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See your Mallory Distributor. Our product harvest is there.
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RCA
Consumer Operation of Substitute Tuner

It appears that there are instances of the Castle TV Tuner "Subber" being left connected to the customer's TV receiver for use as a temporary replacement while the original tuner is sent away for repair. This is a questionable practice, and could prove to be a very expensive mistake.

A little investigation will reveal that any major changes in the operating controls or construction of the TV receiver from the design which received Underwriters' Laboratories (U.L.) approval may well modify such approval. It follows that some of the product hazard liability, which the TV manufacturer sought to diminish by U.L. approval, may then be transferred to the technician or service dealer responsible for the changes. Using a substitute tuner, with any wiring brought out of the receiver to connect the tuner, certainly constitutes a major change, and in many cases could be a serious hazard. For this reason, all Castle TV Tuner "Subbers" have carried a warning label discouraging such "consumer" use.

Possibly there are many service technicians who are unaware of the risks and legal responsibilities which they could face as a result of such practice, and a warning against this practice is probably appropriate and timely—particularly timely in face of today's "consumerism" and the increasing public awareness of "product hazards."

CEDRIC WESTERN
President
Castle TV Tuner Service, Inc.

The caution voiced by you is valid for substitute tuners which are not designed specifically for consumer use, and hopefully it will be heeded by technicians.

To determine whether or not your caution should apply to substitute tuners designed specifically for consumer use, I called Jack Craig, General Manager, PTS Electronics, Bloomington, Indiana. PTS markets a substitute tuner specifically for consumer use. Jack stated that the factors you mention in your letter were considered during the design of the PTS Model 3001 Port-A-Tuner, and to avoid the possibility of shock hazard, the ground connection of the RF input cable of the Model 3001 is isolated from the receiver chassis by a capacitor, the control shafts are insulated and the power supply is isolated. — Ed.

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Baltimore, Md. 21207

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KEVIN PARKANSKY
1300 22nd St.
Menominee, Mich. 49858

Schematic or any service information on Precision Apparatus Co. Oscilloscope, Series ES-500 and McMurdo, Model 906, Signal Generator.
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345 West 86th St.
New York, N.Y. 10024

Schematic for a Commodore TV set Model PTV-12.
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Neptune, N.J. 07755

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Schematic or service manual for a Precision Sweep Generator, Model E-400, Serial No. 6816.
WILLIAM TUCKER
1965 S. Ocean Dr. # 185
Hallandale, Fla. 33099

Schematic and other service data for an RCA Model C11-1 radio.
LAIRD A. SCOTT
Rt. 1, Box 71-A
Jefferson, Wisc. 53549

Service instructions or schematic for a Supreme Model 385, Automatic Tube Tester.
LARRY LDUC, JR.
484 Arleta Ave.
San Jose, Calif. 95128

Schematic diagram for Zenith Radio, Model HF1180R and HF1182E.
VAL BORYSIEWICZ
23329 Alexander Rd.
North Olmsted, Ohio 44070

continued on page 12

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

Business continued from page 12

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We're in this business together.
New York City Electronic Technicians Organize New Association

The Consumer Electronic Technicians Association of New York recently was chartered by a state-wide association of electronic servicers, the ESFETA. Officers of the new association are: Ron Palluth, CET, president; Ken Parese, vice president; Dick Jones, secretary; Al Szajer, treasurer; and Bruce Yerka, recording secretary.

Eastern Illinois Servicers Form New Association

A group of electronic service dealers in the central Eastern area of Illinois have formed a new association, the Electronics Service Dealer Association of East Central Illinois. The new association, formed at a meeting of dealers in Urbana, Illinois, in January, elected Jerry Martin, Champaign, to the position of president. Other officers elected at the meeting are: William Wageng, Champaign, vice president; Warren Bandy, Champaign, treasurer; and William J. Young, Cissna Park, secretary.

NATESA Annual Convention

The annual convention of the National Alliance of Television and Electronic Service Associations will be held at the Chicago Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, August 16-18. Information about hotel accommodations and convention registration can be obtained by writing: NATESA, 5908 South Troy St., Chicago, Illinois 60629.

Colorado Association Adopts New Constitution, Elects New Officers

The Colorado Professional Electronics Association, in a Constitutional Convention in Loveland, Colorado, in February, adopted a new constitution which abolished their state board of directors and replaced it with a house of representatives comprised of an executive committee and representatives from each local area. The number of representatives from each local area is determined by the percentage of members in the local area in relation to the total membership of the State Association. Representatives are to be elected by the members of their local chapter.

New officers of the State Association are: Charles H. Littlejohn, CET, president; Robert Kavan, vice president; Alan Evanston, CET, recording secretary; William K. Parker, treasurer. The newly formed executive committee consists of the preceding elected officers plus the executive director, who has no vote.

Kentucky Association Successfully Discourages Consumer Association Support of Shop Licensing

The Kentucky Electronic Technicians Association (KETA) has been successful in its attempt to discourage the Consumer’s Association of Kentucky from proposing and supporting a bill which, if passed by the Kentucky leg...
1974 Summer CES—June 9-12

The eighth annual Consumer Electronics Show will be held June 9-12 at McCormick Place, Chicago. Sponsored by the Electronic Industries Association, the annual show includes exhibits of the latest consumer electronic products and a variety of industry-oriented seminars and events.

Imports of Monochrome TV and Phonographs Decreased in 1973, All Other Consumer Electronic Imports Increased

Monochrome TV imports decreased 1.3 percent and phonographs 1.2 percent in 1973 over imports in 1972, according to statistics released recently by the Electronic Industries Association's Marketing Services Department. All other consumer electronic imports increased.

Imports of color television increased 6.1 percent in 1973 over 1972. Total television imports finished the year 0.2 percent ahead of imports in 1972.

Home radio imports increased 1.9 percent in 1973 while automobile radio imports increased 52.5 percent. Audio tape imports increased 2.6 percent while the smaller video tape category increased 544.9 percent.

Transceiver imports increased 31.1 percent in 1973 over 1972. Automatic record changers and turntable imports increased 3.6 percent while the smaller manual record players and turntable imports increased 113.8 percent.

EIA's Electronic Servicing Instructors Workshop Kicks Off Summer Seminar Program

Thirty college-level electronic instructors and representatives from four of the Electronic Industries Association's Consumer Electronic Group (EIA/CEG) minority training centers have completed a 40-hour workshop at Zenith's Service Training facilities in Niles, Illinois.

The instructors, who teach EIA's Consumer Electronics Group sponsored Summer Seminars, received in-depth information about the industry's latest technical developments and teaching techniques from training specialists representing fifteen major consumer electronic companies. Donald E. Perry (GE), chairman of EIA/CEG, said they also upgraded their teaching skills with training ideas by two authors of EIA/CEG's thirteen textbooks and lab manuals.

The workshop included a panel discussion on the industry's position on repair or replacement of modules; the state of the art in picture tubes; cause and cures for IC and solid-state failures; six separate sessions on new test equipment uses by leading test equipment manufacturers; new tuner developments, and techniques of symptom diagnosis. Dr. Robert Adler, Vice President- Director of Research, Zenith Radio Corporation, provided a detailed projection on the future of flat screen television and video tape systems. A panel discussion on what the service dealer expects from the new employee featured representatives from large, medium, and small service shops. A field trip to Zenith's module fabricating plant rounded out the session.

The instructors will be teaching 23 classes in consumer electronics servicing to more than 500 high school vocational and industrial arts teachers this summer, Perry said.

The 500 high school teachers will, in turn, present the possibility of a consumer electronic servicing career to more than 25,000 young high school and vocational arts students by the end of the year.

Complete RCA 1975 Color TV Line to Be All Solid-State

RCA has announced that its 1975 color TV line, to be introduced to distributors and dealers this month, will consist entirely of all-solid-state models.

The 1975 XL-100 color TV receiver line will be 100 percent solid-state in all screen sizes, and all receivers will feature negative black matrix picture tubes and automatic fine tuning. The new color TV line will consist of only five screen sizes—15, 17, 19, 21 and 25 inch (diagonal)—and all receivers, regardless of size or price, will be covered by a one-year Purchaser Satisfaction warranty.

William C. Hittinger, RCA Executive Vice President, Consumer and Solid-State Electronics, who recently announced RCA's decision to become the first domestic manufacturer to offer a color TV line consisting entirely of solid-state models, said the changeover to exclusive production of all-solid-state receivers is scheduled to begin June 7, when the last tube-type color
TV set will be manufactured at RCA's Bloomington, Indiana, facility. RCA also plans to discontinue the "instant-on" feature in its black-and-white and color TV receivers in response to the need for energy conservation.

Sales of RCA television, audio products, records, tapes, parts and accessories plus activities of the RCA Service Company relating to consumer products totaled $1,149,000,000 in 1973, compared to sales of $1,090,000,000 in 1972, according to the corporation 1973 annual report. Net profit for this grouping of RCA consumer products and services in 1973 was $48 million, down from $57.7 million in 1972. Part of the profit decrease reportedly was caused by losses by RCA Records as a result of rising labor and material costs. The consumer activity, according to the annual report, made a larger contribution to the corporation's sales and profits than any other group—26.8 percent of sales and 26.1 percent of net profit.

Motorola Engineers to Accompany Technicians on Home Service Calls

Color TV design engineers from the Consumer Products Division of Motorola are scheduled to accompany service technicians on home service calls several times each year as part of a new program recently announced by Richard Kraft, vice president and director of color operations for Motorola's consumer products division. The purpose of the visits by the engineers is to collect product planning and product evaluation information and to provide an additional method of two-way communication with the consumer.

St. Louis Journeymen Technicians Will Receive $5.50 Hourly Wage Effective November 1, Master Technicians to Receive $6.25

Under the terms of a new two-year contract recently agreed to by employers and members of the Electronic Specialists and Technicians Union of Greater St. Louis, Local No. 1, Journeymen Technicians, who now receive $5.10 per hour, will receive a $5.50 hourly wage, and Master Technicians, who now receive $5.85 per hour, will receive $6.25 per hour, effective November 1, 1974.

The new contract, which covers the period from November 1, 1973 to November 1, 1975, also provides minimum wage increases for the following technician classification: Student Employee, starting wage of $2.00 per hour, with a 10-cent increase every 90 days until he reaches the apprentice level; Apprentice Technician, starting wage of $2.85 per hour, with a 10-cent increase every 90 days. The Student Employee is a new classification.

Admiral, Rockwell Merger Proceeds

The board of directors of Admiral Corporation and the board of Rockwell International Corporation recently agreed to a 10 percent reduction of the share ratio through which Admiral stock will be converted to Rockwell common stock when the two firms merge. The new ratio is .5 shares of Rockwell common for each share of Admiral stock outstanding. The ratio previously announced when the two firms reached an agreement in principle for the merger last October was .56.

Ross D. Siragusa, Sr., chairman of the board of Admiral, said the revised ratio was agreed to because the "results of operations for the year ended December 30, 1973, were lower than had been anticipated at the time the initial ratio was set, and because of adverse developments in the latter part of 1973 in the markets for consumer electronics and home appliances."

Admiral stockholders are scheduled to vote on the merger in a special meeting April 9.

Regional Consumer Electronics Trade Show Scheduled for Denver

The 1st Rocky Mountain Consumer Electronics Dealer Show, reportedly the first wholesale trade show for the consumer electronics market to be presented in the Rocky Mountain region, is scheduled for August 25-27 at the Hilton Inn-Airport, Denver, Colorado.

Invitations to the show are being offered to home entertainment electronic retailers in Colorado, Wyoming, Western Nebraska, Western Kansas, Western North and South Dakota, Southeast Idaho, Eastern Montana, New Mexico and Northern Texas.

The show is being planned and promoted by Show World Productions of Denver.
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TEKLAB REPORT
by Joseph Zauhar

GTE Sylvania's E06 Color TV Chassis

An analysis of this manufacturer's new small-screen, all-solid-state, nonmodular, tilt-out chassis with plug-in semiconductors and a new in-line picture tube

U.S. sales of color television receivers to dealers in 1973 was up 10.6 percent over the sets sold in 1972, according to the Electronic Industries Association (EIA). The largest percentage of sales increase was noted in the small screen, or personal portable, category of color TV receiver.

To increase their sales in the small screen category, Sylvania has introduced a 13-in. (measured diagonally) color TV with an in-line picture tube. This new color TV receiver, Model CA4115W, uses the new E06-2 color TV chassis. Features of this new receiver are:

Simplified tuning system—The GT-Matic self-adjusting circuits make this TV set almost totally automatic, eliminating many of the former customer controls. The circuits are so automatic that most of the controls are located inside of the set or locked behind a hidden panel on the top rear of the cabinet. The VERTI-
CAL HOLD control has been eliminated and the HORIZONTAL control is factory set. The only customer controls located on the front of the cabinet are the VHF and UHF SELECTOR knobs, VHF FINE TUNING, and the ON/OFF switch and VOLUME control.

Chassis serviceability features—The "U" shaped solid-state chassis is designed with many plug-in features. The transistors and integrated circuits are mounted in sockets to simplify replacement and to permit troubleshooting by using the substitution method. Most of the components are located on one main circuit board which is mounted horizontally in the receiver. This board is clearly roadmapped on both the top and bottom with component and test point numbers. After the cabinet of the TV set is removed, the underside of the circuit board is completely exposed, for component removal if required. To make servicing of the chassis even easier, it can be tilted down by loosening two screws on the side support brackets—the front of the chassis is mounted on a hinge-type bracket. Complete removal of the chassis is simplified by plugs which connect the deflection yoke, convergence assembly, speaker and degaussing coils to the main-chassis circuitry. This chassis is equipped with eight integrated circuits, which, in turn, reduces the number of single components, providing more service flexibility.

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In-line picture tube—The in-line gun system permits a less complicated dynamic convergence system, because of more precise gun alignment. Only the red and blue guns, which are on the outside, are aligned. Green, the inside gun, falls in the center and is not moved.

Tuner and Video IF System—The VHF tuner employed is quite conventional except that the three transistors used are plugged into sockets, permitting the substitution method of troubleshooting.

The UHF tuner is a detent-type, which makes channel selection as easy as VHF tuning. The UHF channel numbers appear in an illuminated window above the UHF channel selector.

The four-stage Video IF system used is fully shielded against 40-MHz interference, with adjacent picture and sound traps for rejecting upper channel picture and lower channel sound interference. This video IF shield snaps tightly into place without the need for soldering.

Some of the circuits employed in the new EO6 chassis are similar to those in the EO5 chassis. However, major changes have been made in a number of the circuits. These are analyzed in the following paragraphs. During the analysis, you can refer to the simplified schematics included or you can refer to Tekfax Schematic No. 1526 (ET/D, May, 1974), which covers the complete circuitry of this new Sylvania chassis.

Regulated Power Supply Circuit

The B+ voltage at the emitter of transistor Q502 (Figure 1) is established by the setting of control R514, which is referenced to zener diode SC514. The voltage appearing at the wiper of R514 will be the voltage at the emitter of Q502, neglecting transistor and diode junction voltage drops, because both transistor Q500 and Q502 operate as emitter followers.

The resistive network consisting of R516, R519 and R520, in the base circuit of Q500, provide the necessary isolation for injection of pincushion correction voltage and functions as a clamp circuit for low line-voltage operation.

The low line clamp circuit consists of voltage divider resistors
R505 and R507 which are connected to the collector of Q502. Under normal operating conditions, diode SC512 is reverse biased, and the voltage on the wiper of R514 determines the conduction of Q500 and Q502 and, therefore, the B+ voltage. When the voltage at the junction of R505 and R507 drops lower than that at the junction of R516 and R519, the diode becomes forward biased, and the base of Q500 tracks the collector voltage of Q502. The purpose of this circuit is to keep Q502 active at low line voltage.

The 170v supply voltage (Figure 2) is obtained by adding approximately 60v, which is obtained from a flyback winding, to the 107v supply. The additional 60v is produced by rectification of the flyback pulse by switching diode SC510.

The low B+ supply voltage is from the horizontal-output transformer winding, terminals 3, 8, and 10.

This winding is also used as the emitter circuit for the horizontal-output transistor, Q402 (Figure 3). When transistor Q402 is turned on, a 27v peak pulse voltage is developed across winding terminals 8 and 10. During trace, this pulse is rectified by diode SC530, producing the DC voltage for the 27v source. The filtering action of capacitors C530, C528 and the dividing action of resistors R437 and R530 produce the 24v supply voltage.

Transistor Q504 (Figure 2) functions as a current limiter to aid in the shut down of the 27v line if current overload occurs. Current in excess of 1.5a through resistor R532 turns on Q504. Conduction through its collector resistor, R437, places a positive voltage at the junction of R437 and R436. This positive voltage is applied to the gate of SCR430, triggering it on. During conduction, the SCR pulls the junction of R430, R438 to a ground potential. This action kills the drive pulses to the horizontal driver and holds the horizontal-output transistor off. Without Q402 conducting, the pulse source for the 27v supply is absent and the 27v does not develop.

Shutdown diode SCR430 is also controlled by zener diode SC434. This 120v zener conducts when the 107v source rises above 120v, causing current flow through R437, R436 and SC434 to the high B+ voltage source. The resultant positive voltage across R437 turns on the SCR, which again, kills the drive pulse to the horizontal driver, Q400. This, in turn, cuts off Q402. With Q402 cut off, the flyback pulse in T400 is no longer present, and no high voltage is developed. The 170v source then drops to 107v. This action provides a good test for checking regulator transistors Q502, Q500 and SC514 (Figure 1). The 170v source is used for the collector voltage on the R, G and B color amplifiers—Q906, Q908 and Q910.

The 170v source uses a fast recovery diode, SC510, to rectify the pulse riding on the 107v line. This pulse is present during retrace and charges capacitor C506C to peak voltage. The loading on this supply is moderate, and the repetition rate of the pulse produces limited regulation.

The horizontal-output transistor, Q402, is centered across the primary winding of transformer T400. Instead of being single ended as a conventional output transistor, its position permits the use of a toroidal yoke, reducing the corona content in the yoke wires.

A split primary winding in transformer T400 causes the ground reference to shift in this sweep system. However, all waveforms, current and voltage, appearing at the collector...
tor and emitter of Q402, are equal in amplitude and opposite in polarity with the positive referenced collector.

**Pincushion Circuit**

Normally, the regulated +107v system has very little, if any AC ripple. However, the pincushion system in this chassis causes the horizontal supply voltage (+107v) to appear as hum, but the "hum" is actually the pincushion modulation voltage, which increases and decreases the sweep output to correct for pincushion error.

Side pincushion correction is accomplished by modulating the regulated 107v with a vertical parabola, which is developed by integrating the vertical waveform through R828 and capacitor C826 (Figure 1). This integrated vertical waveform is coupled to transistor Q800 and, after being amplified and inverted, it is capacitively coupled to the base of Q500, the regulator driver. The amount of pincushion correction voltage is adjusted by resistor R820.

**Horizontal Scan and High-Voltage System**

A pulse locked oscillator clocks the countdown integrated circuit, IC300, providing the vertical and horizontal drive pulses. The hori-

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**Fig. 1**—Schematic diagram of the 107v regulated power supply and side pincushion correction circuits. Courtesy of GTE Sylvania.

**Fig. 2**—Current limiter and 27v high-voltage shutdown circuit. Courtesy of GTE Sylvania.

**Fig. 3**—Schematic diagram of horizontal-output circuits. Courtesy of GTE Sylvania.
Horizontal driver stage, transistor Q400 (Figure 3), buffers the 15,750 square-wave drive pulse by its low impedance secondary source, transformer T440, causing the secondary winding to saturate, cutting off transistor Q402.

Inductor coil L400, connected in series with the flyback windings, modifies the flyback transformer's frequency response between the primary and secondary windings. When properly adjusted, this coil minimizes the high voltage at zero beam current, providing better high-voltage and beam current regulation.

**Damper Circuit**

Horizontal-output transistor Q402 conducts during the first portion of trace. This produces a linear increase of current in the yoke windings and a magnetic field around the picture tube neck, deflecting the electron beam from the center to the right edge of the screen.

At the start of retrace, transistor Q402 is switched off and the yoke energy is fed to the retrace capacitor C448, generating a 900v peak sinusoidal pulse. During peak amplitude of the pulse, all yoke energy is stored in capacitor C448. The capacitor then transfers this energy back to the yoke, reversing energy flow and the magnetic field.

After all of the energy in C448 is transferred back to the yoke (end of retrace), damper diode SC448 is forward biased. Its conduction allows a linear current decrease in the yoke, to move the beam from the left edge of the screen to the center. Before the yoke current falls to zero, Q402 is switched on again, initiating another sweep. Its conduction begins as yoke current passes through zero.

When Q402 is cut off at the end of the first portion of trace, a large retrace pulse is formed and is rectified by boost diode, SC450, charging capacitor C450 to the pulse peak. In addition, SC450 and C450 function as clamping components, preventing excessive transient voltages across transistor Q402.

**In Part 2...**

Next month, we will review the chroma signal processing circuits, AFC, 31.5-KHz clock circuit, countdown integrated circuit and the quadrapole convergence system.
Semiconductor Diode Theory, Testing and Replacement by B. B. Dee

Technician-oriented facts about rectifiers, varactors and zeners

The service technician today is faced with a proliferation of semiconductor devices, each with its special characteristics and advantages. A two-terminal device is no longer "just a diode." It may be a four-layer switch, a tuning diode, a zener diode, a tunnel diode, or one of several other devices. But the situation is no different than that faced by technicians thirty years ago during the explosive and diverse growth of the vacuum tube from a simple triode to pentagrid converters, beam tubes, quadrature detectors, klystrons, etc. Lest you forget, semiconductors that amplify have been commercially available for about twenty-five years. It is time they became specialized and sophisticated. And, it is time that the service technician knows what they are, how they work, how to test them, and how to replace them. After all, what could be more basic in this solid-state age?

The Basis of All Semiconductor Diodes—The PN Junction

The semiconductor diode has seldom received the attention it deserves in service literature. Because it has but one junction, it is deceptively simple in appearance. Yet, most semiconductor devices in use today are based on that PN junction. It is therefore necessary that you understand the basic principles involved. PN junction theory will be explained here, simply, without mathematics, in a form readily useful to service technicians.

To form the common PN junction, a crystalline semiconductor material is used. Two different impurities are then introduced into the material to make P or N type materials. If the impurities introduced produce an excess of free, mobile electrons, the resultant material is labeled N type. If the impurities produce a deficiency of electrons, leaving "holes," or spaces, where electrons are missing from atomic orbits, the result is P type material. In both cases, the electrons or holes are mobile, or free to move about.

When a single piece of crystalline material has two adjacent areas "doped" with impurities, one being P material, the other N material, a PN junction is formed. Mobile holes from the P area diffuse into the N material, where there is a low concentration of holes, while free electrons from the N area diffuse into the P area, where there is a deficiency of electrons.

In the P material, there is a high concentration of holes, and so they are called "majority carriers," while electrons are "minority carriers." In N materials, the situation is the reverse, with electrons the majority carriers and holes minority carriers.

When the majority carriers (holes) in the P material diffuse into the N material they are minority carriers in the N material, and, as a result, combine with (neutralize) the N material majority carriers. Simply stated, the excess holes are filled with the excess electrons from the opposite polarity material. This process is called recombination, and takes a certain small interval of time to complete. This recombination time has important effects in semiconductors, and will be discussed later.

Not all of the carriers recombine, however. Those close to the PN junction combine; those further away can not diffuse, and, hence, do not combine. See Figure 1. Notice that in the immediate area of the junction there are no mobile carriers left, because of recombination. This is called the depletion region (sometimes called "space charge region), and forms the junction barrier. This junction therefore has no current flow through it until a forward bias is applied. When a reverse bias is applied with the polarity shown in Figure 2, any remaining uncompounded carriers will be attracted away from the junction area towards the external electromotive force (voltage), widening the depletion barrier region. Because this insulating barrier effectively prevents current flow, the diode is nonconductive when reverse bias is applied.

Varactor Theory

You already know that two con-
ductors separated by an insulator form a capacitor, and that the capacitance varies if the thickness of the insulation varies. It is obvious that a reverse-biased PN junction forms a capacitor, and that the capacitance can be varied by varying the amplitude of the reverse bias. Maximum capacitance occurs at very low values of reverse bias, but, unfortunately, the "Q" (quality factor) also varies, and is at its lowest at maximum capacitance. As reverse bias increases, the junction widens, capacitance decreases and Q increases, up to the point where the reverse-voltage design limit of the junction is approached.

Such a PN junction produces a voltage-variable capacitor, which is called a varactor.

The PN junction can be fabricated to produce different capacitance values, but there are practical limits on the ratio of minimum to maximum capacitance that can be achieved in a particular varactor. A typical curve of capacitance versus applied voltage is shown in Figure 3. It is important to note that the curve is not linear, but instead, nearly logarithmic. Because such curves vary among varactor types, it is not practical to substitute one varactor for another, particularly when tracking or calibration is important. Whenever possible, an exact replacement should be made. Because, like all semiconductors, varactors are temperature sensitive, location is important when replacing them.

**Varactor Tests**

How can you tell if a varactor is defective? Because the capacitance of a varactor is varied by an applied bias, you first check the bias with a high-impedance VTVM or FETVOM, rotating the control which changes the bias while monitoring the bias voltage. (Note: In a high-frequency circuit, the varactor bias is applied through a filter such as a choke or high-value resistor. To prevent affecting the tuned circuits involved, the bias should be measured on the source side of the filter. A quick check should be made to assure that the filter is neither open nor shorted.) Normal voltage is a reverse bias of a few volts.

If the voltage seems normal, a small trimmer capacitor of suitable range can be substituted for the varactor and adjusted with an insulated tool. This should produce normal operation of the set if the varactor is defective. Ohmmeter tests will reveal an open or shorted varactor, as they will with any other diode, but they will not test the capacitive characteristics of the device.

Solid-state sets now under design and test are equipped with matched sets of varactors for RF, mixer and oscillator stages.

As with any diode, exceeding the reverse voltage limit of a varactor causes a reverse current flow which can damage or destroy the device.

**Zener Diode Theory**

Reverse current through a reverse-biased PN junction remains very low as the voltage is increased, until breakdown level is reached, after which a further small increase in voltage produces a very rapid increase in current. A principal cause of this effect is the fact that the higher voltage increases the speed of movement of some of the carriers. When the speed is high enough, those fast carriers that collide with other atoms in the crystal structure are able to knock loose other car-

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**Figure 2** — Graphic representation of PN junction showing the condition which exists when a reverse bias is applied across the junction. Holes in P type material are attracted toward negative external voltage, and electrons in N type material are attracted toward positive external voltage. This action broadens the depletion region, preventing the flow of majority carriers through the junction, and consequently, only a small, "reverse" current flows in the external circuit.

**Figure 3** — Graph which illustrates how the capacitance of a typical varactor diode is changed by varying the amount of reverse bias applied to it.
rriers, which in turn hit other atoms, freeing still more carriers. These mobile carriers produce a rapidly increasing reverse current condition called avalanche breakdown, which is the principle on which zener diodes operate.

Because the reverse current increases extremely rapidly with increasing voltage, a zener diode will destroy itself unless sufficient series resistance is used to limit the current to a specific rated maximum. Zener voltage is fixed at a specific value by impurity concentration, processing and selection during manufacture. Again, being a PN junction, zeners are temperature sensitive. And this is a good point at which to discuss junction temperature coefficients.

Both germanium and silicon forward-biased diodes have negative temperature coefficients, which cause the forward voltage drop to increase between one and two millivolts for each centigrade degree that the temperature decreases. (This level of increase is too small to measure with service-type instruments, but will be quite important when we cover transistors in a later issue.) The temperature coefficients of reverse-biased zener diodes vary, depending on the zener voltage, as shown in Figure 4. At low voltage, the coefficient approaches -0.1 percent per degree centigrade, goes through zero at about five volts, and approaches +0.1 percent per degree at higher voltages. Thus, a 24-volt zener would change nearly 6 percent, or about 1.5 volts, from a cold start at a room temperature of 25 degree centigrade to a normal junction operating temperature of about 85 degrees. This kind of change is not an indication of a defective zener. Voltage below rated value is not necessarily an indication of a defective zener either, because the zener is a shunt type of regulator and can only decrease the applied voltage by drawing current; it cannot increase an abnormally low supply voltage. If the applied voltage is low, the zener simply stops conducting, and the voltage is no longer regulated.

Zener Diode Tests and Replacement Selection

Open or shorted zeners may be easily spotted with an ohmmeter, but degraded zeners cannot be verified in this manner. Two simple tests in the set will reveal degraded zeners: First, check the zener operating voltage. If it is within limits, vary the power supply voltage with a variac or by some other means and observe the shift in voltage across the zener. If it is very small, the zener is regulating. (Opening one of the loads on the zener regulated line will achieve the same purpose by varying the load.)

Defective zeners often produce broad-band "white noise," which is amplified by audio, video, chroma, sync, and even IF amplifiers, and which can appear in the most unlikely places. If you have never run into a noisy zener, it can be baffling. The quick test for this is to bypass the zener with a noninductive capacitor, or a 0.1-mfd disc in parallel with a 10-mfd electrolytic. If the noise vanishes, the zener is probably the cause and should be replaced because there is a correlation between unusually noisy semiconductors and failures.

Small zeners can be replaced with two or more zeners connected in series to obtain the correct voltage rating. Larger zeners pose a problem because of the necessity of heatsinks.

Some zener-like devices are really "references" which consist of both negative and positive temperature coefficient diodes in one package. They are not intended for use as regulators, but rather are designed to run at a constant current and deliver a constant voltage output for reference voltage purposes. They can be tested only by observing the output voltage as the temperature is changed. Because of the very small changes in the operating current, laboratory type instruments are required to detect the few millivolts of change that occur. They are encountered only in test and measuring equipment, etc., and are best serviced by the equipment manufacturer.

Rectifier Theory

Up to now we have been talking about reverse-biased devices. Now let's look at the forward-biased PN junction of a conventional rectifier. As you might expect, forward biasing has the opposite effect of reverse bias. Carriers are repelled by the forward bias source, forcing them across the depletion barrier region. When they cross, more carriers are...
supplied from the external power source, keeping up a steady flow of current.

It would seem that a conventional forward-biased semiconductor rectifier is a simple device compared to varactors and zeners, but this is only because it is the diode with which you are most familiar. Varactors and zeners are always reverse biased, and never switch at all, while the rectifier must turn on and off with each cycle, which leads to some difficult problems.

Consider a rectifier running at the horizontal sweep rate of nearly 16 KHz, with a period of 60 microseconds. A half wave is only 30 microseconds. Let’s examine what happens if the rectifier takes ten microseconds to turn on and ten more to turn off. Look at the common rectifier configurations of Figures 5 and 6. Note that if any two opposing rectifiers (labeled “A” and “B” in Figure 6) are on simultaneously, there is a short circuit directly across the power source. Further, it is undesirable, from both the efficiency and waveform viewpoints, to have a diode that fails to switch properly when the input polarity reverses.

![Fig. 5—Full-wave rectifier circuit.](image1)

Early rectifier replacement, when we were discussing carrier recombination, it was pointed out that recombination takes a specific amount of time to complete. Because of this characteristic, a PN junction does not instantly create the insulating depletion region barrier needed for blocking action. Even worse, if heavy current is flowing through the diode, all the carriers in the depletion region produced by the current must also be “swept out” before the diode can return to the blocking state. The time needed to accomplish this is called turn off time, and is more in large junctions and with higher currents. Turning on the diode takes time too, and there are also capacitance effects, which can be appreciable in large junctions.

**Rectifier Replacement**

Now you can see that the common rectifier is really a switching device with a specific characteristic switching time. At 60 cycles this is no problem, and you can substitute one of those “bargain” rectifiers you have in stock. But the new sets are using 16-KHz power supplies to provide rectified DC as well as deflection. And computers, mobile radio, aircraft, and other fields are using 20-KHz power to reduce size and weight. For these, you need a rectifier diode designed for fast turn-on and turnoff. Such diodes cost more, but they are available from several semiconductor manufacturers. For these applications, you should not use “bargain” rectifiers.

In low-voltage, high-current power supplies, such as in autos and computers, the voltage drop across the rectifier is an appreciable percentage of the output voltage and, thus, an appreciable percentage of the power. This means big, heavy, costly heatsinks, and wasted power. In such cases, Schottky diodes, which have about .5 volt forward drop at high current, are used. With present technology, they can be made only for relatively low voltages. Replacing a Schottky type rectifier with a conventional silicon rectifier will cause severe heating of the silicon device. The two types look alike, but you can tell them apart by the low voltage drop across the Schottky rectifier.
Another advance in tube technology from RCA

RCA, the leading manufacturer of receiving tubes, continues to introduce new types to satisfy the needs of the replacement market. We can do this because RCA has unique design capability that comes only with years of tube design and manufacturing experience. This means that when you install RCA-made tubes, you’re selling quality tubes with the newest and best innovations in design and performance.

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You can be certain that RCA will continue to lead the way in the receiving tube business. After all, your tube business is our tube business and we expect to share this high volume business with you for a long time to come.

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Rugged Features of the 6MJ6/6LQ6/6JE6C

- Integral-Envelope-Top-Cap Assembly
- Rigid Cage
- Stable grid alignment
- Excellent Heat Dissipation
Replacing a picture tube in a TV is a mechanical job that is delicate and time-consuming. It is the repair the customer dreads most—it is never inexpensive. Consequently, if you can rescue a dying CRT with a fairly permanent repair, you are performing a valuable service.

Picture tube repairs actually boil down to correcting problems in the electron gun. There is nothing you can do to a burnt phosphor screen, to a slipped shadow mask, or to an air leak near the anode well. When you see burn marks on the phosphor, polka dots due to a slipped mask, changing purity and convergence due to unwanted expansion and contraction of the mask, or evidence of a loss of vacuum, the only recourse is to replace the defective CRT.

On the other hand, if you find low brightness due to low cathode emission, loss of Y signal due to a heater-to-cathode short, or other gun troubles, it's quite possible you can effect a repair. But you must have a good CRT rejuvenator-tester.

BLACK-AND-WHITE CRT's

A black-and-white CRT consists of a glass envelope, electron gun, high-voltage anode and a phosphor screen (Fig. 1). Like any small vacuum tube, a filament in the gun heats the cathode. The cathode emits electrons, forming a space cloud. The screen grid has a positive B-plus voltage that draws the electrons through the control grid. The electrons then pass through a focus anode that squeezes them together so that they form a fine beam instead of a spread-out one.

Attached to the high-voltage anode is a positive voltage of about 20 Kv. This high potential is distributed around the entire large bell end of the glass envelope.

The negative electrons in the beam attain a high velocity as they speed toward the anode. When the beam hits the phosphor screen, the phosphor emits light. The finer the electron beam, the sharper the focus will be.

The control grid, which is modulated with the picture signal, is powered with a voltage, in contrast to a speaker that needs a large current to drive the voice coil. The voltage on the grid at any instant determines the actual intensity of the cathode ray, thus forming different shades of gray on the phosphor as the beam scans the CRT screen.

COLOR CRT's

In a color CRT, instead of a coating of white phosphor spread evenly over the screen, there are three phosphors arranged in groups of three dots (triads). Each triad is composed of a red, green and blue dot. There are about 333,333 dot triads, adding up to about a million dots on the average color screen. Some picture tubes use triads of stripes or long narrow ellipses instead of dots. Whatever the actual arrangement, there are three separate phosphors.

There are three guns in a color CRT (Fig. 2), one for each color. The red gun is aimed at the red dots, the blue gun at the blue dots, and the green gun at the green dots. Each gun receives the appropriate color signal, which varies the intensity of each beam to provide the right mixture of the three primary colors on the screen.

To insure that each of the three cathode rays strikes the phosphor screen, a shadow mask is placed near the anode well. The electron beams are directed through holes in the mask, which are arranged so that they expose the correct areas of the phosphor screen. The beams are then focused to form the desired picture on the screen.

(From Chapter 6, TV BENCH SERVICING TECHNIQUES, by Art Margolis, TAB Books, Copyright 1974. A review of the complete book follows this article.)
the correct dot, a shadow mask is installed between the electron guns and the phosphor. There is one hole in the shadow mask for each group of three dots. The electron guns are angled slightly so that the electrons converge at the shadow mask hole and then deconverge on the other side as they speed to their individual destinations.

When the cathode rays hit the right dots, the color purity is correct. If a part of a beam strays to a wrong dot, the purity will be off where that occurs.

When the three cathode rays converge at the correct shadow mask hole, the convergence is correct. Should they converge in front of the holes or not converge at all, the convergence will be off.

**BRIGHTENING THE PICTURE**

Getting enough light from the screen phosphor is always a problem. In a new CRT, a heavy space cloud forms around the fresh cathode and each beam is more intense. But as a tube ages, the cathode material oxidizes and wears away, lowering the density of the space cloud. As a result, the most common CRT trouble is old age, and its symptom is a lower brightness level.

Fortunately, most of the cathode "poisoning" takes place on the surface of the cathode. There are procedures to "cure" the cathode material the first and possibly the second time it happens. When the brightness drops for the third or fourth time, there usually is not much cathode material left, and the rejuvenation procedure stops working. To alleviate the situation, a CRT tester is attached to the heaters of the suspect electron gun. In a monochrome TV, it is the only gun. In a color CRT, when one color loses brightness, that gun becomes suspect.

From the CRT tester, about 10v is applied to the heater (Fig. 3). Since the heater is designed typically to operate at 6.3v, 10v causes a higher current flow, and the heater becomes abnormally hot. As a result, the cathode material overheats and some of the poisoning is boiled off. Then, the heaters are turned off and a button is pressed. The button connects a filter capacitor, charged to about 1000v, between the cathode and control grid of the gun. The electrons that are settling back to the cathode material as it cools are suddenly pulled away from the cathode. This knocks off more of the "poisoned" material. In many cases, the cathode is only a few molecules thinner, but the fresh cathode material is capable of much better emission. For all intents, the CRT has a new lease on life.

This procedure works well on older black-and-white picture tubes, but is less effective on newer black-and-white and color picture tubes. But if the CRT is going to be replaced anyway, it's worth the try.

After the CRT rejuvenator has done its job, it is quite often useful to attach a brightener. This is a small stepup transformer that typically increases the heater input voltage from 6.3v to about 9v (Fig. 4). Brighteners come in all socket types to match the bases of most picture tubes.

**RELIEVING GUN SHORTS**

The electron gun, like any tube, is susceptible to shorts between elements. The short can be the result of two elements actually touching each other, or some foreign material can become lodged between the elements. Either way, many times the short can be eliminated or relieved to make a permanent repair.

**Heater-to-Cathode Shorts**

Between the heater and cathode there is a ceramic sleeve (Fig. 5A). The heater and cathode both touch the sleeve but are insulated from each other by it. Between the other elements, such as cathode and control grids, or control and screen grids, there is nothing but a vacuum. When a heater-to-cathode (H to K) short develops, it requires a different technique than that needed for shorts between other elements.

The symptoms of an H-K short in a black-and-white CRT are usually fixed brightness and a defocused beam. Normally, the cathode operates with about 150v and the heaters at 6.3v AC. A break or a carbon path sometimes develops in a ceramic sleeve between the heater and cathode. If the resistance of the short is low enough, the 150v B-plus is reduced to near ground level, leaving the control grid just a few volts positive. At any rate, if the cathode voltage drops, the difference between the cathode and grid narrows, making the bias near zero. With no bias, the cathode ray is turned on completely and an overly bright picture results. Adjustment of the brightness control has little or no effect. Due to the increased intensity of the beam, it spreads a bit, causing defocusing. Since there is no bias between the cathode and the control grid, the retrace becomes visible. The CRT tester will reveal the presence of a short with neon lights or some other indicator.

The repair is simple and sure. Install a 1:1 isolation transformer between the heater supply and the heaters (Fig. 5B). Also available are isolation brighteners that attach between the CRT base and the socket. The isolation transformer simply supplies the heaters with 6.3v, but without the ground reference. The 6.3v heater floats at the cathode potential. For all practical purposes, the short to ground is eliminated.
Fig. 5—Heater-cathode shorts are relieved with an isolation transformer (B) while K-G and G1-G2 (C) shorts are blasted away with a capacitor charge.

While most of the time this isolation cure is sure and permanent, on occasion the cathode is broken at the point where the short exists. The cathode is still operative in such cases because it is returned to ground through the heater supply. But when you install the isolation transformer, you not only isolate the heater from the source but the cathode as well. With the open cathode, emission ceases. To get around the open, simply attach the cathode socket pin to one of the heater pins.

A second complication occurs when the isolation transformer causes a mismatch between the CRT input circuit and the cathode. The video response is limited, and a smearable picture results. You can try a couple of different iso-brighteners, but usually this problem can’t be solved easily. A new CRT is the only solution.

In a color CRT, a heater-to-cathode short can develop in one or more of the guns. The symptoms are usually a loss of Y signal and a smearable color picture. The repair is handled the same as with a single-gun CRT.

**Cathode-to-Grid Shorts**

A CRT tester will reveal other shorts in the gun structure. A cathode-to-control-grid short will eliminate bias, of course, and produce the same raster symptoms as a heater-to-cathode short. A control-grid-to-screen short usually causes a complete loss of brightness due to the loss of the screen B-plus.

Most of the time these shorts are caused by foreign material lodged between the elements (Fig. 5C). Often, you can “blast” the short away with the charged filter in the CRT tester. Press the button and the 1-kV charge is placed on the control grid. If there is any foreign material between the elements, the charge usually will disintegrate it. This produces a permanent cure (Fig. 5C). If the elements are actually touching, the technique will not be effective. But, since the CRT will have to be replaced anyway, it is worth the attempt; there is nothing to lose.

**REPAIRING AN OPEN GUN**

Any of the electron gun elements are subject to detachment from the gun structure or the base connecting leads. If the heaters open, the trouble is quickly noticed. They can open either inside the glass envelope or outside where they attach to the CRT socket.

If the open is outside, a drop of solder produces a permanent cure. Even just squeezing the pins where the solder has corroded will get the heaters back on. The same simple repair can be made if there is a poor connection to any of the other elements.

However, when the open is inside the glass, the situation becomes difficult. An open cathode kills the raster, of course (unless there is also a heater-to-cathode short).

An open control grid can produce a blurry raster. An open screen grid produces a lower brightness level. In those cases, the second anode is still able to attract some of the cathode ray, but not with full intensity.

The second anode is still able to attract some of the cathode ray, but not with full intensity.

The CRT tester will tell you which elements are open. The repair attempt is a hit-and-miss affair, but it’s worth a try. The idea is to try to weld the detached elements back onto the gun structure. Usually, it is only separated by a tiny space and is still generally in the right spot. Sometimes the element is not actually detached but loose enough for a resistance to exist between the element and gun.

A CRT tester has a heater voltage of about 10v, which is applied to the filaments. With this extra voltage applied, the entire gun will become very hot. After the gun has heated, steadily tap the neck of the tube with a pencil or ruler. This will cause the gun to vibrate. Hopefully, the detached element will start bouncing against the connecting point. If, during the heat and vibration, you start applying the 1-Kv filter charge again and again, you might get the charge into the gun just as the detached element strikes the gun structure. If that happens, a flash will occur and the loose element will re-weld itself in place. There is a possibility that you might blow something else in the process, but there is nothing to lose with a CRT that is scheduled for replacement.

**TECH BOOK REVIEW**

Title: TV Bench Servicing Techniques (TAB BOOK No. 682)

Author: Art Margolis

Price: $7.95, hardbound
$4.95, paperbound

Published: January, 1974

Size: 228 pages, over 177 illustrations

For the “roadman” who wants to graduate to the TV bench, here is an extremely useful and thoroughly interesting book. It will acquaint the reader with the basics he needs to take his place on the bench, or help the ambitious entrepreneur step up the output of a one-man shop. The text explains the setup of a typical, efficient shop, outlines shop repair methods, and provides troubleshooting procedures for each section of color and black-and-white receivers.

The author, who has many years of bench experience in every situation—from one-man shops to large service organizations—devotes the first chapter to the role of a benchman. He explains how a benchman should approach a TV repair, how he should analyze the trouble in a receiver and the methods he should use to find the cause of it. Another chapter details what is continued on page 44
The TV camera shown here is part of the two complete closed-circuit TV systems which the two electronic technicians at St. Rita's must maintain.

Shown here are central station heart monitors which are interfaced with the telemetry system used to monitor the heart activity of post-coronary patients while they are away from their beds.

Senior Medical Electronics Technician Jim Marshall tests the cable and leads which connect a patient to the heart monitor mounted on the wall beside the bed.

Electronics in Modern Hospitals—A Varied and Vital Role

by J. W. Phipps

A look at some of the many applications of electronics in a progressive Ohio hospital

Few other types of businesses or institutions depend on a more diversified group of electronic instruments and systems than do modern hospitals. Nor is safe, accurate operation of equipment more vital. If a home TV or radio fails, it causes only inconvenience. However, if a heart monitor in the coronary care unit of a hospital fails, it can mean the difference between the survival or the death of the patient.

The use of electronics in today's medical facilities has increased the speed and accuracy of diagnostic functions and has permitted closer monitoring of the condition of acute-
Bench servicing of a video tape recorder in the electronic service facility located in a "penthouse" atop the hospital.

Maintenance of the medical laboratory electronic equipment is also a responsibility of the two electronic technicians employed full time by St. Rita's. Jim Marshall is shown here testing a 12-channel blood analyzer in the medical laboratory.

Gordon Branstetter, Administrative Engineer at St. Rita's, is responsible for the development and administration of the hospital's maintenance program, which requires a 40-member maintenance staff, including two full-time electronic technicians and an electrician.

The varied and vital role of electronic equipment and systems in modern medical institutions is revealed by the following partial list of those used and maintained by the staff of St. Rita's:

**CCTV and VTR's**

Two complete closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems are operated and maintained by St. Rita's. One is an RF system which provides entertainment and educational services to patients via 229 televiewers. The CCTV system provides patients a variety of live and taped programs throughout the day, including religious services from the hospital chapel. In addition, a CCTV camera in the lobby and a related telephone communications system permits patients to visit each weekday evening with their children, who are not permitted on the patients' floors.

A video CCTV system provides live and taped educational programming to hospital personnel and the medical staff via televiewers in eleven locations throughout the hospital.

Included in the CCTV systems are five cameras, nine monitors and a variety of special-effects equipment plus video tape recording and playback systems. The video recorders are controlled from the hospital's PBX switchboard on a 24-hour basis.

**Intercom Systems**

Extending throughout the hospital is a complete communications system to which is connected the nurse call system and an intercom network consisting of 60 master and 147 staff units, plus a variety of entertainment facilities, including AM/FM radio, eight commercial TV channels and the RF CCTV channel.

**Coronary Care Unit Equipment and Systems**

The coronary care unit of the hospital is equipped with 8 patient cardiac monitors which are connected to four complete central station monitors with alarms and eight channels of graphic recording.

The cardiac arrest, or Code 99, alert system used by St. Rita's was designed by the staff of the hospital. When the cardiac rate computer detects that the cardiac activity of a patient has deviated from acceptable limits, the following sequence of actions occurs: 1) an elapsed-time clock starts; 2) the nurse-call system activates a green light at the patient's room and at other strategically located positions, and an audible tone sounds; 3) the nurse checks the patient and, after confirming that a cardiac arrest actually has occurred, presses the Code 99 button; 4) the...
Code 99 signal causes the green visual alarms to change to red, initiates another audible alarm and alerts the PBX switchboard; 5) communications personnel announce the Code 99 situation to the medical staff via the public-address system and a two-way radio network. A public-address monitor in the coronary care unit confirms to the attending nurse that the rest of the medical staff has been alerted.

**Post-Coronary Care Telemetry**

Patients in the post-coronary care unit have regularly scheduled periods of controlled exercise which require that they be away from their bedside cardiac monitors. To assure that their cardiac activity continues to be monitored during these exercise periods, a telemetry transmitter only slightly larger than a package of cigarettes is attached to them. Their cardiac activity is transmitted back to a receiver and is displayed on the patient and central monitors. If their cardiac activity deviates beyond acceptable limits, an alarm sounds to alert the medical staff, and a graphic recorder starts.

**Fire Alarm and Suppression Equipment**

St. Rita's is equipped with a coded fire alarm system which automatically transmits an alarm signal to the Lima Fire Department. This complex but vital system consists of 93 break-glass stations, 70 alarm locations, two master control panels and two 3-fold master units. Backing up this system are a dialless, direct-ring telephone system and two-way radio communications to the fire department.

A Halon 1301 Fire Suppression System also is installed in St. Rita's. This system provides quick suppression of fire in four areas of the hospital: the dietary range hood, the telephone equipment room, volatile solution storage and the data processing section. Each of these four subsystems are triggered by heat and smoke sensors, except the volatile solutions storage system, which is triggered by an ultraviolet detector.

**Vital Liquids and Gases Alarms**

To assure that the quantities of vital liquids and gases are maintained at levels and pressures con-
sistent with the normal and emergency needs of the hospital, various measuring and alarms systems are employed to indicate when the levels should be replenished. For example, the oxygen needs of the hospital are provided from a large, spherical bulk liquid oxygen tank. The liquid oxygen in the tank is fed to a liquid-to-gas converter, from which the oxygen, now in gas form, is fed under pressure to those areas of the hospital which require it. The level of liquid in the main storage tank and the pressure in the distribution system are monitored by alarms in the PBX switchboard, powerhouse, surgery, intensive care and cardiac units, and the post operative care area.

Other vital gases, such as nitrous oxide, which is used in anesthesiology, and nitrogen, which is used to power surgical tools, are monitored by alarms in the powerhouse, at the PBX switchboard and in the surgical control center.

Blood-needed alarms are connected among the blood banks in the laboratory and surgery area and to the PBX switchboard and powerhouse.

Powerhouse Alarm and Surveillance System

The two principal types of powerhouse equipment which require electronic servicing are the standby power generators and a complex equipment surveillance system.

To provide emergency power, three 438 KVA generators are automatically started whenever normal power to the hospital is interrupted.

An automated equipment surveillance system continually surveys the operational status of the hospital's environment conditioning equipment, such as heating and air conditioning systems, either on a time interval basis or whenever a critical function fails. For example, if an air handler shuts down because of a momentary interruption of voltage input, the surveillance system initiates an alarm and presents to powerhouse personnel digital and printed readouts which tell them exactly what equipment has shut down and why. The powerhouse or maintenance personnel can correct the defect, if corrective action is needed, and then can initiate another surveillance scan to verify that the air handler is again functioning properly.

The equipment surveillance system receives inputs from about 240 remote sensing devices, including pressure switches (water and steam), pressure sensitive switches (air), thermocouples (temperature, air and water), thermostats (temperature, air and water), manometers (filter condition) and flow switches (water flow). All of these devices require frequent testing to insure reliability.

**Electronic Maintenance**

Two electronic technicians and an electrician are employed full time by St. Rita's to maintain all of the electronic instruments and equipment used by the hospital. They are part of a 40-member maintenance staff which operates under the supervision of Ben Pursley, Director of Maintenance, and Gordon Branstetter, the Administrative Engineer.

A well-equipped electronic service facility is located in a "penthouse" atop the hospital. This location was chosen to provide electrical isolation between the service facility and the other electronic equipment operating in the hospital complex.

All of St. Rita's electronic equipment is maintained in accordance with an electronic maintenance program developed by Gordon Branstetter and James Marshall, the Senior Medical Electronics Technician, with guidance from the Emergency Care Research Institute, an independent agency in Philadelphia which helps medical institutions establish standards of operation and maintenance. Under the program, which includes both preventative and requested maintenance, all hospital electronic equipment maintenance is grouped into one of three classifications according to how vital the equipment is: Priority 1 is given to critical equipment, Priority 2 is given to noncritical but important equipment, and Priority 3 is for maintenance of all other types of hospital electronic equipment.

To augment the electronic service staff of the hospital, service engineers and/or technicians from the manufacturers of the equipment used by the hospital inspect their equipment on a quarterly basis. These factory representatives, and personnel from Lima Radio Parts Co., Inc., Lima, Ohio, which supplies much of St. Rita's non-medical electronic components and test instruments, also are available to assist the hospital electronics service staff if the workload becomes excessive or if a particularly difficult problem is encountered.

Preventive maintenance is performed in accordance with schedules and checklists provided by the Emergency Care Research Institute and/or the equipment manufacturers. For example, heart monitors receive daily visual and operational inspection to insure that they produce clear, accurate pattern complexes and accurate heart rate digital displays. Graphic recorders are tested for acceptable trace quality. All systems and equipment performance is reviewed by both the Senior Medical Electronic Technician and the Charge Nurse. (Samples of heart monitor and defibrillator checklists are shown in an accompanying illustration.) After inspection, a dated tag which indicates that the equipment either is safe or unsafe for use is attached to the equipment.

**Summary**

This brief look at some of the electronic equipment and systems used by St. Rita's Hospital, Lima, Ohio, provides a general overview of the diversified and vital role electronics is now performing in modern hospitals throughout our country. It also provides some insight into the technical skills and methodical maintenance procedures which are necessary to insure that the complex electronic equipment and systems continue to operate both accurately and safely. And it introduces a relatively new breed of electronics technician—the medical electronics technician—whose skill is an integral part of the efficient, modern hospital.
TeleMatic Tuner-Mate
Substi-Tuner Model KT730

by J. W. Phipps

Sideview of Model KT 730 with side cover removed. The VHF tuner is a strip-type, fully-shielded, solid-state unit capable of receiving all 12 VHF TV channels and, when used with a receiver's UHF tuner, all UHF TV channels. Two 9v batteries which power the unit are placed in a round plastic holder in the upper left corner.

Telematic's Model KT 730 Tuner-Mate is a battery-powered, portable substitute tuner which can be used in place of the VHF tuner in any black-and-white or color TV receiver equipped with a 40-MHz video IF system.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND FEATURES

The Tuner-Mate is equipped with a fully-shielded, strip-type, solid-state VHF tuner powered by two 9v batteries (Eveready No. 216, or equivalent). The tuner, which is enclosed in a metal case with a collapsible vinyl handle, provides reception of all 12 VHF TV channels (2-13) and, when used in conjunction with the UHF tuner of the set being serviced, it also provides reception of all UHF TV channels.

VHF channel selection and fine tuning are accomplished by standard detent-type TV tuner controls on the front panel of the instrument. UHF reception is selected by placing the channel selector in the U position.

The gain of the tuner can be varied by a control on the front panel. Minimum gain is 25dB on all VHF channels and 40dB in the UHF mode. Although maximum gain figures were not included in the specifications furnished us by TeleMatic, during our lab tests of the unit it provided sufficient gain to overload a Sylvania E06-2 color TV chassis, without rotating the Tuner-Mate gain control beyond the ¾ position. (Before connecting the Tuner-Mate to the E06-2 chassis, the AGC of the receiver was adjusted to provide a normal color picture with an input of 1000 microvolts to the tuner of the receiver.)

VHF input to the Tuner-Mate is through a conventional screw-type 300-ohm antenna terminal on the back of the unit. The 40-MHz IF output of the tuner is fed through a shielded cable to a standard IF cable jack on the back panel, labeled I.F. Input from a UHF tuner is via a second standard IF cable jack on the back panel, labeled U.H.F.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Testing Receiver VHF Tuner by Substitution

To determine whether or not the VHF tuner in a receiver is defective, substitute it with the Tuner-Mate in the following manner:

1) Disconnect the VHF antenna lead-in from the receiver and connect it to the ANTENNA terminals on the back of the Tuner-Mate.
2) Disconnect the receiver IF cable from the receiver tuner and plug it into the I.F. jack on the back of the Tuner-Mate. (A shielded extension cable with alligator clips on one end is provided with the Tuner-Mate for use with receivers which are not equipped with a plug-in-type IF cable connection on the tuner.)
3) Turn on the TV receiver and the Tuner-Mate. (The Tuner-Mate ON/OFF control is located on the upper left of the front panel and is in the ON position when pushed up. A pilot lamp to the right of the ON/OFF switch lights when the switch is in the ON position.)
4) Rotate the CHANNEL SELECTOR of the Tuner-Mate to an active channel, then adjust the FINE TUNING and GAIN controls as required to produce a normal picture. (Rotating the GAIN control clockwise increases the tuner gain.)

If a normal picture is produced with the Tuner-Mate connected to the receiver, the tuner in the receiver or the tuner AGC circuit probably is defective. However, it is also possible that a defect in the receiver AGC circuit or IF section is preventing correct AGC action. Because the variable gain of the Tuner-Mate might be compensating for slightly inadequate or slightly excessive RF or IF AGC, it is advisable to check the chassis AGC circuit before deciding that the receiver tuner is defective. The procedure for using the Tuner-Mate to check the AGC action of a chassis is presented next.
Testing Receiver AGC Action

The following procedure for using the Tuner-Mate to check the AGC action of a receiver eliminates the need for an external bias supply:

1) Disconnect the VHF antenna lead-in from the receiver and connect it to the ANTENNA terminals on the back of the Tuner-Mate.
2) Disconnect from the receiver VHF tuner the cable to the receiver IF input, and leave it disconnected.
3) Rotate the receiver channel selector to an inactive channel.
4) Plug the Tuner-Mate extension cable with alligator clips into the I.F. jack on the back of the Tuner-Mate. Connect the alligator clip of the red lead to the grid or base of the first video IF stage which is not AGC controlled. Connect the alligator clip of the black lead to a chassis ground point.
5) Turn on the receiver and the Tuner-Mate.
6) Rotate the Tuner-Mate CHANNEL SELECTOR to an active channel and adjust the Tuner-Mate FINE TUNING and GAIN controls to produce a normal picture.
7) Measure the receiver RF and IF AGC voltage. If they are not within the limits specified by the manufacturer's service literature, troubleshoot the receiver AGC circuitry.

Testing Receiver Video IF's

If substituting the receiver VHF tuner with the Tuner-Mate does not produce a normal picture on the receiver screen, use the following procedure to test the receiver video IF section:

1) Perform steps 1, 2 and 3 listed under the procedure for Testing Receiver AGC Action.
2) Plug the Tuner-Mate extension cable with alligator clips into the I.F. jack on the back of the Tuner-Mate. Connect the alligator clip of the red lead to the grid or base of the IF stage immediately preceding the video detector. Connect the black lead to a chassis ground point near the red lead connection.
3) Turn on the receiver and the Tuner-Mate.
4) Rotate the Tuner-Mate CHANNEL SELECTOR to an active channel and adjust the Tuner-Mate FINE TUNING and GAIN controls to produce a normal picture.
5) If a normal picture is obtained, proceed to step (6). If a normal picture is not obtained, and adjustment of the receiver AGC control does not produce a normal picture, the trouble is in the final video IF stage, video detector or video amplifier(s) following the video detector.
6) If a normal picture was obtained in step (5), use the red lead of the Tuner-Mate extension cable to inject the IF signal from the Tuner-Mate into the grid (or base) or plate (or collector) of each of the other video IF stages, proceeding back toward the first video IF stage. The point at which a normal picture is no longer produced is the site of the defect.

Testing the UHF Tuner by Elimination

The Tuner-Mate can be used to determine, by the process of elimination, whether or not the UHF tuner is the cause of inadequate or no continued on page 49
In this series, problems or situations involving business management and/or shop operations are presented for ET/D readers to resolve. The action taken to resolve the situation described in the January, 1974 issue is presented this month along with reader responses representative of those received about this situation.

Situation
Bill, an outside technician employee of a sales/service shop, has caught up on all outside calls and to keep busy has selected a set which he had brought in to the shop, and has completed the repair of it. Under a new system of assigning specific sets to specific inside technicians, the set Bill has repaired had been assigned previously by the service manager to John, an inside technician. Upon learning that Bill already had repaired the set previously assigned to him, John became upset and complained about it to the service manager. Bill and John both demanded credit for the repair. (Both inside and outside technicians are on an incentive pay plan.)

Solutions suggested by readers
I would give Bill the credit for the work he did, but I would inform him that, in the future, he should ask the service manager for work assignments, and if he doesn’t, he will not receive credit for the inside work he does.
Marc V. Burdeck
Long Beach, Calif.

The service manager should “take the heat” in this mixup because the new procedure he has instituted obviously is not working. To insure that the situation does not happen again, when a set is assigned to a particular inside technician it should be tagged with his name or it should be put in a work or storage area designated for that particular technician. All technicians should be informed about this procedure, and the technicians should be cautioned against using procedures which are in conflict with standard shop procedures. Also, the service manager should make it clear that if an unusual situation should occur which is not covered by a standard shop policy, he should be consulted, and if he is absent, the technicians should proceed with whatever course of action is most accommodating to the customer.
Calvin Cillay
Bethesda, Maryland

The service manager should inform Bill that he is not to infringe in an area that is not assigned to him and that he is not to repeat this mistake. John then should be assured that Bill has been warned.
James B. Snider
Youngstown, Ohio

If the temperaments of Bill and John permit it, the service manager should call both of them into his office together and point out to John that any wrong done was not intentional and that an additional set will be assigned to him to make up for the set Bill repaired. The service manager then should give Bill credit for the work he did and explain the “inside” system to him. Both men should be assured that a general meeting of all personnel will be held to make sure that everyone understands the new system. The service manager should ask them if they have any other suggestions about how the shop can be made more efficient and then thank both of them for their cooperation in making the shop more efficient.
Charles V. Feeley, Jr.
Brookfield, Ill.

Outside technicians should be allowed to request additional work from the inside men when they have time to work inside and the work should be done on a 50/50 arrangement, to promote efficiency and increase the bench experience of outside technicians.
E. R. Oswals
Livingston, New Jersey

Actual solution
This episode revealed to the service manager that the new shop procedure for assigning inside work had not been explained thoroughly to all outside technicians as well as inside men. To clear up the immediate problem and to avoid further conflict between Bill and John, the service manager first talked to each individually. He explained the new procedure and then thanked both of them for their cooperation in making the shop more efficient.

continued on page 44
This Model 30 portable function generator goes from 2 Hz to 200 kHz with sines, squares, triangles, and linear or log sweeps.

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Picture Tube Repairs...

continued from page 35

called "bench flow"—the manner in which each receiver is handled from the time it arrives in the shop until the repair is completed. The procedure described is practical and will enable a new benchman to understand modern service philosophy and techniques.

The book examines the basic operation of tube-type, solid-state, and modular receivers, and tells how to cope with the fundamental, inherent characteristics of each type from a troubleshooting standpoint. Also included are detailed instructions for picture tube tests and repairs, and color picture setup adjustments, including purity, convergence, and high-voltage.

The remaining 17 chapters are devoted to individual receiver sections. In each case, there is a simplified explanation of operation, adjustment and troubleshooting techniques. Revealed are many servicing secrets, as well as the principal trouble causes, and cures for each section. In addition, the detailed troubleshooting procedures described will help the technician locate the cause of those elusive problems that can baffle most beginning technicians.


Managing to Learn...

continued from page 42

inside work assignment system to Bill and made sure that Bill realized that, although he was being given credit for the work this time, in the future he would not be given credit if he deviated from established shop policy. During his conference with John, the service manager explained that Bill previously did not understand the new shop procedure and had repaired the set without knowing that it was assigned to John. He assured John that he had since explained the new system to Bill and that John would be assigned an additional set to make up for the one Bill repaired and received credit for. The service manager then called John and Bill into his office together and, over coffee, apologized to both of them for not taking sufficient action to insure that all outside and inside technicians thoroughly understood the new shop policy.

The episode also revealed to the service manager that the new shop work assignment policy had been implemented without specific procedures to avoid such conflicts. Consequently, he instituted the following new procedures:

a) To make sure that all shop personnel were aware of what set was to be repaired by who, he affixed to each set a tag which clearly showed to which inside technician the set was assigned.

b) To assure that outside technicians re-
ceived bench experience whenever the outside workload permitted, and yet protect the work volume of each inside technician, the outside men were instructed to check with the service manager for all inside work assignments. The service manager then would determine which inside technician had the heaviest workload or needed help to catch up and would assign the outside technician work from that inside technician's workload on a 50/50 basis after first clearing it with the inside technician.

This particular situation has made clear the need for shop operating policies which include specific procedures that protect both the shop's and the technician's interests. It also points up the need for insuring that all shop personnel, both inside and outside, thoroughly understand policies and procedures. Equally important, it points out a characteristic which all managers should practice — when you make a mistake, admit it and take immediate action to correct it.

Assn. Digest... continued from page 15

islature, would have required the licensing of consumer electronic repair shops in that state, according to a report in Forward Thrust, the official publication of KETA.

Upon learning that the Consumer's Association planned to submit a repair shop licensing bill, Gene Dillingham, President, KETA, immediately urged the KETA membership to take action to discourage the proposal of such a bill and, instead, promote support of an Electronic Technician's Licensing Act then before the Kentucky House of Representatives.

KETA then formulated and adopted a resolution which made clear its members' opposition to the shop licensing bill and its support of the Electronic Technicians Licensing Act. The resolution was sent to Kentucky Governor Wendall Ford, state legislators and all consumer groups, including the Consumer’s Association.

After receipt of the KETA resolution, the Board of the Consumer's Association, in a subsequent meeting, voted to support the Electronic Technician's Licensing Act. In a letter to KETA's Dillingham, the president of the Consumer's Association said, "I know how long and hard your association has worked on this needed legislation and express hope that the support of the Consumer's Association will be instrumental in its enactment during the upcoming Session of the General Assembly."
The material used in this section is selected from information supplied through the cooperation of the respective manufacturers or their agencies.

**ADMIRAL**

**Color TV Chassis T15K10/T41K10 Series—Intermittent or No Video and No Sound with White Raster**

One possible cause for this problem is a leaky or shorted CCl capacitor (.02/./.0; replace with Admiral Part No. 65A422-203-3.

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**MAGNAVOX**

**"D" Panel 705505-1 Vertical Problem and Yoke Capacitor C16**

Two pigtail connectors are attached to this panel to bridge terminals 5 and 7. They are attached to the foil side of the panel and should be mated with chassis pins 5 and 7 on the chassis mounted connector.

Capacitor C16 at the upper left hand corner of the "D" panel is charged and discharged by the horizontal yoke current. It is a special capacitor and may not be substituted by a general purpose capacitor. It was discovered that a run of these capacitors fell below minimum specifications.
You are requested to help the manufacturer locate and remove these capacitors from service by visually inspecting the unit any time you have occasion to service a T979 chassis. The faulty components are identified by the letters MF on the capacitor body. For example: Pactron, 1.0µf +10%, MF200v.

If you discover one of these capacitors in service, replace the "D" panel. Credit will be issued to you when the panel is returned to the Magnavox Parts Center. Approved capacitors are identified by an MPC, HA or MF (with an accompanying white dot).

Color-TV Chassis T958—Hum Bar

A strong hum bar that would occur intermittently on a T958 chassis was traced to a poor solder ground at the filament of V204, 6MU8 on the Video IF board. The ser-

Vice Switch in this instance proved to be a valuable service aid when it was noted that the bar was still visible in the Purity position of the switch. The ground point is shown in the illustration.

Audio Output Module 612046-202

A .0068µf capacitor has been bridged from B+ (pin 10) and ground (pin 3) on the module to preclude the possi-

bility of oscillations occurring in the module. In addition, a pigtail is attached on the ground land surface at terminal 3. This lead is to be brought around the board and attached to pin 20 on the chassis.
The material used in this section is selected from information supplied through the cooperation of the respective manufacturers or their agencies.

MAGNAVOX
Eight-Track Tape Player Model VE15-01, 02, 05, 06—Slow or Erratic Tape Speed
A condition of slow or erratic tape speed may be caused by the track sensor switch assembly. This condition can be corrected by replacing this part with a new assembly, Part No. 16N001-32.

The new assembly has been designed to correct this condition by repositioning the mounting pin and screw hole to relocate the track sensor 1/16-inch further away from the tape.

After installation, be sure to check the adjustment of the cartridge pressure spring.

SYLVANIA
Simplified Operation of Flip-Flop
Herb Grossman, GTE Sylvania, Field Service District Manager, New York City
FLIP-FLOPS (BI-STABLE MULTIVIBRATOR)

A flip-flop is an electronic circuit analogous to a relay. The relay has two positions; the flip-flop has two stable states, and is able to switch from one state to the other at a very high rate of speed. Like the relay, the flip-flop is suitable for control and storing functions.

The flip-flop has two pulse inputs and two output levels. A positive-going pulse on the set (S) input provides a static high level on the “1” output. A positive-going pulse on the reset (R) input provides a static high level on the “0” output. Notice that the two outputs are always at opposite voltage levels (logic 1 and 0).

In the DC state, one transistor is cut off and the other is conducting. When Q1 is cut off, Q2 is conducting and the voltage at the collector of Q1 is clamped at -6 volts. The voltage distribution across R1 and R2 causes the base of Q2 to be slightly negative in respect to ground, and Q2 is conducting. The potential at the collector of Q2 is approximately 0 volts and the voltage distribution across R3 and R4 causes the base of Q1 to be positive in respect to ground, keeping Q1 cut off.

When pin 5 is at 0 volt level and pin 7 changes from -6 to 0 volts, capacitor C4 discharges through R7. The discharge current through R7 produces a differentiated voltage which is positive at the anode of CR4 with respect to ground. Diode CR4 is forward biased and the positive voltage appears at the base of Q2, turning it off. The collector voltage of Q2 changes to -6 volts, which is coupled back through R4 to the base of Q1, turning it on. The collector of Q1 rises to 0 volts which is applied to the base of Q2 through R3, keeping it turned off. Conversely, when input 5 is -6 volts and a positive voltage change of less than 6 volts is applied to input 7, CR4 remains reverse biased and does not conduct. The positive level at the base of Q2 does not change, and it remains cut off. When the same levels are applied to inputs 3 and 4, the results are the same and Q1 is cut off. When a differentiated positive-going voltage is applied to input 6, Q1 is turned off, if it was conducting previously.

"I didn't notice that the sound wasn't working."
UHF reception.
1) Leave the UHF antenna lead-in connected to the UHF antenna terminals or jack on the receiver.
2) Disconnect from the receiver VHF tuner the IF cable and plug it into the I.F. jack on the back of the Tuner-Mate.
3) Disconnect from the receiver VHF tuner the cable from the UHF tuner and plug it into the U.H.F. jack on the back of the Tuner-Mate.
4) Rotate the Tuner-Mate and receiver VHF tuner CHANNEL SELECTORS to the U position.
5) Turn on the receiver and the Tuner-Mate.
6) Rotate the receiver UHF tuner CHANNEL SELECTOR to an active channel and fine tune it to produce a normal picture. (If the UHF tuner of the receiver is equipped with a "hot carrier" diode mixer, the "normal" picture quality produced using this test setup might be slightly less than that normally produced by the receiver operating alone.)

If a relatively normal picture is obtained using this procedure, the UHF tuner probably is not defective. In such a case, the "UHF amplifier" section of the receiver VHF tuner or antenna system are prime suspects.

If a relatively normal picture is not obtained, the UHF tuner is defective, assuming that an adequate signal level is applied to the input of the receiver UHF tuner.

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing descriptions of the features and typical applications of the TeleMatic Model KT 730 Tuner-Mate Substi-Tuner, it should be obvious that it is a very versatile and effective test instrument for localizing troubles to the VHF and UHF tuners, video IF stages and AGC circuitry of both black-and-white and color TV receivers. The time it will save a technician during two or three service calls or bench jobs should be worth more than its $45 price. Thereafter, the time and frustration saved by the Model KT 730 is all profit.

MOVING?

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Now you can buy International Rectifier’s “Guaranteed” replacements for the most popular Zenith semiconductors right at your local IR distributor. Besides cutting days from the usual ordering-shipping cycle, they’re priced locally too — more than competitive with the Zenith pricing structure.

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NEW PRODUCTS

Descriptions and specifications of the products included in this department are provided by the manufacturers. For additional information, circle the corresponding numbers on the Reader Service Card in this issue.

MATCHING TRANSFORMER 701
For all-channel indoor or outdoor use

A 300-ohm to 75-ohm, all-channel, indoor-outdoor matching transformer is designed by Jerrold. Completely weather sealed for outdoor use, the Model T-3789 easily attaches to any 300-ohm output antenna, matching it to 75-ohm coaxial cable. It also can be used on the back of a TV set, to match coaxial cable to the receiver input. Insertion loss of the unit is 0.5 dB at VHF and 1.0 dB at UHF frequencies, and it provides both AC and DC isolation. Price is $2.05.

DIGITAL VOM 702
Combines the advantages of both digital and analog displays

A new 460-2 VOM, from Simpson Electric Co., combines the advantages of both digital and analog displays in a portable instrument. Designed as an all-purpose instrument, it operates either from AC line voltage or automatically recharging internal batteries. The primary readout is a 0.33-inch-high, nonblinking, 3½ digit LED display with automatic blanking of nonsignificant zeros. The display is large and bright, visible even in direct sunlight. The analog readout is a dual-scale rotating drum meter that complements the digital display by making it easy to scan peaks or nulls on its linear lower scale. The upper analog scale provides dB readings. Twenty-six ranges are provided: five each for AC and DC voltage and current, and six for resistance measurements. Accuracy on DC ranges is ± 0.1 percent of reading ± 1 digit for voltage, and ± 0.2 percent ± 1 digit for current. Price is $375.00 for the 115 V AC-powered version.

SELF-ADJUSTING WIRE STRIPPER 703
Automatically adjusts for different wire sizes

A new stripper and cutter that automatically adjusts for different wire sizes is introduced by ITT Holub Industries. It is an "end type" stripper, designed for use with No. 18-10 free stripping wire, solid or stranded and two-conductor lamp cord of the separable type. The wire to be stripped is held in the end of the tool, between the cutting blades. Squeezing the handles causes grippers to hold the wire, cutting blades to cut through the insulation and move approximately ¾ inch, which pulls the insulation loose. Maximum stripping length is 1¾ inch. The tool has plastic handle grips and a latch to hold the handles together when not in use. Overall length is 6¾ inch.

SUBSTITUTE TUNER 704
Operates on all VHF channels with variable RF output

The TeleMatic Tuner-Mate Portable Substi-Tuner KT 730 is the latest addition to the Kaddy-Mate line. This fully shielded, compact substitute tuner operates on all VHF channels (2-13), with the capability of checking the output of the existing UHF tuner by the process of elimination. This unit can be used on the bench or in the field, with variable RF output to pinpoint trouble in the antenna, tuner or any stage of the Video IF. The tuner is powered by two 9V batteries. Price is $45.

AC LEAKAGE TESTER 705
Detects potential shock hazards in electrically operated equipment

A new easy-to-use test instrument which is designed to check for potential shock hazards in electrically operated home appliances, television receivers and equipment is introduced by RCA Electronic Components. The Model WT-540A AC Leakage Tester can be used by TV and appliance service technicians to assure that a serious shock hazard is not present in the customer's electrically operated appliance or other home electronic equipment. This easy-to-use instrument has no switches, dials or other controls and is used by simply connecting the black test lead to a suitable ground point and the red test probe to the metal parts of the product under test. There is only one range and one meter scale, color coded red and green to indicate safe and unsafe leakage levels. The rec-
ommended leakage limits of 0.5ma and 0.75ma are clearly indicated. The unit requires no batteries and is completely portable, measuring 2 3/4 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches and weighing only 9 1/2 ounces.

SOLDER

A low-melting-point, thin solder

A new, low-melting-point, thin solder in a convenient, self-feed plastic dispenser is introduced by GC Electronics. Especially designed for today's printed-circuit needs, Fine Line Solder, Cat. No. 9132, is 60/40 rosin core type and .032 inches in diameter—excellent for kit construction and other applications. The self-feed dispenser holds over 12 feet of solder and is made of clear plastic so that the amount of remaining solder can easily be seen.

DIGITAL MULTIMETER

Automatic range selection for five functions

The Model 168, Autoranging Digital Multimeter is a new addition to Keithley's line of digital multimeters. The unit automatically selects the proper range and moves the decimal point into the correct position. Also, the direct-reading LED display of the unit automatically indicates all information pertinent to a reading—including function—in unambiguous terms. The input has just two terminals for all continued on next page

TUN-O-POWER

RESTORES TUNERS!

Take a really bad tuner. The contacts are so dirty you have to wiggle the knob to pull in a channel.

Remove the tuner cover and spray in TUN-O-POWER. Rotate the tuner a couple of times. Then stand back and admire the results.

The tuner contacts are not just clean, they're shined to a high luster. And they're coated with a long lasting lubricant that makes detent action smooth as silk.

TUN-O-POWER is available from your Chemtronics Distributor.

Try it. You'll love it.
measurements on all functions. The five functions are selected by frontpanel pushbuttons and cover a total of 24 different ranges. Included are five ranges of AC and DC voltage, six ranges of resistance, and four ranges of AC and DC current. Basic DC accuracy is ±0.1 percent of reading. The five functions span 100 microvolts to 1000v DC, 100 microvolts to 500v RMS AC, 100 milliohms to 20 megohms, and 100 nanoamperes to 1 ampere AC and DC. The basic AC voltage accuracy of ±0.5 percent of reading is guaranteed down to 20 Hz. Price is $299.

METRIC HEX SOCKET SCREWDRIVERS

A line of fixed-handle hex socket screwdrivers in a wide range of metric sizes is available from Xcelite. The LN-8MM set consists of eight drivers, with black plastic handles and hex tip sizes from 1.27mm to 6mm, contained in a handy roll-up kit that keeps tools together and in order whether carried in the pocket or a tool caddy. Blades, measuring 101.60mm (four inch), are protected by a black oxide finish. Handle dimensions are 3/4 inch by 23/8 inch for the smaller drivers and 1 1/16 inch by 33/8 inch for the larger. Overall screwdriver lengths are 63/8 inch and 73/8 inch, respectively. The drivers may be purchased either singly or in sets.

DIGITAL MULTIMETER

Digitel's Model 2110 Multimeter is a 31/2 digit, bi-polar, portable unit. All printed-circuit boards, integrated circuits and readouts are plug-in, for easy replacement. Provision is also made for the convenient field insertion of internal rechargeable batteries, to facilitate portability. DC ranges extend from 199.9mv F.S. to 1kv F.S. with a basic accuracy of 0.1 percent of reading. AC voltages can be measured from 1.999v F.S. to 500v F.S. with an accuracy of 0.5 percent of reading. Resistance ranges extend from 199.9 F.S. to 19.99M F.S. with a basic accuracy of 0.5 percent of reading. All functions are selected by pushbutton switches, while the ranges are selected by a rotary switch. The display utilizes easy-to-read LED's. Input signals which exceed the selected range are indicated by blanking of all numerals except the decimal point, preventing erroneous reading. Price is $219.

OSCILLOSCOPE

The Systems Model 57 triggered oscilloscope can operate on either 110 or 220v, 50-60Hz and has a vertical sensitivity of 20mv/cm. Features DC-3MHz bandwidth and 20mv/cm vertical sensitivity.

Rack up extra profits on the QT.

New RCA “QT” Rack stores your fastest-moving TV replacement parts within easy reach.

The new RCA “QT” (Quick Turnover) Inventory Selector Rack is the most efficient way to store the most-frequently used RCA TV replacement parts. It puts the parts you need most at your fingertips, for easier control, faster servicing.

Re-designed with two shelves, ample pegboard space for hanging blister-packaged parts, and two wire baskets for neatly holding film-wrapped items, this new “QT" rack makes it handier than ever to stock parts and find them quickly. It's sturdy, but light enough to be safely hung on a wall.

Your RCA "QT" Parts Distributor has a parts inventory system designed to meet your needs. See him soon. Or contact RCA Parts and Accessories, P.O. Box 100, Deptford, N.J. 08096.
bandwidth of DC to 3MHz, a vertical sensitivity of 20mv/cm, plus a 1μsec/cm to 0.5sec/cm sweep speed coverage in 11 calibrated steps. Other specifications are: vertical deflection factor—20mv/div. to 10v/div. in nine steps; input impedance—1M shunted by 30pF; maximum input—400v; X5 horizontal deflection sweep expansion. The control panel features a metallic-brush anodized face that includes blue and red coded legends to identify the vertical and horizontal deflection controls. Encased in an insulated, vinyl-finish-protective aluminum cabinet, it weighs 15 lb. and measures 45½ in. high x 9¾ in. wide, and 12¼ in. long. Price is $275.

HIGH-VOLTAGE TEST PROBE

Reads high voltage to 36 Kv, with self-contained meter

A new, advanced version of the self-contained picture tube high-voltage test probe, Model 4000, with built-in meter, is designed by Pemona Electronics. The probe can be used to test all existing black-and-white and color television receivers, including new and future models with voltages up to 36 Kv. It can be used to make high-voltage adjustments in the home without the need for extra equipment, and is small enough to be carried in a tube caddy. To use, simply ground the instrument, contact the high-voltage anode with the probe tip, and read voltage from the self-contained meter. Price is $24.95.

CABLE SHEATH STRIPPER 712

Strips all sizes of plastic and fabric-covered cables

A tool for stripping the jacket from all sizes of plastic and fabric-covered cables is introduced by P. K. Neuses, Inc. The rigid, red, phenolic handle is continued on next page
3 ways to deliver the clearest TV picture

Good (A)
The all-channel Prisametric 0719 combines super-sharp VHF pick-up with high gain and flat response on all channels for top color performance. Uses 21 UHF reception elements for ghost-free and interference-free directivity. One of eleven Prisametric models, color certified for suburban and fringe areas.

Better (A+C)
Add the Horizon, ultra low-noise VHF two set amplifier to the Prisametric 0719. It's back-matched for clearer color pictures. Patented ICEF circuit delivers wide dynamic range so strong signals won't overload weak ones. Solid-state, trouble-free circuitry, four-way lightening and surge protection. Temperature compensation for all-weather reliability. Two individual amplifier circuits, one for channels 2 to 6, the other for 7 to 13.

Best (A+B+C)
A dynamic trio. The Prisametric 0719, the Horizon and Blonder-Tongue’s new Ultramatic 1000 automatic rotator. Combines highest turning power of any unit on the market with ultra-precise positioning. Solid-state motor power switching eliminates moving contacts for greater reliability and repeatability. Motor uses filtered DC power supply for 1/3 higher starting and running torque. The differential amplifier in the servo loop insures accuracy within 2°. These and other TV reception outdoor products are a part of the Blonder-Tongue Product of the Month promotion. Get details, Blonder-Tongue Laboratories, Inc., One Jake Brown Rd., Old Bridge, N.J. 08857.

equipped with a razor blade at one end, with an “L” shape hardened steel guide and blade guard. The handle is shaped to fit the worker's hand and is so constructed that the hand is fully protected from skinned knuckles through contact with the cable jacket. The N-2878 stripper has a stainless steel saddle with heavy nickel-plated screw bushings which hold the guide and blade in place. The cable jacket is slit neatly and cleanly, without damage to wire or insulation. Blades are reversible for new cutting edges.

MOBILE SHELF CARRIER
Provides strength and versatility
SGL Waber Electric has added a new heavy-duty shelf carrier to its line of material and instrument transports. The carrier, Model LOW-13, is constructed of one-inch square steel tubing with a durable, easy-to-clean, chromium plated finish. It offers the convenience of four sturdy shelves, with the two middle shelves adjustable in one and a half inch increments. Each shelf is constructed of half-inch plywood with a thick-ribbed, non-slip, laminated top. The shelf size is 20 inches by 29 inches with an overall carrier height of 60 inches. It also features 5-inch, heavy-duty rubber casters; an electrical outlet strip with three “U” ground outlets; pilot light; on/off switch; and fuse protection. Price is $180.

SOLID-STATE TUBES
Exact replacements for industrial rectifier tubes
A new line of plug-in, solid-state “tubes” which are exact replacements for industrial rectifier tubes are intro-
These silicon solid tubes will replace most regular gaseous and vacuum rectifier tubes with ratings up to 1750ma and 60kv. Higher voltages and currents are available as specials. The tubes have any number of advantages: No need for filament transformers, solid-state reliability, constant output, long life, no heat generation, compact construction, and fast warm-up.

WIRING TOOL AND CRIMPER
Measurement markings for bolt and wire strip length

A completely new wiring tool and crimper, called the "Wireplier," is introduced by Vaco Products Co. The tool has several new features that include a crimping die for 6- and 8-gauge noninsulated terminals, a 7mm crimping die for ignition terminals, stripping dies for 6- and 8-gauge wire, and measurement markings for bolts and wire strip length. These features are in addition to a wire cutter, stripping dies (10-22 AWG), crimping dies for insulated or noninsulated solderless terminals (10-22 AWG) and five bolt cutting dies (4-40, 6-32, 10-24 and 10-32). The tool measures 8 3/8 inches long, and has a black oxide finish with white markings and giant cushion grip handles for a comfortable squeeze. Price is $7.95.
DEALER SHOWCASE

Descriptions and specifications of the products included in this department are provided by the manufacturers. For additional information, circle the corresponding numbers on the Reader Service Card in this issue.

CASSETTE RECORDER 716

Battery operated with built-in microphone

The General Electric Model M8710 miniature pushbutton cassette recorder measures only 1-3/4 in. x 5-3/4 in. x 4-3/8 in. and weighs 2 lb. The unit is equipped with a sensitive built-in condenser microphone and uses standard size tapes. There is a combination

Caddi-Kits are available individually or by the sampler kit, SNK-6, which is one each of the six kits packaged for sales presentations. Each assortment is packed in a clear plastic box approximately 2½ in. sq., with a self-inventory and cross-reference label that is color coded for ease of identification.

TURNTABLE 718

Heavy belt-driven platter with 4-pole synchronous motor

The Model SR-212, two-speed turntable, introduced by Sansui Electronics Corp., features a heavy belt-driven, 12-

FREE CATALOG

HARD-TO-FIND PRECISION TOOLS

Lists more than 2000 items—screwdrivers, wire strippers, vacuum systems, relay tools, optical equipment, tool kits and cases. Also includes ten pages of useful "Tool Tips" to aid in tool selection.

DISCOUNT TEST EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS
inch, aluminum alloy platter. The motor is a stable 4-pole synchronous design that maintains constant speed regardless of line voltage variations. The cueing device is damped going up as well as down. There is no chance for tone-arm snap-up and loss of correct position when just a pause in play is desired. The tone-arm is an S-shaped design with an anti-skate counterbalance in addition to the conventional style force counterbalance weight. The unit comes complete with walnut base, from which it is isolated by a special anti-howling suspension system. Price is $149.95.

TRAVEL ANTENNA

No cranks or gears and operates from inside

The ACA Model AC800K Custom Travel-Tron TV antenna is designed for motor homes, campers and boats. The combination VHF/UHF/FM antenna opens and closes like an umbrella and is operated from the inside of the vehicle. The compact unit is weatherproof and uses an automatic roof cap to seal out the weather when the antenna is down and in the travel position. The unit includes all mounting hardware, 75-ohm coaxial cable with fittings, and back-of-set UHF/VHF band separator with matching transformer. Price is $39.95.

SSB/AM CB TWO-WAY RADIO

Has 25w input, 12w PEP output power

The Diamond 60, by Tram Corp., has the new higher FCC power limit continued on next page

When the big name companies fail you, come to the solid state of Workman.

It happens. Boy, does it ever happen.

Well, next time call Workman. Off-the-shelf delivery and prompt, attentive service has been our stock in trade for years.

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Workman Electronic Products, Inc. Box 3828, Sarasota, Florida 33578 A subsidiary of IPM Technology, Inc.

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on each of its 46 SSB channels and 23 AM channels. The hazard of transmitter final RF amplifier transistor failure has been eliminated by an automatic fail-safe protection circuitry. The radio combines a comprehensive mix of features that includes power and SWR metering, microphone gain control, true RF noise blanking, RF gain control, public-address paging and a theft-discouraging mounting system. It is designed to provide base station performance for the mobile user.

Specifications indicate high receiver sensitivity (1 microvolt for 10dB $S_{+N/N}$), adjacent channel rejection (60 dB) and wide transmitter frequency control ($\pm 800$ Hz). Price is $349.95.

**FM/AM/RADIO/CASSETTE-721 RECORDER**

Includes built-in condenser microphone and auto shut-off

A portable Cassette-Corder AM/FM radio, Model CF-310, from Sony, has a built-in condenser microphone for on-the-go recording, plus a jack to accommodate an external microphone. Primary features include a variable monitor, permitting the user to adjust speaker volume without affecting record level, and automatic shutoff. Also featured is a recording control for hands-off recording convenience, a record-level/battery strength indicator, and locking fast forward and rewind control. Portability is provided by its 3-way powering capability: AC, DC, or through built-in recharging circuitry in conjunction with an optional rechargeable battery pack. Price is $119.95.

**ELECTRICAL PLUG LOCK 722**

Prevents the unwanted use of electrical equipment

A device that literally "locks up" electric equipment is being marketed by Mercury Manufacturing. Smaller than a pack of cigarettes, Plug Lock contains a plug receptacle and three numbered dials. Simply insert the plug into the unit, twirl the dials and the equipment is inoperative. To remove, just dial the three number combination. The unit fits both two- and three-prong 110v power plugs and has a plastic strap for attaching to power cords. It comes in an attractive counter display box with six units to a box. Price of the Plug Lock is $2.50.

The case for more profitable service calls:

**RCA's new bigger, better Module Caddy**

It has more than twice the capacity of the previous Module Caddy. And that lets you carry a greater variety and larger supply of the modules used most in color TV repairs. So you can make more service calls — and more profit — on each trip out of the shop.

The new Module Caddy has plenty of storage space in the lid, as well as in the bottom of the case. A special flip-divider snaps in place between lid and case to keep things in order.

With the Caddy come the 12 most-used modules for servicing RCA XL-100 sets. But there's plenty of room for extra modules of your own choosing, the XL-100 components kit, the RCA Home Service Handbook, and some small tools.

Even with all its extra capacity, the new Caddy is only 8 inches thin, making it easy to handle. And it has the same rugged construction as RCA's original Module Caddy.

See your RCA Distributor, or contact RCA Parts and Accessories, P.O. Box 100, Deptford, N.J. 08096.
TECHNICAL LITERATURE

Automotive Fuse Replacement Guide

A 44-page, all-in-one, automotive fuse replacement guide covers both domestic and foreign automobiles, taxis, trucks, sports cars, and school buses. Listed are manufacturer, year and model, protected circuits and accessories, fuse, fuse description, and normal mounting and location of the fuseholder. The back cover features full-size illustrations of AG, SFE, and foreign car fuses for fast visual checks, permitting quick identification and correct replacement of blown fuses. Dept. PR, Littelfuse, Inc., 800 East Northwest Highway, Des Plaines, Ill. 60016.

RF Tuning Diodes

A 6-page brochure contains specifications and application data for variable capacitance tuning, band switching and AFC diodes. It also contains charts of Diode Capacitance vs Re-Verse Voltage for all 12 types, outline drawings of the five different package configurations available, and a sample schematic diagram of the front end of an FM auto radio showing the use of three of the diode types. Amperex Electronic Corp., Solid State and Active Devices Div., Slatersville, Rhode Island 02876.

Radio and TV Manuals

For years Supreme Publications' manuals remained at their "unchangeable" prices. But no more, we have just been informed that prices are being changed, and again they prove to be different, raising most prices but reducing some. A new catalog price list is now available. Supreme Publications, 1760 Balsam Road, Highland Park, Ill. 60035.

Panel Meters

A new catalog describing their complete line of miniature and subminiature panels is available. About two dozen different styles are illustrated, ranging in size from less than 1 inch to 4.75 inch wide. The meter designs include many varied shapes and styles such as edge reading, flat, round, square, keystone, oblong, etc. Mura Corporation, 50 So. Service Rd., Jericho, N.Y. 11753.

TECHNICAL LITERATURE

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-0.15A to 0-15A AC & DC
-0.1kHz to 0-1,000kHz, output <24mV
-60dBm to +60dBm in 10dBm steps

Galvanometer & Null Detection
32 additional ranges with optional accessories:
-0.15mV to 0-50kV AC & DC @ ±1.5% acc.
-0.5V to 0-1500V AC (P-P) @ ±1.5% acc.
-0.15V 0-500V RF & VSWR @ ±5% acc.
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-15°C to +50°C in 5 ranges @ ±1.5% acc.

More ranges, better accuracy than Triplett, HP, and others. Send now for brochure and address of local sales office.

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Your Centralab Distributor has the most complete line of ceramic capacitors available. He's your best supplier of just the right capacitor for fast, reliable replacement service.

Choose from low voltage, semiconductor type, general purpose, high voltage and Gap-Kap® Ceramic disc capacitors. Available with voltage ratings from 3 V to 6000 V in values from .75 pf to 2.2 mf.

Your Centralab Distributor stocks other highly reliable special application ceramic capacitors including feed-thru and transmitting types. He's also your source for a wide range of polystyrene capacitors and miniature electrolytics in both axial and radial lead styles. Check your parts stock, then call your Centralab Distributor. He has just the capacitors you need.

**NEW PRODUCTS**

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- 702 Digital VOM
- 703 Self-Adjusting Wire Stripper
- 704 Substitute Tuner
- 705 AC Leakage Tester
- 706 Solder
- 707 Digital Multimeter
- 708 Metric Hex Socket Screwdrivers
- 709 Digital Multimeter
- 710 Oscilloscope
- 711 High-Voltage Test Probe
- 712 Cable Sheath Stripper
- 713 Mobile Shelf Carrier
- 714 Solid-State Tubes
- 715 Wiring Tool and Crimper
- 716 Cassette Recorder
- 717 Phonograph Needles
- 718 Turntable
- 719 Travel Antenna
- 720 SSP/AM CB Two-Way Radio
- 721 FM/AM/Radio/Cassette-Recorder
- 722 Electrical Plug Lock

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For more information or a free demonstration, call your Triplett distributor or sales representative. For the name of the representative nearest you, dial toll free (800) 645-9200. New York State, call collect (516) 294-0990. Triplett Corporation, Bluffton, Ohio 45817.

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