

Circuitry of composite video generator which provides horizontal and vertical blanking pulses, horizontal and vertical synchronizing pulses and equalizing pulses. [See page 2]

THE TECHNICAL JOURNAL OF THE RADIO TRADE

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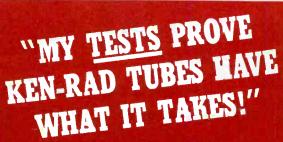
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Vol. 18, No. 10

LEWIS WINNER

Editorial Director



October, 1949

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Published monthly by Bryan Davis Publishing Co., Inc. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. Telephone MUrray Hill 4-0170



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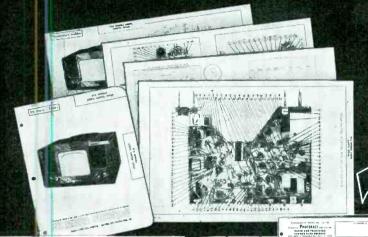
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Entered as second-class matter June 14, 1932, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price: \$2.00 per vear in the United States of America and Canada; 25 cents per copy. \$3.00 per year in foreign countries; 35 cents per copy.

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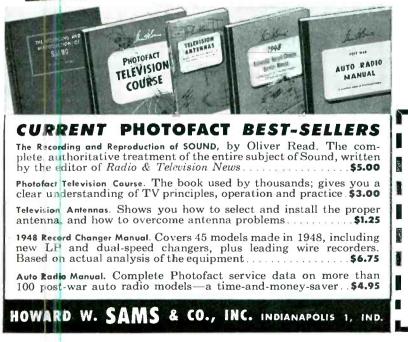
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"An inferior set with a good antenna will always outperform a better set with a poor antenna." From FM-TV Magazine, June 1949.

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AMERICAN PHENOLIC CORPORATION 1830 SO. 54TH AVENUE . CHICAGO 50, ILLINOIS

SERVICE, OCTOBER, 1949

FOR CUSTOMERS

An inadequate antenna sacrifices more than 10% of the TV picture quality. The customer wants the best TV picture reception. He depends on the TV dealer for a TV set at the price he can afford and for an antenna that is the best on the market.

FOR SALES

SEE-ABILITY IS SELL-ABILITY and the better the TV picture, the more satisfied the set owner will be. "When you sell a picture, you build customer satisfaction." And customer satisfaction sells more TV sets.

FOR INFORMATION

It takes selling punch and selling knowledge to put the most into a selling talk that will sell the potential TV viewer. American Phenolic Corporation has prepared "Sell a TV PICTURE", a comprehensive 16 page sales manual to help you sell TV.

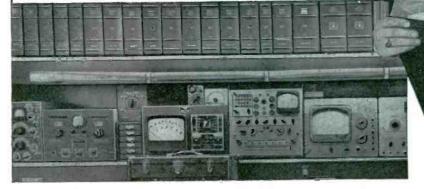


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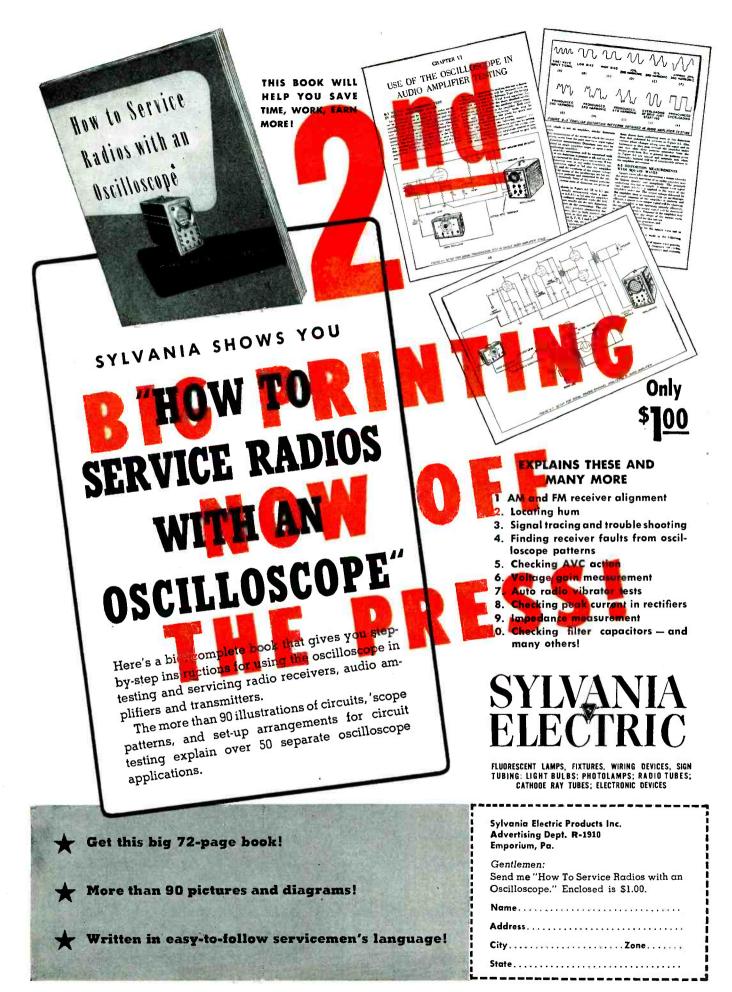
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World's Greatest Compilation of Authentic, Reliable, Factory-Authorized Servicing Information!



6 • SERVICE, OCTOBER, 1949







Preventive Maintenance Now A Headliner

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE, just an interesting idea a short while ago, has now become an item of national importance, not only to Service associations, but parts and set manufacturers, who have inaugurated lavish campaigns.

Philco, one of the receiver makers intrigued with the possibilities of preventive maintenance, has initiated quite a program with mailing pieces, handbills, envelope inserts, window banners and shop signs proclaiming the importance of rejuvenation. To sharpen the interests of Service Men, they've sent out a letter which really hits hard.

Says this letter ... "Get the *lead* out!... Fall months are radio months. Millions all over the country will be listening to the finest radio programs ever scheduled. Many of these, however, will enjoy only a portion of the quality built into each production because their radios are not giving peak performance. This is the ideal time for a campaign to encourage your customers to have *all the* radios in their home reconditioned.... Wake up the *sleeper*.... Restore the *gold brizk*.... Rejuvenate the *work horse !*"

"Every family has a *sleeper*," the letter continues. "That's the almost forgotten set that was stuck into the attic during the war because the parts were so hard to get. . . Ask your customer to let you wake up that sleeper. . . . The gold brick is the set that stands in the corner and looks so nice. It doesn't play, but the cabinet looks so well, that it is just kept about the house. That gold brick should be restored. . . . The work horse is the set that does double duty. From as far back as they car remember the entire family has used it constantly. Yes, they even got used to the squawks it sometimes lets out as if it were hurting. They got used to the tinny tone on some stations and they never used a certain portion of the dial at all because the set just didn't play on those stations.

... Rejuvenate that work horse.... Sharpen up all your tools.... Polish up that test equipment.... Heat up that soldering iron.... Get the lead out. . . Yes, you'll need that lead to mend those tired joints in restoring your customer's receivers to peak performance!"

Another manufacturer, RCA, has set up a *tune-up* program as their contribution to preventive maintenance, stressing the fact that . . . "Over 10,-000,000 radios need service!"

They, too, are offering a variety of displays, mailing pieces and even spotannouncement scripts, which tell quite a story.

One spot script says, in part . . . "Remember how good your radio once sounded? Then one day you realized the volume was too weak . . . then your favorite stations became hard to get, and finally the radio got noisy. . . . Whatever the trouble your Service Man will tune up your radio for better tone, less noise and more volume. . . . He'll test all tubes, realign circuits, solder loose connections, check volume and tone controls, clean chassis, check speaker, touch up scratches and polish your cabinet."

Another script points out that "If you have a dead radio, a noisy radio, a weak radio or just a no-good radio, your Service Man's radio repair tune-up special will save you real money!"

In another script, the conversational approach is used. . . . "Hello (Service Man's name). I can't hear you very well. Yes I'll wait until you shut off your radio. Did you say noisy radio and you can't get your favorite stations very good? . . . Yes, ma'am, we'll be glad to pick up your set today and give it our radio repair tuneup special."

Noise is stressed in still another type of script with the commentary. ... "Is your radio too weak? Is it annoyingly noisy? Is the tone getting so you can't stand it?" And this theme is carried on to another script which asks the listener. . . . "Is your radio home peaceful? You sure buy a lot of peace and happiness at home by keeping your extra radios in good working order. The kids listen to their programs. Mother and dad to theirs. . . . For only \$.. your Service Man will give your set a tune-up special. . . . Now you can really afford to get those extra radios working again. . . . and enjoy a peaceful radio home.'

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There's some mighty sound advice in these spot plugs!

Other manufacturers are also driving home the benefits of preventive maintenance with lively campaigns. Sylvania, for instance, not only has prepared a complete kit of direct mail and window pieces, but a national magazine schedule, extolling the Service Man and citing what he can do for Mr. and Mrs. Set Owner.

Here are striking programs which are going to help you, if you'll let them. Pitch in. Set up your preventive maintenance and general Servicing plans now. Dress up your window with the attractive material available. Send out those blotters, cards, teasers, and letters. Get on the air, if possible. Hammer away at that preventive maintenance theme. You'll never regret that effort!

AM and TV Circuitry

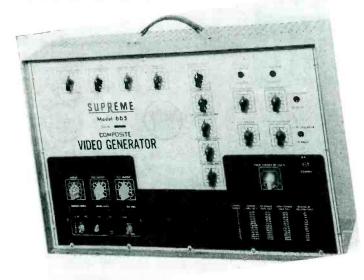
WITH TV developments romping ahead at an unparalleled pace and the corresponding need for TV information at a new high, it has become essential to feature TV circuits and allied data extensively in SERVICE. As a result some of the boys currently involved only in standard broadcast or FM service work have reported that we seem to be neglecting them.

While TV receivers and instruments do contain many special types of circuits akin to video systems only, there are also a variety of circuits in every TV receiver, with multiple application features found in all AM and FM models.

It must be remembered that the TV set is just as much a receiver of sound as sight, featuring the requirements of a broadcast model. While it is true that the sound section does use FM, there are still many AM items in the sight portion, which incidentally actually operates on AM.

Familiarity with TV circuitry expands the ability to service *any* type of receiver. It may be tagged TV, but the set is still a receiver with circuitry typical of modern radio chassis construction, with which every alert Service Man should be conversant.—L. W.

Fig. 1. The video signal generator.



Composite

Video

SIGNAL GENERATOR

Test Instrument Provides Dot Modulation Pattern Which Can Be Used to Check for Horizontal and Vertical Sync, Horizontal and Vertical Size, and Proper Positioning of Raster on Picture Tube Face.

IN TV receiver alignment and servicing, a test pattern plays a vital role, providing a means of checking for synchronization (both horizontal and vertical), size (horizontal and vertical) as well as the proper positioning of the raster upon the picture tube face. And where an electromagnetically deflected and focused picture tube is used, the pattern aids in the proper adjustment of the deflection yoke, ion trap and the focus coil. With an electrostatically deflected tube, the proper positioning voltages may be applied to produce the correctly positioned raster.

Unfortunately many TV stations are not on the air during the average service day and as a result the receiver probe becomes increasingly difficult. In a study of the problem, one manufacturer¹ found it possible to provide the required test-pattern signal with a video generator² which produces horizontal and vertical blanking pulses, horizontal and vertical sync and equalizing pulses.

There are six functional sections in the generator: (1) Timer; (2) pedestal; (3) super-sync; (4) video; (5)

by ALLAN LYTEL*

Temple University Technical Institute

gating and output, and (δ) power supply.

The timer section has a self-excited sine wave oscillator which produces a 31,500-cps signal which is 1/2 H.** This oscillator has both coarse and fine frequency adjustments. One of the outputs from this oscillator uses the positive peak of the sine wave signal to operate a 6SN7 pulse former (V_{23B}) which provides a negative pulse output. This 31,500-pulse output is known as the advanced signal. The original output from the sine wave oscillator is fed also to a phase shifter (10 mmfd-180,000-ohms; Cer and Rine) which advances the phase approximately 60°. This phase shifted output is fed to an additional phase shifter (33 mmfd-22,000 ohms; Con and R118) which retards the phase about 15° in relation to the first phase shifter. The output of this second phase shifter passes through a 6SN7 inverter amplifier (V_{24B}) which simultaneously amplifies and inverts the sine wave 180°. The

output of this amplifier is retarded 15° or approximately .02*H*.

The output of the first phase shifter also passes through a 6SN7 inverter amplifier (V_{24A}) which in turn amplifies and inverts to provide a sine wave signal retarded 120°. This results from the positive 60° phase shift in the rcnetwork (C₀₇ and R₁₁₆) and a negative 180° phase shift in the vacuum-tube amplifier. Thus the sine wave is retarded 120° or 1/6 of H.

There are two pulse formers one of which follows each inverter amplifier. One, a 6SN7 (B_{25A}), is known as the normal pulse former because of its greater importance than the advanced pulse, and since it operates on the peak of the sine wave output of the 6SN7 amplifier (V24A). This produces a negative pulse output delayed approximately 1/6 H from the output of the advanced pulse former. The second, a *delayed* pulse former, operates on the peak of the sine wave output from the second 6SN7 amplifier (V_{24B}) . It has a negative pulse output which is delayed about .02 H from the normal pulse.

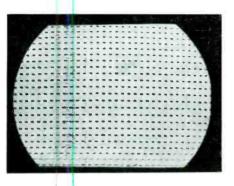
The timer section has a divider chain having four units: $(1) \land 7:1$ divider

^{*}Author of TV Projection and Enlargement,

^{**}H is 63.5 microseconds; the time of a single horizontal line.

¹Supreme. ²Model 665; see front cover.

Fig. 2. Dct modulation pattern of a Magnavox MV-10E receiver, provided by generator.



with a 65N7 (V₂₆) which operates on the advanced pulse which takes the 31,500 pulse and produces a 4,500 pps signal. (2) A 3:1 divider with a 6SN7 (V_{27}) , which operates on the output of the 7:1 civider. This produces a 1,500 pps signal from the 4,500 output of the first divider. (3) A 5:1 divider with a 6SN7 (V_{28}) which operates on the output of the 3:1 divider and produces a 300 pps signal from the 1,500 pps output. (4) An additional 5:1 divider with a 6SN7 (V29) which operates on the output of the first 5:1 divider, and produces a 60 pps signal from the 300 pps signal.

Timer Section

The timer section starting with a self-excited sine-wave oscillator with a 31,500 cps signal produces five outputs: (1) 31,500 pps or the advanced pulse; (2) normal pulse of 31,500 pps; (3) delayed pulse of 31,500 pps; (4) 60 cps negative-going step, in sync with the advanced pulse which is the output from the last divider; (5) 15,000-cps negative-going step which comes from the second divider. This is also in synchronism with the advanced pulse.

The field pedestal section has a multivibrator which uses the 60-cps multivibrator. This oscillator which has one stable state only is fired by the 60cps timer signal and is cut off by the advanced pulse from the timer. By means of the field pedestal width control the width of this pedestal is adjustable in steps of $\frac{1}{2}$ H. Its normal width is 18 H; a separate auxiliary output is available at the field driving pulse terminal. This is a 2-volt negative signal and has an impedance of 1,000 ohms.

The *line pedestal* is formed by an additional multivibrator, which is unbiased and would be normally freerunning without the application of a sync signal; it is synchronized by the normal pulse from the timer section. By means of the *line pedestal width control*, the width of this line pedestal is variable continuously and is normally set at $0.16 \ H$. There is also a frequency adjustment, the *interlace control*, which is set at a sub-multiple of the 31,500-cycle sync. The frequency of this multivibrator is normally set at 15,750 cps, the line frequency. An additional output is available at the *line driving pulse terminal*, which is a 15,750-cps signal, 2-volts negative, with a 5,000-ohm impedance.

The negative pulse outputs from the line pedestal multivibrator and the field-pedestal multivibrator are each applied to a different grid of the pedestal mixer. The output of the tube is a combination pedestal of positive polarity, since a negative pulse on either grid cuts off the plate current of the tube. (The line pulse, however, has no effect during the period of the field pulse which is much longer.) A pedestal inverter clipper tube amplifies and inverts the polarity of the positive pedestal produced by the pedestal mixer; this output signal is used for blanking.

Keying Multivibrators

The super-sync section features two keying multivibrators. One is a bias multivibrator synchronized by a 60-cps pulse from the timing circuit and is desynchronized or cutoff by the advanced pulse. This multivibrator has a frequency of 60 cps and its outputs are negative and positive pulses of equal width which are adjustable in width in steps of $\frac{1}{2}$ H.

A 6SN7 is used as a keying delay multivibrator which is synchronized by the 60 cps timer signal and desynchronized by the advanced pulse. Its frequency is 60 pps and its pulse width is adjustable in steps of $\frac{1}{2}H$. A field sync delay control is used for this purpose and the normal width is 3H. The useful output of this multivibrator is the trailing edge step which occurs at a time determined by the width of the

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Fig. 3. Dot pattern of G. E. 801.

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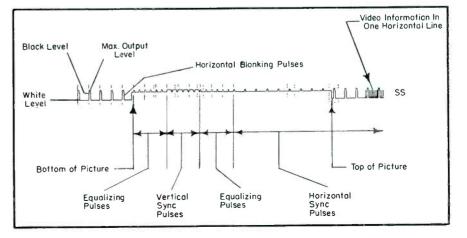
pulse. This time is normally 3 H after the beginning of the pulse.

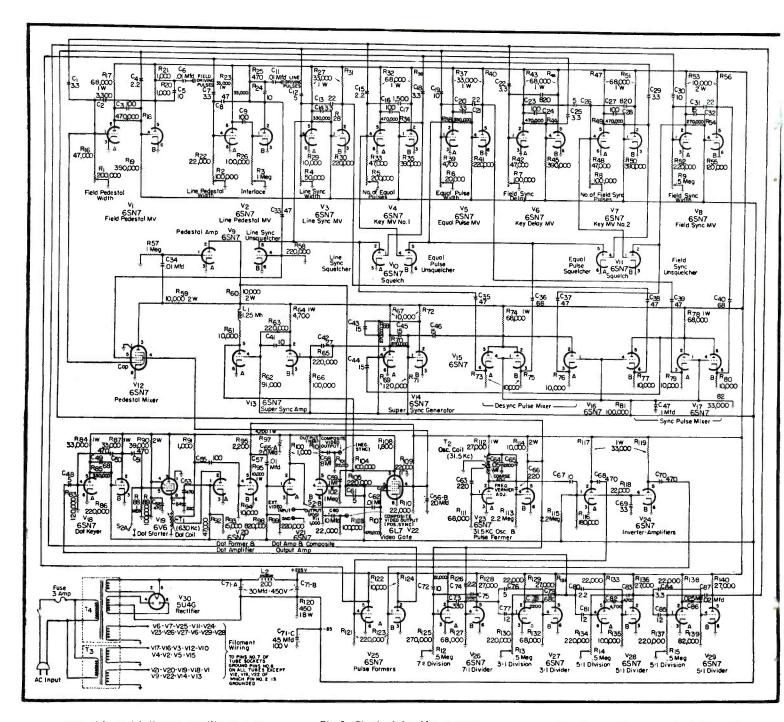
The second keying multivibrator is operated at 60 cps and synchronized by the negative-going step from the delay multivibrator. It is desynchronized by the normal pulse from the timer circuit; width of the positive and negative pulse outputs is adjustable by means of the number of field sync pulses control in steps of $\frac{1}{2}$ H. The width is normally 3 H plus 1/6 of H because the multivibrator is fired in sync with the timer advanced pulse and the timer normal pulse is used for desynchronization.

Line Sync Multivibrator

A 6SN7, serving as a line sync multivibrator, is synchronized by the delayed pulse from the timer; this frequency is 15,750 pps since the multivibrator is also acted on by the line pedestal multivibrator. This circuit is inoperative during the 9 H period; by means of the line sync width control the width of the output pulses is continuously variable. Its normal width is .08 H and the useful outputs are the leading and trailing edge of the negative step. Another 6SN7 serves as an equalizing pulse multivibrater and is synchronized by the timer delay pulse with a frequency of 31,500 pps. By means of separate squelch and unsquelch volt-







ages this multivibrator oscillator operates only during the first and third thirds of the 9 H period in which it produces equalizing pulses. By means of the *equalizing pulse width* control the output is variable with a normal adjustment of width of .04 H. The leading and trailing edges of the negative step portions are the useful outputs which are applied to differentiators.

The unit also has a field sync multivibrator which has a frequency of 31,500 pps and is synchronized by the timer delayed pulse. This circuit operates during the 3 H period only; the normal width of the output is .42 H and is continuously adjustable by means of the field sync width control. In a super-sync generator circuit, so Fig. 5. Circuit of the video generator.

named because it produces a signal which is *blacker than black* in the composite television signal output, is a triggered multi-vibrator type of oscillator which is synchronized by means of the output of the mixer circuits leading from the equalizing pulse differentiators. This is triggered by the leading edge mixer and desynchronized or cut off by the trailing edge mixer. This signal output from the super-sync generator passes through a 2-stage amplifier where it is squared up.

The video section which produces the dot modulation includes a dot keying multibrator which has a frequency of 1,500 pps synchronized by the 1,500-

cps signal from the second divider of the timer section. The output of the 6SN7 in this circuit is a negative pulse with a width of 2H. A 6V6 dot starter acts as a current switching tube receiving the negative pulses from the 6SN7 dot keyer, which cuts off the current initially flowing through the tube and the inductance of the LC circuit in its cathode. Oscillation occurs at the resonant frequency of this tuned circuit which is 630 kc (or 40 times 15,-750). These damped oscillations are killed at the end of the negative input pulse.

One section of a 6SN7, which serves as a *dot former* is connected as an oscillator to the LC tank. This tube has a separate source of bias and the oscil-

(Continued on page 54)

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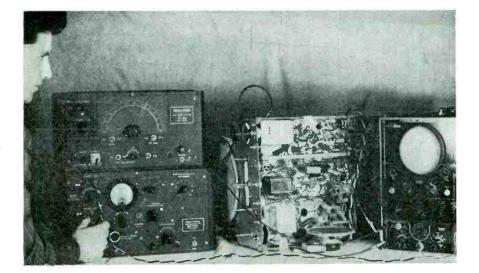


Fig. 1. Alignment setup for Westinghouse H-196 TV receiver.

Aligning the Westinghouse H-196

Alignment Procedure for the Sound and Video IF Sections.

IN TV ALIGNMENT, circuit familiarity is extremely important, such knowledge disclosing what technique variables it may be necessary to follow. For instance, in the Teletone' and Bendix' analyses presented earlier, there were quite a few alternate procedures required to affect proper alignment. In the Westinghouse H-1963 receiver, selected for this month's discussion, there are still other factors to consider. The if carriers of these models (Table 1) all of which are different point up, in part, the variable characteristics one must evaluate.

In considering the circuits of these receivers, those most relevant to alignment are of course the rf and the if, both sound and video. The rf units of all three sets are designed to cover channels 2 to 13 and utilize a 300-ohm balanced input. In checking for the overall response, the instrument setup for each would consist of a sweeping oscillator, twelve-channel crystal controlled marker and 50 to 300-ohm resistive pad mentioned previously.4 The front end of the Bendix is different in that it permits channel selection by

¹SERVICE; October, November, 1948. ²SERVICE; January, March, April, 1949. ³A detailed description of the circuits em-ployed in this model appeared in SERVICE, April and May, 1949. ⁴SERVICE; January, 1949. ⁵SERVICE; October, 1948.

by IRVING SILBERG

Kay Electric Co.

means of a mechanical push button arrangement rather than the more common turret switch. In this model the rf tuning is accomplished by means of movable slugs which are set to their proper position by the action of a pushbutton mechanism. Oscillator trimming here consists of a setscrew adjustment for each channel position, setting a stop on the movable slug to its proper operating point.

The if systems of the receivers vary

Receiver	Sound Carrier IF	
Teletone TV-149. Bendix 235		37.3 mc 36.125 mc
Westinghouse H-196	. 21.6 mc	26.1 mc

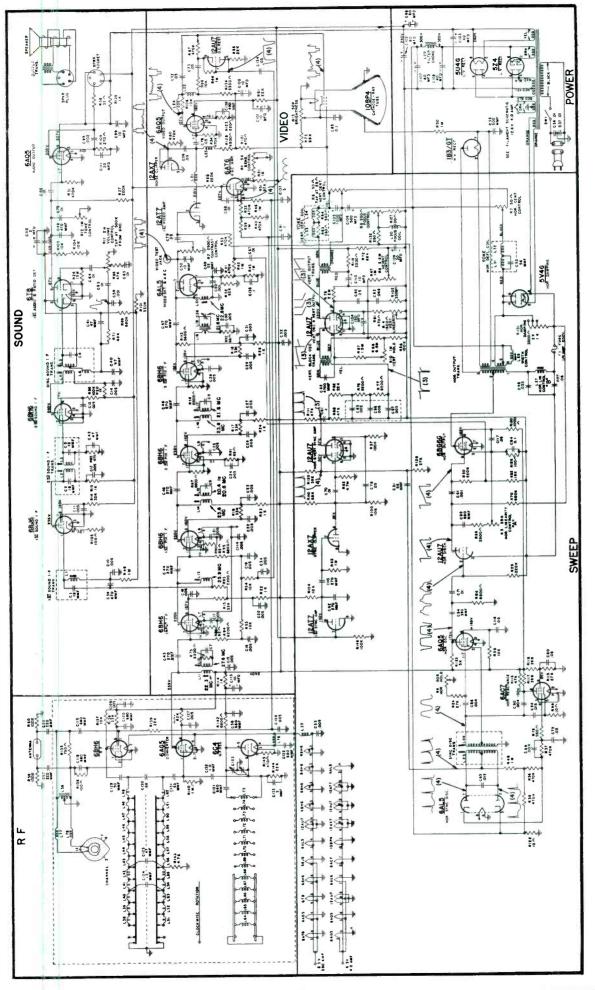
Table 1

Table 1 These data reveal the wide if variations which exist in TV receivers. And wider differences may prevail if the RMA proposed if frequen-cies of 42.8 mc (sound if) and 47.3 mc (*picture* if) aimed at reducing the possible occurrence of spurious and interfering signals, are accepted. Adoption by the industry of these frequencies would mean that the TV Service Man would have to be able to check ifs of 20 to 30 mc of the earlier receivers to the more recent 30 to 40 mc and quite possibly to a near-future 40 to 50 mc.

considerably. In the Teletone, for example, the intercarrier system is used on video and sound if with the if string stagger-tuned to two frequencies. Both the picture and sound carriers are sent through a single if string and are separated after the second detector. The sound carrier is taken off the plate of the video amplifier by a 4.5-mc trap and fed through a 4.5-mc amplifier to the ratio detector, and then to the audio amplifier, audio output stage and speaker. For alignment of this receiver, therefore, it becomes important to have available, in addition to the if frequency marker, a highly precise source of 4.5-mc signal.

The Bendix model employs its first three if stages as a common amplifier chain for both the sound and picture signals. The sound if carrier is selected from the plate circuit of the third if amplifier and is fed through a stage of sound if amplification and a limiter stage before being demodulated in a conventional FM discriminator circuit. The fourth *if* stage serves only as a video if amplifier, feeding directly into the video detector. Trapping action is provided for the adjacent channel sound if carrier and a video trap is included in series with the video lead to the cathode of the picture tube to reject the 4.5-mc intercarrier beat. Again, signal frequen-

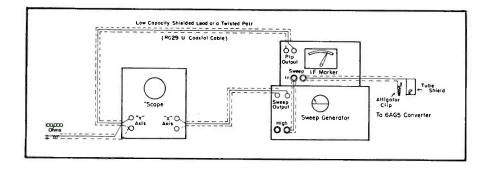
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Fig. 2. Circuit of the Westinghouse H-196.

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cies which cover the *if* band and include a 4.5-mc source are required.

In the Westinghouse set, the picture and sound carriers are separated immediately after the first (input) if amplifier. The sound if carrier is selected from the plate circuit of the input if stage and fed through two stages of sound if amplification, a ratio detector and first af amplifier to an audio output stage driving an electrodynamic speaker. The second stage of sound if amplification is arranged so as to provide a limiting action on strong signals and thus prevent overload of the ratio detector. The video if carrier is fed through three stagger-tuned stages of if amplification to the video detector. Trapping action is provided for the adjacent channel and accompanying sound if carriers.

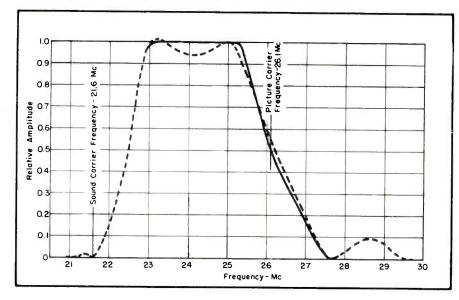
The *if* systems of the three receivers exhibit a similarity in that all employ stagger-tuned amplifiers in their *if* circuits. This type of circuit lends itself most easily to speedy alignment practice since the complete amplifier string may be aligned with but one connection of the sweeping oscillator and frequency marker generator to the television chassis under test. As mentioned earlier,[§] perhaps the cost convenient method of feeding signal through the *if* circuits is by means of a tube shield placed over the mixer tube. Care should be exercised to keep the tube shield from being grounded. In obtaining the proper *if* response curve using a sweeping oscillator and frequency marker, adjustments at a particular frequency should always be made with reference to the base line. That is, in tuning for a maximum at a particular frequency, measurement should be made in terms of deflection from the base line and not with regard to the temporary shape of the response curve.

To insure efficient and accurate alignment the following precautions have been found quite helpful:

- (1) Secure ground connections must be made between all units included in the TV alignment test setup.
- (2) The *agc* circuit must be disabled before any alignment is attempted.
- (3) All interconnecting leads must be properly chosen and properly terminated.
- (4) Presence of hum must be checked (and eliminated) before making alignment adjustments.
- (5) A low-pass filter (e.g., a 10,000ohm resistor) must be connected between the video detector and

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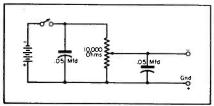
Fig. 5. Response characteristic plot of the video if.



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Fig. 3. Equipment layout for TV receiver alignment.

Fig. 4. Circuit of the bias box.



the vertical amplifier input posts of the 'scope.

(6) The lowest possible sweeping oscillator output signal must be used to avoid overload conditions.

H-196 Alignment Procedure

The instruments required for the H-196 alignment include a 'scope, sweeping oscillator and a variable-frequency, marker pip generator." As usual, the time-base reference voltage for the 'scope display is obtained from the sawtooth voltage generated within the sweeping oscillator (and used to frequency-modulate its variable frequency oscillator). The rf output of the sweeping oscillator is fed through a coupling network in the if marker and then by means of a tube shield (as described earlier) to the 6AG5 converter of the receiver. The pip output of the if marker is fed directly to the vertical amplifier input posts of the scope (without passing through the TV set) and is unaffected by the if amplifier characteristics.

For the *if* alignment procedure, the channel selector switch is turned to channel 3.

Sound IF: In aligning the sound if, the sweep generator output is at first off, and the variable pip marker is set up to provide cw output. A vacuumtube voltmeter, connected across 10,-000-ohm resistors in series (R103 and R₁₀₄), is switched to the 10-volt scale and the amplitude control associated with the cw output is adjusted until the meter reads approximately 5 volts. With the signal generator set at 21.6 mc, the first sound if transformer (L_1) , the second sound if transformer (L2 and L_s), and the primary of the sound discriminator transformer (L4) are adjusted for maximum reading on the meter. As the circuits come into alignment, the signal generator output should be attenuated to keep the meter at about half scale.

The *vtvm* is then connected between the junction of the .0001-mfd, .01-mfd and 68,000-ohm units (C_{59} , C_{63} , and R_{71})

(Continued on page 36)

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This 3" long fixed shaft is standard on the Q Control. 90% of all AM, FM and TV $\frac{1}{4}$ " knobs can be accommodated without alteration, except cutting to length. It is knurled, flatted and slotted, and ends spread easily for worn or oversize knobs. Shaft inserts are no longer needed.

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Servicing Helps

Installation of Sleep-Receiver (G. E.) Clock-Booster Springs . . . Use of Detent Index Button for G. E. 805 . . . How to Disconnect Dynamic Limiters in Belmont Chassis . . . Admiral 20 and 30 Series Service Notes . . . Avoiding Picture-Tube Damage Caused by Incorrect Adjustment of Ion Trap . . . Ratio-Detector Alignment Notes . . . Eliminating Picture Distortion in Metal Tubes Due to Magnetism.

G.E. 64 and 65 Sleep Control Improvement

IN THE first models of the G.E. receivers using a clock the trip action on the switch often was not too positive. This has been cured by the addition of a helical booster spring.¹

Failure of switch contacts in the early sets was found due to the incomplete travel of the sleep control gear segment and cam assembly, after its release by the segment gear's drive pinion. Normally, the spring action of the switch contacts through the sleep control switch lever should be sufficient to allow the sleep control cam and gear segment to spring outward completely after it becomes disengaged from its pinion drive gear. However, binding or position control parts has resulted in failure of segment gear and cam to swing completely outward properly releasing switch control lever and contacts. The addition of the booster spring provides the additional

by M. A. MARWELL

tension to correct segment gear and cam operation.

Installation of the booster spring requires only the movement of the radio chassis sufficiently within the cabinet to gain access to the clock back cover mounting case. Then the case is removed. The clock mechanism may then be drawn forward from the front of the cabinet, just far enough to permit installation of the booster spring.

Fig. 1 shows the position of the booster spring as viewed from the rear of the clock mechanism. One end of the spring is fastened to the cam stud, the other end to the brass front plate stud.

Detent Index Button for G.E. 805

Popping out of the detent ball in the channel switch assembly of the earlier G.E. sets has been corrected in production by the use of a detent index button² to take place of the ball. This button is a half ball with a shoulder to fit into the index pressure spring assuring a firm seat for the button.

In replacement the original ball may be removed by slightly lifting the index pressure spring. With a pair of tweezers, the pressure spring is lifted and the new index button slid into position so that its shoulder fits into the hole of the pressure spring.

The entire surface of the detent disc should be covered with a thin coat of lubriplate.

Disconnecting Belmont Dynamic Limiters

The dynamic limiter circuit used in the Belmont BRC chassis 18DX21A and 7DX21 was designed to reduce noise, external interference, and other objectionable effects expected in television reception.

It was later discovered that the noise and other effects were not as noticeable as expected and the dynamic limiter circuit could be eliminated. Since the dynamic limiter introduces a loss, an increase of audio sensitivity of approximately three times is now obtained.

All that is necessary to make this change is to remove the 1000-mmfd capacitor (C_{116}) connected from terminal 2 of transformer T₈ to pin 6 of the 19T8 (tube 4).

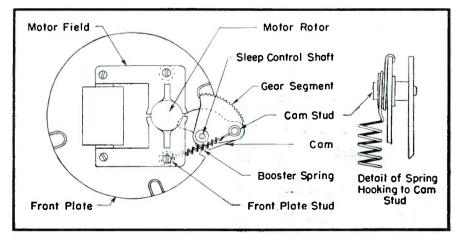
If not convenient to realign the transformer T_{s} , then a 10-mmfd capacitor can be added from terminal 1 to terminal 2 of transformer T_{s} .

Addition of the 10-mmfd capacitor will compensate for disturbing of the

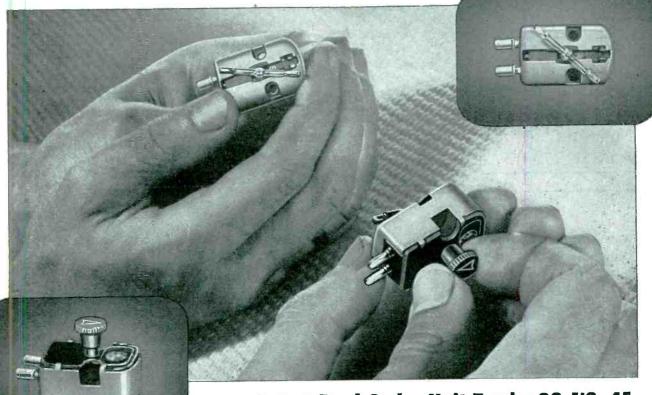
(Continued on page 37)

¹G.E. RMS-203. ²G.E. RDB-021.

Fig. 1. Rear view of G.E. clock mechanism showing position of a booster spring which provides a more positive trip action.



NEW G-E Triple-Play CARTRIDGE PLAYS ALL 3 SPEEDS



Latest Dual Stylus Unit Tracks 33-1/3, 45, and 78 rpm Records at Constant Pressure

Costs 25% less than Pickups it Replaces

A new General Electric "Triple Play" Cartridge that tracks any commercial record is now available to manufacturers, distributors, and dealers.

Simplicity is the key feature of this notable electronic advancement. Once installed in a tone arm, the cartridge will play all types of popular narrow groove and standard groove records without replacement or even a change in position!

ONLY ONE PRESSURE

The new cartridge retains the unsurpassed frequency response characteristics of the famous G-E Variable Reluctance unit and in addition, tracks the three types of records at 6 to 8 grams. Thus the pressure is constant regardless of the stylus you're using. The special design of the "Triple Play" permits precise adjustment of tone arm pressure. Weight changing and pressure compromise problems are eliminated. High compliance and low moving mass reduce record wear to a minimum.

TWO STYLI IN ONE CARTRIDGE

A single twist of a built-in knob turns either end of a dual stylus to playing position. A 1-mil stylus, mounted at one end, plays $33\frac{1}{3}$ and 45 rpm records, and a 3-mil stylus, at the opposite end, tracks standard 78 rpm records.

MANUFACTURERS NOTE LOW COST

Although it plays records that formerly required the use of two cartridges, the price of the "Triple Play" is 25% less than the price of two individual cartridges. It is adaptable to many types of tone arms and its use as an initial component will effectively reduce set manufacturing costs.

UNAFFECTED BY TEMPERATURE

The G-E "Triple Play" is unaffected by normal climatic changes in humidity and extreme variations in temperature. Needle talk and needle scratch are reduced to a minimum. Record reproduction—as always with G-E Cartridges—is superb. Mail coupon below for complete information.

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COAX LINE Installation

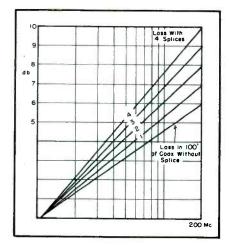


Fig. 1. Plot illustrating the average effect of a tap-on splice.

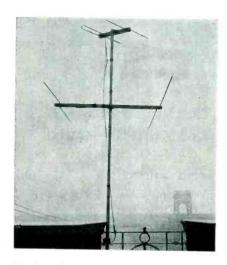


Fig. 2. View of antenna installation with a 300-ohm line taped with friction tape to a metal mast and railing, a procedure which would normally cause noise in the picture. (Courtesy National Antenna Corp.)

Fig. 3. Roof top with typical TV antenna installations.

(Courtesy National Antenna Corp.)



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IN MAKING dealer multiple-receiver installations from a single TV antenna system¹ and for video repeater or slave unit installations it is necessary to tap into coaxial cable without the affecting the impedance of the coaxial cable.

To provide such a connection, a resistance tap-on splice must be made on the coax cable line without breaking the center conductor, and thus maintaining the size of the center conductor. A technique which provides such a splice was illustrated in a series of step-by-step views last month.²

The *tap-on* splice has an average insertion loss of 1 db per splice; Fig. 1. Therefore, the last outlet on a coax line, with, for example, four receptacles,¹ would have 4 db more loss due to the insertions of the *tap-on splices*. Where necessary this additional loss can be compensated for by adjusting the value of the resistor in the coax outlet lines.¹

The 300-ohm *through* and *tap-on* splices are simple to make. Short connections are also the rule with 300-ohm lines, but the insertion of small impedances due to lead lengths have a lesser effect on high-impedance transmission lines.

The feeding of 300-ohm transmission line, however, is important if the transmission line is not to act as a medium of noise pickup. Balanced cable will only function as such if the capacity of each side of the transmission to ground is the same. To meet this specification the 300-ohm line should be twisted one turn per foot from the antenna terminals to the TV receiver input terminals. Installations of the type illustrated in Fig. 2, in which the 300-ohm line is taped with friction tape to the metal mast and metal railing will normally be noisy as the rf balance of the transmission line is upset by these poor mechanical arrangements.

On multiple dwelling roofs where building management does not restrict TV antenna installations the safest procedure for installation is:

(1) The TV antenna should be installed as high as possible and as far away from other TV antennas as can be arranged.

(2) Coaxial cable should be used, for poorly installed 300-ohm open

 ^{1}As described and illustrated in chapter X of TV-FM Antenna Installation by Ira Kamen and Lewis Winner.

²SERVICE; September, 1949.

⁸Anaconda ATV-225.

transmission lines run nearby will radiate interference which can be picked up by other open transmission line, but not by coax cable.

There are some new multiple dwellings where the builder provides TV conduits for each apartment line, often one conduit for six apartments. Usually after three coax cables are run down the conduit the cable becomes hard to pull, especially if the run is from the sixth to the first floor. Powdering or waxing the coax cable eliminates the friction of the other cables and facilitates pulling of the cable between floors.

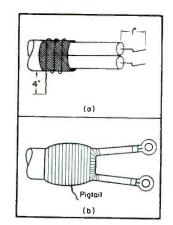
Sharp bends in coax cable cannot, of course, be tolerated. Manufacturers' specifications detail the maximum amount of bend that can be made without impairing the impedance of the cable. Where sharp right-angle coax runs must be made with the larger cables, it is best to use right-angle coax fittings, rather than ruin the cable by physical distortion.

Shielded Line Variables

Shielded lines with a 225-ohm impedance,³ which approximates the average impedance of 300-ohm tuners over the 54 to 216-mc range, also have been found quite acceptable in installation work.

The unusually high impedance inherent in shielded lines is achieved by in-

Fig. 4. Effective soldering and taping procedures which can be used with 300 ohm leadin. Illustration in (a) shows how a 4" pigtail of No. 18 wire is soldered to the braid and 1" of the polyethylene is stripped. The taping procedure is illustrated in (b). Each end of the cable is taped with Scotch insulating tape to prevent water or moisture from entering or condensing under jacket. An alternative method would be to apply a coat of waterproof plastic seal over the exposed ends. (Courtesy Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation.)





Part II ... The Tap-On Splice Technique ... Multiple Installation Procedures ... Shielded-Line Variables ... Coax Fittings.

by IRA KAMEN

Manager, Antenaplex and TV Dept. Commercial Radio Sound Corp.

creasing inductance or decreasing capacitance. This can be accomplished by changes in geometry or by increasing magnetic permeability and decreasing dielectric constant. In the 225-ohm line, the latter method was selected since geometry changes would necessitate greatly increased cable size. Effective permeability has been increased by use of copper clad steel cored conductors and effective dielectric constant reduced by use of a polyethylene-air dielectric structure.

With given size conductor, the higher the impedance of a line the lower its attenuation. Low attenuation is very desirable since the signal available at the antenna is in many cases not very large and any energy loss sustained in the line during transmission to the receiver terminals becomes unavailable. The attenuation of the line is a measure of this unavailable energy loss in signal.

The 225-ohm shielded line has an attenuation of a little over 3 db per 100' at a frequency of 100 mc. Thus the signal voltage available at the receiver is approximately 71% of that at the antenna (for the line length and frequency indicated).

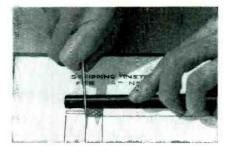
Since the line is a typical coax design, completely shielded and jacketed, its electrical characteristics are unaffected by external influences such as rain, snow, ice, fog, dirt and other contaminating deposits.

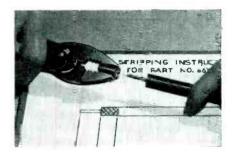
Shielded lines also are unaffected by the presence of grounded or ungrounded conducting surfaces such as pipes, flashings, gutters, etc., and thus can be run through large or small steel pipe or conduit where desired, since their electrical properties are unafected.

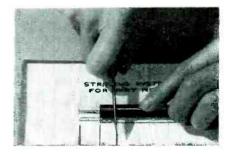
This ability, to be used in conduit, is becoming increasingly important since more and more custom installations, new home constructions and (Continued on page 52)

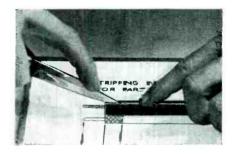
Fig. 5. Views illustrating detailed procedures followed in stripping high frequency cable and assembling to connectors. In the first step a cut is made through the vinyl jacket, copper shielding and dielectric body. Then the dielectric material, shielding and outer jacket are removed. A cut is then made around the cable through the outer jacket only. A vertical cut is then made through this same material. The outer cover is then removed from this area and the cable becomes ready for pretinning of the shielding. Then the connector is put on the cable preparatory to holding it in an air vise. In the next step, the connector is fitted onto the outer jocket of the cable with a wrench made by soldering a mating serrated-edge receptable to any kind of handle. A work sheet, with cutback measurements indicated, can be used to facilitate stripping.

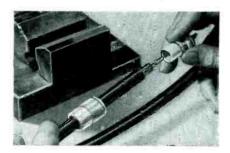
Fig. 6 (below and left): In the final steps we have the soldering operations, first the shielding being soldered and then the tip being solder filled. Rapid contact with a hot iron is recommended as the dielectric, being thermoplastic, softens with heat applications above 180° F. (Courtesy Amphenol)

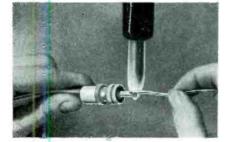


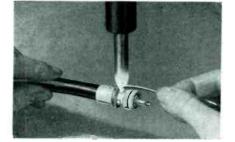


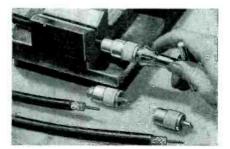














Circuit Analysis of Bendix 16-Tube TV Chassis.

TV RECEIVERS, with almost one-half the number of tubes employed in the pioneering models of two years ago, are now coming into wide use. The Bendix 2000 and 3000 series are an excellent example of this trend. In these receivers, only 16 tubes are used and but three controls are provided for operating the receiver: Volume; contrast; and station selector combined with a fine tuning control. Like many other sets, recently introduced, these also have a built-in antenna; a simple dipole with open triangular shaped end sections mounted on the sides of the cabinet. These sections are used as end-loading for the dipole. When an external antenna is used, the built-in antenna must be disconnected from the antenna terminals.

RF System

The rf system in these models, which incidentally are available for 10" and 121/2" picture tubes, consists of a rotary turret-type tuner. This tuner is made up of a series of strips on which are mounted the coils for each channel. In the event that coils must be replaced, it is only necessary to remove a strip and snap in a new one. The tuner can be rotated in sequence in either direction. All coils are preadjusted, and final overall tuning adjustments are made at the factory with a sweep generator. Adjustment of the tuner in the field is difficult unless a sweep generator is used.

The circuit configuration of the tuner is relatively conventional. A balanced input (nominally 300 ohms impedance) is fed to a center-tapped coil which is coupled to the grid coil of the rf amplifier. The secondary circuit resonant frequency can be changed slightly by adjusting C₁₀₁. All coils have been matched to a standard, and the correct adjustment of C_{101} for one channel (after changing rf tubes for example) automatically brings all other channels into tune. C101 can be adjusted most easily on one of the higher frequency channels such as channel 12.

A 6AG5 pentode rf amplifier is used. Two overcoupled tuned circuits couple the plate of the rf amplifier to the grid of the mixer. Alignment of these circuits is accomplished by adjustment of C104 and C106. Both circuits are so loaded that the overall response of the rf system is flat over a bandwidth of 11 mc, to within 6 db of the peak response. The secondary load is primarily due to the input loading of the mixer. The mixer grid lead resistance is made up by two resistors (R104 and R₁₀₅) in series. The junction between these resistors provides a convenient test point for checking the dc voltage developed by the oscillator injection voltage, and for connecting a 'scope to examine the response characteristic of the rf system with a sweep generator.* A 10,000-ohm resistor should be connected in series with the 'scope to avoid adding excessive capacity to the mixer grid circuit.

The mixer tube is half of a 6J6; the other section of which is used as the local oscillator, which is a Colpitts type. The coils used for the oscillator are provided with an adjustable core which can be set for the correct frequency in each channel from the front of the set. Inductive coupling is used to inject oscillator voltage into the mixer circuit. The dc voltage developed by the injected oscillator signal must be measured at the test point in the mixer grid circuit, and should equal 3 volts minimum in the low channels, and 2.5 volts minimum in the high channels. Vernier tuning provides a frequency coverage ranging from 600 ke on channel 2, to 2.15 mc on channel 13.

Output voltage of the mixer is developed across coil, L103. A sound trap, T_{100} , is inductively coupled to L_{163} , and reduces the mixer stage gain approximately 32 db at the sound carrier frequency. At this reduced level there will be produced a 4.5-mc beat note for intercarrier sound, when mixed with the picture carrier in the video detector crystal. The output voltage of the mixer is fed to the first if amplifier through a series-tuned circuit consisting of L_{102} , C_{114} , and associated circuit capacities. The series circuit is tuned to 22.5 mc and is used to prevent the oscillator signal from entering into the if amplifier.

IF System

A quadruple stagger-tuned, threestage amplifier with crystal detector output comprises the if system. Quadruple stagger tuning is used to achieve the maximum possible gain for the desired bandwidth of 3.6 mc within 6 db.

A unique feature of the *if* is the design of the if transformers. The coils are bifilar wound (two windings, interwound) with triple Formex insulated wire. This type of winding is said to approximate unity coupling and give the effect of a single tuned This arrangement has been coil. found to afford many advantages. Improved filtering of all plate and grid returns can be achieved as the bypass capacitors can be returned to the same ground as the associated cathode. With the bifilar winding it is possible to keep the time constant in the grid circuit of each amplifier down to a low value. As a result there is no charging of the grid circuit by heavy noise pulses, and picture information is transmitted continuously through the if system.

Three 6AU6 if amplifier stages are employed. Unbypassed cathode resistors (R_3 and R_6) are used in the first

> (Continued on page 40; circuit on page 24)

^{*}Note: This receiver is like all other high fre-quency receivers in that its performance can be greatly impaired by altering the lead dress or the location of the grounding points of the com-ponent. Therefore, the receiver should not be changed an appreciable amount from its original design in making service replacements. Two test points are provided for if checks. One is on the *agc* string after the 1.5-megohm fitter resistor (R_{0}). This point is used for checking developed *agc* voltage and for applying bias potentials when making sweep tests on the *rf* and *if* channels or aligning the *if* system. The other test point, at the video detector out-put, can be used for several tests: (*i*) high im-pedance *dc* meter can be used here for checking the response characteristics of the overall *rf* and *if* systems with a sweep generator; (*j*) a 4.5-me signal can be applied for aligning the inter-carrier sound channel.





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> The QUAD-STACK "LAZY X" Array... easily assembled and installed for the ultimate in all channel fringe area reception Model LZX-4



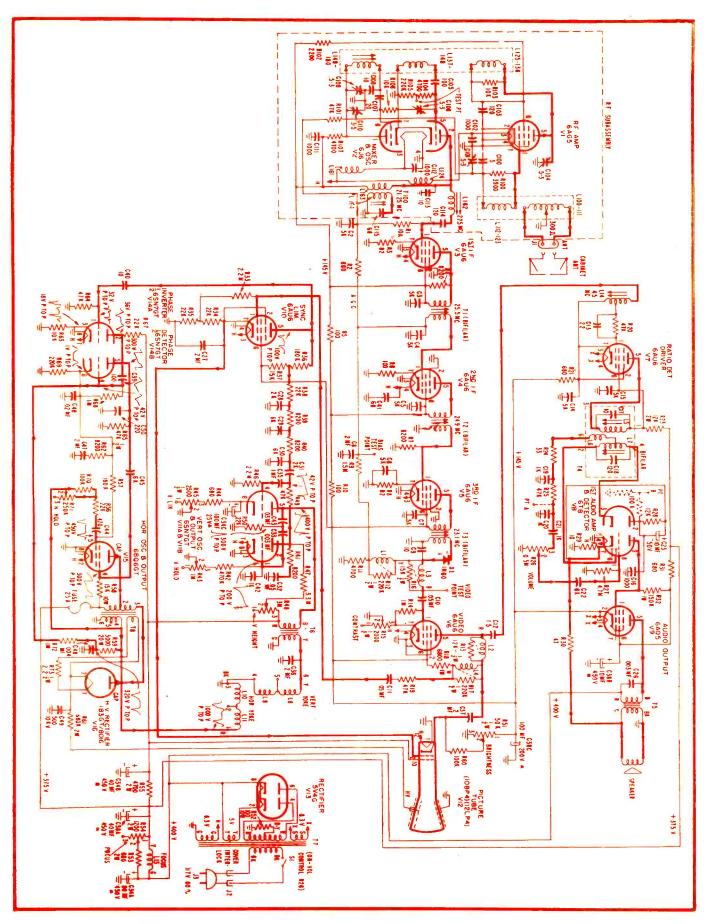


Fig. 1. Schematic of the Bendix 16-tube TV receiver; models 2000 and 3000 series.



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- 1. Greater structural rigidity with smooth, attractive appearance. Greater strength to resist ice loads.
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- **3.** No mechanical seam in Permatube to invite rust which would

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SERVICE, OCTOBER, 1949 • 25

Receiver Production Changes

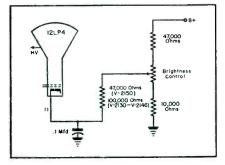
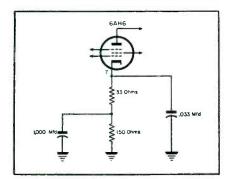


Fig. 1. Circuit modified to eliminate blooming in Westinghouse TV receivers; models 223, 242, 251, 231 and 226.

Fig. 2. Circuit developed for improvement of picture definition in Westinghouse model 242.



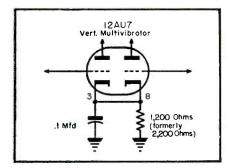
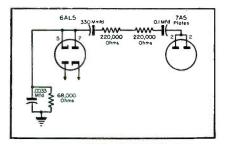


Fig. 3. Under some transmitter conditions a few retrace lines may not be blanked out at the top of the picture. If this condition is experienced the 2,200-ohm resistor, formerly installed in the cathode of the vertical multi-vibrator in Westinghouse receivers, should be changed to 1200 ohms as illustrated.



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Addition of Power Transformer Fuse to Admiral TV Sets ... Improvement of Picture Definition; Eliminating Blooming, Vertical Bars and Horizontal Line Humps in Westinghouse TV Models ... Installation of AGC and Improved Horizontal Oscillator in Admiral Receivers.

by DONALD PHILLIPS

Admiral 20A1, 20B1, 21A1 TV Chassis

Power Transformer Fuse Addition: To protect the power transformer in the 20 series¹ power supply from damage due to the failure of either the 6X.5GT or 5U4G rectifiers, a 3-ampere, 250-volt fuse has been wired in the primary of the power transformer. The fuse is located in the second-anodesupply housing in a double fuse holder in the same location as used for the second anode power supply fuse. Therefore both fuses are in the second anode power supply housing.

If desired, a primary fuse can be added to early sets by clipping off the line cord plug and replacing it with a fused plug. The primary fuse will not blow out if the B+ becomes shorted but will blow if either rectifier becomes shorted.

If the tubes fail to light up, the 6X5GT and 5U4G should be checked for shorts and the primary fuse replaced.

¹These sets can be identified by the run number 16 (or higher) rubber stamped at rear of chassis.

•

Westinghouse H-217, H-217A and H-226

Increasing Picture Width: In early production versions of these receivers, some difficulty has been experienced

Fig. 4 (left). Changes effected in the horizontal multivibrator circuit of the Westinghouse model 242 to remove bright vertical bars on the picture tube.

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in obtaining sufficient picture width. If this condition occurs, the voltage divider (R_{501} , R_{502} , R_{503} and R_{504}) in the voltage-doubler circuit of the high voltage supply must be checked. In original production, the plate of the 1B3GT doubler tube was connected to the junction of R_{501} and R_{502} . To increase the picture width, the plate connection has been moved down to the junction of R_{502} and R_{503} .

Westinghouse H-223

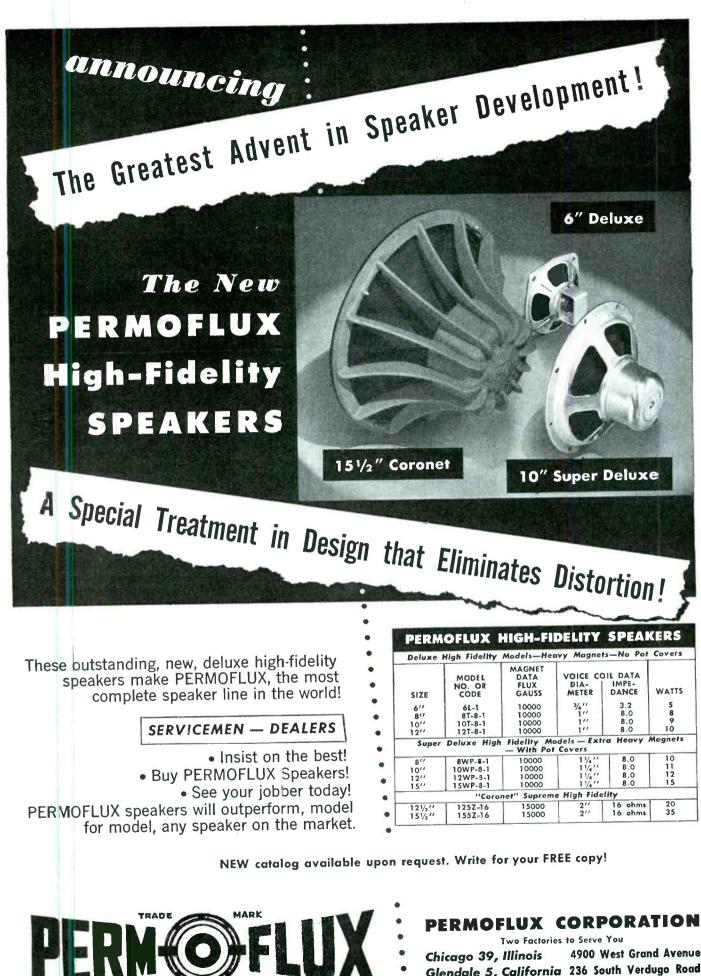
Minimizing Picture Interference: In early models, one side of the audio output transformer secondary winding was connected to the chassis near the transformer, and one of the speaker socket terminals was connected to the chassis near the socket. With these connections, the audio output currents were carried through the chassis for some distance, and under certain conditions disjointed or random sound bars appeared on the picture.

To remedy, the transformer secondary wire at the point where it connects to the chassis has been disconnected and connected to the grounded terminal of the speaker socket through an additional length of wire.

Westinghouse H-223

Use of EM Type Focus Coil: Permanent-magnet type focus coils were employed on some of the early models; coils can be identified by the part number V-6456 stamped on the coil. When these are used care must be executed

(Continued on page 28)



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TV Production Changes

(Continued from page 26)

to avoid bringing another magnet into contact with the coil, because prolonged contact will alter the magnetization and affect the amount of current required for correct focusing. The focus control range will then be insufficient.

With the pm focus coils, the centering range is also less than that afforded by em type.^{*} In view of these problems, the em coils were used in later production models. The connections are the same for both coil types.

²Range may adequate when a G.E. 10BP4 is used with a pm type coil.

Westinghouse H-223, 231, 242, 252, 216, 217, 226

Correction for Blooming: In some models, the picture was found to expand in all directions excessively as the brightness control was advanced. To correct a resistor was inserted in series with the brightness control. The correct value for the V-2150 series chassis is 47,000-ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ watt and for the V-2130 and V-2146 chassis, a 100-000-ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ watt resistor. This change went into effect in the H-223 at chassis No. D11635, H-242 No. A013681, H-251 No. D008727, H-231 all and H-226 No. H00847.

Picture Definition Improvement: Picture definition in the early 242 models has been improved somewhat by adding a 33-ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ watt resistor in the cathode circuit of the 6AH6. In addition, a .033 mfd bypass has been added; part number on the capacitor is V-6023-4333M (the change went into effect at chassis number A013985).

Vertical Bars: Differences in tube characteristics of the 12AU7 horizontal multivibrator have resulted in a bright vertical bar appearing on the screen just before the set is *locked-in* horizontal sync. This has been cured by changing the value of the resistors in the voltage feed-back circuit to 220,000 ohms 1 watt each. This change was effective on the H-242 number A0152210.

Horizontal Line Hump: Some H-242's had a 4700-ohm waveform correction resistor in the plate circuit of the 12AU7 vertical multivibrator. Under certain transmitter conditions this may cause a wide separation of the top horizontal lines causing a hump which cannot be taken out with the vertical linearity control, to appear at the top of the picture. If this is the

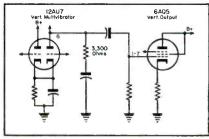


Fig. 5. Installation of a 3300-ohm ¹/₂-watt resistor in the vertical multivibrator circuit of Westinghouse receiver to remove the hump in top horizontal lines of picture.

case, the 4700-ohm resistor should be replaced by a 3300-ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor.

Admiral 20 and 30 Models

Automatic Gain Control: This feature was not included in the 30 series but is used in the 20 series for five reasons:

(1) It automatically compensates for variations in signal strength and enables the operator to switch to various channels without frequent adjustments of the contrast control.

(2) It acts as an automatic volume control on TV sound.

(3) Eliminates picture flutter caused by airplanes.

(4) Helps to eliminate picture changes caused by a swaying antenna leadin, or other causes of fluctuating signal strength.

(5) It stabilizes the pulse voltages fed to the synchronizing circuits.

Horizontal Oscillator Circuit: In the 30 series receivers, the vertical oscillator is connected to *boot-strap* B+ circuit but the horizontal oscillator is not.

In the 20 series receivers, both vertical and horizontal oscillators obtain B+ from the boot-strap circuit and a fault in the boot-strap circuit can effect both height and width of the picture.

TENNA-ROTOR STORY ON TV



Sales and ad executives discussing series of six sound films, describing installation and operation of the Alliance Tenna-Rotor, which will be telecast over many TV stations throughout the country.

telecast over many 1 v stations through country. Standing from left to right: Miles C. Mc-Kearney, Alliance account executive. Foster & Davies, Inc.; J. Treacy, N.B.C. division manager of spot sales. Sitting from left to right: John Bentia, Alliance sales manager; Harold Gallagher, sales manager, WNBK, Cleveland; Hal Sweitzer, Alliance sales department.



SYLVANIA RECEIVING TUBE DATA BOOK

A revised 418-page edition of a manual containing basic application data for 637 receiving and cathode-ray tubes has been announced by the radio division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Emporium, Pa.

Data supplied includes characteristic curves for tube types in common use; resistance coupled amplifier data; interchangeable tube charts; dictionary of tube, circuit, FM and television terms; and instruction on the use of characteristic curves.

Individual tube characteristics are arranged according to types.

Bound with ring type plastic spine; priced at eighty-five cents per copy. Available from Sylvania distributors or directly from Sylvania Electric, Emporium Pa.

ALLIED RADIO CATALOG

A 196-page catalog (No. 120), with listings of radio, television and electronic parts, test equipment, public address systems, television and radio sets and accessories, recording equipment and accessories (including wire, tape and disc recorders), 3-speed record players and changers, high-fidelity amplifiers, speakers, tuners and other components for custom installations has been published by Allied Radio Corp., 833 West Jacksor Boulevard, Chicago 7, Illinois. * * *

F. H. GARCELON NOW WITH HYTRON

Frederick H. Garcelon has joined the sales force of the Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp., and will operate out of New York to contact equipment manufacturers.

Garcelon was formerly president of UVX Industries, Inc., a sales agency which established distribution outlets for the Hytron sunlamp and other similar products.

STANCOR TV REPLACEMENT GUIDE

The third edition of the Stancor TV components replacement guide has been announced by Standard Transformer Corporation, 3580 Elston Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois.

Replacement components, including transformers, chokes, deflection yokes and focus coils, for use in 108 TV receiver models are listed in this 4-page reference, bulletin DD338B.

PLANET MFG. CORP. FORMED TO PRODUCE CAPACITORS

A new company, the Planet Mfg. Corp., 225 Belleville Ave., Bloomfield, N. J., has been organized to manufacture dry electrolytics.

Officers include Philip Greenspan, president; George F. Jephson, vice president in charge of sales; Irving A. Greenfield, treasurer, and Josef Unger, secretary, all of whom were formerly with Solar Manufacturing Corporation.

(Continued on page 44)



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THE NEW SHURE VERTICAL DRIVE DRIVE CRYSTAL PICKUP CARTRIDGES

Big things often come in little packages . . . So it is with the superlative new Shure "Vertical Drive" Crystal Cartridges. They reproduce *all* the recorded music on the new finegroove recordings—a reproduction that meets the strict requirements of high compliance and full fidelity. The "Vertical Drive" cartridges are requisite for the critical listener the lover of fine music. They are especially recommended for those applications where *true fidelity* is essential.

> W 23A for standard width - groove records. W21A for fine-' groove records.

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W22A for both TURNOVER standard and MODEL: fine-groove recordings.

Unusually highly compliant, these "Vertical Drive" Cartridges will faithfully track standard records with a force of only 7 grams micro-groove records with a force of only 5 grams (an added protection for treasured recordings). Will fit standard or special mountings. Have more than adequate output for the average audio stage.



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SHURF





John F. Rider presenting the first TV Course lecture at ARTSNY in New York City.



John Meagher describing the RCA TV dynamic demonstrator board at the recent PRSMA preventive maintenance meeting in Philadelphia.

PRSMA

A STRIKING ATTENDANCE of nearly three thousand was recorded at the recent three-day Radio and TV Service Convention and Exhibit, sponsored by the Philadelphia Radio Service Men's Association at Town Hall in Philadelphia. This unique affair, designed to spiral interest in preventive maintenance, featured exhibits by approximately fifty representatives, distributors, manufacturers and publishers, and talks by such outstanding authorities as John F. Rider; A. T. Alexander, Motorola; Lou Calamaras, NEDA; George Devine, G. E.; Milt Shapp, Jerrold; Harold Harris, Channel Master; Carl Quirk, Du Mont; John Meagher, RCA; W. Hensler, Howard Sams; Caywood Cooley, Philco, and Ira Kamen.

Dave Krantz, PRSMA prexy, presented the address of welcome.

John F. Rider addressed a subsequent special session of PRSMA on the propagation of TV waves, the meeting being held at a studio of KYW in Philadelphia.

RETA, Ontario

IN AN EXTREMELY COMPREHENSIVE report to the *Round Robin Service* of Howard W. Sams on the organizational and operational program now in use by the Radio Electronic Technicians Association of Canada, appears a host of invaluable association activity information. A discussion of the aims and objectives of the association dis-

Dave Krantz, PRSMA prexy, delivering the welcoming address at the Radio and TV Service Convention and Exhibit.



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Lou Calamaras, executive secretary of NEDA, presenting the keynote address at the PRSMA meeting.



closes that the group was organized . . . to raise the prestige of the radio service profession in the eyes of the general public and the radio industry at large; eliminate unfair trade practices including price cutting, misleading advertising, charging for work not done, and material not used; offer reasonable and fair guarantees according to terms agreed upon; establish a code of ethics governing conduct and trade practices and set up a scale of suggested service charges.

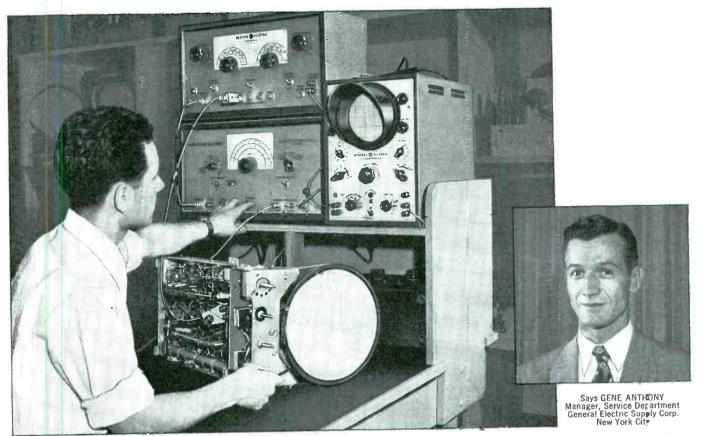
An operational manual is also described in the report. The manual, planned to hold those responsible for the operation of RETA and its local districts, covers the activities of the officers and details all procedures to be followed. In a section on the duties of district officers, the manual covers the activities of the chairman, vice chairman and committee personnel. The information on committee personnel 15 particularly interesting, detailing that ... the first function of a committee is to bring several minds to bear on a problem or a group of problems in order to arrive at a mature and comprehensive decision. A committee chairman, according to this manual, should attempt, insofar as he is able, to delegate the work of the committee to its members.

Examination procedures are also analyzed in the report and a suggested examination is presented. According to RETA the objective type of exam has been found very fruitful, with several types being used: *True-False*,

(Continued on page 33)

Carl Quirk of Du Mont presenting his talk on 'scopes at the Philadelphia gathering.





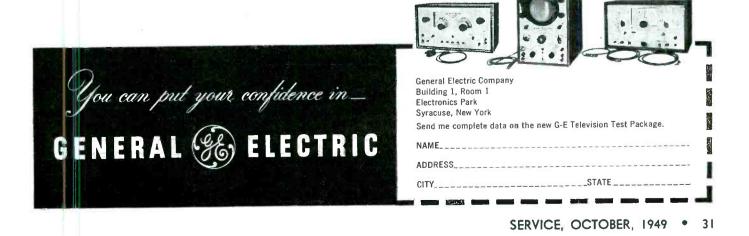


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 $\forall \forall$ "The best book on the market at this time dealing with the problem of television antennas Men would read this book, it would help them considerably in making better installations and providing better television reception for their customers."—M. J. Shapp, President, Jerrold Electronics Card Electronics Corp.

 $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$ "Will recommend it to all the Service Men and technical people I meet."—Charles Cahn, Feld Service Engineer, Bendix Radio.

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 $\forall \forall$ "Well organized and illustrated, very complete and up-to-date, carefully detailed. It will definitely improve the ability of the man who studies it and therefore is mighty useful to a firm like ours."-Hamilton Hoge, President, United States Television Mfg. Corp.

√√ "Will certainly fill a long-felt need for some practical information . . . since start congratula-tions."—George P. Adair, Former Chief Engi-neer, FCC, and now Consultant in Washington, D. C.

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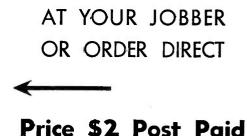
√√ "A thorough-going compendium of the in stalling art . . . Going to recommend it highly to our Service Control Department and our service organizations."-Ernest A. Marx, Gen eral Manager, Television Receiver Sales Div Allen B. DuMont Laboratories. Inc.

√√ "Informative and extremely well written."-R. Morris Pierce, Vice President in charge of Engineering, WJR, WGAR, KMPC.

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Association News

Continued from page 30)

Multifle Choice, Matching Type, etc. There appears to be several advantages to this type of procedure. For example, these examinations do not, as a rule, require as much of the applicant's time. They are also much easier to mark. This can be done very quickly even by an inexperienced person providing he or she has the key. This type of examination also eliminates the possibility of the examiner's judgment entering into the marking, as the answer can only be right or wrong.

Typ cal *True* - *False* examinations have included thirty statements covering a variety of circuit, servicing, maintenance and installation problems.

In the *Best Answer Type* category, a score of questions have been used on all problems which might be met in the field.

ARTSNY

TV COURSE sessions were recently inaugurated by the Associated Radio-Television Service Men of New York, in the grand auditorium of the Central Commercial High School in New York.

At the first session, John F. Rider appeared and offered a talk on TV transmission and reception.

Members of Philco offered the second course with a lecture on television front ends.

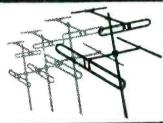
TEN YEARS AGO

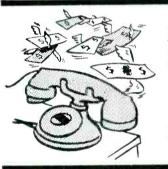
(From the Association News Page of Service, October-November, 1939)

JOHN F. RIDER appeared at a session of the Boston chapter of RSA, held in the crystal ballroom of the Hotel Ken-chairman of the Jersey City chapter and L. Coon was named vice chairman. Frank Johnson was renamed secretary; George Kuhn, Sr., was elected treasurer and William Iannuzzi was appointed sergeant-at-arms. . . . At the meeting of the Jersey City chapter, the service supervisor of Philco, Mr. Studeman, spoke. . . . NAB entered into a cooperative agreement with RSA to present spot announcements urging listeners to keep their receivers in repair at all times. Twenty-five chapters participated in the program. ... W. Frank Cook of NRI appeared at a Washington chapter meeting and presented a talk entitled Know Your Own Television Equipment.



1. SAVE INSTALLATION TIME. Actually save enough for additional installations each week. Simplicity of Brach Antenna design, together with maximum pre-assembly at the factory, take whole hours of "time-on-the-roof" off your installation costs. And, for easier, quicker, on-the-job handling, Brach TV Antenna Kits are individually packaged, complete with all necessary hardware. Brach Universal Base Mount is a real time saver.

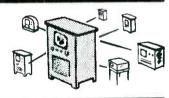




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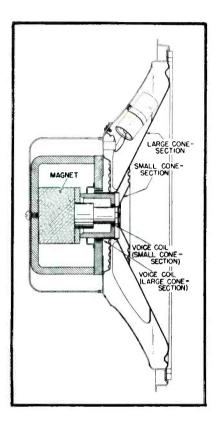
2. ELIMINATE EXPENSIVE CALL-BACKS. Brach quality engineering and buildag ruggedness combine to help make yaur initial installation completely satisfactary. Developed by a name as old as radio itself, Brach TV Antennas are products of the manufacturer's own laboratory. Fram the rugged structural steel base mount to the tip of the sturdy mast, they're designed ta stand up and shrug off the warst the weather has to affer—ond deliver superior reception—longer. Factary pre-tuned and matched for 300-ohm transmission line, all Brach Antennas feature large-diameter aluminum elements for better signal pick-up.

3. MAKE PL'RCHASERS YOUR BEST SALES-MEN. The future success of your television line depends upon the success of your post installations. There's a Brach TV Antenna to meet every television problem better. Each Brach array you install puts you further ahead of your competition performance-wise.





PHONO installation and service



THE DEVELOPMENT of the microgroove record and its accompanying highfidelity properties, has propelled interest in high-fidelity accessories, particularly speakers, an interesting example of which appears at left. This model, a duo-cone type¹, is a 15" permanent-magnet unit, capable of handling 25 watts input.

Developed by Dr. H. F. Olson of the RCA Laboratories Division, the speaker employs a unique magnet structure and vibrating system consisting of a dual cone, each section of which is driven by its own voice coil operating in its own air gap. Both air gaps are excited by a single 2-pound, Alnico V magnet. The two cone-sections are mounted in a single housing in such a way that the sound pressure from each cone emanates from approximately the same conical surface. A 3/4" voice coil drives the small conesection to produce the high frequencies, and a 2" voice coil drives the

Cut-away view of the duo-cone loudspeaker with the isolating capacitor installed.

Dimensional outline of a typical bass reflex cabinet designed for

the duo-cone speaker.

large cone-section to produce the lower frequencies. The small cone-section does not vibrate at the lower audio frequencies because its inner suspension is very stiff and its outer suspension to the large cone-section is very flexible. Over the range of cross-over frequencies, which centers at approximately 2000 cps, the two cone-sections vibrate as a single cone. Thus, the speaker has been found to avoid the cross-over interference characteristics of conventional high-low speaker combinations, and a multi-element crossover network has been found unnecessary. Only an isolating capacitor is required to prevent excessive lowfrequency power from damaging the high-frequency voice coil.

The magnetic structure consists of a single magnet arranged with pole pieces and yoke so that the magnetic paths form a bridge network to provide each air gap with equal flux density. The directivity is said to be approximately uniform over the entire frequency range within a total angle of approximately 60°.

Output Transformers

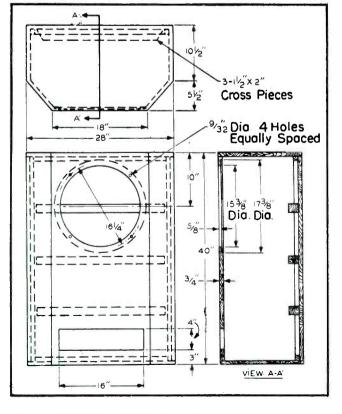
Two output transformers have been designed especially to operate with the speaker; for line to voice coil², and from tube to voice coil³. These units are multi-tapped for several input impedances.

Mounting

For highest operating efficiency, the speaker should be flange-mounted with the front edge of the large cone-section flush with the front of the baffle. The baffle should be part of an enclosure made of $\frac{34''}{2}$ plywood lined with a sound-absorbent material $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1" thick. The enclosure should have an inside volume of approximately 5 to 10 cubic feet with a port-hole opening of approximately 30 to 100 square inches placed below the speaker mounting hole. An extension of the low-frequency response is obtained by the use of the larger cabinet.

Speaker can be used as a direct replacement for existing rim-mounted

¹RCA 515S1.



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Duo-Cone Hi-Fi Speaker Design . . . Two-Speed Record Changers for 7" Records . . . Use of Gram Scale to Check Tone Arm Needle Pressure and Vertical Friction.

by KENNETH STEWART

15" speakers, and can also be mounted in a flat baffle.

Admiral Two-Speed Record Changer

The microgroove trend has also prompted the design and production of a variety of changers for either the $33\frac{1}{3}$ or 45 rpm records or both. One manufacturer⁴ has introduced a changer to automatically play a series of ten 7" $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm records or ten 7" 45 rpm records A wide-diameter, plastic centerpost is used for playing 45 rpm records and a conventional, metal centerpost is used for playing $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm records.

To play 45 rpm records, the large diameter centerpost is inserted into the hole in the center of the turntable. While holding the turntable with one hand, the centerpost is turned counterclockwise until the lock-in-lugs fall into and lock in three slots in the turntable. To remove this centerpost, the turn table is held with one hand and the centerpost turned clockwise. Then it is lifted up.

To play $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm records, the small diameter centerpost is inserted into the center of the turntable and pressed down until it locks in place. To remove this centerpost, it is lifted straight up and out.

45 RPM Operation

The turntable is driven by the smaller of the two rubber tires on a compound idler wheel, riding against the outer rim of the turntable.

The speed of the turntable is determined by the setting of a speed change knob. When the knob is in the 45 position, the larger rubber tire on the compound idler wheel rides against the 45 rpm section (larger diameter) of the motor drive shaft. When the knob is moved to 33, the compound idler wheel moves so that the larger tire rides against the 331/3 rpm section

²RCA 21 T1. ³RCA 21 T1. (smaller diameter) of the motor drive shaft.

The changer mechanism is driven through a change cycle by a knurled hub of the turntable rotating the rubber tire drive wheel. During normal playing, the drive wheel does not touch the knurled hub of the turntable. As the needle enters the record spiral grooves and moves towards the centerpost, the pickup arm lever and stud move simultaneously, and rotate the trip bracket counter-clockwise. Since the trip bracket and drive wheel are on the same shaft, the drive wheel is pivoted approximately 10° counterclockwise. The rubber tire contacts the knurled hub of the turntable, and is rotated in a counter-clockwise direction

331/3 RPM Operation

The change cycle for $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm operation is exactly the same as for 45 rpm operation, except for change cycle time and the fact that the $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm records are supported by an offset on the $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm centerpost and the $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm record support, and are pushed off by a pushoff plate.

Trip Adjustment

This record changer employs the position-type trip; that is, it trips into change cycle when the needle in the pickup arm reaches a given distance from the center of the record. If the trip is properly adjusted, the record changer will trip into change cycle when the needle is between 2'' to 23/16'' from the center of the hole in the turntable or approximately half way in on the spiral groove in the center of the record.

If the record changer does not trip at the proper position, it is then necessary to adjust a trip adjusting screw. Turning this screw in (clockwise) moves the trip point away from the

⁴Admiral.



Dr. H. F. Olson of RCA Labs with the duocone loudspeaker he developed.

centerpost. Turning it out, moves the trip point nearer to the centerpost.

If the screw is turned all the way out, the changer may not trip. If it is turned in too far, the changer may trip before the record finishes playing.

This record changer does not have a conventional set-down screw adjustment. The pickup arm sets down properly unless the Allen set screw on the pivot collar is loosened, or excessive pressure has been applied to the pickup arm.

When properly adjusted for correct set-down, the needle point will setdown between 2 9/16" and 2 10/16" from the near side of the 45 rpm centerpost; between 3 5/16" and 3 6/16" from center of the hole in the turntable. Making this adjustment for 45 rpm records, automatically provides correct set-down for $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm records.

The changer is designed so that when the needle rests 1/16'' above the changer pan, the pickup arm will automatically lift high enough during change cycle to clear the top record of a stack of ten $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm records on

(Continued on page 43)

Mrs. Tincie Dyer, chief telephone operator at the Texas Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Inc., plane p ant in Dallas, Texas, operating a recently-installed 45-rpm system which is connected into the plant's sound system.

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Aligning the H-196

(Continued from page 16)

and the junction of R_{100} and R_{104}); and the secondary of the sound discriminator transformer (L₅) is adjusted for zero voltage on the meter. The voltage will change polarity as the secondary is tuned through resonance and care must be exercised to determine exact zero. A medium strength signal should be used.

The sweep generator output is then turned on and adjusted for a center frequency of about 21.6 mc and a deviation of approximately 1 mc. The output from the sweep generator should be attenuated to a low value. With the 'scope connected between the junction of C_{50} , C_{63} , and R_{71} and ground, the cre output of the variable pip marker should then be turned off and the pip amplitude control increased until a clear marker appears on the pattern. The marker should appear at the crossover point, and the discriminator pattern distributed symmetrically about the crossover point. The pattern should be linear for at least 75 kc on each side of the crossover point. This can be checked by moving the marker frequency 75 kc on each side of 21.6 mc. If the correct pattern is not obtained, it may be necessary to slightly readjust L_8 or L_2 , L_2 , L_3 , and L_4 . The peak-to-peak response of the discriminator characteristic varies in different chassis but should be at least 500 kc.

The sound *if* pattern can be checked by disconnecting C_{112} and connecting the 'scope between the junction of R_{108} and C_{112} and ground. If L_1 , L_2 , L_5 , and L_4 are peaked too sharply, the bandpass may be insufficient.

Video IF: The 'scope is connected between the video test jack and ground, and a bias box (Fig. 4) connected between the agc line and the chassis. The sweep generator should then be set up for a center frequency of about 26.1 mc and a deviation of about 12 mc and attenuated to a low level. Using the pip output of the variable pip marker as a frequency indication, the trap adjustments C38, L17, and L12 must then be tuned for minimum voltage at 21.6 mc for L₃₈ and L₁₇, 20.4 and 27.6 mc. L₁₆, L_{14} , L_{15} , and L_{11} must then be tuned at 23.8, 25.6, 25.9, and 22.3 mc, respectively, for maximum deflection of the marker pip from the base line. If it is necessary to adjust L11, L14, or L16, their respective trap adjustments must be checked. The 'scope pattern obtained should be similar to that shown in Fig. 5, the solid line representing an ideal curve and the dotted line a typical response. If the pattern is not similar, corrections can usually be made by readjusting L₁₆ and L₂₀. Adjustments to correct the response curve should not be made on any trap except L15.

RF Alignment: The adjustment of the *rf* circuits on this model is a factory procedure. If misalignment of these circuits is encountered, it is advisable to contact the receiver manufacturer's service manager to determine the procedure which should be followed.

⁶Variable-frequency marker pip generator (Megaligner) covers a range of from 19 to 49 mc. Its output is available either as a marker pip (fed to a 'scope independent of the circuit under test), as a tunable cw signal source, or as a 4.5 mc crystal oscillator cw source. Instrument consists of an rf buffer amplifier, variable frequency oscillator and detector, an afamplifier, and a crystal oscillator. A switching arrangement permits the activation of either oscillator separately or of both (for purposes of calibration).

In developing a pip, sweeping oscillator signal from the Mega-Sweep is fed through the buffer amplifier to the variable oscillator and detector stage. The resultant beat note obtained from the variable oscillator and the incoming sweeping oscillator signal is passed on through a tuned (10 kc) network to the af amplifier and thence to the *pip* output terminals of the unit.

Servicing Helps

(Continued from page 18)

alignment of the ratio detector transformer (T_s) caused by removing C_{n_3} .

Admiral 20 and 30 Service Notes

Raster But No Sound or Picture: In the 30 series this trouble is usually located in the rf tuner if the B+ and filament voltages are normal.

However, in the 20 series, since the sound is taken off at the first video *if* amplifier stage, (first production, the sound was taken off at the second video i_i) loss of the sound or picture could be caused by trouble in the tuner, audio channel or the first or second video *i*^f stages.

In the 20 series a fault in the 6AC7 (V_{300}) video amplifier plate circuit, such as an open circuit peaking coil, will cause the *agc* tube to draw excessive plate current and develop a high voltage across the (6AU6) *agc* tube plate resistors (approximately 15 volts) and cut off the *rf* and first and second video amplifier tubes. This fault may also be caused by a defective 6AC7.

Raster But No Picture: No picture in the 30 series usually indicates a trouble in the tuner or the video if channel, if there are no other troubles, such as a faulty power supply, etc.

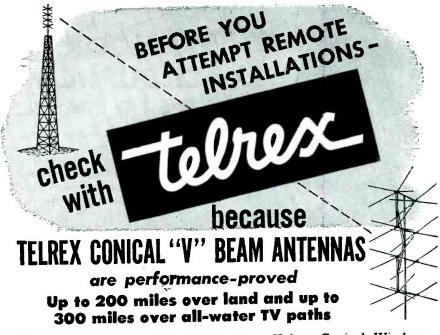
In the 20 series, since the agc circuit controls the rf stage in the tuner and the video *if* channel, a defect in the agc circuit may cause a loss of picture.

If the *agc* circuit becomes inoperative, lack of control bias will cause the picture signal to develop a negative voltage across the video-detector load resistor which may be high enough to cut off the video amplifier tube. A defect of this nature may be checked by reducing the input to the receiver by removing the antenna from the set, since a picture will appear with a weak signal, under these conditions.

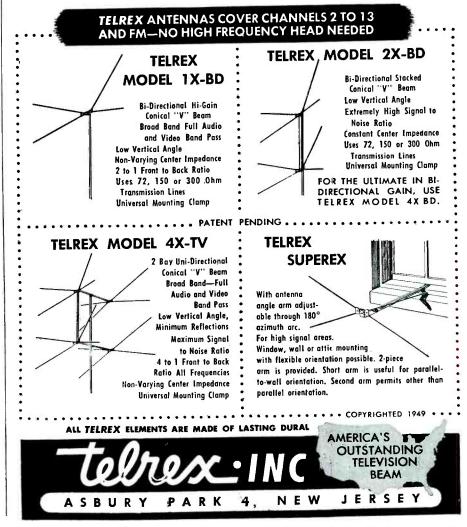
Sync Circuits: The sync circuits in the 20 series are similar to those in the 30 series but the agc circuit can cause trouble which may not be readily recognized.

If the *agc* circuit is only partly operative due to a weak *agc* tube or a defective component, the video amplifier may operate near cut-off due to the high negative voltage developed across the video detector load resistor. Under these conditions a picture may be received, but the sync pulses at video amplifier plate circuit may not

(Continued on page 38)



For both remote or high signal areas, Telrex Conical Window Mounts, Stacked Bi-Directionals and Stacked Arrays are the antennas dealers and service men can depend upon for consistently good results. Each type is thoroughly engineered in the laboratory, service-tested in the field and built for long service life. Using Telrex Conical Antennas on every installation is one sure way to better, brighter pictures and a minimum of service call backs. Ask your distributor for catalog or write direct outlining your antenna problems.



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Plate and Filament Transformer. Stancor Part Number P-8156. Exact duplicate of RCA type 20176 used in model 630TS receiver.

Deflection Yoke. Stancor Part Number DY-1. Exact duplicate of RCA type 201D1. For use with direct viewing kinescopes such as 7DP4 and 10BP4.

Focus Coil. Stancor Part Number FC-10. Exact Duplicate of RCA type 202D1. For use with magnetically focused kinescopes such as RCA type 10BP4.

Horizontal Deflection Output and HV Transformer. Stancor Part Number A-8117. Exact duplicate of RCA type 21171. For use with direct viewing kinescopes, such as types 7DP4 and 10BP4.

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(Continued from page 37)

have sufficient amplitude to synchronize the sweep circuits.

If the foregoing faults are encountered, the negative *agc* voltage must be measured at the junction of R_{200} and C_{305} and chassis. This voltage should read approximately —.05 with no signal and approximately —5 with an average to high signal.

Picture-Tube Damage Caused by Incorrect Adjustment of Ion Trap Magnet³

It is extremely important that the

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ion trap magnet be correctly adjusted immediately after the set is first turned on during the installation. Improper positioning of the magnet may result in the development of circular areas of discoloration on the face of the tube. This is true even though the ions developed in the tube are being properly deflected. When the magnet is not correctly oriented, the electron beam strikes the edge of the aperture in the anode top disc instead of moving cleanly through the hole. The heat produced by the action vaporizes the metal of the disk, thus releasing gas which has a harmful effect on the tube.

Some of the vaporized material may be deposited on the screen of the tube and be apparent as darkened areas on the screen.

To adjust correctly the ion trap magnet, it must be positioned over the neck of the picture tube with the arrow on the magnet pointing toward the face of the tube. Then the set should be turned on, and with the brightness control adjusted for a low intensity, the magnet rotated around the neck of the tube and moved forward and backward until the raster is brightest on the screen. If, in obtaining the brightest raster, it is necessary to move the magnet more than 1/4" from the pole pieces in the tube, or if the magnet is pushed against the focus coil, the magnet may be weak and a new one should be tried. As a final check on the adjustment, the brightness should be adjusted for a clear line structure, and the ion trap magnet should again be adjusted for the brightest raster.

The ion trap magnet should never be moved to remove a shadow from the raster if the brightness is decreased by so doing. Shadows should be removed by adjusting the focus coil.

It is essential that the brightness control be kept at a low setting until the magnet has been initially adjusted. Furthermore, the magnet must be adjusted immediately after the set is first turned on. Picture tubes have been ruined in fifteen seconds by operating the brightness control too high when the ion trap magnet was incorrectly adjusted. However, in some cases it may take much longer for the darkened areas to appear on the screen, and the adjustment procedure should not be omitted merely because the set appears to be operating satisfactorily.

Ratio-Detector Alignment³

Although the television chassis and all test equipment should, in general, be bonded to a common ground, difficulty will be experienced during the ratio-detector zero adjustment if the common terminal of the *vtvm* is bonded (either directly or through the instrument case) to the television chassis. Both connection points for the *vtvm* during this adjustment are above ground in the TV chassis, and both *vtvm* terminals must therefore be isolated from ground.

Westinghouse H-216

Metal Tube Picture Distortion Due to Magnetism: If a strong magnetic field is brought near the 16AP4 picture tube, the metal cone of the tube can

³From data prepared by Westinghouse.

be magnetized sufficiently to cause objectionable distortion of the picture. The primary indication of this type of distortion is a kink in the edge of the raster.

Close contact of the tube's metal cone with any strong magnetic field must be avoided. The most likely cause of cone magnetization is contact of the metal cone with the frame of a *pm* speaker. Magnetized sections near the middle and small end of the cone produce the most disturbance. The magnetism is usually localized and can be detected with a pocket compass.

A magnetized cone can be demagnetized by the use of the ac magnetic field produced by a simple coil. A suitable coil consists of approximately 1,250 turns of No. 24 insulated copper wire wound on a form that is seven inches in diameter. Because such a coil will draw about 1 ampere at 117 volts ar, it will overheat if energized continuously; therefore, it should be used only intermittently. To demagnetize the cone, the coil should be energized and its flat side moved over the magnetized area. The coil should not be deenergized until after it has been moved away from the cone.

Westinghouse H-198, H-199 and H-203

Oscillation and Poor Sensitivity on FM Band: In later production models of this series, a resistor has been added and a capacitor deleted to minimize effects caused by production variances in 6AV6s. A resistor (470,000 ohms, $\frac{1}{4}$ wat.) has been inserted in the lead between terminal 2 of the first 455 kc *if* transformer and the selector switch. The deleted capacitor has been connected between the *avc* line and ground; this capacitor is shown as C₃₅ on the H-198 schematic and as C₃₇ on the H-199 and H-203 schematics.

In case of oscillation and poor sensitivity on the FM band, a check should be made to determine that the capacitor is not present in any chassis in which the resistor has been inserted. If both the resistor and capacitor are present, the capacitor should be removed and the receiver realigned.

Westinghouse H-214 and H-214A

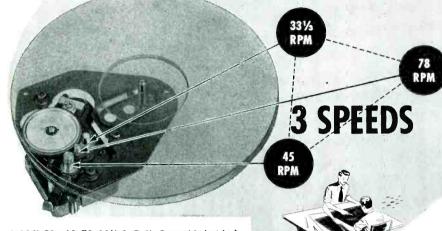
Critical Lead Dress: To prevent if oscillation, the green lead from the first if transformer to the 6SF7 grid should be dressed close to the chassis. The blue ard green leads from the second if transformer should be separated as far as possible.

As a heat precaution, all leads must be dressed well away from the ballast resistor (R_4) .



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Ser-Cuits

(Continued from page 22)

two stages to minimize the variation of input capacity with agc voltage changes. With the values used at 4 volts bias, there is only .5 db variation from peak response in picture carrier location.

A 1N60 crystal is used as the video detector. It is similar to the 1N34, except that it has been tested dynamically and thus has been found to provide improved efficiency. The detector load resistor (R_n) is rather small be-

cause of the requirements of the video system.

Design of the *if* system provides for an overall response curve which is flattopped with a bandwidth of at least 3.6 mc within 6 db. The picture carrier, 25.75 mc, is 6 db down from the peak response and the band center is approximately 23.95 mc. The sound carrier, 21.25 mc, is attenuated 32 db by the sound *if* trap, coil (L_{104}), the secondary of T_{100} .

AGC System

The *agc* action is designed to hold the signal at the video amplifier grid to a maximum of about 3.5 volts peak-topeak, when signals up to 1.0 volt are applied to the antenna terminals. For signal strengths greater than 1.0 volt at the antenna, it is necessary to remove the antenna coil section on that channel from the tuner to prevent overloading. Satsifactory reception has been found possible with as much as 10 volts antenna input signal.

Video System

The video system consists of a 6AU6 amplifier with associated wide band low-pass filters. The output of the detector is applied to a filter (L_a wound on R_{16}) with sufficient bandwidth to pass 4.5 mc. As a result, the load resistor (R_n) must be small to minimize attenuation of the higher video frequencies.

Contrast is controlled by varying the amount of degeneration in the video amplifier stage. This is done by varying the resistance (R_{15}) in the cathode circuit. A control that has a multiple finger wiper on the resistor element is used to avoid producing a picture with noise streaks when the contrast is adjusted.

All of the coils in the video system are shunted with damping resistors. The series coils are loaded rather heavily to damp out transients which tend to accentuate picture sharpness, but affect contrast adversely. The design of the video system with the rest of the receiver provides a response characteristic which is fairly flat to 1 mc, is down 3 db at about 2 mc, and is down 6 db at 3.2 mc.

The video stage gain is 27 db measured at 100 kc with the contrast control set at maximum. Both the intercarrier sound if (4.5 mc) and the synchronizing information are taken off the plate circuit of the video amplifier.

The video signal is applied to the cathode of the picture tube through a .2-mfd capacitor (C37) at black positive polarity. The cathode is returned to the brightness control (R_{51}) through a 100,000-ohm resistor (R_{∞}) . The dc restoration for holding black level is accomplished in a rather unusual manner. Two variables are involved; the voltages on both cathode and grid of the picture tube. When a signal is applied to the cathode it tends to hold white level constant with respect to ground. Examination of the signal voltage on the cathode, as observed on a dc-connected 'scope, will show the white level holding constant and the sync and black level increasing as contrast is increased. Simultaneously, the output of the video amplifier is applied to the sync limiter tube which is biased

at approx mately 4 volts under no signal conditions. Increases in signal level on the grid of the sync limiter tube will cause the average plate current to increase, with a resultant dc cathode voltage increase equal in magnitude to about 75% of the applied peak-signal voltage. A total of 44,000 ohms (R34 and R35) is in the sync limiter cathode circuit to produce a dc voltage variation that will be sufficient to approximate the required amount. The cathode resistance is tapped at the center point to give the proper bias to the tube. The 75% ratio was selected so that the net voltage between the grid and cathode of the picture tube would be representative of the black level voltage at the peak of the blanking pulses. The dc is applied to the picture-tube grid simultaneously with the video signal on the cathode. The grid cathode voltage will maintain black level for a wide range of signals. This can be observed by placing a dcconnected 'scope between grid and cathode.

Sound System

As mentioned previously, intercarrier sound reproduction is used. By this method the 4.5-mc beat note between the picture and sound carriers is utilized. The sound carrier has been attenuated 32 db from the peak video level, which is a very satisfactory level for obtaining in the output of the video detector, a 4.5-mc beat frequency, which is frequency modulated at the sound frequency rate and thus contains no appreciable amplitude-modulation components.

The sound system consists of a 6AU6 driver amplifier, 6T8 ratio detector and first audio amplifier, and a 6AQ5 audio-output amplifier. The 4.5-mc signal is applied to the driver tube from the tap on an adjustable coil (L₁₄) which is in series with 1.5-mmfd capacitor (C_{12}) connected to the plate of the video amplifier. The seriestuned circuit serves as a trap for attenuating 4.5 mc in the video channel. The small C12 coupling capacitor minimizes the addition of capacity across the video filter. The grid of the driver tube is fed from a tap on a coil (L14) to keep the impedance in the grid circuit low enough to eliminate instability due to plate-grid feedback. In addition, loading of the video circuit is also avoided when the driver tube draws grid current upon application of the 4.5-mc signal. Limiting action is obtained in the grid as well as the plate, which with the screen, operates at a low dc potential.

The driver-amplifier tube is con-

(Continued on page 42)

The good little lamp that's seen but not heard



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You can put your confidence in-



ELECTRIC



The mechanical and electrical construction of Circle-X antenna is unsurpassed. No other type of antenna combines all the features that are engineered into the Circle-X.

	One type Antenna for all jobs	Low Installation Cost	Light Weight	Rigidity	One Wire Lead in	High Gain	Wide Angle Reception	No High Frequency Head	Eliminates Ghosts	Eliminates Service Recalls
Circle X	X	Х	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brand A		X		X		X				
Brand B				X	X	X	X			X
Brand C				X	X					
Brand D				X				X		
Brand E				X		X				
Brand F		X	X	X		X				
	and the second second									

PAT. PEND. \$25.00 LIST

The high gain of the Circle-X is equal to stacked arrays. It is made of the light weight corrosion resistant aluminum alloys that have been used for many years, exposed to salt spray and other adverse atmospheric conditions.

The Circle-X gives clearer, sharper pictures on all channels (no high frequency head needed). It eliminates the necessity of having a rotor or reflectors. It is perfectly matched to 72,150 and 300 ohm receiver input circuits.



42 • SERVICE, OCTOBER, 1949

An *rc* filter network (R_{21} and C_{34}) between the cathode of the driver-amplifier and +145 volts, prevents any 4.5mc signal from entering the +145volt string. A conventional ratio-detector circuit

nected between +380 and +145 volts as part of a voltage-regulation system.

is used. A 33-ohm resistor (R_{ai}) in series with the coupling link of the detector transformer (T_4) stabilizes the impedance presented by the diodes of this tube. If this resistor were deleted, the variation in impedance between individual tubes would cause the AM rejection to vary between receivers.

The use of a 6AQ5 output-amplifier tube as part of the voltage regulation system makes it possible to dc couple the first audio amplifier to the grid of the output amplifier. About 12 db of negative feedback are provided by the network connected between the speaker voice coil and the cathode of the first audio amplifier to reduce output distortion.

Sync Separation

Video signals are applied to the grid of a sync limiter tube from the plate of the video amplifier tube through an isolating resistor of 47,000 ohms (R_{10}) and 0.05-mfd capacitor (C_{11}). Isolation between the video amplifier plate circuit and the grid of the sync limiter is required to avoid adding excessive capacity to the video plate circuit which would reduce video bandwidth,

Clipping and limiting are accomplished in both the grid and plate of the sync limiter. The grid develops its own bias and the plate is operated at very low *dc* potential. Approximately one-tenth of this amplitude is fed through an integrating network and a 2,000-mmfd coupling capacitor (C_{s1}) to the vertical oscillator tube. The full signal amplitude is applied to the horizontal deflection system through a differentiating circuit consisting of C_{s2} and R_{s4} .

Vertical Deflection System

The vertical-deflection system consists of a free-running multivibrator which is locked into synchronism by vertical triggering pulses. The output of the multivibrator (V_{11}) is fed into the vertical deflection coils $(L_8 \text{ and } L_9)$ without the use of further amplification. The multivibrator employs both halves of a 6SN7 tube.

Horizontal Sweep System

The horizontal sweep system consists of a *beam relaxer* oscillator which is connected directly to horizontal deflection coils $(L_{10} \text{ and } L_{11})$ and a phase detector tube which is used to synchronize the *beam relaxer* oscillator tube.

The horizontal oscillator employs a 6BQ6GT in a *free running oscillator* circuit to supply a linear sweep current through the horizontal deflection coils.

The synchronizing system used to lock the oscillator in step with the synchronizing pulses employs a 6SN7, in which one section of the 6SN7 is used as a sync clipper and phase inverter, and the other portion as a phase detector.

Phono Service

(Continued from page 35)

the turntable and will not lift high enough to strike the bottom record of a stack of $33\frac{1}{3}$ rpm records to be played

Gram Scales⁵

In previous discussions, it has been pointed out that the gram scale is an extremely important item in recordplayer trouble shooting. The mechanism provides a means of measuring tone-arm needle pressure and vertical friction.

In applying one type, the Philco gram scale⁶, for needle-pressure evaluation, it is first held on its side and the pointer set to the center line of the scale. This is the 0 point, and each small division on either side of the 0 is equal to one gram on the turntable. After the scale has been set to 0, it is placed on the turntable with the guard on the scale in an open position, at right angles to the scale. Now the needle of the tone arm is set into the hole at the end of the pointer and the reading on the scale observed. This reading is the needle pressure; the correct needle pressure for the Philco arm is 6 to 71/2 grams.

To determine vertical friction the head of the pickup is pressed down and then allowed to return to its normal position, and the reading noted. The pickup is then raised slightly, and then gently lowered to the normal position, with the reading again noted. The vertical friction is the difference between the two readings obtained. For example, if the scale reading is 71/4 grams after the pickup is depressed and released, and is 63/4 grams after the pickup is raised and lowered, the vertical friction is $7\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ gram. The vertical friction should not exceed 2 grams.

^BFrom Philco service notes. ^bPhilc part No. 45-9531.



"There is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper . . . and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey." ---RUSKIN

Pretty smart chap, this Ruskin.

Styles may have changed since his time, but basic thinking remains the same. There are still many of us who believe the best is the least expensive in the long run and will not accept any shortcuts to quality.

Racon Electric Co., Inc., was founded twenty-seven years ago with the clear conviction of the kind of products to make . . . the best public address loudspeakers it was in their power to produce, without any compromise to accepted acoustical theory or craftsman's honor.

Today, Racon has not only a national but an international reputation for quality. Users of Racon loudspeakers range from industrial, marine and railroad companies to educational institutions and U.S. and foreign government agencies.

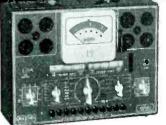
Where specifications call for the finest loudspeaker, you will find that sooner or later, they gravitate to Racon.

All Racon products are guaranteed for 18 months.

SOUND TECHNICIANS AND SERVICEMEN – For full details on our complete line of Public Address and Wide Range Loudspeakers, see your favorite parts jobber, or write for Catalog S.







Now you can buy a genuine Jackson Dynamic Tube Tester at an amazing low price. It's ideal for the serviceman who needs an extra tester, for the man just starting in business, or the ham or experimenter. Look at these specifications. Dynamic* Test Method—First used by Jackson test tubes under actual load conditions.

Tests Over 700 Types-Including TV rectifiers and sweep tubes.

*TM Reg. U. S. Patent Office

JACKSON ELECTRICAL **INSTRUMENT COMPANY** Dayton 1, Ohio

SHELDON ELECTRIC NOW MAKING **TV PICTURE TUBES**

Sheldon Electric Co., Irvington, N. J., has announced its entry into the tele-vision field with a line of 10'', $12\frac{1}{2}''$ and and 16" flat-face, all-glass picture tubes. The company has been merged with and is now operated as a division of Allied Electric Products, Inc.

Nathan Chirelstein, president of the corporation, in 1925 organized and be-came president of the Sonatron Tube Co. In 1929, Sonatron Tube became part of the National Union Radio Corp., and Chirelstein became president and a director. He resigned after one year's service. In 1935 he organized Allied Electric Products, Inc., Sheldon Electric Co. and an affiliated corporation.

* * *

G. E. DEVELOPS HIGH-SPEED **TUBE TESTER**

A machine which automatically tests a new tube every 30 seconds has been developed by the tube divisions of G. E. and is now used in the production of mercury and gas-filled thyratrons. Previously it took four minutes for each tube to be tested.

Operated by one person, the machine puts each tube through tests on grid emission, peak arc drop (cathode emission) filament resistance (current), anode breakdown voltage, and grid bias to control breakdown. The latter test is made under two voltage conditions.

the NEW **JACKSON CHALLENGER** model 103-only \$4950

Built-In Roll Chart—With free 1 year replacement.

Quick Set-Up-Combination Push-Button and rotary switch selectors.

Tests For Shorts-With neon indicator. Many other famous Jackson features!

Two More Low-Cost Jackson Instruments!—A new Jackson Challenger VTVM, and a new Jackson Challenger RF Oscillator are on the way. Only \$49.50 each!

Makers of Jackson "Service-Engineered" Test Equipment • Tube Testers VTVM's
 Condenser Checkers Audio Generators • RF Generators • FM-AM Sweep Generators • Television Sweep Generators • Oscilloscopes.

ASK YOUR DISTRIBUTOR FOR FULL INFORMATION

ALEXANDER NORDEN, JR. APPOINTED BY CORNISH WIRE

Alexander Norden, Jr., has joined Cornish Wire Co., Inc., 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y. He will develop a new division, the wired assemblies divi-sion, which will concentrate upon the designing, engineering and manufacturing of staple and specialized electrical wire assemblies for manufacturers of radio and TV equipment.

Norden was formerly executive vice president of L. S. Brach Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J. He was also founder and president of Interstate Mfg. Corp., Newark, N. J.



A. Norden, Jr.

VOLUME THREE OF RIDER TV MANUAL COMING OFF PRESS

manual will be published in November in a new size, with pages approximately $12^{\prime\prime} \times 15^{\prime\prime}$. The third volume of the Rider TV

HARPER NAMED HEAD OF MECK SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIV.

Sam M. Harper has been appointed director of the special products division of John Meck Industries, Inc.

SNYDER TV ANTENNA FREE TRIAL OFFER

A ten-day free-trial offer on the Redi-Mount line of TV antennas, either Mount line of 1 v antennas, ether conical or hi-lo type, has been announced by the Snyder Mfg. Co., 22nd and Ontario Sts., Philadelphia 40, Pa.

The free-trial offer will prevail in selected areas, through jobbers and distributors

Commenting on this move, Snyder sales manager Dick Morris said: "This offer is absolutely unqualified. Any Service Man can get a Snyder TV antenna without obligation. He can install it and

without obligation. He can install it and test it in every way he wishes. "If, after ten days, he is not fully satisfied, he may return it and the com-pany will pay all shipping charges both ways. If the Service Man is fully sat-isfied, he may keep it and he will be billed through the jobber or distributor."



Snyder Lazy X

* * *

WARD LEONARD CATALOG

A relay catalog, D-20A, has been re-leased by Ward Leonard Electric Co., Electronic Distributor Division, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

Catalog illustrates and describes various types of relays, (sensitive, midget metal base, heavy duty midget, midget magnetic, heavy duty power, thermal time delay and motor driven time delay). Offered are data on contact ratings, coil specifications, sizes, and other helpful data on ac and dc units. *

BEN JOSEPH NAMED N. Y. REP. BY COLUMBIA WIRE

Ben Joseph has been appointed New York rep for the Columbia Wire and Supply Co., Chicago, Illinois, national distributors and warehouse for Anaconda Densheath TV and radio wire and cables.

* HATRY REELECTED NEDA PREXY

Louis W. Hatry has been reelected NEDA president. Other reelected officers include: Arthur C. Stallman, first vice president; A. W. Greeson, Jr., second vice president; Aaron Lippman, treasurer, and Lealis L. Hale, secretary.

* * * J. F. BOZELLI JOINS BRACH

Joseph F. Bozzelli has been appointed assistant sales manager of the L. S. Brach Manufacturing Corp., Newark, N. J. Bozzelli was formerly a sales engineer

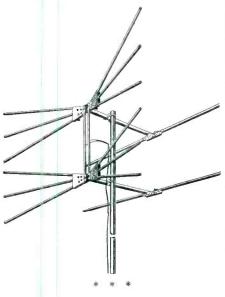
at JFD Mfg. Co.

New TV Parts ... Accessories

CHANNEL MASTER TV FAN FLECTOR ANTENNA

A Fan Flector TV antenna has been announced by Channel Master Corp., Ellenville, N. Y. Combines fan type elements which are said to provide uniform high impedance, and *vee*-type alignment of these elements for narrow lobe, highgain characteristics on the high band.

Three models are available: single bay, the BM 312, with gains from 2 to 4 db on the low band and 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ db on the high band; stacked, the BM 312X2, with gains of 5 to 7 db on the low band and 8 to 11 db on the high band; double stacked, the BM 312X4, with gains of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 db on the low band and $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 1134 on the high band.



DECIMETER TV BOOSTER

A 2-stage TV preamp featuring a balanced triode amplifier and three tuned circuits on each channel, has been announced by Decimeter, Inc., Denver, Colo. Gain of over 30 db said to be available.

Channel-switch mechanism projects channel number upon a two-inch screen.



UNIVERSAL TV TOWER TRIPOD

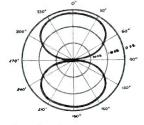
An adjustable portable tripod to hold a TV tower for temporary installations, has been developed by The Universal Products Company, Racine, Wisc:



One look at the Turner Model 87 and you sense immediately here's a microphone masterpiece. Every detail of its attractive gunmetal case and polished chrome screen reflects the precision and care behind its manufacture. The Turner Model 87 is a single ribbon velocity type microphone with the Figure 8 Polar Pickup pattern so desirable in highest quality recording, public address and studio broadcast work. List price \$47.50

POLAR PICKUP PATTERN

The figure 8 pattern illustrated by the diagram shows the attenuation of sound arriving from sources at 90° from front or rear of microphone.



Write for Bulletin giving complete details

TURNER

www.americanradiohistory.com

The shorter way of saying "Sound Microphone Performance"

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...Help end spark plug INTERFERENCE



Spark Plugs are minia-ture broadcasting sta-tians, send signals that interfere with radio reception, distort tele-vision. The New Auto-Lite "Resistor". Spark Plug reducet this in-Plug reduces this terference.*





Here's How It Works to End Interference

The "Resistor" acts to dampen the spark plug radio signol to an acceptable level* while still delivering the full high voltage discharge genuiced to discharge required to ignite the fuel.



Auto-Lite Ignition Engineers, working with leading automotive manufacturers, have developed the new Auto-Lite "Resistor" Spark Plug with this built-in resistor that reduces spark plug interference.* Remember, the "Resistor" also helps deliver smoother idling, improved economy, longer electrode life. Dealers are being supplied as rapidly as possible. Write for Booklet M-1186 for full information.

THE ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE COMPANY Toronto, Ontario Toledo 1, Ohio

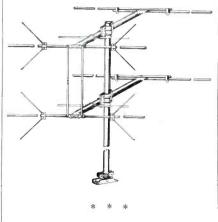
*Under 35mv/m from 540 k.c. to 150 m.c. at 50 ft.

Tune in "Suspense," Thursdays, 9:00 P. M., S. T., CBS

TACO LAZY H ANTENNA

An improved version of the lazy H type 912, has been announced by Technical Appliance Corporation, Sherburne, N. Y.

High-frequency whiskers have been added to the dipoles to give a single lobe of greater gain in the high frequencies. An additional reflector is so spaced to serve these higher channels. Antenna features jiffy-rig factory pre-assembling, all-aluminum construction.



WALCO TV TOWER

A triangular-constructed TV tower made of aircraft tempered aluminum and said to weigh less than one pound per foot, has been announced by Walco Products, Inc., East Orange, N. J.

The tower is fitted with a hinged base plate which makes it possible to mount on a pitched roof, as well as on a flat surface. Top of the tower is fitted with an adjustable clamp.

* * * **RAYTHEON TV TUBES**

Two new tube types, 1X2 and 6BQ6GT, for TV receiver use, have been an-nounced by Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Newton, Mass.

The 1X2 is a filament type rectifier of miniature construction designed for use as a high voltage rectifier.

The 6BQ6GT with a T-9 bulb is a beam pentode for use as a horizontal de-flection amplifier. Plate connection on this tube is made through a top cap which is said to allow for better isolation of the high plate voltage.

Raytheon has also announced an $8\frac{1}{2}''$ picture tube, type 8BP4. While having characteristics similar to the 7JP4 and being interchangeable with it, the 8BP4 is said to offer an increase in useful screen area of approximately 50%.

WALSCO TV-FM ALIGNMENT TOOL KIT

A line of TV-FM alignment tools has been announced by Walter L. Schott Co., 9306 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Tools are flexible and made of a plastic that is said to be unbreakable. Inserts are made of tempered steel and are chemically welded to the shafts

Tools may be purchased individually or in sets; either in pocket-sized leatherette kit or on a masonite wall rack for shop use.



JOBBERS

Write for

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complete line

of television

accessories.

ELECTRONICS, INC.

Lawrence, Mass.



EAGLE ELECTRONICS TY CONVERSION KITS

Teleramic conversion kits for conversion of 10" TV sets to 15" glass or 16" metal tubes, have been announced by Eagle Electronics, Inc., 88 Walker St., New York 13, N. Y.

Kits contain all components including front and rear mounting brackets plus an insulation ring and sleeve, horizontal output transformer and tube.

CLAROSTAT HIGH-VOLTAGE-COUPLER CONTROLS

 Ψ

A high-voltage-coupler, type 56-125, which uses a plastic straight-through shaft in place of the previous insulating strip joining separate sections of the metal shaft, has been announced by Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., Dover, N. H. Insulating tube isolates the control proper from its mounting bushing and protects the elongated plastic shaft. The controlto-ground breakdown rating is said to be better than 10,000 volts.



APPROVED ELECTRONIC TV FIELD STRENGTH METER

A portable television field strength meter, model A-460, has been introduced by Approved Electronic Instrument Corp., 142 Liberty St., New York City. The meter is calibrated from 50 to 30,000 microvolts. An all-channel selector on the panel has a final tuning control.



JFD LEADIN INSULATOR

Snap On insulators, for anchoring leadin lines to antenna masts, have been announced by the JFD Manufacturing Co., Inc., 6101 Sixteenth Ave., Brooklyn 4, New York.

Constructed of cadmium plated steel, with a tempered spring steel clamp. Made with polyethylene inserts, and available in two types: SPT100 for 1" masts and SPT125 for 1¼" masts to fit either twin or coax cable leadins.

PRECISION ELECTRONICS TV CLARIFIER

A TV Clarifier which is said to eliminate herringbone patterns, tears, waves and other picture effects and distortions produced by interference from FM, amateurs, shortwave, diathermy, etc., has been announced by Precision Electronics, Inc., 643 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 22, 11.

Consists of two variable capacitors in parallel with a fixed inductance, and inserted between the antenna and the receiver.

Clarifier may also be installed between the *ac* outlet and receiver to trap interterence which might be present in the power line.

PHILSON CONICAL ANTENNAS

A conical antenna featuring a center clamp which is insulated by 3%" thick bakelite, has been developed by Philson Míg. Co., Inc., 156 Chambers Street, New York City. Single wing nut holds all elements.

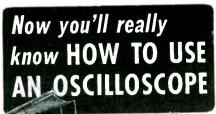
Antennas are manufactured with a metal or wooden crossbar, and are preassembled.



FOR EASY AND FAST TV TEST AND ALIGNMENT ... USE THE NEW SUPREME COMPLETE TELEVISION GENERATOR AND THE COMPOSITE VIDEO GENERATOR Model 675 Model 665 VIDEO GENERATO FEATURES: • The only portable composite Generator. FEATURES: Provides standard RMA Video signal. Provides test pattern when you need it, as you · Complete frequency coverage, need it. • Frombone attenuation. TEST PATTERN pro- Internal modulation by dot pattern. • Self contained markers, variable. duced by Models 665 Make TV receiver adjustments without station · All frequencies on fundamentals, and 675 as seen on TV operation. ______ no confusing harmonics. Receiver. Please send me full details on the new Supreme Television External crystal markers. Test System SUPREME, INC. Enables you to use 665 Video Generator and completely test TV Receiver from antenna post to pic-Name Greenwood, Mississippi, U. S. A. ł Strect and No. ure tube without station operation. i City Zone State

SERVICE, OCTOBER, 1949 • 47

2 NEW BOOKS





Don't let the oscillo-scope "stump" you! scope "stump" you! Learn to use it fully—and watch your efficiency soar. This easy-to-understand book by an expert gives you the facts and how-to-use-it data vou've been wanting.

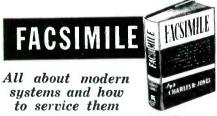
MODERN OSCILLOSCOPES AND THEIR USES

by JACOB H. RUITER, Jr., of Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc. 350 pages, 400 illustrations, \$6.00

This big book gets right down to earth in ex-plaining oscilloscopes (cathode ray oscillographs) and showing exactly how to apply them to specific AM-FM-TV service jobs. No involved mathe-matics! First the author explains oscilloscopes fully. Then in easily understood terms he tells exactly how to employ them on specific jobs— from locating receiver troubles to aligning and adjusting the most complicated circuits.

HOW THEY WORK --- HOW TO USE THEM ON THE JOB

Bach oscilloscope operation is carefully explained including the making of connections, adjustment of circuit components, setting controls and analyz-ing patterns. A bout 400 illustrations including literally dozens of pattern photos make things doubly clear. Many industrial and teaching uses of the oscilloscope are likewise discussed. 10-day money-back guarantee. Use coupon.



by CHARLES R. JONES Coordinating Engineer, Finch Communications, Inc. 380 pages, 225 illustrations, \$6.00

380 pages, 225 illustrations, \$6.00 Of course you're familiar with the marvels of faesimile in a general way—but how much do you really know about modern faesimile equipment, how it is made, how it works, and how to main-tain it? And are you aware of the rapidly grow-ing uses of faesimile in telegraphy, publishing, banking, railroading, mining, manufacturing, law enforcement and dozens of other places? FACSIMILE, a new book by an expert in this field, covers the entire subject. Included are dozens of tips and detailed notes on servicing faesimile equipment. You learn about the latest developments, their present and potential uses, and exactly what makes them "tick." Through-out, FACSIMILE is invaluable for all radio men who know it pays to have specialized data such as this at their fingertips.

10 DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE Dept. S-109, MURRAY HILL BOOKS, Inc., 232 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. 232 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. □ Enclosed find \$______for books checked; or □ send C.O.D. (in U.S.A. only) for this amount plus postage and I will pay postman. If books are not satisfactory, I may return them in 10 days and you guaran-tee to refund the purchase price. □ Ruiter's MODERN OSCILLOSCOPES, \$6 □ Jones' FACSIMILE, \$6 (\$6.50 each, cash, outside U.S.A.) 1 1 I 1 1 Name L Address City, Zone, State



New Parts, Accessories

HEATH VOLTOHMMETER KIT

A Handitester voltohmmeter kit fea-A Handitester voltommeter kit jed-turing a 3" built-in meter, thumb-type ohms adjust control, ceramic divider re-sistors, and Bradley instrument rectifier, chosen for linear scales on *ac*, has been announced by the Heath Company, Ben-ton Harbor, Mich. The *ac* and *dc* ranges are: 10-30-300-1000-5000 volts. Ohm ranges of 0-3000 and 300,000 ohms. Ohm Milliampere ranges of 10 and 100, meter movement is 400-microampere type.



STACKPOLE VARIABLE RESISTOR DOUBLE-POLE LINE SWITCH

A double-pole line switch for volume, tone and other variable resistor controls has been announced by the Stackpole Carbon Company, St. Marys, Penna. Unit, type A-10, rated 1 ampere at 250 volts ac-dc or 3 amperes at 125 volts ac-dc.

Switch is .888" in diameter by .312" thick. Other features include stationary contacts mounted on fibre surface phenolic material to reduce arc tracing.

* * * DU MONT 'SCOPES

Two 'scopes, types 304 and 304-H, developed as replacements for the famous 208-B have been announced by Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., Clifton,

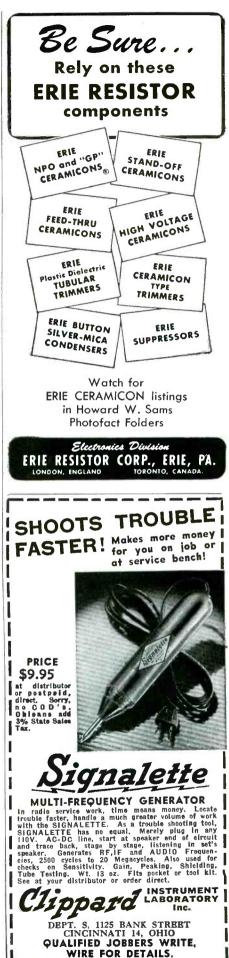
New Jersey. High-gain ac and dc amplifiers are provided for both X and Y axes.

Recurrent and driven sweeps are vari-le from 2 to 30,000 cps. Through an able from 2 to 30,000 cps. Through an arrangement of switches, extremely slow sweeps, of 10 seconds or more, are available by the connection of external capacitors between the X-input terminals on the front panel.

Vertical deflections may be expanded to four times full-screen diameter; horizontal deflections, to five times full-screen diameter.

Stabilized synchronization of the pattern is said to be maintained by a synclimiting circuit.

The crt is operated at an overall accelerating potential of 1780 and an additional intensifier power supply increases this potential to 3000 volts.



C-D FEED-THRU CAPACITORS

A series of feed-through mica capacitors, type 742, that are said to be particularly adapted for auto receivers for noise bypassing, has been announced by Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., South Plainfield, N. I.

Plainfield, N. J. Over-all dimensions including mounting foot are 1¼" x 7%". Have short, wide path terminals which are said to result in extremely low inductance. Supplied in a rigid metal clamp casing with mounting or soldering tab. Feed-through construction said to provide low impedance at high frequencies.

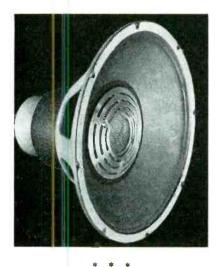
When used in an auto radio, capacitor is generally installed with a small inductance coil in the battery supply lead to the receiver.

JENSEN OPTICAL-LENS PRINCIPLE SPEAKER

A speaker, type H-510, which applies optical lens principles, has been developed by the Jensen Manufacturing Company, 6601 South Laramie Avenue, Chicago.

Employs a direct radiator low end with a separate high-frequency horn and compression driver for the high channel. Presence is said to have been enhanced by attaining a wider angle polar pattern in the extreme high-frequency region.

As in optics, the acoustic lens with its off-set circumferential slots and central opening, is said to permit a controlled time delay by progressively increasing the acoustic ray path from the center to the edge of the lens. The result is a spherical wavefront maintained out to very high frequencies.



* * *

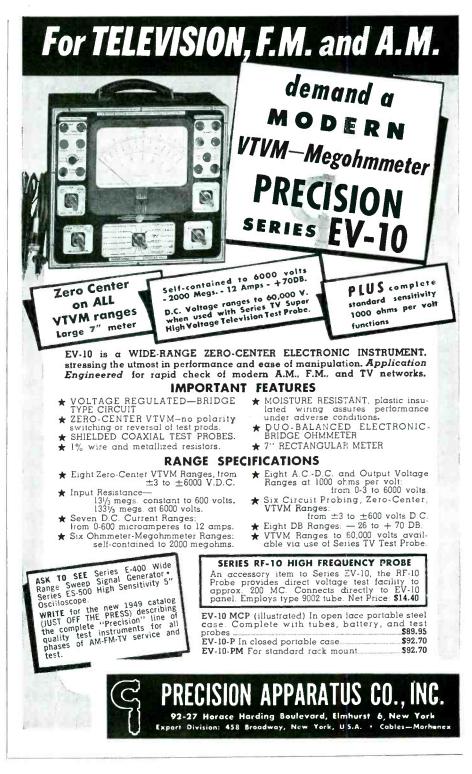
EMC SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT

An *rf* signal generator kit, model 500K, has been produced by Electronic Measurements Corp., 423 Broome Street, New York 13, N. Y.

Generator covers a range from 150 kc to 30 mc on fundamentals, and 100 mc on harmonics.

INSTANT TOOL SOLDERING IRON

An instant heating iron, employing a quick-heating element, to bring the tip to soldering temperature, and a *bucking coil* to maintain this temperature and prevent over-heating and scaling, has been announced by the Instant Tool Corporation, 231 West 29th St., New York City 1, N. Y.



SYLVANIA TUBES

A series of miniature tubes have been announced by the Radio Division of Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 18. Included in the group are double diode-triode types 6BT6 and 12BT6 with operating voltages identical with older types 6AT6 and 12AT6; 6BK6 and 12BK6 to replace types 6AV6 and 12AV6; 6BU6 and 12BU6 to replace 6BF6 and 12BF6; and a new miniature, 26BK6, having no complementary type but operated at the same voltages as others in the group with the exception of its 26.5 volt, 70-milliampere heater.

Other new miniatures include a T $5\frac{1}{2}$ pentode power amplifier type 1W4 and a

T $5\frac{1}{2}$ triode amplifier or oscillator type 1C3.

These tubes are designed for battery operation and have 1.4 volt *dc* filaments requiring 50 milliamperes. Rated power output of the IW4 pentode is 35 milliwatts with 45 volts on the plate and 200 milliwatts with 90 volts. The 1C3 general purpose triode is designed for 90-volt operation. This tube has an amplification factor of 14.5.

Also available is a miniature pentagrid converter tube, designed especially for lightweight portable receivers. The tube, IL6, is supplied with a 1.4 volt dc filament cathode rated at 50 milliamperes. Operated from a 90-volt *B* supply, its plate current is 0.50 milliampere.

TELEVISION SCOPE

SUPERIORITY AT A GLANCE!

The vertical response of this economy TV scope is usable to 5000 kc, not 50 kc. Response is flat to 750 kc, down 3 db at 1000 kc. Amplifier supplies a voltage gain of 20 at 5000 kc.



AR-3

Check this necessary feature before you buy any scope for TV use.

The R.S.E., AR-3 Scope has been built by Ross Armstrong to our rigid specifications. It's a complete unit that embodies standard horizontal amplifier and sweep circuits with normal sensitivity.

The case is 8" high x 5" wide x 14" long, attractively finished in "hammered" opalescent blue enamel. Operates on standard 110 volts -60 cycles-40 watts. Tubes, 3BPI-6AC7-6SJ7-6X5-5Y3-884. Instructions included. Complete specifications upon PRICE request. Satisfaction or your \$4995 money back. AVAILABLE TO JOBBERS F. O. B. IN QUANTITY DETROIT CRYSTALS 100 211 UP TO 77% OFF Your choice of: \$149 ASTATIC L72 Hi Output SHURE P30 Lever Type EACH All Less Needle NO LIMIT BUY AN ASSORTMENT



50 • SERVICE, OCTOBER, 1949

STERLING HEARING-AID BATTERY TESTER

A hearing-aid battery tester, the No. 10, which can be plugged into any type or size of hearing-aid battery, pocket or desk model, for instant reading, has been developed by the Sterling Manufacturing Co., 9205 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Meter reads either side of the scale, from zero to center. Tester is designed for use on $1\frac{1}{2}$ v and 1.2 v A batteries and 15 v, $22\frac{1}{2}$ v and 45 v B batteries.



GITS CIRCUIT TESTER

A circuit tester, the *Cord Visual Circuit Tester*, has been introduced by the Gits Molding Corp., 4600 West Huron St., Chicago 44. Instrument is designed for use on all low resistance circuits of 50 ohms and under.

Uses two penlight battery cells. A test clamp is fastened to the rubber covered wire which connects with the battery through the screw button at the back end. At the other end, next to the bulb, is a test prod about one-inch long. When the button is screwed down tight, and clip and prod are properly applied to the circuit in question, the bulb lights up if the circuit is good.



* * * HICKOK MUTUAL CONDUCTANCE TUBE TESTER

A portable tube tester, model 600, built with dynamic mutual conductance circuits, has been announced by The Hickok Electrical Instrument Co., 10521 Dupont Ave., Cleveland 8, Ohio.

Ave., Cleveland 8, Ohio. Scale readings are directly in micromhos: ranges are 0-3000-6000-15000 micromhos.

Case, 7¹/₂" x 11³/₄" x 16³/₄".



SPECIAL—10-DAY FREE TRIAL Electronically Rotated Antenna DEALERS— SERVICE MEN List Price \$27.50

Prove for yourself that the Quad-Loop roof top antenna is the equal of mechanically rotated antennas costing up to four times as much installed. Test Quad-Loop, a sensation at the R.M.A. Parts Show, in your own service department for ten days.

Send no money. Write today on your business letterhead. We will ship C.O.D. a complete Quad-Loop roof top antenna. You pay only \$16.50. Jobbers protected.

If you are not satisfied that the Quad-Loop will substantially increase your sales and profits, return the antenna. Your money plus the freight charges will be sent by return mail. Write today.

No antennas will be shipped unless you include the name and address of your local jobber.

FIRST WITH ELECTRONIC ROTATION GREATEST PRODUCER OF BUILT-IN TY ANTENNAS IN THE WORLD

SQUARE ROOT MANUFACTURING CORPORATION 900 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers 3, N. Y.

JACKSON 'SCOPE

A 'scope, type CRO-1. featuring a vertical-amplifier deflection sensitivity of .018 volt per inch on the narrow band has been announced by the Jackson Electrical Instrument Co., Dayton 1, Ohio.

Has a wide-band amplifier (4.5 mc) for the observation and measurement of pulse wave forms. Narrow band available for alignment of single stages of TV receivers. Horizontal amplifier deflection sensitivity, .55 volt per inch.

Input impedance is direct balanced, 6 megohms shunted by 11 mmfd; unbalanced 3 megohms shunted by 22 mmfd. Horizontal amplifier, 1.5 megohms.

Saw tooth sweep frequency. 20 cycles to 50 kc in 5 steps.







TV Field Strength Meter \$**79**⁵⁰

A-460

Field Strength Meter; television L2 channel tuner; video if channel; large 6" directly cali-brated meter; calibrated in microvolts; hammer-tone finished panel; ideal stor location and tone fir ideal sfor shed panel; locating anideal for locating an-tenna systems; testing transmission lines; test-ing efficiency of indoor antennas; checking booster efficiency, etc.

The Model A-460, Tele-vision Field Strength Meter is housed in a heavy gauge steel cabi-net, battleship grey innish with 5 tubes (standard brands) IN34 Crystal operating in-structions, circuit dia-gram and guarantee. Shpg. weight 25 lbs. Size: D-8''x H-10''x W-12''.



Television and FM Sweep Signal Gener-ator; wide rarge all television and FM chan-nels; 12 MC sweep width; built in RF marker 19.5-40 MC; crystal marker oscillator built in; phasing con-trol; precision cali-brated, direct reading; large, easy to read 5" dials; heavy hammer-tone finished panel; completely shielded.

The Model A-400 Sweep Signal Generator is housed in a heavy 16 gauge steel cabinet, hattleship grey crackle finish. Complete with 7 (standard brand) tubes, connecting cables tubes, connecting cables operating instructions, circult diagram and guarantee. Shpg. weight 25 lbs. Size: 8"x10" x12".

WRITE for our NEW 1950 Edition 12-Page Catalogue

APPROVED ELECTRONIC INST.,CORP. Liberty St. BA. 7- 9830 N.Y.C.

HYTRON DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER TUBES

Two horizontal deflection amplifier tubes, types 6BQ6GT and 25BQ6GT, have been announced by Hytron. Their construction and processing is said to make them suitable for the high peak inter-electrode voltages common in this service. The 6B6GT has a 6.3-volt heater for use in transformer-operated sets, while the 25BO6GT with its 25-volt heater is suitable for use in sets employing series heater connections.

RADIO KITS CO SWEEP GENERATOR KIT

A sweep generator kit, model SW-5, covering a range of 2 to 226 mc, and featuring a variable phasing control, variable sweep width, and sweep out for 'scope, has been announced by the Radio Kits Company, 120 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y. Comes with prewound coils, miniature tubes, and calibrated dial.

HOLUB TY-FM WIRE STRIPPER

A stripping tool, type Hi, that is said to remove the insulation from 300 ohm twin lead in one operation, has been announced by Holub Industries, Inc., Sycamore, Ill.

Stripper is also said to strip wires such as 16-18-20-22 without changing blades; one side of the blade strips twin lead, the other strips single conductors. Blades are replaceable, made of hardened and ground tool steel.

CHICAGO TRANSFORMER EXACT REPLACEMENT VIBRATOR **TRANSFORMERS**

A line of replacement vibrator transformers has been announced by Chicago Transformer Division, Essex Wire Corp., 3501 West Addison St., Chicago 18, Ill. Units are said to be exact duplicates of the original transformers in a wide range makes and models of auto radios. of Transformers are sealed in drawn steel cases.

Four-page, illustrated folder gives the characteristics and dimensions of the transformers and includes a replacement guide.

MALLORY 6-VOLT BENCH POWER SUPPLY

A 6-volt bench power supply, 6RS10, which can also be used as a source of dc wherever 110-115 volt ac is available, has been announced by P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.

The voltage is continuously variable from 0 to 8. Unit may be safely operated continuously at 10 amperes and intermittently at 20 amperes. It has a filtered dc output with less than .9 volt ripple at 6 volt, 10-ampere output.

Equipped with a $\hat{0}$ -20 ampere dc amp meter, a 0-10 volt dc voltmeter, a selfresetting circuit breaker in the dc line, a switch and fuse in the ac line, and a sixfoot ac cord.

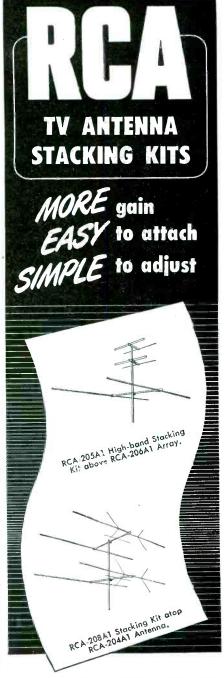
TUNE-UP CAMPAIGN



Window display material prepared by the RCA Tube Department for a *Radio Repair and Tune-*Up merchandising program for Service Men. Campaign, aimed directly at the consumer, is strongly slanted to emphasize the fact that, for relatively low cost, the average noisy or in-operative receiver can be restored to first-class condition. condition.

condition. Campaign lists eight definite services and ad-vertises the total price. To meet the re-quirements of individual dealers, provision is made for imprinting prices on the advertising material to order. Available is a five-piece display kit; three-piece direct-mail campaign, a window streamer, newspaper ad mats, and several spot announce-ments.

ments



• Now . . . with new RCA stacking kits, you can "tailor" the basic RCA TV antennas to fit local receiving conditions.

RCA-205A1, when stacked above RCA-206A1 array, increases gain on channels 7 to 13.

For improved fringe-area uni-directional reception on all 12 channels, use RCA-208A1 in conjunction with RCA-204A1.

When you use the new RCA stacking kits, you are assured of lasting, dependable performance and increased customer satisfaction. RCA offers you the best in TV antennas to ensure the best in TV reception.

> Always keep in touch with your RCA Distributor

TURN TO NEXT PAGE





TV 75 is a sweep generator covering frequencies from 5 to 110 mc and from 150 mc to 270 mc in 4 bands. The sweep width may be varied from 100 KC to 10 mc with adequate linearity in band pass scope checks, etc. An accurate marker generator is provided with frequencies from 5 to 250 mc. The marker calibration is read directly on a large colored planetary driven dial and calibrated to an accuracy of 1%. Provisions for using crystal oscillator marker with a switch selecting either of two internal crystals or one external. Blanking enables removal of retrace generally found bothersome in the use of an electro magnetic type of sweep generator. Finished in attractive hammertone grey.

Buy It at Your Local Jobber



Coming Soon . . .



Watch for Announcement!

WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS

Be sure to notify the Subscription Department of SERVICE at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., giving the old as well as the new address, and do this at least four weeks in advance. The Post Office Department does not forward magazines unless you pay additional postage, and we cannot duplicate copies mailed to the old address. We ask your cooperation.

Coax-Line Installation

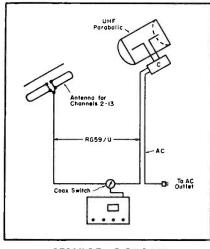
(Continued from page 21)

commercial applications require a conduit run leadin line.

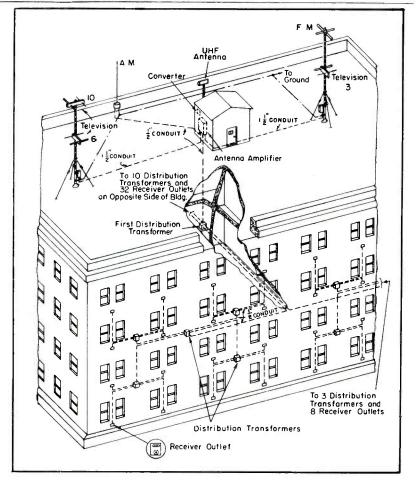
Connections to the shield of the cable must be made only at the receiver. Normally the foil shield or

Fig. 7. A master-antenna installation, with a uhf converter added. (Courtesy Commercial Radio Sound.)

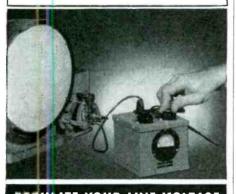
Fig. 8. How an uhf converter can be placed in a vhf installation.



52 • SERVICE, OCTOBER, 1949



ISOLATION BENCH TRANSFORMER



REGULATE YOUR LINE VOLTAGE TO FIT YOUR REQUIREMENTS

N-303 VARI-VOLT JUNIOR \$15.00 DEALER NET

A voltage regulating isolation transformer to make your bench test voltage exactly what you want...on 117V line, variable from 95 to 145 volts... if line drops to 90, variable from 75 to 115V....output adjustable in 1½ volt steps...metered output voltage ...capacity up to 250 Watts inter mit ant, 50-60 cycles...for radio and television receiver testing at under or over voltage...to isolate "hash" and live ground from AC-DC equipment ...controled voltage for meter calibration...speed up or retard heating of light soldering iron...and for many other similar uses.

See your local Halldorson distributor for complete line of replacement transformers...exact duplicates television and auto Vibrator transformer replacements, or write direct to us for corr plete information. THE HALL-DORSON COMPANY, 4500 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago 40, Ill.



(Continued from page 52)

braid shield is connected to the receiver chassis. Under certain conditions it may be found that when this connection is made through a .05 or .1 mfd capacitor the shielding effect is enhanced.

The advent of ultrahigh TV in the 400-900 mc band which threatens to be with us soon will make the use of coax fittings mandatory.

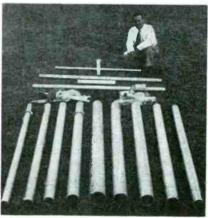
At these new frequencies even the failure to make a perfectly symmetrical coax fitting connection will produce antenna circuit losses. Due to the high losses of coax cable in this band the larger coax cables will become more popular in application; RG 8/U, 11/U, 17/U, etc.

[To Be Concluded in November, SERVICE]



Fig. 9. View of 225-ohm coax cable. (Courtesy Anaconda Wire and Cable Company.)

PLYWOOD TUBING TV MASTS



Plywood tubing, bonded with phenolformaldehyde resins, available in six-foot sections for TV antenna mast installations. (Courtesy Special Purpose Products Co.)



• Completely new in design—these sturdy, quickly assembled aluminum antennas answer your TV installation problems. Additional elements may easily be combined with either 12-channel antenna for improved reception.

RCA-206A1 is a 12-channel antenna array designed especially for locations where the high and the low channel stations are widely separated in direction.

RCA-204A1, a 12-channel uni-directional antenna which utilizes the unique RCA-developed "V" attachments to provide improved reception on channels 7 to 13, is an unusually simple and efficient antenna for all-channel reception.

Designed for use with 300-ohm balanced transmission line, they require no external line-matching transformers.

Always keep in touch with your RCA Distributor

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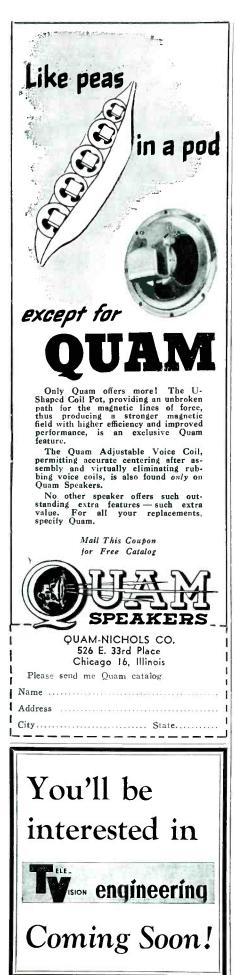
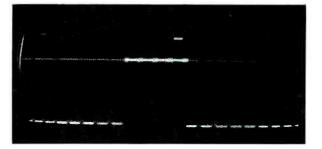


Fig. 6. Complete composite signal.



Video Signal Generator

(Continued from page 12)

lation initiated by the starter tube is kept alive by means of the energy supplied by the oscillator. Thus the amplitude stays relatively constant until the starter tube kills the oscillations. One portion of this tube forms negative pulses on a 1,000-ohm resistor (R_{91}) in its plate circuit, because of the plate current flow on peaks of the sine wave. This plate current occurs when the bias on the grid of the tube is overcome. By means of a 2-stage dot amplifier, using the second section of the 6SN7 and one section of the 6SN7 in the subsequent stage, these pulses are squared up to produce negative pulses at a frequency of 630 kc occurring in chains approximately 2 H in length (approximately 80 pulses) at 1,500 chains per second.

A video gate tube, a 6L7, receives the negative pedestal on one grid and the negative dots on the other grid. If the dots-external video switch is thrown in the other position, the external video is applied to this grid rather than the negative dots. Plate current can be cut off, by either the pedestal on one grid or the dots on the other; therefore, the output of this tube is a pedestal and dot signal in which positive is equal to black.

A 100,000-ohm and 1,800-ohm resistor $(R_{104} \text{ and } R_{108})$ serve as the mixer network which mixes the pedestal-dot output from the video gate and the output from the super-sync amplifier to produce a composite video signal. The output amplifier, which uses the other triode section of the 6SN7, serving as the dot amplifier, is a balanced load inverter receiving the signal from the mixer network and developing a composite output with negative sync across its plate load. Both the cathode and plate load resistors are potentiometers which are able to control the amplitude of each of the two output signals independently. At the composite output terminals are available both a positive and negative complete standard RMA television signal. The output voltage may be varied from 0 to 5 and the impedance of each output is 1,000 ohms maximum in series with an 8-mfd capacitor.

With a 'scope^a a complete output of this *video generator* may be made visible.

It should be remembered that the primary function of this video signal generator is to provide a dot modulation pattern; the auxilliary outputs include the video output and the line and field driving pulses which may be used for synchronizing a monoscope or TV camera.

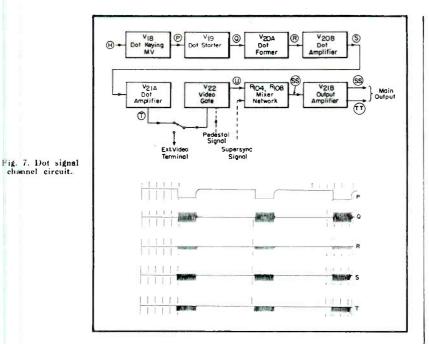
³Supreme 660.



ALLIED

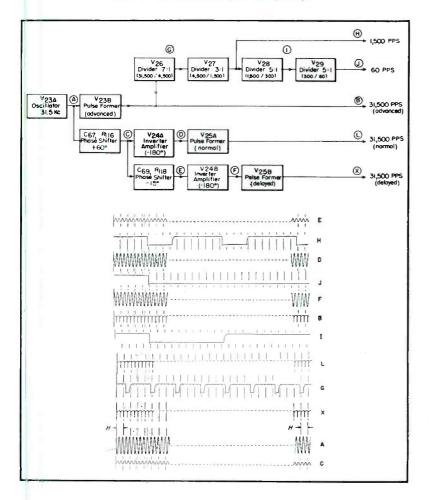
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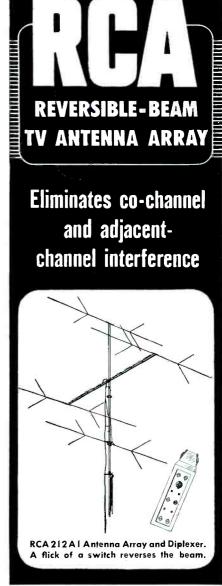


Video Generator Circuit Sections

Fig. 8. Timer section of the generator. Spacing between adjacent vertical dimension lines is equal to H or approximately 63.5 microseconds; this is the period of one cycle of horizontal scan (one line period).



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Now, you can offer your customers in fringe areas a *beam* antenna with high voltage gain, over-all front-to-back ratio, and *instant* reversal of direction right at the receiver!

The RCA-212A1 Reversible-Beam TV Antenna Array eliminates co-channel interference from stations in opposite directions . . . adjacent-channel interference produced by opposite stations in receivers having poor selectivity . . . and "ghosts" caused by line mismatches. The high overall front-to-back ratio is achieved through the use of driven elements.

The RCA-212A1 is uniformly directional on all 12 channels and is easily orientated for maximum directional gain. Constructed of high-quality aluminum, the RCA-212A1 is lightweight and easy to install.

Ask your RCA Distributor for Bulletin 3F619 for details.

Always keep in touch with your RCA Distributor

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA HARRISON, N.J.

MERIT HAS COMPLETE-EXACT TV REPLACEMENTS When MERIT says it, it's News! Merit jobbers can now offer exact replacements for RCA and other popular makes. All independent servicemen will welcome this news. Merit's TV Replacements fully maintain Merit's famous standards of quality. Buy them with complete confidence. New MERIT CATALOG No. 4911 is now ready. Shows all TV Replacements in regular line. Write for your copy. All catalog items in stock. Power Transformers H. V. Secondary Rectifier List DC Price Volta M.A. Volts Amp. \$25.00 362-362 295 5 \$20.00 360-360 250 5 3 Type No. F P-3061 P-3063 RCA Repl. Wdgs. Amp. 5 5 Fil Mfg Volts 6.3 6.3 Center 3-3/16x4-1/16 5 2 9 2 Dimensions W ³-27/32 7/32 5 6.3 6.3 3-3/16x4-1/16 P-3061 6-13/16 3-27/32 4-23/32 C P-3063 5-11/16 3-27/32 4-23/32 C List Ratio Mtg. Price Pri. to Sec. Centers \$5.25 10:1 1-19/32x2 Dimensions Vertical Output Transformer Type No. A-3035 Mto Type H 3-1/8 Vertical Blocking Oscillator Transformer (A highly popular unit of outstanding efficiency) Turns Type List Ratio Pri. Mtg. Mtg. No. Price to Sec. Centers Type C-4000 \$2.75 1:4.2 1-15/16 J Dimensions D 1-1/2 H 1-3/4 2-5/16 A EV P-3063 PRODUCTS OF MERIT CR SAUG R HIVERS AN

A NEW cycle in circuit

JOTS AND FLASHES

A New cycle in circuit nomenclature has appeared on the scene, with the announce-ments of the 1950 TV receivers. We now have such terms as gyromatic picture lock which is an afc circuit which automatically stabilizes the TV picture by locking the horizontal movement that would otherwise occur under weak signal or strong interference conditions; gated age which has been found to practically eliminate readjustment of picture con-trols when switching from station to station, and picture line suppressor which makes it possible to turn up full picture brightness without the annoyance of having retrace or diagonal white lines appear on the screen. . . . A room designed to accommodate four custom-type audio systems has been opened by Altec Lansing at their New York offices, 161 Sixth Avenue. Speakers are located in a false corner, a wall behind a bookshelf, a closet door and a built-in bookcase. . . James M. Blacklidge, of Standard Transformer Corp., Chicago, has been elected chairman of the Association of Electronic Parts and Equipment Manufacturers. A. Tuttle of Centralab, Milwaukee, has been selected as vice chairman; Helen Staniland Quam, of Quam Nichols Com-pany, Chicago, has been reelected trea-surer for the fourteenth consecutive term and Kenneth C. Prince, Chicago, has been renamed executive secretary for the fifteenth year. . . Dr. Ralph L. Power is now press agent for the Los Angeles chapter of the Reps. . . . Olson Radio Warehouse, Akron, Ohio, are offering a drinking glass decorated with twenty-five popular circuit symbols as a premium to Service Men. . . . The Triad Transformer Manufacturing Co., 2254 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles 64 Colif, have released a cristeer service 64, Calif., have released a sixteen-page catalog, TR-49, illustrating the entire catalog, TR-49. illustrating the entire line of Triad transformers. . . . The Dial Corporation, 2323 West Devon, Chicago, has been formed to manufacture instrument dials in luminescent materials. Russ Diethert is general manager. . . Ben Joseph, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, has been named metropolitan New York Ben rep for the Wire Corporation, 19 Jack-son Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.... son Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.... John J. Kopple is now president of the New York chapter of the Reps. Joseph Sprung is vice president and F. X. Bren-nan, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors now includes Dan Bitton, Rob-ert E. Brewer, William Gold, Perry Saftler and Dave Sonkin.... Ralph Saftler and Dave Sonkin. . . Ralph Mueller, sales manager of Mueller Electire Company, Cleveland, Ohio, returned recently from a business and pleasure trip to the Pacific Coast and Hawaii.... Leonard C. Truesdell is now sales mana-Leonard C. Truesdell is now sales mana-ger of the household radio and television division of Zenith Radio Corp. . . Leslie C. Rucker's book *The Business Helper* will be published by John F. Rider, Inc., 480 Canal Street, New York 13, New York. . . . Gerald Wilson, 403 Second Street, Jackson, Michigan, and R. W. Farris Co., 406 West 34th Street, application of the second street of Kansas City 2, Missouri, have been appointed reps for the Circle X Antenna Corp., 500 Market St., Perth Amboy, N. J. The Lawrence Elliott Co., 17409 N. J. Glendale Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, and Le Roy Schenck, 9 West Park St., Newark, N. I., have been appointed Circle X Antenna reps for Kentucky and New York State including New York City and Northern New Jersey, respectively.

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TRANSFORMER CORP.

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COIL &



It's one thing for a capacitor to have long life. But it takes a MALLORY CAPACITOR to sustain its long life at high temperatures. Tests prove that the characteristics of Mallory FP Capacitors are practically unchanged after 2000 hours at a temperature of 185° F.

Rigid manufacturing controls guard MALLORY CAPACITORS against contamination—the enemy of long life. Mallory Capacitors are untouched by human hands; production workers wear rubber gloves. And Mallory specifications on chloride content of the gauze are even more rigid than on hospital gauze, for gauze is the base on which aluminum is sprayed to create the anode plate.

You can depend on Mallory Capacitors for longer shelf life-longer life in an inactive set-lower RF impedance—ability to withstand higher ripple current.

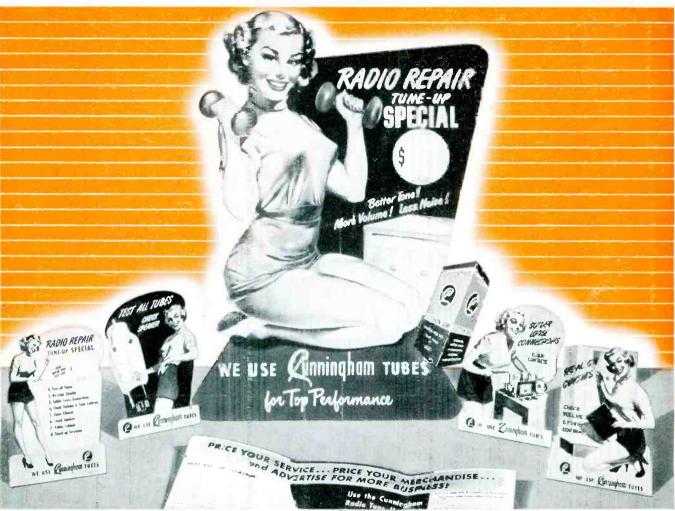
Mallory Capacitors cost no more than ordinary capacitors. They're easy to install, and when they're installed they're *dependable*... and that means the kind of service that satisfies customers. Order from your Mallory distributor.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN MALLORY FP CAPACITORS... Feature stronger anode tabs—withstand higher discharge currents—improved high surge separators—still greater heat resistance —extra heavy rubber seal—heavy cathode tab—special etched cathode.

Don't Miss the Mallory Television Service Encyclopedia. Get Your Copy From Your Mallory Distributor . . . Only 35c!

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10 Million Radios Need Repair!

Now...Cunningham's new "Tune-Up" campaign helps you tap this rich business

Now... Cunningham offers you an effective way to overcome the public's reluctance to have faulty radios checked . . . a year-round personalized promotion campaign that tells your customers just what they will get for their money . . . and you name the price.

You can go after this *extra* business with professional posters, dis-

plays, mailing pieces, advertisements and spot radio announcements . . . supplied by your Cunningham Tube Distributor.

Here's your chance to cash in on one of the greatest service promotion campaigns ever launched! Lose no time in getting the special flier that gives the whole story from your Cunningham Distributor.



Now-The CUNNINGHAM Pricing Kit! Price your merchandise and make more sales! Use this Kit in the window, on counters, and in the store. Learn how to get your Kit today ...see your CUNNINGHAM Tube Distributor while the supply lasts!

