# Pick of the Trade 

## "THERE'S NO BUSINESS

## LIKE OUR BUSINESS!'

AS WE GO TO PRESS there is talk of peace. There is imminent hope for an armistice in Korea. There is doubt as to the depth of, adjustment to be made by industry. There is prophecy of recessiln, some say minor, some say crippling. The majority think that late-1953 and early 1954 will see a change.

What will this do to our industry of electronics with its million peoplesemployed?

The picture of the overall economy need show little if any reflection. These factors can prevent the electronics industry adjusting down on the same curve of the overall economic adjustment.

1. Armament. Reduction in armament appropriations will affect electronics probably less than any other i ustry. Aircraft production is more and more an electronic dollar. Guided missiles are more and more an electronic dollar. Electronics more than any other art has the technological ability to make this nation the titan of the world in armamert. The electronic circuit is approaching the point of controlling all phases of warfare.
2. Amusement. Television is going ahead as fast as production will permit. Out of the laboratories will come color, for an entirely new phase which will accelerate-in public acceptance in proportion to the speed with which set prices come down. Prices come down? Watch what mechanized assembly, transistor circuits, miniaturization and simplification will do to prices of home electronic amusement devices in the near years ahead. Multiple TV-set homes? Sure
3. Industify. The electronic circuit is being accepted in industry.

The transistor, the magnetic amplifier, the quality component, the simplified and now mechanized assembly now perm of electronic controls as rugged and dependable as a lathe or a magnetic switch assembly with versatility impossible by other means.

Industry músiaccept electronics or industry will not go ahead. Industry must accept electronics because it can only increase progress by increasing efficiency. Developments in industrial electronics, both for control, and in communications will be consistent bordering on the spectacular.

Indications are that our business (electronics) will reflect less dip, if any, than the average-and it may experience no dip at all.
-W. B. Blood
Electronic Markets, April, 1953


ABOUT THE COVER: Pictured is the South Side Chicago Branch of Central Television Service. Central Television Service is the bagest independent service company in the mid-west, with five branches; north and south sides of Chicago, Oak Park, Illinois, Des Moines, Iowa and Denver, Colorado.

Organized in 1947 by its fanders. Phil Ban, General Manager, and Carl Korn, Chief Engin, of monthly service calls for all five branches exceeding 15,000 per month. The South Side Branch alone averages over 4,000 service calls per month, has its own garage s vicing i/ trucks.

Sid Reisberg, manager of this banch, (pictured at right) attributes its grow and successful operation, from the technical standpoint, to the use of skilled employees, simple but accurate record systems, dep ie service information, and the intelligent selection and io lest equipment.

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## HOWARD W. SAMS, Publisher

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COLOR TELEVISION. For some months now there have been very definite and persistent rumblings in the television industry concerning color television. At the recent I.R.E. convention held in New York City, no less than 10 papers were devoted to this subject. There is hardly a month that passes that some technical magazine does not carry an article on some aspect of color television. And those of us who are acquainted with the manufacturing end of this business know that considerable research is being devoted to color.

The question then is not "Will we have Color Television?' ', but rather, "How Soon?" The concensus of opinion seems to lean toward 18 months although one hears predictions of color sets this year while others feel that 4 to 5 years is the best we can hope for. Be that as it may, more and more will be heard of color television as time goes on and it behooves the serviceman to at least possess a reading familiar ity with the more common color terms.

The situation as it exists today is this: There is one system, the CBS field sequential system, which has been officially approved for color broadcasting. However, because of its incompatibility with existing receivers, no major set manufacturer (aside from CBS) has been willing to go ahead with it. Instead, the industry, through the National Television System Committee (or NTSC), has been concentrating on a compatible system which is an outgrowth of a system originated by RCA. Its name, appropriately enough, is the NTSC color television system. Field testing of this system is now in progress and when sufficient data has been accumulated, petition will be made to the F.C.C. for official approval. The latter step is expected shortly.

In the meantime, the service technician need not stand still. For aside from the $w \epsilon^{\text {b } k t e r ~ o f ~ s t r a n g e ~}$ circuits that he wild eventually have to face, there is also a number of new concepts which he will have to
master first. So why not put the present formative period to good use learning these new ideas and becoming fully familiar with them?

Perhaps the best place to start is with the well-known black and white television system now in use. This is called a Monochrome system because it deals with one color. The television signal occupies a bandwidth of 6 megacycles (approx.) and this is all we need to form a highquality picture.

Now, it might be felt that since we must have 6 mc to transmit a picture in one color, that we would require three times as much, or 18 mc , to broadcast a picture in three colors. The latter figure is chosen because colored images are producedthrough a combination of three primary colors (i.e., red, green, and blue). Actually, the first system which RCA presented before the F.C.C.required an overall bandwidth of 14.5 mc instead of 18 mc .* See Figure 1. The reduction in bandwidth was achieved by taking advantage of the fact that the human eye can resolve considerably less detail in a blue image than it can in a green or red image. The inclusion of detail beyond that required by the observer is obviously a waste of valuable frequency space. Hence, the blue portion of the color video signal had its sideband reduced to approximately 1.3 mc .

A further reduction in signal bandwidth was made possible by the application of the so-called " mixedhighs" principle. This principle is
based on the physiological fact that the eye is not sensitive to color in fine detail. Thus, if you present a picture in which the large areas are in color and the fine detail is in black and white, your eye will șee a complete color picture.

The first application of the " mixed-highs" principle to a color television system is shown in Figure 2. Each of the video color channels receives its signals from an appropriate color camera. However, the high video frequencies of each of the color chains are separated from the rest of their signals, combined with each other, and then transmitted over the green channel. The high video signals are those possessing frequencies above 2 mc . Frequencies from zero to 2 mc are considered as containing the larger detail of the image. The red and blue channels, devoid of the higher video currents, transmit only the low frequencies on narrow sidebands. The green carrier still maintained a full sideband, 3 mc , containing the green lows and the three mixed-high video frequencies.

At the receiver, the lows of each channel are received separa-
*It is possible that an 18 mc color system was initially planned by RCA. However, it probably never progressed very far and is important only from a historical point of view.


Figure 1. The first electronic color television presented by R C A required a bandwidth of 14.5 mc .

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RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA


## Several Practical Procedures for Using the Scope to Enable Speedy, Efficient Radio Servicing.

The oscilloscope is a versatile testing unit that is widely used in the process of television servicing. The scope provides a means of visually checking the operation of the television circuit. When used systematically, it is considered to provide the most rapid method of localizing the component which is causing the difficulty. Other than being used for trouble shooting a television circuit, it is also used during the process of aligning receivers.

The above statement does not mean that the scope can be used in television servicing only. In fact, it can be employed in all phases of electronics. However, it is not employed very extensively in trouble shooting a radio circuit. Just as in the case of the television circuit, the scope could be put to great advantage in radio servicing.

Before the advent of television, the scope was not normally purchased for use in a service shop as a.major tool for radio servicing. It was considered too costly an item for this use. The signal tracer was believed to be more advantageous for this type of work, with results of providing a good means of tracing the signal. However, with the service shop now set up for television servicing, it normally is equipped with a scope which can be used to provide an alternate means of signal tracing. For this reason it is believed that it would be helpful in time saved to the serviceman if the scope were employed for radio servicing also. It seems since the scope is in use so much during television servicing it would be wise to keep on using it whenever a radio receiver needed trouble shooting.

Other than providing a means of visual alignment of the receiver, the scope could very easily be used for the following during radio servicing.

## 1. Signal tracing.

2. Checking the overall performance of the receiver.
3. Checking for overloading and distortion and finding the cause of these conditions.
4. Discovering and finding the source of ham, oscillations, regeneration, and noise.

A method of trouble shooting a radiocircuit, which is straightfor ward and requires very little time, is presented in the following discussion. Since the use of the scope is incorporated in this procedure, it could be referred to as the visual means of trouble shooting a radio circuit as compared to the audio method. This method provides a means of visually checking the operation of each stage of the receiver.

The necessary test equipment to be used is a scope, and a signal generator to provide a modulated RF signal.

Starting with the assumption that the set to be checked is a weak or dead receiver, the recommended procedure is as follows:

The normal starting point in checking a receiver is the audio stage. It is felt that the conventional method of checking this section is a fast and sure way, that being the finger or screwdriver touch system. By point-to-point probing through the audio section an audible click or hum is heard in the speaker if this section is functioning. If the note is not heard, then a quick voltage or resistive check would soon detect the trouble.

With the audio section known to be all right, the scope can be used now as the means of tracing the signal. First, adjust the signal generator for a modulated 1000 kilocycle output. The RF Amplitude should be set at maximum gain. Loop-couple the output of the gene-
rator to the input of the receiver. Connect the ground terminal of the scope to ground or the B minus point of the receiver. Touch the vertical output probe of the scope to the plate of the IF tube. This is test point 1 as shown on the schematic of Figure 1. Tune the receiver through the mid-range and note whether a modulated pattern appears on the scope as is shown in Figure 2. Instead of tuning the receiver to tune in the generator signal, the receiver could be set at approximately midrange and the frequency dial of the generator may be rocked back and forth until the correct conditions are met. If the signal is received at this point the trouble lies behind this test point, that is between test point 1 and the input of the audio stage.

If no signal, or a very weak signal, is seen on the scope at this point, the trouble lies in the IF stage or preceding stage or stages. If this is the case, move the scope probe to the plate of the converter stage (Test Point 2). Tune the receiver across mid-range or rock the frequency dial of the generator for an indication of the signal on the scope. If the signal appears at this point and was not present at the plate of the IF tube, move the scope probe to the grid of the IF stage (Test Point 3). If no signal appears at this point, the trouble is between test points 2 and 3 . However, if the signal is present, check for bad IF tube or improper tube voltages.

If there was no signal at the converter plate, touch scope probe to the oscillator grid (Test Point 4) for a check to see if the oscillator is operating properly. An identifying pattern should appear on the scope as shown in Figure 3, which is an unmodulated carrier. This indicates that the oscillator stage is in operation. If the oscillator is functioning, move the scope probe to the conver ter signal grid. If the signal is present, check for bad converter tube or improper tube voltages. If signal is not present at test point 5 , the trouble then lies ahead of this point.

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$$
\begin{array}{|llllllllll|}
\hline \text { B } & \text { R } & \text { O } & \text { N } & \text { Z } & \text { I } & \text { D } & \text { I } & \text { T } & \text { E } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$




Figure 1. Circuit of a Typical AC-DC Receiver, Showing Test Points Discussed in Text.

This narrows the trouble down to the inputcircuit or to the RF stage if one is used. A resistance or voltage check of the input circuit should reveal the difficulty.

For a quick reference of the preceding discussion refer to Chart 1. When the scope probe is at a certain test point, the chart points out what steps should be taken under the conditions of no signal or signal present.

The scope used in the above discussion was of the wide band, high sensitivity type, which is normally used for television servicing. The vertical input lead of the scope was a normal, shielded lead. A properly shielded lead should be used sothat hum will not be picked up and give a false indication. If the signal is weak in the receiver, a high impedance probe should be used so that the scope loads the receiver as little as possible.

|  | NO SIGNAL | SIGNAL PRESENT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Test Point 1. | Trouble in Preceding Stages <br> Move to Test Point 2. | Trouble Behind - Check <br> Circuit after this point. <br> (See Figure 2 for Scope <br> Pattern). |
| Test Point 2. | Trouble in Preceding Stages <br> Move to Test Point 4. | Move to Test Point 3. |
| Test Point 3. | Check Circuit Between Points <br> 2 and 3. | Check for bad IF Tube or <br> Improper Tube Voltages. |
| Test Point 4. | Check Oscillator Section. | Move to Te st Point 5. <br> (See Figure 3 for Scope <br> Pattern). |
| Test Point 5. Check Preceding Parts or | Check for Bad Converter <br> Stages. | Tube or Improper Tube <br> Voltages. |

If a wide band, high sensitivity scope is not available, a narrow band scope can be used. With this type of scope, however, a demodulator probe must be used if the IF and RF portions of the receiver are to be signal traced. The scope pattern will be in the form of a sine wave rather than a modulated carrier as obtained without the demodulator probe. It is interesting to note that the demodulator probe can be used in signal tracing any portion of the receiver, including the audio stage. This eliminates the need of connecting and disconnecting the demodulator probe in any signal tracing procedure.

When using a medium or low sensitivity scope, it may be impossible to obtain an indication at the grid of the converter or RF amplifier. This deficiency is not too serious., however, since the output of the signal generator can be coupled to the grid of the first stage, thus bypassing the input circuit. If this is necessary to obtain a signal, the trouble must lie in the input circuit. It must be remembered that when signal tracing the early stages of the receiver, the output of the signal generator must be kept at maxi mum setting in order to obtain a useable pattern on the scope.

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or accessories.
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# REPLACEMENT TECHNIQUE-for 

by Glen E. Slutz

Most service technicians will agree with this statement about tele vision repair: a maximum of know how and a good deal of patience are required in the task of replacing a horizontal output transformer and getting the set to function properly afterwards. The problem presents itself too frequently to pass it by, as evidenced by the number of ques tions which are being asked by service technicians everywhere concerning the subject. Therefore, if this report, based as it is on actual exper ience, contributes some worth while information on replacement technique, it will have served its purpose.

Horizontal out put transformers in those television receivers which employ the flyback principle of high voltage generation are somewhat more complex than most other components. There are instances of replacements where upwards to fourteen distinct connections need to be made to the transformer itself. The physical aspects of positioning the unit and mounting it within the high voltage cage are considerations which must be carefully observed. Moreover, the presence of high voltage in the area calls for adherence to proper insulating practice in order to avoid arc-over or corona effects. Then, too, the electrical interdependency between the transformer and several other components, some of which are adjustable, limits severely the range of conditions under which the transformer will give satisfactory service.

Assuming that a horizontal output transformer is known to be defective, the first decision to be made is the choice of a suitable replacement unit. Here Photofact folders come to the aid of the technician, providing him with the manufacturer's part number of the exact replacement unit together with catalogue numbers of applicable transformers from the lines of various parts manufacturers. The latter units may be exact replacements for the defective transformer or they may be of the universal type designed for abroader field of use.

An exact replacement may be defined as one which corresponds physically and electrically with the original factory part as it was when new. Naturally the exact replacement is preferredusually over a universal transformer and is used when available. However, frequent occasions arise where the manufacturer's part is difficult or impossible to obtain, and in these instances a recommended, universal type is selected. Another well-founded advantage of choosing a universal transformer is that it obviates the necessity of stocking a large number of exact replacements. This is a point which appeals to inventory-wise shop managers.

Chart 1 is a list of universal horizontal output transformers with isolated secondaries made by five manufacturers of replacement parts. These units, although they differ in some respects with one another, are

## CHART 1

Universal - Type Horizontal Output Transformers Having Isolated Secondaries.

| Manufacturer | Transformer <br> Part No. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Chicago | TFB-5 |
| Merit | HVO-7 <br> HVO-X7* <br> HVO-10\# |
| RCA | 231T1 |
| Stancor | A-8130 |
| Triad | D-14 |

* HVO-X7 differs from îvo-7 in having improved insulation.
\# HVO-10 differs from HVO-7 in being adapted to low-inductance width coils.
horizontal output transformers



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|  | PLA | TYPE |  |  | SWIT | TYPE |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | B. 60 | $1 / 2 \mathrm{meg}$. | C2 | 5 | B-60-5 | $1 / 2$ meg. | C2 |
| 2 | B. 70 | 1 meg. | C2 | 3 | B.70-5 | 1 meg. | C2 |
| 2 | BSK-60 | $1 / 2$ meg. | C2 | 3 | BSK-60-S | $1 / 2$ meg. | C2 |
| 2 | BSK. 70 | 1 meg. | C2 | 2 | BSK-70-S | 1 meg . | C2 |

Plus one metal cabine
Kit Deal B-B (Revised) - 22 controls and 4 "'Fastatch", switches
All hove stondord $3^{\prime \prime}$ shafts, full-length fluted mill. In hondy metal cabinet.

|  | PLAIN TYPE |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B. } 83 \\ & \text { B. } 84 \\ & \text { B. } 87 \end{aligned}$ | 2.5 megs. <br> 3 megs. <br> 5 megs. | $\begin{array}{cl} \mathrm{Cl} \\ \mathrm{Cl} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | B. 5 | 1,000 | Cl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | B. 10 | 5,000 | Cl |  |  |  |  |  | ASTA |  |
| 1 | B-26 | 25,000 | Cl |  | SWITC | CH TYPE |  |  | WITC |  |
| 2 | B-31 | 50,000 | C1 | 3 | B. 60.5 | $1 / 2 \mathrm{meg}$. | Cl | 2 | KB-1 | SPST |
| 2 | B-40 | 100,000 | Cl | 1 | BSK-60-S | $51 / 2$ meg. | C2 | 1 | KB-2 | DPST |
| 1 | B-59 | 500,000 | C1 | 2 | B-70.S | 1 meg. | C2 | 1 | KB. 3 | SPDT |
| 2 | B. 69 | 1 meg . | C1 | 1 | BT.80-S | 2 megs. |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | B-75 | 2 megs. | Cl |  | T.600K | 2 megs. | Cl 3 |  |  |  |

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Handy Plasti-Paks - 12 controls. 10 individual kits, also B type. Ploin and switch type. C2 (oudio) toper. Split-knurl shafts. In useful plastic cantainers.


Figure 1. View of Original Horizontal Output Transformer Before Replacement (6BG6G and 1B3GT Tubes Removed for Photograph).
similar in basic construction and in application. The factual report which follows is an account of an actual replacement performed by a technician who was obliged to use one of these universal type transformers.

## The Replacement Procedure -

The television receiver which needed the transformer replacement employed a 20 inch picture tube. A Stancor A-8130 transformer was selected as the replacement unit. (This unit is representative of the types shown in Chart 1. Any one of the others in the chart could have been used.)

Figure 1 is a picture showing the high voltage compartment of the receiver before the replacement was performed, and Figure 2 is a partial schematic of that portion of the receiver circuit involved in the change. The markings in script writing on the schematic are notations which were made from time to time by the technician during the course of the work. The X's indicate the breaks which were made in the circuit, and the colors identify the loose wires. (Identification of

*     * Please turn to page 90 * *


Figure 2. Partial Schematic of Horizontal Output Section of the Television Receiver Before Replacement.


# A PF INDEX ( <br> <br> A description of circuits and equipment <br> <br> A description of circuits and equipment for Ulira High Frequency reception. 

 for Ulira High Frequency reception.} COVERAGE

by MERLE E. CHANEY

## RME UHF CONVERTERS

The RME Model 200 UHF Converter is designedfor use with television receivers having tuning provisions to cover the VHF band from channels 2 through 13. The converter output is established at either the frequencies of channel 5 or 6 and therefore may be accepted by the tuner of a receiver whenturned to these channels.

On the front of the cabinet are the selector switch and the tuning control. (Figure 1). Channel indication is provided by a slide rule type dial graduated with channel numbers. between 14 and 83.

Employing but two tubes for its operation (a 6T4 or 6AF4 oscillator and a 6BC5 IF amplifier) rectification is obtained using a selenium rectifier. Figures 2 and 3 are top and bottom views respectively of the converter chassis with the tuner shields removed.

Other features of this unit are the AC receptacle on the rear of the chassis for providing AC power to the television receiver and an interesting tuning system. An explanation of the tuning system should aid in forming a clearer idea of the working of this unit.


Figure 1. RME UHF Converter Model 200.

The tuner proper is completely incased in a copper-plated metal box, chassis, or énclosure. Under normal circumstances the tuning unit should not be disassembled. This reduces the possibility of accidentally damaging the components or altering the lead dress. There are however two inspection plates allowing access to the crystal mixer (Type 1N72, 1N82, or CK710) and to the components associated with the oscillator circuit.

The heart of the RME tuner lies in the tuning assembly which is shown in Figure 4. Parallel resonant lines are employed as the
tuning elements for the preselector and oscillator. These lines are formed by a plating process on a plastic base. Between the two pair of lines is a narrow strip of plated metal which is grounded and provides shielding between the two circuits. The plastic base, containing the parallel resonant lines, is supported in the tuning enclosure approximately one-half inch from the metallic sides.

Tuning of these lines is performed by two shorting bars which slide over the surface of the lines to either shorten or lengthen them. The shorting bars are attached to an insulated plate which inturn is mounted on a threaded tuning shaft. As the shaft is rotated the shorting bars either shorten or lengthen the effective length of the lines.

Tuning indication is achievedby a dial cord attached to the shorting bar strips and extended through the tuner chassis to the dial pointer. The dial pointer is maintained at the desired position through the use of a coil spring which takes up slack in the dial cord assuring a positive tuning indication.

The functioning of this converter unit may be seen by observing the schematic, Figure 5. L1 forms the preselector parallel resonant line-


Figure 2. Top Chassis View of RME Converter.


Figure 3. Botfom Chassis View of RME Converter.

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Figure 4. Tuning Unit Used in RME Converter Showing Parallel Tuned Lines \& Shorting Bars.
with an accompanying shorting bar. The oscillator resonant line is made up of L2 and the shorting bar. The two shorting bars are ganged to effect a constant tracking of the preselector and oscillator tuned circuits. The oscillator frequency is established from 76 to 88 megacycles above that of an incoming signal. Beating the two frequencies at the crystal mixer yields the desired intermediate
frequency signal represented by channel 5 or 6.

A pentode tube, type 6BC5, functions in the amplifier stage. This stage of amplification provides a signal gain to compensate for losses in the mixer and RF circuits. Transformer coupling the output of the IF amplifier to the selector switch and then to the terminal strips provides a 300 ohm balanced output.

On the schematic, it is observed that the function switch is shown in "OFF" position. This setting of the switch grounds the VHF antenna lead and turns power off to tr"e converter and to the TV receiver puwer receptacle.

In position 2 or VHF position, the VHF antenna lead is ungrounded and connected through the switch to the output terminal strip. At the same time, power is applied to the TV power receptacle and to the converter filaments. This position allows the television receiver to operate in the usual manner for VHF reception.

UHF position, position 3, again grounds the VHF antenna, connects the converter output to the output terminals, and applies $B+$ to the converter tubes. With the TV receiver set to receive channel 5 or 6 signals, depending upon which channel is not used in the area, the converter output is accepted by the tuner of the receiver and treated in the same manner as VHF signals. The converter tuning control is adjusted to receive best picture and sound from an available UHF signal. In some


Figure 5. Schematic of RME Converter Model 200.

## A NEW CBS-HYTRON CTS-RATED* TUBE

"CTS-RATED: Rated for Continuous Television Service. In TV receivers, five tubes work . . . like transmitting tubes . . . hard! Account for almost $90 \%$ of your replacements. You know them: rectifiers, deflection amplifiers, damper diode. Larger-screen sets aggravate this problem. CBS-Hytron recognizes your need for huskier tubes for these sockets. Brand new designs, not just improved tubes. CTS-Rated 5AW4 . . . another CBS-Hytron first . . . is your answer for the low-voltage rectifier socket. It is CTS-Rated: (1) For heavier average ( 250 ma . max. $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{c}$ ) and peak ( 750 ma . max. d-c) currents, (2) With big safety margins at these currents. You can depend upon the 5AW4 for continuous, trouble-free service. Yes, more CBS-Hytron CTS-Rated tubes are coming. Watch for them.

## CBS-HYTRON 5AW4

NEW HEAVY-DUTY WORK HORSE CUTS 5U4G CALL-BACKS

Worried about slumping TV set performance, because of heavily loaded 5U4G's? Forget it. Use new CBS-Hytron CTS-Rated* 5AW4. A replacement for the 5U4G, the 5AW4 recaptures . . . and keeps . . . that new-set sparkle. Maintains full voltage, despite heavy load. Minimizes burn-outs. Avoids filament shorts while testing chassis on side. Loafs on tough jobs. Gives long, long, trouble-free life. The 5AW4 will cut your call-backs. Boost your profits. See it . . . buy it . . . soon. At your CBS-Hytron jobber's.
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tion, which is not true with many low mu power triodes. Its small size and moderate power supply requirements result in a complete unit of small dimensions.

Since high-fidelity widerange reproduction, with a minimum of distortion, is desired, only high quality output transformers are considered. Such transformers may be expensive but quality cannot be skimped here without a definite loss in the final results. All those listed in the parts list have been tried in actual use and have given excellent performance.

The layout of parts can be seen in the illustrations (Figures 1,2 and 3) of the complete amplifier. Mounted on a standard 7" x $9^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " chassis none of the parts are crowded. Actually the total number of parts is small enough to allow the amplifier to be constructed on a smaller chassis if it must be installed in a limited space.

The filter and decoupling capacitors C1 and C2 are mounted on insulating mounts and the meter jacks in the cathode circuits of the output stage must be insulated from the chassis. A ground bus (visible


Figure 1. Amplifier Front View.



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Figure 3. Amplifier Bottom View.
in bottom view, Figure 3), grounded to the chassis only at the input jack, is used for all circuit grounds to eliminate hum from ground loops.

The circuit (Figure 4) is conventional. No tone controls are included since the complete amplifier is included in the feedback loop and, also, it is intended to be used as most high-fidelity power amplifiers are used, set away in a well-ventilated location and remotely operated.

The gain control $R 1$ is inserted in the input circuit for convenience in making adjustments. The first stage is conventionally resistance-coupled to the second which is direct-coupled to the split load phase inverter. Load resistors R10 and R11 should be a matched pair. R12 and R13 can also be matched to aid in signal balance.

The balance control R2 and the closed circuit jacks in the cathode circuits of the output stage are


Figure 4. Schematic of Complete Amplifier.


# Examining 

## DESIGN FEATURES

by MERLE E. CHANEY

## Fleetwood Model 600 Remote Control TV System -

Featured in the Fleetwood 600 receiver, manufactured by Conrac Inc. of California, is the provision for operation of the sweep chassis and picture tube up to distances of 40 feet. The receiver is especially designed for custom installations and consists of two separate chassis (Figure 1) each containing its own power supply. The tuner chassis (Figure 2) is made up of the RF tuner, video and sound IF' stages,
and power supply including the volume and picture contrast control. It is connected by a 40 foot cable to the sweep chassis. The cable carries the detected video signal to the video amplifiers, picture tube, and sync circuits. It also carries the detect ed audio signal and includes a low voltage cable lead for actuating the power supply relay in the sweep chassis by the on-off switch in the tuner chassis. A bottom chassis view of the tuner unit showing the layout of components is shown in F'igure 3


Figure 1. Tuner and Sweep Chassis Used in Fleetwood 600 Receiver System.

Since two power supplies are utilized in this system, high voltages and currents are not fed through the connecting cable. The low current requirements necessary to actuate the sweep chassis power supply relay are met by connecting the relay through the cable to the filament line in the RF chassis.

Although a long line is used to feed the video signal to the sweep chassis, the receiver system is designed with satisfactory operational characteristics. The video cable consists of a cathode-coupled coaxial line to effect low impedance coupling with correct termination of the line for efficient transfer of the video signal.

Contained on the sweep chassis, shown in Figure 4, are only those components associated with the sync and sweep generating circuits. When the receiving system is installed, the required adjustments are made at the sweep chassis. The operating controls on the tuner chassis are then used to establish correct picture and sound for the normal range of received signals. A bottom view of the sweep chassis is shown in Figure 5. Note the relay for turning on sweep chassis power.

Facilitating the operation of the tuner section is the use of dial lights to indicate each VHF channel


Figure 2. Tuner Chassis Unit in Fleetwood 600 Receiver.


Figure 3. Bottom View of Tuner Chassis in Fleetwood 600 Receiver.



Figure 4. Fleetwood 600 Sweep Chassis.


Figure 5. Bottom View of Sweep Chassis in Fleetwood 600 Receiver.
setting. Although a turret type tuner is used, diallight switching is effected by a wafer switch mounted on the end of the tuner shaft.

Another feature incorporated in the 600 chassis is the provision for taking off the detected sound by means of a plug inserted in the sound detector output. Thus, high fidelity sound systems may be used to provide high quality sound reproduction where such installations are desired.

## GE 415F -

Sub-assembly as employed in radio receiver construction is illustrated particularly well in the GE Model 415F. A top chassis view of this receiver is shown in Figure 6. The entire radio circuit with the exception of the speaker unit, volume control and filter capacitor is mount ed on a narrow plastic strip which is
set in below the chassis as shown in Figure 7.

Tubes and IF transformers protrude through the top of the chassis and allow ready replacement. Dip soldering is employed to effect connections at the tube sockets on the sub-assembly while an additional process allows the IF transformers to be clipped into position. It is observed that only one soldering point is found at each of the IF transformers. Remaining connections are made by clip connections. On top of the chassis proper, the IF transformer is secured in position with a small bracket and metal screw. Quick replacement of these transformers can be made by unsoldering a single lead, removing one screw and lifting out the component.

Another kink employed in this receiver is a moving dial light which is attached to the tuner pully and il-
luminates an area immediately behind the dial pointer at any setting. The dial scale is made of thin translucent plastic permitting the light to penetrate through in step with the movement of the dial pointer.

The sub-assembly in Figure 7 may be readily lifted free of the chassis by the use of a few preliminary steps. First remove all tubes from their sockets. Take out the IF transformers by first unsoldering one lead at each unit, and removing the single screw holding each transformer in position. The transformers may then be pulled out. The final step is to carefully pry out the line cord strain relief anchor which allows the sub-assembly to be lifted away from the remainder of the chassis. Connecting leads between the sub-assembly and components on the mainchassis are sufficiently long to permit this procedure without additional unsoldering.


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The new UHF market is a big one . . . and the Mallory UHF Converter is ready to help you make the most of it. Thousands of sets will need converting when UHF television goes on the air in your area . . . and the Mallory Converter can be your fastest moving item.

- The Mallory Converter adds all existing UHF channels to any TV set... without sacrificing reception of existing VHF channels.
- Mallory precision quality insures high quality picture definition...easy tuning.
- Your customers have nothing more to buy, no further adjustments to make. . . even if they move to another broadcast area.


## ASK

## YOUR MALLORY DISTRIBUTOR

for complete details of the Mallory Converter. It has been a "best seller" in areas where UHF is already on the air. It can be your answer to a bigger share in the new UHF market.

Installation is fast and EASY All you need to do is connect the antenna lead and power lines from the Converter to the set. It can be done in your customers' homes in a matter of minutes.

Setchell-Carlson
Unitized* Chassis TV Receiver -
Those service technicians who have not had occasion as yet to check over a Setchell-Carlson TV set employing sub-assemblies throughout should be interested in learning about many of the features used to simplify the work of diagnosing and testing this receiver. The main features associated with the Model 152 and some of the previously produced Setchell-Carlson models, is that each circuit or group of circuits is contained on an individual chassis. These chassis units are provided with terminal jacks that plug into similarly spaced pin plugs on the main chassis. Found on each chassis are locating ears allowing the individual chassis units to mount onto the main chassis in the exact desired position. A top chassis view of the model is shown in Figure 8.

Afactor contributing to the maintenance of these receivers in the field, is the possibility of performing most of the servicing work by removing the rear cover of the cabinet. When troubles seem to be localized to a certainstage of this receiver, two thumb screws are removed and any unit can be lifted out. Visual inspection and measurements can be made of the components contained in the sub-chassis suspected to be at fault and component replacement can often be effected without the necessity of removing the entire chassis. (Bottom view of Video IF' sub-assembly unit is shown in Figure 9).

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Figure 9. Video IF Sub-Assembly Unit in Setchell-Carlson Showing Terminal Jacks and Locating Ears.

In those instances where stubborn difficulties do not allow ready diagnosis of the trouble, the entire chassis may be removed. Although each of the sub-assembly chassis units are plugged onto the top of the chassis, voltage measurements can be readily performed because large holes punched in the main chassis under each unit position give access to tube sockets and terminal connections, (See bottom view of main chassis in Figure 10).

Another feature found in the Model 152 receiver is the one employed to give additional protection in the horizontal output and high volt age stage. The horizontal output transformer, HV filter capacitor, and $H V$ rectifier $t u b e$ are mounted inside a hermetically sealed plastic container (Figures 11 and 12). This complete unit called the "Hermadome" (patent applied for) may be partially disassembled for testing by removing the dome shaped cover. A gasket forms an airtight seal between the two halves of the plastic contain-
er. Although the unit is airtight, the air trapped inside the case remains while circulation from the outside is prevented. The trapped air is dehumidified through the use of crystal granules held in the top of the dome. A paper disk observed through the semi-opaque plastic dome is chemically treated to indicate the presence of high moisture content, in which case the crystals should be replaced with a new or active supply. The protectionthus afforded the horizontal output transformer and high voltage supply should provide added life by minimizing some of the possible difficulties to which this stage is frequently susceptible.
$\frac{\text { Westinghouse Radio }}{\text { Model H-381T5 - }}$

An unusual type of chassis construction is observed in the Model H-381T5 Westinghouse radio re-

*     * Please turn to page 121 * *


Figure 8. Top Chassis View of Setchell-Carlson Receiver Showing Sub-assemblies.


Figure 10. Bottom Chassis View of Main Chassis Showing Bus Leads Carrying Power and Continuity Between Subassembly Units in Setchell-Carlson Receiver.

#  "speaks" for itself in any company 


ing to desired circuit thru a single $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{knob}$ flush with the face panel. The molded switch itself embodies the most advanced engineering practices. Fully enclosed, the silvered contacts are kept permanently clean. Its rugged construction means stronger performance and longer life.

These two factors are but samples of the many ways in which on-the-job needs have been anticipated and provided for in a beautiful streamlined tester. It provides A.D-D.C. Volts, D.C. Mirco-amperes, Milliamperes, Amperes, Ohms, Megohms, Decibel and Out Put readings in a no-short design embodying interior construction with all direct connections; no harness cabling. Its fool-proof unit switch construction houses precision resistors in insulated recesses in direct connection with switch contacts.

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D.C. Volts: 0.3-12-60-300.1200-at 20,000 Ohms/Volt (For Greater Accuracy on TV and other High Re. sistance. Circuits.)
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A.C. Volts: $0-3-12 \cdot 60-300 \cdot 1200-6000$-at 5,000

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D.C. Amperes: 0-12-at 250 Millivolts.
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One of the most valuable as sets in any venture is experience. This is most certainly true in the radio and television servicing business. Mistakes are to be expected when entering into a new field. One can accept these mistakes as just a part of the price for gaining that experience. Sometimes the price is rather expensive. An alternative is that of profiting from the experience of others. With this in mind we have prepared the following report relating the experiences of others in the field of UHF.

In order to present factual data, we conducted a series of surveys in three UHF areas in the south during the week of May 16th. The areas selected were Mobile, Ala., Baton Rouge, La., and Jackson, Miss. These three areas represent three different types of operation as far as UHF television coverage is concerned. In Mobile, there is a VHF station as well as a UHF station. In Baton Rouge, there is a VHF station in the fringe area. In Jackson, there is no television reception from other than the local UHF station. We were able to talk to several dealers in each of these areas. Each of them was most cooperative and we sincerely hope that some of their experiences related in this report will be helpful to you.

## Baton Rouge, Louisiana

In April of 1953 , station WAFB-TV, Channel 28, commenced operation in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This station provided reception for the owners of an estimated 20,000 receivers. These sets had been installed to operate on the channel 6 station in New Orleans some 65 to 70 miles distance. Thus, in addition to the sale of receivers equipped for UHF reception, there was the need of converting the existing receivers so that they could receive the local television station.

This conversion process was done in several ways. Those receivers which were equipped with
turret type tuners were converted in most instances by means of UHF strips. Others were converted through the use of external converters. Often times it was possible to employ the existing VHF antenna installation to provide satisfactory UHF pickup. This situation could not be positively forecast, however, and the adaptability of the VHF antenna could be determined only after actual tests. If the VHF antenna did not provide satisfactory reception, a UHF antenna was installed which often could be mounted on the exist ing mast. If satisfactory signal pickup could not be obtained at any point on the mast, a separate installation was required.

In order to fully grasp the magnitude of the conversion job which confronted many of the dealers in this area, it might be well to point out the technique employed by one specific dealer. This dealer had nearly 3,000 sets which had been sold prior to the inauguration of the local UHF station. These sets had been sold and installations made to provide reception from New Orleans on channel 6. In most cases, the antenna had been installed without a rotator. After the channel assignment had been made to Baton Rouge and the station had announced their proposed starting date, this dealer began installing UHF strips in those receivers which would accommodate this type of conversion. It was felt that sets which were located near the transmitting antenna might operate satisfactorily using the VHF antenna for signal pickup. In those instances no UHF antenna installations were made. It was explained, however, to the customer that a UHF antenna might be required, which could be determined after the station came on the air. In those locations at a greater distance from the transmitter, a UHF antenna was installed on the existing mast, with the antenna aimed as accurately to the customer that final positioning of the antenna could not be made until the station commenced operation.

The dealer was successful in converting approximately threefourths of all the sets which he had previously sold for VHF reception before the UHF station came on the air. During this process of conversion, however, many sets were sold which were intended to receive the local UHF station only. Since many current receivers are now employing some form of built-in UHF antenna, no antenna installation was made for those sets which were installed near the transmitting antenna. The customer was made fully aware of the fact, however, that should the built-in antenna not work satisfactorily in that specific location, an external antenna would need be installed after the station came on the air. The dealers there found that several of these sets did operate satisfactorily using the built-in antenna only. The distance from the transmitting antenna was not the deciding factor, however, as to whether the built-in antenna would provide satisfactory operation. Surrounding terrain, the type of buildings, and the construction of the buildings in which the receivers were installed were a deciding factors as to the success of operation, and as we know from our experience in VHF reception, the positioning of the receiver itself is of great importance.

The indeterminate factor on the use of the built-in antenna is; what constitutes satisfactory reception? In many VHF installations satisfactory reception is alsoclaimed from built-in or indoor antennas. Even then there may be certain disadvantages to this type of operation. Moving vehicles near the home or even people moving about in the room sometimes affect reception. In view of this, care should be taken not to guarantee results from the built-in antenna. The dealers in this area have adopted a policy of "we can try the built-in antenna in your location' . If the reception is satisfactory to the customer then no external antenna need be installed. Of all the UHF areas which we have visited, more built-in antennas are


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This 12 -element yagi is engineered for grand slam power in fringe areas. It is the highest gain single channel antenna ever developed. Rugged fiberglas boom construction. Strong, light in weight and factory preassembled construction for ease of installation. Model LIJ.U.


CORNER REFLECTOR This is the power-full all-channel VEE. D-X antenna that minimizes probing. Also the answer for UHF fringe and areas where noise or reflection prob. lems exist, Rugged Fiberglas boom construction. Ready for installation in less than 30 seconds. Model COR-U.
being used in the Baton Rouge area than in any of the others. Keep in mind, however, that we are talking about a very small percentage of the total installations. We mention it to point out that in this area, built-in antenna systems are being used with some degree of success. As you will note, from this report, reception conditions in some of the other areas are not so well suited for this type of operation.

After the station came on the air, there existed the problem of adjusting the local oscillators on all these sets which had been installed prior to the time that the station had commenced operation. For instance, the dealer just previously mentioned was faced with the problems of adjusting the oscillators on approximately 2,000 sets which had been converted for UHF' reception. Realizing the importance of getting the job done quickly, a plan was set up whereby the city was divided into various areas with each area having a given number of receivers requiring adjustment. All available technicians were assigned to these areas making it a sort of mass operation. In this way the entire job was completed within four days. It could have been done in even less time if it were not necessary to make callbacks in those instances where the customer was not at home at the time of the original call, or in those cases requiring a new antenna installation, or the repositioning of an antenna which had previously been installed. There was a certain percentage of installations which did work satisfactorily at the position where they were originally placed. The dealer felt that the time required in repositioning antennas which were installed before the station started operation was not lost entirely. The thinking behind this was, even though several of the antenna installations would need to be changed, there would be hundreds of them that would require no further attention. In this way it was possible to have all of the installations opera ting properly as quickly as possible after the station started operation.

The reason for pointing out the experiences of this particular dealer is to cite a case where antenna installation prior to the on-the-air date of the transmitter might be an advantage. You may recall in our previous writings we have recommended that the antenna not be installed until an actual on-the-air check can be made. This definitely is the case in areas where rough terrain is encountered, since in some
instances it might be that no signal at all may be received in a specific location. If an installation is made under these conditions prior to an actual on-the-air test, it may result in the loss of the sale of the receiver as well as the loss of labor on the antenna installation.

The sale of television receivers in the Baton Rouge area is following the same patternthat is being experienced in other areas. There seems to be a slow-up of sales, probably brought about by the potential customer adopting a "wait and see" attitude. The fact that the Baton Rouge station is not interconnected with the networks may also have some bearing on this situation. Of course, they can buy a receiver and have an elaborate external antenna installed for reception from New Orleans but since it is quite expensive, they choose to wait until such time as the local station can provide live programs.

This situation, of course, is not new. Many potential customers have used the same excuse in almost all areas where network programming is not provided. Another thing which might contribute to this feeling is that some of the stations come on with only a few hours of telecasting a day. After their on-the-air time is increased, there is more interest in their programming.

Fortunately, the Baton Rouge station was not one of those which came on the air with reduced power as an interim mode of operation. Experience has shown that this type of operation leads to confusion on the part of the viewer as to what can be expected from UHF reception and needless to say, presents terrific problems on the part of the dealer and installer.

Generally speaking, the dealers in Baton Rouge are pleased with the operation of the station and are happy that operational difficulties on the part of equipment that is associated with UHF is at a minimum. The dealers and installers in this area are to be commended for the part which they played in converting the thousands of VHF receivers in that area for UHF reception, as well as the part which they played in making the necessary UHF antenna installations.

## Jackson, Mississippi

Prior to the start of operation of UHF station WJTV on channel 25 , it is estimated that there were less
than 200 sets in Jackson, Mississippi. Thus, the dealers and installers were not confronted with the conversion job that existed in Baton Rouge. They could, in effect, start with a clean slate selling receivers which were converted, prior to the sale, for UHF reception. This being a new television area it would be expected that there would be a "buying spree" for television receivers. When we talked with several of the dealers in Jackson, they pointed out that the sales were of a gradual nature. This had one advantage in that it did not over burden the installation crews at a time when experience in UHF techniques was in demand. Some operational difficulty from UHF equipment was, or is, being experienced in this area. There were a few "bugs"' that showed up in certain types of receivers which required special handling by the respective companies. As is the case with any new equipment, such things are likely to occur and only through actual operation of equipment will they be detected. Then it is only a matter of correcting the difficulty in existing equipment, as well as making the change on the equipment that is being produced.

The Jackson station commenced operation in January of 1953 and one of the things of importance that has been detected since that time is the effect of foliage on UHF reception. In January and February some of the installations were in sucha position that the signal had to pass through trees. After the trees had leaved out, considerable attenuation was experienced, so much in some instances that the antenna location had to be changed. One dealer related a rather unusual experience in this connection. He found that the leaves had attenuated the signal so greatly that a satisfactory picture could not be obtained. The home was located such that the signal had to go through or over a small forest, made up of very tall trees. It would have been necessary to install a 50 or $60^{\prime}$ mast on top of the house to clear the top of the trees. More by accident than anything else, he chose to try to mount an antenna near the ground and allow the signal to go under the trees. To his surprise, the results were quite good. Since satisfactory reception could be obtained at this point, no attempt was made to make the elaborate installation which would be required to clear the trees. If such a situation is encountered, it might be well to try to operate

*     * Please turn to page 112 * *


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$\star$ Compensated Vertical Input Step Attenuator-X1, X10, X100
$\star$ Direct Peak to Peak Voltage Checks thru use of internal, semi-square wave, regulated voltage calibrator.
$\star$ Vertical Phase-Reversing Switch. Non-frequency discriminating
$\star$ Push-Pull, Extended Range, Horizontal Amplifier-150 Millivolts (. 15 v.) per inch deflection sensitivity. 10 cycles to 1 MC response at full gain.
$\star$ Linear Multi-Vibrator Sweep Circuit-10 cycles to 30 KC
$\star$ Amplitude Controlled, Four Way Synch. Selection: Internal Positive Negative, External and Line

* 'Z'' Axis Modulation input facility for blanking, timing, etc
* Internal. Phasable 60 cycle Beam Blanking for elimination of alignment retrace; clean display of synch. pulses, etc.
* Sweep Phasing Control for sinusoidal line sweep usage
$\star$ Direct Horizontal and Vertical Plate Connections.
$\star$ High Intensity CR Patterns through use of adequate high voltage power supply with separale
* The Circuit and Tube Complement: 6C4 "V" cathode follower. 6CB6 amplitier and inverter Push-push-Pull 6/6s driver. 7N7 H vibrator, linear sweep oscillator. 5 Y 3 low voltage rectifier. 2 X 2 high potential rectifier. VR-150 regulator. $5 \mathrm{CPI} / \mathrm{ACR}$ Tube.
$\star$ Four-Way, Lab-Type Input Terminals-Take banana plugs, phone tips, bare wire or spade lugs. Matches SP-5 Probe Set cable connector
$\star$ Light Shield and cross-ruled Mask, removable and rotatable
* Extra Heavy-Duty Construction and components.
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Seried ES-500 A: In louvered, black-ripple, heavy gauge steel case. Size $814^{\prime \prime} \times 141^{\prime \prime} \times 18^{\prime \prime}$. Complete with light shield, calibrating
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* A single, universal. coaxial cable accommodates each probe through a quick-change, self-shielding connector.
* A specially-designed, shielded plug provides for positive cable attachment to the ES-500 and ES-500A Vertical input posts.
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Series SP-5, in custom-designed, vinyl-plastic, carrying case, complete with four probe heads, universal coaxial cable. and detailed operating instructions. NET PRICE \$23.50

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by GLEN E. SLUTZ



## Disposal Methods for

 Picture TubeThere are numerous types of picture tubes which have somesalvage value even after they have gone bad and been replaced. Distributors have lists of such tubes furnished them by the various tube manufactur ers. These lists give the accepted types and the amount of allowance on each type. Tubes which are not on the lists - and there are several are worthless and eligible only for the trash heap. In connection with this point, however, a potential source of trouble for the service shop owner exists.

A cathode ray tube encloses a very high vacuum and the pressure of the surrounding air on the glass of the tube adds up to several thousands of pounds. Consequently, the sudden release of this great amount of energy, such as might be brought about by the tube breaking, is a violent occurrence. Implosions of picture tubes can send jagged pieces of glass flying with the speed of bullets. A high vacuum picture tube resting on a heap of rubble might be likened to an ocean mine washed up on a deserted beach somewhere;
it may lie for a long time undisturbed but finally someone comes along with an inquisitive nature and - blooey: diaster strikes! Law suits are possible aftermaths of such incidents.

The best way to avoid trouble is to deprive the picture tube of its dangerous vacuum by puncturing it under controlled conditions prior to its disposal. Different methods of making this puncture are recommended by various authorities. CAUTION: With every method, protective goggles and gloves should be worn by the operator.

General Electric Co., manuvacturer of picture tubes, has this to say: " Don't leave any picture tubes lying around. There are two safe ways of disposing of used tubes: (a) Place the old tube in a shipping carton properly sealed, and then drive a crowbar or similar instrument through the closed top of the container. (b) An alternative method in the disposing of more than one tube is to use a metal ash can with a plunger operated through the closed top." *
*G.E. Techni-Talk, Oct.-Nov., 1949

Another tube manufacturer, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., recommends a method for picture tube puncture in their bookletentitled Servicing TV Receivers, Volume II. Quoting from the chapter on safety precautions - -
" Before disposing of a defective cathode ray tube, it must be rendered harmless. To do this, wrap the tube with cloth and place in the cardboard shipping container with the socket upper-most. Using pliers, twist the key from the bottom of the socket. Then, using a small file inserted in the hole left when the key is removed, break the glass exhaust tip. This permits air to enter the bulb and renders it safe for disposal. During this operation, wear glasses and gloves." \#

A variation of this method calls for drilling a small hole down through the center post on the base of the tube. Then a nail is inserted
\#Servicing TV Receivers, Vol.II, published by Sylvania, 1951, Page 127

*     * Please turn to page 37 * *


Figure 1. Method of Picture Tube Puncture with a Screwdriver Through the Anode Connector.


Figure 2. Close-up of a Picture Tube Showing Anode Connector After Puncture.


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## IN THE INTEREST OF QUICKER SERVICING (Cont'd. from page 33)

and moved about sothat it breaks off the exhaust tipon the glass envelope. This allows air to enter the tube rather slowly so that in many cases the phosphor screen material is undisturbed by the incoming air stream. This feature is desirable when the tube is to be kept for counter or window display of some kind. One detail to observe in preserving the phosphor is to position the neck and gun of the tube so that they are not directly above the screen face at the time the exhaust tip is broken. We experienced some flake deposit from the gun down ontothe screen of a 16 GP 4 recently because this was not done.

Still another method of tube puncture was given several trials in our laboratory with marked success. The tubes used were glass-shelled tubes (10BP4's) having the characteristic second anode connector recessed in the bulb wall. Figure 1 illustrates the set-up employed. The tube was positioned in a picture tube carton so that the second anode connector lay opposite a small hole punched through the wall of the carton. Then a long, sharp-bladed screw-driver was inserted through the hole and fitted into the anode connector. The carton was sealed shut, and a sharpblow on the screw driver was enough to drive the blade through the metal anode cap of the tube. No violent implosion occurred in any of the trials we conducted using this method. If implosion had occurred, the walls of the tube carton were there to absorb the shock. As it was, the tubes were visibly unchanged except for the clean hole in each anode connector Figure 2, and a portion of each screen blown clean of phosphor.

This last method can be used only with glass tubes, of course. With metal tubes it is necessary to use other means. We speedily dispatched a metal tube (16GP4) not long ago by a method which is worth mentioning. The tube was set facedownward in a tube carton with padding placed below it to raise the neck a few inches over the top of the carton. A heavy cloth was wrapped about the neck at its juncture with the flared cone, and the flaps of the carton were closed down around the neck. Safety goggles and gloves were donned and the neck of the tube was broken off with a long-handled


Figure 3. Breaking the Neck of a Picture Tube.
tool, See Figure 3. Only the neck of the metal 16PG4 broke, the cone and face of the tube remained completely intact. There was no flying glass as a result of the broken neck.

Before leaving the subject of picture tube disposal, it is well to re-emphasize the care which should go into such an operation. A respect for a tube's distructive potentialities should be kept in mind and rough handling prior to the actual puncture avoided.

## "Trouble Shooting Aids"

Beginning with Photofact Set No. 200, a new service has been incorporated with the folders covering television receivers. This service is designed to furnish the service technician with aform of check sheet to aid in the rapid location of troubles in a specific television receiver.

The list of ailments is grouped according to the portion of the receiver affected; for example, hori zontal sweep, vertical sweep, hori-


Figure 4. Using "Trouble Shooting Aids."


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The SILVER STREAK BAZOOKA Model 1860, utilizing eleven working elements each contributing to an ideal directivity pattern with highest gain across the band from channel 7 thru 13.


Figure 5. Partial Schematic of AM-FM Radio Showing AVC Circuit and Wafer Switches.
zontal sync, vertical sync, video, audio, high voltage, etc. Some of the troubles may be further identified by actual photographstaken of the picture screen and reproduced with the chart, see Figure 4. In some instances, defects which may be peculiar to certain sets are pinned downto failures of single components which may or may not be located in the receiver section seemingly involved.
" Trouble Shooting Aids", as this service has been named, are especially intended for use by the service technician who has a good electronic background but who may be a relative newcomer to the specific field of television servicing. It is hoped that the "old hands" in TV will also benefit from the new service since it offers a trouble shooting outline tailored to the specific receiver make and model.

## Problem with an AM-FM Multiband Radio

This is the record of a tricky service experience which probably has been and will be repeated frequently enough to earn a mention in this column. The subject was an AM-FM multiband radio of conventional design with the exception that the converter was biased from the AVC line. The complaint was distorted sound on AM only when tuned
to a strong local station. This was indicative right away that the trouble very likely lay in the AM section of the set ahead of the second detector. The fact that the FM operation of the set was satisfactory eliminated the FM portion of the set together with the audio amplifying section which functioned for both AM and FM reception.

Figure 5 is a partial schematic of the AM section of the receiver together with the AVC circuit and the wafer switches involved in band switching. The symptoms being what they were, the first component to be suspected, after tube substitution proved fruitless, was the AVC filter capacitor, C6. If this were leaky or shorted, the AVC voltage would be too low and the resulting overload in the IF amplifiers would cause the distortion on strong signals. How ever, both C6 and C7 proved to be in good condition when checked. Measurements of the grid voltage on the converter tube (pin 6) with a vacuum tube voltmeter showed nearly zero volts. Yet considerable negative voltage appeared to be available across the second detector load R8.

The wafer switch was investigated next. The rear portion of the second section of this switch was located in the plate circuit of the converter. When the connections to
points 9 and 1 on the front side of the wafer section were removed and joined externally, the distortion trouble was found to disappear and the set functioned normally. In this way the defect was definitely found to be an insulation leakage between the front and rear portions, $A$ and $B$, of the wafer switch section. The wafer switch was replaced with a new unit and set operation was restored to normal.

## Knob Retaining Springs

The flat springs which hold front panel knobs securely in place are prone to turn up missing at the very time a set is being reinstalled in the customer's living room. Be prepared for such an eventuality. Watchmakers and jewelers frequently have broken mainsprings from clocks which they readily supply upon request. The springs come invarious widths; two or three of these in the technician's tool kit will enable him to replace a knob spring with only a snip of his diagonal cutters. The cut should be made so that the piece of spring steel is very slightly longer than the slot in the knob. This will cause it to flex a little when it is set in position and hence hold the knob firmly on its shaft.

GLEN E. SLUTZ


RCA Crystal Cartridges in RCA " 45 " record players have the precise weight for proper tracking


RCA Crystal Cartridges are designed specifically for RCA "45" pick-up arms. Together, they provide the correct weight for proper tracking-optimum lateral stylus compliance to minimize record-wear. Exact dimensions make them easy to install in any RCA Victor "45" record changer.

There's an "original" RCA Crystal Cartridge specially designed for every model RCA Victor record changer made. Use genuine RCA Crystal Cartridges and avoid replacement problems.

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A large number of reception areas are so located that multiple type antenna systems are desirable. In these instances it is found that satisfactory reception from a number of stations is feasible, using separate high gain antennas orientated and selected for specific channels. This is particularly true because of the rapid influx of UHF television in the commercial broadcdsting field, and the antenna problems peculiar to the use of this frequency spectrum.

The use of more than one antenna presents a certain problem, namely that a separate lead-in must be provided from each antenna with provisions at the receiver site for connecting each lead to the receiver. To overcome this obstacle, the Leader Electronics Company has designed an antenna switching device known as the "'Tenna Switch". Produced in two models, one model accommodates up to four separate antennas while the other model operates with up to seven antennas. Several features are associated with this method of antenna selection. Probably the main
one is the fact that a single lead-in is used to couple the signal from any one antenna to the television receiver by means of a direct connection through the switch.

The " Tenna Switch" consists of $t$ wo separate units, the control box and the selector switch box. For convenience the control box is located on or near the television receiver while the selector switch box may be mounted on the antenna mast, or centrally positioned to effect the switching of several antennas mount ed on separate masts. A cable is employed between the two units to effect the switching.

A number of methods are recommended for mounting the control box at the location of the television receiver. Supplied with the unit is a mounting bracket to aid in the permanent positioning of the control box. Some of the possible ways for mounting the control boxare to screw the case on to the wall or to the back of the receiver or on the table supporting the television receiver. Channel numbers or call letters may


Figure 1. Control Box and Selector Switch Box, Components of the "Tenna Switch," Model TS-1A, manufactured by the Leader Electronics Co.
be placed on the face of the control box correlating the switch positions with the desired antenna selected for aspecific channel. Figure 1 shows the control box and the selector switch box. Components found inside the control box are the manually operated selector switch and the powertransformer. The power transformer is a step-down type delivering 18 volts at the secondary. This supplies the power to actuate the motor device in the selector switch box. The motive power for the switch is provided through a vibrator and latching gear arrangement. The vibrator is connected in series with one of the switch sections so that in the normal off position the slot in the shorting wafer is lined up with the position selected by the control box. When a new position is selected on the control box, 18 volts is applied to the vibrator which actuates the gear drive for the selector switch until the slot in the shorting wafer is lined up with the new position, turning off the power to the vibrator. A schematic of the " Tenna Switch" is shown in Figure 2. It is observed that the selector switch box is merely a remotely controlled device actuated by a manually operated control box.

There are several practical applications for the." Tenna Switch" in addition to the use of the device for connecting several antennas to the receiver by means of a single tramsmission line. It can be used by dealers for demonstrating several television receivers. This method is accomplished by working the switch in reverse. The termination of the transmission line is connected to what is normally the output. Severalreceivers can then be operated by connecting to what normally would be the input connections. With this the dealer can make the neces sary antenna connection to the receiver by manipulating the control switch. Of course, the same thing can be done with a single switch, but for purposes of maintaining neatness it might be necessary to mount the


The selenium rectifier has always been regarded as an efficient and economical means of converting alternating current to direct current. It has been employed in various industrial applications and in the last few years has expanded in use to be included in radio and television design. It is a versatile unit which has considerably changed the design of the DC power supply. This change can be contributed to a number of factors which are classified as to its small size, light weight, high efficiency, cool operation, power handling capabilities, long life, and the fact that it requires no heater or filament voltage.

The construction of the selenium rectifier consists basically of three parts; a base plate, a layer of selenium, and a layer of an alloy. Refer to Figure 1 for enlarged sketch of a selenium rectifier plate.

The base plate is made either of iron or aluminum metal. Aluminum is being used more than iron for the base plate. The base plate is nickel-plated by chemically etching and electroplating with a very thin layer of nickel. 'The etching serves as a mechanical means for the selenium to adhere to the base plate.

After being nickel-plated, the base plate is covered with a very thin layer of selenium. High purity selenium, on the order of 100 per cent pure, is used. Impurities of the selenium are measured in parts-per-million. If the difference of impurities is.between 7 and 10 parts-per-million, it may result in poor operation by the rectifier. The process of applying the selenium is a very critical and difficult process.

The thin barrier layer on the selenium is formed when the rectifier is heat treated. During the time the barrier layer is formed, the selenium is completely converted to a metallic form and the crystals are arranged in the order for rectification. A low-melting alloy is then sprayed on the selenium after the barrier layer has been formed.

The base plate of the rectifier is the negative electrode while the alloy acts as the positive electrode. Current flows readily from the base plate to the alloy but encounters a high resistance in the reverse direction. As a result of this action, effective rectification of an alternating input current results. The efficiency of the rectifier is dependent, to some extent, on the ratio of the resistance in the conducting direction tothat of the blocking direction.

As considered by the manufacturer, the selenium rectifier is a rugged component and should last for the lifetime of the apparatus in which it is being used. However, failures do occur, especially under severe operating conditions. These failures are usually caused by the breakdown of some other component in the circuit or by placing the rectifier in ahigh heat area. The failures of selenium rectifiers may be classified as follows:
a. Shorted Rectifier - the result of excessive current drain, high heat, or mechanical abuse.
b. High forward resistance accompanied by reduced output voltage - usually caused by operating the selenium rectifier beyond rated capacity for extended periods.


Figure 1. Cross Section of a Selenium Rectifier Plate.
c. Reducedrectification capabilities accompanied by reduced current capacity - caused by excessive heating for long periods, or an abnormal increase of forward current for an extended period of time.

In the past,testing of a selenium rectifier that is suspected of being bad has been done without too much accuracy. The surest method of testing has been to replace the unit with a new one that is known to be in good operating condition. However, it is not always convenient to do this because it would oblige the serviceman to have in stock all the different size rectifiers that are employed in radio and television chassis. If this stock is not available, a special trip to the parts distributor has tobe made. This is time consuming and, on occasions would be time wasted, especially if the selenium rectifier is not the part that is causing the trouble in the receiver.

A method of making tests with the ohmmeter has been used; however, this method does not always produce an accurate answer. The readings obtained on the ohmmeter are worthless in both the forward and reverse directions. The resistance of a rectifier in either direction is dependent on the voltage across it; therefore, the static characteristic resistance reading depends on the voltage and scale of the ohmmeter. Since the internal resistance of a selenium rectifier is non-linear, erroneous readings are obtained on the ohmmeter.

The Jackson Electrical Instrument Company has recently introduced to the trade atesting unit called a Selenium Rectifier Tester. (See Figure 2). This unit, Model 710 , is for testing selenium rectifiers rated from 25 to 300 volts with currents from 20 milliamperes to 650 milliamperes. With the use of this test instrument an accurate rating of the selenium rectifier undertest can be had. A dynamic test rather than astatic test is

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makes it easy for you to locate the source of trouble quickly. In the form of a handy chart it lists the various hums, sound distortions, streaks, bars, focus defects and 100 other trouble symptoms in sound and picture together with the possible causes of each and the page on which servicing instructions are given.
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## Television and FM Antenna Guide

by E. M. Noll and M. Mandl
A basic course on antenna theory combined with a complere handbook on all types of antennas, including all commercial models, high-gain anrennas for fringe areas, antennas for special locations and for the proposed UHF allocations. Shows you exactly how to determine, quickly and accurately, the best type of antenna for the site and the best position for it; how to minimize standing waves, noise, etc. on the trans. interference, and all over techniques for petion interference, and all other techniques for getting the most out of the antenna system. Based on
extensive testing done by the authors. $\$ 5.25$

## Radio and Television Mathematics

## by Bernard Fischer

'By far the best book for preparation for FCC exams," writes one radioman, echoing the opinion of countless others, "A book for the place of honor beside its natural partner, the slide step solutions not only for every question requiring mathematics in the FCC study guide, quiring mathematics in the FCC study guide, in radio, TV, and industrial electronics. You'll ind, conveniently arranged under radio topics such as antenna power, plate-to-plate voltage and 400 others, the formulas to use, the numerical values to substitute, and the step-by-step solutions to 721 problems. Whatever YOUR problem, whether it is how to correct the power factor of a motor, convert polar to $j$-notation in a matter of seconds, find the impedance and length of a matching stub between a TV antenna and its transmission line, or any of hundreds of orher problems you're apt to encounter, here is the clear and exact solution. $\$ 6.75$

An Introduction to Practical Radio
by D. J. Tucker
One of the best "fundamentals" book ever published, widely praised by authorities.," The chapter on Kirchhoff's laws is a model,' writes the reviewer in Electronics. "Also goes further into the use of vectors for solving a-c circuit prob-

Here are ALL the basic how's and why's of radio, in terms you can EASILY understand and appl. The necessary mathema 5 is explaine at the poines where it is used. Each principle is construction and operation of radio apparatus "This book is everything you say it is "Ppays one of the thousands of satisfied users. You'll find it admirable for a solid foundation in radio or for a brush-up on points you may have forgotren $\$ 5.00$


The Macmillan Company 60 hifth avene, new york i1, n.r.


Intermodulation -
When a new amplifier, manufactured or home built, is installed and turned on for the first time, probably the first reaction to receive the most attention is if it will make a sound and if it is loud. This soon changes to how it sounds. And this, how it sounds, is the important thing no matter how far advanced we go into the subject of high quality sound equipment.

Most high fidelity sound systems are used primarily for the reproduction of music for enjoyment. If the music as heard from the speaker does not sound the same as it did originally, due to distortion in the sound system, full enjoyment cannot be achieved. Consequently distortion, which can develop in any part of the system, must be kept down to a minimum.

This is a problem usually of greatest concern during the design and development of the equipment. But an understanding of why and how this distortion does originate, how to measure it, and how to reduce it is necessary for satisfactorily installing and servicing high quality sound equipment.

No doubt all of us, as we listened to music from a loud speaker, have wondered where the extra odd sounds and noises come from and why. If we tried to describe them


Figure 1. 60 CPS and 3000 CPS with $0.5 \%$ intermodulation.
we could only come up with such things, as rattle, broken up, noisy, split, muddy and, upon occasion, some unprintable terms. These distortions have been analyzed and made the subject of much research and discussion. The result has been their reduction in many high quality systems to a negligible amount.

One type of distortion which has received much attention recently is that due to intermodulation. There are several very good reasons for this wide spread interest. One is that its measure corresponds very closely to the amount of ear disturb ing qualities present in the signal.

The following definition of intermodulation distortion is found in the Standards of Radio Receivers, Institute of Radio Engineers- - ' The production, in a nonlinear circuit element, of frequencies corresponding to the sums and differences of the fundamentals and harmonics of two or more frequencies which are transmitted through that element."

In other words intermodulation is the result of modulating a high frequency by a low frequency if nonlinearity is present in the circuit handling the signal. The nonlinearity producing this effect can be present in any part of the sound system, including the human ear.

Since this distortion is the beating of all the fundamentals and


Figure 2. 60 CPS and 3000 CPS with $12 \%$ intermodulation indicated as difference in upper and lower portions.
all harmonics in all combinations, the result is a conglomeration of noise in no way musical. With music being made up of complex tones, consisting of many fundamentals and harmonics, it is easy to understand how a non-linear circuit will produce a multitude of beats which will be heard as annoying, noisy distortion in the reproduced music.

Any of the convenient methods of measurements will reveal the percentage of intermodulation present. If excessive, the necessary steps can be taken to reduce nonlinearity, thereby reducing the distortion. A reduction in non-linearity will also reduce harmonic distortion since it is also due to this defect.

In an amplifier one of the common causes of non-linearity is the operating characteristics of the tubes. So the simple changing of a tube or the adjusting of bias can reduce intermodulation distortion an appreciable amount.

Various pieces of equipment, varying from moderately priced kits to laboratory apparatus, are available for measuring intermodulation. Fairly easy methods can be used to make comparative measurements as the bdsic principles are simple.


Figure 3. 3000 CPS carrier with $12 \%$ intermodulation.

Two signals, one usually between 40 and 100 cps the other 2000 and 12000 cps , are fed into the input of the equipment under test. Normally these are mixed with the low frequency having four times the amplitude of the high frequency. If non-linearity exists in the circuit tested, the high frequency, called the carrier, will be modulated by the low frequency. The intermodulation in the output can be viewed on the screen of an oscilloscope, how well depends upon the amount and the method employed.

In Figure 1, 60 cps and 3000 cps are combined at a ratio of 4 to 1. These are fed into the input of an amplifier and this waveform is obtained on the oscilloscope connected to the output. The $0.5 \%$ of intermodulation in this signal is not perceptible.

The waveform in Figure 2, is obtained in the same way but with


Figure 4. $12 \%$ intermodulation after removal of both 60 CPS and 3000 CPS components.


Figure 5. 3000 CPS carrier with $0.5 \%$ intermodulation.


Figure 6. $0.5 \%$ intermodulation after removal of 3000 CPS carrier and 60 CPS component.


Figure 7. Block diagram of Intermodulation Meter.
$12 \%$ inter modulation developed with in the amplifier. It is now visible as a difference in the upper and lower portions of the waveform as indicated.

Now, if this combined signal at the output of the amplifier is passed through a filter and the 60 cps portion removed, the 3000 cps signal, or carrier, only remains as shown in Figure 3. Now $12 \%$ intermodulation is much more apparent.

If the signal in Figure 3 is rectified and passed through a filter to remove the 3000 cps carrier, only the intermodulation distortion remains. The $12 \%$ distortion is shown in Figure 4.

When the 60 cps portion of the signal in Figure 1 is removed by the high pass filter as shown in Figure 5 the $0.5 \%$ intermodulation is hardly visible. In Figure 6 with the 3000 cps carrier rectified and removed the $0.5 \%$ distortion is still not so apparent to the eye.

Waveforms such as these give some idea of how comparative checks can be made. But to actually read directly in percentage and with accuracy, an intermodulation distortion meter or wave analyzer is needed.

The waveforms shown were made in conjunction with a Measurements Corporation Model 31 Intermodulation Meter. Its basic form is given in the block diagram in Figure 7.

In this instrument 60 cps and 3000 cps are combined at a ratio oi 4 to 1 and fed into the input of the equipment to be tested. The output of the amplifier (if that is the equipment being checked) is connected to the input of the analyzer section. The signal then passes through the high pass filter to remove the $60 \mathrm{cpscom}-$ ponent; then it is rectified in the detector scetion and passed on through the low passfilter to remove the 3000 cps carrier. Bysimply
setting the level controls and switches, the percentage of intermodulation distortion is read directly on the meter.

As mentioned before a test for intermodulation distortion is a very convenient and comparatively simple method of checking the operation of equipment such as an amplifier. For instance some quick checks with the Model 31 Intermodulation Meter were instrumental in improving the operation of a small power amplifier constructed in ourlaboratories. Frequency response and power measurements were very satisfactory as also were checks made with square waves. But some tests for intermodulation disclosed that a reduction in resistance of the cathode resistor in the output circuit, and the addition of a cathode bypass capacitor, reduced the intermodulation distortion at a high operating level from a value of $5.5 \%$ to less than $1 \%$. There was a corresponding reduction of distortion at all levels with more efficient operation, resulting in what we were striving for - - better sound.

## ROBERT B. DUNHAM

## AUDIO FACTS CORRECTION NOTE:

The diagram below indicates a correction to Figure 7B, on page 112 of PF INDEX and Technical Digest No. 38 for May-June 1953.


Additional data on preamplifier and control unit described in Audio Facts (PF INDEX No. 33) may be found on page 119.

# IDollar and Sense Servicing 

DETECTIVE ASSIGNMENT. Not uncommon today among servicemen is a customer request for equipment that will record verbal or telephone conversations without the knowledge of the speakers. There are often the added specifications that the recording be acceptable in court as evidence, that all equipment be concealed, and that the equipment be voice-activated so it will operate unattended.

Research on one such assignment turned up a recorder that will meet practically all detective specs. It's a self-powered unit weighing only 8 lb ready for use, small enough to fit into a briefcase, and produces permanent unalterable recordings that have been accepted in some courts already as evidence. A voiceactivated self-start-stop accessory is available at about $\$ 20$ additional cost.

Both sides of a telephone conversation can be picked up and the start-stop device actuated by a small coil wound unobtrusively around telephone wires. Recording is by embossing on endless plastic belts costing about $25 ¢$. Both sides of the belt can be used. The unit also serves for playback, having its own loudspeaker as well as manual and remote foot controls for start-stop and back-spacing during transcribing of recordings.

Battery cost is about $1 ¢$ per operating hour. A power pack is available for $A C$ operation if desired. Cost of the instrument depends on sensitivity; a model having a microphone pickup range of 4 feet and a $1-1 / 2$ hour recording capacity on each side of the plastic belt sells for around $\$ 350$. A similar model with 6 foot sensitivity costs around a hundred dollars more. Longer recording capacity boosts the cost higher yet. The manufacturer is Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 812 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The microphone may be concealed up to 60 feet away from the recorder unit. When used for telephoning recording, dial clicks are clearly recorded, and can be counted
to determine what numbers are called. Counting can be done more readily by playing back at slower speed.

The legality aspects of telephone recording should of course be discussed with the customer and checked before making an installation; your local telephone company can provide this information. Many telephone companies will also rent similar recording equipment; this is generally not suitable for detective work, however, because it intentionally produces sounds that tell the calling parties they are being recorded.

Magnetic tape is not acceptable as evidence because it can easily be altered. Words or entire sentences can be erased or cut out. New words or sentences, spoken by a good mimicing actor, can be spliced into the tape at any point and a re-recording made to eliminate the splices. So far, no one has figured out how to change embossed lateral recordings as easily.

UHF HEADACHES. Not always does the debut of aHF station bring on a TV boom. In quite a few cases, UHF converters and sets sell good until the station goes on the air, then peter out. A TV Digest analysis of this situation presents five possible major causes of public disillusionment.
(1) The station gave widespread publicity to its coming-onthe air date, then m issed it by a month or more, or operated with annoying intermittency during its first few weeks on the air.
(2) The station and/or set dealers failed to let the public know that separate outdoor UHF antenna installations would be needed in most cases.
(3) Dealers didn't bother to install the necessary equipment to give good demonstrations in their own stores. This neglected the old axiom that "you can't sell it unless you show it."
(4) Servicemen were not prepared to make adequate UHF installations, which require special trans mission line and much more care in placement and orientation of the outdoor antenna.
(5) The new station carried none or few good network programs. This is the vicious circle that VHF television had to and did lick, wherein a station cannot attract sponsors until it has an audience, and a potential audience won't buy UHF equipment until it can see top-notch shows.

Fortunately the first four conditions are less prevalent in recently added UHF cities than in the pioneering localities, proving once again the value of actual experience with a new development.

WORK. When burdens grow too heavy, you can only do one of two things--throw off part of the load for others to carry, or unearth within yourself some new reservoir of strength or new inspiration to carry on. If you' re over forty and irritability is one of the accompanying symptoms, see your family doctor before hiring that hard-to-find extra man; oftentimes doc can prescribe tonic, pills or injections that will change your whole outlook on life and boost your working efficiency tremendously. Try it; its's worth gambling one or two day's salary of that new man.

MULTI-DIALER. Cute trick in meter-making is a rack-and-gear arrangement that simultaneously slides the meter scale and switches appropriate range circuitry in new Marion meters. Whereas Simpson mounts its Roto-Ranger scales on a multi-faced cylinder giving a choice of 18 different scales, th is newest development has five scales printed on a flat face that slides up or down. Such is the newest solution to the bio-mechanical problem of reading the wrong scale on a multimeter.

*     * Please turn to page 122 * * "TV Guide" is of interest to the entire television and radio industry. Consequently, with Mr. Foster's permission, we are reprinting it here as a public service for every television and radio service technician in America.



## UNFORTUNATELY

## Because of the Greed of a 7 em,

NORMAN FOSTER

## THE ENTIRE TV SERVICE INDUSTRY MUST SUFFER

## HERE IS WHAT I HAVE DONE TO GUARANTEE YOU hONESt tV SERVICE

1. The name, Foster Television is not taken from a street, a deck of cards, or a country, and it is not an adjective. It comes from the name of its sole owner, Norman Foster. I have spent 22 years in the Radio, Electronics and Television service business, and in these years I have worked for just about every type of Operator, good, bad and indifferent. When the time came that I could open my own business, I decided that because of the reputation that the Radio and Television repair business has always had, a company operating so honestly that they could invite their customers into the shop to watch their work being done could be a success. The volume of business we did last year proves I was right.
2. The reason that a service man would attempt to sell you something you do not need is because he had something to gain personally. Many Television service operators hire men, driving their own cars, on a percentage basis. This is advantageous because the service company can be in business with practically no investment. Under these conditions if this man needs money, it's only human nature that he is going to want to do the thing to your television set that will make him the most moneywhether it be 5 tubes or haul it to the shop.
3. Every man that I have, works by the hour and punches a time clock. He drives a company owned new truck bearing my name and his equipment and uniforms are furnished to him without charge. He has orders to repair your set in your home whenever possible. He receives the same amount of money whether he repairs I set or 10 , and whether he charges $\$ 1$ or $\$ 10$. His rate of pay and his advancement are based on the number of sets he can repair in the home.
4. Our service call price is a flat $\$ 3$ and covers all labor necessary to make any repair possible in your home except cleaning a screen, for which we charge $\$ 1$ extra. It is evident that on this basis we do not make money on every job, but with the large volume of business we do, it has averaged out to a modest profit at the end of the year. You can bring your set into our shop and not only save this service charge, but also see it repaired while you wait. There is no minimum charge on this service. You pay only for the actual time spent on your set.
5. How fast can service be? I have a large fleet of trucks operating throughout Chicago from 9:30 A.M. to I I:00 P.M. I do not advertise one hour service and I do not believe that anything but a coincidence could give such fast service. Because it is impossible to predict in advance how long each job will take a man, the best we can do is to offer same day service. Occasionally at this time of the year, bad weather causing slow driving, makes it necessary to postpone calls received late, until the next day.
6. Quality of parts. I use only nationally advertised tubes and parts. Every tube I sell is new, fresh and cartoned, bearing a name and a date, and is coded by the manufacturer to indicate that it is a tube manufactured and guaranteed for replacement use. I do not use bulk or surplus tubes. Every picture tube I sell bears a scrial number and has a factory registration certificate to guarantee that it is a new first quality tube. I do not sell rebuilt or rejuvenated picture tubes. I use only Sprague plastic sealed condensers, which are far superior to the parts used in many TV sets.
7. I guarantee every part I replace for 90 days. If a part or tube I have replaced fails, it is replaced at absolutely no charge to you. Our guarantee is further underwritten by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co. by arrangement with the Raytheon Manufacturing Co.
8. I have not satisfied everybody and I do not claim to. I cannot repair a set that needs a new picture tube for $\$ 3$ and I cannot give a $\$ 60$ service contract with each call. Nothing less would satisfy certain people. However, if you hear a complaint against Foster Television, that same person will generally have one against the plumber, the auto mechanic, the dentist and nearly everyone else who is unfortunate enough to do business with him. I need and value your patronage and I will sincerely respect it.



2922 MILWAUKEE AVENUE

## INDEX io PHOTOFACT

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE DATA FOLDERS

HOW TO USE THIS INDEX
To find the PHOTOFACT Folder you need, first look for the name of the receiver (listed alphabetically below), and then find the required model number. Opposite the model, you will find the number of the PHOTOFACT Set in which the required Folder appears, and the number of that Folder. The PHOTOFACT Set number is shown in bold-face type; the Folder number is in the regular light-face type.

IMPORTANT-1. The letter "A" following a Set number in the Index listing, indicates a "Preliminary Data Folder." These Folders are designed to provide you immediately with preliminary basic data on TV receivers pending their complete coverage in the standard, uniform PHOTOFACT Folder Set presentation.
2. Models marked by an asterisk (*) have not yet been covered in a standard Folder. However, regular PHOTOFACT Subscribers may obtain Schematic, Alignment Data or other required information on these models without charge by supplying make model or chassis number and serial number. (When requesting such data, mention the name of the Parts Distributor who supplies you with your PHOTOFACT Folder Sets.)
3. Production Change Bulletins contain data supplementary to certain models covered in previously issued PHOTOFACT Folders, and are listed in this Index immediately following the listing of the original coverage of the model or chassis. These Bulletins should be filed with the Folders covering the models to which the changes apply.

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## SHOP TALK

(Continued from page 5)
tely, whereas the highs of the green channel are distributed in equal measure to each receiving system. The signal of each color then actuates its own particular cathode-ray tube and the light from the three tubes are combined for the final image.

Consider carefully what happens to the highs. Each cathode-ray tube will produce the same fine detail on its screen and the combination of these three colors in the final image will produce either white, black, or intermediate shades of gray. This is true because the combination of the three primary colors, in equal amount, will produce white or its equivalent. Thus, in the " mixed-highs" systems, the fine detail of the image will appear in monochrome, and the larger objects will be in color.

The use of the "mixed-highs" principle, as described above, enabled RCA to reduce the bandpass of their color signal to 12.5 mc , as shown in Figure 3. This was in 1946.

While all this color television work was being carried on, black
and white television was in commercial operation and growing at a phenomenal rate. The expansion was so rapid, in fact, that it did not take long to realize that if and when color television was authorized, it would have to confine itself to the same 6 mc channel now utilized by black-and-white television. This was officially enunciated by the Federal Communications Commission in 1948.

Efforts to compress the 12.5 mc color signal of Figure 3 into a 6 mc channel proved fruitless and so an entirely new approach was developed. This turned out to be the dot sequential system which, after a number of changes, led to the present NTSC system. Some of the changes were wrought by RCA and some by other firms who were interested in evolving the best and most practical color system possible.

The name of dot sequential which was originally chosen by RCA is misleading since the system is basically a simultaneous one. At first, this latter feature went unrecognized. However, as a deeper insight into its operation was gained, and as refinements were added, its true simultaneous $n$ ature became


Figure 2. Application of the "mixed-highs" principle to a color television system.
apparent. Today, the name of dot sequential is no longer heard; the system is either referred to as the NTSC system or as the ' ' band-shared simultaneous color television" system.

In the NTSC system, the full television signal (sound and video) is contained in a 6 mc channel. The system still makes use of the " mixed-highs" principle. It also contains the full black-and-white television signal and, in addition incorporates a color carrier and its sidebands.

The first question that comes to mind then, is: "How can all this be compressed into a 6 mc bandpass?" After all, it required 12.5 mc in the previous system and here 6 mc is enough. Where is the color signal placed?

The secret lies in the fact that a television signal does not occupy every "cycle" of the 6 mc band assigned to it. It was discovered as far back as 1929 (and then apparently forgotten) that the energy in a video signal is not uniformly spread over the 6 mc band but rather, that it appears in the form of bundles located near harmonics of the 15,750 cycle line scanning frequency. The energy is clustered around these points, leaving relatively wide gaps in-between. Since these empty gaps are not being used, there is no reason why they cannot be utilized for the transmission of additional information and this is specifically where the color information for the NTSC color television signal is placed. See Figure 4.

Thus, as matters stand now, we have a black-and-white television signal which is essentially identical to that transmitted by present television stations. This signal is.transmitted in black and white and is received in black and white. It is called the luminance signal and contains all the information that your present set receives.

Tothis is added the chrominance signal and this possesses all the color information of the picture. The energy for this signal is placed midway between the clusters of energy of the luminance signal. This is carried out in the following manner. A color subcarrier is


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Figure 3. By using the "mixed-highs" principle, the bandwidth of the color signal could be reduced to 12.5 mc . Compare this with Figure 1.
chosen which (at the present time) possesses a frequency of 3.583125 mc . This represents a figure which is the product of 7875 multiplied by 455. Now 7875 is one half of 15,750 and if we use an odd multiple of 7875 as a carrier, then it will fall between two harmonics of 15,750 cycles. If we used even multiples of 7875 , we would end up with 15,750 or one of its harmonics and this would place our second signal at the same points (throughout the band) as those occupied by the black-and-white signal. However, by taking an odd multiple of 7875 , we have this second signal fall in-between the bundles of energy produced by the first signal and the two do not interfere.

The color subcarrier with a frequency of 3.583125 mc is an old multiple (the 455th) of 7875 and so the energy contained in the subcarrier and its sidebands fall inbetween the bundles of energy of the monochromesignal. Technically, this is known as interleaving.

A complete color television signal, then, contains a black and white signal in conjunction with a color signal. The bandwidth of the color signal is considerably less than the black and white signal because only the larger objects in a picture are "colored"; the detail in a color picture is still presented in monochrome. This, of course, is the mixed-highs principle.

When the two interleaved signals are received by a black-andwhite receiver, the regular $0-4 \mathrm{mc}$ video signal produces a full picture. But the color subcarrier and its energy, falling at harmonics of the half-line frequency, produce patterns on successive pictures or frames which cancel out. In a color television receiver, the subcarrier is transferred to a desampler where its low frequency color signals are reobtained and then these signals
are fed either to separate color tubes or to a single 3-gun color tube.

In the foregoing discussion we have introduced (and explained) several new terms and concepts. The luminance signal, we know, is the namegiven to our regular black-and-white television signal. In a color television receiver, the luminance channel would thus carry this black-and-white signal. Also, if you consider carefully what our present black-and-white signaldoes you will see that it possesses the brightness information of the picture. After all, every monochrome video signal contains nothing but the variations in amplitude of the picture signal and these amplitude variations, at the picture tube, produce changes in light intensity at the screen. Thus, we could also call the black-andwhite signal a "brightness" signal and this is another name which is synonymous with luminance.

The color signal is called the chrominance signal and the circuits through which it passes are known as the chrominance channel. There are two other quantities that are sometimes employed in connection with the color signal and these are
hue and saturation. Hue is what the laymancalls color, that is red, green, yellow, blue, etc. Saturation is concerned with the depth or richness of particular hue or color, that is, how blue and how red it is. A color that is highly saturated is said to have a deep hue, as deep red, deep green, etc. Light red or pale green are less saturated or conversely, are diluted by white light.

It has been said, and rightly so, that the present system could be called "colored" television since to the full black and white picture we add our color. The black-and-white (i.e., brightness or luminance) signal is called the main or primary carrier whereas the color (or chrominance) signal is cast in the role of subcarrier. It is interesting to note that the system has been so designed that the color signal does not appreciably affect the picture brightness. For this reason the phrase color-minus-brightness is frequently seen.

The ideas that have been so briefly presented here are quite new and it will take some time to digest them. But a start has been made and before long we will be speaking of hue and saturation with the same familiarity that we now use for contrast and brightness.

REVIEW. Although much has been written about UHF antennas and converters, relatively little attention has been paid to the more fundamental aspects of circuit operation at these extremely high frequencies. Yet, for his immediate needs, knowledge of basic circuit behavior is of greater importance to the serviceman. This is because converter repair or antenna erection is more directly concerned with the


Figure 4. In the NTSC system, the color signal is interleaved with the black-and-white signal, enabling both to appear in the same $6-\mathrm{mc}$ channel.

and phonograph combinations which are equipped with, or which can effectively use Shure Crystal and Ceramic Pickup Cartridges. Shure Cartridges are superior or equivalent to the units

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effect of too long a piece of wire, or too large a component than it is with the overall operation of these units.

An analysis of UHF circuit behavior was recently given in an article entitled " Explanation of UHF Characteristics' ' which appeared in the February, 1953 issue of the Philco Service Supervisor. Another article, also very helpful, appeared in the May, 1949 issue of the C-D Capacitor. This was labeled, ' Inductive and Reactive Effects of Leads at Ultra-High Frequencies." Both articles will be reviewed below.

The Philco Service Supervisor is published by the Philco Corporation and is sent directly to authorized members of Philco Factory, Super vised Service. The C apacitor is published monthly by the CornellDubilier Electric Corporation, Hamilton Boulevard, South Plain field, N. J. There is no charge for this bulletin. Simply contact the company and indicate that you want your name added to the Capacitor mailing list.

Resistance: In AM radio work, we have always considered reasonably short lengths of connecting wire as possessing a negligible amount of resistance. That the same length of wire might also possess inductance is perhaps realized but regarded even more lightly than its resistance. Certainly these factors seldom if ever influence circuit operation, so why be concerned with them.

But when we raise the frequency of the currents flowing through the wire, we find that something happens which forces us to pay more and more attention to the same resistance and inductance that we could formerly ignore. Why is this so?

The reason for the change in wire resistance can best be understood if we consider what occurs within a length of wire when current flows through it. It is common know-


Figure 5. A small section of wire carrying a current.
ledge that current flow has, associat ed with it, a magnetic field in the form of lines of flux which are everywhere encircling the current. The definition of inductance depends upon these flux linkages and is given by the formula:

Inductance (Henries) $=$
Flux linkages encircling connector Current producing these linkages (in amps.) $\times 10^{-8}$

Consider now the end view of a small round section of wire that has current flowing through it. See F'igure 5. Each small section of current traveling through this wirehas magnetic lines of flux encircling it, but the sections of current at the outer surface of the wire have fewer lines of flux around them than the currents at the center of the wire. This is because the flux produced inside the wire by the central currents does not encircle the outer currents and so cannot influence their flow. However, the flux produced by the currents at the surface of the wire does encircle the currents at the center and hence exerts an influence upon them. From the foregoing definition of inductance, it is seen that, since there are more flux linkages encircling the center of the wire than the outer surface of this wire, the inductance will be greater at the center than at the surface.

As the frequency of the currents increase, the inductance at the center of the wire will present more opposition (reactance) than the outer sections of the wire where less inductance exists. The RF current, seeking the path of "least resistance ${ }^{\prime \prime}$, will tend to concentrate more at the surface (or skin) of the conductor. Hence, the current, which formerly spreaduniformly throughout the entire area, is now concentrated near the surface. In effect, this has reduced the useful crosssection area of the conductor and the resistance, due to this decrease in effective area, will rise. If the wire is used as a resistor, its overall resistance will change as the frequency varies, becoming greater as the frequency increases.

The total resistance of a wire, at high frequencies, is thus seen to consist of the normal DC resistance plus an additional amount which is dependent upon frequency. At frequencies above 300 mc , this latter factor becomes predominant and, at sufficiently high frequencies, is often many times the DC resistance.


Figure 6. Equivalent circuit of an ordinary resistor at the ultra-high frequencies.

In this respect, a large conductor, because of its increased surface area, shows lower high frequency resistance than a smaller sized one. Low values of high-frequency resistance are exhibited by tubular conductors in which the wall is thin as compared to the diameter of the tubing. The same is true of strip conductor and of completely -braided wire and strip.

Inductance: Consider, too, the effect that the inductance in the foregoing piece of wire might have on a circuit. For a straight round wire of non-ferrous metal such as copper, the inductance formula is:
$L(u h)=.00508 S\left(2.3 \log _{10} \frac{4 S}{d}-0.75\right)$
where
$S$ = length of wire in inches
$d=$ diameter of the wire in inches.
Using the formula for a length of No. 20 wire, three inches long, we obtain an inductance of approximately .08 microhenries. At 1000 cycles, the impedance presented by this inductance is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{L}} & =2 \pi \mathrm{fL} \\
& =2 \times 3.14 \times 1000 \times .08 \times 10^{-6} \\
& =.00050 \mathrm{ohms}
\end{aligned}
$$

At 100 mc , the impedance becomes 50 ohms and, at 1000 mc 500 ohms. At this latter high frequency, then, a small 3 inch length of wire has a complex impedance consisting of an appreciable amount of resistance and inductance.

Another interesting example is the inductance and reactance of the pigtail leads of a conventional mica capacitor. In the postage-stamp-size molded capacitor, these leads are made of No. 20 round wire. Even when the capacitor is mounted into a circuit with $1 / 2$ inch of each pigtail, the total lead inductance is .021 micorhenry. This


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Figure 7. What happens when an open-wire (or otherwise unshielded) transmission line is run near a metal surface.


Figure 8. Stray capacitance existing between a wire and the nearby chassis.
pigtail inductance is sufficient to resonate an . 01 -mfd capacitor to 11 megacycles. Thus, at this frequency we have, instead of a simple capacitor, a tuned circuit. At lower frequencies, we have a capacitor, and at high frequencies the circuit acts as an inductor:

Or, consider a common resistor. At the low frequencies this presents only resistance; at the high frequencies inductance and shunting capacitance enter the picture, too. See Figure 6. In a carefully constructed resistor, the inductance arises solely from the inductance in the connecting leads. The shunting capacitance across the resistor is primarily the capacitance between these two leads. At sufficiently high frequencies, the shunting capacitance reduces the effective impedance of this circuit to relatively low values. Furthermore, due to the presence of the inductance and capacitance, the impedance is complex and not simply resistive any more.

Capacitance: The capacitance of any circuit may change because of stray couplings that might arise between adjacent wires, a wire and ground, points between which there exists a difference of potential, and in almost innumerable other ways that never were considered impor tant before.

An admonition, often given, is to keep transmission lines away from metallic surfaces. Suppose we forget to do this, what happens? Simply this. A transmission line consists of distributed inductance, resistance, and capacitance. These go to make up the characteristic impedance of the line and a change in
any one of these components will have avery definite effect on the line impedance.

Consider now the capacitance when the line is run near a metallic surface. See Figure 7. The normal capacitance across the line is augmented by the stray capacities $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ and $C_{2}$. In effect, $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$ add to $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$, the normal line capacitance, and thereby increase the total capacitance at this point in the line. Result: Adecrease in characteristic impedance, leading to mismatching, standing waves, and loss of power.

We are also told that when a transmission line (of the unshielded type) becomes wet, its attenuation goes up. Why is this so? The equation for the attenuation constant of an open wire line is given by:

Attenuation $=\frac{R}{2 Z_{0}}+\frac{G Z_{0}}{2}$
where
$R=$ the resistance of the line, creat ed largely by skin effect.
$Z_{0}=$ characteristic impedance of line.
$\mathrm{G}=$ the leakage across the line, determined by the dielectric.

When a line becomes wet, the leakage increases because wet insulators or a wet dielectric become more conductive. In the above equa tion, the leakage factor " $G$ '" is in the numerator of the fraction and
increased leakage will result in a higher attenuation factor:

In a UHF chassis, the capacity shunting effect also enters into the picture in a number of ways Capacitance exists between any two conductors separated by a dielectric. In the present instance, one conductor would be a wire in the circuit, while the other conductor might be the chassis itself. See Figure 8. The dielectric here is air. The extent of this capacitance is determined by the size of the wire and its distance from the chassis. Since the wire is quite small, the resultant capacitance is likewise s mall. At DC or low frequency $A C$ this capacitance is negligible. However, capacitive reactance decreases with frequency rise (i.e., $X_{c}=\frac{1}{2 \pi f C}$
and at UHF the impedance of this shunting path can be very low. With this condition existing, the placement and physical size of components be comes very important. If a component is replaced by one of different size, physically, or repositioned, or if the dressing of the wire is changed, the distributed capacitance existing between these components and nearby components on the chassis will be altered. This, in turn, will change the characteristics (perhaps the tuning) of the system. Even the warping of a chassiscan cause a change in the capacitive (and inductive, too) components of the circuit. So the precaution to proceed with care is one of the most important that you can observe whenever any work is done in UHF circuits.

MILTON S. KIVER

## HORIZONTAL OUTPUT TRANSFORMERS

(Continued from page 13)
the wires in some manner is a good practice because of the high number of disconnections required. It saves circuit tracing later on. If a color code is not employed in the original circuit, or the colors are not distinguishable one from another, the wires may be marked in some other fashion, for example, with small tags and cellophane tape.)

Before the high voltage cage could be removed, it was necessary to remove the width coil from its bracket. This was done without too much trouble by releasing the snap catches which held it in place and allowing it to fall down out of the bracket. Next, the two wires to the fuse were unsoldered and their colors noted on the work sheet (Figure 2). The three tubes in the cage were removed for reasons of accessibility, and then the cage itself was dismounted and set out of the way. In
order to do this, the high voltage lead to the picture tube was detached from the tube's anode socket and fed back through the insulated opening in the cage wall to provide sufficient slack.

The width coil was disconnected from terminals 6 and 7 on the transformer and then all the other connections to the transformer were removed and the wires identified. Four self-tapping screws held the transformer to the chassis; these were taken out and the or iginal transformer was set aside. The replacement transformer had mounting holes spaced differently than the other unit. Consequently, the replacement unit was placed as shown in Figure 3 and three new mounting holes were drilled in the chassis bed with a No. 35 drill. Then the new transformer was mounted in position using the original four self-tapping screws.

There were two reasons for using a new width coil rather than


Figure 3. View of New Stancor A-8130 Horizontal Output Transformer Mounted with Final Connections Completed (Tubes Removed for Photograph).
the original. First, the instructions with the replacement transformer called for a width coil having a relatively high inductance ( $4-39 \mathrm{mh}$ ). The original width coil was the low inductance type as determined by the ohmic resistance of that portion of the original transformer secondary across which the width coil was connected. This resistance was given in the Photofact folder as 0.7 ohm (refer to Figure 2); or if necessary it could have been found by actual measurement with an ohmmeter. As a general rule if the resistance of this tapped portion of the original transformer secondary is under 3 ohms, the width coil in the set is of the low inductance type. If the resistance is greater than 3 ohms, the width coil may be considered in the high inductance bracket. To serve as an additional basis of physical comparison, Figure 4 shows examples of the two types of width coils. Figure 4A is a high inductance width coil, while Figure 4B depicts a low inductance type of width coil. If, by mistake, the low inductance width coil were used in an application demanding the higher inductance unit, insufficient width would result in the picture and the excessive current through the width coil would probably burn it out.

The second reason for using a width coil other than the original in the television receiver was that an AFC feedback voltage was needed as indicated in the schematic of Figure 2. The replacement transformer had no extra winding for this function; therefore a width coil having a secondary winding to furnish AFC feedback voltage had to be chosen to replace the original coil. The Stancor WC-5, which is of the high inductance type and has the secondary winding, was selected. Since this unit had a coil form of larger diameter than the original part, the hole in the bracket mounting on the high voltage cage wall had to be enlarged by reaming.* Before the new width coil was snapped into position, however, the necessary connections to it were made.

To serve as a guide for making connections to the new horizontal output transformer and to the new width coil, an instruction sheet consisting of five schematic diagrams and various notes is packed with the
*Stancor has recently announced a reduced diameter coil form for the WC-5; the use of this unit would have made the reaming operation unnecessary.


Figure 4. Two Types of Width Coils, (A) High Inductance Type, (B) Low Inductance Type.

A-8130. Schematics No. 1 and No. 5 A were selected às being a pplicable to the case at hand. These schematics have been reproduced in Figure 5.

A problem was encountered in connecting the 1B3GT rectifier filament. In the original set-up the 2.2 ohms resistance was an intrinsic part of the filament lead itself. Therefore, with the new transformer it was necessary to add a $2.2 \mathrm{ohm}, 1$ watt resistor in series with the filament circuit. This resistor can be seen in Figure 3; one end was connected directly to a socket terminal of the 1 B 3 GT , the other end was held rigid by using an opening in the transformer's rear terminal board. (Once the details of the filament circuit have been permanently adopted the leads may be dressed considerably shorter than those shown in Figure 3.)

Proceeding according to the schematics of Figure 5, the technician made the following tentative connections:

## TRANSFORMER

Terminal
No.
Lead
4 Green to damper plate 5 Red to deflection coils $6 \quad$ White to C 80
1 Yellow to fuse
On the new width coil, connections were made as follows:

## WIDTH COIL

| Terminal | Lead |
| :---: | :---: |
| Primary |  |
| Blue dot | - To transformer terminal 8 |
| Red dot | - To transformer ter minal 5 |

## Secondary

Orange dot - Orange lead to Horizontal AFC

Black dot - Black lead to ground
Tube cap clips were transferred from the old to the new transformer to accommodate the 6BG6G and 1B3GT tube caps. Then the connections were completed to the fuse, the high voltage cage was set in place, the width coil snapped in position, and the set was turned on.

## Securing Satisfactory Operation -

A picture was obtained, but it was immediately obvious that something was not right. Vertical synch ronization was satisfactory, but horizontally the picture appeared split in half down its center by the
horizontal blanking bar. The right side of the image appeared on the left side of the screen while the left portion appeared at the right. This phenomenon indicated that the polarity of the AFC feedback voltage was the reverse of what it should have been. To remedy this trouble, the technician interchanged the connections to the primary of the width coil; in other words, the blue dot terminal on the width coil was connected to transformer terminal 5 and the red dot, to transformer terminal 8. When the set was returned to operation, the horizontal displacement of the picture was found to have been corrected.

The next check on operation was performed with a voltmeter and a high voltage probe. The measurement was taken at the high voltage filter capacitor, and the voltage was


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1M1 | 1＂sq． | 3／8＂ | 25 | 75 | 100 MA |
| $8 Y 1$ | $1 / 3^{\prime \prime}$ sq． | 量＂ | 130 | 380 | 20 MA＊ |
| $16 Y 1$ | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ sq． | $18^{\prime \prime}$ | 260 | 760 | 20 MA＊ |
| 811 | 部＂ 5 q． | 最＂ | 130 | 380 | 65 MA |
| 5M4 | 1＂5q． | H＂ | 130 | 380 | 75 MA |
| 5M1 | 1＂ 54. | 7／8 | 130 | 380 | 100 MA |
| 5 P 1 | $1 \frac{3}{16}{ }^{\prime \prime} 59$. | 7／8＂ | 130 | 380 | 150 MA |
| 6P2 | $1 \frac{3}{18}$＂ sq．$^{\text {d }}$ | $13^{\frac{3}{16}}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 156 | 456 | 150 MA |
| 5R1 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $7 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 130 | 380 | 200 MA |
| 501 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{sq}$ ． | 11／8＂ | 130 | 380 | 250 MA |
| 601 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ sq． | 11／8＂ | 156 | 456 | 250 MA |
| 602 | 11／2＂ 5 q． | 13＂ | 156 | 456 | 250 MA |
| 604 （†） | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ sq． |  | 130 | 380 | 300 MA |
| 5051 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 11／8＂ | 130 | 380 | 350 MA |
| 6052 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 11／4＂ | 156 | 456 | 350 MA |
| 581 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ sq． | 11／8＂ | 130 | 380 | 500 MA |
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Figure 6. Partial Schematic of Horizontal Output Section After Replacement of Horizontal Output Transformer.
found to be 11.5 kilovolts with minimum setting of the brightness control. (Note: All high voltage measurements to follow were taken at the high voltage capacitor with minimum picture brightness.) The width of the picture, at the same time, was considerably too great; when this was reduced by means of the width coil slug adjustment, it was found that the high voltage fell to 10 kilovolts. Blooming of the picture with increase in brightness was very apparent.

A check was made of the screen voltage on the 6BG6G horizontal output tube. This measurement showed the presence of 360 volts on the screen, which was too high for proper operation of the tube. Consequently, the technician proceeded to increase the resistance of the screen dropping resistor, R85, until at a figure of 55 K ohms the screen voltage amounted to a near normal 300 volts. At the same time,
however, the high voltage output of the system dropped off even farther, to 9 kilovolts.

It seemed likely that a mismatch existed between the secondary of the horizontal output transformer and the horizontal deflection coils. Proceeding on this assumption, the technician changed the red lead to the deflection coils from terminal 5 on the transformer to terminal 8. This move brought about a marked reduction in the width of the picture and the high voltage was not high enough to properly operate the picture tube. A dim and blooming picture continued to prevail. Also, a resistance of 75 K ohms was needed in the screen circuit of the 6BG6G in order to drop the screen voltage to the 295 volt level.

As a check on the boost voltage, a voltmeter measurement was taken at the cathode of the 6W4 damper tube. A reading of 660 volts at that
point confirmed the fact that the boost voltage was indeed excessive; it should have been only 580 volts according to the schematic (Figure 2). In order to correct this situation, another change was made in the connections to the horizontal outpat transformer secondary. The green lead to the damper plate was shifted from transformer terminal 4 to terminal 5 . This move seemed to solve most of the troubles in the operation of the circuit. The voltage at the damper cathode was measured and found to be a permissible 610 volts. However, a 55 K ohm resistor was required in the screen circuit of the 6BG6G to bring the screen voltage down to 295 volts. After slight adjustments of the width control and the horizontal drive a very good picture was obtained with only slight blooming at increased brightness settings. The high voltage was found to be 13 kilovolts which, while not optimum, was sufficient to operate the picture tube normally.

At this point in the operation, about one kilovolt drop in high volt age was suddenly experienced. At the same time the telltale sputter of corona discharge was heard in the general area of the high voltage cage. Under reduced lighting, the technician tried to see the corona spark but was not successful. However, after turning off the set and discharging the residual high voltage with a screwdriver, he applied corona dope to various points on the 1B3GT socket terminals and to both ends of the 2.2 ohm filament resistor. This operation must have reached the seat
of the trouble since the corona was not present thereafter.

The final circuit connections are shown in the schematic of Figure 6. Actually the only component changes other than the transformer and width coill were the 55 K ohm screen resistor, R85, and the addition of the 2.2 ohm filament resistor, R87.

By way of summary, it can be stated that replacing a horizontal output transformer of the type dealt with in this report requires more than ordinary servicing ability. Yet by following the instructions which
are normally packed with the units and trying the various alternate connections suggested in these instruc tions, the service technician can perform avery satisfactory and lasting replacement. In many cases far fewer changes and trials are required for proper operation than were needed in the job described in this report. It is hoped that the material presented here may help to smooth out one of those rough spots in the path to efficient television servicing.

GLEN E. SLUTZ

## UHF

(Continued from page 17)
instances improvement in tuning may be gained by adjustment of the fine tuning on the VHF tuner.

One important point must be observed when servicing this instrument. If the oscillator tube is removed, or replaced, the tube shield contactor must be put back in place to avoid tube failure.

## SYLVANIA UHF CONVERTER

## Sylvania Models C32M and

 C33M UHF Converters -Sylvania Models C32M and C33M are UHF converters which are very similar in design, therefore this description will be confined to the C33M unit. Sylvania Model C33M is a UHF converter that is continuously tunable over the full seventychannel UHF band. It is designed to


Figure 6. The Sylvania C33M UHF Converter.
operate with any television receiver capable of receiving channels 5 and 6. A cabinet view of this unit is shown in Figure 6. Two front panel controls are employed. On the left, the function switch uses three positions: OFF, VHF, and UHF. The tuning control at the right operates the concentric-line type tuning ele-
ment. Tuning is indicated on a slide-rule type dial graduated with channel indications.

Tofacilitate the installation of the converter in areas where strong UHF signals are present, the unit is supplied with a built-in UHF antenna. Where obstructions exist such as trees, buildings, and in low signal areas, it may be necessary to employ an external UHF antenna. This can be determined at the time of installation.

With the converter installed and ready for operation, the converter unit is turned to UHF position and the television receiver is tuned to channel 5 or 6 . (If a strong signal is normally received on one of these channels, the tuner should be tuned to the other channel.) Tuning in a UHF station is accomplished with the UHF converter tuning control.

A top chassis view of the converter is shown in Figure 7.


Figure 7. Top Chassis View of Sylvania C33M UHF Converter.


Figure 8. Bottom Chassis View of Sylvania C33M UHF Converter.


Figure 9A. Schematic of the Sylvania C32M UHF Converter.


Figure 9B. Schematic of the Sylvania C33M UHF Converter.


Figure 10. Westinghouse UHF Plug-in Receptor (H-802).


Figure 11. Westinghouse $\mathrm{H}-802$ Receptor With Cover Removed.

Critical lead dress and wiring arrangement is illustrated in Figure 8. For best operation, disturbance of the lead dress should be avoided.

Figure 9A is a schematic for Model C32M converter and Figure 9B a schematic for Model C33M. Since the only major difference between the two units is the incor pora tion of a different IF amplifier tube, a description of Model C33M should serve to illustrate the functioning of both units.

An examination of the converter circuits shows it to contain a three element tuning unit of the concentric -line type. L1 and L2 are the variable tuning inductors forming a double-tuned preselector circuit while the third inductor L3 is in the oscillator section. The preselector circuit is designed for maximumselectivity consistent with broad bandpass requirements. The local UHF oscillator employing a 6AF4 tube operates below the frequency of the incoming signal to provide the correct relationship between video and sound frequencies applied to the VHF tuner in the television receiver. Note in the schematic of Figure 9B that the oscillator signal is taken from the filament of the oscillator tube. In this instance, the interelectrode capacity existing between the cathode and filament (about 2.7 mmf ) forms the coupling device for the signal. This method achieves a minimum of loading and interaction between the mixer and oscillator circuits, thus permitting more stable oscillator performance.

Signals from the UHF oscillator and from the preselector circuits are fed to the crystal mixer type 1 N 82 , resulting in a new frequency at the mixer output. This intermediate frequency is coupled by the input transformer, L 12 , to the IF a mplifier stage employing a 6CB6 tube.

The output circuit of the amplifier stage is designed for either a

300 ohm or 72 ohm impedance load, and is connected through the function switch to the UHF output terminals.

On the back of the converter is an AC receptacle. Its purpose is to supply power to the television receiver. When using this outlet, the receiver's On/Off switch may be left in ' On'" position permanently, and power toboth units is controlled by the converter unit function switch. If desired, the receiver's power cord may be inserted ina wall socket allowing power to both units to be controlled individually.

The function switch on the converter performs the following operations:

1. OFF Position. Power to the converter and to the AC receptacle is off.
2. VHF Position. Power to the converter and to the AC receptacle is turned on. The converter
filaments are on but the $\mathrm{B}+$ is removed from the IF amplifier and oscillator tubes. The VHF antenna is connected through the switching arrangement to the converter output terminals and to the TV receiver for normal VHF reception.
3. UHF Position. In this position, both filament and B+ volt ages are applied to the converter tubes, the VHF antenna is grounded, and the converter output signal is connected through the function switch contacts to the output terminals and to the antenna input terminals.

The converter power supply employs a selenium rectifier, power transformer and an RC filter network. One winding on the power transformer provides power to the converter filaments.

## WESTINGHOUSE -

A variety of UHF tuner units are supplied for Westinghouse tele-


Figure 12. Schematic of Westinghouse H-802 UHF Receptor.

(A) Type V-11390-1;

(B) Types V-11390-2, and -3;

(C) Type V-11613-1.

Figure 13. Schematics of Three Westinghouse All-Channel Tuners.

vision receivers to provide UHF TV reception. The receivers in which the tuners can be installed are only those which contain provisions to accommodate these units. Covering a number of applications, these tuners are available as either single channel pre-tuned, plug-in receptors or as all-channel continuously tunable type. Since most of the receivers are equipped with provisions for plugging in two of the single channel receptors, it is possible to incorporate the more economical units individually as UHF stations go on the air within the receiving area.

The all UHF channel converter is available for those installations where this type unit is preferred. In those locations where several UHF stations are expected within a reasonable time, the all-channel units would provide the most useful service.

To facilitate the installation of any of these units there are a number of variations built into the tuners. The Model $\mathrm{H}-802$ is the single channel, pre-tuned receptor unit and is shown in Figure 10. The channel number is stamped on the end of the carton. This indicates the channel to which the unit is aligned at the factory. Since the Model H-802 can be preset within a limited range of UHF channels, the unit is supplied in six versions to cover the entire UHF television band. These various units are stamped with a part number illustrated in Table I, which indicates the tuning range of each unit. A photo and schematic of the Model H-802


Figure 15. Infernal View of Westinghouse H-803-1 Tuner.
with the cover shield removed are shown in Figures 11 and 12 respectively.

For the allUHF channel tuner, the variations are shown by the schematics in Figure 13. It is observed that there are three basic types of the all-channel UHF units. The correct tuner unit to obtain for a specific Westinghouse Receiver is given in Table II. To aid in obtaining the desired tuner, the carton is stamped with a suffix to the model number. The photo in Figure 14
shows the Model $\mathrm{H}-803-1$ using tuner part number V-11390-2,-3. Figure 15 shows a view inside this tuner. Model $\mathrm{H}-803-4$ using the V-11613 tuner is shown in Figure 16.

The V-11390-1 tuner employs a 6AF4 oscillator tube and a crystal mixer to provide the desired IF signal to the VHF tuner unit. V-11390-2 and -3 use similar circuitry except that a 6AN4 tube is employed as the mixer. The V-11613-1 tuner has a 6 J 6 twin triode tube functioning as a push - pull oscillator. In addition it


Figure 14. Westinghouse All-Channel UHF Tuner Model H-803-1.


Figure 16. Westinghouse All-Channel UHF Tuner Model H-803-4.

TABLE I
Frequency Ranges of Westinghouse H. 802 Receptors.

| Receptors <br> Marked | Can be Tuned to <br> Channels |
| :--- | :--- |
| V-11900-1 | 14 through 29 |
| V-11900-2 | 28 through 43 |
| V-11900-3 | 43 through 58 |
| V-11900-4 | 58 through 73 |
| V-11900-5 | 73 through 83 |

uses a crystal in the oscillator doubler circuitry and a crystal as the mixer.

Although the electrical circuitry and components used in these tuners are different, their function is the same. In each instance, the UHF tuner by a single conversion process provides a 44 mc IF signal in the output. Signal gain is achieved by feeding this signal to the VHF tuner which in UHF position functions as a 44 mc 2 stage amplifier. To do this, the VHF local oscillator is disabled enabling the mixer tube to


[^1]become a straight amplifier. Thus signals are provided to the receiver's video IF circuits of a level comparable to that presented during VHF reception.

## Installation of WESTINGHOUSE Single Channel Receptor Model H-802 -

To install the receptor, remove the rear cover from the television receiver. Plug the receptor into one of the two sockets at the back of the VHF tuner. If the receptor is plugged into the socket nearer the side of the chassis, the UHF position nearer channel 13 on the dial is employed. Plugging the
receptors are supplied pre-tuned, only slight adjustment of the trimmer should be required. Additional adjustments of the unit, if required,are given in the instructions supplied at the time of purchase.

Installation of WESTINGHOUSE All UHF Channel Tuner -

The installation of the all channel tuner in Westinghouse receivers is made with the chassis removed from the cabinet. Detailed installation instructions are supplied with the units and if carefully followed should provide an efficiently operating tuning system.

TABLE II

| Receiver Models in Which Westinghouse All-Channel UHF Tuners May Be Used. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marking on outside of carton | Tuner Type | Receiver in which assembly may be used |
| H-803-1 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}-11390-1,-2, \\ & \text { or }-3 \end{aligned}$ | 21' ${ }^{\prime}$ models |
| H-803-2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V-11390-1,-2 } \\ & \text { or }-3 \end{aligned}$ | 17" models except those with plastic cabinets |
| H-803-3 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}-11390-1,-2 \text {, } \\ & \text { or }-3 \end{aligned}$ | $17^{\prime \prime}$ models with plastic cabinets |
| H-803-4 | V-11613-1 | 21' models |
| H-803-5 | V-11613-1 | 17" models except thos with plastic cabinets |
| H-803-6 | V-11613-1 | 17' models with plastic cabinets |

unit into the socket nearer the center of the chassis activates the UHF channel position next to channel 2 on the dial. When the receptor is plugged into the socket, the fine tuning drive wheel on the receptor must engage the wheel on the drive shaft, and the slots in the top of the receptor engage the top of the VHF tuner bracket. In the event that the center tongue on the tuner bracket is bent too far toward the back of the cabinet, it should be bent sufficiently to allow insertion of the receptor and to permit the sharp bend on the center tongue to bear on the top of the receptor.

The receptor is supplied tuned to a specified channel. When checking a new installation rotate the fine tuning wheel on the receptor to its center position. This is determined when the center hole in the rim is straight up. Touch up tuning, if required,by adjusting the oscillator trimmer on the receptor. Since the

Most of the work associated with the installation of an all-channel tuner is chiefly mechanical in nature. No soldering operations are necessary which aids in acceleration of the installation detail.

The plug from the UHF tuner is inserted in the socket back of the VHF tuner nearer the center of the chassis. This corresponds to the UHF position on the channel selector adjacent to channel 2.

The all-channel tuners are shipped pre-adjusted to receive UHF channels 14 through 83. In some instances, however, it may prove beneficial to adjust the IF trimmer on the all-channel tuner for best picture detail and sound.

A SMALL, HIGH QUALITY AMPLIFIER
( Continued from page 21)
important. If a minimum of dis tortion is to be had, a convenient method of balancing and checking the current drain of the output tubes is necessary. This is especially true when a high quality output transformer is used, for direct current unbalance in the primary must be held to a minimum. By means of a standard phone plug a milliammeter can be plugged into each jack in turn while adjusting the balance control to check for


Figure 5. Output Section Chicago BO-5, 4 ohm.


Figure 6. Output Section Chicago BO-5, 8 ohm.


Figure 7. Output Section Chicago BO-5, 16 ohm.
correct balance whenever necessary. Aging of the 6BL7GT can make this check worth while and it is a necessity when installing and selecting a new 6BL7GT.

The schematic in Figure 4 gives the correct connections for the Stancor A-8054 High Fidelity Cutput Transformer. If the socket connections and color-coded transformer leads are connected as shown the feedback loop will be correctly phased.

Figures 5, 6, and 7 show the connections of the Chicago BO-5 Full Frequency Range Output Transformer for outputs of 4,8 , and 16 ohms with the value of R15 changed to 82 K in 8 and 16 ohm output connections.

With the Chicago PSO-150 or PCO-150 PA Range Cutput Transformer installed the circuit in Figure 8 was followed. The PSO150 has numbered terminals and the PCO-150 has color-coded leads, as shown. A 500 mmf . capacitor, C7, and the 2700 ohm resistor, R16, were connected from Pins 1 and 5 of V1 to the junction of C2A and R5 to increase stability at high frequencies.

Figure 9 illustrates the connections used with the Merit A-3101 High Fidelity Output Transformer. The plate (red) primary leads of this transformer are not coded so phasing will have to be found by trial connection of these red leads. If these leads are reversed, making the feedback positive, a terrific oscillation will be set up which could tear up a loudspeaker, so care must be taken when first turning on the amplifier for this check. The green primary leads are not used in this application and should be insulated and secured to protect against accidental shorts.

Figure 10 is the output circuit used with the Tríad HSM-89 Hermetically Sealed Cutput Transform-


Figure 8. Output Section Chicago PSO150 and PCO-150.


Figure 9. Output Section Merit A-3101.


Figure 10. Output Section Triad HSM-89.


Figure 11. Output Section Triad S-48A.


Figure 12. Intermodulation Distortion Graph.
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er and Figure 11 that used with the Triad S-48A High Fidelity Cutput Transformer. In each case the value of R 15 is 82 K and C 7 and R16 were connected as shown for increased stability.

The power transformer shown in the schematic and illustrations is actually larger than necessary since the high-voltage secondary is rated at 90 milliamperes and the total plate current drain of the amplifier is only slightly more than half that amount. Installed while developing the amplifier, it will continue to be used since such under-running is an advantage. Conservative operation of all components contributes to continued stable operation of a unit such as this.

Some of the filter chokes in the parts list are potted, similar to the one in the illustrations, while others are shielded or open-frame construction. The various styles and models of chokes and transformers are listed since availability and personal preference are to be considered in their selection. All are satisfactory and their use will result in consistent stable operation.

A milliammeter should be plugged into the meter jacks, by means of a standard phone plug, to read the plate current of one and then the other section of the output tube V3, while adjusting the balance control R2 for identical readings in each section. It may be necessary to select another 6BL7GT if balance cannot be reached. Pushpull output tubes, in this case both in one envelope, should always be selected for balance, which is not as difficult as it might appear.

A signal input of less than one volt peak-to-peak is sufficient to drive the amplifier to a full power output in excess of three watts. This is good clean output essentially flat from 20 to 50,000 cps. The percentage of inter-modulation distortion, measured with a Measurements Corporation Model 31 Intermodulation Meter, is given in Figure 12.

The qualifications of this amplifier are such that it fulfills the oft-times heard, 'Wish I had a really good small amplifier."

See Page 103 for Parts List

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Figure 3. Unmodulated Carrier at the Oscillator Stage (Test Point 4).


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Figure 4A. Operation of the AVC Circuit with Medium Signal Input.
checked for a leaky or open capacitor or a bad resistor. However, if the signal generator is not producing an output of a true sine wave, the scope pattern will be distorted and might be misinterpreted as being improper operation of the AVC circuit. Therefore, it must be determined if the output of the generator is a true sine wave. The operation of the AVC circuit can be checked even though this condition is present.

The pattern on the scope should appear as is shown in Figure 4A. This is under the condition of medium output of the signal generator.

To check the operation of the AVC circuit, increase the output of the generator by first changing the step attenuator step-by-step. On each successive position of the attenuator, the sine wave should increase in amplitude without being distorted. There will be only a slight increase in amplitude due to the controlling action of the AVC circuit, if operating properly. Next, gradually increase the RF control of the signal generator. The amplitude of the pattern should increase slightly. If the pattern is still not distorted at maximum setting of the RF control, the AVC circuit can be considered to be operating properly. Figure 4B represents proper operating of the AVC circuit with maximum signal input.

If a receiver is producing a loud squeal in the output, the trouble may be in the AVC circuit. A quick


Figure 4B. Operation of the AVC Circuit with Maximum Signal Input.


Figure 5. Condition Due to an Open Filter Capacitor in the AVC Circuit.
check of this circuit can be made by connecting the vertical input of the scope to the AVC line. If the condition that is shown in Figure 5 appears on the scope, look for an open filter capacitor in the AVC circuit. If no signal is obtained at this point, a resistance check should be made to see if the AVC filter capacitor is shorted.

Another frequently encountered trouble is that of a defective power supply filter network. If it is suspected of poor filtering, the network can be checked with the aid of the scope. To make this check, set the scope for a frequency of approximately 20 cycles. To protect the scope from being damaged by high DC voltage, use a .25 mfd ., 600 volt, capacitor in series with the vertical input lead. Connect the capacitor to the input of the power supply filter network (Test Point 7). Adjust the scope for a stationary pattern. Figure 6 shows the waveform present at the input of the filter network.

To determine the efficiency of the power supply filter, transfer the vertical input lead of the scope to the output of the filter network (Test Point 8). If the filtering network is functioning properly, nearly all the input ripple will be smoothed out and a fairly straight horizontal line will appear on the screen of the scope. Figure 7 shows the output of the filter network used in the receiver shown in Figure 1. Comparing Figure 6 with Figure 7, note that the input ripple has been smoothed out


Figure 6. Input of Power Supply Filter (Test Point 7 in Figure 1).
considerably. If the ripple is still prominent in the output of the filter network, each section of the network should be checked for abad component.

A percentage of ripple of 1 per cent is considered passable in receivers of the AC-DC type in most cases. However, on the AC or higher quality receivers, the percentage of ripple should be .25 percent or better. The percentage of ripple can be calculated by use of the following formula.

$$
\text { Per cent } E_{r}=\frac{E_{r}}{E_{d c}} \times 35.7
$$

Where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{r}}= \text { peak-to-peak ripple } \\
& \text { voltage. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The 35.7 value is obtained from the ratio of 100 divided by 2.8 . The 2.8 factor changes the peak-topeak ripple voltage to the RMS value.

The amount of ripple in a power supply varies from receiver to receiver. The ripple factor is


Figure 7. Output of Power Supply Filter (Test Point 8 in Figure 1).
dependent upon the design of the receiver and the condition of the component parts of the filter network.

It must be remembered that the type of radio circuit used for presenting the foregoing trouble shooting procedures was a basic five tube AC-DC receiver. This type of receiver can be serviced quickly without too much difficulty. However, in servicing more complex receivers, trouble shooting becomes more difficult because of the greater number of stages and component parts. The procedure of trouble shooting these sets with the scope follows the same pattern but more steps are involved in localizing the exact stage in which the trouble is located. If the procedure is followed along the samelines as has been presented here, trouble shooting of any type radio receiver can be accomplished without too much difficulty.
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Until the time the Autronic Eye was introduced to the automobile industry, the radio had been the only electronic item used in the car. Should the acceptance of the Autronic Eye continue to grow, it is very probable that the radio-television technician may be called upon to service these units. For this reason, the following discussion is presented to give the service technician a working knowledge of the operation of the Autronic Eye.

The Autronic Eye performs three basic functions during night driving which are:

1. The headlight beams of the car on which the Autronic Eye is insfalled are automatically changed from upper to lower position when the lights from an approaching car fall within range of the phototube.
2. The headlight beams are held in this position until all cars have passed.
3. The headlight beams are automatically returned to the upper beam position as soon as all approaching cars have passed.

By performing these three functions automatically, the selection of the proper beam is accomplished without human error.

With the use of the Autronic Eye safety, comfort, and courtesy are three resulting factors. Safety is achieved because headlights are quickly dimmed and the driver of an approaching car is not blinded by bright lights. Since the driver is relieved of the responsibility of switching the headlights, night driving is less strenuous, which adds to the driver's comfort. This also adds to the efficiency of the driver. Courtesy is evident to other drivers since the headlights are dimmed quickly when a car approaches. This tends to cause the driver of the approaching car to respond rapidly in dimming $h$ is headlights.

Actually, the main resulting factor from the use of the Autronic Eye is safety.

The Autronic Eye consists of four components; phototube unit, amplifier unit, power relay, and auxiliary foot switch (see Figure 1). The primary function of each unit is as follows:

Phototube Unit. This unit consists of a photo-multiplier stage and an optical lens system. See Figure 2 for side view of phototube unit with cover removed. The lens farthest from the phototube is a light-gathering lens (condenser); while the one nearest the phototube is a filtering lens. The color of the filtering lens depends upon the tint of the windshield behind which the phototube unit is to be installed.

The photo-multiplier unit receives the incoming light rays and converts them into electrical impulses which, in turn, control the


Figure 1. Composite Photograph Showing the Four Units of the Autronic Eye.


Figure 2. Side View of Phototube Unit with Cover Removed.


Figure 3. Top View of Amplifier Unit Chassis.


Figure 4. Underneath View of Amplifier Unit Chassis.
headlight beams. It is mounted directly behind the windshield in the lower left-hand corner.

Amplifier Unit. This unit contains a control tube stage, a sensitive plate-circuit relay, and a vibrator type power supply that furnishes operating voltages for the phototube, the control tube, and the power relay. Refer to Figure 3 for top view of amplifier unit chassis. Figure 4 shows the underneath view of the chassis. The amplifier unit is installed under the hood in the engine compartment.

Power Relay. This unit is a heavy duty sealed relay that is energized by the operation of the amplifier unit. This, in turn, selects the proper beam position. The power relay unit is mounted near the amplifier unit in the engine compartment.

Auxiliary Foot Switch. This switch is a momentary contact, plunger type control which provides a means of obtaining the upper beam for purposes of signaling, or when the situation warrants more lighting. Under normal operation, this switch is in the open position and when closed it over-rides the control unit. When this switch is depressed, the headlights remain in the upper beam position regardless of the amount of light entering the phototube.

This unit is mounted on the floor board just above the standard foot dinımer switch.

Figure 5 shows the cabling layout of the component units of the Autronic eye plus the headlight switch and foot dimmer switch which
are recabled in the circuit. The foot dimmer switch is electrically reconnected in the Autronic Eye circuit for two purposes; (1) to provide a means of manually obtaining the lower beam position, and (2) to allow the automatic operation of the Autronic Eye when the switch is in the second position.

The operation of the circuit, which is shown in Figure 6, is as follows: The phototube V1 operates with a negative cathode potential of approximately 1000 volts DC. The plate load of V1 is R1, R2, and R3. These three resistances are also the grid return for the triode section of the control tube V2. For purposes of reference, assume that the circuit has been placed in operation and the headlights are in the upper beam position. At this time, no light is being admitted to the cathode of the phototube, which means that no current will flow from its plate. With no plate current flowing through the grid return of V2 there is a negligible voltage drop across R1 which places the grid of V2 practically at the same potential as its cathode. Consequently, the triode section of V2 conducts heavily. While V2 is conducting, the relay M2 is held closed, placing a short across R2 and R3. At the same time, the power relay M3 is de-energized, placing the headlights in the upper beam position.

When light strikes the cathode of the phototube, plate current begins to flow from V1 and varies in accordance with the intensity of the light. The magnitude of the final plate current is greatly increased from that of the original cathode emission by the action of the electron multiplier. The purpose of the
electron multiplier is to receive a small amount of current and increase it in multiples to a usable value. This process begins when light strikes the cathode of the phototube causing electrons to be emitted. These electrons are then picked up by the first dynode of the multiplier section. Secondary emission occurs from the first dynode to the second dynode, with the secondary electrons greatly outnumbering the primary electrons. This process is continued for each succeeding dynode, with the result that the secondary electrons are increased in multiples.

The flow of plate current from V1 causes a voltage drop across R1 which places a negative potential on the grid of V2. With the grid negative, plate current flow from V2 decreases. It decreases to the point where relay M2 is allowed to open, removing the short from across R2 and R3. The removal of this short provides a higher value of plate load for V1, with the result of driving the grid of V2 further negative. This insures V2 being held at cutoff and M2 remaining


Figure 5. Cabling Layout of the Com ponent Units of the Autronic Eye.

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## Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation



Figure 6. Circuit of Autronic Eye Complete from Phototube Unit to Car Headlights.
open as long as any light strikes the cathode of the phototube. The phototube is also protected from excessive plate current drain with the increase of plate load. When relay M2 opens, relay M3 closes, placing the headlights in the lower beam position. The headlights will
remain in this position as long as light strikes the cathode of the phototube or until the auxiliary foot switch is used.

The function of the auxiliary foot switch M5 is to provide a means of obtaining the upper beam when it
is desired to signal an approaching driver. When the switch is depressed, the cathode circuit of the diode section of V2 is completed to ground and the second half of V 2 conducts, causing plate current flow through

*     * Please turn to page 120 * *

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World's largest manufucturer of TVantennas and accessories
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When interference is caused by harmonics from a transmitter, it can be greatly reduced or eliminated at the transmitter by use of a Bud LF-601 Low Pass Filter.
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## UHF OPERATIONAL SURVEY <br> (Continued from page 31)

under the trees and should it prove successful it will result in a tremendous saving for your customer. Also you will agree the work involved in mounting an antenna two or three feet from the ground is considerably different than mounting a 50 to $60^{\prime}$ mast.

The dealers that we contacted stated that they had no success with built-in antennas. This may be due to the fact that the transmitting tower is not in the city itself but is located to the southwest. Thus, no homes in Jackson proper are within the shadow of the antenna tower. There are several other factors which may contribute to this condition, such as surrounding terrain, as well as the electrical and/or mechanical tilt of the transmitting antenna.

Many of the dealers have UHF installations which are 50 to 60 miles distant from the tower. A popular antenna for this type of installation is a 4 stacked 12 element Yagi cut for the specific channel of operation. Other antennas which are used successfully at this distance or slightly
less are the corner reflector, colinear, stacked bow-tie, conical with parabolic reflector and 4 bay conical with screen reflector. The terrain surrounding Jackson is by no means flat but it cannot be compared with the type of terrain that is encountered in UHF areas inthe east or in Portland, Oregon. There is some shading of certain areas behind hills in and around Jackson, but it is not as serious as that experienced in other UHF areas. The Jackson TV station is connected on the network so that it can provide live programming. Their signal quality is good and for the most part has been so since they came on the air last January. The main concern of the dealers in this area is that of slow sales. Perhaps since this is a new TV area, the sales will have a ' snow ball" effect and sales will be at their expected level shortly.

## Mobile, Alabama

In December, 1952, WKAB-TV channel 48 commenced operation in Mobile, Alabama using a 100 watt driver as interim equipment. They plan to go on full power as soon as their final 12 KW amplifier is delivered in its entirety. This was one of the first UHF stations to come on
the air with such low power. The results obtained were far from gratifying.

Several thousand receivers had been installed in this area for VHF reception from the channel 6 station in New Orleans or any other station which might be received under certain atmospheric conditions. Since the New Orleans station is about 125 miles distant, good reception could not be had at all times. The consumers were fully aware of this situation and had learned to live with it. They rightfully expected that their days of looking at a snow filled picture would come to an end with the inauguration of local TV service. Totheir dismay it was found in many instances that reception from the local UHF station was not as good as that experienced from New Orleans. Only those locations within two or three miles of the transmitter could be assured of satisfactory reception. There were some installations at a greater distance that would receive a fair signal due to their particular locations. This conditionled to skeptism on the part of the potential television buyer. The average consumer expected that the quality of reception could be likened to their experiences
with AM reception. They had learned to expect that distant reception cannot always be had but that a local, station, even a low power 250 watter, should provide good reception in the immediate vicinity. The technician who is fully aware of the limitations of television reception can easily see why a range as small as that mentioned above is experienced. Unfortunately, this is not common knowledge on the part of the average consumer and a state of confusion has resulted.

Prior to the time of the starting date of the UHF station, the sale of television receivers was at a rapid pace. After the station came on the air and the buyers found what poor reception they were getting, the word was soon passed and television sales dropped practically to zero. The dealers were not only faced with the prospect of no sales but they had to appease their buyers of the receivers that had already been sold. In some cases this was an impossible tasksince UHF reception was guaranteed at the time of the sale.

The VHFstation in Mobile, WLAL-TV operating on channel 10 , came on the air about three weeks after the UHF station. This, too, proved to be a premature start, since the station came on the air using only a temporary antenna. The station was also plagued with failure of temporary equipment which they had put into service in order to commence operation at this time. With two stations operating in Mobile and neither of them providing satisfactory reception in some parts of the city and vicinity, the general public was even more confused. Realizing that the problems confronting the dealers was for the most part caused by the operation of the stations at reduced power, the management of both stations jointly sponsored an ad in the local newspaper stating the conditions under which they were operating. In this way it was hoped that much of the pressure which was put on the dealers and installers could be relieved. It was instrumental in doing this to a certain extent but many of the television set owners must wait until full power operation can be started before good reception can be had. We contacted the dealers in Mobile on May 11th and 12 th and at that time the permanent 12 bay antenna was nearing completion, and it was expected that it could be put into operation no later than May 15 th. This undoubtedly will eliminate many of the reception problems existing in Mobile. The UHF station, we
were told, has their final 12 KW amplifier and needs only one klystron to complete the installation. When this comes to pass, Mobile will be supplied with two full power television stations.

Since the reception conditions in Mobile were far different from those experienced in other areas, the techniques which were used could not be considered as the rule for other installations. Locations only a few miles distant from the transmitter were found to be in the fringe area, while under normal circumstances this same location would be in the primary service area. This required the installation of high gain antennas and it is of great concern as to what might happen with these installations after the station comes on with full power. It is hoped that no serious effect will be noted. In some cases, it might be necessary for the dealer to change the type of antenna and/or change its position, which will cause him added expense.

Needless to say, the dealers in Mobile are far from happy about the situation which existed there. They have tried to make installations which would provide satisfactory reception for their customers but have been forced to do so under a terrific handicap. Perhaps the Mobile operation will serve one purpose. It might discourage future telecasters from using similar " flea power" operation. It is very probable that by the time this report is in print, the Mobile UHF station will be on full power. This should help the situation immeasureably.

## Antennas and Lead-Ins

The most frequently used antenna in the primary areas of the above cities is the bow-tie type. Where there is an existing installation it is usually possible to mount the bow tie somewhere on the exist ing mast. Of course when this is not possible, a separate mast must be used. The secondary area brought into use some bow ties, but usually a higher gain antenna was preferred; such as stacked bow ties, colinear arrays, and two and four bay conicals with reflectors. The fringe area bought into use the corner reflector, conical with parabolic reflector, some colinear arrays and four bay conicals, and for extreme sensitivity some dealers are four stacking 12 element Yagis. We talked with no dealers who related that they had tried any rhombic antennas. No
specific reason was given for this other than most dealers felt that they were getting satisfactory results with the antennas that they were using and felt that no experimentation with rhombics was needed. At both Jackson and Baton Rouge dealers pointed out that they have several installations from 50 to 60 miles from the station. For the most part though, the dealers are concentrating on sales in the primary and secondary areas.

Three types of lead-in are being used almost exclusively by the dealers in these areas. These are the tubular, oval and open wire. Dealers who had used both tubular and oval types said that they could not tell too much difference in the operation of the two. The type which they preferred was often decided by what type the jobber had on hand or by the preference of the individual installers. Some dealers stated that they were using no open wire, even in the very fringe areas, while one dealer wetalked to is using open wire exclusively, even on primary area installations. So it seems to be a matter of individual preference as to the type used. Our experiences in the testing of these types of lines showed that all three types are suitable for use at UHF frequencies. It was found, however, that the open wire type affords less attenuation and is recommended for use in fringe areas. One important consideration in the use of this line is that of proper impedance matching. Several of the open wire manufacturers are now offering 300 ohm open wire line, which presents no more matching problem than the other types.

We sincerely hope that this report will be successful in making your work easier by pointing out some of the experiences of dealers now engaged in making UHF installations. Should you at any time have any data concerning UHF installations that might be helpful to our readers, we would be pleased to hear from you.

Our thanks go out to those dealers and distributors who were so kind to spend the time with us to answer our many questions. Their cooperation has madethis report possible.

## The TARZIAN UTPI (Single Channel) Translator for

- Self-powered.
- Two units may be attached to receiver to receive two UHF channels.
- Input alignable to any UHF station ( $470-890 \mathrm{mc}$ )
- Output info balanced 300 ohms, channels 2-6 inclusive
- Requires NO internal wiring changes.
- Easily attached.


## COMPLETE RANGE OF FREQUENCIES AND ANTENNA SWITCHING POSSIBILITIES MAKE THE RECEPTOR

## Completely Universal in Application

The UTPI is the answer to set owners anywhere within the range of one or two UHF stations.

Adaptable to any type receiver, the UTPI brings in the UHF station through one of the unused low channels, 2 to 6 . None of the 12 VHF channels is sacrificed.

The same high standards of engineering quality . . . design . . . and development which have made the TARZIAN Tuners famous - are embodied in the UTPI Receptor.

Moderately-priced to appeal to millions of present-day set owners. See your set dealer or service man or write for detailed information.


## A SELENIUM RECTIFIER TESTER

(Continued from page 43)
made because this unit employs AC voltages and tests the rectifier under its rated current load.

The tester consists of two parts - the testing unit itself and an associated unit called the Sele-Rater.

The Sele-Rater (see Figure 3) provides a means of determining the ratings of a selenium rectifier even though the manufacturer's ratings have not been placed on the unit or the markings have been obliterated. The Sele-Rater provides a means of determining the appropriatetest settings for the testing unit.

It is a very simple procedure to use the Sele-Rater. Figure 4 (A and B) show the Sele-Rater being used. In Figure 4A, the correct space gauge is being determined. The correct procedure for doing this, as given by the manufacturer, is as follows:

Place the rectifier on the Sele-Rater in a manner that will permit you to see the space gauges between any two plates. When the gauge that corresponds to the air space between any two plates of a regularly spaced rectifier has been located you will note the two lines leading from the space gauge to the edge of the Sele-Rater. Note that one of these lines is marked 6-plate the other 8 -plate. These lines are the zerolines for rectifiers with that spacing. In the case of rectifiers with little or no spacing, use the solid white space marking asthe guide.

To determine the zero line that is to be used, count the number of cells or plates between the ter-
minals of the rectifier. The 6 -plate zeroline is to be used when the rectifier contains six plates and the 8 -plate zero line when the unit has 8 plates. All.single plate rectifiers will use the line marked ' single plate zero line''. It is well to note that when testing bridge or doubler rectifier stacks, each section is to be tested separately. When determining the zero line, count only the number of plates in each section.

After the zero line has been determined, the width of one plate is measured to determine the approximate current carrying capacity of the rectifier. (See Figure 4B). To measure the width of the plate, place the rectifier on the Sele-Rater with one edge of the plate at the correct zero line as determined above. Reading the number at the opposite edge of the plate will give the MA load setting to be used on the testing unit.

It is important to note at this point that the current rating as determined by the Sele-Rater may differ slightly from the actual manu facturer's rating, but will be sufficiently accurate for a quality test on the tester unit. This is because the current rating of selenium rectifiers depends on the actual surface area of the plates. The surface area of a 200 milliampere rectifier made by one manufacturer may differ from one made by another manufacturer. This could be due to the center contact of one rectifier covering less space than that of a different make rectifier. Or one manufacturer may rate his rectifier more conservatively than another manufacturer. When this is the case, the reading given by the Sele-Rater will be different. It is recommended, however, that when a rectifier reads above 150 milliamperes on the Sele-

Rater but below the 200 milliampere mark, the MA load pointer on the tester should be set at the 200 point. The rectifier should be considered as having a current rating of 200 milliamperes. This would also be true of readings between 250 and 300,350 and 400,450 and 500. This discrepancy of different readings becomes more noticeable at lower ratings of rectifiers. Such is the case of the 65 and 75 milliampere rectifiers. These rectifiers are de signed by most manufacturers with nearly the same specifications, however, they are rated with a difference of 10 milliamperes. Again, it is believed that it wouldn't make any difference if the rectifier tester is set at either 65 or 75 milliamperes when making a test since theyare rated so closely together.

The Jackson Model 710 Tester operates on $110-125$ volt, 60 cycle, AC. The unit is considered small and compact. The measurements of the unit are $7^{\prime \prime} \times 4-1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$. The unit has four pre-set controls and a test switch. The pre-set controls are the on-off and line adjustment switch, the MA load, the range switch, and the voltage switch.

The on-off and line adjustment switch turns the power on and off and is a variable means of obtaining the correct transformer primary tap for the available line voltage. This variable switch is adjusted until the meter pointer falls at the center of the "line" marker on the dial of the meter.

The MA load control is a variable resistance that is set on the value that corresponds to the rating found on the rectifier, or to the rating that was obtainedfrom the use of the Sele-Rater. The scale of this


Figure 2. The Jackson Model 710 Selenium Rectifier Tester.


Figure 3. The Sele-Rater Used to Determine the Unknown Ratings of a Selenium Rectifier.


Figure 4A. Selecting the Space Gauge Between two Plates.


Figure 4B. Determining the Current Rating.
control ranges from 20 to 150 mil liamperes. The MA load control is used in conjunction with the range switch.

The range switch has two positions, one marked X1 and the other X 10 . When the range switch is in the position X1 the tester will handle rectifiers rated from 20 to $150 \mathrm{mil}-$ liamperes. When in the X10 position, the scale of the MA load is multiplied by 10 . This changes the range of the MA load from 200 to 1500 milliamperes. However, it is recommended by the manufacturer that 650 milliamperes be the maximum rating of a rectifier tested on this instrument. The accuracy of the tester takes a decided drop above the setting of 650 milliamperes.

The voltage switch is a variable control that is used to set the tester at the proper voltage rating of the rectifier to be tested. It obtains four different settings; namely, $25,130,160$, and 300 volts. The voltage switch is to be set at the position nearest the rated value of the rectifier. If the rated voltage is not known, a listing for different ratings according to the number of plates is given on the Sele-Rater.

The unit contains two test leads with alligator clips for attaching to the terminals of the rrctifiers. One lead is red and the other black. The red lead is placed on the positive or cathode terminal of the rectifier and the black lead on the negative terminal during a test. Correct polarity must be observed to avoid damage to the instrument. Figure 5 shows a test setup of a selenium rectifier out of the circuit.

If a rectifier is to be tested while it is still in the chassis, the positive (cathode) side of the rectifier must be disconnected from the circuit. Since the rectifier is disconnected when making a current draintest on the set the rectifier canvery easily be tested at the same time. However, make sure the line voltage to the receiver is off during the time of performing the test. Figure 6 represents a test setup when the rectifier is in the chassis. Note the disconnected positive lead of the rectifier.

For protection of the instrument, it is important to remember not to allow the alligator clips to touch each other while the instrument is turned on. When a metal bench
top is being used, remember that both test leads should not be placed on the metal top at the same time. A direct short would permanently damage the meter.

A momentary contact toggle switch is provided for the test switch. After the tester is set up according to the rating of the rectifier, this switch is pressed which places the meter in the testing circuit. From direct reading of this meter the condition of the rectifier under test can be determined.

The dial of the meter has a scale graduated in units of five from 0 to 50 . There are three major divisions; 0 to 10 - bad, 10 to 50 good, and 30 to $50-$ peak. (See Figure 7).

If the reading of the meter is 10 or above, the rectifier is considered to be satisfactory. If the reading is below 10 , the rectifier is considered bad. The area of the scale above 30 indicates rectifiers which have not gone through the aging process. This does not mean that a rectifier that produces a reading in this area is much better than one that produces a reading in the


Figure 5. Test Setup of a Selenium Rectifier out of the Circuit.


Figure 6. Test Setup of a Selenium Rectifier When the Rectifier is in the Chassis.
area between 10 and 30. Because of the difference in rating systems used by different manufacturers, the maximum reading of various rectifiers are different.

The indication of a shorted rectifier is vigorous vibration of the meter pointer at any place on the scale. The pointer may be in the area designated as good but if the pointer is vibrating, the rectifier is shorted. When this is the case, the test switch should be released instantly.

When a rectifier is open, the meter pointer will drop down to zero when the test switch is depressed and will remain there until the test switch is released.

Usually before an electrical test of a selenium rectifier a visual examination of the unit is made. A number of factors concerning the condition of the rectifier can be determined from this visual check.

A condition of "sparking" is sometimes encountered. This condition is accompanied by a crackling, popping sound. The sparking consists of blue-white sparks on the surface of the selenium alloy, which are caused by a much higher than rated inverse voltage appearing across the rectifier. If this surge of excessive voltage lasts for a


Figure 7. Meter of Selenium Rectifier Tester Showing the Reference Scale.
short period of time, the rectifier will not be permanently damaged. Round, black spots will appear on the alloy as a result of the sparking. These spots are self healing and will not short out the rectifier unit. If the sparking has been severe for a long period of time, the effective rectification area will be reduced. With further use during sparking the rectification area will be reduced to a point where the rectifier will become inoperative.

When the rectifier has been subjected to several times its normal forward current, the temperature rises above the melting point
of the alloy. This causes the alloy to soften and run, which is accompanied by decoloration of the surface of the plate. When this condition is found, the rectifier unit is consider ed useless for further operation.

Whenever a unit is found that has been decolorized and is spotted as the result of sparking, it is considered to have been completely destroyed.

It is well to keep in mind that the rectifier itself is not always the unit that is causing the trouble, but is usually another part in the circuit. Even if the Selenium Rectifier Tester does indicate a bad rectifier, the circuit should always be checked for possible troubles that could render the rectifier bad.

This Selenium Rectifier Tester should fill a longtime need of the service technician for a means of easily and quickly checking selenium rectifiers. It makes possible a positive check on the condition of the rectifier thus eliminating that helpless feeling of not knowing whether the selenium rectifier is at fault or whether some other component failure is causing excessive current drain.
C. P. OLIPHANT

A MULTIPLE ANTENNA SWITCHING DEVICE (Continued from page 41)


Figure 2. Schematic Diagram of "Tenna Switch," Model TS-1A.
switch in an out-of-the-way place. With the " Tenna Switch"' the control box canbe positioned at a convenient point so that the antenna switching can be accomplished without leaving the potential customer.

As another example of its use, it may be necessary to make an installation where it is desired to pick up three stations, each of them in different directions. It may be that two or three of them are quite dis -
tant, meaning that a high gain antenna must be used. In such a case, three high gain antennas (such as Yagis cut for the respective channels) could be installed. The "Tenna Switch" will then make possible the selection of the proper antenna which has been correctly orientated toward the station. Such an installation has two definite advantages. (1) It permits the use of high gain antennas for each of the three channels. (2)

It allows the viewer to make almost instantaneous selection of the proper antenna.

Since the switch mechanism is mounted on the mast, subjecting it to all weather conditions, it is enclosed in a weatherproof box. Ceramic switch wafers and silverplated contacts are employed to insure long life operation.

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# Additional Data on Preamplifier and Control Unit 

Due to many requests for the layout of components for the preamplifier and control unit, described in Audio Facts in PF Index and Technical Digest No. 33, we have prepared anunderside view of the chassis with call outs. This, with the photos in the original article, should answer most of the questions concerning the placement of parts.

The preamplifier section is located in one corner of the chassis away from the rest of the circuit to reduce the possibility of feed back.

All leads from the input jacks and tothe crossover -rolloff and channel selector switches are shield-
ed, with the shields grounded only at one end.

Resistors R8, R9, R10 and R11 with capacitors C4, C5, C6, C8, C9 and C10are mounted above the chassis directly on the crossover and rolloff switch.

Heater leads are twisted and dressed close to the chassis.

The ground bus, grounded only at the input jack, is important.

When using a magnetic phono cartridge, the resistor or resistor and capacitor combination, recommended by the manufacturer of the
cartridge, should be installed in the input circuit for correct loading and balanced response. For example - a 22 K ohm resistor, connected in parallel with R6, has given very good results with a GE variable reluctance cartridge.

Note the correction previously made in PF Index and Technical Digest No. 35. There is no connection from the bottom of R2B and the top of R2C of the IRC LC1 Loudness Control.

Also, on the schematic, C8 should be .005 mfd and C9, .004 mfd . The correct values appear in the parts list.



## ONLY TELCO UHF ANTENNAS HAVE THE "WISHBONE"



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## AUTRONIC EYE

(Continued from page 111)
the sensitive relay M2. This current energizes the relay and closes the contacts. This removes the energy from relay M3 which allows it to open, completing the circuit to the upper beam position. The circuit remains in this state until the auxiliary foot switch is released.

Capacitor C6 and Resistor R8 are incorporated to protect the contacts of relay M2 when the relay is opened and closed. Capacitor C1 is used to filter out power supply ripple.

The power supply is a nonsynchronous vibrator type operating from a 4 -volt supply. The 6 volts present at the battery are reduced to 4 volts by the ballast M7. At the center tap of the primary of T1 there are 4 volts. This voltage is adjusted to exactly 4 volts by the variable resistance R7. There are two secondary windings of T1. One furnishes a high-amplitude voltage which, after being rectified by V3, provides a negative 1000 volts DC to the cathode circuit of the phototube and the other winding furnishes 120 volts AC to the plate of the control tube V2. The . 1 microfarad capacitor (C5) is a buffer capacitor.

There are three controls that are manually set when the Autronic Eye is installed in the car. These are the sensitivity control, R9, located in the phototube unit; the hold control, R3, located in the amplifier unit; and the high voltage control, R4, also located in the amplifier unit. These controls are accessible from outside the cover of their respective units.

The sensitivity control changes the a mount of current in the voltage divider of the phototube unit. This, in turn, varies the response of the phototube. The hold control varies the load of the phototube and assures $V 2$ being held at cutoff until there is no light on the cathode of the phototube. The high voltage control is adjusted for correct operating voltage for the cathode of the phototube.

Current in the phototube unit flows from the high voltage supply to ground by two paths. One path is through potentiometer $R 9$ and re-
sistor R10. The other path is through potentiometer R9 and through the voltage dividing network. The voltage for each dynode of the phototube is divided evenly by the 200,000 ohm resistors. A small series resistor protects each dynode.

The rectifier and ballast tubes were especially developed for use in
this particular power supply. The type of phototube being used was not released by the manufacturer, probably because it was felt that replacement with factory-run tubes might tend to affect the operation of the circuit.
t the present, most servicing of the Autronic Eye is being done by
the installing company. It is felt, however, that as this unit becomes more and more accepted, the radiotelevision technician will be called upon for service. As a result, an added source of income for the technician is available.

## EXAMINING DESIGN FEATURES

(Continued from page 27)


Figure 11. Horiz. Output Transformer and High Voltage Assembly Unit in Setchell-Carlson. Observe Hermetically Sealed Plastic Dome.
ceiver (See Figures 13 and 14). The most distinctive element noted in the construction of the receiver is the use of a plastic chassis instead of the usual metal type. Aside from certain advantages which may be exhibited in this method of chassis construction, the electrical circuitry is the same as that of previously produced models.


It is interesting to observe the variations which are possible in the construction technique, such as extensive molding of compartments, shelves, and tie points designed to facilitate the assembly procedure. Although metal chassis material could employ similar design in fabrication, the workability and economics of the use of plastic lend to its practicability.

A point in favor of a molded plastic chassis is that extensive insulating procedures are not required since the molded channels, etc., provide their own insulation.

Since this unit is an $A C / D C$ transformerless receiver, a floating ground is used. A bare wire, thread ed about the chassis, provides this ground continuity. Posts molded onto the chassis are used to anchor connecting leads against movement from vibration and to insure that the leads will not cause shorts.

Figure 12. Dehumidifying Elements Employed in Plastic Dome of Figure 11.


Figure 13. Westinghouse H-381T5 Radio Using Plastic Chassis (Top View).


Figure 14. Bottom View of Westinghouse Plastic Chassis Showing Parts Layout.

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## DOLLARS \& SENSE

(Continued from page 47)
BELL TROUBLE. Early one morning the big bell in the spire of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in Troy, N.Y. started tolling, and kept it up for an hour. Continued tolling at an odd hour is generally the solemnsignal of a priest's death, but Father Nolan assured telephoning parishioners that he was alive and well. An electrician was called. Climbing the bell tower to the relay control box, he found a bird's nest built right on top of the relay. The weight of the nest had moved the contacts enough to close the circuit and start the bell ringing.

A permanent cure of the trouble was achieved by removing the nest and blocking the birdhole entrance with wire screen.

THE WINNER. To aid track judges in calling the close ones at horse races, a special television system employing a long-persistence picture tube has been developed by New York City engineer Nelson J. Waterbury. A light beam is directed across the track just ahead of the finish line. When this is interrupted by the lead horse, the television camera at the finish line is unbiased just long enough to get a picture of the winning horse crossing the line. The image of this scene is retained for ten or more seconds on the picture tube being watched by the judges, enabling them to announce the winner without waiting for photos to be developed. The special long -persistence phosphor is the type used in radar cathode-ray tubes. First use of the system is expected to be made at the Laurel, Md. race track, according to Radio Daily.

HAWAIIAN TV. After boosting its VHF transmitter power from 25,000 watts to 47,000 watts, KNBH atop Mt. Wilson, California has received many reports of long-distance reception. Topping them all is one from Honolulu reporting consistent reception of both picture and sound with a standard receiving installation over a period of two weeks. Engineers now have logical explanations for such seasonal DX onover-water paths, but for the televiewer it's still athrill to see so far without benefit of microwave or coax.

LAW. The penalty in any state for careless servicing may be electrocution.
(Continued on next page)

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# a STOCK GUIDE FOR TV TUBES 

The figures in the chart below have been revised to include production of TV receivers since the compilation of the chart which appeared in the last issue of the PF INDEX and Technical Digest. The chart represents the number of tubes of any given type that are now inservice in TV receivers as compared to the total number of tubes in service. The figures are based on a total of 1,000 units.

Note that two columns are included in the chart. The left column headed ' 46-53 Models' takes into
account all post-war TV receivers. The right hand headed '" $52-53$ Models'" is based on these recent TV models only. Tubes having a rating of less than one (except the indicated new types) are left out of the chart. Moreover, all ratings have been adjusted to the nearest whole number.

For additional information on the method of compilation and the recommended use of this chart for maintaining adequate tube stocks, refer to the PF INDEX and Technical Digest for May-June, 1953.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 46-53 } \\ & \text { Models } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \& 53 \\ & \text { Models } \end{aligned}$ |  | 46-53 Models | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \& 53 \\ & \text { Models } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 46-53 Models | 52 \& 53 Models |  | 46-53 Models | 52 \& 53 Models |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1B3GT | 39 | 43 | 6AU5GT | 4 | 5 | 6BZ7 | 2 | 3 | 6X5GT | 2 | 1 |
| 1V2 | 1 | - | 6AU6 | 139 | 127 | 6 C 4 | 11 | 10 | 6 X 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 1X2 | 6 | 2 | 6AV5GT | 2 | 4 | 6CB6 | 87 | 138 | 6Y6G | 4 | 1 |
| 1X2A | 4 | 6 | 6AV6 | 14 | 16 | 6CD6G | 7 | 8 | 7C5 | 1 | - |
| 5U4G | 45 | 46 | 6AX5GT | 2 | 3 | 6C L6 * |  |  | 7N7 | 3 | 1 |
| 5V4G | 8 | - | 6 AX 4 | 2 | - | 6 J 5 | 3 | 3 | 12AT7 | 15 | 15 |
| 5Y3GT | 3 | 1 | 6BA6 | 16 | 11 | 6J5GT | 2 | 1 | 12AU6 | 1 | - |
| $6 \mathrm{AB4}$ | 3 | 3 | 6BC5 | 11 | 8 | 6 J 6 | 35 | 31 | 12AU7 | 45 | 26 |
| 6 AC 7 | 9 | 9 | 6BE6 | 4 | 6 | 6K6GT | 18 | 10 | 12AV7 | 4 | 5 |
| 6AF4 \# |  |  | 6BF5 | - | 1 | 6S4 | 8 | 10 | 12 AX 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 6AG5 | 40 | 11 | 6BF6* |  |  | 6SH7 | 1 | - | 12AX7 | 4 | 5 |
| 6AG7 | 3 | 4 | 6BG6G | 15 | 6 | 6SL7GT | 4 | 3 | 12AZ7 | - | 1 |
| 6AH4GT | 1 | 2 | 6BH6 | 9 | - | 6SN7GT | 80 | 90 | 12BH7 | 7 | 12 |
| 6AH6 | 7 | 10 | 6BJ6 | 2 | - | 6SQ7 | 3 | 3 | 12BX7 * |  |  |
| 6AK5 | 5 | 5 | 6BK5 | - | 1 | 6 T 8 | 15 | 15 | 12BY7 | - | 2 |
| 6AL5 | 80 | 80 | 6BK7 | 3 | 6 | 6 U 8 | 3 | 7 | 12SN7GT |  | 5 |
| 6AQ5 | 13 | 13 | 6BL7GT | 5 | 9 | 6 V 3 | 2 | 3 | 25BQ6GT | 3 | 5 |
| 6AQ7GT |  | 2 | 6BN6 | 2 | 2 | 6V6GT | 23 | 21 | 25L6GT | 6 | 6 |
| 6AS5 | 2 | 2 | 6BQ6GT | 16 | 25 | 6W4GT | 33 | 35 | 25W4GT | 2 | 2 |
| 6AT6 | 4 | 3 | 6BQ7 | 6 | 15 | 6W6GT | 7 | 12 | 25 Z6 5642 | 1 | 3 |
| \# A stock of these tubes should be maintained in UHF areas. * New tubes recently introdu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## DOLLARS \& SENSE (Continued from page 122)

MAGNETICs. Average weight of the Alnico slugs that will go into an estimated $22,500,000$ loudspeakers in 1953 is $1-1 / 2$ ounces, according to RTMA. Contrast this with the $10-1 / 2$ pound Alnico magnet that Stromberg-Carlson is putting into its newest speaker for the high-fi trade.

Motorola has turned its loudspeaker design inside out, so that the magnet and associated parts are within the cone; this makes it possible to use a 7 -inch speaker in their newest portable radios, whereas the older design had a 4 -inch speaker.

If production predictions hold true, about $7 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion speakers will go into TV sets, 8 million into radios, and the rest will be split up among hi-fi, industrial, military and replacement markers.

ERAS. Do you remember when 7 -inch screens were all the vogue, way back in ' 48 and ' 49 ? 10inchers had their heyday a bit longer, going back into ' 47 and up into ' 50 . The 12 -incher lasted from mid1949 to mid-1951. The 14 -incher had the shortest life span of all, from 1951 to fall 1952 for its peak sales. Still going today, however, are the 16-17 inchers that started in early 1950 and the 20-21 inchers that took off near the end of 1950.

These figures along with price trends for cheapest table-model sets in each size, make interesting graphs in a recent issue of Electronics. A downward swoop in the price curve foretells the demise of each small set in turn. Conversely, a leveling-off price curves for the 17 and 21 -inch sets would seem to indicate that they are to be with us for a few more years.

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TV SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET NO. 4


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AND TECHNICAL DIGEST

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While every precauition is taken to insure accuracy, we cannot guarantee against the possibility of an occasional change or onissicg in the preparation of this Index.

## + More <br> or Le <br> ss -

Elsewhere in this issue is a report on UHF operations in Baton Rouge, La., Jackson, Miss. and Mobile, Ala. One thing which should be aprarent in this report is the difference in feeling on the part of the dealers did television owners in Mobile as compared tothose in Baton Rouge and Jackson. The stations in the latter cities are operating with considerably more power than the station in Mobile. This additional power has made it possible for the dealers there to make a great many more satisfactory installations than is possible in the Mobile area.

So, fewer instilations can be made in Mobile. Is that bad? Won't it be possible to make an even greater number of installations in Mobile after the station come: on with full power? The answer to the latter question will undoubtedly be yes. What then is wrong with operating temporarily on "flea power"' ? Is this not a service to those few who can enjoy the programming at the present time? Again the answer to the last question is yes. But what of those people who have purchased receivers only to find that the reception is very poor. Where do they go with their troubles? To the dealer, of course. After all was it not the dealer who pointed out all the features of the receiver? How could the dealer convince the buyer that because of the low power of the transmitter, his reception is poor but that it would be much better after the power of the transmitter is increased? The dealer has already promised something that he could not produce so it is human nature to be skeptical about any further promises, even though there is nothing wrong with the receiver. It is the weak signal which it is called upon to receive that is the cause of the trouble.

Is this the dealer's fault? Did he oversell? Anyone who has been in an area where a television station is about to come on the air knows of the promotional job that is done by the station. Almost daily, ads are run telling of the progress (or sometimes the lack of progress) of the construction and pointing out all of the programs which will be carried on the station. How then can the dealer be criticized for doing something which is a part of the plans of the station? Our thinking is that they cannot.

Thi situation is extremely bad when it is extended to UHF. The public knows that UHF is something new. He has found out that he cannot receive the new signal on his twelve channel receiver without spending some additional money. Is he wrong in expecting results? Again we think not. The public rightfully expects that any new system should be completely tried and pruved, but begins to wonder when he sees the poor results which are obtained.

Several of the dealers that we contacted in Mobile had lost money on many of the UHF installations which they had made. They had bitter experience with some of their customers because of the low signal strengih of the station. It would appear that if a dealer cannot be sure of results the would shy away from making installations. That is exactly what many of them are doing. Remember it is rather difficult to explain to Mr. John Q. Public why youcan get letter reception from a station 125 miles away than you can from one only 10 miles away.

The connecting link between the telecaster and the viewer s the television dealer. The dealer is in business to make a profit Arrough the sale of his merchandize and services. This can be carried on through a long period of time only through maintaining satisfied customers. When the dealer is confronted with a situation like tre one in Mobice, it taxes him to the utmost to do this. He is eager to increase his sales. This means more profit but only when he can maintain satisfied customers and make the in stallations without unnecessary expenses and call-backs. Thr situation ing Mobile should be used as a guide showing future tel


[^0]:    * Trademark

[^1]:    "I'm not complaining. Just wanted to compliment you on the quality of the music since you got the JENSEN NEEDLE!'

