more know-how, greater enjoyment from your electronics specialty—and *each is yours for 7 days FREE!* Simply write your choices on the coupon below and mail it today. When your books arrive, read and enjoy them for seven full days. If, after that, you don't agree that they are everything you want, return them and owe nothing. Here is the perfect way to build the library every man in electronics must have.

THEORY AND INSTRUCTION

RADIO AND TV SERVICING

ELECTRICITY AND APPLIANCES

Get started in radio, TV, communications, by using these simple basic guides to electronic principles, functions, and operations!

Save time and labor in radio and TV maintenance by referring to professional handbooks!

Brush up on electrical theory, repair any electrical appliance by using these simple manuals!



2500. BASIC ELECTRONICS, Grob
An introductory text on the fundamentals of electricity and electronics for technicians in radio, television and industrial electronics. \$9.25

2501. ELEMENTS OF ELECTRONICS, Hikey and Villines

This basic electronics text offers an excellent course for training radio and electronics technicians and for students in television, radar and sonar. \$6.95



2511. UNDERSTANDING RADIO, 3rd Ed., Watson, Welch and Eby
For those with little or no technical knowledge who wish to know the fundamentals of radio theory and servicing. \$8.25

2522. ELEMENTS OF RADIO, Hellman

A thorough grounding in all basic principles of radio and radio communications, with a review of electricity and magnetism. Includes chapter on transistors. \$5.50



2519. HANDBOOK OF BASIC CIRCUITS Mandl
A basic guide to circuitry combining comprehensive coverage of major circuits with detailed information on circuits used in TV, FM and AM. Simply written and easy-to-understand. \$7.95

2512. PRIMER OF ELECTRONICS AND RADIANT ENERGY, 2nd Ed. Caverly

Clear and simple explanation of electronics and electronic tubes and circuits for all concerned with the manufacture, application, operation of household or industrial electronic devices. \$8.00

2407 HOW TO GET AHEAD IN THE TELEVISION AND RADIO SERVICING BUSINESS, Marcus

Shows the easy way to get started as a TV-Radio repairman, how to earn while you learn, how to get and keep customers. \$3.50

2415. MANDL'S TELEVISION SERVICING, Mandl

This standard text book in the T.V. servicing field provides clear descriptions of the fundamentals of T.V., and practical instruction on the diagnosis and correction of typical troubles. \$7.50

2408. ESSENTIALS OF ELECTRICITY FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION, 2nd Ed., Slurzberg and Osterheld

Provides necessary background of principles for understanding T.V., FM and radio circuits. \$8.25



2404. FM RADIO SERVICING HANDBOOK, King

A practical guide to FM V.H.F. receivers, their design, construction, alignment and repair. \$5.00

2400. PROFITABLE RADIO TROUBLESHOOTING, Marcus and Levy

Explains in easy-to-understand manner the use of simple and advanced test instruments, opening a radio servicing business, pitfalls, and successful procedures for a full-grown business. \$6.25



2442. BASIC ELECTRONIC TEST INSTRUMENTS, Turner

Over 60 instruments described, their uses fully explained and valuable work-saving short-cuts outlined. \$6.25



2651. MAJOR APPLIANCE SERVICING, Brockwell

Gives essential information for a career in major appliance servicing. Explains methods of repairing appliances, organizing and managing a service business. \$5.95

2653. PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY, Croft

Shows what electricity is, how it is generated and how it is used. Profusely illustrated and written in simple language with graphic examples. \$8.50

2667. ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR, Rosenberg

A unique and practical book that explains all details of modern motor repair work; shows what to do—and why. Designed for bench use with duo-spiral binding that lies flat, making text and illustrations visible at same time. \$9.25

2650. HANDYMAN'S ELECTRICAL REPAIRS HANDBOOK, Hertzberg

Step-by-step photos and instructions show you how to repair and maintain wiring, home power systems, appliances, air conditioners, motors, etc. Also: how to make three simple and useful appliance testers. \$2.50



2660. BEGINNING ELECTRICITY, Eaton

Principles, construction and operation of basic electrical devices and appliances. A thorough foundation in electricity plus essential details on mechanisms. \$6.00

2652. HOW TO REPAIR HOME APPLIANCES, Campbell

For the do-it-yourselfer, a handy, easy-to-read reference book with chapters on all kinds and types of appliances. Concise, thorough instructions with many useful illustrations. \$2.50

Construction and Experimentation

Wonderful "how-to" books to help you build and enjoy practical electronic devices simply and easily.



2006. ELECTRONIC EXPERIMENTER'S MANUAL, Findlay

With a few dollars worth of basic tools and this book to guide you, you can explore electronics experimentation more completely than ever before. 10 big sections. \$4.95

2002. ELECTRONIC KITS DIRECTORY, Ziff-Davis Publishing Company

New 1960 edition lists over 750 kits, latest models, prices and features for hi-fi, ham radio, SWL, shop improvement, Citizen's Band, fun and education. \$1.00

2351. RADIO PROJECTS, Marcus

10 easy to construct radios described in this book cover the field thoroughly and completely, progressing in difficulty from the simple crystal detector to the super-heterodyne receiver. \$3.85

2001. 1960 ELECTRONIC EXPERIMENTER'S HANDBOOK, Ziff-Davis Publishing Company

40 projects for home and shop, 20 of which are transistorized. Special section on understanding transistor circuits. \$1.00; 2009, cloth \$1.95

Communications and Broadcasting

Here are books which simplify basic and advanced theory — and open new horizons to you in the field of communications!

2901. HAM RADIO, Hertzberg

Tells exactly how to become a "ham" — how to obtain a ham "ticket," how to learn code, how to select receivers and transmitters — everything you need to know is between the covers of this handy guidebook. \$2.50

2900. BROADCASTING TELEVISION AND RADIO, Kingston, Cowgill, Levy

A simple, practical introduction to broadcasting, dealing with performance before the microphone and camera. \$8.65



2008. CLASS D CITIZENS RADIO SANDS

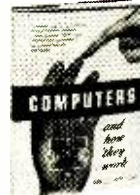
First complete book on Citizens Radio operation. Covers Class D history, rules, applications, how it works. Many illustrations. \$4.95

2907. RADIO OPERATING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, Hornung & McKenzie

Presents specific information on radio law, operating practices and theory for those studying to pass the FCC commercial radio operator exams of the various license grades. \$6.25

Special Topics

Choose any of these practical books—to take advantage of the growing opportunities in the exciting field of electronics!



2007. COMPUTERS AND HOW THEY WORK, Fahnestock

A fact-filled guidebook to electronic computers. Explains the workings of every major computer system. Must reading for all who want a more complete knowledge of this important field. \$4.95

2601. TRANSISTORS IN RADIO, TELEVISION AND ELECTRONICS, Kiver

A descriptive, non-mathematical text for radio, television, electronics technicians and for those who want a working knowledge of transistors and circuits. \$7.95

2301. ELECTRONICS & NUCLEONICS DICTIONARY, Cooke & Marcus

New! A revised, enlarged edition containing authoritative definitions of terms used in radio, television, industrial electronics, nucleonics, sound recording, etc. Bigger and better than ever! \$12.00



2600. TRANSISTORS, Gillie

Describes and analyzes semi-conductors and transistors and how they behave. 300 pages, illustrated. \$7.95

*See Your
Parts Jobber
Or Use This
Coupon Today!*

Leading radio and electronics parts jobbers, hi-fi dealers and salons are making their stores headquarters for books on every electronics subject. You can take this list to your favorite dealer for immediate purchase.

If your local parts jobber or dealer does not carry books, use the coupon for prompt delivery from ELECTRONICS BOOK SERVICE, on a 7-day free trial basis.

ELECTRONICS BOOK SERVICE

One Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.



Please send me the book(s) I have listed below for a FREE 7-day Trial Examination. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied, I may return my selections(s) and I'll owe you nothing. Otherwise, I will send you payment for the book(s) of my choice, plus postage and handling.

NUMBER	TITLE	PRICE
*TOTAL		

*New York City Residents, please add 3% sales tax.

(If you need more space to list other titles, attach a sheet of paper with additional list.)

- SAVE MONEY! Enclose payment in full for the book(s) of your choice and we will pay shipping charges. Same return privileges and prompt refund guaranteed.
- Please send me FREE CATALOG when published. EF522

NAME _____ PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

(7-Day Free Trial offer good only in U.S.A. and Canada. Foreign customers must enclose payment in full. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.)

The Amazing Potentialities of Memory

I LITTLE thought when I arrived at my friend Borg's house that I was about to see something truly extraordinary, and to increase my mental powers tenfold.

He had asked me to come to Stockholm to lecture to the Swedes about Lister and other British scientists. On the evening of my arrival, after the champagne, our conversation turned naturally to the problems of public speaking and to the great labour imposed on us lecturers by the need to be word perfect in our lectures.

Borg then told me that his power of memory would probably amaze me—and I had known him, while we were studying law together in Paris, to have the most deplorable memory!

So he went to the end of the dining-room and asked me to write down a hundred three-figure numbers, calling each one out in a clear voice. When I had filled the edge of an old newspaper with figures, Borg repeated them to me in the order in which I had written them down and then in reverse order, that is beginning with the last number. He also allowed me to ask him the relative position of different numbers: for example, which was the 24th, the 72nd, and the 38th, and I noticed that he replied to all my questions at once and without effort, as if the figures which I had written on the paper had been also written in his brain.

I was dumbfounded by such a feat and sought in vain for the trick which enabled him to achieve it. My friend then said: "The thing you have just seen and which seems so remarkable is, in fact, quite simple. Everybody has a memory good enough to do the same, but few indeed can use this wonderful faculty."

He then revealed to me how I could achieve a similar feat of memory, and I at once mastered the secret—without mistakes and without effort—as you, too, will master it tomorrow.

But I did not stop at these amusing experiments. I applied the principles I had learned in my daily work. I could now remember, with unbelievable facility, the lectures I heard and those which I gave myself, the names of people I met—even if it was only once—as well as their addresses, and a thousand other details which were most useful to me. Finally, I discovered after a while, that not only had my memory improved, but that I had also acquired greater powers of concentration; a surer judgment—which is by no means surprising since the keenness of our intellect is primarily dependent on the number and variety of the things we remember.

If you would like to share this experience and to possess those mental powers which are still our best chance of success in life, ask J. L. Borg to send you his interesting booklet *The Eternal Laws of Success*—he will send it free to anyone who wants to improve his memory. Here is the address: **J. L. Borg, c/o Aubanel Publishers, 14 Highfield Road, Rathgar, Dublin, Ireland.**

Write now—while copies of this booklet are still available.

(Postage 5¢ for a postcard to Ireland by surface Mail)

(ADVERTISEMENT)

1960 INDEX VOLUMES 63-64

As a service to our readers we are again presenting a complete listing of all feature articles which appeared in **ELECTRONICS WORLD** during 1960. We suggest you keep this for reference.

AMATEUR

ANTENNAS

Log-Periodic Antenna (Graf, W5LFM) . . . 100 May
Mac's Service Shop (Frye) 54 June
Receiver Input Impedance Matching
(Genaille, K4ZGM) 68 Nov.

HAM GEAR

Broadcast-Band Converter for Ham Receiver
(Smith, W8VVD) 58 June
Crystal-Controlled Converter for 2 and 6
Meters (Smith, W3UZN) 64 Apr.
Inexpensive Modulator Transformers
(Haviland, K3BGX) 110 May
Simple Improvements for Short-Wave
Receivers (Kirk, W3CRB) 53 Feb.
Stable Transistor V.F.O. (Stoner, W6TNS) . 64 Oct.
Transistorized Hand-Held Transmitter-Receiver
for Ten Meters (Brawn, W7SLO) 48 May
Two-Meter Transistor Transmitter
(Stoner, W6TNS) 68 Feb.

MISCELLANEOUS

Go Aeronautical Mobile—It's Easy
(Smith, D., W3UZN) 58 Dec.
Ham Radio Earth-Moon-Earth Contact . . . 94 Oct.
Has Ham Radio Construction Improved?
(Pyle, W7OE) 49 Aug.
1959 "Ham of the Year" 90 May
Operating Mobile in Canada (Kitchin) . . 104 Aug.

AM-FM

COMPONENTS

Do You Know Enough About Capacitors?
(Heller) 62 Jan.
Fuses Are Not for Confusion (Philpott) . 140 Oct.
Molecular Electronics 39 Apr.
Wayward Capacitor Woes (Kinckiner) . . 134 Oct.

RECEIVERS

Eico Model HFT-94 AM Tuner Kit
(EW Lab Tested) 146 Jan.
FM Reception on Wheels 64 Sept.
FM Wireless Microphone
(Thomas & Klein) 42 Mar.
H. H. Scott Model 314 FM Tuner
(EW Lab Tested) 108 Sept.
Madison Fielding Model 630 FM Tuner
(EW Lab Tested) 107 July
Portable Transistorized FM Receiver
(Stoner) 61 Mar.
Simple Booster for FM Tuners (Gicca) . . 48 Apr.
Transistorized FM Multiplex Adapter
(Helber) 66 Apr.

SERVICING

Mac's Service Shop (Frye) 68 Jan.
Mac's Service Shop (Frye) 53 Mar.
Mac's Service Shop (Frye) 64 July
Mac's Service Shop (Frye) 70 Sept.
Radio Service for TV Technicians
(Bramham) 41 Feb.
Servicing Phase-Modulated Transmitters
(Eldridge) 53 Dec.
Tips on Transistor Radio Service
(Brawn, H.) 34 Dec.
Transistor Radio Circuits (Part 3) 132 Jan.
Transistor Radio Circuits (Part 4) 102 Feb.
Transistor Radio Circuits (Part 5) 82 Mar.
Transistor Radio Circuits (Part 6) 86 Apr.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Determine Your True Income (Flippin) . . . 48 Dec.
Direct Mail Promotion for Service
(Leonard) 57 Jan.
Estimating Your Business Potential (Fair) . 65 Feb.
Getting Results from Business Letters
(Kitchin) 115 July
Handling the Service Complaint (Alth) . . 50 Nov.
K. C. Licensing Killed 127 Sept.
Keeping Step in Business (Fair) 58 Oct.
Mac's Service Shop (Frye) 56 Apr.
Mac's Service Shop (Frye) 66 Aug.
Mac's Service Shop (Frye) 50 Oct.
Remodeling Your Shop? Plan Ahead
(Fair) 52 Aug.
Should You Move Your Shop? (Fair) . . . 65 May
Speeding Customer Payments (Stanley) . . 62 June
Tax Depreciation Allowance for Service
Shops (Arkin) 72 Apr.
2-Way Mobile—Repair vs. Maintenance
(Stover) 37 July
What Set Owners Think of Service 48 Jan.
Which Way for Service? (Editorial) 8 Apr.

GENERAL

CITIZENS BAND

Antennas for Citizens Radio (Sands) . . . 40 Nov.
CB Call Letters Not to be Assigned by
Suppliers 92 Sept.
CB Field-Strength Meter
(Greenlee) 40 Dec.
Citizens Band & Its Uses 54 Sept.
Citizens Band Calling Frequency
(Editorial) 8 Feb.
Citizens Band Converter (Thomas) 61 Sept.
Citizens Band Field-Strength Meter
(Reed) 48 June
Citizens Radio Directory 37 Feb.
Citizens Radio DX Not Permitted 115 Apr.
Citizens Radio for Service Technicians
(Sands) 55 June
Citizens Radio Tune-Up Meter Probe
(Reed) 39 May
Eico Model 762 CB Transceiver
(EW Lab Tested) 108 Nov.
Hand-Held Citizens Band Transceiver
(Stoner, 11W1507) 42 Oct.
How to Service CB Equipment (Sands) . . 39 Aug.
Johnson's "Viking Messenger" CB Transceiver
(EW Lab Tested) 114 May
National Travel Service Frequency for
Citizens Banders 55 Sept.
"Rush Suppressor" for Citizens Radio
(Green) 41 Jan.
Transistorized Citizens Band Converter
(Leise, 4W0385) 70 Mar.
Triple-Triode Citizens Band Converter
(Cover Story) (Hatfield) 50 July
Vocaline Model ED-27 CB Transceiver
(EW Lab Tested) 145 Jan.
What's Your Citizens Band Frequency?
(Stoner, 11W1507) 36 Aug.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Audio-Ultrasonic Pickup Circuit (Reed) . . 38 Oct.
Baby's "Diaper Alarm" (Sweet, VU2CT) . . 93 Feb.
Build This Capacitance Relay (Turner) . . . 86 Oct.
Capacitance Relay (Shields) 70 Feb.
"Controlled-Heat" Soldering (Bramham) . . 65 Mar.

Custom Dials for Your Equipment (Brizendine)	98 Mar.
Diode Squelch Circuit (Dusina)	108 June
Electronic Metronome (Wittlinger)	39 Oct.
Electronic Roast Alarm (Peters)	46 June
Improved Thyatron Relay Control (Shields)	104 Nov.
Infrared Camera Control for Nature Photos (Ford)	63 Nov.
Low-Cost Visitor Annunciator (Martin)	118 May
Magneto Emergency Power Supply (Reed)	102 June
Novel Neon-Lamp Oscillators (Robbins)	59 May
Professional Electronic Photoflash (Winklepleck)	56 July
Simple Touché Indicator for Fencers (Wortman)	48 Aug.
Signal-Powered Audio Compressor (Miller)	56 Mar.
Synchronized Electronic Switch (Walker)	46 Apr.
Utility High-Voltage Supply (Kaufman)	96 Mar.

COMPUTERS & COUNTERS

Computer Logic Elements (Bukstein)	45 Dec.
Computer Memory Devices (Part 1) (Bukstein)	47 July
Computer Memory Devices (Part 2) (Bukstein)	42 Aug.

INDUSTRY

British Radio & TV Market (Halliday)	128 Apr.
Cover Story	38 May
Electric Power in Automation (Buchsbaum)	42 July
Electronic Artificial Larynx	102 Nov.
Electronic pH Measurement (Jaski)	44 Sept.
Electronics in an Industrial Plant (Arnold)	35 Apr.
Engineering Schools Spend \$71-Million for R & D	106 Oct.
Industrial Electronics (Editorial)	8 Jan.
Interference from Radiating Coils (Bramham)	52 June
Laser—A Light Amplifier	39 Sept.
Making Your Career in Electronics (Eisenberg)	47 Sept.
Micro-Circuits for Miniaturization	150 Jan.
Microwave Boom Begins Anew (Sands)	42 May
Packaged Electronic Circuits (Kirschner)	35 May
Sensing Devices for Automation (Buchsbaum)	62 May
Sixties—An "Electronic Decade"? (Editorial)	8 Mar.
Soaring Sixties (Editorial)	6 Oct.
Tape Systems for Instrumentation (McCabe)	61 Dec.
Teletypewriter Sets Speed Record (McQuay)	51 Sept.

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Traffic Control by Electronics (Niland)	37 Jan.
Bind Your Back Issues (Berridge)	112 Dec.
Century of Signals (Editorial)	6 July
Cover Story	32 June
Depth Sounders for Small Boats (Garden)	29 June
Did Popov Invent Radio? (Hannah)	78 July
Directory of Service Associations	70 Apr.
Electronics in Crime Detection (Buchsbaum)	29 Aug.
Electronics 20 Years Ago	40 Apr.
Electronic Wrist Watch	82 Dec.
Friend & Associate (Editorial)	6 Sept.
Know Your Electronic Chemicals (Part 1) (Buchsbaum)	50 Feb.
Know Your Electronic Chemicals (Part 2) (Buchsbaum)	48 Mar.
Mac's Service Shop (Frye)	56 Feb.
Mac's Service Shop (Frye)	58 May
New Techniques of Frequency Measurement (Bukstein)	51 Nov.
Photographing Oscilloscope Traces (Henry)	40 June
Radar Speed Meters & Traffic Controls (Buchsbaum)	42 June
Radio Aids to Aircraft Navigation (Part 1) (Gicca)	29 July
Radio Aids to Aircraft Navigation (Part 2) (Gicca)	56 Aug.
Radio Aids to Aircraft Navigation (Part 3) (Gicca)	57 Sept.

spend one hour a day with either of these courses and prepare yourself for a rewarding future

BASIC ELECTRICITY



BASIC ELECTRONICS

two fabulous illustrated training courses now used by the U. S. Navy and the nation's leading industrial firms

These are the same famous courses sponsored by the U. S. Navy to turn out trained technicians in record time! More than 100,000 trainees have already learned the basics of electricity and electronics with this "learn-by-pictures" training course. What's more, the nation's leading firms rely on these courses to teach their personnel electricity and electronics. And, now you can learn these important subjects in the same easy-to-understand way!

Here's why these courses are the easiest, fastest way to learn the basics of electricity and electronics. Each idea is made completely understandable with specially created illustrations. These illustrations are so clear, so dramatic that you immediately grasp the idea. There's at least one of these illustrations a page, each supported by text that is clear, concise and technically accurate. The illustrations and the text are the perfect combination to make the subject completely understandable. (These courses are not available from the U. S. Govt. Printing Office).

BASIC ELECTRICITY

by Van Valkenburgh, Nooger & Neville, Inc.

Regardless of your previous education, you can learn the basics of electricity with this "pictured-text" course. You will understand the fundamentals of electricity and the role it plays in our daily living. These fundamentals are applicable to the many electrical devices you own and use — machinery and other equipment. More than 900 carefully selected illustrations supported by crystal clear text makes these subjects completely understandable: DC components and their circuits; AC components and their circuits; AC and DC motors and machinery.

A knowledge of electricity is the key to a rewarding future in repair or maintenance work. It's a step up the ladder to an even more rewarding field — electronics — where technical men are participating in the highest paid jobs in America. And, if you just want to know about electricity for your own information, you'll understand enough to save many dollars in electrical repairs in your home or be able to participate in exciting hobbies such as kit building, amateur radio, experimentation and hi-fi. #169, 5 vols. soft covers, \$10.00 per set; #169-H, 5 vols. in one cloth binding, \$11.50.

BASIC ELECTRONICS

by Van Valkenburgh, Nooger & Neville, Inc.

Only a knowledge of the basics of electricity is necessary for you to easily master the basics of electronics. More than 800 carefully selected drawings make the function and operation of vacuum tube diodes and power supplies, oscillators, amplifiers, receivers and transmitters crystal clear. This course will prepare you for a bright future in electronics. What's more, it opens up many new, exciting hobbies—amateur radio, kit building, high fidelity. And even in business, it will speed your advance by helping you understand situations that require a basic knowledge of electronics.

BASIC ELECTRONICS famous 5-volume course available as heretofore. #170, Vols. I to V in soft covers, \$10.00; #170-H, all 5 vols. in one cloth binding \$11.50.

BASIC ELECTRONICS Vol. 6 only—for the great many thousands who have completed the 5 volume course, can be purchased separately. #170-6 soft cover \$2.90; cloth, \$3.60.

These and many other Rider titles are available at bookstores, electronic parts distributors, dept. stores or direct. Send for new catalog. Dept. RE-11

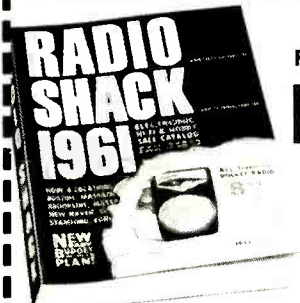
Buy these books today—No matter where you buy these books, we guarantee satisfaction, or your money back within 30 days of purchase.



JOHN F. RIDER PUBLISHER, INC. 116 West 14th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Canada: Chas. W. Pointon, Ltd., 66 Racine Rd., Rexdale, Ont.

India: Asia Publishing House, Bombay and other cities

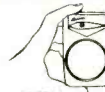


JUST CLIP THIS AD

Fill in your name and address. Receive giant new

FREE RADIO SHACK Electronics CATALOG plus every new issue for full year

See America's finest values in Hi-Fi, Stereo, Ham Radio, Kits and Parts! Over 100,000 electronic marvels for today's enjoyment, exciting gifts, all-year pleasure. Low as \$2 down, pay balance after Christmas.



See values like this! Transistor Pocket Radio only 58.88



Mail this ad to

RADIO SHACK, Dept. 60M6 — 730 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, Mass.

YES! Without obligation mail free catalogs for full year.

Name _____ Address _____
 City _____ Zone _____ State _____

"TAB" Tubes Tested, Inspected, Boxed—

Six Months Guarantee! No Rejects!

NEW & Used Gov't & Mfgs. Surplus!

Orders \$10 or more. No. in 9 types only post. & ins.

0A2	.80	6B16	.60	12A7	.84	18S1	1.00
0B2	.65	6BK7	.99	12AT7	.84	11Z6	1.10
0C3	.60	6BL7	1.25	12AU6	.80	4-65A	10.00
0D3	.35	6BN7	.70	12BW7	.80	6X4	2.81
0Z4	.30	6BQ6	1.10	12AX7	.70	3D23	3.85
1A7	.80	6BZ7	1.25	12BA6	.65	717A	5.81
1B2	.70	6C4	.77	12BE6	.50	4-25	20.00
1R5	.78	6CS	.60	12BD6	.50	4-250	35.00
1S4	.78	6CDB	.80	12BE6	.50	4E27	7.00
1Y4	.78	6CDB	1.40	12BF6	.50	4PR60	20.50

Send \$5 for Catalog!

1U4	3/81	6NE	3/81	12BH7	.99	4X150G	\$15
1U5	.73	6J5	.52	12BY7	.98	4X250	\$35
1X2A	.68	6J6	.48	12BZ7	.99	4X500	\$38
3Q4	.68	6K6	.70	12CU6	1.45	5B91	3.98
3Q5	.80	6K7	.71	12SA7	.93	5B94	4.98
3S4	.68	6L6	1.10	12SG7	.80	5T	4.00
3V4	.80	6S	.50	12SH7	.80	100T	7.00
5R4	.50	6SR7	.60	12SK7	.64	388A	3.81
5U4	.50	6SA7	.60	12SQ7	.81	416B	16.00
5V4	.80	6SB7	1.10	12SQ7	.81	416B	16.00

Wanted Surplus Electronics from a home & P.

5Y3	.25	6SG7	.80	19G6	2.10	450T	42.00
6AB4	.50	6SG7	.80	19T8	1.10	450T	1.00
6AC7	.70	6SH7	.60	25BQ6	1.30	809	3.00
6AG7	.80	6S7	.60	25L6	.80	811	3.40
6AK6	.60	6SW7	.70	25W4	.70	812	3.40
6AN6	.60	6SL7	.80	25Z5	.60	813	9.00
6AL5	2.81	6SN7	2.81	25Z6	.70	814	3.15
6AQ5	.60	6SR7	.80	25Z7	.60	815	2.75
6AS7	3.00	6SR7	.70	EL37	2.40	826	.50
6AT6	.40	6T8	.98	35L6	.60	829B	8.00

Wanted \$5/Tk. Total Top \$13 Paid

6AU4	1.10	6U6	.98	35W4	.40	832A	7.00
6AU5	1.10	6V6GT	.70	35Z5	.60	832B	7.75
6AU6	.60	6W4	.70	35Z5	.60	1625	5.81
6AX4	.70	6W6	.80	50A5	.60	6146	3.00
6RA6	.50	6X4	.70	50B5	.60	5879	3.8
6BA7	1.00	6X5	.40	50C5	.60	5881	2.70
6BD6	.60	6Y6	.97	50L6	.60	6550	3.00
6BE6	.50	6Y7	.80	50S6	.60	6550	3.00
6BG6	1.50	12AL5	.50	75	.80	8894	12.00
6BH6	.72	12AQ5	.70	80	.50	7193	10.81

TUBES WANTED! WE BUY! SELL & TRADE!

NEW POWER CONVERTER
12VDC to 500VDC up to 200MA 100 Watts; Tap at 250VDC Type C1250E \$35. Hi efficiency, low ripple, low idle current—Silicon rectifiers, Toroidal HEF! Mag-metal tape wound transformer, fused & short circuit proof, small in size! Quiet! Light weight! C1250E built, ready to go. Conservatively Rated. Delco Transistors. Heavy Copper-Heat Sink. 12VDC to 250VDC up to 150MA Type C1250A \$20.



NEW Selenium Radio & TV Rectifiers GTD.
65Ma 45c. @ 6 for \$2; 100Ma 45c. @ 12 \$5; 250Ma 65c. @ 10 \$6; 300Ma 88c. @ 10 \$6; 500Ma \$1. 10 \$8; 25 \$18
Orders this item \$10 or more. Postpaid 48 States! SNOOPERS-LOPE TUBE 2" \$5 @ 2 for \$9 AN-AMBE REVER GOOD COND less tubes \$1.59 HUY DRY 115V/60 CY SELSYNS TWO for \$9

*** NEW "TEKSEL" SELENIUM RECTIFIERS**
FULL WAVE BRIDGE RECTIFIERS. ONE YEAR GTD!
AMP. 18VDC 28VDC 56VDC 118VDC
CONT. 14VDC 28VDC 56VDC 118VDC

1AMP	\$ 1.30	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.90	\$ 6.50
2AMP	2.15	3.00	6.25	12.30
3AMP	3.60	4.00	8.60	16.75
6AMP	4.15	4.00	16.75	36.15
10AMP	6.10	12.15	26.30	48.90

Write for Complete Rectifier Catalog



"TAB" KITS! "TAB" THE BEST KITS! "TAB"
All Kits Contain Most Popular Values & Sizes

Kit 2 Eng. Parallel Rules	Kit 5 Sub-Min Tubes
Kit 35 Precision Resistors	Kit 40 Standoff Insulators
Kit 10 Switches	Kit 35 Power Resistors
Kit 75 Resistors 1/2 1/4W	Kit 15 Capacitors
Kit 150 Carbon Resistors	Kit 5 Crystal Diodes
Kit 25 Panel Lamps	Kit 100 Fuses, Assorted
Kit 12 Electrolytic Cond's	Kit 10 Germanium Diodes
Kit 56 Tube Sockets	Kit 5 FT243 Ktcl Holders
Kit 65 Tubular Cond's	Kit 8 Silicon Diodes
Kit 500 Lugs & Eyelets	Kit 5 Microswitches
Kit 10 Bathing Oil Cond's	Kit 4 Ass'd Rectifiers
Kit 5 lbs. Surprise Pkgs	Kit 2 PNP Transistors
Kit 10 Kmltr Mica Cond's	Kit 4x50 Ft Hookup Wire
Kit 3 Phone Patch Xfms	Kit 2 Veeder Counters
Kit 3 Searchlights	Kit 1 Computer Toroids
Kit Circular Slide Rule	Kit High Gain XTAL Mike
Kit 12 Algr Clip Ass'd.	

BUY 10 KITS—GET ONE FREE EACH KIT 99c

NEW SILICON 750MA* DIODES TOP HATS
GENERAL PURPOSE 400 PIV at 250 MA SPECIAL 39c

rms/piv	rms/piv	rms/piv	rms/piv
35 50	70 100	140/200	210 300
19c	29c	34c	43c
rms/piv	rms/piv	rms/piv	rms/piv
280 400	350 500	420 600	490 700
50c	89c	89c	95c
rms/piv	rms/piv	rms/piv	rms/piv
560 800	630 900	700 1000	770 1100
\$1.05	\$1.25	\$1.70	\$2.00

*CAPACITOR INPUT DERATE 20%; 183 or more we pay postage 48 States!

"SUNTAB" BATTERY-SELENIUM PHOTOCELL

SAP—Round 1 1/2" Dia.	1.00
10AP—ROUND 1 1/2" Dia.	1.75
15AP—ROUND 2" Dia.	3.00
2BP—RECT. 3/4 x 7/16	.70
5BP—RECT. 1 1/2 x 1 1/2	1.35
7/8—200 ua	1.80
10BP—RECT. 1-11 16 x 7/8—360 ua	1.00

KIT ALL SIX ONE EACH. ORDER QTY'S. 10% MORE DEDUCT 20% This Item Shipped Postpaid Orders \$5 Up

TRANSISTORS & ACCESSORIES

2N411	\$3.	2N442	\$4.50	2N277	\$4.	2N278	\$5.
2N155	\$1.35	2N176	\$1.80	2N277	\$4.	2N178	\$1.75
2N179	\$2.20	2N180	\$1.20	2N279	\$3.99	2N271	\$1.25
2N181	\$1.25	2N182	\$0.	2N311	\$1.20	2N278	\$1.80
2N279	\$2.20	2N281	\$1.25	2N282	\$2.10	2N174	\$8.50
2N174	\$8.50	2N175	\$6.50				

DIAMOND BASE MICA MOUNTING KIT. \$.30
DELCO ROUND BASE MICA MOUNTING KIT. \$.30
DELCO POWER HEAT SINK WITH FINS. \$.75

"TAB"
TERMS: Money Back Guarantee! Our 60 Day Guarantee!
C.O.B. N.Y.C. Add ship charges or for C.O.D. 25% Dep. Prices shown subject to change.
111-WR LIBERTY ST., N. Y. 6, N. Y.
Send 25c PHONE: RECTOR 2-6245 for Catalog

Railroad Radio 62 Aug.
Servicing R.F. Proximity Controls (Darling) .62 Oct.
Strategic Air Command (SAC) (Editorial) .6 Aug.
Technicians' Guide to Pneumatic Controls (Gary) 59 Oct.
Training Soviet Electronic Engineers (Bogoroditsky) 84 June
Troubleshoot with Basic Theory (Anderson) 45 Oct.
Type N Carrier Telephone System (Tipton) 62 Feb.

MISSILES & OUTER SPACE
BMEWS—Ballistic Missile Early Warning System 33 Aug.
Cover Story 40 Mar.
Maser—Receiver for Signals from Space (Grace & Smith) 35 Nov.
Meteor Burst Communication System 114 Jan.
Parametric Amplifier Tracks Space Probes 88 Mar.
Scatter Radio Communications (Stecker) .37 Mar.
Sugar-Scop Antenna (Cover Story) 38 Nov.
Tape Recorder Survives Missile Tests. 100 Feb.
Tracking the "Thor" (Editorial) 8 May
TV Weather Satellite 33 June

BOOK REVIEWS
abc's of Ham Radio (Pyle, W70E) 100 June
All About Missiles and Satellites (Mark) 100 Aug.
Applications of Electronics (Grab & Kiver) 129 Sept.
Auto Radio Manual (Sams Staff) 128 Sept.
Basics of Induction Heating (Tudbury) .128 Sept.
Basic Ultrasonics (Glickstein) 129 Sept.
Circuits for Audio Amplifiers (Mullard Staff) 132 Mar.
Class D Citizens Radio (Sands) 100 Aug.
Comprehensive Radio Valve Guide (Babani) 101 Aug.
Computers and How They Work (Fahnestock) 103 May
Digital Computer and Control Engineering (Ledley) 114 Nov.
Digital Computer Principles (Irwin) 129 Sept.
Digital Counters and Computers (Bukstein) 87 July
Direct Current Electricity (Efran) 87 July
Daubleday Science Study Series, Vols. 7-10 (Daubleday & Co., Inc.) .103 May
Electronic Experimenter's Manual (Findlay) 158 Jan.
Electronic Fundamentals and Applications (Ryder) 129 Sept.
Electronics for the Beginner (Stanley) .128 Sept.
Electronics Reference Data (Sams Staff) .158 Jan.
Electronic Tips and Timesavers (Comstock) 114 Nov.
Encyclopedio on Cathode-Ray Oscilloscopes & Their Uses (Rider & Usion) 132 Mar.
F-M Simplified (Kiver) 100 June
From Tin Foil to Stereo—Evolution of the Phonograph (Reed & Welch) 104 Apr.
Fundamentals of Electronics (Lurch) 87 July
Fundamentals of Electronics (Mandl) 86 July
Fundamentals of Semi-Conductors (Scroggie) 129 Sept.
Getting the Most Out of Vacuum Tubes (Tomer) 115 Nov.
Guide to Stereo Sound (Tardy) 86 July
Handbook of Electronic Control Circuits (Markus) 101 Aug.
Handbook of TV Troubles (Heller) 128 Sept.
Hi-Fi Made Easy (Crowhurst) 86 July
Horns, Strings, and Harmony (Benade) .100 Aug.
How to Install and Service Auto Radios (Darr) 101 June
How to Troubleshoot TV Sync Circuits (Remer) 100 June
How to Use Meters (Rider & Prenskey) .100 June
How to Use Grid-Dip Oscillators (Turner) 100 June
International Electronic Tube Handbook ("Radio Bulletin" Staff) 105 Apr.
Introduction to Atomic Energy (Atkinson) 100 Aug.
Introduction to Modern Network Synthesis (Van Valkenburg) 127 Oct.

YOUR COPIES OF
ELECTRONICS WORLD
ARE VALUABLE!



Keep them neat... clean... ready for instant reference!

Now you can keep a year's copies of **ELECTRONICS WORLD** in a rich-looking leatherette file that makes it easy to locate any issue for ready reference.

Specially designed for **ELECTRONICS WORLD**, this handy file—with its distinctive, washable Kivar cover and 16-carat gold leaf lettering—not only looks good but keeps every issue neat, clean and orderly.

So don't risk tearing and soiling your copies of **ELECTRONICS WORLD**—always a ready source of valuable information. Order several of these **ELECTRONICS WORLD** volume files today. They are \$2.50 each, postpaid—3 for \$7.00, or 6 for \$13.00. Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money back.

(Be sure to specify whether you want lettering to be **Electronics World** or its former title, **Radio & TV News**.)

Order direct from:

JESSE JONES BOX CORP.
Dept. EW
(Established 1843)
Box 5120, Philadelphia 41, Pa.

LEARN TO DRAW; READ BLUEPRINTS, SCHEMATICS, WIRING DIAGRAMS; and to render any Mechanical, Electronics, Architectural & Art Drawing or Painting


SELF STUDY COURSES & Drafting Room Essentials available in simplified form. Plan 1: Send \$2.25 for my one of the above desired "individual" chapter. Plan 2: Send \$9.00 for the "Special Main Chapters" of our book entitled, "Encyclopedia of Drawing & Design" for Home Study or School Text.

Publisher: (Author's experience: Chief Draftsman, Art Director, Engineer). **LOUIS D. PRIOR, INC.**, 23-09 169th Street, Whitestone 57, New York, N. Y.

OUT OF SPACE?
You bet we'd be... if we were to tell you all about AUDION'S "Out of this World Hi Fi Values"

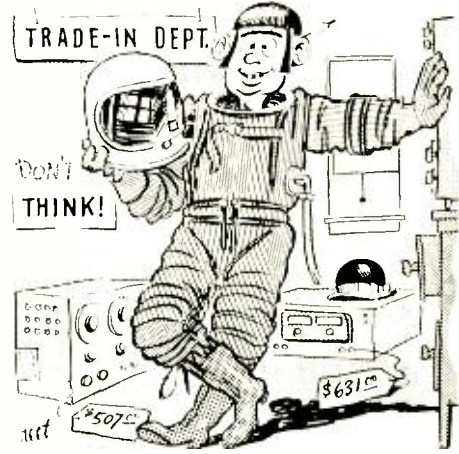
Write for free Catalog

audion
25-W Oxford Road
Massapequa, New York



Low Frequency Amplifiers (Schure, ed.)	.86 July
Low Frequency Amplifier Systems (Schure, ed.)	.86 July
Magnetic and Electrical Fundamentals (Efron)	.86 July
Magnetism and Electromagnetism (Schure, ed.)	.86 July
Marine Radio and Electronics (Lytel)	.114 Nov.
Marine Radio for Pleasure Craft (McKay)	.100 Aug.
Masers (Singer)	.100 Aug.
Masers (Troup)	.100 Aug.
Master Receiving-Picture Tube Substitution Guide Book (Middleton)	.101 Aug.
Materials and Techniques for Electron Tubes (Kohl)	.101 Aug.
Mathematics for Engineers (Rose)	.126 Oct.
Mathematical Methods for Digital Computers (Ralston & Wilf)	.126 Oct.
Medical Electronics (Bukstein)	.102 May
Most-Often-Needed 1926-1938 Radio Diagrams (Beitman, ed.)	.101 June
Most-Often-Needed 1941 Radio Diagrams (Beitman, ed.)	.101 June
Most-Often-Needed 1959 Radio Diagrams (Beitman, ed.)	.101 June
Most-Often-Needed 1960 Radio Diagrams and Servicing Information (Beitman, ed.)	.104 Apr.
Most-Often-Needed 1960 Television Servicing Information (Beitman, ed.)	.101 June
NAB Engineering Handbook (Walker, ed.)	.101 Aug.
101 More Ways to Use Your Scope in TV (Middleton)	.128 Sept.
101 Ways to Use Your Ham Test Equipment (Middleton)	.100 June
101 Ways to Use Your Signal Generator (Middleton)	.126 Feb.
Photoconductivity of Solids (Bube)	.127 Oct.
Phototubes (Schure, ed.)	.86 July
Pin Point Transistor Troubles in 12 Minutes (Garner)	.132 Mar.
Practical Dictionary of Electricity and Electronics (Oldfield)	.100 Aug.
Practical Transistor Servicing (Caldwell)	.128 Oct.
Preservation and Storage of Sound Recordings (Pickett & Lemcoe)	.159 Jan.
Principles of Frequency Modulation (Camies)	.100 June
Radio Amateur's Handbook (ARRL)	.102 May
Radio Control for Model Builders (Winter)	.100 Aug.
Radio Servicing (Marcus)	.128 Oct.
Radio, Television, Industrial Tube, Diode & Transistor Equivalents Manual (Babani)	.100 Aug.
Rapid Printed Circuit Repair (Heath)	.115 Nov.
Recent Advances in Atmospheric Electricity (Smith, ed.)	.100 Aug.
Restless Atom (Romer)	.100 Aug.
R-F Amplifiers (Schure, ed.)	.87 July
R-L-C Components Handbook (Marks)	.133 Mar.
Selected Semiconductor Circuits Handbook (Schwartz, ed.)	.101 Aug.
Servicing Hi-Fi AM-FM Tuners (Sams Staff)	.101 June
Servicing Transistor Radios (Sams Staff)	.128 Sept.
Servicing Transistor Radios (Sams Staff)	.115 Nov.
Servicing Unique Electronic Apparatus (Darr)	.114 Nov.
Servicing Video Systems (Dines)	.128 Sept.
Shortwave Propagation (Leinwall)	.160 Jan.
Simplified Radio Servicing by Comparison Method (Beitman, ed.)	.126 Feb.
So You Want to Be a Ham (Hertzberg)	.115 Nov.
Space Age Dictionary (McLaughlin, ed.)	.100 Aug.
Stereo Handbook (Briggs)	.104 Apr.
Stereo High Fidelity Handbook (Crowhurst)	.128 Oct.
Telemetering Systems (Borden & Mayo-Wells)	.87 July
Television Explained (Miller & Spreadbury)	.128 Oct.
Television Servicing Course (Beitman, ed.)	.101 June
Transistor Circuit Analysis and Design (Fitchen)	.114 Nov.
Transistor Projects (Gernsback Staff)	.100 Aug.

WE TRADE HIGHER!



Howdoody...

My boss sez I pay the screw-ballest, "out-of-this-world" prices for used electronic gear—hence this high-altitude pressure suit. Write me about your old ham gear* cause I'll quote you some prices that'll really send him out to orbit!

Jack S.

*only amateur receivers and transmitters made since 1945.

DO YOU HAVE OUR NEW CATALOG? IT'S FREE!

All prices in U.S. St. Louis, Mo. Phone: CHestnut 1-1125



WALTER ASHE RADIO COMPANY
1125 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

OUR 38TH YEAR

Name

Address

City Zone State

Telephone

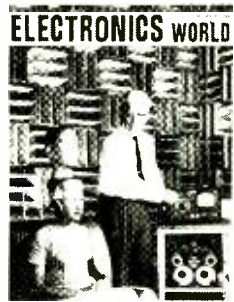
Send me 3 years for \$12 2 years for \$9 1 year for \$5

In the U. S., its possessions, and Canada
 Payment enclosed Bill me

Foreign rates: Pan American Union countries, add .50 per year; all other foreign countries, add \$1.00 per year.

Mail to: **ELECTRONICS WORLD**
Dept. EW 126H, 434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

SEND ELECTRONICS WORLD EVERY MONTH



name

address

city zone state

Check one:

3 years for \$12 2 years for \$9 1 year for \$5

In the U. S., its possessions, and Canada
 Payment enclosed Bill me

Foreign rates: Pan American Union countries, add .50 per year; all other foreign countries, add \$1.00 per year.

Mail to: **ELECTRONICS WORLD**
Dept. EW 126H, 434 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

British Stereo Broadcasts (Halliday) . . . 22 Oct.
 Cover Story . . . 38 Sept.
 Decibel Without Pain (Eldridge) . . . 96 Aug.
 EIA Standard for Packaged Audio
 Equipment . . . 82 Apr.
 Electro-Voice Model 644 Unidirectional
 Mike (EW Lab Tested) . . . 114 Mar.
 How to Choose the Proper Microphone
 (Riley) . . . 35 Sept.
 Intermodulation Distortion—What it is and
 how it's measured (Snitzer) . . . 66 Feb.
 Music-Power Rating—Help or Hindrance?
 (Crowhurst) . . . 35 Oct.
 New Hi-Fi Amplifier Standards (Snitzer) . . . 51 Jan.
 New Music-Power Rating (Editorial) . . . 8 June
 Power Ratings & IM Tests (Born) . . . 58 Nov.
 Report on N.Y. Hi-Fi Show (Whyte) . . . 38 Dec.
 Reverberation or Not? (Editorial) . . . 6 Nov.
 Sound Directivity—How it is
 Determined (Hanson) . . . 33 Dec.

PHONO

Compliance of Phono Pickups (Pritchard) . 34 June
 Dynaco TA-12 "Stereadyne" Tone Arm &
 Cartridge (EW Lab Tested) . . . 85 Aug.
 Empire 98 Tone Arm (EW Lab Tested) . 114 Mar.
 Fairchild SM-1 Stereo Cartridge (EW Lab
 Tested) . . . 116 Mar.
 Garrard Model 210 Record Changer
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 107 July
 Hi-Fi Record Changers (DeMotte) . . . 42 Dec.
 Photocell Control for Phonograph
 (Dobbins) . . . 52 July
 Pickering Model 380 Stereo Cartridge
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 118 June
 "Pyramid" Stylus (O'Neal) . . . 48 Feb.
 Shure Model M232 Stereo Tone Arm
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 123 Oct.
 Shure's M212 Stereo Cartridge
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 114 May

SERVICING

Finding Faults in Hi-Fi Systems
 (Fidelman) . . . 51 May
 Low-Noise Construction Techniques for
 Audio (Greenfield) . . . 120 May

SPEAKERS—HOUSINGS

Argus Model X-4 Speaker System
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 84 Aug.
 Audax CA-60 Speaker System
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 109 Sept.
 "Bi-Phonic Coupler"—Unique Hi-Fi
 Speaker System (Cohen) . . . 45 May
 Home-Built Acoustic-Suspension-Type
 Speaker System (Hughes) . . . 62 Sept.
 Homewood Model 2 Speaker Enclosure Kit
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 110 Sept.
 "Knight" KN-3000 Shelf-Type Speaker
 System (EW Lab Tested) . . . 122 Feb.
 University T-202 "Sphericon" Tweeter
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 84 Aug.

STEREO

Dual 14-Watt Stereo Amplifier (Voss) . 48 Nov.
 Dynakit Model PAS-2 Stereo Preamplifier
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 71 June
 Eico Model AF-4 Dual 4-Watt Stereo
 Amplifier Kit (EW Lab Tested) . . . 124 Feb.
 Extended Stereo System . . . 50 Jan.
 Harman-Kardon "Citation II" Stereo Power
 Amplifier (EW Lab Tested) . . . 70 June
 Heath Model AA-50 Integrated Stereo
 Amplifier Kit (EW Lab Tested) . . . 122 Oct.
 Integrated Stereo Preamp-Amplifiers
 (DeMotte) . . . 51 Oct.
 More About Wide-Stage Stereo
 (Klipisch) . . . 50 Mar.
 Room Acoustics for Stereo—Basic Principles
 (Part 1) (Cohen) . . . 44 Jan.
 Room Acoustics for Stereo—Reverberation &
 Room Treatment (Part 2) (Cohen) . . . 44 Feb.
 Room Acoustics for Stereo—Sound Absorbers
 & Special Speakers (Part 3) (Cohen) . . . 57 Mar.
 Room Acoustics for Stereo—Balancing the
 Room (Part 4) (Cohen) . . . 60 Apr.
 "Stereo Classic" Hi-Fi Amplifier
 (EW Lab Tested) . . . 68 Mar.



**FREE Catalog of the WORLD'S
 FINEST GOV'T
 SURPLUS ELECTRONIC BARGAINS**

**PANORAMIC
 RECEIVER**

18-50 MC & 48-80 MC
 R-61/ARG-5

Double superheterodyne Receiver with two antenna inputs and motor driven capacitor tuning for scanning AM, FM, CW, and WB video signals in the 18 to 50 MC and 48 to 80 MC ranges on a 5.75 MHz wide-band tube that is self-tuned to frequency presentation in the low and high band operation of hand-to-tune manual selectivity & auto-tune controls are all on the front panel. Set employs 21 tubes and is of unitized chassis construction. Operating voltage required: 28 VDC, 8 A, and 80 or 115 Volts 400-2600 cycles, 120 Watts. Schematic included. Size: 10 1/2 x 8 x 2 1/2". Wt.: 31 lbs. Price—Unused . . . \$65.00
 Power Plug Connector: \$2.00 Maintenance Instruct.: \$5.00

BC-603 \$16.95 RE-NEW	BC-683 \$34.95 RE-NEW	BC-923 \$39.95 RE-NEW
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

BC-603 FM Rec. 20 to 27.9 MC . . . Re-New: \$18.95	BC-683 FM Rec. 27 to 39.1 MC . . . Re-New: \$34.95	BC-923 FM Rec. 27 to 39.1 MC . . . Re-New: \$39.95
BC-604 FM Trnsmt. 20-27.9 MC . . . Re-N: \$4.95	BC-684 FM Trnsmt. 27 - 39.1 MC . . . Re-New: \$8.95	FT-346 MOUNTING for Receiver only . . . Re-New: \$ 4.95

AC POWER SUPPLY — F/BC-603-683 — Output: 220 VDC 80 MA & 24 VAC 2 Amps. Transformer Tube type. Chassis not hot. Mounts on rear Plug of BC-603-683. Can be adapted to other Receivers. \$14.95
 KIT: \$10.00 WIRED: \$14.95

BC-620 \$12.95 RE-NEW	BC-659 \$14.95 RE-NEW	PE-120 \$7.95 RE-NEW
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

BC-620 FM Rec.-Trnsmt. 20 to 27.9 MC . . . Re-New: \$12.95
 BC-659 FM Rec.-Trnsmt. 27-39.1 MC . . . Re-New: \$14.95
 PE-120 Power Supply for BC-659 or BC-620 with Vibrator for 12 Volt operation. Re-New: 7.95
 B-41 Bias battery for BC-659-620 . . . New: 4.95
 AN-29 Telescoping Antenna F/BC-659 . . . New: 2.95
 AN-45 Telescoping Antenna F/BC-620 . . . New: 1.95
 FT-250 Shock Mounting F/BC-659-PE-120 . . . Used: 4.95

Address Dept. EW • All Prices F.O.B. • Lima, Ohio
 \$5.00 Minimum Order, 25% Deposit on all C.O.D.'s.

FAIR RADIO SALES
 2133 ELIDA RD. • P.O. Box 1105 • LIMA, OHIO

**NEW LOW
 PRICES:**

COMMAND TRANSMITTERS, RECEIVERS

R-23/ARC-5 REC. 190 to 550 KC . . . Used: \$12.95
 BC-454 RECEIVER—3 to 6 MC . . . New: \$14.95
 BC-455 RECEIVER—6 to 9 MC . . . Used: 8.95
 R-77/ARC-3 REC. 100 to 156 MC . . . Used: \$14.95
 T-17/ARC-5 TRANS.—1.3 to 2.1 MC . . . New: \$14.95
 T-18/AR TRANSMITTER—2.1 to 3 MC . . . New: \$ 8.95
 T-19 Navy TRANSMITTER—3 to 4 MC . . . Used: 5.95
 T-20 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER—4 to 5.3 MC New: 8.95
 T-21 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER—5.3 to 7 MC New: 9.95
 T-22 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER—7 to 9.1 MC New: 12.95
 T-23 ARC-5 TRANSMITTER—100 to 156 MC . . . New: 16.95
 T-67/ARC-3 TRANS.—100 to 156 MC . . . Used: \$16.95

RECEIVERS

NAVY ARB. CRV 46151—190 to 950 KC . . . U: \$18.95
 ARC-3 AM RECEIVER—100 to 156 MC . . . U: 14.95
 BC-733 Localizer REC.—108.3 to 110.3 MC U: 1.95
 R-4 ARR-2 REC.—540-830 KC; 230-258 MC . . . Re-N: 6.95
 BC-1206 Beacon Receiver—200 to 400 KC Re-N: 9.95
 BC-652 Receiver—2 to 6 MC—Less Dyn . . . U: 19.95

TELEPHONES, HEADSETS, MICS., Etc.:

TS-9 Handset . . . Used: \$2.95—New: \$ 3.95
 TS-13 Handset, w/PL-55 & PL-68 . . . U: \$2.95—N: 3.95
 T-17 Microphone . . . New: 6.95
 EE-8 Field Telephone . . . Used: \$12.95—Recond.: 16.95
 BD-71 Switchboard—6 Line . . . U: \$14.95—New: 24.95
 RM-29 Control Unit . . . New: \$6.95—W/Handset 8.95
 RM-52 Control Unit (Patch Found.) U: \$1.95—N: 2.95
 H-16/U Handset—8000 ohm . . . U: \$1.95—New: 2.95
 HS-33 Headset—300 ohm . . . U: \$4.95—New: 7.95

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG!

**PACKAGE HI FI
 or SINGLE COMPONENTS**

You'll find our prices low and service fast.

Write for our quotation.

CENTER INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS, Inc.
 74-L Cortlandt Street, New York 7, N. Y.

A NOTE TO THE HI-FI BUYER

AIR MAIL us your requirements for an IMMEDIATE LOWEST PRICE QUOTATION
 Components, Tapes and Records
 SHIPPED PROMPTLY AT LOWEST PRICES

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG

AUDIO UNLIMITED 714-W Lexington Ave.
 New York 22, N. Y.

SURPLUS SILICON RECTIFIERS

All rectifiers listed at maximum peak inverse voltage ratings; approximate forward voltage drop, 1.5 volts.

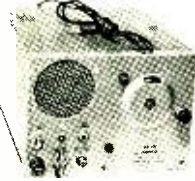
1N1446 .750 amp. 100 volts .65	1N1458 35 amp. 100 volts 3.50
1N1447 .750 amp. 200 volts .75	1N1459 35 amp. 200 volts 4.00
1N1448 .750 amp. 300 volts .85	1N1460 35 amp. 300 volts 4.50
1N1449 .750 amp. 400 volts 1.00	1N1461 35 amp. 400 volts 5.00
1N1551 1 amp. 100 volts .80	1N05P7 50 amp. 50 volts 6.00
1N1552 1 amp. 200 volts .95	1N1462 50 amp. 100 volts 7.00
1N1553 1 amp. 300 volts 1.10	1N05R7 75 amp. 50 volts 9.00
1N1450 5 amp. 100 volts 1.00	1N1466 75 amp. 100 volts 10.00
1N1451 5 amp. 200 volts 1.25	1N1467 75 amp. 200 volts 11.00
1N1452 5 amp. 300 volts 1.50	1N1468 75 amp. 300 volts 12.50
1N1453 5 amp. 400 volts 2.00	1N1469 75 amp. 400 volts 14.00
1N1454 25 amp. 100 volts 3.00	10T7 100 amp. 100 volts 13.00
1N1455 25 amp. 200 volts 3.50	00T7 100 amp. 150 volts 13.50
1N1456 25 amp. 300 volts 4.00	1N05V7 150 amp. 50 volts 16.50
1N1457 25 amp. 400 volts 4.50	1N1474 150 amp. 100 volts 17.00

Mounting for full wave bridge circuit to accommodate .750 amp. rectifiers; price75¢ each
 Minimum order \$2.00
 NO C.O.D.'s. REMIT FULL AMOUNT WITH ORDER.

C & H SALES CO.
 2176 E. Colorado St. • Pasadena 8, Calif.

GET IT FROM GOODHEART!

535% IMPROVEMENT FOR YOUR RECEIVER!



QX-535. A complete receiver 8 3/4" wd, 6 1/4" h, 13" deep, with panel speaker and phone jack which tunes 190-550 kc and which uses 2 stages of 85 kc I.F. Ready to plug into 120 v, 60 cy, and use. Includes line-isolating transformer, power supply and total of 7 tubes. Note that the tuning range includes YOUR receiver's I.F., probably 455 kc. You feed your I.F. output undistorted to the antenna post of QX-535, and tune the latter to 455 kc. Now your receiver's I.F. output is amplified in the RF stage of QX-535, double-superheterodyned down to 85 kc, amplified at 85kc, detected, and put thru the AF amplifier of QX-535. For CW, you use the BFO in QX-535. Suppose the receiver and the QX-535 have the same Q and pass 1% of their I.F.'s. 1% of 455 kc is 2275 cy, but 1% of 85 kc is only 425 cy, so the ratio of 2275 to 425 is 5.35 to 1, so you have effected a 535% improvement in your receiver's SELECTIVITY, plus the tremendous SENSITIVITY improvement you should expect from all those extra stages of low-noise amplification. 16 \$37.50 lbs fob Los Angeles, only.

AM-FM COMMUNICATION RECEIVER BARGAIN

Please see ad, bottom page 111, Sept. issue of this publication. A great Christmas buy and only \$14.95 down & 12 payments of \$12.33/mo. on Time Pay Plan.

LOOK! \$49.50 BUYS AN APR-4 RECEIVER!

AN APR-4 Receiver Unit, ready to accept plug-in tuning units from 38 to 100 mc. This is the 30 mc I.F. ampl. with choice of 0.6 or 4 mc pass band, for communications or for Noise & Spectrum analysis. Has built-in 120 v, 60 cy power supply. Panadapter output. Video output. Phones output. S-Meter BFO, and Volume control. DO NOT CONFUSE with the much earlier model APR-1; this is APR-4. In apparently EXCELLENT condition. Expect from all those extra tuning units, fob Los Angeles. \$49.50

add \$45.00 for TN-16, 17, 18/APR-4, tune 38-1000 mc.

TEST OSCILLOSCOPES AT \$39.50 AND UP!

Please see ad page 111 Nov. issue this publication for two ready-to-use \$39.50 scopes; Oct. ad page 120 for scope with controls to 8" (Q-2); and write for details on DuMont #256B and #294A.

0.1% ACCURACY WHEATSTONE BRIDGE

For DC resistance, but the 4-dial rheostat arm can also be used as a decade box 0-10, 100 ohms. RT10 dial X.001, X.01, X.1, X.1, X10, X100. Compact, self-contained, built-in galvanometer and battery compartment. Guaranteed 100% OK. We measure precision resistors before shipping. Only \$109.00



BARGAINS IN LAB & HOBBY ELECTRONICS:

Please see Nov. ad page 111 for VHF Communicator, like new, only \$49.50 for high-power supply and volume-compressing speech amplifier, all for \$14.95; for VHF Microvoter signal generators; for pulse generator for NBFM; for DC power supply generator; for Geiger counter; for low-frequency tuning fork oscillators with phenomenal accuracy; for a compact scope xrtm #56.95; for an Xmtr. CW/MCW/VAM or TTY that emits two separate messages simultaneously, each with 400 watts to antenna. Please see our Oct. ad page 120 for wonderful buys in General Radio test equipment: H.P. 100-D Low Freq. Standard; Stoddard Interference & Field Strength Meter; Meas. Corp. Inter-mod. analyzer; Brush and G.E. graphic resistors; 130-amp. DC power supply. Our ads are Buyers' Guides to the best in Surplus.

0.1% SORENSEN Line Voltage Regulator

±0.005%. Brand new at low surplus price! Input at 95-130 V, 1 with taps for 50 or 60 cy. Use for any power up to 5000 watts. Output adjustable 110-120 V and holds to ±0.1% at line frequency, or to ±0.25% if line frequency drifts 5%. Regulates against line changes of 95-130 V and against load changes from 0 to 5 KVA. Maximum harmonics less than 3%. Recovery time 0.15 seconds. Input to the control section can be moved to the point where you will use the power, thus compensating for line drop. In rack cabinet 28" h, 22" wd, 15" dp. Net wt 190 lbs. Shpg wt 285 lbs FOB Utica, N. Y. In original factory pack suitable for export, including SPARE PARTS group. Sorensen catalog net price is \$695.00, plus less spares. Our price, WITH SPARES... \$349.50



It is smart planning to buy this 5 KVA capability even if your present need is for lower power, because: 1. It works just as well at lower power. 2. Price is as low as a 1 KVA unit! (Sorensen's prices, LESS SPARES, are \$320.00 for 1 KVA, \$460.00 for 2 KVA, \$520.00 for 3 KVA, and \$695.00 for 5 KVA.)

WRITE FOR DETAILS ON OTHER C-V UNITS

Raytheon unit has harm. filter, output 115 v ±1%, at 7.1 A and 1 other fixed load, \$49.50. Following units regulate for any load within ratings: Superior servo-driven Powerstat 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 2.5 KVA \$150.00; no harmonics in either. Sola 1 KVA at \$79.50, 2 KVA w/ dual input \$147.50, 3 KVA w/ dual input and output \$167.50. G.E. 2.3 KVA \$49.50.

SCHEMATICS/CONVERSIONS, SURPLUS GEAR

Ask us for your needs: send stamped addressed envelope. Add 25¢ for chart explaining AN Nomenclature. Examples of available literature: 20-page book on 77-wire diagram of MX-949 U socket adapter, & tube data compiled to March 1957, \$5.00, RT-18/ARC-1 schem. & tune-up instr. \$2.00. MAR, 22 pages & 5 large pullout schematics, \$5.00.

Calif. buyers please add 4% when remitting.

R. E. GOODHEART CO.

P. O. Box 1220-A Beverly Hills, Calif.

Stereo Microphone Techniques

(Burstein)66 Mar.

TAPE RECORDING

Bulk Eraser for Magnetic Tape

(Wolfson)130 Oct.

How To Make Better Tape Recordings110 Feb.

Measuring Tape Speed (Burstein)38 June

Multiplexing Music with One Recorder

(Shaw)42 Apr.

Norelco Stereo "Continental 400" Tape

Recorder (EW Lab Tested)106 July

1 7/8-ips Tape System for Stereo (Snitzer)36 June

Record Live Stereo at Home (Crowhurst)34 Aug.

Tape's Progress—A Status Report

(Burstein)38 July

TELEVISION

ANTENNAS

Indoor Antenna—Outdoor Design98 May

"Line-Cord" Antennas: Fact & Fiction

(Silver)41 Mar.

Mac's Service Shop (Frye)62 Nov.

New Antenna Rotator (Greenberg)112 Jan.

TV Fringe Antenna Selection (Darr)54 May

MISCELLANEOUS

Britain's New TV Center (Halliday)75 Dec.

British TV Changes Looming

(Halliday)133 Sept.

"Grounds" for Confusion (Gary)70 Jan.

Hams, TVI, and Technicians90 Aug.

How a Pool Telecast Works (Moss)54 Jan.

Newfoundland's Microwave Network

(Jarman)54 July

New TV Designs for 1960 (Buchsbaum)44 Mar.

19-inch Transistor TV70 July

1961 British Trends (Halliday)113 Dec.

R.F.—Is It Dangerous? (Hubelbank)45 Apr.

Service in 195954 Apr.

Thermoplastic Recording47 Mar.

SERVICE NOTES

Cascade Circuits: How and Why (Kyle)66 Sept.

De-Bugging the Horizontal Oscillator

(Smith, W. J.)60 Feb.

Finding Filter Faults (Bramham)44 Nov.

Fusing TV Tuners (Mitnaul)33 July

Horizontal Deflection Circuits

(Bramham)52 Jan.

Intermittent Vertical Sync Problems

(Heller)72 Oct.

Mac's Service Shop (Frye)60 Dec.

Odd Sort of "Tube" Problem (Philpott)64 Mar.

Pix Tube as Tuning Eye (Martin)46 July

Service Notes82 Jan.

Service Notes32 Feb.

Ultrasonic TV Remote Controls

(Feingold)54 Aug.

Why "Dogs" Are Tough (Webster)54 Nov.

TEST EQUIPMENT

AMATEUR

Grid-Dip Meter (Dezettel)50 Dec.

Resonance Meter (Reiffin, W5CWP)94 Jan.

Transistor Audio "Q" Multiplier

(Stone)124 May

AUDIO

Simple Audio Distortion Meter

(Graham)57 Apr.

Simple Audio-Distortion Tester

(Henry)120 Mar.

Sweep Generator for Hi-Fi AM (Stoner)50 June

AM-FM

Automatic Range-Selecting Circuit for

V.T.V.M. (Ratliff)116 Apr.

Calibrated Decade Amplifier (Jaski)68 Apr.

Capacitance Solver (Stoner, W6TNS)66 May

Capacitor Tester & Healer (Lieberman)52 Apr.

Dynamic Capacitor Checker (Wrigley)40 July

Improving A.C. Voltmeter Accuracy

(Duguid)116 Aug.

Low-Ripple Adapter (Meyer)56 May

Practical Transistor Tester

(McCarthy, K6EAW)80 Mar.

R-C Substitution Box (Damico)60 July

Transistor "Alpha Box" (Stoner)86 Nov.

CITIZENS BAND EQUIPMENT

Check Power Output, Standing

Waves Cesco Transcheck. Gives meter indication of power output, VSWR, I.F. for transmitter tuning. Specify auto scale at 11, 20 \$20.95 Postpaid



Eliminate Generator Whine

Cesco Generator Filter. Eliminates generator whine in mobile installations. Tunable for maximum attenuation. Most effective generator noise filter made. Also available for other frequencies.



Cesco Duopole

Base Antenna

Rugged, tuned CB antenna with 1 to 1 VSWR. High gain, non-directional. All elements of DC ground potential for maximum lightning protection. Also available for other frequencies.

Postpaid \$3.00

\$29.95

Shipped Express Collect



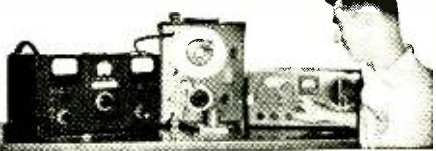
Send check or M.O. Ohio residents add 3% Sales Tax.

THE STOTTS-FRIEDMAN CO. Dept. E

108 North Jefferson Street, Dayton 2, Ohio

GET INTO

ELECTRONICS



V.T.I. training leads to success as technicians, field engineers, specialists in communications, guided missiles, computers, radar and automation. Basic and advanced courses in theory and laboratory. Associate degree in electronics in 24 months. B.S. in electronic engineering obtainable. ECPD accredited. G.I. approved. Graduates in all branches of electronics, with major companies. Start February, September, January, campus. High school graduate or equivalent. Catalog.

VALPARAISO TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
Dept. RD Valparaiso, Indiana

ELECTRONICS

PREPARE FOR A GOOD JOB!
BROADCAST ENGINEER
RADIO SERVICING AUTOMATION

TELEVISION SERVICING
BLACK & WHITE—COLOR

APPROVED FOR VETERANS AND SURVIVORS
OF VETERANS
BUILDING AIR CONDITIONED
SEND FOR FREE LITERATURE

BALTIMORE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
1425 EUTAW PLACE, BALTIMORE 17, MD.

LEARN THE SHORT-CUTS

Professional TELEVISION All-Practice TRAINING

Jump your earnings fixing black-and-white and color sets. Get into the top-pay bracket. NRI's concentrated spare time, low-cost training can do it for you. You'll fix sets faster, easier. Special course for Radio and TV servicemen — not for beginners. Full information free. Mail coupon now: NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE, Dept. OMET, Wash. 16, D.C.

NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE
Dept. OMET, Washington 16, D. C.

Without cost or obligation send me facts about your Professional All-Practice TV Course.

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

ACCREDITED MEMBER NATIONAL HOME STUDY COUNCIL

Transistorized Square-Wave Shaper
(Lederer) 82 June
 Troubleshoot Your Own V.T.V.M.
(Anderson) 116 Feb.
 Vibrator "Washer" (De Bra) 82 Sept.
 Wide-Band A.C. Millivoltmeter (Sharpe) 58 Jan.

MISCELLANEOUS

Handy Dust Remover (Shafer) 81 Oct.
 Measurement of Meter Resistance
(Gerstie) 82 July
 "Reverse" GDO (Shields) 85 Oct.
 Scope as a Resonance and LC Tester
(Mangieri) 54 Feb.
 Solder-Gun Temperature Control
(Vogelgesang) 53 Aug.
 Square-Wave Voltage Calibrator
(Shields) 99 Nov.
 Technicians & Test Equipment (Editorial) 6 Dec.
 Transistorized Instrument Preamplifier
(Caringella) 72 Aug.
 Transistorized Tachometer Pickup
(Lederer) 88 Aug.

TELEVISION

Making the Most of Your Flyback Checker
(Holtz) 60 Nov.
 TV Remote-Control Aligner-Tester
(Hadrick) 68 Sept.
 Vertical-Output Test Transformer
(Williams) 52 Dec.

PHOTO CREDITS

Page	Credit
29, 33	Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.
31	Industrial Acoustics Company, Inc.
36 (top)	Sylvania Electric Products
36 (left)	Radio Corporation of America
36 (center right)	Delcon Corp.
36 (bottom)	New York Telephone Co.
37 (top)	Delco Division
37 (center)	Raytheon Co.
37 (bottom left)	Westinghouse Electric Corp.
37 (bottom right)	Hughes Aircraft Co.
52	Chicago Standard Transformer Corp.
62, 63, 64	Ampex Corp.
80, 81	Motorola Inc.
82	Bulova Watch Co.
118	Shure Bros.
119 (top)	British Industries Corp.
119 (bottom)	Koss, Inc.
121	Dynaco, Inc.

Answer to Puzzle Appearing
on Page 107

W	A	V	E		G	R	A	M		C	R	O	W		
W	I	E	N		L	U	M	E	N		H	A	H	A	
V	E	N	D		A	N	O	D	E		E	M	I	T	
H	E	I	F	E	R		I	O	N	S	P	O	T		
					I	N	E	R	T		I	N	O	T	
G	E	A	R	S		U	H		I	S		P	F		
A	N	G	E		A	S	I	D	E	S		A	L	A	
I	S	E			W	E	T		U	S	E		C	A	R
N	U	N			A	S	L	E	E	P		M	I	C	A
S	E	T	U	H		E	E	L		C	E	D	E	D	
					R	O	D			S	T	A	G		
					G	R	I	D		I	M	A	G	E	S
T	O	N	E		O	U	T	O	F		B	A	R	E	
I	R	O	N		D	A	R	A	F		A	T	O	N	
P	E	N	T		E	D	I	T		R	E	S	T		

OVER 1300 HI-FI COMPONENTS

at your fingertips in the

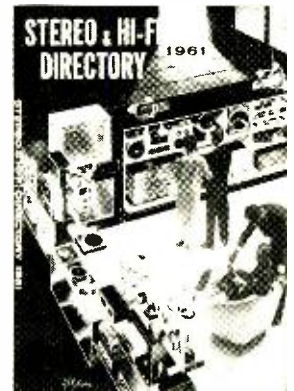
1961 STEREO & HI-FI DIRECTORY

The world's most comprehensive hi-fi reference gives you facts, data, prices, illustrations, performance analysis on virtually every piece of hi-fi equipment manufactured. Entire sections on:

TUNERS • RECORD PLAYERS • TAPE RECORDERS • CARTRIDGES • TONE ARMS • TURNTABLES • AMPLIFIERS • PRE-AMPS • LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEMS • RECORD CHANGERS ENCLOSURES AND CABINETS

Now on sale at your newsstand or electronics parts store or order by coupon today.

ONLY \$1.00



Ziff-Davis Publishing Company

434 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois

Please send me a copy of the 1961 STEREO AND HI-FI DIRECTORY. I enclose \$1.00, the cost of the DIRECTORY, plus 10¢ to cover mailing and handling charges. (Canada and foreign, \$1.25 plus 10¢ postage.)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

EF2007

2011

FAMOUS BC-645 TRANSCEIVER

15 Tubes 435 to 500 MC



BRAND NEW

Can be modified for 2-way communication. Covers 20 channels on both band 140-170 mc. citizens radio 160-170 mc. fixed and mobile 140-160 mc. television experimental 170-500 mc. 15 tubes tubes alone worth more than sale price! 1-717, 1-717, 2-716, 2-717, 2-717, 2-716, 2-717, 2-717 and 1-WE. 3-11A. Now covers 140-170 mc. Brand new BC-645 with tubes, less power supply in factory carton. **\$19.50**

Shipping weight 25 lbs. SPECIAL: \$19.50
 PE-101C Dynamotor, 2 1/2" input, \$7.95
 UHF Antenna Assembly, 2.45
 Complete Set of 10 Plugs, 5.50
 Control Box, 2.25

SPECIAL "PACKAGE" OFFER:

BC-645 Transceiver, Dynamotor and all accessories above. COMPLETE BRAND NEW. **\$29.50**
 White Stocks List.

BC-929 3-INCH SCOPE



Low cost station monitor and bench scope. High Horiz. gain, sweep, sensitivity controls. Tubes: 2-88N7, 2-88N6, 1-6X3, 1-6G6, 1-2N2, 3-6BP1 CR Tube. Voltage read, 100 to 24 VDC. Complete with tubes, exc. used. **\$9.95**

BRAND NEW \$12.95
 Conversion instructions for 110V 60 cyc. AC. 65c

LORAN R-65/APN-9 RECEIVER & INDICATOR



Used in ships and aircraft. Determine exact geographic position by radio signals from known transmitters. Accurate to within 1% of distance. Complete with tubes and crystal. Exc. used. **\$79.50**

Value \$1200.00. Our Price \$79.50
 1-5at, less tubes, crystal and visor, but with 8BP1 CR tube \$29.50
 12 Volt Inverter Power Supply for above. BRAND NEW \$32.50
 28V Inverter Power Supply, exc. cond. \$49.50
 Shock Mount for above. \$2.95
 Circuit diagram and connecting plugs available. We carry a complete line of spare parts for above.

LORAN APN-4 FINE QUALITY NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT



Determine exact geographic position of your boat or plane. Indicator and receiver complete with all tubes and crystal. **INDICATOR ID-6B/APN-4, and RECEIVER R-9B/APN-4, complete with tubes, Exc. used \$49.50**

Receiver-Indicator as above. BRAND NEW \$88.50
 12V Inverter Power Supply. BRAND NEW \$32.50
 28V Inverter Power Supply, exc. cond. \$49.50
 Shock Mount for above. \$2.95
 We carry a complete line of spare parts for above.

ARC-5/R28 RECEIVER



2-meter Superhet, 100 to 150 Mc in 4 crystal channels. Complete with 10 Tubes. BRAND NEW \$24.45
 110V AC Power Supp. Kit for above \$9.75

ARC-5/T-23 TRANSMITTER

100-150 Mc Includes 2-832A, 2-1825 Tubes. BRAND NEW \$21.50

SPECIAL Limited quantity ARC-5/T23 transmitters. OFFER! Excellent Used, less tubes. \$5.95
 MD-7 MODULATOR for T-23, complete with 4 tubes. LIKE NEW \$9.95

ARC-5 MARINE RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER

Navy Type Comm. Receiver 1.5 to 3 Mc BRAND NEW with 6 tubes. \$16.95

Navy Type Comm. Transmitter 2-1.3 Mc BRAND NEW with 4 tubes and Xtal MODULATOR for above, new with tubes. \$12.45
 MODULATOR for above, new with tubes. \$5.95

SCR-274 COMMAND EQUIPMENT

ALL COMPLETE WITH TUBES

Type	Description	Used	Like NEW
BC-453	Receiver 100-500 KC.	\$12.95	\$14.95
BC-454	Receiver 1-6 Mc.	10.45	12.45
BC-455	Receiver 6-9 Mc.	11.50	13.95
BC-450	3-Receiver Control Box.	1.29	1.75

110 Volt AC Power Supply Kit, for all 274-N and ARC-5 Receivers. Complete with metal case, instructions, ready to operate. \$11.50
 Factory wired, tested, ready to operate. \$19.95

SPLINED TUNING KNOB for 274-N and ARC-5 RECEIVERS. Fits BC-453, BC-454 and others. Only \$4.95

BC-457 TRANSMITTER—4-5.3 Mc. complete with all tubes and crystal. BRAND NEW \$8.95

BC-458 TRANSMITTER—5.3 to 7 Mc. Complete with all tubes and crystal. BRAND NEW \$9.75

BC-459 TRANSMITTER—7-9.1 Mc. complete with all tubes and crystal. BRAND NEW \$13.95

BC-456 Modulator. USED 3.45 NEW 5.95
 BC-451 Transmitter Control Box. NEW 1.49
 ALL ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE FOR COMMAND EQUIPMENT.

EE-8 ARMY FIELD PHONES. Excellent condition checked out perfect working order. Complete with all parts, less batteries. Each \$12.95

WILLARD 6-VOLT MIDGET STORAGE BATTERY



3 Amp. Hour. BRAND NEW 35% x 1-13/16" x 2 3/8". Uses Standard Electrolyte. Only \$2.95

2 VOLT BATTERY "PACKAGE"

1-2V. 20 Amp. Hr. Willard Storage Battery. Model # 20-2. 8" x 5 1/2" high. \$2.79
 1-2V. 7 mping Synchronous Plug-in Vibrator. \$1.49
 1-Quart. Bottle Electrolyte (for 2 cells) \$1.45
 ALL BRAND NEW! \$5.45
 Combination Price



ARC-3 RECEIVER!



Complete with All Tubes Exc. Used **\$16.95**

Like NEW \$21.50
 Crystal-controlled 17-tube superhet. Tunes from 100 to 156 Mc. AM. on any 8 pre-selected channels. 28-volt DC power input. Tubes: 1-9002, 6-6AK5, 1-12SH7, 2-12SC7, 1-9001, 1-12H6, 2-12SN7, 1-12SL7, 1-12A6.

ARC-3 TRANSMITTER

Companion unit for above. Tunes 100 to 156 MC on any 8 pre-selected channels. 9 tubes crystal controlled. provides tone and voice modulation. 28V DC Power input. Complete with all tubes. Tubes: 3-6AV6, 2-832A, 1-12SH7, 1-6B7, 2-6B6. Exc. Used. Only \$16.95
 Like new condition \$22.50

AN/ART-13 100-WATT XMTR

11 CHANNELS
 200-1500 Kc
 2 to 18.1 Mc

\$48.50



Complete with Tubes
 Famous Collins Antenna Aircraft Transmitter. AM. CW. 31W. Quick change to any of ten preset channels or manual tuning. Speech amplifier/clipper uses carbon or magnetic mike. Highly stable, highly accurate VFO. Built in Xtal controlled calibrator. PPR11s modulate 813 in final up to 90% class "B-B". A Real "100" Watt unit at our low price! \$48.50
 One cost \$1800. Exc. Used. \$48.50
 0-16 Low Freq. Osc. Coil for ART-13. 7.95
 24V Dynamotor for ART-13. 11.95
 Same as above less meter. 39.50
 We carry a complete line of spare parts for above.

POWER SUPPLY for BC-620, 659, available for 6, 12 or 24 Volts DC. Specify. \$8.95

BC-659 TRANSMITTER & RECEIVER

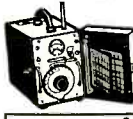
27 to 38.9 Mc. P.M. Two preselected channels crystal controlled. 5 watts. Complete with speaker, tubes. Used. \$10.95
 Less tubes, used. \$5.95
 Antenna for BC-659. Telescoping 20" to 8-Ft. \$2.95

NAVY AIRCRAFT RADIO RECEIVER

ARR CRV 46151-190 to 9050 Kc in 4 bands. 6 Tube Superhet communications receiver with local and remote tuning, band change, sharp and broad tuning. AVC. CW. Hum. modulated dial. Complete with tubes and dynamotor. BRAND NEW \$34.50
 Like New \$26.50
 Power Supply 110 V. AC. Wired \$8.50



BC-906 FREQ. METER—SPECIAL



Cavity type, 145 to 235 Mc. BRAND NEW, complete with antenna. Manual included. **OUR LOW PRICE \$10.88**

SCR-625 MINE DETECTOR

Complete portable outfit in original packing, with all accessories. Brand New \$22.50

DYNAMOTOR ASSEMBLY

Very fine unit, made by Collins Radios, with two Dynamotors mounted on filter base.
 Dynamotor #1 INPUT 12VDC @ 3.8A OUTPUT 220VDC @ 100 ma.
 Dynamotor #2 INPUT 12VDC @ 9.9A OUTPUT 400VDC @ 180 ma.
 BRAND NEW, in original packing. \$10.95
 SHIP WT 29 lbs. OUR LOW PRICE

MOBILE-MARINE DYNAMOTOR

Model DM35
 Input 12V DC. Output: 625 V DC @ 225 MA. for pre-talk intermittent operation.
 Shipped wt. 14 lbs. OUR LOW PRICE. BRAND NEW. \$8.45

OTHER DYNAMOTOR VALUES: Excellent BRAND

Type	Input	Output	Used	BRAND NEW
DM-25	12V 2.2A	250V .050A		\$4.50
DA-1A	28V 1.6A	230V .100A		3.25
DM-28	28V	224V .07A	2.75	4.75
DM-32A	28V 1.1A	250V .05A	2.45	4.45
DM-33A	28V 5A	575V .16A		
	28V 7A	540V .25A	1.95	3.75
DM-34D	12V 2A	220V .080A	4.15	5.50
DM-53A	28V 1.4A	220V .080A	3.75	5.45
DM-64A	12V 5.1A	275V .150A		7.95
PE-73C	28V 20A	1000V .350A	8.95	14.95
PE-86	28V 1.25A	250V .050A	2.75	3.85

BD-77 DYNAMOTOR Input 14V @ 39A. Output 1000V @ 350A with starting solenoid. Filter Box and Mounting Base. Like New \$14.95

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAMS For any equipment on this page, each. 65c

Please include 25% Deposit with order—Balance C.O.D. or Remittance in Full. 50c Handling Charges on all orders under \$5.00. All shipments F.O.B. Our Warehouse, N.Y.C. All Merchandise subject to Prior Sale and Price Change.

G & G Radio Supply Co.
 Telephone: CO 7-4605
 51 Vesey St., New York 7, N. Y.

BC-603 FM RECEIVER

20 to 27.9 MC.

Excellent Used \$14.95
 BRAND NEW \$17.95



10 Channel, pushbutton tuning or continuous tuning. Complete with speaker, tubes, squealer.

12 or 24V Dynamotor for Above. Exc. Used \$4.25. Brand New \$5.50

BC-604 TRANSMITTER—Companion unit for BC-603 Receiver. With all tubes. BRAND NEW \$10.95
 With Tubes. Used. \$4.95
 We carry a complete line of spare parts for above.

SPECIAL! BC-603 FM RCVR CONVERTED FOR ANY FREQUENCY FROM 30 TO 50 MEGACYCLES!

BRAND NEW! Checked out, perfect working condition, ready for operation. Specially Frequency (designed between 30-50 Mc) when ordering. **\$27.50**

AC POWER SUPPLY FOR BC603, 683 Interchangeable, replaces dynamotor. Has On-Off Switch. NO HEAVY CHANGE NEEDED. Provides 220 VAC @ 21V AC @ 2 Amps. \$10.45
 Complete 240-page Technical Manual for BC-603, 604 \$3.15

AN APR-4 RECEIVER only. 38 to 1000 Mc in 5 tuning unit ranges. High precision laboratory instrument used to monitor or indicate frequency of any signals within its range. Includes wide and narrow band HF strip selected from panel. Outputs provided for attachments to pulse analyzer, postadapter, etc. Input 115 V 60 cyc. LIKE NEW \$69.50
 Tuning Units: TU16, TU17, TU18. Each \$39.50
 TU19. Each \$89.50

FAMOUS SCR-510 COMPLETE SET

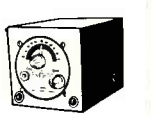
READY FOR OPERATION
 Consisting of: BC-620 FM TRANSMITTER, 20-28 Mc., with Power Supply for 6 or 12 Volt DC operation including all accessories; Antenna Mount Base and Sections, Handset, Technical Manual and all other accessories, ready for operation. BRAND NEW, in original packaging. \$59.50
OUR LOW PRICE. While They Last! \$59.50

RECEIVER SPECIALS!

BC-312 MOBILE RECEIVER 6 Bands. 1500 Kc to 18 Mc. With Tubes and 14V Dynamotor. \$59.50
 Exc. Used. \$34.50
 BC-342 RECEIVER 1.5 to 18 Mc. AC only. Exc. Used. \$69.50
 BC-348 SUPERHET Receiver 200 to 500 Kc and 1.5 to 1800 Mc. Voice, tone, CW. Self-contained dynamotor for 21 VDC. LIKE NEW \$69.50

BC1206-C BEACON RECEIVER

195 to 420 Kc. made by Satchel - Carlson. Works on 24-28 volts DC. 135 Kc. IF. Complete with 5 tubes. Size 4" x 4" x 6". Wt. 4 lbs. BRAND NEW \$9.99
 Brand New, less tubes. \$5.95
 Used, with tubes. 3.75
 USED, less tubes. 2.95



SCR-522 2-METER RIG!

Terrible buy! VLF Transmitter-receiver, 100-156 Mc. 4 channels. Xtal controlled. Amplitude modulated voice. They're going fast! Excellent condition. SCR-522 Transmitter-Receiver, complete with all 18 tubes, top rack and metal case. COMBINATION. Exc. Used. **\$29.50**

MICROPHONES

Model	Description	Excellent BRAND USED	NEW
T-17	Carbon Hand Mike	\$5.25	\$5.25
T-30	Carbon Throat Mike	\$3.45	7.45
T-45	Army and Navy Lip Mike		1.25
T-5-9	Handset		3.88
T-5-11	Handset		3.95
T-5-12	Handset		3.95
RS-38	Navy Type		4.25

HEADPHONES

Model	Description	Excellent BRAND USED	NEW
H5-23	High Impedance	\$2.19	\$4.49
H5-33	Low Impedance	2.69	4.59
H5-30	Low Imp. (featherwt.)		.90
H-16	High Imp. (2 units)		3.75

TELEPHONICS—600 ohm Low Impedance HEAD-SETS BRAND NEW. PER PAIR \$3.25
 CD-307A CD-307 with PL55 plug and JK26 Jack. \$9.99
 Earphone Cushions for above—pair. .50

TG-34A CODE KEYS

Self-contained automatic unit, reproduces code practice signals received on paper tape. By use of built-in speaker, provides code-practice signals to one or more persons at speeds from 5 to 25 WPM. Checked out, exc. used. \$18.95
 Signal Reels of Tape, Each \$1.85 **\$22.50**

BC-221 FREQUENCY METER

SPECIAL BUY! This excellent frequency standard is equipped with original calibration chart, and has ranges from 125 Kc to 20,000 Kc with crystal check points in all ranges. Excel. Used with original Calibration Book. Crystal. \$59.50
 and all tables
 3C-221 MODULATED 589.0 POWER SUPPLY, 110 V AC. for BC-221 \$16.50



STANDARD TUBES

RECEIVING	Brand	New Gov't Equipment	NEW
6AG5	35	6J5	75
12AT7	45	6H6	55
6AK5	25	6SL7	815
6C4	45	12A6	45
6AL5	38		826
6AC6	32	SPECIAL PURP.	43150
6J6	38	2C39	3.50
6V6	65	3E29	4.25
		1P25A	7.95

BC-605 INTERPHONE AMPLIFIER

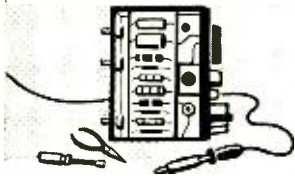
BRAND NEW Each \$4.95

234-258 MC RECEIVER

AN/ARR-2
 BRAND NEW 11-tube UHF Tunable Receiver with schematic. Only a few at this low price! Complete with tubes **\$8.88**



Send Name, Address on Post Card for FREE CATALOG of Wonderful Surplus Buys!



ELECTRONICS MARKET PLACE

RATE: 60¢ per word. Minimum 10 words. February issue closes December 10th. Send order and remittance to ELECTRONICS WORLD, One Park Ave., N. Y. C. 16, N. Y.

RADIO ENGINEERING & INSTRUCTION

ENGINEERING Education for the Space Age. Northrop Institute of Technology is a privately endowed, non-profit college of engineering offering Two-Year accredited technical institute curricula and complete Bachelor of Science degree programs. Students from 50 states, many foreign countries. Outstandingly successful graduates employed in aeronautics, electronics and space technology. Write today for catalog—no obligation. Northrop Institute of Technology, 1183 West Arbor Vitae Street, Inglewood 1, California.

USED Correspondence Courses and Books sold and rented. Money back guarantee. Catalog Free. (Courses bought.) Lee Mountain, Pisgah, Alabama.

HIGHLY effective home-study review for FCC commercial phone exams. Free literature. Wallace Cook (EG10), Box 10634, Jackson 9, Miss.

PRACTICE 1st Class Radio telephone Examinations—Multiple-Choice—FCC Type Questions. New Book with new approach. Based on Element 4 of latest FCC Study Guide. Send \$3.00 to Hilger Enterprises, Box 2798, Dept. C, Long Beach, California.

FOR SALE

BC-603, 683, 923 Owners: Alignment made easy with FT-384 Test Adapter. New; only \$3.95 Postpaid. Tech. Manuals: TM-11-600 for BC-603. New. \$1.50 postpaid. TM-11-601 for BC-923. New. \$2.25 postpaid. Pam Electronics, 3438 S. Burrell St., Milwaukee 7, Wis.

NEW, unusual, low-priced Electrical Devices. Literature 10¢. Wellsco, Box 3055, North Hollywood, California.

TV Tuners—Rebuilt or Exchanged \$9.95 complete—all types—fast, guaranteed service. Send tuner with all parts to: L. A. Tuner Exchange, 4611 West Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles 16, California.

TUBES—TV and Radio tubes. Guaranteed—Save up to 80%—Write: Emkay Electronics, P.O. Box 142, Blythebourne Station, Brooklyn 19, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT Surplus Receivers, Transmitters, Snooperscopes, Parabolic Reflectors, Picture Catalog 10¢. Meshna, Malden 48, Mass.

TUBES—TV, Radio, Transmitting And Industrial Types At Sensibly Low Prices. New. Guaranteed, 1st Quality, Top Name Brands Only. Write For Free Catalog or Call WALKER 5-7000. Barry Electronics Corp., 512 Broadway, New York 12N, N. Y.

SOMETHING for sale? Place a classified ad in this section. Low-cost fast results. It's easy.

DIAGRAMS for repairing radios \$1.00. Television \$2.00. Give make, model. Diagram Service, Box 672-RN, Hartford 1, Conn.

AUTO Radio Distributor, Selling, Servicing. Becker Blaupunkt, FM-AM, other European, American Sets. Save 30%+—Square Electronics, 150-60 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

RADIO & TV Tubes at Manufacturer's prices! 100% Guaranteed! Brand New! No re-brands or pulls! United Radio, Box 1000-W, Newark, N. J.

RADIO and television tubes, brand new, 1st quality, original boxed name brands only. Discounts up to 66 2/3% off list. Positively no seconds. Send for free price schedule. Edison Tube Co., Menlo Park, N. J.

NEW Transistorized Signal Generator 150 KC to 120 MC on fundamentals. Battery operated. Internal 400 cycle, an external audio modulation. Socket for citizens band crystals. Send for free information. Pei-Electronics, Box 555, Ridgewood, N.J.

CITIZEN Banders improve your mobile operations, stop generator whine, send \$3.98 for complete Kit. Art Monroe, 2030 Broadway, Carthage, Missouri.

GOLD-Silver Detectors. Largest types. Five models including transistors. Violates for tungsten etc. Geiger counters. No finer instruments anywhere. Free information. Detectron, Dept. 12-N, Sylmar, California.

WANTED

CASH paid for short-wave ham receivers and transmitters. Treger, W91VJ—2023C N. Harlem Ave., Chicago 35, TUXedo 9-6429.

CASH Paid! Sell your surplus electronic tubes. Want unused, Clean radio and TV receiving, transmitting special purpose, Magnetrans, Klystrons, broadcast types. Want military and commercial lab/test equipment such as G.R.H.P., AN/UPM prefix. Also want commercial Ham Receivers and Transmitters. For a Fair Deal write: Barry Electronics Corp., 512 Broadway, New York 12, N. Y. (Walker 5-7000).

WANT to buy good equipment and accessories? Place a low-cost classified ad in this space.

TAPE & RECORDERS

AMPEX, Concertone, Magnecord, Presto, Bogen, Tandberg, Pentron, Sherwood, Rek-O-Kut, Scott, Shure, Dynakit, others, Trades. Boynton Studio, Dept. RT, 10 Pennsylvania Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

HI-FI Components—Tape Recorders. All brands in stock at "We Will Not Be Undersold Prices." Quotations. Free Wholesale Catalog return mail. Hi-Fidelity Center, 1797NC First Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.

SELF-Hypnosis tape. New! Free literature. McKinley-Smith Co., Dept. T6, Box 3038, San Bernardino, Calif. **DON'T** Buy Hi-Fi components, kits, tape, tape recorders until you get our low, low return mail quotes. "We Guarantee Not To Be Undersold." Wholesale catalog free. Hi-Fidelity Center, 1797NC First Avenue, New York 28, N.Y.

HIGH-FIDELITY



INDUCTORS for Crossover Networks. 118 types in stock. Send for brochure. C & M Coils, 3016 Holmes Ave. N.W., Huntsville, Ala.

DISGUSTED with "Hi" Hi-Fi Prices? Unusual Discounts On Your High Fidelity Requirements. Write. Key Electronics, 120 Liberty St., New York 6, N. Y. Cloverdale 8-4288.

RECORDERS, Components. Free wholesale catalogue. Carston 125-R, East 88. N.Y.C. 28.

COMPONENTS—Best Quotation—Sale Items. Bayla Co., Box 131-E, Wantagh, N. Y.

PRICES? The Best! Factory-sealed Hi-Fi Components! Yes! Send for free catalog. Audion, 25T Oxford Road, Massapequa, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FREE Book "990 Successful, Little-Known Businesses." Work home! Plymouth-454M, Brooklyn 4, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

EMBOSSED plastic labels, width 1/2", durable, highly legible. Pressure sensitive backing. Identify switches, meters, fuses, files, equipment. Information and sample free. Special, your name 15¢. Nova Crafts, Box 1412, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

FREE! New 1960 catalog of all photographic books available. For your copy, send postcard with name and address to Catalog, Popular Photography Book Service, One Park Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

BUY War Surplus Direct from the Government—Jeeps; Trucks; Tractors; Boats; Airplanes; Helicopters; Walkie-Talkies; Radar; Electronics; Misc.—Send for Brody's "U.S. Depot Directory & Procedures," \$1.00, Box 425-(RT), Nanuet, New York.

RADIO Parts Stores & Hi-Fi Salons! Someone "borrowing" your personal copy of Electronics World each month? You ought to be taking advantage of Electronic World's convenient re-sale plan. Sell copies in your store, perform a good service for your customers, with no risk involved. For details, write: Direct Sales Department, Electronics World, One Park Avenue, New York 16, New York.

SHOPPING GUIDE Classified

PHOTOGRAPHY—FILM, EQUIPMENT, SERVICES

GUARANTEED quality processing, 35mm, 8mm Kodachrome \$1.00. Send for free mailers, photographic discount catalogue. Carterchrome, Box 645, Utica 1, New York.

OPTICAL—Science—Math Bargains—Request Free Giant Catalog "CJ"—128 pages—Astronomical Telescopes, Microscopes, Lenses, Binoculars, Kits, Parts. Amazing war surplus bargains. Edmund Scientific Co., Barrington, New Jersey.

FREE! New 1960 catalog of all photographic books available. For your copy, send postcard with name and address to Catalog, Popular Photography Book Service, One Park Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

MUSIC

WRITE Martin Lincoln, Electronics World, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. for information on how to place a classified ad in this section.

MAGNETS

ALNICO Permanent Magnets. Hobbyist Assortment (surprises). \$2 (refundable). Postpaid. Magnetics, 7777 Sunset, Dept. E, Los Angeles 46.

HELP WANTED

DETECTIVES—Experience unnecessary. Detective particulars. Wagoner, 125-Z West 86th, N. Y.

EARN Extra money selling advertising book matches. Free Samples furnished. Matchcorp, Dept. MD-100, Chicago 32, Ill.

OVERSEAS employment. High Pay. Comprehensive Job Information. Foreign Opportunities, Box 172, Columbus 16, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

COMPLETE Your High School at home in spare time with 63-year-old school. Texts furnished. No classes. Diploma. Information booklet free. American School, Dept. X936, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Illinois.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RADIO Parts Stores & Hi-Fi Salons! Someone "borrowing" your personal copy of Electronics World each month? You ought to be taking advantage of Electronics World convenient re-sale plan. Sell copies in your store... perform a good service for your customers... with no risk involved. For details, write: Direct Sales Department, Electronics World, One Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

MAKE \$25-\$50 Week, clipping newspaper items for publishers. Some clippings worth \$5.00 each. Particulars free. National, 81-DG, Knickerbocker Station, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE! New 1960 catalog of all photographic books available. For your copy, send postcard with name and address to Catalog Popular Photography Book Service, One Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

FUN Gifts and Jokes Galore. Catalog 10¢. Greenland Studios, Miami 47, Florida.

WIN contest money. Our Contest Bulletin gives hundreds of tips. Lists current contests, rules. Sample, 25¢. General Contests, 1609-F East Fifth St., Duluth, Minn.

ELECTRO-Scribe! Engraves all Metals, \$2.00. Beyer Mfg., 10511-ZD Springfield, Chicago 43.

BUY Wholesale send for free shop at home catalog today. Dixon Co., Box 836, Hawthorne, Calif.

AUTHORS! Learn how to have your book published, promoted, distributed. Free booklet "ZD", Vantage, 120 West 31 St., New York 1.

PLENTY Jobs. Nationwide-Worldwide. Hel. Elsinger, Box 12, Detroit 13, Mich.

"WINEMAKING," "Beer, Ale Brewing." Highest powered methods. Illustrated. \$2.20. Eaton Bookstore, Box 1242-X, Santa Rosa, California.

SPORT Stop Wristwatch \$9.95. Checkwriters \$8.95. Golf Cart \$14.95. Tweco, 155 Indio, Calif.

INDEX OF

Advertisers

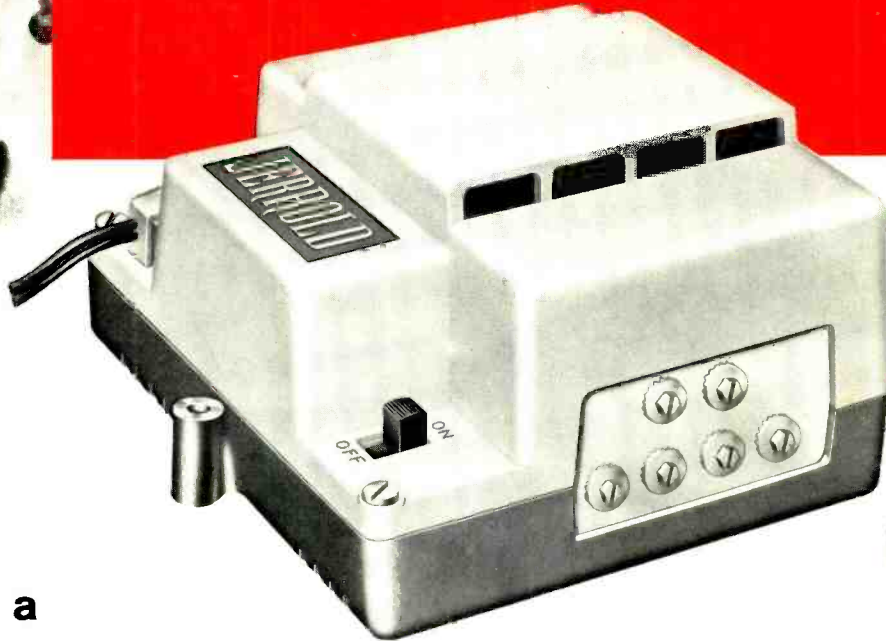
DECEMBER
1960

ADVERTISER	PAGE NO.	ADVERTISER	PAGE NO.	ADVERTISER	PAGE NO.
Aerovox Corporation	24	G & G Radio Supply Co.	132	Pacific International College of Arts & Sciences	120
Airex Radio Corporation	98	Goodheart Co., R. E.	130	Paco Electronics Co., Inc.	109
Allied Radio	7, 78, 79	Grantham School of Electronics	21	Peak Electronics Company	86
Allied Radio Electronics Ltd.	128	Greenlee Tool Co.	70	Picture Tube Outlet	128
Amperex Electronic Corp.	72	Heath Company	66, 67, 68, 69	Prior, Inc., Louis D.	126
Ashe Radio Co., Walter	127	Henshaw Radio Supply	106	Quietrole Company, Inc.	72
Aubanel Publisher	124	Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.	85, 116	R W Electronics	106
Audio Unlimited	129	Indiana Home Study Institute, The	110	RCA Institutes, Inc.	83, 84
Audion	126	Indiana Technical College	106	Rad-Tel Tube Co.	95
B & K Manufacturing Co.	65	Industrial Instrument Works	119	Radio Corporation of America	FOURTH COVER
Baltimore Technical Institute	130	International Crystal Manufacturing Co., Inc.	25	Radio Shack	125
Barry Electronics Corp.	90	Jerrold Electronics Corporation	THIRD COVER	Radio-Television Training School	15
Bogen-Presto	75	Johnson Company, E. F.	105	Rek-O-Kut Company, Inc.	71
British Industries Corp.	99	Key Electronics Co.	117	Remington Rand Univac	6
Burstein-Applebee Co.	119	Kuhn Electronics	128	Rider Publisher, Inc., John F.	125
C & H Sales Co.	129	Lafayette Radio	91, 92, 93	Rutherford Electronics Co.	114-116
Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, The	100, 101, 102, 103	Lampkin Laboratories, Inc.	98	Sams & Co., Inc., Howard W.	76, 77
Carston Studios	128	Lektron	82	Schober Organ Corp., The	113
Center Industrial Electronics, Inc.	129	Les a of America	111	Scott Inc., H. H.	12
Centralab	26	McGee Radio Co.	120	Selectronics	74
Channel Master Corp.	8, 9, 11	Milwaukee School of Engineering	117	Standard Kollsman Industries Inc.	19
Cleveland Institute of Electronics	5	Moss Electronic, Inc.	96, 97	Standard Surplus	128
Columbia Electronics	88	Motorola Training Institute	10	Stotts-Friedman Co., The	130
Columbia Products Co.	120	National Radio Institute	17, 18, 130	Sylvania Electric Products Inc.	SECOND COVER
Columbia Products Co.	120	National Technical Schools	13	TAB	126
Commissioned Electronics Co.	119	Northeast Telecommunications, Inc.	116	Texas Crystals	117
Coyne Electrical School	90, 108, 114	Oelrich Publications	117	Transis-Tronics, Inc.	1
Delco Radio	4	Ohmatsu Electric Co. Ltd.	87	Tri-State College	128
DeVry Technical Institute	3	Olson Radio Corporation	121	Tru-Vac	115
Dressner	120			U. S. Crystals, Inc.	110
Dukane Corporation	70			Valparaiso Technical Institute	130
EICO	27, 28, 107			Vanguard Electronic Labs.	98
Editors and Engineers, Ltd.	87			Weller Electric Corp.	14
Electronic Chemical Corp.	94				
Electronics Book Service	22, 23, 122, 123				
Electrophono & Parts Corp.	73				
Fair Radio Sales	129				



BRIGHT NEW VIEW

for Multi-set TV-FM Home Operation...



... and a

Bright Profit Outlook for YOU with

NEW

JERROLD

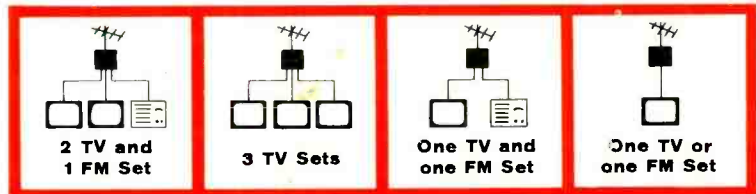
HSA-43

Amplified 3 SET COUPLER

Here's a new precision-perfected amplifier that provides *5 DB min. gain across all TV-FM channels* on two outputs and no loss in the third output. Housed in a rugged, compact and handsome case. The HSA-43 features single tube operation (6DJ8), A.C. interlock and no-strip twin lead terminals. Its excellent isolation and match prevents set interaction and ghosting. IDEAL FOR FEEDING ONE FM AND TWO TV SETS FROM THE SAME ANTENNA.

\$29.95 list

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



Write Jerrold today for full details on this new Profit Outlook!



ELECTRONICS CORPORATION, Distributor Sales Division
Dept. IDS-97, Philadelphia 32, Pa.
Jerrold Electronics (Canada) Limited, Toronto
Export Representative: CBS International, New York 22, N.Y.

LEADER AND LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF TV DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EQUIPMENT



WHEN YOU REPLACE A TUBE . . .

You have a lot at stake each time you replace a receiving tube in a customer's set. Your professional reputation, your customer's confidence, your day's profits—even future business—all depend on the quality of that replacement tube.

It is RCA's constant aim to provide receiving tubes you can install with confidence. To this end, RCA carefully controls every step of the tube making process from initial design to final test.

QUALITY BY DESIGN—Some of the foremost tube experts in the industry collaborate on each new RCA tube design. Engineers, chemists, physicists, metallurgists, production specialists, field representatives, all contribute their own skills and knowledge before a new RCA tube design ever leaves the drafting board.

IMPROVED QUALITY FROM NEW AND IMPROVED MATERIALS—All parts and materials in RCA tubes are either *produced or processed* by RCA under strictest quality control. Moreover, RCA scientists search constantly for new and better materials which will still further improve performance of RCA tubes. Many tube types you install today benefit from new cathode and plate materials developed in RCA labs.

QUALITY IN MANUFACTURING—Because tube construction is just as important as design and materials, RCA maintains a system of supervisory microscopic inspection at key points on every production line to detect any flaw in assembly. And to minimize the chance of human error, RCA has automated certain critical steps in tube production.

QUALITY BY TESTING AND CONTROL—Before shipment, *every single RCA receiving tube* is factory-tested for every significant characteristic. *A tube that fails one single test is rejected and destroyed. So there is no such thing as a "second" when you buy RCA.* In addition, thorough aging of tubes and rating-lab tests assure strict adherence to performance specifications.

This is why YOU CAN REPLACE WITH CONFIDENCE with RCA tubes . . . and why RCA tubes give you an extra advantage on every service job. Electron Tube Division, Harrison, N. J.



The Most Trusted Name in Electronics
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA