





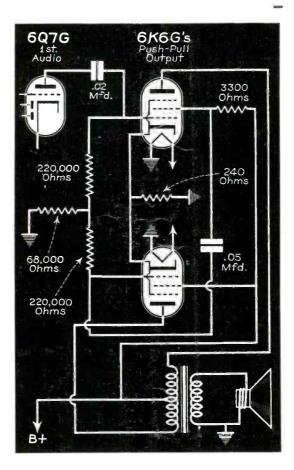




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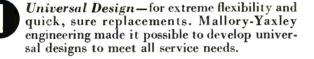


Phase Inversion (See page 23) SEPTEMBER 1938

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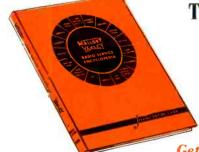


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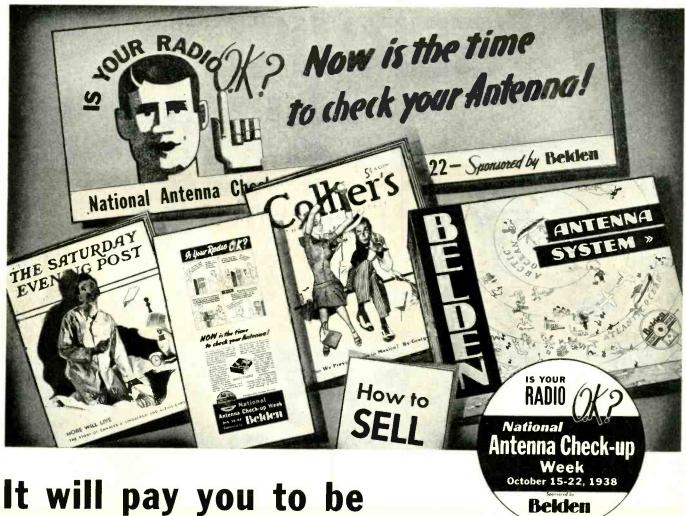
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The purpose of this week is three-fold-

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2nd-To increase the sales of antennas and parts.

3rd—To sell more labor in essential servicing operations.

Behind National Antenna Checkup Week is a tremendous publicity program. Large advertisements are appearing in Saturday Evening Post and Collier's with a total circulation of 5,500,000. Publicity is being released to the leading trade papers, magazines, and radio stations

SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

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included showing how to sell better antenna installations.

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# SERVICE

A Monthly Digest of Radio and Allied Maintenance Reg. U. S. Patent Office. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations

SEPTEMBER, 1938

EDITOR ROBERT G. HERZOG

VOL. 7, NO. 9

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### FEATURES

2

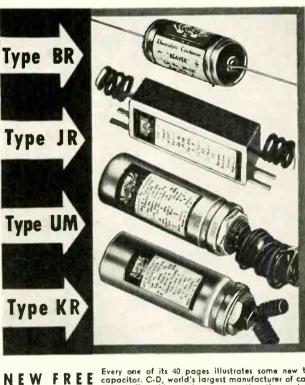
By Maurice Apstein	7
European Television	
By Marshall P. Wilder	28
Gar <mark>od 100 Televisor</mark>	28
Practical Suggestions	10
Resistance Range Limits	
By V. E. Jenkins	26
Selling Service	12
By Lucius S. Flint	13
	4
ASSOCIATION NEWS	-36
Wells-Gardner C6-A, C6-B	24
CIRCUITS Delayed AVC Using 1B5	11
DeWald 636, 636-S, 636-LW, 636-LW-S	14
Diode Load Circuit	11
Emerson AL-164, AL-202 Parts Values	20
Filament Connections for Series to Parallel	
Switching of 2-Volt Tubes	11
Garod 100 Televisor	28
Majestic 167, 1673	15
Phase Inversion (Stewart-Warner). Front Co	ver
RCA 97X	18
Rider Chanalyst Parts Values.	27
Silvertone 6016, 6017, 6046, 6047, 6146	1 ~7
(Chassis 101.512)	17
Typical Second-Detector-AVC Stage	10
Webster-Chicago 2L18 Amplifier	32 24
Wells-Gardner C6-A, C6-B Auto Radio	24

FRONT COVER DIAGRAM	
Phase Inversion (Stewart-Warner)	23
GENERAL DATA	1-1-
DeWald 636, 636-S Majestic 167, 1673 Phase Inversion (Stewart-Warner) Practical Suggestions RCA 97X Silvertone 6016, 6017, 6046, 6047, 6146 (Chassis 101.512)	14 15 23 10 18 17
HIGHLIGHTS.	46
MANUFACTURERS	-46
RECEIVER CASE HISTORIES Atwater Kent 61 D-C Philco 16X Philco 38-14 Philco 611-J Wells-Gardner 5-Tube A-C, D-C	35 31 27 31 20
SOUND SERVICE	
Efficiency and High Fidelity By Maurice Apstein Webster-Chicago 2L18 Amplifier	7 32
TELEVISION	
European Television By Marshall P. Wilder Garod 100 Televisor	28 28
Resistance Range Limits By V. E. Jenkins Screw 'N Nut Trimmers	26 27

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SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

SAY YOU SAW IT IN SERVICE

## The Antenna

### TELEVISION

I T HAS been rumored from usually reliable sources that several large mail order houses are all geared to announce the sale of television kits by the first of next year. These kits to sell at about \$100 or \$125.

The ice has already been broken. We had the pleasure of sitting in on a demonstration of a television set built from a kit marketed by a New York set manufacturer for about \$100 complete with tubes. These kits are already on sale.

Here, in the United States, television has long been around the proverbial corner. Perhaps it has finally emerged into the light. Who can tell?

The 1939 New York World's Fair and its promise of public television demonstrations should create a demand for receivers and programs. This might be the deciding impetus.

Transmission is now on an experimental basis. There are only about three stations operating on what might be called a regular schedule. However, several additional stations are scheduled, and others have asked for licenses.

In England, television sets have been on sale, and regular broadcasts scheduled for the last two years. Recent remarkable improvements there, and also in Germany, have made television transmission and reception more of a reality.

For the coming year, English manufacturers have announced combination sight and all-wave radio consoles with 9-, 12- and 15-inch cathode-ray tubes, retailing from \$100 up. Those to be demonstrated and on sale at the coming Radiolympia.

German manufacturers have attained remarkable success with a 12- by 14-foot projection of the televised image on a special screen.

Of greater moment, however, is the German mantel type receiver. This is a complete all-wave radio and television receiver, with an 11-inch cathode-ray tube, in a cabinet 12 by 14 by 22 inches. It will retail for about \$225. Both this latter machine and the larger projection type were demonstrated at the recent Berlin Exposition and are promised for the October market.

That all this means money in your pocket, goes without saying. In the early days of radio broadcasting most sets were made in the kitchens and cellars of ardent enthusiasts and experimenters. It would not be at all surprising if television got its beginning that way. Putting the various kits together for early enthusiasts should prove very profitable to the conscientious Service Man. And as the art advances it will bring an additional unit into the home to require his services, virtually making two customers of each present one.

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### OUR POSITION

WHEREVER we go we hear the question raised, "What are you going to do about television?"

Whatever SERVICE does will depend upon its readers. We will give space only to the type of material you request. Write us your wants, or rather your needs, on this marvelously interesting and important subject.

As it stands now, we feel that we should confine ourselves to featuring only that type of material which is not easily available elsewhere. We do not think it advisable to take up a lot of valuable space with text book material, such as definitions and the like, which can be found in any elementary book on the subject.

However, to assist you in selecting the proper books we will review a number of texts on the subject in an early issue.

### IN THIS ISSUE

ON PAGE 28 of this issue we present the complete circuit diagram of a television receiver. The kit of parts for this receiver is already on sale. We feel that this is the first published complete diagram of that kit. When additional kits are available we will attempt to supply our readers with complete and accurate technical information.

On page 15 of this issue we have used a novel method of presenting alignment operations. We would like to hear from you as to your opinion of this presentation. Does it meet with your approval? Can you suggest any improvements?

### **A FEW REMINDERS**

IN THE last issue of SERVICE we mentioned that the manufacturers of antenna kits were sponsoring "Antenna Checkup Week" for the week of October 15 to 22. Don't forget to get on the bandwagon and reap your share of profit from the added publicity that antenna checkup will get by virtue of the advertising campaigns of these companies.

And may we again suggest that you keep informed on new developments by writing to the parts manufacturers for their sales literature. If television should come, you must know the names and ratings and even the prices of the various components so that you can give intelligent estimates on wiring, repairs and replacements. We know of no better source for this type of information than the manufacturers sales literature.

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1. Enables you to analyze all re-ceivers, simple or complicated, regardless of age or type, with equal ease . . . and provides a logical, systematic and time-saving method of trouble shooting.

2. Requires no adaptors or plugs. Tests are made with probes. You can "move" through a receiver as fast as you can move a probe! Any point in the receiver, no matter what it may be, is checked simply by placing the proper probe at the point under test Conditions of sale point under test. Conditions at any point are determined immediately.

3. Solves the intermittent reception problem by enabling you to di-vide the receiver into five separate sections, each governed by its own indicator. Thus, you detect the pres-ence or absence of the signal in the unit sections—the change in volt-Solves the intermittent reception various sections-the change in volt-age consumption or operating voltage — and definitely localize the trouble as being in a certain part. the

4. The Electronic Voltmeter . . . enables you to measure all d-c voltages in any part of the receiver by the use of only one probe in conjunction with a common ground.

5. The operation of the audio-fre-quency channel is checked with the use of a single probe.

All tests of the RF and JF 6. All tests of the RF and 1F channels are made easily, quick-ly and accurately. Nothing is left to doubt. There is no guesswork.

7. Positively identifies oscillatory 7. Positively identifies oscillatory conditions . . . instantly checks grid, plate, cathode, resistors, con-densers, coils, signal—anything you want to test, by simple application of the proper probes. The Chanalyst is of fundamental design . . . obsolescence factor is kept at a minimum . . no other instrument of its kind has ever ap-peared on the market . . . it is the one instrument which every pro-gressive serviceman needs.

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demonstration. You'll see: How any check of the receiver is made simply by placing the proper probe at the point under test . . . how you can determine, almost immediately, the conditions existing at any point . . . how you can "move" through the receiver as fast as you can switch the probel Whatever you want to check-grid. plate, cathode, resistor, con-denser, coils, voltage, wattage—all you do is apply the probes, without adaptors or plugs and, quick as a wink, trouble is located. You check every point accurately, no guess work, no doubt. no waste motions. See the Rider Chanalyst at your distributors—operate it yourself. at your distributors-operate it yourself.



SAY YOU SAW IT IN SERVICE





A Monthly Digest of Radio and Allied Maintenance

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1938

### EFFICIENCY AND HIGH-FIDELITY

### By MAURICE APSTEIN\*

THE average Service Man is vaguely aware that a wide frequency range is not necessary for the proper reproduction of speech. To a great degree, however, he does not realize that a broader response than absolutely necessary may actually impair the results obtained from any given system. Stated in another way, by properly curtailing the frequency response or by choosing components having just the right response, a considerable increase in efficiency and power handling capacity of any given system may be obtained, providing the installation is meant for the reproduction of speech at high intensities. Since most high power outdoor p-a systems are primarily used for this purpose, a study of the necessary requirements should prove extremely useful in enabling the installer to obtain the highest speech intensity per electrical watt output.

### WIDE RESPONSE REDUCES EFFICIENCY

It is generally known that the broader the response of any given electromechanical system, the lower its efficiency. This is so because such a system is most efficient at or near its resonance frequencies, and in order to broaden out the response, it must be operated in a region far removed from resonance, or else the resonances must be damped out so that they will not cause irregularities in the response. Eithed mode of operation results in a very low operating efficiency. The above line of reasoning applies to speakers and microphones as well as any other electro-acoustic or electro-mechanical device. It explains in general why highfidelity microphones have lower output levels, and high-fidelity speakers have lower efficiencies than their corresponding types with less broad frequency

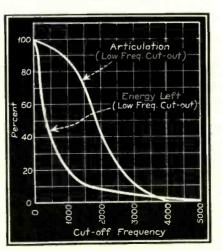
\*Morlen Electric Co.

### SEPTEMBER, 1938 .

SO MUCH attention has been paid to the high-fidelity characteristics of sound systems in general in the last few years, that the other aspects of the subject have more or less been thrust into the discard, in spite of the fact that certain other factors may be more important than overall fidelity for special applications. The advent of wide-range amplifiers and speakers of flat frequency response characteristics, has resulted in the gradual neglect of the fact that the widest and flattest frequency response obtainable is not necessarily the best frequency response for any given system.

range. It can be readily appreciated that, if under certain circumstances efficiency is important, it may be advantageous to sacrifice fidelity in its favor.

Fig. 1. Variation of intelligibility or articulation for voice as the low end of the frequency spectrum is cut out, together with the fraction of the original sound power removed after the frequency band has been restricted.



In fact a broader response than absolutely necessary can very often become a drawback.

### RESTRICTION SAVES POWER

Fig. 1 is a curve showing the distribution of power and "articulation" in normal speech sounds. Articulation may be defined as the capability of a system to reproduce the original speech; in other words it is roughly a measure of the understandability or intelligibility of speech reproduction. The curves show the variation in articulation for voice sounds as one end of the frequency spectrum is cut out, together with the fraction of the original sound power remaining after the frequency band has been restricted. It can be seen from a casual inspection that by far the greatest amount of intelligibility lies in the middle and upper frequency regions and that these frequencies contain only a small fraction of the power represented by the whole spectrum. Similarly, the lower frequencies contribute very little to the intelligibility but require large amounts of power to reproduce. By cutting out the low-frequency end of the response range, a given voice can be maintained at approximately the same intensity as before with only a small fraction of the power handling capacity previously required.

Specifically, by cutting off the lowfrequency end at 500 cycles, only three percent of the intelligibility is lost in spite of the fact that the power output has been reduced 60 percent. With a given amplifier and speaker system, the amplifier gain control could then be advanced until the restricted response output equalled the previous broad-band output. The result would be that even though the actual power output was the same in both cases, the useful power, and therefore the speech intensity would

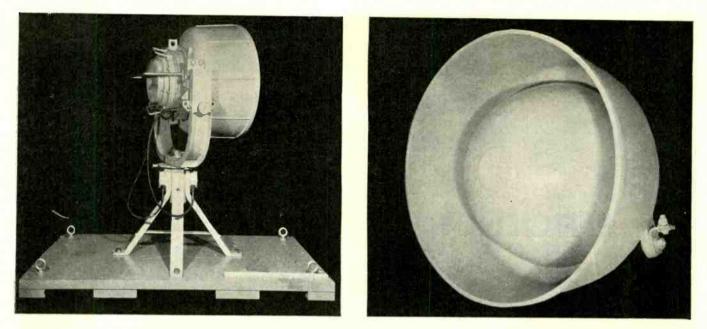


Fig. 3. The Western Electric Bull Horn. The response has been restricted to between 400 and 4000 cycles. A high efficiency dynamic unit works into a reflex horn; 500 watts can be handled at an efficiency of 50 per cent.

be two and one-half times as great in the restricted band case as in the wide range condition.

To take a definite example: Assume a 20-watt amplifier of high-fidelity characteristics and a speaker of the same response. By driving the speaker at twenty watts input, a certain speech intensity is set up at a given distance from it. If all frequencies below 500 cycles are cut off in the amplifier, the power output will drop to 8 watts but the speech intensity will remain practically the same at the reference point, leaving two methods of further procedure. The 20-watt amplifier can be replaced with an 8 watt amplifier of restricted response with practically no loss in speech intelligibility, or the gain of the 20-watt amplifier can be increased so that with the low frequencies cut out its output will still be 20 watts. The latter condition will result in a speech intensity of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the high fidelity adjustment at the reference point, even though in both cases the actual power being fed to the speaker is 20 watts.

### INCREASES SPEAKER LIFE

Another aspect of the situation tends to increase the desirability of curtailing the low-frequency response. The amplitude of sound waves varies inversely with frequency. This means that in order to reproduce low frequencies a speaker cone or diaphragm must move further than is necessary for the reproduction of high frequencies. Many speakers overload mechanically at low frequencies long before they reach their electrical power handling capacities. If the low frequencies are attenuated such speakers can be made to handle considerably more power without rattling and with increased life since their mechanical suspensions are thus prevented from being strained to the limit of movement.

### Efficiencies

It has been previously noted in the remarks above concerning resonances in electro-mechanical and electro-acoustic devices, high-fidelity speakers as a rule have lower efficiency than those of restricted range. A recent comparison of two widely used 12-inch permanent magnet dynamic speakers, one of high fidelity type, and the other of the socalled public address, speech, or high efficiency type, showed that with the same input, the high efficiency cone actually delivered three times the sound output delivered by the high fidelity cone. This in spite of the fact that both speakers had the same magnet structure, were sold at the same price, and were made by the same manufacturer. The difference was simply a matter of design, in which in order to get the high fidelity response, the overall efficiency of the speaker had to be lowered.

### Fig. 2. A typical high-efficiency cone unit with an air column.



Similarly, exponential horns with either cone or diaphragm type units, have considerably higher efficiencies than straight cone speakers, but due to the horn dimensions have a very sharp low-frequency cutoff, usually in the neighborhood of 200 to 250 cycles in the public-address type horn. Below this frequency the air column no longer loads the diaphragm properly with the result that lower frequencies tend to overload the unit. Such speakers should be operated with amplifiers having attenuated low-frequency response to prevent damage to the speaker and when so operated will deliver reliable output at surprising efficiencies.

A tabulation of the relative efficiencies in the speech range of the different types of reproducers follow:

Hi-Fi cone Hi-Efficiency cone Hi-Efficiency cone with			4% 10%
air column	10%	to	18%
Specially designed cone			
unit with air column			
up to			25%
Diaphragm type dynamic			
unit with exponential			
horn	25%	to	40%

In one special case where the response has been restricted to between 400 and 4000 cycles, a high efficiency dynamic unit working into a reflex horn has been built which actually handles 500 watts at 50 percent efficiency. Care has been taken, however, to insure that no low-frequencies are fed to this unit unless at greatly reduced power; otherwise, the diaphragm and suspension would rattle apart under the high amplitudes.

(Continued on page 22)

### BUT THE **RAYTHEON TUBES** IN RADIO-EQUIPPED U.S. ARMY TANKS WILL STAND UP UNDER TERRIFIC JARRING AND POUNDING

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## **PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS**<sup>1</sup>

WHERE your customer is definitely interested in obtaining the utmost in reception from his receiver it is to your advantage to be able to give him such reception, even at the expense of changes in the receiver circuits. This article deals with slight changes which will noticeably improve reception.

### AVC CIRCUIT

When separate diodes are used in the ave and second detector circuits, it may be desirable to feed the avc diode from the primary, rather than from the secondary, of the last i-f transformer. With this connection, advantage is taken of the difference in selectivity between the input and output terminals of this transformer. The primary connection facilitates tuning and provides better quality when the receiver is detuned slightly. The voltage-frequency (resonance) curve taken across the primary of the usual i-f transformer is broader than that taken across the secondary. Thus, when the ave diode is fed from the primary, the avc voltage does not fall rapidly as the receiver is detuned slightly. Because of this characteristic, the high audio frequencies are not over emphasized for slight detuning. The necessary changes in a typical second detector circuit are indicated in Fig. 1.

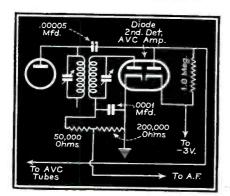
#### SECOND DETECTOR

In many receivers, the distortion present in the output at low signal levels increases rapidly with the degree of modulation of a signal. The results of a number of tests show that most of this distortion originates in the seconddetector circuit and that it can be minimized by changing some of the circuit constants.

In order that a diode will rectify a

<sup>1</sup>Material for this article was taken from RCA Application Notes Nos. 56 and 58, Copyright, RCA Mfg. Co., Inc.

Fig. 1. Typical second detector-avc stage with separate avc diode fed from the primary of the last i-f transformer.



T IS often possible for the Service Man to correct an abnormal characteristic of a receiver by making one or two comparatively simple changes in the receiver circuit. Usually, these changes do not require any alterations in the basic design and, therefore, their effects can be investigated readily. This article discusses briefly a variety of topics that relate to receiver design. The material contains information on the characteristics of tubes and circuits and definite suggestions for correcting peculiar behaviors.

high-percentage modulated signal with little distortion, the a-c and d-c diode load impedances should be nearly equal. Practically, this condition can be fulfilled by making the value of the first ave filter resistor high in comparison to the resistance of the d-c diode load. This practice should supplement the now established procedure of using an a-f grid resistor which has a value high in comparison to the resistance of that portion of the d-c diode load across which the a-f grid resistor effectively connects. The necessary circuit changes in a typical receiver circuit are indicated in Fig. 2.

### Multi-Purpose Tubes

A receiver which uses a multi-purpose tube as diode second detector and first a-f amplifier may have some a-f output when the volume control is set in the zero-volume position. It has been found that this output is often due to a small amount of capacitative coupling between the diode plates and the output plate of the tube. When the signal is strong enough, rectification takes place in the grid circuit of the following tube. To reduce this zero-setting output, a 200-mmfd condenser should be connected from the output plate of the multiplepurpose tube to ground. The effect of this condenser is to decrease the r-f impedance of the out-put plate circuit to a small value.

The output of a receiver which uses a multi-purpose tube as a diode second detector and first a-f amplifier may be severely distorted at some low setting of the volume control. This distortion is probably caused by a small amount of capacitative coupling between the diode plates and the control grid of the tube. When the signal is strong enough, rectification takes place; the resulting a-f output is out of phase with the original

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output of the diode circuit. The percent distortion is, therefore, increased. Since the impedance in the grid circuit determines to some extent the r-f voltage developed across the grid and cathode and since the output is most distorted when the two a-f voltages are equal in magnitude, the distortion is maximum at a certain low setting of the volume control. The remedy is to reduce the impedance of the grid circuit to r-f voltages by connecting a 100-mmfd condenser from grid to ground. The same result may often be accomplished by shielding the lead to the grid of the a-f section of the tube.

### R-F CIRCUIT

The cause of dead spots in the tuning range of many receivers has been traced to absorption of energy from the active tuned circuit by an adjacent unused circuit. This condition is prevalent in three-band sets that have three r-f coils inside a single shield can. Usually, two of the unused coils are connected in series and short circuited. The larger of the two unused coils acts as an r-f choke in parallel with the smaller coil; the smaller coil is then free to absorb energy from the tuned circuit in use. The remedy in this case is to short circuit the unused coils individually. It may be necessary to change the band switch to accomplish this.

### RECTIFIER TUBE SHIELDS

Shields for glass rectifier tubes usually have a number of holes to provide ventilation for the tube. Increase in the size or number of holes decreases the operating temperature of the tube, but at the same time reduces the shielding action. It has been found that black paint on the inside and outside of the shield increases heat radiation to such an extent that fewer holes are necessary to provide bulb cooling.

### Type 84 Tube

The maximum current rating of the type 84 rectifier tube has been increased from 50 to 60 ma for full-wave operation. The current rating for half-wave operation with both plates in parallel, however, remains at 75 ma, maximum.

### 6R7 OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS

When the triode section of the 6R7 is operated as a Class A amplifier, an output of about 300 mw at 6 percent distortion can be obtained. This output was measured under the following conditions: Plate voltage, 250 v; grid bias, -9 v; a-c plate load, 8,500 ohms; d-c plate load, nearly zero. These con-

SERVICE FOR

ditions are easily satisfied in practice, since the low plate impedance of this tube permits coupling it to the following tube by a transformer. Another desirable characteristic of the 6R7 is that power output and distortion are not critically dependent on plate load. Output measurements show that a decrease in load impedance from 20,000 ohms to 6,000 ohms produces an increase in power output from 260 to 275 mw, respectively. The maximum output of about 300 mw is obtained with a load of 8,500 ohms. The distortion, which increases with decreasing load impedance, is 3 percent with a 20,000-ohm load and 8 percent with a 6,000-ohm load.

### VOLTAGE RATING OF TUBES

It is common practice to design the power-supply system of a receiver to deliver recommended maximum voltages to the plates and screens of the tubes at a specified line voltage. When the line voltage exceeds the specified value, the electrode voltages may rise high enough to shorten tube life appreciably. As a remedy, it is suggested that the equipment provide recommended heater voltages for a line voltage of 117 v and maximum plate and screen voltages for a line voltage of 125 v. The design of heaters is such that a rise in line voltage from 117 to 125 v does not seriously reduce tube life. It is not advisable to operate heater type tubes with less than recommended values on the heaters.

### 2-VOLT TUBES

Series filament operation of the 2-volt tubes is recommended, provided certain precautions are taken to insure normal life performance. First, the filament circuit should be arranged so that the removal of a single tube does not cause excessive rise in the filament voltage of the remaining tubes. Second, shunt resistors should be employed across certain filaments in order to by-pass the plate current flowing in the filament circuit. Some 6-v, series-filament receivers that employ mechanical B-supply units use separate rectifier tube to obtain bias voltage for the output tube. When such a circuit arrangement is used, it is suggested that the filament of this rectifier be connected in series with that of the output tube. This arrangement insures that the output tube is inoperative when the rectifier is removed from the circuit. If this precaution is not observed, the plate current of the output tube may rise to an abnormally high value when the bias rectifier is removed from the circuit.

The grid biases for certain tubes in most 6-v, series-filament receivers are

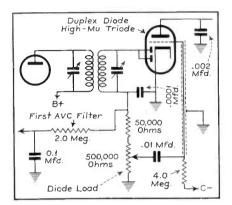
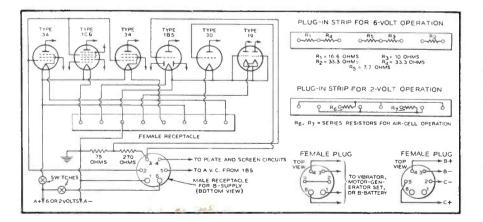


Fig. 2. The diode load circuit of a typical modern receiver, showing the large avc filter resistor and the large first a-f grid load.

obtained by connecting the grid return leads to appropriate points in the filament circuit. If the comparatively large plate current of the output tube flows through a filament circuit to which grid return leads are connected, the potential of all these grid return leads may vary in accordance with the plate current of the output tube. Thus, regeneration or degeneration may be present. To minimize the effects of this condition, the filament of the output tube should be connected in series with that of another tube whose input signal is large com-

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Fig. 3. Filament connections for series to parallel switching.



SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

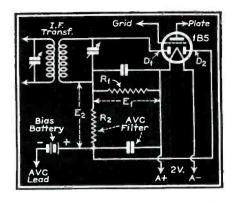


Fig. 4. Delayed avc circuit using the IB5 type tube.

pared to the possible variation in bias. For example, the filament of the output tube should be connected in series with that of the final i-f amplifier tube. The filament of the second detector should be connected in series with that of the oscillator-mixer tube.

By means of suitable switching, a receiver that employs 2-v tubes can be designed to operate from several types of A and B voltage sources. For example, the switching scheme can easily permit series filament operation from a 6-v source or parallel operation from a 2-v source. If the B voltage is furnished by a mechanical B-supply unit, the switching scheme can also connect the grid return leads to the proper points in the filament circuit in order to obtain bias. Thus, a single switching arrangement can provide for the operation of the receiver from either a 6-v storage battery and mechanical B-supply unit or from a 2-v air cell and dry B and C batteries. The accompanying circuit (Fig. 3) shows a plug-in switching scheme that has been installed in several receivers in order to facilitate operation from these typical voltage sources. The exclusive use of filament type tubes insures low-power consumption, regardless of the source of filament power.

### DELAYED AVC

Fig. 4 is the diagram of a simple avc circuit that delays ave action until the carrier voltage at the detector exceeds a certain value. This circuit uses the filament voltage of the 1B5 as the delay voltage; hence, no separate battery is required for delay purposes. When no signal is received, diode D2 is positive with respect to the negative side of the filament; therefore, current flows through R1, R2, and the D2 filament circuit. When the carrier voltage at the detector exceeds  $(E_1 + E_2)$ , the avc diode  $(D_2)$  does not conduct; the full ave voltage is then applied to the controlled tubes. No ave action occurs until the carrier voltage at the detector equals  $(E_1 + E_2)$ . The voltage drops (Continued on page 31)

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## SELLING SERVICE

### By LUCIUS S. FLINT

RADIO SERVICE MEN. generally speaking, fall into two classifications: the man who does only a small amount of work but makes a good profit on each job and the one who works on a narrow margin and goes after volume. Al Wascher, head of the State Radio Service, Oakland, Calif., doesn't fit into either group. He is one of those exceptional repair men who have proved that it is possible to develop volume and still make a substantial profit on every job.

Wascher's method of operation enables him to give a full one-year guarantee on all jobs amounting to \$15 or more. That feature justifies high prices in the customer's eyes and builds repeat business.

"The guarantee plan has made us a lot more money than it has ever cost," says Wascher. "Out of the 5,000 odd jobs we have done on this basis, not more than 50 have ever come back. And, they represented a profitable investment in good-will. We feel that if a machine is given a complete goingover such as it gets in our shop, there is very seldom any occasion for it giving trouble within a year. If it does hold up in good shape, we have made a fine impression on the customer without any cost. If something should go wrong, and we take care of it, we have made an equally good impression. The guarantee assures us that no other radio man will touch the machine for a year. At the end of that time, we have satisfied the customer to the point where we can depend on her repeat business.'

The guarantee angle is one of the "clinching" appeals used in getting price-minded customers away from the idea of free inspections, low labor charges and use of cheap parts and materials.

At the home, Wascher's mechanic starts out by checking the tubes. If the trouble lies here, the bad tubes are replaced. If not, the mechanic comes out flatly and tells the customer: "Madame, this machine will have to go to the shop." Experience showed that any "tinkering" with a unit in the home or an excess amount of conversation about the machine kills confidence.

Where tubes are at fault and the customer complains that, "Mrs. Jones next door has had the same tubes in her radio for seven years," the mechanic

### SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

comes back this way: "That's quite possible, Mrs. Smith, but Mrs. Jones can't have a sensitive ear like yours. She must not recognize the difference between tone quality and lack of it."

If the machine is to be taken to the shop, the Service Man explains that should the examination indicate a cost of more than \$5, the customer will be called and given an estimate beforehand. Cost of making the follow-up contacts renders estimating unprofitable on work under \$5. Wascher never includes tubes in preliminary estimates for experience has convinced him that some tubes will not develop noise until they have been heated for at least a half-hour.

At the shop, the following parts are always checked as a matter of course: resistors, condensers, wiring throughout, audio transformers, volume controls, speaker cones and tubes. All parts which are not according to factory specifications are immediately marked for replacement. If a volume control is over two years old, it is always replaced.

Through this thorough checkup, the company is able to give practically exact estimates and thus avoid losses on the figures quoted.

"Replacement of other than factory specification parts is one of the most important and yet most 'ticklish' phases of any quality radio repair job," says Wascher. "What happens is this: One

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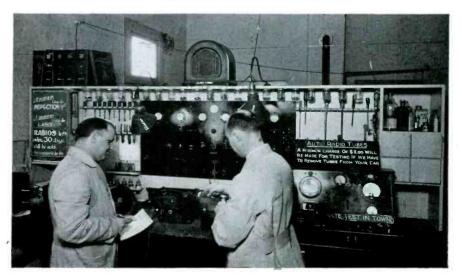
low-priced repair man puts in a part which isn't exactly the thing called for but which is so close he thinks it won't make any difference—and individually it probably won't. The next time the machine goes into a shop, the same thing happens with another part. After three or four of such off-brand replacements, the customer begins to notice a difference in the machine.

"When a shop goes through and makes a complete inspection, the difficulty becomes obvious. Those 'off' parts must be replaced with ones which meet factory specifications. Yet, the customer has paid for the work once and he hesitates to do it again.

"The best way to handle such a case, we've found, is to carefully avoid 'knocking' shops that did previous jobs on the machine but to lay the cards on the table with the customer. We find out if the customer wants to keep the set for some time and if so, urge him to have the complete job done right. If he's planning to get a new machine shortly, we urge him to go ahead and do it now.

"We also find it important to avoid making the customer expect too much, for we know there is no such thing as a perfect radio repair record. This is where our guarantee comes in. When we sell a job, we tell the customer that it is well done and should give satisfaction but that if it doesn't we'll make it right."

Service bench, State Radio Service, Oakland, Calif.



## **General Data**

### DEWALD 636, 636-S

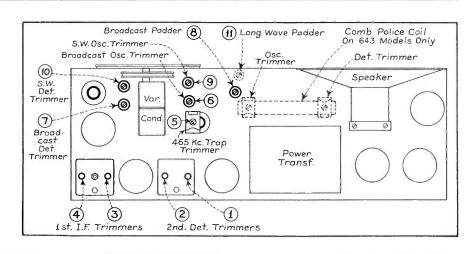
T HIS chassis is for table model receivers with the speaker mounted on the chassis base.

Tuning: Manual

- Ranges: 520 to 1725 kc and 5.62 to 18.0 mc
- Power Supply: 110 to 135 volts, 50 to 60 cycles
- Speaker: Electrodynamic; Field: 1000 ohms

GENERAL NOTES

The circuit diagram (Fig. 1) for the model 636 is identical to that of the 643, except that the latter features a



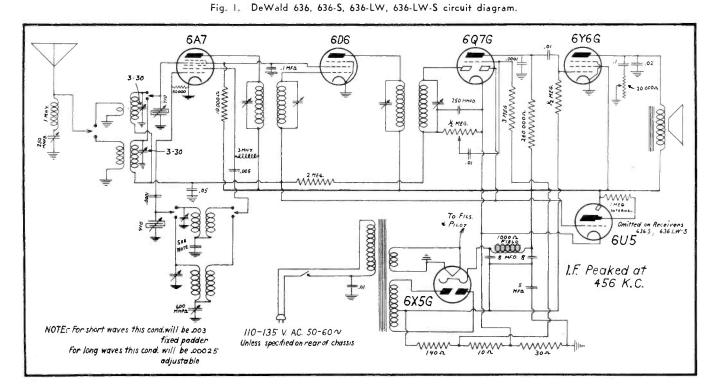
### DEWALD 636, 636-S, 636-LW, 636-LW-S ALIGNMENT OPERATIONS

Connect Generator to	Dummy Antenna	Generator Frequency	Band Switch Position	Dial Setting	Peak Trimmer
		I-F ALI	GNMENT		
6A7 Grid Antenna	0.1 mfd 0.1 mfd	456 kc 456 kc	Brcst Brcst	520 kc 520 kc	1, 2, 3, 4 5
		R-F ALI	GNMENT		
Antenna Antenna Antenna Antenna	200 mmfd 200 mmfd 200 mmfd 400 ohms	1500 kc 600 kc 1500 kc 17.0 me	Brcst Brcst Brcst S-W	1500 kc 600 kc 1500 kc 17.0 mc	$\begin{array}{c} 6, \ 7\\ 8^1\\ 6, \ 7\\ 9, \ 10 \end{array}$
		LONG-WAV	ALIGNMENT		
Antenna Antenna Antenna <sup>1</sup> Rock the rece	200 mmid 200 mmfd 200 mmfd 200 mmfd	300 kc 175 kc 300 kc or dial during thi	L-W L-W L-W s adjustment.	-300 kc 175 kc 300 kc	9, 10 11 <sup>1</sup> 9, 10

Fig. 2. DeWald 636, 636-S, 636-LW, 636-LW-S, 643, 643-LW parts layout and trimmer locations.

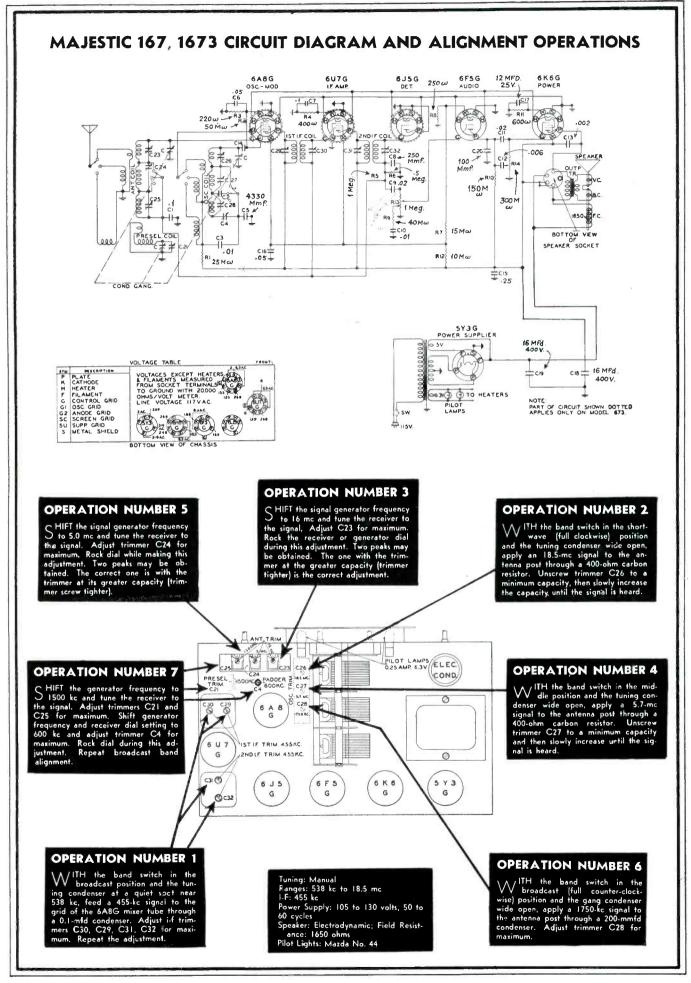
police band in addition to the broadcast and short-wave bands. The models 636-LW, 636-LW-S and 643-LW also employ the same circuit except that a long-wave band (150 to 350 kc) is featured instead of the short-wave band (5.62 to 18.0 mc). The coils and trimmers for this band are in the same positions shown for the short-wave band (see Fig. 2). A 6U5 tuning eye is employed on the 636, 636-LW, 643 and 643-LW chassis but is omitted on the 636-S and 636-LW-S.

(Continued on page 17)



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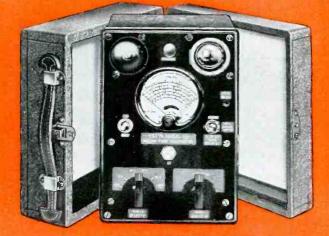
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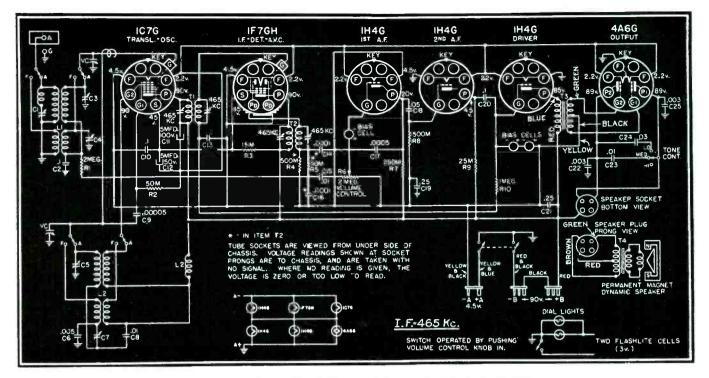
Like WESTON fundamental instruments, this attractive counter type checker has been designed for speed, simplicity and dependability. Minimum number of proved switches assures ong trouble-free operation Rotator tube chart simplifies test procedure. Makes al tests on all tubes. Impressive looking, in polished ward case. Also available in partable carrying case

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Silvertone 6016, 6017, 6046, 6047, 6146 (chassis 101.512) circuit diagram.

### SILVERTONE 6016, 6017, 6046,

### 6047, 6146 (Chassis 101.512)

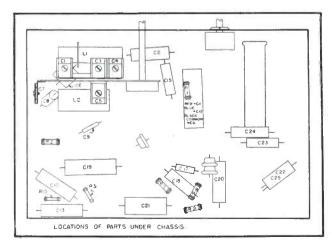
S INCE the tubes have 2-volt filaments and the A supply is 4 volts, a series parallel arrangement is used for the filament circuit. If any one tube burns out, it will affect the filament voltage and current of the other tubes. A simplified filament circuit diagram is given in conjunction with the accompanying schematic.

### Specifications

Tuning: Push-button.

- Range: 540-1730 kc and 5.9-18.5 mc.
- Power supply: One 41/2-volt dry battery
- or one 4-volt storage A battery and two 45-volt B batteries.
- Speaker: 6-in permanent magnet dynamic.

### Parts and tube layout.



### SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

### SILVERTONE 6016, 6017, 6046, 6047, 6146 (CHASSIS 101.512) ALIGNMENT OPERATIONS

Connect	Dummy	Generator	Band Switch	Dial	Peak
Generator to	Antenna	Frequency	Position	Setting	Trimmer
1C7G Grid Antenna Antenna Antenna Antenna Antenna	0.1 mfd 200 mmfd 200 mmfd 200 mmfd 200 mmfd 400 ohms	465 kc 465 kc <sup>1</sup> 1730 kc 600 kc 1400 kc 16 mc	A A A A A	540 kc 600 kc 1730 kc 600 kc 1400 kc <sup>a</sup> 16 mc	T2, T1 C1 <sup>1</sup> C5 C3 <sup>2</sup> C7 C4

The generator should be adjusted for a high output. The trimmer should be adjusted for a minimum. "The receiver or generator dial should be rocked during this adjustment. "Tune the receiver to the signal.

Undistorted power output: 0.4 watt. Power drain: A, 0.24 amp; B, 12 ma. Tuning drive ratio: 10 to 1.

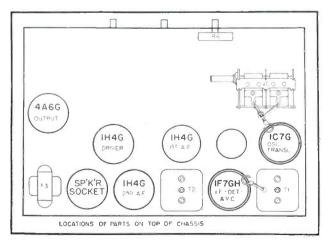
### SERVICE NOTES

Do not attempt to test the bias cells with a voltmeter. Ordinarily these cells have an indefinitely long life and should

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not cause trouble. Their condition can be determined by checking the plate current of the tube in which the cell is used. A new cell may be substituted for comparison. The cells must be in their holders in the proper direction so that the polarity of the bias applied to the tubes will be correct. The zinc

Chassis view showing trimmer locations.



shell of the cells is the negative terminal and must connect to the tube grids.

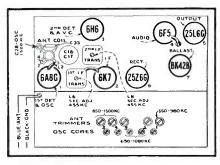
### SETTING UP PUSH-BUTTONS

(1) Make a list of the desired stations in the order of their frequency. The stations selected must give strong and reliable reception.

(2) Remove the four screws that hold the push-button escutcheon plate and remove the plate. On table models it will also be necessary to remove the snap-in button at the right-hand end of the receiver cabinet.

(3) Push the tuning knob in and turn it so that the dial pointer comes to the right end of the dial. On table models the key supplied is inserted in the hole from which the snap-in button was removed. The key engages with a slot at the end of the push-button locking mechanism. Unscrew (turn counterclockwise) the unlocking mechanism a few turns. (A screwdriver can be used in place of the key.)

On console models the mechanism can be loosened by unscrewing a wing nut provided at its end. This nut can be



RCA 97X tube and trimmer locations.

easily reached from the back of the cabinet.

(4) Push the top left button (No. 1) all the way in and hold it in firmly. Push the tuning knob in and turn it until station No. 1 (lowest frequency) is tuned in exactly. Then let go of the button.

(5) Proceed in the same manner for the other stations on the list, setting the stations with their respective station buttons.

(6) When all the stations have been set, push the tuning knob in and turn it so that the dial pointer comes to the

	RCA 97X AL	IGNMENT OPERA	TIONS	
Signal Generator	Dummy	Generator	Dial	Peak
Connection	Antenna	Frequency	Setting	Trimmer
6K7 I-F Grid	0.01 mfd	455 kc	540 kc	L7, L8
6A8G Grid	0.01 mfd	455 kc	540 kc	L5, L6
Antenna	200 mmfd	1500 kc	1500 kc	C6 <sup>1</sup> , C3

<sup>1</sup>Use minimum capacity peak (trimmer screw out) if two peaks can be obtained. The oscillator section of the gang condenser has two trimmers, one on top accessible through a hole in the chassis, and the other on bottom. It may be necessary to adjust both of these trimmers to obtain a peak on 1500 kc.

on 1500 kc. Note: The tuning dial is fastened in the cabinet and cannot be used for reference during alignment. Calibration marks corresponding to 600 kc and to 1500 kc have been stamped on the front of the chassis for this purpose.

left end of the dial. Then lock the mechanism by tightening the wing nut on console models or the key slot on table models. Replace the snap-in button on table models.

(7) Punch out the call letters of the stations from the call letter sheets provided. Insert these in the celluloid holders at the back of the escutcheon. Be sure to insert them so that they are opposite their respective station buttons. Then replace the escutcheon.

The station selection may be changed at any time by unloosening the mechanism and readjusting any button to a new station. The mechanism must always be relocked after adjustment.

### RCA 97X

WHEN it is necessary to operate this model on 25-cycles a-c, connect a 16-mfd, 150-volt electrolytic condenser in parallel with C16.

#### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Cabinet : Table.

Tuning : Push-button.

Range: 540-1720 kc.

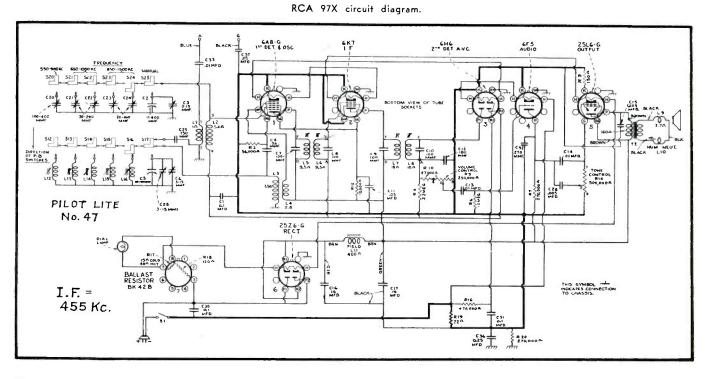
- Power supply: 105-125 volts. 50-60 cycles; or 105-125 volts d-c. May be used on 105-125 volts. 25 cycles by adding an electrolytic capacitor.
- Speaker: Electrodynamic, diameter: 5 inches, voice-coil impedance: 3 ohms at 400 cycles, field resistance: 400 ohms.

Undistorted power output: 1.0 watt. Power line rating: 55 watts.

Tuning drive ratio: 6 to 1.

### SERVICE NOTES

The accompanying figures give the



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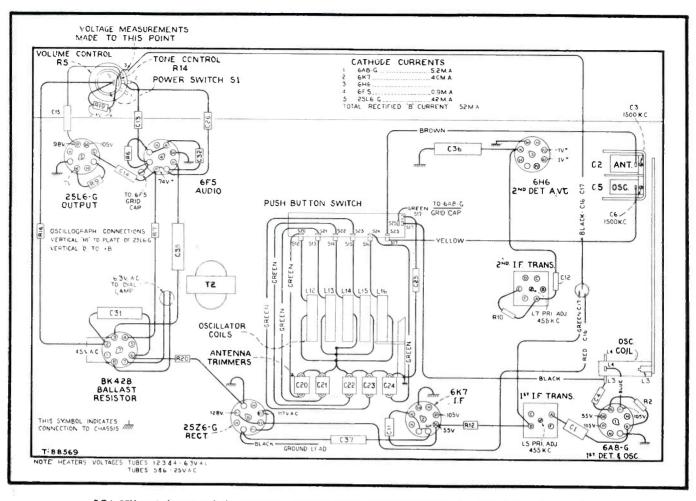
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SEPTEMBER, 1938 .

SAY YOU SAW IT IN SERVICE

51

ANUALS



RCA 97X parts layout and chassis wiring. Voltage values measured from the low side of the volume control.

circuit, trimmer locations and voltages encountered in this model. The voltage measurements were made to the low side of the volume control with the set tuned to a quiet point and the volume control at minimum. Values should hold within approximately + or -20percent with 117-volt a-c supply. On d-c the voltages are approximately 10 percent lower, except the heaters, which •remain the same. Values with the asterisk (\*) are operating voltages in circuits with high series resistance. The actual measured voltage will be lower, depending upon the voltmeter loading.

### ELECTRIC TUNING ADJUSTMENTS

This model has six push buttons. The right-hand button connects the gang condenser for dial tuning. The other five buttons are for instantaneous tuning of five different stations in the standard broadcast range. The station buttons connect to separate magnetite-core oscillater coils and to separate antenna trimmers which must be adjusted for the desired stations. Use a regular antenna for the preliminary adjustments.

1. Make a list of the five desired stations, arranged in order from low to high frequencies.

2. Push in the dial tuning button and

manually tune to the first station on the list.

3. Push in the station button No. 1

EMERSON AL-164, AL-202 PARTS VALUES <sup>1</sup>
Item Value
R1
R2
R3
R4, R8
R5 $\frac{1}{2}$ meg, vol cont & sw
R6, R7
R9
R10, R13, R16
R11140 ohm. ½ w, ww
R12. L49B, L49BG ballast
R14 1.5 meg $\frac{1}{4}$ w
R15
C3
C40.0012 mfd, mica
C12, C17
C130.00005 mfd, mica
C140.1 mfd, 400 v
C15
C16
C18, C21
C19
C20, C26
C22
C23, C24
C250.00025 mfd, mica
Pilot lightMazda No. 44
<sup>1</sup> The circuit diagram for these models was given in the August 1938 issue of SERVICE, page 15.

americanradiohistory o

(left hand) and adjust No. 1 oscillator core (L-12) to receive this station. Screw the core all the way in to the lowest frequency and then unscrew it until the station is received.

4. Adjust No. 1 antenna trimmer (C20) for maximum output of this station.

5. Adjust each of the remaining four stations in the same manner.

*Note*—Clockwise adjustment of the oscillator cores and antenna trimmers tunes the circuits to lower frequencies.

6. Make a final careful adjustment of the oscillator cores and antenna trimmers, using a short length of wire as an antenna to ensure sharp peaking.

### WELLS-GARDNER 5 TUBE A-C, D-C

Distortion at low volume levels: Due to variations in 6J7 tube characteristics, distortion may be encountered at medium or low volume levels. This can be remedied by changing the 0.5-meg detector screen series resistor (R5) to a 0.7-meg resistor. The same result, of course, can be obtained by placing an additional 0.2-meg resistor in series with the 0.5-meg resistor.

Later production models have the 0.7-meg resistor.

## A COMPLET **SERVICE LABORATORY!**



The SUPREME LABRACK contains every function of a service laboratory, with the exception of 'scope and signal generator-and all in less than one square foot of bench space!

MODEL 596 SUBSTITUTION BOX by means of nine push-buttons allows rapid, accurate, temporary replacement from 1 ohm to 50M, 100M, 250M, 500M, 1 meg.; also capacitors 0.1, 0.5 and 8 mfd. Speeds up your replacement work 100%.

MODEL 594 TUBE TESTER with a new, modern tube testing circuit which utilizes the Model 592 set-tester's meter, and its GOOD-?-BAD scale. TOMORROW'S TUBE TESTER!

MODEL 593 ANALYZER designed to be used with any multimeter or set tester. Just connect your multimeter to the 593's two pin jacks, put the analyzer plug in the set's socket, the set's tube in the 593 and make voltage or resistance measurments!

MODEL 592 SET TESTER gives you a total of 47 ranges and functions with two D.C. volts sensitivity—both 1000 ohms per volt and 25,000 ohms per volt—in the same instrument! Completely self-contained. Push-button operated.

Cash price for the complete LABRACK, only \$91.25. Or can be bought for only \$8.36 down and \$8.36 for 11 months.

### SUPREME OSCILLOSCOPE

Model 546 OSCILLOSCOPE is complete. Nothing else to buy or build. High gain amplifiers for vertical and horizontal plates. Built-in linear sweep circuit. Built-in "Snap-Lock" synchronizing control holds image on screen stationary. No wandering or wavering. Provisions for internal or external sweep and also for internal ar external synchronization. High impedance, low capacitance amplifier circuits give flat frequency amplification to 90.000 cycles per second. Built-in sweep circuit is linear from 15 to 30.000 cycles, allowing observation of frequencies on the screen up to 300,000 cycles per second. Full 3" tube. Nine times as much effective screen area as a 1" tube.

tubes, only \$53.95. Or \$5.50 down and \$5.50 for 11 months. Cash price, complete with

### SIGNAL GENERATOR

Model 582 A SIGNAL GENERATOR gives you rapid, accurate PUSH-BUTTON tuning! That is possible because the 9 most frequently used frequencies (5 I.F. and 4 R.F.) are laboratory calibrated to an accuracy of 1/10 of 1%.

are laboratory calibrated to an accuracy of 1/10 of 1%. With your 546 scope connected to the proper output circuit, and the 582A connected to the first I.F. stage, all the necessary I.F. frequencies are instantly available by pushing the proper button. You always get the exact frequency you need. You make a complete visual alignment of the receiver. And by moving the output selector of the Model 582A from "Amplitude conditions. You adjust for maximu amplification and the required selectivity characteristics. To balance the R.F. circuit connect the 582A to the receiver input. Check at 1400 KC, 1000 KC and 600 KC for balance with "Amplitude Modulation." Repeat with "Frequency Modulation" cosh price with "frequency Modulation."

Cash price, only \$66.95. Or \$6.14 down and 11 payments of \$6.14.



SEPTEMBER, 1938 .

SAY YOU SAW IT IN SERVICE





• AEROVOX offers exact-duplicate replacements and general-utility condensers alike. It has no axe to grind. Arguments in favor of each, therefore, are hereby submitted. It's your own choice.

### EXACT DUPLICATES

• The most extensive and accurate line available. A replacement for every set. Fits right, looks right, works right. Restores set to its original new condition. Essential in pleasing fussy customers. Saves time, trouble, money. Insures more profitable jobs. Likewise your future as a serviceman.

### **GENERAL-UTILITY**

• The AEROVON line includes all types of general-utility units—cardboard case and tiny metal-can electrolytics, long and short metalcan electrolytics, paper tubulars, etc. Recommended for those emergency or hurry-up jobs, where the set owner isn't fussy.

### Ask for DATA . . .

 Your jobber can give you a copy of our latest catalog containing listings of exact-duplicates and general-utility units. Or write us direct,



### **EFFICIENCY AND HIGH FIDELITY**

(Continued from page 8)

HIGH FIDELITY HAS ITS PLACE The above information should not be misconstrued to mean that there is no point to high-fidelity reproduction of music, and certain types of speech. It merely indicates that for many outdoor installations, especially the types used for announcing or high-power paging, certain facts concerning efficiency should not be neglected in the scramble for wide-range reproduction.

On the other hand, the Service Man should not feel that the fact that the system has poor bass response means that speech will sound tinny or highly distorted. Although reproduced speech in a restricted response system does not sound as natural in the sense that a given person's voice is not as easily recognized, at the same time restricting the frequency response often makes the speech actually clear and more crisp, due to the fact that low-frequency tones have a tendency to mask the upper frequencies of speech sounds. It is true that talking of a p-a system which has poor response below 250 or 300 cycles evokes a mental picture of the type of sound that used to emanate from the speaker of fifteen years ago. This is far from the type of results to be expected from a modern system in which the response is knowingly controlled. Every Service Man is familiar with the fact that midget a-c, d-c sets of the verv compact type reproduce speech and announcements with particularly good clarity, although their reproduction of music leaves much to be desired. These sets very rarely have appreciable response below 250 cycles. They usually depend on the reproduction of the harmonics of bass notes to give a semblance of bass response in the reproduction of music. With that fact in mind, the Service Man should appreciate that the advocation of narrow-band response for public-address work is not by any means a step backward. On the contrary, properly applied, such treatment results in extremely beneficial results in terms of performance reliability and economy.

These principles are not new. They are very widely used in telephone transmission, in speech amplifiers and modulators for voice transmission in radio transmitters, and in certain types of properly engineered commercial speech address systems; in short, wherever it is required to generate the maximum amount of intelligibility with the minimum amount of power. The judicious application of a similar line of thought to the selection of components for speech address systems in general should result in improved efficiency and greater reliability at reduced cost.

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### NEW UNIVERSAL Full Frequency Cutting Head



For Replacement or New Installations

The PERFECT electrically, magnetically and mechanically balanced cutting head. Produces clear, crisp recordings —brilliant highs and full bass. No rubber or substitutes, nothing to deteriorate. Guaranteed day in and day out for uninterrupted service every day for years. Records freq. 30 to 10,000 cycles and over. Impedance 15 ohms. Requires + 14 db, 2 or 3 watts. Climatically sealed.

Universal Microphone Co., Ltd. INGLEWODO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

### MERITED ACCLAIM

The Victoria Hotel in New York is blessed with many advantages. Foremost is its centralized location, for what is more important than to be able to get places quickly and conveniently.

Its luxurious comforts and sincere friendliness is the final touch to a visit that lingers on in your memory.

Truly a hotel of character in glamorous Manhattan.



### PHASE INVERSION

(See Front Cover)

N ORDER to obtain push-pull operation of output tubes certain requirements must be met. The signal to be amplified must be supplied to each branch of the push-pull circuit with the same amplitude and in opposite phase.

### COMMON METHODS

A common method of obtaining pushpull operation is to make use of an input transformer with a center tapped secondary which supplies each grid with a signal of equal magnitude and opposite phase.

An alternate method of obtaining push-pull operation is by phase inversion. This method makes use of the fact that the signal at the output of an amplifier tube is exactly out of phase with the signal at the input. In general practice one grid of a push-pull stage, using this method of phase inversion, was fed directly from the preceding tube which also fed an extra amplifier tube. This in turn fed the other grid of the push-pull stage. The signal as applied to the latter grid has passed through one more tube than the signal at the other grid and is consequently out of phase with it. In order to keep the signal voltages equal at both grids the extra or phase inverter tube receives only the correct fraction of the full output of the preceding tube.

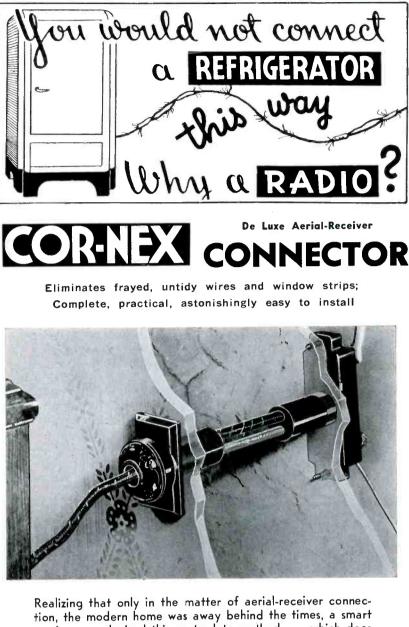
### UNUSUAL TYPE

A rather unusual type of phase inversion appears in the 1939 Stewart-Warner Models 91-81, 98-81 and 910-81 receivers. A 3300-ohm resistor is inserted in series with the screen grid of one of the output pentodes. This means that part of the audio output voltage is impressed across this resistor. This audio voltage is fed into the grid of the second output tube through a 0.05-mfd. coupling condenser. The value of the resistor has been chosen so that the audio voltage fed to the second output tube is equal to the incoming voltage to the first.

Since the signal fed to the second output tube has passed through one more tube than the signal fed to the first output tube it is exactly out of phase with latter. The outputs from the plates of both tubes can be fed to a common center tapped output transformer. The first output tube performs the dual function of output tube and phase inverter.

The output circuit of these receivers also uses degeneration to reduce distortion. A common cathode bias resistor and a common section of the grid load resistor are used without by-passing. This has a tendency to improve the tone quality.

SEPTEMBER, 1938 •



service man devised this up-to-date method . . . which does away with messy, untidy wires for all time. Any service man can quickly install COR-NEX, and any housewife will be prompt to endorse this model of neatness and modern efficiency. Adaptable to either doublet or single aerials. Approved by thousands of professionals . . . pays you a real profit.

### with doublet lightning arrester, deco-Easily Installed . . . rative inside plate with leads and polarized plug with cords Bore %'' Hole through wall or moulding Push lead wires through wall till inside fixture Is snug \$2.50 LIST Strip insulation from exposed parts of lead wires Slide arrester block onto lead wires and in position against outside wall Secure leads on post Tighten 2 small screws on arrester (to perfect tension) Connect aerial and set leads Distributed Through Jobbers WIRE CO., INC. CORNISH New York City 30 Church Street

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COMPLETE

## Auto-Radio

### WELLS-GARDNER C6-A, C6-B

THE WELLS-GARDNER Series 66-A auto radio receiver has a rectangular dial scale with a sliding pointer. The Series C6-B has a circular dial scale with a rotating pointer disc. The two models also differ in the allowable antenna capacities. These are discussed below under "Antenna Capacity."

Tuning : Manual and automatic.

Range: 528 to 1550 kc.

Power consumption: 5.5 amps at 6.3 v.

Sensitivity: 10 mv at 0.5 w output. Selectivity: 42.5 kc broad at 1000 times

the signal.

Speaker: 6-in electrodynamic; field: 3.4 ohms.

Power output: 0.8 w undistorted. Vibrator: Synchronous.

### PRODUCTION CHANGES

The last digit of the number on the chassis number label identifies the chassis as to the issue number. In these models this label will be found on the inside of the bottom chassis cover. The changes introduced in the chassis of the later production (issue 2) are shown on the schematic diagram. The original wiring (issue 1) is also drawn on the diagram in dotted lines.

### VIBRATOR

The vibrator unit can be inserted in two ways. The proper position will depend on which terminal of the car battery is grounded. If the positive (+)terminal of the car battery is grounded, line up the + mark on the top of the vibrator with the arrow on the chassis base. If the negative (-) terminal of the car battery is grounded, line up the - mark on the top of the vibrator with the arrow on the chassis base.

### ANTENNA CAPACITY

The antenna coil on the Series C6 type A (rectangular dial scale) is designed for car antennas with a capacity of 300 mmfd for the HC connection and the 38 mmfd for the LC connection.

The antenna coil on the Series C6 type B (circular dial scale) is designed for car antennas with a capacity of 190 mmfd for the HC connection and 60 mmfd for the LC connection.

These capacities are the totals of the respective antennas and their shielded leads.

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

Remove the bottom and front chassis covers.

To remove the front cover, first pull the knobs and buttons off the shafts. Remove the 3 screws at the top and the 2 screws at the sides of the front cover. Press in the sides of the chassis case to release the lugs at the sides of the front cover. Pull outward on the bottom of the front cover and then push the cover up until the lugs at the top are released.

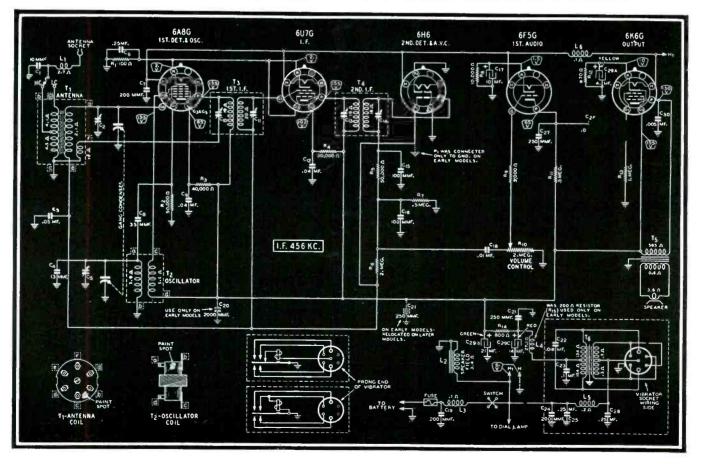
### I-F ALIGNMENT

Set the signal generator for 456 kc and connect the output of the signal generator through a 0.5-mfd condenser to the control grid of the first detector. Connect the ground lead of the signal generator to the chassis. Set the volume control at maximum. Attenuate the signal from the signal generator to prevent the leveling off action of the avc.

Then adjust the 4 i-f trimmers until maximum output is obtained. These trimmers can be reached through the 4 holes in the back wall of the chassis case. It will be necessary to pull out

(Continued on page 35)

Wells-Gardner C6-A, C6-B circuit diagram. Many of the new RMA standardized symbols are used in this schematic.



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TOP

A space-saving lever action switch that can be furnished singly or assembled to an attractive mounting plate with any required number of switches in a group. Each switch will take up to 12 contacts that can be used in countless shorting or non-shorting sequences. Contacts are of the long lived double wipe type.

- for
- BROADCASTING In control panels for commercial and amateur transmitters.

CENTRALABUM CENTRALABUM

- **RADIO RECEIVING** Band changing, I. F. selectivity, sensitivity, tone, and similar controls.
- PUBLIC ADDRESS Centralized sound, inter-communicator, call systems.
- TEST INSTRUMENTS Signal generators, analyzers, tube testers, multi-meters.
- INDUSTRIAL USE Electronic apparatus, signalling devices, business machines

... and any other application where multiple contact, low capacity switches are required to operate at low voltages and currents.

Centralab Lever Action Switches are furnished with either two or three positions. Index action can be positive in all positions, or spring return to center from either side.

Send for specification sheet number 628 for further electrical and mechanical details.



DIVISION OF GLOBE UNION, INC., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSINSEPTEMBER, 1938Say You Saw It In Service25

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## Test Equipment

### **RESISTANCE RANGE LIMITS**

MANY Service Men already own test instruments with scale divisions reading down to 1 ohm, so spaced that resistances as low as 0.1 ohm can be estimated with fair accuracy. Recently, in line with the general trend to increase available ranges on test instruments, direct scale divisions of 0.1 ohm have been offered, and the ability to read values as low as 0.01 ohm has been mentioned.

On other multi-range test instruments, high-resistance ranges provide readable pointer deflection at 30 megoluns, and a new multi-range ohmmeter with a 300 megolum top (25 megoluns center scale) has been introduced. Naturally, Service Men seeking a practical instrument which is also obsolescenceproof are concerned with the present and future value of these extra ranges at both ends of the scale. In particular, the question arises as to the relative importance and significance of readings below 0.1 ohm, as compared with readable resistance values above 1 megohm.

Now it happens that all ohmmeter measurements made with this type of instrument bear a reciprocal relation to current flow through the instrument movement; in other words, that on any range the lowest resistance values are shown by the greatest deflection of the pointer. Also, the scale divisions are widely spaced at the low-resistance end of the scale, and the spacing decreases continuously up to infinite resistance (zero current flow) at the high-resistance end.

With this type of circuit, it will be seen that the conditions requiring a high-sensitivity meter occur at highresistance values. To provide an accurate and readable deflection above 100 megohms without subjecting the resistance under test to abnormally high voltages calls for an instrument responsive to 2 or 3 microamperes. At the low-ohm end of the scale, on the other hand, current flow necessary to actuate the pointer is always available even at low voltages. The practical range limit at the low-resistance end is not so much a matter of instrument design as it is of reasonable accuracy and usefulness in service.

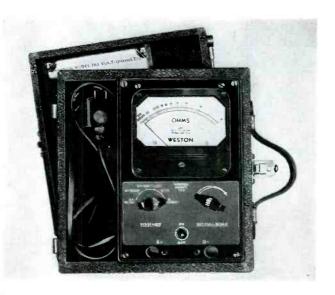
So far as the average radio Service Man is concerned, the most common applications of low-resistance readings are for measuring transformer primaries, vibrator-coil and voice-coil windings to detect shorted turns, and to measure contact resistance on variablecondenser shafts, and the like. In research work, of course, there may be others, but one fundamental difference in test procedure between the two fields must be emphasized. In research work, the extra time and care necessary to eliminate contact resistance where connection is made to the instrument leads can usually be justified. If necessary, soldered joints can be made, and careful checks made to eliminate other sources of variable resistance in the test set-up.

In servicing work using test prods, on the other hand, it is practically im-

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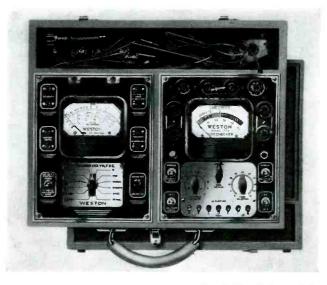
possible to eliminate contact resistance of an order of 0.1 ohm or even higher. Thus, the variables occurring in the test set-up may be 100 percent or more of any reading. Furthermore, the care necessary to avoid such variables may not be justified in view of alternate methods of testing the voice coil or similar piece of equipment which are available. In other words, the significance say, of a reading of 0.17 as contrasted to 0.27, for example, if the contact resistance is some unknown figure between 0.1 and 0.2, may be slight.

Moreover, in some cases the technical information supplied by the set, transformer, or speaker manufacturer does not give d-c resistance values. All indications are usually given in a-c voltage or impedance values which cannot be readily converted into d-c values. Therefore d-c resistance measurements on this type of equipment are not well founded. Transformers are designed to step up or step down a-c voltages. It is, therefore, much more advisable to apply the proper primary voltage and measure the resulting secondary volt-ages at their proper load. Only a "hot" test of this nature will show all cases of shorted or open transformer windings. Shorted voice-coil windings can best be detected by connecting a permanent magnet or magnetic speaker directly to the plate of the output tube or tubes by means of 0.5-mfd coupling condensers. If good output is obtained, the speaker is at fault. In making this test the speaker should be discon-



A multi-range ohmmeter.

A combination instrument in which a high-sensitivity meter permits measurement of high resistances.



SERVICE FOR

nected to prevent the loading effect of any possible shorts.

In direct contrast to measurements below 1 ohm, resistance readings above 1 megohm, if made on an instrument providing reasonably legible pointer deflection in this range, are of immediate practical importance to the Service Man. Modern receiver circuits and other electronic equipment show more and more resistors from 1 to 100 megohms. Moreover, if a direct-reading ohmmeter of this range is not available, there is no simple alternative method of checking up on faulty resistors, making tests of condenser leakage, and the like.

> V. E. Jenkins Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.

### PHILCO 38-14

Sustained noisy operation: Change grid leak of 6A7 oscillator from 120,000 ohms to 50,000 ohms.

Willard Moody

### RIDER CHANALYST PARTS LIST

C10.0014 mfd 500 v
C2 0.015
C2
C30.15 mfd 400 v
C4, C5. C6, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C130.1 mfd 400 v
C9, C10, C11, C12, C130.1 mid +00 v
C7r-f, i-f tuning condenser C14. C24
C14 C24 0.001 mfd 500 v
0.0002  mfd 500  y
C15
C16, C18, C19, C20, C21,
C23, C28, C31, C320.01 mfd 400 v
C170.0001 mfd 500 v
C17
C22osc tuning condenser
C25, C26, C330.05 mfd 600 v
C27a, C27b
C290.01 mfd 1000 v
Č3010 mfd 25 v
C34. C35r-f, i-f probe condenser
$C_{26}$ 100 mfd
C36
RI, R45, R46250,000 onms, ½ w
R2
R3 R8 R11 R20 350 ohms 1/2 w
D1 D7 D0 D12 D10
R4, R7, R9, R12, R18, R28100,000 ohms, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> w
R28 100,000 ohms, 1/2 w
R5
R6, R10, R13
R14. R15. R22
R14, R15, R22
R16, R23, R38, R472 meg. 1/2 w
R17, R24, R39, R48, R491 meg. 1/2 w
R19
R25
R26 1.5 meg. 1/2 w. 1%
R27
R29
R30
Kou
R31
R.3210.000 ohms, zero adjustment
R33
R34
R351 meg, wattmeter comp control
R361 meg, wattmeter control
R37
$D_{40}$
R40
R41
R42, R21
R432 meg, a-f level control
R44
R501 meg, 1/2 w 5%
<sup>1</sup> The circuit diagram of the Rider Chanalyst was given in the August issue of SERVICE, page
was given in the August issue of SERVICE, page
19

was given in the August issue of Service, page 19.

SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

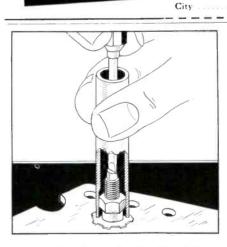
## The GREATEST MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY in SOUND HISTORY

Sells on Sight to .... GARAGES SERVICE STATIONS COAL and LUMBER YARDS WAREHOUSES BOWLING ALLEYS CLUBS and many

other commercial institutions.

### Send for this Brochure





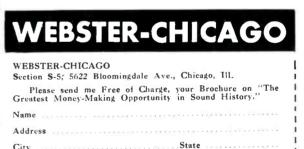
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Paging . . . Talk Back . . . Remote Station Call . . . No Microphone Necessary . . . Easy, Simple Installation . . . Extremely Low in Cost.

A call and a demonstration sells a large percentage of prospects immediately. Many testimonial letters from dealers indicate they are doing big jobs with this system and making lots of money. You can do it too! Folder gives complete details. Be sure to write for this information. Now is the time to cash in on WEBSTER-CHICAGO.



### SCREW 'N NUT TRIMMERS

THE I-F circuits of many small receivers are adjusted by means of a nut and screw arrangement. In these sets the screw, located inside the nut, tunes one trimmer and the nut tunes the other. It is often difficult to effect one adjustment without disturbing the other. This may be accomplished, however, through the use of the tool shown in the accompanying illustration.

A hollow spintight is used to hold or adjust the nut while the trimmer screw is held with a slender bladed screwdriver through the center of the former.

## Television

### **GAROD 100 TELEVISOR**

A LOW-PRICED television kit, with which a practical sight receiver can be constructed, was announced at a recent New York demonstration by the Garod Radio Corporation. The set in its knockdown form is already on sale.

The completed set employs 15 tubes (for sight only) and the 5-in. cathoderay tube. They are designed for the standards of the NBC Empire State Building transmitter and the forthcoming CBS Chrysler Building station. The proposed RMA standards of scanning, field and frame frequencies are used. It is anticipated that these standards will be adhered to in other sections of the country. Although programs are still experimental, they are being presented with greater regularity.

SPECIFICATIONS Range: 45.0 to 52.0 mc.

Tubes:

- R-f amplifier : 1852.
- Electronic mixer: 6K8.
- I-f amplifier: 1852 (3).
- Demodulator : 6H6.
- First video amplifier: 1852
- Second video amplifier: 6V6G. Synchronizing impulse selection and
- separation: 6H6. Sweep amplifier: 6L7G (2).
- Sawtooth sweep oscillators: 6F8G
- (2). Rectifier : 5Z3.
- High-voltage rectifier: 879. Televisor: 2005-5 in.

I-f peak: 13 mc.

Scanning: 441 lines.

Frame frequency: 30 per second. Field frequency: 60 per second, interlaced.

Deflection: Electrostatic.

Power supply: 105-125 v, 50-60 cycles. Picture size:  $2\frac{3}{4}-3\frac{1}{4}$  in.

Controls:

- (1) Cathode-ray bias (intensity).
- (2) Cathode-ray focus.
- (3) & (4) Spot location.
- quency sweep adjustments.
- (5) & (6) Fine and coarse frequency sweep adjustments.
- (7) & (8) Synchronizing separator and selector.
- (9) Overall gain.

At the demonstration the video was received on 46.5 mc. The synchronized sound wave was received on an auxiliary radio receiver at 49.75 mc.

### CORRECTION

The 0.005-mfd and the 0.00001-mfd condensers used to couple the plate of



The Garod 100 televisor. Fig. I (Below) The circuit. Fig. 2 (Above) The completed television receiver.

the 6H6 synchronizing separator to the grids of the 6L7G high- and low-frequency sweep oscillators are shown interchanged on the circuit diagram of Fig. 1. The 0.005-mfd condenser should connect the grid of the low irequency sweep and the 0.00001-mfd that of the high frequency sweep.

### EUROPEAN TELEVISION

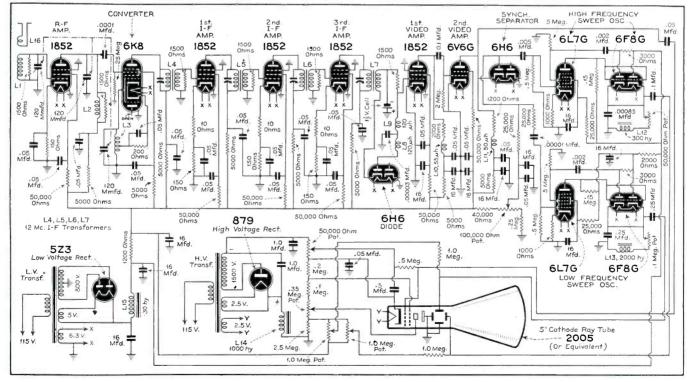
Returning from two months study of television in England and Germany, Marshall P. Wilder, television development engineer, National Union Radio Corp., Newark, N. J., reports noteworthy advances.

Highlights of Mr. Wilder's report indicate a definite trend toward smaller receivers for home use combining both television and all-wave radio. He states that English manufacturers discovered sales tremendously retarded by bulky receivers and lack of all-wave radio built into one unit.

In Germany, as an entertainment medium, projection television has been developed for showing on a screen approximately 10 by 12 feet. Production of a new type screen in Germany which increases the light factor by approximately twenty makes this possible.

Another stride forward by the German makers is a device which will take motion pictures, develop them and have them ready to put into the television transmitter in eighty seconds.

eighty seconds. Mr. Wilder reports picture quality as excellent in both England and Germany. He was impressed particularly by the fact that groups of people viewing television were enjoying it thoroughly as entertainment without being particularly impressed by the fact that it was television. Mr. Wilder believes television must be first and foremost an entertainment medium if it is to achieve success. SERVICE.



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### THAT IS PROTECTED push-button AGAINST TESTING **OBSOLESCENCE**

Push - button Testing must have wide Texi-bility to safely suard against obsolesmence. Triplett has protected the service dealer

MODEL 1616

\$**73**.34

Rotating **Chart Shows Correct** Buttons To Push

0

### DYNAMIC MUTUAL CONDUCTANCE

### **TUBE TESTER and VOLT-OHM MILLIAMETER**

For 1939 Servicing

Many misleading names indicate a Dynamic Mutual Conductance Circuit... Triplet's is a true dynamic mutual conductance tester in every sense of the word. Push-button control gives a new order of simplification. The buttons are clearly marked on chart at base. Just rotate the chart to the tube to be tested—then the button to push is indicated in line under each row of push buttons. What could be simpler?

simpler? A second revolutionary improvement is the arrangement of the measuring circuit of the dynamic mutual conductance test for amplifiers and power takes. The tube tested not only shows GOOD or BAD but the percentage of mu to the 100% good condition also is indicated. In critical sets this permits the service dealer  $\neg$  pick his tubes with confidence. ... Diodes and rectifiers are tested for emission according to the latest approved engineering standards. Ballast tube continuity test. Cas test also included. Rotate chart to Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter settings--push button for D.C. scale: 0-10-50-250-500-1000 Volts at 1000 Ohms per Volt; 0-10-50-250 M.A.; .2 to 500 Ohms -300,000 Ohms-1½ Megohms-3 Megohms; 0-10-50-250-500-1000 A.Z. Volts at 400 Ohms per Volt; decibel chart furnished to 42 db's. (Ohmmeter is line powered.) Uses two interchangeable plug-in type rectifiers, simplifying replacement in case of unintentional damage. Replacement rectifiers are all precalibrated at the factory.

Installed in attractive, all-metal case with lustrous finish. Femovable cover. For ortable or counter use . . . sloping panel.

to Enter Triplett's \$500.00 Radio Service Puzzler Contest



SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

### Dynamic Mutual Conductance

Tube Tester only with Push-Button testing. Same tube tester circuit and push-button panel as Model 1616, but for tube testing only.

**MODEL 1615** 

### Dealer Price .... \$63.34

### **MODEL 1610**

• Emission Type Tube Tester with Push - Button testing. Has new R.M.A. approved circuit with every essential for dependable emission test on all type tubes. Testing greatly simplified by Triplett pushbutton operations. Installed in metal case with removable cover. Dealer Price .... \$39.00

### **MODEL 1611**

• Emission Type Tube Tester with Push - Button Testing and Volt-Ohm - Milliammeter. Similar to Model 1610 above described ex-cept Volt - Ohm - Milliammeter added. Ranges similar to those of Model 1616. Complete with accessories.

Dealer Price .... \$49.50



Get Entry Blank



SAY YOU SAW IT IN SERVICE



### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

(Continued from page 11)

across R1 and R2 must be considered when the bias applied to the controlled tubes is determined.

### RECTIFIER-TUBE SPUTTER

If a close-spaced rectifier tube is connected between a power-supply line of low impedance and a condenser-input filter, the initial charging current of the first filter condenser may be high enough to damage the cathode of the tube. This effect is also present when plate voltage is applied repeatedly while the cathode is emitting electrons. To remedy this condition, it is necessary to limit the initial charging current to a safe value. A receiver that employs a power transformer is not subject to such rectifier-tube failures, because the leakage inductance and resistance of the usual power transformer is great enough to limit the initial charging current to a safe value. However, the effect is prevalent in 220-volt receivers that do not use transformers. The remedy in this case is to insert a 100-ohm resistor in series with each plate of the rectifier tube. This connection has the advantage of retaining the currentlimiting action of 100 ohms of resistance for each half of the rectifier; vet, it produces the same line-voltage drop as only 50 ohms connected in a circuit that is common to both rectifier plates.

### INCREASED RATING OF 6H6

The direct-current output rating of the 6H6 has been increased to 4 milliamperes, maximum, for either full- or half-wave operation. The a-c voltage per plate remains at 100 volts (RMS), maximum. This higher current rating permits the use of the 6H6 in a wider variety of circuits than was heretofore possible. The use of this tube as a power rectifier to furnish a fixed C bias to a power amplifier is suggested.

### PHILCO 16X

Fading: Bakelite which holds stator of oscillator tuning condenser expands or contracts allowing set-screws and rivets to loosen. This causes stator to shift slightly and changes oscillator frequency. Remove gang condenser and tighten screws and rivets. Re-alignment will then be necessary.

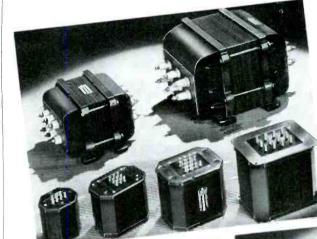
RCA Service Tip File

### PHILCO 611-J

Cross talk at 1,010-1,500 kc: Replace 6A8G with 6A8; align perfectly. Install shielded wave trap where powerful nearby station is causing cross talk or overloading.

Willard Moody

SEPTEMBER, 1938 .



VARIMATCH TRANSFORMERS For every PA and amateur application.

## VARITRAN VOLTAGE CONTROLS

The ideal control for light, heat, line voltage, rectifier output.



NEW VARITAP REPLACEMENT UNITS Most flexible ratings and mountings.



SPECIAL SERIES Audio power components. Unprecedented value.

OUNCER UNITS

One ounce audios for

all low level applica-

tions.

EADS

THE

FIELD

### **DESCRIBED IN OUR NEW BULLETIN PS-403**

<u>TRANSFORMER</u> UNITED NEW YORK, N.Y. 72 SPRING STREET EXPORT DIVISION OO VARICK STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. CABLES : "ARLAB

SAY YOU SAW IT IN SERVICE

## **Sound Service**

### WEBSTER-CHICAGO 2L18 AMPLIFIER

THIS model is a 4-stage, 7-tube amplifier with push-pull output capable of delivering 18 watts to two pm speakers. Push-pull operation of the output tubes is accomplished through phase inversion. Multi-stage inverse feedback is employed for improved response characteristics.

When the system is used with the specified accessories, ample reproduction is claimed for audiences up to 3,000 in halls with cubic content up to 350,000 cu ft.

Specifications

Finish: Neutral grey.

- Controls: 2-input gain controls, tone control, pilot light and power switch.
- Microphone gain: 125 db. Microphone input impedance: 20,000
- ohms and 2 meg.
- Phonograph input gain: 81 db. Phonograph input impedance: 20,000
- ohms and ½ meg. Power supply: 115-120 volt, 50-60
- cycles.

Power consumption: 110 watts.

Frequency characteristic: 3/4 db, 50 to 10,000 cycles.

Output impedance: 3, 6, 250, 500 ohms. Power output: 18 watts.

Speakers: Permanent magnet dynamic, 12 in; voice coil impedance: 6 ohms.



Webster-Chicago 2L18 amplifier.

Tubes:

Input stage: 6J7 (2). Amplifier: 6N7. Amplifier-phase inverter: 6N7. Push-pull output: 6L6 (2). Pilot Light; No. 51.

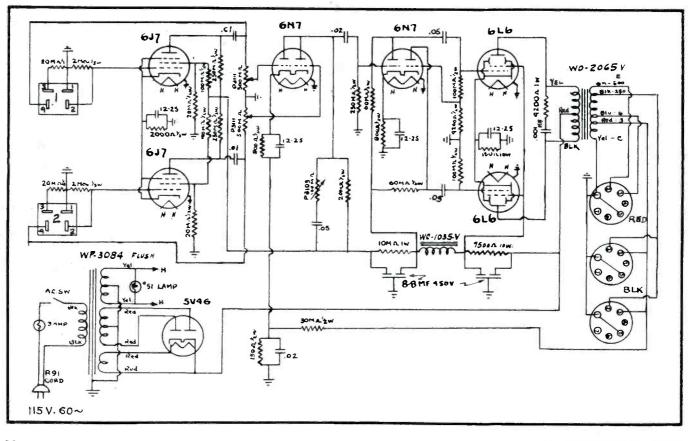
### Webster-Chicago 2L18 circuit.

### DESCRIPTION

Two separate 6J7 input stages are used. These are fed, individually, to the grids of a 6N7 amplifier stage. The plates of this 6N7 are tied together and fed to one section of another 6N7 amplifier tube. The other section of the second 6N7 is used as a phase inverter to obtain push-pull operation of the 6L6 output tubes. The output of the amplifier is fed into a multi-tapped transformer whose secondary is connected to a series of three seven-prong sockets. These sockets permit the use of various combinations of speakers.

### FEATURES

The full voltage output of the 5V4G rectifier tube is applied to the plates of the push-pull 6L6s. Inverse audio feed-back (degeneration) is provided by feeding back a portion of the voice coil signal to a tap on the first 6N7 amplifier cathode. Continuously variable (over-all) tone control is provided on the plates of this 6N7 stage.



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SERVICE FOR



## May be used with any receiver

Push-Button selection of 7 favorite stations *plus volume* control from any convenient location!

Simply connect to the aerial and ground posts of any receiver by means of a special 15-foot cable supplied, and plug into any 110 volt AC or DC outlet! A turn of the fingers sets each button to a station—permanently.

Each Remote Control comes, complete with tubes, all tested

and ready to operate. Housed in a handsome light Walnut cabinet  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ' high,  $5\frac{3}{8}$ " wide, 9-13/16". Retails for only \$26.50.

Write Dept. S-9 for full details on the Meissner Remote Control and Push-Bution Converter units.

MT. CARMEL, ILLINOIS

FAMOUS

SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

11 A

SERVICE PARTS

VIBRATORS

ANT., R.F., OSC., COILS

ADAPTER KITS

AMATEUR PARTS

COMPLETE RECEIVER KITS

SAY YOU SAW IT IN SERVICE

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NAME

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DECADES

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T

## **Association News**

### RADIO SERVICEMEN OF AMERICA

THE National Office, on behalf of the Board of Directors, announces that charters have been approved for all of the 48 chapters as of record August 1, 1938.

New RSA groups have been formed in Tulsa, Okla., and St. Paul, Minn. Several other groups are carrying out the necessary preliminary steps to affiliate with RSA. We have established a chapter of the RSA in Holland under the direction of A. F. L. de Quant, secretary of the Netherland Radio Service Association. Applications are pending from Sweden, Ireland, and Switzerland.

### Binghamton

Our Treasurer, Ed Donnelly stole a march on us and entered the state of matrimony. A meeting or so after the news was announced, the Chapter presented Ed with a silver coffee urn.

We have started a series of meetings wherein each member gives a technical talk. Some of the subjects covered have been "Scope Alignment of AFC Circuits," "Mathematics for the Servicemen," and "Methods of Cost Accounting for Servicemen." We are hopeful that this method of conducting meetings will prove very successful.

#### Boston

The plans for a very interesting series of quiz meetings are being prepared by the director of district 20, A. C. W. Saunders, for the use of all of the chapters of RSA.

#### Buffalo

Buffalo Chapter had J. Cummins, service manager of Appliance Wholesalers, give a demonstration of high-fidelity set alignment. Mr. Cummins' talk was illustrated with lantern slides. Fred Lyson won the raffle and collected the prize money. The next activity is a bowling party planned for October 1.

#### Chicago

The Chicago Chapter announces a Test Equipment Show and round table discussion to be held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. September 28. Many test equipment manufacturers have signified their intention of participating in this opening meeting of the 1938 Fall season. John F. Rider, Walter Weiss, O. J. Morelock, Paul Jackson, and others have signified their intention of participating.

#### Cleveland

The Cleveland Chapter will hold its annual picnic on September 25, 1938, at Haag's Grove, Parma, Ohio. A complete program of games for men, women and children, has been worked out. Refreshments and food will be plentiful as usual. Everybody in the Cleveland area is invited to attend.

#### Danville

During the Fall series of meetings, a round table discussion lead by program chairman McArdle will be held on the "Cathode Ray Tube Applications in Service Work."

### Decatur

The Decatur Chapter has started a series of round table discussions using a different subject each week, at which each member turns in a brief written statement of his personal views. These are discussed at the meeting. We expect to have a test equipment lecture the latter part of September by Walter Weiss of Hickok.

### Detroit

Detroit Chapter devoted considerable time and thought to backing a Fair Trade Practice Act in Michigan. Regional meetings have been held with the Flint, Pontiac, and Lansing Chapters.

Walter Jones of Hygrade Sylvania addressed the Chapter on August 22.

#### Duluth

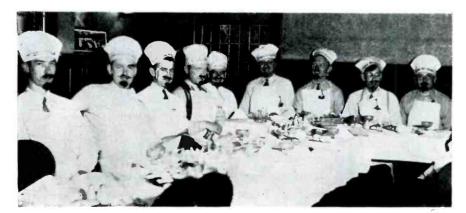
Duluth Chapter announces the Radio Servicemen's Jamboree to be held in Duluth on September 24 and 25. Invitations have been sent to all Service Men in the Northwest urging them to attend this get together. Cooperation will be extended by the chapters in St. Paul and Minneapolis, as well as Fargo, N. D. A complete program of technical talks, charter presentation, as well as games and boat trips, have been planned.

#### Flint

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### The Flint Chapter will have Joe Cole.

It all happened in Staten Island at a dinner held in honor of John Nisslein, one of our fellow members, who recently said, "I do." From left to right: Jim Taylor, Roland Cortelyou, Tom Costigan, Arnold Gunderson, George Muccino, Frank La Penna, James Reeves, John Nisslein and Herb Leaf. All good RSA men.



director from district nine speak at the next meeting.

The joint meetings held by the various chapters in district nine have proved very valuable and are helping the chapters iron out all manner of difficulties. We trust that all other chapters are doing this.

#### Freeport

The technical lectures by F. W. Whitlock have been continued throughout the summer with good attendance and much interest. On August 19, A. G. Mohaupt, of the Radio Training Association spoke on "Applications of the All-Wave Signal Generator in Modern Service Work." Numerous guests of surrounding towns including members of the Rockford Chapter were present.

#### Fremont

On August 22 Mr. Mohaupt addressed the Fremont Chapter on the use of the signal generator in service work. A large turnout was present and everyone felt he had gained something from the meeting.

### Green Bay

The Green Bay Chapter was organized July 13 at the Radio Doctors in Green Bay. A. Nejedlo had been instrumental in getting the Service Men together and in doing all of the preliminary work necessary for the meeting. The various aspects of the RSA were presented by Joe Marty, executive secretary. After a general discussion, applications for membership were filled out and dues paid, thereby starting the chapter of RSA.

The following officers were elected: chairman, George Thelen: secretary, Harold Dole: treasurer, Fred Olsen.

#### Houston

Houston Chapter held an interesting informal get together on the lawn of Mr. Schley's home. Watermelon and other refreshments were served.

#### Johnstown

The Tri-County, Chapter, Johnstown, Pa., had its yearly election of officers. The following men were elected: president, Ralph Galasso; vice president, D. L. Kaufman; treasurer, George Martin; secretary, Ken Vaughan.

The Johnstown Chapter conducted a very successful stag party on the night of August 23. While expenses were high, much entertainment and a substantial profit was shown on operations.

#### Lansing

A committee under the chairmanship of Harry Carlisle of Charlotte, reported that the Wilcox Gay Co. will furnish a speaker for one of our meetings to be held in the near future.

A committee on by-laws was appointed with Cecil Rich as Chairman together with Ed Bloom, Earl Budd, Ralph Keyes and Max Huntoon.

(Continued on page 36)

# WELLS-GARDNER C6-A, C6-B

(Continued from page 24)

the fiber insulating sheet a slight amount.

Insert the antenna cable plug in the antenna socket on the chassis.

# **R-F** ALIGNMENT

Series C6-4: If the antenna is connected at the HC terminal and the 60inch shielded cable (70 mmfd) is used, connect the antenna wire at the other end through a 230-mmfd condenser to the antenna post of the signal generator.

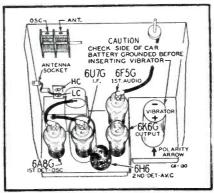
If the antenna is connected at the LC terminal and the short shielded cable (19 mmfd) is used, connect the antenna wire, in this case, through a 20-mmfd condenser to the antenna post of the signal generator. If the long cable has been cut to length and is being used, the total capacity of the cable and the series condenser should be 38 to 40 mmfd.

Series C6-B: If the antenna is connected at the HC terminal and the entire 60-inch shielded cable (70 mmfd) is used, connect the antenna wire at the other end through a 120-mmfd condenser to the antenna post of the signal generator.

If the antenna is connected at the LC terminal and the antenna cable has been cut in half (30-inch length), the capac-

ity of the antenna cable is approximately 35 mmfd. Connect the antenna wire, in this case, through a 25-mmfd condenser to the antenna post of the signal generator.

Both models: Set the signal generator for 1550 kc. Turn the rotor of the tun-



Wells-Gardner C6-A, C6-B chassis layout showing locations of tubes and trimmers.

ing condenser to the full open position. Adjust the trimmer of the oscillator section of the gang condenser until maxinum output is obtained.

Set the signal generator for 1400 kc. Turn the rotor of the tuning condenser carefully until maximum output is obtained. Adjust the trimmer of the antenna section of the gang condenser for maximum output.

# DIAL SCALE CALIBRATION

Series C6-A: The pointer assembly in this model is clamped to the drive cord and it is seldom necessary to reset it to obtain proper dial calibration. If recalibration is required, loosen the clamps with a screw driver, bringing the pointer assembly first down to one end of the dial scale and then down to the other end. Tune in a signal of known frequency near one end of the dial scale. Move the pointer assembly to this frequency on the scale and tighten the clamps with long nose pliers. Series C6-B: To obtain dial scale

*Series C6-B*: To obtain dial scale calibration of this model, tune to an 800-kc signal. Hold the tuning shaft and turn the pointer disc until the pointer is at the correct position when the chassis front cover is put back in place.

# ATWATER KENT 61 DC

*Intermittent*: Set plays well then cuts off suddently. Traced to a bad lead on the speaker cone. The voice coil wires are cemented to the cone over a distance of two or three inches. Under the cement, and barely visible, one lead had broken causing momentary contact. Lengthen the lead and carefully solder the break. Apply another coat of speaker cement to hold the lead in place.

Willard Moody





# **ASSOCIATIONS**

(Continued from page 34)

# Metropolitan, N. Y.

Metropolitan, N. Y. Chapter has devoted their past several meetings to the discussion and adoption of a set of by-laws for the use of their members. With the coming of Fall, renewed activity is evident and a comprehensive membership drive will be carried out in the New York area during the months of September and October.

## Minneapolis

One of the newer and larger additions to the growing RSA family was the Radio Dealers Association of Minneapolis. This group, which includes such members as William Warnington and Ralph Viles, has voted to join forces with the RSA and are laying plans to take a very active part in the association work in the Northwest.

The group is under the direction of the executive secretary, Harry Cory.

### Newark

The first annual outing of the Radio Servicemen of New Jersey was held at Farchers' Grove, Union, N. J., on August 21. More than 50 Service Men attended. Games and contests were held: indoor baseball, potato sack races, and other interesting games. Prizes were awarded and we are reliably informed that Mr. La-Penna, one of the Staten Islanders received a special prize after having been lost in the wilds of New Jersey for most of the day. For our first meeting in September, Chairman Rauber will address the group on "How to Increase Your Income By Servicing Allied Appliances."

#### New Hampshire

At our last meeting Homer Sawtelle described a method of showing up intermittent condensers by the use of r-f oscillators.

Our treasurer. George P. Lefebvre is enjoying a vacation in Canada at the present time.

Cooperative advertising stressing the benefits to the public of having an RSA man repair their sets, is being worked out. We have planned entertainment and re-

freshments for our next meeting.

# Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City Chapter held a picnic on August 2 and it was definitely established that some of our "hot-shot" Service Men were not so hot when archery, rifles or golf was concerned.

# Pittsburgh

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the wife of our secretary, William Irlam. All members of the Pittsburgh Chapter as well as the RSA extend condolences to Bill in his bereavement. The Pittsburgh Chapter, one of the latest affiliates of the RSA, has for its chairman, J. Guzik.

# Westchester

Westchester Chapter RSA had the pleasure of hearing John F. Rider explain the uses and advantages of the Chanalyst as a means of rapid location of radio trouble. The lecture included an actual demonstration and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

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# THE NAME TELLS THE STORY...



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# The Manufacturers

# RCA ANTENNA TRANSFORMER

An antenna coupling transformer which makes it possible to convert existing an-tenna installations to provide the features of the noise-reducing RCA Victor Magic Wave Antenna when used in conjunction with the proper receiver coupling transformer, has been introduced by the RCA Parts Division, RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J. Additional information can be obtained

directly from the manufacturer.-SERVICE.

#### ESICO IRON STAND

A thermostatic control stand for maintaining a constant temperature of electric, soldering irons has been introduced by Electric Soldering Iron Co., Inc., manufac-turers of the Esico brand of soldering irons.

A descriptive bulletin may be obtained from *Electric Soldering Iron Co., Inc.,* Deep River, Conn. SERVICE.

# BROWNING OVAL DIAL

The 71/2-in dial shown in the accompanying illustration is available for use with the Browning '35 tuner. These dials are manufactured by *Browning Laboratories*, *Inc.*, 750 Main St., Winchester, Mass.

## OHMITE POWER POTENTIOMETER

A 75-watt power potentiometer is available from Ohmite. The unit, Model G, has the permanent protection of Ohmite vitreous enamel which covers and separates the individual turns of wire.



Additional information can be obtained directly from Ohmite Manufacturing Co., 4835 Flournoy St., Chicago. SERVICE.

### KEN-RAD BATTERY TUBES

The Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp. have announced a line of tubes for battery-operated receivers. These tubes require less current than available battery types. No C battery is necessary as the output tubes may be operated self-biased and the other types operate at "zero" bias. Mechanically the tubes are somewhat smaller than previous tubes due to the use of a T-9 straight side bulb.

The following types comprise this line:

The following types comprise this line: 1A5G output pentode; 1A7G pentagrid converter; 1C5G output pentode; 1H5G triode with single diode; 1N5G r-f pentode. With the exception of the 1C5G, which requires 0.100 amp at 1.4 v, all types operate at a filament voltage of 1.4 v and a current drain of 0.05 amp. All types operate with







BROWNING



CLOUGH-BRENGLE



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a "B" battery of 90 v. Technical information on this new line of tubes is available from the Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky. SERVICE.

# TOBE FILTERETTE

The Tobe Type R-1 filterette, shown in the accompanying illustration, is designed to overcome radio interference created by elec-tric shaving devices. The unit is listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

The Type R-1 Filterette is manufactured by the *Tobe Deutschman Corp.*, Canton, Mass. SERVICE.

# CLAROSTAT CONTROLS

A line of p-a equipment controls including faders, gain controls, delta-T pads. T-pads, L-pads, constant-impedance output attenuators, etc., is announced by the Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Inc., 285 N. 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Text on the various controls, listings and application data are included in bulletins J-11 and J-13, obtainable from the com-pany directly. SERVICE.

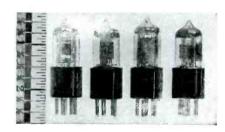
# CLOUGH-BRENGLE TUBE TESTER

A tube tester and "Unimeter" has been announced by Clough-Brengle. The in-strument will test the mutual conductance of tubes and also provides for measurements of milliamperes, db, a-c and d-c volts, re-

sistance and capacity. Additional information can be obtained from Clough-Brengle Co., 2817 W. 19 St., Chicago. SERVICE.

### HYTRON MINIATURE TUBES

Hytron Corp. have announced a line of miniature tubes measuring 15% in from top



of the glass to the bottom of the base with a bulb 9/16 in.

The new tubes, called Bantam, jrs., have a drain of 0.07 amp at 1.4 volts. They are available in a triode, input pentode and

output pentode, with or without bases. Additional information can be obtained from *Hytron Corp.*, Salem, Mass.

# OPERADIO SCHOOL SYSTEM

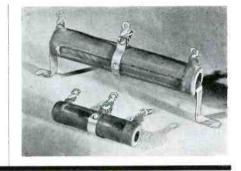
A complete 10 room sound distribution system, Model TES has been announced by Operadio. Included in the system are: Master control; unit amplifiers; ten speakers with cabinets and a microphone and stand. A radio set and high-impedance phonograph pickup unit can be used with the system. Communication can be made to one or all rooms simultaneously. Return speech and call in features may be obtained if desired.

Additional information may be obtained from Operadio Manufacturing Co., St. Charles, Ill.-SERVICE.

(Continued on page 40)

Look for these green resistors.

Inorganic cement coated. Won't blister or crack even at red heat



# **Power Resistors**

Fixed and adjustable types.

10, 25, 50, 80, 100, and 200 watt ratings.

•

All popular resistance values. • Yes, it's taken until now for CLAROSTAT to introduce its wirewound power resistors. Because, rather than introduce just another brand, CLAROSTAT has wanted to introduce a provably better resistor. You can judge the results for yourself.

Ask your local jobber to show you these new servicing aids. Ask for latest CLAROSTAT catalog. Or write us direct.

NEW 208-page CLAROSTAT Service Manual direct from factory at \$.05 per copy.





No better vibrator is made than the Meissner. But to our knowledge *no other vibrator*—even the other well designed ones—are aged at the factory to *guarantee* their uniform efficient operation!



Lying on a jobber's shelf, the several metals used in any vibrator undergo slight metallurgical changes which may seriously affect its efficiency and life. Only Meissner goes to the expense of aging vibrators at the factory and re-testing them to eliminate those where the efficiency has deteriorated.

Order Meissner from your parts jobber and know that you can always guarantee a replacement.



SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

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35

# ARCTURUS DEALER HELPS!

If you have not yet received your copy of the ARCTURUS DEALER HELPS folder. send for it todayl Here's everything you need to win the big sales contest that goes on right in your own store—every dayl New displays; new, up-to-theminute sales promotional items; new office and store necessities;new electros and mats... most of them absolutely FREE to ARCTURUS dealers! Use these tested sales-builders to bring new customers into your store and to keep the old ones coming to you again and again.

**RADIO'S FINEST TUBES!** 

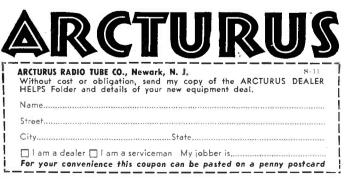
When you sell ARCTURUS TUBES you sell top quality. ARCTURUS' outstanding achievements in tube design ... skillful workmanship ... careful inspection ... make ARCTURUS TUBES the finest engineered tubes on the market today. That means satisfied customers and increased tube sales for youl

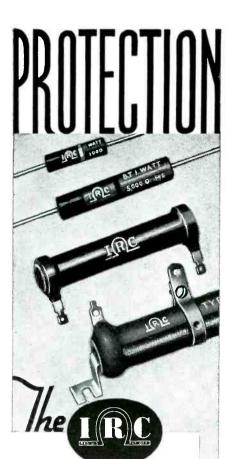
# The IMPROVED ARCTURUS EQUIPMENT DEAL!

Better, more complete than ever—with a new assortment of the very latest models — the ARCTURUS EQUIPMENT DEAL enables you to equip your shop with the most efficient test equipment money can buy... at almost no cost to youl Lower Down Payments... Low Tube Requirements ... Tubes at Standard Prices... Immediate Delivery of the equipment you select ARCTURUS actually gives you EXTRA PROFITS in the form of this valuable, modern equipment!



**GET THE FACTS!** Send for your FREE copy of the ARCTURUS DEALER HELPS folder and full details on the new items just added to the ARCTURUS EQUIPMENT DEAL. DON'T DELAY . . . put this profit-making combination to work for you at once! Mail the Coupon!





# Secret of **TROUBLE - FREE** RESISTORS

It is a matter of record that nine out of ten resistor breakdowns are caused solely by failure of the protective covering, either in its job of keeping moisture from the element, or in dissipating heat properly.

. It is also a matter of record that the outstanding popularity of IRC Resistors results in no small part from their perfection in this respect. Hand in hand with engineering improvements inside of the resistors themselves, IRC has pioneered and perfected BOTH Molded phenolic insulation for IRC BT Metallized Resistors and other types, as well as the famous Cement Coating for heavy duty power wire wounds.

By whatever test you choose to make—even boiling hot and freezing cold salt water immersionyou'll find these IRC protective coatings supreme.

"They Stay Put"

INTERNATIONAL **RESISTANCE COMPANY** 

401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. In Canada, 187 Duchess St., Toronto, Ont.

# MANUFACTURERS

(Continued from page 38)

# MECK BRIDGEMASTER

The Pattern 10 Meck Bridgemaster measures capacity from 0.00001 mfd to 50 mfd, resistance from ½ ohm to 1000 meg and coil inductance from 10 to 4000 mh.



Power factor can also be determined on the instrument.

Additional information can be obtained rom John Meck Instruments, 164 N. May St., Chicago, Ill. SERVICE.

# GHIRARDI WORLD TIME INDICATOR

A gadget known as the Radio World Time Indicator has been issued by Alfred A. Ghirardi. The object of the gadget is Time to show, at a quick glance, the exact time



for any part of the world. A detailed description may be obtained from the *Radio & Technical Publishing Co.*, 45 Astor Place, New York City. SERVICE.

### SIMPSON TUBE TESTER

A light weight tube tester with provisions for testing pilot lights and Christmas tree bulbs has been announced by Simpson Electric Co. The tester uses the latest RMA standard circuit and will also test plug-in ballast resistors and gaseous



rectifiers of the 0Z4 type. Additional information may be obtained directly from the *Simpson Electric Co.*, 5218 W. Kinzie St., Chicago. SERVICE. (Continued on page 42)

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IT TAKES a Nationally known and accepted brand

IT TAKES a policy of dealer merchandising cooperation

IT TAKES insurance against slow turnover and obsolescence

IT TAKES protection from cut-price houses

IT TAKES guarantee of only clean competition

IT TAKES a proposition which gives the dealer ample stock without tying up his capital

IT TAKES a tried and tested program which is making money for better dealers everywhere

# IT TAKES THE TUNG-SOL CONSIGNMENT PLAN TO TURN TUBE SALES INTO TUBE PROFITS

Take time out now and ask the nearest Tung-Sol wholesaler or branch office



SEPTEMBER, 1938 •

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THREE

# LEADERS

# ZERO CURRENT VOLTMETER AND CIRCUIT ANALYZER Model 4900-S

Thoroughly and accurately diagnoses all circuits in a radio set. Also *indicates* D.C. Volts at Infinite Ohms per Volt. Also A.C.-D.C. Volts, Ohms, A.C.-D.C. Milliamperes, Microfarads, Decibels and Henries. The best instrument for A.V.C. measurements in Radio Service, Public Address and Theatre Sound Systems.

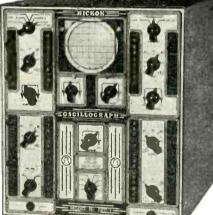
# UNIVERSAL SIGNAL GENERATOR

Model 18

With Five Output Selections — Frequency Modulated R. F. Output—Amplitude Modulated R.F. Output (400 cycles) — Unmodulated R.F. Output — all 100 KC to 30 M.C.; 100 to 10,000 cycle variable Audio Frequency Output; 400 cycle fixed audio output.

Self-contained power level meter with three ranges. Output voltage variable 0 to 1.0 volt.





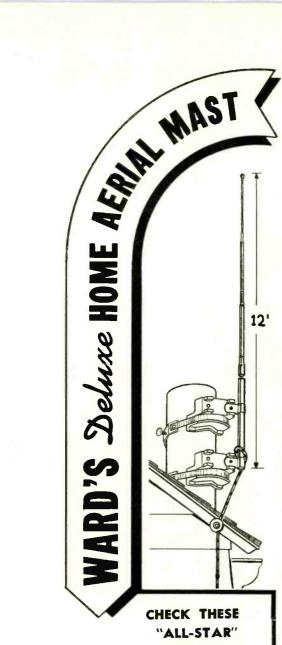
OSCILLO-GRAPH

Model RFO-4 This instrument gives complete coverage of all stages R.F., I.F. and A.F. S elf-contained Demodulator and Video Amplifiers permit use in R.F. and I.F. Stages. Single or consecutive stage by stage trouble shooting from antenna post to speaker.

Self-contained dual sweep electronic frequency modulator.

All instruments are HICKOK QUALITY throughout. Mail coupon for copy of new 1939 Catalog No. 10 showing all Hickok Testing Instruments.

Hickok Electrical Instrum	nent Company					
10408 Dupont Avenue	Cleveland, Ohio					
HICKOK ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO. Gentlemen: Please send your catalog No. 10 to						
Name						
Address	*****					
City and State						



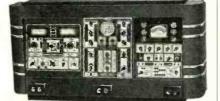
FEATURES:

- PROVIDES BETTER RECEPTION. Operating on same principles as modern broadcasting stations with \* modern broadcasting stations with their vertical antenna masts. WARD'S new home aerial assures better pick-up, better reception than old style "clothesline" aerials.
- GUARANTEED RUSTPROOF. Constructed of attractive nickel-plated. super-sized bronze tubes. 4 sectional. 12 ft. in height.
- **EXTRA SAFE.** Lightning Arrestor on WARD'S new home aerial houses a .002 MFD condenser for additional capacity required by old and new sets.
- **EASY TO INSTALL.** No poles, sup-ports or guy wires required. Every-thing needed for installation comes packed with aerial. WARD'S new home aerial mounts vertically to soll pipe, or against chimney, cor-nice, window frame, garage, etc.

FREE! !—Write or wire today for free catalog of WARD'S complete line of low-priced, fast-selling aerials for our and home.



MANUFACTURERS (Continued from page 40) HICKOK SERVICE PANEL The Hickok Electrical Instrument Co. announce the illuminated service panel shown in the accompanying illustration.



The panel is designed to house one, two or three Hickok instruments and display them to the greatest advantage and utility. An illustrated bulletin describing the

which it can be used is available from Hickok Electrical Instrument Co., 10514 Dupont Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. SERVICE.

### WEBSTER PICKUP

The Model X-78A-3 is another new de-sign in the Webster Electric line incorporating a solid wood tone arm in walnut finish and the standard rubber sealed car-tridge. A metal outer shell serves as an



electromagnetic or electrostatic shield as well

Additional information can be obtained from the *Webster Electric Co.*, Racine Wis. SERVICE.

#### PRECISION TUBE TESTER

Precision Apparatus Corp. announce their series 900 dynamic mutual conduct-ance tube tester. The instrument is pushbutton operated and is combined with an



volt-ohm-decibel-milliammeter d-c a-c. meter.

Additional information can be obtained from Precision Apparatus Corp., 821 E. New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

# BINAURAL SOUND SYSTEMS

A recent public-address development offered by Lafayette is its new "Binaural" third dimensional sound systems, Models 380-T, 382-T, 384-T. These systems have been designed to emulate the direction-finding, three-dimensional effect of the human hearing apparatus.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN SERVICE



# PICK IT UP BETTER with the new Shure Uniplex

# **Really Solves Feedback Background** Noise and **Reverberation** Problems

Sensitive at the Front-Dead at the Rear-the new Shure UNIPLEX Crystal Micro-phone brings you all the advantages of true uni-directional operation for the first time at such amazingly low cost. Makes better sound pick-up possible in countless micro-phone installations. Smooth, high quality wide-range front-side response-yet prac-tically unaffected by sound approaching at source of sound. Equally outstanding in appearance with its distinctive "speed-line" design and rich Satin Chrome finish. Equipped with new Shure built-in Cable Connector and 25 ft. of special new noise-free Super-Shielded cable. Model 730A- \$29.50

Ask Your Jobber for a Demonstration or write today for new Catalog 150S.

"Sound Systems Sound Better with Shure Microphones"

Shure Patents Pending. Licensed under patents of the Brush Development Company.



For additional information, write to



Wholesale Radio Service Co., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.—SERVICE. (Continued on page 44)

SERVICE FOR



That's the way servicemen are referring to the new Sprague ATOMS! For ATOMS (midget dry electrolytics) have all the quality of a real "million dollar baby." They're backed with all the engineering resources of the world's largest manufacturer of quality condensers. They're built better, more scientifically than larger old-style units they're designed to replace. And they're selling like hot cakes among those who know them best-wherever the demand is for really good condensers at rock-bottom prices.

# SAVE TIME . MONEY . SPACE

Made by an exclusive Sprague etched-foil process, ATOMS are available in all standard capacities including DUAL COMBINATIONS. You save real money. If you haven't tried them yet—TRY THEM NOW!

SPRAGUE PRODUCTS COMPANY North Adams, Mass.

ATOMS

"Mightiest Midgets of

C

# SAVE \$1.00!!!

• The Group Subscription Plan for Service enables a group of service men, dealers or jobbers to subscribe at one-half the usual yearly rate.

• The regular individual rate is \$2.00 a year. In groups of 4 or more, the subscription rate is \$1.00 a year. (In foreign countries, \$2.00.)

• Each subscriber should print his name and address clearly and state his occupation—whether a dealer, jobber, independent service man, service organization, etc.

Remember this Group Plan when Your Subscription Expires

# Ready Now! ALLIED'S 1939 Catalog

Servicement You need this big guide to Everything in Radio at lowest pricest Over 14,000 exact duplicate prices! Over 14,000 exact duplicate and replacement parts; all leading lines of new Test Equipment: new Rider's Chanalyst, new Push-Button Testers. etc.; new Sound Systems—8 to 65 watts; new books, tools, kits, Amateur Gear; 62 new 1939 Knight Radios— 4 to 16 tubes—ideal price-leaders as low as \$6.95! 180 pages of real values—this new ALLIED Comments. values—this new ALLIED Catalog for 1030 is Radio's Biggest Book! Write 1939 is Radio's Biggest Book! for your copy today!

LIED RAD

SEPTEMBER, 1938 .



4

A!!'!

ALLIED RADIO CORP. Dept. 19-J-9, 833 W. Jackson Blvd., н. Chicago, Ill. Send me your 1939 Catalog-Free Name Address .....

# **Interested In TELEVISION?**

-Sylvania announces cathode-ray picture tube type 906

F you are one of today's modern radio men...this announcement will prove of value to you. Sylvania's new television tube, type 906, has been especially designed for that small-sized receiver you plan to build. Its adaptable size—3" screen, overall length, 12"-and the brilliance of its image make this cathoderay tube ideal for your needs. And of course, type 906 is high in quality, like every other Sylvania tube. Send the coupon today for technical data on this new tube. Hygrade Sylvania Corporation,

Emporium, Pennsylvania.

Also makers of famous Hygrade Lamp Bulbs.

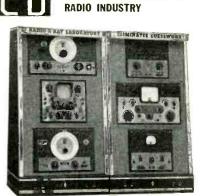
906

SYLVANIA

SYLVANIA Set-Tested Radio Tubes
HYGRADE SYLVANIA CORP. S-98 Emporium, Pa.
Please send me technical data on television tube type 906.
Name
Address
City State
Dealer Serviceman   Amateur Experimenter
Name of Jobber

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ww.americanradiohistory.com



QUALITY STANDARD OF THE

Auto and Home Radio Service Laboratory

# Experts Make More Through Stepping Up Tone of Old Receivers by Audio Dynatesting

FIGURE trade-in loss, overhead, cost of selling, installation and free service, and what you've got left out of selling a \$100 receiver is a fraction of the clear profit from a \$15 to \$20 audio modernization job, requiring not more than three hours to perform, by modern dynamic method.

Modernizing Sets Pays Better than Trading

Is it any wonder that experts who boast the needed equipment and knowledge of how to use it are making money, while less skilled service men are having a hard time getting by?

"Complete Dynamic Testing, Step-by-Step, with Time-Saving Cathode Ray," by Kendall Clough, president and chief engineer, is the key to top notch service profit through teaching how to diagnose, in quickest fashion, *any* trouble in *any* receiver, including audio deficiencies, and so to apply swift and sure correction. Best of all, it takes no college degree to learn, but can be put to work by anyone able to read receiver diagram, in quick time.

Supplied free with the purchase of any C-B instrument. Also sold by leading jobbers, or mailed direct anywhere for 50c. See your jobber, or write, enclosing stamps or coin, TODAY!

2817 W. 19th. St. The CLOUGH - BRENGLE CO. Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.



# LOCKHEED PLANE OHMITE-EQUIPPED

Hughes' dash around the world in his LOCKHEED Plane adds another "case history" to the service-record of Ohmite Vitreous-Enameled Rheostats and Resistors. Their ability to withstand overloads and abuse, shock and vibration, heat and humidity, has made Ohmite resistance units standard equipment on such major airways as Pan-American, United Air Lines, and others, both here and abroad—as well as in the wide radio, electronic and industrial fields.



OHMITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY 4827 W. FLOURNOY AVE. ★ CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.



# MANUFACTURERS

(Continued from page 42) RADIO CITY INSTRUMENTS A multi-tester, tube tester and trouble shooter have been added to their line by

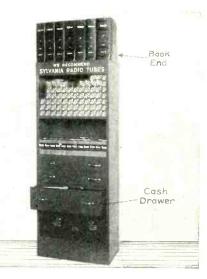


Radio City multi-tester.

the *Radio City Products Co.*, 88 Park Place, New York City. Literature is available upon request. SERVICE.

# SYLVANIA STOCK BOY

The Hygrade Sylvania Corp. has added two features to its Stock Boy cabinet. One is metal book ends which attach to the roof of the cabinet for holding manuals and technical books. The other is a cash



Hygrade-Sylvania Stock Boy.

box with a modern positive lock built into one compartment of the large drawer. Additional information from *Hygrade Sylvania Corporation*, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. SERVICE.

(Continued on page 46)

• SERVICE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1938 • Page 44

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# NEW 1938 EDITION

Here's the only complete Handbook for students, amateurs, operators, and inspectors. It covers the entire field of radio in

1,000 pages with hundreds of illustrations and diagrams. It is actually a complete course of training in radio operation and a complete reference book for everyone in the field. It gives instantly the answer to every question about principles, methods, and apparatus of radio transmitting and receiving.

# THE RADIO MANUAL

The author, G. E. Sterling, is Assistant Chief, Field Section, Engineering Dept., Federal Communications Commission. The book is bound in durable flexible Fabrikoid.

# EXAMINE THIS BOOK FREE

D. VAN NOSTRAND CO., 250 Fourth Ave., N. Y.
Send me on approval THE RADIO MANUAL. Within 5 days after I receive the book, I can return it and owe nothing. If I keep it, I will send you \$2.00 as first payment and I will pay $$2.00$ monthly thereafter for 2 months— $\$6.00$ in all. (5% dis- count for cash.)
Name
Address
City State
Reference
Address

# This is NOT an Antique

# IT'S A THORDARSON AUDIO TIME HAS TESTED

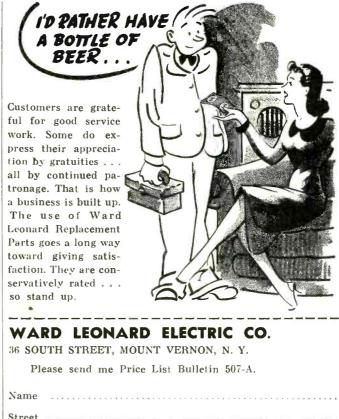
This Thordarson audio transformer (T-33A91) was subjected in the laboratory to conditions far worse than any it would ever encounter in actual use. The air surrounding it was filled with salt water vapor and *plenty* hot, too. Yet it emerged from this stiff test with full operating efficiency. Positive proof of Thordarson quality. That's just one reason why exacting servicemen demand Thordarson transformers.



THORDARSON ELECTRIC MFG. CO. 500 W. HURON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



**TEST CONDITIONS** 120° Fahrenheit; 85% Humidity; Saturated salt solution atmosphere (constantly agitated); 300 volts at 5 M.A. through the primary, and 300 volts between primary and ground. (T-33A91).



	Street		
	City	State	• •
	Jobber		
1	IT IN SERVICE	Ā	5

www.americanradiohistory.com

# **Highlights**

# HALSON APPOINTMENT

Halson Radio & Television, Inc., Meriden, Conn., announce the appointment of Eric Foster Storm as general sales manager.

Mr. Storm was, for a number of years, associated with the Connecticut Telephone & Electric Manufacturing Co. The Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Co., and Cooper Thermometer. SERVICE.

#### CLARION CATALOG

The Transformer Corp. of America have released their 1939 catalog of Clarion sound systems and accessories. Copies may be obtained directly from TCA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

## AEROVOX EMERGENCY STOCK

An emergency stock of all standard types of condensers set up in the Middle West is available to jobbers for filling their orders during the Aerovox C. I. O. strike at the Brooklyn plant. The Aerovox management reports that there will be no delay in taking care of the jobber business. SERVICE.

#### UNIVERSITY LABS MOVE

The University Laboratories have moved to larger quarters at 195 Chrystie St., New York City. The University Laboratories manufac-

The University Laboratories manufacture reflex loudspeakers, horns and horn units. SERVICE.

#### TURNER BROCHURE

The Turner Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have issued an illustrative bulletin describing their line of microphones and microphone stands. Copies may be obtained by writing for bulletin No. 40. SERVICE.

### TRIPLETT TUBE TESTER

The Model 1616 Triplett instrument shown in the accompanying illustration is a dynamic mutual conductance tube tester combined with a volt-ohm-milliammeter. Push-button operation is provided. An illustrated bulletin describing this.

An illustrated bulletin describing this and other Triplett instruments can be ob-



# Triplett tube tester.

tained from the manufacturers, *Triplett Electrical Instrument Co.*, Bluffton, Ohio. SERVICE.

### SYLVANIA FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Announcement of a 1938 football score schedule booklet for Service Men to give to their customers was made by the Hygrade Sylvania Corp.

More than 400 national college and professional games are listed. Space is provided for the football fan to mark down his own forecast of scores next to the column in which the actual scores are to be filled in,

The Hygrade Sylvania Corp. also announced a new fall window display for Sylvania Service Men and dealers. They will be distributed through Sylvania jobbers.

# "SUPER SERVICE" PLAN

Arthur E. Rhine has inaugurated a novel "Super Service" plan for experienced, ambitious Service Men only, in Metropolitan New York. To those who indicate their interest, he believes he can produce an unlimited number of service calls by broadcasting over one of the larger stations. It will be possible, fie believes, to capitalize on a highly publicized trade name to secure quantity production; larger incomes with small investment and lower monthly overhead will also be possible.

Under the plan each man is to retain full control of his own business, he promises.

Write to him at 158 W. 230 St., New York City.

# AUDAK CATALOG SHEETS

Literature giving detailed specifications and response characteristics of the Audax Relayed Frequency and Microdyne type pickups, in the form of sheets suitable for catalog insertion, is available from the Audak Co., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. Additional literature will be available within a few weeks.—SERVICE.

# MANUFACTURERS

(Continued from page 42)

## AMPERITE VELOCITY MIKE

The Amperite acoustic compensator, formerly used on the higher priced numbers



only, is now available on several lower priced microphones such as the RSHK and RBSK.

The acoustic compensator is a mechanical shutter that gradually closes the back of the microphone, changing it from velocity to pressure operated. This has the effect of raising the pitch.

Additional information can be obtained from the *Amperite Co.*, 561 Broadway, New York City. SERVICE.

#### PAR-METAL CATALOG

The Par-Metal Products Corp., 3529-41 Ave., Long Island City, have issued a catalog featuring a line of rack and panel equipment. Copies may be obtained directly from Par-Metal. SERVICE.

### UTC BULLETINS

United Transformer Corp., 72 Spring St., New York City, have issued a bulletin illustrating and describing their line of set replacement transformers and another describing amplifier and transmitter kits. Copies may be obtained upon request. SERVICE.

# RECOTON NEEDLES DISPLAY

Recoton Corp. has produced a colored display card to help Service Men and dealers sell their phonograph needles. The display is available from regular jobbers or directly from Recoton Corp., 178 Prince St., New York City. SERVICE.

### RIDER CHANALYST BOOKLET

A 16-page illustrated booklet on the Rider Chanalyst is now available for Service Men. The booklet covers the various applications of the instrument as well as the theory behind it.

Copies may be obtained directly from Service Instruments, Inc., 404 Fourth Ave., New York City. SERVICE.

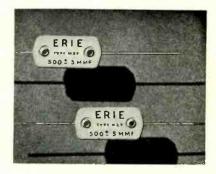
# ARCTURUS EQUIPMENT DEALS

Among additional items included in the Arcturus Equipment deal are various Weston, Precision and Supreme Test instruments, a standard cash register, an electric clock and a neon sign.

Complete details can be obtained directly from Arcturus Radio Tube Co., 720 Freylinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J. SERVICE.

# ERIE CONDENSER

Erie Resistor Corp. announce their Type F silver-mica type condenser with unusually stable characteristics. It can be supplied in sizes from 15 to 2500 mmfd. The unit is impregnated and sealed with high-grade waxes in a low-loss ceramic case.



#### Erie silver-mica condenser.

Additional information can be obtained from the *Erie Resistor Corp.*, Erie, Pa. SERVICE.



This new Brush H. L. microphone is sure to gain popular appeal. It's ideal for use with public address systems, ama-teur radio transmitters—in fact, any place where an inexpensive and high level microphone (minus 46 db) is needed.

The Vari-swiv mounting is another feature. It enables the mike to be used in an upright position or tilted to any angle. Mike obtainable with three prong male plug assembly if specified.

Write for details. Complete with 25 feet of cable-\$23.50.





SEPTEMBER, 1938 .

# Sky High PERFORMANCE at Down-to-Earth PRICES

DYNOPTIMUM TESTER

DYNOPTIMUM TESTER RCP's new Tube Tester is so far ahead in quality, in accuracy and in economy —it's no wonder servicemen say "the best ever"! Compare the advantages of this outstanding tester! Convince. Tests all type tubes, both metal and glass. Tests ballast tubes. Hot in-terelement short and leakage test. Hot cathode leakage test. Tests each sec-tion of rectifiers and all multi-purpose tubes. Line voltage control with indi-cation on meter. Model 307 Dependable Testa all combination portable and counter type \$18.95



FREE!! New catalog, just off the press, de-scribing in detail the complete new line of DEPENDABLE RCP Test Instruments. Use convenient coupon.

AC-DC MULTITESTER

and counter 307P) only. portable (Model ladio Ը NEW ORK PARK PLACE 88 S-98 RADIO CITY PRODUCTS CO., INC., 88 Park Pl., N. Y. Rush me free new descriptive catalog on Dependable Instru-ments. Name Address

City ....



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SOLAR SEALDTITE

Condensels are much alike mechanically... but behind SOLAR Capacitors there is something more...the broad and deep experience of our laboratory and plant personnel. This powerful hidden ingredient makes the marked difference in PERFORMANCE which benefits the Radio and Electrical industries. Standardize on SOLAR... QUALITY ABOVE ALL

FOR YOUR MONEY

YOU

GIVES

SOLA

**COSTS ONLY** 

Stock No. 156-A

And Read the News About

EW TUBE TESTER!

RCA'S SENSATIONAL

# Only RCA Radio Tube Tester Offers All These Features

STOP

LOOK!

Tests new 1-1/2 volt battery tubes.

- 2 Tests every standard type of receiving tube including all ballact types Ale Lests every standard type of receiving tube including *all* ballast tubes. Also tests cathode ray tubes for shorts and emission. All tests made according to PMA storedorde to RMA standards.
- 3 Tests four prong and octal base ballast tubes for noisy welds and opens.
- Tests Magic Eye tubes for brilliance and opening and closing of eye. 4
- Tests voltage drop on all types of Gas Tubes, such as OA4-G, OZ4-G, 874 and others. 5
- Easily operated. All operating instructasuy operated. All operating instruc-tions and settings shown on simpli-fied roller chart. 6
- One Finger Operation. Buttons re-Une ringer Operation. Buttons re-leased or retained automatically as re-quired for testing.
- 7
- Shows line voltage up to instant of Snows time votage up to instant of actual test. Not necessary to set line voltage before inserting tube in socket. 8

Again, RCA comes through with a winner! This time, it's the sensational new tube tester-that not only offers you more stand-out features than any other-but which costs only \$37.95.

TUBE, TESTER NO 156

Look at the features this great new tube tester offers! Compare them with any other



# Easily Portable . . . Ideal for Service Work!

The large illustration at the top of this page shows the RCA Radio Tube Tester as designed for counter use. Stock No. 156-A, net price \$37.95. Service men will be glad to know that the RCA Tube Tester is also available

for portable use. The instrument itself is the same as that designed for the counter but has a rugged cover and snap type handle (illustrated above). The portable type is Stock No. 156, Dealer's price handle (illustrated above). The portable is Stock No. 156, Dealer's price

-at anything like this price! And you'll be convinced that once more, RCA combines the finest quality with the greatest value!

Over 325 million RCA radio tubes have been purchased by radio users ... in tubes, as in parts and test equipment, it pays to go RCA All the Way.

> RCA presents the Magic Key every Sunday, 2 to 3 P. M., E. D. S. T., on the NBC Blue Network.

# RCA 3" Cathode Ray Oscillograph

Dealer's Price

This is RCA's newest and finest general purpose 3" Oscillograph. Has many new features—all at an at-tractive price. Provides an easily read image without requiring expensive accessory equipment of larger tubes. All controls located on front panel Sensitivity -20 volts (RMS) per inch dellection without amplifier – with amplifier, 0.5 (RMS) per inch deflection. Stock No. 155



# RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J. • A Service of the Radio Corporation of America