UHF converter with neutralized grounded-cathode IF amplifier. [See circuit analysis, this issue]
RADIART
ULTAMATIC
All-Channel TV Antenna

THESE QUALITIES HAVE BEEN COMBINED INTO THIS SINGLE ANTENNA — THE ULTAMATIC...

★ LOW VOLTAGE STANDING WAVE RATIO...the mis-match between antenna and transmission line is lower than four competitive types tested, an attribute to its broad band quality.

★ FRONT-TO-BACK RATIO...higher than multi-element, yagi-type antennas, minimizing co-channel interference.

★ GAIN...expressed in decibels, is a ratio of signal voltage developed by an antenna over that of reference folded dipoles. It is not a quality sold by the pound or achieved by the addition of meaningless elements. The curves shown accurately describe the gain of the Ultamatic. Loss of sound or picture due to erratic antenna response is eliminated.

MECHANICAL FEATURES

★ Aluminum screen reflector of exclusive fold-out design, assembled in seconds with adequate stability for years of trouble-free service. Longer elements insure maximum front-to-back ratio on channels 2-6 and are more closely spaced for increased performance on channels 7-13.

★ Dipole and boom assembly are of heavy gauge, seamless tubing. Dipoles fold out and are rigidly supported and reinforced to minimize sag and sway.

★ Specifically designed mechanically by stress analysis of each unit and sub-assembly to provide a low vibrational period of all elements — your assurance of trouble-free installations.

Most Uniform Gain Response The gain response DOES NOT VARY MORE THAN 3 D.B. ON ANY CHANNEL across the band. This quality is exceedingly important in color reception to insure adequate color synchronization without resetting.

HORIZONTAL FIELD PATTERN RESPONSE CURVE

THE RADIART CORPORATION
CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

TV ANTENNAS * AUTO AERIALS * VIBRATORS * ROTORS * POWER SUPPLIES
OUTSTANDING FEATURES:

G_m MEASUREMENTS—G_m measurements are made more accurately by using filtered d-c plate, screen grid and control grid potentials. A precision voltage divider network and selector switch allows a proportionate value of signal voltage to be chosen for testing tubes having transconductances up to 30,000 micromhos. Signal voltages of 5.2, 2.6, 1.3, and 0.65 volts peak-to-peak having a frequency of 5000 cycles are provided.

GRID BIAS, SCREEN GRID AND PLATE VOLTAGE: Filtered d-c potentials of 90, 130, and 220 volts are available for plate and screen potentials. A variable filtered d-c voltage in two ranges of 0-5 and 0-20 volts are used to obtain better resolution of Grid Bias settings. Far greater accuracy is obtainable with filtered d-c potentials than previously possible in portable tubecheckers.

METER MEASUREMENT OF HIGH LEAKAGE RESISTANCE—Since tube leakage as high as several megohms can cause poor performance in TV Receivers, this tube checker is designed to provide an accurate meter measurement of leakage resistance as high as 5 megohms between tube elements, thus being particularly useful for TV servicing and TV line production assembly.

TWIN SECTION TUBES—Three toggle switches make it possible to rapidly check and compare the respective sections of twin section tubes at only one setting of the selector switches.

WESTON 980 LINE TEST EQUIPMENT
NEW Reproducer
sounds like
$200 -
COSTS
LESS
THAN
$60!
Now you can enjoy high fidelity without high prices.


How Does It Work? It uses the Jensen Duette® principle—which in effect gives double the use out of the internal air mass. It gives big-speaker fidelity in half the space.

How Can I Hear It for Myself? Ask your Argos-or Jensen—Parts Distributor. Your ears cannot be deceived. It does sound like $200.

†Argos AD-1 Cabinet $21.50
Jensen KDU-10 speaker and tweeter components kit $10.00
Total Under $60.00
Prices may vary—West and South.

Also see new matching cabinets for Record Player and Tuner or Amplifier.

Argos PRODUCTS COMPANY
Craftsmanship in Cabinets
Original

UHF 3D VHF

Directronic
PORTABLE TV ANTENNA

New Low Price!

7.95

FORMERLY

9.95

RETAILED WITH A 5-DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Snyder

WORRYING ABOUT NEVER
placement.

Tung-Sol Tubes
dependable
PICTURE TUBES

Tung-Sol Tube quality is the best insurance a dealer can have against service call-backs. You safeguard your service work and protect your profit when you use dependable Tung Sol Tubes for replacement.

Catalogs and Bulletins

J. W. Miller Co., 5917 S. Main St., Los Angeles 3, Calif., has published a 20-page TV Technician's Coil Replacement Guide (155) with a cross reference for set manufacturer's original equipment with Miller replacement number. Items covered include picture and sound transformer, horizontal oscillator and sync control coils, discriminator-ratio detector coils, and adjustable linearity and width coils.

Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Receiving Tube Division, Newton 58, Mass., has released an Industrial Tube Characteristics booklet containing descriptions of over 450 industrial types, comprising 17 tube classes ranging from subminatures and miniatures to transistors. Features 20 pages of technical data and basing information, as well as a section covering germanium diodes and pencil tubes.

Karlson Associates, Inc., 1483 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn 30, N. Y., has issued a 32-page booklet (P-39), describing ultra-fidelity enclosures. Booklet describes what speaker baffles should be used, enclosure designs and applications, and recommended loudspeakers.

RCA Engineering Products Division, Camden, N. J., has prepared 4-page folder, How to Read a Blueprint at 500 Feet (Form 3R2136), detailing uses of closed circuit TV in plants and between widely separated buildings. Several applications are outlined.


Heath Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., has published a 48-page kit catalog. Catalog, covering 55 pieces of equipment, features seven new kits, four redesigned models, and details specs on instruments, amateur and hi-fi audio equipment, with schematics for the full line.

International Resistance Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa., has issued an 8-page bulletin (SR-1A), describing Microstack selenium rectifiers and selenium diodes, with details on construction, applications, types, ratings, reference curves, dc characteristics, etc.

Stancil-Hoffman Corp., 921 N. Highland Ave., Los Angeles 38, Calif., has released a pamphlet, covering the basic design considerations of magnetic recording heads. Data are supplemented by operational curves. Priced at $.10.

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., 900 Finequirt St., St. Paul 6, Minn., has prepared a 3-page bulletin (30), discussing the characteristics and applications of Scotch brand magnetic tape. Covers physical and magnetic specifications, and shows comparative frequency response curves and layer-to-layer signal transfer.

Precision Equipment Co., 3682 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 41, Ill., has published a 24-page catalog, describing shelving installation and lockers, ladders, hand trucks, and parts storage cabinets.
On Book Row

BASIC TELEVISION PRINCIPLES AND SERVICING ... By Bernard Grob: Second edition, with a comprehensive analysis of b-w and color TV. Author provides practical explanations of TV principles, receiver circuits, and troubleshooting procedures. Basic material is presented first, followed by detailed explanations of circuits. Advanced design techniques included in vhf and uhf receivers are reviewed. Also analyzed are video amplifier and deflection circuits, agc, sync, tuners, antennas and transmission lines. FM sound signals, and receiver servicing. Chapters on receiver circuits are concluded with troubleshooting discussions, in which localization of troubles is highlighted.—660 pages, 6 1/2 x 9”, priced at $6.00; McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 530 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.

* * *

PICTURE BOOK OF TV TROUBLES ... By Rider Staff: A detailed report covering results obtained during troubleshooting of a number of TV receivers in the lab. No attempt is made to explain circuit operation or to offer theoretical explanation of the results. Representative schematics with important normal waveforms at key points in circuit are offered. This is supplemented by abnormal picture tube patterns and waveforms; these are shown and described so that effects of particular faults can be seen and resultant waveforms can be compared with their normal counterparts. Covered are pulse-width afc-oscillator, phase detector-stabilized multivibrator afc-oscillator, phase discriminator-sine wave oscillator afc, and phase detector-sine wave oscillator afc circuits.—50 pages, 5 1/2” x 8 1/2”, paper bound, priced at $1.35; John F. Rider, Publisher, Inc., 480 Canal St., New York 13, N. Y.

* * *

1955 TV DOCTOR ... By Harry G. Cisin: A practical book, describing how to recognize and remedy TV troubles, how to recognize and replace defective tubes, how to combat ghosts, interference and snow, and how to read schematic diagrams. Also contains information on TV trouble location, trouble checks, color TV, antenna know-how, uhf TV, and practical hints—37 pages, 8 1/2” x 11”, paper bound, priced at $1.00; H. G. Cisin, Publisher, Amagansett, N. Y.

* * *

AUTO RADIO SERVICE MANUAL: Fourth of auto-radio service manual series. Covers receivers produced for ’53 and ’54 cars. Coverage includes data on 50 chassis types used in 62 radio models. Data on each chassis includes schematics, operating voltages, resistances, parts lists with replacement information, and alignment instructions. Includes a cumulative index to all the auto radio manuals previously published.—288 pages, 8 1/2” x 11”, paper bound; Howard W. Sams and Co., Inc., 2201 E. 46th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

* * *

1000 ELECTRONIC QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ... By R. J. Fredericks: A 12-chapter q and a manual covering ac, dc, AM and FM receivers, TV receivers, transmitters, antennas, hi-fi, test equipment and methods of measurement. Manual offers practical, non-mathematical questions and puzzles which can be answered by use of multiple choice and short answers.—70 pages, priced at $1.00; Radio Sound Publications Co., Box 38, Utopia Station, Flushing 66, N. Y.

IT’S FUN TO STAY UP WHEN YOU HAVE SUCH GOOD, CLEAR RECEPTION

The Tung-Sol Tubes you get from your wholesaler are the same high quality tubes used by leading radio and TV set manufacturers. You’ll be giving customers like me the best possible service when you replace with Tung-Sol Tubes.

TUNG-SOL®
dependable
TUBES—DIAL LAMPS

TUNG-SOL makes All-Glass Sealed Beam Lamps, Miniature Lamps, Signal Flashers, Picture Tubes, Radio, TV and Special Purpose Electron Tubes and Semiconductor Products.
Color's bigger than ever!

AND THE NEW 2ND EDITION OF

IS MORE THAN EVER A MUST

Color television receivers at much better prices are due to hit dealers' floors any time now. And when color television starts moving in volume... every technician must be ready for this new, different, profitable field. There's not a day to lose. Get your copy of the brand new 2nd edition of PRACTICAL COLOR TELEVISION... and get it right away!

Here is the latest practical color service information you can get from any source. Included in its 86 pages are: Principles of Color Television... Detailed Circuit Diagrams... Operating Instructions... Antenna Requirements... Test Recommendations... and much, much more. Time-tested information... brought up to the minute by RCA, pioneer in compatible color television.

$2.00 a copy... and worth far more in future color television profits for you! See your RCA Parts and Tube Distributor, or mail the coupon today.

RCA SERVICE COMPANY, INC.
A Radio Corporation of America Subsidiary
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

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Associations

RTSDA, Spokane

MINIMUM PRICE CHARTS for TV service recently prepared by the Radio Television Service Dealers Association of Spokane, Washington, and distributed to all members, have served to spur public interest in the association, eliminate charge confusion and promote business.

The listing covers such items as the replacement of burn blowers; picture tube replacement in the home and shop; tuner repair or replacement; video-sound if, and horizontal alignment, and assorted circuit repairs and component replacements.

Commenting on the prices detailed in the chart, the association said: “We don't believe anyone can charge less than these prices and yet give the customer the service and protection he is entitled to.”

ATSCO, Cincinnati

The Association of Television Service Companies, Cincinnati, Ohio, reported recently in their monthly bulletin that St. Louis newspapers are now refusing any TV service ads which contain prices. The practice, ATSCO said, was initiated in Cincinnati over a year ago.

SPRTTA, York, Pa.

Members of the Southern Pennsylvania Radio-Television Technicians Association toured the telecasting facilities of WGAL-TV recently. Station's chief engineer escorted group through building.

Poster, urging passage of a TV licensing bill, distributed by the Associated Radio Television Servicemen of New York, for car, truck, window and counter display. Copies of the sign were also sent to the Mayor and members of the City Council.

---

Plan Now for the biggest days in radio-electronics!

IRE National Convention and RADIO ENGINEERING SHOW

March 21-24
New York City

Once again, you'll soon have the opportunity of appraising all of the important new developments of the past year in radio and electronics. In 4 days, from March 21 through 24, the IRE National Convention and Radio Engineering Show will give you the complete picture of significant developments in the industry achieved during the past year.

You'll hear the presentation of scientific and engineering papers of vital interest to you, carefully arranged into related groups of technical sessions.

You'll see more than 700 exhibits in a 4-acre panorama of all that's new in the radio and electronics field, at Kingsbridge Armory and at Kingsbridge Palace.

---

THE MAYOR IS RIGHT!

WHEN HE CLAIMS THAT TELEVISION SERVICING IN OUR CITY IS A $390,000.00 INDUSTRY, FOR YOUR PROTECTION WRITE THE MAYOR AT CITY HALL, URGING HIM TO PASS TELEVISION LICENSE BILL NUMBER FIVE ($5).

You'll see more than 700 exhibits in a 4-acre panorama of all that's new in the radio and electronics field, at Kingsbridge Armory and at Kingsbridge Palace.

The Institute of Radio Engineers
1 East 79th Street,
New York City
THE NEW WEN MODEL #199

Costs Only $7.95 RETAIL

and it's ideal for the work you do

It's smaller, lighter—slips readily into tool kit or pocket. Gives AMPLE heat—fast. Cools quickly too. Has wonderful balance. WEIGHS ONLY 1 1/2 LBS. Easier to use accurately—less tiring. Its extra long narrow tips (replaceable) make it easy to reach tight spots. And they are new type steel nose LIFETIME TIPS—practically indestructible in ordinary use. Built-in spotlight automatically illuminates work. Cherry red plastic handle and case are heat and shock resistant. Gun is well made throughout—fully guaranteed. And that price!

FOR HEAVY DUTY
THERE'S THE FAMOUS
WEN 250 WATT "QUICK-HOT"

SUPER-POWER SANDER
MODEL #803
Light (2 1/2 lbs.)—compact, handy. 120 V. A.C. 60 cycle, 14,400 strokes P.M., straight line action. Kit is Sander, 12 Sandpapers, 2 Polishing Cloths.

SANDER-POLISHER
MODEL #202
For fine finishing. 120 V. A.C. 60 cycle straight line action, no scratches, reaches corners. Also polishes car, etc. $13.95 only

OTHER POCKET PORTABLES
YOU'LL WANT TO OWN

567 HOURS
CONTINUOUS OPERATION
Ideal for many production jobs, maintenance, repairs, intermittent soldering. Delivers more heat so can solder heavier metals. With special tip cuts plastic file. Fully guaranteed.

RETAILS $12.95

COMPLETE KIT

RETAILS $16.95

WEN PRODUCTS, INC.
5808 NORTHWEST HIGHWAY
CHICAGO 31, ILL.

(Export sales, Scheel International, Inc., Chicago)

SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1954 • 7
**Associations**

*(Continued from page 6)*

**RTSA, Pittsburgh**

The Radio Television Servicemen's Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., has begun to set up courses in advanced TV training, following pattern outlined in the RETMA manuals. The Pittsburgh Board of Education is cooperating with the association in organizing the program and providing school facilities.

The recent 18-page issue of the association's monthly, edited by Bert Bregenzer, featured a number of excellent articles on business practices, technical hints, industry activities, and news from other state associations.

**FRSA**

The URGENT NEED for a drive to develop strong local associations, affiliated with regional or state groups, was stressed by Charles Knell, Jr., proxy of TSDA, Philadelphia, in the lead editorial of a newsletter prepared by the Federation of Radio Servicemen's Association of Pennsylvania.

The association headman declared that only well-organized groups, who subscribe to a strict code, can invite solid confidence and insure sound recognition from not only the consumer, but those in the distribution and manufacturing segments of industry.

According to the newsletter, the Chambersburg Service Dealers' Association has applied for a state charter. Members of the Associated Radio Servicemen of Central Pa., have enrolled in an advanced TV course as suggested by RETMA. Equipment and chassis and benches have been set up at the Williamsport Trade School.

**TEN YEARS AGO**

A CONCRETE program of pre-planning to prepare the radio service business for competitive postwar situations was outlined by Leonard C. Tranebdell, general sales manager of the Bendix home radio division, before the Philadelphia Radio Servicemen's Association. Service men should start immediately to acquire additional know-how, modern facilities, equipment and personnel which will be needed to keep pace with newer developments in the field; they should sell the service industry's technical knowledge, services and facilities with soundly conceived advertising, conveniently located places of business and orderly, attractive surroundings and establish and maintain an efficient system of cost controls and operating budgets so as to be able to provide high quality service on a profit basis. Postwar trends in service equipment were discussed by Raymond Savard, chief engineer of Supreme Instruments Corp.
Why it’s Good Business to Standardize on BUSS FUSES

Manufacturers and service organizations in increasing numbers are standardizing on BUSS fuses because . . . they know, from their own experience, that BUSS fuses give dependable electrical protection under all service conditions.

In fuses, unfailing dependability is so necessary — for the fuse alone protects when there is trouble on the circuit. And just as important, a fuse should never give a “false alarm” by blowing needlessly.

To make sure that BUSS fuses maintain their 40 year old reputation for highest quality, every BUSS fuse normally used by the Electronic Industries is tested in a sensitive electronic device that automatically rejects any fuse not correctly calibrated, properly constructed and right in all physical dimensions.

BUSS fuses sell and stay sold

Buyers readily accept BUSS fuses. The millions and millions of BUSS fuses used in home, farm and industry over the past 40 years have established their reliability and unquestioned high quality. And, of course, the trouble-free service of BUSS fuses means fewer “kicks” and call-backs to cut away profits . . . Your goodwill, reputation and profits are safeguarded when you standardize on genuine BUSS fuses.
These RAYTHEON SERIES STRING TUBES HAVE 300% GREATER RELIABILITY

High voltage surges due to inequalities of heater warmup time previously have limited the most effective use of "series connections" of tube heaters in TV receivers. The new Raytheon "Series String" Tubes — now used by many leading set manufacturers — virtually eliminate heater burnouts, permitting the use of this type of circuitry which results in lighter, more compact receivers.

Raytheon helped set manufacturers solve this warmup problem, by designing a new line of "Series String" Tubes which feature tightened controls on heater warmup, identical current value and a heater stability so improved that heater burnouts from warmup surges are rare. By narrowing the tolerances on heater wire to one-third of the former specifications and improving heater coating techniques this has been achieved. This important advance plus Raytheon's thorough knowledge of every aspect of tube construction guarantees the superior quality of Raytheon "Series String" Tubes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAYTHEON 3AL5</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 3AU6</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 3BCS</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 3BN6</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 3C86</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is a heater-cathode type double diode of miniature construction. Its principal application is as a diode detector, automatic volume control rectifier, or as a low current power rectifier.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type, sharp cutoff pentode of miniature construction designed for service as a high-frequency amplifier in radio and television receivers.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type, sharp cutoff pentode of miniature construction. Used as an RF amplifier and as a high-frequency, intermediate amplifier.</td>
<td>is a 7-pin miniature, heater-cathode type, sharp cutoff pentode. Designed to perform the combined functions of timing and frequency discrimination in FM and TV receivers.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type, sharp cutoff pentode of miniature construction designed for use as an intermediate frequency amplifier, operating at frequencies in the order of 40 megacycles, or as an IF amplifier in VHF Television Tuners.</td>
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<tr>
<th>RAYTHEON 5AM8</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 5AN8</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 5J6</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 5U8</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 6SA4</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is a diode pentode of miniature construction designed for use as a video detector and IF amplifier in television receivers.</td>
<td>is a medium-mu triode and a sharp cutoff pentode of miniature construction designed to perform combined functions of a video detector or IF amplifier and sync separator.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type, double triode of miniature construction designed for mixer applications.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type triode-pentode of miniature construction designed for use as an oscillator mixer.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type medium-mu triode-pentode of miniature construction for use as a vertical deflection amplifier in TV receivers.</td>
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<tr>
<th>RAYTHEON 6SN7GTB</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 7A07</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 12AX4GA</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 12BH7A</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 12BKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is a dual triode designed for use as a combined vertical oscillator and vertical deflection amplifier in television receivers.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type double triode of miniature construction designed for use as a resistance coupled voltage amplifier, phase inverter, horizontal deflection oscillator or vertical deflection oscillator-amplifier in television receivers.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type diode designed for use in horizontal frequency damper service in television receivers.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type medium-mu double triode of miniature construction designed for use as a vertical deflection amplifier in television receivers employing &quot;Series String&quot; heater designs.</td>
<td>is a miniature beam power pentode designed for use as a power output tube in radio and TV receivers.</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>RAYTHEON 12BY7A</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 126GT</th>
<th>RAYTHEON 12W6GT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is a heater-cathode type pentode of miniature construction designed for use as a video amplifier.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type beam pentode power amplifier. Generally used as an output tube in ac-dc receivers.</td>
<td>is a heater-cathode type beam pentode designed for service as a vertical deflection amplifier in TV receivers having a relatively low B supply voltage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ask your Raytheon Tube Distributor about these and other new Raytheon "Series String" Tubes.

RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Receiving and Cathode Ray Tube Operations
Newton, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., Los Angeles, Calif.

RAYTHEON MAKES ALL THESE:
RECEIVING AND PICTURE TUBES • RELIABLE SUBMINIATURE AND MINIATURE TUBES • SEMICONDUCTOR DIODES AND TRANSISTORS • NUCLEONIC TUBES • MICROWAVE TUBES

10 • SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1954
At This, the year end, we have our annual opportunity to haul out the books, take a critical inventory of ourselves and see just what did happen to those gilded resolutions, so proudy pronounced, twelve months ago.

It is gratifying to find that a long list of durable accomplishments has been recorded, keeping faith with the promises made. Repeatedly, industry found that sales leaped because Service Men were able not only to install, service and maintain their equipment satisfactorily, but serve as technical mentors, where there were questions of efficiency, performance and even dollar value.

In audio, Service Men were significantly successful in proving their competence and essentiality. They braved the blizzards of complex terminology that raged during the entire year and produced not only clarifying comments, but outstanding service that kindled wide audio interest; thanks to religious attendance at professional symposia, extensive lab-field activities, and a rigid reading of the literature and such technical journal proceedings as the *audio forum,*

It was (and is) the Service Man's job to know (and tell others too) just why one selects a certain type of pickup, cartridge and stylus for a phonograph; pointing out, for instance, that one must look for a number of unusual mechanical, electronic and electroacoustical features. The records show that weight factors prompted a number of queries. It was necessary to stress the fact that a minimum of weight should be employed on the stylus to reduce record wear and surface noise. And yet we know, too, that the weight should be sufficient to keep the stylus properly in the recording groove. The pickup should be of the type requiring a minimum of pressure as the needle moves laterally in the groove to avoid any tracking difficulties, especially in the deep low frequencies; in other words the pickup should have high lateral compliance. Other accented features included points of resonance and needle talk. To avoid distortion, it was stressed, the system must assure freedom from points of resonance within the audible range. And there must be a minimum of needle talk or extraneous noise introduced by the contact between the stylus and the record.

Record players and their unique design factors were also on the q and u sheets. Here it was emphasized that players must insure smooth constant rotation, without speed change or wobble; and the motor should assure constant speed, through perhaps the use of 4-pole shaded pole type motors. Describing turntables, it was said they must be carefully balanced, and all moving parts properly supported and provided with good bearings to avoid production of mechanical rumble. Cushioned supports have also been found important, for they prevent the transmission of vibrations to the stylus which might be amplified in the form of disagreeable rumble or other noise. Some turntables are supported on a combination of spring and rubber layers.

Speakers and enclosures represented another vital element in the audio chain up for an evaluation. Probing speakers, Service Men must determine if adequate magnet weight obtains, and if the cones are of the proper size and design; also if the cone and voice coil suspension and spacing are adequate. Matching of speakers was also found to be quite a subject for deliberation. Reviewing this phase, it was noted that where more than one speaker is used, it is important that they complement and supplement each other, and are matched with the amplifiers through carefully-designed crossover networks, with the crossover taking place at the correct frequencies in accordance with each speaker's design. And in a complete hi-fi system; it was underscored, there should be a sufficient number of speakers to provide complete response and reproduction over the broad range desired.

Industry also found that Service Men were striving, with a dogged determination, to drive out the miscreants who were guilty of the five basic evils: Pulling sets out of homes unnecessarily; charging for parts not actually used; charging for new parts when used parts were installed; actually removing new parts and replacing them with used or inferior parts; and doing unnecessary work and then charging for parts that were not needed.

This job, a rough, tough one, has been tagged *operation must* by a growing number of angry Service Men and associations throughout the country. They have a rowdy problem on their hands, they readily admit, but they are eager to stop these corrosive, damaging practices.

And with so fiery a spirit on deck to spur them on, everyone is certain that they'll complete their mission.

Yes, Service Men have displayed a keen insight in industry problems, an acumen that has been inspiring and not only brought rewarding results this year, but set the stage for an even more stimulating era in the bright new year ahead.—L. W.
by J A C K D A R R

Locating and Remediing

Technique Developed Revolves About Isolation

FIELD EXPERIENCES have highlighted the fact that most receiver troubles can be located more readily when one is thoroughly familiar with the characteristics of the assorted sections of a chassis. Thus, it becomes possible to centralize the problem and routing checks can be substantially avoided.

The heater circuit offers an interesting illustration of the effectiveness of this approach. Although this is perhaps the simplest circuit in radio, many troubles originate here, especially in ac/dc models. The oldest and simplest filament arrangement of all is the straight-parallel circuit used in old battery sets and auto-radios, and in straight-ac sets, where we have a winding on the power transformer to supply the filament voltage. In battery receivers, the filaments of the tubes all use the same voltage (1.4 v in later models and 2 v in older ones) and are all connected in parallel across the A battery. Voltage and current relationships here are quite simple; the voltage is the same across each tube, and we have the current requirements of the battery or of the filament winding of the transformer in the total (added) drain of the tubes. For instance, when selecting a replacement for a power transformer, one adds up the current drawn by all tubes, including the rectifier, which has a separate winding. Let us say a set has five 6-v tubes, and a 5-v rectifier; the rectifier consumes 2 amperes, and has its own filament winding; the 6-v tubes each require .3 amperes. Five of the latter would thus require a total current of 1.5 amperes; therefore, we need a power transformer with 5-v and 6-v windings each capable of furnishing at least two amperes. The added capacity is necessary so that the transformer may run cool, and also have sufficient reserve rating to carry pilot lights, etc.

Next on the list, as far as simplicity is concerned, is the series-filament string used in ac/dc chassis. Here the tubes may use different voltages, but each must have the same current drain in the filament; current must be the same in all parts of a series circuit, although the voltage drops across different elements may vary widely. Tube types now in use include the 150-ma tubes, such as 12SK7, 12BA6, 12SA7, 12BE6, 35Z5, 50L6 and 35L6. Older models used 6A7, 6SA7, 6SK7, 25L6, 25Z6 and similar types, which required 300 ma.

Due to unavoidable line-voltage fluctuations and to provide a margin of safety, engineers use a design-center voltage of 117 volts. This means merely that the value of 117 is used for the line voltage when computing the circuit. Thus, all voltages will be within the required tolerance when 115 volts are applied to the circuit.

Let us suppose a circuit under study employs a rectifier, power amplifier, second detector (diode-triode), rf amplifier, and a mixer-oscillator. Beginning with the rectifier, there are several types which can be used. In the octal-based family, we have 35Z5 and 35Z4 half-wave rectifiers with 35-ma heaters, at a current drain of 150 ma. For the power tube, there is the 50L6, a pentode with a 50-ma heater, also with 150-ma current. We have used up a total of 85 v and 32 v remain. To meet the 32-v requirement, the closest approach would be three 12-v tubes (12SQ7, 12SK7 and 12SA7) adding up to a total of 36 v rated. The total voltage for the whole string is 121 v. While this is above the design voltage of 117, the operation of the set will not be affected, as the heater-voltage tolerance of these tubes is extremely wide. That is, the 12-v tubes will work very well with only 8 v, and the higher-voltage types will work with about 75% rated voltage, with no apparent loss in efficiency. The added voltage rating serves as protection against line surges; in addition the tubes can run a bit cooler, prolonging their life.

In many instances, 35-v tubes, such as 35L6, have been deliberately replaced with 50-ma types, to boost the line-rating a bit and lengthen tube life, where it is apparent that the set is subjected to frequent surges. Some designers have used 6-v, 150-ma tubes, such as 65S7, which are electrically equivalent to the 12SK7, to produce a filament string that would come closer to the base voltage; in this instance we'd have a total of 115 v. Thus the 65S7 may be replaced with a 12SK7, with no circuit changes, and an extra 5-v added to the string for protection.

When a tube heater is cold, its resistance is lowered greatly. Thus, when a set is turned on, overload currents of as high as 400% may pass through the filament string. This, of course, is of no help in attaining the desired long life of tubes. Therefore, designers of a number of recent models have introduced special resistors, known as nic or negative-temperature coefficient resistors, into their filament strings. The resistors are made of a substance with a rather high resistance when cold, gradually dropping
Faults In Heater-Filament Lines

of Troubles to Particular Circuit Based on Symptoms Offered

when heated. The most common cold-resistance value, found in small sets today, is 1200 ohms, which drops to around 200 when heated to operating temperature. The heat is supplied by the filament current passing through the resistor. Thus the harmful surge is eliminated, as the surge current rises very gradually, due to the high resistance in the circuit. These resistors can be installed in older sets, if due provision is made for the extra voltage drop across the ntc resistor. For instance, in a set with a 50L6, a 3516 and an ntc resistor can be installed. A selenium rectifier might be substituted for a 35Z5, and the ntc resistor connected in place of the 35-volt filament. This will require a larger resistor; one with a hot resistance of approximately 250 ohms.

In most ac/dc sets, the filament strings usually follow the same pattern, as to their order of connection to the line. Beginning at the hot side of the string, the current goes through the rectifier heater, power tube, if amplifier, mixer, and always last, the first audio second detector. The latter tube is always installed at the low end of the string, nearest to ground, to reduce the ac hum potential between its cathode and heater; it is the first audio amplifier (usually a high-gain triode), and hence quite sensitive to hum pickup.

Due to the series connection, another peculiar trouble is often encountered. It will be found that the cathodes of all tubes except the rectifier return to B—, or the common ground, which is the low side of the ac line. In A, Fig. 3, it will be noted that a heater-cathode short in either the 12SK7 or 12SA7 can cause a loss of heater voltage to the remaining tubes. The rest of the tube filaments would continue to burn, but they would be somewhat brighter, due to the increased voltage. However, this voltage is not usually high enough per tube to cause any serious damage, unless the set is left on for a rather long period.

**Series-Filament Problems**

By far the most common trouble in series-filament models is tube burnout. The circuit opens completely and the set goes dead; thus there's no high voltage and no filament voltage. This can be easily isolated by testing the tubes. A shortcut here is to apply a neon-lamp *line-checker*, with flexible probes, across the heater connections of each tube; the open filament will cause the lamp to light, as the full line voltage will be present across it. The same test may be made with an ac voltmeter, with at least a 150 v ac range. Continuity-testing will also locate the trouble. At times an intermittent-opening filament can cause much trouble. Most of these difficulties will be found in the two high-voltage tubes (rectifier and power-tube), but the low-voltage tubes are by no means immune, so one should beware of hasty conclusions. One must be very sure that the offending tube has been definitely located before sending the set home. One way to make sure that the trouble has been located is to connect the ac vtm across the suspected tube, and then cook the set until the intermittent occurs; a neon lamp can also be used. If the correct tube has been selected, the neon lamp will light, or the vtm will read full line voltage. A set of neon lamps with clips can be made up, and one lamp slipped across each tube in the set. Then, when the set goes, the detector tube will become intermittently apparent.

One frequent trouble in ac/dc sets is burnout in the rectifier heater. This may be caused by a shorted-line by-pass, a paper unit around .02-.05 mid, usually connected from plate to common, or a shorted filter. The close-spaced half-wave rectifiers such as the 35Z5, 35Y4, etc., are particularly susceptible to this trouble. When this problem occurs it is usually wise to make an ohmmeter check at the rectifier socket before inserting a new rectifier; if there is a short, a new tube will be destroyed as soon as the set is turned on.

**Three-Way Series-Filament Portables**

The series-filament circuit employed in the battery-electric portables is a tricky affair. Since these sets must operate on dry-battery packs, low-drain battery tubes must be used. These are usually connected so that the A battery supplies a voltage equal to the sum of the filament voltages of all the battery tubes. This is done to simplify the task of switching the set from ac/dc to battery operation. A few portables have been designed with the tubes in parallel on battery and in series on ac/dc, requiring a complicated switching arrangement.

In a typical filament string, the filament voltage for the tubes is sup-

(Continued on page 54)
COLOR TV TUBES

b y G. C. CHURCH

Technical Data Section, Receiving Tube Sub-Department, General Electric Company

The function of the color TV receiver is to reconstruct the red, green, and blue video signals and thus reproduce the original scene both in brightness and color. To provide this performance, the color set requires many more stages and is considerably more complicated than the monochrome models.

The head end and the IF amplifiers in the color chassis are about the same as for b-w, except that the bandwidth must be sufficiently wide so that the chrominance information will not be lost. Also, greater attenuation of the sound carrier is needed in the IF stages to minimize the possibility of the approximately 920-kc beat between the sound carrier and the color subcarrier. These requirements necessitate the use of higher stage Qs and improved trap circuits and possibly additional amplifier stages. The extra attenuation of the sound carrier also requires that the sound signal be taken off ahead of the high-attenuation sound traps. Therefore, one tube is used as the sound and chrominance detector, and another as the luminance detector. The audio system requirements are the same as for monochrome receivers. The luminance detector and luminance amplifier correspond to the video detector and video amplifier in a b-w receiver. The sync amplifier, noise canceller, sync clipper, agc, vertical sweep, horizontal afc and sweep, deflection yoke, high-voltage rectifier, vertical blanking, horizontal blanking (vertical and horizontal blanking stages are omitted in most, but not all monochrome sets), and power supply all perform the same functions in a color set as in a b-w set.

Many of the new functions can be performed by already-existing tube types, while some can be accomplished easier or better by new tubes.

To meet some of the special color-set requirements there has been developed recently a set of tubes for the following applications: High-voltage rectification (2V2); full-wave power rectification (5AU4); synchronous detection (5AR6); dc restoration (6B17); and high-voltage regulation (6BU5).

The 5AU4, a filamentary full-wave high-vacuum rectifier, has the same base connections as the SU4G. In full-wave operation with a supply voltage of 300 v rms, the tube is capable of delivering a dc output current of 350 ma. A color receiver requires two or three times more current than a b-w set; two of these rectifiers should fill the requirements of most color receivers. In addition, it has been found that a single rectifier of this type can usually supply the current necessary for b-w receivers which would otherwise normally require two rectifier tubes in parallel; such as two SU4Gs or one SU4G and one 5Y3GT. In conventional full-wave rectifiers using tubes in parallel, with capacitor-input filters, a certain amount of resistance is needed in series with each plate to keep steady-state peak current and hot-switching current within ratings. If the associated power transformer does not have sufficient resistance, external resistances should be added in series with each plate. The steady-state peak current maximum rating of the 5AU4 is 1075 ma and the hot-switching current maximum rating is 5.25 amperes.

The 2V2 high-voltage rectifier, designed to supply power to the anode of the picture tube, is intended primarily for use in flyback types of power supplies. The comparatively high inverse voltage and average current capabilities of this tube make it suitable for use with color or monochrome picture tubes which operate at high anode voltages. The tube has the same basing as the 1B3GT, except that the filament is center-tapped. The tapped filament enables the tube to be developed recently a set of tubes for the following applications: High-voltage rectification (2V2); full-wave power rectification (5AU4); synchronous detection (5AR6); dc restoration (6B17); and high-voltage regulation (6BU5).

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used with either 2.5 v at 200 ma or 1.25 v at 400 ma on the filament.

The 2V2 has a tube drop of approximately 150 v at 7 milliamperes dc.

The maximum ratings of this hv rectifier permit a single tube to supply the hv requirements of a 15" 3-gun color picture tube. For 19" 3-gun color picture tubes, two 2V2s may be used in a voltage doubler circuit.

The 6BU5, a low-current high-voltage beam pentode, has been designed primarily for use as a shunt voltage regulator in the hv power supply of color sets. At present, it carries a maximum plate voltage rating of 20,000 and a maximum plate dissipation rating of 20 watts. These ratings are based on the use of the tube in conjunction with a 15-inch picture tube which requires 20,000 volts. A higher-voltage version of this tube, now under development, will permit its use with the 19-inch models which require 27,000 v. The 6BU5 has an octal base and requires a heater voltage of 6.3 and a heater current of 150 ma.

The 2V2 operates just as the hv rectifier does in a b-w receiver. As the horizontal output tube is driven to cutoff, the rapidly decreasing current in the horizontal output transformer causes a high positive voltage pulse to be impressed upon the plate of the tube; thus it conducts and charges a capacitor C, in Fig. 5. The 6BUS, placed in shunt with this capacitor, serves to regulate the rectified voltage. It has been found that proper regulation of the high voltage is needed to prevent picture registration and the size of the picture from being functions of the beam current of the picture tube. The total beam current of a 3-gun picture tube can vary from zero to about 600 or 800 microamperes. Without regulation, this wide variation in current would cause intolerable variations in second anode voltage. As illustrated, series-connected bleeder resistors totaling approximately 120 megohms are tied across the high voltage. Grid I of the 6BUS is connected to a 1-megohm potentiometer in the bleeder circuit. Adjustment of the 1 megohm potentiometer varies the voltage on grid I and thus provides a means of adjusting the high voltage to 20,000. After adjustment, the regulator will keep the high voltage within about 400 volts of the 20,000 for picture-tube total-beam current up to one milliamper.

For zero picture tube current, the regulator tube will be conducting heavily. With the high voltage adjusted for 20,000, the regulator plate current will be about one milliamper.

As the picture tube begins to draw current, the high voltage drops because of the inherent poor regulation of the hv supply. As the high voltage drops, the point at which grid I is tapped off the bleeder also drops in potential. Since the reference voltage is essentially constant, this causes grid I to become more negative with respect to cathode, which in turn reduces the current drawn by the regulator, compensating for the increase in picture tube current. The regulator, then, in effect, tries to maintain a constant drain of current from the hv source and thus maintain constant voltage. As the picture tube draws more beam current, the regulator tube draws less plate current, and as the picture tube draws less beam current, the regulator tube draws more plate current.

The 6AR8, a miniature double-plate sheet-beam tube, was designed primarily for use as a sync detector in color television receivers. To get current of the proper magnitude, the tube is constructed so that the cathode

(Continued on page 46)
To accomplish the shift of the IF bandwidth or \( \Delta_f \) complete readjustment of the tuned circuits is necessary, as noted earlier. And as far as alignment procedure is concerned, it is best to adhere to each individual manufacturer's specifications.

In this instance, the frequency points stated will be shifted by \( \Delta_f \). If the manufacturer's specified tuned frequency for a certain transformer is represented as \( T_{ms} \), then the shifted tuning for this transformer may be written as:

\[
T_{ms} - \Delta_f
\]

In the same terms, the shift frequency of a coil represents \( L_{ms} - \Delta_f \).

Reverting to the IF system, illustrated in Fig. 1, the frequency for which \( T \), will be aligned, will be:

\[
T_{ms} - \Delta_f
\]

The new frequency for each tuned circuit of this system is derived in the same manner. In performing the actual alignment, there are any number of methods that might be used, depending on the particular test equipment that is on hand. It is important to establish the basic frequency alignment points regardless of the method selected.

One method found very accurate features use of an unmodulated signal generator and meter which will present peak indication of each slug adjustment. This procedure involves connecting the IF transformer across the video detector load resistor, \( R_v \), in Fig. 1. The signal generator is then connected to the grid of \( V \), (point a) and tuned for \( T_{ms} - \Delta_f \). The slug of \( T \) is adjusted for maximum indication on the \( T \) meter. The signal generator's output is then moved to the grid of \( V \), (point b) and tuned for \( T_{ms} - \Delta_f \). \( T \) is next adjusted for maximum indication on the \( T \) meter. Since the IF system illustrated has the adjacent channel trap incorporated in the second IF transformer (top slug), this adjustment is next. The signal generator must be tuned to the frequency of the TVI (equivalent to the trap frequency less \( \Delta_f \)), and the trap (\( T \), top slug) adjusted for minimum indication on the \( T \) meter. The signal generator is then connected to the grid of \( V \), (point c) and tuned for \( T_{ms} - \Delta_f \). \( T \) is adjusted for minimum indication on the meter. The signal generator is now connected to the mixer grid (point d) and first tuned to \( L_{ms} - \Delta_c \). Coil \( L \) is peaked for maximum \( \text{IF} \) reading; then the generator is retuned to \( L_{ms} - \Delta_c \). The mixer plate coil \( L \) is adjusted for maximum \( \text{IF} \) indication. Following this procedure, a sweep generator and marker is connected at the mixer grid and a sweep across \( R_e \) for a visual observation of the shifted IF bandpass. It may be necessary to touch up the slug adjustments to produce the response curve shown in Fig. 2 (solid line), within the respective production tolerances, of course.

Another method is to sweep align each stage. This involves a sweep generator, marker generator, and a scope equipped with both a detector probe and low capacitance probe, \( T \) (Fig. 1) is aligned by connecting the 'scope (low-capacitance probe) across \( R_e \) and the sweep generator with marker at the grid of \( V \); point a. The response displayed on the 'scope is illustrated in Fig. 3a; dotted line. The marker generator when tuned to \( T_{ms} \) places the marker at the top of the dotted curve. Tuning the marker generator now to \( T_{ms} - \Delta_f \) and adjusting the slug of \( T \) will shift the curve to that of the solid line in Fig. 3a. The detector probe of the 'scope is then connected to the plate of \( V \), and the sweep generator with marker is connected to the grid of \( V \); point b. The response of \( T_e \) presents the pattern on the 'scope equivalent to Fig. 3b (dotted line) and the marker will be on the peak of the curve when adjusted to \( T_{ms} \). Adjusting the marker to \( T_{ms} - \Delta_c \) the slug is aligned to produce the peak portion of the solid curve of Fig. 3b. For the trap adjustment, the marker is tuned to the frequency of the TVI (equivalent to the trap frequency less \( \Delta_c \)) and the right hand dip portion of the curve is adjusted to the solid line of Fig. 3b. With the detector probe of the 'scope connected to the plate of \( V \), and sweep with marker connected to the grid of \( V \), (point c) \( T \) is then adjusted in the same manner as \( T \). The detector probe of the 'scope is connected to the plate of \( V \), and sweep generator with marker to the mixer grid; point d. This will present the response pattern shown in Fig. 3c; dotted line. The marker pins will be at each peak when the marker generator is tuned to \( L_{ms} \) and \( L_{ms} - \Delta_c \) respectively. Adjusting both \( L_e \) and \( L_c \), the solid curve line of Fig. 3c will be obtained with the marker points at \( L_{ms} - \Delta_f \) and \( L_{ms} - \Delta_c \) respectively. Replacing the 'scope detector probe with the low-capacitance probe and connecting it across \( R_e \), the overall IF response can be visually observed. Here again touch up might be necessary.

These two methods have been described because of variations of test equipment available and in use. The second procedure has been detailed because some test equipment can only produce a sweeping frequency with a marker injected in it. It is impossible to employ the first method with this type equipment; however, other types make the first very practical. Nevertheless, both procedures serve satisfactorily in their purpose of establishing the basic primary alignment points.

Considering the foregoing example of a receiver that is subjected to the severe 43.5 mc TVI signal, the first method is applied for the alignment of this receiver to the new specifications of the \( \Delta_f \) shift. Referring to the dotted curve of Fig. 2, the adjacent channel trap setting (top slug) is 47.25 mc; picture carrier point 45.75 mc; and sound carrier point 41.25 mc. The new alignment points will be shifted by the amount \( \Delta_c \) or in this case 3.75 mc. This will make the new adjacent channel trap frequency 42.25 - 3.75 or 43.5 mc (the TVI fre-
frequency). The picture carrier point now will be 45.75 - 3.75 or 42 mc, and the sound carrier point 41.25 - 3.75 or 37.50 mc. The manufacturer's specified frequencies for the tuned circuits of this if system are:

\[ T_{\text{max}} = 43.40 \text{ mc} \]
\[ T_{\text{min}} = 45.50 \text{ mc} \]
\[ L_{\text{max}} = 43.85 \text{ mc} \]
\[ L_{\text{min}} = 43.30 \text{ mc} \]
\[ T_{\text{lower mc}} = 47.25 \text{ mc} \]

The signal generator alignment frequencies then will be:

\[ T_{\text{max}} - \Delta \text{if} = 43.40 - 3.75 = 39.65 \text{ mc} \]
\[ T_{\text{min}} - \Delta \text{if} = 45.50 - 3.75 = 41.75 \text{ mc} \]
\[ L_{\text{max}} - \Delta \text{if} = 43.85 - 3.75 = 40.10 \text{ mc} \]
\[ L_{\text{min}} - \Delta \text{if} = 43.30 - 3.75 = 39.55 \text{ mc} \]
\[ T_{\text{lower mc}} - \Delta \text{if} = 47.25 - 3.75 = 43.50 \text{ mc} \]

The vtvn should be connected across the video detector load resistor, \( R_v \), in Fig. 1, and the signal generator connected to the grid of \( V_3 \) (point a) and tuned for 40.75 mc. Then \( T_3 \) is adjusted for maximum indication on the vtvn. The signal generator then should be connected to the grid of \( V_3 \) (point b) and tuned for 41.50 mc; \( T_3 \) (bottom slug) being adjusted for maximum indication on the vtvn. Then the signal generator can be tuned for 43.50 mc (the TVI frequency) and the trap (top slug) adjusted for minimum vtvn indication.

The signal generator should then be connected to the grid of \( V_3 \) (point c) and tuned for 39.65 mc; \( T_4 \) being adjusted for maximum indication on the vtvn. Then the signal generator is connected to the mixer grid (point d) and first tuned to 40.10 mc; \( L_2 \) is adjusted for maximum indication on the vtvn. Then the signal generator should be tuned to 39.55 mc and \( L_2 \) adjusted for maximum indication on the vtvn. In the next step a sweep generator and marker is connected to the mixer grid (point d) and 'scope across \( R_v \) for a visual check of the if response. A slight touchup may be necessary for the curve to correspond with Fig. 2 (solid line), with the picture carrier at 42 mc and the sound carrier at 37.50 mc. Thus, the if portion of the example receiver has been shifted.

Since the if band has been shifted, the tuner will now be producing the incorrect output. The heterodyning between the local oscillator and the if pass band in the tuner must be such that it provides the proper frequencies to coincide with the if response. To obtain this then for the new if, the local oscillator must be shifted in its respective channel frequency to produce the correct if for the new or shifted if. This shift of the local oscillator will be, by the same amount as the if shift or \( \Delta \text{if} \). The local oscillator will then be tuned with the carriers of a channel forming the correct if carrier points to correspond with the if response shown in Fig. 2; solid line. Because, in most cases, the shifted if bandpass is lower than its original setting, the oscillator will be lower in its oscillating frequency. This means that more inductance of the oscillator coil will be required. In some tuners the mounting position of the coil must be changed for adjustment; others have slug-tuned oscillator coils. On the slugless type, the coil should be squeezed together and the loop of the turns made larger. On the slug-type adjustment, the slug must be moved further into the coil to create more inductance. In most tuners, tuning of each channel can be obtained by adding inductance as it is tuned from the highest frequency channel down. This means that it is best to begin the local oscillator adjustment on uhf tuners with channel 13 and proceed down. The same procedure will apply to vhf tuners; vhf converters require no adjustment since their output is a vhf channel signal. If the lower chan-

(Continued on page 52)

![Fig. 1. A typical stagger-tuned if system, including the mixer stage of a tuner, shown because in most receivers the mixer is involved in if alignment. a, b, c and d represent alignment test points using an unmodulated signal generator and a vtvn.](image1)

![Fig. 2. Curves illustrating a shifted if response. A change in the bandpass is represented as \( \Delta \text{if} \).](image2)

![Fig. 3 (below). Patterns obtained on 'scope during sweep alignment.](image3)
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SER-CUITS

by M. W. PERCY

ULTRAWIDE-WANE requirements have prompted the development of a number of unusual approaches in tuning and circuitry.

To illustrate, in the circuit shown on the cover, this month, and in Fig. 1, we find that a single tube, 6AB4, is used as a neutralized grounded-cathode if amplifier.

To minimize spurious response, die-cut tuning rings have been incorporated. These tuning rings comprise the stator of a triple section tuner, which is made up of a double-tuned preselector and oscillator tuning sections, operating synchronously. The tuned elements are sliding-contact balanced concentric lines. This tuning system actually consists of a balanced adjustable lumped inductance, tuned by a fixed lumped capacitance.

Dual Speed Tuning Mechanism

The tuning mechanism is a dual-speed device; a large indicator dial is mounted on the shaft of the tuner, and fine tuning can be accomplished by a vernier knob actuating a dial cable linked to the inner shaft.

Other Circuit Features

Other interesting circuit innovations include a grounded B+; instead of remaining hot. A grounded-plate oscillator circuit offers lower inductance connections. And a double-tuned if transformer avoids a dc insulation problem, since both coils are connected to ground.

A 6T4 makes use of a Colpitts oscillator (grounded-plate circuit) which is grounded for ac and dc, eliminating decoupling capacitors.

A crystal is mounted in a specially designed coax holder; this has been found to reduce series inductance, and improve the noise factor at higher frequencies.

(Blonder-Tongue model BTU-2 Ultravertor.)
Many have often stated that they would like to include some device or circuit in their receiver that would eliminate speech interruptions, so that only musical portions of a program would be heard.

As the result of one study of this requirement, an unusual speech-free service system has been developed.

In this approach a device serves to distinguish between speech and music by responding to the difference in the nature of audio level changes. Both music and speech contain rapid increases in level, but in speech, the level drops more rapidly than in music, and deep drops can occur more frequently. The average rapid drops in level, of speech sounds, have a rate of decrease of about 400 db per second, a total drop amplitude of roughly 2 db, and a duration of roughly 50 milliseconds.

In the system, the input signal is taken from the audio portion of the set (TV or broadcast). During speech a negative dc voltage is fed back to the radio and used to cut off one of the audio amplifiers in the radio to silence the speaker. The input signal is taken from a point where the audio signal is not affected by this bias. Thus the device can continue to monitor the program material and will remove the negative voltage when speech has ceased.

The average level of the input signal may vary with program material, radio volume control setting, and type of receiver. An amplifier with _AVC_ maintains a nearly constant average level at its output for variations of over 60 db in the input signal. A band-pass filter passes the vowel sounds, but rejects hum and sibilant sounds which tend to reduce the depth of the rapid level drops.

This amplified signal is rectified in a level detector, the dc voltage output of which is a measure of the signal level. Filtering is such that the output follows the rapid drops of speech, but does not respond to impulse noise, which is the most prevalent type of radio static.

A _logarithmic amplifier_ provides an output with constant voltage per db of signal level change, regardless of the program level at which it occurs. A 24-db drop produces twice as much output voltage as a 12-db drop, whereas the corresponding inputs to this amplifier only differ by 25%.

The time constant of the differentiating circuit was chosen so that the average rapid changes in level of speech sounds would not be attenuated, but slow changes such as the slower drops frequently found in music, would be greatly attenuated. At the output of this circuit rapid level drops appear as positive pulses and rapid level increases appear as negative pulses.

Since rapid level increases and rapid drops of small amplitude do occur in music, a pulse selector and _threshold circuit_ have been included to reject pulses from these level changes, by passing only positive pulses and only those large enough to overcome the threshold bias.

Since there are types of program material, such as patter songs with faint orchestra, which lie between the two extremes of stentorian speech and symphony music, and which might be classified as either speech or music depending on individual preferences, a sensitivity control has been provided and included on the front panel. This control varies the amount of degenerative feedback around the pulse amplifier.

The output of the pulse amplifier is connected through a diode to a _memory capacitor_. This capacitor charges quickly through the diode, but is discharged slowly through a high resistance. The charge at any time on the capacitor depends on the amplitude and frequency of the pulses which have occurred during the last few seconds. This is a measure of the speechlike character of the signal.

A _bootstrap_ charging circuit is used so that pulses of the same amplitude have the same effectiveness, regardless of what charge is already on the capacitor. The maximum charge on the capacitor is limited so that speech with many rapid deep drops will not excessively charge the capacitor. The normal pause between the end of speech and the beginning of music is then

(Continued on page 45)

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Fig. 1. Block diagram of automatic speech eliminator.
Selenium-Tube Rectifier Analysis: Voltage-Temperature Ratings, Regulation and Life Characteristics

The maximum plate-voltage rating of a tube rectifier is set by a number of factors, the most important being the spacing between the leads brought out in the tube base. Practical tube design dictates that the plate and cathode leads be on opposite ends. In a full-wave rectifier circuit, the polarity of the plate voltage reverses during half the cycle making the plate negative and cathode positive.

This is best illustrated by a basic rectifier circuit, where one tube is conducting (short circuit since it has a negligible voltage drop), and the other is not passing current and hence is considered an open circuit. However, there is a potential on the latter tube which is opposite to normal operation and is equal to the rms voltage of the full secondary winding of the transformer to which it is connected.

The voltage which a selenium rectifier cell is capable of withstanding before puncturing is referred to as the rms reverse voltage per plate. Industrial power cells (those possessing good life characteristics) have ratings of 26, 33, 36, and 40-volts rms per plate. It is these 40-volt plates which are referred to in the following discussion.

The 5Y3 full-wave rectifier has a reverse rms voltage rating of 800 with a 4-mfd capacitive load.

A selenium rectifier with 20 plates in each arm, also has a reverse rms rating of 800 volts. This rectifier, using 1" square plates at a 35°C ambient, has a derating of 25% for capacitive load and 20% again (normal for 40 plates on one stud) to keep down the temperature rise and, subsequently, aging, brings the current down to 145 ma.

The output voltage of any type of rectifier tends to decrease as the output current from it is increased. This is called voltage regulation and is found by the formula: Per Cent Regulation = (No Load Voltage - Full Load Voltage) x 100/Full Load Voltage. The lower the percentage, the better the regulation.

Selenium rectifier power supplies have been found to offer better regulation than conventional tube power packs because larger capacitances (100–1000 mfd) can be used in the filter circuit, thereby improving the regulation considerably. Filter capacitances larger than 40 mfd cannot be used with a 5Y3 unless the plate supply impedance is increased. This can be done by adding a resistor in series with the transformer winding to limit the peak plate current to its rated value.

**Temperature Ratings and Life**

The 5Y3 can be operated without derating either the output current, input voltage or filament power in an ambient temperature range of -55° to +150°C. This upper figure is fixed, so that the maximum bulb temperature for long life operation does not exceed +180°C. The 30°C rise is contributed by the internal heat losses in the tube itself.

The life of a tube rectifier is indeterminable because of the vagaries of filament burnout and excessive electron emission. Most tube rectifiers are guaranteed by manufacturers to have a life of approximately 2000–5000 hours. To improve the reliability (reduction of early life failures) many manufacturers and industrial users stabilize the electrical characteristics and eliminate early mechanical failures by pre-burning the tubes for approximately 50–100 hours under conditions which simulate the intended application.

Field and lab experiences have shown that the selenium rectifier can be operated in an ambient temperature range of -55°C to +35°C without

(Continued on page 45)
NEW FEATURES THAT MAKE TRIO THE LEADER IN '55

HEAVIEST BOOMS!
Thick-wall, extra-sturdy 1 1/4" diameter Booms. Nothing approaching them for strength! Now used on ALL low-band yagis.

**Sensational INSTA-LOK CLAMP**
(Complete Good-Bye Nuts)
This revolutionary clamp permits instant flip-out assembly, permanent alignment with added strength. Nothing stronger—nothing faster! Insta-Lok employed on ALL TRIO Antennas that have parasitic elements.

New "VARI-CON" HEAD
Four Hi-strength aluminum adjusting arms. Interlocking Butterfly sections. Heavier snap-action spring assembly. The "VARI-CON" is the only antenna with spring dampening to lessen vibration and breakage. The "VARI-CON" head also used on the popular TRIO 88 Series.

New MINIT-UP CONICAL HEAD
Swing out element mounting plates, fan out elements into snap-fastenings: and it's set! Used throughout conical line.

New MYCASTYRENE INSULATORS USED THROUGHOUT TRIO LINE

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New TRIO ARISTOCRAT ROTATOR
NOW AVAILABLE IN FOUR GLORIOUS COLORS!

**TRIO 88**
Far superior construction. Rugged, foolproof—easily installed. Parasitic elements supported by TRIO's revolutionary new "Insta-Lok" clamps. Low channel dipoles supported by the strongest conical head made. No vibration—No element shedding. Completely pre-assembled. Available in single or two bay models.

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**TRIO** Manufacturing Co.
GRIGGSVILLE, ILLINOIS

TRIO Leader in Antenna Development

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NOW! Any TV serviceman may ADD $60, $100 OR MORE A WEEK TO GROSS PROFITS!

Share in the big, money-making tuner replacement market!

Hundreds of TV set owners in your community will welcome the sharper, stronger pictures afforded by newer, more powerful Standard cascode and pentode tuners. And a completely new Standard replacement tuner often costs your customer less than the parts and labor required for a major repair to the original tuner.

Approved Standard Tuners Install Faster, Easier!
Standard replacement tuners have shafts and leads easily cut to fit any set. In most jobs the tuner mounts into the space occupied by the original tuner with no alteration of the cabinet front.

Get Extra Profits Through Easy Conversion to UHF!
Set owners demand adaptability to UHF—and get it when you install Standard replacement tuners. Standard UHF conversion strips are priced to sell, permit easy, perfect tuning, and require no outside cabinet, adjustments, wires or extra parts of any sort.

Sell Approved STANDARD TV REPLACEMENT TUNERS TV-2232—TV-1532
Super cascode and pentode models designed and built especially for the replacement market

STOP COSTLY CALLBACKS!
Install only APPROVED Standard TV replacement tuners. Non-approved tuners often can not be adapted to a particular set with satisfactory results. Each approved Standard tuner comes individually boxed, complete with circuit diagrams and installation data. Accept no substitutes!

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In TV it's Standard
SERVICE...The National Scene

SERVICE HAILED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDUSTRY--Appraising the hearty efforts of the nation's Service Men to keep 'em playing, the executive veep of a leading radio-television-electronic manufacturer, told a group of security analysts recently that the electronics industry would never have made the giant strides toward its present nine-billion dollar position, if buyers had not known that trained Service Men were available to keep their equipment in operating condition. . . . Service was described as an important facet of the nation's business structure. When properly organized, the management experts were told, service pays its own way; it's a good investment that returns its outlay manifold in many forms. . . . Reporting on the growth of service and its relation to industry sales, the v-p said that in '53, consumer service was responsible for 16.4 per cent of electronic gear sales; almost as much as the total sales of all electronic products to both consumers and government in '46. In '54, it was noted, a new high will be recorded by service and in '55 the bell will ring again. . . . Today, it was said, there are nearly 100,000 Service Men, active either as independents or employees, and most of them are involved in radio and TV service for the home. With the expected growth of the electronics industry, it is believed that more than 125,000 Service Men will be needed by '57. These revealing figures were cited as a measure of the importance of service to industry today and tomorrow.

NYC LICENSE BILL SCORED BY SET MAKERS; Praised by Associations in Hearings--A measure to license Service Men, presented a year ago in the N. Y. City Council, reintroduced many months ago and then tabled in a committee session, was revitalized a few weeks ago, because of a probe into excess charges, ordered by the Mayor. . . . Declaring that city control would stabilize the repair business, the district attorney conducting the investigation said that licensing would comb out the disreputable operators and add respect to the service business. . . . Supervision, the d.a. added, would insure the orderly maintenance of records, disclosing, for instance, that parts used balance with inventory and purchases; thus the books would detail repair parts actually bought, installed, and billed to customer. It would be apparent if old parts were used, or no parts used or new, were involved, and featherbedding charges would be eliminated. . . . Association heads and members, who also defended the proposed legislation, said that the bill would prevent incompetents from practicing, and the thoroughness of an examination could readily control the degree of competency and technical standards one would have to meet.

IN REBUTTAL, RETMA's proxy said that the trade association holds that licensing would not solve the problem of incompetency or unscrupulous operations. . . . "We believe," he said, "that the TV service industry can serve the public honestly and efficiently, only if it is allowed to progress and prosper under the stimulus of free competition. Contrary to the belief that licensing will end a few magnified abuses, we believe it may multiply them in its protection of the inefficient and incompetent by restricting normal, healthy competition." . . . Adding that RETMA is not alone in its position against licensing, the association headmen declared that retailers and others have expressed objections to artificial controls that could easily be an instrument turned against the best interest of the TV set owner and industry. The results of licensing, in their opinion, would be increased service cost, because of less competition coupled with licensing costs passed on to customers; lower standards of competency due to sub-standard exams designed to meet the existing skills of the majority; control of service, with arbitrary powers given to examining groups; protection of the unethical, since integrity cannot be guaranteed by a license; and reduced competition, because ingenuity and initiative would be discouraged by regulations which in effect would limit the number of newcomers in the service industry. . . . Most of the Councilmen, serving on a special committee studying the proposed ordinance, criticized the RETMA stand, declaring that the only persons who would be riled by a license would be those who could not toe the line.
INTERCEPTOR STATIONS CALLED IDEAL SOLUTION TO BLUFF AND REMOTE COVERAGE—The use of satellite stations to bring signals to those in areas now blocked by mountains, hills or other natural obstacles, or the cold wall of economics, accepted by many as a basic necessity, was described recently by a Commission spokesman, as the only practical approach to the problem. Reviewing the subject in the transactions journal of a broadcast engineering professional group, the government expert said that the economics of TV today are such that we probably will never have television stations in as many small towns as we have AM stations, because the cost of running a television station is from three to five times the cost of operating a similar standard broadcast station. In addition, the report added, it has been found that if all of the existing stations now operating served a 50-mile radius, there would be about 8,000 towns and cities in the nation beyond the 50-mile zone that would get either no service or poor service. To overcome these difficulties, it was noted, multiple transmitters can be used: The Commission has declared that it would waive any requirement for local programming and allow multiple programming over a number of transmitters. And, Washington feels that it should be possible to use any assignment in the allocation table with several transmitters to cover the same area, rather than a single large transmitter. Thus, said the FCC engineering representative, it now appears that we are at the place in the development of the television broadcast service where the application of the multiple transmitter idea is very appropriate.

MASS PRODUCTION OF TRANSISTORIZED SETS EXPECTED IN '55—A number of set manufacturers have revealed that they'll be on the production line next year with transistorized chassis. . . . Interest has been sparked by the significant success of one manufacturer, now marketing an all-transistor portable receiver. It has been reported that the initial production of these sets has been sold out, with more than 35,000 orders on the books. . . . Not only will small sets, using transistors, be made next year, but TV models featuring substantial quantities of the germanium crystals, are being readied for the belt circuit too. . . . The vigorous interest has spurred transistor production and plant expansion; moves which are expected to slice the prices of many types of transistors and increase mass usage of these pea-sized amplifiers, oscillators and detectors.

EXPERTS FORECAST 6.9-MILLION TV SET SALES IN '55—According to set and component makers, attending a recent REIMA meeting, 6.5-million b-w TV sets will be sold during the new year, and 300,000 color chassis will be installed, too. Color production sale guesstimates ranged from a low of 50,000 to a high of 750,000. Average estimates of radio sales were 6.9-million home models and 3.8-million auto sets.

COLOR-TV HOME PROJECTION ASSEMBLY DEMONSTRATED—A new type of color set, using a packaged folded-optical assembly to project, on a flat screen, color pictures somewhat larger than that of a 21-inch direct view tube, has been developed. Housed in a cabinet, no larger than an ordinary console set, the receiver uses three 2%-inch projection tubes, operating from a 25-kv power supply. The new approach was said to solve color purity and replacement problems. In the case of the three-gun tricolor tube, adjustment of the tube operating conditions must be such that the red gun excites only red phosphors, and so on. In the new approach, using projection tubes, the red electron gun is simply the tube which can produce only red light on the projected image, and thus no adjustment for color purity is required. Similarly, in replacement, only the failure of any one tube requires replacing just that tube, and not the entire picture-tube system, which in the direct-view setup is the tricolor tube. The dust-collection headache, which has prevailed in practically all projection systems, where particles pile up on the number of optical surfaces used in indirect displays, will not obtain in the new development, it was said, adequate protective means being used to prevent such collection. . . . Early next year, sample assemblies will be ready for set manufacturers and full production may be in swing in about a year from now. Original cost of projection sets were estimated as being in line with receivers using tricolor tubes of equivalent screen size.—L. W.
The One Big Reason
Big-Screen Color TV Sets are on the Market Now

It took more than engineering promises before leading set manufacturers invested in production of color TV sets. It took a practical big-screen color picture tube... the CBS-Colortron "205."

It took creative engineering to conceive this advanced design in color picture tubes. And it took advanced-engineering knowledge to produce it.

Today, these set manufacturers are demonstrating their recognition of the leadership of CBS-Hytron. For they are shipping color TV sets and these sets are equipped with the CBS-Colortron "205."

There can be no better evidence of the advanced-engineering knowledge of CBS-Hytron... Advanced-engineering knowledge you can depend upon to produce the finest in television tubes... for color or for black and white.

WRITE FOR FREE BULLETIN E-227 TODAY.
Four pages of engineering application data on the "205."

CBS-Colortron PATENT NO. 2,690,518. OTHER PATENTS PENDING

CBS-COLORTRON PATENT NO. 2,690,518. OTHER PATENTS PENDING

A member of the CBS family: CBS Radio • CBS Television • Columbia Records
CBS Laboratories • CBS-Columbia • CBS International • and CBS-Hytron

CBS-HYTRON Main Office: Danvers, Massachusetts
A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

If the antenna vacuum valve on Cadillac cars is allowed to touch the chassis (next to power transformer) hash will be heard from the speaker. Friction tape (applied between valve and chassis) or adhesive tape will eliminate this trouble.

Hash and motor noise can also be minimized by spacing the temperature compensating capacitor from ground (tuner frame) as far as possible. Another possible remedy would be to make sure that the green and blue leads be well separated from the yellow and gray leads; these are the leads coming from the coil assembly on the tuner.

To prevent repeat dial pointer breakage on '53 Cadillacs, a piece of rubber electrician's tape can be glued on to the tuner frame at the point where the dial pointer makes contact on the return sweep. The piece of rubber tape will help absorb some of the shock in the return sweep.

12BE6 Converter Change

To increase the sensitivity of Westinghouse V-2236-1 chassis at the high-frequency end of the broadcast band, a bias network composed of a \( (C_s) \) 0.002 mfd capacitor has been added in the cathode circuit of the 12BE6 converter. The addition of this bias network has been found to produce equal oscillator injection voltage over the entire tuning range of the receiver. The new 12BE6 converter circuit is illustrated in Fig. 1.

Focus Adjustment

All Magnavox 250 series chassis (vertical type) make use of electrostatic focus tubes in both 17" and 21" models. Most of these tubes were designed to have optimum focus with the focus electrode grounded. Others were designed to connect the focus anode to 500 volts.

In view of this situation, a terminal strip has been incorporated on the rear of Magnavox chassis with two pin jacks; one at ground potential and the other at 500 B+ boost voltage. Thus, if replacement of the picture tube ever becomes necessary, the focus electrode lead can be connected from the tube socket to the pin jack giving best focus.

Record Player Demonstration With TV Sets

If a record player used for demonstration with a television receiver is placed on top of the cabinet, mechanical feedback may result, causing distorted reproduction.

Portable Radio Dial Cord Slippage

If on RCA 3-BX-671 and 3-BX-672 portables the tuning knob fails to move the dial pointer, it may be due to the dial cord slipping on its drive shaft. This condition could be caused by grease on the cord or on the hour-glass drive shaft. To remedy this condition, the tuning knob shaft hour-glass should be washed with carbon tet and the tuning drive cord replaced. It should not be necessary to replace the indicator cords. If this condition is not very severe, it may be possible to apply sufficient solvent to the drive shaft without removing the chassis from the cabinet.

Line Cord Abrasion Cure

Some of the RCA 2ES38 Victrolas have a metal bracket fastened from the bottom of the well for the 45 rpm centerpost to the changer mechanism. It is possible for this bracket to cause abrasion of the line cord resulting in a connection of one side of the ac line to the motorboard. This condition will be evident by a hum in the speaker.

Whenever this model with the metal bracket installed is encountered the bracket should be removed. Also, the ac line cord should be checked for adequate strain relief.
A 150' aluminum TV tower that was installed recently in Valencia, Venezuela, S.A. Tower was assembled from 6' sections and raised with another section of aluminum tower 48' long acting as a boom. After the first 12' was raised with 48' boom and temporarily guyed, a small A frame was used to hoist the tower so that six-foot sections could be added from the bottom until the tower reached 150'. Tower weighs one pound per foot. Triangular aluminum tower is made in three different weights for various height installations: Economy tower weighing 3 1/2 pounds per foot is recommended for heights up to 90'; Standard tower which weighs 1 pound per foot is recommended for heights up to 120', and Commercial tower weighing 1 1/2 pounds per foot is recommended for heights up to 150'. (Alprodco, Inc.)

Gain factor information can serve as a valuable measure of antenna efficiency, aiding one to select the most effective model or type for specific installations.

Too often though this important information either is not offered directly, but rather as a reference figure, or the db shown is just an approximate value and difficult to align with published radiation patterns. And then again, often only the horizontal radiation patterns are provided.

This problem, it has been found, can be solved with a set of gain curves which relate the gain of an antenna to its half-power beamwidth and front-to-back ratio, both obtainable from a horizontal radiation pattern.

The curves shown in Fig. 1, have been found to be useful for common antennas such as folded dipoles, in-lines, dipoles and screens, conicals, yagis, and for most antennas not extending more than three quarter-wavelength horizontally in the direction perpendicular to the maximum of the radiation pattern.

The gain noted is for a single unit. Field checks have shown that this factor is increased by not more than three db when stacking.

*From a report prepared by Ansel J. Gere, research engineer, Gabriel Labs, research facility for Gabriel Electronics and Ward Products Divisions of the Gabriel Co.

Fig. 1. Plot showing expected antenna gain, as a function of the horizontal half-power beamwidth and front-to-back ratio. Typical example, in pattern at right, is for an antenna with a horizontal half-power beamwidth of 60° and front-to-back ratio of 5, producing gain of 5.10 db. Shaded area at left shows how gain information was obtained. (Prepared by Ansel Gere, Gabriel Labs.)
Review of UHF / VHF Antennas-Accessories

In-line rotator with balanced mount. Has reinforced 1½ gear teeth with protective shroud to prevent stripping of gear teeth. Also includes four pole capacitor type motor with Olite bearings, and large vertical and horizontal shaft bearings. Will support four stacked arrays. Built-in brake prevents creeping. Chuck-like clamps have serrated tooth design said to provide positive grip of mast. Clamps are reinforced with web trussing to prevent spreading. Single retaining ring at top and double rings at bottom permanently support mast in position. Full vision dial. (Vee-D-X model VB, LaPointe Electronics, Inc.)

Coax cable line-cut providing isolation and attenuation. Designed for use in master antenna systems permitting taps anywhere along coax transmission line, either indoors or outdoors. In application one files a half-round notch into the coax line until center conductor shows. Unit is then placed in position on coax cable and clamped in place by two machine screws. Finally, a pointed screw is tightened to make ground connection with coax shield. Standard coax fitting with built-up resistance provides connection to tap line. (Model 1586 Automatic Line Tap, Technical Appliance Corp., Sheehume, N. Y.)

Conical-V-Beam screen array, designed around a single bay unit, elaborated into a two-bay structure, by addition of specially designed stacking transformers. Model is produced under patent 22,346. The screen reflectors are dimensioned to provide in-line, single lobed directional pattern in both horizontal and vertical planes, at all frequencies. Features all-aluminum construction. (King Pin model 201, single bay) and 222 (two-bay stacked); Telvex Inc., Asbury Park, N. J.)

Rectangular reflecting screen and bow tie indoor dipole, developed for vhf/uhf, which was cited for its design in recent Hess Brothers contest ceremonies in N. Y. City. (Wonder Bow; Channel Master, Ellenville, N. Y.)


Antenna with a patent-applied-for phasing method (Miracle Phase), said to isolate undesirable interaction and loading of phased elements. Phase inverting element is claimed to permit low-band dipole to function with proper gain and pattern response in high band. (Sabre Senior; Welco Manufacturing Co., 223 S. Third St., Burlington, Iowa.)

Packaged 100' vhf/uhf foam polyethylene transmission line. (Columbia Wire and Supply Co., 2850 Irving Park Road, Chicago 18, Ill.)

Indoor push-button antenna for uhf and fm. Stands 17½' high when collapsed, and sits on 4½' base. Comprised of two 3-section units latching out of both sides of the box and one dual phasing bar in center which can be raised or lowered. Staffs can be extended to 4½'. (Model 5D Directional 8-Position Push Button; Snyder Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Antenna designed to reject unwanted signals from sides or rear, claimed to provide up to 100:1 ratio on all bands. (Rear-Guard; Kay-Towsen Antenna Co., 1511 Deer St., Rome, Ga.)

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... the "T" formation line—T for Top Quality and T for Ten Antenna Styles. Insist on TELCO ... the best TV antennas for the greatest "show" on earth.

WISHBONE
... exclusive with TELCO, is a free air insulator that prevents shorting out under any condition ... found only on TELCO UHF Antennas.

FREE CATALOG—illuminates all TELCO products. Available at your jobber or write direct today!
The Only TV Tower

ALPRODCO'S POP-UP TOWERS

THE ANSWER! YOU BET! For the first time since TV started, we have a tower that solves all the problems! It comes in a package! It is pre-assembled! One man can erect it easily! Install antenna and rotator on the ground! Raise and lower it in seconds! It is guaranteed! And look at the low, low cost. Yes, POP-UP is the answer!

POP-UP's CONSTRUCTION: It is a beautiful combination of Alprodco's famous aluminum and steel towers. The lower section is Alprodco's triangular hot-dip galvanized steel and the top section is Aircraft Aluminum joined at the "elbow" with a strong A-frame. You get the whole "Ball-o-wax" including 1. hinged base, 2. ground anchors, 3. Aluminum and steel towers, 4. winch, 5. cable, 6. A-frame, 7. guy-brackets, 8. top-trim, 9. mast kit, and 10. a 9 foot telescoping aluminum mast.

1. POP-UP TOWER package—neat, compact and delivered without damage. Lay the tower out on location, bolt the sections together and it's ready to POP-UP.

2. ASSEMBLED: Use temporary guys at right angle to the raising position and POP-UP can be pushed up by one man. The top aluminum tower serves as a "reverse" boom.

3. PUSH POP-UP up. Pick the tower up at the "A"-frame "Elbow" and work back on the top half as the tower jack-knifes up. While the tower is in this position, secure the third guy and then plumb the lower tower.

ALPRODCO, INC.
ELECTRONICS DIVISION

TOWERS • ANTENNAS

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

32 • SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1954
One Man Can Erect!

PRE-ASSEMBLED POP-UP TOWERS are delivered with all parts assembled. Bolt the sections together and it’s ready to POP-UP.

SAVES STORAGE SPACE. The aluminum tower is nested inside the lower steel tower and requires less than half the usual storage space.

COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS with each tower. Simple, easy to follow instructions guide correct ASSEMBLY, ERECTION, guying, installing antenna, lead wire and any make rotator.

Alprodco PAYS COST OF SHIPPING right to your door. No hidden costs when you get 5 or more POP-UP Towers.

GUARANTEED to withstand up to 90 mile wind and storm load when guyed according to factory recommendations.

POP-UP’S DEALER PRICE: 49 ft.—$53.25; 61 ft.—$64.45; 73 ft.—$75.65. Full freight paid on 5 or more towers assorted. (The demand for this new tower has swamped our production department—so please allow as much lead time as possible on delivery.)

4. Attach an ALPRODCO ROTATOR if available, and an ALPRODCO ANTENNA, and it’s all ready to go up. Pull the antenna away from the tower base to get winch leverage and crank.

5. JUST TURN THE CRANK and up she goes! Honest now—have you ever seen such a sweet deal! The Answer! You bet it’s the answer! POP-UP is the service man’s dream!

6. POP-UP is UP. Fasten the top guys and walk away from the easiest tower job you’ve had yet! And boy, isn’t she a B-E-A-U-T-Y? Let winds and storm blow... no worries when you use Alprodco’s POP-UP Tower.

7. REPAIRS? If you haven’t used an Alprodco Antenna and rotator, most likely there are repairs to be made soon. So—in 10 seconds you can lower the antenna to a handy working position. All done? Up she goes!

ROTATORS • SLIP-UP MASTS

KEMPTON, INDIANA • DUBLIN, GEORGIA

SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1954 • 33
The Service Man and
Phono Repairs
by G. A. Morrell, Jr.*

Radio and TV Service Men are being confronted more and more frequently with phono and phono combinations which require service.

Phono pickups are simply electromechanical transducers or converters. They take the mechanical energy furnished by the rotating record and convert it to electrical energy suitable for amplification and reproduction by the speaker. In the main, their principle of operation may be piezoelectric, magnetic, variable capacitance, or variable resistance. Most common are the piezoelectric pickups, and the two types most often encountered are both of the piezoelectric type. They may have either a rochelle salt crystal element or a piezoelectric ceramic element. In these pickups the vibrations imparted to the needle by the record groove are converted into useful output voltage by a tiny element of crystalline material. Magnetic type pickups utilize the principles of electromagnetic generation to develop a useful output voltage.

When we refer to a phono pickup we have in mind the complete assembly of the tone arm and the cartridge with its needle. Nearly all modern pickup cartridges are purposely made removable from the tone arm. In addition they are provided with quick disconnect type terminals which make possible ready replacement of the cartridge without soldering. Some cartridges have matched needles which are designed to work with the given cartridge, whereas other cartridges have a thumb screw or small set screw and can be used with standard types of needles.

The principal performance characteristics of any pickup are output voltage, frequency response and needle compliance. Output voltages of rochelle salt crystal pickups range from about ½ volt to about 5 volts, depending on the type. The ceramic types range from about ½ volt to 1 volt. Magnetic pickups are quite low in output, about 10 to 50 millivolts, and require additional amplification and considerable equalization or compensation in the amplifier to obtain correct frequency response. The crystal and ceramic types require little or no compensation.

Frequency response characteristics of pickups vary according to the type. Some for example have a frequency range of 50 to 4,000 cps; others may have a range from 30 to 10,000 cps. Furthermore, the shape of the frequency response curve may vary among different types. There has been a recent trend toward wider range and smooth response for the newer phono cartridges.

Needle compliance is usually indicated by the specification of needle pressure or needle force. The higher the compliance the lower the needle pressure at which the pickup will perform satisfactorily. There has been a trend toward lower needle pressures in modern pickups; this has been found to result in longer needle and record life.

The manufacturer of a phono devotes considerable effort to the design of his product. A complete phono or phono combination is in reality a performance package containing the pickup, turntable, amplifier and speaker, all of which are enclosed or mounted in some sort of cabinet. All of these items are carefully selected by the manufacturer to obtain the desired overall performance and tone quality. The constant demand for improved performance and lower cost in phono has stimulated the development of new

(Continued on page 39)

*Chief Engineer, Acoustics Division, The Astatic Corp.

Three types of piezoelectric cartridges using rochelle salt crystal and ceramic elements. (Courtesy Astatic)

†Presented as a service to industry, in cooperation with the Audio Activities Committee (through its Promotion and Public Relations Subcommittee) of the Sales Managers' Club, Eastern Division, who have arranged for members of the audio industry to contribute authoritative data on all phases of audio in which they are most expert. Comprehensive reports feature technical and merchandising information on amplifiers, preamps, speaker enclosures, speakers, turntables, record changers, cartridges, needles, arms and accessories, recording discs and tapes and accessories, tape recorders, special output transformer kits and tuners.
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*PATENT PENDING
Improvements Possible Through Speaker-Enclosure Alterations... Design and Use of Extended Frequency-Response Demonstration Setups

Before installing a loudness control, one must be sure that the audio system in which it is to be used has sufficient gain. To make such a test, the setting on the set's volume control should be reduced, to a point where the resistance measured from the low side of the pot to its center terminal equals the total resistance of the potentiometer multiplied by .011. Then the set can be turned on; if the volume is not adequate (if the set cannot be comfortably heard in all parts of the room) the loudness control should not be added, unless an extra stage of amplification is built into the set.

When the volume control present in the receiver is a dual or triple section type, the loudness control will substitute only for that section that acts as the volume control. A special kit is available for such situations.

Demonstration Unit

A demonstrator setup that can be attached to a shop radio and used to impress potential customers is shown in Fig. 1. By moving the dpdt switch to one setting, reception will be heard with the set's conventional pot; at the other switch setting, the improved reception (at low volume) with the loudness control in the circuit becomes evident.

A major improvement can in many cases also be effected by replacing a small or otherwise inadequate loudspeaker. Many otherwise high-quality TV sets have 5" speakers, some of which are oval in type; substitution of a good 8" or larger unit will improve tone quality considerably.

If the (console) cabinet is still in fine shape, it should also be possible to interest the set owner in a separate speaker enclosure, as well as a new speaker. Such an addition, properly installed, can provide a very substantial improvement in sound reproduction.

The need for an enclosure becomes apparent when we consider the following performance criteria.

The forward motion of the speaker's cone causes a compression of air in front of it to take place, at the same time that a corresponding rarefaction of air is going on behind it. When no baffle is present, the two opposite-going waves can and do cancel each other to a certain extent, particularly at low frequencies. This action not only reduces volume, but introduces distortion as well.

The simplest way of minimizing such an effect is by using a flat baffle. When the baffle is wide enough, and tall enough, with respect to the wavelength of the lowest audio frequency to be reproduced, it will substantially reduce this undesired cancellation of sound energy.

The conventional console-type radio or radio-phonograph combination uses an open-back cabinet. This is essentially a flat baffle whose sides have been folded back to save space. Both the front and the sides of the cabinet provide baffling. While the baffling present is quite an improvement over that of a table-model radio, it is still very inadequate, since low-frequency sound waves can and do get around the inadequate baffling and cancel.

Furthermore, the cabinet tends to resonate at a low frequency that is generally near the resonant point of the speaker itself. The resultant peak in the audio response produces at least two undesired effects: Boosting tone, characteristic of sound reproduced by the equipment; and bass notes in the vicinity of the cabinet's resonant frequency which tend to set the cabinet oscillating, with the result that different bass frequencies in the original sound appear as one and the same frequency (the cabinet and speaker's joint resonant frequency) in the reproduced sound.

Distinctions between different instruments will be masked at low frequencies by this false bass effect. The deeper the cabinet, the more pronounced the effect will be. When the depth and width of the cabinet are equal, an undesired boost of 10 db may be given to audio signals at the resonant point of the speaker-cabinet setup.

These facts may be exploited service-wise, when a fairly good chassis is being used in a well-styled but acoustically undesirable cabinet.

The problem of what kind of baffle or enclosure to use will not be a thorny one. The bass-reflex type represents a practical solution to most situations.

A fine baffle is provided by a wall between two rooms. Mounting the speaker in such a wall, with the front and back of the speaker facing different rooms, will be found to reduce the resonant frequency of the speaker-baffle combination to a point where good bass reproduction becomes possible. (Frequencies below this resonant point are not faithfully reproduced; the lower the speaker and baffle's resonant frequency, the better will be the system's low-frequency response.)

Such an installation is, of course, practical chiefly in basements and attics, where thin wooden walls are present and looks do not represent a

(Continued on page 38)

Fig. 1 (left). Readily-assembled unit for demonstrating loudness control. Input lead goes to circuit point to which hot side of receiver's volume control originally connected; the output lead goes to the point where the center tap originally went. (Courtesy IRC)
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(Continued from page 36)

problem. Hardware that permits this kind of mounting is commercially available.

When the set's speaker is not too good and the economics of the situation permits, a new speaker as well as an enclosure should be suggested.

The Service Man who plans to do modernization work should provide himself with a few good speakers and baffle is that can be used on various jobs. The units chosen should be those that have been found, both by spec inspection and listening tests, to be best. A high-quality output transformer might be mounted in one of the enclosures, and a test jack and switch setup included to permit a ready substitution of the speaker and enclosure, with and without the output transformer.

When the customer has a satisfactory record-player and amplifier, a wide-range speaker may be suggested. Less expensive speakers, suited to the limited response of the equipment owned by the customer, may also be recommended. When an AM radio alone is present, the speaker's response need not extend beyond 5,000 cps.

Output Transformer Replacement

Replacement of the output transformer may be necessary or desirable. Much of the distortion introduced by less expensive amplifiers is often caused by this component. A good output transformer requires a high total inductance and low leakage inductance; two characteristics that can't be simultaneously achieved in an inexpensive unit, since the higher the total inductance, the higher the leakage inductance tends to become. A special interwinding construction is necessary to keep leakage inductance down. Such a construction will be found only in more expensive units.

A transformer offering a satisfactory response (20-20,000 cps, flat to within +1 db) may be obtained for a moderate price. The transformer chosen should, of course, be matched to the speaker and power amplifier used, and should have a wattage rating equal to that of the amplifier.

If a set owner balks at the expense of a speaker-enclosure setup, it can be pointed out that he is, effectively, laying the foundation for a hi-fi system that can be improved or added to as time goes on. It would certainly cost him more to buy a completely new set up, and getting started on the install- ment plan, as it were, is a relatively painless way of entering hi-fi's green pastures.

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and different types of pickups having various performance characteristics, each of which is particularly suited to a certain phono application.

The diagnosis of pickup trouble in phonos is relatively simple. A quite common cause of complaints on phonos is a worn or damaged needle. As cited earlier in this forum, phono needles do wear out, contrary to some opinions. The wearing out is a gradual process. As the amount of needle wear increases, reproduction gradually becomes more distorted, especially on loud passages of music in the grooves close to the center of the record. Extreme needle wear results in complete failure of the needle to engage the record groove. A needle with a badly worn or fractured tip can ruin a good record in one playing.

Defective Pickup Diagnosis

A diagnosis of a defective pickup cartridge is best confirmed by replacing it with a new one of the correct type. The Service Man who has a considerable amount of phono repair work may find it convenient to have a turntable equipped with one or two types of pickups to be used for quick substitution tests.

The large number of cartridge models in use today presents a problem to the Service Man. Naturally, the conscientious Service Man wishes to make a repair which is satisfactory to the customer. He wishes also to make the repair as quickly as possible and make a fair profit on the job. The only way he can be sure of meeting these objectives is to choose carefully the correct replacement cartridge or needle, or both.

Replacement Precautions

Before a replacement is selected, it is wise to consult a replacement directory. In addition, one should also study the output voltage, frequency response, needle pressure and physical form of the cartridge to be replaced. These data are usually included in pickup catalogs. One should also make certain that the replacement cartridge selected is the one which most closely matches the original with respect to performance and physical form.

There are a few pitfalls to watch for in pickup cartridge replacement. For example, if the replacement cartridge is considerably lower in output voltage than the original, the phonograph may deliver low volume. If the replacement is too high in output voltage, acoustical feedback, howling or warbling may result. There are other possible pitfalls to watch for.

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Motorboating may be encountered. This is extremely difficult to correct and should be carefully avoided. A poorly selected replacement cartridge may cause poor tone quality if its frequency response differs radically from that of the original cartridge. Replacement cartridges which differ widely from the original in weight of the cartridge or in recommended needle pressure may result in faulty tracking of the records or faulty operation of automatic record changers. Evidence of these conditions will be excessive record wear, repeated playing of one record groove, failure of the record changer to trip at the end of the record and excessive needle and record wear. Some of these conditions can, of course, be corrected by proper adjustment of the tone arm or the amplifier circuit. However, this may be time-consuming for the Service Man who is not fully acquainted with phono design, resulting in a dissatisfied customer and an unprofitable repair job.

**Matching Techniques**
**For Audio Amplifiers**
**With Power Output**
by John H. Guenther

Apart from the problem of matching input sources (microphones, phono pickups, tape recorders, radios, etc.), and output loads (speakers, cutting heads, etc.), there exists the problem of matching amplifier components to each other. This matching requirement does not exist, of course, when using single chassis pa amplifiers as a complete system. In systems where more than one amplifier is used, this problem can become very serious.

The first aspect of the problem, impedance matching, is relatively easy to solve if a few fundamentals are observed. First, most power amplifiers require practically no power to drive them, a voltage source being the main necessity; and second, and conversely, the preamp or line amplifier is not required to deliver power, but must supply the required voltage. A low-impedance generator operating into a high-impedance load will fulfill both of the foregoing requirements. This is generally the case, as most preamps and line amplifiers have either a cathode follower or a transformer output, either of which represents a low impedance for supplying voltages; also most line and power amplifiers are built with a high-impedance input which requires only a voltage for drive.

**Matched Impedance Results**

One might say that if the output and input impedances of the two amplifiers don't match the results will not be correct. Actually the only result of unmatched impedances will be maximum power transfer, but as stated, power as such, is not what is needed. For that matter, if the impedances were matched, only one amplifier could be driven by another. With unmatched impedances, any number of high-impedance input amplifiers can be driven by one low-impedance output amplifier up to the point where the parallel high impedances equal the low impedance. Thus, an impedance match is the limiting factor when connecting amplifiers together and not the controlling factor.

A much more important aspect of the problem of matching amplifiers is...
the matter of relative gain settings. The wrong settings of the controls can decrease the signal-to-noise ratio, increase the distortion, and thus ruin the performance of an otherwise good system.

There are two conflicting requirements which must be met to obtain the optimum operating characteristics of a series of amplifiers:

1. The signal output from every single amplifier in the whole chain should be far enough above the internal noise generated by the amplifier to obtain maximum signal-to-noise ratio.

2. The signal output from every amplifier in the chain should be sufficiently below the overload point to obtain minimum distortion.

It must be remembered that although a low-gain power amplifier may have a 90-dB signal-to-noise ratio, the signal-to-noise ratio of a complete system, operating from a low-level microphone, may run only 40 to 50 dB, due to the limitations imposed on the input of a high-gain preamp by thermal activity. A chain is only as strong as its weakest link and an amplifier system is only as quiet as its noisiest component.

Before any adjustments are made, it is necessary to know the relative position of the volume control in each amplifier circuit. If the control is at the input, it will have the same effect as varying the external input signal. That is, reducing the control will reduce the generated distortion, but will have no effect on the generated noise. Thus, the signal-to-noise ratio will be reduced. Most power amplifiers are built in this manner, as their absolute noise level is so low that it can usually be neglected, but often, high-input signals are encountered which may overload the first stage and cause distortion, if the signal is not attenuated at the input. If the gain control is at the output, it will have no effect on the generated distortion and will reduce the signal and noise together, thus having no effect on the signal-to-noise ratio. For this reason, very few amplifiers are built with the volume control in the output. A control near the center of the amplifier will have an effect on both the generated noise and distortion, because usually distortion is generated in the output stages and noise in the input stages. Most preamps are built in this manner, as the normal range of input signals will not overload the first stage and most of the noise problems are generated in the first stage of the preamp. One may find line amplifiers built either way, depending on the (Continued on page 42)
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relative levels for which they were designed.

With these facts in mind, it is now possible to arrive at a compromise setting of the amplifier volume controls to achieve optimum performance from the over-all system.

The operating control must, of course, be set so that one can compensate for variations, both up and down from normal signal level. These variations are indefinite, but a normal control setting of from two-thirds to three-quarters of full-on should take care of most program material. The operating control is generally the preamp volume control, but in some elaborate systems it will be a separate control located in the output circuit from the preamp.

The volume control on the line amplifier is quite frequently used as a master volume control, and, in fact, a line amplifier is generally only necessary when more than two preamps are used, as the line gain is required only to overcome the losses resulting from the mixing of the preamp output signal. When used as a master volume control, the line amplifier control should also be set at about three-quarters of full-on. In this case, it may be necessary to provide different amounts of mixing loss from the various input sources, so that all signals reach the line amplifier at approximately the same level. This level should be low enough so as not to overload the line amplifier.

The control on the power amplifier is almost never used as an operating control and is only provided for flexibility. This control is set so that normal line level will provide the required power output, even if this means setting the control at a very low setting.

As a specific example, let us consider a system composed of six preamps mixed into a line amplifier, used as a master control, feeding a +8 dBm line level to a power amplifier.

What are the optimum settings of all the controls? The volume controls on

(Continued on page 44)

42 - SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1954

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the preamps should be set about two-thirds on, giving a gain reduction of about 12 db. The resulting gain of the preamps will then be 58 db. The volume control on the line amplifier should also be set at the 12-db reduction point giving a bridging gain of 40 db. Assuming a normal micro- phone level at the input of the preamp to be —60 dbm, the normal preamp output will be —2 dbm. Now working backwards, a line level output of +8 dbm will require the input to the line amplifier to be held at —32 dbm. Thus, it is necessary that the mixing pads provide a 30-db loss between each of the six preamps and the line amplifier. This is a very realistic figure for mixing six signals. As the preamp is capable of a +4 dbm output and the line amplifier is capable of a +18 dbm output, one need not worry about distortion. What about noise level? The preamps, mind you, have been rated 50 db below +4 dbm when operating at full gain. The gain has been reduced 12 db and, as the control is in the middle of the amplifier circuits, the noise level is also reduced 12 db which raises the S/N ratio to 62 db. The output, however, is 6 db below rated so the signal-to-noise ratio is now 56 db. The line amplifier, being considered, is rated 63 db below +8 dbm and as the operating control is at the input, no noise reduction is affected by having this control turned down. As the normal output is +48 dbm, the signal-to-noise ratio is 63 db. However, the input signal-to-noise ratio is only 56 db; therefore, the line amplifier does not introduce any noise into the system.

As the power amplifier has a gain of 50 db and a normal power output of +53 dbm, it is necessary to reduce its gain by 5 db for operation from a
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Service Engineering

(Continued from page 21)

sufficient time for the capacitor to discharge, which turns on the speaker.

An anti-jitter circuit is used to prevent the receiver from being turned off and on rapidly, which might occur when the program material has just changed from music to speech or during pauses in the speech. Also a flip-flop circuit is used, instead of a time delay, because the delay would unnecessarily increase the time required to silence the radio when the memory capacitor is adequately charged.

The anti-jitter circuit controls the action of a filtered rectifier circuit which when turned on, develops the required negative output voltage.

The required positive and negative dc and heater voltages for the tubes are obtained from a built-in power supply. A transformer of the isolation type (not an autotransformer) is used, so that the device may be attached to transformerless (ac-de) clasis.

References

 Clarke, Carole A., Selenium Rectifier Characteristics, Applications and Design Factors, Electrical Communications, 1941.
 Cataldo, J. T., Development of 40-Pt. Selenium Rectifier Plates, Electrical Manufacturing; May, 1952.

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COLOR TV TUBES

(Continued from page 15)

emits electrons from both sides. The electrons pass from the cathode to either of the two plates in the form of a planar beam or sheet. The tube may be thought of as a voltage-controlled switch. By applying approximately $+20 \, \text{v}$ to one deflector and $-20 \, \text{v}$ to the other deflector, the beam current will be directed almost entirely to one plate. By reversing the polarity of the voltages on both deflectors, the beam current will be switched almost entirely to the other plate. Thus, an ac voltage between deflectors of about 40 $\, \text{v}$ peak-to-peak would alternately switch all of the beam current from one plate to the other. Zero voltage between deflectors causes the beam current to divide between the two plates. The control grid enables the intensity of the beam to be varied, the focus electrode tends to converge the electrons into the required beam, and the accelerator accelerates the beam toward the plates.

Typical 6AR8 Circuits

In a typical circuit with two 6AR8s as $I$ and $Q$ synchronous detectors, the 3.58-mc signal is applied in push-pull to the deflectors of the tube. This deflects the beam from one plate to the other at the frequency of the color subcarrier. The chrominance signal is applied to the control grid of the tube. Because the $I$ signal is $90^\circ$ out of phase with the $Q$ signal, it will be going through zero, when the $Q$ signal is at its maximum and will have negligible effect upon the $Q$ output. A coupling capacitor ($C$, in Fig. 4 on page 15) provides the necessary $90^\circ$ phase shift in the 3.58-mc signal to enable the second 6AR8 tube to detect only the $I$ signal. A significant advantage in using the 6AR8 is that output signals of both polarities are available for matrixing; this eliminates the need for separate phase-inversion stages preceding the matrixing system. A variable resistor in the cathode of one 6AR8 enables the outputs of the two tubes to be balanced.

6BJ7 Properties

The 6BJ7 is a miniature triple diode intended primarily for use as a dc restorer in each of the three signal channels of color television receivers. For circuit flexibility, each diode incorporates a separate cathode. The electrical characteristics of each section of the tube are similar to those of each section of the 6AL5.

Next Month: Color-Tube Performance Control

Radion

THE RADION CORPORATION
Dept. S, 1130 W. Wisconsin Ave., Chicago 14

46 • SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1954
NATION WIDE!

THE FIRST CHOICE OF SERVICEMEN

Here's the antenna beyond all comparisons — the antenna that gives you exactly what you want in packaging, ease of assembly, appearance, and above all, customer satisfaction through outstanding performance.

The Taco Trapper is the only high-gain, broad band antenna that retains the appearance, mechanical balance, and low wind resistance of the accepted medium-gain, streamlined yagi design.

Cat. No. 1880 Taco Trapper...$18.20 ea.
Cat. No. 1882 Stacking Kit... 1.50 ea.
Cat. No. 1883 Stacking Kit... 3.75 ea.
(For Increased Low Band Gain)
Cat. No. 1884 4-Stack Kit... 5.25 ea.

COMPLETE DETAILS FROM YOUR DISTRIBUTOR...

TECHNICAL APPLIANCE CORPORATION • Sherburne, N. Y.
In Canada: Hackbusch Electronics, Ltd., Toronto 4, Ontario
Superior's new Model 670-A

A COMBINATION VOLT-OHM MILLIAMMETER PLUS CAPACITY REACTANCE INDUCTANCE AND DECIBEL MEASUREMENTS

SPECIFICATIONS:

- D.C. Volts: 0 to 7.5/15/75/150/750/1,500/7,500 Volts
- A.C. Volts: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts
- Output Volts: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts
- D.C. Current: 0 to 1.5/15/150 Ma. 0 to 1.5/15 Amperes

Resistance: 0 to 1,000/100,000 Ohms 0 to 10 Megohms

Capacity: 1001 to 1 Mfd. 1 to 50 Mfd. (Good-Bad scale for checking quality of electrolytic capacitors)

Reactance: 50 to 2,500 Ohms, 2,500 Ohms to 2.5 Megohms

Inductance: .15 to 7 Henries 7 to 7,000 Henries

Decibels: -6 to +18 +14 to +38 +34 to +58

ADDED FEATURE:

Built-in ISOLATION TRANSFORMER reduces possibility of burning out meter through misuse.

The Model 670-A comes housed in a rugged, crinkle-finished steel cabinet complete with test leads and operating instructions.

$28.40

SUPER METER

TUBE TESTER

Superior's new Model TV-11

★ Tests all tubes including 4, 5, 6, 7, Octal, Lock-in, Peerless, Bantam, Hearing Aid, Thyratron, Minatures, Sub-Minatures. Novals, Sub-miniars, Proximity type, etc.
★ Uses the new self-centering Lever Action Switches for individual element testing. Because all elements are numbered according to pin number in the RMA base numbering system, the user can instantly identify which element is under test. Tubes having tapered filaments and tubes with filaments terminating in more than one pin are truly tested with the Model TV-11 as any of the pins may be placed in the neutral position when necessary.
★ The Model TV-11 does not use any combination type sockets. Instead individual sockets are used for each type of tube. Thus it may be used as an extremely sensitive Condenser Leakage Checker. A relay is impossible to damage a tube by inserting it in the wrong socket.
★ Free-moving built-in roll chart provides complete data for all tubes.
★ New designed Line Voltage Control compensates for variation of any Line Voltage between 105 Volts and 130 Volts.
★ NOISE TEST: Phono-jack on front panel for plugging in either phonograph or external amplifiers will detect microphonic tubes or radio, due to faulty elements and loose internal connections.

$47.50

THE NEW MODEL TV-50

A versatile all-inclusive GENERATOR which provides ALL the outputs for servicing:

- A.M. Radio
- F.M. Radio
- Amplifiers
- Black and White TV
- Color TV

7 Signal Generators in One!

- R.F. Signal Generator for A.M.
- R.F. Signal Generator for F.M.
- Audio Frequency Generator

R.F. SIGNAL GENERATOR: The Model TV-50 Generator produces sine waves for A.M. and F.M. testing with an extremely sensitive output for testing other types of equipment. From 100 Kilocycles to 6 Megacycles on fundamental; 60 Megacycles to 180 Megacycles on powerful harmonics.

COLOR TV: The one addition which makes it a "MUST" is a Dot Pattern Generator. The Dot Pattern projected on any color TV Receiver tube by the Model TV-50 will enable you to check for proper color convergence.

MARKER GENERATOR: The Model TV-50 includes all the most frequently needed marker points. The following markers are provided: 189 Hz., 1025 Kc., 456 Kc., 896 Kc., 1,500 Kc., 1,400 Kc., 960 Kc., 2,000 Kc., 2,500 Kc., 3,000 Kc., 4.5 Mc., 5 Mc., 10.7 Mc., 38.79 Mc. (the color burst frequency)

The Model TV-50 comes absolutely complete with shielded leads and operating instructions.

$47.50

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NO MONEY WITH ORDER — NO C.O.D.

Try any of the above instruments for 10 days before you buy. If completely satisfied, just send down payment and pay balance as indicated on coupon. No Interest or Finance Charges Added! If not completely satisfied return unit to us, no explanation necessary.

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Dept. D-85, 3849 Tenth Ave., New York 34, N. Y.

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Total Price $47.50
Total Price $47.50

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$11.50 within ten days.
$6.00 monthly for 6 months.

$12.50 within ten days.
$11.50 within ten days.
$6.00 monthly for 6 months.

ONLY

SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1954 • 49
up to 4 TV SETS – only 1 antenna!

TV or FM set owners can now operate up to 4 sets with a single antenna! — with the easy installation of an AMPHENOL Tele-Coupler. This ingeniously designed accessory will work equally well for VHF, UHF and FM, or any of these combined provides good picture/sound reception between each set without annoying interference. The heart of the Tele-Coupler is a specially designed bifilar network which combines a high isolation factor for VHF, UHF and FM sets with a low insertion loss factor. The network is weather-protected both at the top and at the sides by a sturdy and attractive grey plastic case — protection which makes the outdoor installation of the Tele-Coupler completely dependable. The Tele-Coupler is available in four models: two and four set couplers, with and without grounding lugs.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Model</th>
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AMERICAN PHENOLIC CORPORATION Chicago 50, Illinois
In Canada: AMPHENOL CANADA LTD., Toronto

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**PERSONNEL**

RAYMOND BUFRMAN has been appointed sales coordinator of the Alliance Manufacturing Co., Alliance, Ohio. He will coordinate sales and advertising.

**...**

IRVING P. WOLFE, formerly head of Chief Electronics, Inc., has been named eastern sales manager for Walsco Electronics Corp., Los Angeles, Calif. ... ROBERT J. MUELLER is now vice president in charge of sales.

Irving P. Wolfe  Robert J. Mueller  L. Arthur Hoyt

... Arthur Hoyt has become ad manager of the cathode-ray tube division of Allen B. DuMont Labs, Inc., Clifton, N. J. Hoyt, who DuMont since '52, has been editor of DuMont's Oscillographer.

**...**

JACK POWERS, formerly a rep, has been appointed sales manager of the Edwin L. Guthman & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Stanley Kramer  Lee F. Hollerman  Frank M. Holliday

... Stanley Kramer has been appointed assistant sales manager of the semiconductor division of Radio Receptor Co., Inc., New York City.

**...**

LEE F. HOLLERAN has been named general marketing manager of RCA's tube division. ... CLIFFORD M. RIGSBIE has been appointed administrator, consumer product analysis, product planning, RCA. ... MARTIN F. BENNETT is now director of regional operations.

FRANK M. HOLLIDAY has been appointed field lecturer of the sales engineering department of the Raytheon Manufacturing Co., TV and radio operations. He will conduct a nationwide series of forums on TV dealer and servicing operations.

**...**

MILTON SCHINDLER is now administrative assistant to Ben Snyder, president of the Snyder Manufacturing Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

Milton Schindler  Horace L. White  James L. Brown

... JAMES L. BROWN has been named regional manager, midwest sales, for CBS-Hytron, Danvers, Mass.

**...**

HORACE L. WHITE is now industrial sales manager of the Jensen Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

**...**

JAMES F. WHITE, formerly with CBS-Columbia, has been appointed general sales manager of Crescent Industries, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
FIRST, during 1954, in Number of Advertisers and Advertising Volume

24th year of publication

OVER

50,000

NET PAID A. B. C. CIRCULATION

Audit statement issued by the Audit Bureau of Circulations is available upon request. This statement covers the A.B.C. audit of both paid status and occupational classifications.

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The answer to your storage space dreams — reduced freight rates give you the edge on competition!

PAT. PENDING

These new Rohn Towers continue to feature the famous triangular design, the self-supporting features and the simplicity of design which gives extraordinary ruggedness and durability! New, advanced Rohn designing utilizes mass production machinery to greatly lower cost — yet actually produce a tower structurally sturdier than before! Get full facts today on Rohn Towers that are loaded with "Sales Appeal" ... so far advanced in design and engineering to be truly years ahead!

See your authorized Rohn Representative or Distributor for catalog sheets and complete details. Or ... write, phone or wire ...

MANUFACTURING CO.
DEPT. S 116 LIMESTONE BELLEVUE PEORIA, ILL.

"Pioneer designers and manufacturers of towers of all kinds ... sold with assurance and satisfaction coast-to-coast!"

Curbing TVI

(Continued from page 17)

Both towers are self-supporting and have all the Rohn "Superior Design" features that make the Rohn line truly proved in performance and nationally accepted!

The "PACKAGE" TOWER

The "Superiority" secret is in the "magic" triangle!

Built to fill 75% of your requirements structurally as sound as the Rohn Standard No. 10 Tower — yet costs less!

Oscillating frequency should conform with the manufacturer's specifications for the particular receiver. Changing the grid-dip-meter tuning by $\Delta f$, lower in frequency, the oscillator coil can be adjusted for peak indication on the grid-dip-meter. This will represent the new or shifted oscillating frequency for this coil, and the process should be repeated for each channel.

Another satisfactory procedure is with a $f$ sweep generator. This equipment will produce a sweeping signal for each channel, and the signal can be fed to the receiver through the antenna connection. A 'scope con-
carrier frequency 4.5 mc away will result. Adjustment of the local oscillator coil to the two channel carriers will produce peak indication on the meter, this procedure should be followed for each successive channel.

The local oscillator frequency of the receiver under study, for channel 13, is 257 mc to produce an if picture carrier of 45.75 mc. This then will have to be shifted by Δf down, or 3.75 mc down in frequency. This will produce the frequency 253.25 mc, and result in the if picture carrier at 42 mc and the sound carrier at 37.50 mc. Next would be the channel-12 oscillator adjustment and so on down to channel 2. If the grid-dip-meter method is used, meter should be tuned to 253.25 mc, channel-13 oscillator coil squeezed and turn loops made larger until maximum indication is observed. Other adjustments can follow.

To summarize, there are two types of radiated signals that can cause TVI. First we have those signals that are harmonics of the fundamental carrier which fall in the rf pass band or within the channel tuning of the receiver. In the second classification are those fundamental radiated carrier signals that are in the same frequency band as the if pass band of the receiver.

The problem often can be resolved by keeping both types of signals from reaching the if stages by means of external attenuation devices as mentioned earlier. But, there are cases where TVI signals are so strong, that attenuation devices will not keep the signals from reaching the if amplifier. Then, it becomes necessary to shift the tuning of the if beyond the interference point and this can be done most effectively by realigning those stages so that the interference will fall in the null of the adjacent channel trap. This shift has been called Δf, since it has to be determined from the frequency of TVI and manufacturer's specified frequency of adjacent channel trap.

---

**You can REPAIR PICTURE TUBES right in your own shop**

![Raytronic Cathode Beamer advertisement](Raytronic_Advertisement.jpg)

**Only Instrument of its Kind**—The Cathode Beamer not only thoroughly tests every TV kinescope, but really repairs many faults. It reactivates tubes by exclusive Cathode Sweeping, restoring emission, and greatly increasing picture brilliance and contrast. It burns off shorts, even those tough ones between Cathode and Grid. It welds broken Cathode Tabs. It expands the grid of old tubes allowing them to produce a satisfactory picture once again. And, all these repair procedures are done with skill quickly acquired right in your own shop.

**Service Dealers Report Good Profits**—Here is one instrument that actually pays for itself, and in only a few weeks. Dealers save their customers big tube replacement costs, yet make a good profit on almost every service job. And, customers are mighty pleased with the results. The Cathode Beamer has been thoroughly tested in actual service work and is endorsed by set manufacturers.

See the Cathode Beamer at your distributor's today. Or write

**RAYTRONIC LABORATORIES, INC.**

9701 Reading Road • CINCINNATI 15, OHIO

SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1954 • 53
Heater-Filament Lines

(Continued from page 13)

plied by the last few volts of the high-voltage supply, through suitable dropping resistors. This is possible because the total current drawn by the tubes is only 50 ma. Dropping resistors are rated around 2 watts, and run 2,000 ohms for a 0-v string, and about 2,100 for a 7.5-v string. A 7.5-v string would use three 1.4-v tubes and a 3-v power tube; 1R5, 1T4, 1C5 and 3Q4, for instance, or 1A7, 1N5, 1H5 and 3Q5, in the octal series. A 9-v string would use one more 1.4-v tube, usually one more 1T4 or 1N5, as an rf amplifier. Although the rated voltage for these tubes is stated as 1.4 v (and they are usually referred to as one-and-a-half-volt tubes) the heaters are usually run at 1.25 to 1.3 v, with the 3-v tubes run at 2.5 v. This is well above the cutoff voltage of 1.1, and provides a bit of leeway for line surges.

Naturally, the delicate filaments of these tubes are very sensitive to both low and high voltages on their filaments. Too-high voltages will result in paralyzing the tubes, and too-low voltage will cause the output to suffer greatly. Oscillator types in particular, such as 1R5 and 1A7, are very critical as to heater voltages. They drop out of oscillation at around 1.1 v. This can be checked by measuring the filament voltage, directly at the socket terminals. If it is over 1.1 v, one should try a new tube. If voltage is 1.1 v or less, the rectifier and power-supply should be checked carefully. Some sets use tube rectifiers (35Z5, 50Y6, 117Z3 or 117Z6) and some use selenium rectifiers. The input voltage to the filter should run well over 125 v dc, if the set is to function properly. With 115 v ac input to the set, all voltages should be well within the tolerances. If the filter input voltage is down to around 100 v, trouble may be expected.

[To Be Continued]
CHICAGO STANCOR REPLACEMENT FLYBACKS

Four exact replacement flyback transformers, for Crosley, Hallcrafters, and DuMont TV receivers, have been announced by the Chicago Standard Transformer Corp., Addison and Elston Aves., Chicago 18, Ill.


RAM HORIZONTAL OUTPUTS

Six horizontal output transformers, X107 through X112, for exact replacements of Airline, Firestone, Coronado, Mitchell, Sentinel, Spyart, Truetime, Sonora TV chassis, are now available from Ram Electronic Sales Co., Irvington, N. Y.

Units, which cover 91 chassis and 436 models, are designed to operate in 66° to 70° horizontal-deflection angle systems, delivering 11, 12.5, 13.5, 15 and 18 kv.

ANCHOR LINE ADJUSTER

A line adjuster, LA 300, designed to restore TV picture size or picture brightness when low line voltage has caused image to shrink or dim, has been introduced by Anchor Wire Products, 2712 W. Montrose Ave., Chicago 18, Ill. Unit, it is said, also corrects sync and oscillator drift troubles caused by reduced line voltage.

NEW SANGAMO TWIST-TAB DRY ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR REPLACEMENT GUIDE

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Join the MARCH OF DIMES . . . Jan. 3-31

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UHF and VHF! ... It's NEW!

MOSLEY
2-WAY
TV ANTENNA SWITCH

- Extremely low Standing Wave Ratio by actual test!
- Positive rotary action!
- Silver-tipped silver contacts!
- Compact size!
- Solderless - easy to install!
- Low cost!

Another PREMIUM QUALITY MOSLEY Accessory for BETTER TV INSTALLATIONS!

Rep Talk

Both the Buckeye and Chicagoland chapters of The Reps have added new members; there are now 670 members in the national organization. Mrs. Julia Baier, 12429 Cedar Rd., Cleveland, O., and Ed C. Lips, 3302 Hazelhurst Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa., became senior members of the Buckeye chapter. Associates include: David H. Baier, L. P. Clark and Robert K. DeWitt, all members of the Arthur F. Baier Co.; Thomas O. Miller, Walter L. Brauer Associates; Frank P. Farina, James Pololky Co., and William G. Bloch, West Richfield, Ohio. Senior Chicagoland members include: Thomas B. Hunter, 4441 W. Irving Park Rd., Chicago, Ill., and Sam J. Mulay, 4508 W. Armitage Ave., Chicago. Associates are: 1. Thomas B. Hunter, III; Walter Sport; Leo M. Ruiz, and Maurice F. Dunn Jr., Ben Eden, Max Moore and Jerry Salam have joined Prestimag-Columbus and Associates, 2149 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 7, Calif. James F. Gerrity, 74 Gating Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y., is new rep for the Crestwood Recorder Division, Daystrom Electric Corp., in New Jersey north of Trenton, except Phillipsburg, New York City, Long Island, and Westchester County, N.Y.; Bob Miller Sales Co., 815 Eldorado, Clearwater Beach, Fla. (Florida), and Bilton-Bowen Co., 210 N. Sixth St., Camden, N. J. (eastern Pennsylvania, south to Washington and Maryland) have been appointed reps for the General Instrument and Appliance Corp. John T. Butters, 107 Electric Building, Wilmington, N. C., is now Seco Manufacturing Co. rep in Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee; Frank Siegmund, P.O. Box 162, Phoenix, Ariz. (Arizona and New Mexico); and E. W. Rownter Associates, 110 Washington St., N.Y.C. (New England), have been named reps for the Winegard Co. Oscar Kraut, formerly sales manager of Cabinate, has joined the staff of Blair-Steinberg Co. and will cover the middle eastern states. Parker Metal Goods Co. has appointed the following reps: Burton Hoxie (Indiana); R. W. Farris Co. (Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri); A. B. M. Sales (Michigan); Jack Brown (New York State); William Connors (Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming, Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, El Paso, Texas, Idaho and Montana); Harris Pound (Canada); C. L. Pugh (Kentucky, W. Virginia, Ohio and western Pennsylvania); J. Earl Smith (Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas); Maidland K. Smith (North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi); and Dayton L. Warner Co. (Illinois and Wisconsin)... Samuel N. Stroum Co., 1062 Broadway, Seattle, Wash. is now rep for the Rudell Division, T.D.U.A., Inc., in Washington and Oregon; Joseph Sprung, 254 W. 35th St., New York City, has been appointed rep for Crescent Industries speakers, in the greater New York area. Junior D. Dinari Sales, 1200 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Chicago and downstate Illinois), and Lowry and Distrixt Co., 1404 Swantel, St., Pittsburgh, Pa. (western Pennsylvania and West Virginia), are now reps for the Elco Corp.
E-Z WAY TOWERS EXPANDS

E-Z Way Towers, Inc., has moved to new quarters at 5901 E. Broadway, Tampa, Fla.

New location provides 50,000 square feet of space including loading facilities. C. J. Jax is president of the company.

IMPERIAL OPENS CALIF. BRANCH

Opening of a factory and warehouse at 15204 Oxnard St., Van Nuys, Calif., has been announced by the Imperial Radar and Wire Corp.

Cost branch will feature a line of aluminum, steel, and copperweld guy wire; ground wire; open lead wire; aluminum, copper and copper-capped ground rods; and ground mast clamps and ground rod clamps.

SYLVANIA PIX TUBE PLANT NOW ON PACIFIC COAST

A 51,000 square-foot building, for the manufacture of TV picture tubes, was opened recently by Sylvania in Fullerton, Calif. Plant is on East Orangethorpe Avenue.

At the plant’s dedication ceremonies, H. Ward Zimmer, Sylvania prexy, was the principal speaker.

CLAROSTAT ACQUIRES CARBON-RESISTOR CO.

Purchase of Campbell Industries, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn., manufacturers of specialized carbon-resistance products has been announced by Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dover, N. H.

George S. Campbell will continue active management of company in the capacity of general manager.

ALPHA CUSTOM-CUT CABLE

Shielded or multi-conductor cable, cut to the nearest 2’ length for a particular requirement, is now available from the Alpha Wire Corp., 430 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Catalog K-13 describes in-stock lines.

AUDIO CATALOG

General catalog covering microphones, phone pickup cartridges, microphone interiors and microphone accessories. Features detailed information on dynamic, carbon, crystal and ceramic replacement cartridges for Turner microphones. 40 models of various types and impedances are described. (General catalog No. 961 A: Turner Co., 930 17th Street, N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.)

REMO'T-O-MATIC HAS ARRIVED!

Here is the unit which is making history in the television industry. But more important... it is making money for dealers and service men all over the nation. REMOT-O-MATIC is priced so low that it is within the means of every TV set owner.

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED

REMO'T-O-MATIC advertising is now nation-wide... on television, in newspapers and in magazines. Point of sale dealer helps, brochures, mailing stuffers, window and counter displays and filmed commercials are available.

REMO'T-O-MATIC Deluxe gives you these controls: On-and-off control; Sound control; Brightness control; Fine Tuning control and a motor-driven Channel Changer that is absolutely silent. In addition, REMOT-O-MATIC gives you the convenience of taking the sound control away from the set so that the sound is controlled from the remote unit only... or at the set as you choose.

REMO'T-O-MATIC SALES, INC.

8747 Sunset Boulevard • Los Angeles 46, California

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HEATHKIT
TEST EQUIPMENT

BUILD YOUR OWN — INCREASE KNOWLEDGE — SAVE MONEY — BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER... Top quality instruments in kit form featuring latest design and circuit developments. Completely detailed step-by-step construction manual — clear pictorials — complete schematics. All sheet metal work punched, formed and finished. Low kit prices include tubes, chassis, cabinet and all necessary constructional components. Kits for the school — service shop — industrial laboratory — hobbyist, etc.

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Should you fail the FCC commercial license examinations after completing your course, we guarantee to continue your training without additional cost of any kind, until you successfully obtain your commercial license, provided you first take your examinations within 90 days after completing the course.

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Tools . Parts

PYRAMID SELENIUM RECTIFIERS

A selenium rectifier that features edge-mounted plates (said to provide full air circulation between plates), light constant contact pressure (claimed to eliminate center hot spots), small overall size and simplified mounting, has been developed by the Pyramid Electric Co., 1445 Hudson Blvd., North bergen, N. J.

Rectifier, available in all current ratings, can be used as replacements.

TRU-OHM RESISTORS

Replacement resistors, Econores, rated at 5 and 10 watts, are now available from True Ohm Products, 2800 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

Resistors are wound on ceramic cores; tinmed copper leads are so attached, it is said, that the possibility of stresses being transmitted to the winding are eliminated.

OXFORD SHALLOW SPEAKERS

A series (77) of shallow pm speakers with Alnico V magnets, for use as replacement units in radio and TV chassis employing such speakers as original equipment, have been announced by Oxford Electric Corp., 3911 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.

Voice coil impedance is 3.2 ohms. Sizes include: H2A, 2 7/16" square; H3A, 3 7/16" square; H4A, 4 3/32" square; H5A, 5" round; and H6A, 6 3/32" x 4 3/32" rectangular.

CLAROSTAT WIRE-WOUND CONTROL

A 1/2" wire-wound control, 43C, has been announced by Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dover, N. H.

Features an improved wiper arm that contacts the edge rather than side of the resistance winding; this contact is said to allow higher resolution, more intricate tapers and closer tolerances in overall resistance and linearity. Terminals are directly fastened to winding. Collector and terminal are now in one piece, eliminating rivets as mechanical fasteners and current conductors. Stop is integral with base instead of in the cover.

Available in standard ohmages from 1 to 50,000, with electrical tolerance of ±5%, and independent linearity to ±2%. Rated at 2 watts. Taps and various tapers available.
InsCruments

C-D FLYBACK TRANSFORMER-YOKE CHECKER

A flyback transformer and yoke checker, RF-89, designed to detect short-circuit conditions in windings, has been introduced by the Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., South Plainfield, N. J.

Instrument employs an oscillator circuit, a 6V6 and a microamper (50 ma) with separate indicator scales for short tests, continuity tests, and yoke tests. Open circuit conditions also can be detected in transformers, coils and switches, or shorted elements in tubes.

HYCON 'SCOPE AND DIGITAL VM

A 'scope, 617, delivering a 3 " undistorted trace from edge to edge, has been announced by the Hycon Manufacturing Co., 2961 E. Colorado St., Pasadena 8, Calif.

Specifications include 4.5-mc bandwidth (±1 db, vertical amplifier), high-deflection sensitivity (.01 v/ma per inch), internal calibrating voltages, and edge-lighted bezel.

A digital voltmeter, 617, which replaces the deflecting needle and multiple scales found on conventional voltmeters with a revolving three-digit counter, similar in appearance to an automobile mileage indicator, is also available.

Sensitivity ranges for the voltmeter are from 1 ma to 1000 v and from 1 k to 10 mc.

PRECISION SIGNAL GENERATOR

A sine-square wave signal generator, E-300, providing sine and square wave signals for direct performance testing of hi-fi audio amps, TV audio amps, carrier current systems, and other wide-range devices, has been developed by the Precision Apparatus Co., Inc., 92-97 Horace Harding Blvd., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Instrument's specs include: variable frequency sine-wave ranges of 1 cycle to 300 kc (in three bands); four fixed, hf square waves of 50-100-250-500 kc steps. Tube complement includes 1-879, 1-641A, 1-641B, 2-6AG7, 1-6H7, 1-6AX6. One operating manual which describes basic techniques of sine-square testing, is obtainable at 25¢ per copy.

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STANCOR transformers are listed in Photo-Fact Folders, Counter-facts, Radio's Master, and File-O-Matic.

SUPERIOR PICTURE-TUBE TESTER AND V-O-M

A picture-tube tester, TV-10, that tests magnetically-deflected tubes, is now available from Superior Instruments Co., 2435 White Plains Rd., N. Y. 62, N. Y.

Features built-in power supply. Tests tubes from 7" to 30" by emission method, and also indicates open elements and interelement shorts and leakages of up to 5 megohms. Tube may be in the set, on the bench, or in the carton.

A pocket volt-ohm-milliammeter, 770-A, built around an 850-microampere D'Arsonval meter, is also available.

AUTHORIZED VARIABLE POWER SUPPLY

A portable variable power supply, "Multivator 301", providing a range of variable dc voltage from —135 through 0 to +135 v, as well as an ac range of 0 to 135 v, has been developed by the Authorized Manufacturers Service Co., 919 Wyckoff Ave., Brooklyn 27, N. Y.

Features 1 amp of 6.3 filament voltage at separate terminals. A neon indicator provides indication of current output, extinguishing when 20 ma is drawn.

SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1954 • 59
Replace with RRco. rectifiers and diodes and insure long life and dependable performance ahead. Thousands of servicemen agree they're wonderful medicine!

Millions in use in radio and TV...as original equipment and replacements.

We also manufacture germanium transistors.

Audio analyzer said to function as three instruments in one: ac vtm, wattmeter, and intermodulation distortion analyzer. Features built-in low and high-frequency oscillators. (Model AA1, Heath Company, Benton Harbor, Mich.)

Small size console speaker cabinets designed and licensed to use the Jensen Duette principle with tweeter and woofer. (Models AD-2 and E. Argus Products Co., 4750 N. Broadway, Chicago 40, Ill.)

Eight-inch extended range speaker with 5.8-ounce Alnico V magnet, a power rating of 15 watts and a response up to 12,000 cps. It is equipped with an aluminum voice coil. (Model 850, G.E.)
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- One satisfactory installation is a valuable recommendation for another!
- TECH-MASTER TV CHASSIS are specifically designed and built for custom installations!
- The finest components and the finest craftsmanship assure years of fine performance!

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TECH-MASTER GOLD MEDAL SERIES

MODEL 2430: Latest, improved 630 type circuit, for picture tubes up to 34". Audio connection for optional use of external amplifier.
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MODEL 2431: Same as 2430, but with true fidelity, push-pull audio amplifier.
Net Price (Less Kine) $199.50

MODEL 2439: For new 90° kinescopes, 24" rectangular, 27" and 30".
Net Price (Less Kine) $262.50

At All Leading Radio Parts Distributors

Feedback Networks with Capacitor Nets...Mar.
Flatline Paraphase Circuit...Linear Taper...Mar.
FM Treble Demphasis Network...Jan.
Flip-Flop Oscillator for Computers...Jan.
FM Treble Tube Rettifier Basic Schematic...Nov.
G.E. Preamp Base Boost Preamp...Feb.
G.E. Preamp Base-Equalizing Circuit...Sept.
G.E. 15CL100 Color Chassis Block Diagram...July
G.R. 21C/21T Revised Tuning...Apr.
G.E. 21T7 and 21T8 Top of Chassis Test Points...Oct.
G.M. Automatic Tuning Auto-Radio 1P...Circuitry...Sept.
Grange SU-200 UHF Signal-Gain Generator...May
Hard-of-Hearing (TV) Automatic Volume Compression Circuit...June
Headphone Problems in Feedback-Coupled Speaker Circuit...Jan.
Hard-of-Heard Unit for TV...Jan.
Headphones Circuit (Basic) for TV and Radio...Jan.
Headphones in Ungrounded Circuit...Jan.
Heater (Low-Level) Line (for Amps) Supplied Vic...DC Cathode Current...July
Hickok Color Adapter Circuits for 650...Video Generator...Ap.
Hickok 650 Video Generator...Mar.
horizontal-Deflection Circuit...Mar.
Horizontal Sweep Circuit...Feb.
Horizontal Sweep Circuits...Apr.
Hum Reduction Circuit...Mar.
Interaction TV Antenna Filters; Hi and Lo-Fass...June
Isolation Transformer Hookup for Bench Work...Nov.
TTU Model IT-130R UHF Generator (Cover)...Sept.
TTU 150 UHF Converter (Cover)...Aug.
Jerkloff Antenna-Mounted UHF Converter (Cover)...May
Looker Point in Mixer Grid...Nov.
Loudness Control...Nov.
Loudness Control Demonstration Setup...Dec.

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NEW instruments!

RAINBOW GENERATOR

Model 150

New Circuits incorporated in this instrument greatly simplify the Test and Alignment of color TV circuits. New linear Phase Sweep produces the COMPLETE PHASE RESPONSE CURVE, allowing greater activity with faster alignment and elimination of color bar drift problems.

APPLICATIONS
- MASTER PHASE CONTROL test and alignment
- CHROMA DEMODULATOR test and alignment
- QUADRATURE TRANSFORMER test and alignment
- MATRIX CIRCUIT test and alignment
- BURST AMPLIFIER test and alignment
- PHASE DETECTOR CIRCUIT for reference oscillator - REACTANCE CONTROL, and REFERENCE OSCILLATOR adjustmen...}

WHITE DOT GENERATOR

Model 160

The White Dot Generator enables complete alignment of all color convergence circuits plus sweep circuit-linearity, as well as general troubleshooting by signal tracing.

APPLICATIONS
- Dynamic convergence - vertical and horizontal test and adjustment
- DC convergence - test and adjustment
- Deletion coil positioning for best convergence
- Beam magnets - alignment for best convergence
- Dynamic Phase Adjustment - vertical and horizontal - test and adjustment
- Complete troubleshooting of all circuits affecting convergence - linearity test and adjustment of horizontal and vertical sweep linearity.

---

Lightning Arrestor

Combines the 4 most wanted features in 1 compact model

- Multi-purpose design! Provides a perfect electrical path for every standard type of transmission line.
- Quick-n-easy installation! Easily mounted — anywhere — indoors or outdoors, without wire stripping, without loss of signal, without "misses."

- Positive protection! Long piercing teet...
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JOTS AND FLASHES

As the result of a decision of audio equipment manufacturers who attended an industry-wide meeting during the recent New York Audio Fair, the Audio Activities Committee of the Sales Managers' Club (Eastern Division) has organized the Institute of High Fidelity Manufacturers. Charter has already been granted in New York State. To ensure equitable representation of all members in the organization, the Institute is to be governed by a board of directors comprising two members each of WCMA, EP and EM, and Sales Managers' Club. While general promotion of the audio industry is the Institute's overall objective, immediate attention is being given to the matter of audio shows as the most pressing problem. Membership in the Institute, it was said, will not affect participation of individual manufacturers in distributor or privately-operated shows and affairs. This remains the prerogative of each firm and dependent, as always, upon its own policies. . . . Color-TV service meetings have been conducted by Bob Middleton of the Simpson Electric Co., in the Los Angeles area and Arizona. Meetings were primarily of the demonstration type, in which a color-TV chassis and suitable test equipment were set up in the meeting hall and correct methods of testing shown. Construction of a plant building, comprising 27,000 square feet, on the present site, has been announced by Pyramid Electric Co. Building will house executive and general offices, engineering and research labs, jobber division warehouse, and shipping department. . . . A record care kit, consisting of a 6-ounce can of anti-static spray cleaner for records; 2 packages of protective record sleeves made of polyethylene; a book on record care, and a small camel's hair brush for cleaning dust from needle tips, has been announced by Walco Products, Inc., East Orange, N. J. . . . Harry Fox is now vice president in charge of sales of Star Expansion Bolt Co., Inc. . . . Technical Appliance Corp., Shruburne, N. Y., manufacturer of Taco antennas, received a citation from General Motors during the recent 50-millionth US-built GM car event for their work in designing and supplying antennas to GM. . . . William J. Mar-

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- Hallicrafters Co.
- The Magnavox Company
- Motorola, Inc.
- RCA Victor Corporation
- Roland Radio Corporation
- Sears Roebuck and Co.
- Sentinel Radio Corp.
- Steelman Phonograph & Radio Co.
- Stromberg-Carlson Co.
- Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.
- Symphonie Radio & Electric Corp.
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