JULY • 1956

Transistors
In Japan... page 120

Telemetering
Missiles ......... 145

Reducing Noise . 148

GEAR HOBBER — Corrects Own Errors
NEW HERMETIC POWER COMPONENTS

Listed below are just a few of the 50 new stock items in the United hermetic power series. These MIL-T-27 power components add to the 200 other hermetic stock items of filter, audio, and magnetic amplifier types. Through the use of proven new materials and design concepts, an unparalleled degree of life and reliability has been attained, considerably exceeding MIL-T-27 requirements. Test proved ratings are provided, not only for military applications but for industrial, broadcast, and test equipment service (55°C. ambient).

For complete listing of these new items, write for Catalogue #56.

### MIL-T-27 RATINGS IN REGULAR TYPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>HV Sec.</th>
<th>Approx* DC volts</th>
<th>MAs</th>
<th>Fil. Wtg.</th>
<th>Approx* DC volts</th>
<th>MAs</th>
<th>Fil. Wtg.</th>
<th>MIL Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-81</td>
<td>500 L</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-265</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-300</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>HV Sec.</th>
<th>Approx* DC volts</th>
<th>MAs</th>
<th>Fil. Wtg.</th>
<th>Approx* DC volts</th>
<th>MAs</th>
<th>Fil. Wtg.</th>
<th>MIL Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-84</td>
<td>700 L</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>KA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-400</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-420</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>HV Sec.</th>
<th>Approx* DC volts</th>
<th>MAs</th>
<th>Fil. Wtg.</th>
<th>Approx* DC volts</th>
<th>MAs</th>
<th>Fil. Wtg.</th>
<th>MIL Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-87</td>
<td>730 L</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-330</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-440</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>HV Sec.</th>
<th>Approx* DC volts</th>
<th>MAs</th>
<th>Fil. Wtg.</th>
<th>Approx* DC volts</th>
<th>MAs</th>
<th>Fil. Wtg.</th>
<th>MIL Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-93</td>
<td>1000 L</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>DA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1200 L</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*After appropriate H series choke. L ratings are choke input filter, C ratings are condenser input.

### INDUSTRIAL RATINGS IN BOLD TYPE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPICAL POWER TRANSFORMERS, PRI: 115V., 50-60 cycles.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A FEW TYPICAL LISTINGS OF FILTER REACTORS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>Ind. @ MA</th>
<th>Ind. @ MA</th>
<th>Ind. @ MA</th>
<th>Ind. @ MA</th>
<th>Res. Ch. Input</th>
<th>Test V. RMS</th>
<th>MIL Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-71</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-72</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-73</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-74</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-76</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-77</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on maximum ripple voltage across choke in choke input filter circuit, in terms of DC output voltage.

### TYPICAL FILAMENT TRANSFORMERS, PRI: 105/115/210/220V., 50-60 cycles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>Sec. Volts</th>
<th>Amps. MAs</th>
<th>Test Volts</th>
<th>MIL Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-121</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-124</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-127</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-131</td>
<td>6.3CT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-132</td>
<td>6.3CT</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-136</td>
<td>14, 12, 11CT</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TYPICAL PLATE TRANSFORMERS, PRI: 105/115/210/220V., 50-60 cycles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type No.</th>
<th>Sec. V C.F.</th>
<th>Approx. DC volts</th>
<th>MA DC</th>
<th>Choke No.</th>
<th>MA DC</th>
<th>Choke No.</th>
<th>Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-110</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>H-75</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>H-77</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-113</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>H-75</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>H-77</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-115</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>H-77</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>H-77</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-117</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>2125</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>H-79</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>H-79</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United "H" series filament transformers have multi-tapped primaries, good regulation, and are rated for industrial as well as military service.

### UNITED TRANSFORMER CO.

150 Varick Street, New York 13, N. Y. - EXPORT DIVISION: 13 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

CABLES: "ARLAB"
GEAR HOBBER CORRECTS OWN ERRORS—Machine designed at Airborne Instruments Laboratory checks gears for pitch diameter and root fillet buildup and automatically adjusts to compensate for tool wear in Plymouth engine plant (see p 140). ................................................ COVER

SHOPTALK .................................................. 2

FIGURES OF THE MONTH ........................................ 6

INDUSTRY REPORT .......................................... 7

RETMA Sees Increased Volume .......................... 7 Tube Testers In Supermarkets ............. 16
Military Backlogs Hold Up ......................... 7 Kinescope Recorder Sales ................. 16
CAA Budgets for Electronics .................. 8 Environment Create Business .......... 20
Broadcasters Set For Politics ................. 8 Electron Microscopes Gain .......... 20
FCC Actions ........................................... 10 Wire Makers Size Up Future .......... 22
Test Equipment Volume Triples ............ 10 Industry Gets Reactor ................. 22
Hot Tube Made For Circuits .................. 12 Industry Pushes TV Color .......... 24
Tubes Clear Traffic Jams ...................... 12 Noise Gear Has Brisk Sales .......... 24
Business Failures Up ............................. 14 Financial Roundup ...................... 24
Electronics In Weather Bureau ............... 14 Future Meetings ......................... 26

Industry Shorts ........................................ 26

CROSSTALK .............................................. 119

FEATURES

Transistor Circuitry in Japan ..................... 120
Designing Storage-Tube Equipment ............ 126
By J. A. Buckbee and A. S. Luftman

Three-Dimensional Radar Video Simulator .................. 131
By Peter Pielich

Automatic Tuning for High-Power Transmitter .................. 134
By V. R. DeLong

USAF Computer Uses Magnetic Amplifiers .............. 138

Gear Gage Controls Automatic Hobber .................. 140
By Raymond C. Miles

Transistors Telemeter Small Missles ............... 145
By Cecil M. Kortman

Reducing Noise in Communications Systems—Part V ........ 148
By W. R. Bennett

Wide Range Meter Measures Flutter and Wow .............. 152
By H. J. Wirth

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE
Four-Place Timer Codes Oscillograph Recordings ............... 154
By Samuel E. Dorsey
Telemetering Demodulator for Wide-Band F-M Data .......... 157
By T. D. Worzecho
Regulator Stabilizes Infrared Detector ..................... 160
By Henry B. Weibecker
Digital Storage Using Neon Tubes ................................ 162
By Martin S. Raphael and Arthur S. Robinson
Superregenerative Transistor Oscillator ..................... 166
By R. J. Kircher and I. P. Kaminow
Regulating Amplifier Corrects Slope and Level ............. 168
By W. S. Chaskin and H. R. Kimball
Multipath Simulator Tests Communications .................. 171
By A. F. Deuth, H. C. Resler, J. W. Smith and G. M. Stamps
Design Chart for Selective Cathode Traps .................. 174
By K. Hillman

ELECTRONS AT WORK ........................................ 178

New Carrier Communications ................................ 178
Shock-Velocity Measurement .................................. 178
Construction of DEW Line ................................... 178
Tesla Centenary ............................................. 180
New Wind Tunnel Uses TV ..................................... 182
Man-Made Diamonds .......................................... 182
Radio Paging ................................................... 182
Siting UHF Stations .......................................... 184
Meteorologists Study Ducts .................................. 184
Transhorizon Utilization ..................................... 186
Nerve Gas Sampler ........................................... 188
Highway Vehicle Scales ...................................... 188
Research Publication ......................................... 188
Higher Pentode Gain ......................................... 190
By Lester Levy

Magnetic Storm Alarm ....................................... 196
Cadmium Oxide Electrodes ................................... 196
Video Tape Recorder ....................................... 198
FCC Spectrum Changes ..................................... 200
Automatic Camera Exposure .................................. 202
Transistors Under Test ..................................... 202
Phase Detector for Synchronization ......................... 204
By G. S. Copper
Antennas Scan Chromosphere .................................. 208
Bistable Circuits ............................................ 210
By H. L. Armstrong
Forms Burster ................................................ 214
Color Tape Head ............................................. 216

WIRE BRUSH ON DRILL ....................................... 218
Lamps Indicate Wiring Errors ................................ 218
Anchoring Leads with Nylon Rods ............................. 220
Motorized Soldering Wires .................................... 222
Ultrasonic Dicing of Germanium .............................. 224
Automatic Etching of Transistors ............................. 226

NEW PRODUCTS .................................................. 256

LITERATURE ..................................................... 322

PLANTS AND PEOPLE ......................................... 340

NEW BOOKS ..................................................... 366

THUMBNAILED REVIEWS ...................................... 370

BACKTALK ...................................................... 372

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS ...................................... 429

SHOP

COMMUNICATIONS . . . Editors on ELECTRONICS staff have one advantage over the editors of many other publications—they can pursue their editorial interests at home as a hobby.

Half the staff currently hold FCC licenses, mostly amateur, and nearly all have at some time or another held ship and broadcast operator licenses.

The publishing business being what it is, the amateurs on the staff do not spend much time operating. They do, considerable experimenting, though, some of it on amateur equipment.

Seven editors have commercial communications receivers, several have more than one. We exclude Command sets from this category, but there are two dozen of these scattered throughout the staff.

There are five tape recorders and two wire recorders in editors' homes. These have had an increasing amount of use in the past year or two and there has been some duplicating of tape for other editors.

Television sets average 2.4 per editor. Sizes range very widely and include 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17, 19, and 21-inch picture tubes. Two are the proud possessors of color sets.

Table model radio receivers, with and without clocks, average 3.1 per editor.

Ten f-m receivers, or tuners and amplifiers, are used by ELECTRONICS editors.
TALK

Some rather odd pieces of gear turned up in our survey. These came from surplus which, right after the war, was a boon to those of us who admire odd pieces of electronic gear. Included are two radio teleprinters.

Three of us admit that, although we have no practical use for them, it was because of purely academic interest and admiration that we picked up Gibson Girls.

**DISTANCE NO PROBLEM . . .**
A subscriber in Durban, South Africa, called us last month. He wrote that he noticed in December Shoptalk the troubles faced by another reader packing and moving his 120 copies of ELECTRONICS from the east to the west coast.

He, J. W. Orner, states, "I am up against much the same trouble as I have a collection dating back to mid-1948 and am leaving South Africa for the U.S. shortly. In my case the problem seems to be a bit tougher and I have not yet succeeded in solving the first of his two troubles, convincing my wife that the issues are really going with us."

**CHIROGRAPHY . . .** Editors are often called upon to interpret foreign letters (sometimes in the original non-English) because of their technical knowledge that helps clarify individual words from their context. Recently, however, a different technique was necessary.

An English-speaking author sent in some typed copy that was obviously very much garbled. After a moment of headscratching, the editor decided that a typist had put down what she saw instead of what the author meant when he scribbled it down.

Fortunately, he was familiar with the author's writing. So he scribbled "nook" in a simulated hand, and sure enough, the letters also looked like "mask."

The word fitted the context most perfectly!

**NO END TO NOISE . . .** "Reducing Noise in Communications Systems", page 148 this issue, concludes Bill Bennett’s series on electrical noise. This is not the last word ELECTRONICS has to say on the subject, however. We will continue to follow the subject closely and to publish other worthwhile articles in future issues.

ELECTRONICS Washington editor Gladys Montgomery handles our affairs with the various agencies in the nation’s capital but has never been in New York when photos of the staff were taken for Shoptalk. She appears at left, in the photo above. It was taken at the annual dinner of the Women’s National Press Club and includes Mrs. Eisenhower, other members of the club and President Eisenhower.
CHECK ALL B SUPPLIES
YOU WILL CHOOSE

SORENSEN B-NOBATRONS*

PERFORMANCE • DEPENDABILITY • PRICE

SORENSEN B-NOBATRONS (B Power Supplies) were designed specifically to provide an economical answer for a very wide range of technical requirements.

Look them over. Five catalog models, available from stock, give you choice of outputs from 0-325, 0-500, 0-600, and 0-1000 VDC, accurately regulated. High grade engineering, high grade materials, and Sorensen's unequaled know-how in designing and manufacturing regulated power equipment combine to assure you top performance, dependability, and fair price.


DC POWER SUPPLY SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>325BB</th>
<th>500BB</th>
<th>5250BB</th>
<th>600BB</th>
<th>1000BB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC input range</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(100-120 vac, 50-60 Hz)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output range (VDC)</td>
<td>0-325</td>
<td>0-500</td>
<td>0-500</td>
<td>0-600</td>
<td>0-1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current (mA)</td>
<td>0-125</td>
<td>0-200</td>
<td>0-200</td>
<td>0-300</td>
<td>0-500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation accuracy</td>
<td>±0.5%</td>
<td>±0.5%</td>
<td>±0.5%</td>
<td>±0.5%</td>
<td>±0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripple (MV RMS)</td>
<td>3 max.</td>
<td>3 max.</td>
<td>3 max.</td>
<td>2 max.</td>
<td>2 max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias supply (VDC @ 0.1mA)</td>
<td>0-120</td>
<td>0-150</td>
<td>0-150</td>
<td>0-150</td>
<td>0-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal impedance (max.)</td>
<td>2 ohms</td>
<td>2 ohms</td>
<td>2 ohms</td>
<td>2 ohms</td>
<td>2 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC voltage (C.T., unreg.)</td>
<td>0.3 at 10 amp; 0.5 at 10 amp; 1.5 at 15 amp; 3.3 at 20 amp; 5.3 at 25 amp; 8.3 at 30 amp; 12.3 at 40 amp; 16.3 at 50 amp; 24.3 at 60 amp; 32.3 at 70 amp; 40.3 at 80 amp; 50.3 at 90 amp; 60.3 at 100 amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. bias circuit impedance</td>
<td>200 ohms</td>
<td>2000 ohms</td>
<td>2000 ohms</td>
<td>5000 ohms</td>
<td>8000 ohms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your inquiries for further information will receive prompt attention. Contact your local Sorensen representative, or write to General Sales Department, Sorensen & Co., Inc., 375 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.

CONTROLLED POWER FOR Sorensen RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY

SORENSEN & COMPANY, INC. • 375 FAIRFIELD AVENUE • STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
NO IDLE BOAST — this is the normal performance of the
D-695 MUIRHEAD-WIGAN decade oscillator
Other outstanding features of this unique instrument include . . . .

Extreme Simplicity
of Control
just set the frequency dials
and adjust to the required level
on the output meter
Frequency Accuracy
±0.2% and better, within
five minutes of switching on

THE D-695 MUIRHEAD-WIGAN DECADE OSCILLATOR

Low Harmonic
Content
obtained by using
controlled negative
feedback in the
oscillatory section

SPECIFICATION
FREQUENCY RANGE
10 c/s-31 200 c/s (continuously variable) in two ranges (× 1 and × 10)
FREQUENCY ACCURACY (within 5 minutes of switching on), ±0.2% (or better) above 100 c/s, decreasing to ±0.3 c/s at 10 c/s
HOURLY STABILITY Better than ±0.02%
RESETTING ACCURACY 0.1 c/s on × 1 range ; 1.0 c/s on × 10 range
HARMONIC CONTENT AT AN OUTPUT LEVEL OF 10 mW
30 c/s-30 kc/s, 0.2% into 600 ohm balanced or unbalanced, 0.5% into 10 k ohm unbalanced.
Below 30 c/s Increasing gradually to about 0.6% in the two unbalanced conditions and
about 4% in the 600 ohm balanced condition at 10 c/s
HUM LEVEL WITH RESPECT TO 10 mW
—70dB (0.03% of the output voltage at 10 mW)
VARIATION OF OUTPUT LEVEL WITH FREQUENCY
50 c/s-10 kc/s Flat within ±0.1 dB
20 c/s-30 kc/s Flat within ±0.5 dB
Below 30 c/s ±1 dB
MAXIMUM UNDISTORTED OUTPUT POWER 10 mW
POWER SUPPLY
190-250V, 50 c/s (D-695-A) 95-125V, 60 c/s (D-695-A/100)
OVERALL DIMENSIONS
17½ in. wide × 12½ in. high × 8 in. deep (44.5 cm × 31.8 cm × 20.3 cm)
WEIGHT 37 lbs (17 kg)

United States Sales & Service for MUIRHEAD & CO. LIMITED • Beckenham • Kent • England

Electronics — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
FIGURES OF THE MONTH

RECEIVER PRODUCTION
(Source: RETMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr. '56</td>
<td>Mar. '56</td>
<td>Apr. '55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV sets, total</td>
<td>549,632</td>
<td>680,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With UHF</td>
<td>74,102</td>
<td>82,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color sets</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio sets, total</td>
<td>922,982</td>
<td>1,360,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With F-M</td>
<td>299,253</td>
<td>478,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto sets</td>
<td>301,500</td>
<td>407,131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECEIVER SALES
(Source: RETMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr. '56</td>
<td>Mar. '56</td>
<td>Apr. '55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV sets, units</td>
<td>347,630</td>
<td>544,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio sets (except auto)</td>
<td>471,193</td>
<td>527,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECEIVING TUBE SALES
(Source: RETMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr. '56</td>
<td>Mar. '56</td>
<td>Apr. '55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiv. tubes, total units</td>
<td>35,184,000</td>
<td>42,525,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiv. tubes, value</td>
<td>$28,616,000</td>
<td>$34,849,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture tubes, total units</td>
<td>830,902</td>
<td>848,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture tubes, value</td>
<td>$15,141,461</td>
<td>$15,714,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDUSTRIAL TUBE SALES
(Source: NEIMA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Quarter</th>
<th>Previous Quarter</th>
<th>Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th '55</td>
<td>3rd '55</td>
<td>2nd '55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum (non-receiving)</td>
<td>$9,967,411</td>
<td>$9,027,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas or vapor</td>
<td>$3,251,621</td>
<td>$3,438,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetrons and velocity modulator tubes</td>
<td>$13,726,323</td>
<td>$10,998,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaps and T/R boxes</td>
<td>$1,578,767</td>
<td>$1,421,138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MILITARY PROCUREMENT
(Source: Defense Dept.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Year</th>
<th>Previous Year</th>
<th>First Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st '56</td>
<td>4th '55</td>
<td>1st '55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>$40,490,000</td>
<td>$46,477,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>$20,700,000</td>
<td>$20,378,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>$124,828,000</td>
<td>$133,938,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$194,018,000</td>
<td>$200,793,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BROADCAST STATIONS
(Source: FCC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May '56</td>
<td>Apr. '56</td>
<td>May '55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV stations on air</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV stations CPs—not on air</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV stations—new requests</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-M stations on air</td>
<td>2,690</td>
<td>2,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-M stations CPs—not on air</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-M stations—new requests</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-M stations on air</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-M stations CPs—not on air</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-M stations—new requests</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMUNICATION AUTHORIZATIONS
(Source: FCC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr. '56</td>
<td>Mar. '56</td>
<td>Apr. '55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautical</td>
<td>46,739</td>
<td>45,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>55,530</td>
<td>55,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police, fire, etc.</td>
<td>20,339</td>
<td>20,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>28,946</td>
<td>28,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land transportation</td>
<td>9,001</td>
<td>8,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amateur</td>
<td>148,648</td>
<td>148,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens radio</td>
<td>17,046</td>
<td>16,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common carrier</td>
<td>2,219</td>
<td>2,185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
(Source: Bur. of Labor Statistics)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar. '56</td>
<td>Feb. '56</td>
<td>Mar. '55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prod. workers, comm. equip.</td>
<td>378,300 -p</td>
<td>385,400 -r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wkly. earnings, comm.</td>
<td>$75.14 -p</td>
<td>$74.93 -r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wkly. earnings, radio</td>
<td>$72.00 -p</td>
<td>$70.84 -r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wkly. hours, comm. equip.</td>
<td>40.4 -p</td>
<td>40.5 -r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Av. wkly. hours, radio</td>
<td>40.0 -p</td>
<td>40.0 -r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEMICONDUCTOR SALES ESTIMATES
(Source: Standard and Poor's)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. '56</td>
<td>Jan. '56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transistors, Units</td>
<td>707,817</td>
<td>616,818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES
(Source: Standard and Poor's)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Year Ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May '56</td>
<td>Apr. '56</td>
<td>May '55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio-tv &amp; electronics</td>
<td>424.0</td>
<td>450.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio broadcasts</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>524.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURES OF THE YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Television set production</th>
<th>Radio set production</th>
<th>Television set sales</th>
<th>Radio set sales (except auto)</th>
<th>Receiving tube sales</th>
<th>Cathode-ray tube sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,394,264</td>
<td>2,771,426</td>
<td>-13.6</td>
<td>7,756,521</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,525,225</td>
<td>4,739,919</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
<td>14,894,695</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,036,808</td>
<td>2,355,740</td>
<td>-13.5</td>
<td>7,421,084</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,984,915</td>
<td>1,609,182</td>
<td>+23.3</td>
<td>6,921,384</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155,604,000</td>
<td>152,762,000</td>
<td>+1.9</td>
<td>479,802,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,469,405</td>
<td>3,427,745</td>
<td>+1.2</td>
<td>10,874,234</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RETMA Sees Increased Volume

Predicts rise of $250 million in equipment sales this year, higher military and radio sales

DURING the 1955-56 RETMA fiscal year ending in August, electronics manufacturers will sell equipment valued at $5.5 billion as against $5.25 billion during 1954-55 fiscal year, according to estimates by F. W. Mansfield of Sylvania, chairman of RETMA's statistics committee. The total billing of the industry should exceed $10 billion with distribution, service, installation and broadcast revenue.

The total factory sales of all amusement devices (radios, television sets, phonographs, etc.) was estimated at $1.454 billion compared with $1.495 billion in the last fiscal year. Industrial and commercial products are up from $625 million to $775 million. Military products exceed $2.5 billion versus $2.375 billion in the preceding fiscal year. Replacement parts reach $780 million this year compared with sales of $725 million.

Units—Radios gain 14 percent with 14,300,000 units sold by factories during 1955-56 compared with the 12,576,138 in 1954-55. Auto radios account for 6,400,000 units versus 5,704,983 for a gain of 12 percent. Factory sales of all other radios were estimated at 7,900,000 versus 6,871,155, a 15 percent growth.

Television set factory sales show a decline of 6 percent, from 7,959,389 to 7,450,000 units.

Multiple Ownership—According to the RETMA report, it is to be expected that the television industry is on the threshold of a new upswing even though 75 percent of American households have one or more television sets and 91 percent may have them by 1960. Multiple set ownership and replacement sales will account for the rise. During 1954, the number of television sets sold to those already having at least one set in working order was 925,000. During 1955, another 1,700,000 were sold as second sets. In 1950, replacement television sales were only 102,000. Last year, they were 2,366,000. By 1960, it is estimated that annual television sales to replacement buyers will be 6,100,000.

Magnet Material Burns

MANY firms are well set for a big year in the military electronics business. This is indicated by the industry's military backlog. Individual firms report sharp increases in unfilled orders.

At the beginning of 1956, the industry had a total military backlog of $4,503.5 million representing a decline of only $23 million from the $4,526.4 million a year earlier. Recent reports for individual firms indicate that by the beginning of 1957, the backlog of military orders may approach the total of 1954.

Rise—One company reports that its current $58-million backlog is the highest month-end total since December, 1954. Reports from other
firms indicate increases ranging from 25 percent to 100 percent over backlogs of a year ago. For ten companies, backlogs, on the average, are some 60 percent higher than they were a year ago.

- **Why**—Increased emphasis on guided missile and other aircraft procurement this year is an important reason for the rising backlog. Some manufacturers who planned to de-emphasize military business in favor of civilian sales have changed plans and are staying with military electronics.

The Navy's survey of electronic production capabilities (ELECTRONICS, June, p 8, 1956) showed that this year 99 companies of those surveyed plan 100 percent military production compared to 73 in 1955. However, the number of companies who planned 100-percent civilian production also increased, from 79 in 1955 to 97 at the beginning of 1956.

### CAA Budgets for Electronics

Program calls for $250 million expenditure for equipment in the next five years

ELECTRONICS looms large in CAA plans to provide adequate air navigation, communications and traffic control for the nation's growing aircraft population. For electronics manufacturers the program may mean new business in the next five years of close to $250 million.

- **Major Units**—Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR) with a range of 50 to 60 miles will be increased by an additional 44 locations through fiscal 1961 bringing the total number to 89. As of June 30, 1955, a total of 45 had been planned with 31 commissioned and 14 under installation.

  By 1957 the CAA hopes to have 13 Radar Approach Control (RACONS) units in operation increasing to 20 by 1958. Cost for the program through 1961, excluding maintenance and operation, would be about $19.6 million.

- **Long-Range Radar**—This equipment, for obtaining information on aircraft en route rather than in terminal areas, is to be increased by 51 additional installations through fiscal 1961 at a total establishment cost of $42.2 million.

- **Secondary Radar**—Used to detect and identify aircraft within a range of 200 miles, secondary radar or ATC Radar Beacon System depends on transmitted replies from aircraft. A total of 162 is contemplated through 1961 of which 28 will be furnished by the military. This will mean expenditure of $15.2 million for the equipment during the period.

- **VOR/DME**—This equipment provides track guidance and position information for air navigation. As of June 30, 1955 214 DME's had been commissioned for use with VOR's, 141 more had been installed but not commissioned, 73 installations were under way and 4 projects were unassigned. There has not been a DME establishment program since fiscal 1955.

  Federal agencies on the Air Coordinating Committee agreed last year on military implementation of a tactical air navigation system (TACAN) and the continued use of VOR/DME until some succeeding "common system" has been adopted and installed.

  If TACAN is adopted, VOR would continue in use until 1965 and DME until 1960. However, if VOR/DME continue as part of the overall "common system" CAA estimates that 383 additional VOR/DME facilities will be required through 1961 with a $49.7 million establishment cost. If TACAN is adopted an estimated 814 TACAN units will be required through 1961.

- **ILS**—An additional 28 instrument Landing Systems will be required through 1961. As of June 30, 1955, 170 were programmed, 157 commissioned, 5 unassigned and 8 underway. New ILS will cost about $11.4 million to establish.

- **Other**—Other equipment planned that may provide additional business for electronics manufacturers includes INSACS or interstate airway communications systems and OFACS, overseas foreign aeronautical communications stations.

### Broadcasters Get Set

**For 1956 Politics**

Elaborate tv facilities are planned by networks for convention coverage

**Three** tv networks will have tons of equipment on hand for coverage of the Republican National Convention in San Francisco Aug. 21-24 and the Democratic National Convention in Chicago Aug. 13 to 20.

- **ABC** — American Broadcasting plans to build two 14-room units, one in San Francisco and one in Chicago.

  The network will use 25 cameras in addition to five pool cameras. ABC newsmen will be equipped with portable tv cameras, two-way communications sets and thirty magnetic paging receivers will be available. (ELECTRONICS, p 210, July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS)
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University Tower Bldg., Montreal

LIGHTING • RADIO • ELECTRONICS • TELEVISION • ATOMIC ENERGY

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
June 1956). Three mobile units will operate in each convention city.

**CBS**—Approximately 22 tons of equipment will be used by CBS to cover the Chicago convention. It will then be moved to San Francisco for the Republican convention. High-speed computers, new two-way radios weighing about 5 pounds each and a new tv camera will be included in the equipment.

The network also hopes to have Ampex video recorders available for convention coverage. (Electronics, p. 7, May, 1956).

**NBC**—Staffs at each convention for NBC will number close to 400 persons. Three mobile units and over 40 cameras will be used at each site. On the convention floors, a team of reporters will be equipped with two-way radios. Roving mobile units and portable one-man cameras will be used. Film units equipped with high-speed developing equipment will be on the scene.

The network will use PortoVision, portable tv receivers that will enable politicians to see each other by split-screen techniques while they talk to each other. The tv audience will have a view of the conversation at the same time. Hip pocket wire recorders with tie-clasp microphones will also be used.

**FCC Actions**

- **Announced** reception of 50 comments overwhelmingly in favor of proposed unlimited remote control for a-m and f-m stations. Present rules allow remote control of non-directional a-m and f-m of 10 kw or less.

- **Stayed** arc welding rules until further information is available about the characteristics of radio-frequency arc stabilizers that cause interference to communications.

- **Amended** tv rules to permit operation of uhf translator stations in channels 70 to 83 to serve areas without good tv signals. Translators will pick up programs from existing stations and rebroadcast them with an effective 100 watts. More than one remotely controlled translator can be used per program, but each on a different channel with its own call letters.

- **Created** a Domestic Radio Facilities Division in the Common Carrier Bureau to handle radio services and facilities of domestic common carriers.

- **Established** the radio-frequency band 10,500 to 10,550 mc for land and mobile radio-positioning stations using c-w emission.

- **Sought** information to formulate rules for experimental tropospheric over-the-horizon "scatter" assignments, which Commission believes may replace or supplement conventional radio systems.

- **Received** Stromberg-Carlson petition to establish selective radio paging service for certain industrial radio users.

- **Deferred** to Dec. 1 the requirement that field intensity measurements of spurious radiation be submitted with requests for equipment type acceptance.

**Test Equipment Volume Triples**

**Value of shipments near $190 million with oscilloscopes showing biggest gain**

Manufacturers of test equipment for electrical, radio and communication circuits shipped over $188.1 million worth of products in 1954, according to an advance report on the 1954 Census of Manufacturers by the Commerce Department. The total represents more than a three-fold increase over 1947 shipments worth $54.8 million.

**Types**—Four types of test instruments registered the largest percentage gain in shipments during the 7-year period between 1947 and 1954. Oscilloscopes (high frequency types) rose from $766,000 to $7.0 million during the period, followed by radio-frequency measuring equipment which increased from $1.8 million in 1947 to $13.7 million in 1954. Electronic volt-ohm-milli-ammeters registered a gain of $2.9 million in annual dollar volume of

(Continued on page 12)
Sprague

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for

transistor circuitry

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Their ultra-low leakage current is particularly important for it means minimum drain and long battery life when used in filtering applications across a battery, and excellent circuit performance when used in coupling applications.

Sprague Littl-Lytics are available in a full range of capacitance ratings from 1 to 110 μF, and in standard working d-c voltages of 1, 3, 6, 10, 12, and 15. Sizes range from 3/16"D x 1/2"L to 5/8"D x 3/4"L. Maximum operating temperature of the new Type 30D capacitors is 65°C.

Performance and size data on metal encased, hermetically sealed Littl-Lytics, in more ratings than ever before, are all provided in NEW Engineering Bulletin 320A, available on letterhead request to the Technical Literature Section, Sprague Electric Company, 30 Marshall Street, North Adams, Massachusetts.
shipsments, going from $723,000 in 1947 to $3.6 million in 1954. Signal generator shipments rose from $3.7 million to $15.1 million.

Leaders—Shipments for five types of test equipment exceeded $10 million in 1954, according to the Census. They are engine analyzers and auxiliary equipment, $23.1 million; oscilloscopes and oscillographs other than high-frequency types, $16.4 million; signal generators, $15.1 million; radio-frequency measuring equipment $13.7 million; parts for test equipment sold separately, $11.3 million.

Other—Volume of shipments for other types of test equipment listed in the Census breakdown in order of value is as follows: microwave test equipment $8.4 million; oscilloscopes (high-frequency types), $7.0 million; receiving tube testers, $5.8 million; electrical volt-ohm-milliammeters, $4.4 million; electronic volt-ohm-milliammeters, $3.6 million; resistor, capacitor and inductor measuring equipment, $3.2 million; broadcast transmitter test equipment, $1.6 million.

Overall volume of shipments for other types of test equipment not listed in the breakdown totaled $78.7 million.

Hot Tube Made For Automatic Circuits

Tubes Clear Highway Traffic Jams

Traffic control systems range from downtown grids to isolated intersections

With nearly 62 million registered motor vehicles and new ones rolling off the assembly lines at about nine million annually, traffic congestion has become a serious problem. Engineers working towards more efficient handling of highway traffic are getting help from electronic devices including radar and computers.

Vehicle Detection—One way to count cars approaching an intersection is an overhead doppler radar set about the size of a wastepaper basket. Its cone-shaped beam covers one approach. The set emits a pulse each time a vehicle passes through the beam.

Other ways to detect approaching vehicles are pressure or magnetic detectors set in the road. Some engineers prefer radar because it does not require digging up the pavement when it is installed.

Computers—Pulses from the vehicle detectors go to preset counters that establish the traffic-signal cycle. At the traffic signal, electron tubes control the green-amber-red light cycle.

At so-called semiautomatic intersections, two detectors on side-road approaches count vehicles while the traffic signal is set to favor traffic on the arterial highway. At fully actuated intersections four or more detectors count vehicles approaching in all directions and allocate green time on the traffic signal to favor the heaviest traffic flow. It costs from $3,000 to $15,000 to control an intersection depending upon the equipment required and the problems arising in installing cables and detectors.

Master Control—In downtown areas master units controlling many lights automatically set up signal patterns to favor the heaviest traffic flow. In Philadelphia, for example, there will be five master units. On Broad St., three units will control about 60 intersections.

Baltimore plans to control more than 300 intersections. About two dozen cities including Atlanta, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles and New Orleans have some form of electronic traffic signal control. In five years, an estimated 1,000 cities will have electronic control systems.

The radar detector and master control unit shown are made by Eastern Industries, Norwalk, Conn.

Speed Control—Doppler radar is doing a big job helping police tag speeders. About 1,500 units are in use.

Another application is a radar unit installed on Connecticut's Merritt Parkway that tells officers at State Police headquarters the speed of vehicles passing the monitor. Police can thus foretell impending con-

(Continued on page 14)
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Electronics Aids Weather Bureau

Radar for hurricane and tornado warning grows as $10 million is programmed for more equipment

HURRICANE season which started in June and reaches its height in September will be under closer watch this year than ever before. The U.S. Weather Bureau now has 42 radar units in operation in the U.S. representing an investment of nearly $500,000.

Two years ago the Bureau had 22 radar units in operation mainly for use in a tornado picket line in Texas where a line of 14 radar units was established.

Equipment—Most radars now operating are APS 2 or 13 surplus radars turned over to the Bureau by the military. With the units a range of 200 miles is possible.

Soon, however, the Weather Bureau will have new radar units especially designed for its use. Bids are being received for the units which will range in price from $100,000 to $250,000. A contract will be let soon covering about 36 units. The Bureau hopes eventually to have approximately 100 radars in operation throughout the country for storm coverage.

Its overall equipment buying program calls for the expenditure of some $10 million through 1959 of which about $2.5 million has already been approved. A large percentage of the total amount will be used for electronics including the new weather radars, automatic visibility equipment and automatic ceiling cloud height recorders of which more than 100 are planned.

Computers—For the past year the Weather Bureau, in conjunction with the Air Force and Navy, has been using an electronic computer for weather predictions. Ultimately the Bureau hopes to extend its use to tie in with automatic weather observers (Electronics, p 196, May '56) which will obtain the weather information, transfer it by teletype to a central point where the information will be converted to punched cards for compilation and analysis.

Air Force Gets New Radar System

Electronic close-support ground guidance radar system, designed and built by Reeves Instrument Corp., subsidiary of Dynamics Corp. of America, at a cost of about $40 million, has been delivered to the Air Force.

Parts—The system, designated MSQ-1A Close-Support Control Set, consists of three basic vans: radar, computer and communications. The radar trucks friendly aircraft and furnishes continuous data to the

(Continued on page 16)
The Magdeburg Hemispheres Test was the first demonstration of creating a vacuum. That was in 1650 over 300 years ago... today Kahle has demonstrated a revolutionary new concept in vacuum... a valve-less rotary Exhaust Machine.

This rapid-speed, rotary-in-line, automatic Exhaust Machine features a continuous all-metal vacuum path from port through diffusion pump... completely eliminates the conventional slide valve... individual automatic leak detector and shut-off valve on each port... water cooled compression chucks are automatically operated... automatic tipping torch and automatic tubulation remover are also employed.

Ultra-high vacuum is achieved with the unique design and rugged construction of Kahle's automatic Exhaust Machine. Ideal for exhausting cathode ray tubes, transmitting tubes, receiving tubes, x-ray tubes, and all other high-reliability types.

The type Machine illustrated is one of a wide selection of sizes and ranges available at Kahle.
computer van for evaluation.

The computer analyzes, interprets and issues all necessary command instructions for tactical guidance of the aircraft. It also provides a continuous plot of the location of any and all airborne weapon systems.

Proper functioning of the system can be checked by a series of built-in automatic test problems and test operations.

**Tube Testers Invade Supermarkets**

**Test-them-yourself stands in 12,000 stores become factor in tube sales**

Manufacturers of tube testers of the special quick-setup type have sold a total of 12,000 units, close to $3 million worth, since 1953. The testers go into supermarkets, drugstores and hardware stores for use by customers, and often get the same rough treatment as pinball machines.

**Acceptance** — Though looked upon by many as a fad, the business has taken hold solidly in the west, southwest and southeast. In some areas it accounts for up to 50 percent of all replacement tube sales. The estimated national average of self-service replacement tube sales is around 10 percent.

**Techniques** — Special testers on floor stands, foolproof and easy to operate, are installed in stores without charge by route operators. A favored location is near the liquor counter in a grocery store, because there is usually a clerk to assist with tests and unlock the tube storage rack in the tester base. Some setups carry as many as 125 different tube types. Tubes are checked out and paid for along with groceries.

A location is usually serviced once a week by the owner of the tester. Although many tester routes are owned by parts jobbers and radio servicemen, the majority are owned by pinball and jukebox route operators.

**Profits** — Testers cost from under $200 to around $350. In the best southern California locations, monthly sales can run as high as $1,000 per tester, with average monthly sales per tester hitting $350. The national average of supermarket tube sales is reported to be about $70 per month per outlet.

A consignment contract between the store and the route operator usually gives the location around 25 percent of gross sales. Even with this, the monthly return on the operator’s investment runs 15 to 20 percent. After half a year or so, a well-developed route can be sold at profit of 100 to 200 percent, taxed at capital gain rates.

**Manufacturers** — Firms making special tube testers for this market include American Scientific Development Co. of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., and U-Test-M Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee. Initial response to units installed in 1953 in Milwaukee was slow, partly because of antagonism of local servicemen and tube jobbers, but sales picked up in 1954.

Largely resigned to sharing tube sales profits, servicemen in some areas pay as much as $20 a month for the privilege of painting their name on the tester door to get the repair business when a new tube won’t fix the set.

**Bright Future Seen for Kinescope Recorders**

Announcement of video-tape recorder does not appreciably affect film-recorder market

No slump in sales of video film recorders is anticipated because of a recently announced video tape recorder according to a spokesman for General Precision Laboratory, a supplier of kinescope recording equipment.

**Prices** — Ampex is taking orders for its vtr at $45,000 a unit. Film recorders with optical sound tracks are quoted by GPL at $23,000 and with magnetic-sound-track units for as low as $19,700.

**Other Companies** — Most recently, Univox Eastern made a bid for part of the film recorder market. It is taking orders for a kinescope recorder (see photo). The equipment consists of two units which can be transported, and set-up for operation within a few minutes. Current price is $25,000.

(Continued on page 20)
The recently announced Carboloy Machinability Computer promises to make the life of the tool engineer much less complicated. This compact instrument provides quick, simple answers to specific metal-cutting problems. Seventeen variables, including cutting speed, depth of cut, tool life, feed, metal removal rate and horsepower, can be determined accurately through use of the Computer.

Every part and component built into this "machining computer" had to meet stringent electrical-performance standards. In particular, General Electric engineers had to be certain that all known quantities would be correctly conveyed to the computer input circuits. That is why General Radio Type 970 Precision Potentiometers were specified for all fifteen of the panel function controls used to establish the input conditions.

Dependable, trouble-free operation is of necessity high on the list of specifications for any computer. Precision G-R Potentiometers are suited for computer use: because, they are sturdy and versatile...have superior resistance characteristics...feature a-c performance which is substantially better than that found in higher-precision types...and finally, they are very low in cost for value received.

**GENERAL RADIO Company**

275 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

90 West Street NEW YORK 6 - 8055 13th St., Silver Spring, Md. WASHINGTON, D. C.

1150 York Road, Abington, Pa. PHILADELPHIA

920 S. Michigan Ave. CHICAGO 5 - 1000 N. Seward St. LOS ANGELES 38

We Sell Direct. Prices are net, f.o.b. Cambridge or West Concord, Mass.
MILLIONS OF TRANSISTORS with BILLIONS OF HOURS OF SERVICE

far more in use than any other make
A Solid Foundation for Confidence when you Specify

TRANSISTORS

Raytheon Transistors offer you the superior electrical performance, reliability and mass production advantages of Raytheon’s fusion-alloy process.

RAYTHEON LOW FREQUENCY TRANSISTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Collector Volts</th>
<th>Emitter Current mA</th>
<th>Collector Base Resistance ohms</th>
<th>Base Current Ampl. Factor</th>
<th>Collector Cutoff µA</th>
<th>Max. Noise Factor db</th>
<th>Alpha Factor</th>
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12N133 with new max. noise factor limit of only 5 db

RAYTHEON RF TRANSISTORS FOR RADIO RECEIVERS

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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Collector Volts</th>
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<th>Gain Intr. Factor</th>
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RAYTHEON AUDIO OUTPUT TRANSISTORS

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RAYTHEON COMPUTER TRANSISTORS

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RAYTHEON SYMMETRICAL TRANSISTORS

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RAYTHEON NEW HIGH TEMPERATURE SILICON TRANSISTORS

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<tr>
<td>CK793</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
such popularity MUST be deserved!

Not only on the breadboard but in the field the preference is for

FLAT PRESS

RELIABLE SUBMINIATURE TUBES

More Flat Press Subminiatures are on the job than button types.

HERE'S WHY:

Flat Press is the seal of reliability

Glass to metal seal is longer

Glass is heated only once
  
  reduced glass strain
  no lead burning

No harmful electrolysis — Raytheon Reliable Flat Press Subminiatures are life tested at 220° C minimum bulb temperature.

Flexible leads are tinned right up to the glass seal — socketed without strain on the glass.

In-line leads with flat press — the ideal combination for
  
  automation
  printed circuits
  easier socketing
  faster, neater wiring

Raytheon’s Flat Press Subminiature construction is backed by seventeen years of manufacturing experience during which many millions of Flat Press Tubes have been made.

Reliability. Only one glass failure per six million tube hours, based on quality control tests of 4200 tubes operated for 10,000 hours each.

ALL THIS

PLUS

T L C

...Raytheon Reliable Subminiature Tubes are now adding that priceless ingredient T L C.
Environment Creates Big Business

More companies buy equipment to meet new extremes in operating conditions

EVERY increasing military requirements for electronic equipment that will operate within even wider limits of heat, temperature, humidity, pressure, and other climatic and operating conditions, have boosted the importance of environmental test equipment to the industry.

Contracts — Nearly every electronics firm holding military contracts has environmental testing equipment available. One of the largest companies in the environmental field estimates that electronics firms, alone, account for about $10 million in equipment sales a year.

Equipment—Depending on the units, many of which are custom made, prices range anywhere from $1,000 to $150,000 per system. Size of the units range from one cu ft dry ice chambers to walk-in rooms, and giant facilities, such as those at an Air Force base where an aircraft hangar has been set up for environmental testing of complete aircraft.

Range—Whereas the temperature range for much equipment was from -100 to 350°F, today the range may go from -150 to 500°F, and up to 1,000°C in some special installations.

Temperature and altitude chambers are the biggest sellers but companies supply equipment for nearly every condition, including baths, sand and dust, explosions, fungus, fog and vibration.

Firms — There are about two dozen companies that manufacture environmental equipment, according to the Environmental Equipment Institute, although about 15 companies do the bulk of the business. In addition, a number of electronics manufacturers build their own equipment. But as specifications and requirements increase, more firms are buying ready-made equipment.

Product—General Dynamics and Consolidated Electrodynamics have set an agreement in which Consolidated will manufacture and market Convair’s dynamic shock-testing machine. The device simulates shock experienced by equipment in actual use. It is capable of applying widely varying accelerating and decelerating forces for controlled periods of time. It will be used in shock-testing electronic equipment for missile and aircraft applications. The cylindrical device is no larger than a golf-bag, whereas drop towers now used for shock tests require much more space.

A new midget shake-test device has been developed by Northrop Aircraft. Less than one cubic foot in size, the device can apply a force of 55 g’s to guided missile electronic components weighing more than 1,000 pounds. It produces vibrations ranging from 5 to 600 cps. Prime mover is a vibration exciter composed of the two-stage electrohydraulic servo valve and the hydraulic system. An amplifier-like exciter transmits electronic impulses to the valve’s pilot spool. This controls the movements of the piston rod to shake the specimen.

Electron Microscopes Keep Gaining

Applications widen as industrial and biological research activities increase

BETWEEN 1,000 and 1,200 electron microscopes are in use throughout the world.

Market—RCA estimates that it has produced about 600 units. Many have been manufactured abroad. About two dozen foreign firms are active.

Countries in which the devices
BARRY ADDS
NEW WEST COAST
FACTORY
Occupies Plant in Burbank

With its purchase of all physical assets
of the United States Sheet Metal Prod-
ucts Company in Burbank, California,
Barry Controls Incorporated estab-
lishes a Western Division for improved
service to the aircraft and missile in-
dustry. Operations of the Western Di-
vision will include an engineering
design section, a shock and vibration
test laboratory, a model shop, and
production of special designs.

The metal-working facilities of this
plant will be used to produce proto-
types of vibration-isolating mounting
bases and for short-run production of
special mounting bases. Stocks of
standard isolators will also be
maintained here. Barry's present
West Coast engineering office will
become part of the engineering section of
the Western Division.

With the availability of on-the-spot
engineering consultation and
local model-shop facilities, design
and development of complex
mounting systems for missiles and jet aircraft will
be speeded and valuable lead-time
earned for production of prototypes.

CHIVERS TO HEAD
WESTERN DIVISION

A. S. Chivers, Sales Manager of Barry
Controls Incorporated, has been ap-
pointed General Manager of the new
Barry Western Division. A graduate
of Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology, Chivers joined Barry in 1952
as administrative assistant with the
sales department. He was made As-
sistant Sales Manager in 1953 and Sales
Manager in 1955. As General Man-
ger of the Western Division, he will
be responsible for the direction of all
its activities.

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
are produced include Holland, Switzerland, France, Sweden, Germany, Great Britain and Japan. There are some 12 or 13 different brands of electron microscopes made in Japan. Russia claims that it has several models available.

Industrial and biological research represent large markets for electron microscopes. More than 20 companies in the chemical and processing field have installed the devices. The petroleum and railroad fields also rank high in importance along with the metal fabricators and industrial research institutes.

► Use—Atlantic Refining Co. recently installed an RCA unit at its research labs. It is being used in research and development of lubricating greases, waxes and catalysts. According to Atlantic, grease technology is being advanced by electron microscopic study of the effects of processing variables such as composition, temperature and degree of mechanical work on the structure and quality of greases.

The electron microscope played a part in the development of the Salk polio vaccine. It is capable of making polio virus visible. It is also aiding law-enforcement agencies. With the device it is said to be possible to detect the origin of incendiary material.

► Power—Early electron microscopes provided direct magnification of about 20,000 diameters. North American Philips and Siemens & Halske have models that provide direct magnification up to 100,000 diameters. With photographic enlargement, useful magnification can be extended up to 300,000 diameters.

Prices range from about $9,000 to $45,000, depending on power and auxiliary services.

Wire Makers Size Up Future

Communications equipment accounts for high volume but printed circuits are gaining

Wire and cable for communications, ranging from wire used in radio and TV sets to railroad signal wire and coaxial cable, account for over 20 percent of the total value of insulated wire and cable produced in the U. S. An estimated $1.5 billion worth of insulated wire and cable was produced and shipped last year with between $300 million and $400 million dollars worth going for communications equipment. In 1953 communications wire and cable shipments totaled about $300 million.

► Sets—Radio and TV set makers have been major markets for some wire manufacturers. About 20 companies are members of RETMA's wire section.

Last year an estimated 400 million feet of wire, mainly AWG No. 18, 20 and 22, were used in TV sets. At current prices this represents about $2 million. Add to this, wire used in 14 million radios, computers and military equipment.

► Insulation—According to a 1955 survey by the Department of Agriculture, the communications wire industry purchased 72 million pounds of plastics material, 35.5 million pounds of paper, 28 million pounds of rubber, 9.6 million pounds of cotton and about 5 million pounds of acetate, asbestos and fibrous glass.

► Printed Circuits—Increasing use of printed circuits has cut the volume of hookup wire sold for electronics. This year an estimated 70 percent of all radios will use printed circuit boards and some 6 million sq ft of printed circuit boards will be produced for TV sets. In all, a total of 8 million sq ft of printed circuit board may be produced in 1956. RCA's new color and monochrome sets will use up to six printed circuit boards in each chassis. In the new color sets from 80 to 90 percent of the circuits are on printed circuit boards compared to about 20 percent in previous color sets.

Industry Gets Private Nuclear Reactor

Unit for industrial research goes into operation at Armour Research Foundation

PRIVATE nuclear reactor for industrial research goes into operation at a new $1.2 million physics and electrical engineering research building being constructed by Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. It was built by Atomics International, a division of North American Aviation. The reactor is a neutron and gamma source and is not intended for the generation of electrical power, nor for research on reactors themselves.

► Use—Probably the most frequent use of the ARF research reactor will be in the production of radioactive samples. The reactor makes possible, structure analysis potentially more powerful than the standard x-ray diffraction techniques.

► Electronics — The instrumentation consists of circuits which monitor reactor power and the performance of the gas-handling and cooling system. There is provision for area radiation monitoring and similar instrumentation.

► Firms — Twenty-four industrial companies are participating in the nuclear reactor research program

(Continued on page 24)
How G.E.'s 20-year antenna background can help make your radar system more effective

6 examples show experience in all areas of land- and ship-based antenna work

To give you an outstanding source for reliable, precision radar antenna equipment, General Electric backs modern facilities with the know-how that comes from many years of research, engineering, and manufacturing experience.

For example, early research in electronic location equipment at G.E. began in 1935 and engineering and manufacturing experience includes these six major areas:

1. **Stabilized bases** to compensate for ship pitch and roll were built in large quantity with Navy antennas in World War II.

2. **Small, portable systems** for weather balloon tracking were developed and produced for the Army and Navy in 1948.

3. **Powerful heightfinding antenna**, FPS-6XW1, developed by G.E. for USAF in 1949, was an advancement in long-range detection.

4. **Giant shipboard search antenna**, largest in use today, was G-E developed and produced for Navy early-warning ships.

5. **Long-range search antennas** (FPS-7) were designed and built by G.E. using advanced construction techniques.

6. **One of the first combination antennas** (allows both search and elevation detection), the Navy's SPS-8 was designed and produced to give a precise beam pattern.

This extensive background enables clearer perception of special engineering and manufacturing problems. It is the element that helps give G-E precision antenna equipment the efficiency and reliability to help make your radar system more effective. For more information, contact your G-E Apparatus Sales Office or use coupon below.

Mail to: General Electric Company, Section J223-2
Schenectady 5, N. Y.
Please send me these two bulletins:
GEA-6279, Radar Antennas, Mounts, Components, and Accessories
GED-2494, G.E.'s Naval Ordnance Department Offers Complete Engineering and Manufacturing Services

□ For immediate project. □ For reference only.

Name
Position
Organization
Address
at ARF. At least six of the firms are active in the electronics field.

Each firm is contributing $20,000 toward the construction and initial operation of the $700,000 reactor facility. ARF is providing the remaining funds. The companies will share in the benefits of a three-year program aimed at the application of atomic to industrial problems.

**TV Industry Pushes Color**

More TV broadcasters add color facilities. Two color set makers break $500 prices

**NUMBER** of TV stations that get network color service over Bell System facilities reached 203 stations in 141 cities as of June 1. At the beginning of the year only 190 stations in 101 cities had the facilities available. At the end of 1954, AT&T cross-country TV routes had been re-engineered to carry color to 189 stations in 101 cities.

CBS reports that it now has 117 stations equipped to rebroadcast its color shows. It has 32 stations equipped with color slide equipment, 30 with color film equipment and 58 with color film, slide and studio equipment.

At the beginning of the year, 32 NBC affiliates had slide-film equipment and 11 were fully equipped for originating live color shows. The network is surveying its stations for an up-to-date picture of its color facilities.

ABC still holds to its announced policy of not equipping its owned stations for color until color set circulation is sufficient.

Expansion—CBS is expanding its color facilities on the West Coast. It is adding two color studios to its TV city in Hollywood and converting an existing studio for color TV. The net now has four color studios in Hollywood.

Sets—Admiral and RCA, have broken the $500 color TV price barrier with new color TV table models for the fall market. Admiral's set will sell for $499.95. RCA has established a price of $495 for its model. It is expected that nearly every major TV set manufacturer will have color TV in new fall lines and that some will also offer sets below $500.

**Industrial TV Inspects Reactors**

Interiors of nuclear reactors at England's Calder Hall atomic power station are inspected by special industrial-TV camera made by Pye, Ltd. Shown with its stainless-steel casing removed, camera has remotely controlled rotatable mirror that permits all-around viewing and four small bulbs at front that provide sole source of illumination. A similar camera is made by Grundig-Radio-Werke of Bavaria for boiler inspection. Only 47 mm in diameter and 150 mm long, the camera is blown by compressed air through steam pipes and smoke flues.

**Noise Measuring Gear Has Brisk Sales**

Eight-year period produces seven-fold sales increase. Future looks even brighter

In the past five years noise has been recognized at a deterrent to efficient output and a possible cause of impaired hearing. Some states have laws making impairment of hearing subject to workmen's compensation procedures. Such cases are increasing. In Wisconsin during 1958, 381 workers received a total of $650,373 as compensation for impaired hearing caused by industrial noise.

Sales—Noise-measuring equipment sales including sound-level meters, audiometers and related equipment have soared from about $700,000 in 1947 to over $3,000,000 in 1955. Sales of one sound-level meter are more than 20 percent above those for a similar period last year.

Prices of noise-measuring equipment range from $900 to $1,100 while audiometers are available from $350 to $700.

Latest—Combining the functions of sound-level meter, octave-band analyzer and narrow-band analyzer, the Soundscope, made by Mine Safety Appliances Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., is a self-contained portable unit.

It can measure from 24 to 150 db and filters the noise into any of eight octave-bands covering the frequency range of 75 to 19,200 cps.

**Financial Roundup**

First quarter earnings for many firms in the industry were lower than in 1955

Net income of 25 firms in the radio-TV electrical equipment field for the first quarter of 1956 is off 31 percent from the first three months of 1955 and 32 percent from the last quarter of 1955 according to a survey by the First National City (Continued on page 26)
For VARIABLE CAPACITORS...

"BFC" butterfly-type capacitor with isolated rotor, very low minimum capacity and low inductance. For VHF applications as series capacitor with no rotor connection.

"MAC" low minimum capacity and very low inductance. Ideal for VHF-UHF applications. Designed for use in miniaturization. Also available as butterfly type "MACBP".

"APC" a compact, high-quality air dielectric trimmer. Extremely high resistance to temperature changes, moisture and vibration.

"MAPC" a scaled-down version of the "APC". Designed to fill the needs of miniaturization. Suitable for VHF use.

"HF" a high frequency design featuring extra long sleeve bearing and positive contact nickel-plated phosphor bronze wiper. Also available as a dual unit.

"HFA" similar to "HF" model, but with larger air gaps for higher breakdown ratings. Used for high-frequency, low-power transmitting. Also available as a dual unit.

"MC" designed for maximum versatility in mountings, connections and capacity characteristics. Rotor stop permits 180° clockwise rotation with increasing capacity. Also available as a dual unit.

"RMC" similar to "MC-S" but featuring extra rigid design. Heavy frame of aluminum tie rods and end plates.

"VU" permits use of "lumped constant" circuits up to 500 MC. Two sections in series eliminate rotor wiper. Pyrex glass ball bearings eliminate noise from usual metal-to-metal bearings.

For commercial, military and industrial applications, you just can't beat Hammarlund Variable Capacitors for uniformly high-quality design, materials and workmanship. The capacitors illustrated here are just a small representative portion of the complete Hammarlund line. In addition to stock designs, Hammarlund offers you unparalleled variable capacitor know-how in development, design and production. Whatever your needs, when it comes to special or standard variable capacitors, naturally, come to Hammarlund.

HAMMARLUND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
460 West 34th Street, New York 1, N.Y.

Send for your copy of Bulletin E 756
Bank of New York. Total net profit in the first quarter was $55.2 million compared to $80.6 million in the first quarter of last year and $81.0 million in the fourth quarter of 1955.

Following are the net profit reports of companies in the electronics field, as reported in the past month for the fiscal periods indicated plus a roundup of security transactions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>1956 Net Profits</th>
<th>1955 Net Profits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Am. Electronics</td>
<td>$8,216,000</td>
<td>$8,640,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Cable &amp; Radio</td>
<td>1,867,000</td>
<td>2,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampheon 3m</td>
<td>862,000</td>
<td>1,264,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beckman Inst. 9m</td>
<td>1,144,000</td>
<td>1,272,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climax 3m</td>
<td>1,081,000</td>
<td>1,175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du Pont 3m</td>
<td>79,000</td>
<td>87,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. A. Edison 3m</td>
<td>386,000</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generac 3m</td>
<td>298,000</td>
<td>284,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generac Free. Equip. 3m</td>
<td>3,410,000</td>
<td>2,797,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffmann 3m</td>
<td>4,390,000</td>
<td>3,909,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEC, Inc. 3m</td>
<td>8,325,000</td>
<td>7,452,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiomatic 3m</td>
<td>1,081,000</td>
<td>1,057,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic 3m</td>
<td>159,400</td>
<td>202,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCA 3m</td>
<td>12,737,000</td>
<td>12,568,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siler 3m</td>
<td>986,000</td>
<td>749,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Vac 3m</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>506,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart-Warner</td>
<td>17,58,000</td>
<td>11,160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Instruments 3m</td>
<td>1,081,000</td>
<td>1,097,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Norden 3m</td>
<td>1,081,000</td>
<td>1,081,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wohlgemuth 3m</td>
<td>12,722,000</td>
<td>12,722,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zenith 3m</td>
<td>1,831,000</td>
<td>2,074,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Securities** — Mohawk Business Machines offered 167,000 shares of common stock, par 10 cents, at 75 cents a share. Proceeds will be used for additional working capital and general corporate purposes.

Norden-Retay obtained a $6.5 million V-loan and has sold $1 million of debentures. Funds will be used to meet working capital needs arising from increased production demands. The V-loan is guaranteed by the Navy. The $1 million 5-percent convertible, subordinate debentures, are convertible into common stock at a price of $13.35 1-3 per share.

General Electric placed on the market $300 million in 20-year 3.5-percent debentures due May 1, 1976. The debentures are priced at 100.5 percent and accrued interest to yield about 3.47 percent to maturity. Proceeds will be used for retirement of outstanding short-term borrowings, for the replenishment of funds spent in the firm’s expansion program and for the improvement, replacement and expansion of plant and other facilities.

**Industry Shorts**

**Mobile Radio** service contracts will be accepted by General Electric in its own name for the first time under a new sales policy. Authorized service stations will be continued and expanded.

**Transistor** production is now at an annual rate of 10 million units and will reach 300 million units a year by 1965. Of the 300 million, about 25 million of them will be of the medium and large-power types, according to Minneapolis-Honeywell.

**Color** tv service contracts, announced by RCA, range in price from $399.50 for installation maintenance and service for 90-days, to $995.00 for one-year coverage with unlimited service and parts.

**Future Meetings**

- **Aug. 20-21:** National Telemetering Conference, IRE, AIEE, TAA, ISA, Baltimore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
- **Aug. 21-24:** 1956 Western Electronic Show and Convention, Pan-Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif.
- **Aug. 22-23:** 23rd Annual British National Radio Show, Earls Court, London.
- **Aug. 24-26:** Seventeenth Annual Summer Seminar, IRE, Emporium, Pa.
- **Sept. 10-12:** Information Theory Symposium, IRE, MIT, Cambridge, Mass.
- **Sept. 11-12:** Second RETMA Conference on Reliable Electrical Connections, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- **Sept. 14-15:** Sixth Symposium, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh.
- **Sept. 17-21:** Eleventh Annual International Instrument-Automation Conference and Exhibit, ISA, New York, N. Y.
- **Sept. 24-25:** Industrial Electronics Conference, IRE, AIEE, Hotel Manger, Cleveland.
- **Oct. 1-3:** IRE Canadian Convention, Automotive Bldg. Exhibition Park, Toronto.
- **Oct. 1-3:** Twelfth Annual National Electronics Conference, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.
- **Oct. 1-4:** Semiconductor Symposium, Electrochemical Society, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

> **Mullard** Ltd. was one of the British firms that provided a color tv receiver for the demonstration to CCIR delegates during their visit to London. (ELECTRONICS, p 14, May, 1956)

**Average "middle management" executive** (those between the policy-making level and that of general foreman or first-line supervisor) was paid $11,347 last year, an overall increase of about 5 percent over the previous year, according to AMA.

**Canadian** tv and radio set sales totaled 747,988 and 545,590 respectively during the fiscal year ending in April, 1956. During the previous year 679,344 tv sets and 420,632 radios were sold, according to Canadian RETMA.
A combined sweeping oscillator and crystal marker generator, the Rada-Sweep is designed especially for rapid alignment of radar IF amplifiers. Used with an oscilloscope, it will display response curves of IF amplifiers and mark up to nine frequencies to allow precise adjustment of response.

The Radaligner is a two-band sweeping oscillator designed to be used with a standard oscilloscope to determine frequency response of circuits from 10 to 170 mc. For frequency identification, the Radaligner includes eight narrow, customer-specified, crystal-controlled markers and a single variable marker covering both sweeping oscillator ranges. Center frequencies of sweep ranges also set to customer’s requirements.

Write For New Kay Catalog
Electronic Packaging System...

Simplifies Circuitry Packaging, Cuts Assembly Costs, Minimizes Servicing Problems

SUMMARY—"Building Block" plug-in chassis system organizes circuits by function, provides for plug-in replacement and fast servicing by non-technical personnel.

DESCRIPTION

A complete system of integrated terminal card sub-chassis elements designed to snap into plug-in units now makes it simple for designers to take full advantage of the new mass production techniques of printed wiring and modular construction in the manufacture of custom-designed systems.

Alden Products Company of Brockton, Mass., is the developer of this system which is based upon standardized pre-punched mounting cards with associated terminals, tube sockets and holding devices which accept resistors, condensers, tubes and other components. The cards may be snapped into place in plug-in chassis units. This eliminates the usual "rat's nest" point-to-point wiring and facilitates access for assembly and repair.

The terminal cards arrange all the components on sub-chassis in "planes of circuitry" which can be housed in standardized 2", 4", 8" or 17" Alden Basic Chassis. Each chassis contains all the sub-chassis associated with a single electronic function. "Tell-Tale" monitor lights mounted on the plug-in chassis front panel can be employed to give instant indication of service failure.

Plug-in chassis units are arranged in modular metal cabinets called Uni-Racks to make up and house complete systems.

APPLICATIONS

A leading research institute received an unexpected order for a computer. Using this Basic Chassis System for housing the circuitry as plug-in units, they assembled the computer so rapidly that more than seven weeks were saved in design time and in the packaging and mechanical engineering phase. Moreover, the flexibility of the system permits periodic up-dating of the computer with more modern circuits as these are developed.

Another important advantage lies in the shortening of required lead-time on delivery dates. One manufacturer supplying electronic test gear to the Naval Ordnance Bureau on irregular schedules is able to quote extraordinarily fast delivery on custom equipment because the units go together so fast. This firm starts with a series of standard functions to which are added specialized circuit functions. The chassis are then housed in Uni-Racks and rushed to the job.

In addition to speed, costs are held to a level far lower than is usual for special or custom built equipment and one or a hundred can be produced at little cost variance.

ADVANTAGES

There are a number of primary benefits associated with the Alden System. Fundamentally, the break-down of the circuitry by function and the modular assembly concept of components and terminal cards means that even complicated electronic-electrical problems are reduced to relatively simple mechanical assembly problems once the theoretical design stage is passed.

The need for prototypes is eliminated since breadboard layouts can be lifted directly onto the terminal card system with the aid of planning sheets furnished by the manufacturer.

The finished system is easy to keep in service—even for non-technical personnel.

"ELECTRONIC PACKAGING" ELEMENTS

Terminal Cards: These cards are pre-cut to size, in lengths up to 3 feet. They are pre-punched with 0.101" holes on 3/4" centers for maximum flexibility in circuitry layout.

Mounting Sockets: Available in 7 and 9-pin miniature and octal, sockets mount directly either to the edge or to the side of the terminal card in piggy back or side saddle fashion.

Miniature Ratchet Terminals: Stake into terminal card and provide positive grip for feed-through or single-end connections for all pigtail components. Soldering serves only to establish the electrical connection. Lead dress is simplified—excess pigtailed are snapped off at the terminal.

Jumper Strips: Stake under terminals for either jumper or common wiring. These strips and other wiring can be readily replaced with printed or etched wiring.

Plug-in Chassis Units: Built on the modular principle allow organization of circuitry by function and provides housing in replaceable units.

Portable Units: Plug-in Chassis can be carried or shipped conveniently in specially designed padded carrying cases.

SIMPLE TO GET STARTED

Alden Products Company offers a low cost "get started" chassis and terminal card assortment kit containing all components to mount, house, fasten and monitor electronic circuits—including materials for experimental etched circuitry. (Kit #237 shown delivered, price 12.50). This kit will enable you to determine quickly the advantages this system holds for your product development and production.

The Alden Handbook, "Ideas, Techniques, Designs" is supplied with each kit and contains a complete description of the Alden System.

To order your kit or get further information write to Mr. N. Hearn, Alden Products Co., 7127 N. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
CBS

POWER TRANSISTORS

with uniform characteristics

in mass production

Whether your requirements are for a dozen or a million ... for standard or special types ... CBS is prepared to supply you with power transistors. And in a variety of metal cases designed to solve problems of mounting and heat dissipation.

The many advanced-engineering features of the CBS 2N156 (12-volt) and CBS 2N158 (28-volt) are ideally suited to high-power audio amplifiers, servo amplifiers, power converters, and low-speed switches. The CBS type 2N155 is especially designed for optimum performance in single-ended audio output stages of automobile radios.

Note the many features of these PNP junction transistors. Write for free bulletin E-259 giving complete data. Let us help you also with your circuit designs for these versatile and dependable CBS power transistors.

FEATURES OF CBS PNP JUNCTION POWER TRANSISTORS

1. High current gain at high current
2. High power-handling capabilities
3. High peak-back voltages
4. Stable, uniform characteristics (special selection unnecessary)
5. Low input impedance
6. Low saturation voltage
7. Low saturation current
8. Choice of hermetically sealed designs

Reliable products
through Advanced-Engineering

CBS-HYTRON
A DIVISION OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
Years of day-in, day-out field operation by most exacting users, have proven the Polarad Model TSA Spectrum Analyzer to be a versatile test instrument of highest reliability and accuracy for both laboratory and production applications.

It is a broadband instrument with greatest pulse sensitivity over the band—10 to 44,000 mc. And each of its five interchangeable RF tuning heads operate with utmost simplicity and frequency stability. All tuning is by Uni-Dial control. Frequencies are read with 1% accuracy right on the linear dial as the set is tuned. No mode charts or interpolations necessary.

The Polarad Model TSA has been designed to save engineering manhours. Its 5 inch CRT display of the RF spectrum is bright and easily defined. And its 1 cycle sweep speed makes for fine resolution.

For detailed specifications, contact your nearest Polarad Representative, or write directly to the factory.

APPLICATIONS

- Transmitter characteristics tests
- Broadband receiver for AM, FM, CW, MCW, and pulse modulated signals
- Component tests
- Frequency measurements
- Leakage, interference and radiation measurements
- Bandwidth measurements
- Modulation tests
- Adjacent signal channel tests
- Attenuation measurements
- Filter measurements
- Standing wave measurements

MULTI-PULSE SPECTRUM SELECTOR

Increases the versatility of Polarad Spectrum Analyzers. It displays and allows selection for analysis of a specific train of microwave pulses, as well as any one pulse in the train; selects and gates a group of pulses up to 180 µsec. in length; and is designed to work with fast, narrow pulses, can be adjusted to gate any pulse, including the first at zero time. Special circuitry discriminates automatically once pulses have been selected. Operates at any of the frequencies accepted by Polarad Spectrum Analyzers.

FEATURES:
- Continuously variable sweep widths, 15 to 180 µsec.
- Continuously variable gate widths for pulse selection, 0.4 to 10 µsec.
- Continuously variable gate delays for pulse selection, 0.3 to 160 µsec.
- Automatic gating of spectrum analyzer during time of pulse consideration.
- Intensified gate (brightening) to facilitate manual pulse selection.
- Triggered sweep on first pulse in any train.
- No sweep in absence of signal.

SPECIFICATIONS:
- Maximum Pulse Train Time 180 µsec.
- Pulse Rise Time 0.05 µsec.
- Minimum Pulse Separation 0.2 µsec.
- Repetition Rate 10-10,000 pps.
- Maximum Pulse Width 1 µsec.
- Input Power 96 to 126 watts, 50/60 cps; 325 watts. Input Impedance 50 ohms. Output Impedance 50 ohms (10 meter-TSA Spectrum Analyzer).
BROADBAND SPECTRUM ANALYZER

FEATURES
- Greatest signal sensitivity over entire frequency band.
- Single frequency control with direct-reading dial accurate to ±1%.
- Complete frequency coverage from 10 mc to 44,000 mc.
- Internal RF attenuator (RF Tuning Unit Models STU-1, STU-2A, STU-3A).
- Adjustable frequency display from 400 kc to 25 mc.
- Frequency differences as by means of adjustable variable amplitude.
- 25-kc resolution for all b.
- Stable klystron oscillators to insure long life.
- No klystron modes to set.
- 5-inch CRT display.
- Portable and completely self-contained.

SPECIFICATIONS

specification

SPECTRUM ANALYZER TECHNIQUES

Frequency differences as by means of adjustable variable amplitude.
- 25-kc resolution for all b.
- Stable klystron oscillators to insure long life.
- No klystron modes to set.
- 5-inch CRT display.
- Portable and completely self-contained.

MODEL TSA

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model No.</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Frequency Range: 10 mc to 44,000 mc.</th>
<th>Frequency Accuracy: ±1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STU-1</td>
<td>RF Tuning Unit 10-1,000 mc</td>
<td>Resolution: 25 kc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STU-2A</td>
<td>RF Tuning Unit 910-4,560 mc.</td>
<td>Frequency Dispersion: Electronically controlled, continually adjustable from 400 kc to 25 mc per one screen diameter (horizontal expansion to 20 kc per inch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STU-3A</td>
<td>RF Tuning Unit 4,370-22,000 mc.</td>
<td>Input Impedance: 50 ohms—nominal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>STU-4</td>
<td>RF Tuning Unit 21,000-33,000 mc.</td>
<td>Sensitivity:*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STU-5</td>
<td>RF Tuning Unit 33,000-44,000 mc.</td>
<td>**RF Internal 100 db continuous variable, **IF 60 db continuously variable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sensitivity:
- STU-1 10-400 mcs—89 dbm
- 600-1000 mcs—84 dbm
- 1,000-2,000 mcs—87 dbm
- 1,000-3,000 mcs—77 dbm
- 3,000-5,000 mcs—75 dbm
- 5,000-22,000 mcs—60 dbm
- 21,000-33,000 mcs—55 dbm
- 33,000-44,000 mcs—45 dbm

Overall Gain: 120 db
- Input Power: 400 Watts
- Minimum Discernible Signal

Write for your copy of the Polarad "Handbook of Spectrum Analyzer Techniques": 50c per copy. Includes discussion of Spectrum Analyzer operation, applications and formula for analysis techniques.

Contact us on your Spectrum Analysis Problems.
from #24 to 2½"

in 11 colors

BH Flextrude-105
EXTRUDED VINYL TUBING

With BH Flextrude-105, not only do you have the full range of standard sizes, you also have COLOR . . . with this advantage: Whether you use colored or clear, dielectric and physical properties for both have been Underwriter's Laboratory approved for 105°C operation. In its uncolored form, BH Flextrude-105 is permanently transparent.

BH Flextrude-105 is 100% extruded vinyl. It has served in many transformer applications without contaminating the oil and with unusual oil resistance. Additional advantages are high cut-thru resistance and heat-aging resistance.

Now, from Bentley, Harris it is possible to fill all your tubing and sleeving needs — extruded vinyl, braided Fiberglas*, braided Fiberglas coated with vinyl or silicone. Only you can really tell which is best for your product. We'll be glad to send data sheets and production testing samples. A few facts would help — temperatures to be encountered, physical conditions to be met — then we'll send along the BH Tubing or Sleeving to answer your particular problem.

BENTLEY, HARRIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1307 Barclay Street
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.   TELEPHONE: TAYLOR 8-0634
The Ohmite line of specialized CORRIB and POWR-RIB resistors solves your high-current, low-resistance problems. The four basic types of Ohmite units (shown below) handle a wide range of special power resistor needs. They are designed for continuous or intermittent duty and provide dependability for heavy-duty applications. Available in Fixed or Adjustable "DIVIDOHM®" Types.

IN STOCK—22 Corrib Resistance Values in 300 Watt Size (Core 8 1/2" x 1 1/4").
IN STOCK—26 Powr-Rib Resistance Values in 5 Section Size (17 7/8" long).

Write for Bulletin 144

Be Right with OHMITE®

OHMITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 3610 Howard Street, Skokie, Illinois (Suburb of Chicago)
6 good reasons why industry prefers Ohmite®

HIGH CURRENT

ROTARY

TAP SWITCHES

Check the features at right that make Ohmite tap switches preferred by industry everywhere. Shown below are five sizes of high-amperage, multi-point selectors. They are extremely compact, providing up to 12 tap terminals. In addition to the types and sizes shown, Ohmite tap switches are supplied in open, all-ceramic, shorting and non-shorting types. All Ohmite tap switches can be mounted in tandem for multiple-pole operation.

5 SIZES: 10, 15, 25, 50, and 100 AMPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMP</th>
<th>VOLTS</th>
<th>NO. TAPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2 to 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>300*</td>
<td>2 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>300*</td>
<td>2 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2 to 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*150 Volts between taps.

Be Right with Ohmite®

RHEOSTATS • RESISTORS • RELAYS • TAP SWITCHES

TANTALUM CAPACITORS

Write on company letterhead for Ohmite Catalog and Engineering Manual No. 40.

Ohmite Manufacturing Co.
3610 Howard St., Skokie, Illinois (Suburb of Chicago)
EXPERIENCE has no competitors

YES - YOU TOO CAN HAVE LABORATORY APPROVED CIRCUITS

Why gamble when you can have the best available. When the designers at the Maico Company, Inc., manufacturer of hearing aids, sought new ways to miniaturize and improve their product they naturally turned to the Printed Circuit. The delicate circuit measuring only \( \frac{1}{2} '' \times 1 \frac{1}{2} '' \) required precision, reliability, and safety. Maico, as so many have done, turned to CRONAME. The circuit produced by our Underwriter’s Laboratory approved “Printed Circuitry” process more than met the requirements of Maico. Now—YOU TOO can have Laboratory Approved Circuits. Let CRONAME'S experience bring you the benefits promised by circuitry “revolution.” Facilities for etching, plating, printing, screening and machining have served America's industrial leaders for over 50 years. Small or large runs, unassembled or assembled with eyelets, terminal lugs, etc. Consult us today on your circuitry problems.

CRONAME INCORPORATED
1737 GRACE STREET
CHICAGO 13, ILL. BI 8-7500

Represented in
Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis
Los Angeles, Louisville, New York, Minneapolis, Syracuse
Croname (Canada) Ltd.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Nameplates, dials, panels, escutcheons, bezels, mechanisms, light assemblies, masks, decorated glass, control panels, cabinets, CroRoto embossed.

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
AMF has missile experience you can use

- AMF today plays a part in more than half the missile programs under way. One of its subsidiaries, Associated Missile Products Corporation, is the only private firm devoted exclusively to missile support equipment. And AMF activities cover practically every stage of design, development, and production...including mechanical and electronic test equipment...auxiliary power supplies...field and depot handling equipment...launchers...ground and flight control systems. See for yourself why AMF's experience in missiles, as well as in a host of other fields, has made it the "can do" company.

Research, Development,
Production in these fields:
- Armorment
- Ballistics
- Radar Antennae
- Guided Missile
  Support Equipment
- Auxiliary Power Supplies
- Control Systems

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
1101 North Royal Street, Alexandria, Va.

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
see Raytheon for microwave and special tubes

Here are just six Raytheon Microwave and Special Tubes from the largest, most complete line in the industry. You can add many hours of reliable service to your microwave, radar and special equipment by designating Raytheon Tubes.

Data booklets on Magnetron, Klystron and Special Tubes are available on request - without cost or obligation. Write for your copies today.

For complete details of Raytheon's free Application Engineer Service please contact Power Tube Sales.

Excellence in Electronics

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Microwave and Power Tube Operations, Section PT-49
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Regional Sales Offices: 9501 W. Grand Avenue, Franklin Park, Illinois
627 S. LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles 36, California

Raytheon makes: Magnetrons and Klystrons, Backward Wave Oscillators, Traveling Wave Tubes, Storage Tubes, Power Tubes, Receiving Tubes, Picture Tubes, Transistors.
COMPOSITE METAL CONTACTS

Save Money and Improve Performance, too!

That's right — time and time again General Plate Division has been able to cut electrical contact costs for customers — while improving product performance.

At General Plate Division customers with contact questions deal directly with a top notch team of Engineers, Production people, and Cost Analysts who specialize in contact activities.

Result? Savings — savings by design for alert customers — with improved performance in the bargain.

Here's what's behind it —

Drawing on forty years of metal cladding experience, General Plate Engineers have developed superior bonded metals which combine the best electrical and mechanical properties of two or more separate metals for greatest contact efficiency and economy.

General Plate Production people have developed the finest facilities available for the manufacture of all kinds of contacts from these materials.

General Plate Application Engineers and Cost Analysts have worked out contact design details which assure you contacts you can count on — at real savings.

You too can earn this double dividend at General Plate Division — why not investigate — today.

METALS & CONTROLS CORPORATION
GENERAL PLATE DIVISION
37 FOREST STREET, ATTLEBORO, MASS.

You can profit by using
General Plate Composite Metals
4 Waldes Truarc Rings Cut Costs Drastically,
Increase Versatility of Precision Automatic Drill

Dumore’s New Automatic Drill

Dumore Precision Tools, Racine, Wisconsin, uses 4 Waldes Truarc Retaining Rings in their versatile new automatic drill unit. Machining operations have been eliminated, assembly simplified. Great labor savings have resulted from use of Truarc rings.

Drive Spindle Assembly

Bearing is held in position by two Waldes Truarc Rings—Standard (Series 5000) and Bowed (Series 5001). Two grooves are turned and housing rough bored in one operation. Alternate method would require at least two additional machining operations. Bowed Truarc ring takes up accumulated tolerances resiliently.

Actuator Lever Shaft Assembly

A Single Waldes Truarc External Retaining Ring (Series 5100) acts as shoulder, holds the lever in position. Labor savings are tremendous—a single groove cutting operation replaces turning a shoulder, grinding and polishing.

Piston Assembly

Easy assembly is assured by use of one Waldes Truarc Bowed Ring (Series 5001) to lock the bearing to the piston assembly. When unit is to be used in tapping applications, entire spindle assembly can be removed without disassembly.

Whatever you make, there’s a Waldes Truarc Retaining Ring designed to improve your product...to save you material, machining and labor costs. They’re quick and easy to assemble and disassemble, and they do a better job of holding parts together. Truarc rings are precision engineered and precision made, quality controlled from raw material to finished ring. 36 functionally different types...as many as 97 different sizes within a type...5 metal specifications and 14 different finishes. Truarc rings are available from 90 stocking points throughout the U.S.A. and Canada. More than 30 engineering-minded factory representatives and 700 field men are available to you on call. Send us your blueprints today...let our Truarc engineers help you solve design, assembly and production problems...without obligation.

For precision internal grooving and undercutting...Waldes Truarc Grooving Tool!

WALDES TRUARC RETAINING RINGS

WALDES Kohnin, Inc., 47-16 Austel Place, L.I.C., N.Y. Please send the new supplement No. 1 which brings Truarc Catalog RR 9-52 up to date. (Please print)

Name
Title
Company
Business Address
City Zone State

ELECTRONICS -- July, 1956
WALDES TRUARC Retaining Rings, Grooving Tools, Pliers, Applicators and Dispensers are protected by one or more of the following U.S. Patents: 2,382,948; 2,411,426; 2,411,761; 2,416,852; 2,420,921; 2,428,341; 2,439,785; 2,441,846; 2,455,165; 2,463,379; 2,483,380; 2,483,383; 2,487,802; 2,487,803; 2,491,306; 2,491,310; 2,491,315; 2,509,081; 2,544,631; 2,546,616; 2,547,263; 2,558,704; 2,574,034; 2,577,319; 2,595,787, and other U. S. Patents pending. Equal patent protection established in foreign countries.
The Westinghouse XP-5052 fused-junction silicon diode can handle 500 mA continuous d-c current at peak inverse voltages from 50 to 600 volts.

Leakage at rated voltage is extremely low...result is increased efficiency and temperature ranges never before attainable.

This diode is suitable for use in radio and TV, radar, aircraft, magnetic amplifiers, voltage regulators, computers, precipitators, and other industrial applications. Two case designs are immediately available...pigtail (XP-5052) and threaded stud (XP-5053).

For more information on the XP-5052, or any other silicon rectifier requirements, regardless of voltage and current, call your nearest Westinghouse apparatus sales office, or write Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 3 Gateway Center, P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

J-09001
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CANADIAN DIVISION
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**switches**
rotary, slider, rotary slider, lever, pushbutton and plug type switches in endless varieties and combinations for every low capacity application.

designed for extreme versatility. From four basic designs a broad variety of types have been built to meet widely varying individual requirements.

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features: high temperature operation—high contact rating—unharmed by “no load”—available in any frequency between 15 and 600 cycles—lightweight—low noise—miniature size.

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used in outstanding VHF and UHF television and pushbutton automotive radio installations. Designed from 24 years experience in making switches and electro-mechanical assemblies.

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application-engineered and manufactured as solenoid units only, as rotary stepping relays with switch sections or as complete remote control sub-chassis. (*Mfd. under license of G. H. Leland, Inc.)

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Your printed circuitry is off to a good start when you specify one of C-D-F's Metal-Clad Dilecto grades. Base materials are uniform, almost homogeneous—therefore easier to punch, drill, form...with less waste of expensive time and materials.

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Manufacturers, like I.D.E.A., Inc., whose Regency transistor radio is pictured, find C-D-F a big, reliable source of supply. C-D-F delivers high-quality laminates on time, to meet exacting production schedules. Result: better products, made and sold at lower costs!

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A laminated plastic with copper or aluminum sheet bonded tightly to one or both surfaces. Base materials: paper or woven glass fabric. Resins: phenolic, epoxy, or Teflon®. Good deliveries; expert engineering and fabricating service.

Write for new Metal-Clad Technical Bulletin, samples of all grades. The name and address of C-D-F sales engineer nearest you are listed in both Electronics Buyers Guide and Product Design File (Sweet's).

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Throughout North America, in Europe, Australia, and other parts of the Free World, there is a Hewlett-Packard representative to serve you. Each of these men is extensively trained at the -hp- plant, periodically retrained, and brought completely up to date on new instrumentation and techniques at an annual engineering seminar. For your added convenience, factory-level service and repairs are also available at points throughout the U. S. and in Europe. This service is available in cities marked (*) in adjoining column.

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* Indicates factory-level service available.
A chandelier without wires!
...and three other unique designs in Inco Nickel Alloy tubing

There's a similarity in all four tubing applications here.

In each, a needed combination of useful properties is provided by Inco Nickel or an Inco Nickel Alloy. For example, in the chandelier above: electrical conductivity plus rigidity and light weight. Or in the radar antenna lens at the right: electrical properties plus strength and corrosion resistance plus brazing facility.

Perhaps your design requires a hard-to-find combination of electrical properties with others such as thermal conductivity, non-magnetic properties, resistance to corrosion, or to vibration, shock, and fatigue. With these alloys you also get the advantages of fabricability, high strength-to-weight ratio, hardness, rigidity, or other properties.

So for help in selecting the alloy that fits your needs, call on Inco’s Technical Service Section.

And, remember, you can get Inco Nickel Alloy tubing in all useful sizes from your distributor—or from redrawers who supply it as fine as 0.012” O.D.

The International Nickel Company, Inc.
67 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Aircraft fire detector’s 0.065-in. diameter Inconel tube encloses two Inconel wires. A special ceramic between them becomes conductive when heated — closes the circuit. The box flashes a warning. Walter Kidde & Company, Inc., Belleville, N. J., uses Inconel nickel-chromium alloy because it withstands temperatures up to 2000°F., resists vibration and shock.

Nuclear reactors’ temperatures measured—Inconel nickel-chromium alloy tube, almost as thin as a hypodermic needle, is both thermocouple unit and thermocouple protection tube. The Inconel tube resists oxidation, which might set up a heat barrier and interfere with accuracy of the reading. Photo courtesy of Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill.

What carries the current in the wireless chandelier of New York City’s Barbizon-Plaza Hotel? The fixture is constructed of gleaming Inco Nickel tubing in an intricate pattern — and the tubing carries the current! Nickel tubing is light and rigid, too — so the chandelier can be slowly rotated from above. The chandelier was designed by Richard Kelly and fabricated by Edison Price — both of New York City.


Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
More design and component engineers in the radio-TV industry have placed their approval on Federal Selenium Rectifiers than any other make—

And HERE'S why—point by point:

- **LONGER LIFE**...5,000 hours life expectancy in approved applications.
- **HIGHER OUTPUT VOLTAGE**...3 to 6½ higher B+ output volts than competitive selenium rectifiers in conventional doubler circuits.
- **LOWER TEMPERATURE RISE**...2° C to 10° C lower average operating temperature than competitive selenium rectifiers.
- **SUPERIOR HUMIDITY RESISTANCE**...passes 1,000-hour life test in 95% relative humidity at 40° C.
- **PROVEN MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION**...brass eyelet or aluminum stud construction used exclusively. Patented “dead-center” construction allows stack to be tightened until rigid, without affecting the pressure-sensitive selenium characteristic.
- **UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY ACCEPTANCE FOR 85° C OPERATION**...Federal's popular radio-TV types have been tested and accepted by UL for operation at cell temperatures of 85° C.
- **CONSERVATIVE RATINGS**...rectifiers offered to the industry are rated only after exhaustive temperature rise and aging tests on minimal grade units to insure full value and satisfaction.
- **MORE UNIFORM QUALITY**...Federal rectifiers are automatically 100% tested and inspected to meet standard forward and reverse current specifications, as well as for dielectric strength.
- **LARGEST PLANT CAPACITY**...production facilities to satisfy any quantity requirement.
- **MORE ENGINEERING KNOW-HOW**...the research and design facilities of the world-wide, American-owned International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation assure continued product leadership.

For full information, write Dept. F-613
Automatic production at high output per man-hour is obtained from this complete in-line Stokes aluminizing system, used for color TV tube face plates at the RCA tube plant, Lancaster, Pa.

Electronic equipment manufacturers are profiting from other Stokes Vacuum Equipment...

**Vacuum Metallizers.** Stokes manufactures a complete line of vacuum metallizing equipment to plate selenium rectifiers, printed circuits and other conductive coatings on non-conductive materials.

**Vacuum Impregnation.** Manufacturers of electronic equipment use Stokes vacuum impregnation systems for obtaining improved characteristics of coils, capacitors and other components.

**Vacuum Furnaces.** Stokes melting and heat-treating furnaces permit electronic manufacturers to pre-process raw and semi-finished materials with less contamination for increased life and performance.
Aluminized on Stokes
high-production in-line system

The first continuous production installation for aluminizing color TV tube face plates is now operating at the RCA tube plant, Lancaster, Pa.—using a Stokes automatic in-line system.

Application to this unique tube design demonstrates the versatility that is characteristic of Stokes aluminizing systems. These systems are adaptable to all the television tube constructions . . . both for black and white and for color . . . that are now being used or developed in the industry. They are engineered to provide high output and flexibility to meet changes in production rates and tube sizes.

The combination of Stokes high speed "Ring-Jet" vapor pumps and mechanical forepumps gives rapid evacuation, short cycles and fast production. Systems are compact . . . require little floor space. Removable electrodes simplify filament replacement. Internal cooling coils reduce oil temperature rapidly in the booster pump before vacuum is released. Systems are available in a complete range of capacities and prices.

A Stokes engineer will be glad to talk over your specific tube production requirements. He is well qualified to apply Stokes' 30 years of experience in high vacuum engineering and automatic production techniques, to solve your problem on the most efficient and economical basis. For a consultation, or for literature useful in your own applications, write to Stokes today.

Exclusive Stokes twin-tube unit aluminizes two TV tubes at a time. These units can be furnished completely automatic or manually controlled, in-line or stationary . . . in a range of capacities to meet your requirements.

High Vacuum Equipment Division
F. J. STOKES CORPORATION
5517 Tabor Road, Philadelphia 20, Pa.
DELAY LINES

by Admiral

... fixed and variable, distributed constant, with high temperature stability. Designed for your special application.

Micro-second Control for an Electronic Pulse

Scarcely fifteen years ago radar made its sensational debut when it helped defeat Hitler's Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain. Since then its scientific offspring have become commonplace in such fields as aerial navigation, interrogation (IFF) and missile guidance.

All these elaborations of the basic radar principle, and many others now on the scientific horizon, depend on an electronic pulse train, established and controlled by means of a delay line . . . the very heart of the apparatus . . . that determines its scope and usefulness.

There was pressing need for a variable* delay line, self-contained, with utmost accuracy and stability. Now Admiral research has developed such a unit. Where the flexibility of fixed delay lines is limited by the number of taps, the Admiral unit is infinitely variable within its overall capacity. It is adjustable with the greatest of ease for any desired interval . . . without auxiliary circuitry. Accuracy is limited only by the accuracy of the measuring equipment. Stability is maintained over an extreme temperature range. These delay lines, completely self-contained, including switching apparatus, are much lighter, more compact, and cost far less to make. Write Admiral about designing a delay line for your special application.

*Admiral research has also developed a new procedure for making fixed delay lines very much smaller, with excellent phase characteristics.

LOOK TO Admiral FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION IN THE FIELDS OF:

- COMMUNICATIONS UHF AND VHF
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ENGINEERS: The wide scope of work in progress at Admiral creates challenging opportunities in the field of your choice. Write Director of Engineering and Research, Admiral Corporation, Chicago 47, Illinois.

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Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
The Adjustoroid, a low cost adjustable toroid, exclusively developed by Burnell & Company, Inc., contains an actual complete toroid with all the excellent characteristics of the non-adjustable types. Adjustment is obtained by a completely stepless function with magnetic biasing.

The nominal inductance value for an Adjustoroid is the maximum value, and the inductance range is the nominal value minus approximately 10%.

Hermetically sealed to meet Government MIL specifications. Many types of networks in tuned circuits are being produced which employ the Adjustoroid in completely hermetically sealed packages.

Intermediate inductance values as well as special taps and extra windings available on special order with minimum delay. For additional technical data on Adjustoroids, refer to equivalent toroid in catalog.

For nominal D. C. R. values refer to Burnell catalog No. 103.

And now...

VARIABLE INDUCTORS

**AF-51**

(20-500 cycles)
Maximum Q at 100 cycles

**AF-52**

(50-1000 cycles)
Maximum Q at 250 cycles

Burnell Variable Inductors have the similar characteristics to the Adjustoroid except they are especially designed for low frequency applications or for conditions where high inductance values are required. Variable Inductors are available in all inductance values up to 1000 Hertz.

**BURNELL & CO., INC.**

YONKERS, NEW YORK

Pacific Division: 720 Mission St., S. Pasadena, Calif.
You get dependable electrical protection — under all service conditions — with BUSS FUSES

To assure top quality and proper operation, — BUSS fuses are electronically tested. A sensitive device automatically rejects any fuse not correctly calibrated, properly constructed and right in all physical dimensions.

BUSS fuses, by their unfailing dependability, help safeguard the reputation of your product for quality and service.

When there is an electrical fault, BUSS fuses clear the circuit in time to prevent further damage to equipment. And just as important, BUSS fuses eliminate needless blows.

Users of your equipment get protection yet — they are not plagued with irritating, useless shutdowns caused by faulty fuses blowing needlessly.

With a complete line of "trouble-free" BUSS fuses available in all sizes and types, — it is just good business to standardize on BUSS fuses.

If your protection problem is unusual, you can save engineering time by letting the BUSS fuse engineers help you select the fuse or fuseholder best suited to your needs.

Be sure to get the latest information on BUSS and FUSETRON small dimension fuses and fuseholders . . . Write for bulletin SFB.

Bussmann Mfg. Co.
(Dis. of McGraw Electric Co.)
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Makers of a complete line of fuses for home, farm, commercial, electronic, automotive and industrial use.

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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
STABLE MAGNETIC AMPLIFIER

Output is Independent of Supply Voltage

Output is Unaffected by Supply Frequency

FERRAC

A FERRomagnetic Amplifier for Analog Computers

Ferrac, a self-contained amplifier, is now available for use in computers and controls. Initial stand off error (current into one control coil necessary to accurately zero the output) and null error (current into control coil to re-zero the Ferrac during changes in environmental and operating conditions) do not exceed ±5 microamperes.

CHARACTERISTICS

INPUT: Two fully isolated 120-ohm control coils, DC polarity reversible.

OUTPUT: Unfiltered DC linear to 7.5 volts into 1000-ohm load.

GAIN: 2.5 volts output per 100 microamps into either control coil, externally adjustable by feedback.

ENVIRONMENT: Operating range -55 to +85 C, meets MIL-T-27A requirements.

POWER: 115 volts at 400 CPS

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MIDDLE RIVER BALTIMORE 20, MD.
New Sola Harmonic-Neutralized Constant Voltage Transformers greatly reduced in size and weight

Now the valuable performance features of the Sola Harmonic-Neutralized Constant Voltage Transformer (Type CVH) are offered in a new unit design that provides up to 60% reduced size and 54% lighter weight. In addition to significant size and weight reductions, the new Sola Type CVH regulator design provides the lowest external field of any stock static-magnetic stabilizer available.

Essentially, electrical characteristics of the new Type CVH regulator are unchanged. Stabilization is ±1% regardless of primary voltage swings over a newly-expanded range of 96-130 volts. Sinusoidal output is delivered with less than 3% harmonic distortion at rated load. The nominal output rating has been raised to 118 volts to correspond with similar input reratings of electronic and other equipment.

Sola harmonic-neutralized regulators may be used for the most exacting applications with equipment having elements which are sensitive to power frequencies harmonically related to the fundamental. They are especially suitable for input to a rectifier when close regulation of the dc output is required.

New design Sola Type CVH regulators are available in three capacities — 250, 500, and 1000va. For specific advice on your particular application, consult your Sola representative listed below.

SOLAR ELEETRIC CO.
4633 W. 16th Street
Chicago 50, Illinois

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
Bendix-Pacific airborne radar systems represent advancement. Highly complex systems are designed into extremely small lightweight units to meet rigid environmental conditions.

This Bendix-Pacific arch-type sub-assembly for a new radar system represents a maximum utilization of space.

Rely on Bendix-Pacific for your airborne radar system requirements. Qualified radar systems engineers are available to call on you at your convenience.

**SPECIALIZING IN AIRBORNE RADAR FOR NAVIGATION, TERRAIN CLEARANCE, MAPPING, TAIL WARNING AND MISSILE GUIDANCE.**

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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
another first!

MOLCOTE metallized ceramic coating

for use with all types of hard solders!

HERE'S another first from Frenchtown ... a firmly bonded metal-to-ceramic coated surface to which a metal or metallized ceramic may be hard soldered up to 2200° F.

MOLCOTE, applied to ceramic bodies by a special Frenchtown process and fired at high temperature, offers distinct advantages over existing coatings. Its versatility permits use in a wide latitude of high temperature assembly manipulation. And, its extreme refractory qualities defy the attack of solders of the copper-silver, silver, and pure copper types.

With MOLCOTE, no expensive preliminary processing is required. You may use it immediately for any high temperature solder operation.

MOLCOTE's solder bonds are exceptionally strong to the point of fracture of the ceramic, making it ideal for such applications as vacuum type ceramic envelope electronic equipment assemblies, support insulators, condenser shafts, hermetic seals, wave guide windows and a host of others. We'd like you to know more about the unlimited possibilities of MOLCOTE. Bulletin 1155 contains complete engineering details. Write for your free copy.

Bulletin 1155 contains complete engineering data on MOLCOTE, Frenchtown's metallized ceramic coating for use with all types of hard solders. Write for your copy.

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Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
Small size, light weight, and operating versatility are just three of the many things you'll like about this new Tektronix 5-inch oscilloscope. It is primarily a wide-band laboratory oscilloscope that occupies less bench space and has wider application than many larger instruments. But because of its compactness it is the most convenient oscilloscope for those more exacting field applications. If your work requires a reliable high-performance top-quality oscilloscope, and especially if you must sometimes use it in field applications, the Type 515 merits your consideration.

**TYPE 515 BASIC SPECIFICATIONS**

**VERTICAL RESPONSE**
- Passband — dc to 15 mc.
- Risetime — 0.023 μsec.

**VERTICAL SENSITIVITY**
- 0.1 v/cm to 125 v/cm, continuously variable.
- 9 calibrated steps from 0.1 v/cm to 50 v/cm.

**SWEEP RANGE**
- 0.04 μsec/cm to 6 sec/cm, continuously variable.
- Single control selects any of 22 calibrated steps from 0.2 μsec/cm to 2 sec/cm.
- 5x magnifier is accurate on all ranges.

**TRIGGERING FACILITIES**
- Internal, external, line, ac or dc-coupled.
- Amplitude level selection or automatic triggering.

**4-KV ACCELERATING POTENTIAL**

**DC-COUPLED UNBLANKING**

**SQUARE-WAVE AMPLITUDE CALIBRATOR**
- 0.25 μsec BALANCED DELAY NETWORK

**ELECTRONICALLY-REGULATED POWER SUPPLY**
- Type 515 — $750

f.o.b. Portland (Beaverton), Oregon

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**For complete specifications please call your Tektronix Field Engineer or Representative, or write to Richard Ropiequet, Vice President, Engineering.**

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**ENGINEERS** interested in furthering the advancement of the oscilloscope? We have openings for men with creative design ability. Please write to Richard Ropiequet, Vice President, Engineering.
How Brush Magnetic Heads improve product performance

Microscopic inspection is a familiar tool in Brush's manufacturing of magnetic heads. Track width and gap alignment must be held to ten-thousandths; pole faces and tips must be lapped to a surface finish of better than 8 microinches.

This craftsmanship improves product performance. Precision gap alignment assures perfect time phase accuracy. Close tolerances permit greater pulse packing, increased storage capacity, uniform output and frequency response.

Get the facts on Brush's complete line of magnetic heads, including the new precision multichannel heads. Write Brush Electronics Company, Dept. K-60, 3405 Perkins Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.
CAMERA PICK-UP TUBES FROM WESTINGHOUSE

Image Orthicon (WL-5820), left
Vidicon (WL-6198), right

For superlative tube performance in your television cameras, you'll find this worth remembering.

The same fine quality you have learned to count on in all other Westinghouse Tubes is available to you in the Vidicons and Image Orthicons that are in production today at Westinghouse. Improved versions for military and industrial applications are under development.

Born of Westinghouse experience and workmanship, these precision-built TV pick-up tubes are absolutely unexcelled for clarity and brightness of image and for long, economical life.

Whether you build TV cameras or use them—for commercial, industrial or defense applications—we invite your inquiries. Simply write our Commercial Engineering Department at the address below.

ENGINEERS! For challenge, security, growth potential, investigate career opportunities now being offered by Westinghouse Electronic Tube Division. Write Technical Placement Director today.
TUNING FORK RESONATORS • THE ULTIMATE IN PRECISION AUDIO FREQUENCY CONTROL

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BUILT LIKE A FINE WATCH
YET TOUGH AS HELL!

BR-1 and BR-2 SENSITIVE SUBMINIATURE RELAYS
More than a quarter of a million BR-1 and BR-2 Relays have been time-tested and proven in every known application. Tough and rugged enough to function unfailingly in all conditions, even extremes of heat, cold, humidity, vibration and shock, they have been approved by the Air Force for use in OQ-19 Aerial Target Drone Receivers. These amazing relays are built to the most exacting standards with the skill and precision craftsmanship that identifies BABCOCK PRODUCTS throughout the world.

- Hermetically sealed in tin-plated brass container. Coil bobbin, compression molded plastic.
- Armature balanced both statically and dynamically. Brass bearings and hardened shaft virtually friction-free.
- Rhodium-plated contacts, rated at 2 amp., 28 volt non-inductive load, will give a minimum of 100,000 operations.
- Single Pole, Double Throw Type - Operates over 100 cps at 60 milliwatts coil power.
- All ferrous parts associated with magnetic circuit are special magnetic iron annealed for highest magnetic efficiency.
- The BR-2 high temperature version operates over a temperature range from -65°C to 200°C.

NEW! BR-4 POLARIZED ULTRA-SENSITIVE SUBMINIATURE RELAYS
Here is the answer to your COMPACT sensitive relay requirement! Hermetically sealed in an HC-6 crystal holder measuring 3/4" x 3/16" x 3/4" and equipped with a seven pin base, the BR-4 is no larger than an air-mail stamp, but MAN! IS IT RUGGED! An entirely new principle, for which patents have been applied, has been used in designing this unusual relay. No springs to fatigue - no adjustments subject to change. Truly magnetic centering insures trouble-free life and fantastic sensitivity. Many applications will be found for the BR-4 in computers, sensing units, subminiature servos, etc.

- Smallest relay of its type — Light weight, 3/8 oz.
- 180 Microwatt sensitivity — Coil resistances up to 5000 ohms.
- Two separate coils may be connected in series or to two separate sources.
- Magnetic centering — no springs — no adjustments — hermetically sealed.
- Single-Pole Double-Throw center-off contact arrangement.
- Operates to 200 CPS — 1/2 amp. contact rating

AMERICA'S LOWEST PRICED SENSITIVE RELAY!
The BR-3 RELAY is the last word in low-priced sensitive relays. By use of a balanced armature, the BR-3 may be mounted in any position and yet perform with extreme sensitivity and reliability. The adjustable contacts allow a wide range of pull-in and drop-out sensitivities without adjustment of the armature springs. The extremely small size of the BR-3 will permit use in many places where other designs could not be used. Only the finest of materials are used — 3/4" silver contacts are standard, 3/16" contacts available at slight additional cost.

- Extremely light weight — approximately 7/8 ounce.
- All metal parts are plated — Molded plastic coil forms.
- Balanced armature construction — Adjustable contacts of coin silver.
- The BR-3 is supplied in resistance ranges up to 5000 ohms and as a sensitive or power type.
- Operates on power as low as 10 milliwatts.

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14743 Lull St., Box 3134, Van Nuys, California
**Doelcam**

**PROPORTIONAL AMPLIFIERS**

**OFFER GREATEST VERSATILITY FOR LOW LEVEL D-C SIGNAL MEASUREMENTS**

- COMPARATIVE RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS
- TEMPERATURE INDICATION AND CONTROL
- INSULATION AND DIELECTRIC TESTING
- PHOTOLELECTRIC MEASUREMENTS
- STRAIN GAGE MEASUREMENTS
- NULL DETECTION

Wherever low level d-c signals corresponding to minute chemical or physical changes must be accurately measured, the Doelcam D-C Indicating Amplifier Model 2HLA-3 is ideally suited. This versatile instrument may be used as either a multi-range microvoltmeter or a null indicator in the laboratory and on the production line. The exclusive Doelcam Second Harmonic Magnetic Converter is used in the input stage instead of a mechanical chopper for all around improved performance.

**PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>$4 \times 10^{-15}$ watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Gain</td>
<td>$10^4$ for Model 2HLA-3, $10^5$ for Model 2HLA-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear Amplification</td>
<td>Better than 1% on all ranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Stability</td>
<td>Zero drift less than 10 microvolts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugged</td>
<td>Withstands over-range inputs up to 1500 times full scale range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Response</td>
<td>Greater than 20 cps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Impedance</td>
<td>One megohm/volt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Power Output</td>
<td>Drives most commercial pen motor or galvanometer recorders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Doelcam Model 2HLA-4 is a Selective Range D-C Amplifier with provisions for the following interchangeable range plug-in units: 0-0.1 MV, 0-0.3 MV, 0-1 MV, 0-3 MV, 0-10 MV, 0-30 MV, and 0-100 MV. Model 2HLA-4 is designed for bench mounting and rack mounting as a component part of a control or measuring system.
Now LARGE WAVEGUIDE

For multi-megawatt radar and scatter communications equipment

You can have early delivery on any large waveguide size from WR-770 up. Available in straight runs, H-plane and E-plane bends, S-bends and other shapes.

This new I-T-E waveguide is now being specified for both commercial and military applications. Accepted for major critical defense programs.

Treated aluminum construction resists corrosion. Waveguide is sealed against all types of weather and is capable of pressurization. Has superior ability to handle highest powers with low attenuation. VSWR 1.03 peak over entire range for straight sections—proportionately low for other configurations. Available with fully engineered waveguide test equipment, plus accessories and hardware. Competitively priced.

Write for complete technical details. I-T-E Circuit Breaker Company, Special Products Division, 601 East Erie Avenue, Philadelphia 34, Pa.

One of the smaller "large" waveguide sizes. Others measure up to 21 in. major dimension.

I-T-E CIRCUIT BREAKER COMPANY
Special Products Division
L. C. Clevenger, Manufacturing Manager, explains below the method used in maintaining lot homogeneity at PSI.

"At PSI, lot identity is maintained so strictly throughout manufacturing, testing and shipping that, if required, we can trace a diode all the way back to the original semiconductor ingot, as indicated in the accompanying diagram.

"In each serialized production lot, every input parameter is kept unchanged; only one semiconductor ingot section is used, and production time is limited to a specified interval. There is one set of material-input limits, one junction-dope concentration, one prescribed forming pulse.

"Sampling tests of diodes from each lot, particularly life tests under electrical load, are used to qualify a lot for shipment. Maintenance of lot identity and homogeneity assures that control samples are truly representative, and that all diodes from the lot will meet PSI's exacting standards of reliability."

PSI offers both germanium and silicon diodes (here, actual size) with four basic lead arrangements. Construction permits lead bending with complete safety and without harm to the hermetic seal. WRITE FOR DATA.

PACIFIC SEMICONDUCTORS, Inc.
10451 WEST JEFFERSON BOULEVARD
CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
HERE'S GOOD NEWS about ALLEN-BRADLEY FERRITES!

Allen-Bradley ferrites have been discovered to be superior for deflection component applications in television receivers. As a result, the demand has kept Allen-Bradley in delivery troubles—a situation that has been annoying to both customers and ourselves. Therefore, you will be glad to learn that Allen-Bradley's production capacity has been considerably expanded—our shipment problems should be a thing of the past.

Comprehensive tooling for practically every size and shape of ferrite core currently being used in both black and white and color television receivers, makes Allen-Bradley an ideal source for your ferrite core requirements.

Use Allen-Bradley Class WO-1 ferrites for deflection yoke application and Class WO-3 ferrites for flyback transformer applications and enjoy superior TV receiver performance.

Uniform dimensions of Allen-Bradley ferrites enable low-cost, efficient assembly. Uniform magnetic characteristics eliminate necessity of individual adjustments or compensations.

Allen-Bradley ferrites are available for immediate delivery to both black and white and color television receivers, making Allen-Bradley an ideal source for your ferrite core requirements.

Use Allen-Bradley Class WO-1 ferrites for deflection yoke application and Class WO-3 ferrites for flyback transformer applications and enjoy superior TV receiver performance.

Uniform dimensions of Allen-Bradley ferrites enable low-cost, efficient assembly. Uniform magnetic characteristics eliminate necessity of individual adjustments or compensations.

Allen-Bradley Co., 110 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

* In Canada—Allen-Bradley Canada Limited, Galt, Ont.

OTHER QUALITY COMPONENTS FOR RADIO, TV & ELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS

- Fixed Molded Resistors 1/10, 1/2, 1 & 2 watt
- Variable Molded Resistors 1/2 & 2 watt
- Stand-off and Feed-thru capacitors
- Ceramic Dielectric Capacitors for by-pass and filtering

ALLEN-BRADLEY
RADIO, ELECTRONIC AND TELEVISION COMPONENTS

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
THE NEW AMP CELLULAR, SHIELDED PATCHCORD PROGRAMMING SYSTEM
Can be supplied with single or double governors, gear train, brake or clutch, radio noise filters, thermostats, double commutators, blowers, fans, or any practical combination of these with stated or other voltages.

-55°C to +150°C temperature range.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>POWER</th>
<th>SPEED</th>
<th>VOLTAGE</th>
<th>CURRENT AMPS</th>
<th>ROTATION</th>
<th>DUTY</th>
<th>TYPE of FIELD</th>
<th>SPECIAL FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMR 350 MOD 1</td>
<td>1.14&quot; dia.</td>
<td>3/4 HP</td>
<td>2000 RPM</td>
<td>26 V</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>C.W.</td>
<td>CONT.</td>
<td>Permanent Magnet</td>
<td>Planetary Gear Train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2W-2084</td>
<td>2.312 dia.</td>
<td>0.5 HP</td>
<td>3400 RPM</td>
<td>27 FLD 2/1 ARM</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>REV.</td>
<td>CONT.</td>
<td>Servo</td>
<td>D.C. Servo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BU 360 MOD 1</td>
<td>1.562 dia.</td>
<td>1000 RPM</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>C.C.W.</td>
<td>CONT.</td>
<td>Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSH 375 MOD 6</td>
<td>1.887 dia.</td>
<td>1000 RPM</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>27 1/2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>C.W.</td>
<td>CONT.</td>
<td>Shunt</td>
<td>Governor Controlled Speed ± 1/2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CU 356 MOD 4</td>
<td>1.337 dia.</td>
<td>1000 RPM</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>27 1/2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C.W.</td>
<td>CONT.</td>
<td>Shunt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QH 312 MOD 6</td>
<td>1.212 dia.</td>
<td>10,000 RPM</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>27 1/2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>REV.</td>
<td>CONT.</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>V.D.C. BRAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2N 2103</td>
<td>3.520 dia.</td>
<td>400 RPM</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22 FLD 60 ARM</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>REV.</td>
<td>CONT.</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>V.D.C. BRAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2P 2104</td>
<td>4.870 dia.</td>
<td>400 RPM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22 FLD 60 ARM</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>REV.</td>
<td>CONT.</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>V.D.C. BRAKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other DC motors may be designed to fit your specific requirement. Write for further information today, stating requirements.

Other products include actuators, synchro, AC drive motors, servo mechanism assemblies, servos, motor-gear trains, fast response resolvers, servo torque units, reference and tachometer generators, synchro indicators and motor driven blower and fan assemblies.
BOMAC
gas switching
tubes . . .

Bomac designs and manufactures the most complete line of gas switching tubes available anywhere today — TR, ATR, pre-TR, dual or triple TR tubes . . . from 150–70,000 mc . . . fixed-tuned or tunable . . . standard or highly specialized types. Whatever your requirements, Bomac can meet them. And here's a point to remember about Bomac reliability — every Bomac tube and component is 100% tested before it leaves our plant.

WANT MORE INFORMATION?
Write for Bomac's 5-page, file-size folder containing details and specifications on more than 300 different microwave tubes and components.

Bomac Laboratories, Inc.
DEPT. E-7 BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS
Engineers...

Look

ten years ahead!

They can...if you start your Douglas career now!

Douglas has many things to offer the career-minded engineer!
...there's the stimulating daily contacts with men who have designed and built some of the world's finest aircraft and missiles!
...there's enough scope to the Douglas operation so a man can select the kind of work he likes best!
...there's security in the company's $2 Billion backlog of military and commercial contracts!
...and there's every prospect that in 10 years you'll be where you want to be professionally, and you'll be in both the income level and geographical location to enjoy life to its full.

Will your income and location allow you to live in a home like this... spend your leisure time like this?

For further information about opportunities with Douglas in Santa Monica, El Segundo and Long Beach, California and Tulsa, Oklahoma, write today to:

DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, INC.
C. C. LaVene, 3000 Ocean Park Blvd.
Santa Monica, California

DOUGLAS

First in Aviation

68

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
Model 200-A uses an input of 10,000 ohm resistance potentiometers as an input transducer providing 10 to 1 scale expansion and origin positioning. Available standard digital input accessories are essentially inputs of this type. Any resistance potentiometer will provide an analog input for this configuration.

Model 200-B, used for D.C. signal input, has full scale sensitivities of 5 millivolts and an input impedance of 1,000 megohms. Utilizing standard reference cells, this model provides drift-free operation. Available external reference voltages may be substituted. A plug connection is provided to facilitate the quick interchangeability of input sections.

Precision Vernier Dials provide an accurate method for obtaining fine adjustment during operation. Optional point plot or continuous line plotting is a feature of both models. Selection is by front panel manual control. A new, simplified pen of one-piece design-used for point or continuous plotting—eliminates bottles and tubes, permits rapid changing of ink colors. Independent action of the X and Y axis is achieved with Librascope’s unique “Floating Gear Train.” No cables, tapes or lead screws to cause lost motion, cable stretching or drifting out of alignment. The 120° concave cylindrical plotting surface provides full visibility... is completely illuminated.

These fast, dependable general purpose plotters feature 0.1% accuracy, are suited for wide applications where rapid graphic presentation of data is required, such as: laboratory testing, computers, data handling systems, wind tunnel, missile tracking and quality control testing of transistors and other electronic components. Input selection includes Punch Card and Tape Converters, Decimal Keyboards and Binary Converters. Model 200-A can plot from Flexowriter tape in any code or directly from the Tape Punch cables of many digital computers. Sub-chassis can be supplied to handle time-shared X versus Y plots, or other special circuitry. Write today for details.
more for your money
from the leader in the field!

NEW

Berkeley

MODELS
7350 and 7360

UNIVERSAL
EPUT*
& TIMERS

DESCRIPTION

These truly universal instruments combine high-speed electronic counting with a precision time base in multi-purpose circuitry. They function as counters, timers, time-interval meters, EPUT* meters, frequency, frequency ratio or period meters, or as secondary frequency standards. No other single instrument yet devised offers their wide range of usefulness in the laboratory or test stand.

All models have provision for standardization against WWV and may be coupled to external frequency standards. Connections are provided for driving Berkeley digital printers, data converters, or in-line remote readout units.

FEATURES

1. 0.1 v rms sensitivity
2. Step attenuators; trigger-adjusted noise discriminators
3. More stable frequency dividers
4. Electronic (not relay) reset
5. External frequency standard input connection
6. AC or DC coupling of all input circuits; 10 megohm input impedance
7. Multivoltage necessary socket to power photocells, etc.
8. Binary-coded output with direct connection to digital printers, data converters, inline readouts, etc.
9. Crystal-controlled time marker output
10. Unitized modular design
11. Larger, brighter readout numbers
12. Modern-styled all-aluminum cabinets

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Model 7350</th>
<th>Model 7360</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranges—Frequency</td>
<td>0 cps to 100 kc</td>
<td>0 cps to 1 mc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Interval</td>
<td>10 µ sec to 10 sec</td>
<td>1 µ sec to 10 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>0 cps to 100 kc</td>
<td>0 cps to 1 mc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Bases</td>
<td>10 µ sec to 10 sec</td>
<td>1 µ sec to 10 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>± 1 count, ± crystal stability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Stability</td>
<td>± 3 parts in 10¹ per week, ± 3 parts in 10² per week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Requirements</td>
<td>0.1 v rms, 10 megohm impedance, dc or ac — coupled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Time</td>
<td>Adjustable, 0.1 to 5 seconds (automatic reset). Manual reset also provided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>10¾&quot;H x 20¾&quot;W x 16½&quot;D (cabinet mount, rack mount available)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price (f.o.b. factory)</td>
<td>$890.00</td>
<td>$1,175.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
dependable controls

STACKPOLE

... backed by dependable service in matching your specifications and delivery requirements.

Electronic Components Division

STACKPOLE CARBON COMPANY • St. Marys, Pa.
Molded Deposited Carbon

Molded Deposited Carbon resistors are now available from IRC in 5 sizes: Types MDA—½ watt, MDB—¼ watt, MDC—½ watt, MDF—1 watt, MDH—2 watts. The molded plastic housing provides complete mechanical protection, minimizes the effect of moisture and improves load life characteristics. These 1% precision film type units exceed MIL-R-10509A specifications.

COMPARISON SURFACE TEMPERATURE RISE VS. LOAD
Molded vs. Unmolded Deposited Carbon Resistors

Wherever the Circuit Suggests

Subsidiaries:
Circuit Instruments Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla. • EMEC, Inc., Sylmar, California • Hycon Company, Inc., Vega Baja, Puerto Rico

OFFERS MORE TYPES OF 1%

Boron Carbon

Where a high degree of accuracy under widely varying temperatures is required, IRC Boron Carbons offer an ideal combination of characteristics. Their superior temperature stability is provided in 3 sizes: Types BOC—½ watt, BOF—1 watt and BOH—2 watts—all 1% accuracy. Considering weight, size and cost factors, plus lower capacitive and inductive reactance, these film type precision resistors can satisfactorily replace wire wounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRC TYPE</th>
<th>BOC</th>
<th>BOF</th>
<th>BOH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equivalent MIL Style</td>
<td>RN 20R</td>
<td>RN 25R</td>
<td>RN 30R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattage (40°C Ambient)</td>
<td>½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. Continuous Voltage</td>
<td>350 V</td>
<td>500 V</td>
<td>750 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Ohms</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Ohms (IRC)</td>
<td>0.5 meg</td>
<td>2.0 meg</td>
<td>5.0 meg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

makes them all... can recommend without bias...

HYCOR DIVISION of IRC, Sylmar, Calif.
Molded Boron Carbon

Only from IRC can you obtain Boron Carbon resistors with the protection of a molded plastic housing. Any risk of mechanical damage to the coating or of insulation breakdown is overcome. Any need for special handling is eliminated, and moisture and load life characteristics are improved. 5 sizes—Types MBA—1/4 watt, MBB—1/4 watt, MBC—1/2 watt, MBF—1 watt, MBH—2 watts. All exceed MIL-R-10509A specifications.

TYPICAL TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

MANY COMBINATIONS OF CHARACTERISTICS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR COST REDUCTION ARE INVOLVED WHEN SPECIFYING CLOSE TOLERANCE RESISTORS. NO OTHER SINGLE SOURCE CAN OFFER YOU THE SCOPE OF TECHNICAL GUIDANCE AVAILABLE FROM IRC.

use coupon for complete data!

In Canada:
International Resistance Co., Ltd., Toronto, Licensee

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE COMPANY
Dept. 235, 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.
SEND ME TECHNICAL BULLETINS ON—

-Typed boron Carbons
-Molded Deposited Carbons
-Boron Carbons
-Molded Boron Carbons
-Type WW Precisions
-Series PH

Name
Company
Address
City State
Make or buy — which is best for you?

You'll make out better if you let CTC make your terminal boards. Why? The answer is simple.

CTC is equipped to produce quality terminal boards economically. The two key words in that sentence are "quality" and "economy." Here's how CTC can guarantee both.

Our swaging machines use tools we designed ourselves that prevent cracked boards and "cracked" rivets. Each terminal is fastened securely — and carefully. CTC terminal boards have no "weak spots".

Our finishes and coatings are applied smoothly. There are no wrinkles or heavy deposits. CTC terminals are selected from certified stock that is free from defects. CTC guarantees the terminals themselves — even to the thickness of plating!

The result of this is you are sure of the finest terminal boards in the quantity you want them in — and at a price you couldn't duplicate if you made them yourself. Get all the facts. Write for specifications and prices. You'll agree, you'll make out better if CTC makes your boards. Cambridge Thermionic Corporation, 437 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass. On the West Coast, contact E. V. Roberts and Associates, Inc., 5068 West Washington Blvd., Los Angeles 16, and 61 Renato Court, Redwood City, California.

A LARGE VARIETY OF CTC SOLDER TERMINALS is available ranging from the miniaturized to the larger regular type. Each can be obtained in a variety of shank lengths and finishes and coated with water dipped lacquer for protection during storage.

CAMBRIDGE THERMIONIC CORPORATION
makers of guaranteed electronic components custom or standard

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
Now Available...
FIRST HF TRANSISTORS
now in production, meeting
Army Signal Corps Standards

PHILCO SBT
SURFACE BARRIER TRANSISTORS
(Type 2N128 and 2N129)
Meet MIL-T-12679A Military requirements

Check These Features
- High frequency performance
- Extreme reliability
- Uniformity of characteristics
- Rigid quality control
- Minimum battery drain
- Low leakage currents
- Low operating voltage
- Absolute hermetic seal
- Meet MIL-T-12679A Military requirements

Now available for large volume military and industrial applications ... the high frequency Philco Surface Barrier Transistors that were developed for the Army Signal Corps to meet the stringent requirements of field use in military electronics equipment. Advanced precision techniques used in fabricating the Philco Surface Barrier Transistors make possible rigidly controlled automatic manufacture with its resultant uniformity, reliability and high volume production. These reliable transistors point the way to new fields in transistorization. Make these reliable high frequency Philco Surface Barrier Transistors part of your forward looking plans.

For complete technical information on these High Frequency transistors write
Dept. E-3, LANSDALE TUBE CO., Lansdale, Pa. A DIVISION OF PHILCO CORP.
How BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES assure precision in sub-miniature assemblies with 3-D MICRO-VISION

This transistor is enlarged 6 times. You can't see much detail in its actual size, like this... That's why Bausch & Lomb Stereomicroscopes are built right into Bell Laboratories' ingenious experimental machine, "Mr. Meticulous," which automatically assembles hair-thin elements in steps involving movements of 1/20,000 of an inch! Without visual fatigue, technicians get vividly magnified views of these tiny parts and intricate operations. We're mighty proud of the part B&L Stereomicroscopes play in helping Bell Laboratories achieve miracles in electronic technology to improve telephone service.

FREE! EXCLUSIVE 3-D MICRO-VISION BOOK


BAUSCH & LOMB SINCE 1853 STEREOMICROSCOPES
El-Menco DUR-MICA Capacitors will match your equipment's life expectancy to at least 15 years!

A recent series of the toughest trials has proved El-Menco DM15, DM20 and DM30 Dur-Mica Capacitors outlast all others. Accelerated conditions of 1 1/2 times rated voltage at ambient temperature of 125° centigrade found El-Menco capacitors still going strong after 10,000 hours. Similar conditions obtaining under normal usage would equal a lifetime of over 15 years!

Tougher phenolic casing means longer life, greater stability, over wide temperature range.

Meet all humidity, temperature, and electrical requirements of both civilian and MIL-C-5 specs.

Parallel leads simplify use in television, electronic brains, miniature printed circuits, computers, guided missiles, and other civilian and military applications.

El-Menco Dur-Mica DM15, DM20, and DM30 Capacitors Assure:

1. LONGER LIFE
2. POTENT POWER
3. SMALLER SIZE
4. EXCELLENT STABILITY-SILVERED MICA
5. PEAK PERFORMANCE

Tell us your specific needs. Write for FREE samples and catalog on your firm's letterhead.

THE ELECTRO-MOTIVE MFG. CO., INC.
WILLIMANTIC, CONNECTICUT

- molded mica  •  mica trimmer
- tubular paper  •  ceramic

Jobbers and distributors write to Arco Electronics, Inc., 103 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.
A Transformer becomes a precision device with Allegheny Magnetic Materials in the core

- ALLEGHENY SILICON STEEL
- ALLEGHENY 4750
- ALLEGHENY MUMETAL

The operation of a transformer is no better than the magnetic core around which it is built. With Allegheny magnetic materials in the core, you get the best—uniformly and consistently. Sure there are reasons why! For one thing, there’s the long experience of a pioneer in development and quality control of electrical alloys. But most important, the A-L line offers complete coverage of any requirement you may have, any service specification. It includes all grades of silicon steel sheets or coil strip, as well as Allegheny Silectron (grain-oriented silicon steel), and a wide selection of special high-permeability alloys such as Allegheny 4750, Mumetal, etc.

In addition, our service on magnetic materials includes complete lamination fabrication and heat treatment facilities. What’s more, this extensive experience in our own lamination stamping department is a bonus value for all users of A-L electrical sheets or strip. Let us supply your needs. Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

STEELMAKERS to the Electrical Industry

Allegheny Ludlum

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
Patchwork has its place but . . .

In an era of stepped up competition, no manufacturer can hope to keep pace with the field while relying on obsolete “patchwork” instrumentation . . .

Almost hourly, electronics research is spawning new instruments designed to perform a specific function better, in less time, at lower cost.

But here's where your independent FIRST SIX* manufacturers' representative enters the picture. He represents what's new, what's right in electronic product design. What's more he's technically qualified to recommend and apply industry's newest product innovations advantageously to your instrumentation problems.

Today, "patchwork" — won't work! Better call in your independent FIRST SIX sales engineer. He'll back up his lines with a full measure of intelligent technical service . . . from recommendation to maintenance!

* THE FIRST SIX — Six leading, independent manufacturers' representatives functioning cooperatively for the advancement of improved electronic instrumentation in industry.
VERSATILE

Multi-channel -- telegraph A1 or telephone A3.

RUGGED

Components conservatively rated. Completely tropicalized.

Model 446 transmitter operates on 4 crystal-controlled frequencies (plus 2 closely spaced frequencies) in the band 2.5-24.0 Mcs (1.6-2.5 Mcs available). Operates on one frequency at a time; channeling time 2 seconds. Carrier power 350 watts, A1 or A3. Stability .003%. Operates in ambient -35° to 45°C. Nominal 220 volt, 50/60 cycle supply. Conservatively rated, sturdily constructed. Complete technical data on request.

Here's the ideal general-purpose high-frequency transmitter! Model 446 ... 4-channel, 6-frequency, medium power, high stability. Suitable for point-to-point or ground-to-air communication. Can be remotely located from operating position. Co-axial fitting to accept frequency shift signals.

Now! Complete-package, lightweight airborne communications equipment by Aer-O-Com! Write us today for details!

AER-O-COM
3090 DOUGLAS ROAD
MIAMI 33, FLA.

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
EFCON Polystyrene Capacitors are mass produced in a range of standard capacitance values from .001 to 2 Mfd. Special values are made to customers' specifications.

EFCON Polystyrene Capacitors manufactured by Electronic Fabricators, Inc., New York, have become standard for the electronic industry. They were developed for uses where high insulation resistance, low power factor and low leakage are necessary. These miniature capacitors are used extensively for filters, timing circuits, computers, and similar applications where close tolerances are essential.

These polystyrene capacitors are made to tolerances closer than ± 1%. Their development was made possible by the application of Natvar Styroflex® dielectric due to its flexibility, toughness, and uniformity.

In fact a distinguishing characteristic of all Natvar flexible insulations is that they are always uniform and always the same no matter where purchased.

NATVAR CORPORATION
FORMERLY THE NATIONAL VARNISHED PRODUCTS CORPORATION
CABLE ADDRESS
NATVAR: RAHWAY, N. J.
201 RANDOLPH AVENUE • WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY

Temperature and humidity are closely controlled in the winding department, and air is filtered to protect against dirt, dust, or other contamination.

Each unit, from start to finish, is checked at least 5 times for voltage and capacitance before being shipped. In this step, capacitors are tested at DC voltages at least 200% of rated voltage at 25°C.

Natvar Products
- Varnished cambric—cloth and tape
- Varnished canvas and duck
- Varnished silk and special rayon
- Varnished—Silicone coated Fiberglas
- Varnished papers—rope and kraft
- Slot cell combinations, Abaglas®
- Isoglase® sheet, tape, tubing and sleeving
- Vinyl coated—varnished—lacquered tubing and sleeving
- Extruded vinyl tubing and tape
- Styroflex® flexible polystyrene tape
- Extruded identification markers

Ask for Catalog No. 23

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
Type JF DISCAPS have outstanding frequency characteristics over a wide range of capacities and incorporate desirable temperature properties over an extremely useful range. Manufactured in capacities from 150 MMF to 10,000 MMF, Type JF DISCAPS extend the range of the RETMA Z5F capacitor between +10°—+85°C and meet Y5S specs from −30° to +85°C. (See graph)

RMC Type JL DISCAPS feature exceptional temperature stability over an extended range. The maximum capacity change between −60° and +110°C is only ±7.5% of capacity at 25°C. With a standard working voltage of 1000 V.D.C., Type JL DISCAPS are the ideal cost saving replacement for paper and general purpose mica capacitors.
... the NEW REAC® Six-Channel Pen Recorder

Reeves... pioneer in invention and development of electronic analog computers... again adds to a growing list of important FIRSTS in this field.

The new REAC Six-Channel Recorder, designed especially for use with analog computers, is FIRST to embody all of the following requirements for efficient, accurate and reliable recording of computer data:

NEW AUTOMATIC CALIBRATION, whereby, for the FIRST time, pen zero set, attenuation setting and offset for each channel are automatically registered, along with a record of the paper speed, at the start of each run.

ZERO TIME MARKER, where a pip marks the point at which recording of each run begins.

COMPLETE OPERATIONAL CONTROL of one or more analog computers from a single recorder station.

ALL CONTROLS directly in line with channels for easy identification.

NEW PAPER DRIVE mechanism with unique electrical speed change and dependable accuracy.

NEW REEVE'S A-400 SERIES dual DC chopper-stabilized amplifier units identical with those used in REAC 400 Series Computers for stable, balanced performance and simplified maintenance.

SELF-CONTAINED independent plug-in power supply.

 Provision for slaving one recorder to another where required, and for control of any number of computer units from one recorder.

A range of special optional accessories, such as electric writing pens, event markers for random phenomena, and Arabic-numeral-coded run designations.

Write for detailed specifications and additional information.

REEVES INSTRUMENT CORPORATION
A Subsidiary of Dynamics Corporation of America
201 East 91st Street, New York 28, New York

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
Ucinite
Miniature Banana Pins

Heavy resistance to torque is a big feature of Ucinite miniature banana pins. The springs are mechanically riveted over and the large area around the tip of the pin is bonded by solder.

Pins are available in a variety of types, for assembly by staking ... with nuts and washers ... with soldered tails ... with multiple plug-in features. Springs are designed to fit .093 sockets.

Built to withstand rough usage, Ucinite miniature banana pins are available in cadmium, silver or gold plate.

For further information, call your nearest United-Carr representative or write directly to us.
Radio Receptor's "gold standard" for outstanding diode performance is met by our new group of glass computer diodes. The RReco. controlled gold bonding process produces these diodes with fast reverse recovery and high forward conductance as well as unusual reliability and long life. They are thoroughly tested, both in our factory and in actual computer service under strenuous conditions.

**NEWEST MEMBERS OF RADIO RECEPTOR'S GOLD BONDED FAMILY**

**Fast recovery**

**High conductance**

**Germanium COMPUTER DIODES in production quantities for immediate delivery**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE NO.</th>
<th>FORWARD CURRENT (MA)</th>
<th>REVERSE CURRENTS</th>
<th>MAX INVERSE OPERATING VOLTAGE</th>
<th>REVERSE RECOVERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1N391</td>
<td>5 @ 1 V</td>
<td>400K between 10 &amp; 50V at 55° C</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50K in .5 usec 400K in 3.5 usec*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR101</td>
<td>20 @ .5V</td>
<td>400K between 10 &amp; 50V at 55° C</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50K in .5 usec 400K in 2 usec*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR103</td>
<td>20 @ .5V</td>
<td>500K between 10 &amp; 50V</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>80K in .3 usec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR104</td>
<td>20 @ .5V</td>
<td>500K between 10 &amp; 50V</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50K in .3 usec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Switching from a forward current of 30 mA to a reverse potential of 35V.*

†Switching from a forward current of 5 mA to a reverse potential of 40V.

**Test voltage is a continuous 60 cps sine wave.**

The performance characteristics listed above are typical of RReco. computer diodes. The complete list of types includes many others suitable for receiving equipment, transistor biasing, magnetic amplifiers, modulators, demodulators, pulse circuitry, logic circuitry, metering and varistors as well as computers.

For full information, write today to Dept. R

Semiconductor Division

RADIO RECEPTOR COMPANY, INC.
Radio and Electronic Products Since 1922
240 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn 11, N. Y. - Evergreen 8-6000

GERMANIUM AND SILICON DIODES - ELECTRIC HEATING GENERATORS AND PRESSES
SELENIUM RECTIFIERS - COMMUNICATIONS, RADAR AND NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
Sidelights on the Scientists number 5 of a series

How to make $10,000 (and up)

Here at Hughes we have been analyzing the files of personal data regarding our scientists and engineers. Together with some additional facts cheerfully contributed by individuals, the findings reveal some interesting—and sometimes surprising—group characteristics and relationships. In this series we shall chart and attempt to interpret the results for you.

In the Hughes laboratories more than half of the engineers and scientists have had one or more years of graduate work; one in four has his Master’s; one in 15 his Doctorate. Our research program is of wide variety and scope, affording exceptional freedom as well as superior facilities for these people. From every standpoint, it would be difficult to find a more exciting and rewarding climate for a career in science. Too, we are continually stepping up projects which will insure success in commercial as well as military work.

Hughes is pre-eminent as developer and manufacturer of the electronic armament control system now standard equipment on all Air Force all-weather interceptors. Our program also embraces ground systems radar, the Hughes Falcon and other guided missiles, automatic control, synthetic intelligence. Projects of broader commercial and scientific interest include research in and manufacture of semiconductors; electron tubes; digital and analog computation; data handling; navigation; production automation.

The Laboratories now have positions open for all phases of work on ground and airborne digital computers—from logical design to production engineering. Why not write us?

Scientific Staff Relations

Hughes Research and Development Laboratories
Hughes Aircraft Company
Culver City, Los Angeles County, California

July, 1956 — Electronics
HUGHES MEMOTRON®

... a new concept in retaining transients

- Provides an instant and convenient permanent display of transients
- Displays traces at high brilliance indefinitely, until intentionally erased
- Permits display of successive writings
- Eliminates waste of time and film by eliminating need for taking superfluous photographs
- Can be used as a curve plotter at both high and low writing speeds.

MEMOTRON is exclusive with Hughes. It is the only cathode ray tube available which makes it possible to combine, in a single piece of equipment, the permanent writing characteristics of a pen recorder together with the high-frequency response of a cathode ray oscillograph. MEMOTRON is already incorporated into equipments serving important laboratory functions in many of the country’s leading electronics research and manufacturing centers. Descriptive Product literature is available upon request.

An application of the MEMOTRON is a commercial oscilloscope manufactured by Advanced Electronics Corporation, Los Angeles. MEMOTRON has an over-all length of 18 5/8 inches, and a neck diameter of 2 5/8 inches. It can replace most conventional 5-inch tubes without revision of space requirements in the equipment.

Illustrated: a technique for plotting a family of curves, representing a coupled circuit with varied parameters.

Hughes Products engineers are available for consultation on special MEMOTRON applications. For literature write to address below.

Hughes Products
A DIVISION OF THE HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY

© 1956, H. A. C.

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
Now - Stronger Passive Cathodes!

Superior announces Cathaloy P-51
— a new passive cathode material

- 100% stronger than Cathaloy P-50, ideal for ruggedized tubes
- Free of sublimation and grid emission troubles; low interface impedance
- Available in seamless, Weldrawn \textsuperscript{®} and Lockseam \textsuperscript{®} forms

Latest addition to Superior Tube’s family of Cathaloys is Cathaloy P-51 — a passive cathode material with entirely new properties.

NEW INGREDIENT
Cathaloy P-51 is similar to Cathaloy P-50 in chemical composition and electrical characteristics. But the addition of approximately 4\% tungsten greatly increases its strength.

HIGH HOT STRENGTH
Tests prove that Cathaloy P-51 is twice as strong as Cathaloy P-50 at operating temperatures. This means it is especially useful in ruggedized tubes. In all tubes, it reduces the risk of failure from shock and of bowing. As with all Cathaloys, the composition of Cathaloy P-51 is carefully controlled by Superior. Every melt is checked in an electron tube before being approved for production.

UPGRADE YOUR TUBES
Cathodes made from Cathaloy P-51 are available in either seamless, Weldrawn or Lockseam form, and can be fabricated to your exact dimensional specifications. Write for technical information.


*Manufactured under U.S. patents.

NOTE. Cathaloy is a trademark of Superior Tube Co., Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Superior Tube
The big name in small tubing
NORRISTOWN, PA.

Magmeter is an entirely new product—the result of Airpax leadership in developing magnetic components. The Magmeter produces an output signal directly proportional to the input frequency.

In the circuit shown, the 12AT7 dual triode drives the Type F-948 Magmeter over the rated frequency range of 0 to 500 CPS. A 0-500 microampere meter, connected to the Airpax Magmeter, indicates frequency directly. A resistor in series with the meter calibrates the circuit when it is installed. Once adjusted, the Magmeter holds the calibration for long periods of time to at least 2% of full scale.

The Magmeter is completely contained in a can 1½ inches high and 1½ inches in diameter with a standard octal base. This compact component weighing only 3.4 oz. can be used wherever frequency is measured: in test equipment, AC servos, speed indicators and controls, and power frequency regulators.

You probably have an application in which this one component can replace considerable circuitry. We have a detailed data sheet ready for you, just write to

**CHARACTERISTICS**

**RANGE:** 0 to 500 CPS (other ranges available on special order)

**ACCURACY:** ±2% of full scale plus temperature variation of 500 ppm/C

**WAVEFORM SENSITIVITY:** less than 1% change in indication for sine, triangular, and square waves of same rectified average value

**SHOCK:** 30g shocks of 11±1 milli-seconds duration in each plane, case clamped

**VIBRATION:** 10g in each plane at 10 to 55 CPS, case clamped

**TEMPERATURE:** —55°C to +72°C operate; —65°C to +85°C storage

**LIFE:** comparable to that of a well made transformer

**ENCLOSURE:** hermetically sealed
HEAVY DUTY, PRECISION REGULATED POWER SUPPLIES
FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF BUILDING THEM YOURSELF

Bench Model 50
0-500 VDC @ 0-500 MA $415.00

LAMBDA'S TWO WIDEST RANGE,
MOST VERSATILE POWER SUPPLIES

Rack Model 50-R
0-500 VDC @ 500 MA $395.00

These general purpose, heavy duty power supplies save you time, money and experimentation. They are tested, fully guaranteed, now in use in many leading research and industrial laboratories and manufacturing plants. You get quick delivery, dependable equipment ready for immediate installation.

SPECIAL FEATURES
- Hermetically sealed oil filled capacitors
- Stable 5651 reference tubes
- Easy-to-read 4 1/4" meters
- Overload circuit breakers (magnetic type)
- Vernier high-voltage control
- Time-delay tube protection

SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>105-125 VAC, 50-60 C, 800 W (max)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| DC OUTPUT NO. 1 (regulated for line and load) |
| Voltage | 0-500 VDC (continuously variable) |
| Current | 0-500 MA (over entire voltage range) |
| Regulation (line) | Better than 0.15% or 0.1 V |
| Regulation (load) | Better than 0.5% or 0.3 V |
| Internal Impedance | Less than 2 ohms |
| Ripple and Noise | Less than 8 millivolts rms |

| DC OUTPUT NO. 2 (regulated for line only) |
| Voltage Ranges | Internal Impedances: |
| a) 0-50 VDC (no load) | 3,300 ohms (max) |
| b) 0-200 VDC (no load) | 17,500 ohms (max) |

AC OUTPUTS (unregulated):
Two outputs, isolated and ungrounded. Each is 6.5 VAC at 5A (at 115 VAC input). Allows for drop in connecting leads. May be connected in series for 12.6 V (nominal) at 5A, or in parallel for 6.3 V (nominal) at 10A.

SIZES AND WEIGHTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bench Model 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rack Model 50-R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LAMBDA ELECTRONICS CORP.
11-11 131 STREET
COLLEGE POINT 56, N. Y.
"Pioneer" one who goes before — for others to follow.

IF WEBSTER IS RIGHT —
Then Midland Has Done It Again, this time with

glass holders for crystals!

Permanent high vacuum attainable only with glass, isolates the crystal from atmospheric factors detrimental to dependable performance. Truly, here are crystals designed with the future in mind — future requirements of application and design as well as the long life of the unit far into the future.
In electronics...cables are basic

Proper choice of wiring material for electronic equipment involves a critical decision. As a component, it may well "make or break" product performance or design. Fortunately, there are guide posts to help you in the selection of a qualified supplier.

Look for essentials

Look, first, for high quality. Look for such essentials as full-sized copper, uniformly annealed and precisely stranded. Look, too, for insulations and coverings which have been proven to provide good workability and long-lived dependability.

Then, look...as your customers presumably do...for a supplier of responsibility. To qualify, such a supplier should have (1) a thorough knowledge of electronic wiring problems, (2) engineering and research ability in the development of special cable constructions and (3) complete manufacturing facilities of modern design for the production of specification or custom-built cables.

Rome Cable has all of these things

For some 20 years we have served the electronic industry with complete satisfaction. Rome's high product quality and engineering ability have gained wide recognition wherever exacting standards of performance are a requisite.

Fully approved

Rome Cable products, commercial and military, are manufactured in strict compliance with the requirements of approval agencies.

With Rome engineering and manufacturing experience, you get full value from your electronic cable dollar. We will be happy to serve you. For more details, write for Bulletin TR-5.
Bathtub Type Military Capacitors
MIL-C-25 Types
CP53, CP54, CP55 Case Styles
Temperature Ranges:
-55°C to +85°C
-55°C to +125°C

"XC" Plastic Film Dielectric Capacitors
The development of the Gudeman "XC" capacitors provides high temperature capacitors that have exceptionally high insulation resistance, low power factor and low dielectric absorption. No voltage derating is required when used within a temperature range from -55°C to +165°C. Bathtub and rectangular case styles also are available.

Miniature Feed-Through Capacitors
The Gudeman Feed-Thru Capacitor, Types 271 and 272 is a three-terminal component designed to be used for R.F. Interference suppression in a manner similar to a low pass filter. The typical insertion loss characteristics for these Feed-Thru Capacitors when measured in a 50 ohm line are in accordance with MIL-Standard 220.

Military Capacitors
MIL-C-25 Types
CP70 Case Styles
Temperature Ranges:
-55°C to +85°C
-55°C to +125°C

Tubular Laminated Cardboard Capacitors
The 633 series gives extra protection in extremely high humidity applications.
Paper Dielectric: Wax or Oil Impregnated
Resin End Seals
Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C

Dry Electrolytic Capacitors
MEand Printed Circuit Types
High Purity (99.99%) Aluminum Foil
Low Leakage
Temperature Range: -30°C to +85°C

Write for latest technical data
Just ask us for an alloy we haven't got — we'll be delighted.

Because that's how each of the more than 112 resistance and electronic alloys Driver-Harris makes had its beginning. Each of these highly specialized alloys is custom-made ... produced exactly to the specifications of our customers.

The physical and chemical properties of an electrical resistance alloy can be altered greatly by a minute difference in its constituents. Often just a few ounces to the ton can make the difference you need.

One thing you can always rely on in any Driver-Harris alloy: it is made to the most precise metallurgical checks and controls known to the industry. It is these exclusive quality controls that have made Nichrome V and Nichrome* the standard for over 50 years by which all other electrical resistance alloys are measured.

Perhaps in a sense Nichrome is too well known. For we don't want people to forget that we make many other resistance alloys of sustained high quality to meet other special needs. And that, as we said at the outset, our engineers will be more than delighted to start afresh tomorrow to devise a new one, custom-made for you. Just tell us as exactly as you can what you wish to accomplish.

NICHROME V and NICHROME are manufactured only by
Driver-Harris Company
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY
BRANCHES: Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Los Angeles, San Francisco
In Canada: The B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

MAKERS OF THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF ELECTRIC HEATING, RESISTANCE, AND ELECTRONIC ALLOYS IN THE WORLD
Even as you read these words, Kennedy is already building the antennas whose mission it will be to track the earth satellite on its epoch-making trip through space. When launching day arrives, these mighty electronic sentinels will be ready to play their vital role in this most momentous adventure of modern times.
The British Electronics Industry is making giant strides with new developments in a variety of fields. Mullard tubes are an important contribution to this progress.

### Principal Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heater</td>
<td>6.3V, 0.2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. plate dissipation</td>
<td>1W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. screen dissipation</td>
<td>0.2W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. cathode current</td>
<td>6mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plate voltage</td>
<td>250V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen voltage</td>
<td>140V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid voltage</td>
<td>-2V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate current</td>
<td>3mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen current</td>
<td>0.6mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transconductance</td>
<td>1800 µmhos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supplies available from:

- **In the U.S.A.** International Electronics Corporation, Dept. E7, 81 Spring Street, N.Y.12, New York, U.S.A.
- **In Canada** Rogers Majestic Electronics Limited, Dept. 1K, 11-19 Brentcliffe Road, Toronto 17, Ontario, Canada.

---

**EF86**

Another Mullard contribution to high fidelity

The Mullard EF86 audio frequency pentode is one of the most widely used high fidelity tubes in Britain today. It has been adopted by the leading British manufacturers whose sound reproducing equipment is enjoying increasing popularity in the United States and Canada.

The marked success of this tube stems from its high gain, low noise and low microphony characteristics.

By careful internal screening, and by the use of a bifilar heater, hum level has been reduced to less than 1.5 µV. Over a bandwidth of 25 to 1,000 c/s, equivalent noise input approximates 2 µV.

When operated below 1,000 c/s, internal resonances of the EF86 are virtually eliminated. Even at higher frequencies chassis and tube socket damping are usually sufficient to make vibration effects negligible.

Supplies of the EF86 are now available for replacement purposes from the companies mentioned here.
"A connector for practically every application"
...that's why Cannon Electric is first in connectors.
More than 26 lines in 20,000 different assemblies and countless "specials." Only a pioneer multi-contact connector manufacturer and the largest exclusive connector designer and builder in the world could make this claim.

"A connector for practically every application"
...that's why Cannon Electric is first in connectors.
More than 26 lines in 20,000 different assemblies and countless "specials." Only a pioneer multi-contact connector manufacturer and the largest exclusive connector designer and builder in the world could make this claim.

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...that's why Cannon Electric is first in connectors.
More than 26 lines in 20,000 different assemblies and countless "specials." Only a pioneer multi-contact connector manufacturer and the largest exclusive connector designer and builder in the world could make this claim.
Dielectric twist performance establishes Thermaleze as Class "B".

Suitable for Class "B" insulation system designs.

Over seven years' practical experience in coils, motors, and transformers.

Essential balance of mechanical, chemical and electrical properties.

Any time magnet wire is your problem, consult Phelps Dodge for the quickest, easiest answer!

FIRST FOR LASTING QUALITY—FROM MINE TO MARKET!
AGED DIELECTRIC TWISTS
Thermaleze vs. Conventional Class “A” Wire
AIEE Procedure

105°C  130-135°C

CLASS “A” WIRE  THERMALEZE

EQUIVALENT LIFE LINE

SAMPLES UNVARNISHED

TEMPERATURE °C

NEMA twist samples aged in oven at various temperatures following AIEE aging procedures

PHELPS DODGE COPPER PRODUCTS CORPORATION
INCA MANUFACTURING DIVISION
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA
New Taylor Copper-Clad Laminates

now available in production quantities

Why Taylor Copper-Clad Laminates Help Capitalize the Full Potential of Printed Circuits...

Taylor's ability to use high purity rolled copper—in weights of one, two or three ounces per square foot—assures production of materials that will more satisfactorily meet industry's needs because...

Rolled copper surface is smoother (freer from pits, pinholes and imperfections) ... more uniform thickness ... no sacrifice in conductivity. Result: Consistently satisfactory etching at better production rates.

Taylor GEC Copper-Clad provides...

- Superior electrical and mechanical qualities for critical applications.
- High electrical stability over wide humidity range.
- High resistance to dip soldering temperatures up to 500 F.
- High insulation resistance and surface resistivity after etching.
- Ready punchability.
- Good, uniform copper-to-laminate bond strength.

XXXP-242 Copper-Clad provides...

- Cold punchability. For intricate punchings—warm to 150 F. max.
- High resistance to dip soldering temperatures up to 500 F.
- High insulation resistance and surface resistivity after etching.
- Translucence. Permits easy checking of circuit alignment on opposite side.
- Good, uniform copper-to-laminate bond strength.

After months of research and experimentation, Taylor is now in production on two brand new copper-clad laminates that give you opportunity to realize—on a sound basis—the full potentials of printed circuit construction.

Produced by an exclusive Taylor process that permits the use of readily available, high purity rolled copper, these laminates are supplied in two grades—XXXP-242 Copper-Clad, with a premium quality phenol paper base material; and GEC Copper-Clad, with a superior epoxy glass base material.

Taylor makes both of these copper-clad laminates in sheets approximately 37 x 49 inches ... in thicknesses from .015 to .25 inches ... with copper on one or both sides.

Whatever your experience with copper-clad laminates ... whatever your ideas on the subject ... it will be to your advantage to find out just what the new Taylor materials can do for you. Contact the nearest Taylor sales engineer ... for more information or for your sample order.

TAYLOR FIBRE CO. Plants in Norristown, Pa. and La Verne, California

Atlanta
Boston*
Chicago*
Cleveland*
Dayton*

Detroit* Philadelphia Indianapolis Rochester*
Los Angeles San Francisco*
Milwaukee* St. Louis
New York* Rockville, Conn.

*Teleprinter service at both plants and these branches.

Distributors
Grand Prairie, Texas
Houston
Miami
Toronto

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
WARM WELCOME

Stewart-Warner Electronics today detects the presence of high-performance aircraft, identifies it as friend or foe and can provide a warm missile welcome in an instant.

Research and development at Stewart-Warner Electronics have produced these advanced systems. The program is still expanding, as are the opportunities for the exceptionally well-qualified engineer.

Today as yesterday, Stewart-Warner Electronics safeguards our skies with tomorrow's planning and production.
475 amperes d-c . . .
300 volts PIV

Highest power silicon rectifying cell commercially available . . . that's the Westinghouse WN-5082!
Ambient temperatures present no heat problems for these silicon cells—units operate in temperatures up to 175° C. Curve below shows forced air-cooled, three-phase bridge ratings.
This diode is ideally suited for railway, elevator, arc welder, battery charger and other industrial high-power applications.
Production quantities are available immediately.
For more information on the WN-5082, or any other silicon rectifier requirements, regardless of voltage and current, call your nearest Westinghouse apparatus sales office. Or write Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 3 Gateway Center, P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

WATCH WESTINGHOUSE!
WHERE BIG THINGS ARE HAPPENING TODAY!
from the 102-year world leader in elevating...

INTEGRATED for defense electronics

a proven source for research, development, manufacture and maintenance of large-scale equipment and systems in the fields of:

- missile guidance and control
- gunfire control
- radar and counter measures
- simulators and training aids
- communication
- special electronic devices
- computers
- ultrasonics
- servomechanisms
- magnetic amplifiers
- testing instrumentation
- electro-mechanical components

For engineering achievements, rely on engineering-minded management—rely on Otis.
Write on your letterhead for 32-page history and facilities report.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY
35 RYERSON STREET, BROOKLYN 5, N. Y.

OTIS ELECTRONIC DIVISION
MEMO TO EXPERIENCED ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

Gilfillan pays off on ability, not adaptability

Gilfillan needs both experienced engineers and recent graduates. The significance of Gilfillan advantages will be most apparent to engineers who have experienced a static corporation system.

For example, Gilfillan does not have a rigid hierarchy of juniors, seniors, supervisors and project engineers that changes only at fixed intervals, like musical chairs.

On the contrary, Gilfillan maintains a dynamic organization, with operations under constant modification to meet current research needs. Capable engineers advance from junior to senior to supervisor to project engineer status more rapidly at Gilfillan because this fluid, changing operation means emphasis is placed on ability—rather than on adaptability to a rigid system.

Gilfillan pays higher salaries because, with emphasis on doing rather than on diplomacy, the individual is literally worth more, from the start.

You probably know Gilfillan's reputation for developing practical, simplified solutions to complete systems problems, on time. It is directly due to this Gilfillan method of operating on a basis of professional freedom, rather than under ordinary business methods.

A man who stands still too long at the same job level is moving...backwards. Find out how you can move ahead—and have the satisfaction of working with whole problems, all the way through to production—at Gilfillan.

You'll want to know about other Gilfillan advantages: our patent award program, for example; tuition plan; relocation assistance; Gilfillan aid in publishing papers over your signature. About Gilfillan's record on the Corporal Guided Missile; the new Quadradar; and whatever we can tell you, under security, about our many current research and developmental prime contracts. About the growth of this 50-year-old company—number of plants, facilities, and so on.

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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

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- Multi-Stable Work Horse: By employing a non-linear load, new circuit permits two transistors to do the work of ten. IBM Bulletin No. 200.
- The Soft Touch: Ultrasonic cutting at IBM permits devices to be cut from hard, brittle materials within 0.002".

For bulletins, write to Dept. EL-7, IBM, 590 Madison Ave., N. Y. 22, N. Y.

Multi-Stable Work Horse

As the size and complexity of IBM products increase, we are faced with growing numbers of components—which means increased cost. As part of our continuous search for improvement and ways to reduce the number of components, Robert Henle, one of our Transistor Circuit Research people, undertook to get more work out of a given number of transistors. The result is a two-transistor, multi-stable circuit employing feedback controlled by a non-linear load. Junction transistors are naturally suited to this new kind of circuit.

A full report on this new idea from IBM contains eight full-page circuit diagrams in addition to mathematical analyses of the operation of the circuit. Write for your copy of IBM Bulletin No. 200.

Self-Complementary

Accounting machines these days must be able to do everything—even make decisions. In order to get a machine to do more in a day’s time with little or no increase in operating cost, IBM Component Research people studied the idea of using a multi-cathode gas tube. It’s good news that they came up with an attractive approach, which Robert Koehler, of our Device Development Group, then reduced to practice; it operates faster than its electro-mechanical predecessor and, furthermore, with simple circuitry, can subtract by adding. It can read out in true number form both positive and negative balances. This is possible because a number stored in the tube may be transposed to its 9's complement (i.e., value subtracted from nine) by a single electrical pulse.

If you’d like more information on the basic principle, physical arrangement of parts, and typical problems solved, write for IBM Bulletin No. 201. If you are fascinated by the theory of numbers, we recommend this Bulletin.

Multi-Stable State Circuit

The Soft Touch

In some of our studies of new components, at the IBM Research Laboratories at Poughkeepsie, it is necessary to make many different, small and intricately shaped parts from brittle materials. Following the conventional approach, each of these parts would require laborious and costly machining and fabrication. We turned to ultrasonic cutting; with this tool we can make any shape or size component in approximately a minute—with an accuracy five times greater than previously possible! The ultrasonic cutter has helped us progress faster in our development of new devices, RESEARCH at IBM means IDEAS at work.

To learn more about career opportunities available at IBM, write, describing your background, to: W. M. Hoyt, IBM, Room 407, 590 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Laboratories at Endicott, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, N. Y., and San Jose, Calif.

DATA PROCESSING • ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS • TIME EQUIPMENT • MILITARY PRODUCTS

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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
today's most stable voltage control device

No voltage control device yet developed compares with the lifetime service and extreme accuracy of rugged National Semiconductor Silicon Junction Zener Reference Diodes and Elements. Precision-built to withstand severe shock, vibration, acceleration, humidity and altitude conditions, these miniature units have a temperature coefficient as low as ±0.001% per °C—operate predictably and efficiently from −65°C to +200°C! Today, NS Zeners give trouble-free service in analog computers, missiles, power supplies and scores of other applications requiring critical voltage regulation over a wide temperature range. Dependable NS Zeners may be the answer to your critical voltage regulation needs, too. Write today for complete details.
Bell scientists have developed a new musical tone device which may some day replace the telephone bell, if it meets technical standards and customers’ approvals.

Because the musical tone equipment uses transistors, the tones will be transmitted with the same amount of power required to transmit a telephone conversation—considerably less than is needed to make a telephone bell ring.

The experimental telephone sets resemble the current “500” sets; the only external difference is a louver at the side of the base through which the tone is radiated by a small loudspeaker mounted inside the telephone’s base.

Tests have shown that the musical tone can be heard at great distances. It stands out above general room noise and can be distinguished from such sounds as ringing of doorbells, alarm clocks, and home fire alarms.

This new low-power signaling technique is expected to play an important part in the electronic switching system now under development at Bell Laboratories.
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This is the high-strength leaded commercial bronze you have been looking for! It has 27 percent higher tensile strength, 20 percent higher yield strength than Leaded Commercial Bronze, yet has a machinability rating that is 80% of that of Free-Cutting Brass.

Chase Nickel Leaded Commercial Bronze is a moderately priced alloy for making longer-lasting pole line hardware, electrical fasteners, nuts, bolts, and other bronze products that require added strength. Order Chase Nickel Leaded Commercial Bronze today. It's available in rod form—round sizes from ¼" to 1" diameter, hexagonal sizes from ¼" to ⅝".

"IN THE CHIPS"—a Chase movie showing Brass Rod and Wire at work. Every machine shop can benefit by showing it. Loaned free on request.
It's easy to obtain Precise Measurements with a **D-B** Standing Wave Detector

- Super-flexible miniature coaxial probe cable eliminates 90% of noise due to conventional cable.
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- D-B broadband probe requires no tuning across its allocated band. Exceptionally convenient operation.
- 5-point kinematic carriage suspension assures maximum linearity of probe motion.
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- Lever control for continuously variable speed drive. Changes knob speeds from "vernier" to "fast" saving time during quick measurements.
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- Large, convenient tuning knob is stationary, leaving eyes free to watch indicator.
- Interchangeable waveguide blocks. Each realigns perfectly to probe travel in a few seconds.

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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
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SETS A NEW STANDARD OF RF ATTENUATION PERFORMANCE

1. For the first time—a complete line, ratings for 5 AMPS & 10 AMPS, continuous duty
2. Advanced internal circuit design... specially processed impregnant

An unusual internal circuit arrangement, precision mechanical components, and a specially processed silicone impregnant combine to afford outstanding electrical characteristics and stability—unobtainable in conventional feed-thru capacitors ordinarily used for interference suppression in electronic equipment.

Basically, FIL-CAPS are a four-terminal network inserted in the current-carrying line. The power line to be filtered must be broken, and each end connected to an insulated terminal of the capacitor. The feed-thru ground-plane mounting prevents mutual impedances between input and output terminals. The FIL-CAP design includes compression glass insulated terminals, and milled flats on the threaded mounting neck, to prevent rotation during installation and under service conditions.

Type FV is rated for 5 amps AC-DC continuous operation, and Type FX is for 10 amps AC-DC continuous operation. Both types are available in operating voltages of 100, 200, 300, 400 and 600 volts DC; 125 and 250 volts AC; 0 to 400 cycles.

All FIL-CAP subminiature feed-thru capacitors are 100% tested and inspected before shipment.

If your requirements call for greater attenuation than is obtainable with feed-thru capacitors, Filtron also manufactures a complete line of RF interference filters. More than 5000 filter types are offered for military, industrial, nuclear and commercial applications. Filtron is the world's largest manufacturer of RF interference filters. Details and literature furnished on request.

For complete engineering data and installation diagram, ask for Filtron Catalog FV, and FV Supplement for FIL-CAP equivalents to MIL-C-11693 military designations.

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PLANTS IN FLUSHING, NEW YORK, AND CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

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A number of years ago, RCA introduced a group of electron tubes designed, manufactured, and tested specifically for computer services. These tubes, which maintain their emission capabilities after long periods of operation under cutoff conditions, and therefore provide good consistency of plate current during the "on" periods, have been instrumental in the design of many new and improved data processing devices. Continuing this "pattern of progress," RCA is constantly exploring the requirements of data processing and computer applications. Currently, RCA offers tubes, ferrite cores, and semiconductor devices for these services. Look to RCA for new developments and progress in the field of data processing.
FOR DESIGNERS

RCA TYPES FINDING WIDE APPLICATION WITH COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

Miniature types for "Trigger" circuits

RCA-5823* ... glow-discharge triode, cold-cathode type for use as a relay tube in "on-off" control of low-current circuits.
RCA-2D21* ... thyratron, heater-cathode type. Can be operated in high-sensitivity relay-control circuits directly from a high-vacuum phototube.
RCA-5696* ... thyratron, negative-control heater-cathode triode type. For relay applications such as in counter-circuits where low heater-current drain and short de-ionization time are important considerations.
RCA-5726* ... twin diodes intended for applications where dependability of performance is paramount under conditions of shock and vibration.
RCA-25LG-GT* ... beam power tube where requirements are for high power sensitivity at relatively low plate and screen potentials.

For data on these types see your RCA Tube Handbook HB-3.

ELECTRON TUBES PRODUCED SPECIFICALLY FOR LONG-LIFE IN COMPUTER SERVICE

RCA computer-type tubes are designed, manufactured, and carefully tested to assure long term dependability and stability of operation in "on-off" electronic computer control applications. All are miniature tubes of the heater-cathode type. The 5693, 5964, 5965, 6197, and 6211 are primarily designed for frequency-divider circuits, the 5915, for gating circuits.

Miniature tubes for "Trigger" circuits

RCA-5935 ... pentagrid amplifier
RCA-5965 ... medium-mu twin triode
RCA-5963 ... medium-mu twin triode
RCA-5964 ... medium-mu twin triode
RCA-6211 ... medium-mu twin triode
RCA-6197 ... power pentode

Multiplier phototube for light-operated relay circuits

RCA-531A* ... is a 9-stage photodetector tube of compact design, suited to scanning applications in data-processing devices.

RCA HIGH-QUALITY TRANSISTORS

RCA high-quality transistors are the result of years of experience in research, development, and production of solid-state materials and devices. Rigid standards of quality control assure exceptional uniformity of characteristics and stability throughout long life. Several new types are under development for specific computer applications.

FERRITE CORES + TRANSFLUXOR

RCA-219M1 ... 0.55-ampere-turn drive, 165-millivolt output ferrite core.
RCA-216M1 ... 0.95-ampere-turn drive, 200-millivolt output ferrite core. Both are toroid-shaped types, characterized by hysteresis loops which provide reversal of magnetic-flux polarity when the correct current combination from two associated magnetized windings are coincidentally energized.

RCA Dev. No. XF-1501 TRANSFLUXOR ... originated by RCA, is a switching and storage device utilizing a ferrite core. It can control the transmission of ac power according to a level set by a single pulse and furnish an output determined by the stored pulse for an indefinite length of time.

For sales information on RCA tubes, ferrite cores, and semiconductor devices for your specific equipment design, call the RCA Field Representative at the district office nearest you:

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Newark 2, New Jersey

MIDWEST: WHitehall 4-2900
Suite 1181, Merchandise Mart Plaza
Chicago 54, Ill.

WEST: Raymond 3-6361
6355 East Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles 22, Calif.

For data on any of the RCA products shown here, please write RCA, Commercial Engineering, Section G-19R
Harrison, New Jersey.

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Semiconductor Division, Somerville, N. J.
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to eliminate any possible parallax
and give you readings with the same
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½% resistors—molded mounting for resistors and shunts
allows direct connections without cabling. (No chance for
shorts—longer life and easy-to-replace resistors in their
marked positions.) King sized recessed knob for the single
selector switch for both circuit and range—just turn and
make reading.

Resistance ranges are compensated for greatest accuracy
over wide battery voltage variation.

33 RANGES:

12 D.C.-A.C. Volts (20,000 ohms per volt DC, 5000 ohms per
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100 Megohms; Decibel and Output readings.

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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
MEMO
FROM: THE ENGINEERING STAFF AT NJE
TO: COMPUTER DESIGNERS
SUBJECT: THE SYMPATHETIC EAR

If you are building an electronic computer—digital or analogue—it will pay you to talk to NJE about the power supplies.

Why? Four good reasons:

1. NJE has built computer power supplies for almost every major computer facility during the past two years.

2. NJE offers modern techniques not available elsewhere—ZERO-LAG, ELG SEMI-REGULATED, Transistor-forced Mag-amp, high-speed ET Thyatron, etc.

3. NJE knows computers. We offer the services of engineers with computer design experience. They know all about marginal checking, turn-on sequencing, long-term stability, voltage-failure alarms, fail-safe design, turn-down procedures, heater-cycling, interaction prevention, reliability prediction, and all the rest of modern computer practice.

4. NJE offers the advantages of the world's largest custom power supply volume and the industry's largest, most diversified engineering staff—lower costs, quicker delivery, consistently high quality.

Got computer supply problems? Tell us. Ours is a sympathetic—and experienced—ear.

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POWER SUPPLIES UNLIMITED

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Mallory Contact Engineering Offers Five Ways To Improve Economy

1. The most effective contact material from the extensive line developed by Mallory. More economical alloys often can satisfy actual service conditions.

2. The most economical contact design... for your purchasing, production and product needs.

3. The most economical backing material... from a group of Mallory alloys developed for this use.

4. The most economical backing member design... in relation to contact and product design requirements.

5. The most economical method of assembly of contact and backing member.

By coordinating all these important elements of contact design, Mallory can help you put into effect a long-range plan for cutting contact cost and assuring peak performance.

CONTACTS can be too good for their intended service. Detailed study of a contact application, by Mallory engineers, often uncovers ways to design more closely to actual requirements... at substantial savings to the customer.

The contact pictured above is a typical example. Intended for use in a circuit breaker for utility distribution lines, it originally was designed with contacts made of heavy-duty silver ELKONITE®. At first glance, this exceptionally long-wearing, high conductivity metal appeared ideal to meet the customer's original specifications. But further investigation by Mallory contact engineers revealed that while contacts had to operate with absolute dependability, they did not have to function frequently.

On the basis of the actual frequency of service expected, Mallory engineers recommended a change to a copper ELKONITE... an alloy made of lower priced materials, and more economical to produce. Overall savings to this customer amounted to a 50% cut in contact costs. Moreover, there is no sacrifice in performance for the specific application.

Chances are that consultation by Mallory on your own contact applications can prove the source of interesting savings for you. Mallory engineers are well qualified by years of experience to analyze your requirements, to recommend materials from the extensive line of Mallory alloys, and to assist in overall design of contacts and assemblies. For a discussion, write or call Mallory today.

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Serving Industry with These Products:
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P. R. MALLORY & CO. Inc., INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
CONSTRUCTIVE . . . Manufacturers have become very adept at shifting engineers from somebody else to themselves. Migration has been encouraged with every trick in the bag, and particularly the alleged advantages of one geographical area or community over others.

We're realistic enough to know that individual companies must protect themselves against a manpower shortage, even at the expense of other plants. And some engineers do indeed find greater opportunity and a better way of life by moving. But it should be remembered that mere shifting adds nothing to the industry's engineering pool. Like electrons flowing into a circuit and then back to a battery, there is no increase in number by the action.

Several good plans which would permit educational institutions to turn out more engineers have been suggested. Some companies are using technicians to fill jobs formerly held by engineers, and upgrading the engineers. Steps such as these hit the shortage where it needs hitting.

QUOTES . . . AIEE's Morris D. Hooven says engineers were considered palace nobility in the time of the Pharaohs, notes that they are now being invited into an "intellectual aristocracy."

He notes also that 68 percent of all engineering students pass Selective Service deferment tests as against a 53 percent national average, that less than 2 percent are divorced as against the national average of 25 percent and that there are currently no electrical or electronic engineers in jail in the State of New Jersey.

EXPORT . . . One of the first needs of underdeveloped nations of Asia, Africa and South America in moving toward an industrial economy and higher standard of living is adequate communications. In hospitable terrain rules out telephone cable in many cases. One answer is radio-relay networks.

American firms should, at least initially, find a ready market here for equipment. We have had a good deal of experience with such things as multiplexing, scatter, uhf and microwaves, and these all lend themselves ideally to the problem.

TRANSITION . . . To those who as boys wound wire on oatmeal boxes, the world of waveguide modes and fittings will always be a little alien. And the transition from lumped to distributed constants is still by no means over.

A ferrite plate with "hen scratchings" fired into it may turn out to be the circuit of a distributed-constant phase-shift oscillator. Piezoelectric zirconate slabs laid side by side may become a transformer if driven by magnetostriction.

It is a wise engineer who can pick up a missile component and guess its function.

COLONELS AND CONTRACTORS . . . Walk into the Kittyhawk Bar of the Hotel Biltmore in Dayton any cocktail hour and you will feel right at home.

The air is full of conversation containing such phrases as "cathode follower" and "output impedance."

LOOKING AHEAD . . . new materials*

Ceramics flexible enough to be used as insulation between coil layers show experimental promise.

Plastic mixed with ceramic and then boiled away during firing produces an interesting new end product.

Powdered metal wedged in an unusual way to plastic may provide readily moldable permanent magnets.

Silicones and epoxy resins in combination with still unpronounceable materials expand the horizon for insulation.

*We're working on a Special Report.
Advent of transistorized radio receivers occurred at almost the same time in the United States and Japan. Engineering developments and techniques in both hemispheres have paralleled to an appreciable degree, but there are differences in details.

Last fall, ELECTRONICS editors were privileged to examine one of the first foreign broadcast receivers using transistors to enter this country. It was made in Japan by Tokyo Tsuchin Kogyo Ltd., a licensee of...
Transistorized products include a table-model receiver, battery-operated tape recorder, superheterodyne pocket receiver, regenerative pocket receiver and hearing aid. The portable receiver on facing page is not shown above.

CIRCUITRY in Japan

SUMMARY — Characteristics of transistors, circuit designs of four different types of broadcast receivers using from two to seven transistors, a portable tape recorder and a hearing aid are disclosed.

Western Electric. Some details of the receiver and circuit were published in October (p 12) and December (p 174) issues.

More details of the design of this portable receiver have now been made available by Kazuo Iwama, director of the transistor division of the company, and by J. Yasuda of the engineering staff.

Five junction transistor and two diodes are used in the "Sony" TR-55 portable. The r-f and i-f stages employ three npn junction transistors.

The audio stages contain an npn alloy-type junction transistor and a conventional alloy-type pnp junction transistor.

The main tuning dial is a friction-type vernier. In production, all components are mounted on a printed-circuit board and all the connections are soldered in one dipping operation.

The complete circuit of the TR-55 is shown in Fig. 1. Transistor TR, serves as the converter and oscillator, while TR, and TR, are the first and second i-f stages respectively. Diodes, D, and D, are small germanium types. One is employed as the second detector and the other as the complement gate of the age circuit.

Transistor TR, and TR, comprise the audio stages. The characteristics of these transistors are shown in Table 1.

The intermediate frequency is 455 kc to obtain good image and i-f responses.

The tuned winding of the ferrite-
core antenna consists of approximately 80 turns of 0.08 Litz wire. The unloaded Q is about 150 at 1 mc.

The ferrite core is identified by the type number Ferrinver 503, the permeability of which is approximately 400 with its μ₀/tanδ approximately 3x10⁻¹⁰ at 1 mc. The core is formed as a flat strip 12 cm long. It is 1.8 cm wide and 0.4 cm thick.

The five-turn secondary of the antenna coil matches the high impedance of the tuned primary to the low input impedance of the converter. This winding is adjacent to the primary and is dsc 0.2 mm wire.

The antenna is so located in the cabinet as to reduce feedback of i-f and harmonics from the i-f output stage and second-detector circuits. The two windings occupy less than half the length of the core.

**Converter Circuit**

The converter transformer performs the functions of both mixer and oscillator. The collector current is held at about 1 ma by the 1,000-ohm resistor in the emitter circuit which returns to the −1 volt battery line.

The turn ratio of the oscillator collector winding to the base tap winding has been determined experimentally to obtain near-optimum injection voltage over the band. This ratio is preferably tailored for each transistor. The optimum injection voltage is about 0.1 to 0.2 at the converter base.

**I-F Stages**

The i-f transformers are of the single-tuned type. These use a Ferrinver 403 ferrite pot core, the permeability of which is about 600 with its μ₀/tanδ about 2.5x10⁻¹⁰ at 500 kc.

The coils are enclosed in a copper shield case whose dimensions are about 1.2 cm square by 1.65 cm high. The primary unloaded Q is about 100 and loaded Q about 30 at 455 kc. Construction of the transformers, and coil data, are given in Fig. 2.

Sensitivity of the receiver is shown in Fig. 3A.

The two i-f stages are connected in neutralized common-emitter circuits. Capacitors C₁ and C₂ are used for neutralizing.

The first i-f stage is controlled by agc. This voltage is derived from the output of the second detector, filtered by resistance of the volume control and electrolytic capacitor C₃, and then supplied to the base of transistor TR₁ through the secondary winding of the first i-f transformer.

The collector current of the first i-f stage is about 0.5 ma with no signal. It decreases with increasing signal and the gain of this stage is lowered as a result. The agc characteristic is given in Fig. 3B.

Diode D₁ complements the agc, so that the emitter potential of TR₁ may be grounded when the input signal level becomes large enough to make the potential of base lead

---

**Table I—Transistor Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Description</th>
<th>2T31 NPN Grown Converter</th>
<th>2T32 Junction I-F Stage</th>
<th>2T61 NPN Alloy Junction Audio</th>
<th>2T12 PNP Alloy Junction Audio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collector voltage</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>−1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emitter current</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutoff freq (mc)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fₑ Vₑ = 6 volts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector C</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext base res</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current ampl α</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector cutoff current</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vₑ = 10 volts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise figure in db</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum rating (25C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vₑ (v)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iₑ (ma)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pₑ (mw)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS*
of $TR_r$, less than ground potential.

The output transformer matches the 600-ohm impedance of the output transistor to an 8-ohm voice coil impedance. The resistance of the primary winding is about 90 ohms, and this is employed as the stabilizing resistance of this stage.

Bypass capacitor $C_r$ should be about 200 $\mu$F, but physical size would be large. The small RC filter circuit, $C_r C_s \text{ and } R_s$, is employed instead. This audio stage gain is about 60 db at 1,000 cycles.

The second detector output feeds a two-stage audio amplifier employing npn and pnp transistors in a cascade connection which operates class A, so that the source voltage may be effectively used. The stability factor is good and the undistorted maximum output is about 14 mw.

Four penlight cells in series provide 6 volts and the total current drain is about 14 milliamperes. The life of the battery is estimated at more than 100 hours.

**Deluxe Model**

The table model receiver shown in the photographs operates from three flashlight D cells. The battery operating cost is estimated to be less than 1/15 cent per hour.

This receiver contains seven transistors, two diodes and one varistor. The intermediate frequency is 455 kc.

Class B push-pull audio output is used. At maximum rated output, the total drain is approximately 30 ma. Idle current is 8 ma.

Two printed circuits boards are employed, one for the audio circuits and the other for the high-frequency circuits.

Sensitivity of the receiver is approximately 500 microvolts per meter. Adjacent-channel attenuation is about 12 db. Image-frequency interference at 1,400 kc is approximately 25 db and intermediate frequency interference at 600 kc is about 20 db.

Undistorted maximum output is 50 milliwatts. The loudspeaker is a 4 by 6-inch elliptical type.

The first three transistor stages contain npn triode grown-junction transistors for the mixer-oscillator and two i-f stages. The audio signal is handled by pnp alloy-type junc-

Components in table model receiver are mounted on two printed-circuit boards, one for audio and the other for r-f circuits.

FIG. 5—Pocket superheterodyne has circuit arranged so one transistor handles both i-f and audio signals.

FIG. 6—Regenerative circuit used in two-transistor pocket receiver.
tional transistors. Two diodes are used for the second detector and complement of the age circuit. A varistor is used for improvement of the source voltage effect and thermal variation effect of the output circuit.

The antenna consists of a ferrite-cored loop made of two cemented ferrite rods 180 cm long 1 cm in diameter. The effective height of this antenna is greater than that of a core loop antenna. The winding ratio between the large antenna coil and the converter base input winding is approximately 10:1.

The circuits of converter and i-f stages are similar to those of the TR-55 portable radio. The additional circuitry from the second detector to the loudspeaker is shown in Fig. 4 for the TR-72 model.

Audio output of the detector is applied through a capacitor to the base of the first audio amplifier 2T61, then amplified and applied to an audio driver stage having a 2T62. This drives a class B push-pull output stage having two 2T61 transistors.

Pocket Receivers

Quite small in size, two Japanese receivers contain novel circuits that seem to be high in signal-handling efficiency. Both performed well without any external antennas in New York City.

One of these, a superheterodyne, contains only three transistors. Its sensitivity rating is about 1 or 2 millivolts per meter. Output to hearing-aid type earphone is 1 milliwatt.

Positive feedback in the i-f stage and reflexing seem to be the secrets of operation. The circuit is shown in Fig. 5. The i-f is 260 kc. The receiver sells for about $30 in Japan.

The second pocket receiver employs two transistors. One is a regenerative r-f stage and the other an audio amplifier. As shown in Fig. 6, two diodes handle demodulation.

Unlike many tube regenerative stages, hand capacitance effects were barely noticeable, an attribute of the inherent low-impedance circuits involved with transistors. Sensitivity is about 5 millivolts per meter. Output is about 1 mw.

Current drain at 3 volts is 2.5 ma. This set is selling for about $15 in kit form.

Midget Recorder

A transistorized tape recorder is designed for voice recording and uses standard 1-inch tape in a special magazine. The circuit is shown in Fig. 7.

The motor provides two tape speeds, 15 and 37. The slower speed, one hour of operation is achieved. Nine volts of battery supply the motors and six volts feed the transistor amplifier. Six transistors are used in the amplifier.

The bias oscillator contains two transistors in push-pull. High frequency bias is 25 kc.

The overall signal to noise ratio of the amplifier is 45 db at 1,000 cycles. Input is from a small dynamic microphone and the output feeds a crystal earphone.

Hearing Aid

Three transistors are employed in a low-priced hearing aid. The stages are transformer coupled and negative feedback is used. Input is from a moving-coil microphone and the output feeds a crystal earphone. The complete circuit is given in Fig. 8.

The sound pressure gain is above 40 db and maximum undistorted acoustic power is 120 db. Output level of the microphone is 78 db, with 0 db = 1 volt per dyne per cm² at 1,000 cycles.

Operating power is obtained from one penlight cell whose life is estimated at 300 to 400 hours.—V.Z.
TAPE Doubles Response of DISK RECORDERS

SUMMARY — Signals recorded on magnetic tape at 15 inches per second are played back at half speed to ordinary cutting head of disk recorder modified to run at 162/3 rpm. Playback at 33 1/3 rpm then gives full fidelity.

By W. E. GILSON
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The advent of high-quality tape recording equipment makes it possible to bring the entire audible range of frequencies within the capabilities of the ordinary disk recorder cutting head. Assume that a signal having a 15,000-cps component is to be recorded on disk. This signal is recorded on a magnetic tape traveling at 15 inches per second. When this tape is played back at 7½ inches per second, all frequencies will have been cut in half. Thus the original 15,000-cps component will now be 7,500 cps. This may easily be recorded by an ordinary cutter. To transfer the signal to the disk at the proper frequency, it is necessary only to rotate the disk-recorder turntable at one-half the desired playback speed. When the disk is played back at its normal speed, all signal frequencies will again be as they were originally.

When a 15-inch-per-second tape recording is played back at half this speed there is a moderate loss of the higher frequencies, as shown in Fig. 1. The drop at 7,500 cps on the upper scale, which was 15,000 cps on the lower scale when recorded, is approximately 8 db with the Magnecord No. 90 and Minnesota Mining tape. The circuit in Fig. 2 compensates for this 8-db loss at 15,000 cps and also provides a mirror image of the AES playback curve for disk recordings. The approximation to this curve has a variation of less than 2 db.

It was found essential to use a tape recorder with a minimum of wow and flutter.
SUMMARY — Special cathode-ray tubes for storing information are useful in frequency-bandwidth conversion, mti radar and data storage and analysis. High-voltage power supply, video amplifiers, sweep and blanking generator, focus-current regulator and staircase raster generator used with storage tube are described. Typical use is tv transmission over telephone lines

ABILITY of recording storage tubes to record pictures or other data with over 400-line resolution and full dynamic range has encouraged their use in many applications including frequency or bandwidth conversion, improved radar moving-target indication, data integration and analysis to determine energy distribution curves of atomic radiation, and rapid storage of changing pictures to stop motion and permit recorded information to be analyzed.

Tube Characteristics

The recording storage tube is a special cathode-ray tube available with either magnetic or electrostatic focus and deflection. Since the high voltage, normally 3,000 volts, is lower than for most tv picture tubes, the deflection sensitivity is somewhat greater and the susceptibility of the tube to inhomogeneities of the focus field and external magnetic fields is more of a problem than with most other cathode ray tubes.

The output when reading a stored pattern is an a-c current with a peak value up to 0.5 microampere. For circuit design this output is treated as a high-impedance source shunted by an effective capacitance of about 20 micromicrofarads.

To operate the tube through its write, read, erase and prime modes it is necessary to switch voltages to the storage element and control grid. The speed of mode switching is limited only by circuit considerations. Switching can be accomplished within a few milliseconds with electronic switches or fast-acting relay. A typical storage-tube circuit to write and read at different scan speeds is shown in Fig. 1.

Voltage Supplies

The voltages for the tube elements, although interdependent, can often be based upon the amplifier B+ supply. The high-voltage supply should deliver approximately nine times the maximum voltage from the amplifier supply.

With a B+ supply of 325-v, the high-voltage supply should be 3,000 v. Since the optimum voltage for the decelerator and signal electrode will normally be between 8 and 10 percent of anode voltage, a bleeder output can be taken from the B+.
supply which will be variable between 240 and 325 v.

The storage screen potential determines the operating mode of the tube at any instant. Typical voltages would be: for erase, decelerator screen potential; for prime, 15 volts; for read, between 6 and 10 volts; and for high scanning speed writes, the same voltage as for erase. Where slow scanning speeds will be used during write or where the tube will be used to integrate many write scans, the screen voltage for this mode should be decreased to as low as 80 volts.

Bias Level

The bias supply controls the storage-tube beam current and is a reference for the high-voltage supply. It should be well regulated and ripple-free. Besides the reference voltage to the r-f supply, normally —150 v or —300 v, three interdependent outputs with controllable ranges between 0 and —150 v are fed to the storage tube mode-switching unit.

For read, the bias level is such that the storage-tube cathode current will be approximately 3 to 5 microamperes. The write bias is adjusted for storage-tube beam current cutoff. The erase-prime bias is set for between 10 and 50 microamperes storage-tube cathode current depending upon the length of time the storage tube will be in these modes. If the storage tube will be in the erase and prime modes for a combined time greater than one minute, no more than 25 microamperes should be used.

The high-voltage supply must minimize ripple or hum and should provide good voltage stability with line-voltage fluctuations. Since the tube should never be operated with cathode current exceeding 1 milliampere, a low-current r-f supply may be used. Figure 2 illustrates a typical r-f voltage supply.

The method of control compares the high-voltage output with a reference voltage across a bleeder and uses an amplified error signal to control the screen voltage of an r-f oscillator. The oscillator output is rectified and filtered to provide the hum-free high-voltage output.

**Auxiliary Components**

The deflection coil is dependent on the type of scanning and the frequencies. Where raster scan and sweep frequencies comparable to or less than television standards are used, good quality cosine television yokes are acceptable.

However, when it is necessary to track scan lines between write and read, the effective impedance of the yoke to the input deflection signal must be identical for the two sweep rates or compensated externally. Low-reactance deflection coils approximate the desired condition. High-quality radar ppi yokes and push-pull balanced deflection raster yokes are frequently used for special applications.

In low-electron-velocity cathode-ray tubes the beam is sensitive to inhomogeneities in the focus field. Therefore a focus coil with a homogeneous Swedish iron shell is normally used. Typical coils have two sets of windings. One is composed of approximately 17,500

**Table I—Time Allocation for Ten-to-One Band Compression**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Time in Milliseconds</th>
<th>Tube 1</th>
<th>Tube 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td>0.1,000 – 1.000,000</td>
<td>1.000,000 – 3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch</td>
<td>1.050 – 1.150</td>
<td>2.000,000 – 2.150,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preread</td>
<td>1.150 – 1.200</td>
<td>2.150,000 – 2.200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch</td>
<td>1.200 – 1.300</td>
<td>2.200,000 – 2.300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>1.300 – 1.350</td>
<td>2.300,000 – 2.350,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch</td>
<td>1.350 – 1.500</td>
<td>2.350,000 – 2.500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erase</td>
<td>1.500 – 1.550</td>
<td>2.500,000 – 2.550,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime</td>
<td>1.550 – 1.950</td>
<td>2.550,000 – 3.000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch</td>
<td>1.950 – 2.000</td>
<td>2.950,000 – 3.000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td>2.000 – 3,000</td>
<td>3.000 – 4,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIG. 2—Regulated high-voltage supply for storage-tube anode**
focus field so generated that the focal length of the lens is increased as the beam is deflected toward the periphery of the storage area.

In a radial scan system a saw-tooth in synchronism with the sweep may approximate the desired dynamic focusing although a parabolic curve would be more accurate. For raster scans the dynamic focus correction must include components due to displacement from both the X and Y axes. The circuitry for such dynamic focus is similar to that used in color television equipment.

**Mode-Switching**

The mode-switching circuits switch voltages at the storage tube and, in some instances, permit alternating between fast and slow scan deflection speeds. The switching can be controlled by an electronic timing circuit or by synchronizing pulses from a master timer which will control the time intervals to be allotted to the read, erase, prime and write modes. It may be manually operated when automatic timing is undesirable or unnecessary.

**Tubes in Tandem**

A four-mode storage cycle makes impossible a continual flow of input and output from a single storage tube. Where the time cycle for operation is proper, two or three recording tubes operating sequentially in the various modes can provide the desired continuity of intelligence.

For a 10-to-1 band compression where the complete cycle of operation is allotted 2 seconds and where a continuous flow of input information must be recorded, a planned time allocation cycle may be set up as illustrated in Table 1.

One of the two storage tubes is always recording incoming information. This information is transmitted in a compressed form during the third 1,000-millisecond period after the start of each cycle, following which the tube is prepared for the next write mode.

A fifth mode, preread may be useful. Conditions are identical to read except that the output signal is not transmitted. Prereading is not necessary if the signal will be read out many times and used for a visual presentation, but may be desirable where a single read-out of high quality is required. The prereading permits overwritten stored signals to stabilize and also permits charge redistribution to reduce spurious noise peaks.

**Design Problems**

A typical application for storage tubes is to transmit television signals over telephone lines or over a microwave channel with a frequency bandwidth far less than the desired 4 to 4.5 mc. The tube is used for bandwidth compression at the transmitter and expansion at the receiver. The television signal normally transmitted in 1/60 second is slowed down so that the transmission time is 6 seconds and the frequency components in the signal are 1/360 of their initial value.

The circuitry for the compressor is in general identical with that described with the exception that the storage tube output amplifier must be capable of passing frequencies well below 1 cps. The sweep generator for the low-speed scan may cause design problems since the vertical sweep is equivalent to one cycle in 5 seconds.

**Burst Transmission**

The storage-tube application using tubes in tandem requires that in the transmitter a continuous flow of information be time-compressed into short bursts of higher-speed information. In the receiver these bursts are time-expanded to form a continuous flow of information. In both the transmitter and receiver, storage-tube units were developed to perform the band compression and/or expansion. Each storage unit contains two storage tubes alternately switched between fast and slow sweep speeds and between modes of storage-tube operation. In the transmitter, each tube is written for a fixed period, for example 1 second. During the alternate 1-second periods the signal is read out in a rapid burst and the tube is erased and primed so that it is again ready to write.

A staircase raster eliminates retrace gaps and simplifies circuitry. A 100-line raster is generated from sync pulses at the desired line frequency in a manner similar to that shown in Fig. 6.
Three-Dimensional Radar VIDEO SIMULATOR

SUMMARY — Terrain-clearance radar data is presented as three-dimensional oscilloscope display by using simulated-video generator and conventional flying-spot scanner. Equipment permits study of displays under realistic, but controllable, conditions.

CONVENTIONAL RADAR DISPLAYS are restricted to a two-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional situation despite the general availability of range, azimuth and elevation data, which provide three-dimensional point coordinates.

An investigation to determine the feasibility of displaying terrain-clearance radar data in three-dimensional form established that mechanization of such a display is a relatively simple matter.

System

Picture video which provides a reasonable approximation of a three-dimensional radar display may be generated by the equipment shown in Fig. 1. A conventional television flying-spot scanner, modified to operate at radar scanning rates (1-cps azimuth scan rate and 3-kec range sweep rate), is used to scan a slide on which is represented the terrain to be reproduced, as in Fig. 2.

The terrain is described by six contour lines. Each contour line defines the range and azimuth of the terrain at a particular height level. The \( H_l \) line describes the terrain at the lowest level. The \( H_s \) line describes the terrain at the sixth or top level.

The video obtained by scanning the slide is converted to simulated radar video in the video-simulator chassis. This simulated radar video is then used to intensity-modulate a cathode-ray tube oscilloscope to obtain a projection of the scanned terrain. The \( X \) and \( Y \) oscilloscope deflection voltages are obtained by combining the \( x \), \( y \), and \( z \) sweep voltages generated in the video-simulator chassis.

Video-Simulation Theory

If electrical data representing the coordinates of the points of a solid are available, a two-dimensional pictorial projection of the solid can be generated on a cathode-ray oscilloscope screen.

The relation between the projection coordinates, \( X \) and \( Y \), and the three-dimensional rectangular coordinates \( x \), \( y \), and \( z \) of point \( P \) of Fig. 3 is given by

\[
X = x + z \sin \theta, \quad Y = y + z \cos \theta \quad (1)
\]

Since the viewing angle \( \theta \) between the \( x \) and \( z \) axes of the plane projection is a constant,

\[
X = x + K_z, \quad Y = y + K_z \quad (2)
\]

The equations

\[
E_x = E_s + K_x E_r, \quad E_y = E_s + K_y E_r \quad (3)
\]

therefore give the simple electrical relations between the projection voltages \( E_x, E_y \) and the rectangular coordinate voltages \( E_s, E_x, E_y \). If \( E_x \) and \( E_y \) are applied as \( X \) and \( Y \) cathode-ray tube deflection voltages, point \( P \) will appear as shown in Fig. 3, in the correct relation to the \( X \) and \( Y \) projection axes.

If voltages \( E_x, E_y, E_z \) of Eq. 3 represent the instantaneous coordinates of a surface or solid, deflection voltages \( E_x \) and \( E_y \) will trace the projection of the solid on the cathode-ray tube screen, generating...
Three astable multivibrator sweep gates generate three sawtooth sweeps. The azimuth sweep, in the sweep chassis, has a duration of one second and represents the radar-antenna azimuth sweep. The height sweep, in the simulator chassis, is 1/60 second in duration and corresponds to the vertical component of the antenna scan. The range sweep, in the sweep chassis, is approximately 100 microseconds in duration and provides a time base equivalent to 10 miles of radar range.

**Video Generation**

As the slide (Fig. 2) is scanned by the moving spot, a video output pulse is obtained whenever a line is intercepted. The pickup video output appears as shown in Fig. 7 if six lines are intercepted by the spot in one range interval.

The range (time) position of
each pulse is determined by the position of the lines on the slide. As the azimuth sweep moves successive range sweeps across the slide, the range position of the video pulses will vary in accordance with the range positions of the corresponding lines.

The pickup video is applied as a parallel input to a series-coupled bistable multivibrator chain comprising video generators \( H_1 \) to \( H_6 \). Coupling within this chain is such that a multivibrator may be triggered only if it has been enabled by a trigger pulse from the preceding stage.

The \( H_1 \) multivibrator is enabled by the reset pulse so an output, a positive excursion of the output plate, is obtained in response to the first video input pulse (\( H_1 \) pulse). The corresponding negative output of the opposite plate of the \( H_1 \) multivibrator is used to enable the following stage, the \( H_2 \) multivibrator.

The second video input pulse triggers the \( H_2 \) multivibrator and enables the \( H_1 \) multivibrator, which can then be triggered by the third input pulse. The remaining multivibrators are successively enabled and triggered in this manner, each thereby responding to only one specific input pulse.

The action of the chain in response to a train (one range interval) of input pulses is diagrammed in Fig. 7. The trailing edges of the output plate wave forms are differentiated to form positive pulse inputs to pentode gating stages \( H_1 \) to \( H_6 \).

**Height Gate Generation**

The \( H_1 \) to \( H_6 \) height gate generators comprise a series-coupled chain of monostable multivibrators. The first is triggered in coincidence with the beginning of the height sweep.

Each of the following is triggered in succession by the end of the preceding gate waveform, so six 2,700-µsec-height gates are generated within each height sweep interval as shown in Fig. 8.

The \( H_1 \) to \( H_6 \) height gates thus generated enable gating stages \( H_1 \) to \( H_6 \), respectively. The pulse inputs to these gating stages are the respective \( H \) to \( H_6 \) video pulses generated by the video-generator chain. The output at the common plate load of the gating stages is therefore a series of video pulses, which are gated in time sequence.

The \( H_1 \) video pulses appear only during the \( H_1 \) height gate interval, the \( H_2 \) (second) video pulses only during the \( H_2 \) height gate interval and so on. The video pulses appear distributed in height in accordance with their relative positions on the range sweep. As the height sweep moves the indicator cathode-ray tube spot upward, these video pulses appear as intensity modulations distributed along the \( y \) or height axis.

The trigger gates shown between pairs of bistable multivibrators are disabled by the reset pulse during the reset-pulse interval. If this buffer action is not provided, a multivibrator that may have been enabled but not triggered during one cycle will, when reset, enable the following stage, which will then be triggered by the first input pulse of the succeeding cycle. The trigger gates eliminate this possibility by isolating the critical stages during reset time.

The maximum number of height steps obtainable is limited only by the resolving time of the bistable multivibrators in the video-generator chain. This resolving time must be smaller than the separation in microseconds between contour lines on the slide.

The operation of this equipment permits the study of displays under realistic, yet controllable, objective and subjective conditions.
SUMMARY — Frequency-selecting dial operates servo system which tunes transmitter stages and adjusts loading of final stage. Combination of wide and narrow band discriminator circuits pulls servos into critical tuning position over wide frequency range.

To maintain communications in the high-frequency spectrum, it is often necessary to have transmitting equipment capable of quick frequency change. In the transmitter shown in the photographs, a new frequency is selected by setting the desired frequency on a counter dial and pushing a button. Phase-operated servo systems and automatic controls direct the adjustment of the transmitter and within thirty seconds the equipment is ready for transmission on the new frequency.

The exact frequency, which has a stability of 1 part in 10^6 per day, is displayed on a counter dial. Output of the final amplifier is 4 kw peak envelope power for twin-sideband operation c-w, 5 kw a-m or c-w, in a frequency range from 1.5 to 30 mc.

Tuning Cycle

A tuning cycle begins when the operator either turns the exciter control dial to a new frequency or selects any one of ten previously dialed frequencies by setting a channel switch. Channel selection positions, by direct mechanical linkage, all the tuned circuits in the exciter including the stabilized master oscillator, mixer and variable-gain r-f amplifier circuits.

While the automatic tuner is in motion, a contact causes a tuning relay to energize. This relay reduces plate and screen voltage to protect the high-level amplifier tubes from over-dissipation. The tuning relay also operates the carrier reinsert circuit in the twin-sideband exciter to supply a signal on carrier frequency for the amplifier to tune. An additional contact on the relay ungrounds the grid of a differential amplifier allowing rectified d-c from the power-amplifier-tuning and loading-rate generators to be applied to the grid of a differential relay.

Upon reaching the new frequency, the automatic tuner shuts off and the reinserted carrier of proper frequency is applied to the amplifiers. A sample of this signal is rectified and compared with a rectified r-f sample of opposite polarity from the...
High-Power Transmitter

By V. R. DeLONG
Collins Radio Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

final amplifier. Since the amplifier is not tuned yet, no signal is available from the power amplifier. The resulting net signal from the comparing circuit is applied to the differential amplifier causing the differential relay to operate and lock the transmitter in tuning position until the tuning cycle is complete.

By coarse-positioning and discriminator circuits, the four tuning controls simultaneously proceed to seek the proper tuning positions for resonance. Once resonance is approached a rectified r-f signal is available from the power amplifier that allows the differential amplifier to deenergize the tuning relay and switch to full power before all the circuits are accurately tuned. To avoid this condition, the differential amplifier is fed with a rectified signal from the power-amplifier-tuning and loading-rate generators. Thus the transmitter remains in tune until the power amplifier tuning requirements are satisfied.

Once all tuning requirements have been satisfied the rectified rate signal applied to the differential amplifier decays to zero and the tuning relay is allowed to de-energize. This action turns off the carrier reinsert, makes the two audio channels ready for use and turns on a light on the front panel. Within thirty seconds the transmitter is on frequency with 5 kw available at the antenna.

Exciter Tuning

Due to the extremely low power levels involved, the twin-sideband exciter uses receiver-type construction. Tuning is continuous across the frequency range from 1.7 to 32 mc using a bandswitch and ganged permeability-tuned coils. Output from the exciter is fed into a terminated coaxial cable to drive the final string of linear amplifiers.

Figure 1 is a simplified schematic of the r-f circuits. The first stage, a miniature-receiver type pentode with a permeability-tuned coil, drives a larger tetrode which also uses a permeability-tuned coil. These two stages comprise tuning control Mr. The second tetrode stage is resonated by a small roller coil actuated by control Ml. This stage has allowances to receive r-f feedback from the final amplifier in single-sideband operation to improve the linearity of the amplifiers. A motor-driven bandswitch changes tank circuit capacitors in the first three tuned stages.

The final amplifier is resonated by control Mf and loaded by control Mt. Tuning elements are continuously variable and consist of vacuum capacitors and large screw coils. These elements, partially visible in the photographs of the r-f chassis, are ganged to cover from 1.5 to 30 mc without switching.

Discriminator Circuits

In the vicinity of resonance, the information for positioning of controls Mr, Ms and Mt can be obtained from the Foster-Seeley type phase discriminator shown in Fig. 2A. As the error curve of Fig. 2B indicates, this discriminator supplies adequate information for operating the servo system only when the tuning control is near resonance.

This phase discriminator also gives a response to second harmonic tuning. Were this the only information available, the transmitter might tune to a multiple of the desired frequency. It might even fail to tune at all, should the control stall in the region of unpredictable signal which is in general below the threshold to servo control. To overcome these difficulties, the coarse frequency discriminators shown in Fig. 2C are employed. These circuits are a simple series R-C network fed with a small amount of
r-f voltage from the exciter and having a response curve as shown in Fig. 2D.

One discriminator uses a potentiometer output ganged to the control requiring positioning information. The servo system searches for a null from the potentiometer. Position of the null changes with frequency due to the change in capacitive reactance that switches the balance of the bridge circuit. The null function so generated may be matched to the mechanical tuning curve of the control shaft by non-linear potentiometers, tailoring of R-C circuit constants or both. The potentiometer version of this discriminator was found to lend itself well to the band-switched amplifier circuits. Various values of capacitance were switched into the R-C circuit for each of five bands.

Use of a variable capacitor is shown in the second version of this circuit. The circuit with the capacitor as the variable element was found to be more easily tracked to the final tank circuit.

In combining the two discriminator outputs, use was made of the fact that the phase discriminator has a rather high gain in the vicinity of resonance, as indicated by the steep slope of the error curve, while the coarse discriminator has a constant gain throughout the entire shaft travel. Addition of the two curves in the proper gain relationship yields a curve similar to Fig. 2E.

The phase discriminator and coarse discriminator error signals are both a function of the r-f driving voltage. This allows the system to resonate on varying amplitude signals as will be obtained from the exciter in single-sideband service. It is also necessary that these servos do not drift in a no-signal condition. This requires that all noise in the servo circuits be held well below the threshold of motor control.

Combining Error Signals

Figure 3 is a simplified block diagram indicating how the coarse and fine information is combined. A coarse discriminator connected to the r-f input plus a phase discriminator connected around the first r-f stage yields information to position control \( M_c \). Servo \( M_c \) indicates its position to \( M_f \) by setting potentiometer \( R_p \). Coarse positioning for \( M_f \) is obtained by a follow-up potentiometer system involving \( R_t \) and \( R_p \). Source voltage for this scheme is developed directly from the r-f input signal with a full-wave diode rectifier.

Since both the coarse and fine error signals are obtained from the r-f signal, the control of \( M_f \) meets the requirement of proper position error signal whether the r-f be modulated or even reduced to zero potential for periods of time.

Final Tuning

As indicated in Fig. 3, the \( M_f \) coarse discriminator obtains its information directly from the r-f exciting voltage. This allows the final tank circuits to do their rough positioning simultaneously with the driver circuits, hence, reducing the overall tuning time. Once again both types of servo control voltage, coarse and fine, are obtained from the r-f signal voltage resulting in proper position error voltages regardless of the type of modulation applied to the r-f signal.

**Final Amplifier Loading**

Loading the final amplifier for proper tube operation presents different problems than the tank circuit tuning. Figure 4 is an outline of the basic circuits employed. For linear operation the ratio of the output from linear diode rectifiers connected by dividers to the plate and grid of the final amplifier will give an indication of the amount of plate loading. However, when the stage is driven into distortion or operated class C, the grid-diode...
voltage will increase faster than the plate-diode voltage. A diode clamp was added to prevent the rectified grid voltage from exceeding a value of voltage proportional to the plate current of the amplifier.

Proper adjustment of rectified plate voltage, rectified grid voltage and plate current, sample, yields a loading-error voltage source that gives a null indication for the proper value of loading regardless of the operating conditions of the final tubes.

Unfortunately, the error signal from this composite detector-comparing circuit is correct only when control $M_e$ has the plate tank circuit tuned to resonance and a method is required to shut off the loading signal when it is in error. Since the loading signal would be incorrect whenever control $M_e$ is in motion, a gate circuit is operated from voltage obtained from the rate generator bus of control motor $M_e$. Diodes $D_1$ and $D_2$, rectify this 60-cps voltage creating equal negative and positive sources of voltage which bias-off diodes $D_3$ and $D_4$, blocking the incorrect error signal that originated in the loading comparator circuit. Nulling of control $M_e$ yields zero rate voltage allowing the gate to open and pass the now correct loading signal to the amplifier.

It is necessary to supply coarse position information to the loading servo. As the loading comparator does not give an S-shaped curve, it is not possible to directly add coarse information to obtain sufficient positioning accuracy. In addition, the loading-control position varies with different antenna impedances, a factor which makes tracking of a directly added coarse information circuit impossible. Hence, a coarse position system was devised whose signal decays to zero whenever good fine-position information is present.

The voltages developed by the $M_e$ rate generator and rectified by gate blocking diodes $D_3$ and $D_4$, are used to power a follow-up potentiometer system connecting the tuning and loading controls. Whenever the final tuning control operates, it causes the loading fine signal to be disabled and the loading coarse-position system to be actuated. In this condition, the loading control follows the tuning control. Once resonance has been reached, $M_e$ stops, disabling the follow-up potentiometer system, and control $M_c$ completes its task using the now correct fine-position signal.

**Tube Protection**

During periods of mistuning, protection must be given to the high-power tubes. When amplifier gain falls below a minimum level, a differential relay circuit comparing input and output r-f signals operates to reduce the plate voltage and screen voltage on the power tubes.

In single-sideband service, it is necessary to maintain overall circuit gain constant from the audio input to the antenna. Utilizing a motor as an infinite integrator, a constant gain is maintained from the antenna to a point in the low-level exciter (in this particular case to the 100-kc output of the balanced modulators) by comparing diode-rectified r-f signals from the low-level stages and the final amplifier, amplifying the result and using it for motor control.

It was found possible to maintain gain to about 1 db for various frequencies in the operating range. Following this degree of adjustment, a more dynamic control of the gain is effected with the automatic load-control circuit of Fig. 5. This is a diode-rectifier circuit with delay voltage adjusted to hold conduction off until an r-f signal is encountered which would ordinarily drive the linear amplifier beyond its peak envelope power rating. These peaks cause the automatic-load-control diode to conduct and supply a negative signal on the alc bus. This control voltage feeds a variable-gain amplifier strip in the exciter, reducing the overall gain to a satisfactory level. This gain control is done ahead of the motor-driven gain adjuster in the exciter to prevent interaction and is tempered by a fast-attack, slow-delay time-constant circuit.

Figure 6 displays the circuits of the 1½-watt (A) and 25-watt (B) servo-amplifier systems.

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**Fig. 6**—Circuits of 1½-watt (A) and 25-watt (B) servo-amplifier systems
USE OF HIGH-SPEED pulse-type magnetic amplifiers provides an alternative to use of transistors as replacements for electron-tubes in digital computers.

A high-speed general-purpose engineering computer recently described by Remington Rand Univac engineers illustrates how magnetic amplifiers can be used in computing circuitry. The computer described was developed by Sperry Rand for the Air Force Cambridge Research Center.

The computer can add two 10-digit numbers in 90 microsec or multiply them in from 0.8 to 1.7 millisecond. Its magnetic drum memory stores 2,000, 10-digit words plus sign. Average access time is 1.8 millisecond.

About 1,500 magnetic core devices are used. The computer also contains about 9,000 germanium diodes, 15 electron tubes and several transistors.

Input and output for the computer can be from punched paper tape, typewriter or a remote line. A significant feature of the computer is that it is designed to operate in real time. This may indicate that it is to be used in connection with an aircraft warning system.

The computer occupies one 6 by 6 by 1.5-ft cabinet which is air cooled. Control is accomplished from a 4.5 by 6 by 3-ft desk-like console. The computer requires 5 kva of power. The entire computer installation is shown in a photograph.

Computing Circuitry

Basically the computer is a two-address, decimal-serial, binary-parallel machine. It operates at a master clock frequency of 660 kc. The clock utilizes electron-tube circuits and is of the two-phase type. Output is a square wave.

Diode logic is used throughout the computer. There is one basic diode configuration for both AND and OR circuits. How a circuit functions depends upon the master clock phase fed to it. The computer provides seven transfer functions, four arithmetic functions, seven logical functions and output instructions.

Computer operation is in three basic modes. The machine can run continuously. It can be made to stop before each instruction, display the instruction in lights and print it out if the operator desires. This mode of operation is useful for debugging problems. The computer can also be made to stop before each branching instruction to provide a type of manual operation.

**Magnetic Amplifiers**

Power gain is achieved by magnetic amplifiers. After each logical operation, the pulse is amplified. The arrangement is: amplifier—diodes—amplifier.

As illustrated in Fig. 1A, the amplifiers are of the serial type. The electron-tube master clock acts as the power source. Input pulses in the control winding saturate the core and allow the master clock pulse to pass to the load.

The amplifiers and other circuits are packaged in 600 plug-in units mounted on printed-wiring panels. Two photographs show several plug-in packages arranged in the
SUMMARY — Electron tubes work compatibly with transistors and magnetic amplifiers in high-speed computer which ties into remote line for real-time operation. Tape-wound cores on stainless-steel bobbins overcome frequency limitation of magnetic devices. Computer has 660-kc clock frequency.

Magnetic Amplifiers

computer and one of the packages. Two magnetic amplifiers with cases open are shown at the bottom of this photograph. There are 17 basic circuit types used in the computer.

Both complementing, Fig. 1B, and noncomplementing, Fig. 1C, magnetic amplifiers are employed. The essential difference is in the polarity of the output winding.

Double-power amplifiers are used to some extent in the computer as are special amplifiers to drive the output buffer. Mechanical computer components are controlled by electromechanical relays which are

controlled by magnetic amplifiers.

Three registers used in the arithmetic section of the computer—the A, L and X registers—consist of recirculating strings of magnetic amplifiers. There is also a 44-bit input buffer register and a 26-bit buffer shift register which feeds the output line when the computer is used in real-time operations.

The magnetic amplifiers utilize alloy tap cores wound on stainless-steel bobbins.

Magnetic amplifiers of the type used in this computer have functioned satisfactorily in pulse operations at information rates up to 2.5 mc.

The magnetic drum that provides the storage function in the computer is made from aluminum plated with nickel-chrome alloy. It is 5 in. in diameter and 3 in. long. It spins at 16,500 rpm. The drum is mounted in a gas-tight helium-filled housing to prevent corrosion.

Drum Memories

The drum has 200 word bands each with five tracks. Words are read serially. There is a timing band of five tracks and a single-track sprocket channel. The timing channel produces synchronizing pulses to control the master clock frequency.

A rapid-access memory of 400 words capacity is provided on the drum. Access time is 450 microseconds.

Rapid access is achieved by using four read-write heads for each track of the rapid-access portion of the drum. The heads are spaced 90 deg apart around the drum periphery.—J.M.C.
SUMMARY — Probes attached to cores of linear variable-differential transformers measure pitch diameter and root fillet of automobile transmission gears, to generate signals for logic and control memory circuits that automatically adjust depth setting of hobbing cutter or shift cutter laterally to replace dull cutting surface.

THE ELECTRONICALLY-CONTROLLED hobbing machine installation at Plymouth's automobile transmission plant involves six-spindle gear-cutting machines, each of which has six essentially independent hobbing cutters mounted on a rotating platform. Each spindle discharges a completed gear as it passes a common discharge point. A single control unit measures and sorts the gears from all six spindles, controlling the spindles individually by means of six sets of control circuits.

Other installations of this electronic control have been made on single-spindle hobbers. For simplicity, the control equipment will be described in terms of a typical single-spindle installation.

Inspection Requirements

Each gear is automatically inspected as it comes from the hobber. This inspection includes measurement of pitch diameter and root fillet build-up, the latter being indicative of the extent of hob wear. Gears are sorted physically as being acceptable or unacceptable, and appropriate control signals are supplied to the hobbing machine. These control signals include demands for adjustments to correct pitch-diameter errors observed in the gears, shift the hobbing cutter laterally as a means of replacing dull cutting surfaces and shut down the hobbing machine when attempts to adjust it prove unsuccessful.

In the interests of good hobbing-machine control, measurements on the gears employ two sets of tolerances for each gear characteristic of interest. One set of tolerances, symmetrical about the nominal dimensions, is used principally as the basis for physical sorting of the gears. A narrower set of tolerances, also symmetrical, provides the basis for controlling the hobbing machine to limits that are somewhat smaller than the allowable manufacturing tolerances on the gears. By use of these two sets of tolerances, production of gears exceeding the manufacturing tolerances is kept to an absolute minimum.

Control Requirements

Control of the hobbing machine, as regards both pitch diameter adjustment and automatic hob shift, is in fixed increments. Consequently, the electronic control equipment is required only to operate the appropriate set of relay contacts in order to energize the adjustment mechanisms that are an integral part of the hobbing machine.

Although the control equipment is capable of detecting minute differences in gear dimensions, random variations in the hobbing machine output can result in individual gears that do not truly represent the need for hobbing machine adjustment. Consequently, the hobbing machine control signals are based on trends rather than on individual gears.

In the case of pitch diameter errors, three successive gears must fall outside the narrow tolerance limits before the control equipment calls for readjustment of the hobbing machine. In the case of apparent hob wear, a hob shift signal results each time two successive gears show root fillet build-up in excess of the narrow tolerance limits. If a single small
shift does not correct the root fillet build-up, additional shifts are made after each pair of gears with excessive build-up.

After calling for hobbing machine readjustment, the control equipment continues to count successive gears with the same type of error. If the count reaches ten, without at least one gear falling within the narrow tolerance limits, it is assumed that the hobbing machine requires human attention. The control equipment then opens a pair of contacts that removes operating power from the hobber. Gears are automatically fed to two gaging stations at which pitch diameter and root fillet build-up are measured successively. After leaving the second gaging station, the gear exits through one of three sorting chutes, depending on actual gear dimensions as compared to the production tolerance limits.

Figure 1 shows enlarged cross-sections of gear tooth spaces, illustrating how the gaging probes make physical contact with the gear. The conical measuring probe contacts the gear at the pitch circle, which is a hypothetical circle approximately midway between the root and crown of the gear teeth; its diameter is the pitch diameter of the gear. Any variations from nominal pitch diameter are apparent as displacement of the measuring probe along the radius of the gear.

The method used to detect hob wear is also illustrated in Fig. 1. The solid lines show the shape of the gear tooth space and the position of the cylindrical measuring probe when the gear has been cut with a sharp hob. When the hob begins to wear, the effects are evident as growth of the root fillet of the gears. The broken lines illustrate such growth, and show the resulting displacement of the root-fillet measuring probe.

The mechanical portion of the control equipment includes a set of cam-operated switches that provide the necessary sequencing and timing signals for the electronic circuits.

**Gaging Heads**

The electronic measuring system is shown in Fig. 2. The gaging transducers are a pair of linear variable differential transformers, one each for the pitch diameter and root fillet measurements.

Each differential transformer
consists of a single primary winding and a pair of secondaries connected in opposition and symmetrically disposed about the primary. A movable magnetic core, mechanically connected to the gaging probe, varies the coupling between the primary and the two secondaries. Thus, when the primary is excited, the net output voltage from the two secondaries is proportional to the distance between the actual core position and its null position. The phase of the output voltage is a function of the direction of core movement from null. The result is a null-type measuring system with excellent linearity, good sensitivity and freedom from moving contacts with the resulting tendency to wear. Typical units have sensitivities of the order of a millivolt per 0.001 inch per volt excitation.

**Measuring Circuits**

The two differential transformers are driven by a common oscillator. Their outputs are applied, through relay contacts controlled by the timing unit, to a common amplifier and phase detector as shown in Fig. 3. Relay switching functions have been omitted from this schematic for simplicity.

The oscillator is a bridge-stabilized type, supplying 2,000-cps drive at about 3 volts to the differential transformer primaries. The amplifier and phase-detector circuits are conventional, including...
the use of negative feedback in the amplifier. The primary purpose of this feedback is to stabilize operation against such factors as power supply variations and tube characteristic changes.

Although gear-sorting and hobbing-machine control operations are both of an incremental nature, the measuring circuits operate on an analog basis. The reasons include the advantages obtained from use of the differential transformers, which are basically analog devices, and the ease with which adjustable tolerances can be obtained in an analog system as compared to a digital system.

The conversion from analog to digital measurement information takes place in a set of six direct-coupled flip-flops following the amplifier and phase detector. The four tolerance flip-flops are driven by the amplifier, while the two sense flip-flops are driven by the phase detector. In all cases, relay switching is employed to activate the particular flip-flops corresponding to the gear characteristic being measured.

In the schematic diagram of Fig. 3, one tolerance flip-flop and one sense flip-flop are shown. The four tolerance flip-flops are identical, as are the two sense flip-flops.

The four tolerance flip-flops each include a sensitivity control calibrated directly in thousandths of an inch tolerance. This facilitates adjustment of the equipment even by inexperienced operators.

**Logic Circuits**

Pitch diameter and root fillet measurements are made sequentially, but logical decisions as to gear sorting and hobber control must be based on both measurements. Consequently, the three logic relays associated with pitch diameter measurement include electrical locking circuits. Lock-up is automatic at the time pitch diameter is measured; unlocking is controlled by the timing unit and takes place at the end of the operating cycle of the control equipment.

With the aid of the wide tolerance and sense flip-flops, gears are physically rejected if they fall outside the manufacturing tolerance limits. Rejected gears are further segregated as either salvageable or unsalvageable. A salvageable gear is one that has been left with pitch diameter and/or root fillet above manufacturing tolerance limits. An unsalvageable gear is one that has been left with pitch diameter below manufacturing tolerance limit; there is no significance to a gear whose root fillet build-up is excessively small.

From the standpoint of hobbing-machine control, logic requirements are somewhat more complex. If the hobbing machine is taking a cut that is either too deep or too shallow, the gears will have incorrect pitch diameter and readjustment of the hob in-out mechanism is indicated. Unfortunately, such a condition also has the basic symptoms of excessive fillet build-up resulting from wear of the hob cutting surfaces.

Similarly, actual wear of the hob affects pitch diameter of the gears to some extent. Fortunately, incorrect adjustment of the hob in-out mechanism has effects of equal magnitude on both pitch diameter and root fillet build-up, while hob wear affects root fillet build-up by several times the effect on pitch diameter.

**Classification of Gears**

Consequently, the logic circuits classify each gear according to the magnitude and sense of its departure from nominal values of both pitch diameter and root fillet. This classification takes place in the manner indicated by the diagram of Fig. 4. The origin at the center of the classification diagram corresponds to nominal values of both pitch diameter and root fillet. Vertical departure from the origin represents an error in root fillet, while horizontal departure from the origin represents an error in pitch diameter.

Normally, all gears fall within the first or third quadrant of the diagram. Because the resulting pitch diameter and root fillet errors are of equal magnitude, an error in adjustment of the hobbing machine in-out mechanism places gears on a line at approximately 45 degrees to the axes of Fig. 4.

*Electronic control cabinet, Hinged chassis at center drops forward to expose relays at rear. Main power supply is at bottom of cabinet*

*Interior of one of gaging heads. Probe is mounted on shaft projecting at bottom, which goes up to linear variable differential transformer mounted in plastic block supported by cantilever spring arrangement. Large knurled screw is zero adjustment for block*

Distance along this 45-degree line depends on the magnitude of the error, while direction from the origin depends on the sense of the error.

In the case of hob wear, the root fillet is affected more than the pitch diameter, and gears will fall on a line that may be typically 30 degrees from the vertical axis. Deviation from the origin is always toward the first quadrant for hob wear, never toward the third quadrant.

The wide and narrow tolerances on both pitch diameter and root
fillet are employed, in the logic circuits, to divide the complete area of the classification diagram into 25 subareas. With proper adjustments of the tolerance controls in the flip-flop circuits, each of these 25 areas corresponds to one of the following four conditions: (1) OK—gear within both sets of narrow tolerance limits so no hobbing machine adjustment is required; (2) HOB IN—pitch diameter (and perhaps root fillet) oversize, requiring hob-in adjustment; (3) HOB OUT—pitch diameter undersize, requiring hob-out adjustment; (4) SHIFT—root fillet oversize, requiring hob shift.

In certain areas of the diagram, the relation between the observed errors in the gears and the needed hobbing machine adjustment may not be immediately obvious. In some cases, the reason lies in the possibility of simultaneous errors in both in-out adjustment and hob wear; here the necessary adjustments will be made successively during the course of production and measurement of several gears. As the effect of each adjustment becomes apparent on the next gears hobbed, classification of errors will proceed from one area of the diagram to another, until finally gears are produced that fall within one of the OK areas.

The second and fourth quadrants of the classification diagram are of little or no practical importance. Consequently, some of the classifications in these quadrants are established as much from the standpoint of convenience and circuit simplicity as from the standpoint of control logic.

**Control Memory Circuits**

There are two reasons for using control memory circuits rather than controlling the hobbing machine directly from the logic circuits. First, the control memory circuits permit controlling the hobbing machine from observed trends in the gears, rather than supplying control signals based on measurement of a single gear. Second, some sort of control signal memory is required because the hobbing machine is capable of accepting adjustment signals only during a specific portion of its cycle. Thus, the logic information must be stored in some manner at least until the hobber is capable of responding to a demand for adjustment. The control memory circuits thus perform the dual function of determining trends and storing control signals until they can be transmitted to the hobber.

The control memory circuits involve principally a set of three stepping relays. Each of these relays has 10 positions in addition to a zero position, and each relay corresponds to one of the three possible hobbing machine adjustments, namely hob in, hob out and shift.

At the time each gear is being measured for root fillet build-up, the timing unit supplies a register pulse to the logic circuits. Depending on the positions of the six flip-flop relays, this register pulse then appears on one of four buses to the control memory circuits.

The HOB IN, HOB OUT, and SHIFT buses each operate one of the three stepping relays, causing the relay to advance one step each time a register signal appears on the associated bus. A signal on the OK bus, on the other hand, resets all three stepping relays to their zero positions. Further, each time one of the stepping relays steps forward, it automatically resets, to the zero position, either of the other two relays that may have previously advanced off zero. Consequently, each stepping relay counts only the successive gears showing the need of the related hobbing machine adjustment.

Each time the hobbing-machine cycle reaches a point such that it can accept an adjustment signal, an interrogating signal is supplied from the hobbing machine to the stepping-relay contacts. If either the HOB IN or HOB OUT stepping relay has counted three successive gears, or if the SHIFT relay has counted two successive gears, the interrogating signal passes through the stepping relay contacts to an associated power relay. Operation of the power relay then supplies the desired adjustment signal to the hobbing machine.

If one of the stepping relays counts ten successive gears, the interrogating pulse operates a shut-down relay. This relay removes operating power from the hobber and locks up until it is manually reset.

**Other Features**

The timing unit with its six cam-operated switches is a separate sub-assembly, chain-driven from the main camshaft of the mechanical handling apparatus. For ease in setting up the timing relationships, the six switch cams are on separate splined sections of the timing-unit camshaft.

Of the six switches, two accomplish the transfer of the amplifier phase detector between pitch diameter and root fillet measuring functions, two provide register signals to actuate the sorting gate solenoids and the control memory relays through the logic circuits and two reset the locking circuits of the sorting solenoids and the logic relays.

In addition, there are two switches that operate in response to the actual presence of a gear in the mechanical handling portion of the equipment. These prevent false actuation of the control memory circuits during operating cycles in which no gear is actually being measured.

Indicator lights give the hobbing machine operator a visual indication of the classification of each gear as it is inspected.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


SUMMARY — Germanium photocell used with three-transistor f-m/f-m telemeter counts revolutions of two-inch diameter missile in flight. Other channels measure acceleration and pressure conventionally. Point-contact transistor furnishes vhf carrier.

Use of transistors has made possible more complete instrumentation of small projectiles and rockets than heretofore. In the past practically the only information that could be obtained from a small missile was its rate of spin.

This was obtained by a spin sonde, a simple radio-frequency transmitter driving a loop antenna with the plane of the loop passing through the longitudinal axis of the missile. A receiving station located to one side of the flight path of the missile received a signal of varying intensity as the missile spun about its axis. Two maxima and two minima occurred for each rotation.

In the system to be described, continuous monitoring of a pressure and an acceleration on two subcarrier channels made it necessary to maintain a relatively uniform radio-frequency field intensity. This required that the spin information be placed on a third subcarrier channel of an f-m/f-m system.

A 2-inch diameter test vehicle containing the complete system is shown in the photograph at the left above. The hearing-aid battery will operate the system satisfactorily for at least fifteen minutes and in some cases has run for more than two hours, with reduced power output. The plastic section isolates the nose-cap antenna.

Radio-Frequency Link

The radio-frequency link operates in the 44 to 50-mc region. The transmitter employs a 2N33 point-contact transistor with the parallel resonant circuit in the base lead, as shown in Fig. 1A. Variable capacitor C1 permits a small frequency adjustment without appreciably affecting the output coupling. The composite subcarrier output is applied in the base circuit to frequency-modulate the carrier.

Instrumentation

Depending upon the individual transistors, output power of the order of 1 to 5 milliwatts can be obtained into a resistance load. Working into the nose-cap antenna, it is possible to transmit a usable signal for a distance of several hundred feet.

Most of the instrumentation consists of straightforward applications of telemetry and transistor practices. The pressure and acceleration pickups are standard variable reluctance types, of mini-
mum size and weight. The subcarrier oscillators are of the Hartley type, using junction transistors, with a variable reluctance pickup in the tuned circuit so that changes in the input stimulus are converted to changes in subcarrier frequency. Although the circuit shown in Fig. 1B is for the spin counter, it is essentially the same as those used for the other subcarrier channels.

For the pressure and acceleration measurements, the 1N189 photocell and \( C_a \) the series capacitor, are removed from the circuit. The variable reluctance pick-up are substituted for the TZA-1 coil shown in Fig. 1B. Capacitor \( C_f \) is adjusted to give the desired frequency of oscillation.

**Spin Counter**

The spin-counting device presented an especially interesting problem. The requirements were for a device capable of sensing spin rates of hundreds of revolutions per second, of modulating an audio-frequency oscillator in accordance with \( f \)-\( m \) telemetry practices, \( \pm 7.5 \)-percent bandwidth, and a device compatible with the weight, space and power-supply limitations of the small missile. These limitations eliminated mechanical devices such as angular accelerometers.

However, some of the larger missiles, employing electron-tube circuits for instrumentation, have used a standard photocell to sense the variation in light intensity as it faced a light source, such as the sun, or was shielded from the light by the body of the missile. These variations occur with each rotation of the missile and may be used to determine the spin rate. Because of the size and weight limitations of the small projectile, this appeared to be the most feasible approach for the all-transistor system.

**Photo Devices**

The center photograph shows some of the photosensitive devices investigated. The one finally selected is at the far left and consists of a bar of germanium having leads attached to each end and encapsulated in transparent plastic. Essentially, this is a variable resistor with the instantaneous resistance dependent upon incident light intensity and temperature.

In the spin-counting application the temperature will be, at most, a uniformly varying quantity, so any cyclic variations will be entirely due to changes in light intensity. Being a resistance element, the device operates as effectively in a-c circuits as in d-c, and introduces no distortion such as might be caused by clipping in a photodiode or phototransistor.

In Fig. 1B the photocell is placed in series with a capacitor across the coil tap of the Hartley oscillator. The variation in resistance causes a frequency change in the oscillator. The series capacitor is chosen so that the difference between total darkness and bright sunlight will deviate the oscillator from the upper band limit to the lower band limit, based upon \( \pm 7.5 \)-percent bandwidth. This method of modulation produces considerable a-m as well as f-m, but this is not objectionable in this application.

**Performance**

The radio-frequency transmitter, although operating out of the regularly assigned telemetering bands, performed much like the standard transmitters except for the reduced power output. Deviations of \( \pm 30 \) to \( \pm 50 \) kc per subcarrier channel were easily obtained. With suitable receiving equipment, line-of-sight transmission was possible for distance approaching one mile. However, any obstructions in the transmission path will reduce the operating distance.

The pressure and acceleration measuring channels were completely analogous to the electron-tube circuits. In fact, the pickups were first calibrated using a standard electron-tube test fixture. Then the calibrations were checked using the transistor oscillators. Agreement was within the accuracy of measurement over the complete range of input stimulus.

Although absolute light intensity was of no concern in this application, Fig. 2A shows the sensitivity that can be obtained under one set of conditions.

**Sensitivity**

It is possible to adjust the sensitivity over a wide range by changing the capacitance in series with the photocell. Figure 2B shows the variations that can be obtained. To check the oscillator linearity and to provide a means of determining the effective a-c resistance of the photocell, a decade resistor was substituted for the 1N189 shown in Fig. 1B. Figure 2C is a plot of frequency against decade resistance value for three different values of

**Table I—Test Data for Small-Missile Telemeter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lighting Conditions</th>
<th>Subcarrier Frequency (in cps)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>11,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep shade</td>
<td>11,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missile shadow</td>
<td>10,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright sun</td>
<td>9,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5-kc band, ( \pm 7.5 )-percent</td>
<td>11,298 Mbps; lower band limit = 9,712 cps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
series capacitance, \( C_v \).

As the capacitance increases the frequency variation increases, as does the nonlinearity. A capacitance of 0.0051 \( \mu F \) appears to be a reasonable compromise between sensitivity and linearity. Returning to Fig. 2B, it is found that 0.0051 \( \mu F \) in series with the photoconductor gives a frequency shift from 10,250 to 9,360 cps for a change in light intensity from zero to 100 foot-candles.

From Fig. 2C, this change in frequency is found to correspond to a change in resistance from 3,300 to 2,000 ohms. In the circuit shown in Fig. 1B, it was necessary to reduce the sensitivity by reducing the series capacitance to 0.0039 \( \mu F \) which also made the frequency variations more linear with resistance change, as is shown by Fig. 2C.

**Frequency Response**

To check the frequency response of the photocell, a squirrel-cage blower wheel was used as a light chopper with a 100-watt lamp as a source. The subcarrier output frequency was fed directly to a tele-metering discriminator which converted frequency changes into changes in d-c level. The output of the discriminator was monitored on a d-c oscilloscope. The chopper frequency was found to be nearly 850 cps, and the peak-to-peak output of the discriminator was roughly half the change obtained between steady conditions of light off and light on. This proved that the device was capable of responding at rates far in excess of the requirements.

To determine the effects of temperature, the photocell circuit was placed in an oven with a 100-watt lamp. The lamp power was supplied through a variable transformer so that intermediate light levels could be obtained. Figure 2D shows the variations of frequency for temperature between 10 and 52 C for three light intensities.

For the curves labeled dark and medium, the frequency remains nearly constant to around room temperature, where it begins to decrease rapidly. This may be attributed to intrinsic conduction as the thermal energy becomes sufficient to create more hole-electron pairs and thus decrease the effective resistance. However, the curve labeled bright does not exhibit this trend.

This indicates that the light energy effectively saturates the germanium so that the relatively small increase in thermal energy has little effect. For the spin-counter application, the results shown in Fig. 2D are acceptable since the frequency shift with light intensity remains large over the complete temperature range.

The trend of the curves is such that, if the circuit is adjusted to keep the frequency within band limits at room temperature, it will remain within limits over the complete range even though there is a decrease in sensitivity at the higher temperatures.

**Operating Data**

Following these tests the circuit was packaged in the 2-inch diameter test vehicle. The photocell is mounted in the small window near the center of the cylindrical metal portion of the missile shown in the third photograph. Actual firing performance data is not available on the test vehicle.

However, Table I shows the frequency variations obtained under possible operating conditions. Both the dark and bright sun frequencies lie within the ±7.5-percent bandwidth of the 10.5-ke channel. The full bandwidth was utilized since drift or distortion of the peaks at either end would not effect the count.

The important information is that the frequency shift obtained by rotating the missile 180 degrees from having the bright sun shining directly onto the photocell is nearly 400 cps, or roughly 25 percent of bandwidth. This is more than enough information to give a clear record of each rotation of the missile in flight.

Acknowledgement is due to R. E. Colander for his contribution to the development of the entire system and to W. J. McMaster for his assistance in developing the spin counter and in building the test vehicle.
REDUCING NOISE in Part V

SUMMARY — Transmitting information through noise can be accomplished by exchanging excess bandwidth for improved signal-to-noise ratio. Pulse-code modulation does this efficiently and permits regenerating pulses that have become distorted. Error detecting and correcting codes offer additional advantages.

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Practical communications systems must prevent noise from disturbing the essential information to be transmitted. There may be considerable variation as to what is essential depending on the type of message and the needs of the user.

At one extreme, there is a luxury zone in which cost is no deterrent. At the other, there are situations in which it is difficult to provide even meager message service.

An example of the first case is the high-fidelity music system. Since the objective is personal satisfaction, not measurable in dollars and cents, low-noise components should be used and signal power should be high enough to make negligible the effect of any noise other than that inherently present in the source. To cheapen the system by allowing even a small noise defect would make the hobby frustrating rather than rewarding.

An example of the other extreme involves providing communications when the only available medium is so noisy and interference-ridden that great skill and luck are needed to get information through. Here it is imperative to strip the message to its barest essentials.

Overriding noise by high-level signal power is the straightforward luxury approach to communication over a noisy channel. If the noise level is unduly high, the cost may be prohibitive. If part of the noise is interference from other channels, the method may fail because interchannel interference is a mutual problem for all channels.

If one transmitter is operated at higher power to overcome interference, more interference is produced in the other channels. This calls for more transmitted power in the other channels and more interference in the first.

A similar argument applies in a noise situation caused by fluctuations in signal level in beyond-the-horizon transmission and by mode-transfer echoes in waveguide. Noise is proportional to signal and increase in signal power increases noise power in the same ratio.

Frequency-Modulation

A more subtle approach uses excess bandwidth to augment the signal-to-noise ratio when extra bandwidth is available. The first

Other Articles in This Series
Characteristics and Origins of Noise ........ p 134, March 1956
Equipment for Generating Noise ........ p 134, April 1956
Techniques for Measuring Noise .......... p 162, May 1956
Designing Low-Noise Equipment .......... p 154, June 1956

FIG. 1—Exchange of excess bandwidth for improved signal-to-noise ratio with frequency modulation

Success of this method was with frequency modulation.1

The signal magnitudes are converted at the transmitter into proportional variations in carrier frequency at constant amplitude. If these variations in frequency are large, the frequency perturbations of the carrier caused by noise become negligibly small provided the ratio of mean carrier power to mean total power in the r-f band is above a modest threshold value.

To make room for the wide frequency swing, the recommended spacing of mean carrier frequencies is 200 kc instead of the 10 kc allotted in a-m broadcasting. The ratio of rms signal to rms noise in the detected f-m output varies directly with the rms frequency swing imparted by the signal up to a point where the mean total noise power in the widened r-f band becomes comparable with the mean carrier power.

Figure 1 shows how f-m systems
Communications Systems

exchange bandwidth for signal-to-noise ratio. The r-f bandwidth is the double sideband width plus the peak-to-peak frequency swing. The carrier power is constant and above improvement threshold for all bandwidths. Noise power is uniformly distributed throughout the r-f band. The test signal is the same throughout and the reference condition that in which frequency deviation equals baseband width.

Pulse-Code Modulation

Frequency modulation is not the most efficient way of exchanging bandwidth for signal-to-noise ratio. The ultimate bargain is reached by pulse-code modulation. Instead of direct proportionality of rms signal-to-noise ratio with bandwidth, pcm gives an exponentially increasing improvement with bandwidth.

The signal is sampled at a rate at least twice the highest frequency in the signal and the samples are quantized to the nearest of a set of discrete magnitudes. The quantized samples are transmitted by code sequences. Greatest noise tolerance is obtained with a binary code.

In transmitting binary pcm, two conditions are used which may be plus and minus or off and on. The stepped magnitudes are assigned binary numbers. If 128 steps give a sufficiently accurate representation of the signal, the levels may be represented by the 128 possible seven-digit binary numbers

$0 = 0000000$
$1 = 0000001$
$2 = 0000010$
$3 = 0000011$
$4 = 0000100$

$\ldots \ldots$
$127 = 1111111$

The code groups can be transmitted by e-w using carrier off to represent 0 and carrier on to represent 1. Sufficient bandwidth must be provided to transmit pulses at a rate equal to seven times the sampling rate. The bandwidth is proportional to the pulse rate.

Figure 2 illustrates the exchange of bandwidth for signal-to-noise ratio in binary pulse-code modulation. The signal-to-noise ratio is the ratio of mean power in a full-load test tone to mean quantizing noise power in the signal band. Carrier power is large enough to make transmission errors negligible.

Sampling rate is 2.5 times signal bandwidth which increases the signal-to-noise ratio 1 db over the minimum sampling rate. The reference bandwidth for one pulse a sample depends on the tolerable margins against intersymbol interference. Ideally it can be made equal to signal bandwidth but is usually more to ease transmission requirements.

In pcm, the pulses are correctly received if the carrier peaks and noise peaks can be distinguished. Ideally, the system is error-free if the carrier peaks slightly exceed twice the noise peaks. In gaussian r-f noise, the noise peaks cannot be precisely defined but an upper limit of about four times the rms value is exceeded so rarely as to make consideration of higher peaks unnecessary.

By operating the pcm system at a sufficient carrier power level above noise to make errors in recognition rare, the pulses can be decoded to represent exactly the original quantized signal levels. The only noise present is quantizing noise caused by differences between the sampled magnitudes and the discrete representations.

Pulse Regeneration

Pulse-code modulation has the advantage that the pulses can be regenerated in both magnitude and time. A pulse train which has been distorted by noise and interference can be examined at equally spaced intervals and a determination made as to whether or not a pulse is present. If the answer is yes, a clean properly timed pulse can be sent on to the next repeater; if the answer is no, a clean blank can be sent.

Figure 3 shows input and output of a regenerative pulse repeater. The code sequence is 10011. The input is accompanied by interference and distortion. Nonsynchronous interference produces the blurred trace. There is a phase reversal between input and output while the small ripple visible in the output is a result of the timing wave.

Because of pulse regeneration there can be no accumulation of error in a chain of repeaters provided the effects of noise, distortion and interference in any one link are sufficiently small to prevent a pulse
from being mistaken for a space. An important feature is that this exploitation of bandwidth for noise suppression does not imply high-fidelity low-noise bandwidth, but only bandwidth of moderate quality to enable on-off pulses to be recognized accurately.

Repeater Circuit

The transistorized regenerative repeater depicted in Fig. 4 has been used to obtain the results shown in Fig. 3.4 The second stage is a blocking oscillator that delivers an output pulse when the sum of the input signal and timing waves exceeds threshold.

The timing wave is derived by shock exciting a parallel resonant circuit with the output pulse train. A clamping diode establishes the positive peak of the timing wave. A small part of the pulse output is fed back to the input to cancel stretching of input pulses caused by inadequate low-frequency response of the transformers.

With the noncritical input equalizing network shown, this repeater operated successfully at 672 kc over 2.3 miles of No. 19 Awg paper-insulated cable pair.

Frequency-modulation, pcm and related schemes such as pulse-position modulation, pulse-duration modulation and pulse-frequency modulation are of the improvement-threshold type. A minimum ratio of signal power to noise power is required in the transmission medium to obtain noise suppression. The improvement threshold reaches its most lenient value in binary pcm where the theoretical requirement is only a factor of two between carrier and noise peaks.

If instead of c-w, a video pulse transmission system is used, the binary values can be sent as positive and negative pulses, the detector becomes a polarity indicator and the threshold is reduced to equal signal and noise peaks. In practice, an additional margin should be allowed for variation.

In improvement-threshold systems, when the noise breaks through the threshold barrier the system favors the strongest component and is indifferent to whether it is signal or noise. If the strongest component is noise, the suppression works in reverse and pure noise is registered in the output.

Filtering and Repetition

There exist systems for reliable transmission at small ratios of signal-to-noise power. The key to success is a decrease in the signaling rate to give time to make decisions which discriminate between signal and noise.

An example applicable to noise uniformly distributed over the frequency range is the use of narrow-band filters. This cuts down the amount of noise power accepted by the receiver. The signal power is concentrated in the narrow band to obtain a margin over noise.

Since the narrow-band system can not follow rapid changes in waveform, the signaling rate must be reduced. Practical limitations are: the cost of highly selective filters, the stability requirements imposed on carrier oscillators and the transmission delay.

Radar operation with a low signal-to-noise ratio is related to the narrow-band filter technique. The repeated pulse pattern reflected from an object stands out through the non recurrent grass produced by noise. Repetition is a form of integration and integration is a form of low-pass filtering.5 The poorer the signal-to-noise ratio, the more repetitions are required.

Controlled Redundancy

A systematic approach based on controlled redundancy is offered by error-detecting and error-correcting codes. As an example, consider the 2-out-of-5 code in which the code groups are sequences of five intervals in which only two pulses are sent.

The ten allowed sequences are 11000, 10100, 10010, 10001, 01100, 01010, 01001, 00110, 00101, 00011. If choice were not restricted there would be 32 sequences available. Also, it would be possible to obtain 16 sequences from four intervals. This cuts the signaling rate to less than ½.

If more or less than two pulses are received in a five-interval frame, it is known that there must have been at least one error. Occurrence of two errors in a frame may not be detected, for if one pulse is changed to a space and one space to a pulse, the 2-out-of-5 condition remains. Single error detection is most effective when the probability of error in one pulse is small. The probability of two errors in a frame becomes approximately the square of a small quantity and may be negligible.

To correct single errors in a frame it is necessary to restrict the meaningful sequences to a set differing individually in at least three places. If the minimum number of differences is increased to four, double-error detection as well as single-error correction is possible. The total number of meaningful sequences out of a given number of pulse intervals shrinks rapidly as higher numbers of errors are detected and corrected.

It is not possible to detect a number of errors up to and including the number of pulse intervals, for this would yield only one allowed sequence.

Parity Checks

Table I illustrates a coding plan in which 16 meaningful sequences are obtained from the 256 possible sequences in eight intervals.6 If the correcting and detecting features were not used, the same information could be sent in four intervals, so the penalty is halving the transmission rate.

Columns 3, 5, 6 and 7 give the message pulse values and represent, in binary notation, the numbers 0,
1, 2, . . . 15. Columns 1, 2 and 4 are check-pulse values for single-error correction. Column eight gives check-pulse values for double-error detection. The checking is done on a parity basis in selected subgroups.

The parity of a set of 1's and 0's is determined by counting the 1's. If the number of 1's is even or zero, the parity is even. Each check value is chosen to make the parity of its subgroup even.

At the receiver, four parity checks are made: pulses 1, 3, 5 and 7; pulses 2, 3, 6 and 7; pulses 4, 5, 6 and 7; pulses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. If a parity check gives an even number or zero, the result is 0. If an odd number is obtained, the result is 1. If no errors are made, all four checks give 0.

If a single error is made, the fourth parity check gives 1 and the results of the first three checks in the order 3, 2, 1 form a binary number indicating which position is in error. If this number is 000, the error is in position 8. The offending value may then be corrected by changing 1 into 0 or 0 into 1.

If two errors are made, the result of check 4 is 0 and at least one of the other checks gives 1. The location of the errors cannot be found.

Information Theory

Error correction and detection reduce the probability of error from noise but cannot guarantee freedom from error. Operations which take account of statistical differences between the possible message sequences and the noise can under ideal conditions assure errorless transmission through noise up to a maximum signaling rate which is a property of the system.

The fundamental theorem is

\[ C = W \log [1 + (S/N)] \]

where \( C \) is the maximum number of units of information a second which can be received without error, \( W \) is the bandwidth of the system in cps, \( S \) is the average signal power and \( N \) is the average noise power. The number of units of information is the logarithm of the number of choices between possible messages. If the base of the logarithm is two, the unit is called the bit. When the logarithm is taken to the base 10, the unit is called the hartley. When natural logarithms are used, the unit has been called the nit.

Bandwidth \( W \) is that of an ideal filter—a linear filter with no loss in a band of width \( W \), infinite loss at all other frequencies and constant delay in the transmission band. The noise is assumed to be white and gaussian.

White gaussian noise has maximum interfering effect for a given mean noise power. Hence, if the noise is nongaussian, the maximum possible rate of errorless transmission of information is at least as great as given by the formula and is in general greater.

The information rate is the product of \( 2W \) and \( \log [1 + (S/N)] \). This means that \( 2W \) independent samples a second can be unambiguously recognized in the output of an ideal filter of width \( W \) and the number of recognizable distinct magnitudes a sample is

\[ 1 + (S/N) \]

Application of the theorem postulates an equivalent ideal filter obtained by equalization of the amplitude-frequency curve to flat response over the band utilized and high loss outside. Also equalization of the phase-frequency curve to a straight line with effectively zero intercept. Many transmission systems do not need to meet these requirements and the theorem indicates only what their channel capacities could approach if extensive modifications were made.

A typical voice channel is designed for transmission of human speech and performs this function well when the amplitude-frequency curve is flat from 300 to 3,300 cps. The phase-frequency curve is not critical.

Ideal Transmission

Given a channel consisting of an ideal filter perturbed by white gaussian noise, the theorem assures that errorless transmission at the rate \( C \) is possible and errorless transmission at any rate greater than \( C \) is not possible. The proof does not show how the ideal rate can be obtained, but indicates a direction in which to go.

The maximum rate is approached by using long messages and applying statistical treatment to the complete response of the system. Identifications of individual elements are postponed until the complete message has been received.

This implies a long delay since no part of the message can be obtained until it has all been decoded. As the ideal rate is approached the delay becomes indefinitely large. The ideal condition is approached analogously by drawing sets of code values for long messages at random from a gaussian distribution of numbers.

One decoding plan is to compare the actual response of the system to the long message plus noise with the individual noise-free responses which would be obtained from each message code separately. Identification of the actual message sent is made on the basis of the best match in accordance with some criterion such as the least integrated squared difference. Since the number of possible messages increases exponentially with the message length, the complexity of the decoding apparatus does likewise.

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SUMMARY — Test instrument for tape recorder transport mechanisms measures speed variations from 0.01 to 5.0 percent at rates from 1 to 450 cps. Simple system uses f-m discriminator to detect change in recorded signal.

WIDE RANGE METER

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Since the basic function of a tape transport mechanism is to drive the magnetic tape over the head at a constant speed, it is often necessary to determine how well this basic requirement is being met.

Defective parts can be found by comparing the rhythmic pattern of the flutter or wow with the rotational speeds of the various components in the transport mechanism.

Basic System

Two basic systems are used to measure flutter and wow. Both systems utilize a sinusoidal signal which has been recorded on magnetic tape. In one system, the recorded signal is squared and differentiated to convert the sine waves into pips. These pips are used to intensity modulate an oscilloscope. Another set of pips from a precision oscillator supplies timing reference markers to the horizontal plates of the oscilloscope. The instantaneous time difference between the reproduced and the reference pips is proportional to flutter and wow. The scope face is photographed to provide a permanent record. This system is complex and expensive, but provides measurements over a wide range of flutter rates.

Another system is based on the fact that the instantaneous frequency of the reproduced signal is proportional to the instantaneous tape speed. The reproduced signal from the tape is applied to a f-m discriminator which provides an output voltage proportional to the flutter and wow. This output drives a meter which directly indicates the percent flutter and wow. In addition the output from the discriminator can be sent to a pen recorder for a permanent record.

This system is simple and inexpensive, but small flutter amplitudes usually can not be measured over a wide range of flutter rates; it is satisfactory where extreme precision is not required. This article describes a simple instrument which utilizes the second system. The instrument is capable of detecting flutter and wow from 0.01 to 5.0 percent at rates from 1 to 450 cps.

Circuit

Figure 1 shows an overall schematic of the flutter and wow meter. The 3-kc hand-pass filter prevents the meter from responding to harmonics of the recorded signal and tape noise. This filter is of the constant-k type with 1-kc and 6-kc signals being attenuated more than 55 db.

A limiter prevents erroneous meter readings caused by amplitude variations in the recorded signals. These variations are mainly caused by defects in the magnetic tape rather than in the transport mechanism. The limiter allows only a 1-db change in output amplitude for a 35-db change in input amplitude. Waveform remains symmetrical over this range.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
Measures Flutter and Wow

The discriminator used detects flutter and wow over a 500-to-1 range from 0.01 percent to 5.0 percent. The circuit is essentially a dual tank in which each tank is tuned approximately 300 cps off the center frequency of 3,000 cps. The components were arranged so that heat would not cause the discriminator to drift. The output characteristic, shown in Fig. 2, can be observed directly on an oscilloscope, a pen recorder or used to activate a direct-current meter. A low-pass filter between the discriminator and meter amplifier prevents erroneous meter readings by the residual 3-kc signal and noise produced by the discriminator diodes. This filter is a single-section low-pass filter of the constant-k type with high-frequency cutoff at 450 cps. The 3-kc signal is attenuated over 50 db. If desired, the low-pass filter can be replaced with narrow band-pass filters to obtain a spectrum analysis of the flutter and wow.

**Meter Circuit**

Scale switching is accomplished by a calibrated voltage divider in the grid circuit of the meter amplifier. The high-gain meter amplifier is direct-coupled to a cathode follower which drives the meter. Diodes in the meter circuit should have a linear voltage-current characteristic in the vicinity of the origin so that the meter deflection will be linear over a wide dynamic range. Three types of diodes, 1N54A, 1N137 and 1N138 proved satisfactory in this circuit. Overall feedback is used to insure linearity. Feedback is increased in the high-frequency region to reduce the effects of pickup of the 3-kc oscillator signal in the meter circuit.

**Test Oscillator**

The test signal to the recorder is supplied by a 3,000-cps oscillator. An ordinary variable R-C oscillator does not have sufficient stability, especially if it is supplied from an unregulated power source. Any variation of the test oscillator frequency at a rate between 1 and 450 cps is sufficient to cause false meter readings.

The oscillator is a Colpitts type operated class A. Long-term stability of the signal is about 0.3 cps and warm-up time is less than five minutes.

A regulated power supply is used as the power source. This adds to the stability of the oscillator circuit and the meter amplifier gain.

SUMMARY — Timing generator creates pattern that indicates time on oscillograph record in increments of 0.001 from 0 to 9.999 seconds before repeating itself. Coding produces tenth, hundredth and thousandth-second markers on single trace.

Timing information can be introduced into an oscillograph record by one or more timing traces containing pips or markers onto which the timing information is coded. However, if the timing display utilizes too many traces, or if assessment of the data contained in the timing traces is made difficult by tedious measurements or lengthy counting of markers, the value of the data is reduced.

The two timing traces derived from the timing generator described in this article create a pattern which indicates time directly down to 0.001 second. With the simple method of calibration recommended, the pattern reads from zero to 9.999 seconds before repeating itself, with a maximum of ten markers to be counted for each data point.

The complete system is portrayed in Fig. 1. The timing generator drives two type 7-216 galvanometers in a Consolidated oscillograph. A monitoring neon lamp, which flashes at a rate of one flash per second, provides remote indication that the system is on and in operation.

Timing Generator Unit

A block diagram of the timing generator is given in Fig. 2 and the complete schematic in Fig. 3. The design is centered around commercially available plug-in type units.

The 1,000-cps frequency standard feeds through a trigger circuit into a chain of four decade counter units, which have staircase outputs in addition to their normal output circuits. These staircase outputs are differentiated and limited as required, fed through cathode followers, attenuated, combined and fed into the oscillograph to form the time pattern.

The frequency standard, an American Time Products type 2007W, is a dual-triode, inductively coupled, temperature-compensated tuning-fork oscillator which de-
Oscillograph Recordings

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FIG. 4—Schmitt-type trigger used in timing generator

Timing generator uses commercial plug-in counters and frequency standard

livers approximately five volts at 1,000 cps into a 200,000-ohm load. The unit has an accuracy of 0.001 percent. It is furnished as a complete entity with an octal plug for making the necessary connections of power input and signal output.

The trigger, or signal shaper, diagrammed in Fig. 4, is very similar to a Schmitt trigger except that bias for both grids is obtained from conduction through the cathode resistors. It generates rectangular waves with steep, negative-going trailing edges, the type of signal best suited to drive the decade counter, a Hewlett-Packard type AC-4A.

Staircase Waveform

This counter has the advantage of a staircase output. The circuit is represented symbolically in Fig. 5A; neon lamps and their resistor matrix are omitted from this diagram. The staircase-forming resistors, $R_A$, $R_B$, $R_C$ and $R_D$, are connected to points $A$, $B$, $C$ and $D$, each of which is a plate of its flip-flop not being used to drive the succeeding flip-flop.

Figure 5B shows idealized waveforms of the voltages at $A$, $B$, $C$ and $D$ of Fig. 5A. These voltages are summed through resistors $R_A$, $R_B$, $R_C$ and $R_D$, which are proportioned to produce the staircase output shown in Fig. 5C. The staircase signal can be differentiated into the comb-like timing signal shown in Fig. 5D.

Comb Signal

Referring to Fig. 2, the staircase output of the first counter is differentiated by capacitor $C$, and resistor $R_I$ to form the comb signal of Fig. 5D. The positive pulses of Fig. 5D are limited by potentiometer $R_4$ and $V_{in+}$. The diode conducts through $R_1$ only on the positive portions of the differentiated signal. Cathode follower $V_{opt}$ serves as driving amplifier for the comb signal.

In the comb, the negative pulses are the 1,000-cps indications and the positive pulses are the 100-cps indications. Potentiometer $R_4$ serves as amplitude control of the comb signal.

The staircase output of the second counter is not used. The staircase-voltage output of the third counter is amplified by cathode follower $V_{in}$, controlled in amplitude by switched resistors $R_{A1-14}$, and mixed with the comb signal to provide indications of tenth-seconds, hundredth-seconds and thousandth-
seconds, all recorded on the same trace of the oscillograph. The staircase output of the fourth counter is amplified by cathode follower \( V_m \), controlled by switched resistors \( R_{kx} \) and fed into another galvanometer element on the oscillograph, giving indications of unit-seconds in ten-second groups.

**Oscillograph Record**

Prints of sections of the oscillograph record, taken during a test run of the timing system, are shown in Fig. 6 and 7. All identifying markers have been deleted from the record except for a single reference trace and the occasional blanks which serve as trace identifiers. The speed of the film in Fig. 6 is approximately 38 ips, which is close to the expected operating speed of the oscillograph. In Fig. 7, the speed has been reduced to about 0.8 ips. This is too slow to be of practical value in recording of data, but serves to illustrate the maximum timing pattern of the system of 10 seconds and is valuable for calibration purposes.

In Fig. 6, the thousandth-second indications are the negative pips appearing in groups of nine, each in comb-like fashion. The hundredth-second indications are the positive pips interspersed among the thousandth-second combs. Tenths of seconds are represented by the steps in the staircase upon which the pips are superimposed. Unit-seconds are represented by the steps in the staircase of the other trace. Portions of three-tenth-second and two unit-second steps are shown.

The time scale is so reduced in Fig. 7 that the thousandth-second and hundredth-second pips are run together and are therefore unreadable. However, this view is well adapted to the calibration procedures because complete staircases of tenth-second and unit-second steps are available.

For calibration in any test and subsequent reading of time it is desirable to run at least 20 seconds of film in the oscillograph with the timing generator on and with very slow film speed, as was done for Fig. 7. This makes certain that, when an assessment is started, there will be at least one full staircase of unit-second steps.

**Calibration**

To calibrate, a 3 by 5 inch card is held so that one of its long edges bridges the two timing traces and the reference line on the slow oscillograph record. The point on the edge where reference line crosses is marked. The card is then slid along the film, keeping the reference mark of the card on the reference trace; the points of crossing of the zero-second step, the one-second step, the two-second step and so on through the nine-second step are marked. The same is done with the tenth-second steps, marking the card as shown in Fig. 8. It is not necessary to number individual steps on the film. This was done in Fig. 7 for clarity.

**Example**

To illustrate the use of the calibrating card, three arbitrary times are marked on Fig. 6. These times are indicated by the dash lines and the letters \( t, t_1 \) and \( t_2 \). In determining \( t_2 \), for example, the marked edge of the calibrating card was held on the dash line of \( t_1 \) so the reference mark on the card coincided with the reference trace at the crossing of the dash line. The units trace indicated 7 and the tenths trace indicated 0. Hundredth-second pips were counted and indicated 6 from the last step of the tenth-second staircase. Thousandth-second pips were counted in the comb with an indication of 4 pips and half a space. This made the number 7.0645, as shown in Fig. 6. Times \( t, t_1 \) and \( t_2 \) were found in similar fashion.

These time numbers are relative. There is no absolute zero time in this timing system. What is determined is time difference obtained by subtraction of two indicated values. Where time differences cross from one unit-second staircase into the next, 10 seconds must be added to the second reading.
Telemetering Demodulator for Wide-Band F-M Data

SUMMARY — Translating wide-band f-m subcarrier to lower frequency permits recording modulating signal at lower tape speed. Demodulator converts f-m to pfm for pulse averaging recovery of signal.

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The signal is then demodulated by pulse-averaging techniques. Figure 1 is a block diagram of the system and the circuit is shown in Fig. 2.

Frequency Translator
The experimental circuit was designed to process a typical subcarrier channel of 1.0-mc center frequency. The modulated subcarrier is fed to the control grid of the 6AS6 mixer $V_1$. The output of the 1,150-kc beat-frequency oscillator $V_2$ is fed to the mixer suppressor grid. When $F_s$ is 1.0 mc and $F_P$ is 1,150 kc, the translated frequency $F_T$ is 150 kc.

The minimum value of $F_T$ is determined by the number of lower sidebands generated in the modulation process. The equation for

![Subcarrier translator and demodulator for tape recording of telemetered data](image-url)
an f-m wave is

\[ e = A \sin (wT + M_f \sin \omega t) \]  

(1)

where:

- \( A \) = carrier-wave amplitude
- \( w \) = carrier angular velocity
- \( F_{dev} \) = frequency deviation
- \( F_{mod} \) = modulation frequency
- \( M_f \) = frequency deviation
- \( T \) = time
- \( 2\pi \) = time

A trigonometric expansion of the right hand side of Eq. 1 will yield an expression which contains the sideband frequency components and amplitude relations in terms of the Bessel functions. The significant sideband components for a given modulation index may be found from a table of Bessel functions.

An approximate relation of the minimum value of \( F_r \) determined by experimental data is

\[ F_{\text{min}} = (F_{dev} + 2F_{mod}) \]  

for \( F_{dev} = 60 \text{ kc} \) and \( F_{mod} = 20 \text{ kc} \), \( F_{\text{min}} \) will be 100 kc.

The instantaneous value of \( F_r \) is

\[ F_r = F_T \pm (F_{dev} + 2F_{mod}) \]

(3)

If the value of \( F_{\text{min}} \) is not maintained according to Eq. 2 severe distortion will result because the lower sidebands will not be transmitted with phase and amplitude fidelity.

Tubes \( V_1 \) and \( V_2 \) are low-pass selective amplifier stages designed to pass only the different frequency components of the \( F_r \) and bfo signals. The response limits of the filter may approximately be determined by Eq. 3. For example when

- \( F_T = 150 \text{ kc} \)
- \( F_{dev} = 60 \text{ kc} \)
- \( F_{mod} = 20 \text{ kc} \)

\( F_T \) lower = \( 150 - [60 + 2(20)] = 50 \text{ kc} \)
\( F_T \) upper = \( 150 + [60 + 2(20)] = 250 \text{ kc} \).

Figure 3 is a response curve of the selective amplifier stages. This curve includes the amplifier and the low-pass filter characteristics. Figure 4 is an oscillogram taken at various stages of the translation process. The output of cathode follower \( V_4 \) is 15v peak-to-peak.

**Pulse Frequency Demodulator**

The extremely wide-band f-m output of the frequency translator presents demodulation problems. Tuned-circuit discriminator techniques were not considered feasible due to difficulties in obtaining linear operation over the wide deviation percentages employed. The percent deviation is

\[ \text{Percent dev} = \frac{F_{dev}}{F_T} \times 100 \% \]

(100) = \( \pm 40 \text{ percent} \)

The demodulation is accomplished by converting the translated f-m wave to pulse frequency modulation. This process is indicated by the oscillograms in Fig. 5.

A 1.0-microsecond pulse of fixed duration and amplitude is generated for every cycle of the translated f-m wave. Hence, the intelligence information is contained in the instantaneous pulse frequency.

In the circuit diagram, Fig. 2, the translated f-m wave \( F_T \) is directed to the cathode-follower driver tube \( V_5 \). Each cycle of the wave is symmetrically clipped by the resistor and biased diode networks. The input to the amplifier stages is a symmetrically clipped wave of 3v peak-to-peak amplitude. The rise time of this signal is related to the frequency and amplitude of \( F_T \).

These rise-time variations are a source of standard-pulse jitter and therefore must be minimized by additional limiting which is provided by \( V_4 \) and \( V_5 \). Each of these stages symmetrically amplify and limit the clipped signal so that the output of \( V_5 \) is a square wave of 100 v peak-to-peak amplitude and 0.2 microsecond rise time. This signal is used to drive \( V_8 \) which is a Schmitt-trigger type waveform generator circuit.

The output of the Schmitt trigger is differentiated by \( C \) and \( R \). The negative spike of the differentiated wave is shunted to ground by the 1N38 diode.

The remaining signal is a +10 v spike of 0.02-microsecond rise time which is sufficient to trigger the standard-pulse generator.

The standard pulse is generated by a cathode-coupled one-shot multivibrator, \( V_9 \). The output of this stage is a 1.0-microsecond pulse of fixed duration and constant amplitude of \( +10 \text{ volts} \). The 10-to-90 percent rise time of this pulse is less than 0.10 microsecond. Due to the large deviations employed, the standard-pulse duration \( t_o \) must be less than half the period of the highest frequency encountered to
allow sufficient recovery time. Hence,

\[ T_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} F_t \]

\[ T_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2(250 \times 10^3)} = 2.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{sec} \tag{5} \]

Experimental data indicated that a 1.0-microsecond pulse duration was suitable for operation of the standard-pulse generator.

**Energy of Wave**

The energy of the wave is proportional to the duty cycle; this relation is Energy = \( t_0 / T \times (K) \).

Where \( t_0 \) is the pulse duration, \( T \) is the period and \( K \) is a constant. Since changes in \( T \) contain the intelligence, and \( T = \frac{1}{F_t} \).

The value of \( K \) is dependent upon the pulse amplitude and the integrator characteristic.

For a given value of \( K \) the integrated voltage output is directly proportional to the value of the instantaneous pulse frequency. To demodulate the pfm wave to the original modulating signal it is necessary to integrate the pulses by means of a low-pass filter network.

Either L-C or R-C low-pass filters may be successfully employed. An L-C T-section filter as shown in Fig. 2 was used to demodulate the pfm waveform. The ripple component appearing on the demodulated signal is less than 0.5 percent. Since d-c response was not required, a-c coupled amplifier and cathode-follower stages \( V_{11} \) were added. This provided a more suitable output signal level. The overall deviation sensitivity was increased to 0.1 volt per kc.

The frequency deviation against demodulator output voltage plot is linear to better than 1-percent of the deviation bandwidth. Dynamic tests indicate the overall distortion due to processing to be less than 1 percent.

Fig. 6 is an oscillogram of the demodulator response to a 500-cps square wave and a 20-kc sine wave.

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**FIG. 4**—Unmodulated subcarrier (A) is combined with bfo output (B) to give translator output (C) for frequency-modulation magnetic-tape recording

**FIG. 5**—Circuit waveforms at output of clipper (A), limiting amplifier (B) and trigger circuit (C). Pulse generator trigger (D) provides standard-pulse output (E)

**FIG. 6**—Waveform of 500 cps signal before (A) and after (B) demodulation. Waveforms of 20-kc sine wave before (C) and after (D) demodulation.
Regulator Stabilizes

BOLOMETERS used for detection of infrared radiation require the application of d-c voltages that are devoid of noise and fluctuations. The power source used must also be capable of supplying high current at low voltage. These requirements generally indicate the use of a battery. For an aircraft installation where batteries are not permissible as equipment power supplies, there was developed a supply adequate for bolometer requirements.

**Detector Construction**

In this application, the bolometer comprises a group of blackened nickel strips, one micron in thickness with a surface area of half a square centimeter each. The strips absorb the infrared radiation, from a flame or other source, on their surfaces. The strips, connected in series, heat up, consequently change their resistance slightly and thus produce a small output voltage across a load. Since the strips are thin, their mass is small and the time required for the strips to heat is short.

Thermal lag in the bolometer heating process is small. Therefore, if the radiation varies in intensity at a rate corresponding to frequencies in the subaudio or low audio range up to 25 cycles, a usable output voltage of the same frequencies is produced. Thus the bolometer gives an electrical analog of the variation in the intensity of radiation with time. The output amplitude is in the microvolt region. The theory of infrared bolometer performance is given in mathematical form in the literature.

A test set-up used to examine bolometer performance without use of an actual flame is shown in Fig. 1A. A source of steady infrared radiation, such as a light bulb, is placed in front of a modulator. The latter consists of a motor-driven metallic disk with notches in its periphery. When the disk rotates, infrared radiation is interrupted at a frequency dependent on the rate of motor rotation and the number of notches.

The bolometer, power supply, transformer and balancing potentiometer are connected in a bridge circuit. The voltage appearing at the secondary winding of the transformer is a replica of the intensity variation. It is amplified by a low-frequency a-c amplifier and observed on an oscilloscope.

Because of the extremely small amplitudes of the signals, a high-gain amplifier is used. Variations at subaudio and audio frequencies in the voltage source used to supply the bolometer bridge circuit are likewise amplified, especially if the bridge does not entirely cancel them. Fluctuations comparable to the desired signal may be falsely detected as such. Hum reduction and long-term voltage stability are of secondary importance. The former has little effect since the lowest hum component, the second harmonic of the supply frequency, is 800 cycles and outside the pass-band of the detector amplifier. Long-term voltage changes affect the sensitivity of the system only slightly. The sensitivity need not be accurately controlled for this application, since qualitative rather than quantitative results are observed.

**Double Regulation**

After a number of more conventional approaches failed to yield a voltage output sufficiently free from low-frequency variations, the design of Fig. 1B was evolved. As shown in Fig. 2 this uses an a-c loop as well as a d-c loop. The reference voltage of -5 volts is derived, by a stage of gas-tube regulation consisting of an OA3 and associated components, from an ordinary -180-volt regulated power supply.

In the a-c loop, the 5,000-ohm potentiometer is connected between the output terminal and the reference voltage and it is adjusted to vary the output voltage. A type A-300 miniature 400-cycle mechanical chopper driven from 6.3 volts has its moving contact on the potentiometer arm during part of a cycle and on ground during the other part. This gives a 400-cycle carrier modulated by variations in the output voltage.

Since the chopper gives sup-

![FIG. 1—Block diagram of test setup for infrared detector (A) and elements of the double-regulation power supply for bolometer (B)](image)
SUMMARY — Bolometer-type infrared detectors used on aircraft give ambiguous indication at intensity variation rates up to 25 cycles unless power supply is well regulated. Chopper-derived a-c loop supplements more conventional d-c regulation in cutting variations to less than a millivolt.

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INFRARED DETECTOR

pressed-carrier modulation, only the sidebands are present. The modulated signal is amplified by one section of the 12AX7 and then synchronously rectified by a second chopper. It is finally filtered, to give a grid voltage for one of the 6AS7 passing tubes, which has its two sections connected in parallel. Use of choppers for similar purposes is discussed in the references.

If the extremes of the frequencies of the variations in the output voltage are denoted by \( F_1 \) and \( F_n \), where both \( F_1 \) and \( F_n \) are considerably below 400 cycles, the chopper converts the band \( F_1 \) to \( F_n \) to the bands 400 - \( F_1 \) to 400 - \( F_n \), and 400 + \( F_1 \) to 400 + \( F_n \). The 12AX7 stage was found to generate considerable noise at the lower frequencies, \( F_1 \) to \( F_n \).

A-C Amplifier

The amplifier in the a-c loop is designed to pass only frequencies in the neighborhood of 400 cycles and attenuate greatly any low-frequency components. The low-frequency disturbances are not amplified. Tube noises near 400 cycles are small and can cause disturbances only to the extent that they appear as sidebands by modulating the carrier. This effect is slight. Improvement in regulation of the output voltage is thus obtained in the a-c loop that could not be obtained in a d-c loop.

To supply the a-c regulating loop with a reasonably clean voltage so excessive gain is not required of it, a second loop is employed. This is a d-c loop, since here only coarse regulation is needed. A 25,000-ohm potentiometer is connected in a voltage divider used between the 6AS7 plate voltage and the -180-volt reference power supply. From the arm of the 25,000-ohm potentiometer, voltage variations are fed to a section of the 12AX7, amplified and applied to a second 6AS7 passing tube.

Loop Supply

The d-c loop is, in turn, supplied by a standard circuit utilizing a transformer, a 5U4 full-wave rectifier and a filter composed of two resistors and three electrolytic capacitors.

The output voltage is 3 to 6 volts with current capacity of 250 ma. Hum at 800 cps is under one millivolt rms and low-frequency variations are less than a millivolt.

REFERENCES


FIG. 2—Circuit diagram shows choppers used to generate and rectify a-c signal that compensates low-frequency variation

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

161
SUMMARY — Inexpensive storage for digital data is provided by neon-tube matrix. Less power is required than with coincident-current memories such as a core matrix. Memory uses multiplier-phototube read out. Flasher lamp prevents complete deionization of neon tubes.

NEON STORAGE unit uses the presence or absence of a small neon tube as the memory element. The memory consists of rows and columns of wires with neon tubes connected to appropriate intersections.

The neon tube detects a coincident voltage at the intersection and its light output is converted to voltage by a phototube. Since the phototube will pick up the light of any of the neons, it also acts as the logical OR gate which is necessary in memories.

Operation of Matrix

Figure 1 shows a corner of a neon matrix and operating waveforms. The selection of the corners of the matrix is accomplished by a coincident voltage. Once the correct voltage is present, the neon tube will fire and draw a small amount of current (about 0.2 milliamp). This current, however, can normally be supplied by any circuit having a reasonable output impedance without seriously affecting the output voltage level.

The sets of vertical and horizontal wires have the property that at all times only one wire from each set has the selecting voltage on it. The magnitude of this selecting voltage is about one-half the firing voltage of the neon tubes.

On the voltage waveforms at time t₁, wire 3 is selected but none of the hundred series wires is selected (one in another part of the matrix is chosen). Even though there are neons at corners c and d, the voltage applied to them is lower than their firing point and they remain off.

Extinguishing Neon Tubes

The neon tubes are NE-2's. These are small tubes with wires extending from the glass seal. In manufacture, no measures have been taken to hold the gas pressure and the spacing of the electrodes uniform between tubes.

The firing voltages of new tubes can be from 65 to 90 v, and the maintaining voltages from 55 to 65 v. As the tubes age, these voltages will increase.

The amplitude of the half-selecting voltages is about plus or minus 55 from ground. This will insure the firing of any tube when coincidence occurs. A resistor in series with one line will drop the voltage applied to the neon to the maintaining value after the tube fires.

However, when one selecting voltage is removed, there will still be 55 v available which may prevent the neon from extinguishing. This can be overcome by adding an R-C network in series with the vertical or horizontal wires as shown in Fig. 2.

As the neon fires and starts to draw current, capacitor C charges.

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Memory matrix with light-tight cover open. Only one multiplier phototube is shown.
Using Neon Tubes

and the voltage across the tube drops to the maintaining voltage level. When one selecting voltage is removed, the voltage across the neon drops to about 10 volts for the short time before C discharges. It is long enough, however, to extinguish the neon.

When the neon tubes are in an area which has normal illumination, 110 v or so across the neon tube when there is a coincident voltage would be enough to fire the tube reliably. The light in the area would prevent the neon gas from deionizing completely, thus making it easier fully to ionize or fire the tube.

The neons of the matrix, however, must be installed in a light-tight enclosure to allow the phototube to pickup the on-off condition. In a dark area, there is practically complete deionization about 30 millisecond after the maintaining voltage is removed. Since each neon bulb in the matrix must be addressed as often or as infrequently as desired, no restriction based on the 30-millisecond interval can be tolerated.

In a dark area, the neons may not fire for periods greater than 20 millisecond after a voltage much in excess of their normal firing voltage is applied. This is in contrast to a neon in a lighted area which will fire within a few microseconds. Since the neons can be held from deionizing by light, a flash of light, at intervals in the normally dark area would ionize the tubes partially. In particular, if a neon lamp were flashed, the emitted light would cause the most activity in the neon lamps of the storage matrix.

The flasher neon is normally flashed at the time a new corner in the matrix is chosen. A new neon which must fire is thus given the activation when the coincident voltage is applied. Since the flasher neon is fired each time a new location is pulsed, it normally fires many times a second and there is no possibility of this tube becoming fully deionized.

**Matrix Output**

Both the light from the signal neons and the flasher neon will be picked up by the multiplier phototube. Whether a signal neon is on or not, an output indication could result at the time the flasher neon is on. It is therefore necessary to look for the output after the flasher is turned off.

This can be accomplished by the circuit shown in Fig. 3. The output of the multiplier phototube passes through an amplifier to increase the voltage swing available and change the d-c output level. The output of the amplifier and the timing pulse are gated to produce the output. Immediately after this output, another location is chosen for the next output.

The delay between the turning off of the flasher and the output is necessary to allow the light output of the flasher neon to decay to a low level. The multiplier phototube and amplifier are designed to have no greater bandwidth than is necessary to follow this decay.

Where the memory is to be used...
to generate a certain function it will always be read in the same order. A simple way of reading which would cover all corners of the memory would be to select one horizontal wire and then sequentially select all the vertical wires. The next horizontal wire would then be selected and all the vertical wires would be selected again. This process then would be repeated until all the horizontal wires were selected.

With this method of selection, it is always known which corner will be the next one selected. Therefore the circuit can remain one step ahead of the input and also have an instantaneous output instead of waiting for the flasher neon and slow decay. A circuit which will perform in this manner is illustrated in Fig. 4.

To scan the matrix in a sequential order, two four-stage counters and decoding circuits are included. The four-stage binary counter has 2^4 or 16 possible configurations. Each configuration can be recognized by the decoding circuit as being distinct.

It will therefore energize one of its 16 output lines according to the four inputs it receives from the counter. These output lines form one set of wires to go to the neon tubes.

The second counter and decoder form the second set of wires to the neon matrix. Since the second counter is fed by the overflow of the first, all 16 lines of the first will be selected while the second set remains fixed. The overflow will then cause another line in the second set to be chosen and the first set will sweep through again.

It is necessary that one of the two sets of outputs from the decoders have a positive selecting voltage and the other be negative. Since it is generally desirable to make all counter stages the same, this difference in circuitry is in the cathode followers and the decoding circuits.

**Pulse Input**

The positions of the neon tubes are set up initially so that the corner of the matrix which is energized when the counters are reset contains the information to be read out at the time of the first pulse. When the first pulse comes in, it is regenerated by the blocking oscillator and fed to the AND gate. The other input to this gate before the pulse came was the information from the matrix at the reset position.

Since this input is designed to have a long time constant, it will only start to change at the time of the pulse and the previous in-
formation will be the control on the gate. The output is therefore directly available.

The input pulse also steps the counter and triggers the monostable multivibrator which in turn fires the flasher neon. This sets the matrix at the next corner and the neon at that corner, if any, will light. The multiplier phototube picks up the light and slowly changes the input to the AND gate. When the next input pulse arrives, the second output is immediate and the matrix is set for the third position.

**Circuit Operation**

The decoded output to the neon matrix from the first four stages is a positive gate from the zero-reference level. The d-c output level of the counter flip-flops is raised by the dividers to the grids of the cathode followers and the polarity of the diodes in the decoding matrix provides for the positive output gate. The d-c level of the fifth to eighth counter flip-flops is lowered by the dividers to their cathode followers to obtain a negative gate from the zero-reference level. The outputs of these flip-flops are reversed to obtain correct sequencing of the negative output gates.

The positive input pulse is brought to blocking oscillator \( V_i \) for reshaping and amplification. The positive output of \( V_i \) is gated with the d-c level from multiplier-phototube amplifier \( V_a \). Since the amplifier and gate have a slow response to the d-c level change, the output information is based on the past output of the neon matrix.

The flasher neon is ignited immediately after the input pulse by monostable multivibrator \( V_s \) and amplifier \( V_a \). To be certain that the flasher neon is partially ionized when the equipment is put into operation, a pilot lamp is included in the light-tight compartment. This lamp is turned off by the thermal relay about three seconds after \( B - \) is applied. This delay allows the equipment to start its operation and insures initial firing of the flasher neon.

The circuit shown was designed for equipment requiring a maximum read-out rate of 200 cps and no attempt was made to attain maximum speed from the memory unit. The unit as constructed has a maximum read-out rate of about 2 kc. This is due to some portions of the circuitry and the mechanical layout of the decoding and neon matrices. To work at higher speeds, the capacitance between all matrix wires must be reduced to improve rise times and reduce crosstalk.

**Multidigit Output**

The circuit provides one bit of output information at the time of each input. Many applications, however, require more bits per input pulse. Each bit will require a separate neon matrix but most of the equipment can be common. The layout of the matrices for a four-bit output word is shown in Fig. 5.

![FIG. 5—Neon-tube matrix memory with four-bit output](image)

Corresponding wires of each matrix are connected together and driven from the same source. The counters, cathode followers, decoding circuitry, monostable multivibrator and blocking oscillator need not be repeated. All that is necessary for each additional bit is a matrix, multiplier phototube and amplifier, AND gate and flasher.

The additional power required is negligible. For memories which require a different number of locations than 16 by 16 or 256 positions, a different counter configuration can be used or the counters can be reset before they reach full capacity.

The life of the components is normally no problem. The counters, cathode followers and decoding circuitry need not be high-speed units. Therefore they can operate with relatively low current and reasonable rise times. This speed also allows the crystal diodes in the decoding circuits to operate in circuits which are relatively insensitive to variations between diodes. The NE-2's have a rated life of about 25,000 hours. Since the tubes are on only a fraction of the time and are operating at about a rated current due to the large gain available from the multiplier phototube, the neon life is no problem.

**Construction**

The physical layout of a typical memory matrix is shown in the photograph. The cover holding the neon is tipped up. This unit has four output bits per input pulse therefore four light-tight compartments, each with the memory neon, flasher neon and multiplier phototube. The neon memory tubes, rather than being physically located at the intersections of cross wires, are bunched in a group to illuminate the multiplier phototube uniformly.

The access time for the neon memory is about 100 microsec and the consecutive read-out time is the same. About 25 tubes and 128 diodes are needed for the 4-bit 256-word consecutive read-out memory. Sixteen tubes are counters and cathode followers.

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SUPERREGENERATIVE

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SUMMARY — Equal on-off intervals of 500-cps audio frequency are obtained at a rate of 7 cps using junction transistor in basic self-quenching oscillator circuit. Effects of circuit parameter variation on oscillator performance are given. Operation is possible at higher frequencies.

PULSES OF AUDIO-FREQUENCY tone produced at a slow rate from 5 to 10 cps are useful in providing alarm controls and in performing identification and supervisory functions in signaling systems.

This article describes a simple transistor circuit that produces equal on-off intervals of 500-cps tone at a rate of 7 cps. The circuit requires one junction transistor and provides 23 milliwatts of pulse power to a 600-ohm load. Operation at higher frequencies and the use of point-contact transistors in this circuit is possible.

The circuit diagram of the self-quenched oscillator is shown in Fig. 1. Figure 2A is the output signal, Fig. 2B is the voltage across the resistor $R_2$ in the emitter circuit, Fig. 2C is the emitter-to-base voltage and Fig. 2D and 2E are the voltages across $L_c$ and $C_c$ respectively.

Operation

To obtain some insight into the circuit operation, assume that self-quenched oscillation takes place. Suppose that the off period has just been completed and the on period is about to begin. Thus the emitter-to-base voltage will be slightly positive (for a pnp unit), the current through the $LC$ combination will be small, the emitter-to-base resistance will be low and $C_c$ will be charged positively.

Capacitor $C_c$ will discharge rapidly through $L_c$ and the emitter-to-base resistance. The voltage across $L_c$ will increase, opposing the change in current, and the voltage across the $LC$ combination will adjust itself to maintain a small positive voltage across emitter and base. Oscillations will build up rapidly toward some limiting value. Owing to transistor nonlinearity these oscillations produce a rectified current $I_o$, with a fundamental frequency of 7 cps, that flows through the inductance-capacitance combination along the assumed path shown in Fig. 1.

This current reduces the voltage across $C_c$ until $V_{es}$ becomes so small that oscillation ceases. The emitter-to-base resistance is now high and $C_c$ begins to charge through $L_c$, $R_2$ and the bias network $R_1$, $R_2$, $C_c$ and $E$. The resultant rapid change in the direction of current through $L_c$ causes the voltage across the coil to decrease rapidly and drive the emitter diode further below cutoff. The emitter-to-base voltage now increases toward the bias voltage $V_b$ as $C_c$ charges. When $V_b$ becomes slightly positive, the emitter diode again becomes a low resist-

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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
Transistor Oscillator

 ance across the LC combination and the cycle repeats itself.

Choke L_r also serves to prevent a short circuit across the emitter and base at the fundamental oscillator frequency.

**Experimental Results**

Circuit performance was measured with a fundamental oscillator frequency of 500 cps, a quench frequency of 7 cps and a off to on ratio, d/D, of unity.

Only one significant element at a time was varied. The pulse power dissipated in R_s and P_r is taken as A^2/2R_e.

Performance as a function of the quench circuit capacitance C_o is shown in Fig. 3A. The power output and the off-on ratio d/D, do not vary appreciably for values of C_o above 25 μF. Quench frequency f_o varies hyperbolically with C_o. An empirical relation for f_o is (8.8 X 10^{-12}C_o)^{-1}.

This variation suggests that quenching is controlled by a time constant rather than by a resonance phenomenon since the resonant frequency for the L_rC_o circuit is 33 cps. Since C_o chiefly affects f_o, it can be used as the primary control for the quench frequency.

Effects of varying bypass capacitor C_r values are shown in Fig. 3B. Above a value of 15 μF, d/D, f_o and P_r change slightly indicating that R_s is effectively bypassed at the quench frequency.

Figure 4A shows the effects of changing the bias by varying R_i while keeping the sum of R_s and R_r constant at 41,000 ohms. As R_i is increased beyond 14,000 ohms quenching of the 500-cps signal stops owing to reduced collector voltage. As R_i is decreased toward zero d/D increases rapidly because of reduced quiescent emitter current. Values of P_r and f_o are less critically related to the value of resistance than d/D; thus R_s and R_r can be used as a fine control for d/D.

The effect of the feedback resistance, R_s, is shown in Fig. 4B. Within the operating region both d/D and f_o vary moderately so that R_s can be used as a fine control for the 7-cps quench signal as well as a control over the basic 500-cps frequency.

Figure 5A shows that variation in R_s has a marked effect on the circuit performance. Improvement may be obtained by using a more suitable output transformer, a pad in the secondary to reduce the load variation seen by the circuit or a buffer amplifier in the output circuit.

Effects of variation in R_i are shown in Fig. 5B. The important property here is that d/D can be controlled by R_s with only small changes in f_o and f_o, in the range of 4,000 to 16,000 ohms.

Although the sum of R_s + R_r was not varied, it was found that for a value of 10,000 ohms instead of 41,000 ohms, the quench frequency increased about 40 percent with some increase in d/D. This change increased the battery drain from 4 ma to 8 ma.

A resistor placed in series with L_e and C_e decreased d/D as the resistance was increased, and quenching stopped when the sum of the value of this resistor and the resistance of L_e reached approximately 200 ohms. An increase in the value of L_e lowered the quench frequency.

**References**


Regulating Amplifier

SUMMARY — Servocontrol automatically adjusts gain to accommodate changes in attenuation in long open-wire telephone lines. Slope, or unequal attenuation as a function of frequency, in 12-channel carrier systems is likewise compensated. Pilot-tone pairs of 40 and 80 kc with 99 and 150 kc are employed to control gain.

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MULTICHANNEL CARRIER telephone systems require compensation for variations in line attenuation caused by weather changes.

The device described is used in a new 12-channel carrier telephone system to correct automatically not only for changes in attenuation but also for the change of attenuation over a range of frequencies—those occur in open-wire telephone lines.

The telephone system uses frequencies from 40 to 88 kc in one direction of transmission and 99 to 150 kc in the other direction. Over these frequency ranges, differing weather conditions cause large changes in the attenuation characteristics of a line.

Figure 1 shows the attenuation characteristics of a typical 33-mile long telephone line. Under dry weather conditions, the average attenuation of the line is about 8 db and the change in attenuation from 99 to 150 kc is only 2 db. During a sleet storm, however, the attenuation at 99 kc may increase to 38 db and the attenuation at 150 kc may increase to 60 db.

The difference between these two values of attenuation (22 db) is the slope across the transmitted band of frequencies. Under different weather conditions, attenuation and slope may be anywhere between the dry-weather and sleet-storm extremes.

The regulator compensates for any attenuation in the range covered in Fig. 1. This includes lines so short that instead of providing variable amounts of gain, the regulator must provide varying amounts of loss. For long lines, the regulator will provide up to 48 db gain at 99 kc or 72 db gain at 150 kc. The regulation error under most conditions does not exceed ±1 db.

Design Considerations

Two general approaches, either electromechanical or electronic, can be taken in the design of regulators for open-wire carrier systems.

Electromechanical regulators are possible because attenuation changes occur slowly enough to be adequately compensated by a mechanical device. In fact, slow regulator response is necessary to prevent wide swings in system gain resulting from momentary line shorts or induced transients.

One type of electromechanical regulator now used in carrier system is a servomechanism consisting of motor-driven attenuators and slope-correcting networks. The motors of these devices are driven by a system of amplifiers, relays and filters to insert the necessary characteristics in the line. Such regulators, although they perform satisfactorily, are large physically and include expensive components.

Another design approach makes use of electronic circuits to take advantage of miniature components now available. An electronic regulator is smaller, more efficient and can be inexpensively manufactured.

To correct for wide range line-
Corrects Slope and Level

loss and slope conditions, precise attenuation and slope information must be conveyed to each regulator in the system. This information is obtained by sending two pilot frequencies in each direction of transmission. Pilots of 150 kc for slope control and 99 kc for flat-gain control are transmitted in the high-frequency direction. Tones of 80 kc for flat-gain control and 40 kc for slope control are transmitted in the low-frequency direction.

The regulator can be considered a closed-loop electronic servo system. The characteristics of this system are controlled by the level of the pilot tones at each end of the transmitted band.

A block diagram of the regulator circuit is shown in Fig. 2. In operation, the regulator attempts to maintain both pilot tones at a constant preset level at point B. This level is determined by the amplifier gains existing within the feedback loop, indicated by β.

The received band of frequencies, including the message and the pilot tones, is transmitted from input A to output B of the regulator. The pilot tones present in the output are then separated from the message frequencies and returned through a feedback loop to control the flat-gain and the slope-compensating amplifiers.

The line-equalizer section of the A-B path contains a low-pass roof filter to suppress out-of-band crosstalk and noise and a fixed equalizer to provide a moderate amount of preliminary equalization.

The flat-gain section maintains the overall gain of the regulator constant. This section consists of a pi-network in which attenuation depends upon the resistance of thermistors in its shunt arms and an amplifier with gain controllable by a thermistor in parallel with the load resistor. The overall gain or loss of the flat-gain section is determined by a direct current flowing through the thermistors.

Slope correction follows the flat-gain correction and is provided by two cascaded amplifiers with slope-equalizing networks in their feedback circuits. The frequency response of these amplifiers is controlled by varying the characteristics of the equalizer networks. As in the flat-gain regulator, this is accomplished by thermistors whose resistance is varied by d-c control. The output of the second slope amplifier is also the output of the regulator.

**Feedback Loop**

A portion of the regulator output is applied to the β-loop to control the gain characteristics of the flat-gain and slope-correcting amplifiers. In this loop, a pair of very sharp crystal band-pass filters separate the two pilot tones from the message frequencies. After further amplification, the pilot tones are separated from each other by a low-pass and high-pass filter combination, individually rectified and compared with d-c reference voltages.

The two error voltages obtained by the comparison depend upon the level of the pilot tones at the regulator output and are used to determine the output of the d-c control tubes. These tubes supply current to the flat-gain and slope-correcting amplifiers.
networks. An output pilot level change of ±1.0 db swings these control currents through their complete operating range.

Any change in the amplitude of a pilot tone at point B will cause the characteristic of the flat-gain or slope-correcting networks to vary in a direction that creates a compensating change in gain or slope.

To prevent the regulator from responding to transient phenomena such as swinging shorts on the telephone line or momentary interruptions from maintenance procedures, the time constants of the d-c control circuits are made long. If signals are completely lost, alarm circuits that monitor the error signals will be operated after about five seconds delay. The loss of either or both of the pilot tones will cause audible or visual indication.

A simplified schematic of the flat-gain regulating circuit is shown in Fig. 3. The input transformer provides an impedance step-up necessary to obtain optimum performance from a pi-section attenuator. Resistance $R_a$ and the two thermistors, $RT_1$ and $RT_2$, form the attenuator. The thermistors have a resistance characteristic that decreases as the current through them increases.

By varying the current through the thermistors, the attenuation of the pi-network can be changed to the desired value. The current is controlled by an error voltage applied to the grid of d-c amplifier tube $V_p$.

The plate-current path of the control tube contains a third thermistor $RT_a$, which is in series with $RT_1$ and $RT_2$, as far as the d-c control current is concerned. To the incoming signals, however, $RT_a$ is part of the load on the flat-gain amplifier tube $V_s$.

Therefore, any changes in control-tube plate current will also cause the resistance of the thermistor to modify the amplifier load impedance. This alters the gain of the amplifier in the same direction as the pi-network and provides additional attenuation compensation.

Thermistor $RT_1$, and resistor $R_a$, provide temperature compensation. They form a voltage divider that controls the input to the flat-gain amplifier as a function of ambient temperature. Temperature compensation is necessary because the thermistors that control the flat-gain or loss of the regulator are sensitive to changes in the ambient temperature as well as to changes in control current.

Since thermistor $RT_1$ is not in the d-c path of the other thermistors and does not carry appreciable current, its resistance is dependent only on ambient temperature. Its effect on the gain of the regulator is opposite to the effects of temperature change on thermistors $RT_1$, $RT_2$, and $RT_a$.

### Slope Control

A simplified diagram of one of the two slope-correcting amplifiers is shown in Fig. 4. Signals from the flat-gain regulating stage are stepped up in voltage and impedance by the interstage transformer and applied to the grid of a pentode amplifier connected in a conventional RC arrangement with voltage feedback.

The feedback voltage of this amplifier is developed across a two-terminal $RLC$ network in which impedance to ground varies linearly with frequency. By changing the resistance of $RT_1$ in the $RLC$ network the impedance variation with frequency can be made to increase or decrease.

By passing plate current from d-c control tube $V_s$, through this thermistor, a means is provided for varying the slope of amplifier $V_s$ as a function of the error voltage applied to $V_s$. To keep the reactive elements in the slope-correcting networks within practical limits, two slope-correcting amplifiers are cascaded. Overall performance characteristics of the regulator are shown in Fig. 5.

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**FIG. 4**—Two slope-correcting amplifiers are used in cascade.

---

**FIG. 5**—Flat-gain regulation (A) and slope regulation (B) characteristics. Complete plug-in regulator comprises main chassis and four plug-in units.
SUMMARY — Ultrasonic artificial ionosphere uses crystal transducers at 150 kc operating in air. Heat and fans simulate fading in two air-path signals which are compared with direct wire path.
second at 20 C, the delay is 0.9 millisecond per foot. The third or reference path is a direct wire transmitted signal traveling from the transmitter simulator to the receiver simulator.

A block diagram of the system is shown in Fig. 1. The transmitter consists essentially of a cathode-follower current amplifier which amplifies the modulation signals and supplies the current to a ring modulator. The 150-ke oscillator signal is amplitude modulated and amplified to drive the transmitting transducers. A small part of the amplified signal is taken as the direct signal.

The receiver portion of the simulator consists of the receiving transducers which furnish the input signals for preamplifiers mounted on the transducer stands. These preamplifiers feed band-pass amplifiers terminated by level controls. The signals are monitored by a vtvm and are combined, amplified, detected and further amplified for recording. Considerable amplification and careful shielding are required because the signal level out of the receiving transducers is on the order of a fraction of a millivolt. The low output of the transducers is due to the necessity of providing damping to increase bandwidth.

Although the system as described provides for only double-sideband a-m transmission, provision is made to incorporate single-sideband transmission. Provision is also made for adding a noise signal.

Transmitter

Figure 2 is a schematic of the transmitting unit of the multipath simulator. The carrier frequency of 150 kc is generated by one-half of a 12AT7 in a series tuned L-C oscillator circuit. The other half of the 12AT7 is operated as a cathode-follower buffer amplifier which drives the diode-ring modulator. Carrier amplitude is adjusted so that the modulated carrier output is linear with the modulating signal well past 100-percent modulation.

With perfectly matched diodes, the diode ring is balanced for both the carrier and the modulating signal so neither appears in the output unless the other is present. Therefore, no component of the modulating signal will appear in the output except as a modulation of the carrier. This is desirable when the highest modulating frequency is close to the carrier frequency.

The output voltage is proportional to the current flowing in the center-tap circuit with matched diodes and with a sine-wave carrier input that is sufficiently high in level to be clamped to essentially a square wave by the forward conductance of the diodes.

The ring in the transmitter simulator is operated with a steady-state direct current in the modulator to obtain the quiescent carrier. The voltage differential between the cathode of \( V_a \) the modulator tube, and the tap from the 150-v plate supply causes this residual direct current flow through the modulator. Operation of \( V_a \) against a positive direct voltage source instead of against ground is necessary for linearity when the modulation approaches 100 percent.

Output of the modulator appears at the grid of \( V_a \) and is amplified by the 12AT7 two-stage R-C coupled amplifier. This amplified modu-
lanted 150-kc carrier drives the cathode-follower connected 6L6 output tube. Back bias is used so that impedance coupling may be employed to obtain a reasonable power output. This output is capacitively coupled to the transducers.

The bridge-type a-c meter indicates the amplitude of the modulating signal or the amplitude of the modulated output carrier. In the modulated carrier position this meter may be employed as a simple overmodulation indicator. With the balanced modulator used in this system, overmodulation will be indicated by a pronounced upward carrier shift.

The modulating signal may lie anywhere within the audio-frequency band from approximately 200 to 6,000 cps.

Figure 3 is a schematic of the preamplifier and band-pass amplifier for the receiving transducers.

Two such systems are employed, one for each of the delayed path received signals. The preamplifiers are mounted in the small boxes on the transducer stand. The preamplifier has a double-tuned band-pass filter input with a bandwidth of approximately 14 kc. Overall voltage gain of the preamplifier is 25.

A two-stage band-pass amplifier using 6AH6 pentodes raises the level of the signal from the preamplifier to a peak value of approximately 1 volt. A separate amplifier is employed for each of the delayed signal inputs. Since the direct signal is obtained by a wire connection, no band-pass amplifier is required for this third circuit.

In the linear mixer, shown in Fig. 4, the composite output signal from the two delayed channels and the direct signal channel is developed across the resistor in the grid circuits of the 6AK6 amplifier.

A 6H6 is used for full-wave detection of the composite amplitude-modulated carrier. A simple L-C filter section removes the carrier components from the output of this detector. Parallel resonance in the filter effectively suppresses the carrier fundamental frequency.

A 6C4 cathode follower provides a low-impedance output stage for transmission of the recovered information signals to the recorder.

A separate vtm circuit using a cascade-connected 12AT7 is provided for setting the relative amplitudes of the various input channels. Inverse feedback is employed in this amplifier to stabilize gain.

In the equipment shown the bandwidth, and hence the highest permissible modulation frequency, is determined by the band-pass circuits employed. The transducers themselves have an essentially flat bandwidth of 20 kc and so are not the limiting elements in the system.

Fading Effects

The velocity of sound in air changes with temperature about 2 feet per sec per degree C. At a frequency of 150 kc a small temperature differential will change the velocity sufficiently to produce a considerable change in phase. A change of about 0.9 deg C over a 2.24 foot beam path would change the phase π radians. This effect is made use of in obtaining random change of phase. A small heat source is placed between the transducers and under the beam. Random convection currents intercept the beam over a part of its travel and cause two effects, the phase is changed in a random manner due to the change in velocity and the amplitude is changed in a random manner due to refraction.

Fading rates can be somewhat controlled by increasing heat intensity.

Oscillograph records were made of the instantaneous value of combined carrier signals through the simulator. The delayed path was perturbed by an electric fan, causing rapid fading of the resultant carrier corresponding to rates on the order of 25 to approximately 500 per minute. The records are strikingly similar to oscillograms of actual radio transmissions.

---

**FIG. 3**—Preamplifier-bandpass amplifier circuit for each delayed path boosts signal to 1-volt for mixing

**FIG. 4**—Inputs from two delayed paths and direct path are combined and demodulated to drive recorder
Design Chart for Selective Cathode Traps

By K. HILLMAN
Sylvania Electric Products Inc.
Bayside, N. Y.

SUMMARY — Equations for determining attenuation introduced at trap frequency and at other desired frequency used with chart speed determination of values for R, L and C for cathode trap. Graph can also be used to determine bandwidth of trap.

In designing cathode traps of the type shown in Fig. 1, attenuation must be introduced at a trap frequency, f, without greatly affecting the gain at some other frequency, f.

It is useful, therefore, to consider how the gain at f relative to the gain at f, varies with trap Q, normalized frequency spacing δ, and the increased loss at f due to the presence of the trap. A cathode resistor Rk has been included in the circuit, but may be set to zero or bypassed, if desired.

Chart Construction

In obtaining the expression from which the chart is plotted, the following assumptions are made: grid-cathode and cathode-ground capacitances are negligible, the tube is a constant-current generator (i0 = g*, e0) and the trap may be represented by a parallel combination of R, L and C.

An actual coil has, of course, series resistance. A parallel representation is exact, however, if the Q of the coil as a function of frequency is constant.

Let \( \left| \frac{r_g}{r_b} \right| \) = gain reduction factor at \( f \) with trap
\( \frac{r_g}{r_b} \) = gain reduction factor at \( f \) or \( f_0 \) without trap

The equation has been plotted against \( Q \) for various values of \( \left| \frac{r_g}{r_b} \right| \). In addition, contour lines indicating levels where the value of \( r_g \) remain constant are shown on the chart.

**Example**

An example of a typical design problem will show how the chart can be used to obtain component values and aid in gaging the trap bandwidth.

The gain at 7 mc is to be decreased by no more than five percent. The circuit constants are \( R_g = 0, g_m = 5,000 \mu \text{mhos} \). Find \( R, L \) and \( C \).

The intersection of \( r_g/|r_b| = 20 \) and the curve corresponding to a value of \( |r_b| = 1.05 \) occurs for an abscissa corresponding to

\[ Q = \frac{(2 + \delta)}{(1 + \delta)} = 66 \]

since

\[ \delta (2 + \delta) = (0.3) 1.7 = 0.73, \]

\[ Q = 66 \left( \frac{0.73}{0.73} \right) \equiv 90 \]

(Continued on page 176)
The CINCH-JAN Shield Insert
—FOR INCREASED COOLING EFFICIENCY

... aids in maintaining lower operating tube temperatures... equipments have fewer failures, greater reliability, less maintenance and tube replacement costs.

Six sizes of the corrugated inserts are necessary to fit the six sizes of miniature tubes. The seven-pin tubes require a certain corrugation height and three widths: for the small, medium, and large sizes. The nine-pin tubes require a different corrugation and three different widths: for small, medium and large tubes.

CINCH corrugated inserts are made from 0.003 inch cadmium-plated brass shim stock with black matte finish; bent into a circular shape, the ends fitted together, and then inserted into the proper shield. The insert makes contact with the glass bulb on one side and the shield on the other, distributing the hot-spot on the tube and conducting the heat to the shield with a greater radiating surface.

These inserts may be adapted to operating equipments presently in use with no chassis modification or additional space requirements.

---

CINCH corrugated inserts are made from 0.003 inch cadmium-plated brass shim stock with black matte finish; bent into a circular shape, the ends fitted together, and then inserted into the proper shield. The insert makes contact with the glass bulb on one side and the shield on the other, distributing the hot-spot on the tube and conducting the heat to the shield with a greater radiating surface.

These inserts may be adapted to operating equipments presently in use with no chassis modification or additional space requirements.

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---

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
Also, $r_1 = 1.05 (20) = 21 = 1 + g_0 R = 1 + 0.005 R$ so that $R = 4,000$ ohms

$X_{10 \text{ no}} = \frac{R}{Q} = \frac{4,000}{90} = 44$ ohms

from which $L = 0.7 \mu h$

$C = 360 \mu f$

Suppose a 0.7-$\mu h$ coil is now made and found to have a $Q > 90$. Let the measured value be $Q = 130$. The chart shows that the intersection of $r_3 = 1 + 20$ and $Q/8(2 + \delta)/ (1 + \delta) = 94$ occurs for value of $r_\nu/|r_i| \cong 28.5$ and for $|r_i| = 1.05$.

If desired, the inductance may be reduced, assuming the coil Q is held constant, so that $r_\nu/|r_i| = 20$ is again obtained but at a value of $|r_i| < 1.05$.

**Trap Bandwidth**

Sometimes a band of frequencies rather than a single frequency is to be attenuated. The chart may be used to gage the trap bandwidth. In the preceding example, the range of frequencies where the gain relative to 7 mc is decreased by a factor of ten or more can be found.

Since $r_\nu = 21$, for $|r_i| \geq 10$ ($1.05 = 10.5$, then $r_\nu/|r_i| \leq 2$.

The intersection of $r_\nu/|r_i| = 2$ with the curve $r_i >> 1$ occurs at about $Q/8(2 + \delta)/(1 + \delta) \cong 2 Q/8 \cong 1.7$, so that $2/8 \cong 1.7/90 \cong 0.019$. Hence the trapping bandwidth (as defined) is 0.019 (10) or 0.19 mc.
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Certain types of electronic equipment demand the ultimate in reliability and long life in all components... either because replacement would be highly expensive or because complex circuits require extreme stability. For applications of this sort, beyond the range of standard commercial products, Mallory manufactures electrolytic capacitors known as telephone and computer grade. These capacitors have premium characteristics obtained by special techniques in processing.

To assure highest quality, extra precautions are observed in the selection of materials, and in manufacturing... even beyond the extreme care normally practiced in making Mallory commercial grade capacitors. Special electrical processing operations produce exceptionally low leakage current and series resistance. Rigid pretesting assures as much as twenty years' life on a statistically high percentage of capacitors of this grade.

This extra measure of performance is available in three different series of Mallory capacitors:

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- Capacitors of telephone grade performance, but with physical design other than that called for in telephone applications.
- Units similar to telephone grade but with recommended voltage ratings lower in relation to anode forming voltages: particularly useful for high stability and low leakage in computer circuits.

Mallory capacitor specialists will be glad to consult with you on the selection and application of special grades for your special circuit requirements.

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For the great majority of civilian and military electronic circuits, Mallory supplies a complete line of commercial and JAN grade electrolytic capacitors. All can be counted on to render superior performance at economical cost. Mallory also manufactures the famous FP—the pioneer fabricated plate capacitor rated for continuous duty at 85° C.; also miniature and subminiature electrolytics, tantalum capacitors, motor starting capacitors. Write or call for complete data.

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Parts distributors in all major cities stock Mallory standard components for your convenience.

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
New Carrier Communications and Radar

Newly commissioned U. S. S. Saratoga uses the latest electronic devices to improve detection and fire control besides furnishing navigational signals and communications to aircraft. Barrel-shaped structure at top of mast (left) is enclosed Tacan navigation-aid antenna, used with system developed by Federal Telecommunication Labs. Antennas for uhf communications are visible at the corners of the flight deck. Detail of similar antenna mounted on gun tub is shown at right. Eight antennas provide 360-degree cover.

Shock-Velocity Measurement

An accelerometer that conveniently produces shock-damage data previously unavailable may eventually lead to design changes and improvements in the shock-load performance of aircraft and shipboard equipment. It was developed by T. A. Perl and C. W. Kissinger at the National Bureau of Standards.

Conventional velocity meters comprise a heavy mass, spring-mounted to a rigid frame attached to the test structure. When the test structure and frame are accelerated, the mass remains fixed in space for a small fraction of the natural period of the spring-mass system. For this short time, displacement of the mass relative to the frame is equal and opposite to the absolute motion of the frame.

This relative motion causes a pick-up coil to cut lines of force of a constant magnetic field, generating a voltage. Such voltage is proportional to the relative velocity between the mass and the frame and, for a short time, it is proportional to the absolute velocity of the frame.

These conventional velocity meters have an undesirable low-frequency resonance between 3 and 5

Construction Of DEW Line In Far North

Temporary Air Force communications tower is erected at early-warning location.

Module-type housing being erected near air strip for radar-communications use.

Mobile unit transports Western Electric personnel in vicinity of radar stations.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
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REGULATION: Less than 0.2 volts for line fluctuation from 105-125 volts and less than 0.2 volts for load variation from 0 to maximum current.

RIPPLE: Less than 3 mv. rms.

STABILITY: The output voltage variation is less than the regulation specification for a period of 8 hours.

RECOVERY TIME: Less than 50 microseconds. The excursion in the output voltage during the recovery period is less than the regulation specification.

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: Less than 0.1 ohms from 20 cycles to 100KHz. Less than 0.5 ohms from DC to 20 cycles. Many units have very much lower output impedance.

FEATURES:

- Voltage Range continuously variable without Switching.
- Either Positive or Negative may be Grounded.
- Oil Filled Condensers.
- Wire Harness and Resistor Board Construction.
- Power Requirements 105-125 volts, 50-60 cycles.
- Terminations on rear of unit.
- Locking type voltage control AC, DC Switches, Fuses, and Pilot Lights.
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Large barium titanate velocity meter is bolted to structure being shock tested. It acts as a transducer to convert shock into an electrical signal.

Sensitivity of the device is such that an applied acceleration of one gravity unit will produce electrical output of approximately 200 millivolts. Linear range is better than ±300 g.

Acceleration output from the barium titanate element must be integrated to obtain a velocity signal, which can be done using a simple R-C integrator. A velocity sensitivity of 4 millivolts per foot per second might be available at the amplifier recorder.

With commercially flat crystals, the resonant frequency of the meter is 6,900 cps. Optically ground crystals increase resonant frequency to 10,200 cps. To achieve highest possible resonant frequency, the velocimeter base, the barium titanate disks and the loading mass must be in contact over their entire mating surfaces. The assembly then acts as a compression spring.

The force exerted by the bolts that hold the assembly together must be so applied that the surfaces bearing against the piezoelectric disks are not distorted. Contact in the present instrument is established by machining three ears on the loading mass and on the base and providing an undercut. The force exerted by the three assembly bolts is applied relatively uniformly around a circle of smaller diameter than that of the barium titanate disks.

With the device mounted on a heavy object, theoretical resonant frequency should be 0.7 times the unmounted resonant frequency, assuming perfect coupling. Such coupling can be obtained using a ½-inch lead mounting shim that has not yet been approved during six days.

**Tesla Centenary Honors High-Frequency Pioneer**

According to the best available information, Nikola Tesla was born in what is now Yugoslavia on July 10, 1856. He died in New York City on January 7, 1943. He was about 28 years old when he came to America, but the young man brought with him the idea of a new alternating-current power distribution system based upon the poly-phase induction motor. Current electrical power practice bears witness to the importance of his ideas.

Despite his latter-day flamboyant pronouncements in the press, Tesla did not ever achieve a like measure of success in high-frequency radio communications or—a pet project—wireless transmission of power.

Writing about Tesla's contribution to high frequency, L. P. Wheeler in 1943 pointed out that a perusal of pertinent patent specifications indicated Tesla's superior grasp of three ideas. While they were not effectively exploited for communications purposes, his ideas appear to have been clearer than those of his contemporaries.

He understood the idea of inductive coupling between driving and working circuits; he saw the importance of tuning both circuits (the idea of an oscillation transformer); and he had the idea of a capacitance-loaded open-secondary
Discriminating engineers, the world's toughest critics, applaud the brilliant performance of Helipot's brand new trio -- series 5400, 5600 and 5700 single-turn precision potentiometers.

According to the program notes, these three virtuosi come in a choice of five mounting-and-bearing combinations. A one-piece, dimensionally-stable plastic housing eliminates a separate rear lid. There are tighter tolerances on linearity and mechanical run-out.

A new rotor design reduces mass ... permits lower contact pressure ... results in decreased coil wear, more reliable operation, greater life expectancy. Incidentally, torque is lower.

They're a quiet trio, too. Maximum noise, at 100 rpm, with 1 milliamp of slider current, is 100 millivolts. Sweet music to any electronic designer's ear!

For complete information and specifications on these three new HELIPOP® precision potentiometers, write for data file 701.
Man
New Wireless concept
ered in under Tesla which in late limited, or unworked ideas was to lectures in Institution.
commemorated Production wind tunnel located at Three Tesla's early months before his 1894.

182 square (1943),

so to 87 ke and each receiver is allocated a frequency 250 cps from its neighbor, allowing a total of 50 channels. Signals picked up by a ferrite rod antenna go through a stage of r-f amplification and are rectified by a germanium diode. Selectivity is obtained with a crystal filter tuned to one of the 50 different carrier frequencies of which the transmitter is capable.

A gating transistor controls application of high voltage to the audio stages so that only when a signal of correct frequency arrives does the gate open and the a-f stage operate. Audio power to the loudspeaker is about 5 milliwatts. When the receiver (illustrated) is not carried in the pocket but laid

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Winding forms, resistance wire and embedding material are matched and integrated, resulting in long term stability at rated wattage over the operating temperature range. The embedding material is a special plastic that extends protection well beyond the severe humidity resistance specifications of MIL-R-93A and Proposed MIL-R-9444 (USAF).

These high-accuracy units are available in close resistance tolerances down to ± 0.1%. They are carefully and properly aged by a special Sprague process so that they maintain their accuracy within the limits set by the most stringent military specifications.

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SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY • 35 MARSHALL ST. • NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

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ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

flat on a table, a mercury switch turns off the unit.

Transmitter Unit—With a power output of 25 watts, the transmitter is considered adequate to cover an area of some 30 acres. A control unit contains 50 crystals. Signals from the control unit pass through a limiter and are then amplified sufficiently to drive a push-pull output stage. Amplitude modulation is used on both plate and screen. Output impedance can be adjusted between 50 and 300 ohms.

A loop Q up to 10 can be expected and as the frequency of the transmitter is varied with the selector switch, tuning capacitors are switched in each time transmitter frequency is changed by an increment of 2.5 kc. It is necessary to tune the transmitting loop by the addition of series capacitors so that a resistive load is presented to the transmitter.

Siting Communications Stations

Ground clutter, the generally unwanted signal return from hills, trees and other low objects, has been put to use by the Signal Corps. Propagation maps, showing possible uhf signal paths, can be prepared by superimposing radar reflections upon terrain maps. The light areas shown above indicate good communications paths from a 147-foot tower at Washington National Airport

Army Meteorologists Study Duct Effects

ATMOSPHERIC conditions that cause ducting, or propagation of ultra-high frequency radio signals far beyond the optical horizon are recognized but quantitative data are lacking. The phenomenon is important to the military since transmissions thought to be private have sometimes been heard at distances great as compared with the location of the desired receiver.

Special Studies Branch, Plans and Programs Division, Aviation and Meteorological Dept., Army Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, is currently using airborne electronic equipment...
We have taken the guesswork out of using molybdenum permalloy powder cores, for Magnetics, Inc. Powder Cores are Performance-Guaranteed. What's more you can specify as an extra, Magnetics' exclusive feature... color-coding. Color-coding tells your assemblers, without special testing, how many turns to put on these cores, for they are graded and coded according to inductance before they reach you.

New... LOW COST
PRECIOUS METALS
PLATING PROCESSES!

From coast to coast, electronic and electrical manufacturers are installing Sel-Rex Bright Gold, Rhodium and Silver Processes as best suited to their exacting requirements.

Sel-Rex BRIGHT PRECIOUS METAL PROCESSES have unique features which make them particularly suited for the electronic and electrical industries. Sel-Rex Bright Gold, for example, gives a mirror-bright finish directly from the bath — regardless of thickness requirements... economical, too — one gram does the job of 2 grams of conventional 24 K. gold.

Among the many advantages of Sel-Rex Bright Rhodium is that it actually plates bright longer (heavier deposits) than other rhodium processes.

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Office checks wind direction, velocity and humidity at base of 200-foot tower. Recorder at left is connected to wind vane, the center recorder indicates velocity of an anemometer. Motor operated psychrometer and recorder are at right.

Helium-filled Kyton is a nylon covered balloon with a stabilizing tail section. A wiresonde picks up meteorological information and sends it back down the wire to the ground in tests being conducted at Gila Bend, Ariz.

Transhorizon Utilization

In notice of proposed rule making, FCC says, "There is no question but that the technique (of over-the-horizon transmission) may prove to be economical and feasible with respect to short-haul international fixed circuits and there appears to be a great number of applications where the techniques might possibly be useful for the domestic fixed service perhaps, in some instances, replacing or supplementing conventional systems".

Information Needed—Desired by July 1 is specific information as to whether tropospheric transhorizon fixed circuits can share with conventional circuits the bands above 940 mc. Also wanted is data showing anticipated use of tropospheric circuits, state of the art in techniques and equipment and eva-
NEW ‘GROWN-DIFFUSED’ TYPES COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE IN PRODUCTION QUANTITIES

HIGH GAIN VHF TRANSISTORS with usable power levels and bandwidths are now immediately available from Texas Instruments . . . another first for the leading producer of silicon and germanium transistors. Your design horizons are now extended to include all-transistor TV, FM, and VHF receivers . . . and transistorized amplifier, oscillator, or switching applications in communications, telemetering, or radar.

NEW VHF GERMANIUM TRANSISTOR
Oscillating frequency is above 250 megacycles . . . alpha cutoff frequency is 200 mc. Typical gain is 12 db at 100 mc (unregenerative). This performance in a production transistor was unheard of prior to perfection of the “grown-diffused” method—an exclusive Texas Instruments technique.

NEW HF SILICON TRANSISTORS
Frequencies to 30 megacycles, rated 30 volts and 125° C, make these “grown-diffused” units ideal for high temperature military and commercial applications. They increase to 10 the types of silicon transistors now available from Texas Instruments, and represent the continual improvement in frequency, gain, and power made by the pioneer producer of silicon transistors.

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New high power transistors—12-watt dissipation germanium power transistor and 8.75-watt dissipation silicon power transistor. New high voltage rectifiers—full wave and single junction half wave 1500-volt silicon units stable to 150° C. New high conductance diodes—4 types of axial-lead silicon junction diodes with 100 ma forward currents and 0.1 µa back currents.

All these devices in production and available immediately. Write today!

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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

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tion of relative spectrum utilization efficiency as compared with conve-
tional line-of-sight systems.

The questions concern only tropo-
spheric propagation, having a pres-
ent practical range of about 200
miles using frequencies generally
above 100 mc. Unmentioned is the
technique of ionospheric forward
scatter, which customarily operates
in the frequency region of 30 to 50
mc over distances between about
500 and 1,500 miles. Circuits are
experimental or military now.

Photoelectric Sampler Detects Nerve Gas

Back (left) and front (right) of a nerve gas detector built by RCA for Army Chemical
Corps. In principle, a chemically treated paper tape is drawn past a photocell. Then it
is wetted and exposed to ambient air pumped through the unit. Hazardous industrial or
commercial gases react with the impregnated paper to change its color, which is sensed
by a second photocell. If the before and after colors do not balance, an alarm is sounded

Toll Highways Check Vehicle Scales

Accuracy of the electronic weighing mechanism used to determine load of trucks on
turnpikes is tested with a hydraulic jack and load cell similar to that employed under
scale platform. A series of weight readings obtained with the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton SR-4
load cell is checked with those recorded in the toll booth

Research Publication

Millions of dollars are being spent
in tax-supported institutions for re-
search that should benefit industry.
To make the results of its sci-
entific contribution available, Naval
Research Laboratory has adopted
the expedient of publishing regular
monthly reports, beginning Janu-
ary 1956.

Priced at $1.25 each, these re-
ports are available from Office of
Technical Services, U. S. Depart-

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
**NEW!**

**AlsImag Alumina Ceramics**

open new fields for designers . . .
permit designing to higher temperatures, higher frequencies, greater strengths.

Designers are generally familiar with the plus values of AlsImag technical ceramics for standard industry applications. However, recent developments—particularly in new, high-strength, high-temperature AlsImag Aluminas—have greatly enlarged their range of usefulness.

Do you need a material with such versatile characteristics as shown on this page? AlsImag technical ceramics have helped many designers solve problems . . . may help solve yours. Send blueprint with complete operating details for our recommendations.

**PLANTWIDE VACATION—First Two Weeks of July**

**AMERICAN LAVA**

**CORPORATION**

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A subsidiary of

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** Abrasion Resistant **
Sand Blast Nozzles, Spray Nozzles. Hard, homogeneous long-lived. Suited to the most exacting uses.

** Non-Inductive **
Alignment Tool Blades. Non-metallic for sensitive machine and instrument settings—other demanding applications.

** Thin . . . Strong **
Electron Tube Spacers as thin as .009" have remarkable strength. Similar parts might solve other application problems where superior insulation is needed.

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Minute, yet strong tubing of AlsImag Alumina. Parts in inset magnified three times (smaller one .015" OD); others approximate actual size.

** Hard **
AlsImag Tool Tips for cutting and machining strongest alloy steels.

** Thin . . . Strong **
Electron Tube Spacers as thin as .009" have remarkable strength. Similar parts might solve other application problems where superior insulation is needed.

** Precision Finishes **
Smooth, easily coated AlsImag Cores for Ink, metal Film and Carbon Deposited Resistors.

** Heat Resistant **

** Acid Resistant **
Rotary Seals and Plungers. Extraordinary wearing qualities. Surface finishes to most exacting specifications.
PROJECT:
QUALITY
CONTROL

TARGET:
EVEN
BETTER
PERFORMANCE!

Wilbur B. Driver
Precision
RESISTANCE ALLOYS

Better Performance – on every electrical and electronic application because... from ingot to final inspection, every test known to science safeguards the quality of Wilbur B. Driver Precision Alloys. These tests assure performance as specified! Why not consult a Wilbur B. Driver sales engineer for recommendations on precision alloys for your applications.

Wilbur B. Driver Co.
NEWARK 4, NEW JERSEY

For Over Thirty-five Years Manufacturers of Dependable Electrical, Electronic, Chemical and Mechanical Alloys

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

Higher Pentode Gain

BY LESTER LEVY
Engineering Consultant
Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEN EMPLOYING triodes in amplifying circuits, little difficulty is encountered in realizing amplifications approaching the $\mu$ of the tube. This is because it is relatively simple to load the plate circuit with impedances that are five or more times the internal plate impedance of the tube.

For pentodes, the internal plate impedance is in the order of a megohm. To realize amplifications approaching the $\mu$ of the tube, a load of several megohms is needed. Even with resonant circuits it is not usual to realize amplifications much in excess of 200.

For broadband characteristics at audio frequencies, it is customary to use resistive, inductive or transformer loading. Unfortunately, inductances and transformers are expensive, weighty and bulky. In obtaining high amplification through the use of higher primary impedances, the expense, weight and bulk are also increased.

While the resistor has the advantages of being small, light and inexpensive, it has the serious drawback of limiting the available electrode voltages and currents. The $\mu$ or the $g_m$ decreases with decreasing plate current so that resistance coupling limits the available amplification, with reasonable power supplies, to about 200.

One means of increasing the gain of a pentode is to use another pentode as the load impedance on the amplifying pentode. This is illustrated in Fig. 1A. Inductances
MEMO

TO Engineering Dept.

SUBJECT
MINIATURE SENSITIVE RELAY (TYPE MS)
(Ideal for Printed Circuits)

Note desired RBM features will cut our assembly costs.

Construction—Printed circuit terminals are designed with snap-in feature which holds relay in printed circuit board without lugging prior to solder dip.

Other versions of MS relay available with standard solder type terminals and insulating base, where required. Also with 4 N.O. isolated circuits having common make.

While not yet in production, extra-sensitive version has been developed. Maximum coil resistance 18,000 ohms, nominal sensitivity .030 watt, maximum sensitivity .020 watt, overall height 1-9/16". All other details same as standard MS relay.

Application—Type MS is an ideal relay for any application requiring a compact, highly reliable single pole D.C. device, where a low cost solution is required because of volume usage and competitive problems.

The fact that industry has already used over a million units of this design is your assurance that the R-B-M Type MS relay will meet your most exacting requirements.

Contacts used in Type MS are of the cross bar type, which offer the ultimate in reliability throughout the life of the relay. Molded bobbin design has eliminated coil failure on sensitive applications under severe climatic conditions.

Send for Descriptive Bulletin MS-1

RBM DIVISION
ESSEX WIRE CORPORATION, Logansport, Indiana

Other Products

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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
and transformers have the advantage of relatively low d-c voltage drops, owing to relatively low d-c resistance, while maintaining high impedances. The small d-c voltage drops permit the amplifier tube to operate at high current and high $g_m$ with the consequent high gain.

In the case of the pentode used as a load on the amplifier pentode, the fact that the internal plate impedance is much higher than the d-c resistance of the tube is used. In such a circuit it should be possible to realize about half the $\mu$ of the tube if identical tubes are used.

![Electroncs at Work: Diagram](continued)

FIG. 1—Pentode gain increased (A) by using another as load impedance. Pentode load is replaced by transistor (B).

Use of a pentode as a load on another presents a few difficulties. The load-tube cathode is several hundred volts above ground and its filament winding must be floating. Tube cost is much higher than that of a resistor. The tube requires additional capacitors and resistors, in addition to a floating screen supply.

Transistors have collector internal impedances of the same order of magnitude as those found in pentodes. The collector impedance is a function of both collector current and emitter external circuit impedance, among other factors.

A simple theoretical circuit, using a pnp transistor, is shown in Fig. 1B. The circuit between collector and emitter serves both as the d-c path for the plate current of $V_2$ and as the high impedance load on $V_1$. Since the d-c voltage drop is small, being of the order of 20 volts or less, there is no problem with regard to uneconomical power supplies.

A practical circuit is shown in Fig. 2. Tube $V_2$ is not essential to the circuit. This tube was added as

---

**Ballantine Sensitive, Wide Band Electronic Voltmeter**

Measures 1 millivolt to 1000 volts from 15 cycles to 6 megacycles

Accuracy 3% to 3 mc; 5% above
Input impedance 7.5 mmfd's shunted by 11 meg's

When used without probe, sensitivity is increased to 150 microvolts but impedance is reduced to 25 mmfd's and 1 megohm

**Model 314**

Price $285

All Ballantine instruments are

SENSITIVE—ACCURATE—DEPENDABLE

- Same accuracy at ALL points on a logarithmic voltage scale and a uniform DB scale.
- Only ONE voltage scale to read with decade range switching.
- No "turnover" discrepancy on unsymmetrical waves.
- Easy-to-use probe with self-holding connector tip and unique supporting clamp.
- Low impedance ground return provided by supporting clamp.
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Write for catalog for more information about this and other BALLANTINE voltmeters, amplifiers, and accessories.

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**Ballantine Laboratories, Inc.**

100 Fanny Road, Boonton, New Jersey
...Use SIZE 8 Synchros
with No Sacrifice in Accuracy or Reliability

Why use 1945 Synchros in 1956 designs?
In equipment which must be flown, you want the least possible bulk and weight.

Clifton Precision's new Size 8 Series of Synchros is in production and providing the highest accuracy and reliability in the industry. Samples from stock. Write or phone MA600-2101 (Suburban Philadelphia)

### Standard Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synchro Function</th>
<th>CPPC Type</th>
<th>Input Voltage</th>
<th>Amps</th>
<th>Watts</th>
<th>Other Output Sensitivity</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Input Voltage</th>
<th>Amps</th>
<th>Watts</th>
<th>Other Output Sensitivity</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Input Voltage</th>
<th>Amps</th>
<th>Watts</th>
<th>Other Output Sensitivity</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Input Voltage</th>
<th>Amps</th>
<th>Watts</th>
<th>Other Output Sensitivity</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
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<tr>
<td>Torque Transmitter</td>
<td>CGC-8-A-7</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>050</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>54+1260</td>
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<td>7.6+119.6</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>220+1740</td>
<td>28+1110</td>
<td>216+60</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>608+1680</td>
<td>67+170</td>
<td>640+1190</td>
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<td>CCC-8-A-1</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>039</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>38+1130</td>
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<td>Torque Receiver</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>Vector Resolver</td>
<td>CSC-8-A-1</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>057</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>294</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>55+1230</td>
<td>11.8+120.4</td>
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<td></td>
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### TYPICAL SYSTEM MEASUREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Input Voltage</th>
<th>Amps</th>
<th>Watts</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>CPPC Types</th>
<th>Input Z</th>
<th>Output Z</th>
<th>Phase Shift</th>
<th>Nuts (MW)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transmitter &gt; C.T.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>.110</td>
<td>.74</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>408 CGC-8-A-7 &gt; CTC-8-A-4</td>
<td>54+1260</td>
<td>12+145</td>
<td>7.6+119.6</td>
<td>50 Hi Z Load on CT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmitter &gt; C.T.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>.111</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>407 CGC-8-A-7 &gt; CTC-8-A-4</td>
<td>58+1226</td>
<td>19°</td>
<td>50 50K Load on CT</td>
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<td>Transmitter &gt; C.T.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>363 CGC-8-A-7 &gt; CTC-8-A-4</td>
<td>64+1120</td>
<td>11°</td>
<td>50 50K Load on CT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transmitter &gt; Parallel CT's</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>.145</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>381 CGC-8-A-7 &gt; CTC-8-A-4</td>
<td>740+1364</td>
<td>40°</td>
<td>40 CT Interaction is Max.</td>
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<td>Transmitter &gt; Differential &gt; C.T.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1.154</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>340 CGC-8-A-7 &gt; CTC-8-A-4 &gt; CTC-8-A-4</td>
<td>240+1740</td>
<td>30°</td>
<td>40 CT Output is Hi Z</td>
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<tr>
<td>Series Vector &gt; Electrical Resolver</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>85 CSC-8-A-1 &gt; CSC-8-A-1</td>
<td>55+1230</td>
<td>32°</td>
<td>40 Eq = .5 E1 Sinθ, Sinθ, Sinθ</td>
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<td>Series Vector Resolvers</td>
<td>1.26</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>91 CSC-8-A-1 &gt; CSC-8-A-1</td>
<td>20.2°</td>
<td>20°</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Torque 2400 mg. mm./deg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOOK TO CPPC FOR SYNCHRO PROGRESS**

**CLIFTON PRECISION PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.**
**CLIFTON HEIGHTS**

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
Electrons at Work (continued)

A cathode follower that permits relatively heavy loading by the measuring instrument while giving a good measure of the a-c voltage being delivered by the transistor-loaded pentode. Resistor $R$, the external emitter circuit resistance, is chosen high enough to have negligible effect upon the collector impedance. Resistor $R$, controls the base current, helping to determine the operating point of the transistor. The plate current of $V$, passes through power supply, $R$, and the collector.

For a particular collector current and emitter external circuit resistance, there is a discrete base current that yields the maximum gain. Inasmuch as $V$, will have its greatest $g_m$ with the greatest plate current, it is necessary to adjust its plate current and base current of the transistor until maximum amplification is obtained. Since the collector impedance seems to drop with rising collector current it is necessary to strike the optimum combination depending upon the particular tube and transistor used. Resistor $R$, permits adjustment of plate current by adjustment of the screen voltage.

With the particular tubes and transistors used, the maximum amplification was obtained with collector current in the range of 4 to 6 milliamperes. In general, transistors with high alpha gave highest amplification. For $V$, a type 6AG5 tube was used, although there is no reason to believe that other tubes giving reasonable $g_m$ at lower plate currents might not give better results. This may be expected since maximum collector impedance rises with decreasing collector current.

A value of 10,000 ohms has al-
**CAN AmpliFILM DO THIS?**

Many times we have been asked if Ampli-Film Dielectric can be curved. We had anticipated applications in which Ampli-Film would be made in shapes other than flat...

**Yes, AmpliFILM can be formed in unusual shapes**

The size and shape of some electronic gear require that components be manufactured in unusual shapes. Dielectrics must, in turn, be formed to fit. Ampli-Film meets the requirement. The curved Capitron® Wafer Capacitor pictured is an example. A truly remarkable versatility in a dielectric.

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FLEXIBLE SHAFT IDEAS for ENGINEERS

4 Ways to profit from a flexible shaft's adaptability

Ideas that may help you design better drives and controls for electronic equipment

1. Eliminating Alignment Problems
Where misalignment exists, or where accurate alignment of drive and control elements is likely to be costly and time-consuming, an S.S. White flexible shaft is a "must." The flexible shaft automatically compensates for misalignment, thereby simplifying assembly and eliminating possible operating troubles.

2. Providing Adjustable Drives
Where there is relative movement between driving and driven parts, or where the driven part must be moved or adjusted in operation, an S.S. White power drive flexible shaft is an economical, dependable way to transmit power between the two. The shaft readily adapts itself to any operating position and is capable of giving long trouble-free service.

3. Gaining Extra Design Freedom
Consider the use of S.S. White flexible shafts if you want to gain greater freedom in positioning drive and control elements in their most desirable locations. It will simplify the job of meeting specific operating and service requirements.

4. Satisfying Space Limitations
Flexible shafts are more adaptable, less complicated, less expensive and considerably more compact than systems of bevel gears, straight shafts, belts, pulleys, etc. Their use allows you to develop more efficient, more compact equipment.

FLEXIBLE SHAFT INFORMATION
Bulletin 5501, a helpful informative guide on flexible shaft construction, selection and application, will be sent on request. Write for your copy.

S. S. White flexible shafts

Control of inaccessible parts is easily accomplished by running a single remote control flexible shaft between the controlled element and its control knob.

Mounting controls in convenient operating positions is easier when a flexible shaft is used as the coupling. The shaft allows the control to be mounted wherever desired.

Alignment problems are never a factor when you use flexible shafts to couple two parts. Its flexible construction automatically compensates for misalignment.

ELECTRONS AT WORK (continued)

ready been tried successfully for $R_c$. Probably even less can be used. This would result in lower voltage requirement in the power supply, since $R_c$ produces an appreciable voltage drop.

With transistors having high alpha values $\alpha_c$ became ineffective at higher resistance values. This might indicate that the static operating point of the transistor was being controlled by either or both of the two components of $I_c$. These two components are the normal saturation current and surface leakage currents. Transistors with improved characteristics along these lines should give still higher amplification.

Frequency response, noise and distribution characteristics have not been evaluated.

Magnetic Storm Alarm

ACCORDING to McGraw-Hill World News, Askania-Werke in East Germany has produced an instrument called the H-Magnetograph for giving automatic warning of magnetic storms. It consists of an H-unit with torsion fiber and magnetic system, photocell attachment, switching box and line recorder with contact operating at a prearranged amplitude.

By this means, any kind of visual or audible alarm can be actuated, indicating the outbreak of a magnetic storm. Detailed ionospheric observations can then be carried out immediately upon such warning.

This instrument has been developed following the recommendation of a special committee for the International Geophysical Year, that equipment for giving automatic warning of great geophysical events such as magnetic storms, should be developed.

Cadmium Oxide Cover Electrodes

COVER ELECTRODES for photocells should be as transparent as possible. The greatest amount of light energy must reach the active cadmium
CONDENSE AND SAVE!

Plastic condenser block capacitors save you space, labor, money!

Multiple capacitors in one block! Now you can install one capacitor case and use 125% less space than before — at a saving in labor costs of up to 300%.

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now after years of intense research and development of military requirements

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INTEGRATOR NETWORKS

RC NETWORK as low as 1/2% capacitors and 1/2% resistors for reliable RC value of 1%.

- Hermetically sealed and potted
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- SAVES SPACE & LABOR

PRECISION

DECADE CAPACITORS with attached rotary switch or completely boxed!

Now on special order! Decade capacitors with higher voltage ratings, closer tolerances and capacitance from 100 to 10 M.F.D., with polystyrene or MYLAR* dielectric to tolerances as low as 1%.

CHECK THESE OUTSTANDING FEATURES:
- Standard voltage rating ... 200 V.D.C.
- Very high insulation resistance
- Low dissipation factor
- Low dielectric absorption
- Small sizes

*DuPont T.M.
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selenide layer of a selenium photocell to have maximum effectiveness. Such a cover electrode should likewise have minimum electrical resistance. McGraw-Hill World News reports that Wilfred Berger of Electrancell GmbH, Berlin-Steglitz has recently developed a selenium photocell using cadmium oxide as a cover. Whereas cadmium of 60 percent transparency has a resistance of 1,000 ohms, the cadmium oxide layer under the same conditions has a resistance of 10 ohms.

Video Tape Recorder

Technical details of the new Ampex video tape recorder show its differences from conventional sound recorder-reproducers. Designed for broadcast service, the new unit has two input connections, one for video and the other for audio. The output signal is said to meet RETMA standards for video to transmitter.

Relative timing of any two scanning lines in any group of 20 adjacent lines is reproduced on any machine to an accuracy of 1 part in 600. Horizontal instability is not detectable on a studio monitor of RCA 630TS synchronizing circuitry. Field-to-field stability is held to a degree equivalent to no more than 10-percent error of interchange on the reproduced picture.

Much of the operational stability of the machine results from a refined version of a power-line lock-in drive described in 1950. A control track is continuously recorded on the tape at a frequency that corresponds to that of the power line.

Small variations are thus recorded for future reference. During playback, an electronic servo compares power-line frequency recorded with that being supplied and issues a correction signal to the tape-drive mechanism.

Response Levels — Video level changes between record input and playback output, owing to differences in output among the four revolving heads, are more than 40
Here's THE basic V-R "COUNTER-PACKAGE" for INDUSTRY...

SMALL RESET COUNTER
A compact, rugged reset counter for moderate duty in parts inspection, quality control, conveyors, machine tools, light presses, etc.
Dimensions: 1 3/4" long, 1 11/16" high, 1 1/8" wide.
Speed: Up to 1000 counts per minute.

RESET MAGNETIC COUNTER
For remote indication of machine operation from plant to office.
Dimensions: 3 3/8" long, 2 1/2" high, 1 1/8" wide.
Speed: Up to 1000 counts per minute.
Coils: 110V-AC are standard. Other voltages are available. Panel mounting feature also available.

HAND TALLY
For quick spot-checks of production or performance.
Dimensions: 1 11/16" long (to end of reset knob), 1 3/4" deep, 2" high.
Counts one for each depression of the thumb lever, and resets to zero by a turn of the knob.

CLUTCH SPEED COUNTER
For checking to make sure that the machine is operating at the required R.P.M.
Dimensions: 3 1/4" long, 3/8" max. diameter. Non-Reset.
Internal clutch operates counter only when rubber tip is pressed against the shaft.

Here are 5 of the most widely used Veeder-Root Counters in industry...and they're immediately available from stock at leading Industrial Supply Distributors. There are Veeder-Root mechanical, electrical and manual counters for use in production recording and control, wage payment, time study work, quality control. In fact, you can profitably apply Veeder-Root Counters to every machine, operation, process or system in your plant. Ask your own Industrial Supply Distributor. Or write Veeder-Root Inc., Hartford 2, Conn.

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from your Industrial Supply Distributor
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Insist on Standard VEEDER-ROOT COUNTERS
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Rectangular cleaners make Bendix Ultrasonic Cleaning even more efficient, even more useful than before. Models are now available in a choice of sizes: 18" x 25" x 18" ... 9" x 11" x 13" ... 6" x 18" x 13" ... or 7" x 9" x 11".

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DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

In Canada: CANADIAN MARCONI CO., LTD., Toronto 17, Ont.
Manufactured under license in Great Britain by A. B. Metal Products Ltd., 17 Stratton St., London W. 1, Concessionaires for British Commonwealth except Canada.
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New Size 11 low cost, Servo Motor-Damping Generator Type R 809.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTERISTICS</th>
<th>MOTOR</th>
<th>GENERATOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAMPING</td>
<td>STALL TORQUE</td>
<td>NO LOAD SPEED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE 10</td>
<td>.25 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE 10</td>
<td>.30 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>8500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW R 809</td>
<td>.63 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE 15</td>
<td>1.5 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE 18</td>
<td>2.4 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE 18</td>
<td>3.0 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>8400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RATE</td>
<td>45 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE 15</td>
<td>1.5 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>4700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE 18</td>
<td>2.4 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>4700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIZE 18</td>
<td>3.0 OZ. IN.</td>
<td>8400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Phase Detector for Synchro Alignment**

By G. S. Copper

Superior Test Equipment Design Section Bell Aircraft Corp. Tonawanda, N. Y.

The phase detector described here is the result for the need of a simple and inexpensive in-line production tool to be utilized during the assembly of synchros into servo systems.

The construction of the angle-indicating synchro is shown in Fig. 1A. A single winding is rotated so that it couples in varying amounts with three fixed stator windings.

![Phase Detector Diagram](image)

**FIG. 1**—Winding arrangement of synchro motor (A) provides 3-phase output (B) when sinusoidal signal is applied.

The stator windings are oriented 120 degrees apart in space. Signals induced in these stator windings are essentially in time phase but are 120 degrees apart in space phase.

If a sinusoidal voltage is applied to the rotor windings of the synchro, the induced output voltages between phase 1 and 2, phase...
L-C FILTERS

L-C filters utilizing high Q toroidal inductors and high quality capacitors are the heart of these frequency selective components. Recent developments of magnetic materials and highly stable capacitors have extended the useful frequency and temperature range of electrical wave filters. Use of impedance transformations, near unity coupling, and other applications of advanced network theory result in high performance units in small volume packages.

Low pass, high pass, band pass and band stop filters can be designed covering sub audio to over 500kc range. Line, interstage or other impedances can be specified. Filters can be designed for direct paralleling where required. High permeability cases and the closed toroidal form assure low hum pickup. Temperature stabilization on the order of 0.1% frequency can be attained through use of negative TC compensation to offset slightly positive coil and capacitor characteristics.

Depicted response curve is for an integrally packaged low pass—band pass filter employing the latest design and production procedures. This unit uses less chassis area and is an excellent example of subminiature coil usage, impedance transformations, and printed circuitry. Hermetically sealed to meet the military specifications.

MECHANICAL FILTERS

(Developed and mfd. by Collins Radio Co.)

The Mechanical Filter provides far better bandpass selectivity in one small sealed unit than a series of bulky conventional IF transformers. Excellent characteristics allow closer spacing of information channels, lower adjacent-channel interference and improved signal to noise ratios. These Filters have been proven in thousands of military and commercial receivers, transmitters and microwave multiplex systems.

Units are designed for center frequencies of 60 to 600kc and various 6db bandwidths from 300cps to 16kc. In general, bandwidth is limited to 10% of the center frequency. In many types, the 60db bandwidth is only twice the 6db bandwidth. Filters have a frequency shift with temperature of +10ppm/°C. Normal insertion loss for the filters is 6 to 8db. Most types comply with Mil-E-5400 on shock and vibration.

In receiver IF amplifier design the Mechanical Filter replaces one of the usual IF transformers and is fixed tuned. Preceding or following stages may be coupled with subminiature toroidal transformers using fixed tuning. Variable selectivity is obtained by using two or more Filters and switching connections.

Catalogs on Individual Components are Available on Request.

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ELECTRONS AT WORK

2 and 3, and phase 1 and 3 are amplitude-modulated signals, as shown in Fig. 1B, proportional to the angular displacement of the rotor. Negative values of induced output voltages indicate a 180-deg phase reversal with respect to the rotor input voltage.

Two null points exist as the rotor is turned through 360 degrees and phase reversal is in opposite directions. For example, if the rotor is adjusted to null at zero degrees and the rotor is turned through 180 degrees in a counterclockwise direction, the phase of the output stator voltage (phase 1 and 3) will be 180 degrees out-of-phase with respect to the rotor input voltage.

If the rotor is then turned to its other null position (180 mechanical degrees), clockwise rotation from its new null position will produce an output voltage whose phase is 180 degrees with respect to the rotor input voltage. Counterclockwise rotation through null will produce an output voltage which is in phase with the rotor input voltage.

The circuit shown in Fig. 2 may be used to select, as a go no-go detector, the two independent null points in order properly to align the synchro in an angle-error detection system. A feedback signal resulting from a false null position of the synchro would add to rather
REALISM IN VIBRATION... Recognizing that it was necessary to provide a simulated missile-flight vibration environment far more realistic than heretofore available the Laboratory developed high power, wide-band, complex waveshape vibration testing equipment.

This has made possible the development of components and packages of greatly improved reliability.

New Techniques for Component Reliability

Wide-band, complex waveshape vibration testing using electromagnetic shakers driven by large audio amplifiers, is a valuable new tool for evaluating guided missile components. Input information can be in-flight vibration data which has been obtained via telemetering or it can be artificial vibration records synthesized from noise, pulses, sine waves, etc., to suit specialized needs.

Design and test for survival in adverse environment is fundamental in producing guided missile components with reliability adequate for modern weapons system requirements. At JPL, a constant search is being conducted for better design and packaging techniques, and for more significant laboratory test methods. Development of the "complex wave" vibration test philosophy, and of apparatus to exploit it, are but two results of this program. In the area of component design, new packaging techniques have been developed, involving control of local internal resonances and nonlinearities, which permit electronic circuits to withstand many times the vibration level which would destroy a conventional package.

Engineers and scientists are working at JPL in nearly all of the physical sciences. Here they are supported not only by outstanding laboratory facilities, but by a continuing series of experimental rocket firings which provide an invaluable tool for research and development.

The combination of a broad base of fundamental research, active development effort, and strong test and flight program has made the Lab a place of achievement. Perhaps you would like to participate in the many new, exciting programs now under way here. Your inquiry is invited.
than reduce the angular error.

Essentially, the circuit consists of two thyratrons whose plate voltages are 180-degrees out of phase with respect to each other, a bias supply and two indicating lamps, each connected across the contacts of the plate-load relays, of the thyratrons. A calibrating a-c input voltage, approximately ten times the rms value of the synchro null voltage is applied simultaneously to the control grids of $V_1$ and $V_2$.

Bias potentiometer, $R$, is adjusted until indicator lamps $I_1$ and $I_2$ are extinguished. If the phase 1 and 3 stator winding of the synchro is connected to switch 1 and the rotor displaced from null in a clockwise direction to induce a stator voltage equal to or greater than the calibrating voltage, $V_1$ or $V_2$ will conduct, lighting $I_1$ and $I_2$ respectively. For example, if synchro stator phase 1 and 3 is in phase with the supply voltage, then $V_1$ will conduct each half cycle and $I_1$ will light. Tube $V_2$ will be in a nonconducting state since the control grid and plate voltages are 180 degrees out of phase.

Conversely, if phase 1 and 3 is 180 degrees out of phase (counterclockwise rotation) with the supply voltage, then $V_2$ will conduct, lighting $I_2$ will be extinguished.

If the synchro rotor be mechanically rotated 180 degrees to its other null position, a clockwise displacement of the rotor would produce an out-of-phase voltage, lighting $I_1$. Conversely, a counterclockwise displacement would produce an in-phase voltage, lighting $I_2$.

This circuit lends itself easily to production line go no-go alignment of correct null points for synchros. After the lighting sequence has been established, refinement of null adjustment may be made with a vacuum-tube voltmeter.

Dish Antennas To Scan Chromosphere

MICROWAVE spectroheliograph comprising 32 parabolic antennas will soon be erected in the form of a
Record radiation data in lab or plant

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Valuable aid in chemical nucleonics, this instrument records currents as small as 10^{-15} amperes... useful in isotope tracer studies, nuclear fuel reprocessing, and similar atomic investigations.

The exceptionally high sensitivity of the Brown Electrometer makes it ideal for a wide range of atomic radiation measurements. Use it with beta gages, ion chambers, photovoltaic scintillation counters or other detecting elements which produce minute currents. It is excellent, too, for use in mass spectrometers... in spectroscopic analysis using vacuum phototubes.

The Electrometer consists of a preamplifier head connected to a special ElectriK recorder. In addition to current measurements, it can be supplied as a high-impedance millivoltmeter. Full scale range is 10^{-15} amperes for maximum sensitivity model... can be changed by 10 or 100 to 1 by means of a range switch. System accuracy is approximately 1% of scale. Zero drift should not exceed 0.3 millivolt per day. Input resistor is 10^{11} ohms for highest current sensitivity... also supplied in values down to 10^5 ohms.

High stability and low system noise assure dependable measurements. Switches can be provided in the instrument to actuate external alarms at preset limits of radiation level.

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REFERENCE DATA:
Write for Data Sheet No. 10-0-4h, "Minute Current Measurement."

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

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Bistable Circuits Using Triode-Pentodes

by H. L. ARMSTRONG
Pacific Semiconductors, Inc
Culver City, California

TRIODE-PENTODE tubes make possible several interesting multivibrator-type circuits that use only one tube envelope. Oscillators working on the same principle are also possible.

Figure 1 shows a basic circuit; it is like a conventional multivi-
In offering these frequency meters we have endeavored to bring to the electronics industry instruments for frequency measurement which are fairly priced yet without sacrificing a high degree of accuracy resulting from precision manufacture. The frequency determining element of these instruments is a cylindrical resonator with a tuneable choke plunger that provides a smooth and accurate interpolation of frequency. Four models are offered, each model covering a wide frequency range and employing standard waveguide and flanges. Three types, described below, are offered in each frequency range. All models have been designed to use the standard FS Model M-1000 Micrometer Head which has been widely accepted by the electronics industry. Construction is of Invar and accuracy is .01% under laboratory conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>FREQUENCY RANGE</th>
<th>WAVEGUIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Models 8211-3</td>
<td>8200 to 11500 MC</td>
<td>RG-52/U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Models 7010-3</td>
<td>7000 to 10000 MC</td>
<td>RG-51/U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Models 5882-1,2,3</td>
<td>5800 to 8200 MC</td>
<td>RG-50/U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Models 4458-1,2,3</td>
<td>4400 to 5800 MC</td>
<td>RG-49/U</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three Types Available

WAVEGUIDE ABSORPTION TYPE I cavity is mounted on the broad face of waveguide. The transmission indication is secured by a crystal loop monitor located opposite the iris input coupling hole. (Type Illustrated)

WAVEGUIDE FEED TYPE II cavity is mounted at the termination of a short section of waveguide. The cavity body and output coupling loop are the same as Type I.

WAVEGUIDE TRANSMISSION TYPE III cavity is the same as Types I and II but waveguide is used for input and output coupling.

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brator except that one feedback path is from the triode plate to the pentode screen by having the two directly connected.

A free-running circuit uses the following numerical values: $B_+ = 150$ volts, $C_1 = 300 \mu\text{f}$, $R_1 = 100,000$ ohms, $C_2 = 50 \mu\text{f}$, $R_2 = 0$ (point A was grounded directly) and the grid of the pentode section went to ground through a 10,000-ohm resistor. Figure 2 shows the waveforms at the pentode plate, triode plate and triode grid.

On the upper two waveforms, the scales are 20 volts per cm and 1 $\mu\text{sec}$ per cm. (the squares are one cm); on the bottom one they are 10 volts per cm and 10 $\mu\text{sec}$ per cm. Thus the frequency of this circuit was about 12 kc, and the length of the main pulse about 4.5 $\mu\text{sec}$.

A one-shot circuit was also tried, using values of $B_+ = 300$ volts, $C_1 = 0.0015 \mu\text{f}$, $R_1 = 100,000$ ohms, $R_2 = 2,200$ ohms, $C_2 = 100 \mu\text{f}$. The pentode grid was again returned to ground through a 10,000-ohm resistor and the triggering pulses, which were derived from a neon bulb relaxation oscillator, were applied to it.

Figure 3 shows the resulting waveform at the triode plate. Here the scale is 40 volts per cm and 10

FIG. 2—Waveforms present at pentode plate (A), triode plate (B) and triode grid (C) in free-running circuit.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
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How do you build reliability into a fire control system for interceptor planes—a system containing as many components as 200 TV sets; but occupying only 29 cubic feet?

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TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
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- Operating shock: 30G; 11 milliseconds duration.
- Vibration: (10-55 cps) : 10G
- Contact ratings: up to 28V, 200 ma.
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- Pull-in time (including bounce): as low as 200 microseconds.
- Drop-out time: 300 microseconds.
- Life: At least 1000 hours at 400 operations per second.
- Mounting: Octal tube socket.

BRISTOL Points the Way in Human-Engineered Instrumentation

AUTOMATIC CONTROLLING, RECORDING AND TELEMETERING INSTRUMENTS

µsec per cm, and the operating frequency about 800 cps.

A Schmitt-type circuit, which switches from one stable state to the other when the input voltage exceeds a certain level, was also built. For this circuit, B+ = 300 volts, R1 = 1 megohm, and C1 was replaced by a 1.8-megohm resistor. Point A was connected to ground

FIG. 3—Triode plate waveform for one-shot multivibrator-type circuit

but C1 and R1 were omitted and the cathodes connected directly to +80 volts.

When the voltage applied to the pentode grid exceeds about 80 volts, the circuit changes from state 1 (triode conducting, pentode nonconducting) to the other state. This causes a rise of about 50 volts at the triode plate, which is the output.

For this use, the present circuit has some advantage over the cath-

Forms Burster

Office forms of varying length can be quickly processed using a forms burster that separates sections along a perforated line. Twenty-three different lengths from 3 to 22 inches can be selected by electronic timing in a machine recently developed by Standard Register.
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Tiny springs in back of each jewel bearing in WESTON ruggedized instruments soak up shock — thus eliminate damage and help insure dependable operation in severest service.

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WESTON RUGGEDIZED PANEL INSTRUMENTS
The largest of the porcelain rod insulators shown in the illustration develops 12,000 lb. strength. It is available, if specified, with rain shield and/or corona rings. All hardware is silicon aluminum alloy. Smaller units, in porcelain or steatite, are suited to lighter duty for strain or spreader use. Engineering and production facilities are also available for design and manufacture of units to almost any performance specification. Write for Bulletin 301, with complete description and specification data. Lapp Insulator Co., Inc., Radio Specialties Division, 902 Sumner St., Le Roy, N.Y.

ode-coupled multivibrator in freedom from feed-through effects for rapidly rising inputs. It shares this advantage with other circuits recently described, but is simpler.

A bistable circuit would also be possible, but it would seem to have no advantage over the conventional flip-flop.

This basic circuit has also been applied to sine-wave oscillators. One type makes C, fairly large and replaces R, by a parallel-resonant tank circuit. Another makes a resistance-capacitance oscillator in replacing C, by a resistor and capacitor in series and R, by the same value of resistor and capacitor in parallel. Thus the latter is similar to some other oscillators recently described.

The R-C oscillator gave good results with B+ voltages as low as 25 volts. With these, as with other oscillators, the amplitude must be limited for a good waveform.

These examples show how plate-to-screen feedback can be applied to produce several interesting circuits that require only one tube envelope and leave one grid free for triggering, gating or modulation.

References

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Have you an exacting requirement for stable voltage? Try the reliabilized CBS 6626 and 6627. There are no better VR tubes made. They represent the most advanced engineering concepts in gaseous voltage-regulator tubes. They eliminate sudden discrete voltage shifts in voltage-reference circuits.

It's only natural that CBS VR tubes should be the finest. CBS-Hytron specializes in VR tubes... has made over 20 millions of them. CBS-Hytron has originated many VR types; for example, the OB2, USN-OA2WA, USN-OB2WA, 6830, 6831... as well as the 6626 and 6627. CBS-Hytron offers the widest line of 105-volt and 150-volt VR tubes: commercial and military... miniature and GT... for voltage regulation and voltage reference. And inquiries are solicited for production quantities of specialized VR types, like the flying-lead 6830 and 6831.

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A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
Wire Brush on Drill Cleans Metal for Good Grounding

A combination drill and wire brush developed by Martin serves to drill holes and remove aluminum cladding from duralumin in one operation. This insures positive electrical connections when grounding airborne electronic equipment to aircraft structures, without need for an extra cleaning operation. The drill is mounted in the center of a standard wire brush.

Method of using tool for drilling duralumin held in vise

Lamps Indicate Errors During Wiring of Harness Boards

Up to 7,000 man-hours per year are saved by using automatic checkout on wiring harness boards for airborne electronic equipment in the Los Angeles plant of Packard-Bell Co. The holding clips for wires on the board are connected underneath to indicating lamps in such a way that a lamp lights to indicate satisfactory installation of a group of up to ten wires.

Combining of inspection with production actually saves still more time through elimination of the human error factor in inspecting harnesses after conventional assembly. Errors that get past inspectors involve costly and time-consuming corrections once wired into actual equipment.

Construction—Ordinary cotter pins are used as combination terminals and anchors for the wires. The pins are installed with the split ends up and slightly spread apart, so stripped ends of wires can easily be inserted. The eyes of the cotter pins project under the board. The pins are driven into undersized holes so they cannot rotate out of position once the ends are spread apart above the board.

Connecting leads are soldered to the eyes under the board to achieve the self-inspecting feature. These interconnections serve to place an average of seven wires in series with an indicating lamp across the low-voltage secondary of a small power transformer. The lamps can then light only when all of the wires are correctly positioned to complete the series circuit.

The wiring board serves as the upper surface of a box about 6
KEEPS 'EM ROLLING!

Kester "44" Resin, Plastic Rosin and "Resin-Five" Flux-Core Solder keep the production lines moving by providing the exactly right solder for every application. Only virgin metals are used in Kester... further assurance of the constant solder alloy control combined with consistent flux formulae... all part of Kester Flux-Core Solder quality that'll "keep 'em rolling" for you!

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KESTER SOLDER COMPANY
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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
Anchoring the using punched slots in cotter proximate vertically with corresponding teres specified by stallation directions. Positions are tion, the type worker the terminals underneath.

Identification—For each job, the worker is given an instruction sheet that specifies the size and type of wire to be used at each position, the color code, length and installation directions. Positions are specified by a combination of letters and numbers much as on maps, with corresponding letters running vertically down the side of the board and corresponding numbers running from left to right across the bottom of the board. The approximate position of a starting cotter pin can thus be determined quickly. Each pin also has a code number on the instructions and on the board, corresponding to the name of a city on a map.

Circuit—The low voltage used for this automatic checkout system eliminates the possibility of shock to the operator. A fuse in the primary of the power transformer provides further protection, even though the lamps are all in one leg of the secondary so it is impossible to produce a direct short.

A typical wiring harness, such as that used as the main cable of the integrated communication system for Douglas and Chance-Vought fighter aircraft, involves installation of 152 wires, and takes approximately 3½ hours to complete. Initial planning and wiring of such a harness board circuit takes just about a full week of a technician's time.

Anchoring Leads in Terminal Strip with Nylon Rods

Two different types of work setups are used at Radio Condenser Co., Camden, N. J., to push seven loops of insulated wire through punched slots in a Bakelite strip simultaneously and thread a length of nylon rod through the loops for anchoring all leads at once without using eyelets.

In one setup, the operator loads the leads one by one into machine grooves in the bed of a Dake arbor press, places a strip over the leads, then operates the lever to bring down the head of the press. This has a contoured rubber block with slots at each lead position. Downward pressure of the rubber block pushes the strip and the spring-supported false bed of the press down over seven upward-projecting metal studs that push a loop of wire up into each punched hole of the strip.

Next, the operator retracts the press and holds the strip in position with her left hand while she pushes a metal rod through each of the seven loops that now project up through the strip. This rod is guided by a clamp bolted to one side of the false bed, and has a pointed end so that it can easily enter and spread apart each loop. The rod is pulled entirely out from the press and a solid nylon rod of
In Electronic Fan Design

Only JOY AXIVANE FANS

Offer All These Advantages

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Precision construction insures performance that gives you great power in so compact a unit.

**COMPACT DESIGN**

Joy's axivane design permits installation of Axivane fans as part of the duct ... requires no extra space.

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Axivane fans are light in weight as well as compact because they are built from precision aluminum or magnesium castings produced in our own foundry under JOY engineering supervision.

**AERODYNAMIC ENGINEERING**

The airfoil blades and stationary vanes of JOY fans are made with power-saving, efficient airfoil cross-section. AXIVANE design provides equal pressure and velocity distribution across the fan outlet ... eliminates turbulence ... and produces the greatest cooling effect with the least expenditure of power.

**MAXIMUM STRENGTH**

Joy AXIVANE fans are durable because the outer casing, stationary vanes, and inner casing are precision-cast as a single unit, giving extra strength and maximum resistance to shock.

**UNMATCHED EXPERIENCE**

Joy's unmatched experience as the world's largest manufacturer of Vanaxial fans and blowers is a bonus that costs you nothing extra ... JOY'S leadership is due solely to the multitude of customers who are now enjoying the benefits of outstanding engineering. Why not join the number of satisfied JOY customers ... you'll be in the best company.

**COMPLETE LINE**

Joy offers a large selection of fans in the standard line ... as well as custom-designed types that are available to your specifications. The Joy line includes fans for all purposes ranging from 1/500 HP to 3000 HP. You'll find a fan to suit your needs in the JOY line. Let us work with you. Joy Manufacturing Company, Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa. In Canada: Joy Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited, Galt, Ontario.

Write for FREE Bulletin 15-39

**JOY**

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF VANEAXIAL-TYPE FANS
EXPAND YOUR TAPE RECORDER SALES!!

with INVERTERS
for changing your storage battery current to A.C. Household ELECTRICITY Anywhere
... in your own car!
Make your car, boat or plane a "ROLLING OFFICE" mounted out of sight under dash or in trunk compartment!

Motorized Solder Wheel for Capacitor Leads

Swaging and soldering leads to paper-wound bathtub capacitors. Knurled, tin-plated steel wheels turning vertically in asbestos-enclosed electric solder pots bring hot aluminum solder to the slots in the tops of the asbestos boxes. Soldered units go down slide onto conveyor belt.

A MOTORIZED SOLDER WHEEL that simplifies the assembly of certain paper-wound bathtub capacitors is used in the capacitor department of Lenkurt Electric Co.

The capacitors are swaged at each end and the leads are soldered in place simultaneously. Previously, these operations were accomplished by placing a number of capacitors in a jig and swaging and assembling each with an ordinary soldering iron. The new system obviates use of a soldering iron and is more nearly like dip soldering, except that a tin-plated wheel carries hot aluminum solder from the pot to the capacitors.

> Construction — Two of the knurled wheels are mounted vertically on a horizontal shaft powered by a small electric motor (Lee Engineering Co., Milwaukee; maximum current 3.5 amp; speed range 1,000 to 10,000 rpm). The bottom portion of each wheel is immersed in an electric solder pot (DEE...
Mechanical properties and high dielectric strength of Teflon® unaffected by extremes of temperature

Electric properties of Teflon® constant over tested range of 60 cycles to 10⁸ cycles

The unique combination of properties of Teflon® offer many advantages to the electronics industry, permitting improved design and providing unexcelled performance. Teflon is capable of continuous service at 260° C., exceeding the requirements of Class H materials.

The power factor of Teflon is less than 0.0003 over the measured spectrum (60 cycles to 10⁸ cycles), and its dielectric constant is 2.0 over the same range. Following prolonged soaking in water, the volume resistivity of Teflon is greater than 10¹⁵ ohm-cm., and water absorption (ASTM D570-42) is only 0.005%. Teflon has good arc resistance and its short-time dielectric strengths are high, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 volts per mil depending upon thickness.

Teflon tetrafluoroethylene resin is used as cable insulation in this new radar altimeter. One of these cables carries microwave energy from the magnetron oscillator tube to the antenna. The other cable provides interconnection within the transmitter-receiver unit. (Cable used in this altimeter is manufactured by Surprenant Mfg. Co., Clinton, Massachusetts.)

A new radar altimeter, made by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Waltham, Massachusetts, furnishes continuous terrain-clearance information and flashes a warning light when a preset minimum is reached. DuPont Teflon was selected as the insulation for cabling in this altimeter because of its ability to perform under the wide range of temperatures encountered in the aviation field.

Teflon tetrafluoroethylene resin is used in electronics equipment as molded components, tape, and extruded insulation. The excellent dielectric properties of Teflon, even at ultrahigh frequencies, and its moisture resistance are particularly important in the electronics field. Heat resistance is frequently essential, too, especially with the present trend to miniaturization of electronics equipment, which results in increased operating temperatures.

To evaluate DuPont Teflon for your own use, get property and application data by mailing coupon.

SEND FOR MORE INFORMATION

For complete details that will help you further evaluate DuPont Teflon for use in your product-development programs, mail the coupon at the right.

E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Polychemicals Department Room 227 Du Pont Building, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

In Canada: Du Pont Company of Canada Limited, P.O. Box 660, Montreal, Quebec

Please send me complete property and application data on Du Pont Teflon.
I am interested in evaluating this material for

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Ultrasonic Dicing of Germanium

STAINLESS steel tubes are preventing warpage from brazing and increasing the life of tools made by the Cavitation Equipment Corp., Long Island, N.Y., for ultrasonic dicing of germanium.

The type 304 stainless steel tubes were adopted, after consultation with engineers of Superior Tube Co., Norristown, Pa., to replace carbon steel tubes in the Sheffield-Cavitron ultrasound machine tool.

- **Brazing**—Usually a number of tubes are brazed together into a bundle of the same shape as the cut to be made. With carbon steel tubing, the tubes frequently warped at brazing temperature and the tool was rejected. Replacement with type 304 stainless tubing eliminated the warping and gave longer tool life on the production line.

- **Dicing**—The tool tip used to dice germanium in the mass pro-

Electric Co., Chicago; model 61; 700 watts; temperature range 600 F to 1,000 F). Pots and wheels are enclosed in asbestos shielding. In the top of each shielding box is a stainless plate with a slot through which about 1/2 inch (adjustable) of the wheel protrudes. The knurled wheel picks up solder from the pot and presents it at the slot. The operator rubs the end of the capacitor, with the lead wire held in place, over the slot to make the solder junction.
YES... 2 OUT OF 3 ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS SPECIFY MOLONEY TRANSFORMERS FOR TRANSMITTERS

Big league designers recognize that the key man on a transmitter team is the dependable transformer. Therefore, it is not surprising that 2 out of every 3 transmitter manufacturers specify Moloney Transformers. That’s a .667 batting average and that’s good in any league.

With Moloney in the lineup... you aren’t fielding a rookie... but a seasoned veteran.

For your transmitter specify a league leader.

- Modulation Transformers
- Modulation Reactors
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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

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production of transistors consists of 271 2-inch lengths of 19-gauge type 304 needle tubing. These are silver-brazed into a hexagon-shaped bundle resembling a honeycomb. After the bundle is formed it is cut in half to give two complete tools, each 2-inch deep.

The tubes are assembled with such precision that tolerances well below 0.0005 inch are held. This would not be possible if the tubing warped. The ability of the stainless tubing to hold a sharp clean edge also contributes to the quality of the work.

**Automatic Etching of Transistor Pellets**

Battery of automatic etching machines producing surface-barrier transistors. Operator merely transfers work carriers from one setup to the next. These machines automatically etch concentric holes on opposite sides of the germanium pellet so the hole thickness remaining between them is less than 0.0002 inch, then plate the holes with indium

**Germanium or Silicon pellets** mounted on stems of surface-barrier transistors are electrochemically etched with jets of acid under photoelectric control in the Lansdale, Pa., plant of Philco Corp. Precisely machined work carriers make possible the accurate positioning required for mechanization of the sequence of operations involved in producing concentric holes on opposite sides of the tiny germanium pellets.

▲ **Washing** — A unique jet-type washer is used to direct a stream of high-purity water at the pellet after it has been soldered into position on its lead in preparation for etching of holes. The washer is also used between the various stages of etching and plating. The operator merely places the work carrier in the groove of a tilted slide and allows it to drop down against a stop inside the washer. This automatically positions the pellet directly in the path of circu-
CHECKING MAGNET WIRE FOR UNIFORM DIAMETER

She can help you get firmer coils in your winding room

One of the most important properties of magnet wire—if you are to get good winding room performance, firm coils — is uniformity of diameter.

To be sure you get uniform diameter in Anaconda Magnet Wire, samples from every machine are checked every day in our Quality Control Laboratory. This assures that the conductor stays within specified tolerances during manufacture.

Constant check on quality of Anaconda Magnet Wire — from raw material through manufacture to finished product and packaging—is one reason why Anaconda wire has so many boosters among winding room superintendents.

See the Man from Anaconda and arrange a production run in your winding room. Anaconda Magnet Wire can help you eliminate incoming inspection, cut rejects, get longer break-free runs. Offices in 27 cities — see “Anaconda” in your phone directory. Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, Magnet Wire Headquarters, Muskegon, Mich.
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you can’t mix magic and Pulse Transformers

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Samples appear with almost magic speed when you turn your pulse transformer problems over to Aladdin. We have a long list of stock items, plus the know-how to meet your specific performance requirements—if you’ll give us just a hint about the circuit and what it’s supposed to do.

Our construction is standard. We’re big enough to stock thousands of standard core parts in readiness for your orders. We move with magic speed when we learn of a new requirement. We deliver quality components on schedule.

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Problems of supplying heat at high altitudes, keeping critical fuels at correct temperatures, maintaining missile components in a "ready to fly" condition, providing the best thermal environment for manufacturing processes, reducing dangerous component icing in flight, helping to keep personnel comfortable when exposed to extreme cold, providing the optimum operating temperature for electronic and hydraulic components, duplicating high-temperature conditions for structural testing, and many other special applications have all been solved by General Electric specialty heating equipment.

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Time flies... so does your Phillips man. That's part of the Phillips Plan to help meet those project deadlines. If your relay requirements are special, ask about the Phillips Plan—a combination of engineering skill* and personal service that is unique in the industry. Contact the Phillips office nearest you.

FOR EXAMPLE:
Phillips Engineered Relays are meeting the extremely specialized requirements of guided missile applications.

FIG. 3—Precision etching head, showing operator pushing work carrier into position. Outer housing has been removed for clarity.

Produced weight of the bottle. This in turn starts a pump that refills the bottle.

The pumping action is stopped automatically by another weight-sensing switch when the bottle is nearly filled again. Used acid is collected in separate containers, because recirculation of acid would introduce diminishing acid strength as an uncontrolled variable.

Precision Etching—After rough etching and washing, the carrier goes to the precision etching setup of Fig. 3, where the underside is etched by a single upward-aimed jet. This jet comes up through an intense beam of light that is focussed on the hole being etched. The
horizons unlimited ... for new two-stage booster!

New Kinney Two-Stage Mechanical Booster Vacuum Pump Offers Top Volumetric Efficiency!!

Facts are facts ... and though this new pump has many unique features worthy of individual headline treatment ... we prefer to offer it to design engineers in the form of specification data, performance curves, etc. With this information ... and the knowledge that it is the newest addition to the world's largest vacuum pump line ... we feel its potentials will warrant its being specified for ... dependable, trouble-free service ... the highest volumetric efficiency ... and the highest dollar return per CFM available in any high vacuum pumping system.

Request complete data or contact one of our competently staffed district offices ... in Baltimore, Charleston, W. Va., Charlotte, Chicago (La Grange), Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis, and The International Sales Office, 90 West St., New York 6, N. Y. Call or write today!

SPECIFICATION DATA

Model KMB-230 Two Stage Mechanical Booster Vacuum Pump

Ultimate Pressure (McLeod Gauge) 0.1 Micron
Free Air Displacement 230 CFM
RPM 3600
Motor H.P. 2 and 1
Oil Capacity 5 Pints
Cooling Water
Shaft Seal Mechanical
Shaft Diameter 3/4, 3/4
Inlet Connection 4" Flanged
Outlet Connection 1 1/4" Screwed
Net Weight, Complete 1010 lbs.

KINNEY MFG. DIVISION
THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY
3563 WASHINGTON STREET • BOSTON 30 • MASS.
INTERNATIONAL SALES OFFICE, 90 WEST ST., NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

* Please send complete data on the new Kinney KMB-230 Two-Stage Mechanical Booster Vacuum Pump.

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

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MEAT & POTATO RELAYS

If you don't really need super-high, high-that or ultra-something else in a relay you are to be envied, not scorned. Then you should be assured that Sigma makes just plain relays too. They're not really "plain", but well-designed for certain jobs that they perform commendably. They don't have wrap-around windshields and back-up lights, but they get you there and they bring you back.

There was a time when four just such relays (Types 4, 5, 6 and 41) were the basic Sigma lines. Now, of course, there are sixteen of these basics and some of them are super-sensitive, high speed or ultra ultratissimo. It is perhaps significant that the old stand-bys are still best sellers.

Here they are, and they're for sale:

**Sigma Series 4**  
GENERAL PURPOSE  
MEDIUM SENSITIVITY  
Balanced armature design. SPDT. High reliability. Medium priced. 20-50 mw sensitivity. Switches up to 2 amps resistive (28 VDC, 115 VAC) for 100,000 operations.

**Sigma Series 6**  
POLARIZED  
NULL SEEKING  
BIASED or LATCHING  
Contacts up to 4PST, 5 amps. nominal rating. Sensitivity 8-44 mw (latching: 22-450 mw).

All four relays are available in a wide variety of mounting enclosures. Catalog on request.

**Sigma Series 5**  
VERY SENSITIVE  
HIGH STABILITY  
Withstands aircraft vibration and inputs as low as 5 mw; undamaged by 500 g shocks. Sensitivity range 1-40 mw, 33 basic standard adjustments.

**Sigma Series 41**  
SENSITIVE  
LOW COST A.C.  
SPDT shaded pole construction. Unusually quiet. Sensitivity 0.240 v-a. Contact ratings up to 5 amps. Voltage operated, current operated; 16-400 cycle versions; also DC and high speed keying types.

SIGMA

SIGMA INSTRUMENTS, INC.,  
62 Pearl Street, So. Braintree, Boston 85, Massachusetts

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

FIG. 4—Precision indium plating setup using jets for plating indium in etched holes on germanium. Dial gages serve for making precision head adjustments.

light activates the germanium, so that more carriers are released and etching is correspondingly speeded up. The light also concentrates the etching action in a smaller hole for this final precision etch.

Aspirator tubes on each side of the germanium draw off the etchant after use, so that none is recirculated by the jet in this critical operation.

A small phototube mounted directly over the germanium monitors the amount of light that comes through as the emitter hole is deepened by the etching action. When this transmitted light reaches a certain intensity that has previously been correlated with the desired thickness of material remaining between the holes, the phototube triggers a solenoid valve that automatically stops the flow of etchant.

A stream of air is blown down onto the top surface of the germanium, past the phototube lens system, to prevent accumulation of etchant in the upper rough-etched
EPOXY COATED CERAMIC DISCS

High Voltage Breakdown Strength
Excellent Moisture Resistance • Durable • Attractive

Good-All's tough, durable EPOXY coated ceramic disc capacitors combine excellent dielectric strength and stability with high humidity resistance. Good-All's exclusive EPOXY coating process results in an intimate bond between the coating and the edge surface of the ceramic. This bond serves to block the voltage breakdown path across the ceramic edge. No wax coating is required on EPOXY coated discs.

TEMPERATURE COMPENSATING EPOXY DISC CAPACITORS

Good-All has designed a full line of TC discs in accordance with RETMA specification REC-107-A (class 1). These units are well suited for resonant circuits or other applications where HIGH Q and STABILITY of capacitance is essential. Small size gives an inherent advantage in VHF and UHF applications.

SPECIFICATIONS—Working Voltage: 600 VDC • Flash Test Voltage: 1500 VDC • Power Factor: Less than .1% @ 1 MC • Leakage Resistance: Greater than 10,000 megohms • Leads: #22 gage tinned copper wire • Capacity Tolerance: ±5%, ±10%, ±20%

Good-All's complete line of EPOXY coated ceramic disc capacitors are designed to fit both standard and specialized applications. Write or wire today for catalog containing more information on our TC discs and other EPOXY coated disc types listed below.

BY-PASS Good-All Type B
DUAL SHIELDED Good-All Type C
AC LINE BY-PASS Good-All Type D

STABLE Good-All Type E and EE
HIGH VOLTAGE Good-All Type G
TRANSISTOR CIRCUIT Good-All Type H

Our Sales Representatives will be happy to supply you with sample EPOXY coated discs for test against your specification.

GOOD-ALL ELECTRIC MFG. CO. OGALLALA, NEBRASKA

A LEADING MANUFACTURER OF TUBULAR CAPACITORS
PRECISION Continental Connectors

mechanical connect and disconnect SCREWLOCK* CONNECTORS

subminiature and miniature Series 20

Available in various contacts (7 thru 104 for Series 20; 7 thru 50 for Series SM20). With or without aluminum hoods. For #20 AWG wire. Current rating: 5 amps. Voltage breakdown: 2100V, RMS.

*Pat. No. 2746022

POLARIZING SCREWLOCKS*

Screwlocks provide a secure contact even under severe vibration conditions. They also eliminate the need for prying, "rocking" or forcing the connector when disconnecting the plug from the receptacle.

connectors with polarizing screwlocks

Easy Release—Series E-Z 16

Individually spring loaded pin contacts assure quick release with low insertion force and practically no disengagement force. 12, 18, 24 or 34 contacts for #16 or #12 AWG wire, or solderless wiring taper pin.

Hermetic Seal—Series H-20


High Voltage—Series 14

Available in 7, 9, 10, 15 and 18 contacts. High barriers around pins prevent arcing up to 4500 volts. Contacts are gold plated over silver. Current rating: 10 amps.

Technical data on these connectors, and special designs requiring the use of sub-miniature, printed circuit, hermetic seal, pressurized, high voltage or power connectors are available on request. Write today for complete catalog.

Electronic Sales Division
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WHEN RELIABILITY IS A MUST!

FULL RELIABILITY

The culmination of all efforts is squeezed into one breathless moment...here is where reliability counts.

Astron's Meteor subminiature paper capacitors are advance-designed for reliable operation at temperatures up to +125°C without derating. Exceptional capacitance stability of Meteor type AQ and TQ over the wide range of -65°C to +125°C is provided by Astron's newly developed impregnant X-250*. High insulation resistance, low power factor, unusually low resonance loss, and high test voltage are achieved in a compact, rugged unit.

The Astron Meteor surpasses all applicable military specifications including MIL-C-25A...available in a wide range of case styles with extended foil or inserted tab construction...hermetically sealed in glass-to-metal closures for complete protection under severe environmental conditions.

Where higher temperature is a factor Astron's Meteor Type XQP is the answer. This metal-cased polyester plastic capacitor has been designed for completely reliable operation up to +150°C without derating. Physically and electrically it surpasses government and commercial requirements.

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REDESIGN OF A waveguide flange to permit production by coining reduced machining to one simple grinding operation at Lord Machine Co., Waltham, Mass., and thereby saved up to $74,000 a year for one user of this component.

The part originally was made from a piece of steel machined all over. In another run, the flange was made from a drop-forged
You'd have to smash a Corning Capacitor before you could alter its values by mechanical shock

That's how rugged these miniature fixed glass capacitors are. ("Miniature" means about one-third smaller than other kinds of equal capacitance.)

Their strength comes from the way we make them. Layers of conductor and dielectric are sealed together under heat and pressure into a monolithic structure. No mechanical shock short of shattering the seal alters the value. Speaking of values, the table illustrated above shows them.

Because everything is sealed in the same material as the dielectric, nothing outside can get inside.

You can use these capacitors to temperatures of 125° C. and higher with proper voltage derating. Even after repeated temperature cycling, the TC remains the same. And TC stays within close limits over a wide temperature range, varies little between capacitors. Capacitance drift is so close to zero that it's generally less than the error of measurement.

We can make capacitors to your electrical and physical specifications over an unusually varied range. Single, self-supported units can be designed for high voltages or high capacitances. Series parallel combinations still further extend the range.

Other electronic products by Corning Components Department:
Fixed Glass Capacitors*, Transmitting Capacitors, Canned High-Capacitance Capacitors, Subminiature Tab-Lead Capacitors, Special Combination Capacitors, Direct- Traverse and Midget-Rotary Capacitors*, Metallized Glass Inductances, Resistors.

* Distributed by Erie Resistor Corporation

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**Finished steel waveguide flange for radar to tubes used for low-frequency scanning, right, was coined in heavy presses from blank shown at left.**

blank, machined and broached, but this also proved costly.

An attempt to draw the part from a flat strip was unsuccessful, but led to the idea of coining it in heavy presses. Coining, derived from the ancient process of striking coins, is a squeezing operation used by stampers to force cold metal into shapes of different thicknesses and with sharp corners. This proved highly satisfactory. No machining is required except that the back is ground to provide a flat surface. Tolerances of 0.005 inch are held with high surface finish.

The 1956 John Woodman Higgins Redesign Award, annually donated by the Worcester Pressed Steel Co. of Worcester, Mass., was awarded to owner Francis B. Lord for his design for coining.

**Ultrasonic Unit Combines Stripping and Soldering**

**POLYVINYL ACETAL ENAMEL** insulation is removed and wire is soldered to coil terminals in a single fast operation through use of high-power ultrasonic soldering equipment developed by Aeroprojects Inc., West Chester, Pa. Without stripping and without the use of flux, the ends of the wire are securely soldered to the pretinned copper terminals.

**Advantages** — Besides reducing direct labor cost, this method also reduces the normally high rejection losses resulting from nonuniformity accompanying a hand stripping and wrapping operation.

By the hand stripping method, the stripped part of wire is often...
Natvar Isoglas gives heavy duty equipment extra protection against frequent overloads beyond Class B rating. This glass fabric, coated with a newly developed isocyanate type resin is outstanding in its

- resistance to heat
- resistance to crazing and cracking
- resistance to solvents including the askarels
- toughness and abrasion resistance
- wet dielectric strength
- low temperature flexibility
- fungicidal qualities.

Natvar Isoglas may now be used with great savings where expensive Class H materials were formerly used to solve temperature problems during manufacture of transformers, motors, generators, converters, heavy duty relays, reactors and other types of equipment not requiring a Class H rating.

Technical data and samples are available on request.
Celco TOROIDS

... Offered in a wide range of sizes

#50 wire on .062" ID
#15 wire on 9" OD

Whether it's a complex 10 winding magnetic amplifier or a simple choke... at Celco each toroid is precision-made. New core materials are used in Toroidal magnetic amplifiers, reactors and transformers to achieve maximum performance.

At Celco, the proper matching of cores, winding, handling, impregnation, encapsulation and electrical history of the final assembly is carefully controlled to maintain the original design characteristics.

Our years of design, development, and production know-how are available for application to your specific TOROIDAL problems.

For immediate attention, call RAMSEY 9-1123 — or write today.

Technique—After wrapping the wire around the terminal, the assembly is dipped into a soldering pot containing 60-40 or 50-50 tin-lead solder at approximately 650 F. The terminal ends are brought up close to the tip of an S-3-H-55-3 Sonobond unit. This ultrasonic soldering head, in conjunction with a
Breaking today's research time barrier... the solving of problems to be encountered tomorrow... these are the achievements of Chatham since its inception.

Major design advances—the tangible results of this continuous research—are reflected in every unit in the broad list of components and equipments currently supplied to Industry, Science and the Armed Forces. The end result is a new conception of dependability and functional efficiency... directly measurable in terms of feature-by-feature product superiority. Write for product data and information today, on Chatham manufacturing and research capabilities.
Where dependability is vital...

**METEX**

**RF SHIELDING CONTROLS RADIO NOISE!**

In radar systems — as in all types of noise-sensitive electronic devices — more and more design engineers are turning to METEX RF Shielding Products as the most practical and effective method of suppressing radio noise.

METEX Shielding Materials are formed from knitted, metallic wire for maximum conductivity. The inherent resiliency of the knitted structure provides a continuous line contact between imperfect mating surfaces with minimum contact impedance. The countless, interlocked loops, formed from continuous wire strands, impart maximum cohesion with no loose strands or frayed fibres.

This unique combination of electrical and mechanical properties not only re-establishes electrical conductivity across joints, but conforms to wide irregularities in mating surfaces with minimum closing pressure.

METEX Electronic Weatherstrip, RF Gaskets and Combination Fluid and RF Sealing Gaskets are available in a wide variety of types and sizes to solve your RF noise problems. Write for full information today!

Send for your copy of this fact-filled METEX Handbook NOW!

**ELECTRONICS DIVISION**

**METAL TEXTILE CORP.**

**ROSELLE • NEW JERSEY**

Each terminal of coil in turn is held against ultrasonic soldering head immersed in solder specially designed tip, delivers the ultrasonic energy where it is most effective to do this operation. In less than 2 seconds, the two terminals are stripped and soldered. The operation is accomplished at a temperature which insures a good connection yet not so high as to damage the wire.

**Tube Printer**

A NEW IMPRINTING machine can apply company names, contract numbers or any other imprint to cylindrical objects including vacuum tubes up to 12 inches in diameter and 7 inches long. Operation requires no skill on the part of the operator. The dies...
TO SOLVE your high temperature component requirements count on these unique new C-D capacitors, outstanding result of many thousands of man-hours of engineering, development, and 45 years of priceless capacitor manufacturing experience. Write or wire collect for engineering samples and new Bulletin 422-4 on this outstanding C-D EXCLUSIVE. Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation, Dept. K-76, South Plainfield, N. J.

FULL RATED VOLTAGE AT HIGH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES—No voltage derating required over respective operating temperature ranges -55°C to +160°C (HX types) and -55°C to +130°C (H types).

EXCELLENT CAPACITANCE-TEMPERATURE STABILITY—In all characteristics up to and including characteristics F (0 to +70 ppm/°C).

ABSOLUTELY WAX-FREE. No internal or external wax impregnation or other meltable coating material used in these units.

REGGIONIZED, electrically, mechanically. New moisture-tight seal, developed specifically by c-d for high temperature operation. Will withstand vibration, impact, high ambient temperatures in 300V and 500V DC working, up to and including 7500 mmf. in 160°C (HX types) and 15,000 mmf. in 130°C (H types).

CORNELL-DUBILIER CAPACITORS

PLANTS IN SO. PLAINFIELD N.J., NEW BEDFORD, WORCESTER AND CAMBRIDGE MASS., PROVIDENCE AND HOPE VALLEY, R.I., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SANFORD, YANKTON & FUCAT SPRINGS, N. C., SUBSIDIARY: RADIANT CORP., CLEVELAND O

THERE ARE MORE C-D CAPACITORS IN USE TODAY THAN ANY OTHER MAKE.
Sub-Miniature Potentiometers and Trimmers

1/2 size, precision wire-wound, up to 250K, ±.3° linearity

setting new standards for dependability in sub-miniaturization

Let the facts speak for themselves! ACE Sub-Miniature Precision Wire-Wound Potentiometers and Potentiometer Trimmers are the result of 4 years development and over a year of successful use by leading electronic equipment manufacturers. Users have conclusively proved that ACEPOTS and ACETRIMS meet requirements for space and weight saving compactness, while at the same time meeting MIL specs' most stringent qualifications for performance and dependability. Why invite trouble with untested components when you can protect your reputation with ACEPOT and ACETRIM... the subminiature potentiometers and trimmers proved in actual use.

Condensed Engineering Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ACEPOT (potentiometer)</th>
<th>ACETRIM (trimmer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resistance Range</td>
<td>200 〜 to 250K ± 2%</td>
<td>10 〜 to 150K ± 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linearity</td>
<td>±3%</td>
<td>±3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>extremely high</td>
<td>excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambient Temperature</td>
<td>-55°C to 125°C *</td>
<td>-55°C to 125°C C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torque</td>
<td>low or high</td>
<td>low or high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above specifications are standard — other values on special order.

Available in threaded bushing, servo, flush tapped hole or flange mounting, and ganged units. All units sealed, moistureproofed, and anti-fungus treated. Meet applicable portions of JAN specs and MIL-E-5272A standards.

*New X-500 ACEPOT operates to a new high of 150°C.

Expedited delivery on prototypes; prompt servicing of production orders. Send for Fact File and application data sheets.

ACEPOT* ACETRIM*

ACE ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATES
Dept E, 101 Dover St. • Somerville 44, Massachusetts

Tube to be imprinted is placed on free-turning disks, cylinder holding inked rubber type is lowered and crank is turned to place desired imprint neatly on tube base

used are the same conventional inexpensive rubber type used in office stamps and are easily changed. Make-ready takes but a few seconds. Up to 400 pieces can be imprinted in one hour. This Murco Midget imprinter is made by Murco Mfg. Co., Delray Beach, Florida.

Winding Focus Coils With Aluminum Foil

A NEW TECHNIQUE for winding focus coils involves coating aluminum foil with a thin layer of aluminum oxide and then winding this foil without additional insulation. The oxide film, though only a few

Test setup for foil coating and winding. Power supply for producing anodic coating is on overhead rack.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
The editors of *electronics* have seen an industry grow for 25 years . . . grow into a giant.

These editors today serve all segments of the electronic industry. Consequently, they offer the advertiser a magazine that penetrates all segments.

Penetrating this unique industry means reaching every important man in it.

Shake hands with all of them . . . and you're shaking hands with a giant.

You can, too . . . in *electronics*.

*A McGRAW-HILL PUBLICATION • 330 West 42nd Street • New York 36, N.Y.*
New high-vacuum pump heats faster cools faster for faster cycling

You can complete more process cycles an hour and cut maintenance costs with this new CVC oil diffusion-ejector pump.

The KS-200 is designed especially for TV tube aluminizing, vacuum-arc melting of metals, and other repetitive processes that require pressures in the 0.5 to 10 micron Hg range.

**Faster heating.** Four heaters (combined capacity, 2000 watts) heat the pump's fluid from a cold start to operating temperature in only seven minutes.

The heaters sit in cylindrical wells that jut up into the pump fluid from the bottom of the boiler—an arrangement that combines the low heat loss of an internal-immersion heater with the easy maintenance of a heater mounted externally.

**Faster cooling.** An internal coil in direct contact with the pump fluid cools it enough for safe exposure to atmosphere in only one minute, a saving of four to five minutes over old designs.

**No valves needed.** Convaclor-12 pump fluid gives you shorter warm-up and cool-down times with the KS-200. The saving offsets the longer cycling required by most high-vacuum pumps when used without valves.

With Convaclor-12 fluid the pump's ultimate pressure is 6 x 10^{-5} mm Hg. You can reach 1 x 10^{-5} mm Hg with Convol-20 fluid, but speed and throughput become slower in the 1 to 10 micron range. See graph below.

![Graph showing speed and throughput versus pressure for Convaclor-12 and Convol-20 fluids.](image)


PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

millions of an inch thick, is able to withstand usual turn-to-turn voltages. Since this film is so thin, a tightly wound coil is nearly a solid block of aluminum.

- **Heat Problems**—In foil windings with plastic layer insulation, some attempts have been made to get the heat out of the coil through the ends of the coil. This is quite successful if the coil is a short solenoid. If the length of the coil is great enough so that an appreciable temperature gradient exists down the axis of the solenoid, some trouble may be experienced due to the nonuniform current distribution in the sheet of foil. Since the center portion of the solenoid is hotter than the ends, more current per unit length flows in the portion

![Image of an experimental three-phase transformer wound with aluminum foil.](image)

Aluminum-foil solenoid producing 850 gauss for focusing traveling-wave tube. At rear is solenoid housing complete with magnetic shield and cooling blower. Coil alone here is 12¼ inches long and weighs 12 lb.
Standardization saves you  

TIME and MONEY  
with  
HUDDSON  

Precision Drawn  

CASES-COVERS  

3 MODERN PLANTS  
Offering Precision Fabrication of:  
STEEL  
BRASS  
ALUMINUM  
COPPER  
MU METAL  

Including:  
CERTIFIED  
ALLOY WELDING  
CERTIFIED  
SPOT WELDING  
SILVER SOLDERING  
BRAZING  

Precision Drawn Closures  
Quality Metal Stampings  
Sheet Metal Work  

Call or write for prices on standard closures or send drawings for quotations on special parts or sub-assemblies.  

As for your copy of the new Hudson Catalog  

Hudson Specialized Production Methods...  

Hudson standardized production makes it possible to solve even unusual closure problems quickly, with standard stock components. HUDSON offers the highest quality precision drawn closures at commercial prices. The standard line includes over a thousand types in sizes ranging from large to miniature, most available with a wide range of optional features. Check your closure requirements with HUDSON to assure maximum economy – fastest possible delivery!
Now! Phaostron custom panel meters are available in

**colors**

Time-tested and proven movements, anti-magnetic shielding, insulated zero adjustments and fine accuracy are familiar features of Phaostron Custom Panel Meters...now, something new has been added...

**COLOR-CUSTOMIZED PANELS**

Handsome harmonizing colors that will give a touch of distinction to your equipment. Send us a color swatch and we will make Phaostron color-customized panels to match...and at no extra cost!

Phaostron Custom Panel Meters, nine types in 77 Standard Ranges are available at your Parts Distributor. For special requirements, write to the Product Development Department for practical recommendations.

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

of the winding near the ends than at the center.

In some applications, such as focus coils for traveling wave tubes, it may be found that a tube will focus when the focus coil is cold but will not focus properly when the coil reaches operating temperature.

**Getting Rid of Heat**—It now appears that the best way to remove the heat from a winding is to remove it from the outer surface of the winding. There is more surface available for cooling by water or forced air. The field can also be made to remain more uniform. By using such an extremely thin film for insulation between layers, the thermal insulation between the winding hot spot and the outside is almost nonexistent. Also, aluminum oxide appears to have a much higher thermal conductivity than the organic materials usually used for layer insulation.

**Temperature**—Aluminum oxide melts at 2,050°C and retains its insulating qualities well past the 660°C melting point of aluminum. Practical considerations such as start and finish insulation and solder for termination currently set the tentative limit for continuous operation at 350°C, however. Coils have been run at this temperature continuously, and cycled from this temperature to very low temperatures. Others have been heated to this temperature and then placed in a pan of water. None of these
All Hughes diodes resemble each other—externally. Germanium point-contact or silicon junction, they are all glass-bodied* and tiny (actual dimensions: 0.265 by 0.123 inch). But minute, meticulously controlled variations in the manufacturing process impart individual characteristics to the diodes, make them just right for specific applications. This gives you the opportunity of selecting from a line which includes literally hundreds of diode types.

So, when your circuitry requires varying combinations of such characteristics as... high back resistance... quick recovery... high conductance... or high temperature operation, specify Hughes. You will get a diode with mechanical and electrical stability built in. You will get a diode which was manufactured first of all for reliability.

*Nowhere else have glass packaging techniques been developed to a comparable extent, for the Hughes process has many unique aspects. They are difficult to duplicate, yet are instrumental to the manufacture of diode bodies which are completely impervious to contamination and moisture penetration.
abuses have any effect on the coils that can be observed.

Space Factor—In sharp contrast to the 65-percent space factor of a conventionally insulated wire-wound coil, use of a microscopically thin film of aluminum oxide on strip aluminum can result in space factors better than 95 percent. In a typical case, the total size of a foil winding may be very near to that of a copper winding for the same amount of power consumed, when provisions for cooling are taken into account.

In some cases the winding size may be somewhat smaller for the same amount of power consumed due to a lower temperature rise and thus less resistance change as the wire reaches operating temperature. Figure 1 compares equivalent wire-wound and foil-wound coils where the foil coils actually consumed less power. The

---

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CHICAGO AREA: PLASTIC TUBING SALES, 5215 N. RAVENSWOOD AVE., CHICAGO
WEST COAST: INV. M. COCHRANE CO., 608 S. ALVARADO ST., LOS ANGELES

---

*Reprint.*
You get only the best
when you specify Westinghouse selenium stacks

Typical of the precision controls employed in the manufacture of Westinghouse selenium cells is the automatic cell tester shown above. This ingenious machine tests electrical characteristics of every cell, eliminating all human errors and assuring uniformity of the finished product.

Automatic controls are also employed at all other possible points in the process, reducing variability to a minimum. Contamination of the process is eliminated by air conditioning and precipitron cleaning.

These are reasons why Westinghouse selenium stacks are the highest quality rectifiers available today.

For all the facts, call your Westinghouse sales engineer. He'll show you why Westinghouse selenium stacks have the lowest forward aging rate in the industry.

WATCH WESTINGHOUSE!
WHERE BIG THINGS ARE HAPPENING TODAY!
size was the same in both cases. Since the size of an aluminum foil winding is nearly the same as for copper and the density of aluminum is much less than that of copper, the weight of a typical coil can be greatly reduced. The ratio of density of copper to aluminum is about 3, but the aluminum is packed much more tightly so the actual gain in weight will be closer to two to one. Many things will affect this, such as the type of impregnating varnish in a copper-wire coil and the exact space factors achieved by the two methods.

Future—Some work has already been done on techniques for winding small aluminum-foil transformer and relay coils at high speed to compete with wire-wound coils in large-quantity production.

Assembling Coil Strip With Automatic Screwdriver

Self-tapping screws are fed and driven automatically in a setup used at Radio Condenser Co., Camden, N. J., for anchoring a three-coil Bakelite strip to its die-cast single-piece coil shield.

A pivoted holding fixture swings out from under the Detroit power

---

**PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)**

**WATERMAN PRODUCTS CO., INC.**

PHILADELPHIA 25, PA.

CABLE ADDRESS: POKETSCOPE

MANUFACTURERS OF

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**WATERMAN PRODUCTS**
... helping us to develop "another Martin First" ... the Air Force I.C.B.M. "TITAN".

For when you combine the creative challenge of conquering outer space with the advantages of living in the uncrowded and colorful Rocky Mountains ... you will have the ultimate in realizing your professional aspirations

This year, plan to take your vacation in Colorado and while you are enjoying the beauty of the Rockies, take time to stop in and talk with us. IT MIGHT BE THE TURNING POINT IN YOUR LIFE.

If your interest in a professional career is associated with missile development ... you belong at MARTIN-DENVER

Emmett E. Hearn, Empl. Dir., Dept. H-5, P.O. Box 179, Denver, Colorado

MARTIN
DENVER DIVISION
Dependable STOP and GO Control

The Curtiss-Wright "Snapper"

THERMAL TIME DELAY RELAY

For applications of time delay in electrical circuits the "Snapper" thermal time delay relay makes and breaks contact with positive action. The switching takes place with a minimum of arcing and thus potential chatter is eliminated, insuring long life.

The "Snapper" has single-pole double-throw contacts, operates throughout an ambient temperature range, is hermetically sealed and gas filled and is reliable and rugged. It is available in a metal envelope in either (7 or 9 pin) miniature or (8 pin) octal and also in a glass envelope in 9 pin only. The delay periods are preset in metal from 3 to 120 seconds and in glass from 5 to 60 seconds.

Curtiss-Wright also manufactures the "Snapper" High-Low Differential Thermostat. This unit meets industrial and military needs. Write to Thermal Devices Division for complete information.

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES (continued)

screwdriver for loading. The operator first drops in the three-coil shield, then drops the coil assembly into the shield. The coil forms slide over projecting metal studs that come up from the fixture through the coil shield. The strip itself is positioned by smaller studs at the ends of the fixture. After loading, the operator swings the fixture into position and pushes a foot pedal to initiate driving of the first screw. Three more screws are driven in rapid succession, swinging the fixture to the new position each time. This technique is possible because the screw holes are positioned on the arc of a circle having the same radius as the pivoted fixture.

Magnetic Base Holds Lamp and Magnifier

New production aid mounted on band saw helps operator follow fine scribed line precisely when cutting aluminum block.

A five-power magnifying glass mounted on the same adjustable magnetic-base holder as a lamp reduces rejects when drilling prototypes of etched-wiring boards or performing other delicate machine operations on electronic components. The base mounts equally well on flat or curved surfaces and provides a magnetic pull of 65 lb.

A knurled aluminum locknut permits setting the upright at any desired angle quickly. Another adjustment permits rotating the 2-inch magnifying lens at any angle or plane. The tiny lamp is made by Enco Mfg. Co., 4520 W. Fullerton, Chicago.
How temperature affects magnets

An interview with Dr. Rudolf K. Tenzer, scientist, The Indiana Steel Products Company

BECAUSE PERMANENT MAGNET remanence changes, resulting from varying temperatures, often necessitate corrections, compensations, or allowances, Dr. Tenzer undertook a series of studies on the subject. Some of the data used by him in answering the questions posed below resulted from work sponsored by the Wright Air Development Center of the U. S. Air Force. Reprints of an article by Dr. Tenzer on the subject are available by writing The Indiana Steel Products Co., Dept. A-7, Valparaiso, Ind.

**Question:** How does the remanence of permanent magnets vary with temperature?

**Answer:** Normally, remanence decreases with an increase in temperature...becoming zero at the Curie point, where all ferromagnetic properties vanish.

**Question:** Does a change in temperature result in a permanent change in remanence?

**Answer:** Not necessarily. Investigations which we have conducted show that temperature effects on ferromagnetic materials reveal both non-reversible and reversible variations.

**Question:** Can the result of these influences be evaluated?

**Answer:** Proper measuring techniques will evaluate the non-reversible variations as well as the reversible variations.

**Question:** Are non-reversible variations permanent changes in the remanence of a magnet?

**Answer:** Non-reversible variations are permanent until the initial remanence is restored by remagnetizing. This effect is not the same as irreversible metallurgical changes which prevent restoration of initial remanence by remagnetizing.

**Question:** What are reversible variations in remanence?

**Answer:** When a magnet has been stabilized for a certain temperature range, remanence variations within this temperature range are reversible.

**Question:** How are magnets stabilized for a given temperature range?

**Answer:** The magnet is exposed to repeated temperature cycling over a given range until the non-reversible variation becomes zero and remanence at room temperature remains the same for each additional cycle.

**Question:** Can the amount of remanence variation with temperature be predicted?

**Answer:** Our experiments in this field have produced quantitative results which can be used in predicting both the reversible and the non-reversible variations in remanence resulting from temperature change.

**Question:** Over what temperature range can these measurements be applied?

**Answer:** Our initial work in this field has been carried out in the temperature range from -60°C to 350°C.

**INDIANA expands research and production facilities**

Currently under construction at Valparaiso, Ind., is a half-million dollar addition to the main plant of The Indiana Steel Products Co. The new structure will provide facilities for expanded research of magnetic materials, and increased production of Indox ceramic permanent magnets.

**"Cattle Magnets" protect Bossie from stomach-aches**

Cows often consume nails, staples and wire with their food. This causes a disorder called "hardware disease." To prevent it, you can feed Bossie an Indiana "Cattle Magnet." The magnet remains in her first stomach, gathering the stray metal. This keeps it from passing to her other stomachs (she has four, you know) where it can cause great distress.

**THE INDIANA STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY**

**VALPARAISO, INDIANA**

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF PERMANENT MAGNETS

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
New Products

76 New Products and 67 Manufacturers’ Bulletins Are Reviewed...
... Control, Testing and Measuring Equipment Described and Illustrated...
... Recent Tubes and Components Are Covered

FREQUENCY METER

features high accuracy

VARO MFG. CO., INC., 2201 Walnut St., Garland, Texas, announces the model 6503 frequency meter featuring accuracy of better than 0.01 percent. Frequency range is 397 to 403 cps. A switch permits using the meter to measure any frequency in the range 370 to 430 cps to an accuracy of better than 0.1 percent.

The meter is completely insensitive to waveform. It will accurately measure the repetition rate of voltage spikes, sawtooth waveforms, or badly distorted sine waves. It will measure frequency of any input signal voltage between 6 and 250 v without need for adjustment.

Model 6503 consists of a model 6600 frequency deviation multiplier and a model 6505A frequency meter. The frequency deviation multiplier multiplies by 10 the difference between the measured frequency and 400 cps. Thus, a 399-cps input applied to the input appears at the output as a 390-cps signal. This frequency is measured to 0.1 percent accuracy by the 6505A frequency meter.

MINIATURE RECTIFIER

for tv applications

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady 5, N.Y., has announced a new twin diode, miniature Vac-u-Sel rectifier for use as a horizontal phase detector in place of 6AL5 tubes in tv sets. The new semiconductor is especially adapted for automatic assembly operations using printed circuits.

It is built to withstand prolonged exposure at 90 percent humidity, is capable of operation at high ambient temperatures, and has rugged tinned leads.

Characteristics—The rectifier features a minimum forward current of 25 µA at -20 v. The characteristic capacitance per section is approximately 50 µµf, with negligible unbalance.

MICROWAVE ABSORBER

for free space rooms

EMERSON & CUMING, INC., 869 Washington St., Canton, Mass., has announced a new series of broadband microwave absorbers for use in free space rooms. Designated Eccosorb FR, the absorbers are rigid foam blocks which reflect less than 2 percent of incident energy. The material will not burn, making it ideal for use at indoor antenna test locations. It will not absorb moisture and therefore is also useful out of doors.

Available in three types, dependent upon the frequency range to be covered, Eccosorb FR is easily installed in the microwave darkroom. It is white surfaced for good light reflection. A special type which can be walked upon is supplied for floors.

DIGITAL RATIOMETER

high speed precision unit

FRANKLIN ELECTRONICS INC., East 4th St., Bridgeport, Pa. High speed...
For all your TV designs, Sylvania offers a complete line of deflection amplifier tubes with proper plate knee characteristics to meet every deflection need.

And Sylvania offers you the Sylvania-originated type 25DN6 designed to deliver high peak currents for proper deflection in low B+ TV designs.

All Sylvania deflection tube types are tested under an exhaustive dynamic testing program. Critical parameters are checked 100% in production and double checked in destructive life tests in universal equipment especially designed by Sylvania engineers to simulate circuit conditions existing in the modern television receiver.

Whatever your needs, 70°, 90° or 110°, Sylvania can fill your vertical and horizontal deflection socket—backed by exhaustive reliability tests under actual operating conditions.
MOUNTING TERMINALS

Cambridge Thermionic Corp., 445 Concord Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass., announces the first of a series of three new barbed and press mount terminals. These press mount solder terminals, designated series PM do not require riveting or swaging. They are designed to be press mounted into snug holes in all kinds of material, including laminated or cast material of 3/32 in. thickness or more.

TEST PROBE & HOOD

for use with cro's

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., 760 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J., has available a fixed-ratio test probe which permits observation of signals in circuits with high source impedance without loading the circuit. Together with the new probe, the availability of a 3-in. rubber viewing hood for cro's has been announced.

POWER TRANSISTOR THERMOMETER

with high thermal impedance

B&B Engineering Associates, RFD No. 1, Concord, N. H. Model 1 power transistor thermometer is a compact, battery powered instrument for measuring temperature. The sensing element is normally mounted with the same screw (or stud) as the power transistor being observed, with the power transistor on one side of the heat dissipator and the sensing element on the other side. The high thermal impedance and small physical size of the sensing element minimizes heat conduction and radiation from the transistor mounting.

PARALLEL T FILTERS

for printed circuit uses

The Newton Co., 55 Elm St., Manchester, Conn., announces a new line, the series L. G. filters. These filters are parallel networks which are used for nearly complete elimination of 30, 60 or 120 cps frequencies. Design has made them...
**EXCLUSIVE* ** ELECTRO TEC TECHNIQUES

**insure closer tolerances, absolute uniformity, and the ultimate in miniaturization**

Electro Tec units are the product of an exclusive manufacturing technique that results in accuracy unattainable by conventional fabricating methods. In this process a plastic is moulded around the wire leads. Accurate machining reduces this blank to the proper shape, complete with grooves. Hard silver is deposited into the grooves by electroplating to produce the required rings. Final machining insures concentricity and dimensional accuracy. The result is one-piece, unitized construction with conducting rings of 70 to 95 Brinell hardness.

Diameters of these assemblies range from .045" to 24.0" cylindrical or flat. Cross-sections may range from .005" to .060" or more. Rings are polished to a jewel-like finish and can be held to 4 micro-inches or better. Even the smallest sizes withstand a 1000 V.A.C. breakdown test. Most types easily withstand rotational speeds up to 12000 rpm.

**ELECTRO TEC Assemblies are Specified by the Nation's Leading Precision Instrument and Equipment Manufacturers for Proven Greater Dependability, Longer Life, Smoother Functioning.**

The uniformly superior performance of Electro Tec slip ring and commutator assemblies in thousands of industrial and government applications has resulted in wide adoption of these component units by most leading manufacturers of precision instruments and equipment. Although these products provide improved performance and extra dependability, prices are strictly competitive. Write today for fully illustrated literature.

**ELECTRO TEC CORPORATION**

So. Hackensack New Jersey

PRODUCTS OF PRECISION CRAFTSMANSHIP BY A NEW AND REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS
For magnetic amplifier core applications

Centricores

toroidal wrapped magnetic cores of high permeability alloys which include materials with high squareness ratio and low coercivity, or high initial permeability. Active types are carried in stock. Test methods and engineering data are presented in Magnetic Amplifier Core Bulletins.

Stamped Rings

laminations which exhibit highest obtainable physical, thermal, mechanical and magnetic stability. Such rings can be stamped as thin as .004". Write for Bulletin D1.

DU Laminations

stampings which permit production use of economical pre-wound coils and provide uniformity of magnetic amplifier performance. Write for Bulletin D1.

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
At the heart of industrial-electronics equipment are electron tubes. The continuous operation of many industrial production lines depends on the performance of these tubes—thyatrons for "on-off" operations, voltage-regulator tubes for dc voltage stability.

RCA...world renowned for advanced-design superior-quality electron tubes...offers a group of Thyatron and Voltage-Regulator tube types specifically designed for dependable control of industrial-electronic apparatus. Shown here are 10 of the RCA types most frequently specified.

For dependable control...always use

RCA THYRATRONS and VR TUBES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCA TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0A2</td>
<td>miniatures 7-pin base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A3</td>
<td>octal 6-pin base</td>
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<tr>
<td>0B2</td>
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<td>2D21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>octal 8-pin base</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Voltage-Regulator Types
- For regulation of dc voltage supplies for amplifiers, oscillators, etc. Also can be used as relaxation oscillators.
- Like 0A2 and 0B2 but having very stable characteristics and intended for applications critical as to shock and vibration.
- For use where "on-off" control of low-current electrical circuits is required.
- Primarily intended for high-sensitivity relay control circuits.

Send for these booklets today!

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RCA TUBES FOR INDUSTRIAL-ELECTRONICS
Radio Corporation of America, Harrison, N. J.

ALWAYS REPLACE WITH RCA ELECTRON TUBES—AVAILABLE THROUGH YOUR LOCAL RCA DISTRIBUTOR. FOR FASTEST SERVICE, CONTACT HIM DIRECTLY.

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
NEW!

CRAMER

automatic reset
INTERVAL TIMER

NEW—Full-vision 300° protected dial for fast, accurate readings.
NEW—Large friction setting knob with integral push button.
NEW—Repeat accuracy within ±1/2 of 1% of full scale.
NEW—15-amp. open-blade switches, positive quick-make, quick-break operation.
NEW—Multi-position terminal block offers wiring flexibility, side or rear connection.

Powered by the high-torque (30 in. oz. @ 1 r.p.m.) Cramer synchronous motor, the Type 241 Automatic Reset Interval Timer has been designed and tested to new standards for maintained accuracy over a long service life. Available in ranges from 15 seconds through 24 hours. Write for complete information.

SPECIALISTS IN TIME CONTROL
CRAMER CONTROLS CORPORATION
BOX 3, CENTERBROOK, CONNECTICUT

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

under measurement.
Complete technical characteristics are available from the company.

ELECTRONIC LOAD
compact and easy to operate

BRISTOL ENGINEERING CORP., Bristol, Pa. Model 102 electronic load is a precision device which combines in a single, compact unit all of the conventional instrumentation required for the complete testing of regulated and unregulated power supplies.

> Makeup—The unit comprises a group of paralleled power tubes, a wide-band modulation amplifier, a variable bias supply, a mechanical keying device, and an a-c vtvm.

Physical size, compactness, ease of operation and reliability in continuous use make the unit suitable for field production testing as well as for laboratory use.

TINY ACCELEROMETER
variable reluctance type

NORTH AMERICAN INSTRUMENTS, INC., 2420 N. Lake Ave., Altadena, Calif. Model A-8 miniature accelerometer of the variable reluctance type was developed primarily for flight test application. The
America's most potent protective weapon has been announced by the Army.

It is the new Martin Missile Master, the country's first electronic system designed to coordinate and control an integrated network of radar surveillance, target detection and anti-aircraft missile battery operation.

Now fully proved out and ready for installation, Missile Master offers pushbutton protection for whole cities and strategic areas.

The system collects information on the position, identity and flight data of all aircraft entering the network. This data is stored electronically and distributed to display consoles in the Operation Center and at the missile batteries.

Thus, the activity of Nike batteries and other advanced weapons in the system are centrally coordinated and controlled.

This important new weapon system is one of the great defense developments of our time.
ENGINEERS, PHYSICISTS

Electronics

If you can do original work

... you should consider The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory (APL), where creative ideas are recognized and supported.

The Laboratory is primarily concerned with research, development and engineering of guided missiles and missile systems. A sizeable program of fundamental research is concurrently in progress.

APL is responsible for technical direction of the Navy’s Bumblebee guided missile program. As pioneers in guided supersonic flight, APL developments include the first supersonic ramjet, and the missiles TERRIER, TALOS, and TARTAR. The Laboratory presently is engaged in further development of these and more advanced missiles.

An organization of and for scientists and engineers, APL’s staff of 1,260 includes nearly 500 professional men. Two features distinguish the organization: (1) the self-impedance of staff members who work in an atmosphere of free inquiry and are unhampered by the usual administrative details, (2) the fluidity of relationships among the groups engaged in the many areas of technical endeavor.

Problems are attacked by teams, each composed of members drawn from all requisite professions. A close contact between research and engineering is maintained. This team approach allows each staff member to acquire broad knowledge of the problem under attack, find his creativity heightened and supported. Salaries are comparable to those of other R & D organizations in the missile field. Relocation expenses are paid for applicants selected.

Our new air-conditioned laboratories are exceptionally well equipped. Their location in the Washington, D. C.-Baltimore periphery places staff members near fine housing in all price ranges and near recreational and cultural facilities. Several excellent universities in the area make it convenient for staff members to avail themselves of our liberal educational benefits.

OPENINGS EXIST IN:

ANALYSIS: Dynamic analysis of closed-loop control systems; analysis and synthesis of guidance systems; counter-counter measures systems; electrical noise and interference.

DESIGN: Control and guidance circuitry; telemetering and data-processing equipment; microwave components, antennas, and radomes; transistor and magamp applications; external missile systems.

TEST: Prototype engineering and field test evaluation.

For Additional information write: Professional Staff Appointments

The Johns Hopkins University
Applied Physics Laboratory
8609 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.

NEW PRODUCTS

(discarded)

dozen is $43.20; $38.40, if bought in 6 dozen lots.

D-C POWER SUPPLY

uses silicon rectifiers

STATOR ELECTRIC CORP., 46-25 58th St., Woodside 77, N. Y., has announced a new d-c power supply using silicon rectifiers. Input is 208-220 v, 60 cycles, 3 phase; and output, 220 v d-c, 5 amperes.

> Other Features—Regulation is 5 percent for 20 percent to full load. Ripple is 50 mv. Ambient temperature is -55 C to +85 C. Dimensions are 19 in. wide by 154 in. high.

Unit price is $975. The same unit magnetically regulated is $1,175.

TEFLON CAPACITORS

for high-temperature usage

CONDENSER PRODUCTS CO., 140 Hamilton St., New Haven, Conn., has introduced two new Teflon dielectric capacitors specifically designed for high temperature usage in guided missiles and other airborne applications. They are smaller than others designed to give the same electrical characteristics at temperature ranges of from -70 C to +200 C. They equal or exceed requirements of MIL-C-25. These capacitors were developed for applications where small dielectric absorption and capacitance changes are necessary. Capacitance range is from 0.001
in color tv, too

CRUCIBLE PERMANENT MAGNETS

for beam correctors, color purifiers and color equalizers give maximum energy... minimum size

Designers of electronic and control equipment can count on a consistently higher energy product with Crucible alnico magnets. It means greater power from a minimum size magnet!

And they're available in practically any size you want—from a fraction of an ounce to several hundred pounds. What's more, Crucible alnico permanent magnets can be sand cast, shell molded, or investment cast to your exact size, shape, or tolerance requirements.

Crucible has been a leading producer of these permanent magnets ever since alnico alloys were developed. And their manufacture is backed by over a half century of fine steelmaking experience. That's why so many magnet applications begin at Crucible.

Crucible Steel Company of America,
The Oliver Building, Mellon Square,
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
• SIX TYPES and sizes to suit nearly every requirement. USECO's standard handles are made of half hard brass, nickel plated. Stainless steel handles available on special order. Other finishes include cadmium and black oxide. Supplied with or without ferrules. Furnished in 5/16" 18 thread. Available with or without nuts and washers. For Engineering Manual and complete information please address Dept. 16.

See us at the WESCON Show—Booth #239.

ADJUSTABLE HANDLE (illustrated at top) —An all-purpose handle with adjustable center spacing from 4 inches to a maximum of 6 inches. (On special orders an unlimited maximum center spacing can be furnished.) Height above panel can vary from 1½ to 2 inches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HANDLE</th>
<th>PART NO.</th>
<th>WIDTH</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handle</td>
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<td>Cabinet Handle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjustable Handle</td>
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<td>4&quot; to 6&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economy Handle</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>3&quot; plus; in ¾&quot; increments</td>
<td>1.437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIGHT 2-WAY RADIO
meets FCC and FCDA demands

INDUSTRIAL RADIO CORP., 428 N. Parkside Ave., Chicago 44, Ill., has announced a 2-way portable radio measuring only 10 by 4½ by 9½ in. and weighing only 11 lb complete with long-life batteries. Model H/M Pak-Fone features loudspeaker operation, relay operated squelch system, volume control and an on-off indicator light.

A power cable connector is also provided for an external power supply, such as the UPC-100 which operates from 6, 12 and 24-v storage batteries and 117 v a-c.

Performance meets all FCC and FCDA requirements for municipal and industrial portable radios.

HOOK-UP WIRES
available in varied colors

REVERE CORP. OF AMERICA, Wallingford, Conn., is now manufacturing Permacode hook-up wires, combining high temperature operating characteristics with permanent and positive identification. The new wires, insulated with extruded du Pont Teflon suitable for continuous operation up to 210°C, are available in 15 solid colors and any combina-
Your future in MICROWAVES at the

HUGHES RESEARCH LABORATORY

The Microwave Laboratory at Hughes conducts fundamental research and long-range development in the field of microwave components and techniques. The antenna program is concerned with research on linear and two-dimensional arrays of slot radiators; transmission and radiation of surface-guided waves; very high resolution radar antennas; very high resolution radar antennas; and the development and engineering of airborne communication, navigation and fire control antennas.

Instrumentation is developed for new measuring equipment to meet needs of the program. This has included development of automatic impedance and antenna pattern recorders, microwave power supplies stabilized in amplitude and frequency, microwave circuitry, and microwave applications of ferrite devices.

Scientific Staff Relations

HUGHES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORIES
HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY
Culver City, Los Angeles County
California

These positions in the Microwave area are open now in the Hughes Research Laboratory:

MICROWAVE ENGINEERS
with experience in magnetrons, klystrons, microwave transmitter and receiver circuitry, microwave mixers, duplexers and cavities.

VIDEO CIRCUIT ENGINEERS
with experience in video amplifiers, pulse circuitry, coding and decoding circuits, and delay lines.

MICROWAVE STANDARDS ENGINEERS
to do precise calibration from primary and secondary standards, using the finest facilities available for standards calibration.

MICROWAVE ENGINEERS
to participate in basic research on microwave breakdown in gases or wave propagation in ionized gases.

MICROWAVE ENGINEERS
to participate in development of new techniques for measurement of the magnetic and electric properties of materials at microwave frequencies.

You are invited to send resumes of your education and experience to the address at left.

VACATIONING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA?
YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT HUGHES.
Insures "20-to-1 ratio" accuracy

Time settings of pinpoint accuracy are a reality, thanks to the Microflex double dial. It takes one complete turn of the inner dial to advance the outer dial just one division. That's a 20-to-1 ratio, made possible by the patented Microflex threaded axle and pinion (see sketch). Examples of resultant accuracies are ±1/60 of a second on a 20-second dial, and ±1/10 of a second on a 120-second dial.

The Microflex Reset Timer is driven by a heavy-duty industrial synchronous motor. Contacts are tripped closed or open after a preset time interval. Starting and resetting are electrically controlled. Microflex offers over 150 timer operating combinations, plus a wide range of long or short time periods. It's ideal for applications like molding presses, dielectric heating, automatic mixing, die casting machines, machine tools and rubber curing.

Write for free Automation Booklet and Bulletin 110.

TINY POTENTIOMETER
operates to 150 C

ACE ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATES, 103 Dover St., Somerville 44, Mass., announces the X-500 Acepot, a 1-in. subminiature, precision wire-wound potentiometer which operates in the temperature range from -55 C to a high of 150 C.

Specifications—Resistance range is 200 ohms to 250,000 ohms ±2 percent; linearity, ±0.3 percent; weight, ¼ oz. It is available in threaded bushing, servo, flush tapped hole, or flange mountings and up to 6-gang units. It meets applicable portions of JAN specs and MIL-E-5272A standards.
for LOW-DISTORTION amplification of WIDE-BAND signals... use SIE DIRECT-COUPL ED AMPLIFIERS

When your signals include frequencies from below 1 cps to above the audio range, a true direct-coupled amplifier gives the FLATTEST response over the WIDEST range with the LOWEST noise, distortion, and phase shift.

SIE MODEL D-1
Direct Coupled Amplifier

Input Impedance: 10 megohms or open grid, single ended or differential.
Noise: Less than 10 microvolts, wide-band.
Gain: 80,000, ± 1db, 0 to 50 kc.
1,000, ± 1db, 0 to 120 kc.
Drift: Less than 3 millivolts per hour, referred to input.
Maximum Output Signal: 80 volts into high impedance, 25 ma. into 1000 ohms. (Distortion less than 1%)

Price: $515

SOUTHWESTERN INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS COMPANY
P. O. BOX 13058
2831 POST OAK ROAD
HOUSTON 19, TEXAS

SIE MODEL B
Direct Coupled Amplifier

Input Impedance: 500,000 ohms.
Voltage Gain: 2.5. Power Gain: 30,000.
Power Output: 6 watts into 100 ohms.
Frequency Response: 0 to 20,000 cps ± 1 db.
Output: 25 volts RMS at 250 milliamperes.

Price: $575

You can use the D-1 to drive the B — they rack-mount together perfectly!
offering you
ew horizons in

RELIABILITY

Electra deposited carbon resistors
STANDARD-MOLDED-HERMETICALLY SEALED

Electra is a pioneer and today a recognized leader in the manufacture of Deposited Carbon Resistors. Production runs into tens of thousands of resistors every day. And reflected in every shipment is a degree of manufacturing skill made possible only by this pioneer work and production leadership.

This skill, coupled with devotion to exacting quality control, is making possible new and brighter horizons of reliability. In Electra Deposited Carbon Resistors you get precision, small physical size, a wide range of resistance values and low cost. You get all this, plus Electra reliability. Put Electra reliability into your products. It costs no more. Write today for complete details. Made to meet or exceed specifications MIL-R-10509A and proposed MIL-R-10509B.

Please send me details on Electra Deposited Carbon Resistors.

Standard _____ Molded _____ Hermetically Sealed _____
Name
Company
Street
City __________________________ State __________________________

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

traces at a constant intensity until they are deliberately erased by the operator. This feature permits the study of transient electrical phenomena as short as 10 µsec in duration, presentation of tube or transistor characteristics without the necessity of repetition, display of frequency response curves without the need of a sweep generator, spectrum analyses and the like.

Plug-in vertical amplifier units allow new amplifier characteristics as different units become available, increasing the range of application. For comparison purposes, a number of traces may be written and stored on the 103. The stored trace, immediately visible and of constant high brightness, is readily seen in a brightly lighted room, and may be easily photographed.

Other Features—The unit offers a vertical amplifier sensitivity of 10 mv d-c; sweep speeds up to 100 sec full-scale; and direct reading calibrations of amplitude and time. Complete specifications and prices are available.

OSCILLOPROBE
and video amplifier

LINEAR EQUIPMENT LABORATORIES, INC., Intervale Road, Boonton, N. J., is marketing a low-capacitance oscilloscope and video amplifier designed to extend the utility of oscilloscopes for making accurate observations of waveforms. The instrument consists of a shielded, low capacitance (1.5 to 2 µf) probe and an associated video amplifier with a gain of 40 to compensate for the probe attenuation. The overall bandwidth is within 3 db from 5 cps to 12 mc. The amplifier may be used separately to provide a gain of 40, or with the probe to provide attenuations of ×1, ×0.1 and ×0.01.

Used with an oscilloscope, the
Semiconductor engineers and scientists . . .

your future is here. Delco Radio, first organization to develop and use Hi-Power transistors for automotive application, now offers permanent employment opportunities to men of highest caliber.

Our continuing program of research requires men with advanced training and experience in transistors, diodes, photo cells, and other semiconductor developments. The men we are looking for will find the satisfaction of association with others of high technical competence. Furthermore, the type of facilities available are those that you would expect to find in General Motors.

Here is presented unusual opportunity for recognition and achievement in the realm of research and development of semiconductor devices and their processing.

Upper level positions are open for those who qualify.

You will find pleasant living conditions in our central Indiana community. If you are qualified and would like a permanent position of importance within our organization, write to us now. Your letter will be held in confidence.

Address: Personnel Director, Department G.

DELCO RADIO—first to make transistor-equipped radios for automobiles—now offers many challenging opportunities for physicists, physical chemists, electronic and mechanical engineers and other professional men interested in research and development of transistors and other semiconductor devices or their processing and production. Apply now for permanent positions with this rapidly expanding activity in this division of General Motors.
NOW! Gamewell gives you 7 NEW PLUS FEATURES in RL-270A Precision Pots

The completely new Gamewell RL-270A series of Precision Potentiometers greatly extends performance and dependability.

**Here are the important extras . . .**

- New housings are dimensionally stable, withstand higher temperature, and are inherently moisture and fungus resistant.
- Positive precious metal spring contacts (A at right) give dependable low-resistance contact, even under severe and prolonged vibration and shock.
- Closer tap spacing.
- Redesigned shaft and slit-ring (B at right) reduces electrical noise and minimizes wear.
- Longer wearing insulation-bridge joint.
- Wide selection of resistance alloys for optimum performance.
- Made for continuous operation from $-70^\circ$ F to $+300^\circ$ F.

These RL-270A features meet high standards for linearity and dependability, yet compare in price with the best commercial precision pots.

THE GAMEWELL COMPANY
NEWTON UPPER FALLS 64, MASS.
In Canada: Northern Electric Co., Ltd.

---

**HF-3A oscilIprobe permits observation of signals in a circuit with negligible resultant loading or detuning, or otherwise affecting the normal performance of the circuit.**

**LARGE COAX**
for high power uses

ANDREW CORP., 363 E. 75th St., Chicago, I11., announces a 9-in. rigid coaxial transmission line for very high power application at frequencies up to 550 mc. The new line can handle average powers of 300 kw at 150 mc, and peak power of 3.0 megawatts. It has a 50-ohm characteristic impedance, and attenuation of 0.042 db per 100 ft at 150 mc.

The line comes in 20-ft sections and features a quick-assembly flange using only 1 bolt, instead of the many bolts required by conventional flanges. A complete complement of elbows, gas barriers, adapters, power dividers, tuners, slotted lines, hangers and other associated equipment have been designed and are available for prompt delivery.

**TRANSISTORS**
for audio amplifier uses

GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Syracuse, N. Y., has announced ten new pnp transistors made of germanium and produced by the alloy junction process. They include 6 different types for the output stage of an audio amplifier and 4 types for the driver stage.

- **Specifications**—Current gain of the output type is maintained at an essentially constant value for collector currents from 1 ma to 200 ma. The 2N186A, 2N187A and 2N188A are rated at a 180-mw power collector dissipation at 25 C. Types 2N186, 2N187 and 2N188 are rated...
GREATLY REDUCE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RESISTORS, CONDENSERS, TUBES, SOCKETS AND OTHER COMPONENTS.

The Beam Switching Tube has introduced new standards of simplicity and reliability in the design of most electronic systems. It is so versatile that any desired type of sequential, random switching or distribution of any number of positions can be obtained. Design engineers now have available new high levels of speed, reliability and economy in solving difficult instrumentation problems in unlimited applications such as:

- COUNTING
- GATING
- TIMING
- DISTRIBUTING
- SAMPLING
- CASCADING
- MULTIPLEXING
- MATRIXING

Send for latest circuit information on the Beam Switching Tube.

For further information write

HAYDU
BROTHERS OF NEW JERSEY
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
SUBSIDIARY OF BURROUGHS CORPORATION

LIFE TESTS INDICATE A LIFE SPAN OF 50,000 HOURS.
POTTER can tell you "why"

POTTER can tell you "how"

and POTTER can make the FILTER that will confirm that "how"

Once it's stated completely and correctly, a problem is half solved.

Potter can put the facts and figures of your problem on paper... can chart its limits in laboratory tests... can engineer the solution. And Potter can embody that solution in subsequent design and production.

Call Potter to engineer, design and produce the filter to solve your radio interference problem.

Write for Bulletin 41A.

1950 SHERIDAN ROAD
NORTH CHICAGO, ILL.

TAPE WINDERS for toroidal coil field

UNIVERSAL MFG. CO., Hillside, N. J., announces a new series of automatic tape winding machines for the toroidal coil field. The new tape winders offer revolutionary operational and performance features including core turning table with automatic feed and variable pitch control, automatic tape cutting device and special manual feeding attachment for hand winding when desired.

Series incorporates 3 models, U-9, U-14 and U-20, to wind tape from 2 in. to 1 in.

CIRCUIT MODULES and breadboard kit

AEROVOX CORP., New Bedford, Mass., has announced a new concept in electronic circuitry and assembly, in the form of standard circuit modules and handy breadboard for simplifying and speeding up experimental and prototype assemblies. Engineers can work up breadboard layouts by simply...
Two of the new Leesona No. 107 Automatic Coil Winders recently installed in the Clock and Timer Department of the General Electric Company, Ashland, Mass. The last word in automatic coil winder design, No. 107's wind paper-insulated coils in stick form. Automatic operation eliminates human error, reduces wire breakage to a minimum, cuts production time and costs. Inset shows a Type H3 Synchronous Motor, one of many Telechron timing units with coils precision-wound on Leesona No. 107 machines.

Clock and Timer Department, General Electric Company selects Leesona Coil Winders as standard equipment

General Electric Department adds No. 107 machines for proved production advantages

The synchronous timing motors made by the Clock and Timer Department of the General Electric Company are famous for accuracy and dependability.

One reason why is the high efficiency maintained by this department of the General Electric Company, in its wide range of coil winding operations. Leesona Coil Winders are standard equipment at General Electric Telechron plants — and during a recent expansion of production facilities, Leesona No. 107 Automatic Coil Winders were important new additions.

Leesona No. 107 machines are fully automatic. Every feature is designed to produce compact, uniform, paper-insulated coils — in fastest time — with minimum operator attention — at lowest cost. This General Electric department reports:

"The Short Paper Attachment on our Leesona No. 107 Coil Winders is a big advantage. Allowing an initial paper insert of 1 1/4", it eliminates the usual 2 1/4" insert when starting winding. On these particular coils the result is considerable savings in wire."

Get the Whole Story on how Leesona No. 107 Automatic Coil Winders can bring new, profit-boosting efficiency to your own coil winding production. For complete details on this advanced machine — and other helpful coil winding information — check and mail the coupon today.

---

FOR WINDING COILS
IN QUANTITY...ACCURATELY
...AUTOMATICALLY...USE
UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
P. O. BOX 1605, PROVIDENCE 1, RHODE ISLAND, Dept. 127

Please send me
[ ] Condensed catalog of Leesona Winders.
[ ] Bulletin on the new Leesona Pay-As-You-Profit Plans for purchasing or leasing modern coil winding machinery.

Name..............................................................Title..............................................................
Company..............................................................
City..............................................................Zone...State..............................................................

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
**NEW PRODUCTS**

**EIMAC FINGER STOCK**

...for sliding contacts and electrical weather stripping

Eimac preformed finger stock is the inexpensive, efficient answer to many circuit and equipment design problems...

Used for efficient electrical contact in high-frequency tuning devices, in coaxial tube sockets, for electronic weather stripping around access doors in equipment, and for dozens of other purposes, resilient silver-plated EIMAC finger-stock is outstanding.

EIMAC finger stock is accurately heat-treated to maintain uniform mechanical properties, can be fitted around a ½-inch radius, and may be fastened by screws, rivets, clamps or soft soldering.

_A size for every need_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Edge Width</th>
<th>Double Edge Width</th>
<th>Klystron Types</th>
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<tr>
<td>CF-100 1/16</td>
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<td>CF-400 15/32</td>
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<tr>
<td>CF-500 1/4</td>
<td>CF-600 1/2</td>
<td>21/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information write our Application Engineering Department

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**SWITCH**

_is acceleration-sensitive_

MAXSON INSTRUMENTS, Division of the W. L. Maxson Corp., 47-37 Austel Place, Long Island City 1, N. Y. This acceleration-sensitive switch has a snap-acting switch element capable of being set precisely, in manufacture, to open or close when the desired level is reached.

_Data—These switches are rated at 30 v, one ampere inductive or two amperes resistive load. They can be furnished to operate at any level from 2.5 to 15 g absolute with precision of ±0.2 g; higher g ratings are available on special order. Frequency range is 0 to 10 cps; shock resistance is 25 g for 11 millisecond, on all 3 axes. These switches are designed to function through a temperature range of -60 to +180 F and to withstand 100-percent humidity at 160 F.

_Uses—Typical applications are:_

...for sliding contacts and electrical weather stripping plus the basic bus-bar wiring of the breadboard.

_Module—These commercialized modules are now available in seven circuits or block diagrams. Each module includes all necessary components on the stacked wafers wired together by the riser conductors and provided with base prongs for plugging into a socket.

_Kit—The complete introductory kit includes seven standard-circuit modules; one 12-position module breadboard; 50 banana plugs. A module catalog and instruction manual go with the kit._

---

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.
only one insulation

Combines ALL THESE ADVANTAGES

- TOTAL Permanent Dimensional Stability
- Continuous Hi-Temperature Performance: to 950° F.
- Moldability to ±.001” Tolerances
- Thermal Expansion Matching Steel
- POSITIVE Bonding and Permanent Anchorage of Inserts
- Resistance to Radiation, Water or Oil
- High Dielectric Strength: 400 Volts/mil
- Excellent Arc Resistance: 250 Seconds ASTM
- Extremely Low Loss Factor: 1 meg — 0.014

SUPRAMICA® 555 CERAMOPLASTIC . . .

... has many important properties that will significantly improve your product’s performance! No need to choose or balance insulation advantages . . . specify SUPRAMICA® 555 for the most nearly perfect combination. This unique formulation of high quality electrical glass and pure synthetic mica has the built-in versatility to surpass extra-stringent performance requirements. For complete technical information about SUPRAMICA 555 ceramoplastic insulation, and MYCALEX design and custom precision-molding services, write to Department 224.

CRITICAL PARTS MOLDED OF SUPRAMICA 555 CERAMOPLASTIC FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE

SUPRAMICA DIVISION MYCALEX CORPORATION OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICES AND PLANT: CLIFTON BOULEVARD CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 70 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

SALES OFFICES: CHICAGO CLEVELAND LOS ANGELES WASHINGTON

SUPRAMICA is a registered trademark of MYCALEX CORPORATION OF AMERICA

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF GLASS-BONDED MICA AND CERAMOPLASTIC PRODUCTS

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
What's YOUR Timing Device Requirement

HAYDON* has the RIGHT answer

THE RIGHT MOTOR ... unusually compact, fully enclosed mechanism, controlled lubrication, simple, accurate and dependable, operates in any position.

THE RIGHT DESIGN ... for any application because you can select from the full line of HAYDON STANDARD interval timers, time delay relays, cycle timers, and elapsed time indicators.

THE RIGHT FACILITIES ... because HAYDON has the fully integrated engineering and manufacturing facilities to produce and deliver quality on time ... economically ... in large or small lots.

THE RIGHT SALES SERVICE ... because the HAYDON Field Engineer in your area is a Timing Specialist fully qualified to counsel you. He's listed in your Yellow Pages. Have him come in to discuss your requirements ... or, if you prefer, write to us direct.

*Trademark Reg. U.S. Patent Office

A Subsidiary of General Time Corp.

HAYDON Manufacturing Company, Inc.
2431 ELM STREET, TORRINGTON, CONN.
National Cash Register Co. reports:

**Motor insulation with MYLAR® provides improved performance, longer life**

“We use Du Pont ‘Mylar’ for insulation in our business-machine motors because of high dielectric strength and resistance to degradation through heat and age.” This is the report of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, which uses “Mylar” laminated to rag paper for the armature slot liner and shaft insulator. This successful application of “Mylar” has effectively increased service life of the motors, especially in areas where high humidities have created problems in insulation resistance.

Since “Mylar” is the strongest of all plastic films, thinner gauges are possible. This makes for reduced cost, weight and space. Laminates with “Mylar” have good forming and cuffing characteristics for ease of application.

Whether you make heavy-duty motors or tiny capacitors, you may be able to improve performance and increase the over-all value of your product by using “Mylar.” For more information on this versatile film, mail the coupon below.

---

**MYLAR is Du Pont’s registered trademark for its brand of polyester film.**

In Canada, “Mylar” is sold by the Du Pont Company of Canada Limited, Films Div., P.O. Box 660, Montreal, Quebec.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Film Dept., Room E-7, Nemours Bldg., Wilmington 98, Del.

Please send your booklet on motors insulated with “Mylar” polyester film (MB-5).

We are interested in “Mylar” for

Name

Firm

Address

City State

---

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
exceptionally stable by-pass capacitors

— Solar ceramic bodies DA, WA & WG

Constantly advancing Solar research brings you small-size discs in unusually stable bodies. Solar’s technically proven ceramic formulations provide flat temperature coefficient and low power factor throughout a broad capacity range. These discs are available not only in GMV, but due to their stability can be produced to 10% and 20% tolerances. A ceramic formulation can be furnished to yield optimum performance under conditions of your particular application. Capacities for typical ranges are shown below. Note the unusual stability of the new “WG” Body for radio and television temperature range.

### DA Medium “K”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solar Style</th>
<th>CD 8</th>
<th>CD 12</th>
<th>CD 16</th>
<th>CD 20</th>
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### WA High “K”

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<td>Max. Cap. mF</td>
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### WC High “K”

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<tr>
<th>Solar Style</th>
<th>CD 8</th>
<th>CD 12</th>
<th>CD 16</th>
<th>CD 20</th>
<th>CD 24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max. Dia.</td>
<td>5/16</td>
<td>7/16</td>
<td>9/16</td>
<td>11/16</td>
<td>13/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max. Cap. mF</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>5400</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Normal Ratings: 500 V; 1½% max. PF; min. IR; 7500 Meg.

Write for literature, or the complete Solar catalog.

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

Pasadena, Calif. Type 4-316 pressure pickup operates continuously up to 600 F. It is available in both gage and differential types.

The new unit is ½ in. in diameter, ¾ in. long and weighs 15 grams with its 30 in. of insulated, permanently attached, 4-conductor cable.

Unbonded strain-gage windings connected in a four-arm bridge comprise the sensing elements of this variable-resistance-type transducer.

New fabricating techniques, centering about an all-welded internal construction, suit the pickup to such applications as static and dynamic flight-load testing, engine studies, and supersonic-speed tests where external cooling methods are impractical.

### POTTED POTS in several types

CLAROSTAT MFG. CO., INC., Dover, N. H., has available a line of potted or encapsulated potentiometers. These “Potpot” units may be had in both wire-wound and composition-element types, including the series 48 and 49 miniature controls, the 43, 37 and 51 medium-sized controls, and again the larger 55 and 10 wire-wounds. The neatly molded, smooth, green-colored encapsulating material means water- and vapor-tight molded enclosures, embedding the entire unit with the exception of the external shaft assembly and terminals. A special water-tight assembly for the shaft bushing completes the sealing.

Designed specifically for MIL-STA-202 test specification, the units also meet the necessary salt-spray, humidity and temperature cycling
as the future of UNIVAC

When planning your future, it is necessary to choose that company which presents the most complete program for you. The opportunity at Remington Rand Univac can only be limited by the individual. Excellent salaries, benefits and educational programs are yours to guarantee this limitless future.

At UNIVAC you will be working with men who developed much of the basic knowledge of computers—who designed and produced components being used by the manufacturers in the field—who set the standards that the others follow.

Now is the time to come to Univac where ambition and professional skill find their reward in limitless opportunities in an expanding organization.

Immediate openings for:

- Computer Sales Engineers
- Product Planning Engineers
- Technical Liaison Engineers
- Proposal and Quotation Experts
- Metallurgists
- Contract Administration Engineers
- Field Location Engineers
- Instrumentation and Component Sales Engineers
- Electronic Engineers
- Mathematicians
- Physicists
- Mechanical Engineers
- Programmers
- Logical Designers
- Production Engineers

Send complete résumé to

Remington Rand Univac
DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORPORATION

AT ANY OF THESE THREE PLANT LOCATIONS

MR. D. A. BOWDOIN
Dept. JP-2
2300 W. Allegheny Ave.

MR. R. K. PATTERSON
Dept. JS-2
1902 W. Minnehaha Ave.
St. Paul W4, Minn.

MR. FRANK KING
Dept. JN-2
Wilson Avenue
South Norwalk, Conn.
requirements of MIL-E-5272 climatic standards. They feature excellent shelf life. Electrical specifications are those for the given Clarostat control type.

**PULSE TRANSFORMERS**

have varied applications

**UNITED TRANSFORMER Co., 150 Varick St., New York 13, N. Y.,** has released a new series of miniature pulse transformers hermetically sealed by the vacuum mold epoxy process. These units are suited to a wide variety of blocking oscillator, interstage, and low level modulator applications.

**Service**—They are designed for service from —70 to +130 C and fully meet MIL-T-27 specifications. Thirteen types cover the range from 0.05 to 25-µsec pulse width with exceptionally low rise time. All units are three winding 1:1:1 for maximum flexibility of application.

**MAGNETIC AMPLIFIER**

for analog computers

**AIRPAX Products Co., Middle River, Baltimore 20, Md.** The Ferrac amplifier is a ferromagnetic amplifier for analog computers. It is a d-c to d-c amplifier powered directly from a 115-v, 400-cps line. Full linear output of ±7.5 v is obtained with ±300 µa input. The
Testing of critical aircraft components and systems is now performed on a precision production basis in these completely equipped laboratories.

Here, in more than 75 test cells and test stands, finely-engineered AiResearch products are given every test necessary to insure perfect operation.

Altitudes are simulated from 1,000 feet below to 75,000 feet above sea level; pressures up to 1,000 psi; temperatures from $-80^\circ$ F to $+1,000^\circ$ F; air flow up to 1410 pounds per minute.

Units tested include gas turbine engines, air turbines, air turbine starters, pneumatic controls, cabin pressure regulators, valves, refrigeration turbines, heat transfer equipment and complete systems employing these and additional components.

These unsurpassed test facilities are another reason why you can rely on the performance of AiResearch products.

Qualified engineers are needed now. Write for information.

**New AiResearch Production Test Laboratory in Phoenix, Arizona**

**Finest production test facilities prove aircraft system compatibility**

Designers and manufacturers of aircraft systems and components: Refrigeration systems, pneumatic valves and controls, temperature controls, cabin air compressors, turbine motors, gas turbine engines, cabin pressure controls, heat transfer equipment, electro-mechanical equipment, electronic computers and components.

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
HIGHEST INSULATION RESISTANCE and CAPACITANCE STABILITY

LOWEST POWER FACTOR and SOAKAGE

fci
POLYSTYRENE and TEFLON CAPACITORS

OPERATING TEMPERATURE
up to 85°C. for Polystyrene
up to 200°C. for Teflon

AVAILABLE IN
hermetically sealed glass tubes with metal end caps
style CP06 metal shells with glass-seal buttons
bathtub cases with low-loss glass terminals
style CP70 metal cans with low-loss glass terminals

SPECIAL UNITS — INCLUDING MULTI-SECTION BLOCKS — AVAILABLE ON SPECIAL ORDER OR MADE TO SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS</th>
<th>POLYSTYRENE</th>
<th>TEFLON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temp. Range</td>
<td>-55°C. to + 85°C</td>
<td>-55°C. to + 200°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Range, DC</td>
<td>100 to 30,000</td>
<td>100 to 30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance Range</td>
<td>.001 to 20 mf</td>
<td>.001 to 20 mf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Factor</td>
<td>0.02 @ 1 kc</td>
<td>0.02 @ 1 kc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dielectric Absorption</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Derating at 85°C</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Derating at 125°C</td>
<td>not operable</td>
<td>not operable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Derating at 150°C</td>
<td>not operable</td>
<td>not operable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage Derating at 200°C</td>
<td>not operable</td>
<td>not operable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Coefficient</td>
<td>-100 ppm/°C.</td>
<td>-100 ppm/°C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.R. at Room Temperature</td>
<td>10⁷ megohms/mf</td>
<td>10⁷ megohms/mf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacitance Stability</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

amplifier is so stable that null balancing windings and auxiliary circuits are unnecessary. Bandwidth is at least 8 cps per each 1,000 ohms in a control loop.

Further Information—Two independent control windings enable the Ferrac amplifier to be used in summing and multiplying circuits. Lead and lag networks can be introduced as readily as with electronic amplifiers. Two signals can be mixed in a Ferrac amplifier even though they have no common ground. Complete analog computers, simulators and automatic controls can be assembled using Ferrac amplifiers as basic building blocks.

TRANSISTORS designed for audio stages
PHILCO CORP., 4700 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa. The 2N226, 2N228 and 2N224 medium-power transistors are specifically designed for the audio stages of transistorized radios. In driver and class B push-pull operation, these hermetically sealed, pnp transistors provide up to 800 mw audio output at battery supply voltages of 3 to 12 v.

Extremely linear d-c amplification up to 100 ma of collector current assures minimum distortion. Output transistors 2N226 and 2N224 can be made available in matched pairs. They are available in production quantities.

DIGITAL MAGNETIC TAPE HANDLER features new design
KEY ELECTRIC CORP., 287 Post Ave., Westbury, L. I., N. Y. Increased
OLIN ROLL-BOND GOES 8 MILES UP WITH THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Packed into the sleek fuselage of the B-47 is several million dollars worth of electronic equipment essential to its mission. Some of the most delicate and vital units are housed in cases made of Olin Roll-Bond to ensure that exactly the proper temperature will be maintained regardless of external conditions.

Only one method will do the job perfectly—seamless tubes that are an integral part of the case wall itself. Olin Roll-Bond, proved in hundreds of thousands of refrigerator evaporators, embodies this principle and is equal to the task.

If your job calls for a system of tubing for the purpose of heat exchanging, a call to Olin is the first step to a better product made more efficiently.

PAT. NO. 2,690,002

The Original Patented Process

a product of the Metals Division

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
Where can you use VARFLO?

(the highly flexible Class B Sleeving and Tubing that licks Class A in performance – equals it in price)

- MORE FLEXIBLE — can be bent, even tied in knots, without cracking or crazing.
- MORE RESISTANT to water, alkalies, mild acids, common solvents, oils and greases.
- LONGER LASTING at high temperatures — withstands hundreds of hours at 500°F.
- INHERENTLY STRONGER — stands up under vibration, varnishing, baking. Good shelf life, too.
- MORE STABLE — retains dielectric value when pulled back during soldering.
- WIDER RANGE — available in 3 NEMA grades, 10 colors, coils, 36” lengths or shorter pieces.

Cuts inventory, too!

Superior to Class A insulation in performance — yet on a par with it in price — Varflo Sleeving and Tubing can be used economically for all Class A and Class B installations. This low-cost adaptability of Varflo enables many of our customers to achieve substantial savings in inventory. Available in NEMA Grades A-1 and B-1 tubing and Grade C-2 sleeving.

Perhaps Varflo can solve your insulating problems. Describe them in a letter — no cost or obligation for our recommendations.

VARFLEX CORPORATION
506 W. Court St., Rome, N.Y.

Please send me free folder containing description and test samples of Varflo Sleeving and Tubing. I am particularly interested in insulation for

Name ________________________________
Company ________________________________
Street ________________________________
City ________________________________ Zone ______ State

FREE TEST SAMPLES
Mail coupon for yours

VARFLEX CORPORATION
Makers of Electrical Insulating Tubing and Sleeving

THYRATRON
mercury-vapor type

NATIONAL ELECTRONICS, INC., Geneva, Ill. A new 2.5-ampere d-c thyratron has been added to the company's line of industrial tubes. The tube, designated as the NL-632B, is a mercury-vapor shield grid thyratron. It is designed and

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
For the investigation of dielectrics

The MARCONI Dielectric Test Set Type TF 704B

The Marconi TF 704B Dielectric Test Set allows precise evaluation of the permittivity and phase defect of dielectric materials in the frequency range 50 kc to 100 Mc.

The principle of measurement is to introduce the sample under test into a tuned circuit and then, by means of a square-law voltmeter with high-discrimination mirror galvanometer, note the changes in circuit conditions.

The heart of the Test Set is the jig holding the sample under test. There is one jig for solid specimens and another for liquids. The jigs are masterpieces of the instrument maker’s art; their high-quality construction is a blend of precision and ruggedness, which ensures accuracy and stability.

In addition to the investigation of dielectrics, the high-frequency performance of resistors, capacitors, cables, etc., can be determined over a wide range.

MARCONI INSTRUMENTS

Marconi - since 1897

44 NEW STREET - NEW YORK 4

CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY,
6035, COTE DE LIÈSE,
MONTREAL 9, CANADA.
Here is the most compact centrifugal blower unit made... EAD's high-velocity subminiature centrifugal blower is only 2½" long, weighs only 6 ounces, yet it can move 13 cfm of air at a velocity of 3,000 feet per minute—and the volume holds up at high static pressures. It is driven by EAD's new one-inch diameter motor. The metal blower housing can be rotated to any position desired for maximum efficiency in cooling radar equipment, amplifier units, transmitter equipment, oscillators, and in other applications where high temperatures in confined areas demand miniaturized blowers with the highest possible performance characteristics. EAD's subminiature blower units meet all applicable MIL specification, and low temperature rise makes them suitable for high altitude and high ambient temperature operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFM</th>
<th>13 @ 0&quot; SP</th>
<th>5 @ 2&quot; SP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAX. SP.</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPM</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMPS</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATTS</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPACITOR Mfd./Volts</td>
<td>0.25/220</td>
<td>0.1/220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEIGHT (Ounces)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODEL NO.</td>
<td>B2GH0-C</td>
<td>B2HIY-C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Modifications of standard models or completely new designs can be engineered to meet your special cooling needs. Write for complete information.

**POWER TRANSUDER in a variety of sizes**

CEDAR ENGINEERING INC., 5806 W. 36th St., Minneapolis 16, Minn., has announced a servomechanism that translates lateral force to direction and speed regulation with 200 to 1 mechanical power amplification.

This power transducer is available in a variety of fractional h-p sizes with a wide selection of gear train assemblies whereby the direction and speed of the servo can be controlled in proportion to displacement of the input shaft. It can be used in proportional open-loop systems, or can be arranged with feedback for a closed-loop system.

**REFERENCE CAVITIES for X-band applications**

MICROWAVE ASSOCIATES, INC., 22 Cummington St., Boston, Mass., has developed the MA-318 series of temperature compensated reference cavities for use in automatic frequency control applications and as fixed frequency stabilizers in radar beacons and other microwave systems.

**Improved Form**—Because of improved form factor packaging and extra rugged construction, the cavities are ideally suited for airborne...
supersonic flight

...NATURE'S SEVEREST TEST

PROVES Constantin
glass-to-metal seal quality

Tomorrow's aircraft must be built to withstand great extremes of temperature, pressure, and vibration — every component must perform its functions accurately and dependably at speeds of 2,000 miles per hour or more.

Constantin vacuum-tight, glass-to-metal seals were developed to meet the great extremes of operating conditions that lie ahead. Never-ending research and development are carried on by Constantin's resourceful design engineering staff to insure maximum performance and non-leakage. This quality control and development make Constantin units ideal for use with complex systems or miniaturized components.

This long experience in the design and manufacture of thousands of types of glass-to-metal seals will solve the most difficult vacuum-sealing problems.

Write today to find out how this experience and design versatility will help you.

"QUALITY WITH CONFIDENCE"

L.L. Constantin & Co. MANUFACTURING ENGINEERS

ROUTE 46, LODI, N. J. • 187 SARGEANT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

TRANSISTOR MOUNTS • SINGLE TERMINALS • COMPRESSION HEADERS • END SEALS • CRYSTAL BASES • CONNECTORS • MINIATURIZATION

West Coast Representatives: Heim and Scheer, 11268 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles 25, Calif. — Granite 7-3208

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

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THE HOME OF AMERICA'S FIRST IRON WORKS
...is a choice industrial home for your plant

"IRON BY WHITSUNTIDE NEXT." That was the promise John Berkeley sent to the Virginia Company in 1622 from his iron works on Falling Creek. Sadly, he and his plant vanished in the Indian massacre of that year. But his smelter was the first in the nation, and marked the earliest industrial development of today's fast-growing Richmond-Petersburg-Hopewell triangle.

FACTORY PLUS FACTORS in this area range from conservative Southern manpower to a mild Southern climate. And here you get these competitive advantages close to the great northern markets, with favorable rates to the Mid-west.

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC and POWER COMPANY
Clark P. Spellman, Director—Area Development
Electric Building, Richmond 9, Virginia • Phone: 3-4261

FOUR MAIN LINE RAILROADS and 56 truck lines roll in coal, chemicals, lumber, resin, peanuts, soybeans at short-haul cost. Hampton Roads opens world markets and sources of supply. And a deepwater channel brings ocean freighters directly to your plant.

AMPLE ELECTRICITY at low cost flows from VEPCO's modern power network... with 300,000 kilowatts of new capacity added since 1954, and 300,000 more now under construction. For complete facts on taxes, zoning, water... or for confidential help in finding a specific type location... write or phone VEPCO, serving the TOP OF THE SOUTH.

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
as an Autonetics
Engineer...
you can achieve science-fact
far stranger than science-fiction

Today at Autonetics there are elaborate automatic control systems actually being developed, designed and produced in quantity that make the mechanics of the wildest space fantasies look ordinary.

For example, where in the pages of science-fiction is there a robot that compares with Autonetics' new airborne digital computer? This 3-cubic-foot brain can solve mathematical problems in one second that would take a math whiz with pencil and paper 9 hours, or require a clothes closet full of ordinary computer equipment. It can continuously integrate 93 quantities simultaneously...through 51 removable panels of etched, transistorized circuitry.

This is only one example of Autonetics' far-reaching electro-mechanical technology. There are hundreds of other areas of equally advanced opportunity in missile guidance, flight control, fire control and special automatic controls. Among your tools are the latest data processing equipment, plus modern and complete environmental and flight test facilities. Autonetics' scientific leadership is setting the pace in this field with its unique 10-year backlog of know-how.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR:
Computer Specialists
Electro-Mechanical Designers
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Instrumentation Engineers
Fire Control Systems Engineers
Flight Control Systems Engineers
Electronics Research Specialists
Computer Programmers
Computer Application Engineers
Automatic Controls Engineers
Electronic Engineering Writers
Inertial Instrument Development Engineers
Preliminary Analysis and Design Engineers
Also Openings for Draftsmen and Technicians

CONTACT: Mr. R. C. Smith, Autonetics Engineering Personnel Office, Dept. 991-20EL, P. O. Box AN, Bellflower, California

Autonetics
A DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.
AUTOMATIC CONTROLS MAN HAS NEVER BUILT BEFORE
If You Can Imagine It...

PHALO Can Mold It!

We know there are molded shapes in plugs, strain reliefs, harnesses and other molded insulations that we have not even dreamed of as yet... but maybe you have, or will soon!

When you do come up with the first shape of its kind, we modestly suggest you get in touch with Phalo. Judged by past and present performance, Phalo is your most direct answer when the question is special molded shapes in insulation. Phalo can show you a list of some of America's finest firms who have proven how really specialized Phalo's services can be!

Ask For The Complete Phalo Catalog

PHALO
PLASTICS CORPORATION
The Custom Insulation House
CORNER COMMERCIAL STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.
Insulated Wires, Cables - Cord Set Assemblies

CIRCUIT DESIGNER with reusable components

POMONA ELECTRONICS Co., INC., 1126 W. Fifth Ave., Pomona, Calif.
A new circuit designer provides quick positive facilities for rapidly synthesizing and testing innumerable circuits without consuming an inch of solder or drilling a single hole. Every component is reusable again and again.

► Other Features—All connections are visually traceable with color-coded leads, plugs and jacks. Where temporary special instrumentation is required, the unit is especially advantageous, since the rapidity of circuit set-up and dismantling reduces to a minimum the time and equipment tied up in the test.

FLIGHT SIMULATOR three-axis type

COLOR TELEVISION INC., 935 E. San Carlos Av., San Carlos, Calif.
Equivalent flight conditions of modern high-performance aircraft in pitch, roll and yaw can be repro-
At the Baltimore Divisions of Westinghouse, an engineer will find not just one, but a combination of all the factors that go to make up a successful and rewarding engineering career. The company will help you to continue your education, by paying all tuition expenses while studying for your Master's or Doctor's degree. Opportunities for advancement are excellent, and you'll be working on interesting, challenging projects with some of the leaders in the electronics field. There's real job stability—because you will be working for a career company. And, you'll like living in Baltimore. Both you and your family will enjoy the pleasant surroundings and all the advantages of a big city... with small town charm.

**TO APPLY**

Send letter outlining your education and experience to:

Technical Director, Dept. 339
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Maryland
NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

Produced rapidly by this 3-axis flight simulator. Voltage analogs of the vectors representing these factors are fed as individual command signals to the flight table. The instrument can operate directly from the output of a computer such as the REAC.

**Performance—Specifications include the following:** In roll, approximate maximum acceleration is 40,000 deg per sec$^2$ and approximate maximum velocity is 250 deg per sec. While maximum displacement is ±120 deg, the table can be shifted to provide motion of 210 deg in one direction and 30 deg in the other.

In pitch, approximate maximum acceleration is 20,000 per sec$^2$ and approximate maximum velocity is 150 deg per sec. Maximum displacement is ±90 deg. In yaw, the maximum acceleration is 8,000 deg per sec$^2$ and the approximate maximum velocity is 125 deg per sec. Maximum displacement is ±90 degrees.

**AMPLIFIER**

High power, low distortion

**Specifications—** Power is available continuously at 2 percent or less distortion over full frequency range of 40 to 15,000 cps.

Output connections provide for low-impedance speaker loads and 70-v line; also a 65-ohm tap for 140 v line or 117-125 v to operate
STAR
ELECTRICAL PORCELAIN

for unusual applications

We have facilities for compounding formulas to meet specific needs—whether it be very dense or highly porous material, permeable or vitreous, resistant to heat, electricity, weather, chemicals or abrasion. Consult STAR engineers on any special requirements. Send for catalog.

over 55 years in business


the

porcelain company

42 Murihead Avenue, Trenton 9, N. J.
California Representatives: Edwin E. Starr, 4800 Rhodes Ave., North Hollywood, Calif., STanley 7-5879

TEMP-R-TAPE
PRESSURE-SENSITIVE

TEFLON TAPE

TEFLON tape with a silicone polymer adhesive backing. An easy-to-apply Class H insulation for slot lining, bundling, splicing, wrapping. Excellent adhesion, elongation and dielectric over entire -100°F to 400°F temperature range. 6 mil and 13 mil thick in rolls and sheets.

FREE SAMPLE and data sheet.

Write direct or use magazine inquiry card.

THE CONNECTICUT HARD RUBBER CO.
407 East St., New Haven 9, Conn., SPruce 7-3631

META L F I L M R E S I S T O R S

The Welwyn Welmet provides considerably greater stability than is obtainable in deposited carbon types. A Welmet, in fact, closely approximates the stability of a wire-wound resistor, yet is smaller in size and lower in cost.

Resistance Range 1000 to 1,000,000 ohms.

Tolerance ... ±1%, ±2% or ±5% -- closer tolerance in matched pairs can be supplied to special order.

Stability ... The resistance value will not change more than 0.05% over a period of six months.

Stability Under Load ... The long term change in ohmic value due to full power loading will not exceed 0.1%.

Temperature Coefficient: The temperature coefficient depends on resistance value, and lies between 300 and 360 parts per million per degree centigrade. The coefficient is positive in all cases, and in general the lower ohmic values have the higher temperature coefficient in the stated range. Welwyn Welmet resistors are available in small production quantities for test and laboratory purposes.

Complete specifications and prices on request

W e l w y n I n t e r n a t i o n a l , I n c .

3355 Edgecliff Terrace, Cleveland 11, Ohio

manufactured in England and Canada

for complete selection of Basic Requirements
for your Coil Winding needs it's ... 

Coil Winding Equipment Co.

write for complete technical literature

COIL WINDING EQUIPMENT CO., Oyster Bay, New York

CONTROL FORCE MEASURING SYSTEM

that provides

1. Accurate measurements of better than 1/2%.
2. Accurate measurements of pressure, force, acceleration, and position among others.
3. High gain with a frequency response of 15 cps.
4. Excellent operation under adverse environmental conditions.
5. Miniaturized and ruggedized construction.
6. Direct operation from resistive type transducers.

R A D I A T I O N I n c .

Electronics • Analytical • instrumentation
Personnel Inquiries Invited

Want more information? Use post card on last page.
PRECISION TRANSDUCERS

PRESSURE OPERATED POTentiometers
Outputs: Linear and nonlinear functions of applied pressure.
 Resistances: 100 to 50,000 ohms.
 Ranges: 0-5 to 0-5000 psi.
 Types: Absolute and differential.
 Vibration Ambient: 0 to 55 cps, 0 to 500 cps, and severe vibration 25g to 2000 cps.
 Construction: Hermetically sealed.
Write for Pressure Operated Potentiometer Bulletin

ULTRA-SENSITIVE PRESSURE SYSTEM
Output: 50 volts at full scale.
 Range: ± 34 psi, differential.
 Resolution: 1 x 10^-6 psid.
 Zero stability: Better than 1 x 10^-3 psid.
Write for Bulletin EPMS

RESISTANCE BRIDGE PRESSURE PICKUPS
Sensitivity: 5 mv/v at full scale.
 Ranges: 0-10 to 0-150 psi.
 Types: Absolute and differential.
 Construction: Hermetically sealed.
Write for Bulletin No. 7

RATE OF CLIMB
Outputs: 5 volt signal and/or dial indicator.
 Range: ± 25,000 ft./min.
 Time constants: 0.2 sec. at sea level to 2 sec. at 50,000 ft.
Write for Vertical Speed Transducer Bulletin

RESISTANCE THERMOMETERS
Resistance: 5 to 500 ohms at 32°F.
 Materials: Platinum or nickel.
 Range: -350 to +2000°F.
 Types: Liquid, surface, gas.
 Characteristics: Corrosion proof, severe vibration ambient, fast speed of response.
Write for Resistance Thermometers Bulletin

"For Transducers See Trans-Sonics"

Trans-Sonics, Inc.
P.O. BOX 328 • LEXINGTON • MASSACHUSETTS

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

DIGITAL VTVM
designed for rack mounting
HYCON ELECTRONICS, INC., 321 So. Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena, Calif.
Model 615R digital vtvm is a direct-reading unit. A 3-digit counter eliminates interpolation and parallax errors, makes accurate readings easy, and avoids multiple-scale confusion.

Features—Standard features include an automatic off-scale indicator and illuminated decimal-point and polarity signs. One-millivolt sensitivity is provided on the low scale, and accuracy is 1 percent on d-c and resistance, 2 percent on a-c.

Special accuracy of 0.1 percent, as well as complete facilities for automatic print-out, are available on special order. Price of the unit is $397.

TRANSFORMERS
new encapsulated type
ELECTRO ENGINEERING WORKS, INC., 401 Preda St., San Leandro, Calif.
Epseal, a new transformer encapsulation process in combination
The New
JONES FANNING STRIP

Connections are made through Fanning Strip, on bench or anywhere apart from barrier strip, and quickly slipped into assembly.

Use with Jones Barrier Terminal Strips, Nos. 141 to 142, for 1 to 20 terminals.


Send for complete data.

Miniature and Sub-Miniature
SLIP RING ASSEMBLIES
BRUSH BLOCK ASSEMBLIES
COMMUTATORS
and other
Electro-Mechanical Components

PRECISION MADE TO YOUR OWN SPECIFICATIONS

Precision molded products with exacting tolerances in precious and non-precious solid metals of all alloys. All types of Thermo-Plastic and Thermo-Setting materials.

Slip Ring Assemblies fabricated or one-piece precision molded to your specifications in Nylon, Kevlar, Melamine, Phenolic, and other materials. Rings and leads spot welded or brazed together for positive electrical circuit.

Our Swiss methods and techniques are geared to meet exacting requirements. We invite your inquiries.

COLLECTRON CORPORATION
Murray Hill 2-8473 • 216 East 45th Street • New York 17, N.Y.

IMPELLATING SEALING DIPPING INSULATING BLENDING
POTTING HEAT CONDUCTING MOISTURE PROOFING FUNGUS PROOFING ENCAPSULATING

WAXES BIWAX COMPOUNDS

Standard compounds available from stock.
Samples and specifications on request.
Modifications developed and produced to meet specific requirements.
Information relating to your problem will enable us to make recommendations. Write to

BIWAX CORPORATION 3445 HOWARD ST. SKOKIE ILLINOIS

experience pays

let TWS* prepare your industrial literature

*TECHNICAL WRITING SERVICE
McGraw-Hill Book Co.
330 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C.
with unique coil construction, offers reduced temperature rise in miniature size transformers, built to operate in higher ambient temperatures required for aircraft and missile applications.

Temperature rise as low as 50 per cent of that for comparable units has been achieved in units employing the Epseal process, enabling the use of ambient temperatures as high as 125°C without penalty on size.

**SHIELDING BEADS of nickel-zinc ferrite**

FERROXUBE CORP. OF AMERICA, 35 E. Bridge St., Saugerties, N. Y.

Supply leads in radio, tv and radar sets often form an easy path along which an h-f, i-f or pulse signal can be carried from the output stage back to the input. A simple capacitive decoupling of the lead will not always be satisfactory, due to possible parasitic resonances. For the same reason, an extra series self-inductance will not in all cases give the desired effect.

Parasitic resonances may be prevented by introducing an ohmic damping in this inductance. Stringing Ferroxcube shielding beads on leads increases the lead inductance so that the lead will act as a h-f choke and at the same time damp any signals above a cutoff frequency, dependent upon the material because of the high losses in the ferrite.

Complete data are given in engineering bulletin FC-5112A.

**FERRITE ISOLATOR is an X-band circulator**

CANOGA CORP., Van Nuys, Calif.

Model 6332 Ferrite isolator is a nonreciprocal waveguide device used to isolate medium power klystrons and magnetrons from their
loads. It is essentially a modified polarization circulator employing permanent magnets and containing two sets of integral external dummy terminations. The external loads are capable of handling higher powers than internal types and also make possible the short length of 2.25 in.

**Specifications**—The isolator may be pressurized to 30 psi absolute and will handle 25 kw peak, 25 w average power over the 8.5 to 9.6 kmc band. The isolation is 10 db minimum, the insertion loss is 0.5 db maximum and the vswr is 1.35 maximum over the band. Isolation over a 7-percent band is 20 db.
Combining in one organization a sales, service, engineering and manufacturing group to better serve the Western customers of KEARFOOTT COMPANY. Expanded production areas—additional equipment and the latest progressive assembly facility for the production of gyroscope, control components, navigational systems, radar components and test equipment.

**KEARFOOTT**

universal test sets for X, Ku and C bands

Low cost testing with one convenient unit containing:
- Spectrum Analyzer
- Power Monitor
- Wattmeter
- Signal Generator

ONE portable unit does it all, on the bench or in the field.

**KEARFOOTT**

new rotation-type
FERRITE ISOLATOR®

The new Ferrite Isolator is a useful device with applications such as oscillator isolation with the following advantages to system performance:
- Reduces long-line loading
- Prevents undesired frequency shift
- Insures uniform power output
- Improves transmitted pulse spectrum

*Patented

**TEST CHAMBER**

altitude simulation type

THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CORP., 11 Brook St., Bristol, Conn., has built an altitude simulation test chamber with a temperature range from -100 °F to +500 °F, without modification.

The chamber incorporates a 64-cu ft test space. It includes completely automatic operation, air circulation, mercury manometer calibrated in thousands of feet, and a safety thermostat to protect heaters against accidental burnout.

The chamber provides accurate simulation of atmospheric conditions at high altitude under ultrasonic velocities, and the controls are designed to duplicate the results of rapid changes in acceleration.

**METAL UNIT MOUNT**

for vibration protection

ROBINSON AVIATION, INC., Teterboro, N. J. The K375 all-metal, lightweight unit mount has been engineered for vibration protection of all airborne electronic equipment used in jet aircraft and winged missiles. With a low natural fre-
frequency of 6 to 9 cps, this versatile mount is readily adaptable to many applications in which outdated mounts of the AN8008 type have been used in the past.

Vibration isolation efficiency is 90 percent at 30 cps and improves at higher frequencies. Met-L-Flex resilient cushions are constructed of stainless steel and are unaffected by temperature extremes, solvents, oil, sunlight and ozone. A nonlinear spring rate and the highest damping is inherent in the all-metal construction of the mount.

**CRO**

**priced at $249.50**

The Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluffton, Ohio, has introduced a new cro, model 3441-A. It bears a U.S.A. dealer net price of $249.50. A general description of the model 3441-A along with its outstanding features and technical information will be found in available data sheets.

**SYNC GENERATOR**

**uses phantastron counters**

Kay Lab, 5725 Kearney Villa Road, San Diego 12, Calif. The APG-4 RETM sync generator utilizes phantastron counter circuitry. The unit provides horizontal drive, vertical drive, mixed blanking and composite sync. Phantastron counters, which have been used for many years in precision timing applications and military radar equip-

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**VITRO'S across-the-board position in atomic energy and related technologies gives it unusual insight into untapped industrial potentials. From this vantage point, it has diversified into rare earths and heavy minerals through association with Crane Co. in the operation of Heavy Minerals Co.**

Heavy Minerals owns large deposits of source materials for thorium, titanium, zirconium, and rare earth ores near Aiken, S. C., and Panama City, Fla. A processing plant under construction at Chattanooga, Tenn., will produce thorium and thorium compounds, misch metal, rare earth chemicals, zirconium compounds and related products. Pechiney of France, holder of many patents in rare earths and heavy minerals, retains a minority interest in the company.

Heavy Minerals' deposits contain a number of heavier rare earths including europium, gadolinium and yttrium, many of which are considered important in nuclear development.

There are many projected uses for these products in the field of nuclear applications for control and shielding, x-ray sources, capacitors, vacuum tubes, television color tubes and catalytic reactions. New and unique production processes by Heavy Minerals Co. make these products available in separated forms at high purities and greater quantities.

For detailed information write HEAVY MINERALS CO., an associated company of VITRO CORPORATION of AMERICA

261 Madison Ave., New York 16

- Uranium mining, milling, processing, refining
- Rare metals, rare earths, heavy minerals
- Ceramic colors, pigments, fine chemicals

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For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.
For Precision Parts with HIGH THERMAL SHOCK RESISTANCE

**DIAMONDITE**

high alumina ceramics

with all these highly-developed properties, too!

Precision hard soldering and brazing by induction heating imposes brutal punishment on the material used for positioners. Hundreds of times a day, day in and day out, it is heated by contact with the work at temperatures over 1000°F, then air quenched as the next set-up is being made.

Diamonite’s great thermal shock resistance, high softening temperature and low co-efficient of thermal expansion meet the exacting requirements of this gruelling service with a large factor of safety.

These unique qualities and the other highly-developed physical and dielectric characteristics of Diamonite, as shown in the table above, offer many opportunities for more efficient design and performance in the field of electronics.

If you require precision parts with any combination of these properties, Diamonite’s electronic and ceramic engineering staff and product development facilities are at your service in working out the details of your application.

Send your prints and specifications to

**DIAMONITE**
product division
U. S. CERAMIC TILE COMPANY
Canton, Ohio

**NEW PRODUCTS**

ADF UNIT

weighs only 19.1 lb

AIRCRAFT RADIO CORP., Boonton, N. J., has announced a miniature automatic direction finder or radio compass, weighing 19.1 lb. Type 21 adf unit is a 3-hand superheterodyne receiver, complete with power unit, receiver, control unit, indica-
tor, loop, loop housing, and all connectors. It is designed for use in all types of aircraft.

What It Does—The type 21 provides reception of and direction on 1-f range and broadcast stations in the 190 to 1,750 kc spectrum. A hermetically sealed loop assembly which penetrates only 11 in. beyond the skin of the aircraft is used. The unit has provisions for compensation of as much as 25 degrees of compass error from local field distortion. Installations may be single or dual.

The new adf was designed for reliability, serviceability, power drain and stability under adverse environmental conditions and power supply voltage change.

TINY RESISTORS
the 3-w axial-lead type

OHMITE Mfg. Co., 3677 Howard St., Skokie, Ill. The tiny 3-w axial-lead vitreous enameled resistor is now available in a wide range of resistance values, from 1 to 10,000 ohms. It is only 1 in. in diameter and 2½ in. long.

Other Features—These resistors are simple to mount by their tinned wire leads and occupy small space because of the absence of mounting brackets. Axial-lead resistors, particularly the small sizes, are especially suited for printed circuits, terminal board, and point-to-point wiring applications.

The small resistors are wire-wound units with steatite cores and a special-formula, vitreous-enamel coating. The resistance wire and terminal lead are both welded to the end cap, thus assuring perfect and permanently stable electrical connections.

All parts of the resistors are thermally balanced, so as to expand and contract as a unit. This enables the resistors to stand up

BOURNS
new Bourdon tube pressure transducers

-a complete line designed for high range— with stainless steel or beryllium copper construction.

BOURNS—designer and manufacturer of its own Bourdon tubes—now brings this proved component to absolute and differential pressure potentiometers. Three instrument models are provided for an extensive range of applications.

Model 704
Differential Pressure Potentiometer— for corrosive fluids
This unit has a stainless steel Bourdon tube and fittings, to withstand fuming nitric acid and other corrosive fluids. All mechanical joints are Heli-arc welded. The instrument will measure differential pressure between two high pressure sources.

Model 705
Absolute Pressure Potentiometer
This absolute pressure potentiometer measures pressures in ranges of 0-100 to 0-1000 psia—extending the range of Bourdon Aneroid Capsule instruments.

Model 706
Differential Pressure Potentiometer— for non-corrosive fluids
The Bourdon tube in this high range instrument is made of beryllium copper for use with non-corrosive fluids. With the low pressure port vented to the atmosphere, this unit can be used as a gage pressure instrument.

All models have a durable stainless steel case... compact configuration... excellent linearity, resolution and hysteresis. The rugged linkage system and Bourdon tube assembly provide excellent shock, vibration and acceleration characteristics. All models are now in quantity production. Write for new literature.
$20,000 IN SALES SAVED
by a
CHICAGO STANDARD
STOCK
TRANSFORMER
For Reeve Electronics, Inc.,
of Chicago, Illinois

Reeve manufactures custom-made, high frequency heating equipment, including a device to eliminate hand retwisting and retinning of cut standard wire. It applies a high frequency pulse to the point at which the wire is to be cut, forming a solid bundle of the wire strands that resists the strain of cutting and stripping.

Normally sold individually, Reeve received orders for fourteen of these units— all with firm delivery dates within a five week period. All parts could be obtained in time, except for one special choke. This stumbling block was removed, however... when they found that Chicago Standard Transformer C-1414 met the required specifications... and was immediately available from stock.

RESULT:
Reeve was able to meet their customers' delivery deadlines. This would have been impossible if they had to wait for the production of a "special" transformer.

NEW PRODUCTS
(continued)

under high operating temperatures without loosening of terminals or cracking, and subsequent entrance of moisture.

GENERATOR
delivers random pulses
Universal Atomics Corp., 19 E.
48th St., New York 17, N. Y. Model
422 completely transistorized, portable random pulse generator is designed for use in radiation and electronic laboratories, and for field testing of radiometric equipment. The 6-lb unit delivers random pulses at a controlled rate from 10 to 1,000 pps. It operates for over 100 hr from 4 standard 14-v flashlight batteries, at 5 mv to 5 v output, from a 100-ohm impedance source.

The random pulse generator comes in a 9-in. by 7-in. by 6-in. case and the price is $199.50.

H-F OSCILLOSCOPE
magnifies 100 times
Hewlett-Packard Co., 395 Page
Mill Road, Palo Alto, Calif., has announced model 150A, a new 10-
mc oscilloscope that magnifies 100 times. The d-c to 500 kc horizontal
amplifier provides sweep magnifications of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 times, which together with the special horizontal position control offer a means of fine adjustment and examination of any 10-cm portion of the magnified range. Full sweep range is 0.02 µsec per cm to 15 sec per cm.

Other Details — Triggering may be internal, external, or from the line voltage on positive or negative level and slope. Sweep circuit may also be set for a triggered-single sweep.

The main vertical amplifier has a pass band from d-c to 10 mc with optimum transient response and rise time less than 0.035 µsec. A fixed delay of 0.25 µsec permits viewing the leading edge of the signal triggering the sweep. The vertical amplifier is driven by plug-in vertical preamplifiers of shallow drawer construction for optimum accessibility and maintenance.

C-BAND MAGNETRON miniature type

BOMAC LABORATORIES, INC., Beverly, Mass. The BL206 miniature C-band magnetron is ruggedly built and will withstand shock stresses of 10,000 g longitudinally and 1,000 g laterally. Tuning is adjustable by a set screw to produce high precision tuning throughout the frequency range. The tube is manufactured as a complete package unit—no accessory equipment is required. Frequency drift is less than 0.05 mc per deg C. Operating time is 7 sec; weight, 6.5 oz; dimen-

Fast, positive insertions in automatic assembly

Centralab
Molded Disc Ceramic Capacitors

- Thickness, diameter, and lead spacing always exact—for trouble-free feeding.
- Leads always on perfect center line—never offset.
- Lead strength greater than the tensile strength of No. 20 wire—leads can't pull out.
- Clearly labeled to avoid confusion and mistakes, in either machine- or hand-insertion. Stamped with capacity, voltage, rating and tolerance.

Write for engineering bulletin EP-48, for detailed technical information.

A DIVISION OF GLOBE-UNION INC.
914 East Keefe Avenue • Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin
In Canada: 804 Mt. Pleasant Road, Toronto, Ontario
The CTI Supertester is an automatic, precision instrument for production testing, fault analysis, and preventive maintenance. It checks electronic and electrical products more completely and in a fraction of the time required by present methods.

Providing complete flexibility and rapid interchangeability between products, the Supertester can be programmed for any combination or sequence of the following measurements:

- Impedance
- A-C Voltage
- Leakage Resistance
- D-C Voltage
- Continuity

**REDUCE TEST COSTS**

Requiring only an untrained operator, the Supertester frees valuable technical personnel for specialized work. One Supertester is the equivalent of a series of custom built, single product testers, or a benchful of precision bridges and meters.

**SPEED PRODUCTION**

Complex circuits, gain and frequency measurements, involved relay operations—all are checked at the rate of 180 tests per minute. Hours of manual test procedure have been reduced to minutes. Time is not wasted checking good units.

**INCREASE PRODUCT QUALITY**

Accurately checking every production unit against design values and tolerances, the Supertester does not overlook tests or pass questionable circuits. Original specifications are tirelessly and rigidly adhered to. Instead of checking only the essential circuit parameters, the Supertester tests equipment completely, quickly, and at far less cost.

**Proved in Use!**

The Supertester is being used daily by a number of the nation's leading manufacturers. Their testing applications include printed circuits, telemetering units, guided missile circuitry and pre-flight tests, and aircraft electronic equipment.

Whatever the problem, rigid test specifications, high production rates, or reducing test costs, automatic testing is the solution, and the CTI Supertester has proved itself to be the efficient, money saving means to this solution.

See this equipment at Booth No. 1065 during Wescon in Los Angeles.

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

TRANFORMERS in standard MIL cases

UNITED TRANSFORMER Co., 150 Varick St., New York 13, N. Y.

Seventeen new hermetic sealed filament transformers are conservatively designed to exceed MIL-T-27 specifications and to provide a maximum of reliability through low temperature rise and high insulation safety factors. For maximum versatility in application, these units are provided with 105/115/210/220 v primaries as well as bearing both military and industrial ratings. Units range from 6.3 v, 0.6 amperes output to 5 v at 75 amperes and from 1,500 to 21,000 v test.

SPAGHETTI TUBING made from Teflon

PENNSYLVANIA FLUOROCARBON Co., Inc., 1115 N. 38th St., Philadelphia 4, Pa. A wide range of sizes of spaghetti tubing made from Teflon is now being offered. It has good dielectric strength (500 to 1,000 v per mil); lowest dielectric constant (2.0) and dissipation factor (0.0002) of any solid dielectric; and no change of electrical proper-
ties with temperature (-100 C to +250 C) or frequency (60 cps to 100 mc). The tubing is not affected by moisture.

The spaghetti made from Teflon is used for instrument tubing, sheathing for several wires, and with bare wire as a replacement for hook-up wire insulated with Teflon. Assembly of aircraft and communication electronic equipment is speeded up when Teflon is used because it simplifies the soldering technique since Teflon is not harmed by the hot barrel of the soldering iron.

**MICROWAVE LINK**

for color television

LAMBDA - PACIFIC ENGINEERING, INC., 14725 Arminta St., Van Nuys, Calif., has available a new color tv microwave link, convertible from 0.1 w to 1.0 w. It is a companion to the widely used 1.0-w Lambda link. It has a frequency range from 5.9 to 7.2 kmc, and is available with program channel. Further information is available from the manufacturer.

**POWER SUPPLY**

for high-power klystrons

LEVINTHAL ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS, INC., 2760 Fair Oaks Ave., Redwood City, Calif. Developed as a bombarder power supply for high-power klystrons, this unit provides up to 3 amperes at 4,000 v with 0.1-percent ripple. The d-c supply is isolated 50 kv above ground. Voltage is continuously variable.

---

**The most complete line**

of Ceramic Trimmer Capacitors

**Eight standard types.**

**Special designs engineered to specifications.**

- Rotors and stators ground optically flat, to insure dependability and accurate retrace.
- Lightweight rotors always in balance and under heavy spring pressure. Provide excellent stability under vibration without special locking device.
- All units easily adjusted. Full capacity range is obtained with 180° rotation. Equal stability is maintained at any position from minimum to maximum.


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**For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.**

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
precision components pay off in performance

THE A. W. HAYDON CO. SPECIAL TIME DELAY RELAY never gives in to severe vibration, shock or sustained acceleration. Positive detent arrangement maintains time setting under all conditions. Large adjusting knob facilitates changing of time setting. Stepless clutch drive minimizes clutch error.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Voltage Range: 24-29 Volts DC at 68°F.

2. Accuracy over Calibrated Range of adjustment:
   (a) ±0.1 second or ±1% of setting, under condition 1.²
   (b) ±0.15 second or ±2% of setting, over wide temperature range.


4. Vibration: 5-55 CPS with total excursion 0.060".

Current ratings at 29 Volts and room temperature:
1. Motor—25 Milliamps
2. Clutch—200 Milliamps
3. Contacts—1.0 Amp inductive

Time delay period can be adjusted in 2/10 second increments over range of 0.2—30 seconds.

TRIMMING POT with solder-lug terminals

BOURNS LABORATORIES, 6135 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Calif., has announced the model 130 subminiature Trimpot with solder-lug terminals and a high usable potentiometer range of at least 98 percent. Designed for use where wire-to-wire splicing is not convenient or practical, it permits wiring direct to the instrument, using simple soldering or dip-soldering techniques. The unit is
screwdriver adjusted over 25 turns. It is available in 11 standard resistances from 10 to 20,000 ohms in resolutions ranging from 2.0 to 0.02 percent.

**TRANSFORMERS used with power supplies**

Sterling Transformer Corp., 297 North 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., has available a line of transformers for use with electronically regulated power supplies. These transformers are especially designed to allow for the drop across the series regulator tube. They and their associated filter chokes are available hermetically sealed for military application as well as in commercial end-bell versions.

**BATTERY CLIPS for transistor circuits**

Cambridge Thermionic Corp., Cambridge, Mass., has announced two new silver-plated battery clips for use with transistorized circuitry. They have been designed to lock simply yet stand up and remain secure even under extremely rough handling. They feature a positive low resistance contact. The silver plating resists corrosion even under battery leakage.

The clips mount simply with only...
PERFECTLY FUSED BOND eliminates “leakers”

The single terminal hermetic seals shown here are among the most widely-used of literally hundreds of designs of Stupakoff Kovar Hard-Glass designs.

At the right is a typical cross-section showing how hard glass and Kovar alloy are intimately fused in an oxide bond that forms a true hermetic seal. Because the thermal expansion of Kovar exactly matches that of hard borosilicate glass, Stupakoff Seals are free from strain over the entire working temperature range.

Principal sizes available are:

- **Dimension A**
  - Over-all length: 220 in. to 37/8 in.

- **Dimension B**
  - Flange to lead end: .111 in. to 23/8 in.

- **Dimension C**
  - Cup diameter: .119 in. to .625 in.

- **Dimension D**
  - Terminal diameter: .015 in. to 3/8 in.

Special sizes can be made if desired.

Terminals may be solid or tubular, with plain ends, or with flattened and punched or hook ends, as shown in the photograph.

WRITE for catalog 453A, which gives complete data and dimensions of all standard Stupakoff Kovar Hard-Glass Hermetic Seals.

**Stupakoff**

**Kovar HARD-GLASS Seals**

**DECADE INDUCTOR**

*high in performance*

COAST COIL Co., 5333 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif. Relatively small in size, reasonable in price, but high in performance, the model 100 decade inductor will serve as a convenient circuit element wherever a variable inductor is needed.

Covering the inductance range of 10 mh to 9.99 henries in steps of 10 mh, it measures only 2 by 31/4 by 61/2 in. (excluding knobs and terminals). The high Q inductors used in the decade inductor are adjusted to a tolerance of ± 2 percent.

Complete specifications, which include a-c and d-c ratings as well as typical Q curves are available on request.

**MINIATURE RESISTOR**

*ceramic shell type*

REON RESISTOR Corp., 117 Stanley Ave., Yonkers, N.Y., has in produc-
tion a silicone-sealed ceramic shell type resistor. The miniature precision power unit, compact and self-supporting, is resistant to humidity and salt spray military tests.

**Advantages**—Ideal for terminal board or printed circuit mounting, the ceramic shell offers uniform outer dimensions and is unaffected by abrasion and rough handling. It can be close mounted while the outer shell is completely insulated and has high dielectric strength. The component is also sealed in non-hygrosopic military grade steatite shells.

**Specifications** — Also featured are: low temperature coefficient of \( \pm 0.00002 \) C, wide ohmic range of 0.1 to 55,000 ohms, tolerance of 5 percent to 0.05 percent, and it exceeds MIL-R-26B characteristic G specifications.

Unusual stability is achieved by special design and for maximum environmental protection Reon employs a silicone seal of special flexible formulation.

---

**Stupakoff CERAMICS**

**To users of ceramic parts...**

is THERMAL SHOCK giving you trouble?

Stupakoff offers a number of ceramic bodies providing exceptional resistance to thermal shock, the most outstanding being STUPALITH, which has withstood over a hundred cycles from 2000° F to liquid air without harm.

are HIGH TEMPERATURES your problem?

Components formed of selected Stupakoff Ceramic Materials will withstand extremely high and prolonged temperatures, without deterioration, even in the presence of many corrosive gases and materials.

would PRECISION-MADE CERAMICS help speed your production?

Stupakoff specializes in the mass-production of precision-made ceramic parts and components. Tolerances of \( \pm 0.001 \) in. are not unusual. Their use in assemblies of electrical and electronic equipment sharply reduces assembly costs, and assures correct functioning of the equipment in service. This precision is particularly valuable in miniaturized assemblies.

**Write for the new Stupakoff Ceramic Data Chart**

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**UNIVERSAL POT speeds readings**

LEEDS & NORTHROP CO., 4934 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa. Type K-3 universal potentiometer has a reading window that centralizes 3 or 4 dial readings into one single row of digits plus a scale value. Used for measurement of d-c voltage, the instrument has applications in precise temperature measurement, calibration of meters, calorimetry and precise voltage measurements.

**Other Features**—The instrument circuit is guarded against static, leakage and effects of high humidity. Thermals usually generated during measurement are eliminated.

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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
WHEN YOU BUILD MicroMatch Directional Couplers into your transmitters, you add an invaluable feature at extremely low cost — positive confirmation of transmitter performance. Your customers stay sold by the coupler’s continuous RF Power indication.

Its VSWR monitor, in addition, stands watch over your customer’s transmission line and antenna.

Now incorporated in most modern Government and commercial transmitters, MicroMatch Directional Couplers produce an output essentially independent of frequency over the range of 20 to 2000 megacycles. Couplers are adjusted to produce full scale meter deflection at power levels of 1.2 watts to 120 KW. Accuracy of power measurements is plus or minus 5% of full scale. For complete details on the MicroMatch line of monitoring equipment, write for our 50-page catalog.

RESOLVER for missile guidance

DIEHL MFG. Co., Finderne Plant, Somerville, N. J. A new, size 11, high accuracy induction resolver with a total functional error of 0.05 percent has been announced. Designed to meet the environmental requirements of the Armed Forces, the new resolver is completely machine wound. When both the rotor and the stator are machine wound the uniformity of the product yields high performance quality. Further, the resolver has a high input impedance, permitting an excitation voltage of 110 v a-c at 400 cps.

The new resolver can function at a 70,000-ft altitude without pressurization. To enable design engineers to easily adapt it to their applications, the component is provided with a pin-type base and mating connector.

TIME DELAY RELAY offers high capacitance

E. V. NAYBORG LABORATORIES, 30 Manorhaven Blvd., Port Washington, N. Y. Type TD310 offers a high capacitance time delay relay. Maintaining all the high resistance by the use of a new measuring circuit. An auxiliary potentiometer circuit and connections provide selection of reference potentials to permit use as double potentiometer.
advantages of the company's air dashpot time delay relays, the unit affords spdt, contact rating of 10 amperes at 125/250 v a-c or 30 v d-c inductive. Contact ratings are in accordance with MIL-S-6743 and MIL-S-6744. Life, under certain conditions, can be offered to exceed 10 million operations.

**Other Specifications** — Physical dimensions are 1½ by 2 by 2½ in. high for open chassis mounting. Weight is less than 4½ oz.

This unit is also available hermetically sealed in dry nitrogen to withstand altitudes to 70,000 ft. Standard temperature range —55 C to +85 C, but units are available in the range of —65 C to +125 C.

**A-C VTVM**

A low-frequency instrument

**SHASTA DIVISION**, Beckman Instruments, Inc., P. O. Box 296, Station A, Richmond, Calif. Model 204 a-c vtvm is designed specifically for accurate measurements of a-c voltages from 0.03 to 300 v full scale in the 1-f range of 2 cps to 300 kc.

**Features** — It has a regulated power supply, a large easy-to-read 6 in. meter which provides an effective scale length of 83 in., an illuminated range selector switch which displays only the range that the operator is using, and a unique mechanical construction.

**Specifications** — Accuracy is ±½ db from 2 to 3 cps; ±2 percent, 3 cps—150 kc; ±3 percent, 3 cps—250 kc; ±5 percent, 2 cps—300 kc. Input impedance is 10 megohms, 3 v to 300 v; 2.6 megohms, 0.03 v

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**ELECTRONICS — July, 1956**
NEW PRODUCTS
(continued)

to 1 v. Output impedance is less than 25,000 ohms. Price is $175.

RATIO TRANSFORMER
features high accuracy
GERTSCH PRODUCTS, INC., 11846 Mississippi Ave., Los Angeles 24, Calif., has introduced a new series of standard ratio transformers known as the Radiotran model 10, with a terminal linearity of 0.001 percent. Model 10 has improved accuracy over previous Gertsch standard ratio transformers, plus reduced size (a 31-in. by 19-in. rack panel).

Ease of read-out and both front and rear input and output terminals are featured. Model 10 operates over the frequency range of 50 to 3,000 cps.

GEAR HEAD
used with size 8 motors
BOWMAR INSTRUMENT CORP., 2617 Pennsylvania St., Ft. Wayne, Ind., has announced an ultraminature precision motor gear head weighing 14 oz. The 750-GH gear head, designed for adaptation to size 8 motors, measures 0.750 in. in diameter, and, in its solid-type model, is 1 in. long.

Four through-bolts make it adaptable to specially tapped size 8 motors without the use of adapter plates or other accessories, thus eliminating extra weight and removing another variable from the electromechanical assembly using it. Assembly operations may also be
simplified when the direct mounting method can be employed.

**Uses**—Principal applications include missile control systems, where weight, performance and size are critical; servomechanisms; aircraft control equipment; indicating devices; computers and other precision electromechanical instrument applications.

**PRECISION RESISTOR**
completely encapsulated

**EASTERN PRECISION RESISTOR CORP.,** 677 Barbey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Designed to meet the requirements of MIL-R-93 characteristic A, this subminiature precision resistor is completely encapsulated. It measures 0.150 in. in diameter, 3 in. in length.

**Design**—A new method of mechanically attaching the axial leads to the winding form eliminates the possibility of leads being pulled out during use. This new design also allows for a much greater winding area.

Values up to 500,000 ohms are available with tolerance as close as 0.01 percent. Resistor style NS-6AV will dissipate 0.1 w at 125 C with no derating.

**MAGNETIC MATERIAL?**

**CROLEY**
**Makes it!**

**Croloy Magnetic Ceramic** From the simplest to the most elaborate radio cores and tuning slugs and TV deflection yokes and flyback transformer cores, you can bank on Croley, the pioneer and specialist. For Croloy is available in the widest variety of designs, sizes and metallurgical bodies to meet your standard or special electromagnetic specs. Magnetic materials from TV antenna cores to Magnetic Cabinet Door latches.

**CROMAG MAGNETS**
A ceramic-magnetic material for permanent-magnets available in wide variety of shapes, produced by the outstanding powder-iron-ceramic “know-how.” Available in extruded lengths as rods, tubes, square, rectangular or any desired symmetrical shape. Also pressed. Unlimited applications.

**CROLEY POLYIRON**
For VHF and UHF...Easily molded to any shape. At microwave frequencies, it provides a permeable dielectric of exceptionally high attenuation. Readily machined with reasonable care and proper equipment.

**Consult us!** Croley pioneering is now backed by Aerovox research, development and expanded production facilities. And all at your disposal. Send us your powder-iron problems and requirements.

**ELECTRONICS** — July, 1956

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MECHANICAL DIVISION
of General Mills, Inc.

GL-6807, GL-6808 and GL-6809. All incorporate element and envelope construction designed to provide maximum cooling to eliminate major causes of inoperation resulting in loss of factory time and possible damage to equipment.

Base Connections—The GL-6807 has a pin-type base and can be used interchangeably with the GL-5545. The GL-6808 has flexible flying leads and the GL-6809 is made with spade lug terminals extending from the base.

Because they carry high commutation factor ratings they are particularly suited to motor control and other inductive load circuits without cushioning. Their ability to operate over a wide ambient temperature range (−55 to +70°C) and a quick-heating cathode (1 minute) are useful features in industrial applications.

Maximum average cathode current is 6.4 amperes and fault current, 1,120 amperes. Maximum negative control grid voltage before conduction is −250 v; and during conduction, −10 v. Maximum positive control grid current is 0.20 ampere with the anode positive and 0.10 ampere with the anode negative.

PRODUCTION TOOL for connector soldering

AMELCO, INC., 2040 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif., announces the Connex, a production tool for faster and more efficient soldering. In use, the connector is snapped quickly and firmly to the Connex, permitting the operator to solder fast from any angle. There is no danger of slips and far less chance for burns. Connex reduces costs by increasing production perform-
ance on all production lines where soldering is involved. Price is $7.00 ($7.50 east of the Rockies).

PRECISION POT
a multiturn unit

SERVONICS, INC., 834 N. Henry St., Alexandria, Va. The Dipot is a high precision multiturn potentiometer which subdivides voltages obtained from matched resistors with a vernier potentiometer. It is effectively an "automized" Kelvin-Varley circuit. The Dipot may be continuously rotated without adverse effects. Through the use of pie wound resistors, instead of a helical coil, phase shift is greatly reduced. A brochure is available telling how it works, giving specifications and applications.

TRANSFORMERS
for printed circuit cards

TECHNITROL ENGINEERING CORP., 2751 North Fourth St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. Designed especially for printed circuit cards, the type P transformers offer a flat profile with sturdy, accurately spaced solder pins.

Both units are 11/32 in. high by 15/16 in. in diameter and are completely encapsulated. Type PE units feature a pin arrangement similar

This brand-new book is your 1956 guide to the latest advancements to come from the expert electronic engineering and production staffs of Thompson, offering you the most modern facilities to help solve your every electronic problem.

Electronics Division
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Special embossed construction eliminates torque control problems and stripping... prevents breakage or freezing of cores due to cross threading or improper starts.

Custom fabrication to your exact specification assures correct dimensions to within the most critical tolerances, plus uniformity throughout.

Threads are positioned in accordance with your requirement — full thread, each end, one end, center only.

We will furnish — without charge — a pilot production run of custom-made embossed forms to fit your particular application. We will also send a winding mandrel made to the specifications you supply.

Contact us now for full details about this special offer. Request technical bulletin, Use of Threaded Tubes, Threaded Iron Cores VS. Torque Control.

INTERVERTER power conversion device

The INTERELECTRONICS Corp., 2432 Grand Concourse, New York 58, N. Y., has announced the Interverter, a voltage regulated d-c to d-c semiconductor power transformer. The 1/2 w and 50 w series are illustrated. A miniature, standard and high-power series are available, ranging from 1/2 w to 1 kw. A specially designed, high efficiency toroidal core structure is used, powered by the gating generator, and almost any voltage or voltages can be secured. Conversion efficiencies up to 90 percent are obtained. Input voltages of 1.6 v to 60 v may be used. Voltage regulation up to 0.1 percent is available.

Advantages — It uses no moving parts, slip rings, brushes or commutators and maintenance is completely obviated. It withstands the extreme shock, vibration and acceleration encountered in military equipment, and operates over a wide temperature range.

Applications — The miniature series are designed primarily to furnish plate and bias power from the filament battery for missiles, fuzes, telemetering, beacons and other miniaturized equipment. Among the uses of the high-power series...
NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

are in high-power transmitters, radar and aircraft.

VHF TV AMPLIFIER for channels 2-6

STANDARD ELECTRONICS CORP., 285 Emmet St., Newark 5, N. J., has developed a compact 25-kw tv amplifier for channels 2-6. Model AL-634 amplifier, priced at $50,000, includes the following characteristics: diminished floor space requirements, 2 cabinets occupying a total of 235 sq ft; reduced weight, 4,000 lb total; low power consumption, 63 kw at 90-percent power factor at black level; and it exceeds all applicable FCC requirements for monochrome and color transmission.

►Adaptability — As a result of self-contained, unitized design, where all components are housed in the two amplifier cabinets, the equipment is adaptable to any station layout; thereby providing maximum flexibility and minimum building alterations.

The rectifier unit, in both visual and aural amplifier cabinets, supplies high plate voltage by means of a 3-phase full-wave circuit which utilizes 6 mercury vapor rectifier tubes. A complete system of interlocks, overload circuits and relays, time delays and safety switches protects the equipment from overloads and power transients.

RESISTORS are highly stable

PHYSICS RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC., 507 Hempstead Turnpike, W. Hempstead, N. Y., has introduced the complete line of Otto Wolff of

BASIC RESEARCH at los alamos

The cyclotron shown above is one of the many types of advanced research equipment in use at Los Alamos. This variable energy machine is designed to accelerate high intensity beams of all the hydrogen and helium isotopes.

The Laboratory offers a wide range of opportunities to do research and development work in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Mathematics, Computing and Engineering.

If you are interested in learning more about career opportunities at Los Alamos, write—

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LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
Which Spring Costs More... and Why?

These springs look identical—and one will work as well as the other, yet one costs more. The higher cost spring was the product of time consuming engineering effort, plus a demand for unnecessary close tolerances and secondary production operations. The other was the simpler, low cost result of Lewis engineering experience and production know-how.

Lewis engineering experience is one of many “extras” you get when you make Lewis your source for springs. Whether it’s help in spring design, packaging springs for efficient assembly line handling, or simply a case of getting top quality springs at competitive prices—call on Lewis.

LEWIS SPRING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
2656 W. North Avenue, Chicago 47, Illinois

NEW PRODUCTS
Berlin standard resistors. All resistors have accuracies of 0.01 percent and in the air-cooled models may be obtained in power ratings of 1, 10, or 25 w.

The 1-w models come in 9 different values, ranging from 100,000 ohms to 0.001 ohm. The temperature coefficient is smaller than $25 \times 10^{-4}$ ohm per C. The variation in stability is less than 5 parts in 100,000 over a period of one year.

POWER TRANSISTORS
handle up to 20-w input
CLEVITE TRANSISTOR PRODUCTS, 241 Crescent St., Waltham 54, Mass., has announced 6 new germanium power transistors for handling up to 20-w input. They are pnp power junction type, and were originally developed to meet U. S. Signal Corps specifications.

Types are available for nominal 12 and 28-v operation, making them suitable for direct use in battery powered equipment. They are particularly suitable for class A operation in the audio output stage of automobile radios. The collector is electrically connected to the metal housing, but where it must be insulated from the chassis, a large mounting flange permits rapid heat flow through the insulating material.

A brochure is available listing complete specifications and performance characteristics.


Microwave Components and Mechanical Assemblies. J-V-M Engineering Co., 8846 W. 47th St., Brookfield, Ill. A wide range of standard and custom-engineered microwave components and com-
plex mechanical assemblies are featured in an illustrated technical catalog. The microwave components described range from d-c to 40,000 mc and include cavities, adapters, bends, attenuators, loads, tees, twists, directional couplers and similar components and waveguide accessories. Mechanical components and services cover tools, dies, general machining, screw machine and sheet metal.

Snap-Action Switches. Micro Switch, Freeport, Ill., has published a 16-page booklet titled “Micro Tips Digest”, containing 43 illustrated descriptions of uses for snap-action switches. The booklet is a compilation of the best ideas for applications of this type of switch, now widely used throughout industry.

Complete with photographs and drawings, the 43 switch application stories describe a wide variety of industrial and commercial uses for snap-action switches to provide improved safety, to lower costs, to increase production and to make electrically operated equipment more automatic.

Simulation Theory and Practice. Berkeley Division, Beckman Instruments, Inc., 2200 Wright Ave., Richmond 3, Calif. Data File 121 gives a simplified short course in the basic theory and practice of analog computers. It explores the various aspects of simulation and describes its convenient implementation with analog computers for solving great varieties of problems in systems design, engineering and industry.

Mathematical background is fully explained, and the data file features a complete presentation on electronic analog simulation equipment. It includes references and bibliography.

Precision Instruments. Advance Electronics Lab., Inc., 451 Highland Ave., Passaic, N. J. A 4-page folder illustrates and describes a line of phase measuring instruments, delay lines and electronic counters. Specifications, prices are given.

Titanium Corrosion Resistance. Mallory-Sharon Titanium Corp., Niles, Ohio. A new bulletin con-
pulSs transformers

custom-wound for your needs

Type MILX... for extreme environmental conditions
Type M... for subminiature and transistor circuits

Technitrol is equipped to design and produce pulse transformers to meet your particular requirements. Simply let us know your performance specifications. Technitrol's staff of engineers will test sample transformers under actual circuit conditions—assuring proper performance. All charges for this service are included in our low sample quantity price.

Technitrol also makes a full line of lumped and distributed parameter Delay Lines. You may choose from a variety of mountings, or again, our engineers will aid you in developing special designs.

for additional information, write for Bulletin E166.

TECHNITROL
engineering company

2751 North Fourth Street * Philadelphia 33, Pennsylvania
the use and advantages of Berylico beryllium copper as the heart of a new vibration damping device for mounting electronic components in aircraft.

This case study covers damping units manufactured by the K.W. Johnson Co., Dayton, Ohio. Included in the bulletin are complete data on metal requirements for the Berylico alloy wire mesh springs, as well as design and fabrication considerations. The springs protect equipment under shock load conditions up to 30 g. In addition, the metal must withstand temperatures ranging from −65 to +200 °C, high salt spray concentrations, extreme humidity and long storage life.


Subjects covered include descriptions of molding compounds, characteristics of molding compounds, storage and handling, preforming, preheating, molds, design of molded parts, molding procedures, molding variables, finishing, and typical applications of Melamine molding compounds. Individual data sheets on all of the company’s Cymel Melamine molding compounds are included.

Solenoids. Comar Electric Co., 3349 Addison St., Chicago 18, Ill. Bulletin No. 200 is a 6-page folder illustrating and describing a line of solid frame a-c and d-c solenoids. Four types of laminated a-c solenoids are covered. Charts, and size and mounting data are included.

Geiger Counter. Nuclear Instrument and Chemical Corp., 229 W. Erie St., Chicago 10, Ill., has available a brochure describing the model 2612L portable Geiger counter for uranium prospecting. Chief features, circuit details and calibration information are included. Price of the unit described is $250.

Magnetic Storage Elements. Epso, Inc., 588 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass., has available engineering data sheets on its low

Mountings are no problem when you select UNION Miniature Relays. You can choose from these eight standard mountings, or, if necessary, special adaptions can be made.

1. Plug-in mount
2. Single screw mount
3. Center of gravity flange mount
4. Double screw mount
5. Top flange mount
6. Clamp mount
7. Bottom flange mount
8. Flange mount

In addition to a wide variety of mountings, UNION Relays are made with a variety of other features such as—

- Gold alloy or palladium contacts for unsurpassed contact reliability.
- Gold alloy contacts especially fitted for dry-circuitry use.
- Coil resistances up to 10,000 ohms for a wide variety of applications.
- High vibration and shock resistance available up to 2,000 cycles at 15 G's and shock in excess of 30 G's.
- High life expectancy. Tested through 1,000,000 operations.
- DC or AC MODELS with identical quality.

Write for complete information, bulletin 1010.
... DAYSTROM POTENTIOMETER'S MODEL 300-00, the tiniest, wire-wound precision "pot" on the market.

The less than dime-sized model, recently improved even over the well performing original, is a fly-weight unit (2 grams) designed for exacting jobs in minute spaces and through extreme temperature ranges.

For your applications demanding higher resistance ranges, plus compactness, the slightly larger Model 303-00 is the answer. Both models are designed for universal adaptability and unlimited stacking (21 per cubic inch for the Model 300-00). Both are immediately available in standard models.

**Some outstanding characteristics:**

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Write today for literature on these or any of the many other production or custom-made precision potentiometers available. Names of local representatives on request.

Openings exist for highly qualified engineers.

**Power, medium frequency, subminiaturized magnetic storage elements, suitable for mounting on etched wiring boards. Specifications and dimensional drawings are included.**


**Explosion Chamber.** Tenney Engineering, Inc., 1090 Springfield Road, Union, N. J., has available a 4-page folder giving complete information concerning design features, construction and test procedures involved with the use of a new explosion chamber. Illustrative photographs, handy reference arrows and simplified ordering data are all prominent features of the folder. An entire range of specifications is included for factual evaluation.

**Product Brochure.** Gulton Industries, Inc., Metuchen, N. J., has available a 12-page, illustrated guide to the products of its five associated companies: Gulton Mfg. Corp.; Glenco Corp.; Vibro-Ceramics Greibech Instruments Corp.; Thermostat Corp. of America. Included is useful technical information about over 65 diversified advanced Gulton Industries' product lines. Also shown are interesting photographs of individual manufacturing processes involved in the production of these products.

**High Temperature Insulation.** Insulation and Wires Inc., 1534 Swinney Ave., Fort Wayne 6, Ind. A new 4-page brochure describes and lists a line of class H silicone electrical insulating materials for high-temperature use. A chart compares class A, B, H and C insulations.

Products included are silicone resin insulating varnish, silicone bonded mica-glass cloth and tape, silicone treated glass cloth and tape, silicone-glass laminate, silicone-
treated asbestos cloth and tape, silicone rubber insulated lead wire, silicone rubber-glass tape, silicone resin and rubber-treated glass tubing and sleeving, and silicone bonded glass magnet wire.

**TV Picture Tubes.** CBS-Hytron, Salem, Mass., is offering the third edition of its reference guide for tv picture tubes. Revised and brought up to date, it provides pertinent data for 258 magnetically deflected picture tubes. Ask for bulletin PA-2.

**Resistor Catalog.** The Daven Co., 538 W. Mt. Pleasant Ave., Livingston, N. J., has available a 12-page encapsulated wire-wound resistor catalog. Newly developed products, new plastic formulations, new encapsulating techniques, in addition to other improved design and manufacturing features, are presented in detail.

The catalog includes: temperature-sensitive resistors; card-type resistors, miniature d-c voltage divider and d-c networks, toothpick resistors; miniature resistors, subminiature resistors; axial lead types; lug types; MIL types and Daven equivalents.

**Magnetic Counters.** Sprague Electric Co., 35 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass. Data on the application of magnetic shift register assemblies in magnetic counters is given in engineering bulletin 581. The bulletin gives data on the operation of two types of standard Sprague counters and illustrates a typical decimal counter decade circuit.

**Printed Circuit Tolerances.** Photocircuits Corp., Glen Cove, N. Y. Technical bulletin P-9 is a 2-page publication entitled "Standard Printed Circuit Tolerances."

Included in the bulletin are such items as diameter tolerances of unplated and plated holes, location tolerances between holes, hole to pattern tolerances, alignment (front to back) tolerances, circuit pattern to outside dimension tolerances, overall dimension tolerances, holes to outside dimension tolerances, line width and spacing tolerances, plating tolerances and others—all having a great deal to do with the performance of printed circuit assemblies.

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**New meaning for the concept of “mobility”...**

**TRANS-MOBILE PRODUCTS by Craig**

Complete air traffic control systems that can be sped to distant destinations by land, sea, or air... lightweight antennas that can be flown to remote areas and set up in minutes... rugged carriers to keep deadly guided missiles safe in transit — products like these, designed, engineered and pioneered by CRAIG help get vital equipment where it's needed — when it's needed.

Whether it's a question of prototypes or production — you'll find CRAIG's staff of electronic, mechanical and structural engineers ready to provide practical solutions with trans-mobile products ranging from shelters and carrying cases to fully installed electronic systems.

For further information on trans-mobile products, write or phone:

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**AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTRAL**
Mobile, self-contained, fully equipped for control tower operations. Powered by mobile generators or commercial power. Transportable by air, land, or sea.

**HF ANTENNA CM155**
Lightweight, rugged — base needs only 4 square feet of ground space. Frequency range: 1-30 megacycles. 20 feet high — 91 pounds complete.

**MISSILE CARRIERS**
Lightweight aluminum construction. Fully tested for shock, vibration, impact, and submergence.

**REUSABLE CONTAINERS**
For transporting and storing plane parts, optical and electronic equipment. Aluminum construction. Built to pass all applicable government specifications.
Coaxial Tuner. Jasik Laboratories, 61 Second St., Mineola, N. Y. A single-sheet bulletin illustrates and describes type 224 coaxial E-H Tuner, an impedance matching device of novel design which is highly useful for effecting impedance transformation in coaxial line circuits.

The tuners discussed are available in several models. Model 224-A (2,700 to 10,000 mc) is priced at $92; model 224-C (950 to 10,000 mc), $98. When a crystal mount is desired in place of one of the type N fittings, price is $15 extra.


Complete descriptions are presented on: areas of application in industry, military and business; modular concept of building new or expanding existing installations; the company's electronic graph paper for instantaneous and automatic calibration of both voltage and time on the oscilloscope and simultaneous display and precise comparison of as many as five variables; K3 series of analog computing components (both linear and nonlinear) for rapid set up of problem where operator has minimum knowledge of electronic circuitry; central signal components; regulated power supplies; K2 series of plug-in components offering the most computing per dollar invested; new function of two variables component; delay line synthesizer and other miscellaneous computing equipment.


An 8-page catalog on Conolite glossy surface polyester laminates provides technical data, suggested applications, and ordering information for rolls, coils and sheets. Glass
cloth, cotton cloth and paper base combinations are described, as well as a wide variety of fabricated products that may be made from these plastic materials.

The 12-page catalog on Haysite reinforced plastics tells of the exceptional dielectric and physical properties of this inorganic mat-reinforced polyester sheet insulation. Tables and charts describe the properties of the standard grades, and bar graphs compare the physical properties of these reinforced polyester laminates with other electrical insulating laminates. Fabricated and molded parts are described, as well as suggestions for cutting, shearing and machining.

Transmitting and Special-Purpose Tubes. CBS-Hytron, Salem, Mass., has available new reference data for transmitting and special-purpose tubes. Conveniently indexed, the catalog includes data for small transmitting pentodes, triodes and rectifiers, gaseous voltage regulators and reference tubes, and special receiving and military tubes. Ask for bulletin PA-5.

TV Amplifier Specifications. Standard Electronics Corp., 285 Emmet St., Newark 6, N. J., has produced a new tv amplifier specifications bulletin, describing both low and high band 25 kw vhf tv amplifiers. The bulletin contains photographs of the standard electronic amplifiers, a complete explanation of how the equipment operates, 2 pages of illustrations and descriptions of major design features, electrical and mechanical specifications, a tube list, and block diagrams of both aural and visual amplifiers.

Mercury Plunger Relay. Ebert Electronics Corp., 212-26 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village 28, N. Y. Complete description, technical data, and illustrations on the midget Minirelay mercury plunger relay are now available in a new bulletin. The bulletin fully covers operational and construction details, load ratings and typical features.

The Minirelay is rated and proven in use for all loads up to 20 amperes at 115 v a-c and may be had either normally open or normally closed. Actuating coils are

What is the Current Rating of a Vacuum Capacitor?
The current ratings of all Jennings vacuum capacitors are established on our own 75 kw test transmitter at frequencies of 3 to 16 mc.

At least three capacitors of a given type are tested in the plate circuit of this transmitter. They are mounted in still air, painted with a temperature indicating paint, and allowed to reach a maximum temperature of 175° F.—a conservative figure arbitrarily chosen to give a uniform basis for rating. The current passing through the capacitor at this temperature is computed from the voltage reading of a Jennings J1002 TVVM, which is a peak reading kilovoltmeter that reads directly through a frequency range of 20 cps to 30 mc. The maximum allowable operating temperature is much higher than 175° F. and is different for each capacitor.

Current ratings established in this manner can be doubled by the use of forced air cooling and at least quadrupled by water cooling.

We invite you to send for a recently published catalog summary describing all of our vacuum capacitors, vacuum switches, and high voltage measuring equipment.
SAGE (semi-automatic ground environment)

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WHIRLWIND COMPUTER

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If you are interested in participating in any of these programs address:

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Box 7
Lexington, Massachusetts

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

available in most standard operating voltages.

Instrument Catalog. Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., 760 Bloomfield Ave., Clifton, N. J. A 12-page folder offers a quick reference instrument catalog. Included are illustrated detailed descriptions and prices for a line of h-f and l-f instruments, accessory instruments, recording equipment and accessory equipment, cro's and accessory equipment.

Mobile Electronics Laboratory. Cook Electric Co., 2700 Southport Ave., Chicago 14, Ill. The Electronics Systems Division of the company, in Newsletter No. 1, Vol. 7, illustrates and describes the mobile electronics laboratory that was custom engineered and equipped for the Airborne Instrumentation and Standards Branch, Electro Mechanical Laboratory of the Army at White Sands Proving Ground. The lab described is an example of the company's ability to design, fabricate and deliver a unit meeting or exceeding customers' specifications.

Subminiature Connectors. Cannon Electric Co., 3208 Humboldt St., Los Angeles 31, Calif., has issued a complete new engineering bulletin on the type D subminiature connectors, code D-6.

The connectors described are designed for miniature equipment and components requiring rack and panel chassis construction in electronics, radio, aviation, automation, instruments and other fields.

The 8-page, 2-color bulletin contains actual size photographs of D miniatures; dimensional data, soldering, mounting and shell deviations; standard assemblies and variations, also several application photographs.

Controller for H-F Induction Heating. Leeds & Northrup Co., 4934 Stenton Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa. Complete information about a small-target high-speed Rayotube detector and Speedomax G controller for h-f induction heating is now available in a 2-page data sheet. The sheet describes how this equipment is being used on continuous, batch...
and selective induction heating processes.

Included is a full description of the 8891-C Rayotube and the Speedomax G controller. Specifications and standard ranges for both are conveniently tabulated. Ordering instructions are included.

Ask for process data sheet 620 (2).

Relay Specification. American Machine & Foundry Co., 261 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y., has available a 12-page article on specifying relays by James F. Rinke. It covers the various factors that should be considered in selecting an electrical relay for a given application. These factors include circuit characteristics, type of switching, actuation power, operating speed, duty cycle, life expectancy, environmental conditions, physical requirements and cost.

Transformers. Sterling Transformer Corp., 297 North 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., has available bulletin 2K covering a line of transformers designed to be used for electronically regulated power supplies.

The bulletin provides a tested circuit, and application information that permits construction of a high-performance regulated power supply. Complete electrical and physical ratings of the transformers are listed.

Ferrite Cored Inductors. Aladdin Radio Industries, Inc., Nashville 2, Tenn., has available a new engineering bulletin on ferrite cored inductors. The bulletin contains several new product lines, including the company’s Tiny-L inductors, which cover the range from 0.33 to 6.8 microhenries. The company has adopted RETMA increments for the inductance values of all units in the lines described in this bulletin.


The catalog will assist engineers and buyers in selecting proper
Compact and completely pre-assembled, these rugged "6-way" binding posts are insulated for 8,000 volts breakdown... designed for fast, easy mounting. Body is molded of tough, durable, low-loss nylon—shank is silver-plated brass for better contact—easier soldering. (Shank may also be used with solder lug, if desired.) Thumb nut is self-captivated and cannot work loose. Available in 11 bright colors for coded applications. Single $\frac{3}{4}$"-32 nut furnished for mounting—no auxiliary mounting hardware required.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

Voltage Breakdown: 8,000 volts.
Capacity to $\frac{1}{4}$" Panel: 3.3 mmf.
Current Rating: 15 amperes.
Body: Molded of low-loss nylon.
Shank: Silver-plated brass.
Mounting: Single $\frac{3}{4}$"-32 nut furnished for mounting—no auxiliary mounting hardware required. Mounts in $\frac{1}{4}$" hole, "D" hole or double flat hole.
Accepts: .175" Banana Plug, .081" Tip Plug.

**NYLON CONNECTORS**

Johnson also manufactures a complete line of nylon insulated connectors. For detailed information, write for your free copy of Components Catalog 977:

**NYLON TIP JACK AND INSULATING SLEEVE**—Complete assembly includes standard nylon tip jack with threaded nylon insulating sleeve. Ideal for patch cords, or panel mounting where an insulated rear connection is desired.

**NYLON INSULATED TIP PLUG**—Recessed metal head is fully insulated. Metal parts are nickel-plated brass—fits all standard tip jacks.

**NYLON INSULATED BANANA PLUG**—Nickel-plated brass with nickel silver springs—fits all standard banana jacks.

**NYLON INSULATED BANANA JACK**—Voltage breakdown: 11,000 volts. Cadmium-plated insert—accommodates standard banana plugs.

**Engineers Wanted**

For unusual engineering and technical employment opportunities... write to our engineering department.

**NEW PRODUCTS**

(continued)

Electronic Digital Computer. Logistics Research Inc., 141 Pacific Ave., Redondo Beach, Calif. An 8-page folder illustrates and describes the ALWAC III-E general purpose electronic digital computer designed for a wide range of application to the problems of scientific-engineering-research and business-industrial-financial organizations. Specifications, features and information on operations are given.

Midget Mica-Dielectric Capacitors. Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., South Plainfield, N. J. Bulletin No. 422-4 illustrates and describes the molded midget mica-dielectric capacitors now available in three operating temperature ranges: —55 C to 130 C, —55 C to 160 C and the original —55 C to 85 C. Dimensional diagrams, characteristics description, characteristics availability chart and electrical mechanical features are included.

Automatic Controls for Aerodynamic Testing. Hagan Corp., 323 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh 30, Pa. A 20-page booklet, MSP-138, describes the company's PowrAmp series of components, a high-speed, high-powered line of precision electrical and electronic automatic control equipment for all standard variables. The series discussed is designed for use in aeronautical testing and other facilities requiring exact performance. Typical applications include the control of surge, altitude and mass flow in all types of wind tunnels—subsonic, transonic and supersonic.

Brief descriptions of each device's function and method of operation, essential specifications, photographs and schematic drawings are features of the brochure. Highlighted are transducers, amplifiers, converters, controllers, signal shapers, computers, electrohydraulic pilot valves and other associated components.

TV Amplifier. Standard Electronics Corp., 285 Emmet St., Newark 5, N. J., has published a new 4-page tv amplifier specifications bulletin which describes high-band 50-kw vhf tv amplifiers. The bulletin

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
contains photographs of the company's amplifiers, an explanation of how the equipment operates, 2 pages of illustrations and descriptions of major design features, electrical and mechanical specifications, a tube list, and block diagrams of both aural and visual amplifiers.

Contact Connectors. Alden Products Co., 117 North Main St., Brockton 64, Mass. A new 4-page brochure, "What's New at Alden's," shows a whole new series of rugged, compact single and multicontact contact connectors. The IMI (integranlly molded insulation) connectors discussed feature perfect strain relief, a natural sealing against dust and moisture trapping, shorter leakage paths and greater reliability. The IMI technique is described in detail and illustrations and application of these connectors and unit cables are shown.

Multiple Switch. Switchcraft, Inc., 1328 N. Halsted St., Chicago 22, Ill., has issued a catalog supplement No. S-560 covering their new Multi-Switch. The switch described features a choice of switching functions; flexible tools make it practical to make in any multiple from 2 to 12 stations; choice of mounting centers; plungers—0.050 in. by 0.187 in.—so designed to accept standard push-on buttons; stack switches mounted on a separate plate. Up to 4 stacks can be operated by each button, providing innumerable circuit possibilities.

The bulletin covers illuminated and nonilluminated and ganged assemblies of intercoupled rams of Multi-Switches. Full details and specifications are given.


The folder lists the physical characteristics and magnetic properties of type EP Audiotape which is made on a base material of cellulose.

---

Regulation in less than 1/50th cycle...

Output of typical electromechanical regulator in response to step change in input voltage. Average correction rate of 0.1% per sec.

Output of Curtiss-Wright Distortion Eliminating Voltage Regulator from some input. Full recovery in 330 microseconds. Simultaneous two-pen recording of 60 c.p.s. voltage.

PLUS Pure Sine Wave Power

CURTISS-WRIGHT LINE REGULATOR

- Electronically regulates r.m.s. and peak voltage simultaneously to ±1%.
- Reduces typical power line distortion to less than 0.3%.
- Furnishes 1.4 KVA of distortion-free power.
- Introduces no phase shift between input and output.
- Simultaneously provides additional 4 KVA of ±1% electromechanically regulated power.

Faster recovery time (less than 1/50th cycle, or 330 microseconds) plus the unique ability to eliminate line distortion — these are the reasons why the Curtiss-Wright Distortion Eliminating Voltage Regulator has been chosen by more and more laboratories and production test departments. Besides general laboratory use, this line regulator provides simpler, more accurate calibration of meters . . . better design of transformers, synchros, motors . . . easier testing of such components, with fewer rejects . . . easier, more accurate measurement of magnetic properties and receiver sensitivity . . . better a.c. computer performance . . . elimination of fast line transient effects. Write for details.

Electronic Component & Instrument Sales Department

Electronics Division
CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION • CARLSTADT, N. J.
DC-AC CHOPPERS
For 60 Cycle Use
Built to rigid commercial specifications.
Twenty-two types, both single and double pole.
Long life.
Low noise level.
Extreme reliability.
Write for Catalog 370.

A COMPLETE SPINNING SERVICE
FOR THE
ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY
Metal Spinning
FROM 10' PARABOLA TO THIMBLE-SIZE CASE
Metal Fabrication
COMBINES SPINNING WITH FABRICATION,
WELDING and ANNEALING TO PRODUCE A FINISHED PART. (Gov't. certified welders)
Mu Metal Shields
ANNEALED IN OUR OWN HYDROGEN ATMOSPHERE OVEN

For additional information on all items on this page, use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

Brunswick, N. J. A 4-page folder illustrates and describes the double crystal x-ray diffractometer, a new research tool for metallurgy, the quartz industry, the production of transistors, the precise determination of lattice parameters and studies of precipitation hardening. Specifications are included.

Meters and Timers. Berkeley Division, Beckman Instruments Inc., 2200 Wright Ave., Richmond 3, Calif. A 4-page folder covers the 7000 series of Eput, frequency, and time interval meters and universal Eput meters and timers. Included are descriptions, applications, specifications and prices.

Magnetic Tape Handler. Key Electric Corp., 287 Post Ave., Westbury, N. Y., has available a specification sheet on the model 101 digital magnetic tape handler. Illustrations, features, description and specifications are included.

Regulated D-C Power Supplies. Lambda Electronics Corp., 11-11 131 St., College Point 56, N. Y. A 6-page folder contains an illustrated description and specifications for the 200 MA series power supply which saves panel space. Prices of the units described range from $149.50 to $189.50.

Features of the power supplies discussed are: fuse failure indicators, transient-free operation, hermetically-sealed transformers and chokes, and service accessibility.

D-C P-M Motors. Barber-Colman Co., 1400 Rock St., Rockford, Ill. Catalog F434-3 describes a line of fractional h-p d-c p-m motors as well as gearheads, centrifugal blowers and tachometer generators. All are designed for aircraft or industrial applications with many combinations of voltage, output and speed. The motors discussed are available with voltages from 6 to 115 v d-c with outputs up to 1/10 h-p and speeds from 5,000 to 20,000 rpm.

Custom Molding Services. Molded Fiber Glass Co., 4403 Benefit Ave., Ashtabula, Ohio, announces a 16-page catalog descriptive of the com

BROOKFIELD, ILL. 8847 W. 47th ST., BROOKFIELD, ILL.
pany's custom molding services. It is intended as a guide for designers interested in the application of molded fiber glass to specific products.

Printed in two colors and illustrated with photographs, line sketches and charts, the catalog describes the molded fiber glass molding process and lists various mechanical, electrical and chemical properties of molded fiber glass. It also lists the fabricating operations which can be performed on this material, and illustrates a number of finished molded fiber glass products.

Room Temperature Bonding. Rubber & Asbestos Corp., 225 Belleville Ave., Bloomfield, N. J., has released an 8-page, profusely illustrated booklet describing application techniques and precautions, advantages and limitations of adhesive bonding at room temperature.

Particular emphasis in the booklet is placed on the new epoxy based adhesives which need neither heat cure nor pressure, and which offer new, high strength fastening possibilities for plastics, metals and other components.

Also included are helpful tables, charts, photos and data on how to attain longest pot life from two-part formulations; information as to how to speed cures with moderate applications of heat; data on strength vs temperature for epoxy adhesives; cost of heat resistance, and the like.

Voltage Regulator. North American Philips Co., Inc., 750 S. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has available a new engineering bulletin, with data on a new Norelco 3-kva a-c voltage regulator for use with x-ray diffraction equipment. Illustrated with photographs, the literature covers characteristics, including line voltage, output load, output voltage, output current, regulation, load power factor, harmonic distortion and time constant.

Temperature Controller. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Wayne and Windrim Aves., Philadelphia 44, Pa. Specifications sheet S1010-1 describes the model 077 electronic temperature controller. The unit discussed is a nonindicat-
ing device which operates on the balanced bridge principle. It can be supplied as a single point controller, using a single bulb; as a differential controller, for control on the temperature difference between two bulbs; or for cascade control, using two bulbs.

Control-Resistor Catalog. Clarostat Mfg. Co., Inc., Dover, N. H. Just about every type and size control or resistor for the usual run of applications can be found in catalog No. 56. Among the listings are composition-element and wire-wound controls in several sizes including miniaturized versions, convenient field-attached shafts and switches, power rheostats, sound-system controls, precision or laboratory-grade controls, wire-wound fixed and adjustable resistors, precision deposited-carbon resistors, ballasts, line-voltage regulators, fuse-type resistors, power resistor decade box and the like.

Panel Instruments and Accessories. General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y. Bulletin GEC-3681 is a 12-page booklet describing the features, application, construction, dimensions and other data of 2½, 3½ and 4½ in. sizes. Photographs, diagrams and prices are included.

Thermocouple Circuit Restorer. The Peerless Electric Co., Electronics Division, W. Market St., Warren, Ohio. Catalog R-26 describes the thermocouple circuit restorer, a device for renewing proper electrical conductivity through thermocouples and thermocouple circuits used in heat-treating, melting and other processing operations.

Diagrams, installation photos and recorder chart reproductions illustrate how the Restorer monitors couples and thermocouple circuits transmitting emf to temperature indicators, recorders and controllers.

Magnetic Bobbin Cores. Burroughs Corp., 1209 Vine St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. A new 4-page folder describes the development, characteristics, applications and services available in connection with the line of Bi-

**TEMPBRAID** cables come in 2 to 30 conductors in sizes 12 to 30 AWG. These cables are available with Teflon insulated conductors with a 5 mil (.005") wall, or the conventional Type E and EE insulated conductors that conform to MIL-W-16878, and a combination of coaxial cables.

**TEMPBRAID** for -90°C to +250°C operation

Wherever cost, space, weight and production time are a problem... such as in electronic computer installations—telemetering equipment and missile and aircraft wiring... "Tempbraid" offers the solution.

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**HITEMP WIRES INC.**

26 WINDSOR AVE., MINEOLA, NEW YORK

**CONDUCTORS AND HARNESS - 100% TEFLO**

**METALBRAID**

A flat harness woven of tin/lead or silver plated copper. This harness eliminates facing card, binding posts, cable clamps. **IT SOLDERS IN PLACE**

**NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES**

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<td>857 Market St., Scranton, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>1550 S. Third St., Kansas City, Missouri</td>
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<td>522 S. Main St., Little Rock, Arkansas</td>
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<td>S. CALIF.</td>
<td>1131 E. 1st Ave., Admiral, Washington</td>
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<td>WEST</td>
<td>207 W. 30th St., San Francisco, California</td>
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<td>CANADA</td>
<td>225 St. Clair Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada</td>
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For additional information on all items on this page, use postcard on last page.
Mag tape-wound magnetic bobbin cores. Materials, widths, thicknesses and bobbin sizes are listed for standard cores of Molypermalloy and Orthonik. The company points out that these cores feature unusual uniformity to assist the design engineer in the application of magnetic cores as a working component in electronic systems.

Angular Position Encoders. The Electronics Division, The Baldwin Piano Co., 1815 Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati 2, Ohio, has published a comprehensive 8-page bulletin describing new 13-digit and 16-digit optical-type analog to digital angular position encoders.

Well illustrated, the bulletin gives detailed information on the operation and construction of the two models and describes the manufacture of Baldwin binary and other type code disks. Encoder and code disk specifications are included.

Magnetic Shielding. Perfection Mica Co., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill. Release 103 describes how to protect tape recordings from various low and high intensity magnetic fields by storing or carrying in Fernetic and Co-Netic protective cans. Typical dimensions and prices are given on Fernetic, Co-Netic, Fernetic-Co-Netic, and Co-Netic-Fernetic rectangular cans, flat sheets, cylinders, crt shields, transformer cans and tachometer shields.

Data sheet 103-A gives terminology and example sheet from laboratory test reports on shielding high, medium and low intensities with Fernetic and Co-Netic magnetic shielding materials.

Digital Pulse Generators. The Jacobs Instrument Co., Bethesda 14, Md., has available a bulletin announcing the Digipulsers, a series of instruments which emit a continuous train of equally spaced pulses. The Digipulsers measure 4½ by 6½ by 7 in. and weigh 8½ lb.

The units described, fitted for laboratory and industrial use, may be used as lightweight precision intervalometers in the field or in aircraft. Characteristics are outlined.

Thermocouple Data. Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Bulletin F-
5228-3, a 40-page booklet, discusses construction and application of thermocouples and radiation detectors as used on industrial control applications. Included is information on how to check thermocouples, how to make thermocouples, how to select and size thermocouples, plus other useful information for instrument men.

Also given are standard thermocouple temperature-millivolt equivalents with temperatures being expressed on the international temperature scale of 1948. The electromotive force is expressed in absolute units.

**H-V Pressurized Connectors.** DeJur-AMSCO Corp., 45-01 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N.Y. The 2-color, 2-page bulletin 46C on the new h-v pressurized precision Continental connectors in 2 and 3 contacts for AN24 shell includes description, specifications, actual size illustrations, mounting and clearance dimensions and electrical ratings.

**Soldering Instruments.** Adcola, Gauden Road, Clapham, London, S.W. 4, England, has available literature on its soldering instruments and allied equipment designed to accelerate production and reduce manufacturing costs. Included are illustrations data on a quick-heating solder pot, the Secundus electric soldering instrument, the P.V.C. electric stripper and a soldering instrument shield.

**Rotating Components.** Norden-Ketay Corp., 555 Broadway, New York 12, N.Y. Bulletin 376 is a 4-page folder giving the characteristics of over 138 synchros, servo motors and resolvers. The bulletin was prepared to provide engineers with an easy guide for the selection of rotating components.

**Glass-Sealing Alloys.** Driver-Harris Co., Harrison, N.J. A 4-page folder contains a description, properties listing and thermal expansion chart for 4 alloys (Therlo, 142 alloy, 152 alloy and 146 alloy) for glass-to-metal sealing of both hard and soft glass. The alloys described are available as rod, wire, strip, sheet foil—and in special shapes.
Plants and People

By WILLIAM G. ARNOLD

Industry plant and facility expansions continue at rapid rate as more manufacturers enlarge production space. Changes in engineering and executive personnel are announced by major companies. More acquisitions and mergers are completed.

RCA Unveils New Missile Plant Addition In New Jersey

To provide the design, engineering, and manufacturing space for the ‘Talos’ guided missile project, RCA has completed one phase of an enlargement program which more than doubles the engineering space and laboratory facilities of its Moorestown, N. J., missile and surface radar engineering plant. The new building, which joins the original construction, was opened officially by General David Sarnoff and other officers of RCA with the unveiling of a plaque at the dedication ceremonies.

The original plant comprised 145,000 sq ft of total building space and provided employment for approximately 600 people, compared with today’s building space of 264,000 sq ft and employment of more than 1,500 persons.

Following the dedication ceremonies, military guests attended a special program which reviewed the firm’s defense electronic products activities and achievements.

Tubes—RCA also announced that Leonard Gillon, manager of manufacturing in the television picture tube section of the plant in Marion, Indiana, has been appointed plant manager. He succeeds W. T. Warrrender, who has been named general manager of the newly formed components division, with headquarters in Camden, N. J.

Gillon joined the company in 1929 as a machine attendant at Harrison, N. J. In 1940 he was appointed general foreman of the miscellaneous parts department at the company’s plant in Indianapolis, Ind., and for 14 years held successive positions there as manager, materials and production controls; superintendent, and then manager, glass receiving tube manufacture.

IT&T Elects President, Sells Capehart, Appoints Engineers

Edmond H. Leavey has been elected president of IT&T, filling the top executive position held by the late William H. Harrison.

Elected a vice-president of IT&T in 1952, he became president of the corporation’s central research division in the U.S., Federal Telecommunication Laboratories in Nutley, N. J., in 1953, and president of International Standard Electric Corp. in 1954. He is a director and officer of numerous other IT&T companies.

He has traveled extensively for IT&T in connection with its worldwide operations and, prior to joining the corporation, had extensive experience in both the operational and administrative fields of engineering. He was chief of the logistics division of Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE) before his retirement from the Army with the rank of Major General in 1952.

Sale—The television, high-fidelity phonograph and radio business of IT&T’s Capehart-Farnsworth Co. has been sold to the Ben Gross Corp.
The Role of INSTRUMENTATION and TEST EQUIPMENT in Systems Work

The complexity of modern weapons systems, as well as certain electronics systems for industrial applications, is such that the design and installation of instrumentation for obtaining experimental test data and converting it into usable forms has become a highly specialized field of technology.

A closely related field is that of test equipment needed for the adjustment and maintenance of the end-product hardware, both in the manufacturing plant and in the field. Experience has shown that the effectiveness of a major new system frequently falls short of its potentialities because of inadequate attention to this essential supporting activity.

In The Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation, the Electronic Instrumentation Division has the mission of bringing to the areas of instrumentation and test equipment a level of competence that is adequate to deal with the often very difficult problems that need to be solved in such work.

Assignments undertaken for a number of government and industrial customers include such diverse projects as flight instrumentation, data reduction equipment, and transistorized power supplies. Another important project of this Division is that of providing The Ramo-Wooldridge Data Reduction Center with a system and arrangement of equipment carefully designed to meet the company’s specific requirements. Also in progress is the development and fabrication of field test equipment for an electronic system R-W now has in early production.

A unique and important feature has been incorporated into the services offered by the Electronic Instrumentation Division. For each project, an advisory committee is established composed of experienced systems engineers from other divisions of the company. By periodic reviews, such advisory committees assure that the development work of the Electronic Instrumentation Division takes into account the very special and often not well understood needs which arise in systems work.

Further information about this R-W activity can be obtained by writing to the Director, Electronic Instrumentation Division.

The Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation

5730 ARBOR VITAE STREET • LOS ANGELES 45, CALIFORNIA

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
of New York City. Gross will be licensed on a non-exclusive basis under certain U.S. patents based on inventions of Capehart-Farnsworth employees. Ownership of these patents will be retained by IT&T.

The Ben Gross Corp. has indicated that it will continue with the manufacture of high quality products under the trademark name of Capehart.

Disposition of present inventory and other details are to be determined.

**Appointments**—Robert S. Caruthers has joined the executive staff of IT&T as director of telephone systems research and development. He will coordinate all the work in this field currently being carried on both in the United States and abroad by IT&T and its associated companies.

Caruthers' business career started with the U.S. Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., and in 1929 he joined the technical staff of Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York. Later, when operations at Murray Hill were expanded, he was transferred to that point. He joined Lenkurt Electric in 1952 as chief development engineer. He holds more than 20 patents.

Frank M. Viles, Jr., has been appointed technical director of the components division of IT&T's Federal Telephone and Radio Co. in Clifton, N.J. He comes to Federal from Litton Industries, where he was administrative assistant to the general manager.

**G. E. Organizes Industrial Laboratory, Plans Florida Plant**

**General Electric** is organizing a new laboratory to concentrate on development of new products, techniques and systems for the industrial electronics field, a business expected to double in size in the next five years.

Donald E. Garr was appointed manager of the new unit in GE's laboratories department in Syracuse.

Garr currently is heading a study team formulating plans for the laboratory, including initial work projects and size and location of a permanent laboratory facility. He previously was manager of electrical engineering at the firm's general engineering laboratory. He joined General Electric in 1936.

G. L. Haller, manager of the laboratories department, said that over twenty GE departments outside the company's electronics division currently have a vital interest either in the manufacture of industrial electronics products or in the sale of systems which lean heavily on such products.

Dr. Haller said that the industrial electronics laboratory will start operations during the early summer with a small nucleus of engineers working at Syracuse and Schenectady until a permanent headquarters facility is established. He
what is grey matter worth?

For the engineer or scientist who has enough to make him different, grey matter is worth a rewarding life of creative achievement in a working climate where ideas are King...and the benefits measure up to the man and his mind.

For 56 years Firestone has grown on grey matter—in Research, Development and Production. Now, simply, we need additional grey matter for such Firestone “firsts” as the “Corporal” surface-to-surface ballistic missile. Here are just a few of the Engineering activities in which Firestone needs more grey matter:

Electronics Systems
Mechanical Systems
Propulsion Components
Flight Simulation
Mechanical Structures and Dynamics
Stress Analysis
Metallurgical Lab

If you’re the man with extra grey matter who wants the chance to really use it, write us today. We’ll put you in touch with a Firestone man who has your kind of grey matter, too.

Firestone GUIDED MISSILE DIVISION RESEARCH • DEVELOPMENT • MANUFACTURE

"Find your Future at Firestone"—Los Angeles • Monterey
WRITE: SCIENTIFIC STAFF DIRECTOR, LOS ANGELES 54, CALIF.
PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

expects about 50 people to be on the technical staff by year's end.

Florida — GE also announced plans to establish an electronics plant in the St. Petersburg-Clearwater area, the firm's first manufacturing facility to be constructed in Florida.

The proposed plant will produce electronics equipment for Sandia Corp. of Albuquerque, N. M., prime contractor to the Atomic Energy Commission. The General Electric x-ray department will operate the new facility.

The new plant will employ from 600 to 700 people and will have an annual payroll of about four million dollars. A. F. Persona has been named plant manager. Ground will be broken for construction late in May. It is planned to have the plant in operation by December 30, 1956.

There will be 150,000 sq ft of floor space in a one-story manufacturing building and an attached two story office building.

A small number of key employees will be transferred from the headquarters of the x-ray department at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NCR Dedicates Electronics Division

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co. dedicated its new electronics division in Hawthorne, Calif.

The 52,000 sq ft structure is devoted to research and design activity in advanced electronic computers and auxiliary equipment for business systems. Management at the division includes D. E. Eckdahl, division manager; D. J. Daugherty, manager of engineering department; Marc Shiwitz, manager of product development department; Alfred Doig, manager of special projects department; and R. J. Valenti, manager of engineering services department.

The division has 225 employees, consisting principally of engineers, mathematicians and scientists.

General Instrument Buys Micamold

GENERAL INSTRUMENT Corp. has reached an agreement to purchase all outstanding capital stock of Micamold Electronics Manufacturing Corp. The acquisition is subject to shareholder approval.

Under terms of the agreement, all Micamold's outstanding stock is to be purchased at the approximate book value of its shares on December 31, 1955, $2,494,000 payable 20 percent in cash and the balance in long-term notes maturing annually over a five-year period from March 1, 1958, to March 1, 1962, along with options for the purchase of 210,000 General Instrument shares.

Micamold and its subsidiary report for 1955 combined sales of
$7,350,000 and earnings of $293,000 before taxes. The firm has plants at Brooklyn, N. Y. and Tazewell, Va.

Loral Electronics Builds New Plant

LORAL ELECTRONICS CORP. broke ground for its new plant in New York City on Bronx River Avenue.

The plant will be one story high and three city blocks long. It will occupy 100,000 sq ft of space on five acres.

Leon Alpert, president, stated that this is the first in a series of expansion moves presently being planned.

Texas Instruments Consolidates Divisions

The semiconductor products and components divisions of Texas Instruments have been combined to improve customer service and to increase production efficiency.

The new semiconductor-components division is headed by vice-president Mark Shepherd, Jr., formerly in charge of the semiconductor products division. J. P. Rodgers, Jr., formerly general manager of the components division, has been appointed assistant vice-president and marketing manager of the new division. Other divisional appointments include: W. E. Love, sales planning manager; Z. W. Pique, sales manager and Leslie King, products manager.

The divisional consolidation has altered the construction plans for the new plant on the recently acquired 250-acre tract near Richardson, Texas. Plans originally called for a 150,000 sq ft plant, but consolidation of the two divisions will increase the new plant size to over 200,000 sq ft. Construction will begin this year, with completion scheduled in 1957.

Apparatus—TI also announced new appointments in its apparatus division. They include: Cecil L. Covington, controller; R. E. Houston, personnel director; W. H. Owen, chief industrial engineer; and Ingram Lee II, production manager. In the apparatus division

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Testing Components and Complete Packages to MIL 5272 A?

United States Gauge, Sellersville, Pa., recently purchased a Genisco Model B78 G-Accelerator to assist in the development and testing of new instruments. Gauges from 1” size for hydraulic and accumulator applications, to pressure transducers for guided missiles have been tested under acceleration forces up to 75 g’s.

Commenting on the performance of the machine, a U. S. Gauge engineer said: “Particularly useful are the rotating pressure ports (air system) and slip rings. In my opinion, the Genisco Model B G-Accelerator is a well-designed piece of equipment, easy to set up and operate, and has required only minor maintenance.”

If you need to subject components to simulated g-forces, or to calibrate and evaluate accelerometers, contact your Genisco representative for complete information on Genisco G-Accelerators.

NOW FOUR STANDARD MODELS

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<td>30 to 120</td>
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<td>C159</td>
<td>30 to 75</td>
<td>100 lbs. – 18” cube</td>
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<td>D184</td>
<td>1 to 800</td>
<td>6 l-tb. objects</td>
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<td>0.01 to 60</td>
<td>300 lbs. – 30” cube</td>
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Genisco Incorporated

2233 Federal Avenue
Los Angeles 64, California
Reliability first

IMPROVED
214B PULSE AMPLIFIER

200 CPS to 90 mc BANDWIDTH

Extended bandwidth, high voltage output, and fast rise time makes the -Skl- Model 214B Chain Pulse Amplifier extremely useful for detailed studies of pulses. A specially designed terminating cable provides direction connection to the deflection plates of a cathode ray tube. The flat frequency response and linear phase shift of the Model 214B Chain Pulse Amplifier are valuable in the testing and development of pulse circuits for radar, nuclear, and UHF research.

For further information write for Bulletin 214-2.
PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

Now you can test dynamic characteristics of all common types of diodes—including both germanium and silicon—more accurately, rapidly, and easily than ever before:

- Full-screen display of forward and reverse characteristics separately gives four times the previous visibility for greater speed and accuracy.
- Feed-out connection permits use of external 'scope for even larger display.
- Dual inputs provide for high-speed comparison or differential checking against standard diode or resistor.
- Forward-scale sensitivity is increased to 1 volt/inch.
- Forward-scale current ranges are 10, 20, and 50 ma/inch; current adjustable from zero to 100 ma.
- Reverse-scale voltage ranges increased to 50, 100, and 250 volts/ inch; voltage adjustable from zero to 500 volts.
- Reverse-scale current ranges increased to 1, 10, 100, and 1000μa.
- Provision for diode-capacitance compensation.
- Accuracy ± 5%.
- Size 9½ x 7½ x 14 inches.

A. J. Milewski, left, of Simpson in Chicago and N. R. Das Gupta of National Instrument in Calcutta

Nirode Ranjan Das Gupta of India recently made a three-day study of the Simpson Electric Company's Chicago plant to learn more about mass production and specifically about mass production of electrical measuring instruments. He is making a six-month tour of the U.S. as part of the U.S. Technical Assistance Program. His job back in Calcutta is supervisor of repairs at the National Instrument factory.

Simpson also announced formation of an avionics division, headed by Dudley Hansen. It will produce aircraft-indicating instruments.

Ford Motor Company

Ford Motor Co. formed a subsidiary company which will span advanced scientific and technological operations ranging from guided missile systems to possible exploration of outer space. Ford's initial commitment for the new firm of $10 million will go for research and development facilities. Total investment in such facilities is expected to run around $14 million.

Called Aeronutronic Systems, Inc., the subsidiary will have its headquarters in California. Construction of research and development facilities for the new firm is expected to start by the end of 1956 and be completed in 1958. Between 1,000 and 2,000 people may eventually be employed in the facility. For production facilities the company will either build new plants or use some of the facilities that Ford has located in the U.S.

Nucleus of the new company will
be a group of scientists and engineers who formerly were organized under the name of Systems Research Corp., a Los Angeles firm engaged in research and development in the design of weapons systems. It was formed by scientific personnel who were formerly with Lockheed's missile systems division.

A seven-member board of directors includes Henry Ford, E. R. Breech, president and board chairman of Ford, respectively; Gerald J. Lynch, director of Ford's office of defense products and governmental relations; Ernst H. Krause and Montgomery H. Johnson of the SRC group and Andrew Kucher, director of the Ford scientific laboratory. A chairman and a seventh member will be announced later.

Lynch, who is resigning his present position with Ford to become president of the subsidiary, said:

"We expect to take a missile or other project and see it through from its very conception to its manufacture, and possibly even to its utilization and maintenance."

"And when the new corporation gets to the point where it is ready to start production, it either will build new plants or use some of the modern, highly versatile facilities which Ford Motor Company has located strategically in all parts of the country."

Personnel—Dr. Krause, formerly president and board chairman of SRC, has been named vice-president—research and development, and Dr. Johnson, who was director of SRC's physics and nucleonics division, has been appointed director of research and development.

In another key assignment, Dr. Joseph V. Charyk, who was vice-president and director of SRC's aerophysics division, has been named head of the aerodynamics and propulsion division.

A former associate director of research at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C., Krause was with Lockheed Aircraft before forming SRC.

Johnson also is a former staff member of the Naval Research Laboratory and Lockheed. He is a former faculty member at New York University and the University of Maryland.

Charyk has also served with

WATERS MANUFACTURING, Inc.
Wayland, Massachusetts

APPLICATION ENGINEERING OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
Lockheed and was on the faculties of California Institute of Technology and Princeton University. He has been associated with the Advisory Group of Aeronautical Research and Development of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

IBM Elects
Chief Executive

THOMAS J. WATSON, JR., has been elected chief executive officer of IBM.

He has been president of the company since January, 1952, and will continue in that office. Thomas J. Watson, Sr. will continue as board chairman.

U. S. Telecommunications Advisory Board Set

A TELECOMMUNICATIONS Advisory Board, under Office of Defense Mobilization chairmanship, was established by Defense Mobilization order.

Primary function of the board is to advise the director of defense mobilization on the effective use of telecommunications programs in over-all government mobilization activities.

The board, to be headed by Major General Jerry V. Matejka, USA, (Ret.), ODM assistant to the director for telecommunications, will be made up of representatives from the Departments of State, Defense and Commerce, the Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Fed-
Sylvania Expands For Microwave, Promotes Six

SYLVANIA plans to expand its microwave tube laboratory by adding a new wing devoted to increased research and development in traveling-wave tubes and other microwave devices. Total of 18,000 sq ft will be added to the present 40,000 sq ft. Construction is to begin this summer for fall occupancy.

The laboratory, built in 1952, is producing traveling-wave tubes under government contracts. Gerald C. Rich is manager of the laboratory.

At least 18,000 sq ft of the new wing will be used for engineering laboratories and offices, while 3,000 sq ft will be devoted to experimental tube construction.

Lab — Earlier Sylvania announced that a microwave physics laboratory had been established in Mountain View, Calif. Activities will be carried out in rented space until permanent facilities are established.

Henry Lehne, general manager of the electronic systems division, said the new laboratory would conduct research and advanced de-
development in the use of new magnetic materials and gaseous media for microwave electronic control devices and systems for radar, communications and electronic countermeasures.

The new laboratory is the third Sylvania electronics laboratory to be located at Mountain View. The company’s microwave tube laboratory was established there in 1952, and the electronic defense laboratory in 1954.

Osmund T. Fundingsland, who has been directing research and development in these fields, will head the new laboratory. Prior to joining Sylvania in 1953, he was with the Air Force Cambridge Research Center. Since 1953 he has been serving as consultant on the Atomic Energy Commission’s Project Sherwood at the University of California’s Radiation Laboratory.

Arthur L. Aden will be assistant manager of the new laboratory. Since 1953, he has been leading specialized applied physics research for Sylvania.

Promotions—Arthur L. Chapman has been appointed vice-president of manufacturing. A vice-president of the firm since 1950, he most recently had been a vice-president of operations, in charge of the radio and television division.

Charles W. Hosterman has been appointed general manager of the electronics division of Sylvania. He has been assistant general manager of the division since 1954. He joined the company in 1943.

Bennett S. Ellefson has been ap-

![SANDERS MINICUBE BLOWER](image)

The Sanders Minicube Blower contains both miniature blower and motor in a rugged, 1" cube. A single package, it is designed for use on aircraft and guided missiles operating under severe environmental conditions. It is operable over wide ranges of vibration, acceleration and temperature, and is suitable for many exacting applications.

The Sanders Minicube Blower can be used to:

- Eliminate hot spots in subminiature equipment
- Prevent fogging of lens or viewing glasses
- Cool klystrons and other electronic tubes and devices
- Maintain uniform flow of air in restricted space

**SPECIFICATIONS**

- Output: 3 cubic feet of air/minute
- Input: 600 cps, 4 watts
- Voltage: Model 1: 5 volts
- Weight: 1 oz.

For detailed specifications, write Dept. E-7

Want more information? Use post card on last page.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
pointed vice-president-engineering and research, and Marion E. Pettegrew has been appointed vice-president-tungsten-chemical and parts operations, of Sylvania.

Dr. Ellefson is responsible for planning and coordinating broad aspects of engineering and research on a company-wide basis. He previously had served since November, 1954, as technical director of Sylvania.

Pettegrew, as a vice-president, will continue to have over-all responsibility for the parts division and tungsten and chemical division. He also continues to have responsibility for parent company supervision of the operations of two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Sylvania Electric of Puerto Rico, and Produtos Eletricos de Mica in Brazil.

Dr. Ellefson joined the Sylvania organization in 1937 as a research chemist, specializing in work on fluorescent materials and glass. He served in various engineering capacities until 1946, when he was appointed director of the central engineering laboratories in New York.

National Semiconductor Selects Research Head

Morton B. Prince has been appointed to the new position of director of research and development for National Semiconductor division of Hoffman Electronics Corp.

Dr. Prince comes to National Semiconductor from Bell Laboratories where he has done developmental work on silicon devices including solar energy converters and power rectifiers. Prior to joining...
Bell in 1951, he was research assistant at the research laboratory of electronics at MIT.

**Canadian RETMA**

**Elects President**

**John D. Campbell** was elected president of RETMA of Canada.

He is general manager of the consumer products group of the Canadian Westinghouse Co. in Hamilton, Ont. He joined the company in 1934, working on time study and methods engineering. In 1937 he moved into the consumer products sales department, first in Hamilton and, in 1939, in Toronto. He was appointed manager of the appliance and electronic division in 1951 and later was made general manager of the consumer products group.

Canadian RETMA has 118 member-companies.

**Fisher Plans To Build In California**

Plan for a new firm in Sunnyvale, Calif., that will manufacture electronic aviation equipment was revealed when a 21 acre plant site was purchased by Gerhard R. Fisher.

Dr. Fisher, president of Fisher Research Laboratory, of Palo Alto, Calif., said he is organizing a new company, unnamed as yet, to manufacture direction finders, radio equipment and other navigational aids and test gear.

Construction of a $1 million plant will get under way by end of this year, and it is to be in operation by February.

Prospective customers for Fisher will be the Lockheed missile facility and the General Motors assembly plant to be built in Sunnyvale.

Fisher's Palo Alto firm manufactures electronic equipment in the geophysical field.

**Weston Laboratories Moves To New Plant**

WESTON LABORATORIES has moved its operations from Harvard, Mass., to Bolton, Mass. The new plant comprises a 10,000 sq ft
building on a forty-seven acre tract. The former building in Harvard, Mass., has now been leased to the Civil Defense Administration.

Westinghouse Elects Four Vice-Presidents

FOUR executives of Westinghouse have been elected vice-presidents of the company.

They are:

Frank W. Godsey, Jr., 16 years with the firm and the manager since 1951 of the electronics x-ray and air arm divisions, all in Baltimore, Md. He will continue to direct these divisions.

A. M. Kennedy, Jr., 15 years with the company. He will continue to administer the purchases and traffic department from the company's headquarters.

F. M. Sloan, 24 years with the firm, and the general manager of the lamp division since 1953. He will continue to direct the lamp division.

W. Waits Smith, for three years the manager of the company's aviation gas turbine division at Kansas City, Mo., which he will continue to direct.

Godsey joined the Westinghouse new products department in 1940 and was named manager of that department in 1946. In 1951 he was placed in charge of the electronics and x-ray divisions at Baltimore and soon after the air arm division.

Alto Scientific Names Engineers

STANLEY J. FRONT has been appointed mechanical engineer for Alto Scientific Co. Palo Alto, Calif., electronic design and manufacturing firm.

He has served as aircraft and automobile engine designer for Vickers, Ltd., and heavy equipment designer with Northwest Engineering Co. and Skagit Steel & Iron Works. Most recently he was chief development engineer for the Willamette Iron & Steel Co. in Portland, Oregon.

The company also announced that two new engineers, David A. Geddes
A portable instrument for measuring the wide range of radio signal intensities from 540 to 1600 kc. Its range is from 10 microvolts to 10 volts per meter, making it equally effective for interference studies at low signal strengths and close-in measurements on high-power directional arrays.

Accuracy is assured by a calibration method that compensates for variations in tube characteristics and for voltage variations in the self-contained battery power supply. Operation is simple—measurements made rapidly—direct reading on all ranges—requires no charts or multiplication factors—no warm-up period necessary.

For further information write Dept. K-2

NEMS-CLARKE Incorporated
919 Jessup-Blair Drive
Silver Spring, Maryland

Robert S. Butts
Robert S. Butts has been appointed chief engineer of Melpar, of Falls Church, Va. He joined the firm in 1947 as a senior engineer. In prior assignments, he was engaged in the design and development of subminiaturized equipment for piloted aircraft and guided missiles.

Emerson Reorganizes Operating Structure

OPERATING structure of Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp. has been changed from a horizontal to a vertical basis, with the establishment of autonomous divisions, the radio-television-phonograph division and the government contracts division.

Dorman D. Israel, executive vice-president and a member of the board of directors, will head the radio-television-phonograph division. Morton P. Rome, vice-president in charge of government contracts, will head the government contracts division.
contracts division. The management of existing subsidiaries, Quiet Heet Manufacturing Corp., manufacturer of air conditioners and oil burners, Jefferson-Travis, manufacturer of cabinets, and Plastimold Corp., custom moulder of plastics, will remain unchanged.

**Perfection Mica Opens Indiana Plant**

A new plant was opened in Rochester, Indiana by magnetic shield division of Perfection Mica Co. of Chicago. The 15,000 sq ft plant has new modern equipment for manufacturing magnetic shielding material designed to attenuate both high and low magnetic fields. The firm's Chicago plant will continue to produce shielding as well as "K" gauged mica.

**Transistor Applications Formed In Boston**

A new company, Transistor Applications Co., has been formed in Boston, Mass. for the research, development and production of transistorized products only.

Seymour Schwartz, formerly staff member of Lincoln Laboratory and transistor engineering consultant, is president and general manager.

Operations of the new company include research, development and pre-production on miniaturization and transistorization of both military and commercial equipment. The company also conducts evaluations of transistor circuits and devices.

**Mack Steps Further Into Electronics**

Mack Electronics, a new division of Mack Trucks, Inc., has been formed and will be located in Boston, Mass. It will supplement the facilities of the present electronics operation located at the Mack plant in Plainfield, N. J.

All phases of engineering will be under the direction of Paul Travers, formerly chief engineer at Ultrasonic Corp. and, before that, with the Servomechanisms Laboratory of MIT. Glenn H. Roundy, also form-
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HERE'S
WHY:
We are specially equipped to
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terminals in a full range
of materials and sizes... in
economical quantity runs... from
either our standard line or custom
fabricated to your specifications...
and deliver them promptly.

Whitso Standoff Terminals
are available in over 100 varieties...
fork, single and double turret, post
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or metal base. They are molded
from melamine thermosetting ma-
terials for best electrical properties.

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can be furnished as standard
or to your individual
specifications.

Whitso Melamine Jacks
are electrically and mechanically
designed for long, reliable service.
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Special colors can be supplied.

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and nylons.

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(Chicago Suburb)

PLANTS AND PEOPLE
(continued)

erly connected with Ultrasonic
Corp., as vice-president, will direct
sales.

Mack acquired, in 1955, two elec-
tronic companies, White Industries
and Radio Sonic Corp., now known
as Mack electronics division.

Production of military and com-
mercial electronic equipment will
be continued at the Mack plant in
Plainfield, N. J., under the direction
of Robert Edwards, recently ap-
pointed manager.

Electro Engineering
Names Halloran

JAMES J. HALLORAN has been
elected secretary-treasurer of Elec-
tro Engineering Works in San
Leandro, Calif. He is also vice-
president in charge of engineering
for the firm. He replaces Alex W.
Fry, who has moved to New York
and a new field.

Halloran has been a member of
the executive staff of the company
for the past six years.

Sell Heads
AMF Electronics

WENDELL B. SELL has been ap-
pointed general manager of the
electronics division of American
Machine & Foundry Co.

He formerly was project engi-
neer with the pilotless aircraft di-

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ENGINEERS
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way in six promising fields;

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Columbus 16, Ohio

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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
Lockheed Speeds Missile Plant

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT broke ground for its missile systems division's new Sunnyvale, Calif. plant to be completed by mid-1957.

The division has decided to keep its present Van Nuys, Calif. plant open and to build the additional facilities on the 275-acre Sunnyvale site sooner than it had previously expected.

The building program calls for construction of four separate buildings with a total floor space of more than one quarter of a million sq ft.

This includes a 48,000 sq ft administration building; a 96,000 sq ft manufacturing building; a 96,000 sq ft engineering building and a 20,000 sq ft cafeteria.

The manufacturing building's factory area is designed to incorporate high-speed precision machinery and specialized shops for rapid production line operations. The engineering building will house such functions as general engineering offices and engineering test laboratories.

Utah Radio Buys Electronics Division

THE electronics division of Utah Radio Products Co. has been sold to the Utah Radio Products Corp. of Huntington, Ind., a locally organized company that plans to continue operations without interruption. The division produces radio and tv loudspeakers and other electrical and electronic assemblies.

Frank L. Pyle, vice-president in charge of Utah's electronics division for the past seven years, heads the new company as president.

Work in process has been transfered to the new company by the Utah Radio Products Co.

Applications of the Cary Model 31 include measurement of radioactivity, determination of Cl, Br and S2O concentrations, amplification and measurement of ion currents in mass spectrometry; pH determinations, measurements of electrical properties...where precise measurement of small charges, currents, or voltages from a high impedance source is required.

Stability—Open circuit input: less than 0.10-10 coulombs rms short period noise; less than 5 x 10-17 amperes steady drift. Short circuit inputs less than 0.05 mv rms short period noise; less than 0.2 mv per day steady drift.

Accuracy—Measurements reproducible to within 1%. Accuracy limited only by the accuracy of the recorder, potentiometer, or meter used.

Reliability—No grid current, greater freedom from zero drift. Much more rugged than other types with comparable sensitivity.

Easy to set-up and adjust—Requires no leveling or special vibration supports.

10 standard ranges: 1, 3, 10, 30, 100, 300, 1,000 mv, and 3, 10, 30 volts.

ACCESSORIES: Special adapters, chambers, a multi-range recorder and other accessories are available.

A new catalog on the Cary Model 31 is available. Write for your copy today.

APPLIED PHYSICS CORPORATION
362 W. Colorado St., Pasadena, California

TYPE AN/TRC-1 F-M V-H-F RADIO EQUIPMENT

The type AN/TRC-1 radio system transmits up to 5 frequency-division-multiplex voice channels on any one of 300 radio channels in the band from 70 to 100 mc. The original design was widely used by the U.S. Signal Corps in World War II, and an improved version is currently in production. This system has a frequency deviation of ± 30 kc. It transmits the band of 300 cycles to 20 kc with a maximum variation of 3db and negligible distortion. Power supply is 115 volts 50 to 60 cycles A.C. The units can be supplied for fixed-plant installation, or in tactical-type carrying cases.

The system has a self-contained 3-ke or 9-ke wire channel, and frequency space for four 3400-cycle voice circuits, derived from a separate carrier-telephone terminal. Suitable carrier-telephone and carrier-telephone terminals are available.

Type T-143/TRC-1 Transmitter: 40 watts output, crystal-controlled, —12 dbm input, 350 watts power requirement, dim. 10½x12½x17½ ins., weight 95 lbs.

Type R-19/J/TRC-1 Receiver: Double-conversion superheterodyne, crystal-controlled, +20 dbm output, 100 watts power requirement, dimensions 7½x12½x17¼ ins., weight 80 lbs.

Type T-32/D/TRC-1 Oscillator: Three-tube test oscillator giving modulated signal for aligning a receiver, from which it obtains its power supply.

Type A-208/TRC-1 Antenna: Three-element dipole array, adjustable over band 70-100 mc. Contained in carrying case with spare elements, tools, coaxial cables, and all accessories. Does not include mast.

Type AM-8C/TRC-1 Amplifier: Power amplifier for use with T-14 Transmitter, 200 watts output. Obtains power from PP-13 Power Supply. Dimensions 11½x12½x17¼ ins., weight 94 lbs.

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Sales Div.: BURTON-ROGERS COMPANY
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WIDE-BAND POWER OSCILLATOR
200 to 2500 mc/sec
• 40 watts at 200-400 mc
25 watts at 400-1000 mc
10 watts at 1000-2500 mc

Provides exceptionally broad frequency coverage and substantial power output in a single source. Offers smooth tuning and precise resettability, with overlapping coverage of the full range in two bands.

Price, including oscillator and power supply-modulator, $2250.00 net F.O.B. Long Island City, N. Y. Write for free bulletin.

PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

Northeastern Elects Two Directors

JOHN E. MOSSMAN and O. P. HARDWOOD have been elected members of the board of directors of Northeastern Engineering of Manchester, N. H.

John Mossman is president of Monitor Controller of Rockland, Mass. and Ashtee Products of Homewood, Ill.

Harwood has been identified with the aviation industry for 40 years. He was regional administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration from 1929 to 1945.

Sperry Expands, Names Engineers

SPERRY GYROSCOPE Co. plans to build a West Coast research facility, the Sunnyvale Development Center, in Sunnyvale, Calif. Operations are scheduled to begin this summer.

Advanced research and development projects of the western group will be in the specific fields of radar, fire control, servomechanism and guided missile systems. This work will be under the direction of the main engineering division of Sperry Gyroscope Co. and L. L. Wheeler, chief engineer at Lake Success.

E. B. Hammond, former engineering head for Airborne Weapon Systems, will be manager of the new center.

Immediate plans are limited to two 10,000 sq ft buildings.

Under present plans, the Sunnyvale group will initiate development work on new weapons systems and carry these projects to completion of workable production designs based on thoroughly-tested prototypes. Manufacture of equipment will be performed at established Sperry manufacturing facilities.

Research—Sperry also organized a new microwave electronics division.

Manager of the new division is Eugene J. Venaglia who formerly directed Sperry's surface arma-
Controlling a transformer's leakage reactance

Problem: Design and produce a high-voltage potential transformer with unusually high and uniform leakage reactance.

The transformer must run dependably for at least 15 years as a vital part of an rf carrier circuit on a high-voltage power line. Operating voltage at the primary of the transformer is 5000 volts.

Solution: Building a transformer for this general purpose and life is no special trick. But this leakage reactance requires an adjustable magnetic shunt. With the shunt we designed, we can set each transformer to the exact leakage reactance called for. It's a good way to produce—in quantity—transformers with unvarying performance characteristics.

Since the transformer will be exposed to dust and condensation when mounted outdoors in its housing, we used an extra large high voltage terminal bushing with three drip-type petticoats.

To protect the terminals from rough handling by installation crews, we made the studs extra large—and keyed them to prevent turning.

And you? When you need transformers—by hundreds or thousands, straightforward or special design—make use of our production and design experience and facilities.

You can judge the experience and facilities for yourself with a brochure we've prepared. Write for a copy.

**CALEDONIA**

Electronics and Transformer Corporation

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In Canada: Hackbusch Electronics, Ltd.

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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
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SPOT DELIVERIES FOR U.S. BILLED IN DOLLARS—SETTLEMENT BY YOUR CHECK CABLE OR AIRMAIL TODAY

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TRANSRADIO LTD. 138A Cromwell Rd. London SW7 ENGLAND CABLES: TRANSRAD, LONDON

PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)
signed from the firm.
Ruth joined Gamewell in 1954. For many years he was director of research, engineering and development for Edwards Co. in Norwalk, Conn.

Electromation Buys Cado Manufacturing

ELECTROMATION Co. of Burbank, Calif. purchased the patents, tooling inventory, corporate structure and name of the Cado Manufacturing Co. of Santa Monica, microwave manufacturers.

Donald H. Lancot, vice-president and chief engineer of Cado, will continue in the same capacity under the new ownership. Formerly with RCA Victor as a project engineer in the radar development field, he later was affiliated with Transco Products Corp., as project engineer in development of microwave and associated products.

Raytheon Adds Space For Military Output

RAYTHEON exercised its option to lease with a further option to buy, the Shawsheen Mill properties in Andover, Mass. from Textron.

By the move, the firm acquired more than a million sq ft of manufacturing, office and warehouse space.

Raytheon will use its new facilities to produce military equipment it is now developing for the Army Ordnance Corps.

Textron is to vacate the mill, built in 1928, in June. Conversion of the mill for electronics production will be started as soon as possible after that.

The firm contemplates a buildup during the first year of occupancy, to about 1,000 employees. During the next five years, employment at Shawsheen could rise to as much as 6,000 provided necessary government contracts, presently planned for, are secured.

Feedback Controls Appoints Heuchling

FEEDBACK CONTROLS appointed T. P. Heuchling as chief engineer. He was formerly section head for

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New!
Printed Circuit Subminiature Varicon Connectors
Printed Circuit Varicon Connectors
Printed Circuit Connectors
Right-Angle Printed Circuit Sockets
analog computers and controls at Ultrasonic Corp. and a project engineer at the M.I.T. servomechanisms laboratory.

Clifton Precision Promotes Hayes

Arnold E. Hayes has been elected secretary and appointed general manager of Clifton Precision Products. Hayes has been with the Clifton Heights, Pa. firm for the past four years in the position of chief applications and service engineer.

Previously he was a technical advisor, aeronautical division of Minneapolis-Honeywell and with the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. as a gyro engineer. During World War II, he was with Bendix Aviation engaged in the design and manufacture of aircraft instruments.

Burr-Brown Research Company Formed

A NEW ELECTRONICS FIRM, the Burr-Brown Research Corp., has been formed by R. Page Burr and Thomas R. Brown, Jr.

Burr was formerly a supervising engineer in the research department of the Hazeltine Corp. where he was responsible for development work in television transmitting and receiving apparatus. He has made contributions to the development of color television.

Brown has been an instructor in electronics and treasurer and board member of a residential devel-

Armorply makes shielded rooms easy to assemble

Shielded rooms constructed of Armorply panels are a snap to put up, take down or move—with ordinary labor. And the room size can be expanded or altered easily, since special compression joints eliminate the need for soldering. Armorply—the metal-clad plywood—comes with faces of copper, lead, aluminum or other metal. (Zinc-bond steel faces are used in the United Air Lines room, shown above, which was built by Shielding, Inc., of Riverside, New Jersey.) For full information, and a free sample of Armorply, write today.
Simplifying HF Power Measurement

Model 67 TERMALINE DIRECT-READING R-F WATTMETER

30 mc to 500 mc
(to 1000 mc if specified)
50 ohms

Triple Range 0-25 watts
- 0-100
- 0-500

Type N Input Connector
(Adaptor for PL-259 supplied)

- Model 67 is a larger type Wattmeter than the well-known AN-ME-11/U (our Model 611) R-F Wattmeter. Specifically designed for fixed station transmitters to 500 watts output, it may be used nicely on low range for mobile gear. Provided with an aluminum cased, shock mounted meter, Model 67 is as simple to use as a DC voltmeter. Now in general use throughout the industry, TERMALINE Wattmeters may be depended upon for fast, accurate and repeatable power readings.

Model 67-200 Wattmeter

Non-Radiating
- Accuracy - 5%

Rugged Construction
- Size - 17" x 9" x 6"
- Wght. - 30 pounds

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FOR COLOR TV!

1. Check the outstanding engineering design of this modern printed circuit Scope. Designed for color TV work, ideal for critical Laboratory applications. Frequency response essentially flat from 5 cycles to 64 Mc down only 1 db at 5 Mc. New sweep generator 20-500,000 cycles, 3 times the range usually offered. Will sync wave form display up to 5 Mc and better. Printed circuit boards stabilize performance specifications and cut assembly time in half. Formerly available only in costly Lab type Scope. Features horizontal trace expansion for observation of pulse detail — retrace blanking amplifier — voltage regulated power supply — 3 step frequency compensated vertical input — low capacity nylon bushings on panel terminals — plus a host of other fine features. Combines peak performance and fine engineering features with low kit cost!

Heathkit TV SWEEP GENERATOR KIT
ELECTRONIC SWEEP SYSTEM

A new Heathkit sweep generator covering all frequencies encountered in TV service work (Color or monochrome). FM frequencies too! 4 Mc — 220 Mc on fundamentals, harmonics up to 880 Mc. Smoothly controllable all-electronic sweep system. Nothing mechanical to vibrate or wear out. Crystal controlled 4.5 Mc fixed marker and separate variable marker 19-60 Mc on fundamentals and 57-180 Mc on calibrated harmonics. Plug-in crystal included. Blanking and phasing controls — automatic constant amplitude output circuit — efficient attenuator — maximum RF output well over .1 volt — vastly improved linearity. Easily your best buy in sweep generators.

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PLANTS AND PEOPLE (continued)

opment corporation in Tucson, Arizona.

The new firm will specialize in the design, development and manufacture of transistorized electronic circuits and equipment. It will be active in the New York area near Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and in the Southwest at Tucson. Burr will be responsible for the technical operations and Brown will supervise the business activities of the organization.

Mueller Joins Packard-Bell

GEORGE J. MUELLER has been appointed chief engineer for the technical products division of the Packard-Bell Co. He will have a major role in guiding the firm in its national defense work and more specifically in the projected expansion of its guided missile program.

Dr. Mueller most recently headed...
Concord Control
Starts Operations

A NEW COMPANY, Concord Control, of Cambridge, Mass., has been formed to develop and manufacture numerical control equipment for machine tools and industrial processes. The firm's staff includes engineers who played a part in the development of numerically controlled machine tools at the M.I.T. servomechanisms laboratory. Newly-elected officers of the company are James O. McDonough, president; Herbert P. Grossimon, vice-president in charge of engineering and Richard W. Lawrie, vice-president in charge of sales. Other officers are Robert H. Gregory, comptroller and treasurer and
COLOR BANDING
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PLANTS AND PEOPLE
(continued)

Charles M. Ganson, clerk of the corporation.
McDonough had been project engineer for the numerical control projects at M.I.T. since 1951.

Marchant Research Promotes Martin

WILLIAM L. MARTIN, for the past ten months director of engineering of Marchant Research in Oakland, Calif., has been appointed vice-president of the firm.

The firm authorized a broadening of the Marchant Research program to include development of most of the major types of equipment required in a complete electronic data processing system for business applications. Martin will direct and supervise all of the research and engineering development work.

Underwood Names Top Engineers

JOHN H. HOWARD has been named director of research and engineering for Underwood Corp. and Albert A. Auerbach was appointed chief engineer of the electronic computer division.

Howard will also direct the business machine company's development activities. He will have complete responsibility for research and development of typewriters and other business machines as well as integrated data processing equipment and electronic computers.

Before joining Underwood, Howard was manager of engineering...
services for the Burroughs Corp.

He was director of development for Engineering Research Associates, project engineer for the Sperry Gyroscope Co. and later spent a year in private engineering practice as a consultant.

Auerbach has been associated with the company as a project engineer since Underwood acquired the Electronic Computer Corp., of Brooklyn, in 1952.

Previously he had been with the advanced development section of RCA at Camden, N. J., and with the Eckert Mauchly Computer Corp. of Philadelphia, as project engineer.

Hycon Plans New Plant

HYCON MFG. Co. of Pasadena, Calif., will move into new plant facilities in La Verne, Calif., before the end of the year.

Trevor Gardner was elected president following the resignation of Alden E. Acker as president and a member of the board. Gardner, former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, will continue to serve as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Hycon. Robert G. Taylor, secretary of the company, was elected to the board post vacated by Acker.

Hycon will start construction of the building within six weeks. The company is investing more than $1,250,000 in buildings and facilities. The 136,000-sq ft facilities will house the main manufacturing operations and executive offices. Some subsidiary and division operations will continue in Pasadena.
Electronic Engineering

By SAMUEL SEELEY

This book deals with the application of electron tubes and transistors in nonradio circuits. "Electronic Engineering" and a companion volume "Radio Electronics" (now in press) constitute a revision and extension of the material in Professor Seeley's book "Electron-Tube Circuits" published in 1950. By leaving the treatment of radio circuitry to a separate volume, the author has been able to enlarge his treatment of such subjects as feedback in amplifiers and electronic computing circuits, and to add a short section on cathode-ray tubes and two chapters on solid-state theory and on transistors as circuit elements. As much as a third of this book is new material; the rest is unchanged from the earlier text, although there is some rearrangement in presentation.

Circuits—The book is apparently intended for use as a text in a college course covering electronic circuits not classified as radio circuits. The analysis of various types of circuits is carefully developed, and there are numerous problems designed to supplement and emphasize the text. The material covered includes characteristics of electron tubes, basic amplifier principles, untuned amplifiers, oscillators, relaxation circuits, sweep generators, rectifiers, regulated power supplies, electronic instruments and transistor circuitry.

The new material on solid-state physics and transistors is covered in fifty pages. The electron theory of metals and the rectification and amplification effects in semiconductors are discussed by energy-level diagrams. The small-signal theory of transistors is treated in terms of four-terminal-network theory and various types of transistor circuitry are shown. A brief discussion of the duality of the electron-tube and the transistor is included. The treatment is as comprehensive as can be expected in the space allotted and should afford a useful introduction to this branch of electron devices.

Errors—There were few errors noted in examining this work, but two misstatements have been carried over from the previous book that the reviewer as a tube engineer dislikes to see perpetuated. On p. 25, a variable-mu tube is not so called because the mutual conductance changes with bias, as the text states, but because the mutual factor varies markedly with control-grid bias. On p. 387, vacuum diodes used as rectifiers in capacitor-input filters are not insensitive to excess peak currents as the text states; but may readily be damaged by arcing when peak-current ratings are exceeded, particularly when oxide-coated cathodes are used.

The choice of the title for this work is a little confusing. Is the object to set up "electronic engineering" as a term applicable only to nonradio electronics? One notes the same implication in the title of Professor Terman's new book "Electronic and Radio Engineering". Although it is unfortunate that there is no generally accepted name for nonradio electronics, any move to restrict the meaning of "electronic engineering" to only part of its present general meaning...
is surely to be deplored. If such a limited meaning were adopted, we should then be faced with the problem of devising an appropriate name to cover both radio and non-radio electronics.

This textbook should prove to be useful in a college curriculum that allows sufficient time for a course on the circuits of nonradio electronics and for a companion course in radio electronics. The division of the subject matter is of necessity somewhat arbitrary and a balanced training will require both courses. The book is primarily for undergraduate study, and is not suitable as a reference book for the practicing engineer.—T. J. HENRY, Radio Corporation of America, Tube Division, Harrison, N. J.

Color TV Servicing

BY WALTER H. BUCHSBAUM

This book is of little interest to the engineer since it is directed at the tv serviceman. The most significant contribution of this book is a series of color plates illustrating the effect of maladjustments and internal troubles as they appear on the color picture-tube face. Other than this it is doubtful if the typical serviceman will find it as useful as some other recent texts on this subject.

The book begins with a brief comparison of monochrome and color tv. The second chapter sets forth the principles of colorimetry, including color plates of a color diagram and color triangle. The makeup of color tv signals is described in Chapter 3 which also attempts to explain the principles of vectors.

A color-tv transmitting-receiving system is explained, using block diagrams, in Chapter 4; Chapter 5 describes the construction and operation of three-gun tv color picture tubes, but omits any mention of the single-gun Lawrence tube which in some ways is substantially superior and may become a competitor.

Deflection circuits unique to color:
NEW BOOKS (continued)

picture tubes are covered in Chapter 6, and again in Chapter 11. A detailed block diagram and description of color TV receiver circuits are presented in Chapter 7 and expanded in the following four chapters.

Installation is covered briefly in Chapter 12 while alignment and back-of-the-set color adjustments are described in the next three chapters. The final four chapters are concerned with troubleshooting, and it is in this section that the color pictures of the tube face are included. Some different troubles illustrated by color pictures contained in recent other texts do not appear here.—J. R. MCDERMOTT, Product Engineering, N. Y.

Electronique Industrielle

BY G. GOUDET
Eyrolles, Paris, 1955, 635 p

This text book has been written primarily to provide students in electrical engineering with a modern and basic knowledge of that part of electronics which is progressively invading all fields of industry. This book is, however, well adapted to a wider class of readers.

In the theoretical part, the accent has been placed on the development of sound and modern concepts that will lead to a better understanding of modern electronic theories: electronic structure of the solid state, ionization of gas, application of quantum mechanics to the theory of conductors, semiconductors and dielectrics, circuit theory, electron optics etc. The mathematics used in the book are at the level of
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NEW BOOKS (continued)


Introduction to Color Television. Milton Kaufman and Harry E. Thomas. John F. Rider Publisher, New York, 1956, 160 p., $2.70 (paper). Presents fundamentals of color for television and the NTSC color television system. Tricolor picture tubes described include the CBS aperture-mask color tube, the RCA three-gun shadow mask tube and the single-gun Chromatron or Lawrence tube. General design for color television receivers is discussed. Important circuits are illustrated schematically.

An Active Filter. G. K. Jensen and J. E. McGeough. Office of Technical Services, Washington, D.C., 1955, 10 p., $0.50 (paper). Discusses filter with 0.01-eps passband. Filter consists of phase detector, low-pass filter, reactance tube, local oscillator and pole-piece feedback loop.

The Transosonde — A New Meteorological Data-Gathering System. Albert D. Anderson, Henry J. Mantonbrook and Henry D. Cubbage. Office of Technical Services, Washington, D.C., 1955, 21 p., $0.75 (paper). Describes transonic sondes used to gather weather data. Concept is based on use of controlled altitude balloons by the Japanese during World War II.

Thermal Power From Nuclear Reactors. A. Stanley Thompson and Olaf E. Rodgers. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1956, 229 p., $7.75. Discusses the use of nuclear reactors in the production of thermal power. Subjects treated include nuclear consider-


Germanium Diodes. S. D. Boon. Elsevier Press, Inc, Houston, Texas, 92 p, $1.95 (paper). Covers characteristics and behavior and circuit applications of Germanium Diodes of the signal rectifier type. The specific diodes described are manufactured by Phillips.


Legal Problems in Engineering. Melvin Nord. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1956, 391 p, $7.50. Elementary textbook on civil law aimed specifically at the professional engineer, covering basic legal concepts, also specific subjects such as engineering ethics, professional registration, controls and specifications, government regulations, patents, copyrights and trademarks, and air and stream pollution.

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Gravity Hypothesis

DEAR SIRS:
As another curbstone physicist I was prompted by Mr. Littell's letter and your footnote (ELECTRONICS, p 500, March 1956) to consider again the nature of gravity.

Mr. Littell's extension of the expanding universe to the subatomic is to me a new concept. Macroscopically, an expanding universe or at least galactic system is ponderable: an expanding photon, neutron or void? Void forsooth! Still, why not an expanding photon, for it is just as much a source of our packet of electromagnetic wave energy as it is a corpuscle.

We shall have to wrestle again and again with Mr. Littell's hypotheses, as apparently he has.

Anent your own conjecture it seems to me that there would be wide variations in the gravitational constant, g, particularly at antipodal loci. How test it?

If at long intervals standard gravity were measured simulaneously at the McGraw-Hill Building, at a few hundred miles off the coast of Western Australia and at other analogous points, should there not be indications of the "combination—of forces from outer space"? Parenthetically, all three measurements can be made conveniently by overseas telephone calls.

Presently my view is that g may be the resultant of all forces within neutron, atom, molecule, planet or nebula.

Anyway, curbstone Manhattan Project might get to the bottom or perhaps center of the matter.

C. H. Tewksbury
N. J. Bell Telephone Company
Bridgeton, N. J.

More Shoddy Gear

DEAR SIRS:
You recently ran editorials supplicating more engineers with a conscience! One can only hope that the industry throughout the U.S.A. will take these pleas seriously.

We have purchased three million-power broadcast transmitters from the U.S.A. over the past ten years, two of them quite recently. It is discouraging to note the degradation of quality, especially in the little details. These are all of a first-line manufacturer from whom one could, years back, order a new model sight unseen.

Now one gets equipment which has never been set up on test and actually run under load on frequency. A prototype has apparently been built and checked on a single frequency for a short time. Then production takes over and the subchasses are shipped to the field.

In overseas territories, at least, station personnel with notable exceptions are not as skilled nor as well paid as in the States. Nor are they always fitted to cope with subtleties of design errors such as parasitic oscillations, harmonic filter deficiencies that let through spurious radiations to the detriment of other services, quasiparasitics in class B stages, developing only after audio components begin to deteriorate. These things the factory designers should have cleaned up.

Nor is it any less disconcerting to find cold soldered joints, omission of lockwashers or two of same to every nut, rusty steel washers on 100-ampere circuit breakers, transformers design of which has been farmed out to subcontractors of dubious reputation.

Nor is the trouble confined to standard broadcasting equipment. Many airlines in these countries have turned to building their own ground communications equipments as the only solution. They are tired of high-priced factory-built transmitters having failed due to the use of a 1-watt resistor in a circuit where a 10-watt oversize unit would have eliminated the trouble forever. So, they build their own, not as pretty construction perhaps, but more reliable.

One's inevitable reaction to this trend of U.S.A. engineers content to ride the present boom of high salaries and dollars of easy morality and dubious permanent value, is in
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R. H. Axtell
Chief Engineer
Radio Continental
Caracas, Venezuela

Another Rental Plan

Dear Sirs:
Upon glancing through the March 1956 issue of ELECTRONICS, I noticed an article regarding the rental of equipment in the Backtalk section, p. 500.

Polarad has had an equipment rental plan for sometime, and it is satisfactory both to us (the manufacturer), and to the customer.

Alfred A. Goldberg
Polarad Electronics Corp.
Long Island City, New York

Editor's Note: We are glad to pass the word along, hope that others who rent equipment will advise us.

Human Resistance

Dear Sirs:
I respectfully call your attention to a statement on page 153 of the March issue of ELECTRONICS, under your "Reminder" paragraph, which can conceivably be misinterpreted in a dangerous fashion.

You state, "On the average, man is a 0.25-megohm, one-watt resistor". You then continue to give data relevant to current values that are perceptible, "freezing", and fatal. The values of currents stated are those generally accepted, and are conservative.

However, the statement concerning the average resistance of man is quite misleading, in that this value holds true only at low voltage, with measurements taken on an ordinary "ohm-meter".

If one were to use the average figure of 0.25 megohm, and the 1-milliamperre figure, one would conclude that, using Ohm's Law, the voltage necessary for shock perception is 250 volts. We know from experience that such a voltage is extremely hazardous, and most conditions can be fatal if the power-carrying leads are firmly seized.

Further, if one were to employ the same formula with the 10-ma-millampere "let go" figure that you give, one would conclude that at 2,500 volts one would merely "freeze" to the power lines. You may be well aware of the fact that electric chairs employed at Sing Sing and other prisons operate from 2,200 volts so that the 10-ma figure in conjunction with the 0.25-megohm data is dangerously misleading.

The error is your use of the phrase "on the average". What average is being referred to? The average to be found when employing an ordinary ohm-meter? I should imagine that your phrase "the average" should refer to the condition that would exist if a person should get across an "average" type of power source, namely, household lines, stepped-up voltage sources in electronic equipment, etc. Under these circumstances, the skin resistance, which, when dry, (an average condition) constitutes the main component of the 0.25-megohm value quoted, breaks down under the voltage applied, and becomes very low.

In an excellent article by Prof. Dalziel of the University of California, it is shown that the "average" resistance that should be used for "average" computation of hazards is closer to 500 ohms. Under these circumstances, the empirically established value of 50 volts as being conceivably fatal is more accurately determined...

We agree that "engineers are already in short supply" and we therefore recommend that statistics concerning safety be issued and interpreted only by experts in the field, who specialize in high voltage, and who devoted time to the analysis of high-voltage problems and the minimizing of high-voltage hazards.

Victor Wouk
Engineering Director
Beta Electric Corp.
New York City, N.Y.

Punched Tape, Not Magnetic

Dear Sirs:
We enjoyed the article by Mr. Findlay on page 122 of the February 1956 issue of ELECTRONICS concern-
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Electronic Printing

DEAR SIRS:

With reference to your comments on electronic printing, on page 20 of the April 1956 issue of ELECTRONICS, I thought that you might be interested in basic patents No. 2, 409, 454 and 2,549, 546.

You will notice that these patents contemplate direct printing as a result of electronic or particle bombardment. I have done some experimental work and believe that this method of making reproductions is definitely possible but much development work needs to be done.

A. G. THOMAS
Industrial Controls Corp.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
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RCA organizes engineering activities into groups small enough to allow broadest scope for your individual accomplishment. The average group has just 11 engineers. Yet, in all activities, you are supported by the entire facilities and engineering resources of RCA.

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RCA engineering salaries average measurably higher than other companies’ in the field. Intermediate engineers, $5000-$8500; senior engineers, $8500-$15,000; staff and supervisory salaries open.

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**Professional Status—**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELDS OF ENGINEERING ACTIVITY</th>
<th>MANAGERS</th>
<th>TYPE OF DEGREE AND YEARS OF EXPERIENCE PREFERRED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVIATION ELECTRONICS • CONTROLS</td>
<td>W M M W W</td>
<td>0-2 2 3 4-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIGITAL DATA HANDLING DEVICES</td>
<td>M M M C C</td>
<td>0-2 2 3 4-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSILE ELECTRONICS • RADAR</td>
<td>M M M W W</td>
<td>0-2 2 3 4-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INERTIAL NAVIGATION</td>
<td>W W W W W</td>
<td>0-2 2 3 4-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>• DESIGN • DEVELOPMENT</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KINESCOPES (B &amp; W and COLOR), OSCILLOSCOPES—Electron Optics—Instrumental Analysis—Solid States (Phosphors, High Temperature Phenomena, Photosensitive Materials, and Glass to Metal Sealing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECEIVING TUBES—Tube Design—Test and Application Engineering—Chemical and Physical Development—Methods and Process Engineering—Advanced Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SEMI-CONDUCTORS—Transistors—Semi-Conductor Devices—Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MICROWAVE TUBES—Tube Development and Manufacture (Traveling Wave—Backward Wave—Magnetron)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GAS, POWER AND PHOTO TUBES—Photosensitive Devices—Glass to Metal Sealing—UHF and VHF—Power</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPUTERS—Systems—Advanced Development—Circuitry—Assembly Design—Mechanisms—Programming</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONS—Specialized Military Systems—Microwave—Aviation—Audio—Propagation Studies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MISSILE ELECTRONICS—Systems Planning and Design—Radar—Fire Control—Shock Problems—Servo Mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPONENTS—Transformers—Cables—TV Deflection Yokes (Color or Monochrome)—Resistors—Ferrites (Material and Parts)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEMS APPLICATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSILE TEST INSTRUMENTATION</td>
<td>F F F F F</td>
<td>(Date Acquisition and Processing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADAR—Airborne—Surface—Shipboard—Sonar—Fire Control</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONS—Radio—HF—VHF—UHF—Microwave—Telephone—Teletype—Telegraph Termin—Equipment—Wave Propagation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MACHINE DESIGN</td>
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Please send resume of education and experience, with location preferred, to:

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PROJECT ENGINEER—COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT—5 to 10 years' experience in development of UHF and microwave circuitry. Interest in general circuitry. U. S. citizenship not required.

PROJECT LEADER—PULSE RADAR TRANSMITTERS—8 to 12 years' experience in radar development, including microwave oscillators, automatic frequency control, plumbing.

PROJECT ENGINEER—INDUSTRIAL TV—4 to 6 years' experience in camera chains and closed circuit TV systems. Industrial applications. U. S. citizenship not required.

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SYSTEMS ENGINEER—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT—2 to 4 years' experience in research on commercial or military equipment systems, plus minimum of 5 years' experience equipment development.

PLEASE PHONE or WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT
Mr. A. Wilson — Dept. 0-000 — BRyant 9-5570

SUBURBAN EMPLOYMENT
100 W. 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
Ceiling and Visibility Unlimited—the most encouraging forecast for pilots. And, in another sense, the same forecast—unlimited—applies to your career opportunities at Goodyear Aircraft.

For here is a place where you can grow. Here, your imagination and ingenuity will provide the raw materials for transforming your ideas into realities that pay off. And to help put your ideas to work, we have the most modern facilities available, including one of the largest computer laboratories in the world. At Goodyear Aircraft, every idea is a prime commodity and is given a chance to mature.

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For further information on your career opportunities at Goodyear Aircraft, write:
Mr. C. G. Jones, Personnel Department, Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, Akron 15, Ohio.

They're doing big things at

GOODYEAR AIRCRAFT

THE TEAM TO TEAM WITH in AERONAUTICS

381
I know from my own experience all of the details involved in making a decision about changing jobs. You wonder what kind of work you will be doing...the caliber of people you will be associated with. There are many other pertinent considerations, but I would like to give you a short note of some of the reasons why most of the folks who come here for an interview just stay...wire the wife to start packing...knowing she will love the living part of it.

Now about the work and the people....The attached clipping will give you a brief idea of some of Farnsworth's activities for the military and industry in the fields of electronics and nuclear energy. Your associates will be eminent scientists and engineers with many "firsts" to their credit in electronics. (Like Philo Farnsworth, our Technical Director and the inventor of electronic television.)

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**Openings in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Burbank, Calif. and Dallas, Texas**

Send Resume to: Mr. L. R. Muss
Collins Radio Company
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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July, 1956 - Electronics
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A few short years ago, a handful of people pioneered advanced semi-conductor development at Transitron.

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So, if your experience is any of these fields:

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there is an unparalleled opportunity for you right now with Transitron. Salaries are attractive, vacation, insurance and retirement benefits are liberal and your opportunities for professional growth are unlimited.

A letter to Transitron with your resume will receive our prompt attention, and will be held in strictest confidence. Transitron Electronic Corporation, Telephone: MElrose 4-9600.
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AT WALTHAM:

4. Under what conditions can signal fluctuations improve radar performance?

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6. Under what conditions can random noise introduce systematic errors in radar measurements?

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SYLVANIA
SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS INC.

Your inquiries will be answered within 2 weeks.
We have been able to tell you about these radars—

but are forbidden by security regulations to publicize the many other advanced radar and weapons systems we are developing. Raytheon's reputation for "Excellence in Electronics" has been greatly enhanced by the contributions it has made to the radar equipment field.

The recent expansion of our engineering facilities makes it possible to offer unusual opportunities to experienced creative engineers for the design and development of these radar and weapons systems. Your inquiries will be welcomed and a postcard is supplied below for your convenience.
Raytheon's new Wayland Laboratory is devoted exclusively to the design and development of advanced electronic equipment. Under one roof an engineer can see his program carried through completely . . . from idea to reality.

A delightful location — only 17 miles from the heart of Boston — offers a choice of rural or urban living, and access to the entire New England area is convenient via a network of modern highways.
Dear Engineer,

If you are a fortune-hunter, turn the page; this is not for you. But if you are one of the great majority of professional men who is primarily interested in a satisfying job and attractive working and living conditions with reasonable security and good promise for the future, read on!

Sure, this is a sales pitch - but different, since it aims to be honest! We need Engineers, just like every other leading company. You've seen the screaming ads promising Utopia, or Nirvana, to anybody with any semblance of engineering qualifications. We're different! At York, we cling to the belief that you will be more impressed with a frank statement of the pros and cons.

First, we are in the electronics business. Most of our work is military. Since we are working with five or six government agencies, our activities are diverse. We are a small, but full-fledged division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, which operates its divisions on a practically autonomous basis, so that we also have the flexibility and healthy atmosphere of a small, independent company. Nobody gets buried!

The plant is 100,000 sq. ft. big - about 3 years new and excellently equipped with machinery and test equipment. The plant is located about five miles east of York, Pa., on the Lincoln Highway, in what the real estate dealers describe as a "beautiful suburban area". (And it is.) You can live (as I do) within three minutes drive of the plant. For $10,000 you can have a 2-bedroom house (cheaper if you buy a run-down farm house).

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Here in our plant, we believe that engineers are people, individuals yet, and not hired hands. We exercise some care in hiring, because we want them to stick; and, in fact, our turn-over rate is negligible. The work and status of each individual is reviewed every six months. This doesn't mean that he gets a raise every time, but 10% a year isn't far from the average. As an engineer, it's possible to make over $10,000 a year, but you have to be good.

We operate basically by a project system, with a great deal of responsibility vested in each Project Engineer. The supporting departments - Drafting, Mechanical Engineering, Model Shop (you should see our Model Shop), technical publications and the like - furnish service to the project groups. We do about $1,000,000 a year engineering business alone, and seem to have no difficulty in acquiring more. We're growing fast!

We don't offer you the moon, but we do offer you a fair shake!

Sincerely yours,

K. F. Umpleby
Chief Engineer

P.S. If what I've said interests you, get in touch with me!

K.F.U.
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At Melpar Leader in
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Due to our continuing expansion program, a number of top grade openings exist in our new laboratories suburban to Washington, D. C. We urge you to consider the following:

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2. Melpar has doubled in size every 18 months for the past 10 years. New openings occur constantly. This enables the engineer to advance to positions of increased responsibility as soon as he is ready.

3. Our unique "project team" basis of organization gives the engineer an opportunity to participate in entire problems from conception to completion of prototype, and thus experience the "over-all" approach to engineering problems necessary to eventual directorship responsibility.

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Please send complete resume to Mr. John Lowe

ELECTRONICS DIVISION
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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
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You'll find your future in one of these specialized areas

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Console of Raytheon AN/CPS-9 Storm Detector Radar. Unit locates storms up to 300 miles away; measures their distance, direction, height; indicates presence of rain or snow.

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Raytheon has designed and built complicated electronic equipment for the past 30 years. One of its present equipment projects is the world's most publicized radar—the Arctic DEW LINE radar. If you have a college degree, you'll rate preference. However, if you have an extensive electronic background, send in your application. Special training will be provided by our Training Facility to prepare you for your assignments.

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July, 1956—ELECTRONICS
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Advanced development and design of military apparatus at all power levels—airborne and ground equipment.

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Airborne and ground systems for the military, including receivers, transmitters, camera, antennas, sync generating systems and displays. Civilian TV includes monochrome and color receivers as well as printed circuit and transistor application.

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If your talent and skill are not being used in a way for which your education and experience has equipped you, investigate these and other assignments at Admiral.

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Send a letter outlining your education and experience to Mr. W. A. Wecker, Personnel Division.

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Eng. or Physics graduate with experience in high vacuum technique, metal vaporization, electron optics. Several positions open for personnel with five years or more experience.

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E.E., M.E., or Physicist with experience in magnetics, audio oscillators or audio filters for design and production engineering of Tuning Forks.

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS
Several positions for E.E.'s or Physicists with three years or more experience in (1) UHF or VHF communication (2) audio telemetering circuits (3) D.C. amplifiers and controls (4) Transistor audio circuits.

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Excellent opportunity for man with both Design and Production experience in Mil-T-27 type transformers.

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

395
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If you are an ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, MECHANICAL ENGINEER, PHYSICIST, PHYSICAL CHEMIST or METALLURGIST (Senior or Junior level) contact Motorola today.


PHOENIX, ARIZ. Research Laboratory. Write to: R. Coulter, 2502 N. 56th St. for outstanding opportunities in the development and production of Military equipment and Transistor products.

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**Electrical Group**, which is responsible for the design of such things as power generation and distribution systems, rectifiers and power converters, and auxiliary systems as applied to manned aircraft, guided missiles and ground support equipment.

**Communications and Navigation Group**, which is responsible for the design of C/N systems in manned aircraft and installation of guidance systems in missiles. Considerable research effort is devoted to air-borne antennas and the elimination of radio interference in C/N systems.

**Fire Control Radar Group**, which is responsible for the installation and application of the most advanced type of fire control systems in fighter-interceptor aircraft. The work covers the installation of the equipment and associated wiring; continuing liaison with equipment manufacturers; preparation of system analysis and reports; and follow-up of system performance in the field as aircraft become operational.

**Instrument Group**, which is responsible for the design of instrument systems for manned aircraft and the installation of flight test instrumentation for guided missiles. Typical systems for which the group is responsible include: Flight Instruments; Engine Instruments; Instrument Panel Design; Automatic Pilots and Augmenters; Fuel Flow and Quantity Systems; and Integrated Electronic Instrument Systems.

All four basic groups originate their basic design and layouts, prepare production design releases and originate all types of tests to support flight, design and production requirements.

There are now a number of openings available for engineers in each of these groups at all experience levels. Too, there are opportunities for draftsmen with either electrical or mechanical experience.

If you qualify for any of these challenging opportunities, we invite you to contact Manager of Engineering Industrial Relations, Northrop Aircraft, Inc., Hawthorne, California, or call Oregon 8-9111, Extension 1893.

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

HOT TIP

(For Electronicists)

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If you are interested, contact J. M. Hollyday, Dept. E-07, The Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

Cincinnati 15, Ohio

ELECTRONICS — July, 1956

401
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ELECTRONICS — July, 1956
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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS

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ADVERTISERS INDEX

Admiral Corp. .................................................. 394
Aero Service Corp. ........................................... 404
Albany Designing, Inc. ....................................... 377
American Machine & Foundry Co. .................. 390
Amro Div., American Bosch Arma Corp. .......... 396, 411, 416
Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology ... 404, 417
Avion Div., of AFC Industries, Inc. ................. 414
Balkany, John .................................................. 412
Bendix Aviation Corp. ....................................... 380
Borg-Warner Division ....................................... 387
Burroughs Corp. .............................................. 397
CBS-Hytron ..................................................... 410
Collins Radio Co. ............................................ 372
Continental Oil Co ........................................... 377
Convair, A. Div. of General Dynamics Corp. .... 405
San Diego, Calif. ............................................. 389
Cook Research Laboratories ............................ 406
Cooper, J. J. .................................................... 377, 418
Cornell Aeronautical Lab., Inc. ....................... 409
Decision, Inc. ................................................ 415
Dyna-Empire, Inc. .......................................... 417
Electric Boat Div., Gen Dynamics Corp. .......... 406
Farnsworth Electronics Co. .............................. 382
Federal Telecommunications Laboratory ........... 409
General Electric Co. ........................................ 401
Cincinnati, Ohio .......................................... 393, 408, 415
Syracuse, N. Y. ............................................. 393, 408
General Motors Corp. ..................................... 410
AC Electronics Div. ........................................ 396, 392, 396, 413
General Precision Laboratory ......................... 407
Gibbs Manufacturing & Research Corp. .......... 407
Goodrich Aircraft Corp. ................................ 411
Akron, Ohio .................................................. 381
Litchfield Park, Arizona .................................. 381
Haller, Raymond & Brown, Inc. ....................... 400, 408
Hallmanno Electronics Co. .............................. 411
Harper Associates ........................................... 407
Industrial Nucleonics Corp. ............................ 411
Instruments for Industry, Inc. ........................ 411
Johns Hopkins University ................................ 400
Kollsman Instrument Corp. .............................. 410
Land-Air, Inc. ................................................ 411
Martin Co., Glenn L. ...................................... 400
Maryland Electronic Mfg. Corp. ...................... 384
Massachusetts Institute of Technology .......... 384
Malpar, Inc. .................................................. 388
Missile Test Project ....................................... 405
Monarch Personnel .......................................... 377
Motorola, Inc. ............................................... 396, 417
National Cash Register Co. ............................ 399
Northrop Aircraft, Inc. ................................... 398
Page Communications Engineers, Inc. .......... 411
Photocircuit Corp. .......................................... 409
Prediction Tool & Methods Co. ...................... 412
Radiation, Inc. .............................................. 403
Radio Corp. of America .................................. 378, 399
Raytheon Mfg. Co. ......................................... 407
Bedford, Mass. ............................................ 399
Newton, Mass. ............................................. 399
Waltham, Mass. ............................................ 385, 386, (insert)
Stavid Engineering, Inc. ................................. 412
Stripping-Carton Co., Div. of General Dynamics Corp. 391
Suburban Employment ...................................... 380
Suburban Employ. Agy., Inc. ........................... 377
Sylvania Electric ............................................. 384
Buffalo, N. Y. .............................................. 384
Waltham, Mass. ............................................ 384
Systems Development, Inc. ............................ 377
Technical Operations, Inc. ............................. 390, 399
Texas Instruments, Inc. .................................. 404
Transair, Inc. .............................................. 402
Translron Electronic Corp. .............................. 383
Varo Mfg. Co. .............................................. 394
Vitro Laboratories .......................................... 415
Weightman & Assoc. ...................................... 377

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INDEX

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Radio and Electronic Surplus

Radio Research Instrument Co.

Relay Sales Inc.

Semler-Industries Inc.

State Labs Inc.

"TAB"

Universal General Corp.

V & H Radio & Electronics

Western Engineers

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July, 1956 — ELECTRONICS
COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS
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(Continued on page 418-428)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10042-1A</td>
<td>Bendix</td>
<td>DC Input 14 volts; output 115 volts, 400 cycles, 1-phase, 50 watt</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12116-2A</td>
<td>Bendix</td>
<td>Output: 115 VAC; 400 cycle; single phase; 45 amp, 24 VDC, 5 amps</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12117</td>
<td>Bendix</td>
<td>Output: 26 volts, 400 cycles, 6 watt, 1 phase, 1 amp</td>
<td>$13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12121</td>
<td>Bendix</td>
<td>Output: 34 volt D. C. 18 amp, 12000 r.p.m.</td>
<td>$49.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12123</td>
<td>Bendix</td>
<td>Output: 115 V; 3-phase, 400 cycle; 3 phase, 250 volt amp, 7 ph</td>
<td>$48.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12126-2A</td>
<td>Bendix</td>
<td>Output: 26 volts, 3 phase, 400 cycle; 10 VA, 6 PF, 27.5 volts DC; 1.25 amp</td>
<td>$34.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12130-3B</td>
<td>Bendix</td>
<td>Output: 125.5 VAC, 1.5 amp, 400 cycle, 1-phase, 141 Volt; 20-250 VDC, 18-12 amps. Voltage and frequency regulated</td>
<td>$49.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12133</td>
<td>Bendix</td>
<td>Input: 26.29 volt D.C., 28 amps. Output: 115 volt, 3 phase, 400 cycle, 250 volt amp, 8 ph</td>
<td>$59.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12471 Pioneer</td>
<td>Output: 115 VAC 400 cycles; single phase. Input: 24-30 VDC; 8 amp</td>
<td>$39.50 each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719 Bendix</td>
<td>Output: 115 volt 400 cycle, 190 VA; single phase and 26 volt, 400 cycle, 60 VA, single phase. Input: 24 VDC</td>
<td>$37.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10258 Leland</td>
<td>Output: 115 volts AC; 750 VA, 3 phase, 40 cycle, 90 ph and 26 volts, 60 volt 20 cycle, 50 single phase, 40 amp. 27.5 VDC 60 amp, cont. duty, 6000 r.p.m. Voltage and frequency regulated</td>
<td>$59.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10399</td>
<td>Output: 115 volts, 190 VA; single phase, 40 cycle, 90 ph and 26 volts, 60 volt 20 cycle, 50 single phase, 40 amp. 27.5 VDC 60 amp, cont. duty, 6000 r.p.m. Voltage and frequency regulated</td>
<td>$59.50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10486 Leland</td>
<td>Output: 115 VAC, 400 cycles; 3 phase, 175 VA, .80 pf. Input: 27.5 DC, 12.5 amps cont. duty</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10563</td>
<td>Output: 115 VAC, 400 cycle; single phase; 175 VA 75 pf. Input: 28.5 VDC, 12 amp</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE109 Leland</td>
<td>Output: 115 VAC, 400 cycle; single phase; 1.53 amp, 8000 input; 13.5 VDC, 29 amp</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE218 Leland</td>
<td>Output: 115 VAC, 400 cycle; single phase; 890-500 cycle, 1500 VA, input: 25-28 VDC, 92 amp; 8000 r.p.m.; Exc. 27.5 VDC GRAND NEW</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
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**Holtzer-Cebot**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MG149F</td>
<td>Output: 26 VAC @ 250 VA; 115 V, 500 VA; single phase, 400 cycle; Input: 24 VDC, 36-36 volt amp</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG135</td>
<td>Input: 24 VDC; 52 amp; Output: 115 volts – 400 cycle, 25 volt, 750 VA; Voltage and frequency regulated</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
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**Potter & Brumfield Relay**

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<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPDT 8.000 ohm 1/4&quot; dia. x 1/16&quot; long. Approx. weight</td>
<td>$3.00 each</td>
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</table>

**Selsyn-Synchrons**

- CT Cont. Trans. 90-55V 60 cy. | $37.50 |
- DG Diff. Gen. 90/90V 60 cy. | $37.50 |
- IF Syn. Mtr. 115/90V 60 cy. | $37.50 |
- 1H Syn. Mtr. 115/90V 60 cy. | $37.50 |
- 251A Gen. 115/57.5V 400 cy. | $7.50 |
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- J251 Cont. Trans. 115/57.5V 60 cy. | $17.50 |
- J251 A Gen. 115/57.5V 400 cy. | $17.50 |
- 2515 Diff. Gen. 57.5V 400 cy. | $17.50 |
- J251 Cont. Trans. 115/57.5V 60 cy. | $17.50 |

**DC4 Compound**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2701-3</td>
<td>Type 11-4 Rep. 115V 60 cy.</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP0405-2</td>
<td>Type 1-1 Trans. 115V 60 cy.</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF406-1</td>
<td>Type 11-4 Rep. 115V 60 cy.</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF406-1</td>
<td>Type 11-4 Rep. 115V 60 cy.</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7A62</td>
<td>Volt. 115V 60 cy.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<td>C7B20</td>
<td>Volt. 115V 60 cy.</td>
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<td>C7B20</td>
<td>Volt. 115V 60 cy.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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- (approx. size overall 3"x4" x 11/2" dia.) |
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- 3069625 PM 27.5 VDC 120 rpm | $20.00 |
- 3069625 PM 27.5 VDC 120 rpm | $20.00 |

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This is an airborne chart recording magnetometer. The set consists of an amplifier, oscillator, detector head, chart, profile recorder, power supply. The AN/ASQ-1 with AN/AQ-2 Antenna and AN/ASQ-1 indicator is an Extensive Anspc recorder. AN/ASQ-2 records on an Extensive Anspc recorder. In the earth's magnetic field south of depth deposit or a sunken boat or submarine. An indicator is provided that shows a bearing as a magnetic disturbance. Input is 20v, Weight about 110 lbs.

AN/APN-3 AN/CNP-2 SHORAN
The AN/APN-3 and AN/CNP-2 are airborne and ground. Precise and simple measuring installation. This equipment operates on 225 mc. This range is 230 miles with an accuracy of 15 feet. This is the most accurate distance measuring equipment built to date. The AN/APN-3 uses the K-1 computer (also available) will permit a taking a photosgram up to 250 miles from the CPN-2 set to the accuracy of 0.5 feet. This equipment is very widely used by geo-physical survey companies for all measurement and positioning work. The AN/APN-3 is a slightly modified, complete sets and spares are available.

AN/APR-4
38,000 mc precising receiver consists of receiver and five tuning units to cover the full range. Each tuning unit is calibrated directly in mc. Input 115v 60 cyc.

AN/APG-3
AIRBORNE GUN LAYING AND AIR SEARCH RADAR
This is a late X-band airborne search and gun laying automatic tracking radar. The set uses an antenna mounted to scan forward to search for aircraft and to provide gun fire target sources. The scans are provided by the use of a suitable automatic tracking radar, and a 37" indicator for the pilot for gun laying. The complete system includes a doppler, modulator, amplifier, equipment for gun, radar range, etc. A modification of this set is the AN/APG-35 which is used in the F-39 and F-34 jet interceptors. Complete sets available.

RC-120
FACSIMILE TRANSCIEVERS
This is a page printing facsimile set using either direct or photostatic or recording paper. The set will send and receive a 7.5 x 7.5 cm page, or a picture in 7 minutes on a radio or wire circuit. This equipment is completely assembled and the set will operate from 6v or 110v, 60 cyc. POR

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>WE-748</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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ringer generator with handset, carrying case, uses
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-28

FM 20
MC
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3/AC7, & 1/6H6. Price
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NEW: $4.95
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For Local Control & outlets for Remote also. Heavy
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July, 1956

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<tr>
<th>Detuning</th>
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T-350XM
RADIOTELEPHONE
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Transmitter
• NO SEPARATE ANTENNA TUNER
• NO PLUG-IN TANK COILS
• NO PLUG-IN TUNING UNITS
• NO INTERNAL VFO ADJUSTING
• ALL ABOVE FRONT PANEL CONTROL

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• 2,000-20,000 KCS • 350 Watts
—A1 Output • 250 Watts—A3 Output
• Built in Master Oscillator
• 5 Crystal Positions • Multi Range
Impedance Antenna Tuning Network
• Manual or High Speed Keying
• Uses 2—813 P.A. and
2—805 Modulators Hi-Level Class
B • Speech Amplifier, Remote
Mfg. by RCA • Technical Manu-
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• Size 59" x 16" x 24"
• Weight 690 Lbs.
• Power input: 210/250 Volts Single Phase 50/60 Cycles
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RF POWER AMPLIFIER
and OSCILLATOR TRIODE
... another AmpereX® exclusive

5868/AX-9902

Even the quickest comparison of the AMPEREX Type 5868/AX-9902 with the nearest RF power triode in its class will immediately reveal its superiority in every respect.

5868/AX-9902

Design Philosophy Heavy-duty industrial type for induction heaters, dielectric heaters and ultrasonic generators.

Operating Frequency Range
Up to 100 Mc at maximum ratings

Anode Cylindrical "hairpin" construction in Magnesil—will not warp, has superior pettering action, dissipates heat more uniformly and efficiently, has enormous overload capacity.

Grid Platinum-clad — lower grid emission, higher permissible grid dissipation.

Filament Thoriated tungsten, helical construction.

Base Strain-free powdered-glass structure — pioneered by AMPEREX, highly resistant to thermal and mechanical shock, requires minimum cooling.

Socket Requirements Fits standard plug-in socket—subject to cracks due to inherent strain.

Class C Oscillator

(Closed Circuit) With Rectified, Unfiltered, Single-Phase, Full-Wave Plate Supply

MAXIMUM RATINGS — Absolute Values (per tube) For Frequencies up to 100 MC

Plates Voltage 3600 volts

Grid Voltage 320 volts

Plate Current 475 ma

Plate Power Input 2200 watts

Plate Dissipation 450 watts

Grid Dissipation 20 watts

TYPICAL OPERATION

Transformer Secondary Voltage (RMS) 4000, 3300 volts

Plate Voltage 3600, 3000 volts

Plate Current 450, 400 ma

Grid Current 100, 85 ma

Grid Leak Resistance 3000 ohms

Plate Power Input 1400 watts

Plate Dissipation 450, 100 watts

Plate Power Output 1500, 1000 watts

For information on Intermittent Service, contact AmpereX Applications Engineering Dept.

Write for Detailed Data Sheets

Amperex ELECTRONIC CORP.

230 Duffy Ave., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

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WRITE FOR INFORMATIVE BULLETIN . . . and feel free to consult Potter engineers on your data-handling problems. No obligation, of course.

Model 905
Digital Magnetic Tape Handler

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Heyman Manufacturing Company
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Send wire sizes for free samples and specifications.

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THREE PHASE VARIABLE FREQUENCY POWER SUPPLY
CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE FROM 360 TO 440 CPS

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Model 1450 is also available as a fixed frequency unit employing a tuning fork oscillator to give a frequency accuracy and stability of 1 part in 50,000. This stability is independent of line voltage or frequency.

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350 Leland Ave., Plainfield, N.J.
Quality controlled "from powder to part"—U.S.G. precision-molded or machined parts from Teflon®, Kel-F™, Bakelite® Fluorothene and other plastics meet exacting specifications, cut assembly costs, assure uniform density and dimensional stability, uniform electrical, chemical and physical characteristics of the highest quality.

Come to "Fluorocarbon Plastics Headquarters" for all your requirements—for precision parts or for the world's largest stock of sheets, tape, tubing, rods, bars, cylinders, beading, electrical spaghetti, extruded shapes, and the new Cementable Teflon tape and sheets.

Write for Catalog No. 300.

* duPont's Trademark for its tetrafluoroethylene resin.
+ Kellogg's Trademark for its trifluoroethylene resin.
° Bakelite Trademark.
ENGINEERED
for those who expect much
PRICED
for those who must buy many

the PRECISION
model

68
VTVM
METAL CASED
RUGGED

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to 3200 volts peak-to-peak
- Extra-Large 5¼" Wide-Angle Meter
easy-reading, long scales
- High-Impedance Voltage Ranges (AC and DC)
up to 1200 volts
- Measures Resistance up to 1000 Megohms
in 5 overlapping ranges
- Zero-Center Reference Ranges
simplify FM discriminator balancing

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Accessories Available for Models 68 & 78
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TV-4 High Volt. Probe...Net Price: 14.75
Send for free 1956 catalog with detailed descriptions and specifications of the entire Precision line of test instruments for industry and electronic service-maintenance.

Model 78
Battery-Operated VTVM
A must where power line is not available or where power line connection is undesirable. Provides every modern VTVM function. Metal cased. Rugged. Net Price $62.50 (including Batteries)

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Westinghouse Electric Corp. ... 38, 58, 102, 251
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp. ... 215
Wheelock Signals, Inc. ... 307
White-Dental Mfg. Co., N. Y. ... 106
White Instrument Laboratories ... 369
Whitso, Inc. ... 356

Zophar Mills, Inc. ... 336

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4. Tear out the postcard on the perforated lines and address it to the manufacturer(s) whose products you are interested in. Place a stamp in the box indicated and drop into the mail.

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If there is insufficient space on the postcard for describing your problem specifically, we suggest you write to the manufacturer, spelling out your requirements in detail. Be sure your filled in postcard accompanies your letter.
To the Readers

A New Reader Service designed to provide prompt response

You, as a reader, may never have thought specifically of the viewpoint of the advertisers whose informative and up-to-date product news reaches you through the advertising pages of ELECTRONICS.

They are VITALLY interested in you and your needs. You and thousands like you constitute the market and without you they cannot continue to present their product story; indeed, they cannot remain in business.

These manufacturers whose products and services are shown in this issue welcome your inquiries and your desire for more information.

If your requirements are complicated and you require more space, we suggest that you write directly to the manufacturer, stating your problem in detail and asking for specific information or assistance. Be sure to include the postcard with your detailed request in order that your inquiry be given prompt and expeditious attention. Make certain that you specify which PRODUCT you are interested in if more than one appears in the advertisement.
Time and time again we hear that 10, 15, 20... yes, even 25 years continuous use can be expected from Daven attenuators under normal conditions. A number of our customers expect 22-year life. This expectation is based on their experience with Daven attenuators still in operation which were purchased 25 years ago.

This kind of durability in electronic equipment isn’t an accidental by-product at Daven. Skilled engineering at every step of design and production assures that Daven attenuators consistently outperform original equipment specifications. Check these exclusive Daven features that add up to leadership in the attenuator field:

"Knee-Action" Rotor
- Tamper proof
- Uniform contact pressure and low contact resistance over the life of every unit.
- Each rotor blade individually supported to give positive contact in operation under all types of conditions.

Low-Loss Molded Terminal Board
- For high resistance to leakage.
- Rigidly Self-Supported Resistor Strips
- With air insulation.

Brass Case of 2-Piece Construction
- Greatly reduces clearance space required for removal of cover in rear of unit.

"Lock-Tite" Dust Cover
- Held by positive, bayonet-type lock which prevents cover from becoming detached under stress of vibration.

Enclosed Roller-Type Detent Mechanism
- For extra long life and positive indexing.
- Addition of detent does not increase depth of unit.

Write for catalog.
Quality Performance

...NEXT TO PERFECTION!

With field returns reported by equipment manufacturers now running well under one-tenth of one percent, RCA transistors are the No. 1 choice among circuit designers who are looking for the highest in quality. Savings in transistor testing, replacing, and handling are substantial. And the exceptional uniformity and extreme stability of RCA transistors—stay that way throughout life!

Manufactured under advanced production techniques—and held to tolerances among the strictest in the industry (through RCA's unique "in-process" quality control system)—all RCA commercial-type transistors meet rigid environmental requirements.

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