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## SOLDERING GUIDE Get your copy

 of "SOLDERING TIPS"一new fully illusp trated 20 page booklet of practical soldering suggestions. Price loc af your distributar's or order direct.THE new proposed "Novice Class" of amateur radio license, brings to fruition a campaign started in the Spring of 1946 by Radio \& Television News, when it made a proposal to the Amateur Radio Committee of RMA for "launching a campaign for 'New Ham Blood' in the interest of teenagers, returning Vets, and Communicationminded Scouts." Such a campaign, we felt, would help stabilize the average age limit of the active ham, which at that time had risen to an average of 34 years.

This Committee, including members of ARRL, failed to function and disappeared from further activity.

In an editorial (page 8, Sept. 1948) we took issue with this lack of any activity to encourage youth in ham radio, and pointed to the danger of ignoring "new blood."

George Bailey (President of the ARRL) apparently in accord with our thinking, stressed the need for "new amateur blood" during his talk in Milwaukee, during the 1948 ARRL Convention.

Right on the heels of Mr. Bailey's talk, came an editorial, in "Zero Bias" published in $C Q$ magazine, that further cited the need for more and younger amateurs.

But QST remained silent, even though its staff could certainly visualize the importance of augmenting our hobby with some encouragement to the newcomer, but-no comment!

It was then decided to launch a $\$ 10$,000.00 New Ham Contest (Jan. 1949, page 8) to encourage the training of new ham blood and to increase the numerical strength of Amateur Radio. George Bailey himself, in an unsolicited letter, congratulated us for our efforts on behalf of youth seeking a stimulus to get into amateur radio.

In addition, we started a new series of articles, "The Beginning Amateur" to help the newcomer. This series was most popular and did serve its purpose. Literally hundreds of youngsters, and oldsters too, have followed this series with keen anticipation of the day when they could qualify for their ham licenses. (We still have reprints for prospective newcomers.)

We learned from frequent visits to Washington that amateurs in general were taking too much for granted in the matter of their welfare. It was then and there decided to point to this
dangerous thinking in our editorial of May of this year, followed by a mailing of the editorial to all licensed hams.

If the campaign, as carried out by Radio \& Television News, has in any way influenced the FCC to propose a Novice Class of license then we are eternally grateful for the recognition given to the vital need for encouraging youth to join with the old-timers for a better fraternity of amateur radio. To SARA, NARC, FCC and now ARRL (see page 54) go our thanks for their wisdom in proposing the Novice and Technician's Class of license.

Surely October 1949 will go on record as the historic month which resulted in "Solidarity" for the American Radio Amateur.

The ARRL will, as a result, win greater respect from the amateur fraternity.

## New Himm Contest Nears Close

There is still time for individuals to train potential hams for their licenses and meet the deadline of midnight, March 1, 1950. If the new FCC rules and regulations (Docket 9295 ) are put into effect in the near future, and we believe they will be, (including some modifications proposed by ARRL, SARA, and NARC) there will be ample time for literally hundreds of prospects to qualify for the new "Novice" or "Technician's Class" of license.

The official rules of the contest (page 67, May 1949, Radio \& Television News), do not specify any particular class of amateur operator or station license. Therefore, any new FCC regulations that result in additional classifications in effect at the close of the contest must be considered as long as the newly licensed trainees have received call letters.

It is too early to predict possible winners of the 126 awards. There is, according to current status, plenty of opportunity for many more to hit the jackpot and win one of many valuable awards.

This may be the long awaited opportunity to qualify some of the laggards who have been encountering trouble learning the code. With the simplified theory and code requirements, we do know that many of these heretofore "impossibles" can now come through with flying colors

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## By RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS'

 WASHINGTON EDITORTV, whose cyclonic role in sight and sound-casting has been critically screened by more experts, particularly of the Washington circle, than the records can ever disclose, entered the familiar allocations docket again some weeks ago, this time however facing what might be the most crucial trial of its unique career.

Although there was pre-trial evidence that the sessions would be intense, with industry sparking a few explosive items and the FCC just listening in, the scene was substantially reversed. From the opening hours, members of the Commission, especially Commissioners Robert F. Jones and Frieda B. Hennock, battered industry's witnesses with queries. Before the first recess was called, it became quite apparent that here was a session without parallel, a seething probe that would go on and on. Originally the full hearing was expected to last about six to ten weeks. After listening to the caustic and detailed examinations, there was grave doubt in everyone's mind that such a schedule could be kept, and that perhaps three to four months might sound more logical for a concluding date. When the general plan for the hearing was organized, color was given preference and in sequence followed time for consideration of ultra-high and very-high standards, nation-wide allocations, special types of telecasting such as Stratovision and polycasting, non-commercial educational use of TV, synchronized and offset carrier transmission, directional antennas and the extremely important item of freeze lifting. With the Commission indicating that there appeared to be weeks and weeks of work ahead on color alone, and that trips to other cities, including those on the Pacific Coast appeared necessary to judge adequately all the color systems that could be possibly used at present, the three-week period originally set aside for color began to fade with an additional three to four weeks looming for completion of the color debate.

As cited last month, RCA and CBS, who were the principals in the '46-'47 color saga, were again in the center of the ring, with at least two and perhaps three others vying for the limelight. These were Color Television, conducting tests with KPIX and KGO-

TV in San Francisco, and Dr. Charles W. Geer, physics professor at the University of California and Dr. Leon Rubenstein, New York color and optical expert, whose definite appearance was not scheduled.

The static views of industry on color fired the direct-exam flame at the conclave. With Senator Ed Johnson and his committee stirring about for answers to the delay in color, the Bureau of Standards group selected by the Senator probing the problem, too, and other Congressional groups expressing acute interest in color, the Commission felt that it was really on the spot and they just had to find the answers, more answers that the legislators could and might find. Certainly, they opined, the industry's best talent in the witness box should be able to supply those replies. The Commission's strong impressions on color also stemmed from the comment of the FCC's own engineering department, particularly the words of acting chief engineer John A. Willoughby. A year ago, Willoughby disclosed, at a meeting of the South Carolina Broadcaster's Association, that color TV would be available in perhaps two years and that the region about 500 mc . would be used for such service as well as high-definition monochrome.

One word, compatibility, first uttered by JTAC chairman Don Fink, irked Commissioner Jones and the battle was on. It appeared as if the industry definition did not measure up to the FCC interpretation. A compatible system, according to industry, was one which would permit reception in black and white of all video programs telecast, on current-type receivers, whether the broadcasts be in color or in black and white. Supporting the stand of industry for compatibility, Raymond C. Cosgrove, RMA prexy, said that the trade was . . . "scared to death of converters and adapters" which would be required for a non-compatible setup. Madame Commissioner Hennock joined the compatible debate and asked why RMA had agreed to such a rigid definition of the word so early before viewing of all the systems scheduled for demonstration. Replying, the RMA spokesman said that their comment was directed to any system which might inconvenience the viewer and

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perhaps introduce obsolescence through the need for involved converters.

Dr. Elmer W. Engstrom, director of research for $R C A$, was also a victim of the attractive Commissioner's blazing questions. After describing the $R C A$ system, which was outlined in these columns last month, Engstrom was bluntly asked when he felt color would be ready. His reply was ". . . perhaps next spring." Madame Commissioner then said tartly: "It's always next spring or five years from now. We have been accused of suppressing color. Where are your cameras, transmitters and field equipment?" This tirade was followed by another blast which included the acid question: "Do you want color?

We are here to tell the public color is here, I figure. That's my job. Now, is it here?" Engstrom replied that he did not believe any manufacturer had color equipment available for commercial use and that the apparatus described during his testimony was of an experimental nature and could be produced on a quantity basis, but not too soon.

Explaining how existing black and white receivers could be converted to receive color through the $R C A$ system, Engstrom said that either of three procedures could be adopted: (1) a separate converter unit containing the necessary electronic gear and picture tube viewing arrangement providing a 10 -inch picture; (2) a projection unit which could be substituted for the picture tube in the monochrome receiver; and (3) a converter which would provide a second picture tube to the black and white receiver, providing a twopicture tube viewing combination.

IN A BLAST on the $R C A, C B S$, and Color Television systems, Thomas T. Goldsmith, Jr., director of research for DuMont, detailed just why the submitted systems were inadequate for commercial application today. Commenting on the Pacific Coast arrangement, Goldsmith said that this method, which according to the affidavit given to the FCC, uses a "single . . . image orthicon upon which . . . three separate primary color images are projected by
three separate lenses . . ." introduces degradation in picture quality. Misregistry occurs due to the optical system and more seriously due to the geometry of the scanned pattern, Goldsmith indicated, the latter being largely contingent upon the non-linearity of the horizontal scan. This misregistry problem seriously affects reception, and thus the system could not qualify as fully compatible with the present high-quality monochrome service, explained Goldsmith.

Describing difficulties which would appear in receivers designed for the Color Television system, Goldsmith said that the picture tube, which has a ". . . target area upon which three separate side-by-side image rasters are traced by the developed picture tube beam . . $"$ would show up all the registry problems inherent in the pickup tube device, with the addition of pin-
cushion distortion of the scanned raster on a flat-face picture tube. It was pointed out that this distortion occurs both vertically and horizontally and introduces a further registry problem, since for good registry of the received image, the scanned areas must be geometrically identical.

In a criticism of the CBS system, the DuMont expert said that this method, which operates with a field repetition rate non-synchronous with the power line frequency, imposes special requirements of protection from power line frequencies at the studio and transmitter, and has necessitated operation from 144 -cycle generators to avoid the disastrous effects of 60 and 120 -cycle hum induced through power supplies, transformer fields, and filament wiring. These effects are also present at the viewing end, it was also learned, and while they can be minimized in specially designed color receivers, most present-day monochrome receivers contain enough 60 or $120-$ cycle components to produce poor interlace or line crawl and objectionable flicker due to the difference frequencies between these components and the color repetition rates. Goldsmith added that since this flicker can be as low as 12 cycles-per-second, it is observable at all usable picture brightnesses.

Commenting on the non-compatibility of the Columbia method, the DuMont spokesman said that that system requires an expensive converter to modify the scanning circuits of existing receivers from a line frequency of 15,750 to a line frequency of 29,160 per second and from a field frequency of 60 to a field frequency of 144 per second. In addition, the number of picture elements along each line presents a problem, the horizontal definition being $45 \%$ less than in standard receivers, according to Goldsmith, and the vertical definition $23 \%$ less than in standard TV models. He also pointed out that most commercial receivers would exhibit a lack of interlace and would flicker if adapted for the CBS transmission standards.

The DuMont brief also disclosed that the $C B S$ electronic type receiver, which features projection with three lenses separated from each other with respect to the vertical scan (the Color Television system requires the three lenses separated from each other with respect to the horizontal scan), suffers from a change in color balance in the vertical plane. Thus, as the viewing position is moved above and below the center of the directional screen, a color change is noted.

Reviewing difficulties which might be encountered with the RCA dot-sequential method using line and picture-dot interlace, Goldsmith said that pictures might not be satisfactory because of dot-pattern problems. Explaining this condition, he said that the 3.8 mc . sine wave superimposed on the picture tube produces a dot pattern, and that if some part of the picture were all one color, such as red, any particular line in this area would be completely con-
(Continued on page 122)

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## PYRAMID ELECTRIC COMPANY

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PERCY L. SPENCER, veteran tube man and manager of the Raytheon Power Tube Division, was awarded the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award, the highest honor the Navy can bestow on a civilian, at ceremonies held recently in the company's Waltham, Massachusetts power tube headquarters.
In making the presentation, Rear Admiral Hewett Thebaud cited Mr. Spencer for his work in microwave magnetron development with special reference to the improved methods for volume magnetron production.

Mr. Spencer is now actively engaged in the engineering and production of the company's line of cathode-ray tubes.

BRONISLAW ZAPOLSKI, nationally famous product designer, has completed styling of the new 1950 radio line being offered by Jewel Radio Corporation of Long Island City, N. Y.

Mr. Zapolski, for four years with Raymond Loewy
 Associates, is a specialist in radio and television design. He has, however, styled store interiors and exteriors, as well as a variety of products ranging from photographic equipment to brushes. He recently completed a four-month tour of the British Isles and France where he observed product style trends.

DR. E. F. W. ALEXANDERSON, radio and television pioneer whose high-frequency alternator gave America its start in the field of radio communication, was recently honored at an anniversary observance of the first practical use of this invention, the sending of President Woodrow Wilson's peace terms to Germany at the close of the first World War. A bronze plaque commemorating the event was unveiled on the walls of station WGY in Schenectady.

Dr. Alexanderson, now retired but still serving as a consultant, holds a record of being General Electric Company's most prolific living inventor with a total of 315 patents, or an average of one every seven weeks during his 46 years of active service with the company. He retired from General Electric in January, 1948.

NATIONAL TELEVISION DEALERS ASSN., Inc. has just been incorporated under the laws of Maryland as an organization "dedicated to promoting the best interests of retail television dealers,
uniting members of the television retailing industry in all lawful measures for its common good, and engaging in any or all proper trade association activities."
Membership in the new organization is open to individuals, partnerships, or corporations engaged in the retailing of television equipment at a regularly established place or places of business.

The association maintains offices at 402-3 Washington Building, Washington 5, D. C. Edwin A. Dempsey is serving as executive director of the new group.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY has announced its withdrawal from commercial activities in microphones, loudspeakers, and disc reproducing equipment.
Uninterrupted service and availability of maintenance parts have been assured to protect users by an agreement between Western Electric and the Altec Lansing Corporation.

The continuing specialized needs of the Bell Telephone System, combined with the growing requirements of the armed forces for the development of complex electronic equipment were cited as among the factors causing the company's decision to withdraw from the field

MILTON LANDAU has been appointed to the post of director of purchasing by the Tele King Corp. of New York City, makers of the Tele King line of television receivers.

Mr. Landau, a veteran in radio and television fields, has been associated with
 the industry for the past twenty-seven years. He formerly was connected with such companies as Hamilton Radio, Charles Freshman Co. and a number of other organizations.

He will maintain headquarters at the company's New York City offices, located at 601 West 26th Street.

## NATIONAL ELECTRONIC DISTRIBUTORS

ASSN. recently held its annual meeting of the board of directors in Cleveland, Ohio.

The present slate of officers including Louis W. Hatry, president; Arthur C. Stallman, first vice-president; Aaron Lippman, treasurer; and Lealis L. Hale, secretary was re-elected. A. W. Greeson, Jr. was named second vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal from active participation in association affairs by

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Carl C. Brown. Mr. Brown's withdrawal was occasioned by ill health.
The principal subject discussed by the board was the NEDA Convention and Exhibition to be held August 27 through September, 1, 1950, in Cleveland. Leslie C. Rucker chairman of the convention committee, described the lecture series and other educational programs to be presented to the convention. He also emphasized the fact that the convention programs and exhibits would be open to all distributors, non-NEDA members as well as members of the association.

President Hatry appointed several new committees to serve during the 1949-50 term.

JOSEPH F. BOZZELLI has been named assistant sales manager for the $L$. S. Brach Manufacturing Corporation of Newark, N. J.
In his new post Mr. Bozzelli will supervise and direct new television antenna promotion for the company. He is
 a member of the IRE and has been associated with the electronics field for the last ten years.

He joined the Brach organization recently after serving as sales engineer with the JFD Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn. Prior to this time, he served as sales production manager with the Fred Goat Co. in Brooklyn.

Mr. Bozzelli's appointment coincides with a new television antenna and accessory program being launched by the company.

AIRCRAFT RADIO INDUSTRIES CO. of New Haven has opened a New York City office at 274 Madison Ave., Suite 1205. E. R. Jacobson is in charge.

EMERSON RADIO AND PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION has announced the beginning of manufacturing operations in Montreal, Canada. Both television and radio receivers are being produced. . . . PHILCO CORPORATION has started production of television receivers in its new million dollar plant in Sandusky, Ohio. The new plant will raise Philco capacity to 18,000 video receivers a week. . . . JFD MANUFACTURING CO., INC., has moved its entire organization into the company's new plant located at 6101-6123 16th Avenue in Brooklyn. $\qquad$ ALLEN B. DU
MONT LABORATORIES, INC., has moved the executive offices of the receiver sales division to its recently-dedicated East Paterson, New Jersey, plant. The move affects the company's national receiver sales, advertising, and order administration departments. . . RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY has transferred the merchandising of its mobile radiophones from its Belmont Radio Division, Chicago, to the main plant at Waltham. The operation will be under the direction of Ray C. Ellis. . . . SUNSET APPLI(Continued on page 110)

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## name




EVERYONE knows that someday all television will be color television. Of this, there is little doubt or dispute. The big question at the moment, however, is When? Is color television ready now or are we technically premature? Can color television be made compatible with our present black-and-white system or will it require an entirely new set of standards, thereby obsoleting all present sets? It is for the purpose of finding answers to these questions before the final u.h.f. allocations are made that the present hearings are being conducted by the Federal Communications Commission.

One of the most important stipulations that was made by the FCC concerning the adoption of any color television system was that it should be as nearly compatible to our present black-and-white system as possible. It is definitely not desired that the 2 ,500,000 or more sets now in the hands of the public be made obsolete by the introduction of a color television system.

The two major systems that are re-

## A review of $\operatorname{RCA}$ and CBS color systems. Will either of these or

 some other color system be chosen? Decision is, at present, in hands of FCC. It is likely that final decision will be postponed indefinitelf to permit further design development and improrement.ceiving the most consideration are those put forth by $R C A$ and $C B S$. The $C B S$ system is essentially the same one developed and demonstrated by this firm several years ago. The $R C A$ system, however, is entirely new.
Color Fundamentals. To start at the beginning, let us investigate a few facts about color. Color, physicists tell us, is a property of light. If we take sunlight and pass it through a glass prism, a variety of colors are produced. White sunlight contains all colors but, due to the limitations of the human eye and the fact that the colors produced by the prism blend into each other, we can count only seven fairly distinct colors. Upon closer inspection of this color distribution, innumerable fine gradations may be distinguished,
both between different colors and within any one color itself. For example, red when it first becomes definitely distinguishable from its neighbor, orange, possesses a different shade than it does at the other end of the red band, where the infrared wavelengths are approached.

Now all the various shades and tints that are contained in the spectrum can be reproduced by combinations of three pure colors. The colors are red, green, and blue and these have been named the "primary" colors. To obtain a certain color, we combine the primary colors in definite proportions. Yellow may be derived from combinations of red and green; orange by other proportions of the same two colors; white by using all three, etc. These facts
have been put to use in color television by breaking down the light received from a scene into its primary components at the transmitter and then recombining them at the receiver.

## HCA System

In the $R C A$ system, the scene to be televised is picked up by a color camera containing three camera tubes. The light entering the camera is passed through special mirrors (known technically as dichroic mirrors) which possess the property of being able to reflect one color but pass all others. Thus, a red dichroic mirror will reflect red light, but permit all other light to pass through. In the color camera, red and blue dichroic mirrors are arranged in the manner shown in Fig. 1. The portion of the incoming light which is red is reflected by the red dichroic mirror (and a second reflecting mirror) into one camera tube. The blue portion of the incoming light is reflected into a second camera tube by the blue dichroic mirror (and a second reflecting mirror). What remains of the light after passage through the two dichroic mirrors, green, is received by the third camera tube. In this manner every bit of light reaching the camera is sorted into its primary color components.

The output from each camera is now transferred through separate low-pass filters (which pass only video signals having frequencies up to two megacycles) to an electronic sampling tube. See Fig. 3. At the same time this is happening, portions of the three-color signals from the camera are combined in electronic Adder No. 2 and passed through a bandpass filter where video frequencies up to 2 mc . are suppressed and those from 2 to 4 mc . are transmitted. This system of dividing the color signals into separate low- and
high-frequency components and then combining all of the high-frequency components together is known as a mixed-high system. Why this particular method was chosen will be indicated presently.

The mixed-high frequencies are fed to Adder No. 1 which is also receiving signals from the electronic sampler. However, while the mixed-high frequencies are arriving in a continuous stream, the low-frequencies are arriving in spurts, from the electronic sampler, in the form of short pulses. Within the sampler, an electron beam is revolving at a rate of 3.8 million times per second. The beam thus comes in contact with the color signal. from each camera 3.8 million times in each second providing Adder No. 1 with this many samples from each color, one sample arriving every 0.263 microsecond $(1 / 3.8=0.263)$. Fig. 4 shows the output of the sampler for a short period of time. In Fig. 4A, the output of the sampler for the green signal is shown. A green sample (pulse of voltage from the signal fed to the sampler by the camera receiving the green portion of the incoming light) appears every 0.263 microseconds.

At a time 0.0877 microsecond after the first green sample, a sample is taken of the voltage from the camera receiving the red rays of light. The red samples themselves, however, are spaced 0.263 microsecond apart. Blue samples are taken at the same rate as the red and green samples and appear 0.0877 microsecond after a red pulse of voltage. The composite sequence of these voltage pulses is shown in Fig. 4D. For any particular scene, the strength of each pulse would depend, of course, on the amount and shading of the color rays reaching the camera.

The pulses at the output of the sam-
pler tube are fed to Adder No. 1 where they are combined with the mixedhighs signal. Both signals are applied now to a low-pass filter (passing $0-4$ mc .) where the pulses of voltage from the electronic sampler are smoothed out. Each of the smoothed out pulses now becomes a sine wave having a frequency of 3.8 mc . See Fig. $4 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}$, and G. It should be noted in these sine waves that when any one color signal reaches its maximum value, the other two color signals are passing through zero. This is important and insures that when the signals are again sampled at the receiver, that only one color is obtained during each sampling.

While the three sine waves are shown separately in Fig. 4E, F, and G, they are actually combined in the low-pass filter to form the composite signal shown in Fig. 4H. It is this composite signal which combines with the mixed-highs signal to provide the complete video signal. The remainder of the transmitter now follows the usual sequence of amplifying this voltage, impressing it onto an r.f. carrier and sending it out over the air to the receiver.

Color Television Reception. The color television signal at the receiver (together with the accompanying sound) is received and amplified by a series of stages which, up to the second detector, are similar in all respects to the same stages found in present black-and-white television receivers Thus, there is an r.f. amplifier, a mixer, a high-frequency local oscillator, a series of video i.f. stages and a conventional second detector. See Fig. 5. The same is true of the audio system with its i.f. amplifiers, discriminator, audio amplifiers, and speaker.

Now, the video signal at the output of the second detector consists of the

Fig. 2. Block cirgram of a possible two-color TV receiver.


Fig. 3. B'ock diagram of RCA's color television transmitter.


Fig. 4. Mrthod of operation employed in the sampler system.



Fig. 5. A block diagram of a color television receiver.


Fig. 6. Operation of the receiving set sampler system.
composite color signal, as shown previously in Fig. 4H, plus the vertical and horizontal synchronizing pulses which are required to keep the receiver image in step with the transmitter image. Part of the signal is applied to a sync separator stage where the sync pulses are divorced from the rest of the signal and then fed to saw-tooth deflecting circuits where they lock-in the sweep oscillators. This, again, does not differ from conventional black-and-white television receiver practice.

The rest of the signal from the video second detector is fed to a sampler tube which is similar to the sampler tube employed at the transmitter. Every 0.0877 microsecond, the sampler tube samples the composite signal, producing the narrow pulses shown in Fig. 6A. The amplitude of each sample will depend upon the strength of the composite wave at that particular instant. This same stipulation was true at the transmitter, it will be remembered.

The sampler sends these pulses to
each of the video amplifiers and its associated cathode-ray tube in succession. Thus, looking at Fig. 6A, the green pulse goes to the video amplifier system which is associated with the cathode-ray tube emitting green light, the red pulse goes to the red video system, and the blue pulse goes to the blue video system. The sequence then repeats itself, going from green, to red, to blue for as long as the equipment is in use. To insure that the sampler tube sends the series of pulses to the various video amplifiers in proper sequence, the trailing edge of the horizontal synchronizing pulse is used to drive both receiver and transmitter sampler tubes.

When the three colored pulses pass through their respective video amplifier systems, they are smaothed out to the sine wave form shown in Fig. 6B. Note that while all of the signals are shown together in this illustration, only the green signal goes to the green cathode-ray tube. only the red signal goes to the red cathode-ray tube, and only the blue signal goes to the blue
cathode-ray tube. The image that is produced on each cathode-ray tube will thus depend upon how much of the scene being sent by the transmitter contains that particular color. If, for example, there is a considerable amount of red detail in the scene, with little blue and say slightly more green, then the amount of detail visible on each separate image tube will vary accordingly. The light output of all tubes are combined then to form the complete picture, to provide the true shading of the original scene.

In the receiver shown in Fig. 5, the total signal consisting of the sampled signal plus the mixed-highs has been inserted in the receiver sampler and when this unit samples portions of the incoming signal, it obtains for each pulse the proper low frequencies for that color plus a combination of the mixed-highs.

Consider carefully what happens to the high frequencies. At the transmitter these high-frequency components of each color were combined, first with each other, and then with the low-fre-

Fig. 7. RCA color TV direct-view picture-reproducing system using 3 kinescopes and two dichroic mirrors.


Fig. 8. RCA color television projection picture-reproducing system using three projection kinescopes, reflective optics, and two dichroic mirrors.


quency composite signal obtained from the output of the sampler. At the receiver, when the electronic sampler samples the signal, it will obtain not only the particular color wanted, say blue, green, or red, but in addition, it will also receive a combination of the high-frequency components of all three colors at the same time. Thus, each cathode-ray tube will have its own color plus essentially the same highs or fine detail. Since each image tube receives the same amount of fine detail, the combination of these three colors in the final image will produce either white, black, or intermediate shades of grey. This is because the combination of the three primary colors, in equal amount, will produce


Fig. 10. Arrangement of projection tubes and their optical system.
Fig. 9. Another way of combining the three colored image tubes.
white or its equivalent. Thus we see that in a "mixed-highs" system, the fine detail of the image will appear in monochrome, and the larger detail will be in color.

The "mixed-highs" system is similar to the process of color rotogravure used in printing newspapers and periodicals. To print a color photo, the three primary colors are used, with the addition of a fourth plate which is black. This fourth plate adds black, white, and the intermediate shades of grey to the image formed by the three primary colors. It has been found that through the use of this fourth plate, the depth, emphasis, and richness of the picture are increased. The same results are observed in television.

Fig. 11. A television color converter, constructed by CBS. With a simple adapter built into the set, it enables a black-and-white television receiver to pick up color broadcasts. The converter is mounted on the front of the set so that the viewer may have either type of reception by sliding the color attachment in front or away from screen.


## Reception with Black-and-White Iteceivers

The signal which is radiated by the color transmitter consists of a composite voltage obtained by combining the low-frequency components of each color with the mixed-high components. The total signal, therefore, possesses all of the information needed to develop a black-and-white image with full resolution. When a black-andwhite receiver is tuned to a color broadcast station, the total signal, after the video second detector, is passed through several video amplifiers and then applied to a conventional cathode-ray tube. It is true that there is a 3.8 mc . sine wave superimposed on the picture signal due to the 3.8 mc . sampling frequency at the transmitter. This will produce a dot pattern on the black-and-white image tube in highly colored areas, but the dots are not noticeable at normal viewing distances.

When a color receiver is tuned to a television broadcasting station transmitting a black-and-white signal, the picture will appear in black and white with full resolution on the color receiver screen. The successive pulses delivered to the three image tubes will all be of equal magnitude, and, hence, will produce varying intensities of white-which represents a normal black-and-white picture.

## Color Iteceivers anal Color Converters

A color receiver requires three image tubes plus some method of combining their images to produce the single final color picture which is viewed by the observer. Fig. 7 illustrates one method of combining these tubes using cathode-ray tubes which are similar electrically to present image tubes except that the phosphorescent screen of each is designed to produce either a red, green, or blue image. These images are then viewed through two dichroic mirrors. The red
(Continued on page 102)

Complete assembly re moved from case. The extension phototube is shown in the foreground.

# DON'T Sell "Nuts and Bolts" 



To the non-technical customer-sell
the enjoyment a TV set will offer.

AYEAR or two ago, very little sales effort was required of the average radio dealer. The pent-up, post-war demand was sufficient to move all the radios and appliances he could get, and there was no serious competition either as to quality or price. It was not a matter of being able to sell the prospect-it was a question of how much the prospect could buy from the dealer.

As we all know, however, the picture has changed. Each day brings us new problems of competition, both as to quality and price, and where in the past, salesmanship was an unnecessary frill in the dealer's operation, today it makes the difference between success and failure.

As was pointed out in a previous article, "The Buying Motives, Key to More Sales" (August, 1949, issue, Radio \& Television News), people buy something because they feel it can fulfill one or more of their desires. In selling to the average person, there is very little in the way of cold, hard thinking that enters into the process. True, you may explain how the article you sell operates, but it will be helpful only insofar as it appeals to or awakens one or more of the prospect's desires to possess it. Technical explanations that go beyond this do not help the sale, and if the prospect is not able to understand or appreciate your explanation, it may "kill" the sale.

It is especially important that the salesman with a technical background keep this in mind, because many of the sales that he loses to the trained salesman are forfeited because he sells "nuts and bolts," or should we say "coils and condensers," instead of what his product could do to fulfill the desires of the prospect.

Perhaps the best way to demonstrate what we have in mind is to consider the sales presentations of two tele-
vision dealers-one who sold the prospect and the other who didn't.

Our prospects, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Black, decided they wanted to buy a television receiver. There were two radio dealers in their immediate neighborhood, and as we join them, they have just entered the shop of the first dealer, whom we will call Mr. Jones. After the usual greetings, Mr. Black has said, "We're interested in buying a television receiver. I've noticed you have some on display. We'd like a demonstration."

Our salesman, happy at the prospect of a sale, replies, "Yes, indeed. Come right this way, won't you? Here's my very finest set. It has twenty-eight tubes, with a separate channel for both audio and video signals, a twelveinch cathode-ray tube, and a twelve-channel tuner with a stage of preselection, ratio detection, and push-pull 6L6's in the output. Isn't she a beauty?"

Mr. Black, smiling faintly, replies, "Yes. It does look nice, but that all sounds like Greek to me. I had no idea it was so complicated. You see, I don't know a thing about radio; I'm an accountant."
Mrs. Black, who really wants a set very much, senses her husband's objection and suggests, "But Tom, it can't be so difficult. Mabel Jordan operates theirs all the time." Then turning to the dealer, she asked, "Will you please explain to us how to tune it?"
"Yes indeed, Mrs. Black. It's very simple. You just turn the a.c. switch like this and let the set warm up. Then you turn the volume control up about half way, and turn the tuner indicator to the channel you want. Then you adjust the vernier control, set the brilliance and contrast controls, and there's your station. Simple, isn't it?"

Mr. and Mrs. Black looked at each other a bit bewildered, and then Mr. Black answered, "Yes, I guess it is when you know how, but it still seems rather complicated. Do you have any sets that are easier to operate?"
"Oh, no, Sir. They are all just about the same in that way. No trick at all when you get on to it. Any more questions you'd like to ask?"

Mr. Black, with a doubtful expression, answered, "No, not just now. Mr. Jones. I guess we'll want to think it over a little. Thank you for your trouble."
"That's O.K.," nodded the dealer. "Drop in any time. Be glad to serve you."

Outside the store, Mr. and Mrs. Black walked along quietly for a time. Then Mrs. Black spoke, "But Tom, I still can't believe it is as complicated as he said it was." There was another period of silence, and then with marked determination, she added, "And if Mabel Jordan can do it, I can do it too! Let's drop in at the other store down the street and see what they say. Maybe they'll have some simpler sets."
Tom Black grinned broadly. "O.K., Kitten, let's give him a try."
Inside the second store, Mr. Black made the same request for information. The clerk, as before, was prompt and courteous in his reply. "Yes, Sir. I'll be very happy to show you some of our sets. Here's a set we're really enthusiastic about. It will give you a brilliant, large, easy-to-view picture of approximately 75 square inches. That's really ideal for the average living room and makes it comfortable for eight to ten people to enjoy themselves.
"The receiver embodies all of the latest engineering features to insure you a brilliant, steady picture from all stations, and because of its superior design, it's as simple to tune as your present radio. Let's try it, shall we?
"Here's a program listing for today. Let's see now, it's just about 7:30 p.m. Oh, yes. Here we are-what would you like? There's a dramatic show at Number 4 on the tuning dial, a news broadcast at Number 5. an old western movie on Number 7 and a night baseball game on Number 9.
"Number 9? All right, Mr. Black. Now just to show you how simple it is, I want you to tune it for me.
"First of all, let's turn the set on with the knob that is labeled 'Volume.' That's just like the volume control on your regular radio. It turns the set on, and later, when you want to control the volume, you just turn it to the left or to the right depending on how loud you'd like it.
"Now, we'll give the set just a few moments to warm up. That's just like your radio too, isn't it? In fact, there really isn't very much difference between the two, except that in this set you tune in the picture as well as the sound.
"Next, let's turn the tuning dial to station Number 9. There we are. See, we're getting a picture already. We can do a little better than that, though. See this second knob in the center of the tuning dial? That's the fine adjustment that enables us to tune the set exactly to the station. We just turn it slowly until we get the loudest sound. You'll notice, that as you tuned in the loudest sound, the picture got brightest too, didn't it? Actually, we tune them both in at the same time, with just one knob-we tune in the sound and the picture takes care of itself.
"'That's really a fine picture you tuned in, isn't it, Mr. Black?" continued the dealer after a few seconds. Mr. Black was beaming like a school boy who'd hit his first home run.

The dealer, quick to crystallize this positive emotion into a definite picture. suggested, "Just like being at the ball game, isn't it? Can't you just picture yourself, relaxed in a comfortable arm chair, watching the World Series? There's really nothing like it. All the magic of modern science at your finger tips. Golly, look at that hit! He really walloped that one. didn't he?"

Meanwhile, Mrs. Black was still a bit cautious. This was such a contrast to the first demonstration. And there were two more knobs. Waiting for the opportune time, she asked, "But what about the two other knobs? Don't you have to adjust them, too? I've been given the idea that tuning a television receiver was a lot more complicated."
"Oh, I was going to explain those to you in just a moment, Mrs. Black, but the fact is, because of the superior engineering of this set, you won't have to adjust them very often. Actually, they are in some ways like the tone controls on your radio. Perhaps you remember that some


A television receiver has tremendous appeal for everyone. In making your sales presentation, keep technical details at a minimum and build your sales talk around the pleasure and enjoyment it will bring the family as a group, or individually.
radios had one control for the high tones and another for the low tones? Well, that's just about what these are, except that they control the picture. Now, you come over here and turn the one marked 'Brilliance.' There! You see how much brighter the picture became? Now, turn this other knob marked 'Contrast.' Notice how the picture became darker and the contrast between the light and dark shades became greater? Well, you adjust those two controls to get the most pleasing picture. And as a general thing, they will require very little attention from one station to the next. Now you tune in a station for us, Mrs. Black. Let's see about that dramatic show on. Channel 4 ."

Quickly and easily, under his expert coaching, she tuned in the program.
"There, now, isn't that something? A dramatic theater in your own home. Can't you just see yourself and your friends gathered together around this television receiver? It's almost hard to understand how we got along without it, isn't it?
"Do either of you have any further questions?"
Mrs. Black guessed she didn't, but Mr. Black, returning to the world of reality, asked about the price.
"Well, Mr. Black, figured over three years of use, this set will cost you only about thirty cents a day-not much doubt about your getting that much entertainment out of it, is there?
"In fact, you'll find it will actually save money over what you are now spending for movies, plays, and sports events and, besides, it will bring you a whole world of (Continued on page 118)

Both photographs are of the same receiver, yet to the general public, one is a maze of resistors, coils, and condensers, while the other is a thing of beauty, a complete TV set capable of bringing limitless pleasure and enjoyment to the happy owner. Which has the greater appeal? Which do you sell?


The added modulator acts as a convenient base for the present transmitter.

By R. L. PARMENTER, WIJNF

IF YOU have already built up the little rig previously described in these pages as "Your First Transmitter" (August, 1949, issue) and you have a desire to incorporate phone operation, it is a relatively simple matter to accomplish this.
Utilizing a quite simple circuit and requiring few parts, the small modulator herein described has its output applied to the screen circuit of the 807 final amplifier. More than enough power is obtained from a 50B5 miniature beam pentode to superimpose on the carrier emitted by the 807 the amplitude modulation required for phone operation. Since a portion of the 160 meter band is now available for use by all classes of amateurs, the combination provided by the addition of this unit to the r.f. section makes an ideal rig for around town use. The author has worked across town consistently even through evening QRM with entirely satisfactory results. It may be possible to get satisfactory operation on 10 -meter phone by using a 10 -meter
crystal, or by using a 20 -meter crystal and doubling in the 807 stage. The author has not tried this and the results cannot be guaranteed, but the possibilities seem to be there since the 807 requires so little drive.

In the event this is tried, however, it is advisable to check the harmonic radiation of the transmitter, especially if there are television receivers in the vicinity. Even a small harmonic content will cause interference to television receivers, and possibly result in quiet hours in order to keep peace with the neighbors.
The various radio publications have had several articles in recent months on the subject of eliminating television interference, and it is suggested that these articles be studied if such interference is encountered. In many cases, the interference may be cured by the use of r.f. chokes in series with the power line feeding the transmitter. The use of an antenna system resonant to the operating frequency will help in some cases.

In severe cases, the only solution may lie in the shielding of the transmitter. This procedure is described in the September, 1949 issue of Radio \& Television News.
The circuit consists of a single stage of voltage amplification for building up the output from a single-button microphone and applies this to the grid of a beam power pentode. This, in turn, arplies audio power to the screen of the r.f. final. This is really an adaptation of a screen modulation circuit previously described in these pages where it was used to modulate an 813 final. ${ }^{1}$ The voltage gain has been decreased and the power output reduced. Also an a.c.-d.c. type of rectifier, along with the series string for filament heating, has been used to eliminate the need for a power transformer. Contrary to what may have been expected, there were no difficulties experienced from hum troubles. The only disadvantage apparent so far is the fact that an actual earth ground cannot be used either on the modulator or the r.f. final, and, consequently, the chassis ground is at the potential of one side of the line. Allowance must be made for this fact, of course.
The coupling arrangement between the modulator and the 807 is accomplished by the use of midget chokes and is in reality Heising modulation applied to the screen. This system was not uncommon in the old days of modulated oscillators but applied to the plate circuit. Almost any choke heavy enough for the average small table model radio is good enough for this job, as the impedance matching is

[^1]not critical. One choke furnishes a plate load for the 50B5, while the other furnishes additional filtering for the screen voltage and keeps the audio power from being lost in the power supply. The $1 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. paper condenser passes the audio voltage from the plate of the 50B5 to the screen circuit of the 807 but blocks the screen voltage from the 50B5. This condenser could be larger in capacitance, but this is really not necessary since the 50B5 develops ample audio power. A 35W4 is used as a half-wave rectifier to supply d.c. for the other tubes.

It was deemed desirable to keep the height of the unit to a minimum since it was to be used as a base for the transmitter proper. By using a 7 x 7 x $1^{1 / 2}$ inch chassis, inverted, we were able to conserve some height and at the same time retain the use of the front and back drop for mounting controls and terminals. The chassis is raised above the baseboard of the cabinet by 1 -inch machine screws which act as legs. This provides usable space below the chassis for socket wiring and for accommodating the smaller items, such as resistors, cathode condensers, and coupling condensers. A box was made of wood and Masonite, the inside dimensions being $7 \frac{1}{4} \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \times 31 / 4$ inches. This is used to house the chassis; the r.f. portion slides down into the side pieces of Masonite and are affixed together by flathead 6-32 machine screws.

A top view of the chassis is shown in the photo, and while the parts placement is not especially critical, it is advisable to orient the chokes so that their fields will interact as little as possible. The cylindrical object at the front of the chassis is a war surplus microphone transformer. Wiring below chassis is done point-to-point, and it was not deemed necessary to illustrate this. The microphone battery is connected by using two banana jacks, while the two combination binding posts on the backdrop of the chassis are for cutting the modulator in or out of the circuit (for c.w. or phone). The manner of doing this is shown in the circuit diagram.

## Dperation

After the unit has been built and the wiring checked, it may be tested for audio gain and quality by connecting a pair of phones across the binding post marked "for c.w." and the ground, with no other external connections being made. (In other words, the unit is not connected to the transmitter.) A very small amount of gain is required to provide an astonishing amount of pickup. If this test proves satisfactory, it may be connected to the transmitter and put on the air. Modulation may be observed by a Christmas tree bulb in a feeder or by the neon indicator, Upward modulation must be maintained, so do not load beyond the point where this occurs since it is easy to overmodulate. Some means of checking for percentage of modulation should be em-


Schematic diagram of the modulator, showing the changes in screen wiring.
ployed, even if it is merely having the neighboring amateur listen in for your signal. Plenty of gain was observed at our station when using a T17B hand mike (war surplus) and a $11 / 2$ volt dry cell, and the quality reports were satisfactory for communications purposes.

This little modulator provides an
easy, economical way of applying phone to the small c.w. rig previously described. It may be effectively employed with other transmitters, of course, when the power requirements are similar or somewhat higher. We ran into no "bugs" in its construction or operation, and it should present no difficulties even to a beginner. $30-$

Top view of the modulator. All components are below the chassis.



## An inexpensire method of matching a $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ or 500 ohm

## line without a plate-to-line transformer. This system

also prorides power circuit control orer the same line.

WHEN recently the writer had occasion to couple a phonograph preamplifier to an amplifier 30 feet distant, a cathode follower circuit was used to give low impedance, saving the cost of an expensive tube-to-line transformer and at the same time achieving excellent high-frequency response. Ordinary twisted pair, such as is used by the telephone company, was employed for the transmission line, although a shielded cable such as Belden 8401 is also suitable for the purpose.

The circuit diagram for a typical cathode follower circuit and an accompanying chart giving parts values for various tubes to match 250 ohm and 500 ohm lines is shown in Fig. 1. Where the value of $R_{2}$ is given as zero,
it may, of course, be omitted, and the junction of $R_{1}$ and the grid resistor grounded. The purpose of $C_{1}$ is to block d.c. from the line, preventing the terminating resistor from shunting the cathode for d.c. It may be an electrolytic providing that polarity is observed as shown in Fig. 1.
Care should be taken not to overdrive these circuits. About 2 volts r.m.s. can be used without excessive distortion. The grid resistor may be replaced with a 500,000 ohm potentiometer if desired, and this used to adjust the input level.

Parts placement is no more critical than in other audio circuits. The input circuit may be well-shielded to prevent hum pickup, as the degenerative effect of the cathode follower circuit will

Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.

reduce the effects of any reasonable amount of shield capacity.
A balanced 500 ohm line may be fed by using two 250 ohm circuits hooked "back-to-back" in push-pull, and the line terminated with two 250 ohm resistors whose junction is grounded. A 6SN7 fits this application admirably.
Although in the application already mentioned, the volume and tone were controlled at the remote amplifier, the circuit might also be used to couple a preamplifier containing volume and tone controls to a remote power amplifier. In a case such as this, the circuit of Fig. 2 can be used to turn the amplifier on and off from the preamplifier using the same wires used to transmit the audio intelligence.
In this circuit, when the preamplifier power is turned on, a d.c. voltage from the preamplifier "B plus" circuit is fed through $R_{1}$ to the line, operating the relay through the 10,000 ohm resistor. When the relay closes, it completes the power circuit of the remote amplifier and turns it on also. The audio is transmitted through the 50 $\mu \mathrm{fd}$. blocking condensers to the 500 ohm terminating resistor. Note that in this case the polarity of the blocking condenser connected to the 6SF5 cathode is opposite from that shown in Fig. 1. In this case, the d.c. control voltage on the line is greater than the 6SF5 cathode voltage, hence this connection. To prevent the inductance of the relay coil from affecting the frequency response of the line, it is isolated by means of the 10,000 ohm resistor. The value of $R_{1}$ and the voltage rating of the $50 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condensers will depend upon the relay used.

The relay should be a fairly sensitive unit. The one used by the writer was a 7500 ohm, 28 volt surplus unit, and operated on about 3 ma . After the relay has been decided upon, the value of $R_{1}$ can be found by connecting the $10,-$ 000 ohm resistor, the relay, and successively smaller trial values of $R_{1}$ across the " $B$ " supply until a value is found for $R_{1}$ such that the relay just closes. If the characterisitcs of the relay are known accurately, then the value of $R_{1}$ may be calculated. Next measure or calculate the voltage drop across the $10,000 \mathrm{ohm}$ resistor and the relay combined, allow a safety factor, and use this value for the voltage rating of the $50 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condensers. If the relay contacts will not handle the primary current of the amplifier power supply, then the sensitive relay may be connected to operate a larger 117 volt a.c. relay having adequate contacts.

These circuits should find application in any case where the use of a high-impedance circuit will result in unsatisfactory frequency response. Because for relatively short distances (in the order of 50 feet) almost any type of cable may be used, it is often possible to use existing cables, thereby saving the expense and inconvenience of installing new cable. The control circuit of Fig. 2 adds a control function without extra wiring, gaining further simplicity and convenience.

IRADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS


MOST versatile yet least familiar of electronic products distributed through merchandising outlets is the intercommunication system. This combination of utility and mystery offers not only a tremendous market, but a real challenge as well. If ever there was a free field in the electronic industry, intercom offers it.
To begin with, consider just one facet of the intercom market: the home. Research tells us that fewer than one-half of one per-cent of America's homes are intercom-equipped.

While the industrial and office intercom market has received rather more attention, a conservative estimate of the sales potential in the intercom field as a whole would reveal that fully ninety per-cent of the market is virtually untouched.

Why is this so, in an age when other electronic products have made such thorough penetration of their markets? First, because intercoms, particularly home installations, are only beginning to catch the popular imagination; because demand has not yet been created, and most basic reason of all, because its sale appears to be a complicated procedure. Note that I say "appears to be." In reality it is very simple.

Eet's see what happens when the
prospective buyer decides that he wants an intercom. First, he has recognized a specific need. Actually, he usually is not fully aware of how much can be accomplished with an intercom. He merely knows he has a problem and he hopes that an intercom can solve it for him. Were he aware of the versatility of the intercom, if he knew in how many ways intercoms could be used to coordinate his organization or simplify the operation of his home and eliminate wasted time and energy, he would be in a better position to explain his needs comprehensively to the salesman. But in most cases he is unaware of the full field of usefulness of an intercom.

The radio distributor and service technician, on the other hand, knows all these things about intercoms, but he is not familiar with the prospect's problem. And no matter how many questions are asked, the first contact may not reveal exactly what is needed. This is the crucial point in intercom selling. The technician can overwhelm the prospect with his technical knowledge of intercoms and usually smother the sale in his own erudition, or he can ask a few simple, basic questions which will instill and justify the customer's confidence and lead to an acceptable solution of his problem. After these
basic questions are asked, upon the "salesman" rests the responsibility of recommending equipment which will first meet the prime requirements of the prospect and second, make way for the additional intercom setup which he will eventually need, or the need for which he is presently unaware.
At this point, the salesman will avoid recommending a complicated system. Instead he will take the prospect step by step over the basic principles of the intercom. Let's assume that the installation calls for several master units and additional staff stations, where one staff station is to originate calls, another is not to originate calls, another is to be "private" and still another "non-private." To enumerate the needs in this way would be to needlessly confuse the prospect. Fortunately, the manufacturer himself has come to the rescue by devising a versatile and flexible product, a unit which can give the buyer master stations where he needs them; staff stations as required; horns or boosters; in short, everything needed in any given situation, bearing in mind future as well as present needs.

Probably the manufacturer's greatest contribution to simplified selling of intercoms has been the introduction of (Continued on page 136)

# PRINTED Clircuits 

Part1. A review of printed circuit techniques. To be concluded next month with an article on how the experimenter can apply, in a simplified form, printed circuits to home constructed units.

## By

JOHN T. FRYE

AVERY loud Bang announced to the electronic world early in 1945 that printed circuits had moved from the experimental to the practical stage, for it was at that time that the National Bureau of Standards, working closely with the Cen-tralab-Division of the Globe Union Company, began mass production on the tiny radio proximity fuse for mortar shells: a fuse incorporating a complex electronic circuit "printed" on a thin steatite plate $13 / 4$ " long by $1 \frac{1}{4}$ " wide!

Since that time, the printed circuit has thrust its tentacles into every portion of the electronic field, and it has miraculously shrunk everything it touched. Hearing aid amplifiers, complete with batteries, that are smaller than a cigarette package; personal radios that can be cradled in the palm of the hand; radio and television subassemblies occupying only one-tenth the space needed for conventional assemblies and requiring one-half as many soldered connections for installation: these are but a few of the achievements of this new process, and the surface has barely been scratched. Every day sees new applications of this method by which space is saved, weight is reduced, assembly is simplified, and cost is cut.

Every electronic worker is certain to come in contact with printed circuits in increasing number, and it is the purpose of this article to prepare him for that contact by making him familiar with the various methods and techniques by which these circuits are produced commercially and then showing him how he can develop and experiment with his own printed circuits.

Fig. 1. The "Couplate" unit. It contains a complete interstage coupling circuit.


Fig. 2. Diagram of "Couplate." Finished unit measures $1-1 / 16 \times 13 / 16 \times 3 / 16 \mathrm{in}$.

carefully trace out the heavy lines with a small brush which we have dipped into a "paint" made by mixing fine particles of silver together with a liquid binder to hold the particles together and a solvent used to make the mixture thin enough to brush.

Next, suppose we have several different solutions of finely powdered graphite or lamp-black, a resin binder, and a solvent. We can experiment with these until we find just the right combination of mixture, thickness, and length of line needed to produce resistances equal to $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$; and then we carefully paint in these resistance lines at the proper points between the silver conducting lines already drawn. Then we place our little plate in an oven and raise the temperature to the point where our lines of paint will be "fired" directly to the ceramic base, adhering to it with a tensile strength of 3000 pounds to the square inch. Finally we solder tiny ceramic condensers of the proper values across the gaps representing the condensers, and then we attach flexible leads to our silver paint at points $1,2,3$, and 4. The result is a "printed circuit" that will perform exactly the same as one
using conventional components, but our printed sub-assembly will be no bigger than a postage stamp and require only four soldered connections to be made by the radio assembly-line operator. A commercial version of just such a printed circuit is shown in Fig. 1.

Such a manual process, while pointing up the difference between printed and conventional circuits, obviously could not be adapted to mass production. Various stencilling methods are the answer to producing more uniform circuits at higher speed, and the silkscreen process is one of the most successful
In this system, a fine-meshed silk screen is tightly stretched on a wooden frame and covered with a photosensitive material that becomes insoluble when exposed to strong ultraviolet light. A photographic-positive mask of the exact shape of the required conducting circuit is placed on top of the screen, which is then exposed to the rays from an ultraviolet lamp. Finally, the portions of the film protected by the mask are washed away in cold water, leaving a stencil of the conductor design to be printed. All four of these steps are clearly illustrated in Fig. 3.
This finished stencil is held securely against the base plate to be printed; and the circuits can be printed on practically any insulating material, or even on conducting material that has been coated with a non-conducting film, such as lacquer, and a quantity of silver paint is placed at one end of the screen. A neoprene bar, or "squeegee," is moved across the top surface, forcing the paint ahead of it and down through the open mesh of the design, as is shown in Fig. 4. When the screen is removed, the surface of the plate is found to be printed with an exact, sharp-edged, uniformlythick design of the required conductor circuit. A second stencil can be used to print the resistors in their proper places. The paint is fired to the base exactly as was done before. This process is shown in Fig. 6. In Fig. 7 are displayed base plates at various stages of completion.
Brushing and stencilling with a silk


Fig. 3. These individual operctions show the method used in preparing a silk screen


Fig. 4. Silk-screen printing. Paint is forced through the open mesh of the screen. After the screen is removed, the sarface of the base plate is found to be printed with an exact, sharp-edged, uniformly-thick design of the required conductor circuit A second stencil can then be used to print the resistors in their proper location

Fig. 5. Front and rear views of one the many hearing-aid amplifiers that are printed on ceramic plates.


Drocomber, I! $1: 1$


Fig. 6. $\bar{A}$ high temperature oven is used for firing a group of printed circuits.


Fig. 7. Partially zompleted electronic circuits printed on steatite plates and cylinders by the silk-screen process. Light lines are silver conductors and inductors; dark rectangles are resistors; circular disks are ceramic condensers.

Fig. 8. Illustrating the evolution of an audio plate-to-grid coupling circuit.

screen are not the only ways in which the conducting and resistor paints are applied. For example, a decalcomania, on which the circuit is printed on a thin flexible film that can be transferred to the final surface, is useful in applying the circuits to cylindrical or irregularly-shaped objects. The film is removed by firing.
Most standard printing processes are also used. As a single example, the required design can be raised on the face of a rubber stamp, and this stamp can be pressed first on a pad of conducting ink and then on the surface to be printed. Plating of this printed design will increase its conductance if necessary. In the same way, other printing processes such as engraving, lithographing, and intaglio are also employed.

You old-timers who used to draw your own grid-leaks with a lead pencil were using a form of printed circuits that still may have possibilities. Pencils having "leads" of varying degrees of conductivity, or pens filled with conducting inks are being used experimentally. With such devices an experimental circuit could be drawn and constructed ready for testing all at one and the same operation!

Condensers can be painted, too, by employing silver disks painted on opposite sides of the base plate so that the plate material becomes the dielectric. If the plate is constructed of high-dielectric material, condensers of reasonable capacity can be obtained by this method; otherwise, miniature thin-disk ceramic condensers are often employed by soldering them with a low temperature solder directly to a silvered area on the base.

Printed inductors are also used especially in the low-inductance values. Spiral forms are used on flat bases, although the more conventional forms can be used when the circuit is printed on the tube envelope or a cylindrical base plate as is shown in Fig. 9. The inductance of a spiral conductor can be increased by covering it with an insulating layer of lacquer and then painting another spiral right on top of it and connecting the two in series, painting another spiral on top of that, etc. The distributed capacity and the $Q$ of the circuit required are the limiting factors to the usefulness of this method.

Placing a layer of magnetic paint, made of a colloidal suspension of powdered magnetic material, both beneath and above the spiral conductor, with insulating layers serving to protect the turns of the inductance from shorting, will also increase the inductance.

The spraying of conducting films on insulated surfaces is another method of printing circuits. The same paints can be used in paint spray guns as for the stencilled-screen process; or molten streams of metal can be sprayed through locating stencils. Guns are available in which the metal to be sprayed is fed into the gun in the form of a wire, where it is heated to the (Continued on page 126)

RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS

# modern thenvision <br>  

 Philips projection systems.

> Part 20. A description of flybacli and pulse-type high-ioltage porier supplies that are part of the horizontal deffertion systems of TV receirers.

$I$N PART 19 of this series the structure of a horizontal electromagnetic system was analyzed, and it was there noted that when the plate current of the 6BG6 power tube driving the horizontal output transformer was suddenly cut off, a large amount of energy existed in the magnetic field present in the output transformer. Part of this energy was employed to return the electron beam from the right-hand side of the screen to the left-hand side, and the remainder was converted by the damper tube into additional d.c. voltage which is then added to the " $B+$ " voltage of the lowvoltage power supply and applied to the 6BG6 output tube.
The extremely short retrace interval of 7 microseconds which exists in the horizontal deflection circuit is used to further advantage in developing the 9000 to 11,000 volts required by the second anode of the picture tube. It is well-known that the voltage induced in any inductance is governed by the relationship

$$
e(\text { induced })=L \frac{d i}{d t}
$$

where di represents the change in current flowing through the coil (of in-
ductance $L$ ) in the time $d t$. (There is a minus sign in the foregoing equation which has been disregarded because it possesses no significance here). In the horizontal output transformer, the plate current of the 6BG6, flowing through the primary winding, drops from a value of 77 milliamperes to zero in a period of less than 5 microseconds. With sufficient inductance in the primary winding, pulse peaks of 9000 to 11,000 volts may be developed during each retrace interval. These pulses have a repetition rate of 15,750 times a second and, by applying them to a diode rectifier, can be converted to d.c. and then fed to the cathode-ray tube. Since this voltage is developed during the retrace or flyback interval of a horizontal scanning period, the power supply is known as a "flyback" type of power supply. Occasionally the name, "in-ductive-kick" power supply is also heard.

A typical circuit of a flyback power supply is shown in Fig. 1. A special high-voltage rectifier tube, an $8016 / 1$ B3 tube, is connected across the full primary of the horizontal output transformer. During each horizontal retrace interval, a high pesitive pulse is developed across this winciing and

## By

## BHLTTON S. KIVEIE

is rectificd by the 8016. Due to the high frequency of these pulses ( 15,750 cycles), sufficient filtering is provided by a simple "pi" type filter consisting of a $500 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser, a l-megohm resistor and approximately a $500 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser formed by the inner and outer aquadag coatings in the cath-ode-ray tube itself. This latter capacitance, incicientally, is just as real as any condenser bought from a parts jobber. It will store and retain electrical charge. Hence, before removing the picture tube from a set, be sure to discharge this capacitance by connecting a wire from the inside, high-voltage button on the side of the cathoderay tube to the outer aquadag coating. Many a tube has been dropped when the technician failed to observe this precaution and accidentally touched the high-voltage button while carrying the tube.
Filament power for the 8016 is obtained from a small winding coupled to the primary of the horizontal output transformer. This tube was especially designed for this application, requiring only $1 / 4$ watt of power which can be taken from the circuit.

The foregoing represents the type of horizontal sweep circuits employed by nearly all television receivers having electromagnetic deflection tubes. With sets containing $15-$, 16 -, 20 -inch and projection cathode-ray tubes, the 9 or 10,000 volts power obtainable from the foregoing circuit is not enough, and the high-voltage section of the receiver must be enlarged. A 15 - or 16 -inch tube requires a full 12,000 volts, and this can be obtained from the circuit shown in Fig. 2. The horizontal deflection circuit preceding the output transformer remains unaltered. However, the output trans-


Fig. 1. Conventional circuit diagram of a flyback power supply.


Fig. 2. A flyback high-voltage supply unit capable of producing 12.000 volts.
former is modified to produce a peak voltage of 6500 volts across the full primary and to incorporate two filament windings in the secondary. The additional filament winding is needed because two 8016 rectifiers are connected in series to develop the desired 12,000 volt output.

The operation of the rectifier circuit is best explained by using the equivalent diagram shown in Fig. 3. At the instant that the plate current of the 6BG6 flowing through the primary of the output transformer is cut off, 6500 volts are developed here. This voltage is applied to $V_{1}$, causing electrons to flow around through the primary winding and up to $C_{1}$, and forcing an equivalent number of elec-
trons to flow out of the top plate and back to $V_{1}$. The electron flow continues until $C_{1}$ has charged to the peak value ( 6500 volts in this instance) of the applied pulse. Thereafter, $V_{1}$ remains non-conductive until the next positive peak, and even then nothing will occur unless some charge has leaked off of $C_{1}$, reducing the value of the voltage across the condenser.
During the interval when $V_{1}$ is not conducting, $C_{1}$ charges $C_{2}$ to its value because there exists a complete d.c. path between these two condensers. Electrons flow from the bottom plate of $C_{1}$, through the primary winding of the horizontal output transformer to $C_{2}$, and from $C_{2}$ down through $R_{1}$ back to $C_{1}$ again. Initially, the charging of

Fig. 3. An equivalent diagram of the high-voltage section shown in Fig. 2 .

$C_{2}$ by $C_{1}$ reduces the voltage across $C_{1}$. However, after several seconds, $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$ are both charged to essentially the full 6500 volts of the pulse.
We come now to the second rectifier, $V_{2}$, and its associated condenser, $C_{3}$. To understand how $C_{3}$ acquires its charge, consider the circuit when $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$ are both fully charged, and the primary winding has a positive 6500 volts across it. If we add the voltages existing between points A and B at this instant, we note the following: $C_{2}$ has a positive 6500 volts which combine with the 6500 volts across the transformer for a total of 13,000 volts. Opposing this are the 6500 volts across $C_{1}$. Thus, $V_{2}$ receives an applied voltage of 6500 volts. Current flows through the tube, charging $C_{3}$ to 6500 volts with the polarity as indicated in Fig. 3. This places point C at a polarity of 13,000 volts, obtained from the combined voltages of $C_{1}$ and $C_{3}$. Actually, due to losses throughout the circuit, only a 12,000 -volt output is obtained.

When the television receiver employs a projection tube, 25,000 to $27,-$ 000 volts are needed. To achieve this we use three 8016 rectifiers, instead of two, and employ a horizontal output transformer capable of developing 9000 -volt pulses across the full primary winding. (See Fig. 4.) The operation of this circuit is similar to the preceding circuit with the addition that after $C_{3}$ acquires its charge, it then charges $C_{4}$. This brings us to the third diode, $V_{3}$, and if the voltages are added around the circuit, with the voltage across the transformer primary taken at its peak positive value, then it will be seen that $V_{3}$ has applied to it a voltage of 9000 volts, and it is to this value that $C_{5}$ charges. The addition of the voltages across $C_{1}, C_{3}$, and $C_{5}$ produces the desired output voltage of 27,000 volts. The 5TP4 projection tube utilizes electrostatic focusing, and this is supplied by connecting a bleeder network from the positive plate of $C_{1}$ to the low-voltage power supply. A 15 -megohm potentiometer is then inserted at an appropriate point in this bleeder chain and the voltage applied to the proper base terminal of the image tube.

Examination of the full schematic of the horizontal output circuit, Fig. 4, reveals the use of a separate damper (6AS7) and a low-voltage booster (a 5 V 4 G ). In the circuit of Fig. 2, both of these functions were performed by a single tube (a 5 V 4 G ). However, better results can be obtained through the use of separate tubes, each designed for one specific application. The 6AS7 is concerned with damping out the oscillations and maintaining a linear beam motion, while the 5V4 converts some of the excess energy present during the retrace interval into d.c. voltage. In projection television receivers, where images $18^{\prime \prime} \times 24^{\prime \prime}$ or larger are obtained, horizontal linearity is quite important and requires special circuits, such as that shown in Fig. 4.


Fig. 4. An extension of the flyback circuit of Fig. 2 to provide 27.000 volts for projection tubes.

Beam Relaxer Circuit. A method for developing high voltage which is similar in some respects to the flyback method is employed in the circuit shown in Fig. 5. It consists of a horizontal output stage which is an oscillator driving the horizontal deflection coils directly and, during beam retrace, developing the necessary high voltages by the inductive flyback method.

The 6L6 horizontal output tube operates as an oscillator having its grid connected to the primary of the horizontal output transformer and its plate attached to a tap on the secondary winding. The screen grid receives negative horizontal sync pulses from the preceding sync clipper tube. These lock in the oscillator so that its frequency is kept in step with the incoming sync pulses.

To start the analysis of the circuit, assume that the tube has just been cut off, due either to the oscillator operation or the arrival of a negative sync pulse at the screen grid. (When the system is operating properly, the two actions will occur simultaneously.) With the stoppage of plate current, the magnetic flux of the transformer collapses, inducing a high negative potential on the grid of $V_{1}$ and a high positive potential on the plate. The voltage reversal brought about by the field collapse is also applied to the horizontal deflection coils, causing the beam to retrace rapidly.

After the field has collapsed completely, the high negative potential on the grid of $V_{1}$ decreases, and the tube begins to conduct again, the rate of current flow being determined by the plate resistance of the tube and the inductance of the plate winding of the transformer. The plate resistance of the tube is controlled by the bias on the grid, and this, in turn, is a function of the resistance
in the cathode circuit. Hence, by varying the cathode resistance, we can control the period of oscillation of $V_{1}$. The variable resistor is thus a "hold control."

The magnetic flux on the transformer starts building up now, and a positive potential is induced in the grid winding, thereby aiding the current growth throughout the circuit. Plate current flow increases due to the positive grid voltage until the tube reaches saturation. As current saturation is approached, the amount of positive induced grid voltage begins to decrease until a point is reached at which the voltage in the cathode circuit is sufficiently high to overcome the positive grid voltage and force the tube into cut-off. If the oscillator is properly synchronized, this will also be the moment for the arrival of a negative sync pulse to the screen-grid. We are now back to our starting
point, completing one cycle of oscillation.

A 6L6 is used purposely for the oscillator because its plate current-plate voltage characteristics show a sharp "knee" or bend when plate current saturation is reached. This causes the tube to attain saturation sharply, cutting off the oscillator sharply and initiating a rapid retrace. A tube not of the beam power type would operate in this circuit, but since its characteristics do not possess this sharp "knee," the retrace time would not be as rapid and the induced voltage not so great.

Scanning voltages which drive the horizontal scanning coils are obtained from the primary winding of the output transformer. Also across this winding are connected $R_{1}, L_{1}$, and $C_{1}$ which affect the horizontal linearity and which are designed to damp out any shock-excited oscillations that

Fig. 5. Wiring diagram of a beam relaxation oscillator.



Fig. 6. North American Philips pulse-type high-voltage supply.


Fig. 7. Operating voltages and currents in the pulse-lype unit shown in Fig. 6.
might develop in this winding. The potential developed across cathode resistor $R_{2}$ is a function of the average plate current and may be used for centering the image horizontally on the screen. One side of the deflection coil is connected to the movable arm of $R_{1,}$ while the other end connects to a fixed tap. In this way we can change the relative voltage polarity between the two points from positive to nega-
tive and shift the beam to the right or left, as desired.

The incoming sync pulses may be obtained directly from the video signal itself, or from an automatic frequency control network of a type to be described later.

Two 8016 high-voltage rectifiers are series connected across the full secondary of the transformer, using the high surge of voltage during retrace to develop an output voltage of 9000 volts.

Pulse-Type H.V. Supplies. North American Philips has recently developed a special compact projection system which employs a special highvoltage power supply. This high-voltage supply is known as a pulse type and it differs from the flyback type previously discussed in that a separate pulse generator is employed, operating at a frequency which is considerably lower than the horizontal sweep frequency.

The circuit of the power supply, shown in Fig. 6, consists of a blocking oscillator, a driver amplifier, and a three-tube, cascaded, high-voltage rectifier. The blocking oscillator is conventional in form and operates at a frequency of about 1000 cycles. It produces a saw-tooth voltage which is

The horizontal output translormer used in sets containing a fyback power supply.

applied to the grid of the following 6BG6 driver amplifier. (See Fig. 7.) The grid of this tube is biased beyond cut-off so that plate current flows only during the upper third portion of the saw-tooth wave. At the peak of the saw-tooth, the grid voltage of the 6BG6 drops sharply into cut-off, stopping the flow of plate current. Due to the inductance in the transformer windings and the stray capacitances across them, the system is shocked into oscillations. The values of these components were chosen to produce transient oscillations having a frequency of about 25 kc . The oscillations continue until the next flow of plate current from the 6BG6. This is indicated in Fig. 7. In the flyback system, a damping tube placed across the output transformer damped out all but the first cycle of oscillations. In this circuit no such damping is present, and the oscillations continue throughout the entire interval between plate current pulses. When the 6BG6 conducts again, it loads down the circuit, stopping the oscillations. The sudden stoppage of the plate current at the end of each plate current pulse then shock excites the transformer back into oscillations at its natural frequency of 25 kc .

The voltage developed across the full primary winding of the output transformer is rectified by the three 8016 tubes to provide an output voltage of 25,000 volts. Since the high voltage is developed here a little differently than in the previous high voltage systems discussed, a brief explanation follows.

On the first positive oscillation peak $(8500$ volts), current flows through $V_{1}$ and $C_{1}$, charging the latter condenser to the full peak voltage with the polarity as shown. On the first negative peak, the voltage across the primary transformer winding adds to the voltage across $C_{1}$ to cause $V_{2}$ to conduct and charge $C_{2}$ to a peak value which is twice the transformer voltage, or 17,000 volts. Current, in this instance, flows from the cathode of $V_{2}$ to its plate, through $C_{1}$ and the transformer primary to $C_{2}$, and thence back to the cathode of $V_{2}$ again. On the next positive peak, $C_{a}$ is charged by current flowing through $V_{3}, C_{2}$, the transformer primary, and $C_{1}$ to $C_{3}$, and then back to the cathode of $V_{3}$ again, completing the circuit. The voltage across $C_{2}$ adds to the voltage across the transformer primary to feed a positive voltage to the plate of $V_{3}$. Opposing this voltage is the potential across $C_{1}$. The total positive voltage at this instant is 2 v . (from $C_{1}$ ) plus v . (from the transformer) or $3 v$. Opposing this is $v$. from $C_{1}$. Hence, $C_{3}$ receives $2 v$. (3v.-v.) or 17,000 volts. By using the voltages across $C_{3}$ and $C_{1}$, we can obtain an output voltage of 25,500 volts. Actually, the output voltage is somewhat lower than this.

Note that in this system the oscillations in the transformer produce positive and negative high-voltage (Continued on page 131)

"MONEY-MAD! Money-mad! The man is money-mad!" Bill the barber commented sadly as he peered through the open door of the service department at Mac and his assistant, Barney, working away at the bench.
"Money-mad my eye!" Mac detorted as he flipped off his soldering iron and kicked a stool across to his favorite fishing partner in a mute invitation to sit down. "In an honest business a man has to work six days a week to make a living. He cannot afford to take every Wednesday off and go around pestering other folks who don't have enough brass to ask eighty-five cents for ten minutes' worth of jockeying a pair of dull clippers around over a guy's noggin."
"That is a base calumny-especially that part about the dull clippers-but inasmuch as this is the season of convivial good fellowship, I shall ignore it," Bill said a trifle smugly as he perched himself on the high stool and cradled one knee comfortably in the sling of his interlaced fingers. "However," he continued, "I should think you would be glad to see a customer enter your spider-web."
"Did you say 'customer'?" Mac asked incredulously.
"Yes, I said 'customer,'" Bill mimicked with some asperity. "Money is not strictly a one-way proposition with me as it is with a certain Scotchman I know. This has been a fairly good year in the barber business-nothing colossal, mind you, in spite of your nasty innuendos, but a reasonably good year nevertheless. As a result, I thought I might sort of go all out for Christmas; and, in spite of the warning of my better judgment. I decided to drop around here first and see if you had any suggestions along the lines of making this an outstanding Christmas for the wife and the boy, Jim."
"Battle stations, Miss Perkins!" Mac called through a megaphone of his cupped hands to the office girl. "Prepare to execute Operation Customer. First, bring a round of Cokes from the refrigerator, and see that you get an especially large and cold one for our very good friend and customer here, Mr. Besop."
Barney, who was always more than ready to enter into any kind of horseplay, dashed into the furnace room and came back with an old shipping box filled with excelsior. "Here, Mr. Besop," he said as he knelt before the barber, "put your poor tired feet on this nice soft cushion."
Bill looked in mock apprehension at the boy obsequiously flicking imaginary dust from his shoes, at Mac standing in front of him rubbing his hands together in an unpleasantly suggestive manner, and finally at Miss Perkins who had appeared in the doorway, smiling as she extended a bottle of Coke toward him.
"Hey, what is this? Let me out of here! Quit looking at me that way!" he exclaimed, though reaching for the drink. "I feel just like a big fat worm


BILL GETS THE FULL TREATMENT
that has fallen from a tree directly into a yard of hungry chickens."

Mac stepped back and squinted at the barber critically through a frame formed by his fingers. "There is a striking resemblance, now that you mention it," he agreed; "although there are some who might argue that the appearance is more that of the leech."
"Never mind them, Mr. Besop," Miss Perkins consoled. "I'll be glad to help you pick out something nice for your family, and I think I know the very thing for Martha."

She disappeared momentarily into the front of the store and came back bearing a tray on which rested an automatic electric toaster and a gleaming electric coffee-maker.
"I have often heard both you and Mr. McGregor say that you are likely to bite anyone who speaks to you before you have had breakfast," Miss Perkins explained; "but I suppose it never occurred to you men that taking a dim view of the start of a new day is not just a masculine trait. We women do not always awake just brimming with enthusiasm and good spirits either, but we still have to go ahead and set the machinery of everyday life to rolling again.
"Anything that tends to make the launching of a new day as effortless and painless as possible is all to the good, and this pair of breakfast-aiders will do just that. With them to do the work, Martha will feel almost like a guest at the breakfast table."
"Wrap them up and lay them away for me!" Bill ordered. "I never gave it a thought that Martha might be just as allergic to cold gray dawns as I am. If those doodads will help, she shall
have them. But how about Jim? Got any ideas for him?"
"I think I have, Mr. Besop," Barney broke in excitedly. "You know what a hard time Mrs. Besop has in waking Jim up in the morning, especially if he has been out 'wolfing' until late the night before. Why don't you install one of our intercoms in your house with one substation right by his bed? Then, when Mrs. Besop wants to get him up, she can turn up the volume on the master station downstairs and practically blast him out of bed.
"What is more, I know from my own experience that it comes in mighty handy when a guy wants to call downstairs, 'Mom, where is my blue sport shirt? or, Mom, where are the clean towels?'
"And then you can place another substation in the basement game room and another out in your shop in the garage. That way Mrs. Besop can call either of you when she wants you, no matter how much noise you are making.
"Finally, I heard him say he wished he had one of our sensitive intercom outfits so that he and some of the gang could work out some ideas they have for a radio dramatic show. He figures that the game room could be used as a 'studio' while the 'audience' could listen in upstairs. That way they could try out sound effects and everything. And-"
"Stop! you human gramaphone!" Bill shouted. "You have won your commission already, so stop twisting my arm. I was hoping you might know what Jim wanted. But how about you, you old Scotch sourpuss," he said to Mac; "don't you have any (Continued on page 108)


This age group will receive a shot-in-the-arm if the Novice class license is FCC approved.

# By RAY FRANK, w9JU <br> Associate Editor, RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS 

## Ham groups stand together to fight threats to

 hobby. Norice licenses get organizations' OK.(1)NE of the greatest contributions to the future security of amateur radio was the informal conference held in Washington, D. C. on October 10-11, for a discussion of FCC proposals (Docket 9295). For the first time-hams of both majority and minority groups discussed their problems with ham representatives of the FCC.

This was not an "official" hearing. If it had been, there would have been a danger of disrupting amateur radio for a long time to come. As it turned out, and due to a last minute surprise move on the part of certain ARRL Directors, there followed a friendly discussion which resulted in unanimity, something we have all been looking forward to for many a month.

From the very opening of the discussion, presided over by the very capable George MacClain of the FCC, until almost the last minute everyone was most congenial. They were friendly, and took an open minded viewpoint in their discussions. All conceded a lot and came out with one great achievement, unity! Chairman MacClain introduced members of the FCC Ama teur Division, G. K. Rollins, I. Brownstein, and R. W. Percy. Mr. MacClain pointed to the attempt on the part of foreign interests to "pick the hams apart."
First on the list of organizations
who were to have the floor was the ARRL. Paul Segal, General Counsel, wanted individual reading of the League's report on Docket 9295. Mr. Segal was advised that the report must be read from the rostrum. From the appearance of the rather elaborate 32 page document prepared in advance by the League, it was obvious that as a result of "changes of heart" at the special board meeting, held on October 8th, there followed major changes as were indicated by brand new planographed revisions, particularly with respect to the Novice and Technician's Class of license. For example, in the original page 16 was seen the following, "it is the opinion of the League that while steady growth is necessary and desirable, any sudden great increase in amateurs, especially when attended by lower quality of amateurs as a result of lowered requirements, might present practical disadvantages outweighing any possible advantages. For these reasons, the proposed type of licenses is not believed to be necessary."
The surprise came on page 18 of the planographed sheets which state in part as follows "in this proposal the League perceives an opportunity to foster additional interest among the nation's youth in the science of radio communication. It must be admitted that the state of the radio art has ad-
vanced rapidly, particularly during and since World War II, and this has had the effect of making radio as a hobby appear more difficult of attainment to the newcomer, particularly youth. If this class of license is established, the League believes it may well serve as a bridge or stepping stone to fuller participation in amateur radio after a year of "apprenticeship" training, and experience. Further, the League believes that civic organizations, local and national, may welcome such an opportunity to work radio training into their youth programs. The League is interested in giving every encouragement to the youth of America to become proficient in radio operation and techniques, and while not in favor of lowering the standards for amateurs, believes that the encouragement offered by the terms of the suggested Novice Class license will afford an opportunity for greater numbers of young people to enter the amateur and, subsequently, allied radio fields. For these reasons, the League regards the Novice Class of license, under suitable restrictions as to power and operating frequencies, to be desirable. The League requests however, that distinctive call signs be issued to the Novice Class licensees."

We suspect that George Bailey himself had much to do with this last minute change. We have known of his efforts on behalf of youth for many years (see "For the Record," page 8) and also credit is certainly due at least to a minority of the directors, including Jack Doyle, who saw eye-to-eye for the necessity of a Novice Class and Technician's Class license. It was quite apparent to those attending the discussion that the League, in the face of pressure from the minority interests, finally had a change of heart as indicated. As a result the League recommended the Novice Class and Technician's Class to the FCC.

Following the League's report, NARC, represented by Si Bing, Lew Gilmer, J. P. Vancheri, and John P. Southmayd (attorney for NARC) took over. The NARC gave full support to the League proposals to the FCC for revisions of the proposed rules. They stated that although these represented some differences from their own opinions, that in the interest of unity in Ham Radio, they would be glad to see the rules adopted as proposed by the League, and in this way heal the breach in the ham ranks.
Following NARC, Jack Boland and Ed Lynch of SARA took the stand and concurred in the feeling that the League's proposals were in the best interest of Ham Radio. Jack Boland stated that in the opinion of SARA, there was no danger of dictatorship from the FCC regulation of Ham Radio. This has been one of the main talking points of the ARRL against the proposal of the FCC. Boland stated that he, personally, was more worried over the future of Ham Radio due to the threats of other services and "internal friction within the ham ranks would serve to weaken the ham ranks and make them easy prey to other services who desire the use of these frequencies." He further stated that SARA will support any movement designed to help Ham Radio.

SARA has gone on record as favoring the Novice and Technician Class of license. Boland also felt that there should be some incentive for the advanced ham so that in the future the hams would be trained in the complex electronic equipment that is now being used by the Armed Services. The feeling that the average ham required additional training was also verified by military men who were present. Ed Lynch of SARA, felt that the controversial 12.0 portion of the rules, was needed so that Ham Radio would be furnished with a stated objective in order to justify its existence.

At the conclusion of the SARA discussion, there was an informal discussion on the subject of code speed for the Novice Class. The League felt that the contemplated 5 words-per-minute with the sending at a rate of 7.8 words-per-minute was entirely too slow and that much better training would be given if the speed of sending were increased to somewhere between 10 and 15 words-per-minute with the spacing between characters such that the average speed would be 5 words per minute. This was, in the opinion of the League, desirable in that it would enable the beginner to recognize characters more by their natural sound.

Red Rollins of the FCC said that in the Commission's experience they had found that the 7.8 word-per-minute rate would be satisfactory and that they had given over 300,000 operator examinations for commercial services and found that there were few failures due to the slow speed of sending.

We attended this informal meeting simply in the roll of reporters and individual hams and took no part in the
discussions. It was felt that those who represented organized groups of amateurs should present their cases, and in this way, give the Commission staff a consensus of opinion. We felt that individual discussion of the various proposals in order to stress some particular "pet objective" would serve only to confuse the issue (and it did in one particular instance).

Following the remarks of SARA, Clyde Richelieu, W1JR, former Central Division Director, gave one of the most well-founded and enthusiastic talks on the results of the informal hearing. Clyde believed that the greatest thing that had happened was the acceptance by all parties concerned of the Novice Class.
George Bailey, before leaving the Monday meeting, congratulated both minority groups (NARC and SARA) on the marvelous spirit of cooperation shown and expressed his great personal delight in the results of the hearing.
Among those who also spoke briefly were Mr. J. McAulay, representing the National Council of States Executives of Agencies for the Blind. Mr. McAulay objected to the proposed 20 word-per-minute code speed requirements for the extra first class amateur radio license, although this license was not included in the final proposals as adopted by the various groups.

A group speaking for the SingleSideband Operators was represented by Don Norgaard. Mr. Norgaard spoke at length on the proposals to increase the frequencies for phone in the 75 meter band and went on record as opposing the addition of any frequencies for phone use in this band. Mr. Norgaard also felt that no exclusive frequencies were needed for single-sideband phone operation and felt that the system itself was well capable of competing with the established forms of modulation under any conditions.

Albert Hayes, W2BYF, spoke briefly on the proposed frequencies for the Novice group. Mr. Hayes (speaking for himself-not representing any group) felt that the frequencies were ill chosen and some other portion of the 80 meter band would be better
suited. At this point, one alert gentleman stood up and pointed out that Mr. Hayes operates most of the time on 3705 kc . (one of the frequencies in the band to be assigned to Novices). After discussion it was decided to adopt the Novice frequencies as proposed by the League.
Wm. Carley, representing several of the operators who consistently use the 50 mc . band, gave the results of an informal poll conducted by himself and other operators to determine the wishes of the 50 mc . operators as to frequency assignments. Of the approximately 450 active 50 mc . hams, 311 were polled and 201 returned the questionnaires. Of the questionnaires returned, $66 \%$ were in favor of assigning the frequencies from 50.0 to 50.1 mc. to c.w. use exclusively.

The meeting adjourned at approximately $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and was rescheduled for the following morning.
Mr. MacClain and the technical staff of the Amateur Division of the FCC literally burned the midnight oil to pour over the proposals and recommendations that were discussed throughout the day. These gentlemen, needless to say, are highly qualified not only because they are amateurs and therefore know the problems of a ham, but they are extremely capable engineers and know the limitations in the matter of assignment of frequencies, where and how they can best be used. They have the added ability to take a practical viewpoint on amateur techniques and limitations.

It is certainly to the credit of the FCC that the Commission appointed men of such caliber to study and recommend proposals that would serve the best interests of all concerned. Mr. MacClain himself won high praise and respect from the entire assembly for the effective manner in which the meeting was conducted.

The attendance on the following day was somewhat less and Mr. Brownstein, attorney for the FCC, brought up several questions which had arisen during discussion of the League's proposals by the FCC staff. These subjects were handled one by one, and all (Continued on page 107)

Troop 510. Boy Scouts of America, studying ham radio under the direction of Charles Schram. W9UBT. This type of group would benefit most from Novice licenses.


# Waveform Analysis in TV RECEIVERS 

# The waveform comparison method gives positive proof of performance in any stage of the television receiver. 

THE absolute operating condition of a television receiver can best be determined by making a detailed waveform analysis of each section and comparing it with the manufacturer's specifications. While this method is conclusive and may be very desirable in particular applications, it is far too laborious and time-consuming to be adopted as a standard method of troubleshooting by the busy service technician. When waveform analysis is used as a relative method of testing, however, it is one of the most efficient, thorough, and rapid systems yet employed.

In the relative check system, the receiver trouble is first isolated or narrowed to a particular section of the receiver in the usual aural or visual manner. A point-to-point waveform check is then made in that immediate stage and the resultant waveforms compared to a standard or recommended set of waveforms for that particular receiver. Motorola, Philco, and several other television receiver manufacturers illustrate the service manuals of a number of their sets with waveform photographs, along with peak-to-peak voltage readings. These photos are invaluable in determining the operating condition at any desired point in the receiver.
Service technicians employed by a radio distributor or retail store, or who otherwise have occasion to service a large number of receivers of the same make or model, will find it worthwhile to compile a list of waveform patterns and peak-to-peak voltage readings of each different model. Each successive receiver of the same or similar models can then be given a rapid reference check by comparing the shape and amplitude of waveforms in various stages against those of the compiled list. Voltage comparisons will give the relative loss or gain per stage of the receiver under test, while the waveshape comparison will reveal such faults as insufficient bandwidth,
non-linearity, clipping, distortion, hum pickup, and a number of other occurrences which point directly to faulty components or incorrect adjustment.

A "standard" waveform record can be compiled by taking a receiver known to be in good operating condition and checking the waveforms and peak-to-peak voltages at various points in each stage (usually at the grid and plate). An outline of the waveform pattern can be quickly made by placing graph paper, or ordinary tracing paper, over the scope screen and tracing with a pen or pencil. Each tracing can then be placed in a notebook or miniature file system for future reference. The recommended procedure for making these tabulations will be discussed presently in more detail.
The average service technician who has been engaged in television receiver servicing and alignment for any length of time has already become familiar with the various response curves or waveform patterns of the oscillator,
i.f., and discriminator stages. These have been adequately covered in past issues of this magazine and hence will not be repeated in this article. Emphasis instead will be placed on the sync and sweep circuits of the receiver and on the associated circuits, including the sync separator, pulse limiter, pulse stripper, etc. It is in these stages that a great many receiver difficulties are experienced.

## Waveform Analysis and Tabulation

For checking waveform condition, the only equipment needed will be an oscilloscope, if provisions are included for calibrating the scope to read peak-to-peak voltages. In the DuMont Model 241 scope, for instance, a 1.6 volt, 60 cycle (peak-to-peak) voltage is available on the front panel for calibration. The 6.3 volt filament voltage of the receiver may also be used as a calibration source. To calibrate the scope, first obtain the desired waveform on the screen and adjust the vertical gain control until the pattern is large enough to read easily. Then apply the scope leads to the source of calibrating voltage and note the amplitude of deflection. In the case of the DuMont 241, the 1.6 v . peak-to-peak terminal would be used; in scopes not so equipped, the 6.3 v . (r.m.s.) filament winding of the receiver under test can be used. (It must remembered that the 1.6 v . calibrating voltage is set up as a peak-to-peak value for direct reading, while the 6.3 v . represents a r.m.s. value. To read an r.m.s. voltage as peak-to-peak, multiply by 2.8 . Thus, the 6.3 v . filament winding would actually produce a peak-to-peak deflection on the scope of 17.6 volts.)
For screen calibration, either the graduated scale celluloid screen belonging to the scope, or a strip of linear graph paper fastened to the screen, may be used. With the vertical gain set as previously described. determine the units of deflection per volt. If an

Fig. 1. Waveform patterns as taken at various stages of a Motorola VK101 or VK101M television receiver. All following point references are made to the schematic dicgram Fig. 2, page 58. (A) Detector output and lst video grid, slow sweep. (B) Detector output and lst video grid, fast sweep. (C) 2nd video grid, slow sweep. (D) Sync separator input, slow sweep. (E) Sync separator input, fast sweep. (F) Plate of pulse stabi'izing amplifier, slow sweep. (G) Plate of pulse stabilizing amplifier, fast sweep. (H) Grid of pulse stripper, slow sweep. (I) Grid of pulse stripper, fast sweep. (J) Grid of pulse limiter, slow sweep. (K) Grid of pulse limiter, fast sweep. (L) Plate of pulse limiter, slow sweep. (M) Plate of pulse limiter, fast sweep. (N) Integrated vertical pulse measured at the junction of the 22,000 and 6800 ohm resistors between the pulse limiter 615 and the vertical blocking oscillator transformer with the 6SN7 vertical blocking oscillator tube removed, slow sweep. (O) Grid of the 6SN7 vertical blocking oscillator, slow sweap. (P) Plate of 6SN7 vertical blocking oscillator, slow sweep. (Q) Plate of 6SN7 ver'ical discharge tube, slow sweep. (R) Plate of 6V6 vertical output tube, slow sweep. (S) Secondary of vertical output transformer, slow sweep. (T) Vertical deflection coil current, slow sweep. (U) Center tap of horizontal sync discriminator transformer, fast sweep. (V) discriminator diode plate, pin \#3 of 6H6 discriminator tube, fast sweep. (VV) dis. criminator diode plate, pin \#5 of 6H6 discriminator tube, fast sweep. (W) Grid of 6V6 horizontal oscillator tube, fast sweep. (WW) Plate of 6V6 horizontal oscillator tube, fast sweep. (X) Grid of 6J5 horizontal discharge tube, fast sweep. (XX) Plate of 655 horizontal discharge tube, fast sweep. (Y) Secondary center tap of horizontal output transformer to ground, fast sweep. (YY) Bottom primary terminal of horizonal output transformer and ground, fast sweep. (Z) Bottom secondary terminal of the horizontal output transformer and ground, fast sweep. (ZZ) Saturated signal on the grid of the kinescope tube.

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odd number of units is obtained, increase or decrease the vertical gain of the scope until an even number of units can be counted. This will make direct reading of the deflection percentage much easier. Orice the scope is calibrated, the amplitude of each waveform can be determined simply by connecting the scope leads to the desired test point.
Main requirement for the scope, in addition to its linearity and bandwidth, is that it should have a vertical sensitivity of 1 volt (peak-to-peak) or better. For waveforms taken at the vertical sweep and sync circuits, the scope must be synchronized at approximately 30 cycles to correspond with half the vertical sweep rate. For waveforms obtained from the horizontal sweep and sync circuits, it must be synchronized at 7875 cycles, or half the horizontal sweep rate. All tests should be made with the same signal applied at the receiver terminals. The standard RMA test pattern as broadcast from the television transmitter is recommended and should be used whenever it is available. The regular test pattern of the station may also be used, or the modulated output from a video signal generator, in the event no stations are on the air. It is, of course, understood that a variation in waveshapes in a number of stages will re-
sult if a reference signal other than that employed in the original tabulations is used in checking other receivers.

## Typical Waveform Patterns

Waveforms shown in Fig. 1 were taken by Motorola engineers and apply specifically to Motorola Models VK101 and VK101M. Some alteration in these waveform patterns may be noted in receivers of different design, or even in receivers of the same model when a different scope is used. Waveform variation with individual scopes is generally due to the difference in capacity of the scope leads. Differences in scope linearity and frequency response can also account for part of this difference, especially in stages which pass video frequencies.

The waveforms as shown were taken on a DuMont Model 241 scope, using the low-capacity test probe. For the stages in which both horizontal and vertical pulses appear, two photos were taken, one with a slow scope sweep ( 30 cycles), and the other with a fast sweep ( 7875 cycles). For the slow sweep, the synchronizing selector of the scope is set for 60 cycles and the synchronizing control adjusted to obtain a stationary pattern. For the fast sweep, the synchronizing selector should be set for "Y" signal, or in-
ternal sync. With the frequency range control of the scope set to the slow sweep, the resulting waveform represents one or more complete fields. Waveforms taken with the range control on fast sweep will represent one or more scanning lines. In addition to the waveform patterns, the photos also show the amplitude of the various signals. These are based on a 0.7 volt signal at the grid of the first video stage.

To obtain a waveform of the sawtooth current in the deflection coils, a 5 ohm resistor must be inserted in series with the deflection circuit, and the scope leads connected across the resistor. In the horizontal deflection circuit the resistor should be inserted in series with the plate supply lead to the 6BG6G horizontal output tube at a point below the coupling condenser (marked X in Fig. 2) when the Motorola VK101 is being checked. This is done to prevent an improper waveform which might result from the ripple voltage or damping diode action. In other receivers not employing a similar d.c. supply circuit, the 5 ohm resistor is inserted in series with the plate supply lead at the most convenient point. (Measurement across the 5 ohm resistor is necessary in the horizontal sweep circuit since the induced
(Continued on page 144)

Fig. 2. Partial schematic of the Motorola VK101 and the VK101M television receivers.



INSTEAD of "rolling their own," many amateurs buy factory-assembled transmitters. The usual reason is that they do not have the facilities or the time to do a proper job themselves. Some hams get more enjoyment out of operating than out of building and experimenting, and they don't mind spending a few extra dollars for equipment they know will work every time it is turned on. Also, commercial rigs as a general rule are much more compact in construction and more finished in appearance than homemade outfits. These are important considerations if the station is to be squeezed into a corner of a living room or incorporated into a well-appointed den. Many hams like to make an impression on visitors, and transmitters with engraved panels and chrome decoration undeniably do the trick.
There are certain sound technical as well as aesthetic advantages to fac-tory-made units. With few, if any, exceptions, the transmitters available on the present ham narket are thoroughly engineered and very dependable. Because of the TVI problem, manufacturers are giving special attention to stability and harmonic sup-
pression and are working miracles. A recent demonstration in this connection proved the fact that TVI can be licked. A ham living in a very crowded veterans' housing project about 50 miles from New York City bought a new 150-watt phone transmitter and strung up an inconspicuous 132 -foot half-wave antenna for 75 -meter phone, using No. 20 wire. This was draped in somewhat irregular fashion over several buildings and was supported in certain places only by tiny insulators removed from variable condenser frames. Other hams living in the project told him he was attempting the impossible, that any peep out of him after 5:00 p.m. would bring down the wrath of the community on his head, etc. This chap has three youngsters of his own who like to see Howdy Doody and Kukla, Fran, and Ollie, so he bought a sensitive 15 -inch tube television receiver and a doublestacked array to pick up the New York stations.

Transmitter and TV set are six feet apart in the same room. The transmitting antenna runs within ten feet of the receiving array. Yet this man

> Part II. Areyouplanning on buying factory made transmitting pquipment? Here's what to look for and how much to spend.

# Hy IIOBERT HERTZRERG, W2D.J. 

works 75 -meter phone, with 150 watts, with the TV receiver cranked up to full gain, and there isn't the faintest sign of an interference pattern on the screen! As must be expected, he gets complaints of "interference" from neighbors even during those evenings when the station is off the air, or when he and his wife are at the movies.
From the standpoint of application, commercial transmitting equipment can be broken into two categories: exciters and complete transmitters. An "exciter" is simply a small, lowpower oscillator, very accurately calibrated in frequency and provided with a well-regulated power supply so that the generated radio-frequency signals are very stable. Bandswitching is usually included, the bands up to about 30 megacycles being covered. The
(Center) This Collins transmit. ter is similar to the exciter unit shown at the right with an antenna network added.
(Left) The Collins 32V-2 is an extremely compact phone-c.w transmitter of 150 watts c.w. input, and 120 watts on phone.

(Top) This exciter unit is used in conjunction with the Collins $30 \mathrm{~K}-1$ transmitter. These two units are connected by a cable.

power output is in the neighborhood of a few watts

The exciter is invariably kept on or next to the receiver in the operating position of the station and its output is fed into a buffer-power amplifiermodulator unit which can be across the room. An advantage of this arrangement is that the operator can shift his position within a band, as in-
terference dictates, by making slight adjustments on the exciter alone. He usually doesn't have to retune the power amplifier because the circuits in it are a trifle broad. The permissible range of adjustment without amplifier trimming varies with different transmitters and is enough to make operation very flexible. One of the most popular exciters of this type is

This World Radio Labs. transmitter, "Globe King," with a rating of 275 watts, is avail. able in kit or completely assembled form.


Rear view of the "Globe King" transmitter. Chassis, transformers, and other parts add up the weight of the unit to 150 pounds.

called a "Signal Shifter" because the name describes its function exactly. Exciters in general are often referred to as "v.f.o.'s," meaning "variable frequency oscillators."

Many hams invest in a good v.f.o. and then build up their own amplifiermodulator stages. This is a sensible and economical idea, as it combines the advantages of factory-made quality and the fun of experimenting.

An exciter by itself is a complete little c.w. transmitter. Some exciters contain provisions for narrow-band FM, and are therefore complete phone as well as c.w. transmitters. With a proper antenna and transmission line, a v.f.o. is capable of extraordinary $D X$ all by itself. As experienced hams well know, power is much less important than a clean, stable signal under the control of a patient, careful operator. Many amateurs who start with an exciter, with the expectation of supplementing it later with a husky amplifier, stop right there when they discover that low power gets out. One standard v.f.o. has an output on c.w. of about 15 watts, and that's a respectable rating in any league.

With transmitters, as with receivers, you get what you pay for. The expensive elements of a transmitter are in the power supply rather than in the r.f. section; power and modulation transformers, filter chokes and filter condensers start to cost real money when you get into high power. There's no economy in "cheap" parts. If, for instance, a 1000 volt rated filter condenser is used on 1000 volts, and a sudden line surge hikes up the voltage a bit and kicks out the condenser, the rectifier tubes and the power transformer are likely to go up in smoke. Unexpected things happen at high voltages, as every ham finds out at some stage of his career. That's why it is wise to check over the specifications and ratings of all parts of a transmitter before buying.


A 50 watt bandswitching transmitter for both phone and c.w., made by Harvey-Wells. Covers all ham bands from 2 to 80 meters.


The Hallicrafters HT. 19 transmitter is modern in design.


Hallicrafters HT. 18 v.f.o.exciter unit. It contains NBFM.

Although amateur stations are permitted, under FCC regulations, an input to the final stage of 1000 watts, comparatively few hams use that much power, and the biggest factorymade transmitter sold today (for strictly amateur purposes) is rated at 500 watts. The restricting factors are both electrical and mechanical. A " 500 -watt" transmitter draws about three times that much power from the line, and that's about as much as an ordinary house circuit can furnish without burning up. A one-kilowatt rig requires a special power line. Also, the copper and steel in big transmitters makes them difficult to pack, ship and install. The Collins $30 \mathrm{~K}-1$, rated at 500 watts, weighs something like 600 pounds. You can't push that around by yourself! The floors of many homes won't even support that much weight concentrated in one spot.

Transmitters in the $100 / 200$-watt bracket represent the best compromise of the conflicting factors of cost, power, and interference-producing potentialities. Besides, they are compact, table-top jobs and you can move them around, when necessary, without straining yourself or requiring the services of a rigging team. Remember that power alone is no guarantee of anything except big utility bills and $Q R M$ headaches. It's the amount of r.f. energy you get into the antenna that counts, not the mere volts-timesamperes combination in the plate circuit of the final amplifier tube.

For your guidance in comparing and selecting apparatus within the range of your pocketbook, there follows herewith a condensed listing of the recognized exciters and transmitters now being offered for ham use. Because this equipment represents a considerable investment, you should write to the manufacturers for detailed data on any particular item that appeals to you, and you should satisfy yourself in advance, before you buy, that it will meet your requirements.

Exciters.
Bud Model VFO-21: Uses 6F6 oscillator, 6 V 6 amplifier, VR-105 voltage regulator, NE-51 tuning indicator, and 5 Y 3 rectifier; output about $41 / 2$ watts; uses four sets of plug-in coils to cover $10-, 20$-, $40-$ and 80 -meter bands; with one set of coils, $\$ 52$.

Meissner "Signal Shifter": Uses 6V6 oscillator, 807 amplifier, 6U5 tuning indicator, OA3 and OD3 voltage regulators, and two 5 Y 3 rectifiers; sixposition bandswitching coil turret, 10 to 80 meters; output 6 watts; in kit form, $\$ 50$; factory-assembled. $\$ 100$.

Millen 90711 V.F.O.: Uses $\overline{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{K} 7$ oscillator, 6SK7 buffer, 6AG7 amplifier, 5 Y 3 rectifier, and VR- 150 voltage regulator; temperature compensated circuit; bandswitching, covers 10 to 160 meters; bandspread tuning; $\$ 90$.

Hallicrafters HT-18: Uses 6BA6 oscillator, 6BA6 speech amplifier, 6BA6
modulator, 6 L 6 amplifier, 5 Y 3 rectifier, and VR-105 and VR-150 voltage regulators; bandswitching, 10 to 80 meters; operating with NBFM included, with built-in mike amplifier; provision for three crystals; output about 3 watts; $\$ 110$.

Collins 310B-1: Uses 6SJ7 oscillator, three 6AG7 multipliers, 2E26 amplifier 6SL7 sidetone oscillator, 5R4GY high-voltage rectifier, 5Z4 lowvoltage rectifier, 6 H 6 bias rectifier, and VR-105 and VR-150 voltage regulators; output about 15 watts; band(Continued on page 114)


Deeember, 19 (39)


## By <br> LEONAIBI HEGSE

ACATHODE-RAY oscilloscope often must be used when adjusting or designing certain circuits. When working on the solution to a specific problem, it is sometimes necessary to view a large number of traces. Since the mental comparison of results may lead to confusion, a logical procedure to follow is to photograph each interesting trace and then compare the photographs as a group.

When considering that writing speeds of about forty inches per microsecond can be obtained with special equipment, it is logical to assume that stationary patterns can be photographed satisfactorily with almost any camera. This assumption is correct if certain features are available in the camera used, or if certain modifica-

Fig. 2. Over-all view of home-built camera. Although in appearance this camera does not compare with commercially available units, its performance is exceptional.

tions can be incorporated to produce the desired results.
To illustrate the results which can be expected, a certain double-ended square wave was photographed with a number of cameras. The height of the trace was adjusted to exactly one inch. A 3GP5 tube was used with a light shield, and screen brightness was normal.
Using Super XX panchromatic film in a cheap, fixed focus folding camera having a normal lens speed of $f 11$, and equipped with a "plus 3 " portrait lens, a negative was obtained from which the contact print shown in Fig. 3A was made. About one second exposure time was allowed. A "plus 3" portrait lens has a strength of three diopters, and, when in focus, the distance from this auxiliary lens to the tube face was $123 / 8$ inches. While the resulting picture is a good reproduction of the trace, it is rather small. Though it could be enlarged, the requirements of a satisfactory technique rule out an enlargement process.
Any camera can be made to produce an image approximately full-size by doing either of two things. The first, and probably the easier, is to use a powerful auxiliary lens, the function of which is to shorten the focal length of the normal lens and permit a much larger image of a small object at close range. Fig. 3B is again a contact print made from another negative of the same film which produced Fig. 3A. An auxiliary lens with a strength of ten diopters was used to produce the image shown, and the distance from the lens to the tube face was reduced
to $41 / 8$ inches. Fig. 3B also illustrates a slight amount of distortion which may be introduced at the ends of the trace by using a powerful auxiliary lens. When using this camera, eight $2 \frac{1}{4} \times 31 / 4$ inch negatives are obtained from one roll of No. 120 film at a cost of about six cents each.
A second method of producing a larger image than can be obtained with a normal lens is to increase the distance between the lens and the film. Practically the only camera which will permit a sufficient increase in this lens-to-film distance is a view type with at least a double bellows extension. Examination of Fig. 3C reveals that excellent results can be obtained with a camera of this type. Fig. 3C is also a contact print of the same wave shown in Figs. 3A and 3B and was taken with a Goerz $9 \times 12 \mathrm{~cm}$. view camera with double bellows extention and a Dogmar $f 4.5$ lens. The adequate bellows extension eliminated the necessity of using an auxiliary lens, and the distance from the lens to the tube face was 11 inches. Using such a view camera results in a setup which is very convenient and which produces an approximately full-sized, distortionless image at maximum lens openings. Unfortunately, however, such a camera is not readily available to most scope users.
A vest-pocket size camera fitted with a ten diopter auxiliary lens produced the $15 / 8 \times 21 / 2$ inch negative from which the contact print shown in Fig. 3D was made. Examination of Fig. 3D reveals that some distortion and non-uniform image density is present. This is the
result of not having the lens and tube centerlines exactly in line. These "in line" conditions must be adhered to when using small cameras with short focal length normal lenses in conjunction with auxiliary lenses to produce images of usable size by working close to the tube face. One limitation presented by a small camera is that the size of the image is limited by that of the film.

One objection to using a roll film type of camera for this work should be obvious. Very often the desired negative is sure to be in the middle of the film strip. In order to develop the desired record, it is necessary to waste the remaining portion of unexposed film, or wait until the balance of the roll has been exposed. Cut film holders such as are used with view types of cameras, on the other hand, make each record readily available for instant processing.

Panchromatic film should be used to photograph a green trace, and a onesecond exposure will produce a satisfactory record. If a tube is available which produces a blue trace, such as was used by the writer to record the traces shown, the problem becomes very much simpler. A blue trace permits stationary patterns to be photographed directly on recording paper with a low value of screen brightness, still permitting short exposure times.

Fig. 3E shows this same wave as photographed on No. 697 Kodak recording paper. This paper is obtainable in rolls, and can be cut to fit a cut film holder. The resulting records are obtained at a cost of about two cents each. The use of recording paper offers certain advantages, since it can be handled with care under a No. 2 safelight. It is developed like any sensitized paper, but one disadvantage is that the resulting image is reversed. If it is desired, however, the paper can be used as a negative and a positive print made from it.

Comparing the photographs which have been presented and considering the advantages and limitations of the photographic equipment discussed, it is possible to list the following requirements which equipment should possess for the recording of stationary patterns:
(1) The recording material (film or paper) should be used in a cut film holder to permit immediate processing.
(2) Equipment cost should be low enough to make the venture attractive.
(3) A means should be included for supporting the camera to reduce to a minimum the set-up and take-down times.
(4) No adjustments should be necessary prior to making a recording.
(5) Compactness should be a "must."
(6) Record should be approximately full size.

No low-cost equipment could be found which would satisfy all of the desired requirements. Because sim-
plicity was desired and also since a camera can be a simple thing consisting of a lens and shutter on one end, a provision for holding film on the other end, and a light-tight member between the two ends, it was decided to build one incorporating all of these desirable features. The result, shown in Fig. 2, was completed at a cost of less than $\$ 11.50$.

No attempt was made to reduce weight, and the design could have been simplified. The frame and lensboard are of $1 / 8$ inch sheet brass; the rails are of $3 / 8$ inch brass rods which have been hard-chrome plated. Steel bar stock was used for the rail supports and slider. These three pieces were clamped in a drill press vise and drilled together so that the holes would be in line. The holes in the slider were then reamed slightly oversize to slide freely. Bookbinders' leatherette was used for the bellows. Several coats of automobile top dressing should be applied to the bellows after assembly to the $1 / 4$ inch thick marine plywood end frames. Sheet brass, $1 / 32$ thick, was used for the back into which the cut film holder slips. The $4 \times 5$ inch cut film holder is held against hardwood strips by phosphor bronze springs. Black mohair cloth was glued to the inside edges and front of the back to provide an effective light seal. A handle of aluminum rods provides the means for convenient manipulating. Two $1 / 4$ inch diameter holes in the bottom of the frame are drilled to receive two aligning pins projecting from the supporting bracket.
Since these provisions accurately orient and align the camera, the only set-up time needed is that necessary to fasten the camera to the bracket by means of the cup and knurled screw. It would not be necessary to provide the amount of bellows extension shown, or even to make an actual bellows. Any sort of a light-tight member would be satisfactory if traces only are to be photographed. This gadget results in a fair view camera for other photographic work, however, and the addition of a housing containing a light (Continued on page 161)


Fig. 3. Actual full-size reproductions of oscilloscope patterns taken by several different types of cameras. Note the wide variations in over-all height obtained.

Fig. 4. Miscellaneous parts that are used in the actual assembly of the home-built camera.



# DIVIDING NETWORKS 

By HAROLD RENNE<br>Technical Editor, Radio \& Television News

## A twospeaker system using a tweeter and a woofer has many adrantages over a single speaker system.

IBECAUSE of the difficulty in manufacturing a speaker with a single cone assembly which will satisfactorily reproduce both the extreme low and extreme high audio frequencies, it has become rather common practice to use a dual speaker system for high-quality installations. In such installations, a low-frequency speaker, or woofer, is used which is designed primarily to satisfactorily reproduce low frequencies, and a high frequency speaker, or tweeter, is used which is designed for the high frequencies.
It is desirable in systems of this nature to "sort out" the low frequencies from the high frequencies and apply each to the proper speaker. A network for performing this function is called a dividing network, and the point at which the frequency division takes place is called the crossover frequency. This is the frequency at which the two speakers receive equal amounts of energy.

Experience has indicated that a dividing network should have an attenuation beyond the crossover frequency of from 6 to 12 db . per octave. This may be accomplished with fairly simple networks. Two types of circuits may be used: the filter network and the constant-resistance network. Both have advantages and disadvantages, and both will be discussed.

Fig. 2 shows parallel and series filter dividing networks, made up of halfsection elements of the so-called $m$ derived type. Full section elements could be used, giving an attenuation of 18 db . per octave beyond the crossover frequency, but the slight improvement in operation is not worth the additional
cost and losses involved. With extreme care in design, a dividing network may introduce as little as .5 db . power loss, but even this can become appreciable when high powers are involved. For example, at a power level of 100 watts, a .5 db . loss represents a power loss of about 11 watts.
The equations in Fig. 2 indicate how the condenser and inductance values may be determined. The value of $R_{0}$ indicates the impedance of each of the speakers and the input impedance to the network. The crossover frequency $f_{c}$ is determined by the speakers used and should be as low as possible. Each speaker should be able to contribute appreciably to the sound output at least one-half octave beyond the crossover frequency.

The filter-type dividing network is somewhat more versatile than the con-stant-resistance type and has slightly better transmission characteristics in both the transmission and attenuation bands. It does not lend itself readily to mass-production techniques, however, as two different values of inductance and capacity are required.

Fig. 1. Schematic of a simple dividing network which will operate quite satisfactorily.


This is an interior view of an RCA type of dividing network for theater use. The crossover frequency is 400 c.p.s.

Both the parallel and series type of networks are effective, but listening tests seem to favor the series type (Fig. 2B).
It might be instructive to calculate a typical dividing network on the basis of the circuit and equations given in Fig. 2. For the reasons given before, we will choose the series type for our calculations. A typical value for the speaker and input impedances would be 8 ohms, and the crossover frequency will be chosen as 800 cycles. Substituting these values in the proper equations gives the following constants for the network:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
L_{2}=1.6 \mathrm{mhy} . & C_{3}=40 \mu \mathrm{fd} \\
L_{3}=1.0 \mathrm{mhy} . & C_{1}=25 \mu \mathrm{fd}
\end{array}
$$

The inductances should be wound with fairly heavy wire on a nonmag. netic coil form, such as wood. An inductance bridge is very helpful in obtaining the correct values. The coils should be mounted with their axes perpendicular to avoid mutual coupling. The condensers must not be of the electrolytic type, but they may be paper or oil-filled. Some condensers available on the surplus market would be suitable. Observers report that the calculated values of inductance and capacity may be varied as much as $25 \%$ without any appreciable effect on reproduction as judged by listening tests.
The constant-resistance type of dividing network is shown in Fig. 3. It will be noted that for a given network, the values of the two inductances and the two condensers are the same, making this unit easier and cheaper to build on a production basis. When properly designed, this network is equally as effective as the filter type. It has the theoretical advantage of presenting a constant load to the source at all frequencies, but the wide variation in impedance of the voice coils with frequency tends to defeat this advantage.

Either of the networks shown will
give an attenuation of about 12 db . per octave beyond the crossover frequency and will introduce a power loss of between .5 and 1 db . An attenuation of 18 db . per octave may be obtained by the use of $\pi$ or $T$ sections instead of $L$ sections, but such attenuation is not essential, and, as with the filter type, the additional power loss resulting from introducing the additional components more than outweighs any advantage that might be obtained.
As an example of a typical seriestype constant resistance dividing network (Fig. 3B) let us take the same conditions as before, namely, $R_{\text {, }}=8$ ohms, $f_{\mathrm{c}}=800$ cycles. This gives values for $L_{2}$ of 1.1. mhy. and $C_{2}$ of $31 \mu \mathrm{fd}$.

A much simpler dividing network than those described above is frequently used. This network is shown in Fig. 1 and consists simply of a $2 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser in series with the voice coil of the tweeter. The inductance of the woofer voice coil is appreciable, and its impedance rises with frequency. The inductance of the tweeter voice coil is relatively small, so the impedance of the condenser-voice-coil series combination decreases as the frequency increases. These two effects tend to cancel each other, giving a fairly constant impedance.

In the above discussion, we have ignored the fact that the tweeter speaker is, in general, more efficient than the woofer. This would tend to give an unbalanced output with excessive high frequencies. For this reason, an attenuator is usually placed in the tweeter circuit to compensate for this increased efficiency.

We have assumed in our dividing network calculations that the voice coil impedance of the tweeter and of the woofer were the same. If such is not the case, the problem is considerably more complicated. If the tweeter voice coil impedance is higher, it may be shunted by a resistor, within limits, to bring the impedance down to the correct value. For example, if the


Some typical commercial dividing networks. (A) RCA network with 400 cycle crossover for theater use. (B) Brociner Electronics constant-resistance network with 500 cycle crossover and an attenuation of 12 db . per octave. (C) Circuit used by Stephens Mig. Co. to give an attenuation of 12 db . per octave and a crossover of 600 cycles. (D) University Loudspeakers. Inc., network with 600 cycle crossover frequency.
woofer has an 8 ohm impedance and the tweeter is rated at 16 ohms, a 16 ohm resistor may be connected in parallel with the tweeter to bring the total impedance down to 8 ohms. Half of the high-frequency power is lost in this resistor, but the higher tweeter efficiency may make up for this loss.
The above discussion has assumed that the dividing network is placed between the output transformer and the speakers. It is entirely possible to place this network in the center of the amplifier and then use separate power amplifier stages for the low and high frequencies. The network may be somewhat simplified since the value of $R_{n}$ may be greatly increased and since power loss in the network is no longer a vital consideration. These advantages may be overcome by the additional cost and complexity of the two
separate power amplifier channels, but this system has been used with marked success in a commercial amplifier manufactured in England.

Another possibility is to place the dividing network in the plate circuit of the output stage, and then to use separate matching transformers for the high and low frequency speakers. This permits matching the network to any speaker impedance, and because the network is in a high impedance portion of the circuit, more convenient values of inductance and capacity are possible. At least one company using this latter system reports highly satisfactory results.

With good woofer and tweeter speakers, proper enclosures, and a suitable dividing network, frequency response from 50 to 15,000 cycles can be readily achieved.
$-30-$

Fig. 2. (A) Parallel and (B) series filter dividing networks made up of half-section elements.
Fig. 3. (A) Parallel and (B) series constant resistence dividinz networks made up of L sections.



vISUAL alignment of bandpass circuits, for many years an established technique in factories and development laboratories, has recently assumed considerable importance in the radio service industry due to the rigid requirements imposed by the tuned amplifiers used in television receivers. The principles of visual alignment, and the various methods of applying the principles, have been described in a great many technical articles and books. Seldom, however, have these sources given reasons for the ambiguities which are often evident when a radio technician attempts to align, by visual methods, a television receiver or, in fact, any other type of receiver. Many a service technician's faith in visual alignment technique has been shaken when, after following exactly the instructions in the service manuals and instruction books, he has obtained a response curve which appeared to him unlike anything described or shown in any of the books or articles, or anything that could be interpreted as a fault or misalignment in the receiver being aligned. Such puzzling results are sometimes obtained with one particular piece of test equipment and not another; indeed, with some test instruments in the lower-price brackets, confusion is commonplace.
It is the purpose of this article to interpret some of the apparently ambiguous curves sometimes seen on oscilloscopes in aligning amplifiers, and to tell whether such curves are due to the amplifier undergoing alignment or to the equipment and methods used to
align it. Moreover, cures will be prescribed, and hints will be given which will make more uniform the results obtained from visual alignment. The cures will apply generally to some of the lower-priced test instruments which understandably are not as adequate as the higher-priced units capable of doing a more efficient job of alignment.

First, look at Fig. 3, which shows the equipment needed for performing a visual alignment and its connection to the television receiver. No marker generator is shown here, since in the interest of unity, this article will not be concerned with marker generators and their application. Nevertheless, a marker generator is a necessary part of the alignment equipment and should be used in a practical alignment job. An essential part of the test setup shown in Fig. 3 is the metal sheet, upon which rests all of the equipment and the receiver under test. Just why this metal sheet is important will be explained later.

Let us assume that the picture i.f. amplifier of the receiver is to be aligned, and that the oscilloscope and sweep generator are properly adjusted and connected to the proper points in the receiver. These points should be obtained from the manufacturer's service data for the receiver. Many modern sweep generators employ a sinusoidal sweep, so we will assume that the one shown in Fig. 3 does also. This means that the voltage fed to the picture i.f. amplifier is an r.f. wave swept through the i.f. passband at a 60 -cycle, sine wave rate. Moreover,
the voltage employed for horizontal deflection of the oscilloscope beam is a 60 -cycle sine wave. If everything is operating properly, and if the amplifier under test is not badly out of alignment, a waveform similar to that shown in Fig. 1A will appear on the oscilloscope screen. When the sweep phase control on the sweep generator is properly adjusted, the two traces will overlap to produce the response curve shown in Fig. 1B.
Some sweep generators have a blanking switch which disables the oscillator during the time that it would normally sweep from the highfrequency end of the passband to the low-frequency end. When this blanking switch is thrown, the outputs of the sweep generator and, consequently, of the amplifier under test are zero during the return sweep time. The return trace on the scope is, therefore, a straight line representing zero response. Fig. 1C shows this. Whenever the blanking switch is used, the sweep phase control must first be properly set, then left alone.
The patterns of Fig. 1 indicate what should normally be seen during a visual alignment. Of course, these curves may be seen inverted and/or switched from left to right, depending upon the phasing of the sweep generator, the polarity of the signal across the load resistance, and the scope polarity. The service data for the particular receiver being aligned will indicate the various adjustments necessary to produce the normal response curves of Fig. 1. It is well understood that these patterns will be modified by various
degrees of misalignment in the amplifier under test.

What is not so well understood, however, is that in many cases the curve seen on the scope can differ radically from the true response of the amplifier even though the amplifier is perfectly aligned. In many of these instances, the radio technician performing the alignment will reason that the deviation of the curve from nomal is due to misalignment of the amplifier. He will then try to secure the proper response curve by making adjustments on the amplifier. Since the amplifier may not be at fault, any attempt at alignment may result in even further misalignment, thus leaving the technician in a most embarrassing situation. He will probably not be able to produce anything like an ideal response curve, or if he does, then the true response of the amplifier will be incorrect because he has unconsciously misaligned it in such a way as to compensate for deficiencies in either his method, the oscilloscope, or the sweep generator.

Now, let's see just what can make the curve shown on the scope differ from the true response of the amplifier. First, we'll determine the effect of the oscilloscope on the shape of the response. Fig. 2A shows the waveform of the voltage which would be fed to the vertical amplifier of the oscilloscope to produce the response shown in Fig. 1A or B. This waveform is not unlike a low-frequency square wave and, as such, it is not a particularly easy thing to pass through an amplifier undistorted. In fact, for an oscilloscope amplifier to pass this wave without distortion would require it to have a sine-wave response that is flat down to four or five cycles. A great many oscilloscopes in use today, and even some on the present market, do not meet this requirement, and they will naturally distort the waveform of Fig. 2A.

The nature of the distortion is shown in Fig. 2B. Notice the tilt on the normally flat horizontal portions of the wave. This tilt is due to lowfrequency phase shift in the vertical amplifier of the oscilloscope. In a practical alignment setup, the waveform of Fig. 2B will be displayed on the scope as Fig. 2C. Notice the opposite tilts on the horizontal portions of the wave. Bear in mind that there is nothing wrong with the amplifier being aligned-the distortion of Fig. 2 C is caused entirely by the oscilloscope. If the blanking switch on the sweep generator were turned on, the distortion would be still greater.

The sound i.f. amplifier normally has a response like that shown in Fig. 2 E , but if the scope used to display the curve does not have good low-frequency response, the trace of Fig. 2D will be seen. Radio technicians who have done considerable visual alignment work with various makes of test equipment will doubtless recognize the trace of Fig. 2D. Those who know the reason for the loops in the trace
of Fig. 2D will ignore them and concentrate on the upper portion of the trace. When this upper portion is adjusted for maximum height and symmetry, the amplifier is properly aligned, regardless of the distorted lower portion of the trace. This procedure is not so simple in the case of the picture i.f. amplifier, however, as a glance at Fig. 2C will show. An experienced technician may be able to visualize how the trace of Fig. 2C would appear if there were no lowfrequency distortion present in the oscilloscope, and so perform a fair alignment job, but it's a difficult and time-consuming process.

A far better solution is to improve the low-frequency response of the oscilloscope and thus be completely free from confusion as far as the scope is concerned. This can be done by replacing all of the coupling and screen bypass condensers in the scope with higher-capacity units. Also, the cathode bypass condensers should be increased to about $500 \mu \mathrm{fd}$., or removed altogether. The latter alternative will decrease the gain of the scope. The same type of distortion may be encountered even with a scope having good low-frequency response, if the waveform fed to the vertical amplifier is not taken directly from the detector load resistance. If this waveform is taken from the output side of a coupling condenser, then that condenser, especially if it is low in capacity, may introduce low-frequency phase shift. A good rule to observe is always to take the waveform directly from the detector load, except when the manufacturer's instructions specify otherwise.

Now let's consider another source of confusion. Many technicians have noticed that the shape of the response curve seen on the scope will change if the chassis is touched, or if the test instrument cables are moved around, or if a hand is brought near any of the cables, test equipment, or the receiver. Sometimes, as a particular coil or transformer is being adjusted, the proper response will be obtained, only to be lost when the alignment tool is removed. This can happen even with non-metallic alignment tools.


Fig. 1. Video i.f. response curves which indicate proper operation of receiver and test equipment. All curves are normal response of (A) phasing control improperly set. (B) phasing control properly set, and (C) blanking switch on generator "On."


Fig. 2. Effect of oscilloscope on visual alignment waveforms. (A) Normal waveform fed to scope. (B) Distortion introduced if scope does not have good low-frequency response. (C) Effect of low-frequency distortion on normal response curve. (D) Effect of low-frequency distortion on normal response of sound i.f. amplifier. (E) Normal response of sound i.f. amplifier.

These effects, which are more noticeable on the higher-gain receivers, are usually caused by feedback from the receiver or the scope back into the power line and then into the sweep

Fig. 3. Test setup used for the visual alignment of television receivers.



Fig. 4. Effect of oscillation of the picture i.f. amplifier as noted on response curve. The wide beat pattern shown will be seen only when an oscilloscope having good video frequency response is used. If the oscilloscope is not designed to have good video frequency response, then the beat pattern will be narrower, may look somewhat like a marker pip.


Fig. 5. Effect of overloading on shape of response curve. (A) Response curve of picture i.f. amplifier, showing poor alignment. (B) Response curve of same amplifier with sweep generator output turned up so as to overload amplifier. Notice the false indication of good alignment.
generator or an earlier stage in the receiver. The feedback causes regeneration (or even oscillation in some cases), which causes the entire test setup to become unstable and critical with respect to cable position and hand capacity. Actual oscillation of the amplifier will cause the curve to widen considerably at some point due to the beat produced, as shown in Fig. 4.

The cure for all of this instability is simple. Just place the scope, the receiver, and the sweep generator (also any other test equipment that may be used) on a large metal sheet, which should preferably be copper. Make sure that all units are in good electrical contact with the metal sheet or bypassed to it. Some test-equipment units are designed to fit into a special metal rack, which helps to minimize power-line coupling.

Another source of error in alignment may result from too much output from the sweep generator. In this event, one or more of the tubes in the amplifier being aligned may overload, or limit. This produces a flattening of the top of the response curve. Fig. 5 shows the effect of limiting on the true response of a picture i.f. amplifier. When overloading occurs, the radio technician will experience the
false impression that alignment adjustments do not affect the top of the response curve. The flat top will also indicate that the response is good, although this may be far from correct. To avoid any errors due to overloading the amplifier under alignment, a simple procedure will be suggested.

Set the sweep generator output as low as possible, then gradually advance the output control. The trace on the scope will increase in height until, at some point, the top of the trace will start to flatten. This is the point at which the amplifier under test starts to overload or limit. Now decrease the output of the sweep generator until the trace is about half the height observed when flattening of the top first occurred. Set the scope gain control for a pattern of convenient height. As the alignment progresses, the trace will probably increase in height. When this happens, do not reduce the oscilloscope gain; rather, decrease the output of the sweep generator to maintain the trace at approximately half the limiting height or less.

Still another source of error in visual alignment occurs when the output of the sweep generator is not reasonably flat over the band of swept frequencies. This can be caused, for one thing, by not connecting the sweep generator properly to the receiver. In the first place, the output cable of the sweep generator must be terminated in its surge impedance, usually a resistance of about 75 ohms. The longer the cable, and the higher the frequency, the more important is the termination. In most modern sweep generators, this termination, or part of it, is included in the head of the cable, and as long as the cable is connected across an impedance in the receiver which is high compared to the termination, no difficulty should be experienced. This requirement is generally met with most television receivers except when the generator is connected to the antenna terminals of the receiver. Here, the impedance is usually either 75 or 300 ohms. In this case, the antenna input impedance, when added in parallel with the resistance already in the head of the cable, must terminate the cable in its surge impedance.

Methods of doing this, both for balanced and unbalanced inputs, are usually shown in the sweep generator instruction book. The leads from the sweep generator cable should be as short as it is possible to get them, or else lead resonance may cause a hump

Fig. 6. Diagram of a detector for check. ing sweep generator output for flatness.

or a dip to appear on the response curve. In no case should any lead extensions be added to the leads already provided on the head of the cable.

When the output of the sweep generator is connected to the grid of an i.f. tube or to the converter, and that grid is at a negative potential, then the termination in the cable will short-circuit the grid potential. To avoid the consequent alteration in the operating characteristics of the stage, a small blocking condenser should be placed in series with the "high" end of the output cable. The blocking condenser, which should be a ceramic type of about $500 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. capacity, must have very short leads (not over 1/4 inch long).

Some of the lower-priced sweep generators, either through faulty design or some other defect, do not have an output which is constant over the swept band. Use of such a generator will cause the radio technician unknowingly to adjust an amplifier under alignment so that it compensates for deficiencies in the output of the sweep generator. This of course, will result in a poor alignment job, and what is worse, may to all appearances indicate to the technician that his faulty alignment job is good.

Some sweep generators obtain their output through frequency modulation of an oscillator whose center frequency is the same as that of the amplifier to be aligned. This type of generator can be checked for flatness before it is used. The check must be made on the same band of frequencies that will be used to align the amplifier after the check is completed. The method is to demodulate the output on the desired band and apply the resulting wave directly to the vertical amplifier of the scope. A suitable detector for this purpose is shown in Fig. 6.

All precautions about terminating the sweep generator cable and keeping leads as short as possible should be observed. If the output of the sweep generator is flat over the band of swept frequencies, then the detector output will be pure d.c., which will be displayed on the scope as a horizontal line. If the sweep generator blanking switch is turned on, then two parallel horizontal lines will be seen. One represents zero output; the other represents the d.c. output level of the detector. Any deviation from flatness in the output of the sweep generator will be shown on the scope as a curve, a tilt, or some irregularity on the line. The actual amount of deviation from flatness is evident when the blanking switch is turned on. If the sweep generator has no blanking switch, then the vertical input terminals of the scope can be momentarily short-circuited to simulate the blanking action. This will cause the trace on the scope to jump for an instant to the position representing zero level.

Any deviation frem flat output, if evident, will be superimposed on the
(Continued on page 112)

Compiled by KENNETM IR. BOOIRI



IT IS indeed a pleasure this month to dedicate the ISW DEPARTMENT to the "Voice of America." Our thanks go to the State Department, and in particular to Roger Legge, New York, for the following data:

The United States first entered the field of international broadcasting on a sizable scale in 1940. The "Voice of America" was established under the Office of War Information to serve as a weapon of psychological warfare and as an instrument for projecting American news to Allied and neutral peoples.

With the end of the war, the psychological warfare activities were eliminated but the "Voice of America" continued broadcasting on a reduced scale under control of the Department of State. The purpose, as set forth by Public Law 402, 80th Congress, is "to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations."

The broadcasting operation is the responsibility of the International Broadcasting Division, Office of International Information, Department of State, and is under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Programs are written, produced, and broadcast from studios in New York City and Washington.

The "Voice of America" beams to areas having a potential radio audience of $295,000,000$.

The language schedule includes: To Europe, in Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Rumanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, and Spanish; to the Middle East, in Persian; to Latin America, in English, Portuguese, and Spanish; to the Far East, in Cantonese, English, Korean, Mandarin, and Russian. Addition of broadcasts in Arabic, Turkish, Hebrew, Ukrainian, and Swedish is planned.

Although accurate estimates are impossible, surveys, interviews, letters from listeners, and reports from U. S. overseas missions, political refugees, and American correspondents indicate a regular "Voice of America" audience
(Note: Unless otherwise indicated, all time is expressed in American EST: add 5 hours for GCT. "News" refers to newscasts in the English language. ln order to avoid confusion the ot
hour clock has been used in desimating the times o[ broadcasts. The hours from midnight until nown are shown as oono to $1: 00$ while from 1 p.m. to midnight are shown as 1300 to $\underset{\sim}{2} 400.1$
of many millions. Letters from listeners totaled more than 100,000 in the past year.
On numerous occasions, news available only from these broadcasts has become widespread in countries where censorship prevented dissemination by any other media.

In April 1949, more than 200 Soviet transmitters began an intensive and expensive jamming campaign attempting to prevent the "Voice of America" from being heard by Russian listeners. To combat this jamming, the "Voice of America" increased substantially the number of programs in Russian and the number of transmitters per program.

The "Voice of America" uses 36 short-wave transmitters in the United States--ranging from 20 to 200 kilowatts power. These are located at or near New York City, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; Cincinnati, Ohio; San Francisco, California; Dixon, California; and Delano, California. They are operated by The Associated Broadcasters, Inc.; Columbia Broadcasting System; The Crosley Corporation; General Electric Company; National Broadcasting Company; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.; and World Wide Broadcasting Corporation.

Short-wave relay transmitters include four of 75 to 100 kw . at Munich, Germany; two of 100 kw . at Honolulu, Hawaii; and two of 50 kw . at Manila, Philippines. Medium-wave relay transmitters in operation are one of 150 kw .
at Munich, Germany, and one of 50 kw . at Manila, Philippines. Short-wave relay transmitters are under construction at Tangier. Short- and mediumwave relay facilities are leased from the BBC, London.

Broadcasting time is provided on the transmitters for the programs of the Armed Forces Radio Service and the United Nations.

The current frequency schedule of broadcasts of the "Voice of America" and the Armed Forces Radio Service is as follows:
Manila A, 920 kes., 0500-1045 to East Asia; Munich A, 1195 kcs., 1030-2400 to Europe.

KNBI, 6.060, 0400-0915 to HawaiiAustralia; Munich III, 6.080, 1100-1730 to Europe; WLWO, 6.080, 1900-2100 to West South America; KCBA, 6.120, 2015-0330 to Alaska-Aleutians (AFRS), and 0400-0915 to Marianas-Philippines (AFRS) ; Munich I, 6.170, 1215-1730 to Europe; KNBA, 6.185, 0400-0915 to East Asia; Munich IV, 7.250, 1100-1730 to Europe; KCBR, $9.515,0400-0915$ to Philippines-East Indies; Manila III, 9.530, 1745-2000 to Far East; WGEO, 9.530, 1900-2200 to East South America; Munich II, 9.540, 1100-1730 to Europe; WNRA, $9.550,1400-1730$ to Europe; WKID, 9.570, 0700-0915 to East Asia; WRUW, 9.570, 1900-2000 to Central America; KWIX, 9.570, 2015-0315 to Alaska-Aleutians (AFRS) ; KRHO, 9.650, 0400-0915 to East Asia; WABC, 9.650 , $1700-1730$ to Europe; KGEI, (Continued on page 92)

The 100 kw . General Electric transmitter of KRHO, the "Voice of America" outlet in Honolulu.

 built, automatic test keyer.

# An Automatic TEST KEYER 


#### Abstract

Details for constructing and operating an instrument designed to facilitate the observation of the keyed output of radio transmitters. It provides a means for Ineying the transmitter at a constant rate anywhere betuceen 10 and 150 words-per-minute.


THE PROPER adjustment of the keying system of a radio transmitter is best realized with the aid of a cathode-ray oscilloscope in much the same manner that the quality and depth of modulation is observed with the voice-modulated transmitter. In either case, the final amplifier is operated into a dummy load which approximates the normal antenna load. A pickup loop is then arranged to couple a sample of the r.f. output to the vertical plates of a cathode-ray oscilloscope, and the linear sweep is adjusted until the pattern formed by the modulation (or keying as the case may be) appears stationary on the face of the display tube. Adjustments are then made to produce the desired waveform and depth of modulation.

Adjustment of a telephone transmitter is relatively easy, insofar as obtaining a steady oscilloscopic pattern is concerned. A steady tone of a suitable frequency is applied to the modulator. The tone frequency is then adjusted until a satisfactory oscilloscope pattern is obtained. With
the telegraph transmitter, the problem is more difficult. A keying rate which produces a satisfactory pattern is rather high for hand keying, and the dots must occur at an absolutely constant rate. Even a "bug" key, held over to the dot side, changes speed and dot length and is, therefore, not entirely satisfactory for this purpose. Motor-driven commutators have been used to produce a steady dot pattern, but even those devices have a tendency to be somewhat unsteady.

The most satisfactory solution to the problem of providing steady dots for test keying is the use of a simple mul-tivibrator-driven relay. A multivibrator can be made very stable. It can also be made to cover a rather wide range of frequencies. It will maintain a uniform ratio of mark to space over its frequency range, and with the aid of an additional tube, it can produce a square wave admirably suited to operating a high-speed keying relay. The inductive surge across the relay coil can be used to synchronize the linear sweep of the oscilloscope with the keying pulses, or a slight amount

## By <br> JAMES M. WHITAKER. W2BFB

of 60 cycle ripple can be introduced in series with one of the multivibrator tube grid, plate, or cathode resistors to synchronize the multivibrator with a submultiple of the power line frequency. If the latter method is used, the linear sweep of the oscilloscope may also be synchronized with a submultiple of the power line frequency. (Most commer-cially-built oscilloscopes have this feature built in as a part of the sweep synchronizing circuit.)

A multivibrator keying setup for transmitter keying tests can and should be relatively small and simple. With the availability of inexpensive selenium rectifiers, the cost of such an instrument is negligible. Certainly it is well within the reach of the average amateur and should be a part of every amateur radio station, or at least available through a local radio club.

The multivibrator tube can be any one of several types of twin triode tubes such as the 6N7, 6SN7, 6F8-G, 12AU7, etc. Two separate triode tubes may also be used if desired. Generally it is preferable to use a twin triode instead of two triodes, for economy of space as well as cost. The signal shaping tube (which also drives the relay) is any handy triode such as the 6 C 5 , or the approximate equivalent of the 6C5 triode.
The theory of the multivibrator is not unduly complicated and is described in numerous handboooks and other electronic texts. For this reason, we will describe only a few simple details particularly applicable to the keyer unit to be described.
Power consumed by the multivibrator and the relay driving tubes is quite low, eliminating the need for a heavy duty power supply and filter. A simple transformerless power supply system incorporating a half wave selenium rectifier followed by an $R C$ filter network will be entirely adequate. The heaters of the tubes may be operated from a midget type filament transformer, or they may be series connected with a suitable resistor and operated directly from the power line if desired. If the latter system is used, it is suggested that the multivibrator consist of two triode-connected 50B5 tubes, followed by a 12 J 5 GT amplifier. The heaters may then be series connected, and the total heater voltage required will be 112 volts, which will just about match any standard power line within the permissible 10 per-cent.
The complete keyer is shown schematically in Fig. 2. Note that a low
value of resistance, $R_{10}$, is connected between the line and the selenium rectifier. It is important that some resistance be connected in this portion of the circuit to limit the peak charging current to a safe value. Selenium rectifiers are wonderfully trouble-free components if given a chance to perform, but they cannot stand the very high charging currents present if there is substantially no resistance in the circuit.
The keying frequency is increased or decreased by the adjustment of dual potentiometer $R_{4}-R_{6}$. Auxiliary resistors $R_{3}$ and $R_{7}$ are connected in series between the two sections of the dual potentiometer and the multivibrator grids to limit the variation of resistance in the grid circuits to a minimum consistent with satisfactory operation. The frequency range of the multivibrator can be increased by reducing the values of $R_{3}$ and $R_{3}$, but the operation of the multivibrator would be impaired by so doing. The range with the values shown is from 10 to 150 words-per-minute equivalent keying speed, which is more than ample for the purpose intended. For higher speeds, $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$ may be changed to lower values.
Resistor $R_{s}$ provides cathode bias to limit the multivibrator plate current. It also provides a very nice means for injecting a synchronizing potential if desired. A small condenser connected between either end of $R_{10}$ and the cathode side of $R_{5}$ will provide a means for synchronizing the multivibrator at any odd or even submultiple of the line frequency within the range of the instrument.
The grid of the signal shaping tube is connected to the grid of one of the multivibrator tubes through a 1 meg ohm resistor. This resistor prevents the signal shaping tube from drawing excessive grid current and thereby unbalancing the multivibrator during the positive excursion of the multivibrator pulse. The cathode resistor $R_{9}$ in the signal shaping tube circuit may be adjusted to provide the desired amount of drive current to operate the relay $R L_{1}$. The value of this resistor will have little effect on the signal shaping action of the tube, as the grid is driven positive to saturation and negative to cut-off on each alternate half cycle from the multivibrator. The value indicated is correct for the relay specified.
One simple mechanical arrangement is shown in Figs. 1 and 3. These are top and bottom views, respectively, of the unit in use at W2BFB. Note that the three contacts of the relay are brought out to terminals.
With such an instrument available, it is possible to realize a very fine adjustment of the transmitter keying. Just a few hints on this subject might be in order at this point. Make all keying adjustments with the normal load applied to the final amplifier. A change in load may change the keying envelope materially. (Try tuning the p.a. plate tank or changing the
load in any way while running keying checks with an oscilloscope, and you will be amazed!) If the transmitter is keyed at some low level point, remember that a perfect waveshape at the keyed point is no guarantee of a perfect keying waveform after the signal passes through one or more "Class C"' amplifier or multiplier stages.

If sharp "spikes" appear at the beginning or end of the keying pulse, they may or may not be parasitic oscillations. If they are due to some low-frequency phenomena, increase the keying speed and you may be able to observe the waveform of the "spikes" and thereby determine the cause. Clicking and thumping keying is inexcusable, and every amateur is duty bound to clean up any such irregularities. A good variable speed automatic keyer, plus a cathode-ray oscilloscope, will go a long way toward removing the drudgery of locating and correcting faulty keying.

Correction of keying faults can be made by the conventional methods of using inductance, capacity, and resistance to delay the rise and fall of the keyed signal. The various radio handbooks have chapters devoted to the various methods, and there would be little point in repeating these methods here. The results of the changes in component values, however, can be readily seen.

It is sometimes desirable to know the exact equivalent words-per-minute represented by the keying "dots" or pulses. Equally spaced on and off dot cycles in terms of cycles-per-second, when multiplied by 2.5 , equal International Morse keying speeds in terms of words-per-minute. For example: Let us assume that the multivibrator in the keyer described is operating at ten cycles-per-second. The transmitter is keyed on and off ten times each second with equal mark and space periods. The equivalent keying speed is 25 words-per-minute, in terms of the International Morse code. Likewise, it is


Fig. 2. Diagram of the multivibrator keying circuit. Selenium rectifier type of power supply simplifies construction.
a simple matter to convert words-perminute into terms of dot cycles-persecond by dividing words-per-minute by 2.5 .

The highest operating speed normally encountered in amateur radio telegraphy is probably on the order of 30 words-per-minute. The multivibrator can be easily synchronized with the power line frequency at 15 c.p.s., which will produce 37.5 w.p.m. equivalent keying. If the transmitter will faithfully follow keying at this speed, the keying will be clear and crisp at all hand speeds.
$-30-$

Fig. 3. Bottom view of test keyer, showing placement of under-chassis components.



IN THE constant search to give the public better and more foolproof television receivers, it was found that an automatic gain control system for the picture i.f. amplifier and the r.f. amplifier is a great help in preventing overloading and many types of fading.

Practically all 1949 television receivers feature some automatic gain control system. Most of these circuits operate on the same principle as the automatic volume control system found in every radio receiver. A portion of the i.f. signal is rectified and filtered in such a manner that a negative d.c. voltage is obtained. This voltage varies in amplitude as the i.f. signal varies, and therefore when a very strong signal is received, a larger negative voltage results. The grid returns of several i.f. and r.f stages are connected to this bias voltage. Thus a very strong signal generates a more negative bias which, in turn, reduces the gain of the stages connected to it.

The type of automatic gain control outlined above is fairly satisfactory when all stations can be received with a minimum of noise, and changes in signal strength are relatively slow. The filter networks which smooth out the rectified i.f. signal to produce the desired d.c. bias must have a long enough time constant to filter out the 60 cycle synchronizing pulses. Therefore, when the change in signal strength occurs in about $1 / 60$ of a second, the bias voltage will not be changed at all. This is one of the major drawbacks when fading is due to reflected signals from airplanes or other fast moving objects.

## Noise

Another drawback is present when the noise level of a signal is very high; the noise itself will produce a more negative bias and thus reduce the gain of the r.f. and i.f. stages. This, in turn, means less amplification for the desired signal and a lower signal-to-noise ratio.

In areas where a weak station is received with a lot of noise riding in there will be a tendency to suppress the television signal altogether, since the noise pulses can produce a bias voltage so large that the already weak signal does not receive sufficient amplification.

Hy WALTEIE H. BLCHSBAEM<br>Chief Dev. Eng., Tech-Master Products Co.

# Complete details on a new lieyed automatic <br> gain control for telecision receirers. 

To appreciate the effect of noise on television reception, the various sources of noise and their effects must be clearly understood. Two main types of noise can mar television pictures: man-made noise and so-called "static" noise.

Man-made noise originates in any of the great variety of electrical appliances, such as vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, pumps, automobile ignition, electrical machines of all sorts, and the many mechanical devices which create electricity through friction or electrostatic action. In general, man-made noise is distinguished by some regularity in its appearance.
"Static" noise is considered to be caused by different natural forces, such as the action of the sun, weather conditions, static charges resulting in lightning and thunder, and the influence of cosmic rays. Actually, it is found that the so-called "static" noise level is often highest in locations having large industrial establishments. In such areas it is hard to determine which is nature's and which is man's contribution to the noise picked up by the television antenna. It is true, however, that the noise grows less and less as the antenna is mounted higher and higher. One drawback in high antenna locations is the long lead-in required which itself tends to pick up noise.
In studying the appearance of the noise waveforms it is found that practically all types of noise consist of sharp pulses of very short duration. It is the average d.c. voltage obtained from the rectification and filtering of

Fig. 1.

constantly recirring noise pulses that determines the bias on the amplifier tubes. A sirgle noise pulse alone will not upset the bias at all, but where noise is continuous and strong enough to appear in the television picture it will also have an effect on the bias.

## Airplane Flutter

When a television signal is reflected and reaches the receiving antenna exactly in phase with the direct signal, it will increase the amplitude of the total signal received. If the reflecte] signal is out of phase with the direct signal by about 180 degrees it will reduce the total signal received. When a radio wave is reflected from a moving object, the phase of the reflected signal changes as the object moves. This is called the "Doppler" effect and is used in certain types of radar where the speed of a plane is found by the phase or frequency difference of radio waves reflected by it.

A concrete example is the case of an airplane flying at $300 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$., away from the receiving antenna, as illustrated in Fig. 1. For simplicity in calculating. let us assume that the transmitter, the airplane, and the receiving antenna are all of the same height. Obviously two different signals can be received at " $B$ ": one directly from the transmitter at "A," and one reflected from the plane at "C." Assume that the station broadcasts at 200 mc . The wavelength of this signal is then 1.5 meters. The speed of the airplane translated into the metric system is 135 meters per second; 135/1.5 gives 90 cycles per second. This, then, is the difference frequency created by the motion of the plane. As far as the receiving antenna is concerned, however, the difference frequency is twice 90 c.p.s. or 180 c.p.s., because in our example the plane moves away, not only from the transmitter, but also from the receiver. This "flutter" frequency is the frequency at which the signal strength of the total received
signal varies between the sum and difference of the two. Naturally, any a.g.c. system which is required to filter out variations occurring in 1/60 of a second cannot compensate for variations every $1 / 180$ of a second.

Actual field tests have shown that the higher flutter frequencies encountered are about 100 c.p.s., due to the fact that the receiving antenna is never as high as the transmitter or an airplane and because of other practical considerations. Thus an a.g.c. system which could compensate for signal strength variations occurring in about $1 / 100$ of a second and which would not be activated to any great extent by random noise pulses constitutes another great improvement in television reception.

## Theory of Keyed I.G.C.

The various types of keyed a.g.c. now in use or in the process of development all operate on the same principles. The picture signal with the d.c. component present is fed to the grid of a pentode, usually type 6AU6, in such a manner that the synchronizing pulses drive the grid more positive. The cathode of this a.g.c. tube is about 90 to 145 volts, positive, with the plate at d.c. ground potential. A portion of the horizontal flyback pulse is applied to the plate through a coupling network from the flyback transformer. During the peak period of this pulse, the tube conducts since the plate is then made sufficiently positive with respect to the cathode. A voltage divider maintains the grid a few volts negative with respect to the cathode, biased closely to cut-off.

- During the period of the sharp pulse on the plate, the synchronizing pulse which is part of the composite picture signal appears on the grid. This synchronizing pulse makes the grid more positive, permitting more plate current to flow. Thus the amount of plate current that flows during each flyback period depends on the amplitude of the horizontal synchronizing pulse.

Because the d.c. component of the picture signal is preserved, all synchronizing pulses are at the same level unless the strength of the received signal changes. The plate current of the a.g.c. tube is, therefore, independent of the picture modulation or of any noise pulses which are part of the picture. If noise pulses are present during the sync pulse period, they will have some effect on the plate current, but since the sync pulse represents just about $5 \%$ of the composite picture, only $5 \%$ of the total noise present can be effective. This is the reason for the good noise characteristic of keyed a.g.c. systems.

The plate current flows to ground through a high-value resistor shunted by a condenser. This $R C$ combination must have a time constant only large enough to filter out the horizontal sweep frequency, which is $15,-$ 750 c.p.s. This is a much smaller time constant than that required in other
types of a.g.c. systems where the 60 c.p.s. vertical synchronization pulse must also be filtered out. This short time constant is what gives the keyed a.g.c. its fast action.

## Pulse and Voltages

Fig. 2 shows the appearance of the flyback pulse at the plate of the a.g.c. tube and the synchronization pulse on the grid. The sync pulse is drawn larger than it actually is in relation to the flyback pulse (about 1/50 the height of the flyback pulse) in order to present a clearer picture. The duration of both pulses in relation to the rest of the individual line has also been exaggerated in order to show their appearance. It can be seen from this illustration that the actual time during which the tube can draw current is shorter than the flyback time. The flyback pulse is really triangular, and the plate voltage becomes high enough only during the upper portion which is much narrower than the base. The synchronizing pulse, however, is more of a square wave, and the grid is, therefore, maintained at the sync pulse level slightly longer that the actual conduction period of the tube. This tends to compensate for slight time differences, but when the horizontal sweep is not in synchronism with the incoming signal, the pulses on the a.g.c. tube will also be out of step, and the a.g.c. bias will vary rapidly.

One very important feature in incorporating keyed a.g.c. in any television receiver is the fact that the d.c. component must be present in the composite picture signal applied to the a.g.c. tube, otherwise the grid voltage would not be the same during each successive flyback period. When the picture signal passes through a condenser the d.c. component is removed, and the synchronizing pulses


Fig. 2.
are no longer all at the same level. D.c. restoration of various types is used on all television receivers prior to the picture tube. Some sets use a diode d.c. restorer, others use grid leak d.c. restoration in the last video amplifier and then make a direct connection to the picture tube. Still other models use a direct connection from the second detector to the video amplifier and then another direct connection to the picture tube, eliminating the need for d.c. restoration since the picture signal never passes through a condenser.

The second imporant feature in tapping the picture signal off to the a.g.c. tube is the fact that the synchronizing pulses must go in a positive direction. Whenever the picture signal is applied to the grid of the picture tube the sync pulses go negative. This is necessary so that the blanking pedestals, shown on both sides of the sync pulse in Fig. 2, can drive the grid negative and cut off the picture tube during the flyback time.

In receivers where the picture signal is applied to the cathode of the picture

Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.
tube, the pulses go positive since they then make the cathode more positive with respect to the grid, again cutting off the tube during the flyback time. Therefore, it is possible to tap the picture signal from the last stage after d.c. restoration has taken place in all sets having cathode drive as shown in Fig. 3. When two stages of video amplification are used and the picture signal is applied to the grid of the picture tube, the proper tap-off point is in the plate circuit of the first video amplifier. In order to preserve the d.c. component in this case, a direct connection must be made from the second detector to the grid of the first video amplifier. This type of circuit is shown in the diagram of Fig. 4, the modification of an $R C A$ Model 630 to keyed a.g.c.

## Keyed A.F.C. Now in Use

While many manufacturers plan to incorporate keyed a.g.c. in their new models, a few are already marketing sets with this feature. The circuit in Fig. 4 shows the adaptation of the video stages of an $R C A 630$ receiver. Actually this video amplifier circuit is used, not only in the $R C A$, but in many other 1948 and 1949 models, and the same changes can be made there.

The first step in changing the circuit to keyed a.g.c. is to make a direct connection from the second detector to the grid of the first video amplifier. The original circuit calls for a 3 volt bias on that grid, but that can be neglected if the plate voltage of this tube is dropped to 90 volts. This also has the advantage that no special filament transformer is required for the a.g.c. tube since the cathode-to-filament potential is rated at about 100 volts.

The resistance network from the plate circuit of the first video amplifier to the a.g.c. tube is required to keep the tube capacity of the a.g.c. tube from altering the frequency response of the video stages. The 5600 ohm resistor shunted by the $100 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser are inserted to help equalize the video frequency response.

The next major change is to find a source for the flyback pulse to key the a.g.c. tube. In Fig. 4 an additional winding on the flyback transformer is used. This consists of about 80 turns of No. 34 enameled wire, wound on a $7 / 16$ inch diameter form and slipped on the flyback transformer in the space between the main winding and the filament loop for the 1B3 high-voltage rectifier. The flyback transformer

Fig. 5.

must be dismounted, the holding clamps removed, and the powdered iron core pushed out. Then the main winding and its bakelite form can be slid out, and the a.g.c. coil is easily slipped in place. Other sources of a suitable flyback pulse are shown in Fig. 3, and 5.

In place of the contrast control previously used a 1500 ohm potentiometer is connected in the cathode lead of the 6 K 6 video output tube as shown in Fig. 4. The . $05 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. cathode bypass condenser should be located close to the cathode pin of the 6K6 and returned to the same ground as the $.01 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. screen bypass condenser. If this is done a long lead can be brought to the contrast control mounted on the front panel.

## Admiral Model 20AI

Another keyed a.g.c. system which is very effective is shown in Fig. 5; this is the circuit used in the Admiral sets, Models 20A1 and 20B1. A single stage of video amplification is used here, and the cathode of the picture tube is driven with the picture signal. Since a direct connection exists between the second detector and the video amplifier and then to the picture tube, no d.c. restoration is necessary. The picture signal is brought to the grid of the a.g.c. tube through a voltage divider and decoupling network, consisting of the 3300,1800 , and 47,000 ohm resistors in the plate circuit of the 6 AC 7 video amplifier. The cathode of the a.g.c. tube is connected directly to the 140 volts "B plus" point, and although this means that the cathode-to-filament potential is higher than rated, actual life tests have shown that as long as this is a d.c. potential no harm is done to the tube.
The screen grid of the a.g.c. tube is connected to a convenient source of about 220 volt d.c. The plate receives the flyback pulse through a $1000 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. coupling condenser from a special winding over the horizontal width control. The other side of this winding is connected to ground and polarities are chosen so that a positive pulse reaches the plate of the a.g.c. tube. The advantage of using this special winding is in reduced cost in production since changes or additions in the flyback transformer are much more costly than another winding over the horizontal width coil. The contrast control consists of a voltage divider which determines the screen grid voltage of the 6 AC 7 video amplifier and thus the gain of that tube. The range of the contrast control is from about 65 to 140 volts which is sufficient to give a proper picture or cut off the video signal completely. The a.g.c. bias filter and voltage divider are unconventional only inasmuch as a slightly larger bias is applied to the r.f. amplifier as to the grids of the first two i.f. stages.

## New Videola Set

A variation of the keyed a.g.c. network used in Admiral's Models 20A1
(Continued on page 146)

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K5 FAB , the MARS station and center of amateur activity at Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico, has been chosen as the "Station of the Month" by Major Rawleigh H. Ralls, Chief, MARS, Air Force. This selection was made on the basis of all round activity rather than on station operation, exclusively.
Major Larue D. "Rex" Rexroat, W5PJK, MARS Director for the 509th Bomb Wing (M), based at Walker, has furnished the drive and enthusiasm to develop the latent electronic urge in at least 18 aspirants into coveted FCC amateur licenses. Rex did not wait for Santa Claus to drop a parcel of surplus electronics gear into his lap. When he heard it was to become available he went after it. And once he got it back to the home base he made maximum use of it.

With the assistance of S/Sgt. Charley Suderno, W5OYB and chief op at K5FAB, the surplus gear was reduced to chassis and component bits and then reassembled into operable transmitters and receivers, by neophytes as well as
the old gang who already had their tickets. To furnish the aspirant with proper incentive, once the transmitter was finished and checked against high amateur standards, it was placed on a shelf in the shack, where it remained until he received his FCC ticket. This procedure has been successful in seven operations to date with many more on the list.
Another item that helps the amateur program at Walker is that the "Boss Man" of the 509th Wing is W5PLT, Brigadier General Clarence S. Irvine. Ever since the General made his historic flight in 1946 in the "Pacusan Dreamboat" over the North Pole enroute from Hawaii to Cairo, Egypt, he has been an amateur enthusiast. It so happened that Lt. Col. Frank J. "Pappy" Shannon, Sr., W3QR, was radio op on this trip and Pappy did a nice job of indoctrination for the General spends every spare moment when at home on the air. You can't mistake his basso voice over the mike at W5PLT and the handle is "Bill."

While the transmitter that gets the

S/Sgt. Charles A. Suderno, chief op at K5FAB. twirls the dials in search of a 10 meter QSO. Charley is one of the old timers at Walker Air Force Base and holds the personal call W5OYB. He spends his spare moments with amateur aspirants in all phases of the game from code instruction to helping with design and construction.


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# A New model v-4 Heathbit TUBE 

... 41/2" 200 UA METER


Quality GE tubes tor long life


Becutiful $41 / 2$ treamline 200 ua meter


Varnish impregnated power transformer


Five highest quality controls for accuracy


Highest quality Mallory selector


Precision ceramic ivider resistors
... BALANCED AC CIRCUIT
...SIMPLIFIED SWITCHING SNAP-IN BATTERY MOUNTING

## Features

- Meter scale 17\% longer than average $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter
- Modern streamline 200 ua meter
- New modern streamline styling.
- Burn-out proof meter circuit.

24 complete ranges.

- Isolated probe for dynamic testing.
- Most beautiful VTVM in America.

The new Heathkit Model V. 4 Vacuum Tube Voltmeter has dozens of improvements. The new modern streamlined 200 microampere meter uses Alnico V magnet for fast accurate readings. The streamlined case is molded of shatterproof plastic. The scales are long- $17 \%$ longer than average $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meters and nearly twice as long as previous Heathkits.
The new electronic AC voltmeter circuit incorporates an entirely now balance control which allows a complete elimination of contact potential. This removes meter shift with various ranges, giving accurate readings on all ranges, and compensates for variations in tube elements. This feature is exclusive in Heathkits.
New simplified switching reduces by nearly one-half the number of connections made to the switches, giving easier, quicker assembly. New snap-in battery mounting for ohmmeter battery mounts on chassis for quick, easy replacement and simpler assembly.
The Heathk it VTVM with rrue electronic AC volemeter and push-pull DC voltmeter circuit gives positive automatic meter protection on all unctions
The Heathkit is the only kit using precision ceramic permanent divider resistors instead of matched pairs of common carbon resistors which wander with age. The best laboratory meters available use the same ceramic resistors you find in your Heathkit
The Heathkit VTVM is powered by a quality 110 V. 60 cycle varnish impregnated transformer manufactured by Chicago Transformer Corporation who produce some of the finest transformers used by the military services - you will find the best of materials in your Heathkit. A new power supply rectifier circuit greatly reduces the heat inside the cabinet to eliminate warm-up drift. Only the tremendous demand for Heathkit VTVM's would afford the fine engineering which has produced this new model. The Heathkit is the only VTVM Kit giving all the ranges. Check them: $D C$ and $A C$ full scale linear ranges of $0.3 \mathrm{~V} ., 0.10 \mathrm{~V} ., 0.30 \mathrm{~V} ., 0.100 \mathrm{~V} ., 0.300 \mathrm{~V} ., 0-1000 \mathrm{~V}$., and can be extended to 0.3000 V , and $0.10,000 \mathrm{~V}$. DC with accessory probe at slight extra cost.

Electronic ohmmeter has six ranges measuring resistance accurately from one tenth of an ohm to one billion ohms, all with only two flashlight cells. The drain on the cells is so slight that they last for years.
Meter pointer can be offset from zero for FM and TV alignment
The DC probe is isolated for dynamic measurements of receiver volt ages without disturbing receiver operation. Constant 11 megohm input resistance allows use of standard accessories.

Has db scale for making gain-noise level and other measurements on audio a mplifiers.
New instruction manual uses step-by-step instructions with pictorial diagrams for ease of assembly. The Heathkit VTVM is complete light weight aluminum cabinet - all tubes - Mallory switches power transformer - test leads - $1 \%$ precision resistors - beautiful two color panel-200 ua $41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ meter-instruction manual. A few hours work gives you the finest quality VTVM available - universi ties use them for atomic research - you will find it the handiest tool you'll ever own. Order now and enjoy it this entire winter season. Shipping Wt., 8 lbs. Model V-A.


The finest vivm kit AVAILABLE FOR Oecly


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## THE NEW Heathkit

## HANDITESTER KIT

## MORE Zeatures THAN EVER BEFORE

- Beautiful streamline Bakelite case
- AC and DC ranges to 5,000 Volis.
- $1 \%$ Precision ceramic resistors.
- Convenient thumb iype adiust control.
- 400 Microampere meter movement.
- Quality Bradley AC rectifler
- Multiplying fype ohms ronges
- All the convenient ranges $10-30-$ 300-1,000-5,000 Volis. - Large quolity $3^{\prime \prime}$ built-in meter.

The instrument for all-the ranges you need-beauty you'll enjoy for years and you can assemble it in a matter of minutes-an instrument for everyone. The handiest quality voltohmeter of all. Small enough to put in your pocket yet a full $3^{\prime \prime}$ meter. Easy pictorial wiring diagrams eliminate all assembly problems. Uses only $1 \%$ precision ceramic divider resistors and wire wound shunts. Twelve different ranges. AC and DC ranges of $10-30-300-1,000-5,000$ Volts. Ohms ranges of $0-3,000$ ohms and $0-300,000$ ohms. Milliampere ranges of 10 MA and 100MA. Hearing aid type ohms adjust control fits conveniently under thumb for one hand adjustment Banana type jacks for positive low resistance connections. Quality test leads included. The high quality Bradley instru ment rectifier was especially chosen for linear scales on AC. The modern case was styled by Harrah Engineering for this instrument. The 400 microampere meter movement comes already moun ed las a lifetime. Perfect for radio service calls, electricians, garage mechanics, students, amateurs and beginners in radio. The only quality voltohmeter under $\$ 20.00$. An hour of assembly saves you one-half the cost and quality parts give you a better instrument. Order today. Shipping weight 2 lbs.

## s/ $3^{550}$



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## New Heathkit

 BROADCAST AND 3 BAND SUPERHETERODYNE RECEIVER KIT
## BROADCAST MODEL BR-1

 550 to 1600 Kc .

Two new Hearhkit Superheterodynes featuring the best of design and material. Beautiful six inch slide rule dials - 110 V .60 cy . AC power transformer operated-metal cased filters-quality output transformers, dual iron core metal can IF transformers two gang tuning condenser. The chassis is provided with phono-radio switch- 110 V . outlet for changer motor and phono pickup jack. Each kir is complete with all parts and detailed instruction booklet. Pictorial diagrams and step-by-step instructions make assembly quick and easy.

3 BAND MODEL AR-1 550 Kc . to 20 Mc .


Ideal $A C$ operated superheterodyne receiver for home use or replacement in console cabinet. Comes complete with attractive metal panel for cabinet mounting. Modern circuir uses 12 KB converter, 12 SH 7 input IF stage, 12 C 8 output if stage and hrst audio 2 A 6 beam power output stage, ${ }^{\text {Excellent } \text { sensitivity for distant receprion with selectivity which effectively }}$ Excellent sensitivity for d
separates adjacent stations.
The husky 110 V . cased power transformer is conservatively rated for long life. The illuminated six inch slide rule dial is accurately calibrated for DX reception. Enjoy the pleasure of assembling your own fine home receiver. Has tone
 voice coil, tubes, instruction manual, etc. (less speaker). Shipping Wt., 10 lbs. No. BR-I Receiver $\$ 19.50$.
No. 335 Communications Type Table Mode! Metal Cabinet ................ \$4.50
No. 320 High Quality 5" PM Speaker for above....................................... 2.75

Enjoy the thrill of world wide short wave reception with this fir aw $A C$ operated Heathkit 3 band superheterodyne - amazing sensitivity 15 microvolt or better on all bands. Continuous coverage 500 Kc . to over 20 Mc . Easy to accurately calibrated six inch slide rule dial for easy tuning Six wubes with one dual purpose tube gives seven tube performance. Beam power output tube dual purpose tube gives
gives over 3 watts output.
Separarely assembled coil curret with band switch eliminates difficult construcrion. Conservarively rated 110 V . power transformer supplies full operating voltages to all tubes for maximum reception. Has band switch. tuning, volume, cone and phono-radio controls. Chassis size $21 / 4 \times 7 \times 121 / 2$ - supplied comple a punched chassis - tubes - controls - transformers quanty outpues speater) Shipping We 10 lbs No AR-1 Receiver $\$ 2350$ (less spea No. 335 Communications Type Table Model Meral Cabinet
No. 320 High Quality 5" PM Speaker for above
$\$ 4.50$ No. 320 High Quality 5" PM Speaker for above.

## New 1950 VERNIER TUNING R.F. Feathkit



## SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT

## Features

The most popular signal generator kit has been vastly improved-the experience of thousands combined to give you the best. Check the features in this fine generator and
consider the low price $\$ 19.50$. A best buy for any shop, yet inexpensive enough for hobbyists. Everyone can have an accurate controlled source of $R$.F. signal voltage. The new features double the value-think of being able to make fidelity checks on receivers by inserting a variable audio signal. Internal 400 cycle saw-tooth audio oscillator modulates R.F. signal and is available externally for audio testing. The new 5 to 1 ratio vernier drive gives hairline tuning for maximum accuracy in scale settings. The coils are already precision wound and calibrated. Uses turret type coil and switch assembly for tase of construction. The generator is 110 V .60 cycle transformer operated and comes complete in every detail-cabinet - tubes-coils-beautiful two color calibrated panel and all small parts - new step-by-step pictorial diagrams and complete instruction manual make assembly a cinch even for novices. Why try to get along without a signal generator when you can have the best for less than a twenty
dollar bill. Better order $1 t$ now. Shipping weight 7 lbs............................. $\mathbf{1 9 . 5 0} 9$
CONVEPSION KIT EOD A,
CONVERSION KIT FOR G-I GENERATORS

Conversion kit for G-1 generators for vernier tuning and external modulation includes new high band coil for greater output. Gives all the features of new $\mathbf{G - 5}$ listed
above. Order $\mathbf{G}-5$ Conversion Kit No. $316 . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\mathbf{4} .50$

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## New Heathkit

 IMPEDANCE BRIDGE KITA LABORATORY INSTRUMENT NOW WITHIN the price range of all

Meosures Inductonce from 10 micrahenries to 100 henries copacitance from . 00001 MFD to 1000 MFD. Resistance from .01 ahms to 10 megohms. Dissipation foctor from . 001 to 1. " $Q$ " from 1 to 1000

Ideal for schools, loboratories, service shops, serious experimentors.
An impedance bridge for everyone - the most useful instrument of all which heretofore has been out of the price range of serious experimentors and service shops. Now at the lowest price possible. All highest quality parts. General Radio main calibrated control. General Radio 1000 cycle hummer. Mallory ceramic switches with 60 degree indexing - $200 \mathrm{micro-amp}$ zero center galvanometer - $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ ceramic noninductive decade resistors. Professional type binding posts with standard $3 / 4$ " centers. Beautiful birch cabinet. Directly calibrated " $Q$ " and dissipation factor scales Ready calibrated capacity and inductance standards of Silver Mica, accurate to $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ and with dissipation factors of less than 30 parts in one million. Provisions on panel for external generator and detector. Measure all your unknowns the way laboratories do - with a bridge for accuracy and speed.

Internal 6 volt battery for resistance and hummer operation. Citcuit utilizes Wheatstone Hay and Maxwell circuits for different measurements. Supplied complete with every quality part - all calibrations completed and instruction manual for assembly and use. Deliveries are limited. Shipping weight, approximately 15 lbs .

$10,000 \mathrm{~V}$. H.V. TEST PROBE KIT

No. 310 . Extends range of any 11 megohm VTVM to 3,000 and 10,000 Volt ranges. A necessity for television. Shipping W't., I pound. $\$ 4.50$
R.F. CRYSTAL TEST PROBE KIT No. 309. Kit to assemble. R.F. probe extends VTVM range to 100 Mc . Complete with IN34 crystal. Ship. W't., 1 lb. .... \$6.50


## New Heathket TOOLKIT

Now a complete tool kit to assemble your Heathkit Consists of Kraurer diagonal cutters and pointed nose assembly pliers, Xcelite screwdriver, 60 Watt 110 V . soldering iron and supply of solder. Shipping $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{t} .,} 2$ lbs. Complete kit ..... $\$ 5.95$

## New Heathkit

TELEVISION ALIGNMENT

## GENERATOR KIT

Everything you want in a tele vision alignment generator. A wide band sweep generator covering all TV frequencies 0-46 54 to 100 - 174 to $220 \mathrm{Mega-}$ cycles, a marker indicator covering 19 to 42 Megacycles, AM modulation for RF alignment - variable calibrated sweep width


Nathing else to buy 0-30 Mc. - mechanical driven inductive sweep. Husky 110 V .60 cycle power transformer operated - step type output attenuator with 10,000 to 1 range - high output on all ranges - band switching for each range - vernier driven main calibrated dial with over 45 inches of calibration - vernier driven calibrated indicator marker tuning. Large grey crackle cabinet $161 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 105 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ 7.3/16". Phase control for single trace adjustment. Uses three high frequency triodes plus SY3 rectifier - split stator runing condensers for greater efficiency and accuracy at high frequencies - this Heathkit is complete and adequate for every alignment need and is supplied with every part - cabinet - calibrated panel - all coils and condensers wound, calibrated and adjusted. Tubes, transtormer, test leads - every part with instruction manual for assembly and use. Actually three instruments in one - TV sweep generator TV AM generator and TV marker indicator.

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MICHIGAN

# all in HEATHKITS . 

## Heathkit

## TUBE CHECKER KIT

 Features1. Measures each element individually
2. Has gear driven roller chart
3. Has lever switching for speed
4. Complete range of filament voltages
5. Checks every tube element
6. Uses latest type lever switches
7. Uses beautiful shatterproof full view meter
8. Large size $11^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ complete
9. Checks new 9 pin piniatures

Check the features and you will realize that this Heathkit has all the features you want. Speed - simplicity - beauty - protection against obsolescence. The most modern type of tester - measures each element - beautiful Bad-Good scale, high quality meter - the best of parts rugged oversize 110 V . 60 cycle power transformer - finest of Mallory switches - Centralab controls - quality wood cabinet - complete set of sockets for all type tubes including blank spare for future types - fast action gear driven roller chart uses brass gears to quickly locate and set up any type tube. Simplified switching cuts necessary time to minimum and saves valuable service time. Short and open element check. No matter what arrangement of tube elements, the Heathkit flexible switching arrangement easily handles it. Order your Heathkit Tube Checker today. See for yourself that Heath again saves you $2 / 3$ and yet retains all the quality - this tube checker will pay for itself in a few weeks - better build it now.

Complete with detail instructions - all parts - cabinet - roller chart - ready to wire up and operate. Shipping Wt., 15 lbs.


## Heathkit

SINE AND SQUARE WAVE AUDIO GENERATOR KIT


Experimenters and servicemen wotking with a square wave for the first time invariably wonder why it was not introduced before. The characteristics of an amplifier can be determined in seconds compared to several hours of tedious plotting using older methods. Stage by stage, The low distortion (less than $1 \%$ ) and linear output ( $\pm$ one db .) make this Heathkit equal or superior to factory built equipment selling for three or four times its price. The circuir is the popular RC cuning circuit using a four gang variable condenser. Three ranges $20-200,200$ 2.000, 2.000-20.000 cycles are provided by selector switch. Either sine or square waves instantly available at slide switch. All components are of highest quality, cased 110 V .60 cycle power transformer. Mallory F.P. fileer condensers, 5 tubes, calibrated 2 color panel, grey crackle aluminum cabiner. The detailed instructions make assembly an interesting and instructive few hours. Shipping W't., 13 lbs.

## New Heathkit

 batitery ELIMINATOR KIT

Now a bench 6 Volt power supply kit for all auto radio testing. Supplies 5 $71 / 2$ Volts at 10 Amperes continuous or 15 Amperes intermittent. A well filtered rugged power supply uses heavy duev selenium rectifier choke input filter uty selenum MED of electrolytic fiter with $4,000 \mathrm{MFD}$ of electrolytic filter 0.15 Volt meter indicates output. Output variable in eight steps. Excellent for demonsrrating auto radios. Ideal for servicing - can be lowered to find sticky vibrators or stepped up to equivalent of generator overload - easily constructed in less shan two hours. Complete in every respect. Shipping W'.., 18 lbs.

## NEW Heathkit signal tracer and UNIVERSAL TEST SPEAKER KIT



The popular Heathkit signal tracer has now been combined with a universal test speaker at no increase in price. The same high quality tracer follows signal from antenna to speaker -locates intermittents-defective parts quick-er-saves valuable service time-gives greater income per service hour. Works equally well on broadcast - FM or TV receivers. The test speaker has assortment of switching ranges to match push pull or single output impedance. Also test microphones, pickups - PA systems - comes complete - cabinet - 110 V .60 cycle power transformer - tubes, test probe, all parts and detailed instructions for assembly and use. Shipping W't., 8 lbs.

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## Order YOUR HEATHKIIS Tow $\begin{gathered}\text { Enioy } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { years... }\end{gathered}$

## Heathkit <br> ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT <br> doubles the utility of any scope



An electronic switch used with any oscilloscope provides two separately controllable traces on the screen. Each trace is controlled independently and the position of the traces may be varied. The input and output traces of an amplifier may be observed one beside the other or one directly over the other illustrating perfectly any change occurring in the amplifier. Distortion - phase shift and other defects show up instantly, 110V. 60 cycle transformer operated. Uses 5 tubes ( $16 \mathrm{X} 5,26$ SN7's, 26 SJ7's). Has individual gain controls, positioning control and coarse and fine sweeping rate controls. The cabinet and panel match all other Heathkits. Every part supplied including detailed instructions for assembly and use. Shipping Wt., 11 lbs.

## Heathket

3-TUBE ALL WAVE

## RADIO KIT



CABINET EXTRA

An ideal way to learn radio. This kit is complete ready to assemble, with tubes and all other parts. Operates from 110 V AC. Simple, clear detailed instructions make this a good radio rraining course. Covers regular broadcasts and short wave bands. Plug-in coils. Regenerative circuit. Operates loud speaker. Shipping Wt,
3 lbs.
H530 Headphones per set.......................... $\$ 1.00$ $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Permanent Magnet Loudspeaker....... 1.95
Mahogany Cabinet.................................. 2.95
$\qquad$

## Freathket

KIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER KIT

Forking
ELSE TO BUY
$\$ 1495$
Build this high fidelity amplifier and save two-thirds of the cost. 110 V . 60 cy . transformer operated. Push pull output using 1619 tubes (military type 6L6s), two amplifier stages using a dual triode (6SL7), as a phase inverter give this amplifier a inear refor ten times this price Every part for ten times this price. Every part supplied; punched and formed chassis transformers (o $3-8$ ohm voice coil), tubes, controls, and complete instructions Add postage for 20 lbs .
$12^{\prime \prime}$ PM Speakers for above. . . . $\$ 6.95$ Mahogany Speaker Cabinet, $141 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 141 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$.


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# ELECTRONIC BARGAINS for EXPERIMENTERS and HOBBYISTS <br> Now <br> ALL <br> QUANTITES LIMITED 

BC 746 TUNING UNIT

NO. 257. Plug in transmitter funing unit from army Walkie Talkie. Contains antenna and tank coils, funing condenser transmitring and receiving crystion. Shipping Wgt. +1 lb. Shipping Wgt. Same as (Same as above exsept transmister crystal in 80 meter amo-
teur band
$\$ 2.50$ each)

T30 THROAT MICROPHONE
NO. 258. Makes excellent contact microphone for musical instru. ment or vibration pick-up. ShipPing Wgt. 1 ib . with $\$ 1.00$ each Extension cord with switch for
above

BC731 CONTROL BOX
with Weston Model 476 AC Voltmeter
 NO. 208. Excellent buy in motor control box. Size $8^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime} \times 51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$. Contains Weston 0.150 V . $A C 31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ valtmeter, motor starting switch, 28 fuses all 30 Amp
110 V . and 8 fuse holders. Fuses and holders alone worth the price. $\$ 7.95$
Shipping Weight 18 lbs.

## METER SPECIAL

 NO. 237. Brand new DeJur Model $3120-800$ M.A. D.C. Square $3^{\prime \prime} 0-10$ M. A. basic meter with built in offered in a surplus meter. $\$$ offered in a surplus meter. $\$ 2.95$shipping Weight 1 lb .


100 MA FILTER CHOKE No. 641 . Heavy 1.5 henry choke in drawn steel case, 50 ohm resistance, conservatively rated at 100
MA . Shipping Wt. lb . 50 c

## FILAMENT TRANSFORMER

No. 922. 220V. 60 cy. primary supNo. 922.220 V .60 cy . primary sup.
plies 12.6 V . at $3.5 \mathrm{Amps}, 15 \mathrm{~V}$ at 1 Amp. Supplies 6.3 at 3.5 Amps and 7.8 V . at 1 . Amp from 110 V.


PANEL METER Burlington O-300 VAC Meter No. 290. Model $32 \times A \quad 31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ round $A C$ Voltmeter 0-300 VAC full scale. Scale also calibrated 0.600 V . Bakelite carton. Shipping Wt.

DRIVER TRANSFORMER
No. 651. Couples 3000 ohm plate to push pull parallel grids hermetiOUTPUT and. MODULATION TRANSFORMER


No. 745. Companian transformer to above driver. A push pull output, 3000 ohms to 3.2 ohm voice coil, or to 1250 ohms at 80 MA . A high qualisy cased unit. Shipping $W$.
2 pounds.
$\$ 1.00$


## PORTABLE POWER SUPPLY

A fifty-pound unit that provides well-regulated d.c. power at loads from 200 to 300 milliamperes with an ad-

justable output of between 260 and 290 volts has been announced by the $R C A$ Victor Division of $R C A$, Camden, New Jersey. Power requirement is 120 v., 60 cycles, at 300 w.

Controls consist of an a.c. line voltmeter, an "On-Off" switch, meter selector switch, output voltage adjustment, and meter jack. The transformer, tubes, and filter condensers project from the front of the chassis, while the resistors and plug connectors are at the rear.
This Model TY-25A is suitable for laboratory, broadcast, and other communications where d.c. is required. Although it actually was designed as a portable unit, it may be mounted in an $R C A$ cabinet or open racks, being the standard width.

## REDY-PLAY PHONOGRAPH

Recently introduced into the lowprice phonograph field by the Glenwood Company of East Orange, New Jersey, is the Redy-Play for children, available in four colors: blue, yellow, pink, or white.

One of the most original features of this unit is the automatic shut-off switch that operates the turntable and amplifier simultaneously, turning them on when the tone arm is placed on the record, and off when it is replaced on the pickup rest, making it

impossible to leave the phonograph running when it is not being used. There is no necessity for amplifier warmup because of a special circuit
that enables the device to play instantly at full power.

Sturdy, compact construction; full range; high-gain volume control; and a lightweight Astatic pickup are other desirable features of the phonograph, which is manufactured by Crystal Devices.

## RCA 15-INCH SPEAKER

Stressing the combined features of low cost and high-quality reproduction in its announcement, the $R C A$ Tube Department, Camden, New Jersey, recently introduced the RCA-515S1 loudspeaker, a duo-cone, permanent-magnet type.

This new unit handles 25 watts input and possesses high sensitivity between 40 c.p.s. and 12,000 c.p.s. Each section of the dual cone is driven by its own voice coil operating in its own air gap, both of which are excited by a single, two-pound Alnico $V$ magnet. So that sound pressure from each emanates

from approximately the same conical surface, the two-cone-sections are mounted in a single housing.

Designed for initial equipment or replacement use in radio and TV receivers, broadcasting-station monitors, the 515 S 1 may be used for rim mounting in accordance with RMA standards and as direct replacement for existing 15 -inch rim-mounted speakers.

## ALNICO MATERIALS

Two new magnetic materials of the type used in radio loudspeaker manufacture and in other communications equipment have been developed by the General Electric Company of Pittsfield, Mass.

One of these, a modification of Alnico 5 , is the product of a change in the manufacturing process that makes possible an alignment of the crystal structure in the direction of magnetization. Alnico 5 DG , the letters DG standing for directional grain, permits the utilization of smaller magnets for the same work performed by larger units.

Also developed for maximum coercive force is the $G-E$ Alnico 7, for
applications where a high demagnetization force is present, such as in generators, motors, etc.

Manufacturers of radio speakers, magnetic separators, and other instruments needing high external energy and residual induction will find in the utilization of these improved $G-E$ magnetic materials the advantage of a reduced manufacturing cost made possible by the smaller size magnets which will be required.

## TALK-A-PHONE INTERCOM

An extensive intercommunication system, called the "Chief FortyNiner," has been announced by the Talk-A-Phone Co., 1512 South Pulaski Road, Chicago 23, Ill., by which it is possible to carry on a conference meeting, or to talk privately with one person.

The units operate on $110-120$ volts a.c. or 110 volts d.c., at $25,40,50$, or 60 cycles, and as optional equipment, the company provides earphones for privacy and a booster for high-power paging.

Every possible application has been foreseen in the design, and all master stations, master and staff, or a number of master stations intermixed with staff units may be utilized in setting up a system. It is possible to include in one master station as much as thirty-station selectivity, with but twelve push-buttons; units may be set up as far apart as 3000 feet. Extensive, illustrated instructions are provided with the units to insure the best possible service.

## AUDAK REPRODUCER

A magnetic unit that will play all of the diverse disc types available today is being introduced by the $A u d a k$ Company, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. One unit is sufficient to take care of every type of record, with no shifting of apparatus.

Ten different combinations of styli

are possible when using the "Polyphase," and the device is easy to mount on almost any type of tone arm, producing wide-range performance and utilizing an output of about 30 millivolts. Other features of this compara-

## SPRICUE PHENOLICMOLDED

## THEGAP* TUBULARS

## THE MOST TRULY DEPENDABLE

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T® THE SER VIGE PROFESSION

- Exira Dependability at No Extra Cost
- Withstand Heat and Humidity, Shock and Vibration
- High Insulation Resistance
- High Dielectric Strength
- Unequalled for Sizzling AC-DC Midgets, or "Hor" TV and Auto Sets.
See Your Jobber Today!


## SPRAGUE PRODUCTS CO.

North Adams, Mass.
*Trademark
tively low-priced reproducer are high or low impedance, low needle radiation, and the achievement of an excellent tone quality.

PLUG-IN AMPLIFIER UNIT
One of the smallest plug-in amplifiers ever designed has been produced by a hearing-aid manufacturer, the Microtone Company, and is called the "Sound Screen."

Wires, soldered connections, and the maze of parts usually incorporated in

such units are eliminated, and the whole is sealed in solid plastic to keep it moisture, dust, shock, and tamperproof. Pattern for the design was the plug-in type of component used by the Armed Forces. Further details may be had by writing the company at Ford Parkway, St. Paul 5, Minn.

## BRUNING "EQUIPOISE" DRAFTERS

Combining the functions of the $T$ square, straightedge, triangle, protractor, and scale into a single unit, the new drafting machines recently introduced by the Charles Bruning Company, Inc., 4754 Montrose Ave., Chicago 41, Ill., feature the "Equipoise" mechanism.

This device counteracts the effect of gravity on a tilted drawing board; the drafter can glide into any desired posi-

tion and hold it. Other features are a base line clamp for greater convenience in aligning the drafter to the drawing, ball joints on both arms for flexibility, and increased space between the double thumb screws that improve anchorage.

Turning the fluted adjustment knob on the "Equipoise" mechanism sets the correct tension for all board angles between 0 and 20 degrees from the horizontal, and the touch control button allows the drafter head to be ro(Continued on page 120)


## CERAMIC BYPASS AND

 COUPLING CAPACITORSThese new ceramic units - no bigger than a dime-find dozens of bypass and coupling uses in both standard and FM as well as television equipment. They have higher selfresonant frequencies than conventional capacitors and fit neatly across miniature tube sockets. They're covered with a tough, protective coating which guards against moisture and heat. Sprague Disc ceramics are available in both single and money-saving dual capacitors.

Use Sprague Disc ceramics whenever circuits call for ultra-compact, bypass or coupling capacitors. Each unit is clearly stamped with capacitance. All capacitors are rated at 1000 v. test, 500 w.v.d.c.

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| 1 A6 | 116 | 6 A3 | 615 | 6 SD 7 | $6 \times 5$ | 765 | 3 Y 4 | 1215 | 1223 | 30 | 5085 |  |
| 184 | 11.4 | 6 AB7 | 617 | 6 SFF 5 | $6{ }^{69}$ | 766 | 124 | $12 \mathrm{K8}$ | 14 A 7 | 32 | 56 | 3585 |
| 185 | 125 | 6 AC7 | 6 K 5 | $6 \mathrm{SF7}$ | 627 | 767 | 10Y | 12 Q 7 | 1480 | 33 | 57 | 304 |
| 166 | $1{ }^{15}$ | 6AG7 | $6 \times 6$ | 6SG7 | $62 Y 5$ | 7 E 5 | 12Aj | 12 SCl | $14 \mathrm{C7}$ | 34 | 58 | 14 A 4 |
| 1 Cl | 114 | 688 | $6 \mathrm{K7}$ | 6SH7 | 7 A 4 | 7 7\% | 12 A 3 | 12 SFS | $14 \mathrm{H7}$ | 35 | 7017 | 1217 |
| 105 | IV | 6 CA | 6 K 8 | 6 S 17 | 7A5 | 7 F 7 | 12AH] | 12 Sf7 | 1407 | 35W4 | 75 | GAT6 |
| 107 | 2 A 5 | ${ }_{6} 65$ | 6 L .5 | 6 SK 1 | 7A6 | $7 \mathrm{H7}$ | 12 ATG | $12 \mathrm{SG7}$ | 14 R 7 | 35 Y 4 | 76 | 68AS |
| 108 | 2A6 | 6 66 | 6 L 7 | 6SLI | 7A7 | 7 7 | 12BAS | 12SH7 | 19 | 3524 | 77 |  |
| 154 | 2 2A7 | 606 | $6{ }_{67}$ | $6 \mathrm{SQ7}$ | 784 | 7 7\% | 12806 | $12 \mathrm{SJ7}$ | 25 L 6 | 3525 | 78 |  |
| 1 F5 | 3 S 4 | 608 | 687 | .6SR7 | 785 | 707 | 128Ej | 12SL/ | 2525 | 38 | 80 |  |
| 161 | $5 \pi 4$ | $6 F 5$ | 6 S 7 | $65 \$ 7$ | 786 | 787 | 12 C 8 | $12 \mathrm{SN} /$ | 2526 | 39 |  |  |

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$\mathrm{ft}, \$ 11.25 ; 100 \mathrm{ft}, \$ 1.25$; per foot....... Famous Manufacturer


All $110 / 120 \mathrm{~V}, 60$ cycle pri. Dull black case. Fig. A. 720VCT @ 160 ma ; 6.3VCT @ 4A; 5 V @ 3A. 7 lbs . Cat. No. Q203.............. $\$ 2.95$ Fig. A. 800VCT @ 200 ma ; $6.3 \mathrm{VCT} @ 4 \mathrm{~A} ; 5 \mathrm{~V}$
@4A. 9 lbs . Cat, No. Q204............ $\$ 3.95$ @ 4A. 9 lbs. Cat. No. Q204........... $\$ 3.95$ 3A. 6 lbs. Cat. No. Q233.................... $\$ 2.39$ Fig. C. 200 ma , choke. 4.5 hy .100 ohms DC resistance. 3 lbs. Cat. No. Q206....... \$1.39 TERMS: $20 \%$ deposit with order, balance C.O.D.

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## International Short-Wave

(Continued from page 69)
$9.670,0030-0530$ to Mid-Pacific (AFRS), and 0545-0915 to Marianas-Philippines (AFRS); WNRX, 9.670, 1930-2100 to East South America; KCBF, 9.700, 0400-0915 to Japan (AFRS); WOOW, $9.700,1500-1730$ to Europe; WLWS-2, $9.700,1900-2200$ to West South America; KNBX, 9.750, 0400-0915 to East Asia.

WLWS-1, 11.710, 1530-1730 to Europe; WLWR-1, 11.710, 1900-2200 to West South America; KGEX, 11.730, 0030-0345 to Mid-Pacific (AFRS), and 0400-0915 to Philippines-East Indies; KCBR, 11.770, 1900-2100 to South America; KRHK, 11.790, 0400-0915 to East Asia; WRUS, 11.790, 1300-1730 to Europe; WRUL, 11.790, 1930-2100 to East South America; KWIX, 11.860, 0330-0915 to Japan (AFRS); WGEA, 11.870, 1400-1730 to Europe; Manila I, 11.890, 0400-1045 to Far East, and 1745-2000 to East Asia; WNRX, 11.890, 1400-1745 to Europe (AFRS) ; KWID, 11.900 , $0030-0630$ to South Pacific (AFRS).
KNBI, 15.130, 1900-2100 to South America; WRCA, 15.150, 1300-1745 to Europe; KCBF, 15.150, 2015-0330 to Alaska-Aleutians (AFRS); WRUA, 15.210, 1030-1330 to Europe; WBOS, 15.210, 1400-1745 to Europe (AFRS); WRCA, 15.210, 1930-2100 to East South America; KNBX, 15.240, 1745-1900 to Hawaii; KNBX, 15.250, 0030-0330 to South Pacific (AFRS); WLWR-1, 15.250, 1100-1730 to Europe; Manila II, 15.250, 1745-2000 to East Asia; WCBN, 15.270, 1115-1730 to Europe, and 18302200 to South America; Munich I, 15.280, 1100-1200 to Europe-Middle East; WNRE, $15.285,1230-1730$ to Europe; Manila II, 15.330, 0400-1045 to East Asia; WGEO, 15.330, 1100-1730 to Europe; WLWR-2, 15.330, 1900-2200 to West South America; WLWR-1, 15.350, 0815-0900 to West South America; WRUL, $15.350,1230-1730$ to Europe; WRUA, $15.350,2000-2100$ to Central America.

WRUW, 17.750, 1030-1500 to Europe; Manila III, 17.760, 0400-1045 to East Asia; KWID, 17.760, 1900-2100 to South America; WGEX, 17.765, 1100-1745 to Europe; KCBF, 17.770, 1745-1900 to Philippines-East Indies; WNBI, 17.780, 1115-1730 to Europe, and 1830-2100 to South America; KRHO, 17.800, 17451900 to East Asia; WLWK, 17.800, 2000-2100 to West South America; WLWS-1, 17.830, 0815-0900 to West South America; WCBX, 17.830, 11001730 to Europe.

KNBA, 21.460, 1900-2100 to South America; WOOW, 21.500, 1115-1430 to Europe; WABC, 21.570, 1030-1645 to Europe, and 1830-2100 to South America; WGEA, 21.590, 1100-1330 to Europe; WLWS-1, $21.650,1100-1500$ to Europe; WLWL-1, 21.690, 1100-1730 to Europe; WNRX, 21.730, 1115-1330 to Europe, and WCBA, 21.740, 1745-1900 to East Asia.
In addition, transmitters are in operation at 0915-0945 and 2215-2245 in

Russian. Due to jamming of these programs, the frequencies used are subject to change. KRHK and KRHO are at Honolulu; other stations listed by call letters are within the Continental United States.
(Other facilities of the "Voice of America" include medium-wave relays or rebroadcasts through arrangements with domestic networks or stations in France, Italy, China, Korea, Germany, Austria, Greece, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and El Salvador.)
Program hours are 28 hours dailyincluding $161 / 2$ hours to Europe; onehalf hour to the Near East; $33 / 4$ hours to Latin America, and $61 / 2$ hours to the Far East. (Not included are relay base rebroadcasts amounting to 28 program hours daily; e.g., original and rebroadcast Russian programs are beamed to the U.S.S.R. around the clock in an effort to pierce intensive Soviet jamming.)

Program content consists of news, 31 per-cent; analysis and features, 56 per-cent, and music, 13 per-cent.
International broadcast stations in the United States are listed as follows:
The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., KWID, 100 kw ., and KWIX, 50 kw . $(6.060,9.570,11.870$, $11.890,11.900,15,290,17.760,21.610$ ) Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Brentwood, Long Island, New York, WCBN, WCBX, WABC, all 50 kw (6.060, 6.120, 6.170, 9.650, 11.830, 15.270, 17.830, 21.520, 21.570). Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Wayne, New Jersey, WOOC and WOOW, both 50 kw . (6.120, $9.650, \quad 9.700, \quad 11.810, \quad 15.130$, 17.830, 21.500). Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Delano, Calif., KCBA, 50 kw ., KCBF, 50 kw .. and KCBR, 200kw. (6.170, 9.670, 9.700, 9.750, 11.770 $11.810,15.130,15.150,15.330,17.780$, 21.460). The Crosley Corporation, Bethany, Ohio, WLWL, WLWR, WLWS, all 200 kw . ( $6.080,9.550,9.700$, $11.710,11.810,15.250,15.350,21.650$, 21.690). The Crosley Corporation, Mason, Ohio, WLWK, 50 kw. , and WLWO, 75 kw . $\quad(6.080, \quad 9.590,11.710,11.790$, 15.250, 17.800, 21.650). General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, WGEA, 50 kw ., WGEO, 100 kw ., and WGEX, 25 kw . $6.190,9.530,9.550$, $11.770,11.810,15.330,17.880,21.500$, 21.590). General Electric Company Belmont, California, KGEI, 50 kw ., and KGEX, 100 kw . ( $6.190,9.530,9.550$, $9.670,11.730,11.790,15.130,15.210$, 15.330, 17.780, 17.880). National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bound Brook, New Jersey, WNBI and WRCA, both 50 kw (6.100, $9.670,11.870,11.893,15.150$ 17.780, 21.630). WNRA, WNRE, WNRI, WNRX, all 50 kw . (6.100, 9.670, 11.830, $11.870,15.280,18.160,21.610,21.730$ ) National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Dixon, Calif., KNBA and KNBI, 50 kw ., and KNBX, 200 kw . $(6.060,6.120,9.650$, $9.700,11.790,11.890,15.250,15.330$, 17.780, 21.630). Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Hull, Massachusetts, WBOS, $50 \mathrm{kw} . \quad(6.140,9.570,11.870$, 15.210, 17.780, 21.540). World Wide Broadcasting Corp., Scituate, Massa-

chusetts, WRUA, WRUL, WRUS, all $50 \mathrm{kw} .$, WRUW, $20 \mathrm{kw} .$, and WRUX, 10 kw . (6.040, 9.570, 9.700, 11.730, 11.790, $15.130,15.290,15.350,17.750,21.460$, 25.600).

Our best wishes go to the "Voice of America" and all its personnel.

## Club Notes

ENGLAND-Eric Good, Chief, Swedish DX Fan Club, 5, Aldred Street, Worksop, Notts., England, informs me that the club some weeks ago had 202 members in 13 countries; membership is free but an IRC for return postage should accompany application. This club will sponsor a special $D X$ broadcast on December 13 from Radio Saigon, French Indo-China; exact time was not known when this was compiled, but details will be announced prior to the broadcast and will be given over Radio Sweden and possibly over Radio Australia also-during the weekly $D X$ broadcast periods.

In the $S W B C$ division of the contest just concluded by the International Short Wave Club, London, first place went to Glenn Richard, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, USA; in the amateur radio phone division, first place was awarded to T. E. Port, East Barnet, Herts., England.

## This Month's Sehedules

(NOTE: Some stations will have gone on Winter Time schedules between the time this was compiled and when you read it; in some cases, there-
fore, you may find current schedules are one hour later than listed herein. -KRB)

ALBANIA-GDX-aren, Sweden, reports Radio Scutari on 8.220 from 1400 with music.

ANDORRA-Radio Andorra, 5.976, heard best in New York around 17001800, fair signal; after 1800 has bad QRM. (Bellington, N. Y.)
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN-Radio Omdurman, 9.747, has improved signal in the U. S. during daily allArabic beam 2315-2345. (Bellington, N. Y., others)

ANGOLA-CR6RL, 9.470 V , usually has good signal from 1530 to 1600 which is normal sign-off; one day was on to 1825 with strong signal. (Bellington, N. Y.) Radio Diamang, 8.24, continues to come in well in South Africa 1330-1430. (Ridgeway)

AZORES-CS9MB, 11.090, Ponta Delgada, heard in Chicago 1400-1500; all-Portuguese; news in Portuguese 1430; opens and closes with series of two-toned chimes. Measured 11.089.12. (Grove, Ill.)
BECHUANALAND-Mafeking sent this data-Schedule is daily (except Sunday) 0600-0700, 1200-1430, and Sunday only 1300-1430; power 300 watts; frequency is 5.900 ; station is owned by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government; musical programs are sponsored by SABC; the transmission 12001430 is heard well in South Africa; callsign is ZNB. (Ridgeway)
$B R A Z I L-P R L-8,11.72$, Rio de Ja-
neiro, appeared recently to have changed its "Hello, America" program (Monday through Friday) to 2245-2300, but a report received at press time indicated it has either moved or discontinued the program.

ZYS-8, 4.805, Manaos, signs on 0500. (Cushen, N. Z.) First program is news in Portuguese.
BULGARIA-Radio Sofia, 7.671, has English broadcasts 1520-1530, 16451700. (Nordh, Sweden) Recently verified with card printed in English, evidently made up for English-speaking listeners. (Ferguson, N. C.) Has improved signal from opening around 2300. (Bellington, N. Y.)

CANARY ISLANDS-EA8AB, 7.520, Tenerife, heard 1630-1700 sign-off; announces sign-on for 0830; at closedown announcer says, "Viva Franco!" (McPheeters, N. Y.)
CEYLON-Radio Ceylon, 21.470, Colombo, heard in Australia 0500 with news, then music. (Sanderson)
CHINA-At the time this was compiled, a station on approximately 11.725 was being heard widely in the U. S. (by Balbi, Dilg in Calif.; Stark in Texas; Ferguson in N. C., and by myself in W. Va.), mornings, good signal with some $Q R M$ from U. S. station on 11.730. Has been heard signing off at 1000 on some days, and on others appears to run to around 1100 . In the East it fades out around 0700 or a little later. Has been heard to announce calls of BED3 (which is a m.w. outlet) and BED9. Operates in dual

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## Standard radio a rectronic products I35 f. Sceond St . oartun 2. oullo. Tel. ruthon 2174

with BED9 on 7.215; location is Taiwan, Formosa; no English noted except an English lesson at 0545 on Wednesdays (according to Stark). If not found on approximately 11.725 , try approximately 11.680 which seems to be an alternate channel for the $25-\mathrm{m}$. outlet.
BCAF, Taiwan, Formosa, in verieletter stated power is 3.5 kw .; transmitter is a Wilcox obtained from U. S. war surplus; scheduled on 11.680 ( 8.990 has been suspended) is $1700-1800,2155-$ 0000, 0330-0930; English-Chinese lesson at 0600 (this may be $0545-0600$ on Wednesday only). (Cushen, N. Z.) This may be the transmitter now being heard in the U.S. on approximately 11.725.
At the time this was compiled, the Chinese outlet on 9.820 (listed Kweilin) was being heard with good level around 0900 on West Coast; appeared still in Nationalist control. (Dilg, Calif.)

Chungking has returned to Winter Time schedules. The 11.913 outlet appears to operate now around 0800-1145, with news 0900,1100 . (Fried, Mich., Dilg and Balbi, Calif.) The 15.170 channel should have news 0700 now but at the time this was compiled I had been unable to hear the $19-\mathrm{m}$. channel in several weeks. However, before Chungking went to winter schedules, the 15.17 outlet was being heard in Australia by Sanderson at 0430 with English and Chinese news.
Nanking, 9.73, and another Com-munist-controlled outlet on 9.74 (believed Hankow) have been heard as late as 1130. (Balbi, Calif.) The Com-munist-controlled station on 7.500 recently has had improved signal mornings; carries English relay from Peiping 0830. (Dilg, Calif.)

Nordh, Sweden, reports Nanking's BEA7, 11.832, heard with call, then Chinese news.
COLOMBIA-HJCF, 6.240, Bogota, "La Voz de Bogota," heard recently 2200-2245 sign-off after playing "Yankee Doodle" and Colombian National Anthem. HJKJ, 6.160, Bogota, heard 2200-2300 sign-off; announces as "Radio Cadena Nacional." (McPheeters, N. Y.)

COSTA RICA—TIFC, 9.645, San Jose, noted with religious program in English 2345-2400; stated would return 1600; left air 0005; excellent level. (Bellington, N. Y.) Has Spanish and English programs daily 1600-2400 and appears to identify in English almost every 15 minutes; $Q R A$ announced Radio Station TIFC, P. O. Box 1307, San Jose, Costa Rica. (Leinbach, N. Y.) Slogan is "Lighthouse of the Caribbean." Promises to send souvenir to those who write in. (Smith, Ala., Balbi, Calif.)

CUBA-COCY, 11.74, Havana, when signing off 0100 has short announcement in English in which says purpose is "to provide entertainment and improve Cuban broadcasting." (McPheeters, N. Y.)

CURACAO-PJC-2, 5.010, heard with music 2205. (Hankins, Pa.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA-OLR4B, 11.76, Prague, noted at good level 0120, signed off 0130. (Oskay, N. J., via NNRC) Heard in New York by McPheeters at 0100-0120 recently with news in Spanish at dictation speed, followed by propaganda speech (in Spanish) against Marshall Tito, and one entitled "Franco in the Service of U.S. Imperialism."
DENMARK—OZF, 9.52, Copenhagen, excellent daily, playing popular dance recordings in Danish, French, and English 1700-1730 sign-off. (Boice, Conn.) This is portion of the daily Home Service relay on this channel at 1240-1730. (Radio Sweden) Program for Far East over OZH, 15.165, is 0500-0600 on Tues., Thurs., Sat. only,
news 0550; asks for reports. (Pearce, England)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - HINN, 6.050, Ciudad Trujillo, noted with English lesson 1800-1818, powerful signal. (Lyttle, Ontario) This may not be a daily feature.
EGYPT-SUX, 7.862, Cairo, noted 1530 with usual Arabic program of music and news. (Sanderson, Australia)

ENGLAND-BBC's North American Service is now listed GSI, 15.26, 06000800; GSG, 17.79, 0800-0900; GST, 21.55 , 0915-1215, 1300-1545; GSF, 15.14, 14451800; GWH, 11.80, 1700-2200; GRH, $9.825,1800-2215$, and especially for West Coast, GSF, 15.14, 1700-1845, GWH, 11.80, 1800-2100, and GSB, 9.51,

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2100-2215; among important items are program preview 1615; Radio Newsreel 1800 and 1900 (repeat); news 2000 followed by Home News From Britain at 2010; news 2200 followed by From the Editorials.

FRANCE-Worris, N. Y., sends along these complete schedules of Paris transmissions. Radiodiffusion Francaise is currently using 6.200, $7.240,7.280,9.550,9.560,9.680,11.700$, $11.845,11.886,15.240,17.850$, and 21.740 . Schedules include 1900-2030 on 9.560 for the Antilles, Guiana, and St. Pierre and Miquelon Is. in French; 1915-1930 on 9.550 for Latin America in French; 1830-1845 on 9.550 and 11.700 for North America in French (not in effect when this was compiled; may be broadcast one hour later) ; 1845-1900 on 9.550 and 11.700 for North America in English (at the time this was compiled, this period was one hour later-1945-2000); 2300-2315 on 11.886 for Madagascar, Reunion, Commores Is., and the French Somali Coast in French; 00000015 on 9.550 and 6.200 for North Africa in French ( not Sunday) ; 0030-0130 on 9.550 for the Pacific (Tahiti, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Marquesas Is., and Wallis and Fortuna Is.) in French; 0145-0245 on 17.850 and 15.240 for Equatorial Africa and the French West Coast in French; 0200-0303 on 6.200, Paris-International; 0615-0630 on 15.240 for the Middle East in Arabic; 0630-0645 on 15.240 for Greece in Greek; 0700-0715 on 15.240 for North Africa in Arabic; 0830-1030 on 17.850 for Indo-China in French and Annamese; 1045-1100 on 21.740 for Brazzaville in French (Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat.
only) ; 1115-1215 on 15.350 for Madagascar, Reunion, Commores Is., and the French Somali Coast in French; 1115-1200 on 9.560 for the Middle East in Arabic; 1200-1230 on 11.845 for the Danube Balkans in French; 1215-1230 on 9.560 in Esperanto; 1230-1245 on 9.550 for Finland in Finnish; 1230-1300 on 7.280 for Czechoslovakia in Czech; 1245-1330 on 9.560 for Yugoslavia in Yugoslavian; 1300-1330 on 7.280 for Roumania in Roumanian; 1330-1345 on 7.280 for Italy in Italian; 1330-1400 on 9.560 for Bulgaria in Bulgarian; 13301400 on 9.680 for North Africa in French; 1345-1400 on 7.280 for Czechoslovakia in Czech; 1400-1430 on 11.845 for the Middle East in French: 14001430 on 7.280 for Poland in Polish; 1415-1500 on 7.240 for North Africa in Arabic; 1430-1500 on 7.280 for Hungary in Hungarian; 1500-1530 on 7.280 for Portugal in Portuguese; 1500-1700 on 6.200, Paris-International; 1445-1515 on 9.560 for Spain in Spanish; 15151645 on 11.845 and 15.240 for Equatorial Africa and the French West Coast in French; 1830-1835 on 9.550 for Latin America in Spanish. The North American daily service should have been lengthened by this time or will be early in the New Year.

FRENCH CAMEROONS--Douala, approximately 9.160 , heard daily now in Newfoundland 1430-1530. (Peddle)

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA - Radio Brazzaville announces that its Mailbag Program is now on Sunday instead of Saturday-on one of the news bulletins which are scheduled 1045, 1345, 1745, 1900 (probably is heard around 1900). (Lyttle, Ontario)

> Examining the new revolutionary all-glass rectangular television bulb are Dr. Harvard B. Vincent, Director of Product Development, and Kenneth M. Henry. Vice President and Chief Engineer of American Structural Products Company. The new rectangular bulb will give television tube manufacturers an ideal all-glass bulb designed to receive one hundred per-cent of the transmitted television picture. The new bulb will also make possible smaller television set cabinets without reducing the size of the picture. Made automatically, it is no more costly than a comparably sized round bulb and is exactly designed to receive the shape of the transmitted picture. Production lines already have been established by American Siructural Products Company, a subsidiary of Owens-Illinois Glass Company.




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BC-453 reduced from \$16.95 to Limited Quantity None to Dealers
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Save your batteries with 6-VOLT DYNAMOTORS
 SUPPLY each $\$ 8.95$ Low: 300 v. at 24 watts; high: 600 v . Low: 300 . at 24 watts; high: 600 v.
at 48 watts. Shipping weight 7 lbs.

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Hi-voltage power supply, 110 VaC, so cycle-operatlon War-surplus item disappearing fast ,

4 channels on 160 meters. . Select your day-and-nite freas. by easy switching; $150 \mathrm{mil}, 300$ VDC $.01 \%$ regulated power supply; two hi-voltage supplies, each 1350 VDC 2 mils; converts in 45 minutes. By presetting the 4 channels you're prepared to receive on the old favorite 160 meters. Moreover, you'll have a power supply from 200 to 325 VDC at 150 Ma , continuously variable, with extremely low ripple content, $.01 \%$ voltage regulation electronic controlled. Conversion is simple-consists of adding a pot for receiver gain control, a small audio output transformer and one half-watt resistor. Complete, simple instructions furnished with each set. Shipping wt. 33 lbs.

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Add 75c for shipping \& handling Full coverage of both TV and FM bands ; reduces noise to a minimum; designed to input. Easy to install-anyone can erect the antenna. All aluminum.


Jobbers: Write for Confidential Price information


Sparkling new Telekit 10-B has 52 -inch screen. Brand new compact lay-out has video tube mounted on chassis. Big illustrated easy-to-follow instruetion book guides you step by step through easy assembly. No special knowledge of television is required. All you need is a soldering iron, pliers, and screw driver. $10-\mathrm{B}$ kit can be used with $121 / 2,15,16$ inch tubes. Telekit $10-\mathrm{B}, \$ 69.95$. 10-B Telekit cabinet $\$ 15.95$ and $\$ 24.50$. Satisfactory Telekit performance guaranteed by Factory Service Plam.

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FRENCH INDO-CHINA-Radio Saigon, 11.78, noted 0530-0600 in native but identified in French 0545. (McPheeters, N. Y.) Has been heard here in West Virginia as late as 1000 , weak; should have English around 0830-0930.

The 6.165 channel heard with French news 0930, considerable $Q R M$. (Treibel, Washington State, via URDXC)
FRENCH MOROCCO-Radio Maroc, Rabat, says it is operating on 6.006 with 2.5 kw .; scheduled daily $0145-0330$, 0600-0930, 1300-1830 in French, Arabic, Spanish. (Radio Sweden)

GERMANY-Leipzig, approximately 9.729, recently was fair signal in Calif., clear of Nanking's 9.732, around 1000. (Dilg) Heard in New York as late as 1900. (Schild) In East has bad QRM from around 1700.

The new 100 kw . Berlin-RIAS transmitter is on m.w., not on s.w.
GOLD COAST-According to a Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, $D X$ broadcast, Accra is scheduled on $9.640,5 \mathrm{kw}$., $0430-0530$, and the $4.915,1.8 \mathrm{kw}$., outlet is scheduled 0928-1155; may be in parallel; reports requested to Senior Programs Officer, Box 745, Accra, Gold Coast. The information was received by Leopoldville direct from the station. (Grove, Ill.) The 9.640 outlet is listed 5kw. and as "inactive." Does anyone hear this one, and at what time?
$G R E E C E-A n$ airmail verification from the Radio Broadcasting Station of the Greek Army, Central Greece, Larissa, states the station operates with 500 watts for troop entertainment; frequency is 6.745 and schedule is 2330-0130, 0430-0730, 1200-1600; formerly was Army Corp outlet; has discontinued news in English 1530 due to technical reasons-but was to resume it shortly, probably by now. (Cushen, N. Z.)

Radio Athens, 9.60, heard opening 0000 with strong signal; no English noted; the 15.345 channel heard 1030 with Greek at dictation speed. (Fargo, Ga.) This outlet heard in West Virginia 1045 with news.

HONG KONG-ZBW3, 9.525, heard in Calif. 0815-0915; 0815-0830 has news or music; 0830-0915 popular recorded music; station breaks given every 15 minutes, "This is Radio Hong Kong;" weak signal. (McPhadden)
HUNGARY-Budapest, 6.247, heard in Australia 1545 with news from Prav$d a$ on Poland and Czechoslovakia, then music. (Sanderson)

The station wrote Patrick, England -_"Our former short-wave station was destroyed by Nazis and its equipment pillaged. Building and transmitters are located at Diasd near Budapest for the construction of a new 100 kw . station to be put into operation on April 15, 1950." By now was to have increased power to 2 kw . on $6.247,9.820$, with a daily schedule of 0800-1740.

INDIA-AIR, 11.710, is good level in New York around 1430-1500, in English. (McPheeters)

Current schedules received via airmail are:

DELHI—VUD2, 10kw., 7.290, $2130-$

2330; 9.630, 0200-0400; 7.290, 0630-0800; 4.960, 0815-1230. VUD3, 5kw., 15.290, 2030-2145; 9.680, 2200-2230; 15.290, 0200-0240; 17.760, 0300-0400; 17.830, 0730-0750; 15.290, 0830-1100; 9.590, 1130-1230. VUD4, 10kw., 11.850, 20302230, 0200-0400, $0730-0750,0830-1100$, 1130-1230. VUD5, 100kw., 15.190, 20302200 ; 15.160, 2300-2330; 21.510, 02300330, 0600-0815; 17.840, 0830-0915, 10001040 ; 15.170, 1100-1230; 11.710, $1400-$ $1500 ; 17.840,1930-2015$. VUD7, 100kw., $11.790,2030-2115,2130-2200 ; 9.565$, 2215-2310; 17.830, 0230-0330; 15.160, 0430-0530, 0615-0730; 9.590, 0745-1045; 11.790, 1110-1330; 9.620, 1400-1500; 11.850, 1845-1900, 1945-2000. VUD8, 7.5kw., 11.870, 2030-2115; 7.275, 21302215 ; 11.830, 0220-0250; 0310-0320, 03400350, 0700-0750, 0830-0915; 7.275, 09451100, 1110-1330. VUD9, 7.5kw., 9.680, 2030-2115; 9.660, 2145-2230; 15.350, 0220-0250; 9.680, 0310-0320, 0340-0350, 0700-0750, 0830-0915; 6.010, 0945-1100, 1110-1330. VUD10, $20 \mathrm{kw} ., 15.160,2030-$ 2115, 2130-2200; 7.225, 2215-2310; 17.780, 0230-0330; 17.840, 0430-0530, 0615-0730; 7.255, 0745-1045; 15.290, 1110-1330; 7.240, 1400-1500; 15.290, 1845-1900, 1945-2000. VUD11, 20kw., $9.630,2030-2200 ; 17.780,2300-2330$; $15.190,0230-0330 ; 17.780,0600-0815$; $15.190, \quad 0830-0915, \quad 1000-1040 ; \quad 17.760$, $1100-1230 ; 11.760,1400-1500 ; 15.130$, 1930-2015.
BOMBAY-VUB2, 10kw., $7.240,2100-$ 2330; 9.550, 0215-0400; 7.240, 0630-0845; $4.840,0900-1230$. VUB3, $0.25 \mathrm{kw} ., 9.550$, 2100-2330; 7.240, 0215-0400; 9.550, 06300845; 7.240, 0900-1230.

CALCUTTA-VUC2, 10kw., 7.210, 2030-2230; 9.530, 0200-0430; 7.210, 06000800; 4.880, 0815-1200. VU'C3, 0.25 kw ., 9.530, 2030-2230; 7.210, 0200-0430; 9.530, 0600-0800; 7.210, 0815-1200.
MADRAS-VUM2, 10kw., 7.260, 20302230; 9.590, 0200-0430, 0530-0630; 4.920, $0700-1200$. VUM3, $0.25 \mathrm{kw} ., 9.590,2030-$ 2230; 7.260, 0200-0430, 0530-0630, 07001200.

INDONESIA-YCN-3, 8.090, Pontianak, Dutch Borneo, heard now 05451000 sign-off. (Balbi, Calif.)

At the time this was compiled, Batavia's new 100 kw . transmitter was not on the air as had been promised by station officials. However, by the time you read this it may have taken to the airwaves; continue to watch for it over YDC, 15.15, 0600-0700 in English period.
Bandoeng, Java, heard recently, mornings, on approximately 10.070 (Dilg, Calif.)
IRAN-At the time this was compiled, Teheran, 15.100 , appeared to have changed its daily English news period to 1355 ; signs off 1500 . (Pearce, England, others)

IRELAND-Radio Eirrean's new 100 kw . transmitter should be on the air by this time; most likely channels are 17.840 and/or 9.595. (Patrick, England)
ISRAEL-Tel-Aviv has been moving about a great deal; reported opening 2245 on such frequencies as $6.830,9.000$, 15.700, 11.935.

In confirming my reception of the


## WHIP ANTENNA EQUIPMENT



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9.000 outlet, a Kol-Yisrael official stated the transmitter on that channel is a 7.5 kw . RCA ET-4750, working into a semi-directional dipole, which was to be replaced by a rhombic directed to Western Europe and Eastern U. S. Said, "Kol-Yisrael may use any of these test frequencies-11.935, 15.415, $17.880,21.465$. At present these transmissions are in the experimental stage and a fixed schedule of programs cannot be issued. The inauguration of an Overseas Service is planned. Programs will be beamed on New York, and a great part of same will be in the English language. Initially, there will be daily programs in Hebrew, Yiddish, English, and French-as well as an extension of the existing programs for the Middle East in Arabic, Turkish, and Persian between 2245-1530." He promised to keep me informed.

JAMAICA-ZQI, 3.480, Kingston, fine level nightly from 1930. (Balfe, Mass.)
$J A P A N$-Kure, 6.105 , heard relaying Australia 0705. (Stark, Texas) Good in California to 0830 sign-off. (Dilg) JKH, 7.257, Yamata, fair 0620; JKJ, 7.285, Nazaki, fair 0600. (Oskay, N. J., via NNRC) JKL-2, 9.605, Tokyo, $A F R S$ outlet, noted 0300 with news, good level, but rapid fade; 0315 announced "This is the Far East Network." (Bellington, N. Y.)

KENYA COLONY-The Nairobi station writes-"Our transmissions take place on 857 kcs . and 4.885 simultaneously Monday to Friday 0500-0600 and 1000-1400; Saturdays 0500-0610 and 1000-1500. This latter transmission is extended to 1500 also on Wednesday. $Q R A$ is P.O. Box 777, Nairobi, Kenya." (Radio Sweden) Heard in New Zealand on Saturday to closing 1500 , when announced "This is Nairobi Radio." (Clark)
LEBANON-Radio Beirut, 8.036, heard 1545 with musical program and French news. (Sanderson, Australia) Heard in England recently 1110-1115 in English; is likely the English period now begins 1100. (Pearce) Radio Sweden lists schedule of 0000-0130, 0530-0830, 1000-1630; says sends verification card by registered airmail.

LUXEMBOURG-New schedule of Radio Luxembourg, 6.090, appears to be 1300-1800. Now has English on Sundays $1515-1800$ and weekdays 16301800 ; soon will send out $Q S L$ cards which are being printed in London; all reception reports and comments are always welcomed by Radio Luxembourg, 36, Davies St., London, W.1, England; reports are then forwarded to engineers at Radio Luxembourg, but are answered from the London office due to shortage of personnel at Luxembourg. (Patrick, England) The 6.090 outlet is reported to run to 1900 on Saturday. The 15.350 channel is scheduled 0600-0830. (Radio Sweden)

MADAGASCAR - Tananarive has what seems to be a test transmission on approximately 5.39 at 1100 ; is special program, not in parallel with other transmitters; good signal in South Africa. (Ridgeway) Not listed.

Kuala Lumpur, 6.025, still noted 0630 with news. (Stark, Texas)
Radio Malaya's new Blue Network outlet in Singapore, 9.712, opens 0530 with program schedule; runs 0530-
(Continued on page 137)

Photometer<br>(Continued from page 39)

tivity is desired, phototubes may be used in parallel, achieving twice the sensitivity for two tubes, three times for three, and so on. This has the advantage that it does not greatly increase battery drain or circuit complexity as would occur with the addition of another stage of direct current amplification.
Two other factors determining the sensitivity of the instrument are the phototube load resistance and the effective transconductance of the v.t.v.m. tube. In the first instance, one microampere of current developed across one megohm will produce a voltage drop of one volt, while the same current across ten megohms will equal ten volts. Assuming an effective transconductance of 1000 micromhos, or one milliamp per volt, an effective current amplification to 10,000 may be achieved. Increasing the value of load resistance above ten megohms gives a rise in sensitivity but introduces problems of instability due to grid current and change of resistance caused by moisture and dust. The relationship between gain and load resistance may be used as the basis of a simple switching arrangement for different light intensity ranges, as is shown in the schematic where switching between a load of one megohm and ten megohms gives a sensitivity ratio of ten to one. In cases where it is desired to use the instrument in fairly bright illumination, perhaps outdoors, it is preferable to use a conventional voltage divider arrangement to prevent excessive current from flowing through the tube. Less convenient but still desirable is the use of cardboard masks to cut down the intensity of the light falling on the phototube. This has the advantage that the tube is operating over the same portion of its curve all of the time, and possible errors due to saturation are eliminated.

Although the unit is somewhat bulky in comparison to commercial pocketsize exposure meters, the over-all dimensions may be reduced to a comparable size through the use of such subminiature components as hearing aid tubes and batteries and miniature phototubes like the 934. Principal drawbacks are lowered battery life and decreased sensitivity due to the lower area of the small phototube.

Construction is simple and uncritical as shown by the photographs, and the mechanical layout may be adapted to the builder's requirements. Although a 200 microamp meter is used in the instrument shown, meters up to one mil will operate satisfactorily. In the


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8 Henry 160 ma 140 ohms
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event it is desired to use an extension photocell like the one shown in the photograph, it would be wise to use shielded cable to prevent pickup of stray a.c. voltages. If two-conductor cable is not available, the shield may be connected to " $\mathrm{B}+$," taking care to prevent possible short circuits.

Numerous applications suggest themselves for a device of this kind. First, of course, is its use as an exposure meter. Due to the wide range of sensitivity available, the photometer may be used thus for time exposures under poor lighting conditions and ought to be particularly useful in color photography. Calibration may be easily made through comparison with a standard exposure meter on one of the low sensitivity ranges and the readings multiplied on the other ranges.

The considerable sensitivity available makes this device an excellent companion to the well-known dark room phototimer. In this application the meter is used to determine the amount of light falling on an enlarger easel or penetrating a negative in a
printer. If desired, the amount of light may then be set to a predetermined value and a constant exposure used for various pictures. It should be noted though that phototubes such as the 930 are quite sensitive to yellow and red wavelengths and should be shielded from the darkroom safelight. The extension phototube mentioned previously is especially useful in this application and may be used to analyze contrast if desired.

With the circuit illustrated, light values of a fraction of a foot candle are easily readable, making the unit useful for illumination studies. Likewise, under proper lighting conditions the device may be used as a sensitive motion indicator. The available plate current change of better than one milliampere makes it practical to insert a sensitive relay into the plate circuit for use as a selfcontained photocell relay device. These and other applications that may suggest themselves make this simple, inexpensive piece of equipment well worth the attention of the constructor.
$-30-$

## Color Television

(Continued from page 38)
mirror reflects the light rays streaming from the red cathode-ray tube screen, while permitting the green and blue rays to pass. The blue dichroic mirror reflects the blue rays, but permits the green (and all other) rays to pass. An observer, standing in front
of the first mirror, thus sees only the combined color pattern of all three tubes.

Another means of mounting the three tubes, in order to obtain the final image by reflection from a silvered mirror, is shown in Fig. 9. Again two dichroic mirrors are required.

It is not necessary to restrict the tube arrangement to direct-viewing tubes. Projection systems are also per-

Fig. 12. Front and rear views of RCA color projection receiver. Image is $15^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$.


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fectly feasible and Figs． 8 and 10 show the manner in which the projection beams can be combined to form the final enlarged color image．The cabinet to house the projection tubes，Fig．12， is very similar to black－and－white pro－ jection cabinets．

An important feature of this system is its compatibility with television re－ ceivers already on the market．From an examination of Fig． 5 it can be seen that to convert a current black－ and－white receiver to receive color transmission with the foregoing sys－ tem requires the addition of color sam－ pling circuits and three color image tubes．Just how expensive something like this may be is difficult to foretell at this time since there is a very dis－ tinct possibility that a single cathode－ ray tube using three separate guns will take the place of the three color image tubes．Such a tube has been developed experimentally both in this country and in England，but has never been manufactured in any quantity．

Two－Color System．It is claimed by $R C A$ that color transmissions can be received with a simplified receiver us－ ing two colors instead of three．The two colors are blue－green and green－ red．A block diagram of a two－color television receiver is shown in Fig． 2. It is seen to be similar to the diagram of Fig． 5 except that now only two image tubes and two video amplifier systems are required．The sampling method remains essentially the same， although the times when samples are taken of the composite wave is altered．
In Fig．4，the sine waves due to each of the color pulses are shown separ－ ately，together with the composite signal．At time 1，the green sine wave is at a maximum and the other two color signals are passing through zero． Hence，if the receiver sampler takes a sample of the composite wave at this instant，it will obtain a pulse of volt－ age which is governed only by the green signal．This pulse，if the system is operating properly，will go into the video amplifiers feeding the green image tube．
By the same reasoning，a pulse sam－ ple taken at time 2 will represent the red signal and a pulse sample at time 3 will represent the blue signal．At time 4，the sequence starts over again．
For the two－color television receiver， the same signals as in Fig． 4 are shown in Fig．13；however，the instants when samples are taken have now been altered．The composite signal is sampled for blue－green at a time when both blue and green are in a positive direction．This is indicated by the line marked $B-G$ ．Similarly，the composite signal is sampled for green－red at a time when both of these components are in a positive direction．This is in－ dicated by the line marked $G-R$ ．No sample is taken at the third point．

The two samples are fed to separate video amplifiers and cathode－ray tubes and the final image is formed by com－ bining the light output of both screens． A color converter using a two－color picture－reproducing system is shown


Fig．13．Operation of the receiver sampler in a two－color system．
in Fig．14．To keep the cost of this color converter as low as possible，the black－and－white image tube already in the receiver is used with a suitable filter placed in front of it．All we re－ quire then is a sampling circuit and a second image tube and a suitable dichroic mirror．If the two－color sys－ tem is to be used for an inexpensive color television receiver，the two image tubes would possess the proper color phosphors and filters would not be needed．

## The CiS system

The CBS color system has been labeled by many as a＂mechanical＂ system but CBS claims this is not ac－ tually so．True，up to now，in nearly all tests run with the equipment，me－

Fig．14．Two－color picture－reproducing system．


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chanical scanning filters have been used-but the mechanical components could be replaced by electronic methods both at the transmitter and the receiver.

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Fig. 15. In the CBS color system, the incoming light rays are filtered by a color disc before reaching the camera tube.
tron beam within the camera tube so that one field is scanned while a filter segment is passing in front of the camera tube.


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[^2]normal program material, the loss in detail is not too noticeable.
Thus, we have here the two major systems competing with each other before the FCC. The RCA system is essentially a dot sequential system while the $C B S$ is field sequential. Demonstrations are being conducted by both organizations (along with others) at the hearings with the avowed purpose of attempting to bring to a head the controversy and possibly enable the FCC to come to a definite conclusion concerning the feasibility of either system (or possibly some other system, of which several have been advanced) and establish a set of standards. It is even possible that the FCC will feel that none of the systems thus far advanced are suitable and refrain from making any decision at this time, preferring to delay the introduction of color television until more experimental data is available. In any event, the choice, or lack of it, is expected to be definitely announced within the next few months.
$-30-$

## Ham Unity Returns <br> (Continued from page 55)

present were invited to comment on the various questions.

During the Tuesday session, there was considerable "buzz buzz" in the hall outside of the conference room. Among the most active transients were Jack Doyle, Mr. Segal, Ja^k Boland, Si Bing and Lew Gilmer. It was quite obvious that these "in the hall" discussions were to attempt a compromise on 12.0 , that would be acceptable to the various groups and which, in its revised form, might be acceptable to the Commission.

Several changes were macie and while not confirmed at this writing were as follows:
12.0 Busis and Purpose.
(a) Recognition of the value of the amateur service to the public as a voluntary non-commercial communication service, particularly with respect to providing emergency communications.

## SOME HAN CONTACTS NINED

TCIE FCC has notified American hams that a number of foreign governments have clamped down on intercomitry contacts.
The International Telecommunication Union advised the FCC that the following countries have forbidden foreign communications: Austria. Burma, French Oceana, Greece, IndoChina, Indonesia, Iran, Isravl. Lebanon, Madagasear and dependencies, Mauritins, Netherlands Antilles, Siam, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Togoland.
Under international agrement eommunication between hams of different countries is forbidden if the government of one of the countries objects. This ruling is now in effeet, and any attempt on the part of American hams to contact amateurs in the named commeries conld lead to a suspension of license.
(b) The continuation of the amateur's proven ability to contribute to the advancement of the radio art.
(c) Encouragement within the amateur service of a program which provides for advancing skills in both the communication and technical phases of the art
(d) Establishment of a reservoir of trained operators, technicians, and electronics experts.
(e) The continuation of the amateur's unique ability in the promotion of international good will.
This new revision of the philosophy back of the FCC proposals was recommended primarily to satisfy the initial objections of the ARRL in the matter of "as directed" by the FCC.

May we call particular attention to
the fact that all of these proposals as accepted by the various groups are simply recommendations to the FCC. All of the suggestions, changes, and other notes will be carefully analyzed first by the Amateur Radio Division, which in turn will make recommendations to the commissioners.
The final acceptance of any new regulations is now entirely up to the Commission and until the Commission sees fit to publish new rules and regulations for Amateur Radio, there will be no change in the present status of our hobby.
It is hoped that by the time this issue reaches you the Commission will have issued new rules and regulations governing Amateur Radio.
$-\sqrt{30}-$


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 NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
## Mae's Service Shop <br> (Continued from page 53)

brilliant suggestions for separating me from my hard-earned cash?"
"I was just debating with myself whether I should let you buy the combination AM, FM, and TV radio, complete with a dual-speed record player, that is coming in next week," Mac said musingly.
"Let me buy it! I'd like to see you make me. Why you are the very one who discouraged me from buying a straight television set when I wanted to do so a couple of months back. You said that in this ultra-fringe area reception was too erratic and spotty for me to get my money's worth out of a set at this time. Now you are talking about my buying a combination outfit that will cost twice as much!"
"Just keep your shirt on, old scissorbill," Mac said soothingly, "and I'll try to explain. First, you need a new radio and record player. That one you have now has served long and faithfully, and it is still in fair shape; but many improvements have been made in radios and record players since it was designed. Your whole family really enjoys good music, and I know that you would get a great deal of pleasure out of hearing the tone quality to be had from a modern top-quality combination radio and phonograph."
"Then why don't I just buy me a radio-phono combination?"
"Because TV is coming fast, and we are certain to have excellent reception here in a year or so. In the meantime, there are many nights when video re-
ception here is very good, even with a comparatively simple two-bay antenna erected on the roof. If you had this combination, you would be in a position to enjoy the visual programs when they were coming through. On the nights when they were not, your purchase would not be sitting idle, as would be the case with a straight TV set. You could still enjoy the fine AM or FM programs, or you could listen to your records.
"In this way you would be in on the entertaining and exciting development of TV-something that you will miss if you wait until perfect reception is to be had here."
"But isn't there danger that my set will quickly become obsolete?"
"After watching the way the FCC has safeguarded the buying public in the past, I am quite willing to trust them to take care of this matter in the future."
"By golly, I believe I'll buy it!" Bill said with sudden enthusiasm. "I know darned well I got more kick out of listening to Harry Snodgrass playing the piano at WOS on a three-tube blooper than I get out of all the programs I can hear today. The fun is in being in on the ground floor of something new, and that argument of yours about a combination being a better investment makes sense. Give me a ring when it comes in. Now I've got to go. Since you three have got all of my money, there's no use staying around here any longer."

As he went out the door, he was whistling All I Want for Christmas Is My Two Front Teeth, but his face wore that self-satisfied look of a man who had completed his Christmas shopping early and satisfactorily.

- $30-$

Displacing slower-speed towed or remote-controlled aircraft targets, a new radio piloted ramjet type Martin KDM-1 target drone can dart through the skies at an ultra-high speed close to that of sound. The new practice vehicle is an improved version of the Martin Gorgon IV. shown below, developed by the Glenn L. Martin Company, which was the first successful pilotless aircraft to be powered by ramjet engines. KDM-1 drones will be used by the U. S. Navy to simulate maneuvers of the fastest fighter planes in order to sharpen the eyes of the surface fleet antiaircraft gunners. Remote-controlled by radio after launching, when the gasoline fuel supply is exhausted, they 200 m upward opening a parachute and are gently dropped into the ocean from which they can be retrieved and repaired for other flights.



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50.80 .100. 150. Ea. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Klixan } 25 A \\ \text { Dual } 8 & \& & 25 \\ \text { Amp....... } \$ 2.49\end{array}$ De Ion 35 Amp..... $\$ 3.29$

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| 83-22F | 88 | C-171/ | 1.31 |
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| UG-12/U | . 63 | M X-195/U | 41 |
| ${ }^{21}$ / | 167 86 8 | UG-197/U. | 1.38 |
| UG-22 | 86 <br> .63 | UG-254/U | 888 |
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Within the Industry<br>(Continued from page 28)

ANCE AT TIMES SQUARE recently opened its doors at the "crossroads of the world," 42nd and Broadway, in New York City. The new company will retail $R C A$ Victor television, radios, radio-phonographs, and records exclusively. ... THE HOUSE OF TELEVISION, INC., New York, manufacturers of TV filters, screens, and video accessories, has recently moved its factory, offices, and showrooms to 40 West 4 th Street, New York City.

LEONARD C. TRUESDELL is the new sales manager for Zenith Radio Corporation's line of household radio and television receivers.

This newlycreated post in the company was necessitated by increased activity in these lines and Mr. Truesdell will be respon-
 sible for all sales activities of the household division including sales promotion, advertising, and sales training.

Mr. Truesdell has been associated with radio and appliance businesses since 1923. He has been connected with such well-known firms as Frigidaire, Crosley, Bendix, and Hotpoint. He joined Hotpoint in 1946 as vicepresident in charge of marketing and
in three years' time completely rebuilt the organization's national sales setup.

DR. ADOLPH E. ROSENTHAL, wellknown physicist and inventor, has been named director of physics of Freed Radio Corporation of New York. J. W. RONDEL, formerly sales manager of table and portable radios at General Electric, has been appointed assistant to the GSM of the company's Electronics Department.
D. E. WESTON has been named merchandising manager of General Electric Company's Receiver Division. . . . The Magnavox Company has named STEWART ROBERTS as director of merchandising and assistant sales manager and LAUREN K. HAGMAN as director of advertising and public relations. The posts are new ones with the company. . . AB WAXMAN is the new general manager of Wireway Corporation of America, manufacturers of wire recording equipment. . . . Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., has named ROWLAND GUILDFORD to head its newly - formed, company - owned distributorship in the New York area and appointed FRANK A. OBERNDORFER to the post of assistant advertising and sales promotion manager of the receiver sales division. .. AL FRIEDMAN has been appointed chief engineer and national field service representative for Radio Merchandise Sales, Inc., of New York . . . RADIO INVENTIONS, INC. has announced a corporate name change to Hogan Laboratories, Inc.
$-3-$

# SIMPLIFIED CALCOLATIONS IBC COUPLING CIRCUITS 

## By LEON G. WILDE

THIIS graph and formulas were designed with the aid of the "Radiotron Designer's Handbook" and greatly simplify the design of RC coupling sircuits. With them it is possible to find RC for a given number of decibels attenuation at a given frequency and determine the frequency at which a qiven circuit has a given number of decibels attenuation. The value of the constant, h . is dependent upon the decibels attennation, as shown in the graph.
To find RC for a given attenuation at frequency $F$, look up on the graph the value of $K$ for the number of decibels drop dewired, and divide this value of K by the frequency in eycles-persecond. This will give RC. Note that in all formulas $R$ is in thousands of ohms, $C$ is in microfarads, and $F$ is in cyclesper second.

To solve the other types of problems mentioned. merely substitute the unknown values in the correct formula and solve for the desired quantity.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{R C}=K / \mathbf{F} \\
& \mathbf{F}=\mathbf{K} / \mathbf{R C} \\
& \mathbf{k}=\mathbf{R C F}
\end{aligned}
$$

As an example. An RC coupling circuit uses values of $.002 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. and 500,000 ohms. At what frequency will the eircuit have an attenuation of 2 db .? Since the frequency is to be found use the formula $F=K$ K. Consulting the graph it is found that for a value of 2 db., $K$ is 200. Sulsstituting the values of 200 for $K$, 002 for $C$, and 500 for $R$, we
find that the frequency is 200 c.p.s.
When a number of such circuits are used in cascade, as in an amplifier, dividing the total db. drop desired for all circuits by the number of such circuits will give the number of decibels per cireuit on which to base calculations.

These calculations hold true only when the plate resistance and load resistance of the preceding tube are small in comparison with R. In cases where this does not hold. such as in the case of a pentode, use as a value for $R$ the sum of the grid resistor and the resistance of Rp and RI in parallel.

Graph to be used in conjunction with given formulas to determine the proper RC values to be incorporated in coupling circuits.



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## TV Receiver Alignment <br> (Continued from page 68)

true response of an amplifier aligned with that particular sweep generator. If the nature and the amount of the deviation from flatness of a sweep generator is known, then allowances in the curve shown on the scope can be made in order to produce an acceptable alignment job. For instance, if the output over the picture i.f. band of a particular sweep generator looks like Fig. 7A, and the desired response of the picture i.f. amplifier is shown in Fig. 7B, then the amplifier should be adjusted to produce a curve on the oscilloscope similar to Fig. 7C.
Most of the inexpensive sweep generators which obtain their output by beating a frequency-modulated oscillator against a fixed-frequency oscillator cannot be checked with the simple detector of Fig. 6. These generators have, in addition to their output in the desired frequency range, several spurious frequency outputs of the same order of magnitude as the desired output. This is ordinarily of no great consequence in practical alignment work since the amplifier being aligned will normally reject the spurious outputs. However, with a sweep generator of this type, it is more difficult to determine whether or not the output over the desired band of frequencies is flat.

The most practical way to do this is to use the sweep generator to display the response curve of an amplifier which is known to be in good alignment. If the curve obtained in this manner is similar to the known response of the amplifier, then the output of the sweep generator can be assumed to be relatively flat over the band of frequencies passed by the amplifier. In this event, the sweep generator can be used without fear of error to align other amplifiers which pass the same frequency band.

Fig. 7. Compensation for sweep generator which does not have flat output. (A) Sweep generator output. (B) Desired response. (C) Trace which must be seen on scope to produce desired response.


RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS

If the curve does not look like the known response of the amplifier, then the sweep generator output is not flat, and compensation must be made for this fact when aligning other amplifiers. For instance, if the curve is lower than it should be on the highfrequency end, then, since the amplifier is known to have a normal response, it is reasonable to assume that the sweep generator output is also low on the high-frequency end of its swept band. In this case, an amplifier aligned with this sweep generator must be aligned so that its response, too, is low at the high-frequency end.

These hints on compensating for sweep generators whose outputs are not flat are good only when the deviation from flatness is not too great. It is generally more economical in the long run to employ one of the more expensive sweep generators which do have flat output on all bands.

While the material in this article has been concerned mainly with picture amplifiers, the same considerations apply to sound i.f. amplifiers and r.f. amplifiers.

$$
-30-
$$

## LET'S TNE THAT MIUIRTPIIANE: <br> HARRY C. AICHNER, JR.

TF YOU have a erystal-type microphone whose cartridge has been ruined by extreme heat or by water immersion, you can restore the mike to service by replacing the old unit with one of the inexpensive erystal cartridges now being offercd by mailorder radio supply houses for as low as 95 cents. If you like, you could install a dynamic eartridge instead.
Many of these replacement units have very good frequency response, despite their low price. It is inderd a hargain when you can turn a useless microphone into one that performs like its ten-dollar brothers:
You will have very little diffieulty making the change, in most cases. IRemove the front "qrill" of the microphone, unsolder the wires from the old cartridge, and insert in its place the new anit. Be sure that any sponge rubber shock mounting in the old microphone is replaced when installing the new eartridge; this will prevent unwanted microphonic noises.
Also, check to see that the cartridge you contemplate buying is small enough to fit your mierophone.

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## The Brginning Amateur

(Continued from page 61)
switching except for final amplifier, which uses plug-in type coils; covers all of the bands below 32 megacycles; $\$ 190$.

Transmitters (In ascending order of price).

Millen 90811 R.F. Amplifier: Covers 2- to 20 -meter bands only, with plugin coils; output of 70 to 110 watts, depending on mode of operation; uses an 829-B or 3E29 tube in push-pull circuit; intended to be driven by separate crystal oscillator or v.f.o.; power supply not included; designed for incorporation into mobile or fixed transmitters; $\$ 33$.

McMurdo Silver Model 701 Transmitter: Uses 6AQ5 oscillator, $807 \mathrm{am}-$ plifier, and two 6AQ5 modulators for AM modulation; output about 50 watts; covers 6 to 80 meters, with plug-in coils; power supply not included; $\$ 37$.

Millen 90800 Transmitter-Exciter: Uses 6L6 oscillator, 807 amplifier; output, 25 to 50 watts; all ham bands with plug-in coils; rack panel mounting; modulator and power supply not included: $\$ 43$.

Millen 90810 Transmitter: C.w. output only, 75 watts, $2-, 6-$ and $10-$ meter bands with plug-in coils; uses 6AG7 crystal oscillator, 2E26 multiplier, 829-B final amplifier; rack panel mounting; power supply not included; $\$ 70$.

Millen 90881 R.F. Amplifier: Covers 10 - to 80 -meter bands with plug-in coils; can be used with push-pull 812's, 35 T 's, RK-35's, etc.; rated at 500 watts input; rack panel mounting; no power supply; intended to be driven by a separate exciter; $\$ 90$.

World Radio Labs. "Globe Trotter": Complete c.w.-AM phone transmitter, 25 to 40 watts input, all bands below 30 megacycles; three bands available with front-panel switching; uses 6L6 oscillator, 807 amplifier; audio, 6SJ7,

6N7, two 6V6; rectifiers, two 5U4G; available in kit form, ready for assembly, $\$ 89$; factory assembled and completely wired. $\$ 99$.
Stancor ST-202-A Transmitter Kit: Input of 125 watts, c.w. only; modulator not supplied, but external one can be used; power supply included; uses 6V6 crystal oscillator, 6L6 buffer, and 81 or 35 T final; 5 R 4 GY and 5 Y3GT rectifier; in kit form, ready for assembly, less tubes, coils, meter, and crystals, $\$ 93$.
Harvey-Wells TBS-50 Transmitter: Covers 2 to 8 C meters; input, about 50 watts; crystal controlled; full bandswitching from front panel; for c.w. and AM phone; uses 6AQ5 oscillator, 6AQ5 buffer, 807 final, two 6 L 6 modulators; power supply not included, $\$ 100$.

World Radio Labs. "Globe Champion": Complete 150 -watt c.w.-AM phone transmitter; covers 10 to 160 meters; uses 7C5 oscillator, 2E26 buffer, 812-A final; audio, 6SJ7, 6N7, two 6F6, four 6L6; in kit form, ready for assembly, $\$ 279$; factory assembled and wired, $\$ 299$; r.f. deck alone, with NBFM, factory assembled and wired, \$199.

Hallicrafters HT-19 Transmitter: Complete 185 -watt transmitter, c.w. and NBFM on five bands; bandswitching from front panel; AM modulator not included but a separate one can be connected if desired; uses the HT18 exciter, plus a $4-65 \mathrm{~A}$ final amplifier stage; $\$ 360$.

World Radio Labs. "Globe King": Complete 275 watt c.w.-AM phone transmitter; final amplifier uses V70D triodes; three-deck arrangement with interconnecting cords; in kit form, ready for assembly, $\$ 380$; factory assembled and wired, $\$ 400$; for c.w. and NBFM only-kit, $\$ 312$; assembled, $\$ 325$.

Collins 32V-2 Transmitter: V.f.o. controlled, bandswitching, gang-tuned table-top transmitter, completely selfcontained; rated at 150 watts input on c.w., 120 watts on AM phone; covers 10- to 80 -meter bands; contains trap

The Meissner "Signal Shifter" has output of 6 watts on bands from 80 through 10 meters.


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FCC AUTHORIZES RADIO FOR PRIVATE SERVICE!!!!!
(The FCC announced that effective June 1, any American over 18
years of age is eligible for a 5 year station permit. In the "Citizens" years of age is eligible for a 5 year station permit. In the "cit
band, neither code test nor technical knowledge is necessary.)
GENERAL ELLETRIC IF TLBE TRANEDITTER-RECEIVER SET. This brand new Th tube transmitter-lecelur was designed for mobile storase batters bowered service-
will operate in the "(itizens" band where no amateur licenve to transmit is neressary It's a cinch for any experimenter to connert this unit for
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ponents such as a husky power transformer and cil condensers, this unit is obsinusiy intended to give years of trouble-free serva tephome. Disconnecting one wire each. trom the special inplit and output filters.
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| twin coaxial cable af a Sensational Price Two No. $1: 2$ stranded conductors within a | STROMBERG CARLSON |
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| lene core. Can handle over 5 KW. of R.F. power. The ideal TV leadin for the most | 7.05 TAKES BARGAIN "C |
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S- 8 SEN PM SPEAKER
 pull 6 6.
List. $\$ 12.25$. $\$ 3.95$
IDENTIFICATION MODEL
PLASTIC AIRPLANES
Italian Marchi
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GIBSON GIRL
GIBSON GIRL
The Fmergeney If a diog
The Fmergeney If a diog
signals automatically on
signals automatically on
500k(r 15t-mile range.
500k(r 15t-mile range.
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tubes. wire: all packed in
tubes. wire: all packed in
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## STANDARD RACK CABINETS



## WATTHOUR METERS

GE $\begin{aligned} & \text { I-16 single phase } 60 \text { cycle } 115-120 \\ & \text { volt } \\ & 5\end{aligned}$ amp-tuo hire-glas case....... $\mathbf{\$ 6 5}$
WESTINGHOUSE-metal case-115-120 $\$ 4,95$
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EMC and approved
Kits and complete test equipment.

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 TRANSMITTER CONTROL BOX -TyPe C-30/ AlsC-5. Mifg. by W.E. Size $41 / 2 x 3 x 3^{3 \prime}$. Equipped with side fasteners has mush mution switches,
FRENCH TYPE PHONE-TS-13 Hand-Set-butterty switch on handle. 6 ft . cord with Pluns plup
for earphone and l'tsi8 for mike., .......................................... 3195 Dynamic hand mike and earphone, with push-butcord. Special.

## MICHAEL STAHL, wc. 39 VESEY ST.

New York 7. N. Y., WO 4-2882


The Stancor ST-202-A c.w. transmitter kit will handle an input of 125 watts.
circuits to attenuate spurious emissions of the multiplier stages and a harmonic attenuating network in the antenna coupling circuit; $\$ 575$.

Collins 30K-1 Transmitter: Deluxe 500 -watt outfit; exciter unit is placed next to receiver, for remote operation of transmitter proper; covers 10 to 80 meters; for c.w. and AM phone;
eleven tubes; main floor unit is 5 ft ., $61 / 2$ inches high, weighs about 600 pounds; rugged deck type construction; (front view of unit is shown on Page 59); \$1450.
There are also some lesser-known transmitters and kits available in rarious power ratings.
(To be continued)

## SIMPLE BIAS SUPPLY <br> By OTTO L. WOOLLEY, WøSGG

THIS bias supply furnishes both operating and protective bias voltages. It is simple, foolproof, and requires only two parts-a VR tube and a condenser. No external power source is required to energize this supply, and the bias voltage it produces is constant.

A moment's study of the schematic (Fig. 1) will reveal how this system operates. When excitation is applied to the Class $C$ amplifier stage the rectified grid current flows through the VR tube, causing it to ignite. This action causes a voltage difference equal to the rating of the VR tube to be impressed across the eondenser, charging it. This voltage difference is also the operating bias voltage. When excitation is removed, the condenser will discharge through the VR tube until the voltage is reduced to the point where the tubc is extinguished, after which no further discharge can take place. This remaining charge on the condenser now acts as protective bias. The length of time the condenser will renain charged depends on the leakage in the associated circuit and the size and quality of the condenser. With a good quality, $4 \mu \mathrm{fd}$. oilfilled condenser in a clean circuit, the residual charge after 24 hours is sufficient to hold the plate current of a medium power rig to a safe value.

Any number of different voltages may be obtained by the use of various tubes. Voltages of $75,90,105$, and 150 arc obtained through the use of single tubes. By using a combination of the above tubes in series arrangement almost any required voltage may be had.

Most of the VR tubes will pass up to

40 ma. within ratings. In the event it is necessary to pass more than this amount of current the tubes may be paralleled, although there is a good chance that some difficulty may be experienced in getting all the tubes in a multiple setup to fire. In some cases a 50 -ohm resistor in series with each tube will be helpful. If a number of tubes are on hand, substitutions may be made until tubes of equal operating characteristics are found.

One precaution must be observed with this type of bias supply. Always apply excitation before or with plate voltage to the final when the rig is initially put in use, or after protracted rest periods when the condenser may be discharged.
-30-
Fig. 1


THADID \& TELEVISICN NEWS

# RADIO TUBES Lowest Prices 

## SERVICE

AM, FM, TV-Tremendous Selection of All Types-ORDER TODAY!




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1T4
1U4
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304
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01A

| 4A6G |
| :--- |
| $6 A 3$ |
| $6 C 4$ |
| $6 F 8 G T$ |
| $65 D 7 G T$ |
| 10 |
| $12 A$ |


| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \times 7 \\ & 39 / 44 \end{aligned}$ | 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 47 |  |
| 50 | Spr |
| 71A |  |
| 112A | Fers |
| 182B | FR |

Above prices are for 50 tubes or more-may be assorted.
Individually boxed-Standard factory guarantee.

IF TRANSFORMERS

| standard Replacement Regular size Mident | $\begin{gathered} \text { ea. } 99 c \\ \hline 9 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Midect. |  |

4 PRONG VIbrators-VERY best brands
Standard replace-
ment-Sensational
$\$ 129$ ea.
octal Sockets........... 10 for 49c

| CRYSTAL CARTRIDGE Standard replacement crystal $\$ 1.39$ cartridge. Each............ 1.39 |
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Visit Our New Deaier Display Rooms PREMIER RADIO TUBE COMPANY
551 West Randolph SI. Chicago 6, Illinois

with Instantaneous Speed Selector

## 3 SIMPLE OPERATIONS

- 78 r.p.m.-slide shift-lever to left
- 45 r.p.m.-slide shift-lever to right
- $331 / 3$ r.p.m.-press selector button down, slide shift-lever to right

NOISE LEVEL: -30 db minimum
MOTOR: 4 pole induction, with starting switch
TURNTABLE: Cast aluminum
SPEEDS: Regulated by adjustable stops DIMENSIONS: L. 15"; W, 12"
Model LP-743 only $\$ 49.95$ net
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38-01 Queens Blvd., long Island City, N.Y.

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(This intomation is reduired from daily, weekly, semineekly, and triweekly nempapers only.)
A. T. PL'LLEN. Business Manader.

Sworn to and subseribed betore me this aend day of September, 1949.
ALBEITT 11. WlTTHOFT, Notary Public. (My commission expires April 9, 1954.)

"Cuts and Bolts"<br>(Continued from page 41)

educational and nationally important programs too. As far as the payments go, we can arrange them just about any way you like. You may pay ten or twenty per-cent down, and the balance over up to eighteen months.
"And like most people, you'll want your set about as soon as you can get it. Let me check my installation schedule here. Mmmm. Well, Sir, we're in a bit of luck. I find we can deliver and install the set either Wednesday morning or Thursday afternoon. Which would you find most convenient?"

Thus, this dealer, instead of confusing Mr. and Mrs. Black with technical terms and details, appealed to their buying motives and made the sale!
Before closing, let's briefly summarize the points that every salesman should keep in mind to avoid "nut and bolt selling."

1. Remember, the average prospect is interested in buying a television receiver only because of the pleasure, entertainment, enjoyment, and education it can bring him. To him, it is a marvel of modern science, that can bring all kind of programs into his home, but he has little desire to know, and is generally incapable of understanding, how it does this for him.

For example, suppose you are presenting the advantages of a console model over a table model from the point of view of tone quality. The "nut and bolt" salesman would say, "Yes, Mr. Black, this speaker has a 12 " PM speaker with a 13 -ounce $A l$ nico V magnet, and a much larger baffle. It will give you more power and better tone quality."

On the other hand, the trained salesman would say, "As you can see, Mr. Black, this receiver has a much larger loudspeaker and is in a much heavier cabinet. As a result, the speech and music that comes through will be much more beautiful and more realistic than with the smaller set. In fact, with this set, you'll hear the music reproduced so faithfully, you'll feel the actors and the musicians are right in your own home, putting on their performance for your personal benefit!"
2. If you do feel obliged to explain a purely technical feature, translate it into terms of benefits to the buyer as early in your explanation as possible. For example:
"This set also has an automatic frequency lock circuit, which will prevent the picture's being thrown off the screen because of interference from autos or other sources of electrical disturbance. It means that you will be able to enjoy your television without interruption and with much less eyestrain."
3. You will occasionally come across

H:IDID \& TELEUISION NEWS
the technically-minded and technical-ly-trained prospect. When you do, you will naturally want to meet him on his own ground and answer his questions intelligently and honestly.

On the other hand, don't make the mistake of thinking he is only interested in the technical features. Even he is thinking of the pleasure, enjoyment, and entertainment the receiver will mean to himself and to the members of his family.

Therefore, you will do well to conclude each of your technical explanations with a direct appeal to his desire to enjoy the benefits that the particular features under discussion can bring him.

For example, you might say, "Yes, Mr. Thompson, this receiver has the latest-type ratio detection and I know it will give you a great deal of personal satisfaction to know that you and your family will enjoy better reproduction of speech and music because of it."

$$
-30-
$$

## QPIICK CMECK FOIE HIGTEIRE TIIBE CUIEIRENT DIRAIN

By JACK NAJORK

0CASIONALLX. in servicing or setting up TV receivers using the"flyback" type of high-voltage power supply, no raster can be obtained on the screen of the pieture tube even though high voltage is present. This may be due to several causes, inchoding a defective picture tube. Since a replacement piclure tube is not always available for test purposes, the following cheek ean be made to determine if thi picture tube is drawing current.

While observing the filament of the high-voltage rectifice (usually a 1133) 8016), quickly rotate the "Brightness" control from minimum to maximum. If the filament of the rectifer dims momentarily when this is done, the picture tube is drawing current. The dimming occurs lecarase of the inherenlly poor regulation of this type of power supply.

A defective or improperly adjusted ion trap usnally canses this condition of current drain, but no raster. An ion trap is used on the neek of most conventional ten- and twelve-inch magnetically deflected nieture tubes.

## - $30-$


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 WITH EACH PURCHASE OF AN FL-8 FILTER!An 8-page booklet deroted entirely to the Fl. 8 . Complete circuits-selectivity curves-break-down views of interior components, coil inductances and resistances. Shows how to get best results from the FL-8 as-is, also how to convert this unit to many other types of useful tilters for transmitters and receivers. High-pass, low-pass, peaked. A gold mine of FL-8 data prepared for us by Clayton F, Bane, WrwB. Simple language-no math. Cou need an FL-8 to improve your selectivity and
s-m-r ratio- "Filter Facts" assures full utilization of this effective filter.
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## HEAVY-DUTY FILTER CHOKE

A hermetically sealed unit. conservatively rated at 10 henries @ 2mb ma.
llas hum-bucking tap. Steel casesIas hum-hicking
OSLY $\$ 1.98$ each.

COMPLETE POWER SUPPLY-COMBO OFFER

 All of the rectifter tuhe
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 tiful. cast aluminum shell finished in rich black wrinkle. Felt facing brotects handset. provision to rasten
directly to desk or to telephone
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Power Supply for Any 274-N Receiver Here it is-at last ! Just mug it into
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Ideal for "clippers"-no "hash" troubles. Same Ideal for "clippers"' no 'hash" trouhles. Same
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TANTALUM plate and grid! 35 watts output, 40 watts plate diss. Use as osc. or amp. at full ratings up to 500 me ! C.T., 6.3V filament reduces fll. lead inductance. Aly
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6 L6 METAL. .90c ea. Four for 6 L6 GLASS . .79c ea. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Four for } \\ & \$ 3.00\end{aligned}$ bRAND NEW . . . STANDARD BRANDS
W-E 708A GROUNDED-GRID TRIODE ? High hop on UHF receivers. Fine sigrect to chassis with ring. Only $\$ 1.95$ ea.
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SPECIAL PURCHASE-BC-624 RECEIVER A few of these well-known l:11F receivers from the
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This mike leaves both hands free for Monile OSO's. Fastens to nprator
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．be assured of＂good connections．＂ That＇s why television stations，for in－ stance，use Cannon Electric Type K，P， and other series for cameras，micro－ phones and transmission equipment that must not fail．Shown above is a camera at KTLA－Hollywood．
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Two desk charts of Type＂AN＂and＂K＂insert arrangements shown half scale are available on request．Address Catalog Dept．L－228 at factory．
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sinet iots

## What＇s Mew in Radio <br> （Continued from page 87）

tated to any of 24 commonly used angles．

Bulletin A－1055，containing addi－ tional information on these models， will be sent on request to the company．

## TV－WIRE RECORDER COMBINATION

The new Lear，Inc．，model，WD－302－ TV，just announced by the Los Angeles office of the Grand Rapids，Michigan，

firm，combines TV reception with a wire recorder and AM－FM radio fa－ cilities．

Available with mahogany or blonde finish cabinets，the new design will in－ corporate the Lear wire recorder with a Stephens 15 －inch Trusonic speaker． There are 52 tubes plus the rectifiers included in the unit，and the TV tube is the 12 －inch size．A picture enlarger is built into the cabinet．

Besides these unique combinations， the new model is equipped with a long－ playing record changer，making it one of the first of its kind on the present market．

## UNIVERSITY TWEETER

Tweeters which employ an entirely new principle of horn design have just been introduced by University Loud－ speakers，Inc．， 80 South Kensico Ave．， White Plains，New York．

Available in two dịferent watt sizes， the Models 4408 and 4409 feature a cobra horn constructed of a one piece aluminum casting scientifically flared to provide maximum horizontal disper－

sion．An integral cast fin is provided to increase the horizontal spread．

Bakelite diaphragms，Alnico 5 mag － nets，aluminum voice coils，and feath－
er－weight phenolic varnishes all con－ tribute to wide response，high con－ version efficiency，and power handling capacity，according to the company．
Used with an efficient cone speaker， the Model 4408 handles up to $15-20$ watts of program material while the Model 4409 will carry up to $25-40$ watts undistorted output．
Complete details are available on request．Address inquiries to Univer－ sity Loudspeakers，Inc．， 80 South Kensico Ave．，White Plains，N．Y．

## ICA YIDEO ANTENNA

Insuline Corporation of America， Long Island City，New York has intro－ duced the＂Bi－Con＂antenna for tele－ vision installations．

This unit，of the modified conical type，features separate high－frequency and low－frequency reflector elements． Designed to withstand long exposure on rooftops without reduction in elec－ trical performance，this unit is avail－ able in two forms，the basic two－ele－ ment antenna and a stacked array of two units with half－wave spacing and a suitable matching stub for reception in fringe areas．

## DYNAURAL PREAMPLIFIER

A professional－type preamplifier for magnetic－type pickups has been re－ cently introduced by Hermon Hosmer Scott，Inc．， 385 Pútnam Avenue，Com－ bridge 39，Massachusetts．
This new unit，which incorporates the new Scott Dynaural noise suppres－ sion circuits，is now available for high fidelity enthusiasts at a new low price． It incorporates wide range circuits as

well as a variable turnover control to compensate for different recording characteristics，and an adjustable dis－ tortion filter．

The preamplifier is completely re－ mote controlled and the controls may be mounted at any convenient location on a cabinet or custom installation．

## TURNER MODEL 77

The Turner Company of Cedar Rapids，Iowa is currently marketing the re－designed Model 77 cardioid－type microphone which has been designated the＂Tru－Cardioid．＂

The case is finished in gunmetal gray with a chrome plated screen．The interior retains the feature of a combi－ nation circuit using both velocity and dynamic type generators while the new design has further improved the performance．

The Model 77 has been engineered with a wide range pickup at the front
and a sharply attenuated output at the rear with approximately 15 db . discrimination between front and rear at all frequencies. The

mpedance A built-in switch provicies a choice of 50 500 ohms , or high impedance. Complete specifications are available from the manufacturer.

## NEW RECORDER UNIT

The Twin-Trax Division of Amplifier Corp. of America, 398-2 Broadway, New York, has just announced the availability of a new continuous-play magnetic tape recorder.

This new unit eliminates the usual continuous tape loop with its attendant difficulties, such as complicated threading, critical tape. splicing techniques, and limited message length. Continuous repetition in this instrument, the Model $810-\mathrm{DV}$, is achieved through double reversal of standard magnetic tape. Half of the message is recorded on one sound track in forward tape travel and the other half on the second sound track in reverse tape travel.

The instrument is self-contained but a connection is provided for playback through any p.a. system.
$-30-$ rear or the microphone. Response is substantially flat from 60 to 10,000 c.p.s. Output is rated at 62 db . below 1 volt/dyne /sq. cm. at high


HERE'S VALUE THAT CAN'T BE DUPLICATED R.C.A. LICENSED TELEVISION RECEIVERS

Large 52 sa. in. Com-
plete with ait tubes in-
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tube and hand-rubbed tube and hand-rub

TV COMPONENTS RCA Front End......... $16^{\prime \prime}$ Power Transformer....
300 ohm twin lead-in 100 ft. $\$ 1.65 .1000 \mathrm{ft}$. .
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 TOP$\$ 295$
Lots of 3
ALL CHANNEL INDOOR
3 SECTION TV ANTENNA
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## 3 TUBE PHONO AMP.

Completely wired with tone and volume controls. Set of tubes for above.

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Wehster 346
29.25

Webster 356 ............... 33.25
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Stand. Make 78 R.P.M.
Phono Motor . . . . . . . . . . . 2.25
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Nat. Adv. 3 Speed Pickup., 4.95
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## Spot Radio News

(Continued from page 18)
stituted of 3.8 mc . dots. A thirtieth of a second later, because of dot interlace used in the system, another series of 3.8 mc . dots would be superimposed on this same line, but shifted halfway between the original dots. Thus the line structure would consist of an average component and 7.6 mc . and higher order components. Therefore, viewed Goldsmith, while a 7.6 mc . sine wave pattern might not prove bothersome, even though resolved at close viewing, there are many receivers which normally produce a noticeable 4.5 mc . sound beat in the picture. And when such receivers pick up color signals, there would be a beat note between the 7.6 and the 4.5 mc . signal in the picture.
In an analysis of receiver costs, Goldsmith said that the added circuits of the $R C A$ system, which include video amplifiers, deflection circuits, anode voltage supply, and power supplies for three projection tubes and the required sampling pulses and commutator circuits, would cost as much as a medium-priced black and white set. We were also told that there is serious doubt about the practicability of any optical system which must accurately register three images. These images would be extremely difficult to set at the time of installation and to keep in alignment during the life of the receiver, Goldsmith stated.
Engstrom cited that he was aware of the limitations of the system being demonstrated in Washington, particularly the converters, but that in from six to twelve months, the basic problem of picture tubes would be solved with a single three-color tube.

IN AN EXTREMELY informative brief, David B. Smith of Philco reviewed why compatibility was so important to color and why systems affording such service must eventually be adopted. He pointed out that with the development of the dot-interlace technique, it has become possible to use the present 6 mc . band with adequate definition and freedom from flicker. Describing how this is possible, he said that the idea of dot interlace was to take each line of the picture and divide it up into a series of equally spaced dots and blanks. Thus all the information or detail heretofore spread over the whole line was now spread over only the dots, and not the spaces. And the next time that particular line was scanned, the position of the dots and spaces was reversed, the two sets forming a complete line. The interesting part of this procedure is that though the amount of picture detail of the line has been doubled, the time of transmission has been halved. In other words, declared Smith, a com plete picture now requires four inter laced fields, rather than two and hence takes a fifteenth of a second rather than a thirtieth. Yet the picture con-

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$5 \mathrm{ma}, 700 \mathrm{vct}$ 6.3v @, 4a, 5 v @ $3 \mathrm{aj}: 31 / 2^{\pi} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \ldots \quad 3.45$ 120 ma, $700 \mathrm{vct}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}$ (2. $11 / 2 \mathrm{a}, 5 \mathrm{v}$ (a. $2 \mathrm{a}, 2.5 \mathrm{v}$ (2, $21 / 2 \mathrm{amp}$.
 200 ma, 800 vct, 6.3 v @ $6 \mathrm{a}, 5 \mathrm{v}$ @ $4 \mathrm{a} ; 4^{*} \times 4 \times 41 / 2$ 200 ma, 740 vct, 6.3 v (a, 3a, 5 v @3a; 2.5 v @ 5 a : upright case


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RADIO \& TELEVISION NEWS
tains twice as much detail. Explaining the flicker characteristic, Smith said that the large area flicker is the same as with present standards, and on the other hand small area flicker is at a lower rate. However, he went on, because the dot area is so small, the threshold rate of interdot flicker perception can be arranged to be above that of the large area and therefore the over-all flicker threshold for this type of picture pattern is the same as that of present pictures.
A galaxy of talent, technical and administrative, came forth to support the CBS system. The stellar witness, Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, who developed the scanning-type arrangement, declared that their system has been sufficiently field-tested with live, film, and slide pickup and could be introduced at present, while the others systems were of an experimental nature requiring at least six or more months of testing. The fact that a spinning dise was required to provide color was no more of a problem than the threetube setup prescribed for the other systems, Goldmark emphasized. The largest direct-view receiver that could be built under the $C B S$ system would have a $121 / 2$-inch tube, which might be magnified to 15 -inch proportions with a lens, the CBS inventor disclosed.
Many manufacturers also appeared for CBS to testify that they could produce receivers and converters under their patents at moderate prices and for delivery within ninety days after "green-light day."
While no conclusive opinion on the results of the color wrangle could be obtained, as this column was being prepared, there was a general consensus that industry agreement on the $6-\mathrm{mc}$. color possibilities was a boon which might minimize some of the high-band problems.

PAY HAISES for members of the FCC appeared to be well on their way, when the Congressional committees in a late fall meeting approved an executive pay bill. Passage of the bill will provide a $\$ 15,000$ annual salary for each of the seven members, an increase of $\$ 5,000$.

This grant will, it is certain, eliminate the fear of Commission resignations which had been rampant, particularly in the cases of Chairman Wayne Coy and Commissioner Frieda Hennock. Coy had been slated for a variety of top jobs, including presidency of TBA, while Miss Hennock was toying with a Jr. Cabinet or Ambassador's post.

ENGRAND'S first big radio show since the end of the war, Radiolympia, held at Olympia, London, in the early fall, attracted practically every radio and TV manufacturer in the Isles and on the Continent. TV reccivers were highlights of the show, with 9 and 12inch direct view and 16 by 22 -inch projection types featured by the bulk of manufacturers. Three sides of the grand hall gallery at the exhibition hall were set aside for TV demonstra-

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## AMPLIFIEIR FOR SOUND ON FILM CONVERSION

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON

## by RaOUl Zambrano

Ihave read with interest both $R$. L. Newland's and R. L. Muhs' articles on "Sound on Film Conversion" appearing on page 104, March and page 88 , June issues of your publication.

In setting up the system identical to the one shown by Muhs, I have run into considerable difficulty regarding microphonics. In experimenting around, I developed a circuit that in my estimation is a considerable improvement to the one shown.

In the circuit (Fig. 1) I have been able to eliminate the blocking condenser in the cable and at the same time remove the $\mathrm{B}+$ potential from the cable. In doing so the cable assembly is simplified and at the same time I have eliminated microphonic effeets. With the $B+$ potential impressed on the cable in accordance with R. L. Muhs' circuit, the microphonic effect of the cable, particularly when it was tied to the projector mechanism, caused more microphonic effects than that of the tube $-30-$

Fig. 1.


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Printed Cireuits
（Continued from page 48）
melting point by a hydrogen－acetylene or other flame．Compressed air is used to atomize the molten metal and to drive it on to the work．This molten material can be sprayed on wood， bakelite，plastic，and even ceramic surfaces．
One popular method employs a plas－ tic base plate．This plate is sand－ blasted through a mask so that shal－ low grooves are cut where the conduc－ tors are needed．These grooves are sprayed full of molten metal，after which the surface can be milled，leav－ ing conducting lines that are flush with the surface of the plastic base plate．
Still another scheme uses an in－ sulated base plate with a thin evap－ orated coating of conducting metal． This is covered with a photosensitive film and exposed to light through a mask．The film is developed so that the portions exposed to light are re－ moved，and the remaining portions， outlining the desired circuit，resist an abrasive spray so that the protected portions beneath remain intact while the rest of the metallic coating is cut away by the sand blast．
Another method of producing ＂printed circuits＂is by chemical dep－ osition．This method is not used much on a commercial basis because of the very thin layers deposited and other technical difficulties，but it consists essentially of depositing a thin silver coating on a masked surface by the same chemical methods that are used in silvering mirrors．Increased con－ ductivity can be secured by repeated silvering or by plating．
Cathode sputtering and evaporation are two other processes for depositing the metallic film．In the former，the material to be deposited is used as a cathode and the masked base plate is used as the plate of a temporary vacu－ um tube．The＂plate＂is maintained at a high positive potential with respect to the cathode，and the latter is raised to a volatizing temperature．The metal particles emitted by the cathode are attracted to and deposited on the base plate through the stencil openings．

The evaporation process is the same except that the plate is not maintained at a high positive potential．The cath－ ode material is simply heated in the vacuum until it vaporizes on to the work．This permits the use of non－ metallic as well as metallic base plates．In neither case is the film de－ posited thick enough to be used for conductors，but this can be overcome by plating．
The radio technician is very famil－ iar with one form of printed circuit： the die－stamped loop antenna．This is produced by placing a thin sheet of copper on top of a composition or bakelite panel with a layer of thermo－ plastic cement between．This sandwich is placed in a punch press，and at one stroke the metal is cut into a helix and is bonded to the panel．

Dusting is the final major method of printing circuits. This consists of depositing a layer of metallic dust on a base plate along the lines where conductors or resistors are required and then raising the temperature sufficiently to drive off the bonding material and to fuse the metal particles together and to the plate. The entire plate can be covered with an adhesive material and the dust applied through a stencil, or the adhesive material can be applied through the stencil and then the whole plate subjected to dusting, with the same results.

While an attempt has been made to touch on all of the methods ordinarily used for printing circuits, the new industry is advancing so rapidly that one cannot be sure how long this will hold true Very recently, for example, the Glass Products Company of Chicago announced a new process, "Microscreening," which they claim has several advantages over the silk-screen methods. Unfortunately, because of current patent proceedings, details of this new method are not available.
Several illustrations are given to show the wide variety of devices to which printed circuits are applied. For a more detailed discussion of the various methods discussed in this article, the author recommends the purchase, for 25 c , of "Printed Circuit Techniques," by Cledo Brunetti and Roger W. Curtis. This National Bureau of Standards Circular 468 can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington. D. C. An excellent group of references for further reading will be found in the back of this booklet.

Part 2 of this article will be concerned solely with explaining and illustrating how the experimenter can design and construct his own printed circuits with materials easily obtainable.
(To be continued)
Fig. 9. Two complete high-frequency transmitters ready to be connected to a power supply. The one printed on the glass envelope of the 614 tube operates on 136 mc .; that printed on the ceramic cylinder surrounding the subminiature triode operates on a frequency of 116 mc . Both tiansmitters are intended for grid modulation.


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## the c.w. RECORD

${ }^{6}$ W E HAVE noticed a number of letters in your column recently to the effect that code (c.w.) transmissions are inefficient, and have now become hopelessly outmoded. For the record here are a few facts that may be of interest.
1949 ARRL Sweepstakes ContestHighest c.w. score, 183,690 points: highest fone score, 85,896 points : number of c.w. scores over $100,000,82$; number of fones over $60,000,8$.

1949 April CD QSO party-Highest c.w. score, 659,498: all leaders operating $c$. w.
"1948 World Wide DX ContestHighest c.w. score, 452,454 (GI6TK, 150 watts) : highest fones, 124,069.
"1949 ARRL DX Contest (unofficial, claimed totals)--Highest c.w. score, 390,450 : highest fone, 223,040 : 12 c.w. scores over 250,000 .
"There are many examples of this type but we will not take space at this time to enumerate them, however it is worthy of note that the leading traffic (message) handling stations are c.w. and in disaster zones where normal power is lost c.w. stations invariably initiate emergency communications. Code is still used in the Army, Navy, by international news services, Merchant Marine, ship-to-shore, etc.
"The person who feels that c.w. is slow and cumbersome should have the privilege of monitoring both sides of a brisk c.w. contact with both operators using full break-in. The amount of intelligence that can be exchanged with this system is tremendous, and under adverse conditions cannot be matched by any other mode.
"Thank you for your interest in the amateur and best wishes for your continued success."
E. O. Hamilton, WøLZY Colorado Springs, Colo.

## NEW HAM REGULATIONS

${ }^{6} T \mathrm{THE}$ NEW regulations, as proposed, are merely something which has been long overdue. There is nothing in them which would deter any person with will power and determination. If it is felt that many would be deterred from becoming amateur radio operators simply because the new rules won't permit them to run a kw. fone on 80 meters without first proving their ability-then I say we are well rid of such deadwood.
"As they stand, the new rules do not prevent anyone from getting a li-cense-they merely raise the standards. Anyone, with a little time, can meet these standards. I know, for I have been teaching the stuff to $15-$ year-old kids. Anyone who says he simply cannot get code over 8 or 10
w.p.m. or any number of this degree, simply has not tried.
"Technical skills have advanced immensely in the past 20 years-why haven't the requirements kept pace? If amateurs are to become buttonpushers with their "boughten" receivers, transmitters, and antennas installed by the dealers, then where does any skill or training come in? If that is to be the case, then by all means let's have easier licensing. Let's have the only requirement a birth certificate. Let's have the only limitation be the fatness of the wallet of the applicant.
"The QRM problem would not be half bad if the problem were attacked intelligently. Single sideband is fineso is 10 kw .-but the best solution would be to open, say, the 75 meter fone band to, say, 500 amateurs. Then hold an open competition among all those interested. The best and most able would have the privilege of operating 75 fone. The same way with other choice bands. In that way anyone who wishes to put his p.p. 304's on 20 meter fone would have to prove his ability-not merely show his wealth.

> W. C. Johnson, W1FGO Norwich, Vt.

## SEE PAGE 54, DONALD

${ }^{6}$ I N THE July issue, Sayre Rodman came out and said what we have all been thinking for a long time.
"Many people go in for the technical aspects of radio, as Mr. Rodman does. I am one of these people. Recently I secured a commercial second class telephone ticket, and now I am well on my way toward a first class license. I am only a teen-ager (just turned 17) and I know many of my schoolmates who hold similar tickets would like to become hams, but cannot master 13 w.p.m.
"Despite hours of practice I have been unable to get past $8-10 \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. If the code speed were lowered look at the new blood hamdom would receive. 'Experience is the best teacher,' therefore I am sure that if we teen-agers were given a chance to get on the air our code speed would raise itself to 15-20 w.p.m. in a short time.
"The new proposed 'technicians' class of license is a big step in the right direction. It will have to be backed by everyone interested if it is to become a reality."

> Donald Chadwick

Staten Island, New York

## LORAN'S OK

BVIOUSLY readers like Mr. Baughn (Letters, July, 1949) have not spent a great deal of time
sitting out there over the ocean for hours at a stretch without benefit of celestial fixes. With the sky obscured and the aircraft far out of $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{f}$ range, Loran has proved its worth many, many times.
"Born of the exigencies of war, Loran has demonstrated its excellent capabilities as a peacetime aid to longrange navigation. Until the experts get squared away with the l.f. Loran, sharing the 160 meter band with this fine navigational facility should not inconvenience anyone to any great extent.'

Harold G. Lambert Alexandria, Va.

## FAIR TRADE

"IREAD Mr. Christensen's article on Fair Trade (October, 1949) and maybe some of those dealers are justified in what he calls "cut-throat" prices. The reason I make this statement is from my own experience
"For instance, in the case of a 35 Z 5 GT which lists at $\$ 1.25$, I had to pay $\$ 1.50$ for it. The dealer had to pay about $\$ .61$ for the tube so he made an additional $\$ .25$ on the tube over and above his normal profit of $105 \%$. How much do they expect to make on one item?
"I don't have any figures on TV sets, but if the percentage is as high on them as it is on parts, I don't see where dealers have any squawk coming. I think it is about time some of them wake up.
"I enjoyed 'Mac's Radio Service Shop' article. I think more dealers should conduct their businesses along the general lines set forth by Mr. Frye in these articles."

Paul W. Cline Kenton, Ohio

## SIGNAL TRACERS

${ }^{6}$ LAUDATION and high praises to you and John Burke for his letter which was printed in the September issue.
"John has the right idea. A signal tracer is a wonderful gadget, don't get me wrong, but it definitely isn't the answer to all the troubles that some of your (and other) writers would have you believe.
"I will freely admit that its use on one or two out of ten sets is a great help, but in my shop those one or two sets are usually r.f. intermits. My rule of thumb for the preliminary cheeks on all sets (which usually finds the trouble) is a finger for audio and a bit of metal on an r.f. grid for the front end, coupled with a good v.t.v.m. and some headwork.
"Don't get me wrong again. I own and use, where needed, a fair amount of good equipment, but I cannot see using it where it is simpler and faster to use my head and hands."

> George E. Hindley Allentown, Pa.

## A BONER

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my share, but the worst so far, as far as time, labor, and expense are concerned, is this one.
"I, like E. J. Dobbie in your July issue, wanted some high fidelity. With this in mind I built an audio amplifier with about 10 watts output. Everything was good except that I had an awfully loud hum.
"In trying to remove the hum I rebuilt the amplifier, relocating all parts and shielding better. No good. I tried changing filter condensers. No good. I added more filtering and some decoupling circuits. Still no good.
"The way in which I found the trouble was a mistake. I had also built a TV set and in the horizontal sweep circuit I used a 6SN7. As the input to my amplifier I had also used a 6SN7.
"One evening my horizontal sweep circuit went bad and for first check I pulled the tube. The closest 6SN7 happened to be in my amplifier so I switched the two tubes and suddenly my amplifier sounded good.
"It seems that a 6SN7 is quite famous for developing hum between filament and cathode. I found this out the hard way and since have changed my amplifier input to a 6SC7 which is less apt to hum."

> J. H. Stickle

Wharton, N. J.

## A HELPFUL HAM

66T ALWAYS enjoy reading your magazine especially now in the hospital where I have idle time on my hands.
"I read with great pleasure in your August issue about Elhart F. Nelsen's (W9DER) noble offer to assist Charles Apon, a patient in a hospital, secure his ham ticket. I am also a beginner in learning the code and started a few months ago. Lucky enough to have my communications receiver (S-38) with me I was combing the amateur bands daily and tried to copy as much as possible.
"One day I overheard a QSO between two amateurs about an amateur station, W2VKN, sending code practice. Unfortunately I was not able to copy more about it, but I looked the station up in my call book and asked the operator for information about his sending code practice. To my delight he answered right away in a nice letter and even tried to pay me a visit in the hospital. His name is "Don" of Chatham, New Jersey, W2VKN, running about 200 watts. He is sending code practice every Monday through Friday from 5:15 to $6: 15$ p.m., on 7200 kc., for all who are interested in learning the code. I am writing these lines in appreciation for his noble, unselfish service and as a help to all those "bug bitten" beginners who are longing for help in their endeavor to master code.
'I would be very much obliged if you would tell this to all your readers interested in taking advantage of this code practice.

> Reinhold Moeslinger
> Willard Parker Hospital New York City
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## Modern TV Receivers

(Continued from page 52)
peaks, each of which is used by the three rectifiers. In the flyback supply, only a single positive peak appears across the high-voltage winding All other peaks, both positive and negative, are suppressed by the damping tube. The reason that one circuit is permitted to oscillate over many cycles, and the other is not, is the presence of the deflection coil in one system and not the other. The circuit of Fig. 6 is designed solely to develop the high voltage; it does not deflect the beam across the screen. In Fig. 2, the deflection coil is part of the highvoltage circuit, and once beam retrace is accomplished, all further oscillations must be suppressed; otherwise, beam motion will be distorted.

The output transformer in Fig. 6 contains another winding which is used for regulation purposes. The voltage developed in this winding is fed to the diode section of the $6 \mathrm{Sh} \%$ tube where it is rectified and applied as a negative voltage to the grid of the 6BG6. If the output voltage tends to increase, more negative bias is applied to the 6BG6, reducing its interval of conduction and thereby reducing the amount of energy imparted to the transformer. This will tend to lower the amplitude of the oscillations and reduce the high voltage. On the other hand, a reduction in high voltage will cause less negative bias to appear at the grid of the 6BG6, increasing its interval of conduction and resulting in oscillations of greater amplitude in the transformer.

With this self-regulating arrangement, the voltage output is maintained constant within the limits set for this design. An external lowvoltage power supply is needed to provide " $B+$ " at 350 volts for the 6SR7 and 6BG6, plus 6.3 volts a.c. for their filaments.
(To be continued)



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MK III PARTS-Any components or accessories for those stations available. Tubes, Vibrators, ized Resistors, meters, etc. . . . Ask for price list

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SPECIAL No. 19 heavy equipment for insta!lation of MK II or III Transreceivers for stationary work. Available in limited quantity. Include Telescopic 34 or 20 -foot masts, for aerial installation, complete with ropes, poles, base, antentrol unit allowing operation of No. 19 from distance up to 2 miles. The latter can also be used ance up to 2 miles. The latter can also be used Available only for our Customers in No. 19 Price on request.

GENERATORS: Gasoline driven. Complete battery charging equipment. Charging control switchboard with meter, switches, etc. Light weight, portable. 25 Amperes, I2 volts, (300 watts) generator. Not surplus, but present make. Each unit is delivered with its individual guar antee. Specially built for completing No. 19 MK II or III Radio stations. Available for export only. Export packed. Price per unit: $\$ 105.00$ Inquire if interested in quantity
ALSO available, but separately: Battery charging control panel. Heavy bakelite specially ing control panel. Heavy bakelite specialy ground installations. Made for fixation on wall Including all switches and wire connections, etc.
TW-12-L TRANSMITTER for ship to shore work. Manufactured by Marconi. For operation on 220 Volts DC. Including Electric Specialty Dy namotor for plate current: input 220 v. DC output 1500 v. DC.- Filament current from bat375 to 500 Kcs ( 600 to 800 meters) and 1200 3000 Kcs ( 100 to 250 meters) in and 1200 to 3000 Kcs ( 100 to 250 meters), in telegraphy and telephony. Also covers band 4.00 to 8.5 tubes $2 / \mathrm{NT} 40$ and $1 / \mathrm{NT} 39$.- Complete with Dynamotor, plate current filter, key, Telephone Microphone combination, crystal holder (Crystals not included, but can be supplied for chosen frequency), connecting cables, tubes, aerial etc. . . . Also one set spare tubes, resistors, fuses More spare tubes and parts available. This equipment is new, and complete. Especially tough transmitter, which was made in such way as to stand nearby gun dire. Limited quantity available. Facked jor export, with Instruction book
Crystals Lor above
$\$ 205.00$
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MN 26 C RADIO COMPASS spares available in quantity tubes, resistors, condensers any com ponent. Ask for price list or bulk Maintenance price. Strictly all new equipment.
TERMS- $25 \%$ on COD orders. Frices are net hipments will be made from warehouse Plattsburg, N. Y. or Montreal, Canada.

## NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRONICS COMPANY

## REPAIR CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

The Tube Department of Radio Corporation of America has prepared a "Radio-Repair and Tune-Up" merchandising campaign for use by radio service dealers aimed at restoring to good working condition the estimated 10 million radio receivers now needing repairs.
The purpose of the campaign is to stimulate new business for the radio service dealer by overcoming the average consumer's impression that radio repairs may be too expensive. In addition, the campaign provides the dealer with the ready-made means of merchandising and pricing his services effectively and professionally.

Covering all requirements for a comprehensive local promotion, the new campaign ranges from direct-mail to window display material. Included are a colorful five-piece display kit, a three-piece direct-mail campaign, a window streamer, newspaper ad mats, and several spot radio announcements.
The materials for the "Radio-Repair and Tune-Up" campaign are now available from distributors of $R C A$, RCA Victor, and Cunningham tubes.

## SALES PROMOTION AIDS

Alliance Manufacturing Co., manu-faci-.-ers 1 " the Alliance "Tenna-Rotor," has a handy sales promotion packet available to television dealers and service technicians handling video antenna installations.

The dealer packet, in addition to telling the story of the company's product and outlining the advertising support being offered dealers, contains four merchandising aids for dealer use. These aids include a window streamer in color, a letter of endorsement from a dealer (blown up to $18^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{1 / 2 \prime}$ ), a reproduction of the two-color, fullpage ad appearing in the September issue of Radio \& Television News, and a full page of newspaper mat reproductions which are available to dealers.

For full details on these sales promotion aids and one of the "kits" write to Alliance Manufacturing Co. at Alliance, Ohio.

## SALES TRAINING AID

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc. has issued a breezy and informative 16 page booklet which is designed as a sales training help for retail personnel of Arvin television dealers.

Written in simple, non-technical language, the booklet suggests to the floor salesman how to present Arvin television most effectively and gives
him helpful pointers on the "do's and don'ts" of effective television merchandising.
One section of the booklet gives the salesman a "refresher" course in TV tuning with special emphasis on correcting the results of improper tuning and adjusting for interference.
Copies of this handy pocket-size booklet are available from NoblittSparks Industries, Inc., Columbus, Indiana.

## LaFAYETTE CATALOGUE

A new radio and television catalogue which lists thousands of items in the electronic field has just been issued by Lafayette Radio of New York.
This new publication covers FM and AM radio receivers, television sets, p.a. systems, as well as component parts, replacements, ham equipment, and tools. Enlarged sections have been devoted to high fidelity and television. Featured are "high fidelity" packages of component parts which can be installed in cabinets shown in the catalogue or in cabinets or other furniture the customer may choose.
A copy of the catalogue may be obtained by writing to Lafayette Radio, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, New York.

## G.E. PARTS CATALOGUE

The Receiver Division of General Electric Company has announced the availability of a new catalogue and price list covering all receiver replacement parts for G.E. radio and television receivers.
Available from all G.E. distributors, this new 52 -page catalogue is the first all-inclusive receiver parts list ever made available by the company. It lists all replacement parts for every receiver manufactured by the company prior to August 1, 1949.

## N.A.E.D. VIDEO MANUAL

The problems which the television dealer encounters in the installation and servicing of video receivers have been carefully analyzed and presented in a comprehensive 16-page "Manual of Experience" published by the National Association of Electrical Distributors.
According to the introduction, the manual is "intended to act as a guide to prospective television receiver dealers or as an instrument through which existing dealers can improve their present mode of operation.'

Among the subjects covered in the manual are selling the set-facts and pitfalls, dealei responsibility, factors
affecting the service setup, direct dealer service, service company liability, service problems, installation problems, multi-channel problems, and qualifications for technicians.

Dealers and others in the industry may obtain a copy of this manual for 25 cents from the National Association of Electrical Distributors, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York. Payment must accompany the order.

## DEMONSTRATION KIT

In order to spur sales of their 45 r.p.m. music reproduction system, Radio Corporation of America is making available to all instrument dealers kits of sample 45 r.p.m. records for each 45 r.p.m. phonograph shipped to the dealer.

The demonstration kits, available through distributors at no charge to dealers, contain seven records, each in a different color, to illustrate the feature of coding records by color to identify the musical classification they represent. Shipments of the kits are already underway to distributors for relay to their dealers.
Further details on this offer may be obtained from the $R C A$ Victor distributor servicing your area.

## ROTARY CONVERTERS

Janette Manufacturing Company of Chicago has just issued a new bulletin, \# 13-29, covering its line of rotary converters.
This 8 -page booklet covers several types and models of converters and discusses in some detail the electrical and mechanical features of the line. Performance and operating characteristics are given in handy tabulated form. A "miscellaneous information" section provides valuable application hints.

Copies of this publication may be obtained from the company by writing to $556-558 \mathrm{~W}$. Monroe Street, Chicago 6 , Illinois.

## WARD LEONARD RELAYS

Ward Leonard Electric Co. of Mount Vernon, New York has just issued a colorful new catalogue which lists its line of industrial and general-purpose relays which are carried in stock for immediate shipment.

Catalogue D-20A illustrates and describes the various types of relays, gives contact ratings, cōll spečlifications, sizes, current lisf prices, and other helpful data on a.c. and d.c. units. It includes sensitive relays, midget metal base units, heavy duty midget relays, midget magnetic relays, heavy duty power units, thermal time delay relays and motor driven time delay relays. It also contains general information on the function of relays and the construction of the company's units.

A copy of Relay Catalogue D-20A may be obtained by writing the Electronic Distributor Division of the company at 53 W . Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Illinois.

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## Tecturial BOOKS

"evibed havibiodok" by Morton G. Scheraga \& Joseph J. Roche. Published by Boland \& Boyce, Inc., Montclair, N. J. 881 pages. Price $\$ 5.00$.

The co-authors of this text have tackled a big task in attempting to cover the entire field of television even in a book running almost 900 pages but seemingly they have done a good job, although some of the material is, of necessity, rather brief.
The handbook is divided into fourteen sections, the first being a resumé of television progress, past, present, and future. In succeeding sections the authors cover the fundamentals of electronic television, the television receiver, the TV station, antenna systems, creating a television show, a description of modern television receivers, installation, servicing, test equipment, building a television receiver, useful data including station allocations, a glossary of television terms, and a bibliography.

The text is well illustrated with photographs, circuit diagrams and line drawings. The writing is clear, concise, and easily-understood. This should prove to be a valuable reference work on the book shelves of students and technicians, as well as the layman interested in the "why's" and "wherefore's" of video.
©゚IBASIC TELEVISION - PIRINCIIPLES ANT SERYICING* by Bernard Grob. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. 588 pages. Price $\$ 5.00$.

Because the author, an instructor at RCA Institutes, Inc., is thoroughly familiar with the problems of teaching vocational courses in television, this text is especially suitable for the radio technician and the student.

Through his teaching experience, Mr. Grob has become familiar with the phases of television instruction which seem to cause the student the most difficulty. As a result these topics, such as phase inversion in an amplifier, a.v.c., rectifier circuits, modulation, and condenser action in a circuit, have received a most painstaking treatment in the text.

The author has assumed that the student is familiar with vacuum tube operation and conventional radio circuits and has a working knowledge of arithmetic and some simple algebra. In dealing with the subject of television, major emphasis is placed on receiver circuits because those using this text will probably be more closely concerned with receivers than with transmission equipment. Each subdivision of the television receiver is described in detail in an individual chapter with additional chapters devoted to the problems of deflection circuits and video amplifiers. A discussion of frequency modulation, as it pertains to
television systems, has also been included. Three appendices cover engineering standards, classification of television stations, and a table of frequency allocations.

Radio technicians who plan to enter the television field, as well as "old hands" at the video game, will find this book both instructive and enlightening. It is a "must" for the video service technician.
"IBANIC ELECTIBCNICN" by R. G. Kloeffler with the assistance of M. W. Horrell. Published by John Wiley \& Sons, Inc., New York. 430 pages. Price $\$ 5.00$.

This book has been designed to be used as an elementary textbook in electronics and covers such subjects as will best provide a springboard for more advanced studies in radio communication, wire communication, u.h.f., microwaves, and industrial electronics.

The text material covers physical concepts, electron emission, vacuum diodes, grid-controlled vacuum tubes, linear and nonlinear characteristics, vacuum tube amplifiers, multistage voltage amplifiers, power amplifiers, electron tube oscillators, modulation and detection, electrical conduction in gases, gaseous and vapor electron tubes, crystal and metallic rectifiers, rectification and inversion, photoelectricity, special photo applications, and special tubes and circuits.

Taken as a single unit, this book covers the fundamental theory of electronics in remarkably concise and easily understandable form. For the person with a good working knowledge of elementary physics, this book can serve either as a self-help text or can be used in regular courses of instruction. Check problems have been included at the end of each chapter.
 ELIEQTIBCNICS ENIPEIEMENTALL.V.' by Leonard R. Crow. Published by The Scientific Book Publishing Co., Vincennes, Ind. 525 pages.

This elementary text presents a new approach to the problem of teaching students the fundamentals of electricity and electronics. All of the material included in this book is presented by means of simple yet interesting experiments.

Since it has been proved time and again that this type of laboratory work is particularly conducive to quick learning, this book ought to serve nicely as a textbook for high schools, trade schools, and elementary college courses in physics. The required experimental equipment has been purposely kept simple and inexpensive with the emphasis being placed on the qualitative aspects of the experimental procedures rather than the quantitative results obtained.

Mathematics has been confined to simple arithmetical calculations and is used only where absolutely necessary. This book is suitable for self-instruction as well as classroom use.


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Consists of ID-6/APN-4 indicator, R-9/APN-4 recelver and power supply, used. Also inc uded the following new equip-
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 ${ }_{801}^{83}$ ECO 833 BUFFER, and 807 B03 FINAL AMP. LOW. FREE. SECTION Lses UNIT 523 Low-Voltage Rect., 2 Type 1615 HI-V. Rect. Refer to surplus radio conversion manual for complete weiteup and conversion to 10 meters.


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TUBES:All new and guaranteed, some boxed, some bulk, at tremendous savings-stock up now for that fall or winter business.


## New Intercom Markets <br> (Continued from page 45)

specialized selectors, which as an integral part of the master station permit the maximum leeway in changing the performance of the various units in the intercom system at any time after installation to give the user the exact performance he requires and to meet changing requirements.

The buyer may be assured, therefore, that whatever his initial system, it can be augmented or altered without scrapping or rebuilding equipment originally purchased. Consider the versatility of the new intercom : should the buyer desire, he may add six, twelve, twenty, thirty, or up to a total of forty stations to the same system, intermixed and each connected to as many master and staff stations as that master needs to contact. The selector takes care of all contingencies in the matter of increased requirements and provides up to forty-station capacity with only twelve selector buttons.

This simplifies the selling of intercoms because regardless of the salesman's initial recommendation in the matter of equipment, the basic purchase is such that it remains the nucleus of any augmented system.

As to specinic recommendations, these fall into natural classifications For example, the simplest home setup is the two-way system, consisting of a master and a substation. The application of this unit is endless. Mother can listen in on baby's room from the kitchen, or the occupant of an adjoining apartment can "baby-sit" by remote control. Or the set may be installed between front vestibule and kitchen; between kitchen and garage; bedroom and kitchen; rumpus room and living room; or any two-way combination required by the prospective purchaser.

Building from this basic master-andstaff setup, we consider the problem of kitchen contact with both the front door and baby's room (master and
two staff stations); or let's assume Mother takes time out from kitchen chores to watch the living room television set or visit with a friend; meantime keeping an ear alerted for baby's cry and the front doorbell (two masters and one staff). If she wishes also to remain in speaking contact with back door callers or with the garage, a simple addition to the system is required. But the important thing to bear in mind is that any or all of these adjustments to individual requirements can be made quickly and economically from the original system.

In addition to tailoring the system to the buyer's exact needs, it affords him an opportunity to determine, while making use of the system, what changes, alterations or additions he wishes to make from time to time.

Office installations are comparatively simple to set up and augment. Using the master and staff combination, any number of units may be accommodated in any way required. In large offices, paging stations can supplement individual units. Bearing in mind that all staff stations can originate calls or respond, all personnel in an office can be reached immediately, individually or en masse, on any occasion needed.

In these installations, and more particularly in industrial or plant setups, key executive personnel may be placed in individual contact with each other and on conference calls, while each executive can talk to his own department. The sales department, for example, may contact the shipping room staff station to check on an order. This can be set up so that a shipping clerk may reply from a considerable distance from the unit-from atop a ladder, on the shipping dock, or any other remote place, without dropping whatever he's doing to proceed to a phone or unit.

In short, master and staff stations, boosters and paging units intermixed, can solve any possible intercommunications need, so that there is no conceivable obstacle which can stand in the way of a sale
$-\sqrt{30}-$


## International Short-Wave (Continued from page 101)

1030; has English from 0600; Sunday has church services 0530-0600; also heard on 4.780. (Cushen, N. Z.)
MALTA-The Forces Broadcasting Service, Middle East, has been testing on a number of frequencies. At the time this was compiled it had settled down on 4.782 with a schedule of 2330 0130 and 0430-1600; other frequencies used for tests include 7.220, 7.270, $6.140,11.784,11.850 . Q R A$ is Forces Broadcasting Service, Middle East, \% Flight Commander, Headquarters, M.E.L.F., Malta Garrison, Malta. When tested on 11.784 around $1400-$ 1500 or later, was heard in Conn. by Boice.

MALAYA-BFEBS, 11.88, Singapore, has $B B C$ news relay 1100 , leaves air 1130. (Dilg, Calif.)
MANCHURIA - Dairen heard on 12.420 rather weak; from 0730 takes relay from Peiping but does not take the English from Peiping 0830; also seems to relay Moscow at times; signoff appears around 1000. Mukden heard on approximately 5.525 , good signal; relays part of Peiping program but does not take English 0830. (Dilg, Calif.)
MEXICO-XEUW, 6.020, Vera Cruz, signs off 0100; announces sign-on for 1900. (McPheeters, N. Y.)

MONACO - Radio Monte Carlo, 9.785 , heard 0100 sign-on, weak to fair on West Coast. (Balbi, Calif.) This outlet is good now in East some days around 1630-1700, but at times has bad $Q R M$ from the Soviet outlet on 9.78 . (Bellington, N. Y.) Now has some English programs; asks for reports; some CWQRM at times. (Boice, Conn.)
MOZAMBIQUE-Lourenco Marques noted some time ago on approximately 15.24 around 1600 when announced in Portuguese; left air 1620. (Schild, N. Y., Boice, Conn.) Is listed on 15.24 as CR7BD. Heard by Brownless, England, opening on this channel 1700.

In addition to its $0430-0630$ (midday) session, Beira also operates $1200-$ 1530; good level in South Africa. (Ridgeway) Is listed 7.200. Ridgeway says Lourenco Marques has a new channel on 6.915 carrying Portuguese programs in parallel with other transmitters in (local) "evenings." I do not find this one listed.
NEW CALEDONIA-Radio Noumea in verifying reception of its new 3.400 outlet, stated this frequency is used for better reception in the interior of New Caledonia. (Cushen, N. Z.) Operates in parallel with the 6.000 channel around 0200-0500, although this is probably not complete schedule.

NEW ZEALAND-Radio New Zealand is now using a new channel of 6.080; recently, when closing on 15.28 around 0625 , it was stated would be back 1300 on ZL7, 6.080 (however, call is officially listed ZL1 for this channel), 6.080, and ZL4, 15.280. The 6.080 channel provides excellent reception in

ACORNWestinghouse, R.C.A. Multi-Range Meter
 for R.C.A. Voltohmist. 0 200 microam peres 4 scales VDC and VAC. color scale $\frac{4}{} 4^{\prime \prime}$ $45 / 8 " \mathrm{sq}$. This meter is calimeter is cali and m
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Australia around 0500-0630. (Hutchins, Radio Australia) Balbi, Calif., says ZL3 is no longer using 11.81, and that ZL4, 15.28 , is used alone to 0200 ; ZL3 on 11.78 signs on 0200 and runs to 0430 ; ZL1, 6.080 , has been heard by Balbi at 0435 (probably signs on 0430), and with BBC news 0600; ZL4 was in parallel with the 6.080 outlet when heard by Balbi.
William Yates, Director of the Short-Wave Division, informs me: "At the present time we are not proposing to extend our Short-Wave Service, and as we haven't an aerial array beamed to North America, I am afraid there is little chance of us starting a Service for that part of the world for some time to come. We have increased our program, 'Calling Australia and the Islands,' by half an hour, so that it now covers the period 0200-0430; in addition, we broadcast a program of the Wellington stations of the New Zealand Broadcasting Service from 1300 to 0155 and from 0430 to 0620 each day."

NICARAGUA-YNDG, 7.660, Leon, "Radio Colonial," now identifies frequently in English; logged 2130-2200 sign-off (Sunday sign-off is believed 2100); announced in Spanish a plan to increase power from present 330 watts to 1kw., in near future; also stated that around the first of 1950 expected to change frequency to about 5.925 . YNEQ, 6.950, Managua, "La Voz de la Victoria," noted 2230 to sign-off 2300 , YNAT, 6.760, Managua, "Radio Paz," heard 2200-2300 sign-off; announces sign-on as 1000. YNOW, 6.850, Managua, "La Voz de la America Central," heard 2145-2200 sign-off. (McPheeters, N. Y.)

NORTHERN RHODESIA - ZQP, Lusaka, has weak signal on 3.914, is parallel on 7.20 which has strong signal; opens 1000 and relays $B B C$ news 1100. (Ridgeway, South Africa)

NORWAY-In connection with the Students' Festival in Trondheim, a transmitter was to be on the air from October 1 to December 3. From October 1 to November 12 the broadcasts were scheduled 1700-1730 on Saturday and Sunday only, but from November 12 through December 3, the schedule was to be daily at 1700-1730; frequencies to be used were 6.185, 7.240. Power is approximately 600 watts and antenna effect approximately 400 watts. Signature tune was to be "Stars and Stripes." The station issues an attractive QSL card from Ukesenderen, Trondheim, Norway. Halvorsen, Norway, who reported the item to me, was trying to arrange for English as well as Norwegian announcements.

Radio Norway now broadcasts its Letterbox Program each Saturday in all transmissions; is in Norwegian and English. Current Oslo schedules for overseas are 2000-2100, LKV, 15.17, LKQ, 11.735, LLH, 9.645, to North American waters and North Atlantic; 0600-0700, LLP, 21.670, LLN, 17.825, LKV, 15.170, LKQ, 11.735, LLG, 9.610, to Far East; 0800-0900, LLP, 21.670, LLN, 17.825, LKV, 15.17, LKQ, 11.735,


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LLG, 9.610, to Indian Ocean; 1400-1500, LLP, 21.670, LLN, 17.825, LKV, 15.170, LLG, 9.610, to African waters and South Atlantic; $1800-1900$, LKV, 15.17, LKQ, 11.735, LLH, 9.645 , to South America. Powers are listed LKV, $100 \mathrm{kw} . ;$ LLP, $5 \mathrm{kw} .$, and others, 10 kw . (Halvorsen, Norway)

OUTER MONGOLIA-Ulan-Bator, heard on approximately 8.40 around 0930. (Balbi, Calif.) Listed 8.254. Dilg, Calif., believes schedule to be 0400 1000 , and says is in dual with 5.265 .

PAKISTAN - Radio Pakistan, 11.885, Karachi, still heard in East with news 0700 and 2100. Some days the 0700 news is readable over the Dacca relay station on 15.335 . The 1015 news period is heard in California.

PANAMA - HOLC, 6.060, Panama City, "Radio Balboa," heard 2100-2200; announces QRA as No. 128 Avenida A, Panama City. Received verification recently for report sent in December 1948, from HP5H, 6.122; QRA given Apartado Postal 1045, Panama City; no power given; card shows modernistic facade of studio building with callsign. (McPheeters, N. Y.)
PARAGUAY-ZPA-5, 11.948, Encarnacion, noted 2000-2100 sign-off. (Sutton, Ohio)
PHILIPPINES-DZH6, 6.030, Manila, has been heard in Texas in English to 0630; had religious service; then went into foreign language, back to religious-type music 0645; identified 0700. (Stark) This station carries programs similar to those from "The Voice of the Andes," HCJB, Quito, Ecuador; full schedule is $0500-0900$ (and 2100-2300 on Sunday); has news when opens 0500 after " O , Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." (Cushen, N. Z.) Should be operating in other bands also by this time.
DZH3, 9.50, heard 0415 with sponsored program of music and news; DZH4, 6.00, heard 0515 with news round-up, weather reports, music; DZH6, 6.030, noted 0500 with news and music. good signal. (Sanderson, Australia)
POLAND-Radio Polskie, Warsaw, informs me it is planning a new 100 kw . s.w. station for 1950 which will beam programs to the U. S. The recentlyopened 200 kw . station in Warsaw is operating l.w. in the 1340 meter band.

PORTUGAL-CS2MK, 11.027, Lisbon, heard 1715-1730. (McPheeters, N. Y.) May have been special broadcast.
PORTUGUESE INDIA-Radio Goa has replaced its 7.230 channel with 9.610; schedule is normally $0730-1030$; closes down with Portuguese National Anthem. (Sampat, India)

ROUMANIA -- Bucharest, 9.252, heard well in Newfoundland 1430-1545. (Peddle) At last report English news was 1500. Sink, New York, reports this one around 0100 in foreign language, woman announcer.
SOUTH AFRICA - Johannesburg, 4.895 , noted 1545 with news and music, good level in Australia. (Sanderson)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA-The office of the Chief Engineer, Posts and


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Telegraphs, Salisbury, states that no high frequency transmissions are as yet in operation on a permanent basis; however, as soon as test transmissions have been completed, broadcasts are to be radiated on either of these chan-nels- 3.320 or 4.890 local nights, and 6.120 or 7.290 local days; the transmitter is a STC type C.M.-5, 15kw., twin-channel, tropical frequency broadcast transmitter, using omni-directional antennas. (Ridgeway, South Africa) Call listed ZEAF for 3.320, and listed ZEAH for 4.890; I do not find others listed.

SPAIN AND POSSESSIONS
"SEU," 7.173 (measured), Madrid, noted 1720, fair signal, announcements in Spanish. (Ferguson, N. C.)

Ken Dobeson, London, British representative of Radio Nacional, Madrid, airmails these Winter Time schedules and other current data on Spanish broadcasting

Radio Nacional, $9.368,40 \mathrm{kw}$., Madrid, Italian 1230; Roumanian 1245; Portuguese 1300; Russian (jammed) 1320; French 1400; Polish 1430; Hungarian 1500; English now 1515; Spanish 1545; German 1630; Arabic 1645; closes 1715; English for North America 1800-1830, beamed, reports welcomed; Spanish to South America 1845-2200; Spanish to Philippines 1715-1750; Spanish for Europe (relay of m.w. program on 1022kc., 120kw.) 0700-1100. Radio Na cional, $15.635,40 \mathrm{kw}$., Madrid, Spanish to South America 1145-1220. The four projected 100 kw . transmitters will not be completed until next year (1950) Radio Nacional de Espana en Malaga is now off the air on s.w.; is now using a new m.w. 8kw. transmitter; Malaga was on 7.025. Radio Nacional de Espana en Cuenca is now using only m.w. (old s.w. channel was 7.100). Radio F'alange de Alicante, 7.940, 0700-0930, 1400-1800. La Voz de la Falange, Madrid, 7.380, French 1630; Spanish 1700-1830. Radio "SEU," 7.171, Madrid, 0800-1100, 1530-1930. Radio Mediterraneo de Valencia, 7.037, 0700-1000, 1400-1800. Radio Falange de Valladolid, 7.006, 0730-0930, 1500-1730. Balearic Islands, Radio Menorca, 7.520 to 7.550 (varies), Mahon, 1430-1630. Spanish Guinea, Radio Atlantica, projected 200 kw . transmitter will not be operating until 1950; when in Madrid recently, Dobeson talked with one of the directors of the company and secured this information; however, he learned that a "small" transmitter will be working soon, details unknown; it should be on the air yet this year, probably by this time; ultimately, this low-powered sender will be used for beamed communications with Headquarters in Madrid for necessary program deviations and the like. Spanish Morocco, Radio Tetuan is still on 6.067 in Spanish and Arabic; no schedules listed by Dobeson.

SWEDEN-A new series of programs in English dealing with international student problems is broadcast the second Sunday of each month from Radio Sweden at 0230 on 6.065 , 10.78, and is repeated 1030 on 10.78 ,
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15.155, and again 2030 on $6.065,10.78$. (Radio Sweden)
Winter Time schedules of Radio Sweden are 1900-2030 on 6.065, 10.78; $0015-0230, \quad 6.065,10.78 ;$ 0230-1010, $11.705,15.155$; $1015-1255,10.78,15.155$; 1255-1700, 6.065, 10.78. (There usually are interval breaks on weekdays $0230-$ $0600,0900-1015$; time of the program Sweden Today is changed to 0815 and repeated at 2000 . (Skoog, Radio Sweden)

SWITZERLAND - United Nations Radio, 6.672, Geneva, still heard 13301340 with English news; French news 1340-1350. (Nordh, Sweden) May be off Sundays.

Worris, N. Y., furnishes these complete Winter Time schedules of the Swiss Short-Wave Service; now transmits on HER3, 6.165, HER4, 9.535; HEU3, 9.665; HEI5, 11.715; HEU5, 11.815; HER5, 11.865; HED7, 15.120; HER6, 15.305; HEI7, 15.320; HER7, 17.784, and HER8, 21.520. Operates to Eastern Australia, New Zealand, Japan, 0215-0400 on HEI5, HER5, HER6. To Western Australia and Far East 0400-0445 on HEI5, HER5, HER6. To South-East Asia 0745-0930 on HER5, HER6, HER8. To India and Pakistan 0945-1130 on HER5, HER7. To the Middle East 1145-1330 on HEU3, HER5. To the United Kingdom and Ireland 1345-1530 on HEU3, HER5. To Spain and Portugal 1545-1715 on HEU3, HER5. To North America (first daily transmission) 1730-1815 on HER4, HEU5, HEI7. To Latin America 1830-2000 on HER4, HEU5, HED7; to North America (second daily transmission) 2030-2215 on HER3, HER4, HEU5; to North America (third daily transmission, particularly for Pacific Coast area) 2215-2300 on HER3, HER4, HEU5. To Europe 0015-0140 (except Sunday), and 0055-0140 (Sunday only), 0500-0830 (except Saturday, Sunday), 1030-1700 (except Saturday, Sunday), 0500-1700 (Saturday only), 0245 or 0300-1700 (Sunday only, alternating) on HER3, HER4. To Africa (in parallel with European sessions) at 0015-0140 (except Sunday), 0055-0140 (Sunday only) on HER5; 0500-0730 daily on HER8; 1030-1700 on HEU5 daily; all except the European-African transmissions are daily.
"Switzerland Calling" is the title of the program booklet issued by $S B C$; contains programs and schedules for the Winter period (to April 1, 1950), and is mailed free on request from The Swiss Short-Wave Service, Neuengasse 30, Berne, Switzerland. (Radio Sweden)

SYRIA-Damascus, 12.000, heard 1400 with news. (Grove, Ill.)

THAILAND-Bangkok, 11.65, heard 0615 with news; heard on both 11.65 and 6.01 at 0715 with news. A station heard on 4.754 recently 0715 announced as Radio Siam and had news in Thai. (Sanderson, Australia) In the $0700-$ 1005 native transmission, Bangkok is now using $11.650,7.105,6.010$. all audible in California. Sometimes runs as late as 1030, however. (Dilg, Calif.)

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noted with strong signal 1545 to 1600 when announced in English; march or anthem followed, then left air. (Bellington, N. Y.) Is now on Winter Time schedule; TAP has news daily 1445. (Pearce, England) At the time this was compiled the Sunday Mailbag Program was at 1630 over TAQ, 15.195, and the same outlet was in use on Thursdays 1630-1700 for the English talks feature; however, by this time probably will have moved these transmissions to TAP for the winter. TAP noted in California 1000 when announced in English according to Balbi.
urdguay-CXA-10, 11.90, Montevideo, "Radio Electrica," noted signing off 1900. (Bellington, N. Y.)

USA-The "Voice of America's" Radio Amateur Program is now scheduled on Sundays to the Far East 0830 in the $6,9,11,15$, and 17 mc . bands; to South America 0830 in the 15, 17 mc. bands, and to Europe 1415 in the $13,16,19,25,31,41$, and 49 meter bands. (Lyttle, Ontario)

USSR-Moscow, 7.330, is good level afternoons; French 1600-1630; English 1630-1730. (McPheeters, N. Y.) Moscow heard in Sweden on 15.390 at 1420 with news. (Nordh)

VATICAN-HVJ, 15.095, noted with good signal 1000 with news; announced operating also on $11.740,9.643$; by now probably has changed to Winter Time schedule with news 0900; the 1315 news period should remain at same time, however, over 11.74, 9.643, 5.969.

VENEZUELA - Radio Caracas, 4.920, heard 2000-2030; often plays recordings in English. (McPheeters, N. Y.) YV5RU, 4.850, Caracas, now has daily English newscast at 1845. YV5RM, 4.890, has daily half-hour show of American dance music; (no time given). (Balfe, Mass.)
yUGOSLAVIA - Radio Belgrade, 9.508, heard 0115 with news and at 1115 with news on 6.100. (Nordh, Sweden) Confirmed by Pearce, England.

## Last Minute Tips

The Communist-controlled Chinese station heard mornings on 9.740 is definitely announcing as Hankow, and the one on approximately 5.985 is announcing as Shanghai, signs off 0900 . A Chinese outlet heard with weak signal on approximately 9.99 is believed Shanhai, heard to 1000 ; is not in dual with the 5.985 one; however, the 9.99 outlet is in dual with Nanking, 9.732 , most of the time but not during the English relay from Peiping 0830. The 9.740 outlet now remains on after 1000. (Dilg, Calif.)

Sanderson, Australia, reports the new Radio Malaya outlet of the Blue Network on 9.712 has been heard 0400 with program details, then news, and music; location is Singapore. Dilg, Calif., hears this one in English 09000915; gives QRA as Box 434, Singapore.

Winter schedules of the $S A B C$, South Africa, just received via airmail, include: Johannesburg-3.450, not operating; 4.895, 2345-0130 (week-
days), 0055-0130 (Sunday), 1200-1605 (weekdays and Sunday), 1200-1645 (Saturday); 6.007, not operating; 9.523, 0315-0710 (weekdays), 0900-1150 (weekdays), 0315-1150 (Saturday and Sunday) ; 11.710, not operating; 4.800, 2345-0130 (weekdays), 0055-0130 (Sunday), 1140-1605 (weekdays and Sunday), 1140-1645 (Saturday); 9.870, 0315-0710 (weekdays and Sunday), 1140-1645 (Saturday) ; 3.290, not operating; 6.095, not operating; 4.373, all sessions. Cape Town - 5.88 , 1200-1605 (daily), 2345-0130 (weekdays), 00550130 (Sunday); 9.61, 0315-0710 (weekdays), 0900-1145 (weekdays), 03151145 (Sunday). Pietermaritzburg 4.878, all session (exchange station at 1215-1500 on Monday).

Swedes report a station speaking to Esthonians abroad, heard on approximately 7.610 daily $1030-1100$; seems to be situated at Tallinn and trying to persuade Esthonian immigrants - especially those living in Sweden-to come back to the Soviet Union. (Radio Sweden) Could this be Radio Volga, Berlin, listed on this channel, under Soviet control?
The North Korean outlet formerly 4.440 has moved to approximately 4.500; heard mornings in parallel with 7.786. (Dilg, Balbi, Calif.)

Radio Indonesia, Batavia, Java, D.E.I., sent these schedules--English, 0600-0700. YDC, 15.15, PLB9, 11.000, YDB3, 7.27, to Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, and India. French, 1000-1100, YDC, 15.15, YDE, 11.77, PLB9, 11.000, YDB3, 7.27, to Indo-China; 1100-1200, PLD6, 17.63, to Middle East, and 12001300, PLF2, 19.34, to Europe. Dutch. $1100-1200$, YDC, 15.15, and 1100-1130 (Forces), PLF2, 19.34, to The Netherlands. Arabic. $1200-1300$, PLD6, 17.63, to Middle East.

Experimental transmissions are heard from a station located at Parma, Italy, at 1500 to sign-off 1530 , on 7.590 . (Radio Sweden)
Radio Tetuan, 6.067, 1.5 kw ., is operating weekdays at 0230-0300, 08301000, 1300-1800 and Sundays 0830-1000 and 1430-1800, according to Radio sweden.

Radio Polskie, 9.53. Warsaw, Poland, noted daily except Friday opening 0000 with a song; all-Polish with classical music; at 0030 plays 7 or 8 -note chimes, then has setting-up exercises; closes down around 0315; best to 0100, however. A station heard on about 10.060 opening 0130 weekdays and around 0020 on Sundays with Arabic, is possibly Cairo. (Hagen, Ala.) The latter also reported by Bellington, N. Y.

Bucharest. 9.252, Roumania, picked up opening 0055 with native song; 0100 had Roumanian news by woman; closed 0125 without any musical signature. (Hagen, Ala.)

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| $12 \mathrm{~F}_{5} \mathrm{GT}$ |  | $6 \mathrm{D}^{7}$ | $1 \mathrm{H6G}$ | $6 \mathrm{B4} 4$ |
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## Waveform Analysis <br> (Continued from page 58)

voltages in the plate circuit of the 6BG6G and in the primary of the output transformer are on the order of 5 to 9 kilovolts. Extreme care must also be employed when making these measurements, as the scope ground is actually at the " $\mathrm{B}+$ " potential of the receiver. Avoid physical contact with the scope and receiver chassis or accidental ground between the two.)

The normal course of the television signal can be traced from the detector output to the kinescope grid by following the waveform patterns shown in Fig. 1. To better understand what takes place in the various stages, suppose we run very briefly through the schematics in Figs. 2 and 3. The composite video signal in Fig. 1A and 1B (containing video signal, blanking, and sync pulses) is fed from the video detector output through two stages of video amplification. In this particular case, the picture phase is negative (the dense white area at the top representing the video component, while the black area just below the faint downmost tips of the video signal is the blanking or black level). The sync or blacker-than-black region is the area below the horizontal base lines. Two of the sync pulses can be seen in each photo.

In receivers whose video detector is connected differently, the picture phase may be positive (pictures in Figs. 1A and 1B inverted). The-signal at the grid of the second video stage (Fig. 1C) is substantially the same except that it is inverted 180 degrees and has assumed a peak-to-peak voltage gain of 1.3 volts. At the second video output this gain has increased to 6.4 volts. Referring to the schematic (Fig. 3), the video signal is taken from the second video output and fed both to the kinescope grid and to the input of the d.c. restorer and sync separator. Here the sync pulses are removed from the composite video signal and passed on to the pulse stabilizing amplifier, where they are amplified.
This stage operates in a manner


Fig. 4. Note how closely the theoretical waveforms in Figs. 4A, 4B, 4C, and 4D compare with the actual waveforms illustrated in Figs. IVV, IWW, and $1 X$ (Page 57) respectively.
similar to a compression or a.v.c. stage so that the sync pulse amplitude at its output is practically constant for a wide range of input voltages. The pulse stripper (or clipper) clips the signal at just above the blanking level and removes all of the remaining video component from the sync pulses. The pulse limiter flattens the top of the vertical pulses so that a good, square-shaped pulse will be applied to the integrator and thus to the blocking oscillator The blocking oscillator and discharge tube feeds in the usual manner into the vertical output stage, which converts the voltage waveform into a current waveform and applies it to the vertical deflection coils.

In the horizontal deflection system, a.f.c. is used. This consists of a 6 V 6 G sine wave oscillator operating at 15,750 c.p.s. with a 6 AC 7 reactance tube across its input circuit. The horizontal sync pulse is combined with the sine wave voltage in the 6 H 6 discriminator to produce a d.c. voltage which biases the reactance tube and causes the oscillator frequency to sync with that of the sync pulses. The horizontal discharge and horizontal output operate in a manner similar to the vertical discharge and output stages, except for

Fig. 3. Partial schematic of the Motorola VK101 and the VK101M television receivers.

the higher frequency and the increased voltages involved.

## Waveforin Interpretation

Proper analysis of these waveforms will greatly facilitate servicing. For instance, if a video signal is present at the kinescope grid, but no waveform is present in either the vertical or horizontal sync stages, look for a defec tive stabilizing amplifier, pulse stripper, or pulse limiter; these three stages are all common to both horizontal and vertical deflection circuits. Check for the presence of waveforms in each stage. Presence of vertical sync, but no horizontal sync, indicates possible trouble in the discriminator or reactance stages. Other troubles can be traced in the same manner simply by checking for the presence of a waveform and comparing it to the standard just as we have been doing. By studying the operation not only of the sweep and sync circuits, but of the entire receiver by the waveform comparison method, the action and correlation between each section will soon be understood, and the service technician will be able to diagnose and correct the trouble in the least possible time.

Diagrams, waveform photos, and part of the material contained in this article are included with the permission of Motorola, Inc.

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## NOISY TUIRIRET TUNERS

## By MAtTHEW MANDL

THE service technician is often cautioned against the use of oil in radio and television repairs, becanse a greasy area around radio frequency terminals call canse signal attemation. This admonition does not, however, apply to the shafts and bearings of turret tuners in television receivers, or to variable condensers which have wiper springs for making electrical contact.
Applying a few drops of oil to shafts and bearings of drum tuners and variable condensers (including fine tuning controls in TV receivers) will do much to alleviate intermittent noise conditions which often arise becatise of poor contact between "ground-to-ground" points which rub together. Besides stopping the noise. these units will work much easier and trip into correct position more surely.

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## A.G.C. System

(Continued from page 74)
and 20B1 is found in the new Videola receiver (Fig. 3) made by Tech-Master Prod. Co. Using a single 6AC7 video amplifier, the a.g.c. voltage is obtained through a voltage divider and decoupling network consisting of a 4700, 1800 , and 47,000 ohm resistor. The contrast control is the same as in the Admiral model, but the method of obtaining the flyback pulse is different. Here a special tap has been incorporated in the horizontal flyback transformer and the pulse is coupled from that tap through a $1200 \mu \mu \mathrm{fd}$. condenser to the plate of the a.g.c. tube. The filter and voltage divider network for the a.g.c. bias are also different, providing a short time constant for fast a.g.c. action.

Actual field tests of this circuit in the New York area show greatly improved noise characteristics especially on Channel 13 which is received poorly in many locations. A.g.c. bias voltages varied from 5 to 2 volts negative from Channel 4 to Channel 13 in one location where the former is received with about 5000 microvolts, and the latter with about 75 microvolts signal strength.
The service technician who wants to incorporate keyed a.g.c. into a customer's set faces a number of problems, each of which can be solved with some ingenuity and television knowhow. The first problem is to add a tube and to find space for it. In many receivers the second detector is a 6AL5 duodiode of which only one diode section is used. Substituting a crystal for the 6AL5 will provide a suitable miniature socket for the 6AU6 a.g.c. tube. The most frequently used crystal is the 1N34 germanium diode, although some of the new welded crystals made by General Electric and others are also good for this purpose.
If a new hole for the a.g.c. tube has to be made, it should be located close to the video amplifier from which the picture signal will be obtained. The actual wiring changes necessary depend on the type of video amplifier used, but the need for a d.c. level and positive sync pulses must be kept in mind. See the section "Pulse and Voltages" for details. Some kind of decoupling resistor must be used to prevent loading of the video amplifier with the tube capacity of the a.g.c. tube. The a.g.c. bias filter and voltage divider network may require some changes when television signals are applied, either to give more bias or less to the stages it controls.
The greatest problem for the service technician is to obtain the flyback pulse with a minimum of changes and parts substitution. Unless a tapped flyback transformer, or one having a special winding for the a.g.c., are easily obtainable, the best method will be to wind another coil over the horizontal width control. Winding a few

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layers of Scotch tape as an insulation over the width coil, start with about 150 turns of No. 34 enameled wire, wound in the same direction as the width coil itself. Measuring the pulse thus obtained on the oscilloscope, the coil is then adjusted to provide about 200 volts peak-to-peak pulse amplitude. Some service technicians may want to order this width coil directly from their Admiral parts distributor. It is coil T 405, Part No. 94A 16.

## Troubleshooting

When servicing or troubleshooting a system of keyed a.g.c., the main features to keep in mind are as follows
(1) A positive sync pulse of 15,750 c.p.s. frequency must appear on the grid of the a.g.c. tube.
(2) A d.c. connection must exist between the video amplifier and the grid and cathode of the a.g.c. tube, and either a d.c. restorer or a direct connection to the second detector must be present.
(3) The grid of the a.g.c. tube must be about 3 to 5 volts negative with respect to the cathode.
(4) The oscilloscope should show a positive pulse on the plate of the a.g.c. tube, the peak amplitude of which should be about 20 to 50 volts higher than the cathode potential.
(5) The screen of the a.g.c. tube should show a d.c. voltage approximately equal to the peak plate potential.
(6) The a.g.c. bias voltage should be d.c. only, varying from about 2 to 5 volts negative.
(7) Changing the signal strength at the antenna should bring an instant change in a.g.c. bias voltage.
(8) Do not expect the keyed a.g.c. to operate when the horizontal sweep is not synchronized to the incoming picture signal.
In conclusion it should be said that the use of keyed a.g.c. will eliminate a number of problems now plaguing the viewing public. In addition to giving better noise response on weak signals and eliminating airplane flutter and similar sources of signal fading, keyed a.g.c. systems have another advantage which is immediately apparent even to the layman.
In receivers having no a.g.c., many service calls are due to too much contrast, which in turn causes tearing, jumping, and even reversed picture polarity. Keyed a.g.c. completely eliminates this problem. In most locations it is not necessary at all to adjust the contrast controls for each station, but once set properly, contrast and brightness controls can be completely forgotten. The customer just switches channels and tunes for the best picture and sound. This is a great sales feature as well as a help to the harassed service technician. Many of them will be anxious to add keyed a.g.c. to receivers already sold, because getting better and steadier pictures means more satisfied customers.

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## AFCA CHAPTER NOTES

## Atlanta

Atlanta was the third chapter to hear Dr. J. O. Perrine, Assistant Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, deliver his demonstration-lecture on "Micro-Radio Waves in Civil and Military Communications." Dr. Perrine was the principal speaker at the annual fall dinner-meeting of the chapter on September 6th at the Officers' Club, Fort McPherson. He was introduced to the assembly by Mr. Hal S. Dumas, President of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Among those present were: Lt. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, Commanding General, Third Army; Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, Deputy Commanding General,

Third Army; Maj. Gen. William C. Chase, Chief of Staff, Third Army; Col. Frank Ward, Deputy Post Commander, Fort McPherson; Col. R. P. Lyman, Signal Officer, Third Army; Brig. Gen. William L. Plummer, USAFR; Lt. Col. George H. Kneen, Commanding Officer, Marietta Air Force Base; Capt. E. C. Parker, USN, Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Air Station, Atlanta; Mr. J. G. Bradbury, Executive Vice President, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

## Anginsta-Camp Gordion

Dr. J. O. Perrine's appearance before the Augusta-Camp Gordon Chapter on September 1st drew a record audience of 650 at Theater No. 1, Camp Gordon. The local press reported it as "one of the most amazing demonstrations ever seen here of the progress being made in the transmission of electrical energy and the transformation of this force into light and sound."

Prior to the lecture, Dr. Perrine was guest of honor at a dinner given by the chapter at the Camp Gordon Officers' Club.

## Hallinmore

The October meeting of the Baltimore Chapter was held at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, on October 19th. After dinner at the Officers' Club, the members attended a lecture on electronics and electricity, as covered in the Naval Academy course. This was followed by a visit to the Electrical Engineering Laboratory.

The program was arranged by Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, Jr., Su-

The Chicago Chapter group aboard a Patrol Craft Escort vessel en route to U. S.
Naval Training Center at Great Lakes, Ill., where the September meeting was held.

perintendent of the Naval Academy; Capt. William R. Smedberg, Head of the Academy's Department of Electrical Engineering; and Capt. Richard E. Elliott, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Navy Communication Station, Annapolis.

## Chic:ago

The Chicago Chapter held its September meeting at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., on the evening of September 21st. Through the courtesy of Capt. Valvin R. Sinclair, USN, Inspector Instructor of Chicago and Evanston Naval Schools, a Destroyer Escort vessel was provided to transport one hundred members and guests to the Great Lakes base. The PCE 894, under command of Lt. H. E. Graven, USN, left Naval Armory in Chicago in mid-afternoon, arriving at Great Lakes in time for a tour of the base before dinner at the Officers' Club.

Chapter president Oliver Read presided at the meeting, introducing as speakers U. S. Naval experts on electronics supply and training. Capt. W. M. Foster, USN, keynoted the meeting with a short talk on the Naval objective of making as easy as possible the work of firms supplying new and old items of equipment. Commander C. R. Eagle, Jr., USN, executive officer of the Electronics Supply Office, briefly outlined the facts about the purchasing office, and indicated high points of interest to be seen in the tour after the meeting. Commander A. B. Chase, USN, described some of his problems as Technical Officer of the Electronics Supply Office. Lt. Commander N. A. Garretty, USN, Officer in Charge of the Electronics Technicians School, gave facts about the installation for training of maintenance men on radar, sonar, and communication equipment.
After the short talks, the meeting was adjourned to form convenient groups to tour the Supply Office and the Training School. The Training School equipment was spectacular in its twelve million dollar installation designed to graduate 250 to 300 men per month with a 42 -week course of instruction.

## Detrait

The first fall meeting of the recently organized Greater Detroit Chapter featured a demonstration-lecture on the Air Force's tri-dimensional photography show by Col. George W. Goddard, USAF, Chief, Photographic Laboratory, Engineering Div. The meeting was held on October 6th in the Detroit News-WWJ auditorium.
AFCA vice-president T. S. Gary, Automatic Electric Co., officially presented the chapter charter to chapter president R. J. McElroy of Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

## Kontucky

"Communications as a Crime Stopper" was the topic of the October 14th meeting of the Kentucky Chapter at the Lexington Signal Depot. The sub-

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| 1A5GT | 2 A 5 | 6AsG't | 6 F 6 | 6 SH 7 | 7A8 | 12 J 7 | ${ }_{2546}$ | 57 | 1619 |
| 1A7GT | 246 | 6AC5GT | 6 F 8 | $6 \mathrm{SJ7}$ | $7 \mathrm{B6}$ | 12 K 7 | $25.4 \mathrm{C5}$ | $50 \mathrm{B5}$ | VR150 |
| 1 l 5 | 2 A 7 | 6. 176G | 6H6 | 6SK7 | 7 C 4 | 12 K 8 | 25 L 6 | 50 C 5 | 182B |
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| 1 R 5 | 5 Y 3 GT | $6 \mathrm{BJ6}$ | 6S7G | $6 \times 4$ | 12 BA 7 | 1223 | 39/44 | $84 / 624$ | 9001 |
| 155 | 5 Y 4 G | 6C4 | $6 \mathrm{S8}$ | $6 \times 5$ | 12 BE 6 | 1447 | 40 | 85 |  |
| 174 | $5 \mathrm{Z3}$ | 6 C 5 | 6 SA 7 | $6 Y 6$ | 12 BF 7 | 1407 | 41 | 89 |  |
| 1 T 5 | $5 \mathrm{Z4}$ | 6C8G | 6 SC 7 | 6 Y 7 | $12 \mathrm{C8}$ | 14X7 | 42 | 117 P 7 |  |
| $1 \mathrm{U4}$ | 6 A3 | 6D6 | 6 SD 7 | $6 \mathrm{ZY5}$ | 12 F |  | 43 | 11723 |  |
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ject was presented by two state offi-cials-the Commissioner of Kentucky State Police, Mr. Guthrie Crowe, and his Communications Chief, Mr. Henry C. Hall.

## New Mork

The first fall meeting of the New York Chapter was a "Navy night." Members and guests met for dinner at the Officers' Club of the Brooklyn Navy Yard on October 5th. The guest of honor was the new Chief of Naval Communications, Rear Admiral John R. Redman, who had come up from Washington to address the chapter.

## Sacranimento

A composite picture of "Local Military Signal and Communication Establishments" was presented at the September 27th meeting of the Sacramento Chapter at the Sacramento Signal Depot Officers' Club. Short talks and demonstrations were given by speakers from each of the following activities: Sacramento Signal Depot; 6205th Sig. CRAU-RES; 972nd Sig. Hdq. Const. Co.-Res.; Mather Air Force Base; 146th AC \& W Sqdn.-National Guard; Naval Reserve Area Communications; Coast Guard Reserve; 184th Infantry-National Guard; 636th Field Arty. Bn.-National Guard; McClellan Air Force Base; and 22nd Air Force SC-Reserve.

## Nt. Lonis

The St. Louis Chapter held a dinnermeeting on September 30th at the Mark Twain Hotel. The program consisted of two sound movies furnished by the American Airlines-"Sky Way to Mexico" and "Arizona Sunflight.'

## Southern California

The program of the September meeting of the Southern California Chapter was presented by Mr. T. R. Parkin of the Naval Ordnance Test Station. It consisted of films showing the activities of the Station and discussion of the problems of measuring the ballistics of rockets and other missiles. $-30-$


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## D0 Y0U KNOW?

## Hy DAVII SC(OTT

126. What are the actual physical forms of the inductive and capacitive elements in a vestigial sideband filter?
A. The actual physical form of these elements is sections of coaxial cable. Lengths shorter than a quar-ter-wavelength present a capacitive reactance, and lengths longer than a quarter-wavelength present an inductive reactance.
127. How is the audio portion of the television signal transmitted?
A. The audio signal is transmitted through the process of frequency modulation at a frequency .25 mc . lower than the upper limit of the entire channel and is 50 kc . in bandwidth
128. Why is plate modulation not used in television?
A. Plate modulation is not used in television because of the very large signal voltage that would be necessary.
129. Explain the action of a turnstile antenna.
A. In a turnstile antenna, the outer element of a coaxial radiator should have the form of a curved collar from which protrudes the inner conductor which has an ellipsoid shape. The four collar-ellipsoid combinations are fed inphase quadrature. The sound antenna is of the folded dipole type, has a much narrower impedance characteristic, and displays virtually zero mutual impedance with the video antenna so that the sound and video radiators do not transfer energy from one to the other.
130. Show how four pairs of dipole antennas may be arranged with a coaxial transmission line. A.



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## ERRATUM

In the article "Audio Service and Develop. ment Technique" appearing in the October, 1949 issue of the magazine an error appears on page 72. In the second paragraph of the third column the text should indicate that a line rather than a circle 490 dearee shit would give the circular pattern desree shil

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source and diffusing glass turns it into an acceptable enlarger. These uses were contemplated during the design.
An exploded view, Fig. 4, shows the camera, the auxiliary lens mounted in an adaptor ring, the supporting bracket, the three screws for holding the bracket to the panel, the ground glass holder, and the screw and cup for holding the camera to the bracket. A composite view of the arrangement used to produce Fig. 3 E is shown in Fig. 1.
No dimensions are given for constructing the camera described since they would be different for other lenses and photograph sizes. It should be quite easy to predict the performance of equipment at hand from the material presented. Or, if it is desired to build a camera for this type of work, a simple procedure can be followed. The first step is to decide on the size of photograph desired and obtain a lens and shutter. The normal lens used in this camera is an old $f 8$ rapid rectilinear purchased at a sec-ond-hand store. A plano-convex projector lens with a strength of ten diopters is used as the auxiliary, since it could be fitted into a standard Kodak adaptor ring. The next step is to mount the lens in any convenient manner and orient it in front of the tube in a darkened room to produce the desired image on a piece of white paper. The necessary dimensions for construction are then available.

The construction of a camera for this type of work is a very interesting project. Much more interesting, however, is the increased utility from a scope when stationary patterns can be recorded with the assurance that each record will be a perfect reproduction of the trace.
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