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PLANNING, not only work of the day, but work of the future, has always been a profit-able program to follow. During the next few years, the planning program will be more important than ever to the Service Man.

With the prospects of new highs in the sales of f-m and television receivers, and a-in receivers with their new types of cir-cuits and components, Service Men will, with a carefully-planned installation, repair and maintenance program, be in a bright position to capitalize on the innumerable possibilities that will present themselves.

Such a program will demand the widest assortment of tools and test equipment that financial conditions will permit, and a working familiarity with new types of circuits and components used. To acquire this familiarity will require a careful study of all manufacturer's bulletins, latest technical data such as appear in SERVICE, new books, technical bulletin service, data and modern business practice books and bulletins now being published.

Familiarity with new housing develop-ments also will be found to be an invaluable planning-program feature, for it will provide many leads for new business. And many set dealers will be found to be a useful source of new business leads, for they're always anxious to cooperate with local Service groups in both installation and maintenance work.

In including f-m as an important factor in the planning program, Government au-thorities have been used as a basis for this thornties nave been used as a basis for this recommendation. In a recent talk before broadcasters in Chicago FCC chairman Charles R. Denny said: "F-m is not coming. It's here. And it's growing fast. Already there are 66 stations in operation and 564 more authorized. In addition, there are 307 applications pending. Our long range plans for f-m look forward to the day when every square inch of every state from the Atlantic Ocean, west to the middle of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas will be covered night and day with city f-m signals. Similarly f-m signals will blanket the Pacific Coast states." That's quite a statement. The FCC also has ex-pressed the same enthusiasm in television. It won't be long before telecasts will be made in dozens of other cities besides those presently operating. The telephone company is rushing their coaxial cable program from coast to coast for television broadcasts.

The Service Man who will take full cognizance of these prospects and plan for the future will be a mighty busy man during the next few years.



Vol. 15, No. 12

December, 1946

LEWIS WINNER

Editor

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SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1946 2 •



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PUBLICATION DATES: Set No. 9 December 19 Set No. 10 December 29

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Sincerely yours,

Harry Matha

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INSTRUCTIONS: Print or type your advertisement CLEARLY. Hold it to 40 words or less including name and address. Confine it to radio subjects only. MAKE IT EASILY UNDERSTANDABLEI No commercial advertisements are acceptable. Sprague reserves the right to reject any copy that, in our opinion, does not fit in with the spirit of this free service. Your advertisement will be run in the first possible issue of at least one of the seven magazines on our list.

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DEC. Prepared by SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC., Emporium, Pa. 1946

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Radio servicemen now can use the new Sylvania Poly (MULTI-PUR-POSE) Meter type 134 to facilitate a multitude of electronic measurements and tests to radio equipment.

This product of Sylvania Research is stabilized against errors due to voltage variations or gas current in tubes. All accessories included. See your Sylvania Distributor.

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Tests audio, A.C. and R.F. voltages from 20 cps to 300 mc through use of proximity fuze-type tube built into handy probe. Full scale range of 3, 10, 30, 100, 300.

Measures D.C. from .1 to 1,000

volts in full scale ranges of 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1,000.

Measures D.C. current from .1 milliampere to 10 amperes in full scale ranges of 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1,000 milliamperes and 10 amperes.

Measures resistance from $\frac{1}{2}$ ohm to 1,000 megohms in full scale ranges of 1,000, 10,000, 100,000 ohms and 1, 10, 1,000 megohms.

ACCURACY

D.C. ranges $\pm 3\%$ of full scale. A.C. ranges $\pm 5\%$ of full scale up to

30 volts and $\pm 7\%$ above 30 volts. R.F. ranges $\pm 5\%$ of full scale up to 10 volts; $\pm 7\%$ from 10-100 volts; $\pm 10\%$ on 300 volt range.

- Ohms $\pm 6\%$ to the left of $\frac{1}{2}$ scale; $\pm 13\%$ to the left of $\frac{3}{4}$ scale.
- Current $\pm 3\%$ of full scale on all but 10 ampere scale which provides $\pm 5\%$ of full scale.

INPUT IMPEDANCES

- R.E. ranges—2.7 megohms resistance shunted by approximately 3 mmf. capacity.
- A.C. ranges—2.7 megohms resistance shunted by approximately 40 mmf. capacity.

D.C. ranges—16 megohms resistance. Remember the Sylvania Poly (MULTI-PURPOSE) Meter type 134. It's beautifully styled, compactly designed, has easily read meter and dials.



RADIO · TELEVISION · ELECTRONIC SERVICE

MIDGET COMPONENTS For British Portables



Fig. 1. Midget audio-frequency transformers which are available in skeleton form or with a bakelite case.

Fig. 2. Miniature permanent-magnet moving-coil loudspeaker which handles an input of ½ watt.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST MANUFACTURING problems with which Britain's radio industry was faced during World War II was that of reducing the size of components to a fraction of their standard dimensions.

There had been little or no demand in Britain for personal portables and manufacturers had not, therefore, gone into the question of miniaturization. When, however, the Supply Ministries requested industry to produce miniature components for lightweight equip-



London, England

ment to be used by forward troops and for such apparatus as combined transmitter-receivers small enough to be worn on the belt by agents and members of resistance groups in enemyoccupied territory, research workers in Britain's radio industry set about

getting the proverbial quart into a pint bottle

An excellent example of miniature design was the miniature capacitor developed for the proximity fuse, a tubular paper capacitor, rated for a d-c working voltage of 500. The overall length for capacitances of from 0.0005 to 0.01 mfd was 3/4", excluding connecting wires, while the diameter varied from $rac{1}{2}$ ". The units, wound and connected to provide mini-(Continued on page 28)

g. 3. Parts of a small moving coil headphone, compared with a safety razor blade. The moving coil is only $\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter.







POSTWAR V-T-V-M



An analysis of the Vomax, with practical operation and maintenance data based on twelve months of field experience.

Fig. 1. Control panel of the vacuum-tube voltmeter which measures resistance, d-c, db, d-c and a-c volts from 20 cycles to over 100 mc.

by M. E. LEWIS

IN LOCATING AND CORRECTING troubles in receivers, accurate measurements must be used. It is impossible, for instance, to check operating potentials of the many vacuum tube circuits in the modern receiver without measurement equipment. Measurements are the basic, fundamental yardstick by which proper or faulty operation must be diagnosed.

Before the war voltage measurements, due to limitations of then available meters, were pretty much restricted to measurement of voltages present in power circuits of receivers—circuits in which voltages to be measured would not be disastrously dropped by application of low-resistance, power-consuming meters. Then usual voltmeters could not be used to measure actual operating voltages upon avc-controlled grids, series-resistance-isolated plates and screens, highresistance avc lines, or at resistancecoupled amplifier grids and plates. The possibility of really time-saving measurement of a-f, i-i and r-f signal voltages lay in the distant future. This was because the usual 1000 ohm-per-volt d-c meter required significant *hower* to function, power not available in such circuits. In a-c circuits the situation was even worse. Copper-oxide rectifiers, used to convert a-c voltages into current required to actuate the d-c meters, not only showed very low input resistance, but exhibited errors seriously increasing with frequency even in the low a-f range.

The need to measure voltages, present in circuits of such high resistance that they could not possibly supply the current required to actuate simple volt-ohmmillianmeters resulted in the development of vacuum-tube voltmeters. In their prewar forms v-t-v-m units were afflicted with errors due to variations in operating potentials of their own vacuum tubes, errors due to changes in characteristics of ageing tubes, and ialse readings due to small but real residual gas and ion cur-

Fig. 2. Interior view of v-t-v-m.



rent in these tubes. Nevertheless the v-t-v-m was a great step forward. Their general usage only awaited further development of the art. That development has been achieved, prewar deficiencies have been overcome and the v-t-v-m has become a *must tool* of every Service Man.

In developing a postwar v-t-v-m, one designer¹ has produced a combination unit, a vacuum-tube-volt-ohm-db-ma meter. This instrument, the Vomax, shown in Fig. 1, features a removable r-f probe for direct contact to r-f and i-f circuits.

V-T-V-M Operation

In placing the unit in operation, the r-f probe must be fully inserted into its panel receptacle, with black (negative) and red (positive) test prod tips not inserted in panel jacks. The a-c plug is then inserted in line, $Adj.\Omega$ knob is turned so that on-off switch clicks on and pilot bezel illuminates. While allowing 30 to 60 seconds for tube warm-up, Function knob is set to D.C.+ and Range knob to 3 V. Then meter pointer is set to zero on meter scale by adjusting Set 1'. Zero knob.

As tubes warm up meter pointer may move up or down scale, possibly even off scale. Incidentally, the meter cannot be injured by over-scale deflection. It can be injured only by overload in directcurrent measurement, but is protected against burnout in all voltage, resistance and db operations. If this meter deflection isn't desired during tube warm-up, *Function* knob may be set to *ma* position for initial 30 to 60 second warm-up period.

With these initial adjustments completed, several interesting instrumentcharacteristic tests may be conducted. It is possible, for instance, to see to what extent errors due to grid and gas current have been eliminated by moving the *Range* knob from 3 V progressively through all six positions to 1200 V.

Meter zero will not shift more than 1% to at most 2% of full scale as *Range* switch is rotated. In rotating this switch the value of grid resistance (meter's d-c input resistance) of the upper section of the center 6SN7GT is changed from 50

¹McMurdo Silver.

With Ohm-Db-Ma Measurement Features

megohms progressively down to 125,000 ohms, a range of variation sufficient to reveal the slightest trace of grid or gas current.

Shifting Function knob from D.C. — to D.C. + reverses polarity of d-c input, making it possible to keep meter cabinet and receiver chassis under test at the same potential while d-c voltages positive-to-chassis are measured with red test-prod *plus*. Voltages negative-to-chassis can also be measured with meter and red prod polarity reversed by a flip of *Function* knob.

Six basic ranges of 0-3, 0-12, 0-30. O-120, 0-300 and 0-1200 volts, available with the *Range* knob, are graduated upon the meter scale. Six identical ranges, but in reverse polarity are provided by shifting *Function* knob from *D.C.+* to *D.C.-*. Six more d-c voltage ranges can be added positive, and six more identical ranges negative, if red test wire tip is shifted from the $+V-\Omega MA$ jack to the $V \neq 2.5$ jack. Each of these new ranges is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater in full-scale voltage value than indicated by each *Range* knob setting. Thus, using the $V \approx 2.5$ jack, d-c voltage ranges of 0-7.5, 0-30, 0-75, 0-300, 0-750 and 0-3000 volts are available at 126 megohms meter resistance, all read by mentally multiplying meter scale readings by 2.5.

Dual-Function Test Prod

Another interesting instrument feature is the *dual-purpose* red test prod which has a 1-megohm resistor built in to isolate instrument capacity from r-f, i-f and a-f grids and plates when measuring their d-c operating voltages dynamically during receiver operation. For all measurements *except* d-c voltage tip is screwed into the end of red prod from which flexible cord emerges. For d-c voltage measurements the tip must be screwed into the far end of the red prod to include the 1-megohm resistor in circircuits.

Ohmmeter

Having established meter zero by adjustment of the Set V. Zero knob while Function knob was set to D.C.+ and Range knob to 3 V, Function knob can be shifted to Ω position to check the ohmmeter. Meter pointer will now move up scale. It is set to exact full-scale reading by the Adj. Ω knob, and resistances between .2 ohm and 2,000 megohms can be measured. The upper meter scale is graduated 0 through 2K (2 kilohms, or 2,000 ohms). To use, the black prod wire tip is inserted into Com. Gnd. jack, red prod wire tip into $+V-\Omega-MA$ jack, and the two prod tips are connected to a resistor to be measured. In reading values a multiple of the Range knob pointer to the actual meter reading is used. Thus 10 at meter mid-scale is read as 10 ohms for 2K Ω position of Range knob, increasing in multiples of 10 for each advance of the Range knob. The center-scale figure (5th or 2M Ω) would yield 100,000-ohm reading. The 6th, or 2,000-M Ω position, involves a further



Fig. 3. Circuit diagram of vacuum-tube voltmeter described in this paper.

multiplier of 100 times, center-scale 10 indicating 10 megohms.

The Milliammeter

The milliammeter uses different internal current-shunt resistors to provide sixcurrent ranges selected by *Range* knob. Meter accuracy can be checked by measuring known direct currents. To check *Range* knob should be set to 12 amperes position. The high range is used so as not to burn the meter out by applying excessive current to a low-current range. *Range* knob is noved to left until the current flowing through the meter yields an easily read value upon the upper or lower center meter scale. All ranges starting with figure 3 about the *Range* knob are read on the upper center scale. All ranges beginning with figure 12 are read upon the lower center scale marked 12 at the right end. For 3 and 12-volt ranges appropriate scales are read directly. For higher ranges zeroes are added to observed readings.

Checking A-C Operation

With both test lead tips removed from panel jacks, with meter set to read zero (Continued on page 25)



Fig. 1. Two typical resistance-capacitance coupled audio amplifiers. In a we have a triode type. In b a pentode has been substituted. The essential difference between the two circuits is the use of the screen-grid circuit. Component values are a function of the frequency response and the gain.

THE TWO IMPORTANT characteristics of an audio amplifier are the stage gain and the frequency response. In audio stages using resistance and capacitance in the coupling network, both frequency response and amplification are, in part, a function of component values, and are also closely related to each other.

Fig. 1 shows two typical resistancecoupled amplifiers, one employing a triode, the other a pentode. In essence, both employ the same system.

In Fig. 2 we have the *r*-*c* network of the triode, isolated from the associated tubes for simplicity. In *a* R₁ represents the plate load resistor. This is shown as returning directly to ground, since for audio voltages the *B* supply filter capacitor acts as an effective short, due to its very low reactance or a-c resistance to audio frequencies. R₂ is the grid return resistor of the following stage while C₁ is the coupling

Fig. 2. Here the r-c component of the audio amplifier of Fig. 1 has been isolated. In a the components have been arranged to show that the coupling capacitor and grid resistor form a voltage divided network. In b the resistor, Re1, is used to represent the equivalent resistance of the coupling capacitor.



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R-C AMPLIFIER

capacitor. In b the coupling capacitor has been replaced by its equivalent a-c resistance. It will be noted that the capacitive resistance, in conjunction with the grid-return resistor, form a virtual voltage divider for any voltages developed across the plate load resistor.

Since the a-c resistance of the coupling capacitor will vary depending on the frequency of the impressed voltage, the voltage across the grid resistor will also vary. In explanation, the formula for computing the reactance of a capacitor for any frequency is

106

$$L_{e} = \frac{1}{2\pi f}$$

Where: X_e = capacitive a-c resistance in ohms

- f = frequency of voltage in cycles
- C =capacitance in microfarads

Once the reactance of a capacitor has been established, the action of voltage and current is the same as in d-c circuits. Thus, a .016-mfd capacitor has a reactance of 100,000 ohms at 100 cycles, 10,000 ohms at 1,000 cycles, and 1,000 ohms at 10,000 cycles.

Since the value of the grid resistor remains constant at all frequencies, a proportionately greater percentage of the imposed audio voltage will appear across the grid resistor, as the frequency increases.

Now let us assume that in the network of Fig. 2*a* the capacitor, C_1 , has a value of .016 mfd, R_1 is a .25-megohm resistor and R_2 is a .5-megohm unit. For an input voltage of 10, the drop across R_2 will be:

At 100 cps.....
$$\frac{R_2}{RC_1 + R_2} \times E$$

or $\frac{.5}{.1 + .5} \times 10$ or 8.85 volts
At 1,000 cps..... $\frac{.5}{.01 + .5} \times 10$ or 9.8 volts
At 10,000 cps..... $\frac{.5}{.01 + .5} \times 10$ or 9.99 volts
 $\frac{.5}{.001 + .5} \times 10$ or 9.99 volts

If the value of C_1 were increased to .16 mfd, its reactance or a-c resistance would be 10,000 ohms at 100 cps, 1,000 ohms at 1,000 cps, and 100 ohms at 10,000 cps. Solving for the grid voltages at these frequencies, we would

have 9.8, 9.99 and 9.999 volts, respectively. Thus, increasing the value of the coupling capacitance would tend to give a more uniform output over the audio range.

A similar expedient would be to increase the value of grid resistor. Thus, if the grid resistor were increased to 1 megohm, with a coupling capacitance of .016 mfd, the grid voltage for a 10-volt input would be 9.1 volts at 100 cps, 9.9 volts at 1,000 cps, and 9.99 volts at 10,000 cps. Therefore, increasing either C_1 or R_2 will achieve a more uniform response over a band of frequencies, as well as increase the voltage at all frequencies. In another sense, it may be said that the low irequency response has been improved, since both expedients afford a greater effect at the low frequencies than at the high frequencies.

The actual resistance values are slightly lower, due to the presence of the tubes. This will be discussed later in this article.

The next influence on the operation of the r-c amplifier is the cathode network, consisting of the cathode resistor and associated bypass capacitor.

The cathode bypass capacitor is, as the term implies, a bypass for any audio voltages developed across the cathode resistor; Fig. 3. In a, a typical resistance-coupled audio amplifier stage is shown. Fig. 3b shows the equivalent resistive load on the B supply. R_p designates the resistance of the plate-to-cathode path within the tube. Any a-c voltage developed across this circuit would cause voltage drops to appear across all three resistors. However, for a-c voltages, the tube's plate resistance and cathode resistor are actually in parallel with the load resistance; Fig. 3c. In the presence of the reactance introduced by the bypass capacitor, the a-c voltage drop across the cathode resistor would be reduced, since the capacitor is in parallel with This has two important aspects. it.

First, since the a-c voltage drop across the cathode resistor would serve no useful purpose in the amplification functions of the tube, the drop across the plate-load resistor would be increased, slightly. However, this is not the chief purpose of the bypass capacitor.

The effective input circuit is directly between grid and cathode. Therefore

DESIGN FACTORS

by MARTIN B. ROGGERS

any voltage, either a-c or d-c, would affect the sum voltage impressed on the grid. Since the a-c voltage developed across the cathode resistor is in opposite phase to the input voltage impressed on the grid, it would buck the input voltage. Thus, the input voltage would be decreased, and, in turn, the resultant plate voltage. This principle is the basis of inverse feedback, and tends to reduce the stage gain. And thus we have the second purpose of the capacitor; where gain is desired, the value of bypass capacitor determines the stage gain. In this respect, since the reactance of the capacitor increases as the frequency decreases, the stage gain will be reduced at low frequencies and increased as the frequency increases. Thus, a high farad bypass capacitor would increase the gain at low frequencies in much the same manner as it does when used for circuit coupling.

In receiver design, where component cost is a factor, the lowest capacitance consistent with adequate design is used, since the cost is less. In service work the same cost factor does not obtain. For this reason, it is permissible to use a 25-mid bypass to replace a 5-mfd. In some respects this procedure is advised providing a reduction in hum, since many tubes introduce hum in their cathode circuit, due to the proximity of the tube cathode sleeve to the a-c heated filament. Leakage between the cathode sleeve and the filament will create a slight 60-cycle voltage across the cathode resistor, which, in turn, will be amplified by the tube. On the other hand, some receivers purposely use low-farad capacitors which permits a slight hum in the first audio stage. By using a low-farad capacitor, a low-frequency bucking voltage is created in the cathode circuit which cancels out the hum, along with other low frequencies.

The value of cathode resistor is determined by the operating voltages and plate-load resistance. In general, the higher the value of plate-load resistance the higher will be the value of cathode resistance. Again, the higher the applied *B* voltage, the lower will be the cathode resistor.

The cathode voltage also influences the stage gain and fidelity. Thus, too high a cathode voltage may cause the tube to approach its cutoff voltage, in which case not only will the stage gain be reduced, but since the plate current will approach the zero point, amplitude distortion will be introduced. This is equivalent to the detector action of the tube, in which only half of the a-c envelope is amplified. The action is demonstrated in Fig. 4.

The cathode voltage also determines the maximum permissible input driving voltage. If the input voltage at the grid were to exceed the cathode, the net grid voltage would then be positive and the grid would then draw current. This would cause distortion, since the load on the input source would vary from practically no load when the grid is biased, to a comparatively heavy load when the grid is positive. It should be noted that most a-c and v-t meters measure rms voltages, which are 70% of the peak value. Therefore, for each volt of cathode bias, only .7 volt of input voltage, as measured on a v-t voltmeter is permissible.

The maximum value of grid resistor. which should always be used, is usually found by consulting the tube manual. In general, higher values of grid resistance are used with cathode bias than with fixed bias. The value of grid resistance is determined by the tube characteristics and its construction. Some gas always remains in the tube when it is evacuated. This gas has a tendency to create some current flow in the grid circuit. This current flow will create a positive grid voltage which will, to some extent, cancel the bias voltage. In some tubes this action may continue until the excessive plate current destroys the tube. In those tubes employing cathode bias, the selfregulating action of the bias resistor prevents this action, since any increase in plate current increases the bias, which in turn, decreases the plate current. Thus, the cathode resistor acts as a safety factor.

The screen voltage, like the cathode voltage, determines the plate current. And, like the cathode circuit, introduces an impedance into the plate circuit. Thus, in pentode circuits, the screen voltage should be adjusted to give the desired plate current. The

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Fig. 3. In a an individual triode r-c amplifier is shown. In b appears a plate network across the B supply. In c we have the equivalent plate impedance. It will be noted that the reactance of the cathode bypass is in shunt with the cathode resistor for audio voltages.

plate current, in turn, determines the ratio of actual plate voltage to the voltage drop in the plate-load resistor. The proper size screen-dropping resistor may best be determined by consulting tube manual tables for resistance-coupled amplifiers. Since the screen grid introduces impedance in the plate circuit, the value of bypass capacitor will affect the low-frequency response in much the same manner as the cathode hypass. Generally, a .5-mfd capacitor is sufficient, although higher values will increase the low frequency response.

The gain of an audio stage is a function of the amplification factor of the tube and the load resistance in the plate circuit. An important aspect of component values comes to light when the circuit is analyzed in terms of effective load impedance. Fig. 5 shows the total load impedance of an r-c amplifier stage for both high and low frequencies. For the low frequencies the plate resistance of the tube is in parallel with the plate-load resistance. These, in turn, are in parallel with the reactance of the coupling capacitance which, in turn, is in series with the grid resistor of the following stage.

At high frequencies, the coupling capacitor loses its importance, but two additional factors are introduced. These are the input and output capacitances of the tubes involved. For example, the input capacitance of a 6C5 is 4.4 mmfd and the output capacitance is 12 mmfd. Since these capacitances are in parallel, they may be represented by their equivalent reactance, or resistance. At 10,000 cps this is equivalent to a load impedance of less than 1 meg-



Fig. 4. Here is shown the effect of incorrect bias on an audio tube. Curve A is the response at normal bias, while B shows the distortion resulting from too high a bias. The action is equivalent to that of a biased detector.

ohm. Its effect on the high-frequency response will therefore be considerable, if higher resistance plate and grid resistors are used. On the other hand, the 6SF5 has input and output capaci-



tances of 4 and 3.6 mmfd, permitting higher values of load resistance.

Where Fig. 5 shows the equivalent plate-load impedance, it also shows the equivalent grid-load impedance. The same logic applies to this circuit. Therefore the size of grid resistance is also limited by the input and output capacitances of the tubes employed.

The foregoing has been explained to show that increasing the value of plate and grid resistors will not necessarily increase the stage gain or the frequency response beyond certain limits. Therefore, when designing r-c amplifiers, all factors must be taken into consideration.

Practical design factors influence the choice of components. For example, cathode bypass and coupling capacitances are limited in value, when used for low frequency improvement, by the filter systems used. Using large values may sometimes cause regeneration and feedback, or oscillation. To prevent this, r-c filter networks may have to be used in the plate and grid circuits of r-c amplifiers. The control grid filter network is only used when fixed bias is employed. Again, the design of the stage will be influenced by the purpose of the stage. That is, whether the stage is to be used for low-level or high-level operation. If low-level operation is intended, higher values of plate-load resistance may be used. On the other hand, if high output voltage is needed, components must be so selected that the voltage at the plate of the tube represents at least 50% of the supply voltage. For high gain at low levels, the actual plate voltage may be reduced to 20% of the supply voltage.

Where low-frequency response is desired, fixed bias is sometimes preferable to self bias. By obtaining the bias voltage from a bleeder resistor, a lower impedance path is thus possible, permitting the return of the cathode directly to ground. Since the bleeder network utilizes higher currents than are obtainable from the individual tubes, bias-resistance paths of 25 to 50 ohms are possible. However, r-c filter networks may be necessary in the grid circuits for decoupling purposes. This is particularly desirable where pentode tubes are used, since the same reasoning applies to the screen-grid supply.

In some receivers, it will be noted that the 6SQ7, when used as a detector and first audio tube, does not use any bias voltage. Where this condition obtains, it will be noted that the grid resistor is of the order of 5 to 10 megohms. The same is true of many battery-type tubes. There are several factors which influence this type of design. The first, of course, is the cost factor. The elimination of a cathode resistor and bypass is a saving. Electrically, this method is feasible, since it is only used where low B voltage supplies are used. Since the gain of the tube is quite high, and since they are usually used in conjunction with beampower type output tubes which require very low driving voltages for maximum output, the applied grid-input voltage is always a very small portion of one volt. The high resistance in the grid circuit prevents any appreciable current drain on the input system, since even a one-microampere grid current would create a bias voltage of 5 to 10. Again, since the input

(Continued on page 43)

Fig. 5. The true plate load impedances at low and high frequencies. At low frequencies, the reactance of the coupling capacitor is a factor, while at high frequencies the input and output tube capacitances affect the plate load impedance.



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Fig. 1. A twist drill gauge.

OTHER TOOLS OF IMPORTANCE TO the Service Shop include drill gauges, rules and scales, dividers, trimming knives, woodworking tools, and trouble-shooting lights.

Twist Drill Gauge

The various uses for a drill gauge were explained in the first article (*Basic Tools*) of this series,³ so they will not be repeated here. A simple gauge of the type shown in Fig. 1 will suffice.

Rules and Scales

Only a few simple measuring tools are required for making all necessary measurements of size, distances, etc. Some form of long measuring rule is

³ SERVICE, April, 1946.

by ALFRED A. CHIRARDI

Advisory Editor

[Part VII . . . Supplementary and Special-Purpose Tools]

assumed to be necessary for some jobs —for example, measuring the length of wire needed for outdoor antenna installations, extension wiring, etc. A 6' flexible steel push rule of the type illustrated at (a) of Fig. 2 will come in handy for such work. A 2' folding rule of the type shown at (b), which contains a metallic sliding caliper for measuring the diameter of such round objects as bolts, tuning capacitor shafts, tube sockets, etc., is also recommended.

An extremely useful multi-use rule and gauge that costs only a dollar, and is supplied in a leather case, is illustrated at (c). In laying out the holer that are to be cut in a chassis or panel for objects such as tube sockets, control shifts, meters, etc., just to cite one

example, the rule and gauge may be used as a center-finding tool (because the center of a hole which may have been spotted by drawing the circular outline of the object to be mounted can be found with it). It may also be used as a square, as a level protractor for measuring or laying out angles, or as a circle divider. These uses are illustrated by the inset drawings at the right of (c) of Fig. 2. When twist drills are being resharpened, the proper fixed angle to which the drill point should be ground may be checked with it, as illustrated in the main drawing at (c). Of course the 5" ruled scale also has many uses.

Dividers

Dividers are extremely useful in chassis or panel layout work. Wing dividers of the kind illustrated at (a) of Fig. 3 are recommended. Distances between mounting and other holes can be laid out accurately with them. They

(Continued on page 34)

Fig. 3. At (a), a pair of wing dividers. At (b), a trimming knife with three interchangeable blades of different sizes. (*Trimming knife views*, courtesy Somar Specialty Corp.)







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by HENRY HOWARD

WITH INCREASED PRODUCTION of f-m and television receivers operating in the v-h-f bands has come the need for special types of instruments to service and maintain these sets. To meet such a need, Sylvania recently developed a test unit, the type 134 Polymeter, that can be used up to 300 mc. The unit, Fig. 1, uses a vacuumtube probe with a 1247 proximityfuse-type tube.

Features of the tester include a balanced amplifier that is practically independent of line voltages and normal amplifier tube changes, preset factory

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We pause at this age-old season of good will to gree: our many friends in the radio and electronic industries and to extend to all of them our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. A year has passed since the formation of the Electronic Distributor and Industrial Sales Department ... a year during which we have developed into a smoothly functioning organization, known from coast to coast for the quality of our three great lines, Thorderson. Meissner and Radiart. We are proud of this success and we are grateful to those in the industry who have helped to make it possible.

Christmas

Now as we stand at the beginning of a new year we are firmly resolved that the products and services of these member companies will continue to reflect the wealth of engineering skill and production know-how which has distinguished them in the past.

Ansela Maguese O. J. Jester A. H. hareb

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- Crosley 56FA, 56FB (5-Tube, 2-Band Farm Type) Oct. DeWald A500, A503 (4-Tube)....Oct.

- DeWald A500, A503 (4-Tube).....Oct. DuMont 14" Television Model (Deflection Gircuit)....June ECA 101 (4-Tube A-C/D-C)....Nov. ECA AE 250 (5-Tube 250-Mil A-C/D-C Model)....July Electromatic 512 (4-Tube Phono)....May
- Emerson 505 (5-tube A-C/D-C/Battery) ... May Emerson 508 (Battery Pocket Receiver) ... June

- GE 225B (Television Oscillator Circuit)...June GE 250/260 (5-tube Rechargeable 2-volt Portable)
-June G.E. 50 (4-Tube Clock-Control Receiver). Aug.

- Hallicrafters SX18 (Gain-Control Circuit). Feb.

Hammarlund SP200-X (AVC Circuit) Jan. Motorola 45B12 (4-Tube Portable) Sept.

National NHU (S Meter Circuit)......Feb. National NHU (R-F Gain Control)......Feb. Packard Bell 5FP (4-Tube A-C).....Nov. Pilot B-3 (Two-Band 5-Tube Receiver) July Radiola 61-1, 2 and 3 (5-Tube).....Aug.

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ANNUAL

JANUARY, 1946 – DECEMBER, 1946

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POSTWAR V-T-V-M

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by Set V. Zero knob with Function knob set to D.C.+ and Range knob set to 3 V, Function knob is shifted to a-c position. Meter zero will not change more than 1% to 2%. If zero does shift an old, unsheathed, or poorly grounded a-c power line will usually be the cause. The remedy is simple. If reversing the The remedy is simple. It reversing the a-c plug in the a-c power outlet does not make a-c meter zero coincident with D.C.+ zero, a lead from a good ground should be clipped onto one of the four panel screws of the instrument.

The unit also permits the measurement of the actual magnitude of a-c voltage radiated by the local power line, electrical appliances and all similar sources of such undesired radiation. For this measurement the red test lead tip is in-serted in the $+V-\Omega-MA$ jack, allowing it to act as an antenna. The meter reading may be anything from a fraction of one volt up to 30 volts or more. This is actually a-c energy being picked up by the unterminated red test lead act-ing as an antenna. This can be proved by handling this lead, moving it about, touching its metal tip, and noting the increase in voltage registered, which our body adds, when a finger touches the red prod tip. The long time-constant of the diode input circuit can also be checked during these tests by touching the red prod tip to a panel thumb-screw. Meter reading will take several seconds to fall to zero, due to desirably slow leaking off of charge built up on .03-mfd capacitor by local a-c fields discharging through a 20-megohim resistor and 37.5 megohim through 125,000-ohim resistors in series.

If the black test lead tip is inserted into the Com. Gnd. jack and both red and black prod tips are contacted to a source of a-c voltage, the false but quite real voltage registered by the meter due to the antenna effect of the lead when unterminated and exposed to locally radiated a-c fields will disappear, and the correct voltage of the source being measured will be indicated.

By providing ar unshielded red test lead input capacity of the instrument has been kept low and the instrument can be used to measure a-c voltages beyond 100 Where the user is more concerned kc. with a-c voltage measurements at a-c power-line frequency, the antenna effect of the intentionally unshielded red test lead may be eliminated by using a shielded test lead consisting of an ordi-nary test prod terminating the inner conductor of a length of one-wire shielded microphone cable. The far end of this test lead would plug into the $+ V - \Omega - MA$ jack, the shield braid of which would terminate at meter end either at the Com. Gnd. jack or through a spring clip to a panel thumb-nut.

The R-F Probe

To study operation of the probe, it should be withdrawn from its shell from the panel receptacle. No change in meter zero will be observed. If a finger is now applied to the live tip of the r-f probe. the meter will register locally present a-c voltage fields, since the body is now acting as an antenna to pick them up. Touching the probe tip to a panel thumb-

(Continued on page 26)

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(Continued from page 25)

nut will cause the meter reading to fall to zero, since the meter input is shortcircuited, and cannot pick up voltage radiated from the power line, etc.

We can now check a-c meter accuracy together with r-f probe operation. The Range knob is set to 120 volts, Function knob to A.C., and the probe is inserted in its panel receptacle. Red and black test prods are connected to the a-c line. Meter should read the voltage of same accurately to within $\pm 5\%$. Now the r-f probe should be withdrawn and its tip contacted to one side of the a-c line, the shell (or tip of the black prod) being connected to the other side of the line. The meter will read only about 80-odd volts. This is quite proper. When we measure voltages using the r-f probe directly, we have substituted a .0005-mfd capacitor for .03-mfd capacitor in the diode rectifier input circuit. The .0005mid unit is suitable for a-c voltage measurement in the 15,000 cycle up to over 100 megacycles range. Its reactance is too high for accurate low-frequency measurement. That's why the instrument automatically replaces the .0005 with a .03 when the r-f probe is plugged into panel, to make low-frequency (down to 20 cycles) mea-surements possible through the panel jacks which include the .03-mfd capacitor in their circuit.

[To be continued]

WIRE RECORDER PREVIEW



Webster-Chicago wire-recorder preview test at plant at 5610 Bloomingdale Avenue, Chicago.

TRAILER P-A



A p-a system recently installed in a trailer by Broadcast Recorders, Inc., 1538 N. Cahuenga Blvd., Hollywood, Calif. Unit included a 5channel mixer, recording amplifiers and two recorders.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The November issue carried schematic diagrams on Learadio models 561-562-563 and also the Philco model 43-200 series. These were reproduced without required permission from Howard W. Sams Photofact Folios. We are deeply regretful that this occurred.



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Lewyt a-c/d-e/battery portbale.



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SPECIFICATIONS DC VOLTS - 1000 Ohms per v
 SPECIFICATIONS

 DC YOLTS — 1000 Ohms per volt: 0-5-25-100-250-500-1000-2500.

 AC VOLTS — 0-5-10-50-250-1000.

 OUTPUT VOLTS. 0-5-10-50-250-1000.

 OHMMETER. 0-200-2000-20,000 Ohms 0-2-20 Megohms

 Oc-200 Megohms

 Condenser Chasts

Condenser Check:

Electrolytics checked on English reading Scale at rated voltages of 25-50-100-200-250-300-450 volts.

Battery Test: Check dry portable "A" and "B" bat-teries under load,



BRITISH PORTABLES

(Continued from page 9)

mum inductance, were dried and impregnated under vacuum in petroleum jelly and then immersed in highmelting-point wax.

This design technique prompted the recent development of a plain-foil electrolytic capacitor, 116" x 32". This has been made possible by mounting the small negative electrode within a thin metal case and then closing the ends of the case on to synthetic rubber end-plugs, through which the connecting tags pass. They are said to have exceptionally good temperature characteristics. At -50° C, the capacitance is still approximately 50% of its value at 15° C; maximum working tempera-ture is 71° C. There are six values available, the smallest being 1 mfd and the largest 20 mfd, their maximum peak working voltages being 350 and 12 respectively. Other miniature capacitor designs have included paper capacitors in aluminum tubes with synthetic rubber end-plugs, varying in diameter from 1/5" to 3%" and in ca-pacity from 0.001 to 0.1 mid, with overall lengths from 1" to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Using wartime miniature design techniques, a manufacturer recently produced thumbnail type a-f chokes and transformers. Despite their small size these transformers and chokes, which measure 13/64" long, 32" deep and 18" high, have a very uniform response throughout the audio range.

A series of i-f transformers, designed for maximum gain and selectivity, yet occupying a minimum of space, manufactured during the war for inclusion in walkie-talkie sets and miniature receivers for beach landing parties, are now available for general use. The coils are contained in enclosed pot-type iron-dust cores with adjustable irondust center cores. Trimming capacitors are mounted inside the screening can which measures 118" deep by 18" square. Tested between a 6K7 and a standard voltmeter, these transformers had a gain of 60 at a frequency of 1 mc; at 2.1 mc the gain was 28 and at 4.86 mc it was 15.

The most outstanding reduction in size is probably that of the midget p-m moving-coil loudspeaker. One type has an overall diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and occupies a depth of 118". This miniature speaker, the voice coil of which is half an inch in diameter, is capable of handling inputs of up to $\frac{1}{2}$ watt.

A recently produced moving-coil earphone uses a miniature moving coil and cone diaphragm; the permanent



magnet is less than an inch in diameter and the moving coil, $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, consists of four layers of 46 s-w-g in a 0.032" gap.

Multi-Contact Switch

In response to a request from Britain's Ministry of Supply for a minia-'ure multi-contact switch, capable of withstanding conditions in the Far Eastern war zone, one company produced a rotary wave-change switch with all moving parts and contacts hermetically enclosed in a 3/4" diameter and 18" deep container. In producing this switch it was necessary to silverplate the very small contacts with a very fine finish to provide a relatively small contact area that had a contact resistance of 1/100th of an ohm and a current-carrying capacity of 50 ma. The problem was solved by making the contact springs from phosphor bronze strip on which pure silver, a thousandth of an inch thick, was rolled. The switch is now available with 12 contacts, in single-, two-, three-, and fourpole.

Miniature two-gang and three-gang tuning capacitors, with an overall depth behind the panel of 1.87" and 2.67", respectively, also produced for the Forces, will be available for general use very shortly.

Other components and accessories which have been greatly reduced in size during the past year or two are composition fixed resistors, now little thicker than a pencil lead, selenium rectifiers and B batteries.

AT BENDIX SERVICE SCHOOL



D. H. Kresge, service manager for radio and television, Bendix Radio Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, discussing operation of the ratio-detector system, used in Bendix 1-m receivers, before members of a service school recently conducted by Bendix.

SYLVANIA TEST EQUIPMENT STUDY



Sylvania test equipment under study at the Emporium plant by . . . (left to right) R. W. Andrews, G. C. Isham, J. T. Mallen, S. J. McDonald, H. G. Kronenwetter, John Hauser, R. F. Henderson, H. C. L. Johnson, H. H. Rainier, G. R. Wannen and R. P. Almy.

Cherrio! Merry Christmas

Astatic is happy to extend sincere holiday greetings and best wishes . . . and at the same time to express its deep appreciation of your kindness, courtesy and patronage during the year now ending. May Astatic continue to warrant your confidence and friendship not only this Christmas but through many Christmases to come.



SERVICING HELPS



Fig. 1. (Van Houton Query). G.E. LCP 508 used to study lack of sensitivity problem.

Fig. 2. (Pett Query). The r-f portion of Sparton 74 analyzed in the oscillation problem of Mr. Pett. I HAVE FOUND THAT a-c/d-c receivers several years old scem to lack sensitivity, even though a stage-by-stage check reveals normal gain. Are there any cures for this deficiency?—James Van Houten.

To analyze this problem, let us study a typical midget receiver; Fig. 1 (G. E. LCP 508). If realignment and new



by FRANK C. KEENE

tubes do not have the desired effect, the filter network should be checked. A voltage check may show that the filters need replacing. The use of high farad capacitors is recommended.

Three other kinks may help when other methods fail. The first is to insert a .5-megohm resistor from the ave bus to ground at the r-f end of the ave filter resistor. This would have the effect of reducing the ave action, decreasing the bias on the r-f tubes, and increasing the apparent gain of the receiver. This should only be used where there are no exceptionally strong local signals.

The second kink is to move the loop antenna further away from the chassis. This, in effect, improves the loop's Q. If this is not feasible, a thin copper sheet might be inserted between the loop antenna and the chassis proper. The sheet should be attached to the chassis. This is equivalent to an electrostatic shield between the chassis and the loop, and reduces the signal absorption of the chassis.

IN SERVICING A 1934 Sparton 74, 1 found what appeared to be an oscillating first i-f. That is the set played weakly with the grid cap off, but with the cap on. hum, oscillation and instability appeared. The trouble was particularly acute on the high-frequency end of the dial. Neither changes of components nor the usual circuit changes cured the trouble. Have you any suggestions?—Murray A. Pett.

It seems that the trouble does not lie in the i-f stage proper, but in the r-i portion of the receiver; Fig. 2. It is unlikely that the i-f would oscillate only at the high frequency end of the dial. Oscillation is due to feedback, which means that some portion of the signal is getting back from the output to the input of a tube. If the wiring of the receiver has not been changed, this type of trouble can be traced to a defective r-f bypass capacitor.

There are three points where this trouble may arise. These are the control grid, the screen grid and the cathode circuits. In this particular receiver the most logical point to test first is the ave system. It will be noted

(Continued on page 43)

FOR

THE BROADCAST STATION THE HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER THE LABORATORY

LINEAR STANDARD



Linear Standard audio units are the closest approach

ponent from the standpoint of frequency reto the ideal comsponse, wave form distortion, efficiency, shielding, and dependability. Guaranteed response \pm 1.3 DB, 20-20,000 cycles. The standard of the broadcast industry ... units available for every audio and power application.

ULTRA COMPACT



For compact, high fidelity equipment, UTC Ultra Compact units are

weight, yet providing frequency response ± 2 DB unequalled. Light in from 30 to 20,000 cycles. All units except those carrying DC in primary employ true hum balancing coil structure which, combined with high conductivity outer case, insures good inductive shielding. Units available for all audio applications up to + 10 DB in operating level.

INTERSTAGE FILTERS

UTC Interstage Filters (10,00) ohms impedance) are available in

high pass (HPI), and band pass (BPI) types for low pass (LPI), all frequencies from 200 to 10,000 cycles. Designed to effect 6 DB loss at cutoff frequency quency ... 40 DB at .5 and twice cutoff frequency. Dual alloy magnetic shielding reduces pickup to 150 Mv. per gauss.

VARITRA

Varitran units provideanidealmeans of voltage control for AC equipment. Performance features include high efficiency ... excellent regulation ... universal

mounting features...self-contained fuse protection. Available in 115 volt and 230 volt models with from 1 to 11 Amp. output rating. These units afford stepless adjustment of voltage from 0 to 113% of line voltage.

Transformer

150 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13. N.Y. EXPORT DIVISION: 13 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y., CABLES: "ARLAB"





BEN FRENCH JOINS SAMS' PHOTOFACTS

B. V. K. French has been named direc-tor of field relations of Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. French will act as liaison between

the manufacturer and the servicing profession.

Mr. French was formerly supervisor of the Mallory Research Laboratory.



R. B. UNGER NOW WARD PRODUCTS ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER

Roy Brown Unger has been appointed assistant sales manager of the jobber division of the Ward Products Corporation, Cleveland.



COLLINS BECOMES AEROVOX CHIEF ENGINEER

Joseph L. Collins has been named chief engineer of the Aerovox Corporation, New Bedford, Mass. He has been head of the electrolytic engineering division since 1938, and before that in charge of electrolytic engineering of Sprague Electric Company.

SCENIC RADIO CATALOG

A 16-page catalog has been issued by

Scenic Radio & Electronics Co., 53 Park Place, New York City 7, N. Y. Items featured in the catalog include volt-ohm-milliammeters, signal genera-tors, tube testers, oscilloscopes, vacuum tube uptopoters, cignal tracers, andio tube voltmeters, signal tracers, audio amplifiers, phonograph players, automatic record changers, loudspeakers, tubes. microphones, antenna kits, radio text books, etc.

Harry Adelman is president of Scenic Radio. * * *

S. LUBIN JOINS SPRAGUE ELECTRIC

Samuel Lubin has joined the staff of the field engineering department of the Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass. Mr. Lubin will locate in



Washington, D. C., in charge of contacts with all government agencies

Mr. Lubin was formerly with the new development section of the Technical Standards Division of R. E. A.



STROMBERG-CARLSON F-M ADAPTER

To convert prewar f-m receivers to the new 88-108 mc bands, a simplified adapter has been invented by George Driscoll, manager of Stromberg-Carlson Company f-m station WHFM, Rochester, N. Y. The adapter is being marketed by

Stromberg-Carlson.

* *

KOETKE JOINS NEDA

Norman A. Koetke has joined the executive staff of the national office of NEDA.

OPERADIO APPOINTS FRED D. WILSON GENERAL SALES MANAGER

Fred D. Wilson has become general sales manager of Operadio Manufacturing Co., St. Charles, Ill. Mr. Wilson has been in charge of jobber sales of the company's commercial line and trademarked equipment.



*

RADIOLAB CATALOG

A catalog, No. 6E-2, listing multi-testsignal generators, oscilloscopes, ers. sound amplifier systems and student construction kits for schools and laboratories, has been issued by the Radiolab Publishing & Supply Co., 652 Mont-gomery St., Brooklyn 25, N. Y. .

WNBT AND WPTZ TO EXCHANGE TELEVISION PROGRAMS

An agreement providing for the exchange of commercial and sustaining television programs between WNBT in New York and WPTZ in Philadelphia has been signed by the National Broadcasting Company and Philco Corporation.

BENDIX RADIO APPOINTS MASTER SERVICE DEALERS

Seven servicing organizations have been named to service Bendix aviation radio equipment by George Myrick, manager of personal aviation sales for Bendix Radio. The service organizations are The service organizations are

(Continued on page 37)

CAPITOL RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE - Where Professional Radiomen Study



Good-Paying Jobs . . . Security . . . A Bright Future Can Be Yours! Meet the Challenge With the Aid of CREI Home Study Training and Keep Pace With Radio

Foresighted radio servicemen are looking ahead to the future. A future that has unlimited opportunities and real profits for those who have the "Know-How" to SERVICE television, FM, industrial electronic equipment, and the many other new radio developments.

Join the many professional servicemen who are studying at home the new developments, the new techniques with CREI . . . protecting their future jobs, their busi-nesses by acquiring the new "Know-How", NOW!

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RESISTANCE

-To New Ideas Has Cost Many a Man a Great Pu-ture. We all know the classic stories of the peo-ple who scoffed at Bdison, Ford, Deforest. It was the scoffers who lost out the scoffers who lost out when the rewards poured in. Now with radio-eleo-tronics entering a great, new era, when it may well emerge in greatly magni-fied form, you fellows who are in on the ground fleor and den't prepare now for the future fall in the same class as those early scof-fers. class fers.



Capitol Radio Engineering Institute

E. H. RIETZKE, President

Dept. S-12, 16th and Park Road, N.W., Washington 10, D. C. Branch Offices:

New York (7): 170 Broadway



if you have had professional or amateur radio exparience and want to make more money, let us prove to you we have the training you need te qualify for a better radie job. To help us intelligently answer your inquiry-PLEASE STATE BRIEFLY YOUR BACKGROUND OF EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION AND PRESENT POSITION.

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San Francisco (2) · 760 Market Street



 Heretofore offered only in cardboard-case container, this type is now available in an aluminum can—the postwar Aerovox Type PRVC.

This truly universal replacement electrolytic readily doubles for twist-prong, spade-lug and screw-base types. To install, center screw is removed, metal cleat slipped off, wire leads passed through mounting hole, and metal cleat and screw now replaced from underside of chassis and tightly drawn up. Insulated positive and negative wire leads. Multiple sections have concentrically-wound sections with common negative. In all popular voltages and capacitances.

• Ask Our Jobber . . .

Order your Aerovox Type PRVC metal-can cleat-mounting electrolytics from him. Have a stock on hand for those rush jobs. Ask for postwar catalog—or write us.



AEROVOX CORP., NEW BEDFORD, MASS., U.S.A. Export: 13 E. 40th St., New York 16, N.Y. • Cable: 'ARLAB' In Canada: AEROVOX CANAOA LTD., Hamilton, Ont.



Fig. 4. Some of the essential woodworking tools that are often used around the shop.

TOOLS

(Continued from page 16)

can be used for transferring distances directly from a rule, or for scribing circles or parts of circles. They often are needed merely for measuring distance of separation between parts already mounted, or for dividing spaces into equal parts, or determining the dimensions of irregularly shaped work. Their points should be kept sharp. A pair of wing dividers about 6" long will be satisfactory.

Trimming Knives

One of the handy little craftsman's knives, made to take several interchangeable surgical steel blades of various sizes and shapes, is handy for all trimming operations on dial cords, speaker cones, speaker grille cloth, and a variety of other uses. The three blade shapes illustrated with the knife at (b) of Fig. 3 are practical for Service Shop use.

Woodworking Tools

A few of the more essential woodworking tools should be included in the tool equipment of the Service Shop, for they are needed when counters, shelves, cupboards, etc., are to be installed, for alteration work on wooden radio cabinets, and for a variety of other construction and alteration jobs around the shop. If a test bench is to be built, or altered, they are absolutely necessary!

Tools required include a medium size *crosscut* saw for cutting across the grain of wood, and a medium size *rip* saw for cutting along the grain.

A carpenter's claw hanumer is needed for driving nails. The claw is useful for removing nails from wood, etc. One is illustrated at (a) of Fig. 4.

A carpenter's hand brace of the type illustrated at (b) is required for turning wood-boring tools. Needed too are some of the other types of holecutting tools already described. The carpenter's brace has a 2-jaw chuck

(Continued on page 36)







High Efficiency Auto Antennas

PUT more mileage on your cash register with this distinctive line of auto antennas. They're a hit with the car owner every time he hits the road. Built to pull in programs clearly, they keep noise reception at a low level. Designed to fit every car, these five models are bound to pull in profits for you. It's a self-starter program with plenty of powerful sales follow through. For more information, write: General Electric Company, Electronics Department S-6811, Syracuse 1, New York.



FEATURES:

Completely equipped with a newly developed low capacity, low loss lead cable.
Speedy installation, positive interference-proof, lead coupling.

- Ferrule-set connection with bayonet adapter.
- Rattle-proof, no-slip, fluid type construction.
- High efficiency, low resistant silver to silver contacts.
- Finest Admiralty brass, beautifully chrome plated.



Free display board with every order for 24 antennas.



Model 2450 ELECTRONIC TESTER

There's never been a tester like this!

Here's a tester with dual voltage regulation of the power supply DC output (positive and negative), with line variation from 90 to 130 Volts. That means calibration that stays "on the nose"! That means broader service from a tester that looks as good as the vastly improved service it provides. This model includes our Hi-Precision Resistor which outmodes older types.

HIGHLIGHTS - 42 ranges: DC and AC. Volts 0-2.5-10-50-250-500-1000 • DC MILLIAMPS: 0-0.1-1.0-10-50-250-1000 • OHMS: 0-1000-10,000-100,000 • MEGOHMS: 0-1-10-100-1000 • CAPACITY IN MFD: 0-005-.05-.55-50 • LOAD IMPEDANCE: 51 megohms on DC Volts • CIRCUIT LOADING: Low frequencies. Circuit loading equal to 8 megohms shunted by 35 mmfd. High frequency circuit loading equal to 8 megohms shunted by 5 mmfd.

Detailed catalog sheets on request.





Give your Service Job the EXTRA PROTECTION

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AVAILABLE FROM STOCK Fixed Type in 8 Sizes from 5 Watts to 200 Watts

Adjustable Type in 7 Sizes from 10 Watts to 200 Watts The installation of VITROHM wirewound resistors insures that extra performance you want in critical circuits. With exclusive features developed in the WARD LEONARD laboratories ... these resistors meet the most rigid specifications. They provide long, troublefree service, avoid call-backs, build

satisfied customers and greater profits. Available in wide range of resistance values. AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS EVERYWHERE SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

Gives complete data and information on Ward Leonard Vitrohm Resistors carried in stock. Write for Gatalog No. D-2.



WARD LEONARD RELAYS • RESISTORS • RHEOSTATS Electric control devices since 1892

Ward Leonard Electric Co., Radio and Electronic Distributor Division, 53E W. Jackson, Chicago 4

Automatic Combinations-NOW!

The New Arnold Shure Automatic Wired Record Player ready for immediate delivery.

The Shure automatic record player connects easily to any radio. Its feather,weight crystal pickup and quiet, smooth changer action assure high quality playing of ten 12" records or twelve 10" records. Every one of your customers can now own a fine automatic combination at a remarkably low cost.

Shure players are shipped complete with A.C. cord and shielded cable—only 2 wires to connect and it's ready to play.

Your price only \$21.92 net F.O.B. Chicage, Illinois

OPA Retail Price — \$31.30 — Zone 1 OPA Retail Price — 33.87 — Zone 2

Orders are now being accepted for immediate the delivery-no waiting. Terms: 2% check with order. Or 25% deposit, balance express C.O.D.



HOLLANDER RADIO SUPPLY CO. 549 West Randolph Street Chicago 6, Illinois

TOOLS

(Continued from page 34)

which clamps the square bit shank diagonally across opposite edges. It will be well to purchase a brace that is equipped with a ratchet for working in close quarters.

Along with the brace should go several wood auger bits, shown at (c). Sizes sufficient for all ordinary purposes are: $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 7/16" and $\frac{1}{2}$ ". For boring larger holes in wood, an

For boring larger holes in wood, an expansion bit of the type illustrated at (d) is useful. This has a cutter whose position may be adjusted for drilling holes of various sizes. These bits are made in several sizes; the one illustrated will bore holes from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" diameter. When larger holes are to be bored, the fly-cutter illustrated at (c) of Fig. 4 may be used.

Whether or not a plane, shown at (d), is to be purchased depends upon the scope of the carpentry work to be done, and finances.

A small $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ wood chisel, of the type shown at (f), will certainly be needed. One having an unbreakable type handle and a high grade steel blade that will retain its cutting edge should be chosen.

A small combination oil stone (medium-fine) will enable you to keep the cutting edges of all the fine cutting tools around the shop in good workable condition.

Adequate Tool Equipment

A Shop that contains most, or all of, the tools listed and described thus far in this series may consider itself well equipped from the standpoint of *mechanical* tools.

Articles to follow will describe additional special-purpose time-saving devices, and accessories, that also are desirable.

(To be Confinued)

Fig. 5. A handy Service Man's vest pocket kit containing 6 hex key wrenches. (Courtesy The Allen Manufacturing Co.)



NEWS

(Continued from page 33)

Palo Alto Airport, Inc., Palo Alto Municipal Airport, Palo Alto, California; Aircraft Sales and Service, Inc., Boeing Field, Seattle, Washington; Aero Enterprises, Inc., Sky Ranch Airport, Denver, Colorado; Northwestern Aeronautical Corporation, Holman Field, St. Paul, Minnesota; U. S. Flying Services, Inc., Albert-Whitted Airport, St. Petersburg, Florida; Page Airways, Inc., Municipal Airport, Rochester, New York; and D. L. Grubb, John Rodgers Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii.

* * *

SUPERIOR ELECTRIC CATALOG

A 12-page catalog describing variablevoltage transformers, automatic voltage regulators and test units has been prepared by the Superior Electric Company, 713 Laurel Street, Bristol, Conn.

DE MAMBRO OPENS NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH

* *

The De Mambro Radio Supply Co., luc., have opened a branch at 1308 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H. Ted Von Hagen is manager of the new branch.

ELECTRO-VOICE CARDYNE CARDIOID DYNAMIC MICROPHONE BULLETIN

A 2-page bulletin (No. 131) describing the Cardyne cardioid dynamic microphone has been issued by Electro-Voice, Inc., Buchanan, Michigan.

Bulletin shows undirectional polar patterns of the microphone providing wideangle pickup at front.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRONIC CATALOG

* * *

A 16-page catalog describing signal generators, volt-ohm-milliammeters, signal tracers, multitesters, tube testers, capacitance-resistance bridges, decade boxes, oscillographs, and record changers, has been issued by Metropolitan Electronic and Instrument Co., 6 Murray Street, N. Y. 7, N. Y.

SUPREME PUBLICATIONS DIAGRAM

* * *

An index to six volumes of the "Most-Often-Needed Radio Diagrams" manuals has been published by Supreme Publications, 9 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago 12, Illinois.

SOLAR MOLDED PAPER CAPACITORS NOW SIGNAL CORPS-AAF COLOR CODED

The Signal Corps-AAF color code has been adopted for the molded paper capacitors of the Solar Manufacturing Corp., 285 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 17, N. Y.

* * * OLSON CATALOG

A 32-page catalog listing microphones, amplifiers, fluorescent fixtures, and as-



IS THE HERITAGE OF OXFORD SPEAKERS

1 OXFORD SPEAKERS, with their remarkable stamina assure that when used as replacements that they will not break down in normal or extended usage. The over a million units now in use as original installations are the very best guarantee of that statement.

2 OXFORD SPEAKERS have the new pressure-thread device, which holds the pole-piece against the magnet, increases sensitivity and prevents pole-piece decentering. This new development is but one of many improvements which assure the jobber of long and trouble-free installations meeting the most exacting type specification.

3 OXFORD SPEAKERS are designed for handling the maximum power input in relationship to their size, and further embody response curves which permit the speaker to be used in radio receivers of quality.

Until the war, the loudspeaker was comparatively undeveloped from the first ineffectual unit which made its appearance in the middle 1920's By consistent research in this highly complicated field, OX FORD engineers have improved almost every part until there is little resemblance, except in exterior appearance, between the OX FORD SPEAKER of today and the pre-1942 unit.

It will be found that the OXFORD SPEAKER can withstand greater overloads for longer periods, and provide cleaner, better reproduction than was believed possible just a short five years ago.



OXFORD RADIO CORPORATION 3911 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO

sorted parts has been published by Olson Radio Warehouse, 73 East Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.

* * *

ERNEST L. WARD ELECTED SPRAGUE ELECTRIC VICE PRESIDENT

Ernest L. Ward has been elected vice president of the Sprague Electric Company, North Adams, Mass.

* * *

MALLORY MYE ENCYCLOPEDIA

The 5th edition of the MYE servicing encyclopedia containing over 4,000 replacement listings has been published by P. R. Mallory, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. Replacement data covers controls, capacitors and vibrators.

BUNTING NOW GARRARD S-M

Lee Bunting has been appointed sales manager of Garrard Sales Corporation, New York, American agents for the Garrard automatic record changer. Mr. Bunting was formerly sales man-

ager of the record changer division of Maguire Industries, Inc.

* * *

DON E. CORSON JOINS SOLAR

Don E. Corson has been appointed manager of the special products division of Solar Manufacturing Corporation.





STAR TESTER

A volt-ohm-milliammeter, model M II Star Tester, has been announced by Star Measurements Company, 442 East 166th St., New York 56, N. Y. Voltage ranges are provided up to 1,000 volts on both a-c and d-c. Current ranges up to one ampere and resistance ranges up to five megohms are also incorporated. Calibrated db scales are provided for measurements as high as 54 db; zero power level is based on a 6 mw level in a 500ohm line.

Instrument features a $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", 400 microampere Marion meter. Entire instrument weighs 4 pounds.



SPECO P-A MIXER

Max-Mixer, providing the use of additional microphone inputs to amplifiers, has been released by Special Products Company, Silver Spring, Maryland. Mixer permits plugging in of one, two or three microphones.



ALTEC LANSING AMPLIFIERS

A-c/d-c 4-watt amplifiers, A-319A and A-319B, have been announced by Altec Lansing Corporation, 1161 North Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.

A-319A amplifier has a balanced bridging-input transformer with a 5000-ohm input designed for bridging across 250-500-600 ohm lines without requiring isolating transformers.

The A-319B amplifier has a high impedance input for crystal pickup use. Both amplifiers have an adjustable

Both amplifiers have an adjustable low-frequency bass boost. The A-319A has an adjustable high-frequency treble boost to compensate for line losses. A-319B has an adjustable high-frequency control to eliminate needle scratch. Amplifiers have inverse feedback taken from a tertiary winding on the output transformer thus leaving the output ungrounded.

Nominal output load impedance, 8 tc

15 ohms. Tubes include 6SJ7, 6J5, (2) 25L6, (2) 25Z6.



NATIONAL UNION VIBRATORS

Universal type auto vibrators, Univibes, standardized to a minimum of 8 types, that are said to serve the replacement demands of over 2500 different models of auto receivers, have been announced by National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, New Jersey.



JFD CEMENTS AND SOLVENTS

JFD Manufacturing Co., 4117 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn 19, N. Y., has reorganized its line of radio cements, solvents and carbon tetrachloride. Each of these items will come packaged in the four most popular sizes. These are the 4 ounce, 8 ounce, 16 ounce, and the 1-gallon sizes. Line of cements will come with the brush affixed to the metal cap.



* G. E. A-M/F-M TUNING TUBE

*

An electron-ray indicator, 6AL7-GT, that is said to be particularly useful in f-m sets, has been announced by the tube division of G. E.

In this tube patterns appear on fluorescent screen located near the end of the glass bulb. The 6AL7-GT employs of a translucent screen, or target, consisting of a transparent disc on which the fluorescent material is deposited. The fluorescent material is deposited. fluorescent pattern can be viewed through the screen.

The translucent-type screen enables all other tube electrodes such as heater,



EBSTER Model 55 PLAYS THROUGH YOUR RADIO

It's a natural for teenagers-and for grownups as well. An Automatic Record Changer on a harmonizing base. Just the thing for Play Room or Living Room or to play favorite recordings thru "the other radio."

EASY TO CONNECT

Model 55 can be quickly connected to most radios—simply plug it in. Comes complete with cords and plugs.



The Choice of Music Lovers

WEBSTER CHICAGO 5610 Bloomingdale Avenue, CHICAGO 39, ILLINOIS

32 years of Continuous Successful Manufacturing

cathode, deflecting plates, etc., to be behind the target and out of sight. In previous tubes with reflecting-type tar-gets it has been necessary to locate cathode and deflecting plates in front of the screen, thereby making it necessary to mask out the center of the screen.

By controlling the bias of the space-charge grid the target current and pattern brightness can be affected. Six volts negative grid bias is sufficient to blackout completely the pattern if the target voltage is less than 315 volts d-c.

On tune is indicated when two halves of a pattern which appear on the screen at the end of the tubes are aligned. Deviation from the proper tuning condition

on one side of resonance will raise one edge of the pattern and deviation on the other side of the resonance will lower the pattern edge.

In receivers where squelch voltage is available the pattern can be made to disappear completely between stations thus providing a difference between on tune and between-station presentation.

RCA TUBES

Four new tubes have been announced by the tube department of RCA. Two of these new tubes—1P42 and 3C33—are for industrial control applications; the other two-12AU7 and 35B5

(Continued on page 40)



This unit fulfills an extremely important need for general utility portable service equipment. It has wide range coverage for both a-c and d-c measurements of voltage, current measurements on d-c and the popular ranges on resistance.

The UM-3 is designed to clearly indicate all the functions which aid in the prevention of application of high voltages when preparing for current or resistance measurements. Other G-E units for better servicing include: CRO-5A Oscilloscope, PM-17 Electronic Voltohmeter, YYW-1 High Voltage Multiplier.

For details write:

General Electric Company, Electronics Department, S-6411, Syracuse 1, New York.

Electronic Measuring Instruments

GENERAL 🛞 ELECTRIC



GENERAL (C) ELECTR

UM-3

J. F. D. MANUFACTURING CO., 4114 FT. HAMILTON P'KWAY, B'KLAN, N. Y

NEW PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 39)

-are additions to the miniature tube family.

The 1P42 is a very small head-on type of high-vacuum phototube. Diameter $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Semi-transparent cathode surface is sensitive to light sources predominating in blue radiation.

The 3C33 power amplifier contains two, high-perveance triode units in an envelope. Has a 12.6-volt heater. The 12AU7 is a small, twin-triode

The 12AU7 is a small, twin-triode amplifier having characteristics which are very similar to those of the larger types 6SN7-GT and 12SN7-GT.

Mid-tapped heater permits operation from either a 6.3- or a 12.6-volt supply.

The 35B5 is a beam power amplifier and is for use in the output stage of a-c/d-c receivers. It is capable of providing 1.5 watts output.

TRIPLETT TRANSCONDUCTANCE READING TUBE TESTER

A tube tester, 2425, providing micromho (dynamic mutual conductance) readings has been announced by Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluffton, Ohio. Transconductance readings are made possible through measurements directly proportional to gm.

Short and open tests of every tube element.

Metal case, $10'' \times 10'' \times 534''$. For counter or portable use.



AMCON PLASTIC CAPACITORS

Plastic case capacitors, Amcon Little PL, 2%" high and 1%" diameter, have been announced by the American Condenser Company, 4410 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Illinois.



PHONO PORTABLE For A-C/D-C/Battery

(See Front Cover)

THE ADVENT OF MINIATURE tubes has permitted the development of many unique receivers and amplifiers. Recently, for instance, Capitol Phonographs of Hollywood produced an a-c/d-c/battery portable phono, model U-24, using a 1S5 diode-pentode as a triode first-stage voltage amplifier feeding a 3Q4 battery-power pentode and a 50B5 line-powered beam-power tube in parallel.

This 3-way portable, with a battery life of approximately 250 hours when operated intermittently, features a double-spring wind-up motor for battery and d-c line operation in addition a standard type a-c motor. The mechanical motor is capable of playing three ten-inch records with one winding.

A crystal pickup feeds a $\frac{1}{2}$ -megohm volume control through a 0.1-mfd isolating capacitor and bass attenuating equalizer. The equalizer consists of 10 megohms in parallel with a .00047-mfd capacitor, making the reactance equal the resistance at 33.6 cycles and causing this frequency to be attenuated about 91%. The 1S5 is operated without grid bias except for a small drop through the volume control. Plate load consists of 330,000 ohms in parallel with a 680,000-ohm power-stage grid leak and a series tone-control circuit with a 3-megohm resistor and .005-mfd capacitor.

The 3Q4 is used for battery operation only, obtaining its bias from 390 ohms in series with the B battery. Its filaments are operated in parallel for convenient 11/2-volt A supply. Audio power output is about 150 milliwatts. The 50B5 serves as the power output tube on line operation, delivering about 1 watt into the tapped output transformer. Full primary is used to match the higher impedance 3Q4, only part of the winding to match the 50B5. Filament power for the 1S5 is obtained by running the cathode current of 50 ma through the 1S5 and 120 ohms, the audio frequencies being effectively shunted by a 100-mfd capacitor.

A battery-line switch, with three circuits, opens B battery at negative terminal; opens B battery at positive terminal, connecting the plates and screen grids to the rectifier output; and opens A+ lead, disconnects the 3Q4 filament and connects the 1S5 filament to 120-ohm cathode bias resistor.





SER-CUITS

(Continued from page 18) adjustments permitting correct zero setting for all ranges through one iront panel adjustment, range switch for multiplier values and five jacks for plug-in test-lead readings of a-c and d-c volts, ohms, amperes and milliamperes.

Measurement Ranges

Measurement ranges include: d-c volts . . . 0-3, 0-10, 0-30, 0-100, 0-300, 0-1000; a-c volts (a-f, 20-15,000 cps) 0-3, 0-10, 0-30, 0-100, 0-300; r-f volts (10 kc-300 mc) 0-3, 0-10,



The E-L Vario-Tuner. Left, coil side; right. trimmer side.

0-30, 0-100, 0-300; d-c current, 0-3 ma, 0-10 ma, 0-30 ma, 0-100 ma, 0-300 ma, 0-1000 ma, 0-10 amperes; resistance, 0-1000 ohms, 0-10,000 ohms, 0-100,000 ohms, 0-1 megohms, 0-10 megohms and 0-1000 megohms.

E-L Vario-Tuner

Many have requested additional information on the permeability-tuning type units that were mentioned in the editorial of the November issue of SERVICE. In Fig. 2 appears a recentlyannounced type Electronic Lab Vario-Tuner, that offers many of the features pointed out in the editorial. It consists of an r-f tuned unit and an oscillator section.

Tuner Features

Designed to cover the 540 to 1,620kc range, with an i-f of 455, the r-f coil has an inductance of 220 microhenries $\pm 2\%$, tapped at 53 microhenries $\pm 2\%$. The r-f trimmer capacity is 30 mmfd. Approximately 12 mmfd is added to this trimmer by the input capacity of the r-f amplifier tube.

To tune, a ribbon drive mechanism is used.



Fig. 2. Electronic Laboratories permeability tuning unit connected to input of an a-c/d-o receiver. Loop shown in circuit is also an B-L unit with an inductance of 147 microhenries.



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SERVICING HELPS

(Continued from page 30)

that the avc feeder is common to both the r-f and i-f circuits. Therefore, the first point to check is the .2-mfd bypass capacitor. It is suggested that the capacitor in the receiver be removed from the circuit when checking.

The next point to check is the value of resistance in this circuit. An appreciable increase in resistor value, more than 15%, may affect the receiver operation adversely.

The .2-mfd screen grid bypass capacitor should be checked next. The use of a high value of screen grid bypass, say 5 mfd or more, will sometimes improve the response. You should use a capacitor with a voltage rating equal to the plate voltage, since surges may blow out a smaller voltage rated capacitor.

Since the cathodes of the r-f and i-f amplifiers are tied together, a defective bypass at this point would also induce oscillation. In addition, an open interstage noise suppressor would cause weak signals, or no signals at all.

In these days of tube shortages, it is interesting to note that the three 56 tubes (one not shown is the first audio stage) could be replaced with a single duo-diode-triode, such as the 6R7.

R-C AMPLIFIER

(Continued from page 14)

source is a diode, which itself draws current, the fractional current drain of the tube will not cause distortion. The high plate-load resistance coupled with the low-plate voltage supply would prevent any appreciable current drain with resultant damage to the tube. This particular type of tube is designed for a high value grid resistance.

6-SPEAKER PHONO



British phono model, the London Reproducer, recently introduced in this country. Features a 4-stage push-pull amplifier with three sets of 6J5 triodes and a pair of PX25 outputs. In the first three stages, negative feedback is used. Volume control between the second and third stages is provided by twin resistance-capacitance circuits shunted across the output of the second stage, plate to plate, the capacitive portions of the network providing bass compensation at low-volume levels. Speaker system consists of six 12" p-m units connected in parallel.



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JOTS AND FLASHES

SERVICE SCHOOLS are now being run by many manufacturers to train distributor organization service manager and key service personnel the latest techniques in both business management and repair of modern equipment. Several distributors are, in turn, presenting similar sessions for local Service Men. Training certainly appears to be a key item in servicing to-day!... The need for special provisions for television antennas in new apartment houses was stressed by Dan D. Halpin, RCA television receiver sales manager at a recent meeting of the Building Owners and Managers Association in Philadel-Mr. Halpin described the recent phia. installations of the RCA Antennaplex System in the Hotel Pennsylvania and Hotel New Yorker to solve a multipledwelling antenna problem. ... Half-wave and doubler power supply systems are analyzed in a 16-page Mallory technical manual reprint now being distributed by the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation. . . . Milo Radio and Electronic Corp. have been appointed exclusive dis-tributors for the St. George Recording Corporation wire recorder. Unit, which can be hooked up to any amplifier, also plays standard records. . . Del Wakeman has resigned as advertising manager of the Magnavox Company, Ft. Wayne, Indiana and joined Ekco Products Company, Chicago, as advertising manager. . . A special television demonstration room has been installed by the Fair Store in Chicago. Up to eleven receivers can be demonstrated in this room. . . . Wil-liam Carduner, president of the British Industries Corporation, recently sailed to England on the Queen Elizabeth. A 3-color window display promoting tubes has been prepared by Sylvania Electric Products Co., Inc. Frank Folson, executive vice president of RCA, in charge of RCA Victor Division, has received a certificate of appreciation from the War Department. . . . Newark Electric Company has acquired additional office and warehouse facilities at 242-50 W. 55th Street, New York City. . . Edward Miller is now field representa-tive for Snyder Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. . . Walter F. Marsh, sales manager of Allied Radio Corporation, has been delivering talks on wire record-ers before various associations and clubs. . Folders describing intra-video antenna systems and television receivers have been released by the Telicon Corpo-ration, 857 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y. . . Myron J. Morris is now manager of the service division of ECA.

manager of the service division of ECA. ... A listing of exact duplicate controls appears in the November issue of the "Centralab Jobber Outlook".... Paul K. Povlsen has been named assistant to the president of the Galvin Mfg. Company. Mr. Povlsen was formerly vice president in charge of production and engineering for the J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wisconsin... Charles Friedman has been named sales manager of the communications division, Radio Receptor Company, Inc., 257 W. 19th Street, New York... Employees of Meck Industries received a "cost-of-living" increase recently.... Robert E. Sargent, Paul Nichols and Walter C. Hustis, formerly with Jefferson-Travis, have formed a sales representative company, Land-C-Air Sales, Inc., 14-16 Pearl Street, New York.

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